

学校的理想装备

电子图书·学校专集

校园网上的最佳资源

历届高考试题

英语

e-BOOK
网络资源 学校装备

1950 年试题

一、用适当的词填空：

1. I was born _____ the north and sent to school _____ six.
2. The girl, who is busy _____ work in the library, was born _____ a farmer's family.
3. Many of my schoolmates are fond _____ playing basketball as well _____ football.
4. I am not well acquainted _____ your brother, _____ spite of the fact that you are a good friend of mine.
5. I am interested _____ the study of mathematics, yet I am _____ a loss to solve this problem.
6. Though he is not sure _____ success, he has made _____ his mind to take the examination.
7. The Chinese working class varied its method and form of struggle _____ accordance _____ changing situations.
8. A man must not wait for wonders to happen, _____ the contrary, he must work hard _____ order to achieve them.

二、将下列各组简单句组成复合句：

例如：The gentleman lives here.

He is her brother.

合并为：The gentleman who lives here is her brother.

1. I was reading. She was writing.
2. In Mr. Wang's house I met several college students.
All of them were engaged in revolutionary work.
3. The English language is difficult.
It is less difficult than the Russian language.
Its grammar is much simpler.
4. Science is useful. It can benefit mankind. It is also dangerous.
Used by evil-doers it can bring harm to people.

三、英译汉：

1. In order to build a new China we need a great many technicians and scientists.
2. The Chinese people have had a hard time in fighting their way to freedom and independence.
3. Progressive people throughout the world consider the liberation of China as an immense contribution to world peace and democracy.
4. Whoever does not march with the people in the struggle for peace is indirectly rendering help to the warmongers.

四、汉译英：

1. 我的父亲是一个思想进步的人。
2. 那个孩子因为打碎了窗户玻璃受到责备。
3. 一个学生读书不是为了他自己而是为人民服务。
4. 工人、农民和知识分子必须联合起来建设我们的国家。

五、用英文作文：

1. 报考英语专业者作下题，约写 200 字：

Why I Wish to Enter College

2. 报考其它专业者作下题，约写 100 字：

My Best Friend

1950 年答案

一、用适当的词填空

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. in, at | 2. at(或 with, over, about), in(或 of, from) |
| 3. of, as | 4. with, in |
| 5. in, at | 6. of, up |
| 7. in, with | 8. on, in |

二、将简单句组成复合句

1. I was reading while she was writing. 或
While I was reading, she was writing.
2. In Mr. Wang's house I met several college students, all of whom were engaged in revolutionary work.
3. The English language is difficult, but it is less difficult than the Russian language because its grammar is much simpler.
4. Science is useful because it can benefit mankind, but it is also dangerous because it can bring harm to people if used by evil-doers.

三、英译汉

1. 为了建设新中国，我们需要大批技术人员和科学家。
2. 中国人民在争取自由和独立的斗争中，经历了一段艰苦的岁月。
3. 世界进步人士把中国的解放看做是对世界和平与民主的巨大贡献。
4. 在争取和平的斗争中，谁不和人民一道前进，谁就间接帮了战争贩子的忙。

四、汉译英

1. My father is a progressive-minded man.
2. The boy was blamed/reproached/reproved because he had broken the glass of the window. 或
The boy was blamed for breaking the glass of the window.
3. A student should not study for himself, but for the people.
或
A student should study not for himself, but for the people.
或
A student studies in order to serve the people, but not for himself.
4. The workers, peasants and intellectuals must unite to build our country.

五、用英文作文（略）

1951 年试题

一、阅读测验：

细读以下四段文字，然后回答每段后所附的问题。答案须以原文为据，不可乱猜。回答时可用简短的英文。

1. One of the important discoveries of physical science is the fact that when a bit of metal is warm it is greater than it is cold. Heat is the cause of expansion in metals. When enough heat is given to a liquid, it is put in motion. It is then said to be boiling. The amount of heat which is necessary for this effect may be measured on a scale and the degree at which it takes place is said to be the boiling-point of the liquid.

- a. What happens to a piece of metal when it gets warm?
- b. What causes the expansion in metals?
- c. What happens to a liquid if we give it enough heat?
- d. How can we determine the boiling point of a liquid?

2. In the forests of India there are not so many trees and bushes are not so thick as they are in the hot wet parts of Africa. This kind of forest is called the jungle. The jungle is the home of the tiger. It is difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass because of the stripes of black and orange on its body. With shining green eyes the tiger runs through the jungle looking for food.

The tiger, like the lion, kills and eats the weaker animals that live in or near the jungle. So it must be able to move without making a noise. It must also be able to jump very far in order to catch the animal it wants to kill. This is why the tiger has a body that can jump so far, legs that are so terribly strong, and paws that can walk so quietly.

- a. What is the forest in India usually called?
- b. Why is it difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass?
- c. What kind of food do tigers eat, meat or vegetables?
- d. What is the colour of the tiger's eyes?

3. The question is often asked: "Just what do we communists mean when we say—socialism?" It's not complicated. We mean an advanced stage of social development which will abolish private ownership of the means of production. The means of production are today the property of a small group of capitalists. They use their property to exploit the labour of millions for their own personal profit. By socialism we mean collective ownership by the whole people of all the socially necessary means of production (land, natural resources, industries, railroads, banks, communications, etc.). We mean the operation of these means of production through a planned economy which will guarantee an ample supply and distribution of all

commodities and services to all the people. Socialism does not exclude private ownership of personal property; in fact, most of us would have far more under socialism than we have now. Socialism denies the right to use any savings or possessions to exploit the labour of others. Under socialism, work is the right and duty of all able-bodied in accordance with the concept, "He who does not work-neither shall he eat."

a. Name three of the socially necessary means of production mentioned in this paragraph.

b. Under socialism would we have more or less property than we have now?

c. Under socialism what is the right and duty of all people?

d. What is abolished in the socialist state?

4. Recent news from the Korean front tells of how men who once fought in Syngman Rhee's South Korean forces are now playing a heroic part in the rank of the people's forces.

The Chinese Volunteers have picked up thousands of wounded and half-frozen, half-starved puppet Korean soldiers who had been left to their fate by the Americans. Medical aid and food has been provided to the former puppet troops, who, once beginning to realize the cruel policy of the U. S. imperialists, give vent to their pent-up hatred and become eager to turn their guns against the U. S. aggressors.

Some of these Korean soldiers have displayed extraordinary heroism after joining the people's forces. They are successfully persuading thousands of South Korean forces to surrender. This is one instance of how they go about doing this. During a patrol mission, one of these liberated soldiers, Sun Hyng Sun, sighted a group of puppet Korean troops on a hill. He shouted to them through a microphone, "I used to be a puppet soldier just like you. I've joined the People's Army and now I am well treated. What is the sense of fighting against your own people for the American aggressors and traitor Rhee? Come over, brothers!"

Forty-three puppet soldiers emerged from their hide-outs and walked down the hill with their hands up. They belonged to the 27th Battalion of Rhee's 5th Division.

a. Who is Syngman Rhee?

b. What do the Chinese Volunteers do when they find wounded South Korean soldiers?

c. What was Sun Hyng Sun formerly?

d. Why did the forty-three South Korean soldiers come out from their hide-outs with their hands raised?

二、汉译英：

将下列各句译成正确而合乎语法规律的英文。必须忠实地保持原意，不可更动，其句法构造则不必过分拘泥，主要须使英文流畅自然。

- 1.毛主席是我们伟大的领袖。
- 2.我父亲每天工作八小时。
- 3.北京已经解放两年多了。
- 4.如果明天下雨，我就不出去了。
- 5.他来的时候，我正在读书。
- 6.他为什么不喜欢到剧院去？
- 7.俄文是他唯一能懂的语言。
- 8.一切爱好和平的人都是我们的朋友。
- 9.现在我们村子里每个人都有温暖的衣服穿。
- 10.他不愿意他的儿子娶那个女人。
- 11.身体不健康，什么事也不能作。
- 12.我们的人民政府已经开办一些工农学校。
- 13.他们对记者们说：“我们是中国人民志愿军。”
- 14.我问她知道不知道那所建筑的名字。

1951 年答案

一、阅读测验

- 1.a. When a piece of metal is warm, it is greater than it is cold.
b. Heat causes the expansion in metals.
c. A liquid is put in motion if we give it enough heat.
d. The amount of heat which is necessary for boiling may be measured on a scale and the degree at which boiling takes place is said to be the boiling-point of the liquid.
- 2.a. The forest in India is usually called the jungle.
b. It is difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass because of the stripes of black and orange on its body.
c. Tigers eat meat.
d. The colour of the tiger's eyes is green.
- 3.a. The socially necessary means of production mentioned in this paragraph are land, natural resources, industries, etc.
b. Under socialism, we would have more personal property than we have now.
c. Under socialism, work is the right and duty of all able-bodies.
d. In the socialist state private ownership of the means of production is abolished.
- 4.a. Syngman Rhee is the president of the puppet government of the South Korea.
b. The Chinese Volunteers pick up wounded South Korean soldiers when they find them.
或 When the Chinese Volunteers find wounded South Korean soldiers, they pick them up.
c. Sun Hyng Sun was formerly a South Korean soldier.

d. Because Sun Hyng Sun shouted to them through a microphone, "I used to be a puppet soldier just like you. I've joined the People's Army and now I am well treated. What is the sense of fighting against your own people for the American aggressors and traitor Rhee? Come over, brothers!"

二、汉译英

1. Chairman Mao is our great leader.
2. My father works eight hours a day.
3. Peking has been liberated for more than two years. 或
It is more than two years since Peking was liberated. 或
More than two years have passed since the liberation of Peking.
4. If it rains tomorrow, I will not go out.
5. I was reading when he came.
6. Why didn't he like to go to the theatre?
7. Russian is the only language (that) he knows.
8. All the peace-loving people are our friends.
9. Everyone in our village has warm clothes on now.
10. He doesn't wish (that) his son would marry that woman.
11. One can do nothing if he is unhealthy.
12. Some Worker-Peasant Schools have been run by the people's government. 或
The people's government has run some Worker-Peasant Schools.
13. They said to reporters, "We are Chinese Volunteers."
14. I asked her if/whether she knew the name of that building.

1952 年试题

一、阅读测验 40%

细读以下四段文字。每段后有四个句子，每个句子有四种补足语意的方法。请选出正确的补足每句语意的单字或短句，将前面的字母 (a, b, c 或 d) 写在页右的括弧里。

1. "Science" is a word formed from the Latin verb Scire, which means "to know". Science means knowing. What is the difference between knowing and thinking or believing? The question can be best answered by an illustration.

Suppose a child seems ill. You may feel his head. If it feels hot to you, you may say he has a fever. What you should say is that you believe he has a fever, because it is possible that your hands are cold. This will make his head feel hot to you even though it is not any hotter than normal. On the other hand, if you place a good thermometer under his tongue for three minutes (after shaking the thermometer down, of course), and that thermometer reads 102° F., it means the child is running a high temperature. Then you can say he has a fever and know that you are stating a fact. In this case you know he has a fever.

In science, we cannot use beliefs or opinions, for we must have proved facts. The facts may be collected either by making careful observations or by setting up experiments. But facts must be collected before a science can be developed. Out of the facts thus collected, knowledge is organized and science is born.

A) Science means (a) knowing, (b) thinking, (c) believing, (d) answering. ()

B) When a child has a fever, (a) his hands are always cold, (b) he shakes the thermometer down, (c) he states a fact, (d) his head feels hot. ()

C) We know the child has a fever if (a) he seems ill, (b) his hands are cold, (c) the thermometer shows he is running a high temperature, (d) his head is not hotter than normal. ()

D) In science we must not (a) have proved facts, (b) use beliefs or opinions, (c) make careful observations, (d) set up experiments. ()

2. On January 12, 1947, Liu Hu-lan, a fifteen-year-old girl, was publicly executed by Kuomintang troops in Wenchow, a small village in Shansi province. She had refused to betray the patriots with whom she had worked to free her people from feudal and foreign domination.

On the eve of May 1, 1951, four years after her death, her mother, Hu Wen-hsiu, wrote a public letter urging all mothers and daughters to sign the appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact and to vote against the rearmament of Japan. Thousands of replies poured in as a result

of this appeal. Among them was a letter from a group of Chinese people's volunteers in Korea, which said, "Dear Mother: We were greatly moved when we read your letter. We hate the enemy; we pledge to fight with the same iron will as Liu Hu-lan. We will not stop until we have avenged her death and the deaths of millions of other innocent people and driven the enemy from our borders".

A) Liu Hu-lan was born in (a) 1912, (b) 1932, (c) 1947, (d) 1951
()

B) Liu Hu-lan died in (a) South China, (b) Japan, (c) Korea,
(d) Wenchow. ()

C) Liu Hu-lan was killed by the Kuomintang bandits because she (a) urged people to vote against the rearmament of Japan, (b) refused to free her people from feudal and foreign domination, (c) refused to betray her comrades, (d) signed the Five-Power Peace Pact. ()

D) A group of Chinese people's volunteers wrote a letter to (a) Liu Hu-lan, (b) Hu Wen-hsiu, (c) their parents, (d) an unknown person. ()

3. The Chinese People's Republic was founded only two years ago in 1949. Guided by the Communist Party and its leader, Mao Tse-tung, the great Chinese people have in these two years radically transformed the political and social system of their country.

The solution of the land problem is one of the major developments in these two years. Feudal relationships, the primary source of the miseries of the Chinese people in the past, are being rapidly abolished. In 1952, agrarian reform will be completed practically throughout China.

Chinese industry is also being developed. Industrial plants are being reconstructed and expanded. In one year 66,000 new industrial and commercial enterprises were started in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Wuhan, Chungking, Sian, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Kaifeng, Changsha and other cities. The difficulties of rehabilitation have been successfully coped with in the Northeast, the country's principal industrial area.

A) This article was written in (a) 1947, (b) 1949, (c) 1951, (d) 1952.
()

B) The miseries of the Chinese people in the past were chiefly caused by (a) feudal relationships, (b) agrarian reform, (c) industrial plants, (d) commercial enterprises.
()

C) At the time the article was written, agrarian reform was (a) already completed, (b) abandoned, (c) abolished, (d) not yet completed.
()

D) China's principal industrial area is (a) Peking, (b) the

Northeast, (c) Shanghai, (d) Tientsin. ()

4. Peking, Feb. 9, (Hsinhua)—Sixty-five prominent Americans, including leading scientists, writers, Negro leaders, trade-unionists and Protestant bishops, have joined to form an "American Peace Crusade", states the New York "Daily Worker". The sixty-five peace leaders have issued a call for a peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1 to make known to American senators, congressmen and the president the "will to peace among all Americans, regardless of creed, colour, occupation or political opinion."

Calling for withdrawal of American troops from Korea and an end to war in the Far East, the sponsors declared, "We insist that the crisis in Asia can be solved by abandoning the attempt to ignore the Chinese People's Republic, and by recognizing its right as the only government in being in China to sit in the United Nations. But even before these steps are taken, we must abandon the futile conflict in Korea with needless destruction of the country and its people and sacrifice of American soldiers,"

Among the initial sponsors of the "American Peace Crusade" and peace pilgrimage are: Thomas Mann, Nobel literature prize winner for 1929; Dr. Linus Pauling, former president of the American Chemical Society; Dr. W. S. B. Dubois, noted Negro sociologist and historian; Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah; and Paul Robeson.

A) The American Peace Crusade was formed by sixty-five (a) senators, (b) writers, (c) workers, (d) peace leaders.

()

B) The sponsors of the Crusade (a) ignored the Chinese People's Republic, (b) called for withdrawal of American troops from Korea, (c) carried on futile conflict in Korea, (d) sacrificed American soldiers.

()

C) The American Peace Crusade organized a pilgrimage to (a) Washington, (b) Korea, (c) New York, (d) the United Nations.

()

D) Thomas Mann is a (a) soldier, (b) doctor, (c) writer, (d) Negro.

()

二、翻译 60%

将下列中文句子译成合乎正确语法的英文。原文意义必须忠实保持，不可更动。句式和单字次序则不必拘于中文原句，主要须使英文合乎语法规律，流畅自然。

1. 我们必须争取和平。_____。

2. 你为什么回家? _____?

3. 我们的祖国是多么的伟大啊! _____!

4. 全世界反对美帝国主义的人民都是我们的朋友。_____

_____。

5. 上星期我碰见一个参加过长征的战士。 _____。
6. 工人们的生活水平正在不断提高。 _____。
7. 封建制度已经被消灭了。 _____。
8. 我问他他的哥哥是不是一个劳动模范。 _____。
9. 假如当初我没有去开会，我就不会碰见他了。 _____。
10. 他笑着问我说：“同志，你是从北京来的么？” _____
_____?

1952 年答案

一、阅读测验

- | | | | |
|---------|------|------|------|
| 1. A(a) | B(d) | C(c) | D(b) |
| 2. A(b) | B(d) | C(c) | D(b) |
| 3. A(c) | B(a) | C(d) | D(b) |
| 4. A(d) | B(b) | C(a) | D(c) |

二、翻译

1. We must strive for peace.
2. Why don't you go home?
3. How great our motherland is!
4. People all over the world against U.S. imperialism are our friends.
5. Last week I met a soldier who had taken part in the Long March.
6. The living standard of the workers is continually rising.
7. The feudal system has been abolished.
8. I asked if his elder brother was a model worker.
9. If I had not attended the meeting then, I wouldn't have met him.
10. He asked me with a smile, "Comrade, are you from Peking?"

1953 年试题

一、阅读测验和英译中 60%

1. 阅读测验

细读下面每段文字，然后回答下面的问题（答案必须用英文，必须简明扼要，不必用完整的句子）：

A) China has 7 million Young Pioneers. Established in October, 1949, this organization is for children from 9—15 years of age. Its purpose is to develop the children to become good citizens, to teach them to love the people and labour, to be patriotic, to take an active interest in science and protect public property. It provides its members with many opportunities to learn of the life of the country. They visit factories, state farms and great construction sites. They meet outstanding people in many fields—model workers, combat heroes, actors, writers, artists and musicians.

(a) What are the limits in age for the Young Pioneers of China?

(b) What are the things the Chinese Young Pioneers are taught to love?

(c) When was the organization of the Young Pioneers of China established?

(d) Name two kinds of people the Chinese Young Pioneers visit.

B) Nikita's father had dreamed of making an engineer of him, but did not insist, and allowed him to take up biology. Before leaving, Nikita had persuaded his father to invite one of his nieces, a high-spirited but practical girl, to come and keep house for him. But he was half afraid that the obstinate old man might by this time have sent the girl away, and might be alone in the cold, empty hut, longing to see his son.

He would have to graduate as quickly as possible and go back to his father. But ever since Nikita had decided to marry Alla, if she would have him, a feeling of uncertainty had entered his mind. Where would they live? Would Alla look after his father properly? And how would it all turn out?

(a) What subject did Nikita's father want him to study?

(b) With whom did Nikita's father live when Nikita was away?

(c) What kind of character had Nikita's father?

(d) What was Nikita uncertain about after he had decided to marry Alla?

2. 英译中

将下面一段英文译成中文：

The Communist Party of China is the political party of the Chinese working class; it is created on the basis of the revolutionary theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The Communist Party of China, guiding the Chinese people in a long and stubborn struggle, led the revolution to victory. Today,

the Communist Party is guiding the Chinese people in the construction of their country. The Communist Party of China and its leader Chairman Mao Tse-tung enjoy the highest prestige among the Chinese people.

In all its activities, the Communist Party of China is guided by the teachings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung which combine Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution. It is Chairman Mao Tse-tung who has shown the correct way of building up our Party in conformity with the concrete conditions of Chinese society.

二、中译英 40%

将下列中文句子译成合乎正确语法的英文。原文意义必须忠实保持，不可更动。句式和单字次序则不必拘于中文原句，主要须使英文合乎语法规律，流畅自然。

1. 他对历史有兴趣。
2. 星期一有一个志愿军到我们学校来了。
3. 保卫世界和平是我们的责任。
4. 资本主义国家的工人们也是我们的朋友。
5. 他回来时我们将开一个会。
6. 我的朋友已经在人民大学上了两年了。
7. 他因为不努力学习受了批评。
8. 孩子们看见火车经过快乐地高呼。
9. 毛主席告诉我们艺术必须为劳动群众服务。
10. 没有马列主义的知识，不可能了解这篇文章。

1953 年答案

一、阅读测验和英译中

1. 阅读测验

- A) (a) 9—15 years of age.
(b) The people and labour.
(c) In October, 1949.
(d) Model workers, combat heroes, etc.
- B) (a) Engineering.
(b) With one of his nieces.
(c) He had an obstinate yet loving character.
(d) He was uncertain as to whether Alla would look after his father properly, where they would live...

2. 英译中

中国共产党是中国工人阶级的政党，它是根据马克思、恩格斯、列宁、斯大林的革命理论缔造的。

中国共产党，在长久而坚持的斗争中指导着中国人民，把革命领导到胜利。今天，共产党正在指导着中国人民建设他们的国家。中国共产党及其领袖毛泽东主席在中国人民中间享有最高的威信。

在它的全部活动中，中国共产党是由毛泽东主席的思想所指导的，这思想把马克思——列宁主义的理论和中国革命的实践相结合。

是毛泽东主席指示出来按照着中国社会的具体情况来建党的正确办法。

二、中译英

- 1.He is interested in history.
- 2.A Volunteer came to our school on Monday.
- 3.It is our duty to defend world peace.
- 4.The workers of capitalist countries are also our friends.
- 5.When he comes back,we shall hold a meeting.
- 6.My friend has been studying for two years at the People's University.
- 7.He is criticized because he does not study hard
- 8.Children shouted happily when they saw the train pass.
- 9.Chairman Mao tells us that art must serve the labouring masses.
- 10.It is impossible to understand this essay without a knowledge of Marxism-Leninism.

1954 年试题

一、阅读测验和英译中 60%

1. 阅读测验 24%

细读下面每段文字，然后回答下面的问题（答案必须用英文，必须简明扼要，不必用完整的句子）：

a) And so the summer holidays were over, and one fine morning, September the first, I got up earlier than usual, put my school-books in my satchel and set out for school. That morning there was a feeling of excitement in the air. The streets were full of boys and girls, big and small, hurrying to school. Some walked by themselves, some in pairs and some in bunches. Some of them walked slowly, as I did; others hurried along as if there was a fire somewhere. The little ones carried flowers for the classrooms. Everyone seemed very excited. I was excited too. I was looking forward to seeing my Pioneer group, and all the boys from my class, and our Pioneer leader Volodya who worked with us last year. I felt like a traveller coming back to his home and friends after a long, long voyage.

a) Who was Volodya?

b) What do you think happens on September the first?

c) Name two ways in which the children walked.

d) Was there a feeling of excitement everywhere in the streets?

B) The basic principles of Marxism are undoubtedly adaptable to all countries. But it is a difficult job to apply their general truth to concrete revolutionary practices in China. Chairman Mao analyzes Chinese problems and guides the Chinese people in their struggle to victory. He uses Marxist-Leninist principles to explain Chinese history and the practical problems of China. He is the first who has succeeded in doing so. Not only has he applied Marxist methods to solve the problems of 500,000,000 people, but he has thereby popularized Marxism among the Chinese people as a weapon for them to use. On every kind of problem—the nation, the peasants, strategy, the construction of the party, literature and culture, military affairs, finance and economy, methods of work, philosophy—Chairman Mao has not only applied Marxism to new conditions but has given it a new development. He has created a Chinese or Asiatic form of Marxism.

a) What new development has Chairman Mao given to Marxism?

b) Why are the principles of Marxism the general truth?

c) Name three kinds of problems which Chairman Mao has solved with Marxist methods.

d) Did any one succeed in solving the practical problems of China with Marxist-Leninist principles before Chairman Mao?

2. 英译中 36%

If I asked you whether dust is of any use, what answer would you

give? You would probably say that it is of no use at all. You would say that dust in the home only makes it very unhealthy, and that much time has to be spent every day in cleaning the rooms. It is true that many germs live in dust, germs carrying disease. But dust is far from useless; it has a use which we value highly. For without dust in the air, we should not have the gentle rain, the soft daylight, the beauty of the blue sky and the glorious colours of sunset.

二、中译英 40%

将下列中文句子译成合乎正确语法的英文,原文意义必须忠实保持,不可更动.句式和单字次序则不必拘于中文原句,主要须使英文合乎语法规则,流畅自然.

1. 你们学习英文有多久了?
2. 他以前从没有见过毛主席。
3. 我们对他的成功表示惊异。
4. 对我们每个人说,学习马列主义都是必要的。
5. 世界上今天有两大阵营。
6. 我不知道他懂不懂俄文。
7. 他参加人民解放军的时候才十一岁。
8. 全体朝鲜人民都相信美国侵略者是可以打败的。
9. 我昨天看的电影讲的是列宁的革命活动。
10. 有苏联专家的帮助,我们在两个月之内就可以完成这份工作。

1954 年答案

一、1. 阅读测验

- A) a) The Pioneer leader of the unit to which the narrator belonged.
b) Schools begin on Sept. 1st.
c) In a hurry, or slowly, in pairs, in groups, alone. (以上五种, 答出任何两种, 即作正确答案论)
d) Yes.
- B) a) Chairman Mao has created a Chinese or Asiatic form of Marxism.
b) They are adaptable to all countries.
c) The nation, the peasants, strategy, etc.
d) No, Chairman Mao is the first who has succeeded in doing so.

2. 英译中

假如我问你灰尘是否有用,你会怎么回答呢?你或许会说,灰尘根本无用。你会说,屋里有了灰尘,只能使它极不卫生,得花很多时间去打扫房间。是的,灰尘里确有许多细菌,细菌会传染疾病。但是,灰尘决不是毫无用处的;而且,我们对它的一个用处还给予高度的评价。因为如果空气中没有灰尘,就不会有柔和的细雨,和煦的阳光,美丽的蓝天和落日的霞辉。

二、中译英

1. How long have you studied English?

- 2.He has never seen Chairman Mao before.
- 3.We are surprised at his success.
- 4.It is necessary for all of us to study Marxism-Leninism.
- 5.There are two great camps in the world today.
- 6.I do not know whether he understands Russian.
- 7.He was only eleven when he joined the People's Liberation Army.
- 8.All the Korean people believe the American aggressors can be defeated.
- 9.The film I saw yesterday was/is about Lenin's revolutionary activities.
- 10.With the help of the Soviet expert,we can finish this in two months.

1956 年试题

一、阅读测验和英译中 60%

1. 阅读测验 24%

细读下面每段文字，然后回答下面的问题(答案必须用英文，必须简明扼要，不必用完整的句子)：

A) Prime Minister Nehru of India was warmly received by the Chinese people on his visit to China from October 19 to 30, in 1954. During his stay in this country, Prime Minister Nehru held cordial and friendly talks with government leaders and visited several industrial centres and places of historic interest.

At a press conference held in Peking on October 26, Prime Minister Nehru declared, "...my visit to China, brief as it has been, will help not only to bring our two countries nearer to one another but will also help the cause of world peace."

The peoples of China and India dearly love peace and the efforts they have made for peace have brought notable results. In June, 1954, Premier Chou En-lai visited India and, together with Prime Minister Nehru, put forward the famous five principles for peaceful co-existence. This has not only further strengthened Sino-Indian friendship but has also set an example in international relationships for the countries of Asia and the whole world.

- a) How was Prime Minister Nehru received by the Chinese people?
- b) What places did he visit in China?
- c) Why did Prime Minister Nehru think his visit to China was an important one?
- d) What famous principles did Premier Chou En-lai and Prime Minister Nehru put forward when Premier Chou En-lai was in India?

B) John Smith had lost his job. It is easy to lose one's job in America, but it is difficult to find a new one. As a matter of fact it was quite impossible for John Smith to find work. He was unemployed and soon found himself in the street. He was unable to pay his rent and the owner of the house he lived in threw him out. And so he had to be out in the street.

It was autumn. The wind was cold. The sky was covered with thick gray clouds. The man in the street had no work and no home. He stopped and looked at the sky and the clouds, put his hands in his pockets in order to warm them up and walked on. His clothes were thin and worn out. He was cold and uncomfortable. The weather was unpleasant. He felt hungry, but he did not know where to go.

It began to rain. Cold autumn rain fell on the street. The man went into a shop to warm himself up, but the shopkeeper ordered him out. He went out and stopped before a shop-window to look at the things he could not buy. A policeman saw him and told him to move on.

And there are tens of thousands in America like John Smith, cold, hungry, homeless and without any hope of finding work.

- a) Why did John Smith find himself in the street?
- b) Why did he keep his hands in his pockets?
- c) How did he feel when he was out in the street?
- d) Why didn't he buy anything in the shop?

2. 英译中 36%

Twelve years ago the peasants of Wukung Village(武功) were fighting on two fronts—against the Japanese invaders and against famine. In response to the call of the Communist Party of China and Chairman Mao Tse-tung for reorganization in agriculture, Wang Hsing(王兴) and three other peasants obtained a small loan from the local anti-Japanese democratic government to organize a rope-making team. Soon they found themselves in a difficult position. If they kept on making ropes, they could not do farm work at the same time; and if they did not make ropes, they would not earn enough to keep themselves alive. At this moment, Keng Chang-so(耿长锁), a member of the Chinese Communist Party, joined the team. Gradually they overcame many difficulties and succeeded in keeping alive through the famine.

二、中译英 40%

将下列中文句子译成合乎正确语法的英文，原文意义必须忠实保持，不可更动。句式和单字次序则不必拘于中文原句，主要须使英文合乎语法规则，流畅自然。

1. 我们的志愿军都是勇敢的战士。
2. 他在北京住了多少年了？
3. 那女孩穿着一件新衣。
4. 我以前没听过这故事。
5. 我们昨天晚上看了一场好电影。
6. 回答这个问题是困难的。
7. 我的哥哥英文比我说得好。
8. 这本有趣的书是一个工人写的。
9. 他正在学习英文，因为他想做一个英语教师。
10. 你见到他以后，请写一封信给我。

1956 年答案

一、1. 阅读测验

A)

- a) He was warmly received by the Chinese people.
- b) He visited several Industrial centres and places of historic interest.
- c) He thought that his visit would bring China and India together. He also thought that his visit was useful/important to world peace(or: would help world peace).

d)When Premier Chou En-lai was in India, he and Prime Minister Nehru put forward the five principles for peaceful co-existence.

B)

a)He was unable to pay his rent,and the owner of the house he lived in had thrown him out.

b)He put his hands in his pockets in order to warm them up.

c)He felt cold, hungry and uncomfortable when he was out in the street.

d)He couldn't buy anything in the shop because he had no money.

2. 英译中

十二年前武功村的农民正在两条战线上战斗——抵抗日本侵略者和抵抗饥荒。为了响应中国共产党和毛泽东主席在农业生产上组织起来的号召，王兴和其他三个农民从当地抗日民主政府那里得到一小笔贷款，用来组织一个制造麻绳的生产小组。不久他们发现他们的处境很困难。假若他们继续做绳子，他们就不能同时在地里做活，假若他们不做绳子，他们的收入便不足以维持他们的生活。在这个时候，中国共产党的一个党员，耿长锁，加入了他们的生产小组。他们逐渐克服了许多困难，并且胜利地度过饥荒，维持了他们的生活。

二、中译英

1.Our Volunteers are all brave fighters.

2.How many years has he lived (stayed) in Peking?

3.That girl is wearing a new dress.

4.I have not heard this story before.

5.I saw a good film last night.

6.It is difficult to answer this question.

7.My brother speaks better English than I (My brother speaks English better than I).

8.This interesting book is written by a worker.

9.He is studying English,because he wants to be an English teacher.

10.After you have seen him,please write me a letter (please write to me).

1957 年试题

一、阅读测验和英译汉 60%

1. 阅读测验 24%

细读下面两段文字，然后回答文后所附的问题（答案必须用英文，必须简明扼要，不必用完整的句子）：

A) Once a poor man had a parrot. The parrot could speak. It could say: "There is no doubt about it." The parrot could only say these words and all day long it repeated: "There is no doubt about it." To every question it gave one and the same answer: "There is no doubt about it."

One day, when the poor man had no money for bread, he decided to sell the parrot. He took the cage and went to the market.

"Who wants to buy my parrot? Twenty pounds for my clever parrot," cried he.

A man came up and said:

"This is a fine bird but the price is too high."

Then he asked the parrot: "Are you worth twenty pounds?"

"There is no doubt about it," answered the parrot as usual.

The man was very pleased with the clever answer; he bought the bird and took it home.

Some time after he began to see his mistake. And he was sorry. He stood near the cage and said:

"What a fool I am to have thrown so much money away!"

"There is no doubt about it," answered the parrot.

And this time the parrot was right.

1. What could the parrot do?

2. How much did the man pay for the parrot?

3. Why was the man sorry afterwards?

4. Why does the writer say at the end, "And this time the parrot was right"?

B) There are two ways to increase agricultural production. One is by bringing more land under cultivation. The other is by getting more out of the land already cultivated. China still has not enough land under cultivation. Most of China's unused land is in the North-east and North-west—very large areas inhabited by a comparatively small number of people. But she is still industrially backward, and for the time being cannot afford the machines and money to reclaim (开垦) it on a large scale. Our main job at present, therefore, is to increase production by raising the output (产量) per acre of existing farm land. If we can work on these lines, we shall be able, in a period of several five-year plans, to raise our agricultural output to such a level that it will comfortably meet the people's needs and satisfy the demands of national construction.

1. What are the two methods to increase production in

agriculture?

2. In what part of China is found most of her unused land?
3. What is needed for reclaiming unused land on a large scale?
4. What is our main job at present?

2. 英译汉 36%

One of the main problems is the correct proportion between the development of heavy and light industry. First of all, we must build up our heavy industry; that is a fundamental principle. China's economic backwardness, which has continued so long, can be wiped out only when she herself can supply the equipment, materials, and technical skills needed to develop the national economy of 600 million people. But at the same time, we must not neglect the development of light industry, because light industry will help to satisfy the rising needs of the people. Without a sufficient amount of consumers' goods, it would be difficult to keep prices stable. Peasants would not be willing to raise production or sell their surplus if they could not buy what they need with their increased income. Therefore the development of light industry must also occupy an important position in our Five-Year Plans.

二、汉译英 40%

将下列句子译成合乎正确语法的英文，原文意义必须忠实保持，不可更动。句式和单字次序则不必拘于汉文原句，主要须使英文合乎语法规则，流畅自然。（数字可用阿拉伯字码写出，不必翻译）

1. 你班上有多少学生？
2. 工厂每天早晨八点钟开门。
3. 他没听过那个报告。
4. 我们下星期一开始工作。
5. 我哥哥是两年前中学毕业的。
6. 许多外国朋友们被邀请去看那新影片。
7. 他比我身体强壮。
8. 要改正我们所有的错误，并不容易。
9. 苏联是世界上最大的国家。
10. 等他回来了，我们一定要把这故事讲给他听。

1957 年答案

一、阅读测验和英译汉

1. 阅读测验

A) 1. It could say, "There is no doubt about it."

2. Twenty pounds.

3. Because the parrot was not worth twenty pounds. (Because he saw he had made a mistake. Because the parrot could only say, "There is no doubt about it." etc.)

4. Because the man really was a fool.

B) 1. By bringing more land under cultivation and by getting more

out of the land already cultivated.

2. In the North-east and North-west.

3. Machines and money.

4. To increase production by raising the output per acre of existing farm land.

2. 英译汉

一个主要问题是重工业和轻工业发展中间的正确比例。首先，我们必须把重工业建立起来，这是一条基本原则。中国长久以来是经济落后的，只有当她自己能够提供必要的设备，物资和技术力量来发展六亿人口的国民经济时，这种落后情况才可消除。但是同时（或：另一方面，）我们也不应该忽视轻工业的发展，因为轻工业有助于满足人民日益增长的需要。没有足够的消费品，想要使物价保持平稳是很困难的。如果农民们收入增加了，但是买不到所需要的东西，那么他们就会不愿意增加生产或者出卖剩余的农产品。因此，轻工业的发展也必须在我们的五年计划当中占据重要地位。

二、汉译英

1. How many students are there in your class?

2. The factory opens at 8 o'clock in the morning.

3. He has not heard that report.

4. We shall begin to work next Monday. (或 begin working; 或用 start)

5. My brother graduated from middle school two years ago.

6. Many foreign friends are (were, have been) invited to see the new film.

7. He is stronger than I (I am).

8. It is not easy to correct all our mistakes. (To correct all our mistakes is not easy.)

9. The Soviet Union is the biggest country in the world.

10. We must tell him this story when he comes back.

1958 年试题

一、细读下面的短文，然后回答所附的问题：

Two boys have become famous. One of them is fourteen years old, and the other only twelve. The fourteen-year-old boy has invented three farm tools, although he has no more than a primary school education. The twelve-year-old one is a son of a peasant family. He has invented a new type of waterwheel.

The story of the two boys has attracted attention far and wide. Millions of men, women and children in the countryside are trying to invent farm tools.

The Communist Party is guiding the mass movement. It tells the people that science is no mystery.

1. How old are the two boys?
2. Has the older boy had a middle school education?
3. What are millions of people doing in the countryside?
4. What does the Communist Party tell the people?

二、英译汉：

1. Our parents teach us to love labour .
2. The October Revolution brought Marxism-Leninism to China.
3. Modern Chinese literature is a part of the progressive literature of the world.
4. A lot has been done by the government to improve the people's life since liberation.
5. My mother asked why the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army are so polite and kind to people.
6. As soon as I got off the bus, I started for the village on foot.
7. On the second morning of the harvest I went to the fields, where I found everyone already at work.
8. The city is changing. New houses are going up and the streets are becoming more and more beautiful.

三、汉译英：

1. 全世界人民都爱好和平。
2. 你现在正在干什么？
3. 一年里有多少个月？
4. 第五课比第三课难。
5. 去年他参加了共青团。
6. 我去看他时，他正在写信。
7. 他父亲是工人，他母亲是教员。
8. 李同志昨天不能来，因为他必须准备功课。

1958 年答案

一、回答问题

1. One of them is fourteen years old, and the other only twelve.
2. No, he hasn't.

- 3.They are trying to invent farm tools.
- 4.It tells the people that science is no mystery.

二、英译汉

- 1.我们的父母教育我们热爱劳动。
- 2.十月革命给中国带来了马克思列宁主义。
- 3.中国现代文学是世界进步文学的一部分。
- 4.解放以来，政府为了改善人民生活，已做了大量的工作。
- 5.我母亲问，为什么解放军战士对人这样彬彬有礼，和蔼可亲。
- 6.我一下汽车，就徒步向那个村庄走去。
- 7.收获的第二天早晨我到田里时，发现人人都已经在那儿干活了。
- 8.那座城市正在变化。一座座新房正在矗立起来，街道也变得越来越美丽。

三、汉译英

- 1.The people all over the world love peace.
- 2.What are you doing now?
- 3.How many months are there in a year?
- 4.Lesson 5 is more difficult than Lesson 3.
- 5.He joined the Communist Youth League last year.
- 6.He was writing a letter when I went to see him.
- 7.His father is a worker, and his mother (is) a teacher.
8. Comrade Li couldn't come yesterday because he had to prepare his lessons.

1959 年试题

一、阅读测验 (24%)

细读下面的故事，然后用汉语简明扼要地回答文后所附的问题。

Once on his way to town, a peasant (农民) tied (拴;系) his horse to a tree and sat down to rest.

Soon a landlord came on his horse. He also wanted to rest. So he began to tie his horse to the same tree.

"Don't tie your horse to that tree!" shouted the peasant. "My horse is wild; it will kill yours. Tie your horse to some other tree."

The landlord answered, "I'll tie my horse where I like to." And he tied his horse to the same tree.

Suddenly the horses began to fight. Before the two men could stop them, the landlord's horse was killed.

The landlord got very angry. He took the poor peasant to the judge. "Oh, good judge," he said, "this man's horse has killed mine. You must make him pay for my horse."

"Is that true?" the judge asked the peasant.

The peasant was silent. He was asked many more questions, but he did not say a word.

At last the judge said, "It's no use. The man cannot speak."

"Oh yes, he can," said the landlord. "He spoke to me very well out there on the road."

"What did he say?" asked the judge.

"He told me not to tie my horse to that tree, because his horse could kill mine. He told me to tie my horse to some other tree."

"Ah," said the judge. "Now I see. So you think your horse must be paid for. Why didn't you do as you were told to and save your horse from death?"

Then the judge asked the peasant, "Why didn't you answer my questions?"

"I wanted to make him tell you the true story," explained the peasant.

(注意：用汉语回答下列问题。)

1. Why did the peasant tell the landlord not to tie his horse to the same tree?

2. Why didn't the landlord do as the peasant had told him to?

3. Then what did the landlord do with his horse?

4. What happened suddenly? What happened to the landlord's horse?

5. What did the landlord ask the judge to do for him?

6. Did the peasant answer the judge's questions?

7. What did the landlord do to make the judge believe that the peasant could speak?

8. Why hadn't the peasant answered the judge's questions?

二、英译汉 (36%)

In October 1934, the Red Army broke through the enemy forces around Juichin(瑞金)and began the Long March. When it came to Tsunyi(遵义),an important meeting was held there by the Chinese Communist Party, which then made Comrade Mao Tse-tung the leader. After that,the Red Army went on ,fighting its way to the north, until it came to the Tatu River.The enemy thought the Red Army could not cross(渡过)the river, because it was unusually deep and rough.But the Red Army got the only boat and heroically went over. Another unit (部队)went ahead by the mountainside and reached the Luting Bridge (泸定桥). The enemy set fire (放火)to the house on the bridge, trying to stop the Red Army. But a number of Red Army fighters broke through the fire and took the bridge. The enemy soldiers ran away,and the Red Army under Comrade Mao Tse-tung crossed the Tatu and continued its march.It went over the Snow Mountain and crossed the Grasslands,and finally in October 1935 reached Yanan(延安).The Long March showed the world that the heroic people's army led by the Communists was ever victorious.

三、汉译英(40%)

- (1)他每星期六下午到工厂去劳动。
- (2)我们爱好和平,但也不怕战争。
- (3)我昨天晚上到阅览室去时,许多同学都在那儿复习功课。
- (4)今年我们的小麦收成比去年还要好的多。
- (5)苏联的七年计划告诉我们中国也会有同样光辉的将来。
- (6)拉丁(Latin)美洲的人民正在为自由和民主而斗争。
- (7)李明在组里常受到表扬,因为他每周都超额完成任务。
- (8)鲁迅住过的那所房子现在是一个博物馆。

1959 年答案

一、阅读测验(学生须用汉语回答)

- (1)因为他自己的马性子烈,拴在一起两匹马会打起来,地主那匹马可能被踢死。
- (2)因为他觉得自己是个地主,不能听一个农民的指点。
- (3)他不顾农民的劝告,还是把他的马拴在同一棵树上。
- (4)忽然,两匹马打起来了。结果地主的马被踢死了。
- (5)他要法官命令农民赔偿他的马。
- (6)他没有。他要本不开口。
- (7)他说农民会说话。他并且把农民在路边对他说的话重复了一遍,以便向法官证明农民并不是个哑吧。
- (8)这说明了农民的知慧。这样一来,地主就会不自觉地把真实情况说出来了。

二、英译汉

1934年10月,红军突破敌人对瑞金的围攻而开始了长征。到遵义后中国共产党举行了一次重要的会议,会上选举毛泽东同志作领袖。然后红军一面打着仗继续北上,来到了大渡河边。敌人以为红军过不了河,因为

水流既深而又汹涌。可是红军得到了唯一的一只摆渡，英勇地渡过了河。另外一支部队沿着山边前进到达泸定桥。敌人把桥上的房子点上了火，企图阻止红军前进。红军的一批战士冲过了火，把桥占领了。敌军逃走了，于是红军在毛泽东同志领导下过了大渡河继续长征。红军越雪山，过草地，终于在 1935 年 10 月到达延安。长征宣告世界共产党领导的英勇的人民军队是不可战胜的。

三、汉译英

1. Every Saturday afternoon he goes to work in the factory.
2. We love peace, but we are not afraid of war.
3. When I went to the reading-room last night, a lot of students were reviewing their lessons there.
4. The crop of wheat this year will be still better than last year's.
5. The Seven Year Plan of the Soviet Union tells us that China will have the same bright future.
6. The people in Latin America are struggling for freedom and democracy.
7. Li Ming is often praised in the group, because he overfulfils his task every week.
8. The house in which (where) Lu Hsun (once) lived is now a museum.

1960 年试题

一、阅读及问答 (36%)

细读下面的文章，然后用英语扼要地回答文后所附的问题。

A Visit to a people's Commune

At the call of the Party, the students of a school went to the Red Flag People's Commune to help to bring in the harvest. It was a bright autumn day. The chairman of the commune met them with a warm smile. "You have come at the right time," he said. "The harvest this year is very good. Of course we have tractors and combines. But we also need more men."

On arriving at the farm, they formed themselves into groups and started to work at once. The groups challenged each other to a friendly competition. By twelve o'clock they had overfulfilled their task.

The chairman was satisfied with their work. He told them about the commune's plan for the future. There would be more machines. Much more grain would be produced. People would live better. The place would look more beautiful. All the students found his words exciting.

"May I come to work with you when I finish school?" a boy asked. "I shall learn to be a good tractor-driver."

"I shall learn to take good care of the pigs*," said a girl.

The chairman asked the youngest student what she would do.

"I should like to go on to the university. After I graduate from it, I shall be a teacher in the people's commune," she answered. "I shall do my best to teach the children. After school, I shall work in the fields with you."

The chairman said, "Good. We shall be glad to have you all."

* pig 猪

注意：在下列 7 题中选择 6 题，根据上面文章的内容用英语回答，但第 7 题必答。

Questions

1. Why did the students go to the people's commune?
2. What did the chairman of the commune say when he met them?
3. How did they organize themselves for the work?
4. What did the chairman think about their work?
5. What was the commune's plan for the future?
6. What did the youngest student want to do?
7. What do you want to do in the future? Why?

二、英译汉 (28%)

译文要确切、通顺。

Two new achievements have been made this year. One is the carrying out of the technical* revolution. The whole people are taking part in it. Many, many wonderful inventions and new discoveries* * have been made. The other is the forming of the city people's com-

munes. Women who used to work only in their own houses are now happily working in the new factories. They are building Socialism.

With these achievements come new tasks. Our workers and peasants want to study Marxism-Leninism and Comrade Mao Tse-tung's works. They also want to study science. We must and can satisfy their needs. Led by the Party, we will certainly fulfil all our tasks and march from victory to victory.

* technical 技术(的)

* * discoveries 是 discover 的名词

三、汉译英(36%)

在下列 A、B 二组内各选 3 句译成英语，共译 6 句，不得 8 句全译。

A.

1. 我们正在同时发展工业和农业。
2. 天安门广场上的两座新的大建筑是去年在十个月内建成的。
3. 反对美帝国主义的游行正在世界各地进行着。
4. 在我们伟大的社会主义国家，教师和学生都爱参加体力劳动。

B.

1. 世界上所有爱好和平的人民都站在我们这一边。
2. 我昨天晚上去看李同志的时候，他已经到工人夜校去了。
3. 星期一在会上讲话的那个青年是个团员。
4. 党从来就教导我们劳动人民是历史的主人。

1960 年答案

一、阅读及问答

1. They went to the people's commune to help to bring in the harvest.
2. He said, "You have come at the right time. We need more men."
(He said that they had come at the right time and that the commune needed more men.)
3. They formed themselves into groups.
4. The chairman was satisfied with their work.
5. There would be more machines. Much more grain would be produced. People would live better. The place would look more beautiful.
6. She wanted to go on the university. After that, she would come to teach in the commune.
7. (I want to be a tractor-driver in a people's commune, because I want to help the commune to get a higher yield.)
or (I want to be a machine worker in a factory because the people's communes need more machines.) etc. etc.

二、英译汉

今年我们已经取得了两项新的成就。一项是实现了技术革命。全国人民都参加了这一革命，并做出了许许多多优异的发明和新的发现。另一项是组织了城市人民公社。一向只在家庭中劳动的妇女现在愉快地在新的工厂里工作着。她们在建设社会主义。

这些成就带来了新的任务。我们的工农（群众）要求学习马列主义和毛泽东同志的著作。他们也要求学习科学。我们应当而且能够满足他们的要求。在党的领导下，我们一定能够完成我们所有的任务，从胜利走向胜利。

三、汉译英

A.

1. We are developing industry and agriculture at the same time.
2. The two new large buildings in Tien An Men Square were built last year in ten months.
3. Parades against U.S. imperialism are going on everywhere in the world.
4. In our great socialist country teachers and students all love to take part in physical labour.

B.

1. All peace-loving people in the world are (stand) on our side.
(All people in the world who love peace are on our side.)
2. Comrade Li had gone to a workers' night school when I went to see him yesterday evening.
3. The young man who spoke at the meeting on Monday is a League member.
4. The party has always taught us that the working people are the masters of history.

1961 年试题

一、英译汉(32%)

译文要确切、通顺。

In 1949 the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party and Chairman Mao, won final victory in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism. With this came the founding of the People's Republic of China. Since then, we have made many new and great achievements in every field(方面). During the past three years, our country, under the glorious banners of the general line, the great leap forward and the people's communes, has won even greater victories in socialist construction. The life of our people is getting better and better. Workers, peasants, soldiers, students, government cadres everybody is working with great enthusiasm. We will certainly build our country into a great socialist land with a highly developed modern industry, agriculture, science and culture.

二、阅读及问答(30%)

细读下面的文章，然后用英语扼要地回答文后所附的问题。

The Dogs Will Eat It

A landlord (地主) wanted to plant garlic (蒜) in his fields. He saw a group of peasant boys and asked them to come and do the work for him.

At supper time, he told the children to go into his house to eat, because he did not want the other farmers to see the bad food which he gave the boys. He said to the boys, "If you eat outside, the dogs may come and eat your food."

The next morning after work the boys went into the landlord's house again for breakfast. When they walked past the landlord's own room they looked in through the window. There they saw a big table with all kinds of good food on it. The landlord and his family were sitting around the table and eating happily. The children were very angry. They decided to plant his garlic upside down (头朝下).

After a few days, the garlic in other people's fields had come out, but in the landlord's fields nothing could be seen. He was very much worried and asked the boys why this was so.

"The garlic is afraid that the dogs will eat it" was the answer.

注意：根据上面文章的内容用英语回答。在下列6题中选答5题，不得全答。

Questions

1. What did the landlord ask the boys to do for him?
2. Why did the landlord tell them to eat inside his house?
3. What did the children see when they went into the landlord's house for breakfast the next morning?
4. How did they plant the garlic after they saw that?
5. Did the landlord's garlic come out?

6. What did the boys say to the landlord when he asked them about it?

三、汉译英(38%)

在下列 A 组内选 5 题, B 组内选 3 题, 译成英语, 共译 8 题, 不得 10 题全译。

A 组

1. 他常到工厂去劳动吗?
2. 你们城里有多少托儿所?
3. 我哥哥正在学开拖拉机。
4. 那所大学是在 1954 年秋季成立的。
5. 我们班的每一个人都学习毛主席的著作。
6. 今年我们将比去年生产更多的粮食和棉花。

B 组

1. 昨天工人们告诉我们他们已经超额完成任务了。
2. 这就是上个月教我们种菜的那位同志。
3. 她不同你们一起去看电影了, 因为她已经看过这部片子。
4. 我昨天晚上复习的那课英语是“丁佑君的故事”。

1961 年答案

一、英译汉

一九四九年, 中国人民在共产党和毛主席的领导下, 赢得了反帝反封建斗争的最后胜利。中华人民共和国随即成立。从那时起, 我们在各方面都获得了许多新的伟大的成就。三年来, 在总路线、大跃进、人民公社的光辉旗帜下, 我们祖国在社会主义建设中取得了更加伟大的胜利。人民生活越来越美好。工人、农民、战士、学生、干部——人人都在满腔热情地工作着。我们一定要把祖国建设成为一个具有高度发展的现代工业、农业、科学和文化的伟大的社会主义国家。

二、阅读及问答

1. He asked them to plant garlic for him.
2. Because he did not want the other farmers to see the bad food which he gave the boys.
3. They saw the landlord and his family eating all kinds of good food.
4. They planted it upside down.
5. No, it didn't.
6. They said, "The garlic is afraid that the dogs will eat it."

三、汉译英

A 组

1. Does he often go to the factory to work?
2. How many nurseries are there in your town?
3. My brother is learning to drive tractors/a tractor.
4. The university was set up/was founded in autumn 1954.
5. Everybody in our class studies Chairman Mao's works.
6. This year we shall produce more grain and cotton than (we did)

last year.

B 组

1. Yesterday the workers told us that they had overfulfilled their task(s).
2. This is the comrade who taught us (how) to grow vegetables last month.
3. She is not going to the cinema with you because she has seen the film.
/She is not going to the film with you because she has seen it.
4. The English lesson I was reviewing/reviewed last night is "The Story of Ting Yu-chun".

1962 年试题

一、问答(30%)

A 组 从下列问题中任选 6 题,用英语回答。不得 7 题全答。

1. When were you born?
2. What day is today?
3. When do you go to bed at night?
4. Which is the biggest city in our country?
5. How many League members are there in your class?
6. Where do you usually do physical labour?
7. What will you do next Sunday?

B 组 从下列问题中任选一题,用英语回答,至少写 3 个句子,意思要连贯。不得两题全答。

1. What subject do you like best? Why?
2. Say something about your school.

二、英译汉(30%)

译文要确切,通顺。

What I Have Seen in China

I have spent several weeks in China. This is a very short time, but I have learned a lot about your country.

During these few weeks, I have seen with my own eyes the great successes(成就)China has won. The Chinese people, under the leadership(领导) of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tse-tung, have made great progress on all fronts of socialist construction. Production of steel, coal(煤), grain and cotton(棉) has risen greatly. Here one sees what a happy life the people are living.

I have visited villages and towns, both in the north and in the south. I saw workers, peasants and intellectuals working with enthusiasm. I saw all of them doing their best to build their motherland into a rich and strong socialist country.

I am leaving soon. I don't know when I shall again have the chance of visiting your country. But I shall always remember what I have seen here. I shall always remember your love for peace and your great friendship for my people.

Good-bye, my dear friends. Write and tell me about victories in the future. I wish you greater successes in your march towards socialism and communism.

三、汉译英(40%)

在下列 A 组内选 4 题, B 组内选 4 题, 译成英语, 共译 8 题。不得 10 题全译。

A 组

1. 你们常开会吗?
2. 你们村里有合作社吗?
3. 人民大会堂是三年前修建的。

4. 不要把今天的工作留到明天做。

5. 保卫祖国是我们的义务。

B组

1. 我在中学的时候，总是积极地参加生产劳动。

2. 上星期五他告诉我，他已经读完了这本小说。

3. 我们必须尽一切努力，帮助正在为解放而斗争的各国人民。

4. 你昨天晚上在图书馆遇到的那个女孩子，是她的妹妹。

5. 她像她弟弟一样地努力学习，但是没有她姐姐那样努力。

1962 年答案

一、问答（略）

二、英译汉

我在中国所看到的

我在中国呆了几个星期了。这是一段很短的时间，但是我对你们的国家有了很多了解。

在这几个星期中，我亲眼看到了中国所取得的伟大成就。中国人民在中国共产党和毛泽东主席的领导下，在社会主义建设的各个战线上，取得了巨大的进步。钢、煤、粮、棉的生产有了很大的增长。在这里，可以看到人民过着多么幸福的生活。

我访问了南方的乡村和城镇，也访问了北方的乡村和城镇。我看到工人、农民和知识分子都在热情地工作。我看到他们都在尽最大的努力要把自己的祖国建设成一个富强的社会主义国家。

我不久就要走了。我不知道什么时候才能再有机会访问你们的国家。可是我将永远记住我在这里看到的一切，永远记住你们对和平的热爱以及对我国人民的伟大友谊。

再见了，亲爱的朋友们！你们今后所取得的胜利，请写信告诉我。预祝你们在向社会主义和共产主义迈进的道路上取得更加伟大的成就。

三、汉译英

A组

1. Do you often have meetings?

2. Is there a co-op in your village?

3. The Great Hall of the People was built three years ago.

4. Don't leave today's work for tomorrow.

5. It is our duty to defend our motherland.

B组

1. When I was at middle school, I always took an active part in productive labour.

2. Last Friday he told me that he had finished reading this novel.

3. We must do everything we can to help all the peoples who are fighting for their liberation.

4. The girl whom you met last evening in the library is her sister.

5. She studies as hard as her brother, but not so hard as her sister.

1963 年试题

一、问答(30%)

用英语回答以下问题。8 题全答。

1. Where is your school? Is it far from your home?
How long does it take you to get there?
2. How many reading-rooms are there in your school?
3. How old were you when you entered middle school?
4. How long have you studied English?
5. What are you going to do tomorrow evening?
6. What were you doing this time yesterday?
7. Whom do you often write to?
8. When did you first hear of Lei Feng (雷锋)?

二、英译汉(30%)

Three years had passed and things were even worse than before. One can hardly imagine how the poor people suffered. Most of the workers lost their jobs, and in order to provide for their families they sold everything they had in their houses. They could neither get food nor clothing. Many of them fell ill and died.

Now they began to understand that the factory owners (厂主们) were their enemies. But they believed that if the Government knew how hard their conditions were, they would give them some help. In a meeting they decided that they should send some of their men to London to tell the Government of the truth (真实情况). Jackson (杰克逊) was chosen to be one of them to go to the capital. He felt proud that he could do something for his friends.

A few days later, when Jackson came back from London and was asked to tell about what had happened there, he replied in a low voice, "I will never forget how we workers were treated (待遇) there; I will never forgive (饶恕) those who refused to hear us. Friends, let us do all we can to struggle against the capitalists and the Government which supports them."

三、汉译英(40%)

将以下各句译成英语。9 题全译。

1. 我可以问一个问题吗?
2. 英语不是短时期可以学会的。
3. 让我们像雷锋(Lei Feng)一样地学习和工作。
4. 上星期他告诉我, 他已决定去农村工作。
5. 我们昨天做的听写练习不很难。
6. 我们大家都知道劳动创造世界。
7. 他游泳游得好, 因为他受过很好的训练。
8. 我们在自己国家内建设社会主义的同时, 还必须支持其他国家人民的革命斗争。
9. 秋天到来的时候, 天气会很晴朗。住在首都的人们都认为这是北京最好的季节。

1963 年答案

一、回答问题

1. Our school is near the park. It's not so far from my home. It takes me about ten minutes to get there.
2. There is only one reading-room in our school.
3. I was thirteen years old when I entered middle school.
4. I have already studied English for three years.
5. I'm going to do some reading tomorrow evening.
6. I was doing my lessons this time yesterday.
7. I often write to my uncle.
8. I first heard of him in the spring of 1963.

二、英译汉

三年过去了，情况比以前更加糟糕，穷人遭受的苦难，简直难以想象。大多数工人失了业。为了养家，他们把家中所有的东西都卖光了。他们仍然饥寒交迫，许多人死了。

现在他们认识到厂主是他们的敌人。但他们仍然相信，要是政府知道他们的生活这么苦，政府会救济他们。

在一次会上，他们决定派人去伦敦，把实情告诉政府。被选派到首都去的杰克逊是其中之一，能为朋友们做点事他感到自豪。

几天后，他从伦敦回来，有人问那里发生的情况时，他用低沉的声音回答说：“我永远不会忘记我们工人在那里的遭遇。我绝不会饶恕那些不肯听取我们的意见的人。朋友们，让我们尽一切力量同资本家以及支持他们的政府作斗争吧！”

三、汉译英

1. May I ask you a question?
2. It is impossible to master (learn) English(well) in a short time.
3. Let's study and work as Lei Feng did.
4. Last week he told me that he had decided to go to work in the countryside.
5. The dictation that we had yesterday was not very difficult.
6. All of us know that labour creates the world.)
7. He swims well because he has been well trained. (or: has had some good training.)
(He is a good swimmer because he had been well trained.)
8. We must support the people of other countries in their revolutionary struggle while we are building socialism in our own country.
9. When autumn comes, the weather is fine. The people who live in the capital regard it as the best season of a year in Peking.

1964 年试题

一、问答和英译汉(40%)

Bull's (公牛的) Milk

Once the king of India (印度国王) fell ill and sent for his doctor. The doctor came, examined (检查) him and said: "you will be well again in a few days if you take bull's milk." (1) The king was very surprised, for he had never heard of a bull that gave milk. "How is it possible?" he asked.

"Order Gulbo(戈尔波) the scholar to get it for you. He can do anything." The doctor was an enemy to Gulbo, and thought this would be a way of making him suffer. (2) When the king told Gulbo what the doctor said and ordered him to get bull's milk, Gulbo immediately understood what the doctor was trying to do.

When he got home, he sat thinking how to get out of the difficulty. His daughter, seeing him worried, asked what was the matter. (3) On hearing what the king had asked for, she said: "Don't worry, father. I'll help you."

Next day she took some old clothes, went to the bank (岸) of the river near the palace (王宫), and chose a place below the king's bedroom window. In the middle of the night, when everyone was in bed, she started to do her washing. She made so much noise (闹声) that the king could not sleep. The king got very angry and sent a guard to find out what was the matter. The soldier found the girl, and led her to the king. "Why do you wash your clothes here at night?" asked the king. The girl pretended to be afraid, and said, "I had to wash clothes at night. This afternoon my father had a baby. I was busy all day because of that. Then I found there were no clean clothes for the baby, so I had to come and wash them now."

(4) "What!" cried the king. "Are you trying to make a fool of me? Who ever heard of a man having a baby?"

"Well, if the king himself orders someone to get bull's milk for him, why can't a man have a baby?"

The king smiled and said, "You must be Gulbo's daughter. Go and tell your father that he may keep the bull's milk for his baby."

A. 根据故事内容, 用英语回答下列问题。(24%)

1. Why did the king call in the doctor?
2. Why did the doctor tell the king to ask Gulbo to find bull's milk?
3. Where did Gulbo's daughter go to do her washing?
4. What happened in the middle of the night that made the king very angry?
5. Did the king believe the girl's story? Why or why not?
6. What did the king mean when he said that Gulbo might keep the bull's milk for his baby?

B.把上面故事中划线的部分译成汉语，依次写在下面(16%)

二、汉译英(30%)

- 1.已经六点三刻了。我们现在就动身吗？
- 2.这个问题在下次会上讨论。
- 3.解放以来，北京出现了许多新工厂。
- 4.昨天晚上看的那出戏使我们深深地受到感动。
- 5.我们都确信我们能如期完成这项工作。
- 6.不要忘记甚至在社会主义社会中阶级斗争也是存在的。

三、短文(30%)

从以下两题中选一个，写一篇 90 字左右的英文短文，要求内容充实，语言正确，字数能多些更好。

- 1.A Day in a Commune
- 2.My best Friend

1964 年答案

一、问答和英译汉

A. 回答

- 1.He called in the doctor because he was ill (或 had fallen ill).
- 2.He told the king to ask Gulbo to find bull's milk because he wanted to make Gulbo suffer (或 because he thought that would be a way of making Gulbo suffer).
- 3.She went to the bank of the river near the palace, and chose a place below the king's bedroom window to do her washing.(或 She went to a place below the king's bed-room window to do her washing.)
- 4.Gulbo's daughter made so much noise that the king could not sleep. That made him very angry.
- 5.No,he didn't, because no man could have a baby.
- 6.He meant that he did not want the bull's milk any more.

B. 英译汉

- 1.国王非常吃惊，因为他从来没听说过有奶的公牛(或“公牛有奶”)。他问道：“那怎么可能呢？”
- 2.国王把医生说的话告诉戈尔波，命令他去找公牛奶。戈尔波马上明白了医生打的什么主意。
- 3.她听说国王想要的是什么之后，便说道：“别发愁，爸爸，我来替你想办法”(或“我来帮你”)。
- 4.“什么？”国王叫道。“难道你想要愚弄我？谁听说过男人生孩子？”

二、汉译英

- 1.It is (already) (a) quarter to seven. Shall we start now?
- 2.The question will be (或 is to be) discussed at the next meeting.
- 3.Many new factories have sprung up in Peking since (the) liberation.
- 4.We were greatly (或 deeply) moved by the play (that 或 which)we

saw last night.

5.All of us are (或 We are all) sure (that) we can finish the work in (或 on) time.

6.Don't forget that class struggle exists even in a socialist society (或 there is class struggle even in a socialist society).

三、短文(略)

1965 年试题

一、仔细阅读下面短文，然后做本文后面的 A 题英译汉和 B 题问答。

In early 1941, on our way back to Vietnam (越南) from China, Comrade Ho Chi Minh (胡志明) and several of us arrived at the border area (边境). As there were many French soldiers around, we could not go on and had to hide in a cave (洞穴) in the mountains. The people living in the villages nearby had suffered greatly from French imperialism and had always been on the side of the revolution.

The cave where we stayed was a very good hiding-place, for it was well covered with tall grass. Every day Comrade Ho Chi Minh got up very early and woke up all the others. After some exercises, he began to work—studying, discussing matters with us, or visiting the people in the villages. Sometimes he organized study-groups for the grown-ups or taught the children to read and write.

At night it was very cold in the cave. We often had to make a fire and sit around it to warm ourselves until daybreak (黎明). During these hours Comrade Ho Chi Minh would tell us about the history of the world's peoples who were fighting for national liberation. He firmly believed that the victory of the Vietnamese people would not be far.

Very often the French soldiers would come after us; then we would have to go from one place to another, sometimes staying a whole night in a tree, or having very little to eat for many days. But all this was nothing to Comrade Ho Chi Minh. He used to say to us: "The struggle between French imperialism and us is one of life and death. We must overcome (克服) all difficulties and carry on the fight to the end."

A. 英译汉：(本题 20 分)

Very often the French soldiers would come after us; then we would have to go from one place to another, sometimes staying a whole night in a tree, or having very little to eat for many days. But all this was nothing to Comrade Ho Chi Minh. He used to say to us: "The struggle between French imperialism and us is one of life and death. We must overcome all difficulties and carry on the fight to the end."

B. 根据短文内容，用英语回答下列问题：(本题 20 分)

1. Where were Comrade Ho Chi Minh and his comrades going in early 1941?
2. Why did they have to hide in a cave?
3. What revolutionary work did Comrade Ho Chi Minh do when he lived in the mountains?
4. Was life in the mountains hard for them? Why or why not?

二、汉译英：(本题 30 分)

1. 那个人是谁？她是我们的历史老师。
2. 在我国，工农兵都在学习毛主席的著作。
3. 两年来，那家书店售出了几千册“雷锋的故事”。
4. 他们离开学校以后，多数人将去农村劳动。

5. 这就是那架在四月里被打下来的美帝的飞机。

三、写短文或答问。(本题 30 分)

考生在 A、B 两题中，任选一题。

A. 写短文：写一篇 70 字左右的英文短文，要求内容充实，语言正确。

[注意：选做本题，若写得特别好，字数超过 90，可在本题总分 30 分之外得附加分 5 分或 10 分。]

How My Home Town (or Home Village) Has changed

B. 答问：[本题没有附加分]用 10 句左右英语回答下面的两个问题，意思要连贯。下列任何一种做法均可：

a. 每小题各写 5 句左右

b. 两小题共写 10 句左右

c. 也可只答一小题，写 10 句左右

1. what sport do you like best?

2. Do you like to work in the countryside? Why or why not?

1965 年答案

一、英译汉和问答

A. 英译汉

法国兵经常搜寻(或追捕)我们。(那时)我们就只好(或不得不)东躲西藏(或从一个地方跑到另一个地方)，有时在树上过一整夜，有时一连好几天很少吃到东西(或吃不到什么东西)。但是这一切对胡志明同志来说都算不了什么(或但是胡志明同志对这一切毫不在乎)。他常对我们说：“我们同法帝国主义的斗争(或法帝国主义和我们之间的斗争)是(一场)生死的斗争。我们必须克服一切困难，将斗争进行到底。”

B. 问答

1. They (or Comrade Ho Chi Minh and his comrades) were going (back) to Viet Nam (from China).

2. They had to hide in a cave because there were many French soldiers in the border area (and they couldn't go on). or As there were many French soldiers around, they could not go on and had to hide in a cave.

3. He (or Comrade Ho Chi Minh) studied (hard), discussed matters with his comrades or visited the people in the villages. Sometimes he organized study-groups for the grown-ups or taught the children to read and write.

4. Yes, life in the mountains was very hard for them (or Yes, it was). For they had to live (or hide, or stay) in a cave where it was very cold at night. And when the French soldiers came after them, they would have to go from one place to another, sometimes staying a whole night in a tree, or having very little to eat for many days. (But all this was nothing to them.)

二、汉译英

1. Who is that person? (or Who is she? or Who is that woman?) She is our teacher of history. (or She is our history teacher.)

2. In our country (the) workers, peasants and soldiers are all studying (or all study) Chairman Mao's works.or

The workers, peasants and soldiers in our country are all studying (or all study) Chairman Mao's works.

3. In the past (or last) two years that book shop has sold several thousand copies of "The Story of Lei Feng".or

That book shop has sold several thousand copies of "The Story of Lei Feng" in the past (orlast) two years.

*Lei Feng 这两个字写错或写中文均不扣分。

4. When they leave school most of them will go and (or to) work in the countryside.or

Most of them will go and (or to)work in the countryside when they leave school.or

After they leave (or After leaving) school most of them will....

5. This is the American imperialists' plane (which was) shot down in April.

三、写短文或答问 (略)

1965 年副题

一、仔细阅读下面短文，然后做本文后面的 A 题英译汉和 B 题问答。

This story happened in Korea(朝鲜) in 1951 during the war against the American invaders.

Sook Cha (淑子), a clever girl of 14, was seized by the enemy and thrown into a prison camp (俘虏营). There she and another girl were ordered to cut firewood (劈柴) in a yard. One day they worked near the wall. Their eyes met when they noticed that the wall had a hole in it. That night the other girl told Sook Cha that she was a partisan (游击队员).

"If I can get away," she said, "I'll bring the partisans to save all our people here."

Sook Cha answered simply, "I will help you."

The next morning they went to work at the same place. Soon they finished cutting a basket of firewood. The American soldier on duty ordered Sook Cha to carry it to the other end of the yard. After putting down the basket, Sook Cha started to dance. She danced so beautifully that the soldier watched her with great interest. She turned round and round and the soldier's eyes followed her.

"Stop that fooling," cried an American officer who came along at that moment. "And where is that partisan girl?"

"Eh..., eh..., "replied the soldier, "she was...eh... working there...only a minute ago."

The officer hurried over to the heap of firewood and found a big hole in the wall. Turning round he looked angrily at the dancing girl. For the first time in many days Sook Cha was smiling.

The officer took out his pistol (手枪) and shot at Sook Cha. The brave Korean girl died with the smile still on her face, for she knew that her people in the camp would soon be saved.

A. 英译汉：(本题 20 分)

The officer hurried over to the heap of firewood and found a big hole in the wall. Turning round he looked angrily at the dancing girl. For the first time in many days Sook Cha was smiling.

The officer took out his pistol and shot at Sook Cha. The brave Korean girl died with the smile still on her face, for she knew that her people in the camp would soon be saved.

B. 根据短文内容，用英语回答下列问题：(本题 20 分)

1. Who was Sook Cha?
2. What would the partisan girl do if she could get away from the prison camp?
3. How did Sook Cha help the partisan girl to get away?
4. Did Sook Cha die a hero's death? Why or why not?

二、汉译英：(本题 30 分)

1. 那个同志叫什么名字？她叫刘英。

2. 在党和毛主席的领导下，中国人民正从胜利走向胜利。
3. 几年来许多外国朋友参观了红星人民公社。
4. 我们到工厂去劳动的时候，将从工人那里学到许多东西。
5. 中国人民坚信美国侵略者终将被英勇的越南 (Vietnamese) 人民打败。

三、写短文或答问：(本题 30 分)

考生在 A、B 两题中任选一题。

A. 写短文：写一篇 70 字左右的英文短文，要求内容充实，语言正确。

[注意：选做写短文题，若写得特别好，字数超过 90，可在本题总分 30 分之外，得附加分 5 分或 10 分。]

How We Celebrated Last May Day

B. 答问：[本题没有附加分] 用 10 句左右英语回答下面的问题，意思要连贯。下列任何一种做法均可：

- a. 每小题各写 5 句左右
- b. 两小题共写 10 句左右
- c. 也可只答一小题，写 10 句左右

1. Do you like English? Why or why not?

2. What will you do this summer?

1965 年副题答案

一、英译汉和问答

A. 英译汉 (本题 20 分)

那个军官慌忙 (或急忙) 跑到劈柴堆那边，发现墙上有个大洞。他 (猛) 转过身来，怒冲冲地瞪 (或看) 着还在跳舞的 (或跳舞的) 女孩。许多天来，淑子第一次 (脸上) 露出笑容。

那个军官拿出手枪，向着淑子打去。英勇的朝鲜姑娘 (脸上) 带着微笑牺牲了 (或死去了)，因为她知道俘虏营的同胞们很快就会得救。

B. 问答：(本题 20 分)

1. Sook Cha was a (clever) Korean girl (of 14) (who gave her life for her country). or

Sook Cha was a (brave) Korean girl (who died a hero's death in order to save the lives of her fellow countrymen).

2. She would bring back the partisans to save those Korean people in the prison camp. or

If she could get away from the prison camp the partisan girl (or she) would bring the partisans to save those Korean people in the camp.

3. Sook Cha helped the partisan girl to get away by drawing the attention of the American soldier on duty with her beautiful dancing. or

After Sook Cha put down the basket of firewood at the other end of the yard she started to dance. She danced so beautifully that the American soldier on duty watched her with great interest (and forgot everything). During this time the

partisan girl got away through the hole in the wall.

4. Yes, she (or Sook Cha) died a hero's death, for she helped (or gave her life) to save the lives of hundreds of (or many) Korean people. or

Yes, she did. For her death brought (or would bring) freedom to hundreds of her own people (imprisoned by American invaders).

二、汉译英：

1. What is the name of that comrade? Her name is Liu Ying. or

What's that comrade's name? Her name is Liu Ying. or

What's that comrade called? She is called Liu Ying.

2. Under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao the Chinese people are marching (or march, or are going, or go) from victory to victory. or

The Chinese people are marching (or march, or are going, or go) from victory to victory under the leadership of the Party and Chairman Mao.

3. In the last (or past) few years many (or a lot of) foreign friends have visited the Red Star People's Commune. or

A lot of foreign friends have visited the Red Star People's Commune in the last (or past) few years.

4. When we go and (or to work in the factory (or factories) we will (or shall) learn a lot (or much) from the workers. or

We will (or shall) learn a lot (or much) from the workers when we go and (or to) work in the factory (or factories).

5. The Chinese people firmly believe (or are perfectly sure) that the American invaders will finally be beaten by the brave (or heroic) Vietnamese people. or

The Chinese people are sure that the American invaders will be defeated in the end by the brave Vietnamese people.

三、写短文或答问(略)

1966 年试题

一、阅读下面短文，然后做后面的两个题：A 题英译汉；B 题问答。

In 1961 a new U.S. Ambassador (大使) came to Venezuela (委内瑞拉). This was a man who was born in a Latin American (拉丁美洲的) country but was working for U.S. imperialism. The news of his coming made the Venezuelan people very angry.

One day he stole into the University of Venezuela with some of his men to take a look. But when he was getting ready to leave, he was found out by a girl student. Immediately she started running about and shouting at the top of her voice: "The U.S. Ambassador is here! Let's teach him a lesson!" Crowds of students came out from the classrooms, from the library and reading-rooms. The Ambassador's men ran away frightened, leaving the Ambassador

in his car, half dead with fear. The students pulled him out and burned his car.

By this time the reactionary government had heard of this and had sent the army to surround the university. But more than six thousand students gathered to hold a meeting. Again and again they shouted: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "Yankees (美国佬), get out of Venezuela!" At the end of the meeting, the U.S. Ambassador was turned out of the university.

Three days later, he left for the United States, never to return.

A. 英译汉：

One day he stole into the University of Venezuela with some of his men to take a look. But when he was getting ready to leave, he was found out by a girl student. Immediately she started running about and shouting at the top of her voice: "The U.S. Ambassador is here! Let's teach him a lesson!" Crowds of students came out from the classrooms, from the library and reading-rooms. The Ambassador's men ran away frightened, leaving the Ambassador in his car, half dead with fear. The students pulled him out and burned his car.

B. 根据短文内容，用英语回答下列问题：

1. Where and when did the story take place?
2. What did the students finally do with the U.S. Ambassador?
3. What does the story show? (简短回答即可)

二、汉译英：

1. 你每天学主席著作吗？——是，我每天都学。
2. 下雨了，让我们赶快收麦子去！
3. 1961 年以来，越南人民歼灭了成千上万的美国侵略者。（侵略者 aggressor）
4. 你上星期二看到的机器是我厂青年工人制造的。
5. 虽然焦裕禄同志去世了，他将永远活在我们的心里。（焦裕禄 Chiao Yu-lu）

三、写短文（略）

1978 年试题

一、选择法填空（划出各句中所需要的词或词组）：（本题满分为 30 分，每空 1 分）

例：It is time _____ class.

A. to B. in C. for

1. There _____ no water in the glass.
A. has B. are C. is
2. This pen was given me by my mother. It's _____.
A. my B. mine C. to me
3. _____ tractors helpful to the commune members?
A. Is this B. Are these C. Are theirs
4. Which subject do you like _____, Physics or chemistry?
A. the most B. the best C. better
5. The Yellow River is the second _____ river in China.
A. long B. longer C. longest
6. The boat is passing _____ the bridge.
A. under B. through C. across
7. He went to Nanking _____ October, 1977.
A. in B. on C. at
8. Taiwan is _____ the east of Fukien.
A. in B. at C. to
9. His "Selected Poems" _____ first published in 1965.
A. were B. was C. has been
10. Did you _____ to his talk yesterday?
A. hear B. heard C. listen
11. Who is _____ of you three?
A. older B. oldest C. the oldest
12. My aunt _____ to see us. She'll be here soon.
A. comes B. is coming C. had come
13. Mathematics _____ the language of science.
A. is B. are going to be C. are
14. _____ people attended the meeting last night.
A. A hundred of B. Hundred C. Hundreds of
15. What do you usually do _____?
A. in an evening B. in the evening C. on the evening
16. When I got to the top of the mountain, the sun _____.
A. was shining B. shone C. has shone
17. He is very old, _____ he still works very hard.
A. but B. if C. when
18. He has already worked for _____ hour.
A. the B. an C. a
19. My brother is very good _____ ping-pong.
A. in B. for C. at
20. The poor peasants all had a _____ life before liberation.

- A. suffered B. cruel C. bitter
21. I' ve heard him _____ about you often.
A. spoke B. speaks C. speak
22. When did you _____ my letter?
A. receive B. accept C. got
23. I need a day or two _____.
A. to think it over B. to think over it C. of thinking
24. We must _____ the importance of the four modernizations.
A. learn by heart B. keep in mind C. know by heart
25. We _____ a spare-time study group last week.
A. set up B. put up C. have established
26. My father _____ me to become a doctor.
A. thinks B. says C. hopes
27. He is _____ thin.
A. fairly B. rather C. little
28. We waited _____ for the bus.
A. for long time B. a long time C. some long time
29. In this factory, it' s hard to tell cadres _____ workers.
A. from B. to C. about
30. I _____ Hsiao Li since she was a little girl.
A. knew B. know C. have known

二、句型转换：（本题满分为 10 分，每小题 2 分）

A. 就划线部分提问：

- This is my dictionary.
- She often carries water for Granny Wang.

B. 改成否定句：

- I think he' ll go there tomorrow.

C. 改成被动语态：

- We chose Chang Hua League secretary.
- Our teacher always takes good care of us.

三、汉译英：（本题满分为 20 分，其中 1—5 句每句 3 分，第 6 句 5 分）

- 他已到了参军年龄。
- 冬天北方比南方冷。
- 张同志进来时，我正在看报。
- 文化大革命以来，我们公社里建造了一个水库和一所发电站。
- 以华主席为首的党中央，正在领导我们进行新的长征。
- 科学家们受到了全国人民的赞扬，因为他们对科学的发展作出了重要的贡献。

四、在下面短文的每一空格中填入一个在意义上和语法上都正确的词：（本题满分为 10 分，每空 1 分）

Premier Chou came to _____ my grandmother the first time he _____ Tachai. I shouted into Granny' s _____, "Granny, the Premier' s here. He' s come all the _____ from Peking to see you!"
"How _____ we are to meet you, Premier Chou!" said Granny. "How

did you get here and how ____ are you going to stay?"

The Premier said, "I came by ____, so the journey took me only a few hours. I ____ think I can stay in Tachai very long, because I've got a ____ of work to do in Peking. I _____ be back today."

五、阅读下面短文，短文后面每题有 A、B、C、D、四个答案供选择，其中只有一个是正确的。在你认为是正确的那一个答案下面划一横线：
(本题满分为 20 分，每小题 5 分)

The Gold in the Orchard*

There was once a farmer who had a fine orchard. He worked very hard all his life and the orchard always did well. But he knew that his three sons looked down upon farmwork, and were only interested in getting rich quickly.

When the farmer was old and knew he was going to die, he called his three sons to him and said, "My sons, there's a lot of gold hidden in the orchard. Dig for it, if you want to have it. "

The sons tried to get him to tell them the exact place where the gold was hidden, but he said nothing more.

After the farmer was dead, the sons went to look for the gold. Since they didn't know where the hiding-place was, they decided to begin digging all over the orchard. They dug and dug, but no gold was found. Finally they had to give up the attempt.

The next summer, the fruit crop was the biggest they had ever had. This was because of the thorough digging the orchard had got.

When the three sons saw the great amount of money they got after they sold the fruit, they suddenly understood what their wise father had meant when he said. "There's gold hidden in the orchard. Dig for it."

*orchard 果园

1. When the old farmer was living,
 - A. the orchard gave rich crops each year.
 - B. the orchard gave rich crops only when the weather conditions were good.
 - C. the orchard had an average crop.
 - D. the fruit crop was usually poor.
2. Say which of the following statements is true:
 - A. The farmer's sons were lazy and had never worked on the farm.
 - B. The farmer's sons did a lot of buying and selling in town so as to get rich quickly.
 - C. The farmer's sons loved farm work, because their father, who was hardworking all his life, had told them to work hard.
 - D. The farmer's sons considered farm work worthless.
3. When the sons asked their father to tell them the exact place where the gold was hidden, he told them nothing, because
 - A. he was dying.

- B. he thought they understood what he meant.
 C. he wanted them to dig the orchard all over.
 D. the gold could easily be found.
4. No gold was found because
 A. the farmer's sons hadn't dug the orchard deep enough.
 B. the gold had been stolen.
 C. the farmer's sons didn't know in what part of the orchard the gold was hidden.
 D. there was no gold hidden in the orchard.

六、英译汉：(本题满分为10分)

A few stars are known which are hardly bigger than the earth, but the majority¹ are so large that hundreds of thousands of earths could be packed² inside each and leave room to spare; here and there we come upon a giant star large enough to contain millions of millions of earths. And the total number of stars in the universe³ is probably something like the total number of grains of sand on all the seashores of the world. Such is the littleness of our home in space when measured up against the total substance of the universe.

1. the majority 大多数 2. pack 装入 3. universe 宇宙

1978 年答案

一、选择法填空

1. C. is 2. B. mine 3. B. Are these 4. C. better
 5. C. longest 6. A. under 7. A. in 8. C. to
 9. B. was 10. C. listen 11. C. the oldest
 12. B. is coming 13. A. is 14. C. Hundreds of
 15. B. in the evening 16. A. was shining
 17. A. but 18. B. an 19. C. at
 20. C. bitter 21. C. speak 22. A. receive
 23. A. to think it over 24. B. keep in mind
 25. A. set up 26. C. hopes
 27. B. rather 28. B. a long time
 29. A. from 30. C. have known

二、句型转换

1. Whose dictionary is this?
 2. Who does she often carry water for?
 (Whom does she often carry water for?)
 (For whom does she often carry water?)
 3. I don't think he'll go there tomorrow.
 4. Chang Hua was chosen League secretary.
 5. We are always taken good care of by our teacher.

三、汉译英

1. He is old enough to join the army.

2. In winter it is colder in the north than in the south.
3. When Comrade Chang came in, I was reading a newspaper.
I was reading a newspaper when Comrade Chang came in.
While I was reading a newspaper , Comrade Chang came in.
4. Since the Cultural Revolution, a reservoir and a power station have been built(set up)in our commune. (Since the Cultural Revolution, our commune has built(set up)a reservoir and a power station.)
5. The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading us on the (a)new Long March.
6. Scientists are praised by the people of the whole country. because they have made important contributions to the development of science.

四、短文填空

Premier Chou came to see (visit)my grandmother the first time he visited Tachai, I shouted into Granny' sear, "Granny, the Premier' s here. He' s come all the way from Peking to see you!"

"How glad (happy)we are to meet you, Premier Chou!" said Granny. "How did you get here and how long are you going to stay?"

The Premier said, "I came by plane, so the journey took me only a few hours, I don' t think I can stay in Tachai very long, because I' ve got a lot of work to do in Peking. I must be back today. "

五、理解题

1. When the old farmer was living,
 - A. the orchard gave rich crops each year.
 - B. the orchard gave rich crops only when the weather conditions were good.
 - C. the orchard had an average crop.
 - D. the fruit crop was usually poor.
2. Say which of the following statements is true:
 - A. The farmer' s sons were lazy and had never worked on the farm.
 - B. The farmer' s sons did a lot of buying and selling in town so as to get rich quickly.
 - C. The farmer' s sons loved farm work, because their father, who was hardworking all his life, had tole them to work hard.
 - D. The farmer' s sons considered farm work worthless.
3. When the sons asked their father to tell them the exact place where the gold was hidden, he told them nothing, because
 - A. he was dying.
 - B. he thought they understood what he meant.
 - C. he wanted them to dig the orchard all over.
 - D. the gold could easily be found.

4. No gold was found because
- A. the farmer' s sons hadn' t dug the orchard deep enough.
 - B. the gold had been stolen.
 - C. the farmer' s sons didn' t know in what part of the orchard the gold was hidden.
 - D. there was no gold hidden in the orchard.

六、英译汉

已知的星球，大小和地球相仿佛的寥寥无几；大多数都是非常大的。它们每一个都能装下上百万个地球还绰绰有余。到处我们都可以见到特大的星球，其巨大的程度可以容纳下亿万个地球。而宇宙间星球的总数可能和全世界所有海岸上沙粒的总数不相上下。和宇宙的总体比起来，处在宇宙空间的我们这块大地就是这样的渺小！

1979 年试题

一、选择填空：在 (A), (B), (C), (D) 四个答案中, 选出正确的一个, 填在右边的括号内。(本题共 20 分, 每小题 1 分。)

- 例: Look at Mary. What _____? (B)
(A) does she (B) is she doing
(C) she is doing (D) does she do
1. John is _____ university student. ()
(A) some (B) any (C) a (D) an
2. That table is made of _____. ()
(A) a wood (B) some wood (C) the wood (D) wood
3. Tom _____ a letter to his parents last night. ()
(A) writes (B) wrote (C) write (D) has written
4. I'm hungry. Get me something _____. ()
(A) eat (B) to eat (C) eating (D) for eating
5. _____ the morning of June 27 they visited the Great Wall. ()
(A) In (B) At (C) On (D) From
6. This isn't my pen. _____ is in the pencil box. ()
(A) This (B) That (C) My (D) Mine
7. We had plenty of paper but _____ ink. ()
(A) few (B) a few (C) not many (D) not much
8. I _____ my homework now. ()
(A) finish (B) finished
(C) have finished (D) had finished
9. Ask her _____ come with me. ()
(A) if she will (B) if will she
(C) whether will she (D) will she
10. I _____ you were here. ()
(A) don't know (B) not knew
(C) didn't know (D) wasn't known
11. My father is leaving _____ Shanghai tomorrow. ()
(A) for (B) in (C) into (D) to
12. If you don't know the word, why don't you _____ in the dictionary? ()
(A) look at it (B) look after it
(C) look up it (D) look it up
13. I like sports and _____ my brother. ()
(A) so does (B) so is (C) so (D) so likes
14. "Must we do it now?" "No, you _____." ()
(A) won't (B) needn't (C) can't (D) don't
15. There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know _____. ()
(A) where to choose (B) which to choose
(C) to choose what (D) to choose which

16. He said he would rather not _____ it right now. ()
 (A)doing (B)to do (C)do (D)to be doing
17. He wrote a _____ report. ()
 (A)two-thousand-words (B)two-thousand-word
 (C) two-thousands-word (D)two-thousands-words
18. Because of my poor English I' m afraid I can' t make myself _____. ()
 (A)understand (B)to understand
 (C)understanding (D)understood
19. Although it' s raining, _____ are still working in the fields. ()
 (A)they (B)but they (C)and they (D)so they
20. "Li works hard. Wang works even harder. Ma hardly works. Of the three, who works the hardest?" " _____ works the hardest. " ()
 (A)Li (B)Wang (C)Ma (D)Nobody

二、在下面短文的空格中填入适当的词，每格只许填一个词。(本题共10分，每个空格1分。)

Giotto and his father lived _____ a small farm in Italy(意大利). Every day Giotto was sent _____ watch their sheep in the hills.

But Giotto loved to draw. He had _____ pencil nor paper, but as he sat in the warm sunshine _____ the sheep, he drew pictures in the sand _____ a stick. Sometimes he covered stones with drawings _____ things he saw about him.

Before he was very old, Giotto _____ the chance to study drawing and painting with a great painter. He worked very _____ and before many years had _____ he could draw as well _____ his master.

三、阅读下面短文，并根据要求回答 A, B 两组问题。(本题 15 分。A 组每一空格 1 分，B 组每句 3 分。)

(1)Perhaps you have read about Robinson Crusoe(鲁滨逊). Many children like to hear and read about this man who lived alone for years on an island far out in the ocean. His ship was driven on the rocks in a storm and all the other men on board were drowned. He alone reached the island. It is a long story and tells of the many brave and clever things he did as he lived with his family of animals. When he first swam to the island, he did not know what he would find in this strange place. Here is part of his story.

(2)"What should I do? I was very wet and had no change of clothes. I was hungry and thirsty and did not know where to turn to find anything to eat or drink. Were there any wild animals on the island? Would they attack me?"

(3)"Night was coming on and I had to look for a place to sleep. I stood there thinking and thinking; I did not know what to do."

(4) "After a while I made up my mind to do as the birds do. I would sleep in a tree. I looked around and found a tree with strong, heavy branches in which I felt sure I could rest in comfort without danger of falling.

(5) "I had no gun, but I had my knife with me, and with it I cut a thick stick. I wanted to be able to drive off any animal. Then I climbed the tree, and as I was very tired, I fell asleep and did not wake up till the sun was high in the sky. "

on board 在船上 drown 淹死

A. 根据以上各段内容，在每一空格处填一词。

1. (第2段) When Robinson Crusoe reached the island, he was

_____ , _____ ,
and _____ .

2. (第4段) He made up his mind to _____ in a
_____ as the birds do.

3. (第5段) When he landed, he did not have a _____ to
defend himself, but he did have a _____ .

B. 在(A), (B), (C)中，选出适当的一组词(在下面划线)完成下列
句子：

1. Robinson reached the island _____ .

(A) in a little boat

(B) by swimming

(C) on a raft(木筏)

2. It is most likely(可能) that Robinson Crusoe reached the
island _____ .

(A) in the morning

(B) at lunch time

(C) quite late in the day

3. The first night Crusoe was on the island, he _____ .

(A) could not sleep

(B) slept very well

(C) was awakened by wild animals

4. Crusoe made up his mind to sleep in a tree _____ .

(A) as he was going to the island

(B) as soon as he reached the island

(C) after he had been on the island a little while

四、汉译英：(本题20分。第1, 2, 3, 4题各3分，第5, 6题各4分。)

1. 多好的天气啊！ 2. 我们厂里有很多新机器。 3. 你去问问她，她的父亲在哪儿工作。 4. 我希望这次考试对你来说不会太难。 5. 今天的讲演人是一位不久前刚刚入党的老科学家(scientist)。 6. 外宾说，“我想知道的是你们将如何实现四个现代化。”

五、英译汉：(本题共15分)

By midday the sun was very strong. Jim was too tired to walk. There were no trees near the road, so he rested under a big rock.

After drinking some water, he took off his shirt, lay down on the ground and fell asleep at once.

He was so tired that he did not wake up until the evening. He was just about to jump up when he felt something moving near his feet. He looked down and saw a long black snake.

Jim was so frightened that he did not dare to move. The snake began to crawl across his legs, It crawled on and on until it disappeared under the rocks. Jim jumped to his feet, picked up his shirt and ran off down the road.

snake 蛇 crawl 爬行, 蠕动

六、从下列动词中选出适当的词填入空格, 词形要作必要的变动。(本题共 10 分) lend, run, go, think, grow, wake, sing, lie, ring, learn, put, catch, blow

1. One is never too old to _____.
2. I _____ I had read that book before.
3. Before we reached the top of the hill, we were _____ in the rainstorm.
4. What about _____ off the football match? You see, it' s raining.
5. He has _____ me a number of old magazines.
6. She was _____ on the grass reading a story.
7. The power station is _____ by our commune.
8. She said on the telephone, "Sorry, Mr. Smith isn' t in. Would you mind _____ back sometime tomorrow?"
9. Another winter _____ by. The sun was warm again and wild roses flowered along the banks and the blackbird _____ his song of happiness.

七、正误辨认: 下列各句有的正确, 有的错误。在正确句子后面的括号中写 (Right); 在错误句子后面写 (Wrong)。(本题共 10 分, 答对一句给 1 分, 不答的不给分, 答错的倒扣 1 分。)

1. She is taller than any girl in the class. ()
2. He was used to living in the country. ()
3. This book sells well, doesn' t it? ()
4. A number of children are seen on the playground over there. ()
5. He shot the bird, but it flew away. ()
6. Did you use to take long walks in the country? ()
7. He enjoyed to swim in the river. ()
8. My sister has been ill since two weeks. ()
9. The question was so difficult that I just couldn't answer them. ()
10. She knows to answer all the questions in English. ()

一、选择填空

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (C)a | 2. (D)wood |
| 3. (B)wrote | 4. (B)to eat |
| 5. (C)On | 6. (D)Mine |
| 7. (D)not much | 8. (C)have finished |
| 9. (A)if she will | 10. (C)didn' t know |
| 11. (A)for | 12. (D)look it up |
| 13. (A)so does | 14. (B)needn't |
| 15. (B)which to choose | 16. (C)do |
| 17. (B)two-thousand-word | 18. (D)understood |
| 19. (A)they | 20. (B)Wang |

二、短文填空

Giotto and his father lived on a small farm in Italy. Every day Giotto was sent to watch their sheep in the hills.

But Giotto loved to draw. He had neither pencil nor paper, but as he sat in the warm sunshine watching the sheep, he drew pictures in the sand with a stick. Sometimes he covered stones with drawings of things he saw about him.

Before he was very old, Giotto had(或 got) the chance to study drawing and painting with a great painter. He worked very hard and before many years had passed he could draw as well as his master.

三、阅读理解

1.

- 1)(第2段)When Robinson Crusoe reached the island, he was wet, hungry and thirsty.
- 2)(第4段)He made up his mind to sleep in a tree as the birds do.
- 3)(第5段)When he landed, he did not have a gun to defend himself, but he did have a knife.

2.

- 1)(B)by swimming
- 2)(C)quite late in the day
- 3)(B)slept very well
- 4)(C)after he had been on the island a little while

四、汉译英

1. What lovely weather!
What a fine day it is!
How nice the weather is!
2. There are lots of(或 a lot of)new machines in our factory.
3. Go and ask her where her father works(或 is working).
Please ask her where her father works(或 is working).
4. I hope the examination won't be too difficult for you.
I hope you won't find the examination too difficult.
5. The speaker today is an old scientist who has just joined the

Party.

The speaker today is an old scientist who joined the Party not long ago.

6. The foreign guest(或 visitor)said, "What I want to know is how you are going to realize(或 bring about)the four modernizations. "

五、英译汉

中午时分阳光十分强烈。吉姆累得走不动了。路旁没有树，所以他在岩石下休息休息。他喝了点水，就脱下衬衫，躺在地上，立刻就睡着了。

他十分累，一睡就睡到黄昏才醒。他正要站起身来，就感到有什么东西在他脚边蠕动。他朝下一看，看见了一条又黑又长的蛇。

吉姆害怕得动也不敢动。那条蛇开始从他的腿上爬过。它缓慢地向前蠕动着，最后消失在岩石下面了。吉姆猛地站起身来，捡起衬衫，匆忙地沿着大路跑去。

六、动词填空

1. One is never too old to learn.
2. I thought I had read that book before.
3. Before we reached the top of the hill, we were caught in the rainstorm.
4. What about putting off the football match?You see, it' s raining.
5. He has lent me a number of old magazines.
6. She was lying on the grass reading a story.
7. The power station is run by our commune.
8. She said on the telephone, "Sorry, Mr. Smith isn' t in. Would you mind ringing back sometime tomorrow?"
9. Another winter went by. The sun was warm again and wild roses flowered along the banks and the blackbird sang his song of happiness.

七、正误辨认

1. (Wrong)正确句应为:She is taller than any other girl in the class.
2. (Right)
3. (Right)
4. (Right)
5. (Wrong)正确句应为:He shot at the bird, but it flew away.
6. (Right)
7. (Wrong)正确句应为:He enjoyed swimming in the river.
8. (Wrong)正确句应为:My sister has been ill for two weeks(或 since two weeks ago).
9. (Wrong)正确句应为:The question was so difficult that I just couldn't answer it.
10. (Wrong)正确句应为:She knows how to answer all the questions in English.

1979 年副题

一、选择填空：(在 A, B, C, D 四个答案中, 选出一个正确的)

例: I go to school D bus.

A. on B. in C. with D. by

1. This dictionary doesn't belong to _____.
A. my B. mine C. me D. my own
2. We often go to the park _____ Sunday morning.
A. on B. in C. at D. from
3. They haven't seen each other _____ at least three months.
A. since B. during C. for D. in
4. I saw him _____ out of the room.
A. go B. had gone C. has gone D. goes
5. Of all the boys he sang _____.
A. better B. much better C. the best D. very well
6. Look at the children over there. What _____?
A. do they do B. are they doing
C. they are doing D. is he doing
7. The teacher told them _____ make so much noise.
A. don't B. not C. will not D. not to
8. The foreign guests _____ here almost a week.
A. have arrived B. have been
C. have reached D. have got
9. He suddenly remembered that he _____ his key at home.
A. had forgotten B. has left
C. has forgotten D. had left
10. There's still _____ water in the bottle. You may drink it.
A. few B. a few C. little D. a little
11. You've dropped your pencil. _____.
A. Pick up it B. Pick it up
C. Take up it D. Bring it up
12. You may leave the classroom when you _____ writing.
A. will finish B. are finishing
C. have finished D. had finished
13. He was made _____.
A. go B. gone C. going D. to go
14. He can't drive a car, _____.
A. so can't I B. can't I either
C. I can't too D. neither can I
15. My room is _____ the third floor.
A. at B. on C. in D. to
16. I had to tell the truth, _____.
A. haven't I B. wouldn't I
C. didn't I D. shouldn't I
17. They'll leave a week _____ today.

- A. fromq B. on C. by D. for
18. As he had on pen , he used a pencil_____.
- A. too B. also C. instead of D. instead
19. I'm going to have my radio_____.
- A. fixed B. to fix C. fix D. fixing
20. Let's stop by the _____on the way home.
- A. books store B. book's store
C. bookstore D. store of books

二、在下面短文的空格中填入恰当的词，每格只许填一个词。

A library is a place where books are kept for reading. It may be quite small or it may be(1), like the Beijing Library in China. (2)has millions of books.

Today more and (3) towns have public libraries where books can be(4). In some of the communes, like the Red Star People's Commune, libraries can (5) be found.

You may be lucky (6) to have a class library. If so, your teacher will tell you how (7)use it. (8)sure that you do.

A person (9)does not read books is losing a deal.

三、阅读下面短文，并根据要求回答 A、B 两组问题。

Thomas Edison was a world's famous inventor. Here his father, Sam Edison, is talking about him to a friend, Mr. Bradley.

"He is always asking about things," said Sam Edison, who was proud of his son and pleased to get the chance to talk about him. "Even when he was a very young boy, he was always trying to find out how things worked. Right now I expect he has gone up to the farm to bother the people there with his questions.

"The other week he went to the grain store, and climbed to the top to watch the grain pouring in . He fell in and almost got killed. Luckily he was saved by one of the men.

"Then there was the time when I found him up at the farm with his trousers dirty all over. I asked him what he had been doing . He said that he was sitting on eggs to hatch out chickens. Then he asked why he shouldn't be able to do it if the hen could!"

"I think you couldn't answer that one, Sam!" said Mr. Bradley. "That boy will go a long way. It's good for him to find out things, as long as he does no harm."

"He never does any harm except to himself and his clothes."

A. 根据原文用一句话回答下列每个问题。

1. Why was Sam Edison pleased to get a chance to talk about his son?
2. What was Thomas Edison always trying to do when he was a young boy?
3. Did Mr. Bradley think that Sam could answer his son's last question?

B. 选择最适当的一组词在下面划线，完成下列句子。

1. Thomas Edison was well-known_____.
(a) in his home town
(b) in his own country
(c) all over the world
2. Thomas Edison was fond of_____.
(a) sitting on eggs
(b) asking questions
(c) going to the grain store
3. Bradley thought that young Edison_____.
(a) had gone too far
(b) had a long way to go
(c) had a bright future before him

四、汉译英：

1. 中国人民是勤劳的人民。
2. 我们去帮助李大妈打扫屋子吧。
3. 你知道什么是原子吗？
4. 请把收音机打开。是听八点钟新闻的时候了。
5. 他把在剧院里拾到的钱交给了警察。
6. 我想到北京大学去，你能告诉我乘几路车、车站在哪里吗？

五、英译汉：

Dr. Bethune arrived in Yen-an at the end of March 1938. Twenty months later he died. During the time that he was in China, he had worked under very difficult conditions, caring for the wounded, training medical workers, setting up army hospital and organizing medical teams to serve at the front or behind the enemy lines. He seldom had any rest. Sometimes he would go on horseback and make long journeys to places where he was most needed.

In August 1938, Dr. Bethune wrote to a friend: "It is true I am tired, but I don't think I have been so happy for a long time. I am needed. I have the fortune to work among comrades to whom communism is a way of life." (Dr. Bethune 白求恩大夫, fortune 幸运)

六、选择下列动词填空，词形要作必要的变动：

break, do, come, excite, help, keep, know, mean, use, worry, hold

1. He_____ the answer, didn't he?
2. I can't get the work_____ in to time.
3. "Did you find the story_____?" Of course I did. You know I finished it at a sitting. "
4. Tell me what is_____ by the expressions at a sitting.
5. Mother is _____ because my sister hasn't come back yet.
6. The weather in this part of the country isn't really nice, but I'm_____ to it now.
7. Sorry to have _____ you waiting.

8. While I was walking in the street yesterday, I _____ across Xiao Ma whom I hadn't seen for years.
9. Don't you see the glass is _____?
10. The meeting _____ in the Great Hall of the People last week was a great success.

七、正误辨认：

下列各句有的正确，有的错误。在正确句子后面的括号中写 Right；在错误句子后面的括号中写 Wrong。

1. In China everyone looks happy. You can see smiling faces all around.
2. Our teacher had us prepare for a written examination.
3. Last summer I returned back to my home town.
4. Since her illness, she has laid in bed for about a week.
5. Never before had so many people in the United States been interested in China.
6. She looks more younger than she is.
7. Several oil paintings are hanged on the wall.
8. She is considering not going.
9. The students each have a new science reader.
10. We don't agree as to whom is the best student in the class.

1979 年副题答案

一、选择填空

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. C. me | 2. A. on |
| 3. C. for | 4. A. go |
| 5. C. the best | 6. B. are they doing |
| 7. D. not to | 8. B. have been |
| 9. D. had left | 10. D. a little |
| 11. B. Pick it up | 12. C. have finished |
| 13. D. to go | 14. D. neither can I |
| 15. B. on | 16. C. didn't I |
| 17. A. from | 18. D. instead |
| 19. A. fixed | 20. D. bookstore |

二、填空

(1) large(或 big) (2) It (3) more (4) borrowed (5) also
(6) enough (7) to (8) Be (9) who

三、回答问题

- A. 1. Because he was proud of his son.
2. He was always trying to find out how things worked.
3. No, he didn't(think so).
- B. 1. (c)all over the world
2. (b)asking questions
3. (c)had a bright future before him.

四、汉译英

1. The Chinese are a hardworking people. 或
The Chinese people are a hardworking people 或
The Chinese people are hardworking.
2. Let's go and help Aunt Li(to)clean her room.
3. Do you know what an atom is?
4. Turn on the radio, please. It's time for the eight o'clock news.
5. He handed to(或 gave)the policeman the money he had picked up (或 found)in the theatre.
6. I want to (或 I'd like to)go to Beijing/Peking University.
Can you tell me(或 Would you mind telling me)which number bus to take and where the bus stop is?

五、英译汉

白求恩大夫在一九三八年三月底到达延安。一年零八个月以后他去世了。他在中国期间曾经在十分艰苦的条件下工作。他护理伤员，训练医务人员，建立部队医院并组织医疗队到前线或敌后服务。他很少休息，有时他骑马长途跋涉到需要他的地方去。

一九三八年八月白求恩大夫写信给朋友说：“我确实很累，可是我想我好久以来都没有像现在这样快乐。人们需要我。我很幸运能和这些致力于共产主义的同志们一块儿工作。”

六、动词填空

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1. knew | 2. done |
| 3. exciting | 4. meant |
| 5. worried | 6. used |
| 7. kept | 8. came |
| 9. broken | 10. held |

七、正误辨认

1. (Right).
2. (Right).
3. (Wrong). 正确句应为:Last summer I returned(或 went back)to my home town.
4. (Wrong). 正确句应为:Since her illness, she has lain in bed for about a week.
5. (Right).
6. (Wrong). 正确句应为:She looks much younger than she is.
7. (Wrong). 正确句应为:Several oil paintings are hanging on the wall.
8. (Right).
9. (Right).
10. (Wrong). 正确句应为:We don't agree as to who is the best student in the class.

1980 年试题

一、拼写单词：把下列不完整的词拼写完整，使它们能够替换句中划线的单词。（本题 10 分，共 20 个词，每个词 0.5 分。）

1. I study Chinese.

Engl__ g_ ogr__y ch_m__try ma__m__tics h_s__y.

2. My brother is a worker.

sold__r__rit__r s_cr__t__y sci__t__s t p__lic__m__

3. Wang Ning works in a school.

fac__y h_sp__t__l c__n__ma b__ksh__p li_r__y

4. Stop singing, please.

d__cing sh__ut__g l__gh__g cr__g qu__r__ll__g

二、提问：就下列句子中的划线部分提问。（本题共 10 分，每小题 2 分。）

1. We went to the Great Wall during the spring holidays.

2. The May 4th Movement took place in 1919.

3. She speaks seven languages.

4. When I came into her room, she was listening to the radio.

5. The picture is beautiful.

三、选择填空：在 (A), (B), (C), (D) 四个答案中，选出一个正确的，填在左边的括号内。（本题共 20 分，每小题 1 分。）

例：(B) He _____ a student.

(A)are (B)is (C)am (D)be

() 1. He often _____ to see his grandfather.

(A)going (B)to go (C)has gone (D)goes

() 2. My aunt has worked in a clinic _____ 1949.

(A)after (B)before (C)till (D)since

() 3. All life on the earth _____ on the sun.

(A)depends (B)carries (C)keeps (D)goes

() 4. The workers want us _____ together with them.

(A)work (B)working (C)to work (D)worked

() 5. The man _____ talked to you just now is an engineer.

(A)who (B)whose (C)which (D)what

() 6. Let's get in the wheat before the sun _____.

(A)will set (B)was set (C)set (D)sets

() 7. When did you get _____?

(A)home (B)to home (C)at home (D)the home

() 8. There is a photo on the wall. _____ the photo of Lei Feng.

(A)It (B)Its (C)It's (D)He

() 9. She is not fond of cooking, _____ I.

(A)so am (B)nor am (C)neither do (D)nor do

() 10. I have been waiting for him for _____ hour and a half.

(A)the (B)a (C)an (D)whole

() 11. _____ girl she is!

- (A)What bright a (B)How a bright
(C)How bright a (D)What a bright
- () 12. He was too excited_____.
- (A)speak (B)to speak
(C)not to speak (D)speaking
- () 13. Coal can_____to produce electricity for agriculture and industry.
- (A)have used (B)be used (C)use (D)used
- () 14. By eleven o' clock yesterday, we_____at the airport.
- (A)had arrived (B)have arrived
(C)shall arrive (D)arrive
- () 15. He is a student of_____.
- (A)Class First (B)the Class One
(C)Class One (D)First Class
- () 16. Of the three foreign guests, one is from London, _____two are from New York.
- (A)other (B)the other
(C)some (D)any
- () 17. There are two windows in the room. They_____face south.
- (A)all (B)both (C)each (D)either
- () 18. He has one blue pen and two red_____.
- (A)one (B)once (C)one's (D)ones
- () 19. No sooner had he gone to bed than he fell_____.
- (A)sleeping (B)sleep (C)slept (D)asleep
- () 20. It was at the gate_____he told me the news.
- (A)that (B)what (C)which (D)when

四、短文填空：在下面短文的空格中填入适当的词，每空只许填一个词。（本题共 10 分，每个空 1 分。）

Abraham Lincoln was born_____February 12, 1809 in Kentucky. He grew_____helping his father on the farm and going_____school a little now and a little_____. All his school education was no _____than one year. As a young man he was a storekeeper and a postmaster. He studied law after work and was active in politics. He became known for his famous speeches and was _____by his people president(总统)of the United States. After he took office he led the American people and succeeded_____reuniting their nation and setting the Negro slaves_____. His murder(被杀害)in 1865 shocked the whole American nation who had come to_____him dearly.

Today, Abraham Lincoln is regarded_____one of the greatest of all American presidents.

五、汉译英：（本题共 20 分。）

1. 北京是中国的首都。（3 分）

2. 你们今年是怎样庆祝五一节的？（3分）
3. 乘飞机到巴黎去要二十多个小时。（4分）
4. 我问他在他所去过的城市中哪个城市的人口最多。（5分）
5. 没有科学技术知识，要把我国建设成为社会主义强国是不可能的。（5分）

六、阅读理解：阅读下面短文，并根据要求答题。（本题共18分。）

In early days no medical(医科的)college took a woman student. Elizabeth Blackwell, however, was determined to become a doctor. The young American wrote again and again to a number of medical colleges, asking if she could be enrolled(录取), but each time the answer was NO.

Then one day, to her surprise, she got a letter from the dean(院长)of a college in Geneva(日内瓦), which said YES.

At first Geneva College, like the other colleges, was not willing to enrol Liza. But later the important people of that college learned that Liza's application(申请)had the support of a famous doctor, and they were afraid to offend(得罪)that man.

So the dean decided to play a trick by turning the matter over to the students' s general meeting of the college, thinking that the students would be the last to agree to take Liza.

When the student body met, most students took no interest in the matter. Of the rest, some considered the young American's idea interesting and some thought by having Liza they could be proud of their college training the world's first woman doctor. Very soon the students all agreed to accept Elizabeth.

The dean of Geneva College was of course very sorry to learn this, but seeing that he could do nothing to keep Elizabeth out, he gave in.

A. 根据以上内容完成下列句子。（共8分，每句2分。）

1. The young American woman in this story was called _____ or _____.
2. Elizabeth Blackwell's aim was to _____.
3. The dean of the medical college thought the students' general meeting would not _____.
4. Finally Geneva College had to satisfy both _____ and _____.

B. 在(a), (b), (c)三个答案中，选出一个正确的，填在左边的括号内。（共10分，每小题2分。）

- () 1. Elizabeth was surprised by the dean's letter, because it promised her to _____.
- (a) have free medical education
(b) go to Geneva
(c) become a student in his college
- () 2. At first Geneva College _____ to accept Elizabeth.

- (a) did not consider
 (b) was not unwilling
 (c) was willing
- () 3. When the student body met to consider Elizabeth's application, _____.
 (a) most students were serious.
 (b) the greater part of the students showed no interest in the matter
 (c) most students took interest in the matter
- () 4. Some students thought if they let Elizabeth join them they could make _____.
 (a) her proud
 (b) the dean proud
 (c) Geneva College proud
- () 5. The dean was very sorry when he saw his trick _____.
 (a) work
 (b) fail
 (c) succeed

七、改错：下列句中各有一个错，请把错处改正。其他部分不得更动。
 (本题共 12 分，每小题 1.5 分。)

happened

例：This happening in London.

x x x x x

1. I asked him more than ten questions, but he did not reply a single one.
2. That sentence was so hard to understand that I had to have my teacher to explain it for me.
3. It is interesting to compare the education system here with the United States.
4. The first two of the five questions on the test paper were very difficult, but the rest was easy.
5. After finishing his talk, everyone present was invited to tea.
6. Since travelling across the country might cost as much to thirty yuan, I suggested that she not plan the trip.
7. When the enemy were led to believe that there were communists in the village, they started to search them.
8. It is too lovely a day that I'd like to go swimming.

1980 年答案

一、拼写单词

1. Engli i s h; g e ogr a p h y; ch e m i s try;
 ma t h e m a tics; h i s t ory
2. sold i e r; w rit e r; s e cr e t a r y;
 sci e n t i st; p o lic e m a n

3. fact ory; hospital; cinema;
 book shop; library
 4. dancing; shout ing; laugh ing;
 cry ing; quarrell ing

二、提问

1. Where did you go during the spring holidays?
2. when did the May 4th Movement take place?
3. How many languages does she speak?
4. What was she doing when you came into her room?
5. What is the picture like?

三、选择填空

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. (D)goes | 2. (D)since |
| 3. (A)depends | 4. (C)to work |
| 5. (A)who | 6. (D)sets |
| 7. (A)home | 8. (C)It' s |
| 9. (B)nor am | 10. (C)an |
| 11. (D)What a bright | 12. (B)to speak |
| 13. (B)be used | 14. (A)had arrived |
| 15. (C)Class One | 16. (B)the other |
| 17. (B)both | 18. (D)ones |
| 19. (D)asleep | 20. (A)that |

四、短文填空

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <u>on</u> February 12, 1809 | 2. grew <u>up</u> |
| 2. going <u>to</u> school | 4. a litte <u>then</u> |
| 5. no <u>more</u> (<u>longer</u>)than | 6. was <u>elected</u> (<u>chosen</u>) |
| 7. succeeded <u>in</u> | 8. setting the Negro slaves <u>free</u> |
| 9. had come to <u>love</u> him dearly | 10. is regarded <u>as</u> |

五、汉译英

1. Beijing (Peking) is the capital of China (China' s capital).
2. How did you celebrate May Day(May 1st) this year?
3. 1) It takes more than (over) twenty hours to get (go) to Paris by plane (byair).
 2) It takes more than (over) twenty hours to fly to Paris.
4. I asked him which of (all)the cities he had been to (had visited)had the largest population.
5. Without knowledge of science and technology, it is impossible to build ours (our country)into a powerful (strong) socialist country.

六、阅读理解：

A. 完成句子

1. Elizabeth (Elizabeth Blackwell), Liza
2. to enter a medical college (to be taken as a medical student, to become a doctor)
3. agree (decide) to enrol (accept, admit, take, etc.)

Elizabeth

4. Elizabeth, the famous doctor

B. 选择填空

1. (c)become a student in his college

2. (a)did not consider

3. (b)the greater part of the students showed no interest in
the matter

4. (c)Geneva College proud

5. (b)fail

七、改错

1. reply answer, 或将 reply 改为 reply to

2. to explain explain

3. the United States that of (in) the United States

4. the rest was the rest were

5. After finishing After he finished(had finished), 或将
everyone present was invited 改为 he invited everyone present

6. as much to thirty yuan as much as thirty yuan

7. search search for, 或将 search them 改为 search the village

8. too to

1980 年副题

一、拼写单词：把下列不完整的词拼写完整，使它们能够替换句中划线的单词。

1. Today is Monday.

Sat _____y We _____sday Apr _____lst
Jan _____y 2nd _____g__st 3rd

2. A dog is an animal.

hor__c__w w____f ti____r chi____n

3. There is a clock on the table.

l__p bo__l __ife ba__n di__ti__ry

4. The old man was sorry.

h__py a__gr__ pl__sed w__r__ed fri__en__d

二、提问：就下列句子中的划线部分提问。

1. Tom got off the bus at the zoo.

2. The children visited the History Museum the day before yesterday.

3. There are three department stores in the street.

4. Mr Green gave her piano lessons twice a week.

5. We usually do morning exercises before breakfast.

三、选择填空：在 A, B, C, D 四个答案中，选出一个正确的，填在左边的括号内。

例：(B) He _____ a student.

A. are B. is C. am D. be

() 1. John Smith is _____ honest man.

A. one B. an C. the D. a

() 2. The sewing machine is made _____ China.

A. of B. on C. in D. from

() 3. We should learn _____ each other.

A. from B. with C. to D. for

() 4. He often _____ his clothes on Sundays.

A. washing B. washes
C. has washed D. wash

() 5. Scientists will continue to _____ living things on the moon.

A. look for B. look after
C. look upon D. look at

() 6. I _____ at the station last night.

A. got B. arrives C. arrived D. reach

() 7. It's dark in this room, _____ the light, please.

A. turn on B. put off
C. turn off D. put up

() 8. The bike belongs to my sister. It's _____.

A. his B. him C. her D. hers

() 9. His father will be back from London _____ a few days.

- A.since B.on C.in D.to
- ()10.The Summer Palace is one of the _____parks in Beijing.
A.more beautiful B.most beautiful
C.best beautiful D.much beautiful
- ()11.I still remember the days_____we studied together.
A.that B.which C.where D.when
- ()12.He is a strange man. He has_____friends.
A.a few B.little C.a little D.few
- ()13.If you wave your book in front of your face,you can feel the air _____against your face.
A.moved B.moving C.moves D.to move
- ()14.He didn't make any mistake.I didn't make any mistake, _____.
A.either B.also
C.too D.neither
- ()15.The boy_____his father.
A.look like B.is loved
C.is liked D.is like
- ()16._____the letter,he went out to post it.
A.Writing B.Being written
C.Having written D.Written
- ()17.I_____English for five years now.
A.was studying B.have been studying
C.studied D.am studying
- ()18.NO sooner had he finished his talk_____he was surrounded by the workers.
A.as B.then C.than D.when
- ()19.You have_____your hair cut every other week.
A.had B.to have C.got D.been
- ()20.Three officers narrowly escaped_____in the hot battle.
A.have killed B.to kill
C.to be killed D.being killed

四、短文填空：在下面短文的空格中填入适当的词，每空只许填一个词。

To many of his teachers,Thomas Edison was not a good student__1 school,as he asked a lot of __2 that had nothing to do __3 his lessons.His teacher said he wasn't very bright and that he wasn't worth__4 .He had to leave school after only three months.That was all the school education he ever__5 .

His mother,however ,had been a teacher before she married.She 6 him at home.The boy was soon reading books__7 grown-ups.He showed special interest in science.

By the time he__8 ten , he was already doing experiments in

chemistry.He 9 vegetables in his garden and sold them to 10 the chemicals he needed.

五、汉译英：

- 1.十月一日是我们的国庆节。
- 2.出去散散步，好吗？
- 3.李同志入党已经二十多年了。
- 4.什么也不能阻止我们实现四个现代化。
- 5.你能告诉我你们有多少人参加这次即将在南京举行的运动会吗？

六、阅读理解：阅读下面短文，并根据要求答题。

Nine-year-old Vanka Zhukov, who had been learning his trade from a shoe-maker for three months, did not go to bed the night before Christmas. He waited till the master and the mistress had gone out to church. Then spreading a sheet of paper on a chair in front of him, he went down on his knees and began to write.

"Dear Grandfather," he wrote, "I am writing you a letter. I wish you a merry Christmas. I have no mama or papa, you are all I have."

Vanka was on the point of crying. He put his pen in the ink, drew a deep breath, and then took up the pen and continued to write:

"Last night I got a good beating. My master punished me, because when I was rocking his child in its cradle, I fell asleep. And during the week, my mistress told me to clean a fish, and I began by its tail, so she took the fish and stuck its head into my face. The master beats me with anything that is at hand. Food there is none: in the morning it's bread for breakfast, at lunch gruel, and in the evening bread again. As for tea, the master and the mistress have that. They make me sleep on the floor, and when their child cries, I don't sleep at all, but have to rock the cradle. Dear Grandpapa, take me away from here, home to our village, or I shall die..."

Vanka put his letter in an envelope. He thought a little and then wrote the address:

"The village, to my grandfather."

He ran into the street, stopped at the first postbox, and dropped his very important letter into it.

After an hour, Vanka was sleeping soundly. In his dreams he saw his grandfather reading the letter.

(mistress 老板娘, rock 摇, cradle 摇篮, tail 尾巴, gruel 粥, envelope 信封, address 地址)

A. 根据以上内容，完成下列句子。

Vanka's master was a _____ man, for he gave Vanka _____ food and _____ him with anything at hand. The mistress, who was no _____ than the master, once told Vanka to _____ a _____. When Vanka failed to do the way she _____, she stuck the fish into _____ face.

B. 在(a), (b), (c)三个答案中，选出一个正确的，填在左边的括号内。

() 1. When Vanka was writing the letter, he was on _____.

- (a) a chair
 (b) a sheet of paper
 (c) some parts of his own body
- () 2. While writing, he _____.
 (a) cried several times.
 (b) did not cry
 (c) cried only once
- () 3. When the mistress hit Vanka, the fish was _____.
 (a) in her hand
 (b) in the air
 (c) in his hand
- () 4. When Vanka wrote on the envelope, he _____.
 (a) wanted to fool the postman
 (b) hardly know what to write
 (c) forgot his home address
- () 5. Vanka slept soundly, because _____.
 (a) he was very tired after he saw his grandfather
 (b) he saw his grandfather dream about the letter
 (c) he was sure his grandfather could receive his letter.

七、改错：下列句中各有一个错，请把错处改正，其他部分不得更动。

happened

例：This happening in London.

× × × × ×

1. Her English was better than the other students.
2. What do you think is the best thing to do to celebrate the New Year's Day?
3. Since he had come to Beijing for over ten years, he knew the city very well.
4. We arrived so late that there left no seats.
5. It is never too small job for that bicycle shop.
6. You shouldn't allow your little boy going out alone.
7. I remember seeing him once at a meeting. Since then at least ten years have past.
8. To improve his English, he practised to speak it every day.

1980年副题答案

一、拼写单词

1. Saturday; Wednesday; April 1st; January
 2nd; August 3rd
2. horse; cow; wolf; tiger; chicken
3. lamp; bowl; knife; basin; dictionary
4. happy; angry; pleased; worried; frightened

二、提问

1. Where did Tom get off the bus?

2. When did the children visit the History Museum?
3. How many department stores are there in the street?
4. How often (或 How many times a week) did Mr Green give her piano lessons?
5. What do you usually do before breakfast?

三、选择填空

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) | 5. (A) |
| 6. (C) | 7. (A) | 8. (D) | 9. (C) | 10. (B) |
| 11. (D) | 12. (D) | 13. (B) | 14. (A) | 15. (D) |
| 16. (C) | 17. (B) | 18. (C) | 19. (B) | 20. (D) |

四、短文填空

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>at/in</u> school | 2. a lot of <u>questions</u> |
| 3. <u>with</u> his lessons | 4. worth <u>teaching</u> |
| 5. <u>ever had/got/received</u> | 6. She <u>taught/helped</u> him |
| 7. <u>for/on</u> grown-ups | 8. he <u>was</u> ten |
| 9. <u>grew/planted</u> vegetables | 10. <u>buy/get</u> the chemicals |

五、汉译英

1. October 1/1st /First is our National Day.
2. 1) Let's go out for a walk, shall we?
2) What/How about going out for a walk?
3) Shall we go out and take a walk?
3. 1) Comrade Li joined the Party more than/over twenty years ago.
2) It is already more than/over twenty years since Comrade Li joined the Party.
4. Nothing can stop/prevent/keep us from realizing the four modernizations.
5. Can/Could you tell me how many of you are going to/will take part in the sports meet which is soon to be held in Nanjing?

六、阅读理解

A. 完成句子

Vanka's master was a cruel/bad man, for he gave Vanka little/poor food and beat him with anything at hand. The mistress, who was no better than the master, once told Vanka to clean a fish. When Vanka failed to do the way she wanted/liked, she stuck the fish into his face.

B. 选择填空

1. (c) some parts of his own body
2. (b) did not cry
3. (a) in her hand
4. (b) hardly knew what to write
5. (c) he was sure his grandfather could receive his letter

七、改错

1. than the other students than that of the other students
2. the New Year's Day New Year's Day
3. Since he had come to Beijing for over ten years Since he

had been in Beijing for over ten years (或 As it was over ten years since he came to Beijing)

4. there left no seats there were no seats left
5. too small job too small a job
6. going out alone to go out alone
7. have past have passed
8. to speak speaking

1980 年副题

一、拼写单词：把下列不完整的词拼写完整，使它们能够替换句中划线的单词。

1. Today is Monday.

Sat _____y We _____sday Apr _____lst
Jan _____y 2nd _____g__st 3rd

2. A dog is an animal.

hor__c__w w____f ti____r chi____n

3. There is a clock on the table.

l__p bo__l __ife ba__n di__ti__ry

4. The old man was sorry.

h__py a__gr__ pl__sed w__r__ed fri__en__d

二、提问：就下列句子中的划线部分提问。

1. Tom got off the bus at the zoo.

2. The children visited the History Museum the day before yesterday.

3. There are three department stores in the street.

4. Mr Green gave her piano lessons twice a week.

5. We usually do morning exercises before breakfast.

三、选择填空：在 A, B, C, D 四个答案中，选出一个正确的，填在左边的括号内。

例：(B) He _____ a student.

A. are B. is C. am D. be

() 1. John Smith is _____ honest man.

A. one B. an C. the D. a

() 2. The sewing machine is made _____ China.

A. of B. on C. in D. from

() 3. We should learn _____ each other.

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() 4. He often _____ his clothes on Sundays.

A. washing B. washes
C. has washed D. wash

() 5. Scientists will continue to _____ living things on the moon.

A. look for B. look after
C. look upon D. look at

() 6. I _____ at the station last night.

A. got B. arrives C. arrived D. reach

() 7. It's dark in this room, _____ the light, please.

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- ()12.He is a strange man. He has_____ friends.
A.a few B.little C.a little D.few
- ()13.If you wave your book in front of your face,you can feel the air _____against your face.
A.moved B.moving C.moves D.to move
- ()14.He didn't make any mistake.I didn't make any mistake, _____.
A.either B.also
C.too D.neither
- ()15.The boy_____his father.
A.look like B.is loved
C.is liked D.is like
- ()16._____the letter,he went out to post it.
A.Writing B.Being written
C.Having written D.Written
- ()17.I_____English for five years now.
A.was studying B.have been studying
C.studied D.am studying
- ()18.NO sooner had he finished his talk_____he was surrounded by the workers.
A.as B.then C.than D.when
- ()19.You have_____your hair cut every other week.
A.had B.to have C.got D.been
- ()20.Three officers narrowly escaped_____in the hot battle.
A.have killed B.to kill
C.to be killed D.being killed

四、短文填空：在下面短文的空格中填入适当的词，每空只许填一个词。

To many of his teachers,Thomas Edison was not a good student__1 school,as he asked a lot of __2 that had nothing to do __3 his lessons.His teacher said he wasn't very bright and that he wasn't worth__4 .He had to leave school after only three months.That was all the school education he ever__5 .

His mother,however ,had been a teacher before she married.She 6 him at home.The boy was soon reading books__7 grown-ups.He showed special interest in science.

By the time he__8 ten , he was already doing experiments in

chemistry.He 9 vegetables in his garden and sold them to 10 the chemicals he needed.

五、汉译英：

- 1.十月一日是我们的国庆节。
- 2.出去散散步，好吗？
- 3.李同志入党已经二十多年了。
- 4.什么也不能阻止我们实现四个现代化。
- 5.你能告诉我你们有多少人参加这次即将在南京举行的运动会吗？

六、阅读理解：阅读下面短文，并根据要求答题。

Nine-year-old Vanka Zhukov, who had been learning his trade from a shoe-maker for three months, did not go to bed the night before Christmas. He waited till the master and the mistress had gone out to church. Then spreading a sheet of paper on a chair in front of him, he went down on his knees and began to write.

"Dear Grandfather," he wrote, "I am writing you a letter. I wish you a merry Christmas. I have no mama or papa, you are all I have."

Vanka was on the point of crying. He put his pen in the ink, drew a deep breath, and then took up the pen and continued to write:

"Last night I got a good beating. My master punished me, because when I was rocking his child in its cradle, I fell asleep. And during the week, my mistress told me to clean a fish, and I began by its tail, so she took the fish and stuck its head into my face. The master beats me with anything that is at hand. Food there is none: in the morning it's bread for breakfast, at lunch gruel, and in the evening bread again. As for tea, the master and the mistress have that. They make me sleep on the floor, and when their child cries, I don't sleep at all, but have to rock the cradle. Dear Grandpapa, take me away from here, home to our village, or I shall die..."

Vanka put his letter in an envelope. He thought a little and then wrote the address:

"The village, to my grandfather."

He ran into the street, stopped at the first postbox, and dropped his very important letter into it.

After an hour, Vanka was sleeping soundly. In his dreams he saw his grandfather reading the letter.

(mistress 老板娘, rock 摇, cradle 摇篮, tail 尾巴, gruel 粥, envelope 信封, address 地址)

A. 根据以上内容，完成下列句子。

Vanka's master was a _____ man, for he gave Vanka _____ food and _____ him with anything at hand. The mistress, who was no _____ than the master, once told Vanka to _____ a _____. When Vanka failed to do the way she _____, she stuck the fish into _____ face.

B. 在(a), (b), (c)三个答案中，选出一个正确的，填在左边的括号内。

() 1. When Vanka was writing the letter, he was on _____.

- (a) a chair
 (b) a sheet of paper
 (c) some parts of his own body
- () 2. While writing, he _____.
 (a) cried several times.
 (b) did not cry
 (c) cried only once
- () 3. When the mistress hit Vanka, the fish was _____.
 (a) in her hand
 (b) in the air
 (c) in his hand
- () 4. When Vanka wrote on the envelope, he _____.
 (a) wanted to fool the postman
 (b) hardly know what to write
 (c) forgot his home address
- () 5. Vanka slept soundly, because _____.
 (a) he was very tired after he saw his grandfather
 (b) he saw his grandfather dream about the letter
 (c) he was sure his grandfather could receive his letter.

七、改错：下列句中各有一个错，请把错处改正，其他部分不得更动。

happened

例：This happening in London.

× × × × ×

1. Her English was better than the other students.
2. What do you think is the best thing to do to celebrate the New Year's Day?
3. Since he had come to Beijing for over ten years, he knew the city very well.
4. We arrived so late that there left no seats.
5. It is never too small job for that bicycle shop.
6. You shouldn't allow your little boy going out alone.
7. I remember seeing him once at a meeting. Since then at least ten years have past.
8. To improve his English, he practised to speak it every day.

1980年副题答案

一、拼写单词

1. Saturday; Wednesday; April 1st; January
 2nd; August 3rd
2. horse; cow; wolf; tiger; chicken
3. lamp; bowl; knife; basin; dictionary
4. happy; angry; pleased; worried; frightened

二、提问

1. Where did Tom get off the bus?

2. When did the children visit the History Museum?
3. How many department stores are there in the street?
4. How often (或 How many times a week) did Mr Green give her piano lessons?
5. What do you usually do before breakfast?

三、选择填空

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (B) | 2. (C) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) | 5. (A) |
| 6. (C) | 7. (A) | 8. (D) | 9. (C) | 10. (B) |
| 11. (D) | 12. (D) | 13. (B) | 14. (A) | 15. (D) |
| 16. (C) | 17. (B) | 18. (C) | 19. (B) | 20. (D) |

四、短文填空

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>at/in</u> school | 2. a lot of <u>questions</u> |
| 3. <u>with</u> his lessons | 4. worth <u>teaching</u> |
| 5. <u>ever had/got/received</u> | 6. She <u>taught/helped</u> him |
| 7. <u>for/on</u> grown-ups | 8. he <u>was</u> ten |
| 9. <u>grew/planted</u> vegetables | 10. <u>buy/get</u> the chemicals |

五、汉译英

1. October 1/1st /First is our National Day.
2. 1) Let's go out for a walk, shall we?
2) What/How about going out for a walk?
3) Shall we go out and take a walk?
3. 1) Comrade Li joined the Party more than/over twenty years ago.
2) It is already more than/over twenty years since Comrade Li joined the Party.
4. Nothing can stop/prevent/keep us from realizing the four modernizations.
5. Can/Could you tell me how many of you are going to/will take part in the sports meet which is soon to be held in Nanjing?

六、阅读理解

A. 完成句子

Vanka's master was a cruel/bad man, for he gave Vanka little/poor food and beat him with anything at hand. The mistress, who was no better than the master, once told Vanka to clean a fish. When Vanka failed to do the way she wanted/liked, she stuck the fish into his face.

B. 选择填空

1. (c) some parts of his own body
2. (b) did not cry
3. (a) in her hand
4. (b) hardly knew what to write
5. (c) he was sure his grandfather could receive his letter

七、改错

1. than the other students than that of the other students
2. the New Year's Day New Year's Day
3. Since he had come to Beijing for over ten years Since he

had been in Beijing for over ten years (或 As it was over ten years since he came to Beijing)

4. there left no seats there were no seats left
5. too small job too small a job
6. going out alone to go out alone
7. have past have passed
8. to speak speaking

1981 年试题

一、句型转换 (本题共 12 分, 每小题 2 分。)

(A)将下列肯定句改为否定句:

1. She is from the south.
2. Mr. Smith spoke at the meeting yesterday.
3. Put the desk near the bookshelf

(B)就下列句中的划线部分提出问题:

1. The library opens at 8:30.
2. This is my sister's coat.
3. Edgar Snow was 22 when he first came to China in 1928.

二、连词组句 仿照例句将下列括号中所给的单词和词组连成句子, 写在右边的短信中。注意上下文的连贯性、标点及大小写。(本题共 10 分, 每句 2 分。)

Dear Grandpa,

例: (some news/you/I've/to tell/got) I've got some news to tell you.

1. (our school term/over/now/is) 1. _____
2. (I/mother/with you/one week/can spend/says/in the country side) 2. _____
3. (may I/my friend Wang Ying/along/bring) 3. _____
4. (next Sunday/we/by/are coming/bike) 4. _____
5. (me/all right/write and tell/this will be/please/whether) 5. _____

love,

Xiao Min

三、选择答案 在(A), (B), (C), (D)四个答案中, 选出正确的一个, 填在左边的括号内。(本题共 20 分, 每小题 1 分。)

例: (B) My name _____ Li Fang.

(A)am (B)is (C)be (D)are

- () 1. _____ is a hospital near our village.
(A)there (B)Their (C)There (D)They're
- () 2. I _____ from my brother for a long time.
(A)not have heard (B)have not heard
(C)have heard not (D)do not hear
- () 3. He drives much _____ than he did three years ago.
(A)careful (B)carefully
(C)more careful (D)more carefully
- () 4. Most of us came here _____.
(A) in 1978 May (B) in May 1978
(C) on May 1978 (D) 1978, May
- () 5. We will start as soon as our team leader.
(A)comes (B)will come (C)come (D)is coming
- () 6. Is her hair shorter than _____?
(A)me (B)my (C)mine (D)I

- () 7. My father told me he was soon going to visit_____.
- (A) the United State (B) the United States
(C) United States (D) United State
- () 8. I couldn't find my English-Chinese dictionary_____.
- (A) anywhere (B) everywhere
(C) nowhere (D) somewhere
- () 9. It_____when they left the station.
- (A) has rained (B) is raining
(C) rains (D) was raining
- () 10. We need fifteen more people_____our team to do the job.
- (A) but (B) except (C) as well (D) besides
- () 11. The Second World War_____in 1939.
- (A) broke out (B) broke up
(C) broke in (D) broke
- () 12. You_____to the meeting this afternoon if you have something important to do.
- (A) needn't to come (B) don't need come
(C) don't need coming (D) needn't come
- () 13. He doesn't know_____to stay or not.
- (A) whether (B) if (C) either (D) if he will
- () 14. Speak to him slowly_____he may understand you better.
- (A) since (B) so that (C) for (D) because
- () 15. There's not much news in today's paper,_____?
- (A) isn't it (B) are there
(C) is there (D) aren't there
- () 16. The city's underground_____more people than the buses.
- (A) brings (B) carries (C) sends (D) fetches
- () 17. You can see the house_____for years.
- (A) isn't painted (B) hasn't painted
(C) hasn't been painted (D) hadn't been painted
- () 18. I can't keep_____the teacher who speaks so fast.
- (A) up (B) up with (C) with (D) on with
- () 19. I can hardly_____the difference between these two words.
- (A) point (B) speak (C) talk (D) tell
- () 20. Don't you remember_____?
- (A) seeing the man before
(B) to see the man before
(C) saw the man before
(D) to have seen the man before

四、短文填空 在下面短文的空格中填入适当的词，每个空格只许

填一个

词。(本题共 10 分, 每个空格 1 分。)

Before windows were used, old houses in Northern Europe and Britain _____ very dark. Their great rooms were high, with only _____ hole in the roof(屋顶) to let out the _____ from cooking fires. As time went _____, people began to make the holes bigger _____ as to have more light and air in their homes.

The first English window was just a small opening _____ the wall. It was cut long, to let in _____ much light as possible, and narrow, to keep out the bad weather. However, with the window cut long, _____ wind than light would come in. This is _____ it was called "the wind's eye". And the word "window" comes from two ancient words for "wind" and "_____".

五、汉译英(本题共 18 分)

1. 这台新机器是中国制造的。(3分)
2. 你多久没有回家了?(3分)
3. 他每天晚上要到十一点才离开实验室。(4分)
4. 我们今天用的煤是由几百万年以前的森林形成的。(4分)
5. 我们的想法是要尽量少花钱多办事。(4分)

六、选词填空 根据句子的意思和结构, 从所给的动词中, 选出一个动词或用它的变化形式填入空格内。(本题共 10 分, 每个空格 1 分。)

(break, bring, cut, do, go, know, learn, lose, see, stay, take, turn, watch)

例: Everybody is gone.

1. It's easier said than _____.
2. There was so much to do. He had to _____ up all night.
3. She often _____ out of her way to do things for her neighbours.
4. Do you enjoy _____ others playing chess?
5. It _____ out that only the youngest boy in our class had given the right answer.
6. In spite of his _____ English, he finally made himself understood.
7. Thomas Edison gave his whole life to _____ out the secret of nature.
8. It is _____ to all that the World Trade Centre in New York is the highest building in the city.
9. Please _____ that the work is completed in time.
10. She was reading her book, completely _____ to the outside world.

七、阅读理解 阅读下面短文, 并根据短文内容回答问题。(本题共 20 分, 第 1 小题 2 分, 第 2—7 小题每题 3 分。)

Human beings act in a different way from that of animals just

because they can speak while animals cannot. Even the cleverest animals cannot do things which to us seem very simple and which small children, as soon as they learn to talk, would be able to do.

A German scientist, who made experiments for many years with big apes, found that his apes could use sticks as tools to pull down bananas which they could not reach. But they only used the stick to get a banana when both the stick and the banana were in view at the same time. If the banana was in front of them and the stick was behind them, they could not use the stick. They could not bear the banana in mind long enough to look around and pick up the stick and then use it.

The reason for this is clear. We have words for banana and stick which help us to think about these things when they are not in sight. Even a small child knowing the words "banana" and "stick" has an idea of their relationship (关系) and is able to think of "stick" together with "banana" and to remember this long enough to pick the stick from behind and use it on the banana.

Unable to speak, animals cannot keep their knowledge of things for long. That is why they often interrupt one line of action to do something else and later forget it completely. Human beings, on the other hand, use language and are able to go after one thing continuously and do it with a definite aim.

1. Clever animals can do all the things that small children can do, can't they?
2. Do human beings and animals act in the same way? Why?
3. What did the German scientist do to find out that some animals could use tools to get food?
4. The apes always knew how to get the banana when they saw either the banana or the stick. Is that true?
5. Under what conditions could the apes use the stick to get bananas?
6. Why can children bear the banana and the stick in mind?
7. What is the difference between human beings and animals in doing things as mentioned in the last paragraph?

1981 年答案

一、句型转换

- (A) 1. She is not from the south.
2. Mr. Smith didn't speak at the meeting yesterday.
3. Don't put the desk near the bookshelf.
- (B) 1. When (What time) does the library open?
2. Whose coat is this?
3. How old was Edgar Snow when he first came to China in 1928?

二、连词组句

1. Our school term is over now.
2. Mother says I can spend one week with you in the countryside.
3. May I bring my friend Wang Ying along?
4. We are coming by bike next Sunday.
5. Please write and tell me whether this will be all right.

三、选择答案

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. (C) There | 2. (B) have not heard |
| 3. (D) more carefully | 4. (B) in May 1978 |
| 5. (A) comes | 6. (C) mine |
| 7. (B) the United States | 8. (A) anywhere |
| 9. (D) was raining | 10. (D) besides |
| 11. (A) broke out | 12. (D) needn't come |
| 13. (A) whether | 14. (B) so that |
| 15. (C) is there | 16. (B) carries |
| 17. (C) hasn't been painted | 18. (B) up with |
| 19. (D) tell | 20. (A) seeing the man before |

四、短文填空

Before windows were used, old houses in Northern Europe and Britain were very dark. Their great rooms were high, with only a (one) hole in the roof to let out the smoke (dust) from cooking fires. As time went on (by), people began to make the holes bigger so as to have more light and air in their homes.

The first English window was just a small opening in the wall. It was cut long, to let in as much light as possible, and narrow, to keep out the bad weather. However, with the window cut long, more wind than light would come in. This is why it was called "the wind's eye". And the word "window" comes from two ancient words for "wind" and "eye".

五、汉译英

1. This (The) new machine is made in China.
2. How long (Since when) have you been away from home?
How long have you not been (back) home?
How long is it since you left home?
3. He never leaves the lab until (before) 11:00 in the evening.
He always stays in the lab till 11:00 p.m.
4. The coal (that, which) we use (are using) today comes (is) from forests of millions of years ago.
The coal (that, which) we use (are using) today was formed from forests of millions of years ago.
5. Our idea is that we should do the most of work with the least of money.
What we are thinking about (of) is that we should do as much as we can with the least money possible (possible money).
What we are thinking about is that we should do as much as we can with as little money as possible.

六、选词填空

- 1.It's easier said than done.
- 2.There was so much to do.He had to stay up all night.
- 3.She often goes(went) out of her way to do things for her neighbours.
- 4.Do you enjoy watching others playing chess?
- 5.It turned out that only the youngest boy in our class had given the right answer.
- 6.In spite of his broken English,he finally made himself understood.
- 7.Thomas Edison gave his whole life to bringing out the secret of nature.
- 8.It is known to all that the World Trade Centre in New York is the highest building in the city.
- 9.Please see that the work is completed in time.
- 10.She was reading her book,completely lost to the outside world.

七、阅读理解

- 1.No.They can't.
(NO.Even clever animals can't do all the things that small children can do.)
- 2.No.They don't.Because human beings can speak while animals can't.
- 3.The German scientist found out that some animals could use tools to get food through the experiments he made with big apes.
- 4.NO. It's not true.
(No.If the apes saw only the banana or the stick,they didn't know they could use the stick to get the banana.)
- 5.When they saw both the banana and the stick at the same time they could use the stick to get the banana.
- 6.Children know the words"banana" and"stick" which help them bear the banana and the stick in mind.
- 7.Animals often interrupt what they are doing and later forget it completely while human beings are able to do one thing continuously and with a definite aim.

1982 年试题

一、拼写单词 按所给中文的次序，用英语写出下列各组单词。（本题共 12 分，每小题 3 分。）

1. 一月，二月，三月，四月，五月，六月

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

4) _____ 5) _____ 6) _____

2. 星期一，星期二，星期三，星期四，星期五，星期六

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

4) _____ 5) _____ 6) _____ /U

3. 军官，警察，教授，商人，律师，护士

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

4) _____ 5) _____ 6) _____

4. 村庄，旅馆，花园，监狱，教堂，超级商场

1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

4) _____ 5) _____ 6) _____

二、单词辨音 下列各组单词的元音读音相同，只有一个词例外。要求在读音不同的词下面划一横线。（本题共 8 分，每小题 1 分。）

例：be me wet need see

1. beat meat break heat freeze

2. have gave wave save slave

3. raise sail said lay tail

4. turn burnt hurt bury first

5. tooth food stool moon cook

6. box boss cost most lost

7. round bought house south mouth

8. hear dear bear near fear

三、句型转换（本题共 12 分，每小题 2 分。）

改成否定句：

1. Peter does morning exercises every day.

2. Write it down in your notebook.

改成间接引语：

3. "Is it still raining?" the blind man asked.

4. "You will be hanged as a spy tomorrow at sunrise," the British general said to Nathan Hale.

改成被动语态：

5. They made the Negro slaves work long hours in the cotton fields.

6. If they grow rice instead of wheat on their farm, they will increase production.

四、选择答案 在(A)，(B)，(C)，(D)四个答案中，选出一个正确答案，把它前面的字母填在左边的括号内。原文不得作任何改动。

(本题共 20 分，每小题 1 分。)

例：(B) She is from the south.

(A) are (B) is (C) am (D) be

- () 1. My uncle lives __ 105 Beijing Street.
 (A) on (B) at (C) to (D) of
- () 2. "Whose room is that?"
 "It's__."
 (A) my (B) ours
 (C) my brothers (D) of my brother
- () 3. __he said he wasn't hungry, he ate the big breakfast.
 (A) Even (B) Unless (C) In spite (D) Although
- () 4. He slept well__all the windows open.
 (A) when (B) while (C) with (D) because
- () 5. If these trousers are too big, buy a smaller__.
 (A) set (B) one (C) copy (D) pair
- () 6. Some new oilfields__since 1976.
 (A) were opened up (B) has opened up
 (C) have been opened up (D) had been opened up
- () 7. I didn't feel__going out for a walk.
 (A) so (B) as (C) rather (D) like
- () 8. "Have you heard the news about Tom?"
 "No. What__?"
 (A) is it (B) it is (C) are they (D) they are
- () 9. We are going to learn__next week.
 (A) Lesson Twelve (B) lesson Twelfth
 (C) Twelfth Lesson (D) the Lesson Twelfth
- () 10. "Do you have a big library?"
 "No, we don't at least, not__yours."
 (A) bigger as (B) as big as
 (C) as big than (D) as bigger than
- () 11. __of them understood the old foreigner.
 (A) Someone (B) Anyone
 (C) None (D) Nobody
- () 12. When my sister phoned me, I could not hear clearly what she was__.
 (A) speaking (B) talking
 (C) saying (D) telling
- () 13. That boy works hard. I__him to succeed in the exam.
 (A) like (B) expect (C) think (D) need
- () 14. I__play football than baseball.
 (A) would rather (B) had better
 (C) like better (D) prefer
- () 15. Helen doesn't like milk and__.
 (A) so I don't (B) so don't I
 (C) either I do (D) neither do I
- () 16. Would you mind__your radio a little, please?
 (A) turn off (B) turning off

- (C)to turn down (D)turning down
- ()17.I don't think you can finish the work___my help.
 (A)since (B)because
 (C)without (D)unless
- ()18.When you come to Wuhan, I can put you___for the night.
 (A)up (B)down (C)in (D)out
- ()19.It will___you good to have some outdoor exercise.
 (A)make (B)do (C)be (D)feel
- ()20.Would you be___to step this way, please?
 (A)too kind (B)so kind
 (C)so kind as (D)as kind as

五、动词填空 根据短文的意思和句子结构，从所给的动词中选出适当的词填入空格。每个动词只准用一次，要按时态、语态等要求将形式作必要的变化。（本题共 12 分，每个空格 1 分。）

ask, be, beat, carry, come, do, find, go, let, need, put, speak, take, tell

After I finished school, I began to look for work. Now, several months later, I___(not)the kind of work I was interested in yet.

One morning I received a phone call. "___that Jenny Smith?" a man asked. "I___you're looking for a job." I agreed. Then he___on. "I hear that you___well in your studies and that you were active in sports. Well, I might have a job for you. If you're interested, over to my office. I'm Tim Brown of the All-Star Clothing Factory."

I went to see Mr.Brown that afternoon.While___me questions,he looked at me,up and down,carefully.At last he said,"Ok,I'll___you have the job."My heart started___faster.Would he___me on as a laboratory assistant?I wanted to become a scientist or an engineer some day.When he___again,I couldn't believe my ears.What he___was not a future scientist,but a model!

六、完成句子 按所给的汉语内容，用英语完成下列各句。原文不得作任何改动。（本题共 18 分，每小题 3 分。）

- Do you know the names of the two___（美国宇航员）
 who_____（最先登上月球）？
- I_____（碰巧没在家）
 when the_____（失火的时候）。
- The old peasant suggested that a _____（在这座山脚下修座水库）。
- There is _____（电冰箱坏了）。
 I must have_____（把它修好）。
- It_____（昨天的报纸报导）
 a Chinese woman doctor had come home from the United States soon after_____（她在医学理论方面有了新发现）。
- We_____（高兴地听到）all the school teachers in our country would_____（将要提高工资）。

七、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，并根据短文内容回答问题。（本题共18分，每小题2分）

How Can a Small Stamp Be Worth \$16,800?

Any mistake made in the printing of a stamp raises its value（价值）to stamp collectors. A mistake on a two-penny（便士，英国辅币）stamp has made it worth a million and a half times its face value.

Do you think it impossible? Well, it is true. And this is how it happened.

The mistake was made more than a hundred years ago in the former British colony（前英殖民地）of Mauritius, a small island in the Indian Ocean. In 1847 an order（订货单）for stamps was sent to London. Mauritius was about to become the fourth country in the world to put out stamps.

Before the order was filled and the stamps arrived from England, a big dance was planned by the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces on the island. The dance would be held in his house and letters of invitation would be sent to all the important people in Mauritius. Stamps were badly needed to post the letters. Therefore, an islander, who was a good printer, was told to copy the pattern of the stamps. He carelessly put the words "Post Office" instead of "post Paid", two words seen on stamps at that time, on the several hundred that he printed.

Today, there are only twenty-six of these misprinted stamps left—fourteen One-penny Reds and twelve Two-penny Blues. Because there are so few Two-penny Blues and because of their age, collectors have paid as much as \$ 16,800 for one of them.

在(A), (B), (C), (D)四个答案中，选出正确的一个，把它前面的字母填在左边的括号内。原文不得作任何改动。

- () 1. When a mistake is made in the printing of a stamp, the stamp
- (A) will be thrown away.
 - (B) increases in value.
 - (C) is not worth buying.
 - (D) is worth no more than its face value.
- () 2. The mistake on a two-penny stamp has made
- (A) a lot of trouble for the post office.
 - (B) Mauritius the fourth country to put out stamps.
 - (C) it worth half a million times its face value.
 - (D) it worth as much as sixteen thousand and eight hundred dollars.
- () 3. Mauritius is the name of
- (A) an Indian island.
 - (B) a province of India
 - (C) a stamp.

- (D)a former colony of Great Britain.
- ()4. When was the mistake in printing made? It was made
 (A)not long ago.
 (B)in the eighteenth century.
 (C)in the nineteenth century.
 (D)after some stamps arrived from London.
- ()5. In 1847 most countries of the world were
 (A)not yet using stamps.
 (B)printing stamps in Mauritius.
 (C)printing their own stamps.
 (D)collecting valuable stamps.
- ()6. Why did Mauritius print some stamps too? Because
 (A)London stamps were not well printed.
 (B)London would not print them.
 (C)invitations to a big dance had to be posted quickly.
 (D)Mauritius had a very good printer.
- ()7. The mistake on the island-printed stamps was in the
 (A)price.
 (B)colour.
 (C)spelling of words.
 (D)wrong use of words.
- ()8. "Post Paid" means
 (A)the same as "Post Office".
 (B)the Post Office is the place to buy stamps.
 (C)money has been paid for the stamp.
 (D)the letter must be posted.
- ()9. \$16,800 is the price some stamp collectors have paid for
 (A)a correctly printed 1847 stamp.
 (B)the Two-penny Blue.
 (C)the Onepenny Red.
 (D)both (B) and (C)

1982 年答案

一、拼写单词

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1.1)January | 2)February | 3)March |
| 4)April | 5)May | 6)June |
| 2.1)Monday | 2)Tuesday | 3)Wednesday |
| 4)Thursday | 5)Friday | 6)Saturday |
| 3.1)officer | 2)police man | 3)professor |
| 4)merchant (businessman) | 5)lawyer | 6)nurse |
| 4.1)village | 2)hotel | 3)garden |
| 4)prison | 5)church | 6)supermarket |

二、单词辨音

1. break 2. have 3. said 4. bury

5. cook 6. most 7. bought 8. bear

三、句型转换

1. Peter does not/doesn't do morning exercises every day.
2. Don't/do not write it down in your notebook.
3. The blind man asked if/whether it was still raining.
4. The British general told Nathan Hale that he would be hanged as a spy the next day at sunrise.
5. The Negro slaves were made to work long hours in the cotton fields.
6. If rice is grown instead of wheat on their farm, production will be increased.

四、选择答案

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (B)at | 2. (B)ours |
| 3. (D)Although | 4. (c)with |
| 5. (D)pair | 6. (C)have been opened up |
| 7. (D)like | 8. (A)is it |
| 9. (A)Lesson Twelve | 10. (B)as big as |
| 11. (C)None | 12. (C)saying |
| 13. (B)expect | 14. (A)would rather |
| 15. (D)neither do I | 16. (D)turning down |
| 17. (C)without | 18. (A)up |
| 19. (B)do | 20. (C)so kind as |

五、动词填空

1. I had not found the kind of work I was interested in yet.
2. Is that Jenny Smith?
3. I was/am/have been told you're looking for a job.
4. Then he went on.
5. I hear that you did well in your studies . . .
6. . . . come over to my office.
7. While asking me questions . . .
8. I'll let you have the job.
9. My heart started beating/to beat faster.
10. Would he take me on . . .
11. When he spoke again, . . .
12. What he needed was not a future scientist, . . .

六、完成句子

1. Do you know the names of the two American astronauts who were the first (men) to land on the moon 或 landed on the moon first.
2. I happened not to be at home /not to be in /to be out, (didn't happen to be at home) when the fire broke out.
3. The old peasant suggested that a reservoir (should) be built at the foot of the hill.
4. There is something wrong with the refrigerator, I must have it repaired.

5. It was reported in /by yesterday's newspaper that a Chinese woman doctor had come home from the United States soon after she(had)discovered /made the discovery of a new theory in medicine.
6. We were glad /pleased /overjoyed to hear that all the school teachers in our country would get a pay raise /rise (have a raise /rise in pay).

七、阅读理解

1. (B) increases in value.
2. (D) it worth as much as sixteen thousand and eight hundred dollars.
3. (D) a former colony of Great Britain.
4. (C) in the nineteenth century.
5. (A) not yet using stamps.
6. (C) invitations to a big dance had to be posted quickly.
7. (D) wrong use of words.
8. (C) money has been paid for the stamp.
9. (B) the Two-penny Blue.

1983 年试题

一、单词辨音 将下列各词，按元音读音，分别写在相应的元音音标后面。（本题共 8 分，每词 0.5 分。抄词如拼错，不给分。）

例：[au] house now

die field heard peace fly keep high work
third know term key stone league boat turn

1. [a:] _____

2. [i:] _____

3. [e:] _____

4. [ɔ:] _____

二、拼写单词 下列各句中，每句都有一个词拼错。把拼错的词的正确拼法写在右边的括号内。（本题共 10 分，每小题 0.5 分。）

1. She is my arnt. ()

2. Beijing is the capitol of China. ()

3. He wants to join the air forse. ()

4. Hold the miror to your mouth. ()

5. The picture was drown by him. ()

6. Is there any big liberary in your town? ()

7. He felt from the top of the wall yesterday. ()

8. His mother bought him a bycicle. ()

9. They dicided to go to the museum. ()

10. It's a plesure to meet you. ()

11. Which basket is the heaviest? ()

12. They should do it themselves. ()

13. The soldiers were greatly impired. ()

14. It is not necesarry for you to go. ()

15. He went to study at Wuhan Univercity. ()

16. The teacher tried to stop the quarral. ()

17. He reilized that he was wrong. ()

18. The two countries are saporated by a river. ()

19. She had once worked in a goverment office. ()

20. September is the nineth month of the year. ()

三、单词释义 下面 栏中的 16 个单词在 栏中都可以找到相当的或接近的解释。将各单词前的编号填入同它相配的解释前边的括号内。每个解释只能用一次。（本题共 8 分，每小题 0.5 分。）

例：i. excellent (ii) answer

ii. reply (i) very good

1. breakfast () be afraid of

2. soon () between warm and cold

3. dirty () reach a place

4. fetch () very big

5. fear () mend

6. winter () the first meal of the day

- 7.repeat ()make the meaning clear
 8.huge ()place where patients are treated
 9.improve ()in a short time
 10.prepare ()say or do again
 11.arrive ()allow
 12.hospital ()the season between autumn and spring
 13.repair ()become or make better
 14.cool ()not clean
 15.explain ()go and bring back
 16.permit ()make ready or get ready

四、句型转换 (本题共 12 分 , 每小题 1.5 分。)

改成一般疑问句 :

1.She often wrote to her classmates in those days.

就划线部分提问 :

2.This theatre was built in 1964.

3.She stopped washing her clothes because she had something else to do.

4.He has worked in the shop for five years.

改成被动语态 :

5.Tom turned on the radio.

6.Grandma will take care of my sister.

改成间接引语 :

7."I've bought a new lamp,"he said to me.

8."Don't mention it again,"she said to her husband.

五、选择答案在(A) , (B) , (C) , (D)四个答案中 , 选出一个正确答案 , 把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共 20 分 , 每小题 1 分。)

例 : (B)He arrived in London_____plane.

(A)with (B)by (C)on (D)in

() 1."Isn't your uncle an engineer?"

"_____"

(A) No, he isn't. (B)No, he is.

(C)Yes, he isn't. (D)Yes, he does.

() 2.About_____of the workers in that steel works are young people.

(A)third-fifths (B)three-fifths

(C)three-fives (D)three-fifth

() 3.No one knew Mr. Benson's address_____his daughter.

(A)except (B)excepts

(C)only (D)beside

() 4.____many times,but he still couldn't understand it.

(A)Having been told (B)Though had been told

- (C)He was told (D)Having told
- () 5. Egypt is famous _____ its pyramids.
(A) of (B) in
(C)about (D)for
- () 6. What's the language _____ in Germany?
(A)speaking (B)spoken
(C)be spoken (D)to speak
- () 7. Frank is the kind of person whom people like to _____.
(A)make friend with (B)make friends of
(C)make friends (D)make friends with
- () 8. These boys _____ our football team.
(A)are belong to (B)are belonged to
(C)belong to (D)belong of
- () 9. This straw hat _____ me.
(A)doesn't fit for (B)isn't fit
(C)doesn't fit (D)fits to
- () 10. My brother _____ the Youth League for two years.
(A)has been in (B)has entered
(C)has taken part in (D)has joined into
- () 11. "I haven't been to Guilin yet."
"I haven't been there, _____."
(A)too (B)also
(C)either (D)neither
- () 12. These apples look _____.
(A)nicely (B)nice
(C)well (D)sweetly
- () 13. John did badly in the sports meet. I did even _____.
(A)worst (B)more bad
(C)also badly (D)worse
- () 14. Can we do our work better with _____ money and _____ people?
(A)lesser, few (B)less, fewer
(C)little, less (D)few, less
- () 15. Miss Smith is a friend of _____.
(A)Mary's mother's (B)Mary's mother
(C)Mother's of Mary (D)Mary mother's
- () 16. There won't be any concert this Saturday evening, _____?
(A)will there not (B)will there
(C)is there (D)will it be
- () 17. The doctor _____ is leaving for Africa next month.
(A)the nurse is talking to him
(B)whom the nurse is talking
(C)the nurse is talking to
(D)who the nurse is talking
- () 18. You'll miss the train _____ you hurry up.

- (A)unless (B)as
(C)if (D)until
- () 19. _____ we have today!
(A)A fine weather (B)What a fine weather
(C)How a fine weather (D)What fine weather
- () 20. People couldn't help _____ the foolish emperor in the procession.
(A)laugh at (B)to laugh at
(C)laughing at (D)laughing on

六、动词填空 根据短文的意思和句子结构，从所给的动词中选择适当的词，用合适的形式，填入空格，有的地方要加上助动词或情态动词。每个动词只准用一次。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题共12分，每个空格1分。）

come take speak climb tell get arrive make
walk do say leave knock find

It _____ dark when I got home. It was cold and I was wearing a coat. I _____ up to the door and put my hand into my pocket _____ out my key but I _____ (not) it. I suddenly remembered that I _____ it on my desk in the office. It really _____ (not) any difference. I knew my wife was at home and the children _____ back from school by now, so I knocked at the door. There was no answer, so I knocked again. I continued at the door for some time. I was getting angry. Then I remembered something the office boy _____ me at noon. He said that my wife had phoned that she would go shopping in the afternoon with the children.

There was only one thing for me _____: I _____ in through a window.

七、完成句子 按所给的汉语，用英语完成下列各句。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题共16分，第1, 2, 3, 4, 5小题各2分，第6, 7小题各3分。）

- Your mother asked me to tell you that _____ (你不必为她的健康担心).
- _____ (他花了三个多钟头) to translate the article from English into Chinese.
- It is well known that _____ (地球表面百分之七十以上为水覆盖).
- Ways must be found to _____ (防止这个工厂把废水排到河里).
- If the wounded driver had been treated without delay, _____ (他就可能得救了).
- What I see in the city today _____ (和我三十年前住在这里时所见到的完全不同了).
- My opinion is that _____

_____ (你刚才问的那个问题和我们的计划无关)。

八、阅读理解 阅读下面的短文，并根据短文内容回答问题。（本题共14分，每小题1分。）

Come with Me, Sir

Henry Smith taught science at the City School. Once he went to a bookstore and bought some books, most of which were expensive(昂贵的)ones. He left them in his car in a quiet street. Then he went and bought some other things at other shops. At six o'clock he came back to the car. One window was open—and the books were gone! Henry drove back to his home in Lake Street.

That night he wrote a letter to a newspaper. The next day he went to the police.

On Friday people read an advertisement (广告)in the newspaper:

BOOKS WANTED

Have you any books that you no longer want? I buy old and modern books.

Open all day on Saturdays. Henry Smith, 18 Lake Street.

Henry stayed at home on Saturday. His first visitor came at eight o'clock. Henry took him to the kitchen(厨房). At half past nine another man arrived. He had a bag under his arm. "Mr. Smith?" the man asked.

"That's right," Henry said. "Can I help you?"

"I have some good books. You buy books, don't you?"

"Yes. Bring them in. I'll have a look at them."

Soon the books were on the dining-table(餐桌). "Come in now," Henry called out, "and bring the list."

A policeman came into the dining-room. He read the titles(书名)on the books and then those on the list in his hand. They were the same.

"Come with me, sir," the policeman said to the man.

填空：每一空格限填一个与短文内容有关的词(但不限于短文中出现过的词)，不得多填。

1. Henry was a science ___ at the City School.

2. The ___ of the books Henry bought were high.

3. When Henry came back to the car, he found his books ___ by somebody.

4. Henry put an advertisement in the newspaper in order to _____ the thief.

5. The police knew what ___ was going to do.

6. The thief wanted to ___ the books to somebody.

7. Henry didn't go to his ___ on Saturday.

8. Henry's first visitor was a ___.

9. Henry looked at the books on the dining-table. He thought,

"They're all _____."

10. At last the thief was _____.

选择答案：在(A)，(B)，(C)，(D)四个答案中，选出一个正确的，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。

- () 11. How did the man get the books?
(A) He bought them from Henry.
(B) He bought them at a bookstore.
(C) He found them lying in a quiet street.
(D) He took them from a car.
- () 12. How did Henry get his books back?
(A) Henry fooled the man into bringing the books to his house.
(B) Henry bought them from the first visitor.
(C) The police found them and gave them to Henry.
(D) Henry got them back with the help of the bookstore.
- () 13. Where did the man find Henry's address?
(A) In the car.
(B) In the newspaper.
(C) At the bookstore.
(D) At the police station.
- () 14. Where did the Policeman wait?
(A) In the kitchen.
(B) In the dining-room.
(C) In a quiet street.
(D) Outside Henry's house.

1983 年答案

一、单词辨音]

1. [a:] die fly high
2. [i:] field peace keep key league
3. [ɜ:] heard work third term turn
4. [ɒ] know stone boat

二、拼写单词

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. aunt | 2. capital | 3. force |
| 4. mirror | 5. drawn | 6. library |
| 7. fell | 8. bicycle | 9. decided |
| 10. pleasure | 11. heaviest | 12. themselves |
| 13. inspired | 14. necessary | 15. University |
| 16. quarrel | 17. realized | 18. separated |
| 19. government | 20. ninth | |

三、单词释义

- (5) be afraid of
(14) between warm and cold
(11) reach a place

- (8)very big
- (13)mend
- (1)the first meal of the day
- (15)make the meaning clear
- (12)place where patients are treated
- (2)in a short time
- (7)say or do again
- (16)allow
- (6)the season between autumn and spring
- (9)become or make better
- (3)not clean
- (4)go and bring back
- (10)make ready or get ready

四、句型转换

1. Did she often write to her classmates in those days?
2. When (In what year) was this theatre built?
3. Why did she stop washing her clothes?
4. How long (How many years) has he worked in the shop?
5. The radio was turned on by Tom.
6. My sister will be taken care of by Grandma.
7. He told me that he had bought a new lamp.
8. She asked her husband not to mention it again.

五、选择答案

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| (A)1.No, he isn't. | (B)2.three-fifths |
| (A)3.except | (C)4.He was told |
| (D)5. for | (B)6.spoken |
| (D)7.make friends with | (C)8.belong to |
| (C)9.doesn't fit | (A)10.has been in |
| (C)11.either | (B)12.nice |
| (D)13.worse | (B)14.less, fewer |
| (A)15.Mary's mother's | (B)16.will there |
| (C)17.the nurse is talking to | (A)18.unless |
| (D)19.What fine weather | (C)20.laughing at |

六、动词填空

1. It was getting dark...
2. I walked up to the door...
3. put my hand into my pocket to take out my key
4. but I could not find (did not find) it
5. I had left it on my desk
6. It really did not make (would not make, could not make) any difference.
7. the children must have come (should have come) back from school...
8. I continued knocking (to knock) at the door...

9. the office boy had told (told) me at noon...

10. my wife had phoned saying (to say) that...

11. There was only one thing for me to do...

12. I had to climb in through a window.

七、完成句子

1. Your mother asked me to tell you that you didn't have to (needn't, don't have to, won't have to, there is (was) no need for you to, don't need to, wouldn't have to) worry about her health.

2. It took him more than (over) three hours to translate the article from English into Chinese.

3. It is well known that more than (over) seventy percent (70%) of the surface of the earth is covered with (by) water. (...water covers more than seventy percent of the surface of the earth.

4. Ways must be found to prevent (stop) the factory from pouring (draining, sending) waste water into the river.

5. If the wounded driver had been treated without delay, he could (would, might) have been saved.

6. What I see in the city today is completely (entirely) different from (completely differs from) what (that which) I saw when I lived (was, was living) here thirty years ago.

7. My opinion is that the question you (have) just asked (you asked just now) has nothing to do with (has no relation to) our plan.

八、阅读理解

1. teacher

2. prices

3. stolen

4. discover

5. Henry

6. sell

7. school

8. policeman

9. mine

10. caught

11. D

12. A

13. B

14. A

9. immediately () almost not
 10. January () all kinds of
 11. join () make clean with water
 12. except () find out
 13. maybe () the first month of the year
 14. remove () move about without an aim
 15. surely () rich
 16. main () become a member of
 17. hardly () come or go into
 18. various () perhaps
 19. visit () go to see somebody or a place
 20. wander () give food to
 21. wash
 22. wealthy
 23. tour

四、完成句子在改写后的句子中填写适当的词，使句子完整，并与原句意思相符。每个空格只准填写一个英语单词，其他部分不得作任何改动。（本题共 15 分，每小题 1.5 分，每个空格 0.5 分。）

例：We had no trouble in finding his house because everyone in the town knew him.

Everyone in the town knew him. so we had no trouble in finding his house.

1. His theory was too advanced for most people to understand.

His theory was (1) advanced that most people could (2) understand (3).

2. His brother received a doctor's degree at the age of twenty-five.

His brother received a doctor's degree (1) he (2) twenty-five years (3).

3. I ran all the way so that I could get to school on time.

I ran all the way so as (1) (2) (3) school on time.

4. "Have you examined my son yet, Doctor?" the mother asked.

The mother asked the doctor (1) he (2) examined (3) son yet.

5. He pretends to know everything.

He pretends that (1) (2) (3).

6. Marx wrote back telling Engels that his praise had greatly encouraged him.

Marx wrote back telling Engels that he (1) (2) greatly (3) by his praise.

7. I have never read such an interesting story.

This is the most interesting story that (1) (2) ever (3).

8. I don't need your help. I can do it by myself.

I can (1) it (2) your (3).

9. When he turned to the left, he suddenly found the shop he was looking for.

(1) (2) the left, (3) suddenly found the shop he was looking for.

10. He planted some trees last year. Those trees are growing well.

The trees (1) (2) last year (3) growing well.

五、选择答案在(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个正确答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共20分，每小题1分。)

例：(A) English is a language ___ in many countries.

- (A) spoken (B) speaking
(C) be spoken (D) to speak

() 1. Tables are made of ___.

- (A) wood (B) woods
(C) wooden (D) some woods

() 2. Don't get off the bus until it ___.

- (A) has stopped (B) stopped
(C) will stop (D) shall stop

() 3. I ___ you will write me back soon.

- (A) wish (B) need
(C) want (D) hope

() 4. Do you remember ___ me at a party last year?

- (A) meet (B) to meet
(C) meeting (D) met

() 5. I'll begin the dictation when you ___ ready.

- (A) shall be (B) will be
(C) are (D) have been

() 6. How are you getting along ___ your studies?

- (A) over (B) with
(C) on (D) within

() 7. She never tells a lie, ___?

- (A) does she (B) doesn't she
(C) does not she (D) isn't it

() 8. Jack is ___ a black jacket today.

- (A) having on (B) put on
(C) wearing (D) dressed

() 9. He is ___ teacher that all of us like him.

- (A) a such good (B) such good a
(C) a so good (D) so good a

() 10. The word "write" has the same pronunciation ___ the word "right".

- (A) of (B) as

- (C)to (D)from
- () 11. ___some officials, Napoleon inspected his army.
 (A)Followed (B)Followed by
 (C)Being followed (D)Having been followed by
- () 12. A good deal of money ___spent on books.
 (A)have (B)has
 (C)have been (D)has been
- () 13. ___he said is true.
 (A)What (B)That
 (C)Which (D)Whether
- () 14. John ___Henry when they met at the airport.
 (A)shakes hand with (B)shakes hands with
 (C)shook hand with (D)shook hands with
- () 15. By the time he was twelve, Edison ___to make a living by himself.
 (A)would begin (B)has begun
 (C)had begun (D)was begun
- () 16. Only in this way ___progress in your English.
 (A)you make
 (B)can you make
 (C)you be able to make
 (D)will you able to make
- () 17. If there were no subjunctive mood, English ___much easier.
 (A)will be (B)would have been
 (C)could have been (D)would be
- () 18. She ___Robert for a year.
 (A)married (B)married with
 (C)has been marrying (D)has been married to
- () 19. We had better hurry ___it is getting dark.
 (A)and (B)but
 (C)as (D)unless
- () 20. No matter how hard he worked, _____.
 (A)he could not do any better
 (B)and he could not do any better
 (C)so he could not do any better
 (D)but he could not do any better

六、动词填空根据短文的意思，从下面的表中选择适当的动词，用正确的形式填入空格。有的地方要加上助动词或情态动词。每个动词只准用一次。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题共 10 分，每个空格 1 分。）

pay	finish	use	keep	help	be
buy	like	try	work	come	think

When he _____ (1) _____ a little boy, Christopher Cockerell once

watched his mother turning the wheel of her sewing-machine with her hand.

"Wouldn't it work quicker if a machine turned the wheel for you?" he asked.

"I suppose it would," said his mother, without (2) him any attention.

Christopher knew she always had a lot of work, and he wanted (3) her. Up in his bedroom there was a toy steam-engine which his father (4) him as a gift. "I shall make better use of it," little Christopher said to himself. So, when his mother (5) (not) her sewing-machine, he fixed the toy steam-engine onto it. When the job (6), he was quite pleased, (7) his mother would like it.

"Very clever," his mother said, when she saw it. Then she sat down and went on turning the wheel by hand. "I (8) like this for too many years," she explained.

This taught Christopher Cockerell the lesson that anyone who (9) to improve anything has to learn:

Many people (10) (not) new ideas.

七、综合填空根据图示，在下列各段的空格内填入适当的词。每个空格只准填写一个英语单词。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共20分，每个空格1分。)

Here is a (1) of the (2).

The world is (3) up of seven (4). The largest among them is (5).

</GYYE_01/G

This boy is writing a (6) to his friend (7). He's writing it (8) English. As he is not sure (9) his spelling, he has to look (10) all the difficult words in the dictionary.



I was waiting on the station platform (11) the Tienjin train when a man (12) me if I knew the time of the next train to Tienjin. (13) often had to go there myself, so I knew and told him. A (14) minutes later an old lady wanted to know whether the train to Shanghai had

already left. I knew that it (15) not, so, of course, I told her. Then a girl came to me and asked (16) the train from Nanjing was late. I didn't know. I just told her that when trains were late, (17) was usually because something had happened. I was wondering why all these people were asking (18) those questions when I noticed that I was (19) next to a sign(牌子) (20) said "Inquiry Office".



八、阅读理解阅读下面的短文，然后根据短文内容填空。（本题共 10 分，每个空格 1 分。）

Who Would Hear Me First?

Professor Wang is a physics teacher in Beijing. Once she was explaining to one of her classes about sound. She decided to test the students to see how well they had understood her. "I have an uncle in Xinjiang," she said. "Suppose I was calling him on the phone from here, and at the same time you were 25 metres away, listening to me. Who would hear me first, my uncle or you — and for what reason?"

Ma Hua at once answered, "Your uncle, Professor, because sound-waves(声波) travel slower than electricity."

"Good," said the professor. But then another boy raised his hand.

"Yes, Limin?" said Professor Wang.

"Of course your uncle would hear you first," Limin said, "but that's because of the time difference. When it's nine o'clock here, it's seven o'clock in Xinjiang."

填空：每个空格只准填写一个英语单词，使各句意思与短文内容一致。

1. In her physics class Professor Wang was teaching her students about (1).

2. In her explanations, she told the students that (2) is faster than (3).

3. "Did they (4) me?" she wondered. So she decided to (5) her students.

4. Professor Wang was (6) with the first student's answer.

5. Ma Hua thought the teacher's (7) over the telephone would be heard first, though the (8) between our capital and Xinjiang

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------|
| 7. (1)I | (2)have | (3)read |
| 8. (1)do | (2)without | (3)help |
| 9. (1)Turning | (2)to(towards) | (3)he |
| 10. (1)he | (2)planted | (3)are |

五、选择答案

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. (A)wood | 2. (A)has stopped |
| 3. (D)hope | 4. (C)meeting |
| 5. (C)are | 6. (B)with |
| 7. (A)does she | 8. (C)wearing |
| 9. (D)so good a | 10. (B)as |
| 11. (B)Followed by | 12. (D)has been |
| 13. (A)What | 14. (D)shook hands with |
| 15. (C)had begun | 16. (B)can you make |
| 17. (D)would be | 18. (D)has been married to |
| 19. (C)as | 20. (A)he could not do any better |

六、动词填空

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. was | 2. paying |
| 3. to help | 4. had bought(bought) |
| 5. was not using | 6. was finished |
| 7. thinking | 8. have been working(have worked) |
| 9. tries | 10. do not like (don't like) |

七、综合填空

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. map | 2. world | 3. made | 4. continents |
| 5. Asia | 6. letter | 7. John | 8. in |
| 9. about(of) | 10. up | 11. for | 12. asked |
| 13. I | 14. few | 15. had | 16. why |
| 17. it(that; this) | 18. me | 19. standing | 20. that(which) |

八、阅读理解

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. sound(sound-waves) | 2. electricity |
| 3. sound-waves(sound) | 4. understand |
| 5. test(examine) | |
| 6. satisfied(happy; pleased; delighted) | |
| 7. voice(call) | 8. distance |
| 9. Limin | 10. reason(explanation) |

(附加题) 综合填空

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. puzzles | 2. hard |
| 3. observed | 4. Throw |
| 5. imagine | 6. noise |
| 7. idea | 8. deals |
| 9. complicated(complex) | 10. interesting |

1985 年试题

一、单词辨音将下列各词按划线部分字母的读音，分别写在相应的音标后面。（本题共 8 分，每词 0.5 分，抄词如拼错，不给分。）

例：[i:]meet team

photo good third door

pull weather farther poor

hear tour laugh month

breathe autumn here whether

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. [e] _____ | 2. [u] _____ |
| 3. [i+] _____ | 4. [f] _____ |
| 5. [] _____ | 6. [J] _____ |
| 7. [&:] _____ | 8. [u+] _____ |

二、选择答案（本题总计 22 分。）

A. 在每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个正确答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题分共 17 分，每小题 1 分。）

例：(B) Why do you keep _____ your eyes?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| (A) rub | (B) rubbing |
| (C) rubbed | (D) to rub |

() 1. Your new suit will be ready _____ two days.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| (A) in | (B) on |
| (C) for | (D) over |

() 2. He comes late sometimes, _____?

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| (A) is he | (B) isn't he |
| (C) comes he | (D) doesn't he |

() 3. This sentence needs _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| (A) a improvement | (B) improve |
| (C) improving | (D) improved |

() 4. In fact the Swede did not understand the three questions _____ were asked in French.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (A) where | (B) who |
| (C) in which | (D) which |

() 5. "I wonder whose bicycle it is."

"It might be my _____."

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) neighbour's | (B) dear neighbour |
| (C) neighbour | (D) neighbours |

() 6. Some people like to stay at home on Sunday, but _____ like to go to the cinema.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (A) another | (B) other |
| (C) others | (D) other one |

() 7. It happened to be very cold _____ the morning of our sports meet.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| (A) at | (B) of |
| (C) on | (D) with |

- () 8. He made the _____ mistakes in the dictation exercise.
 (A) less (B) least
 (C) fewer (D) fewest
- () 9. Can you tell me _____?
 (A) who is that gentleman (B) that gentleman is who
 (C) who that gentleman is (D) whom is that gentleman
- () 10. The guard at the gate insisted that everybody _____ the rules.
 (A) obeys (B) obey
 (C) will obey (D) would obey
- () 11. _____ work has been done to improve the people's living standard.
 (A) Many (B) A great many
 (C) A large number of (D) A great deal of
- () 12. The Italian boy was regarded as a hero _____ he gave his life for his country.
 (A) according to (B) because of
 (C) on account of (D) because
- () 13. Have you ever seen _____ as tall as this one?
 (A) a tree (B) such tree
 (C) an tree (D) tree
- () 14. "_____ have you been away from home?"
 "I have been away from home for five months."
 (A) How much (B) What time
 (C) How long (D) When
- () 15. Do you know any other foreign language _____ English?
 (A) except (B) but
 (C) beside (D) besides
- () 16. On the wall _____ two large portraits.
 (A) hangs (B) hang
 (C) hanged (D) hanging
- () 17. "Did you enjoy that trip?"
 "I'm afraid not. And _____."
 (A) my classmates don't either
 (B) my classmates don't too
 (C) neither do my classmates
 (D) neither did my classmates

B. 先阅读短文，然后从短文下面每小问题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个正确答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本部分共5分，每小题0.5分。)

Mrs. Hill is an old woman 1 has a small room in an old house. She 2 there since 1974. That was the year when her husband 3. He had been ill for many years. After his death, Mrs. Hill had 4 money at all. She found work in a factory. Her job was to clean the offices.

She 5 get up at 5 o'clock 6 the morning. Last year she 7 ill and her doctor said: "8 work so hard." Now Mrs. Hill sells newspapers 9 a big shop in the middle of town. She 10 doesn't have much money but she is happier now.

- | | |
|---|---|
| () 1. (A) who
(B) whom
(C) which
(D) whose | () 6. (A) with
(B) at
(C) in
(D) on |
| () 2. (A) is living
(B) lives
(C) lived
(D) has been living | () 7. (A) was being
(B) were
(C) was
(D) has been |
| () 3. (A) died
(B) has died
(C) dead
(D) was dead | () 8. (A) Stop
(B) Don't
(C) Better no
(D) Cannot |
| () 4. (A) none
(B) no
(C) any
(D) not | () 9. (A) outside
(B) in front
(C) out of
(D) above |
| () 5. (A) must to
(B) had to
(C) has to
(D) have to | () 10. (A) always
(B) already
(C) yet
(D) still |

三、词语释义 (本题总计 15 分)

A. 下面 栏中有 10 个单词或短语可以在 栏中找到相当或接近的解释。分别将这 10 个单词或短语前的编号填入相配的解释前的括号内。(本部分共 5 分, 每小题 0.5 分。)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 例 : i. light | (ii) sick |
| ii. ill | (i) not heavy |
| 1. hear from | () feel (lightly) with the hand |
| 2. afterwards | () very often |
| 3. diligent | () look carefully to try to find something |
| 4. touch | () later |
| 5. protect | () very quick to learn and understand |
| 6. person | () look forward to |
| 7. constantly | () receive news from (someone), usually by letter |
| 8. search | () hard-working |
| 9. clever | () a man, a woman or a child |
| 10. weak | () keep safe from danger |
| 11. promise | |
| 12. expect | |

B. 阅读下面短文。根据横线下的单词或短语在文中的意思，从表中找出同义的词语，抄写在横线上（如第一句中的 $\frac{\text{was paid}}{(0) \text{ got}}$ ）。每个词语只用一次。对原文不得作任何改动。（本部分共 10 分，每小题 1 分。）

rise	found	returned	arrive at
have	became	married	being wounded
leave	almost	(was paid)	

"When I was your age," said the old man, "I $\frac{\text{was paid}}{(0) \text{ got}}$ only \$ 30 a week.

Life was much harder then. I had to $\frac{\text{get up}}{(1) \text{ get up}}$ at six and $\frac{\text{get to}}{(2) \text{ get to}}$ the factory by seven. We worked ten hours a day for six days a week and didn't $\frac{\text{get}}{(3) \text{ get}}$ any holidays. A lot of fellows had no work at all, so slow or lazy workers were told to $\frac{\text{get out}}{(4) \text{ get out}}$. At one place I didn't get along with the boss.

I lost my job and it was several months before I $\frac{\text{got}}{(5) \text{ got}}$ another one. Then the world war broke out. Of course I joined up. I was lucky and came out of the war without $\frac{\text{getting hurt}}{(6) \text{ getting hurt}}$. When I $\frac{\text{got back}}{(7) \text{ got back}}$ home after the war, a lot of us went around looking for jobs, but there were too many of us fellows and not enough jobs. Things $\frac{\text{got}}{(8) \text{ got}}$ worse and worse. I was $\frac{\text{getting near}}{(9) \text{ getting near}}$ thirty and wanted to get married, but I didn't have enough money. It wasn't until I was thirty - five that I finally $\frac{\text{got a wife}}{(10) \text{ got a wife}}$ and set up a home.

"So, young fellow, be thankful for what you have now. You don't know how lucky you are!"

四、完成句子在改写后的句子中填写适当的词，使句子完整，并与原句意思相符。每个空格只准填写一个英语单词，其他部分不得作任何改动。（本题共 20 分，每个空格 1 分。）

例：The station is two miles from the town centre.

It is two miles to the station from the town centre.

1. The garden has a swimming-pool

There (1) a swimming-pool (2) the garden.

2. "Mary, do you agree with me?" John asked.

John asked Mary (3) she (4) with him.

3. She made the children keep their room clean and tidy.

The children were made (5) (6) their room clean

and tidy.

4. What surprised Albert greatly was to find his first teacher still alive.

(7) his great (8), Albert found his first teacher still alive.

5. The ticket-collector noticed that Bashi was alone. She shouted: "Mothers, look after your children!"

(9) that Bashi was alone, the ticket-collector shouted: "Mothers, look after your children!"

6. He has been in the army for three years.

It's three years (10) he (11) the army.

7. Some day China will catch up with the highly developed countries. You will see that day.

You will see the day (12) China catches up with the highly developed countries.

8. Bob is always busy but he never refuses to help others.

Busy (13) he always (14), Bob never refuses to help others.

9. The dustmen went on strike because they were badly paid.

If the dustmen had been well paid they would not (15) (16) on strike.

10. You'll be late unless you catch an early bus.

You'll be late (17) you (18) catch an early bus.

11. Lincoln not only set the slaves free but also reunited the nation.

Not only (19) Lincoln (20) the slaves free, he also reunited the nation.

五、动词填空根据短文的意思，从下面的表中选择适当的动词，用正确的形式填入空格。有的地方要加上助动词或情态动词。每个动词只准用一次。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题共 10 分，每个空格 1 分）

be	feel	show	know	read	take
wait	phone	carry	invite	put	think

One day a middle-aged woman wrote to a doctor (1) him to have dinner at her house. The doctor wrote a reply but he wrote so carelessly that the woman (2) (not) it.

"What shall I do?" she asked her husband. "I (3) (not) if he's going to come or not. I don't want (4) him and say I can't read his writing."

Her husband (5) for a while and said: "Take it to the chemist. He will be able to read it."

The woman went to the chemist's shop and (6) the doctor's note to the chemist. He looked at it very carefully. Then he (7) on his glasses and looked at the note more closely.

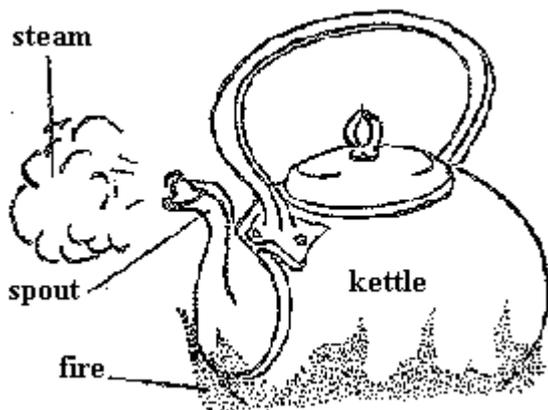
"Could you (8) _____ a moment, Madam?" he said.

He went to the back of his shop. After a few minutes he returned, (9) _____ a bottle. He gave the bottle to the woman.

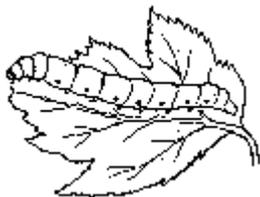
" (10) _____ this medicine three times a day," he said!

六、综合填空根据图示，在下列两篇短文的空格内填入适当的词。每个空格只准填写一个英语单词。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题共 15 分，每个空格 1 分。）

Last Wednesday we (1) _____ an experiment in our physics lab. First we filled a kettle (2) _____ water and marked the level of water. Next we boiled the kettle of water for 15 minutes. Steam could be seen coming (3) _____ of the spout. Then we held a cold dry plate in _____ (4) _____ steam. Little drops of (5) _____ were found on the plate. We again (6) _____ the level of water in the kettle. The level (7) _____ found to be lower, because some of the water had been turned (8) _____ vapour as the kettle boiled.



-One day, the wife of a Chinese king sat watching a worm as it ate some mulberry leaves (桑叶). Soon it stopped (9) _____. Then, as it slowly turned its head from side (10) _____ side, a very fine thread came out of its (11) _____. It wrapped the thread around and around itself until it was shut (12) _____ a little cocoon.



"If a worm can wind (缠绕) this fine thread around itself, why can't I unwind it and use _____ (13) _____?" the queen thought. She tried to do this. She didn't succeed at first. But she kept trying until she finally succeeded. Soon she and her people (14) _____ keeping worms. They took this shining thread and used it to make beautiful cloth.

This cloth was called silk. Whether this is true (15) not, it is an interesting story.



七、阅读理解（本题总计 10 分，A 部分 4 分，B 部分 6 分。）

A. 阅读下面短文，然后根据短文内容，对下面八个句子作出判断。如句子与短文内容相符，则在句首的括号内划（ ）；如不符，则划（×）。（本部分共 4 分，划对一题得 0.5 分。一律划（ ）号或（×）号的，不给分。）

The difference between life in one country and another is quite often not so great as the difference between city life and village life in the same country. In an English village everybody knows everybody else; they know what time you get up, what time you go to bed and what you usually have for dinner. If you want any help you will always get it and be glad to help anyone else in return. In a large city like London, there are many things to see and many places to go to. However, people often do not know each other well. It sometimes happens that you have never seen your next door neighbour, don't know his name or anything about him. People living in London are often very lonely, particularly after work. This is because the people they are with all day are scattered (分散) over large areas in the evenings and weekends. If you walk through the streets in the centre of London on a Sunday, it is almost like an empty town. One is sorry for old people who do not live with their children and have no work to go to during the day.

- () 1. This article is about the difference between life in one country and another.
- () 2. Life in cities and villages in the same country is often very different.
- () 3. In villages people only care about their own business.
- () 4. Village people give help to others so as to get something in return.
- () 5. In large cities people are sometimes strangers to their neighbours.
- () 6. People living in London always feel happy in the evenings and weekends.
- () 7. There are large numbers of people in the streets in the centre of London on Sundays.
- () 8. People often feel sorry for old people who do not live with their children and have no work.

B. 根据短文内容，在下面句子的每个空格内填写一个英语单词，使各

句意思与短文内容一致。所填单词的第一个字母必须与空格内所给的字母一致，不得改动。（本部分共6分，每个空格1分。）

1. The difference between life in one country and another is often s than that between city life and village life in the same country.

2. In English villages most people know e other.

3. In villages there are f things to see than in large cities.

4. Village people are a ready to help one another.

5. In large cities people s know what their neighbours have for dinner.

6. Old people who live away from their children are usually 1

（附加题）综合填空根据短文内容，在每个空格内填写一个英语单词。所填单词的第一个字母必须与空格内所给的字母一致，不得改动。（本题共10分，每个空格1分。本题成绩供参考用，不计入总分。）

What Causes Waves(波浪)?

Waves are beautiful to look at, but they can do great harm to s (1) at sea, as well as houses and buildings near the shore. What causes waves? Most waves are caused by winds blowing over the s (2) of the water. The sun h (3) the earth, causing the air to r (4) and the winds to blow. The winds blow across the sea, pushing little waves into bigger and bigger o (5).

The size of a wave is d (6) by how strong the wind is, how l (7) it blows, and how large the body of water is. In a small bay(海湾) big waves will never build up. But at sea the wind can build up giant, powerful waves.

It is believed that the height of a wave(in meters) will usually be no m (8) than one-tenth of the wind's speed(in kilometers). In other words, when the wind is blowing at 120 kilometers an hour, most waves will be twelve meters high or less. Of course, some waves m (9) combine to form giant waves that are much h (10).

1985 年答案

一、 单词辨音

1. [-]weather whether

2. [(]good pull

3. [!-]here hear

4. [G]photo laugh

5. [I]month third

6. [J]farther breathe

7. [&:]door autumn

8. [(+]poor tour

二、 选择答案

A. 1. (A) 7. (C) 13. (A)

B. 1. (A) 5. (B) 9. (A)

2. (D) 8. (D) 14. (C)

2. (D) 6. (C) 10. (D)

3. (C) 9. (C) 15. (D)

3. (A) 7. (C)

4. (D) 10. (B) 16. (B)

4. (B) 8. (B)

5. (A) 11. (D) 17. (D)

6. (C) 12. (D)

三、词语释义

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. (4) feel (lightly) with the hand | B. (1) get up/rise |
| (7) very often | (2) get to/arrive at |
| (8) look carefully to try to find something | (3) get/have |
| (2) later | (4) get out/leave |
| (9) very quick to learn and understand | (5) got/found |
| (12) look forward to | (6) getting hurt/being wounded |
| (1) receive news from (someone), usually by letter | (7) got back/returned |
| (3) hard-working | (8) got/became |
| (6) a man, a woman or a child | (9) getting near/almost |
| (5) keep safe from danger | (10) got a wife/married |

四、完成句子

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) is | (11) joined/entered |
| (2) in/inside/within | (12) when/that |
| (3) if/whether | (13) as/though |
| (4) agreed | (14) is |
| (5) to | (15) have |
| (6) keep | (16) gone |
| (7) To | (17) if |
| (8) surprise | (18) don't/do not |
| (9) Noticing/Seeing/Finding/Observing | (19) did |
| (10) since | (20) set |

五、动词填空

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) inviting/to invite | (2) couldn't read/could not read |
| (3) don't know/do not know | (4) to phone |
| (5) thought | (6) showed |
| (7) put | (8) wait |
| (9) carrying | (10) Take |

六、综合填空

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| (1) did/made/had | (2) with | (3) out | (4) the |
| (5) water | (6) marked | (7) was | (8) into/to |
| (9) eating | (10) to | (11) mouth | |
| (12) in/inside/within | | (13) it | |
| (14) began/started/were | | (15) or | |

七、阅读理解

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------|----------|--------|
| A. 1. (×) | 2. () | 3. (×) | 4. (×) |
| 5. () | 6. (×) | 7. (×) | 8. () |
| B. 1. smaller | 2. each | 3. fewer | |

4.always

5.seldom

6.lonely

(附加题)综合填空

(1)ships

(2)surface

(3) heats

(4)rise

(5)ones

(6)determined

(7)long

(8)more

(9)may/might

(10)higher

1986 年试题

一、单词辨音 从下列 15 个单词中选出 10 个词,按划线部分字母的读音,分别写在相应的音标后面。(本题共 51 分,每词 0.5 分。抄词如拼错,不给分。)

例: [i:]meet [t]meat
 natural optimism thought
 train measure invisible
 contrary pollution tennis
 country boundless machine
 France bullet character

1. [e] _____ 6. [u:] _____
 2. [ʃ] _____ 7. [au] _____
 3. [ei] _____ 8. [z] _____
 4. [] _____ 9. [ɒm] _____
 5. [&:::~::~:] _____ 10. [k] _____

二、词语释义 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中,选出一个意思与划线部分相同或相近的答案,把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共 8 分,每小题 1 分。)

例: (D)He passed the exam.

- (A)missed (B)failed
 (C)took part in (D) succeeded in
- () 1. She selected a blue coat for her son.
 (A)bought (B)made
 (C)chose (D)wanted
- () 2. The young man was anxious to help the stranger.
 (A)worried (B)glad
 (C)eager (D)sorry
- () 3. The third blind man happened to take hold of the elephant's trunk.
 (A)body (B)main part
 (C)tooth (D)nose
- () 4. You should go and help him immediately.
 (A)at once (B)at last
 (C)in the future (D)later on
- () 5. He spoke about the effects of the war.
 (A)causes (B)results
 (C)efforts (D)sufferings
- () 6. It rained day and night.
 (A)for days without stopping (B)twenty-four hours
 (C)from day to day (D)one whole day
- () 7. In winter, the sun's rays strike the earth at a slant.
 (A)directly (B)indirectly
 (C)overhead (D)at an angle
- () 8. His mother died when he was five, and before long his

father was killed in a battle.

- (A) many years later (B) after a short period of time
(C) then (D) in the meantime

三、选择答案 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中,选出一个正确答案,把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共 17 分,每小题 1 分。)

例:(D) He comes late sometimes, _____?

- (A) is he (B) isn't he
(C) comes he (D) doesn't he

- () 1. _____ turn green in spring.
(A) Leaf (B) Leafs
(C) Leave (D) Leaves
- () 2. I asked him for some oil, but he hadn't _____.
(A) any (B) some
(C) no (D) anything
- () 3. —Are the two answers correct?
—No, _____ correct.
(A) no one is (B) both are not
(C) neither is (D) either is not
- () 4. Which do you think tastes _____, the chicken or the fish?
(A) well (B) good
(C) better (D) best
- () 5. _____ his wife, his daughter also went to see him.
(A) Beside (B) Besides
(C) Except (D) Except for
- () 6. This is a photo of the power station that _____ in my hometown.
(A) has set up (B) has been set up
(C) was set up (D) is set up
- () 7. I thought you _____ like something to read, so I have brought you some books.
(A) may (B) might
(C) could (D) must
- () 8. Tell him _____ the window.
(A) to shut not (B) not to shut
(C) to not shut (D) not shut
- () 9. The next morning she found the man _____ in bed, dead.
(A) lying (B) lie
(C) lay (D) laying
- () 10. If she had worked harder, she _____.
(A) would succeed (B) had succeeded
(C) should succeed (D) would have succeeded
- () 11. Can you tell me _____ the railway station?

- (A)how I can get to (B)how can I get to
(C)where I can get to (D)where can I get to
- ()12.I'll go with you as soon as I _____my work.
(A)will finish (B)shall finish
(C)finish (D)finished
- ()13.When you read the book, you'd better make a mark_____you have any questions.
(A)at which (B)at where
(C)the place where (D)where
- ()14.Nobody but Jane_____the secret.
(A)know (B)knows
(C)have known (D)is known
- ()15.As soon as he entered the room,he took_____his cap and sat down.
(A)off (B)out
(C)away (D)down
- ()16.—What are you doing?
—I'm looking_____the children.They should be back for lunch now.
(A)after (B)at
(C)for (D)up
- ()17.Only one of these books is_____.
(A)worth to read (B)worth being read
(C)worth of reading (D)worth reading

四、动词填空 根据短文的意思，用括号内动词的正确形式填入空格。有的地方要加上助动词。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共10分，每个空格1分。)

Thousands of years ago, the Egyptians believed strongly in life after death. They thought a person____1____(need)his body in an after life. Therefore they treated the dead body with spices (香料) and oil and then wrapped it in cloth. The ____2____(wrap)body was then put in a tomb. A body____3____(treat)in such a way ____4____(call)a mummy.

The ancient Egyptian kings used to build pyramids as tombs, as they believed that the pyramids____5____(help)them find life after death. These pyramids____6____(become)famous as one of the Seven Wonders (奇迹) of the Ancient World.

One of the strangest things about these pyramids____7____(be)that they were built without____8____(use) our modern machines to carry or lift the huge stones.

Have you ever seen a pyramid? Someday if you____9____(have) a chance, you ought to go and see the pyramids. You____10____(never, forget) them.

五、综合填空 根据短文的意思，从下面的表中选择适当的词，用正确的

形式填入空格。每个词只准用一次。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题共 20 分，每个空格 1 分。）

a	an	the	and	but	how	that
so	what	when	until	after	before	behind
their	them	such	turn	crawl	jump	flee
shout	frighten	quickly	suddenly	immediately		

One day a mother rat and her babies were out in an open field. They were playing and having a good time when 1 a hungry cat came! It hid 2 a big tree and then 3 forward through the tall grass 4 it could almost hear them talk. 5 the mother rat and her babies knew 6 had happened, the cat 7 from its hiding-place and started to run 8 them.

The mother rat and her babies all 9 at once. They hurried towards 10 home, which was under a pile of large stones. 11 the baby rats were 12 scared that they could not run very 13. Closer and closer the cat came. In no time the cat would be upon 14. What was to be done?

The mother rat stopped running, 15 round and faced the cat. 16, "Bow! Wow! Bowwow!" just like 17 angry dog. The cat was so surprised and 18 that it ran away.

The mother rat turned to her babies, "Now you see 19 important it is to learn 20 second language!"

六、阅读理解 阅读下面三篇短文，然后根据短文内容回答问题。从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个正确答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题共 30 分，每小题 2 分。）

Mrs Turner's telephone number was 3463; the number of the cinema in her town was 3464. People often made a mistake and telephoned her when they actually wanted the cinema.

One evening the telephone bell rang and Mrs Turner answered it. A tired man's voice came over the phone: "At what time does your last film begin?"

"I'm sorry," said Mrs Turner, "but you have the wrong number. This is not the cinema."

"Oh, it began twenty minutes ago," said the man. "I'm sorry about that. Well, good-bye."

Mrs Turner was very surprised, so she told her husband. He laughed and said, "No, that wasn't a mistake. The man's wife wanted to go to the cinema, but he was feeling tired, so he telephoned the cinema. His wife heard him, but she didn't hear you. Now they will stay at home this evening, and the husband will be happy!"

- () 1. When the tired man telephoned Mrs Turner by mistake, she was _____ and answered that it was not the cinema.
 (A) angry (B) surprised
 (C) pleased (D) not at all surprised
- () 2. Mrs Turner was astonished because the tired man _____.
 (A) wanted the cinema but called a wrong number
 (B) said something that had nothing to do with her answer
 (C) asked her a silly question which she refused to answer
 (D) was angry with himself for having made a mistake
- () 3. According to the text, which of the following is correct?
 (A) The man wanted to go to the cinema, but his wife didn't.
 (B) The man's wife wanted to go to the cinema, but he didn't.
 (C) Both the man and his wife wanted to go to the cinema.
 (D) Neither the man nor his wife wanted to go to the cinema.

Mr and Mrs Smith had always spent their summer holidays in New Jersey in the past, staying in a small inn (旅店) at the foot of a hill. One year, however, Mr Smith made a lot of money in his business, so they decided to go to London and stay at a really good hotel while they went touring around that famous city.

They flew to London and arrived at their hotel late one evening. They expected that they would have to go to bed hungry, because in that small inn in New Jersey, no meals were served after seven. They were therefore surprised when the man who received them in the hall asked whether they would take dinner there that night.

"Are you still serving dinner?" asked Mr Smith.

"Yes, certainly, sir," answered the man. "We serve it until half past nine."

"What are the times of meals then?" asked Mr Smith.

"Well, sir," answered the man, "We serve breakfast from seven to half past eleven in the morning, lunch from twelve to three in the afternoon, tea from four to five, and dinner from six to half past nine."

"But that hardly leaves any time for us to see the sights of London!" said Mrs Smith.

- () 4. Mr and Mrs Smith _____ in the past.
 (A) had often stayed in a big hotel in New Jersey
 (B) had travelled to many places
 (C) had often stayed in a small inn
 (D) had made a lot of money
- () 5. They decided to go to a really good hotel because _____.
 (A) it was famous
 (B) it was difficult to find a cheap hotel
 (C) it was near many interesting places

- (D) they now had enough money
- () 6. When they arrived at the hotel, they found_____.
- (A) no meals were served after seven
(B) dinner was still being served
(C) their plane had arrived too late
(D) they had to go to bed hungry
- () 7. When the man told them the times of meals at the hotel, Mrs Smith felt_____.
- (A) disappointed (B) excited
(C) delighted (D) satisfied
- () 8. Mrs Smith_____.
- (A) thought she would have plenty of time to see the sights
(B) was afraid they would have no time to tour around London
(C) thought the hotel was not as good as the small inn
(D) thought the hotel was much better than the small inn for its good meals

It is natural that young people are often uncomfortable(不自在) when they are with their parents. They say that their parents don't understand them. They often think that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are too serious and too strict with their children; and that they seldom give their children a free hand.

It is true that parents often find it difficult to win their children's trust and they tend to forget how they themselves felt when young.

For example, young people like to act on the spot without much thinking. It is one of their ways to show that they have grown up and they can face any difficult situation. Older people worry more easily. Most of them plan things ahead, at least in the back of their minds, and do not like their plans to be upset(扰乱) by something unexpected.

When you want your parents to let you do something, you will have better success if you ask before you really start doing it.

Young people often make their parents angry with their choices in clothes, in entertainment and in music. But they do not mean to cause any trouble; it is just that they feel cut off from the older people's world, into which they have not yet been accepted. That's why young people want to make a new culture(文化) of their own. And if their parents do not like their music or entertainment or clothes or their way of speech, this will make the young people extremely happy.

Sometimes you are so proud of yourself that you do not want your

parents to say "yes" to what you do. All you want is to be left alone and do what you like. It is natural enough, after being a child for so many years, when you were completely under your parents' control.

If you plan to control your life, you'd better win your parents over and try to get them to understand you. If your parents see that you have a high sense of responsibility(责任), they will certainly give you the right to do what you want to do.

- () 9. _____ are to blame(受到责备) for the quarrels between parents and their children, according to this article.
- (A) Parents
 - (B) Young people
 - (C) Neither parents nor their children
 - (D) Both parents and their children
- () 10. This article is particularly written for _____.
- (A) parents
 - (B) both parents and their children
 - (C) young people
 - (D) teachers
- () 11. According to the text, young people tend to _____.
- (A) ask for advice before they really start to do anything
 - (B) do things without thinking carefully ahead
 - (C) be very strict with themselves
 - (D) think in the same way as their parents do
- () 12. Older people tend to _____.
- (A) remember how they themselves felt when they were young
 - (B) act on the spot without thinking very carefully
 - (C) plan things before they act
 - (D) ask for advice from others
- () 13. Young people like to have clothes, entertainment and music in their own way, because _____.
- (A) they want to make their parents angry
 - (B) they try to get their parents into trouble
 - (C) they want to try on something new and look different from the older people
 - (D) they know they are cleverer than the older people
- () 14. According to the text, young people want to make a new culture of their own, because _____.
- (A) they don't feel they belong to the world of the older people
 - (B) they do not want to get into trouble
 - (C) they feel they are cleverer than the older people
 - (D) they want to show they have grown up
- () 15. If a young man plans to control his own life, it's better

for him to_____.

- (A)do everything according to his own wish
- (B)do everything the way his parents do
- (C)do everything under his parents' control
- (D)do everything with a high sense of responsibility

七、 补全对话 (本题共 20 分 , 每句话 2 分。)

假设你是售货员。有个名叫李培的顾客来书店 , 花了一元钱买了两本《怎样保护视力》的书。下面是买书时的一段对话。请把你所说的五句话补全。打问号的 , 必须用疑问句 ; 打句号的 , 必须用陈述句。

At the Bookstore

Assistant: _____ 1 _____ ?

Li Pei: Have you got anything that tells people how to take care of their eyes?

Assistant: Yes. _____ 2 _____ ?

Li Pei: Good. How much is it ?

Assistant: _____ 3 _____ .

Li Pei: That's cheap enough.

Assistant: _____ 4 _____ ?

Li Pei: I'll take two copies. How much is that?

Assistant: _____ 5 _____ .

Li Pei: Here's five yuan.

Assistant: Thank you. Here's your change——four yuan.

(附加题) 选择答案 (本题分为 、 两部分 , 共 10 分。每小题 1 分。本题成绩供参考用 , 不计入总分。)

. 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中 , 选出一个与句子划线部分的意思相符的答案 , 把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。

例 : (C) I'm sure I locked the door , but , all the same , I think I'll go and check.

- (A)同时
- (B)没有差别
- (C)还是
- (D)完全一样

() 1. He is saving up for a rainy day.

- (A)下雨天
- (B)雨季
- (C)困难的日子
- (D)渺茫的将来

() 2. He had a large family to support and his wages were low; however, he managed to make both ends meet.

- (A)量入为出
- (B)顾此失彼
- (C)两全其美
- (D)皆大欢喜

() 3. It finally came home to him that he had married a depraved (堕落的) woman.

- (A)回到他家中
- (B)落在他头上
- (C)他明白过来
- (D)他罪有应得

() 4. He was a poor teacher who earned (赚) very little money. Luckily his wife was a good housekeeper (管家) who knew

how to make a little money go a long way.

- (A)少花路费而能去很远的地方
- (B)花好大力气才能赚到一点点钱
- (C)精打细算，细水长流
- (D)为了省钱，多跑些路

() 5. I don't know why children always take to him. Perhaps it's because he is such an excellent story-teller.

- (A)长得象他
- (B)喜欢他
- (C)听他话
- (D)跟他学

() 6. When we studied the new theory more carefully we discovered that it just didn't hold water.

- (A)不好理解
- (B)站不住脚
- (C)不联系实际
- (D)不能装水

.在每小题的四个单词、短语或句子中，有一个和其他三个不属于同一范畴。请把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。

例：(D)

- (A) brave
- (B) clever
- (C) honest
- (D) lazy

() 7. (A) friendly

- (B) quickly
- (C) proudly
- (D) eagerly

() 8. (A) France

- (B) Sweden
- (C) India
- (D) Switzerland

() 9. (A) an honest man

- (B) an angry elephant
- (C) a clever dog
- (D) a stupid donkey

() 10. (A) I'm so sorry.

- (B) Please help yourself.
- (C) I beg your pardon.
- (D) Please excuse me.

1986 年答案

一、单词辨音

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [e]measure | 2. [\$]natural | 3. [ei]train |
| 4. []country | 5. [& :]thought | 6. [u:]pollution |
| 7. [au]boundless | 8. [z]invisible | 9. [M]machine |
| 10. [k]character | | |

二、词语释义

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (C) | 2. (C) | 3. (D) | 4. (A) |
| 5. (B) | 6. (A) | 7. (D) | 8. (B) |

三、选择答案

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (A) | 3. (C) | 4. (C) |
| 5. (B) | 6. (B) | 7. (B) | 8. (B) |
| 9. (A) | 10. (D) | 11. (A) | 12. (C) |
| 13. (D) | 14. (B) | 15. (A) | |
| 16. (C) | 17. (D) | | |

四、动词填空

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. would need | 2. wrapped |
|---------------|------------|

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 3.treated | 4.is called/was called |
| 5.would help | 6.became |
| 7.is/was | 8.using |
| 9.have | 10.will never forget/'ll never forget |

五、综合填空

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|
| 1.suddenly | 2.behind | 3. crawled |
| 4.until | 5.Before | 6.what |
| 7.jumped | 8.after | 9.fled |
| 10. their | 11.But | 12.so |
| 13.quickly | 14.them | 15.turned |
| 16.shouting | 17.an | 18.frightened |
| 19.how | 20.a | |

六、阅读理解

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1.(D) | 2.(B) | 3.(B) | 4.(C) | 5.(D) |
| 6.(B) | 7.(A) | 8.(B) | 9.(D) | 10.(C) |
| 11.(B) | 12.(C) | 13.(C) | 14.(A) | 15.(D) |

七、补全对话

- May I help you?
或: Can I help you?
或: What can I do for you?
- How about this (one, book) — "How to Protect Your Eyesight"?
("How to Take Care of Your Eyes"?或 "The Care of Your Eyes"?)
或: How do you like this...?
或: What about this...?
或: What do you think of (about)this...?
或: Do you want something like this...?
或: Is this all right...?
或: Is this what you want...?
- It's 50 cents(fen)a copy.
或: 50 cents(fen).
或: It's 50 cents (each).
或: It costs 50cents.
- How many (copies)would you like (to have)?
或: How many (copies)would you have?
或: How many (copies)will you have?
或: How many (copies)do you want (need)?
或: Do you want a (one)copy?
或: Would you like a (one)copy?
- That amounts to one yuan.
或: That'll(That will)be one yuan.
或: That'll(That will)cost (you)one yuan.
或: That comes to one yuan(altogether, in all).
或: That's(It's)one yuan(altogether, in all).

(附加题) 选择答案

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (C) 5. (B)
6. (B) 7. (A) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (B)

1987 年试题

一、单词辨音 仔细辨认下列各小题括号内单词划线部分的读音。并从每小题(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个单词中选出一个含有与括号内划线部分音素相同的单词，将其前面的字母填入左边的括号内。不将答案填入括号内不给分。(本题共5分，每小题0.5分。)

例:(C) (dig)

- (A)high (B)firm (C)lift (D)guide
- ()1. (caught)
(A)laugh (B)aunt (C)naughty (D)beuty
- ()2. (early)
(A)heart (B)learn (C)bear (D)dear
- ()3. (month)
(A)onto (B)once (C)comb (D)wrong
- ()4. (realize)
(A)theatre (B)weather (C)break (D)breath
- ()5. (now)
(A)shallow (B)show (C)blow (D)cow
- ()6. (quiet)
(A)society (B)field (C)various (D)piece
- ()7. (enough)
(A)through (B)though (C)tough (D)thought
- ()8. (famos)
(A)ceiling (B)raise (C)usal (D)physical
- ()9. (three)
(A)rather (B)nothing (C)brother (D)neither
- ()10. (war)
(A)saw (B)sword (C)answer (D)one

二、词语释义 从每小题(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个意思与句中划线部分相同或相近的答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共10分，每小题1分。)

例: (A)Why are you so anxious to leave here?

(A)eager (B)hurried (C)angry (D)troubled

- ()1. Everyone in the room was astonished at what he said.
(A)greatly surprised at (B)much worried about
(C)very excited by (D)deeply moved by
- ()2. The earth is actually a bit nearer to the sun in January than in July.
(A)almost (B)in fact
(C)hardly (D)nearly always
- ()3. A good judge must be fair and should consider a matter well before deciding.
(A)ask about (B)talk about
(C)think over (D)observe
- ()4. The doctor told the girl to sit still while he was

examining her eyes.

- (A)quiet (B)motionless
(C)straight (D)silent
- ()5.The lights go on at dusk.
(A)when it is getting dark
(B)when it is very dark
(C)late at night
(D)the whole evening
- ()6.On account of the cold in winter, some birds move to the south.
(A)To pass through (B)To pass by
(C)Because of (D)In spite of
- ()7.She led her children into the room, then set about cooking supper for them.
(A)planned to cook
(B)was about to cook
(C)thought of cooking
(D)began to cook
- ()8.Then they made their way to the shore.
(A)built a road (B)moved forward
(C)ran quickly (D)discovered a way
- ()9.A quarrel broke out between the two little brothers over a new toy plane.
(A)went on and on (B)set out at once
(C)caused a break (D)suddenly began
- ()10.The father glared at the naughty boy.
(A)looked unhappily at
(B)looked sadly at
(C)stared angrily at
(D)stared coldly at

三、选择答案 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中, 选出一个正确答案, 把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共 15 分, 每小题 1 分。)

例:(C)They went to work_____bus.

- (A)on (B)in
(C)by (D)at
- ()1.Father went to his doctor for _____about his heart trouble.
(A)an advice (B)advice
(C)advices (D)the advices
- ()2.—Shall I sit at this end of the boat or the other end?
—If you keep still,you can sit at____end.
(A)neither (B)each
(C)either (D)any

- () 3. As we were asleep, ____ of us heard the sound.
(A) both (B) none
(C) all (D) any
- () 4. If we had followed his plan, we could have done the work better with ____ money and ____ people.
(A) little, fewer (B) fewer, less
(C) less, fewer (D) less, few
- () 5. He decided to visit the family ____ Friday night.
(A) at (B) in
(C) on (D) over
- () 6. There was plenty of time. She _____.
(A) mustn't have hurried
(B) couldn't have hurried
(C) must not hurry
(D) needn't have hurried
- () 7. Great changes ____ in the city, and a lot of factories _____.
(A) have been taken place, have been set up
(B) have taken place, have been set up
(C) have taken place, have set up
(D) were taken place, were set up
- () 8. The squirrel was lucky that it just missed _____.
(A) catching (B) to be caught
(C) being caught (D) to catch
- () 9. Most of the people ____ to the party were famous scientists.
(A) invited (B) to invite
(C) being invited (D) inviting
- () 10. The plant is dead. I _____ it more water.
(A) will give (B) would have given
(C) must give (D) should have given
- () 11. I didn't manage to do it ____ you had explained how.
(A) until (B) unless
(C) when (D) before
- () 12. ____ you have done might do harm to other people.
(A) That (B) What
(C) Which (D) This
- () 13. Finally, the thief handed everything ____ he had stolen to the police.
(A) which (B) what
(C) whatever (D) that
- () 14. They have no idea at all _____.
(A) where he has gone
(B) where did he go

(C)which place has he gone

(D)where has he gone

() 15. All but one _____ here just now.

(A)is (B)was

(C)has been (D)were

四、动词填空 根据短文的意思，用括号内动词的正确时态或形式填入空格。有的地方要加上助动词或情态动词。对原文不得作任何改动。（本题共 10 分，每个空格 1 分。）

Anderson worked at a small college. One afternoon, he 1 (tell) to go to the station to meet a history professor 2 (name) J. Maurice, who would be giving lectures in his college. Anderson 3 (never, meet) a professor coming from a university so far away.

When Anderson looked at the station clock it was ten to two. The train was already twenty minutes late. 4 (walk) up and down the platform, he became more and more impatient.

The train came at last, just when Anderson decided 5 (leave) the station. Only two people got out--an old farmer with his dog, and a young woman. Anderson said to himself that obviously Professor J. Maurice 6 (miss) the train. Just as he 7 (leave) the station, someone stopped him. He 8 (surprise) to see the young woman who had just got off the train.

"Are you Mr Anderson?" she asked.

"Why, yes," he answered.

"I'm Jane Maurice, Professor Jane Maurice. I'm sorry 9 (keep) you waiting so long. I was told you 10 (be) here to meet me."

五、完形填空 先通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从下列各小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中选择最佳答案，将其前面的字母，填入左边的括号内。如将答案填入空格内，不给分。（本题共 20 分，每小题 1 分。）

Drawing a picture is the simplest way of putting an idea down on paper. That is 1 men first began to write, six thousand years ago or 2. The alphabet we now use 3 down to us over a long period of time. It was 4 from the picture-writing of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing was useful in many 5. It could be used to express ideas as well as 6. For example, a drawing of a 7 meant the object "man". 8 a drawing of a man 9 on the ground with a spear in him meant 10.

Besides the Egyptians, the Chinese 11 the American Indians also developed ways 12 writing in pictures. But only 13 much could be said 14. Thousands of pictures would have been needed 15 express all the ideas that people might have. It would have 16 many thousands more to express all the objects 17 to men. No one could 18 so many pictures in a lifetime. 19 could anyone learn the meaning of all 20 drawings in a lifetime.

() 1. (A)when (B)because (C)where (D)how

- () 2. (A)over (B)more (C)else (D)later
 () 3. (A)went (B)showed (C)appeared (D)came
 () 4. (A)developed (B)discovered (C)increased (D)grown
 () 5. (A)sides (B)colours (C)ways (D)meanings
 () 6. (A)stories (B)animals (C)objects (D)subjects
 () 7. (A)creature (B)being (C)woman (D)man
 () 8. (A)But (B)For (C)Besides (D)Because
 () 9. (A)lies (B)lying (C)laying (D)lain
 () 10. (A)"die" (B)"death" (C)"sleep" (D)"down"
 () 11. (A)and (B)with (C)helped (D)followed
 () 12. (A)to (B)about (C)on (D)of
 () 13. (A)not (B)very (C)so (D)too
 () 14. (A)as follows (B)this way (C)that much (D)at least
 () 15. (A)to (B)for (C)possibly (D)actually
 () 16. (A)drawn (B)shown (C)done (D)taken
 () 17. (A)known (B)with (C)called (D)in
 () 18. (A)write (B)draw (C)watch (D)take
 () 19. (A)Either (B)So (C)Nor (D)Also
 () 20. (A)many (B)some (C)that (D)such

六、阅读理解 阅读下面三篇短文，然后根据短文内容回答问题。从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个正确答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共30分，每小题2分。)

Mr Black gave his wife money every Friday evening, but she always spent it before the next Wednesday. For the next three days she had none.

Every Tuesday evening Mr Black asked her, "But what did you spend all that money on?" and she always answered, "I don't know."

One Friday Mr Black brought home an exercise book and a pencil and gave them to his wife along with the money. "Now look!" he said to her. "When you get money from me, write it down on this page, and on the next page write down what happens to the money."

When Mr Black came home the next Tuesday, his wife came to him and showed him the book. "I have done what you told me," she said happily. On the first page she had written "Friday, 28th June. I got £18 from John," and on the next page, "Tuesday, 2nd July. I have spent it all."

- () 1. Mrs Black _____ how she had spent the money.
 (A) wanted to know (B) knew quite well
 (C) had no idea (D) often asked herself
- () 2. By _____ evening there was no more money left for Mrs Black.
 (A) Tuesday (B) Wednesday
 (C) Thursday (D) Friday

- () 3. Mr Black told his wife to write down ____ on the next page.
- (A) when she spent the money
 - (B) where she spent the money
 - (C) why she spent so much money
 - (D) what she bought with the money
- () 4. _____ Mrs Black began to write down how much her husband had given her .
- (A) At the beginning of July
 - (B) By the end of June
 - (C) On Friday evening
 - (D) Every weekend
- () 5. In the end, Mr Black was sure _____.
- (A) that his wife had a habit of saving money
 - (B) that most of the money had been spent on food
 - (C) about how the money had been spent
 - (D) that his wife spent her money without much care or thought

It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps ,but everyone needs some rest to stay alive. That's what all doctors thought, until they heard about Al Herpin. Al Herpin, it was said, never slept. Could this be true? The doctors decided to see this strange man themselves.

Al Herpin was 90 years old when the doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They thought for sure that he got some sleep of some kind. So they stayed with him and watched every movement he made. But they were surprised. Though they watched him hour after hour and day after day, they never saw Herpin sleeping. In fact, he did not even own a bed. He never needed one.

The only rest that Herpin sometimes got was sitting in a comfortable chair and reading newspapers. The doctors were puzzled by this strange continuous sleeplessness. They asked him many questions, hoping to find an answer. They found only one answer that might explain his condition. Herpin remembered some talk about his mother having been injured several days before he was born. But that was all. Was this the real reason? No one could be sure.

Herpin died at the age of 94.

- () 6. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
- (A) large numbers of people do not need sleep
 - (B) a person was found who actually didn't need any sleep
 - (C) everyone needs some sleep to stay alive
 - (D) people can live longer by trying not to sleep
- () 7. The doctors came to visit Herpin, expecting _____.
- (A) to cure him of his sleeplessness
 - (B) to find that his sleeplessness was not really true

- (C) to find out why some old people didn't need any sleep
 (D) to find a way to free people from the need of sleeping
- () 8. After watching him closely, the doctors came to believe that Al Herpin_____.
- (A) needed some kind of sleep
 (B) was too old to need any sleep
 (C) needed no sleep at all
 (D) often slept in a chair
- () 9. One reason that might explain Herpin's sleeplessness was_____.
- (A) his mother's injury before he was born
 (B) that he had gradually got rid of the sleeping habit
 (C) his magnificent physical condition
 (D) that he hadn't got a bed
- () 10. Al Herpin's condition could be regarded as____.
- (A) a common one (B) one that could be cured
 (C) very healthy (D) a rare one

Now, We're always hearing about road accidents(事故), and when we're in a car we try to drive carefully, but how many of us take the same degree of care in our homes? Any large hospital will tell you the number of accidents that happen in the home is almost the same as those on the road. I don't pretend to be an expert, but I've thought a lot about how and why these accidents happen and what we can do to prevent them.

One of the commonest and most dangerous causes of home accidents is wrong and careless use of electrical equipment(设备). People will continue to use a loose plug or pull out a plug without first turning off the power. In spite of warnings, one will carry an electric heater(电炉) into the bathroom when he is going to have a bath. Sometimes one forgets to cut off the power before mending a lamp or some thing else. All this will cause accidents. So the rule about anything that works by electricity is: Switch off before you touch anything and don't pretend you know when you actually don't.

If you've got children in the house, it's always best to keep medicines of any kind out of their reach. Otherwise, they may be taken for candies or a new kind of drink. When there are older people living with you, you have to take particular care in a number of ways in order to make them safe and happy.

Fire, of course, is always a risk. So, remember not to dry clothes in front of fires, or leave stoves in the middle of rooms where they can easily be knocked over. And don't forget to keep the children away from fire. Smoking, too, may cause fire. So you'd better give it up.

Safety First may mean a little more time and care, but it may save

you a lot of trouble.

- () 11. The writer thinks the reason why there are so many accidents in our homes is that we are_____.
- (A) less careful in our homes than in a car
(B) more careful in our homes than in a car
(C) as careful in our homes as in a car
(D) not so careful in a car as in our homes
- () 12. One of the most dangerous and most common causes of home accidents is_____.
- (A) continuing to use loose plugs
(B) taking a bath with an electric heater in the room
(C) mending a lamp without cutting off the power
(D) using electrical equipment in an improper way
- () 13. The writer advises you___about the use of electrical equipment.
- (A) to appear as if you know everything
(B) to pretend that you don't know anything
(C) to pretend that you know everything
(D) not to think you know everything
- () 14. It's best to keep medicines in places that children can't_____.
- (A) get on (B) get to
(C) get in (D) get over
- () 15. One way to prevent fires at home is to_____.
- (A) leave stoves in the middle of the rooms
(B) dry clothes near stoves
(C) tell children to stay away from fire
(D) smoke away from fires

七、补全对话 (本题共 10 分, 每句 2 分。)

提示: 比尔从自行车上摔下, 碰伤了腿。他把父亲办公室的电话号码告诉了狄克, 请他给父亲去个电话, 让他立刻来。他叫狄克骑他的自行车去, 并提醒他不要骑得太快。

请把下列对话中所空下的五句话补全。打问号的, 必须用疑问句; 打句号的, 必须用陈述句。

Don't Ride Too Fast

Dick: What's the matter, Bill? Why are you sitting on the ground?

Bill: $\frac{\text{and}}{1}$.

Dick: I'm sorry to hear it. Is there anything I can do for you?

Bill: $\frac{\text{and}}{2}$.

Dick: Is he in his office or at home?

Bill: $\frac{\text{and}}{3}$.

Dick: 553246. I've got it down. Now I'll run to the nearest public phone. Wait for me here.

Bill: 4 .

It'll save some time.

Dick: That's a good idea. I'll be back soon.

Bill: 5 .

Dick: Don't worry. I won't.

1987 年答案

一、 单词辨音

1. (C) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (D)
6. (A) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (B) 10. (D)

二、 词语释义

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (A)
6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (B) 9. (D) 10. (C)

三、 选择答案

1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (C) 5. (C)
6. (D) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (D)
11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (D) 14. (A) 15. (D)

四、 动词填空

1. was told 2. named 3. had never met
4. Walking 5. to leave 6. had missed
7. was leaving 8. was surprised 9. to have kept/to keep
10. would be/'d be

五、 完形填空

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (A)
5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (A)
9. (B) 10. (B) 11. (A) 12. (D)
13. (C) 14. (B) 15. (A) 16. (D)
17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (C) 20. (D)

六、 阅读理解

1. (C) 2. (A) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (D)
6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (A) 10. (D)
11. (A) 12. (D) 13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (C)

七、 补全对话

1. I fell from/off my bike/bicycle and hurt/wounded/injured my leg/legs.
或: ... had my leg/legs hurt/wounded/injured.
或: ... my leg/one of my legs was hurt/wounded/injured.
或: ... (both) my legs were hurt/wounded/injured.
2. (Yes.) Will/Would/Can/Could you (please) hone/telephone/call my father and tell/ask him to come at once/right

away/immediately?

或: ... Will...give my father a call and...?

或: ... Will...make a phone/telephone call to my father and...?

或: ... Will...ring up my father and...?

(Yes.) Please phone/telephone/call my father and tell/ask him to come at once /right away/immediately,will you?

或: ... Please give my father a call and...,will you?

或: ... Please make a phone/telephone call to my father and..., will you?

或: ... Please ring up my father and...,will you?

3. (He's/He is)In his/the office and his /the phone/telephone number is 553246.

或: ... and the phone/telephone number of his/the office is 553246.

或: ... and 553246 is his/the phone/telephone number.

或: ... and 553246 is the phone/telephone number of his/the office.

4. (O.K./All right!)You can /could/may/might use/ride my/the/this/that bike/bicycle.

或: ... You...go/ride on my bike/bicycle.

或: ... (Please)Use/Ride my bike/bicycle.

或: ... Use/Ride my bike/bicycle,if you like/please.

或: ... (Please)Go/Ride on my bike/bicycle.

或: ... Go/Ride on my bike/bicycle,if you like/please.

5. You must not/mustn't ride/go too fast.

或: Please don't/Don't ride /go too fast.

或: You must remember not to ride /go too fast.

或: Please remember/Remember not to ride/go too fast.

或: You must make sure that you don't ride/go too fast.

或: Please make sure/Make sure that you don't ride/go too fast.

或: Be sure not to ride/go too fast.

1988 年试题

一、单词辨音 仔细辨认下列各小题括号内单词划线部分的读音。并从每小题(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个单词中选出一个含有与括号内划线部分音素相同的单词，将其前面的字母填入左边的括号内。不将答案填入括号内不给分。(本题共 5 分，每小题 0.5 分)

例:(A)(tale)

(A)cave (B)rather

(C>want (D)taxi

()1.(office)

(A)topic (B)obey

(C)pollution (D)post

()2.(message)

(A)peasant (B)servant

(C)Japan (D)package

()3.(loose)

(A)cook (B)wood

(C)boot (D)childhood

()4.(bread)

(A)beast (B)measure

(C)real (D)breathe

()5.(wear)

(A)bear (B)spear

(C)fear (D)earth

()6.(shoulder)

(A)cough (B)south

(C)route (D)soul

()7.(town)

(A)arrow (B)flow

(C)crowd (D)bowl

()8.(chemical)

(A)technology (B)chest

(C)church (D)cheerful

()9.(gather)

(A)method (B)maths

(C)thorough (D)smooth

()10.(as)

(A)nurse (B)husband

(C)thirsty (D)master

二、词语释义 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个意思与句中划线部分相同或相近的答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共 10 分，每小题 1 分。)

例：(C)The young man was anxious to help the stranger.

(A)worried (B)glad

(C)eager (D)sorry

- () 1. There is a tiny village at the foot of the mountain.
 (A) clean (B) poor
 (C) quiet (D) small
- () 2. She dismissed him with a wave of the hand.
 (A) said hello to (B) sent... away
 (C) put... away (D) shouted to
- () 3. Shop assistants should constantly improve their service.
 (A) greatly (B) all the way
 (C) quickly (D) all the time
- () 4. Mr Smith seems to be showing too much favour to Tom.
 (A) attention (B) kindness
 (C) respect (D) importance
- () 5. Nancy's birthday is drawing near. Shall we pick out a present for her?
 (A) choose (B) buy
 (C) order (D) prepare
- () 6. Most of the tape-recorders in their school are out of order.
 (A) out of work (B) of poor quality
 (C) not in good condition (D) out of control
- () 7. No matter what other people say, you should stick to your plan.
 (A) bring out (B) carry on with
 (C) draw up (D) write out
- () 8. When I was cleaning out my desk, I came across this old picture.
 (A) took a glance at (B) caught hold of
 (C) happened to find (D) laid my hand on
- () 9. When George came back home, he found his father had just passed away.
 (A) left home (B) gone out
 (C) died (D) passed by
- () 10. When she got through with her work, she was worn out.
 (A) tired out (B) out of breath
 (C) pleased (D) satisfied

三、选择答案 从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中, 选出一个正确答案, 把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

例: (B) Hand _____ your test paper, please.

- (A) off (B) in
 (C) round (D) down

- () 1. Let us hope we can settle the matter without _____ more trouble.

- (A)any (B)a little
(C)some (D)little
- ()2.As it was a stormy night,____people went to see the film.
(A)a few (B)few
(C)several (D)many
- ()3. _____the temperature,_____water turns into steam.
(A)The high,the fast
(B)Higher, faster
(C)The more higher, the faster
(D)The higher, the faster
- ()4.The passengers were robbed_____all their money.
(A)of (B)off
(C)from (D)away
- ()5.We_____for her because she never came.
(A)needn't wait (B)shouldn't have waited
(C)mustn't wait (D)mustn't have waited
- ()6.I insist that a doctor_____ immediately.
(A)has been sent for (B)sends for
(C)will be sent for (D)be sent for
- ()7.He was disappointed to find his suggestions_____.
(A)been turned down (B)turned down
(C)to be turned down (D)to turn down
- ()8.I don't regret____even if it might have upset her.
(A)to tell her what I thought
(B)to have told her that I thought
(C)telling what I thought
(D)telling her what I thought
- ()9.The rice_____if you had been more careful.
(A)would not be burning
(B)would not burn
(C)Would not have been burnt
(D)would not burnt
- ()10.Upon graduation he asked to be sent to____.
(A)where he is most needed
(B)where he needed
(C)where he is mostly needed
(D)where is he mostly needed
- ()11.The roof fell_____he had time to dash into the room
to save his baby.
(A)after (B)as
(C)before (D)until
- ()12.Is this the house____Shakespeare was born?
(A)at where (B)which
(C)in which (D)at which

- () 13. Three-fourths of the surface of the earth ___ sea.
 (A) is (B) are
 (C) were (D) has been
- () 14. ___ got into the room, ___ the telephone rang.
 (A) He hardly had, then
 (B) Hardly had he, when
 (C) He had not, than
 (D) Not had he, when
- () 15. ___ danger man is often much wiser than usual.
 (A) In a time of (B) In the times of
 (C) In the time of (D) In time of

四、完形填空 先通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从下列各小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中选择最佳答案，将其前面的字母，填入左边的括号内。如将答案填入空格内，不给分。(本题共 20 分，每小题 1 分)

Some people are lucky enough to be born with a good sense of direction and even if they have 1 visited a place once, they will be able to find it again years later.

I am one of those unfortunate people who have a very 2 sense of direction and I may have visited a place time after time but I still manage to get 3 on my way there.

When I was young I was 4 shy that I never dared ask complete strangers 5 and so I used to wander round in circles and hope that by some 6 I would get to the spot I was heading for.

I am 7 too shy to ask people for directions, but I often receive replies that puzzle me. Often people do not like to admit that they do not know their hometown and will insist 8 telling you the way even if they do not know it; others, 9 are anxious to prove that they know their hometown very well, will give you a long 10 of directions which you cannot possibly hope to remember; and 11 others do not seem to be able to tell between their left and their right and you find in the end that you are going in the 12 direction to that 13 you should be going.

If anyone ever asks me the way somewhere, I always tell them that I am a stranger to the town in order to avoid 14 them wrong directions, but even this can have embarrassing (令人难堪的) results.

Once I was on my way to work 15 I was stopped by a man who asked me 16 I would direct him to the Sunlight Building. I gave my 17 reply, but I had not walked on a few steps when I 18 that he had asked for directions to my office building.

However, at this point, I decided it was too late to turn back and search him out of the crowd behind me, as I was going to meet with someone at the office and I did not want to keep him 19.

Imagine my embarrassment when my secretary showed in the 20 man who had asked for directions to my office and his astonishment when

he recognized me as the person he had asked.

- () 1. (A) just (B) only (C) already (D) ever
() 2. (A) good (B) distant (C) poor (D) fine
() 3. (A) lost (B) disappeared (C) stuck (D) started
() 4. (A) a bit (B) such (C) very (D) so
() 5. (A) a way (B) the way (C) way (D) a direction
() 6. (A) opportunity (B) fortune
(C) possibility (D) chance
() 7. (A) no longer (B) no more
(C) not in the least (D) neither
() 8. (A) in (B) for (C) on (D) of
() 9. (A) whom (B) which (C) that (D) who
() 10. (A) line (B) page (C) list (D) chapter
() 11. (A) more (B) still (C) yet (D) further
() 12. (A) opposed (B) same (C) other (D) opposite
() 13. (A) in which (B) on which (C) to which (D) for which
() 14. (A) to give (B) giving
(C) to be giving (D) having given
() 15. (A) while (B) when (C) as (D) then
() 16. (A) that (B) as if (C) if (D) where
() 17. (A) same (B) common (C) known (D) usual
() 18. (A) realized (B) recognized
(C) believed (D) considered
() 19. (A) to wait (B) waiting (C) be waiting (D) waited
() 20. (A) only (B) certain (C) very (D) one

五、阅读理解 阅读下面三篇短文，然后根据短文内容回答问题。从每小题的(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四个答案中，选出一个正确答案，把它前面的字母填入左边的括号内。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共30分，每小题2分。)

Frank W. Woolworth was born in Rodman, New York, in 1852. His family was very poor farmers, and there was never enough to eat. Frank decided he did not want to be a farmer. He took a short business course, and went to work as a salesman in a large city.

Woolworth realized he had a natural skill for displaying goods to arouse people's interest, but he soon learned something more important. One day his boss told him to sell some odds and ends (小商品) for as much as he could get. Frank put all these things on one table with a sign which said: FIVE CENTS EACH. People fought and pushed to buy the things and the table was soon cleared.

Soon afterwards, Woolworth opened his own store, selling goods at five and ten cents. But he had another lesson to learn before he became successful. That is, if you want to make money by selling low-price goods, you have to buy them in large quantities directly from the

factories. Once, for example, Woolworth went to Germany and placed an order for knives. The order was so large that the factory had to keep running 24 hours a day for a whole year. In this way, the price of the knives was cut down by half.

By 1919, Woolworth had over 1,000 stores in the USA and Canada, and opened his first store in London. He made many millions and his name became famous throughout the world. He always ran his business according to strict rules, of which the most important was: "THE CUSTOMER (顾客) IS ALWAYS RIGHT."

- () 1. Frank took a short business course in order to ____
- (A) earn more money for his family
 - (B) learn something from a salesman
 - (C) get away from the farm
 - (D) get enough to eat
- () 2. Frank sold the odds and ends quickly because ____.
- (A) he knew how to get people to buy his goods
 - (B) he cut down the price by half
 - (C) he had spread the goods on a table in a very nice way
 - (D) the sign he put on the table was well designed
- () 3. The price of the knives was cut down by half because _____.
- (A) the factory workers worked 24 hours a day
 - (B) knives were ordered in large quantities directly from the factory
 - (C) the knives were made in Germany, where labor was cheap
 - (D) the knives were produced in one factory
- () 4. _____ made Woolworth a world-famous man.
- (A) His business skills and his wealth
 - (B) The low price of the goods he sold
 - (C) His trip to Germany and his huge order of knives
 - (D) His natural skill for displaying things
- () 5. The belief that "The customer is always right" suggests that _____.
- (A) Whenever there is a quarrel between the customer and shop assistant, the customer is always right
 - (B) shop assistants should always show respect for and be polite to their customers during business hours
 - (C) stores must always follow the customer's wishes if they want to make more money
 - (D) stores should do their best to meet the customer's needs if they want to be successful

Having returned from her round trip(往返旅程), the angry woman stood outside the ticket office of the station. "The railway owes me

£12,"she said to Harry Jenks,the young man working at the office. "You sold me a ticket for May 22nd, but there was no ship from Jersey that night. So my daughter and I had to stay in a hotel.It cost me £12."

Harry was worried. He remembered selling the woman a return ticket. "Come into the office, Madam," he said politely."I'll just check the Jersey timetable for May 22nd."

The woman and her little girl followed him inside.She was quite right,as Harry soon discovered.There was no sailing on May 22nd.How could he have made such a careless mistake? He shouldn't have sold her a ticket for that day.Wondering what to do,he smiled at the child."You look sunburnt,"he said to her. "Did you have a nice holiday in Jersey?"

"Yes,"she answered,shyly. "The beach was lovely.And I can swim too!"

"That's fine,"said Harry. "My little girl can't swim a bit yet.Of course,she's only three..."

"I'm four,"the child said proudly. "I'll be four and a half." Harry turned to the mother. "I remember your ticket,Madam,"he said."But you didn't get one for your daughter,did you?"

"Er,well——"the woman looked at the child. "I mean...she hasn't started school yet. She's only four."

"A four-year-old child must have a ticket,Madam.A child's return ticket to Jersey costs...let me see... £ 13.50. So if the railway pays your hotel,you will owe £ 1.50. The law is the law,but since the fault was mine..."

The woman stood up,took the child's hand and left the office.

()6.The woman was angry because_____.

- (A)she couldn't use the ticket for her round trip
- (B)she had to return home a day earlier than she had planned
- (C)she spent more money than she had expected
- (D)Harry had sold her a ticket to Jersey where there was no sailing

()7.Harry was worried because_____.

- (A)the woman was angry with him
- (B)he had not done his work properly
- (C)the Jersey timetable was wrong
- (D)the little girl didn't have a return ticket

()8.Harry started talking to the little girl_____.

- (A)because he was in difficulty and did not know what to do
- (B)because he had a little girl about the same age as this girl

- (C) because he wanted to be friendly to the little girl who looked so nice
- (D) when he suddenly realized that he could find a way out from the little girl
- () 9. When Harry said, "The law is the law, but since the fault was mine...", he meant that _____.
- (A) they must follow it without other choice, even though the fault was his
- (B) he had to be strict with the woman because of the law, although he didn't want to
- (C) the woman had to pay him £1.50 and the railway would pay for the hotel
- (D) she should pay £1.50, but as he had made a mistake, she could go without paying
- () 10. The woman left the office without saying anything because _____.
- (A) she wanted to go home and get money for the child's ticket
- (B) she was so angry that she didn't want to have anything more to do with the young man
- (C) she was moved by Harry's kindness
- (D) she knew she would have to pay the railway if she insisted

Every August on the island of Heimaey, off the southern coast of Iceland(冰岛), young people often take a walk along the streets throughout the night. What's more, their parents allow them to stay out. Why? The children of Heimaey are going to save young puffins—small black-and-white seabirds.

The cliffs(悬崖) above the town are home to a large group of puffins. The birds dig holes all around the cliffs. These holes are their homes. Their young stay in the holes for about seven weeks. Then they begin to leave. Some move slowly on their undeveloped wings and feet down to the northern Atlantic Ocean that surrounds Heimaey. There, they swim, which they can do naturally, and learn to dive for fish. Others, however, may lose their way at night and find themselves in the town instead. On the ground, the young seabirds are in trouble. Because their wings are not fully developed, they cannot take off quickly to sea and safety. The birds then become a good meal for cats and other animals.

For many years, islanders have helped the young puffins. Early at night in late August, children carrying thick paper boxes and lights hurry to the seashore to catch puffins. They spend most of the night running after the birds. They put the birds they've caught in

boxes and take good care of them.

The next morning the children take the puffins to the ocean and set them free. The birds will live at sea until they are at least two years old. Then they will return to the cliffs to build homes of their own for their families.

Will the children of Heimaey always come to save puffins?

"Yes," answer the boys. "We look forward to it. The best time for us is setting the birds free."

- () 11. Every August children of Heimaey are allowed to stay out all night _____.
- (A) to catch puffins and take them home
 - (B) to free puffins from danger
 - (C) to drive puffins away
 - (D) to run after puffins for pleasure
- () 12. The young seabirds that lose their way and find themselves in the town are in danger _____.
- (A) of being killed by hunters
 - (B) of being driven away from the town
 - (C) of being killed by animals
 - (D) of being starved to death
- () 13. The children put the seabirds in boxes _____.
- (A) and look after them very carefully for several days, then, set them free
 - (B) and set them free when they grow bigger and can take off to sea and safety
 - (C) and carry them to the ocean right away to set them free
 - (D) and they don't set the birds free until the next morning
- () 14. The children look forward to August because _____.
- (A) they enjoy playing the game of running after seabirds
 - (B) it's time for them to go out at night to save puffins
 - (C) it's time for the children to play with the birds
 - (D) the children can stay out at night to watch puffins coming to the town
- () 15. According to the passage, which of the following is not true?
- (A) Once in a year the children are allowed to stay out to have a good time with birds, cats, and animals.
 - (B) The earliest home for the young puffins is in the cliffs, not in the sands of beaches.
 - (C) Some young puffins make their way down to the ocean when they are about seven weeks old.
 - (D) The young birds that get to the sea will stay there for at least two years.

六、动词填空 根据短文的意思，用括号内动词的正确时态或形式填入空

格。有的地方要加上助动词或情态动词。对原文不得作任何改动。(本题共10分,每个空格1分。)

The Clock 1 (just strike) eleven when I heard a noise 2 (come) from the lift(电梯). I opened the door of my room and listened; someone 3 (beat) against the door of the lift and calling out at the same time.

"What's wrong?" I shouted. "The door" 4 (stick), it seems, and I 5 (not get) out," the answer came back. The voice, which sounded like that of a girl, came from several floors below.

After telling the girl that I 6 (help), I went back into the room to get some tools and my wife went off to call the police. Then I hurried down the stairs until I reached the place where the lift 7 (stick).

I tried my hand at forcing open the lift door, 8 (talk) all the while to the girl 9 (trap) inside, but my tools were no use for this purpose. Very soon, however, my wife returned and said that the police had promised 10 (send) an engineer.

Shortly afterwards the engineer turned up with two policemen. It took the engineer only a short while to get the door open. We waited anxiously. Was the girl all right?

"I'm hungry," she said in good spirits as she stepped out.

七、补全对话(本题共10分)

提示:一个学生拾到一个钱包,问人民警察是否看见有人在这儿找过钱包,并问警察能否找到那个人,如果是那个人的钱包,就请还给他。后来他又问可否把钱包留在警察那儿。警察夸他做了一件好事,问他叫什么名字,他说那无关紧要,他只是做了他应该做的事,并说天晚了,他该走了。

Pupil: _____ me, _____ 1 _____ ?

Policeman: Yes, about ten minutes ago, a man came and asked about it. Why?

Pupil: Well, I found a wallet around the corner. It might be his. _____ 2 _____ really his?

Policeman: I'm not sure. He didn't leave his name and address behind.

Pupil: But he might come back again. _____ 3 _____ ?

Policeman: Of course not. You've done a good deed. What's your name?

Pupil: _____ 4a _____ .
_____ 4b _____ .

Policeman: You're really a good boy. You've done the right thing.

Pupil: Thank you. _____ 5a _____ .
_____ 5b _____ .

Good-bye.

Policeman: Good-bye.

1988 年答案

一、 单词辨音

- 1.(A) 2.(D) 3.(C) 4.(B) 5.(A)
6.(D) 7.(C) 8.(A) 9.(D) 10.(B)

二、 词语释义

- 1.(D) 2.(B) 3.(D) 4.(B) 5.(A)
6.(C) 7.(B) 8.(C) 9.(C) 10.(A)

三、 选择答案

- 1.(A) 2.(B) 3.(D) 4.(A) 5.(B)
6.(D) 7.(B) 8.(D) 9.(C) 10.(A)
11.(C) 12.(C) 13.(A) 14.(B) 15.(D)

四、 完形填空

- 1.(B) 2.(C) 3.(A) 4.(D) 5.(B)
6.(D) 7.(A) 8.(C) 9.(D) 10.(C)
11.(B) 12.(D) 13.(A) 14.(B) 15.(B)
16.(C) 17.(D) 18.(A) 19.(B) 20.(C)

五、 阅读理解

- 1.(C) 2.(A) 3.(B) 4.(A) 5.(D)
6.(C) 7.(B) 8.(A) 9.(D) 10.(D)
11.(B) 12.(C) 13.(D) 14.(B) 15.(A)

六、 动词填空

1. had just struck/was just striking
2. coming 3. was beating
4. has stuck/is stuck/has got stuck
5. can't get/cannot get 6. would help/was going to help
7. was stuck/got stuck 8. talking
9. trapped 10. to send

七、 补全对话

1. Excuse me/Pardon me, but did you see anyone looking for a wallet?
或: ..., did anyone/someone come to look for/ask about/looking for a wallet?
或: ..., has anyone been here to look for...?
或: ..., but have you seen anyone/someone looking for a wallet/purse?
或: ..., you've seen someone looking for a wallet/purse, haven't you?
2. Could you find him and give it back to him...?
或: Can you find him and give it back/return it to him...?
或: Will you be able to...?
或: Do you think you can/could/will be able to...?
3. Do you mind if I leave the wallet with you/at your place?
或: ... if I put the wallet/purse at your place?

或：... if I hand it in to you?

或：Do you mind keeping the wallet/purse for him?

或：You will/would/do not mind if...,will/would/do you?

4a. That doesn't matter.

或：That's not important.

4b. I've only done what I should.

或：I (only/just) did what I should (do).

或：That's what I should do.

5a. It's getting late/dark.

或：It's late.

5b. I must be going now.

或：I'm afraid/I think I must be going /leaving/off now.

或：I'm afraid/I think I must go/leave/be off now.

或：I think/I'm afraid I've got to go/leave now.

或：I must leave/go now.

1989 年试题

第 I 卷

第一部分(K)英语知识

K1 语音知识(共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C。

1. heavy

A. merry B. ocean C. break D. metre

2. double

A. found B. cough C. country D. thought

3. Sugar

A. Pupil B. wolf C. loose D. gold

4. watched

A. filled B. recognized C. whispered D. practised

5. breath

A. mother B. though C. clothing D. healthy

6. wild

A. universe B. children C. satellite D. technical

B) 根据下列对话的情景, 找出划线句子中一般要重读的单词。

7. —Must I do it now?

—Not if you don't want to.

A. Not, don't, want B. Not, you, want
C. don't, want D. you, want

8. —What's the matter?

—Oh, I'm sure it's nothing serious.

A. I'm, sure, nothing, serious B. sure, nothing, serious
C. sure, it's, serious D. I'm, sure, nothing, serious

C) 以下每组对话由句子 、 、 组成。指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. John: What do you do on Sundays?

Jane: I help mother do some housework.

John: Every Sunday?

A. 降调 降调 降调 B. 升调 降调 降调
C. 降调 升调 升调 D. 降调 降调 升调

10. Jack: You like singing, right?

Alice: Yes, and I like dancing, too.

Jack: Which do you like better, singing or dancing?

A. 升调 降调 降调 B. 升调 降调 升调

C. 降调 降调 升调 D. 降调 升调 降调

KII 单项填空(共 30 小题, 计分 15%)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes, _____?

- A. is he B. isn't he
C. comes he D. doesn't he

答案是 D.

11. His camera is more expensive than_____ .
A. hers B. her C. it D. its
12. _____your coat at once.We must hurry.
A. Wear B. Wearing C. Put on D. Putting on
13. Does John know any other foreign language_____French?
A. except B. but C. besides D. beside
14. We must get up early tomorrow,_____we'll miss the first bus to the Great Wall.
A. so B. or C. but D. however
15. If my lawyer_____here last Saturday,he_____me from going.
A. had been;would have prevented
B. had been;would prevent
C. were;would prevent
D. were;would have prevented
16. Do you know the boy_____under the big tree?
A. lay B. lain C. laying D. lying
17. I_____ten minutes to decide whether I should reject the offer.
A. gave B. was given C. was giving D. had given
18. It is well known that Thomas Edison_____the electric lamp.
A. invented B. discovered C. found D. developed
19. This year they have produced_____grain_____they did last year.
A. as less;as B. as few;as
C. less;than D. fewer;than
20. Go on_____the other exercise after you have finished this one.
A. to do B. doing
C. with D. to be doing
21. I didn't hear the phone.I_____asleep.
A. must be B. must have been
C. should be D. should have been
22. Cheap coal_____a lot of smoke.
A. gives up B. givse in C. gives away D.gives off
23. My brother_____while he_____his bicycle and hurt himself.
A. fell;was riding B. fell;were riding

- C. had fallen;rode D. had fallen;was riding
24. Not until the early years of the 19th century___what heat is.
A. man did know B. man knew
C. didn't man know D. did man know
25. These photographs will show you_____.
A. what does our village look like
B. what our village looks like
C. how does our village look like
D. how our village looks like
26. —What do you think of the book?
—Oh,excellent.It's worth_____a second time.
A. to read B. to be read C. reading D. being read
27. Not only I but also Jane and Mary_____tired of having one examination after another.
A. is B. are C. am D. be
28. Tom was disappointed that most of the guests___when he___at the party.
A. left;had arrived B. left;arrived
C. had left;had arrived D. had left;arrived
29. Is_____necessary to complete the design before National Day?
A. this B. that C. it D. he
30. I'd been expecting_____letters the whole morning,but there weren't_____for me.
A. some;any B. many;a few C. some; one D. a few;none
31. —Good morning.Can I help you?
—I'd like to have this package_____,madam.
A. be weighed B. to be weighed
C. to weigh D. weighed
32. Alice is fond of playing_____piano while Henry is intersted in listening to_____music.
A. (不填);the B. (不填);(不填)
C. the;(不填) D. the;the
33. There was a terrible noise_____the sudden burst of light.
A. followed B. following
C. to be followed D. being followed
34. She pretended_____me when I passed by.
A. not to see B. not seeing
C. to not see D. having not seen
35. Father will not_____us to use his recorder.
A. have B. let C. agree D. allow
36. All_____is needed is a supply of oil.
A. the thing B. that C. what D. which

44. A. check B. smell C. try D. examine
 45. A. frightened B. shy C. cheerful D. careful
 46. A. must B. should C. might D. may
 47. A. refuse B. hate C. want D. enjoy
 48. A. besides B. but C. and D. or
 49. A. later B. after C. past D. over
 50. A. until B. while C. before D. when
 51. A. cruelly B. curiously C. seriously D. finally
 52. A. Immediately B. Carefully C. Suddenly D. Slowly
 53. A. animal B. biggest C. plant D. nearest
 54. A. hard B. busy
 C. exciting D. unforgettable
 55. A. stopped B. dropped C. settled D. remained
 56. A. hurried B. drove C. went D. returned
 57. A. study B. discuss C. record D. remember
 58. A. they B. anybody
 C. he D. everybody
 59. A. this B. these C. it D. they
 60. A. road B. street
 C. way D. direction
 61. A. that B. in that
 C. which D. in which
 62. A. suffer B. eat C. harm D. spit
 63. A. to feel B. feeling
 C. felt D. having felt
 64. A. strange B. painful C. peaceful D. natural
 65. A. happy B. interested C. surprised D. excited

第三部分(U)英语应用

UI 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40%)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

(A)

Robert is nine years old and Joanna is seven. They live at Mount Ebenezer. Their father has a big property. In Australia they call a farm a property.

Robert and Joanna like school very much. At school they can talk to their friends but Robert and Joanna, cannot see their friends. They live 100, perhaps 300, miles away and like Robert and Joanna, they all go to school by radio.

Mount Ebenezer is in the centre of Australia. Not many people live in "The Centre". There are no schools with desks and blackboards and

no teachers in "The Centre ". School is a room at home with a two-way radio. The teacher also has a two-way radio. Every morning she calls each student on the radio. when all students answer, lessons begin... Think of your teacher 300 miles away!

66. The children in "The Centre" do not go to a school because
- A. they live too far away from one another.
 - B. they do not like school.
 - C. they are not old enough to go to school.
 - D. their families are too poor.
67. In order to send their children to school, parents in "The Centre" of Australia must have
- A. a property.
 - B. a car.
 - C. a school room at home.
 - D. a special radio.
68. Teachers in "The Centre " of Australia teach
- A. not in a classroom but at the homes of the students.
 - B. by speaking only and not showing anything in writing.
 - C. without using any textbooks or pictures.
 - D. without knowing whether the students are attending.
69. When children are having a lesson, they can hear their teacher
- A. but their teacher cannot hear them.
 - B. and their teacher can hear them too.
 - C. but cannot hear their schoolmates.
 - D. and see him or her at the same time.
70. A "property" in Australia is a
- A. house.
 - B. school.
 - C. farm.
 - D. radio.

(B)

Friends

Joe Bloggs always had a cigarette(香烟) on his lips. He smoked while he read, while he looked at the television, and while he drank a cup of coffee. He smoked forty cigarettes a day, but he was happy.

Joe's friend, Fred Brown, said to him, "It is very bad to smoke." When Joe heard this, he started to worry and became thin. So he did not buy any more cigarettes. He became so thin he went to Fred for help.

Fred said, "You must eat more." So Joe did not smoke, but he ate chocolate (巧克力), and he became very fat. Again he went to Fred for help.

Fred said, "You must not eat chocolate." So Joe stopped eating chocolate, but he went back to smoking cigarettes. He became thin again but he was not happy, because he still smoked.

Sometimes Joe Bloggs wished Fred Brown was not his friend!

71. When Joe became thin the first time it was because
 A. he smoked too much. B. he worried too much.
 C. he stopped smoking. D. he ate too little.
72. The following sentences tell what happened to Joe. Which is the right order of the events (事实)?
 a. He did not smoke; he ate chocolate; he was fat; he was unhappy.
 b. He smoked; he did not eat chocolate; he was thin; he was unhappy.
 c. He smoked; he did not eat chocolate; he was not fat; he was happy.
 A. a. b. c. B. c. b. a.
 C. b. a. c. D. c. a. b.
73. In the end Joe was unhappy about his friendship with Fred because
 A. Fred's advice had brought him no good.
 B. he never liked being told what to do.
 C. he in fact had never really trusted Fred.
 D. Fred had given him the wrong advice on purpose(故意).
74. What kind of person would you say Joe was?
 A. He was not the kind of person who used his head much.
 B. He had no will power to carry out a decision(决定).
 C. He was not happy to let others make decisions for him.
 D. He was always changing his mind and was never satisfied.
75. What is the writer trying to tell us with this story?
 A. One should think and decide for oneself.
 B. One should ask friends for help and advice.
 C. Smoking is bad for one's health.
 D. Chocolate is bad for one's health.

(C)

Scientists would like to place a huge mirror in space above the earth. It might be sixty miles wide. It would be used to catch the rays(光线) of the sun. It would direct the sun's rays upon the earth as a child might do to make sunlight dance on the wall with a hand mirror.

Why do they want to do this? The sun's rays could be helpful in many ways. They could light up cities by night. The warm rays could stop frosts (霜冻) which might come at night and hurt fruit crops. They could melt (融化) dangerous icebergs in the ocean. Perhaps they could change cloud movements and bring rain where it is needed.

76. The huge mirror would
 A. stand 60 miles in height (高度).

- B. be 60 miles from side to side.
 - C. cover 60 miles of the earth.
 - D. be 60 miles above the earth.
77. The mirror would be used to
- A. reflect (反射) sunlight.
 - B. absorb (吸收) sunlight.
 - C. see what the earth looks like.
 - D. see how clouds move.
78. The strong light from the mirror could possibly
- A. hurt fruit crops. B. set fire to cities.
 - C. bring longer daytime. D. shine through walls.
79. The huge mirror is
- A. something in a story. B. already made.
 - C. just an idea. D. to be made soon.

(D)

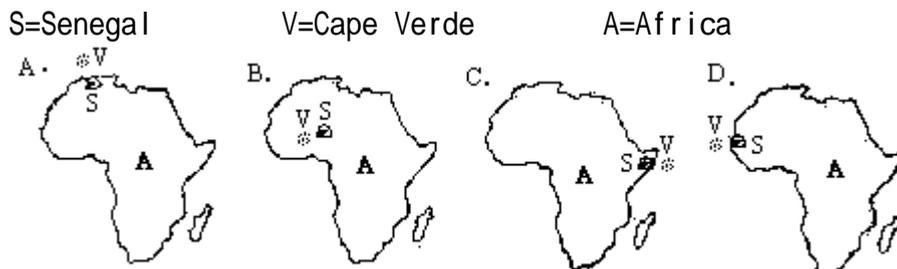
Cape Verde is an African country that consists of (由.....组成) 10 main islands and 5 tiny ones. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles west of Senegal on the African mainland (大陆).

Cape Verde has a population of about 329,000 and a total area (面积) of 1,557 square miles. Sao Tiago, the largest island, covers 383 square miles. There are no people living on Santa Luzia, the last of the ten larger islands, nor on the five small islands.

Praia, the capital of Cape Verde, is on Sao Tiago. However, the largest city, Mindelo, is on Sao Vicente, the sixth largest island of the group. Portugal (葡萄牙) ruled the islands from the 1460's until 1975, when Cape Verde became independent (独立). Now Cape Verde is a republic with an elected president.

About 70 per cent of the people of Cape Verde have mixed black African and Portuguese (葡萄牙的) blood. The rest of the population are mostly black Africans.

80. Which of the following maps gives the right position of Cape Verde?



81. The most important city of Cape Verde is
- A. Praia, because it is on the largest island.
 - B. Mindelo, because 70% of the people live there.

- C. Praia, because that is where the government is.
D. Mindelo, because it is the capital of the country.
82. Which of the following shows the right relationship (关系) between Sao Tiago, Santa Luzia and Sao Vicente?
A. Sao Tiago>Santa Luzia>Sao Vicente
B. Sao Vicente>Sao Tiago>SantaLuzia
C. Sao Tiago>Sao Vicente>Santa Luzia
D. Sao Vicente>Santa Luzia>Sao Tiago
83. If you visit Cape Verde, you will find
A. people only on the ten main islands.
B. about 200 people on every square mile of land.
C. people on all the islands except Santa Luzia.
D. no people on the six smallest islands.
84. Five hundred years ago Cape Verde was
A. a free country.
B. a colony (殖民地).
C. an unknown country.
D. a republic.
85. Three out of ten people living in Cape Verde are of
A. mixed Portuguese and African ancestry (祖先).
B. Portuguese ancestry.
C. either Portuguese or African ancestry.
D. African ancestry.

第 卷

III 书面表达 (共 1 题, 计分 15%)

说明:

一个国际青年参观团正在访问我国某城市, 你负责安排他们的参观活动。请起草一份通知, 准备向参观团团员宣读。通知必须用一段话说明以

下几点:

1. 参观日期: 7月22日, 星期六。

时间: 早餐后8点出发。午餐在参观地点吃。下午回来。

2. 参观内容: 分四组, 每组参观一个地方: 工厂、学校、农场或医院。

3. 欢迎每人参加一组活动。请选择好参观地点, 并在今晚9点前到服务台(the Service Desk)签名。

注意:

1. 通知用英语写, 约70—100个词。要求意思、语句连贯。

2. 通知只需把要点讲清楚。不要把说明部分逐条译成英语。

3. 通知的开头已写在下面, 不计入总词数。

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attention, please?

1989 年答案

K, KU, and UI

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. C | 3. B | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. C | 7. A | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. C | 14. B | 15. A |
| 16. D | 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. D | 23. A | 24. D | 25. B |
| 26. C | 27. B | 28. D | 29. C | 30. A |
| 31. D | 32. C | 33. B | 34. A | 35. D |
| 36. B | 37. C | 38. A | 39. D | 40. B |
| 41. C | 42. A | 43. B | 44. C | 45. D |
| 46. C | 47. D | 48. B | 49. A | 50. D |
| 51. C | 52. A | 53. D | 54. A | 55. D |
| 56. D | 57. B | 58. C | 59. B | 60. C |
| 61. D | 62. A | 63. B | 64. B | 65. C |
| 66. A | 67. D | 68. B | 69. B | 70. C |
| 71. B | 72. D | 73. A | 74. A | 75. A |
| 76. B | 77. A | 78. C | 79. C | 80. D |
| 81. C | 82. C | 83. D | 84. B | 85. D |

UII

One possible version:

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attention, please?

On Saturday 22 July there will be visits to different places. Everybody is welcome. Each person can choose to go to one of the places—a factory, a farm, a school or a hospital. Please sign your name at the Service Desk before 9:00 P. m. and say which place you wish to visit.

We will set out after breakfast at eight and come back in the afternoon. We will have lunch at the place of visit. (or: Lunch will be served at the place of visit.)

1990 年试题

第 卷

第一部分(K) 英语知识

K 语音知识 (共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C.

1. news

A. research B. newspaper
C. Christmas D. Thursday

2. depend

A. envelop B. elect C. recent D. develop

3. solid

A. Europe B. robot C. salt D. wander

4. straight

A. certainly B. neighbour C. believe D. flight

5. character

A. chain B. church C. stomach D. machine

6. parent

A. glare B. measure C. failure D. capital

B) 根据下列对话的情景, 找出划线句子中一般要重读的单词。

7. —What does Frank do?

—He's an engineer, like me.

A. engineer, me B. engineer, like
C. engineer, like, me D. engineer

8. —Excuse me, but could I borrow your dictionary?

—Of course. I'm not using it now.

A. Of, course, using B. Of, course, not, using
C. course, not, using D. course, using, now

C) 以下每组对话由句子 、 、 组成。指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. John: When do you get paid? At the end of the month?

Mary: No, on the twentieth.

A. 降调 升调 降调 B. 降调 降调 降调
C. 升调 降调 升调 D. 升调 降调 降调

10. Carl: Did you hear about Jenny?

Jane: No, what about her?

Carl: She had such a bad cold that they had to take her to the hospital.

A. 升调 降调 升调 B. 升调 升调 降调

of feet. They were hurrying 52 the narrow stairs. Fearing that there was 53 near, I seized the pistol (手枪) on the table. Then I heard my father cry out, "For God's sake(快!), child, 54 the door." I did so. To my horror(恐怖), I saw, 55 my father's shoulder, a gorilla (大猩猩), the worst enemy of the soldier in 56. He was 57 my father. I raised the pistol and fired. The animal fell backwards with 58 loud cry. Father took the 59 smoking pistol from my hand, and fired another shot, which 60 the gorilla.

It happened that father 61 us upstairs because he thought he would be able to 62 the door—which was twenty feet away— 63 the animal reached it. However, the gorilla was too 64 for him; and this was the cause of the 65 flight(逃跑) up the stairs.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. two-storeyed | B. two storeyed | | |
| C. two-storeys | D. two storeys | | |
| 42. A. o'clock | B. night | C. evening | D. time |
| 43. A. towards | B. opposite | C. inside | D. behind |
| 44. A. knew | B. learned | C. felt | D. noticed |
| 45. A. still | B. lonely | C. sadly | D. unhappily |
| 46. A. hurt | B. frighten | C. lose | D. trouble |
| 47. A. loud | B. sad | C. calm | D. pleasant |
| 48. A. was | B. comes | C. would be | D. is coming |
| 49. A. friendly to | B. alone with | | |
| C. helpful to | D. careful with | | |
| 50. A. promised | B. trembled | C. obeyed | D. replied |
| 51. A. sound | B. cry | C. voice | D. shout |
| 52. A. to | B. down | C. through | D. up |
| 53. A. some difficulty | B. a thief | | |
| C. some danger | D. an accident | | |
| 54. A. open | B. close | C. pull | D. draw |
| 55. A. on | B. above | C. over | D. from |
| 56. A. South America | B. Africa | | |
| C. South Asia | D. Europe | | |
| 57. A. aiming at | B. marching towards | | |
| C. shooting at | D. running after | | |
| 58. A. an exciting | B. a calm | | |
| C. an angry | D. a natural | | |
| 59. A. still | B. yet | C. even | D. already |
| 60. A. hit | B. murdered | C. frightened | D. killed |
| 61. A. had taken | B. had sent | C. had driven | D. had forced |
| 62. A. push | B. lock | C. guard | D. defend |
| 63. A. until | B. when | C. before | D. though |
| 64. A. quick | B. huge | | |
| C. heavy | D. stupid | | |
| 65. A. anxious | B. fearless | C. excited | D. hurried |

第三部分(U) 英语应用

U 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40%)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

(A)

A well-known old man was being interviewed(采访)and was asked if it was correct that he had just celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday.

"That's right," said the old man. "Ninety-nine years old, and I haven't an enemy in the world. They're all dead."

"Well, sir," said the interviewer, "I hope very much to have the honour of interviewing you on your hundredth birthday."

The old man looked at the young man closely, and said, "I can't see why you shouldn't. You look fit and healthy to me!"

66. The old man said he had not an enemy in the world, which shows that he was a very

- A. friendly man—he never made any enemies.
- B. healthy man—he lived longer than all his enemies.
- C. lucky man—his enemies had all died.
- D. terrible man—he had got rid of all his enemies.

67. When the interviewer said that he hoped very much to have the honour of interviewing the old man again the following year,

- A. he was trying to make the old man happy.
- B. he wished he himself would live another year.
- C. he did not believe the old man would live to be one hundred.
- D. he did not believe he would interview the old man again.

68. When the old man said "I can't see why you shouldn't", what he meant was

- A. "You must try to live another year to interview me again next year."
- B. "Of course you can see me again since you're so fit and healthy."
- C. "If I live to a hundred years, you should interview me again."
- D. "Unless you live another year, you wouldn't be able to interview me again."

69. What kind of man would you say the old man was?

- A. He was silly.
- B. He was unpleasant.
- C. He was very proud and sure of his health.
- D. He was very impolite to young people.

(B)

Annealing

Annealing is a way of making metal softer by heating it and then letting it cool very slowly. If metal is heated and then cooled very quickly, for example by dipping (浸) it in water, it will be very hard but also very brittle(脆)—that is, it will break easily. Metal that has been annealed is soft but does not break as easily. It is possible to make metal as hard or as soft as is wished, by annealing it. The metal is heated, and allowed to cool slowly, for a certain length of time. The longer the heated metal takes to cool slowly, the softer it becomes. Annealing can also be used on other materials, such as glass.

70. Annealing can make metal
- A. hard and tough(韧). B. hard but brittle.
C. soft but tough. D. soft and brittle.
71. Why do people put hot metal in water?
- A. To make it hard. B. To make it soft.
C. To make it cool. D. To make it brittle.
72. In annealing, the required hardness of a metal depends on
- A. the quantity of water used.
B. the temperature of the metal.
C. the softness of the metal.
D. the timing of the operation.
73. As suggested by the text, how can glass be made less brittle?
- A. It can be heated and then cooled quickly.
B. It can be cooled and then heated slowly.
C. It can be heated and then cooled slowly.
D. It can be cooled and then heated quickly.

(C)

"I would almost rather see you dead," Robert S. Cassatt, a leading banker(银行家)of Philadelphia, shouted when his twenty-year-old eldest daughter announced that she wanted to become an artist. In the 19th century, playing at drawing or painting on dishes was all right for a young lady, but serious work in art was not. And when the young lady's family ranked among(跻身于)the best of Philadelphia's social(社交界的)families, such an idea could not even be considered.

That was how Mary Cassatt, born 1844, began her struggle as an artist. She did not tremble before her father's anger. Instead, she opposed(抗拒)him with courage and at last made him change his mind. Mary Cassatt gave up her social position(社会地位)and all thought of a husband and a family, which in those times was unthinkable for

a young lady. In the end, after long years of hard work and perseverance(坚持), she became America's most important woman artist and the internationally recognized leading woman painter of the time.

- 74.How did Mr Cassatt react(反应)when his daughter made her announcement?
- A.He feared for her life. B.He was very angry.
C.He nearly killed her. D.He warned her.
- 75.What in fact was Mr Cassatt's main reason in opposing his daughter's wish?
- A.Drawing and painting was simply unthinkable among ladies in those days.
B.He did not believe his daughter wanted to work seriously in art.
C.He believed an artist's life would be too hard for his daughter.
D.Ladies of good families simply did not become artists in those times.
- 76.What made Mary Cassatt's "struggle" to become a recognized artist especially hard?
- A.She was a woman.
B.Her father opposed her.
C.She had no social position.
D.She did not come from an artist's family.
- 77.What do we know about Mary Cassatt's marriage(婚姻)?
- A.Her marriage failed because she never gave a thought to her husband and family.
B.She never married because she did not want to be just a wife and mother.
C.After marriage she decided to give up her husband rather than her career(事业).
D.She did not marry because for a lady of her social position to marry below her was unthinkable.
- 78.What do we know about Robert Cassatt's character from the text?
- A.He was a cruel man.
B.He was a stubborn(固执的)man.
C.He knew nothing about art.
D.He knew little about his daughter.
- 79.What do we know about Mary Cassatt's character?
- A.She was brave in going against old ideas.
B.She got tired of always obeying her father.
C.She hated playing at drawing and painting.
D.She did not mind being poor at all.
- 80.As we can learn from the text,which of the following was

generally considered the most important in the life of a woman in the U.S. in Mary Cassatt's times?

- A. Money.
- B. Career.
- C. Marriage.
- D. Courage.

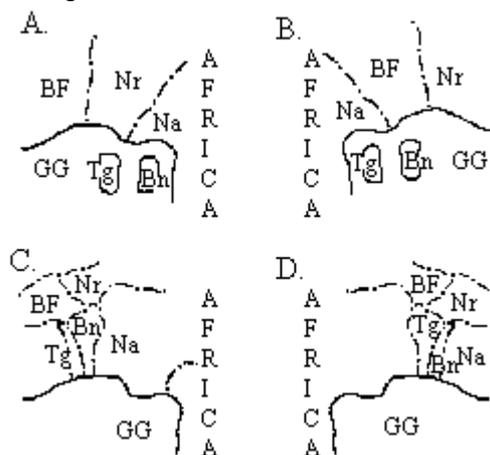
(D)

Benin

Benin is one of the smallest African states. It lies in West Africa on the Gulf (海湾) of Guinea, to the south of Burkina Faso and Niger, between Togo on the west and Nigeria on the east.

Benin used to be called Dahomey and was controlled and ruled by France from 1893 to 1960, when it became independent (独立). In 1963 the army general Soglo overthrew (推翻) the first president Maga. Soglo set up an army government and called himself head of state in 1965, but was overthrown and replaced (取代) by a civilian (非军人) government in 1967. In December 1969 Benin had another change of power with the army again taking over (接管). In May 1970, Maga and two other men set up a new government, with each of them acting as president in turn for two years. However, half a year after Maga turned over power to the second man Ahomadegbe, the three-man government was overthrown by the army once more and General Kerekou became president. In November 1975 Kerekou changed the name of the nation from Dahomey to Benin, Benin being the name of a 17th century kingdom covering the same place. Kerekou also announced that Benin would be a People's Republic based on Marxism-Leninism.

81. Which of the following maps shows rightly the positions of Benin and its neighbouring countries? (Bn=Benin ; Tg=Togo ; Nr=Niger ; BF=Burkina Faso ; Na=Nigeria ; GG=Gulf of Guinea)



82. For how long was Benin under France?

- A. For over a century.
- B. For roughly a century.

11.B	12.D	13.C	14.D	15.D
16.B	17.C	18.A	19.B	20.A
21.D	22.A	23.B	24.D	25.A
26.C	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.B
31.C	32.D	33.A	34.D	35.C
36.B	37.A	38.D	39.C	40.C
41.A	42.C	43.B	44.D	45.A
46.B	47.C	48.D	49.B	50.C
51.A	52.D	53.C	54.A	55.C
56.B	57.D	58.C	59.A	60.D
61.B	62.B	63.C	64.A	65.D
66.B	67.A	68.B	69.C	70.C
71.A	72.D	73.C	74.B	75.D
76.A	77.B	78.D	79.A	80.C
81.C	82.C	83.A	84.D	85.B

U

One possible version:

Zhang Ge Zhuang Primary School

Until 1988 Zhang Ge Zhuang had no school of its own. It was pretty hard for the children of the village who had to go to school in other villages which were all far away.

Now Zhang Ge Zhuang Primary School has three teachers, teaching 48 pupils.

The teachers had finished middle school education before they returned to teach here.

The pupils are divided into five different classes, in which six subjects are taught. These are Chinese, Maths, Science, Music, Drawing and Physical Education.

Education is free for all children in the village.

1991 年 试 题(MET)

第 卷

第一部分(K) 英语知识

K . 语音和拼写知识 (共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C.

1. month

A. government B. common C. along D. monument

2. cough

A. daughter B. enough C. fight D. neighbour

3. ahead

A. cheap B. break C. season D. breath

4. natural

A. nature B. population C. practice D. native

5. salt

A. chalk B. calm C. almost D. half

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 请从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合, 使其完整与正确。

例: alr dy

A. ea B. ee C. ie D. eu

答案是 A.

6. capt n

A. ai B. ia C. ie D. ei

7. techni

A. gue B. cue C. kue D. que

8. p sonous

A. io B. oi C. eo D. oe

9. st mach

A. u B. a C. e D. o

10. tr sers

A. au B. ou C. aw D. ow

K . 单项填空 (共 30 小题, 计分 15%)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes, ?

A. is he B. isn't he C. comes he D. doesn't he

答案是 D.

11. Will you me a favour, please?

A. give B. make C. do D. bring

12. , I went to the railway station to see my

friend off.

- A. After eating quickly my dinner
B. After my quickly eating dinner
C. After eating my dinner quickly
D. After eating my quickly dinner
13. I learned to _____ a bicycle as a small boy.
A. drive B. ride C. operate D. run
14. Does _____ matter if he can't finish the job on time?
A. this B. that C. he D. it
15. A computer _____ think for itself; it must be told what to do.
A. can't B. couldn't C. may not D. might not
16. Don't smoke in the meeting-room, _____?
A. do you B. will you C. can you D. could you
17. —Have you moved into the new house?
—Not yet. The rooms _____.
A. are being painted B. are painting
C. are painted D. are being painting
18. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876.
A. (不填) B. a C. the D. one
19. We _____ each other the best of luck in the examination.
A. hoped B. wanted C. expected D. wished
20. _____! There's a train coming.
A. Look out B. Look around
C. Look forward D. Look on
21. —Will somebody go and get Dr White?
—He's already been _____.
A. asked for B. sent for
C. called for D. looked for
22. The murderer was brought in, with his hands _____ behind his back.
A. being tied B. having tied
C. to be tied D. tied
23. —We haven't heard from Jane for a long time.
—What do you suppose _____ to her?
A. was happening B. to happen
C. has happened D. having happened
24. She heard a terrible noise, _____ brought her heart into her mouth.
A. it B. which C. this D. that
25. Mrs Smith warned her daughter _____ after drinking.

- A.never to drive B.to never drive
C.never driving D.never drive
26. —Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother?
—I don't know, _____.
- A.nor don't I care B.nor do I care
C.I don't care neither D.I don't care also
27. —How did you find your visit to the museum?
—I thoroughly enjoyed it. It was_____than I expected.
- A.far more interesting B.even much interesting
C.so more interesting D.a lot much interesting
28. We couldn't eat in a restaurant because_____of us had
_____money on us.
- A.all; no B.any; no
C.none; any D.no one; any
29. On Saturday afternoon, Mrs Green went to the market, _____ some
bananas and visited her cousin.
- A.bought B.buying C.to buy D.buy
30. These oranges taste_____.
- A.good B.well C.to be good D.to be well
31. The students_____busily when Miss Brown went to
get a book she _____in the office.
- A.had written; left B.were writing; has left
C.had written; had left D.were writing; had left
32. When and where to build the new factory_____yet.
- A.is not decided B.are not decided
C.has not decided D.have not decided
33. The secretary worked late into the night, _____a long speech
for the president.
- A.to prepare B.preparing
C.prepared D.was preparing
34. I can hardly imagine Peter _____across the
Atlantic Ocean in five days.
- A.sail B.to sail C.sailing D.to have sailed
35. —The light in the office is still on.
—Oh, I forgot_____.
- A.turning it off B.turn it off
C.to turn it off D.having turned it off
36. The hero of the story is an artist in his_____.
- A.thirtieth B.thirty C.thirty's D.thirties
37. No one can be sure_____in a million years.
- A.what man will look like B.what will man look like
C.man will look like what D.what look will man like
38. Without electricity human life_____quite
different today.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 47. A. make | B. join | C. have | D. give |
| 48. A. Where | B. Why | C. When | D. How |
| 49. A. following | B. attending | C. watching | D. observing |
| 50. A. read | B. remember | C. understand | D. learn |
| 51. A. came | B. went | C. happened | D. got |
| 52. A. away | B. up | C. out | D. down |
| 53. A. passed | B. left | C. missed | D. failed |
| 54. A. this | B. that | C. she | D. it |
| 55. A. wondered | B. imagined | C. noticed | D. examined |
| 56. A. agreed | B. suggested | C. persuaded | D. encouraged |
| 57. A. where | B. when | C. that | D. there |
| 58. A. idea | B. way | C. path | D. plan |
| 59. A. do | B. win | C. work | D. act |
| 60. A. less | B. harder | C. better | D. more |
| 61. A. hour | B. minute | C. moment | D. period |
| 62. A. feeling | B. looking | C. sounding | D. growing |
| 63. A. hold | B. take | C. catch | D. push |
| 64. A. bad | B. late | C. mad | D. wrong |
| 65. A. frightened | | B. excited | |
| | C. disappointed | D. pleased | |

第三部分(U) 英语应用

U . 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40%)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

(A)

O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories. His real name was William Sydney Porter. He was born in North Carolina in 1862. As a young boy he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know. When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs. He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in a bank. When some money went missing from the bank, O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that, he was sent to prison. During the three years in prison, he learned to write short stories. After he got out of prison, he went to New York and continued writing. He wrote mostly about New York and the life of the poor there. People liked his stories, because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the readers' surprise.

66. In which order did O. Henry do the following things?

- a. Lived in New York
 - b. Worked in a bank
 - c. Travelled to Texas
 - d. Was put in prison
 - e. Had a newspaper job
 - f. Learned to write stories
- A. e, c, f, b, d, a B. c, e, b, d, f, a
 C. e, b, d, c, a, f D. c, b, e, d, a, f

67. People enjoyed reading O. Henry's stories because
- A. they had surprise endings.
 - B. they were easy to understand.
 - C. they showed his love for the poor.
 - D. they were about New York City.
68. O. Henry went to prison because
- A. people thought he had stolen money from the newspaper.
 - B. he broke the law by not using his own name.
 - C. he wanted to write stories about prisoners.
 - D. people thought he had taken money that was not his.
69. What do we know about O. Henry before he began writing?
- A. He was well-educated.
 - B. He was not serious about his work.
 - C. He was devoted to the poor.
 - D. He was very good at learning.
70. Where did O. Henry get most material for his short stories?
- A. His life inside the prison.
 - B. The newspaper articles he wrote.
 - C. The city and people of New York.
 - D. His exciting early life as a boy.

(B)

Indianapolis is the capital and largest city of Indiana, U. S. A. With a population of 744,000, it is one of the largest cities in the world that cannot be reached by water. However, Indianapolis is a city through which many railways, roads, buses and planes pass. There are many factories which make trucks, farm tools, and electrical things. These factories cause little pollution for the city. Butler University, well-known for engineering, and the law and medical schools of Indiana University, are in the city centre. Nearby is the Indianapolis race course, where the nation's most famous car race is held each year on May 30th.

If you visited Indianapolis you would be able to find your way around easily because most of the streets cross each other like a chessboard(棋盘). In the centre of the city, called the Circle,

- A. 5,000 dollars goes to a computer!
- B. New invention: a laughing computer!
- C. World's best chess player beaten!
- D. Computer defeats man in chess!

77. How did some of the grand masters feel about the chess game between Prozorov and the computer?

- A. They thought that the game was no fun.
- B. They thought that the game wasn't fair.
- C. They agreed that Prozorov didn't play well.
- D. They were unhappy that the computer had won.

78. What was it that Prozorov felt most bitter(懊恼)about?

- A. That he didn't win the \$ 5,000.
- B. That he hadn't tried his best.
- C. That he had lost to a machine.
- D. That this was the end of the chess game.

79. After winning the game, the computer

- A. laughed.
- B. walked away.
- C. made some remarks.
- D. gave out some lights and sounds.

80. Many chess players felt that playing with a computer would

- A. make the game tougher.
- B. make the game less interesting.
- C. make man appear foolish.
- D. make man lose lots of money.

(D)

One day a few years ago a very funny thing happened to a neighbour of mine. He is a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton(人体骨架) to be used in his lecture, in a large brown suitcase(箱子). At the airport desk, he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert.

81. Who wrote the story?

- A. Rupert's teacher.
- B. The neighbour's teacher.
- C. A medical school teacher.
- D. The teacher's neighbour.

82. Why did the teacher put a skeleton in his suitcase?

- A.He needed it for the summer term in London.
 B.He needed it for the lecture he was going to give.
 C.He wanted to take it to Russia for medical research.
 D.He wanted to take it home as he had finished his teaching.
83. What happened at the airport?
 A.The skeleton went missing.
 B.The skeleton was stolen.
 C.The teacher forgot his suitcase.
 D.The teacher took the wrong suitcase.
84. Which of the following best tells the teacher's feeling about the incident?
 A.He is very angry.
 B.He thinks it rather funny.
 C.He feels helpless without Rupert.
 D.He feels good without Rupert.
85. Which of the following might have happened afterwards?
 A.The teacher got back the suitcase but not Rupert.
 B.The teacher got back neither the suitcase nor Rupert.
 C.The teacher got back Rupert but not the suitcase.
 D.The teacher got back both the suitcase and Rupert.

第 卷

U . 书面表达 (共 1 题, 计分 15%)

上海出版一份“学生英文报”,对象是我国的学生。请用英语为该报写一段人物介绍,介绍少年体育明星孙淑伟。内容要点如下:

1. 简况:孙淑伟(Sun Shuwei),男,14岁,广东(Guangdong)人

2. 训练项目:跳水(diving)

3. 取得成绩:第十一届亚运会冠军,第六届世界游泳锦标赛冠军

(亚运会:the Asian Games 冠军:champion 游泳锦标赛:swimming championships)

4. 其他情况:从小就喜欢游泳,8岁进广东省跳水队;在学校里认真学习,在跳水队里认真训练,13岁进入国家队;一年后(1990)夺得第十一届亚运会金牌;今年年初获第六届世界游泳锦标赛冠军

注意:

1. 要有标题。

2. 介绍须包括所有内容要点,但不要逐条译成英语。

3. 介绍的长度为 80—120 个词。

1991 年 答 案 (MET)

KEY TO 1—85:

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. A | 2. B | 3. D | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. A | 7. D | 8. B | 9. D | 10. B |

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 11. C | 12. C | 13. B | 14. D | 15. A |
| 16. B | 17. A | 18. C | 19. D | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. D | 23. C | 24. B | 25. A |
| 26. B | 27. A | 28. C | 29. A | 30. A |
| 31. D | 32. A | 33. B | 34. C | 35. C |
| 36. D | 37. A | 38. D | 39. A | 40. A |
| 41. A | 42. C | 43. B | 44. D | 45. A |
| 46. B | 47. C | 48. D | 49. C | 50. B |
| 51. A | 52. B | 53. C | 54. D | 55. C |
| 56. B | 57. A | 58. B | 59. C | 60. D |
| 61. C | 62. B | 63. A | 64. D | 65. C |
| 66. B | 67. A | 68. D | 69. D | 70. C |
| 71. A | 72. A | 73. C | 74. D | 75. C |
| 76. D | 77. D | 78. C | 79. D | 80. B |
| 81. D | 82. B | 83. A | 84. B | 85. B |

U One possible version:

Sun Shuwei—A World Champion in Diving

Sun Shuwei, a world champion in diving, is a boy of 14 from Guangdong. He loved swimming when he was a small boy and at eight he became a member of the diving team in Guangdong Province. He studied hard at school and trained hard for five years before he came to the national team. A year later in 1990, he won a gold medal at the 11th Asian Games and became a world champion at the 6th World Swimming Championships early this year.

1991 年 试 题 (NMET)

第一卷

· 单项填空 (共 40 小题, 计分 40)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线的

部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C。

1. foot

A. moon B. food C. school D. cook

2. cough

A. daughter B. enough C. fight D. neighbour

3. Friday

A. recycle B. arithmetic C. physics D. stick

4. ahead

A. cheap B. break C. season D. breath

5. worth

A. world B. horse C. corner D. force

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使其正确与完整。

例: alr_____dy

A. ea B. ee C. ie D. eu

答案是 A。

6. mag_____zine

A. a B. e C. l D. o

7. lang_____ge

A. ui B. ua C. ie D. ei

8. _____brella

A. em B. en C. um D. un

9. capt_____n

A. ie B. ia C. ai D. ei

10. tr_____sers

A. au B. ou C. aw D. ow

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes, _____?

A. is he B. isn't he C. comes he D. doesn't he

答案是 D。

11. After watching _____TV, she played _____violin for an hour.

A. (不填); (不填) B. the; the
C. the; (不填) D. (不填); the

12. Canada is larger than_____country in Asia.
A.any B.any other C.other D.another
13. _____food you've cooked!
A.How a nice B.What a nice
C.How nice D.What nice
14. I invited Tom and Ann to dinner, but_____of them came.
A.neither B.both
C.either D.none
15. Does_____matter if he can't finish the job on time?
A.this B.that C.he D.it
16. The experiment was_____easier than we had expected.
A.more B.much more C.much D.more much
17. The volleyball match will be put off if it_____.
A.will rain B.rains
C.rained D.is raining
18. The library needs_____, but it'll have to wait until Sunday.
A.cleaning B.be cleaned C.clean D.being cleaned
19. Mary_____a dress when she cut her finger.
A.made B.is making C.was making D.makes
20. I learned to _____a bicycle as a small boy.
A.drive B.run C.operate D.ride
21. These oranges taste_____.
A.good B.well C.to be good D.to be well
22. A new school was _____in the village last year.
A.held up B.set up C.sent up D.brought up
23. She's upstairs_____letters.
A.writes B.is writing C.write D.writing
24. It was so cold that they kept the fire _____all night.
A.to burn B.burn C.burning D.burned
25. Will you_____me a favour, please?
A.do B.make C.give D.bring
26. The world is_____seven continents and four oceans.
A.made up of B.made out of
C.made from D.made in
27. —Have you moved into the new house?
—Not yet. The rooms_____.
A.are being painting B.are painting
C.are painted D.are being painted
28. John was made_____the truck for a week as a punishment.
A.to wash B.washing C.wash D.to be washing
29. —The light in the office is still on.
—Oh, I forgot_____.

- A.turning it off B.turn it off
C.to turn it off D.having turned it off
30. We_____each other the best of luck in the examination.
A.hoped B.wished C.expected D.wanted
31. _____, I went to the railway station to see my friend
off.
A.After eating quickly my dinner
B.After my quickly eating dinner
C.After eating my dinner quickly
D.After eating my quickly dinner
32. No one can be sure_____in a million years.
A.what man will look like
B.what will man look like
C.man will look like what
D.what look will man like
33. Jenny____have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her
mind.
A.must B.should C.need D.would
34. The speaker raised his voice but still couldn't make
himself_____.
A.hear B.to hear C.hearing D.heard
35. Alice received an invitation from her boss,_____came as
a surprise.
A.it B.that C.which D.he
36. The hero of the story is an artist in his .
A.thirties B.thirty C.thirty's D.thirtieth
37. —Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother?
—I don't know, _____.
A.nor don't I care B.nor do I care
C.I don't care neither D.I don't care also
38. If it_____for the snow, we_____the mountain yesterday.
A.were not; could have climbed
B.were not; could climb
C.had not been; could have climbed
D.had not been; could climb
39. The boy promised_____mother never to lie to___again.
A.his; him B.her; her C.her; him D.his; her
40. _____she is young, she knows quite a lot.
A.When B.However C.Although D.Unless

. 完形填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 41—65 各题所给的四个选项中,
选出一个最佳答案。

It was a cold winter's afternoon. Robert stopped for a moment
as he crossed the bridge and looked down at the river below. There

were hardly and 41 on the river. 42 the bridge, however, almost directly below, 43 was a small canoe(独木舟), with a boy in it. He was 44 wearing many clothes, Robert 45. He shivered(打了个寒战)and walked on.

46 he heard a cry. "Help!Help!" The cry 47 from the river. Robert looked down. The boy was 48 the water and his canoe was 49 away. "Help!Help!" he called again.

Robert was a good 50. Taking off his clothes, he 51 into the river. The 52 water made him tremble all over, 53 in a few seconds he reached the 54. "Don't be afraid," he said and started to swim towards the river bank, 55 the boy with him. But at that 56 he noticed a large motor boat under the bridge. There were several people on the boat, all 57 in his direction. Robert 58 to swim towards the boat.

"Give me a hand," he shouted 59 he got near the boat. He 60 up into a row of faces. "It's funny," he thought. "They look so 61." Silently they helped the boy into the boat and 62 him in a blanket. But they did not move to 63 Robert.

"Aren't you going to pull me 64 too?" Robert asked.

"You!" said one of the men. Robert noticed that he was standing next to a large 65, "You!Why, we were making a film and you spoiled(破坏) a whole afternoon's work! You can stay in the water!"

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 41. A.fish | B.boats | C.waves | D.sounds |
| 42. A.From | B.Towards | C.Near | D.Beyond |
| 43. A.there | B.it | C.where | D.that |
| 44. A.then | B.also | C.only | D.not |
| 45. A.noticed | B.saw | C.guessed | D.said |
| 46. A.Till then | B.Just then | C.Far away | D.From there |
| 47. A.happened | B.went | C.arrived | D.came |
| 48. A.on | B.within | C.in | D.under |
| 49. A.running | B.floating | C.floating | D.pulling |
| 50. A.swimmer | B.guard | C.soldier | D.sportsman |
| 51. A.threw | B.looked | C.dived | D.turned |
| 52. A.deep | B.cool | C.dirty | D.cold |
| 53. A.but | B.so | C.and | D.or |
| 54. A.canoe | B.bank | C.boy | D.bridge |
| 55. A.pushing | B.dragging | C.holding | D.catching |
| 56. A.place | B.period | C.second | D.moment |
| 57. A.seeing | B.smiling | C.looking | D.shouting |
| 58. A.decided | B.went | C.agreed | D.promised |
| 59. A.while | B.till | C.for | D.as |
| 60. A.turned | B.looked | C.hurried | D.stood |
| 61. A.nervous | B.afraid | C.excited | D.angry |
| 62. A.wrapped | B.left | C.placed | D.threw |
| 63. A.save | B.thank | C.help | D.wrap |

64. A.on B.out C.away D.off
65. A.boat B.blanket C.camera D.screen

. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

O. Henry was a pen name used by an American writer of short stories. His real name was William Sydney Porter. He was born in North Carolina in 1862. As a young boy he lived an exciting life. He did not go to school for very long, but he managed to teach himself everything he needed to know. When he was about 20 years old, O. Henry went to Texas, where he tried different jobs. He first worked on a newspaper, and then had a job in a bank. When some money went missing from the bank, O. Henry was believed to have stolen it. Because of that, he was sent to prison. During the three years in prison, he learned to write short stories. After he got out of prison, he went to New York and continued writing. He wrote mostly about New York and the life of the poor there. People liked his stories, because simple as the tales were, they would finish with a sudden change at the end, to the readers' surprise.

66. In which order did O. Henry do the following things?
a. Lived in New York
b. Worked in a bank
c. Travelled to Texas
d. Was put in prison
e. Had a newspaper job
f. Learned to write stories
A. e, c, f, b, d, a B. c, b, e, d, a, f
C. e, b, d, c, a, f D. c, e, b, d, f, a
67. People enjoyed reading O. Henry's stories because
A. they had surprise endings.
B. they were easy to understand.
C. they showed his love for the poor.
D. they were about New York City.
68. O. Henry went to prison because
A. people thought he had stolen money from the newspaper.
B. people thought he had taken money that was not his.
C. he wanted to write stories about prisoners.
D. he broke the law by not using his own name.
69. What do we know about O. Henry before he began writing?
A. He was well-educated.
B. He was very good at learning.
C. He was devoted to the poor.

- D.He was not serious about his work.
70. Where did O. Henry get most material for his short stories?
- A.His life inside the prison.
 - B.The newspaper articles he wrote.
 - C.The city and people of New York.
 - D.His exciting early life as a boy.

B

Valencia is in the east part of Spain(西班牙). It has a port on the sea, two miles away on the coast. It is the capital of a province that is also named Valencia.

The city is a market centre for what is produced by the land around the city. Most of the city's money is made from farming. It is also a busy business city, with ships, railways, clothes and machine factories.

Valencia has an old part with white buildings, coloured roofs, and narrow streets. The modern part has long, wide streets and new buildings. Valencia is well known for its parks and gardens. It has many old churches and museums. The University in the centre of the city was built in the 13th century.

The city of Valencia has been known since the 2nd century. In the 8th century it was the capital of Spain. There is also an important city in Venezuela(委内瑞拉) named Valencia.

71. From the text, how many places have the name Valencia?
- A.One.
 - B.Two.
 - C.Three.
 - D.Four.
72. What is the main difference between the two parts of the city?
- A.The colour of the buildings.
 - B.The length of the streets.
 - C.The age of the buildings.
 - D.The colour of the roofs.
73. When was Valencia the most important city in Spain?
- A.2nd century.
 - B.8th century.
 - C.13th century.
 - D.20th century.
74. What is Valencia famous for?
- A.Its seaport.
 - B.Its University.
 - C.Its churches and museums.
 - D.Its parks and gardens.
75. The main income of the city of Valencia is from its
- A.markets.
 - B.business.
 - C.factories.
 - D.farming.

C

Jane Clark, fair-haired, blue-eyed and tough as steel, has just won the most difficult race in the world.

In seventeen days she drove a dog team and sledge(雪橇) across 1,050 miles of the Arctic Circle and through some of the most difficult land in the world. In bitter(刺骨的)winds and snow-storms she drove her dogs along the Arctic track, in temperatures that reached -38 .

When Jane was asked how she felt about being the first woman ever to win the race she said, "I still can't believe it." She then went over to inspect her thirteen wild-eyed dogs.

David Wilson, who came second, said, "It sure hurts when a young woman is ahead of you. But it doesn't hurt for long. She was a good winner."

76. Which of the following best gives the main idea of this newspaper article?

- A. Woman wins the world's toughest race!
- B. Woman fights bitter winds and snow-storms!
- C. Woman wins a sledge race in the world!
- D. Woman drives a dog team across the Arctic!

77. Why was the race considered to be very hard?

- A. The race was very long and on a very narrow track.
- B. The people racing only had dogs to pull the sledge.
- C. The trip was long and hard and the temperatures were low.
- D. The people racing had to pull the sledges on their own.

78. What was so special about Jane winning the race?

- A. No woman had ever won this race in the past.
- B. Her 13 dogs were wild and difficult to control.
- C. She broke the record by taking only 17 days to complete the race.
- D. This was the first time she had taken part in this kind of race.

79. How did David Wilson feel about the race?

- A. He had an accident during the race and thought it was not fair.
- B. He was sorry to lose but thought it was fair that Jane won the race.
- C. He thought that it was not right to put men and women in the same race.
- D. He was very upset because he thought that he should have won.

80. From the text we know that Jane was

- A. a fair-minded girl.
- B. very tough with her dogs.
- C. interested in women's rights.

D.a very strong person.

D

One day a few years ago a very funny thing happened to a neighbour of mine. He is a teacher at one of London's big medical schools. He had finished his teaching for the summer term and was at the airport on his way to Russia to give a lecture.

He had put a few clothes and his lecture notes in his shoulder bag, but he had put Rupert, the skeleton(人体骨架) to be used in his lecture, in a large brown suitcase (箱子). At the airport desk, he suddenly thought that he had forgotten to buy a newspaper. He left his suitcase near the desk and went over to the shop.

When he got back he discovered that someone had taken his suitcase by mistake. He often wonders what they said when they got home and found Rupert.

81. Who wrote the story?
A.Rupert's teacher. B.The neighbour's teacher.
C.A medical school teacher. D.The teacher's neighbour.
82. Why did the teacher put a skeleton in his suitcase?
A.He needed it for the summer term in London.
B.He needed it for the lecture he was going to give.
C.He wanted to take it to Russia for medical research.
D.He wanted to take it home as he had finished his teaching.
83. What happened at the airport?
A.The skeleton went missing.
B.The skeleton was stolen.
C.The teacher forgot his suitcase.
D.The teacher took the wrong suitcase.
84. Which of the following best tells the teacher's feeling about the incident?
A.He is very angry.
B.He thinks it rather funny.
C.He feels good without Rupert.
D.He feels helpless without Rupert.
85. Which of the following might have happened afterwards?
A.The teacher got back the suitcase but not Rupert.
B.The teacher got back neither the suitcase nor Rupert.
C.The teacher got back Rupert but not the suitcase.
D.The teacher got back both the suitcase and Rupert.

第二卷

短文改错 (共 20 小题, 计分 20)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边的横线上画一个勾 () ; 如果有错误 (每行不会多

于一个错误)，则按情况改错如下：

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：原行没有错的请不要改。

例：

A farmer his son were at work near a river when (a)and
they heard a cry coming from it. They all ran (b)both
towards the river. As soon as they reached the bank (c)~
and they saw a girl struggling in the water. (d)and
We were driving along a narrow road when the car stop
(86)_____
working. We tried to fix it and there was nothing we
(87)_____
could do. David and I wanted go off to find help (88)_____
but Bill insisted in staying near the car. He said it
(89)_____
was best to stay until help arived rather than go into
(90)_____
the forest and getting lost. However, David and I did not
(91)_____
agree and David pointed to a path which it he thought would
(92)_____
probably leading to a village. We followed the path but
(93)_____
soon we were lost. We wandered on. Aftir a hour or so
(94)_____
we began to feel very frightening. Then David slipped and
(95)_____
cut his legs and arms. He lied down by the side of the
(96)_____
path to rest. I decided to climb the tree to see where we
(97)_____
were, but it was no good. I went back to get David and
(98)_____
helped him to stood up. We struggled on through the trees.
(99)_____
We stopped to rest for a while and to drink some waters
(100)_____
from a stream. Suddenly we caught sight at a car and some
(101)_____

men. We had gone round in a circle and had returned
(102) _____
to the car! Bill is standing at the side of the car,
(103) _____
talking to two men who was helping him to repair it.
(104) _____
When we walked to the car, Bill smiled and shook head.
(105) _____

. 书面表达 (计分 25)

1. 阅读下面的故事 :

Miss Green was going to give a lecture on Monday afternoon. Yet on Sunday night she was told that she had to go to an important meeting the next day at exactly the same time. "No one can be in two places at once. What shall I do?" she thought. But soon, she had an idea.

At five to three on Monday afternoon Miss Green went along to the lecture room. There were about twenty students waiting there for her. "I'm sorry," she told them, "I won't be able to give my lecture today." The students looked surprised. Miss Green explained that she had an important meeting. "However," she went on, "although I can't be with you myself, my voice can!" Then she put a small tape recorder on the desk. "You see, I've recorded my lecture and you can listen to it without me." Thinking that she had settled the matter, Miss Green turned on the recorder and left.

The meeting finished a little early. Miss Green decided to go back to her students. She stood for a moment outside the lecture room, listening to her own voice. Then very quietly, she opened the door. To her surprise, the room was empty. As she looked around, she saw a number of small recorders all "listening" to her lecture!

"Well," she thought, "if I can be in two places at the same time, why can't they?"

2. 根据故事, 用第一人称学生的口吻写一篇英语短文。短文应包含下列内容 :

- (1) Miss Green 为什么不能亲自给学生讲课 ?
- (2) Miss Green 是怎样解决矛盾的 ?
- (3) 放录音时, 学生做了些什么 ? (请自己设想。)
- (4) 学生为什么没有听完录音 ? (请自己设想。)
- (5) 学生想出了什么两全其美的办法 ?

注意 :

1. 短文长度为 80—120 个词。要求意思连贯, 表达清楚。
2. 短文的开头已写在下页, 不计入总词数。

A little before three, we were already in the lecture room when our teacher Miss Green came in.

KEY TO , and

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. A | 7. B | 8. C | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. A | 13. D | 14. A | 15. D |
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. D |
| 21. A | 22. B | 23. D | 24. C | 25. A |
| 26. A | 27. D | 28. A | 29. C | 30. B |
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. B | 34. D | 35. C |
| 36. A | 37. B | 38. C | 39. D | 40. C |
| 41. B | 42. C | 43. A | 44. D | 45. A |
| 46. B | 47. D | 48. C | 49. B | 50. A |
| 51. C | 52. D | 53. A | 54. C | 55. B |
| 56. D | 57. C | 58. A | 59. D | 60. B |
| 61. D | 62. A | 63. C | 64. B | 65. C |
| 66. D | 67. A | 68. B | 69. B | 70. C |
| 71. C | 72. C | 73. B | 74. D | 75. D |
| 76. A | 77. C | 78. A | 79. B | 80. D |
| 81. D | 82. B | 83. A | 84. B | 85. B |

KEY TO

We were driving along a narrow road when the car stop
 (86)stopped
 working. We tried to fix it and there was nothing we
 (87)but
 could do. David and I wanted go off to find help
 (88)to
 but Bill insisted in staying near the car. He said it
 (89)on
 was best to stay until help arived rather than go into
 (90)arrived
 the forest and getting lost. However, David and I did not
 (91)get
 agree and David pointed to a path which ~~it~~ he thought would
 (92)~~it~~
 probably leading to a village. We followed the path but
 (93)lead
 soon we were lost. We wandered on. Aftir a hour or so
 (94)an
 we began to feel very frightening. Then David slipped and
 (95)frightened
 cut his legs and arms. He lied down by the side of the
 (96)lay
 path to rest. I decided to climb the tree to see where we
 (97)a

were, but it was no good. I went back to get David and
 (98)___
 helped him to stood up. We struggled on through the trees.
 (99)stand
 We stopped to rest for a while and to drink some waters
 (100)water
 from a stream. Suddenly we caught sight at a car and some
 (101)of
 men. We had gone round in a circle and had returned
 (102)___
 to the car! Bill is standing at the side of the car,
 (103)was
 talking to two men who was helping him to repair it.
 (104)were
 When we walked to the car, Bill smiled and shook head.
 (105)his

One possible version for V:

A little before three, we were already in the lecture room when our teacher Miss Green came in. She said she couldn't give us the lecture because she had to go to an important meeting. However, she had recorded her lecture for us. So she put a recorder on the desk, turned it on, and left.

We listened to the lecture for a while. Some of us even took notes. But there would be a film at four. We were all eager to go. What should we do? We started to whisper. "Why can't we do the same as Miss Green?" someone suggested. "Good idea!" many of us cried out immediately. Happily we walked out of the room, leaving our recorders there.

评分标准

评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 25 分，其中内容和语言占 24 分，词数占 1 分。评分时，按 7 个档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。词数符合要求的，加 1 分。

各档次的要求和给分范围：

第七档：短文包括所要求的内容，意思连贯，语言基本无误，表达清楚。（22—24 分）

第六档：短文包括所要求的内容，意思基本连贯，语言仍有少量错误，表达清楚。（18—21 分）

第五档：短文基本包括所要求的内容，语言有一些错误，表达基本清楚。（14—17 分）

第四档：短文能涉及所要求的内容，语言虽有较多错误，尚能达意。（11—13 分）

第三档：短文只能涉及所要求的部分内容，或语言有许多大错，严重

影响意思的表达。(7—10分)

第二档：只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些短语或句子，但不能成文。

(3—6分)

第一档：只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些单词。(0—2分)

- A. to be taken B. to take C. being taken D. taking
12. —Could I borrow your dictionary?
—Yes, of course you _____.
- A. might B. will C. can D. should
13. —Shall we go skating or stay at home?
—Which _____ do yourself?
- A. do you rather B. would you rather
C. will you rather D. should you rather
14. —I usually go there by train.
—Why not _____ by boat for a change?
- A. to try going B. trying to go
C. to try and go D. try going
15. —Hello. May I speak to Zhao Hua?
—Yes. _____.
- A. My name's Zhao Hua
B. I'm Zhao Hua
C. This is Zhao Hua speaking
D. Zhao Hua's me
16. When Jack arrived he learned Mary _____ for almost an hour.
- A. had gone B. had set off
C. had left D. had been away
17. I really don't want to go to the party, but I don't see how I can _____ it.
- A. get back from B. get out of
C. get away D. get off
18. I would appreciate _____ back this afternoon.
- A. you to call B. you call
C. your calling D. you're calling
19. —Have a nice weekend!
—_____.
- A. The same to you B. You do too
C. The same as you D. You have it too
20. The doctor will be free _____.
- A. 10 minutes later B. after 10 minutes
C. in 10 minutes D. 10 minutes after
21. How _____ can you finish the drawing?
- A. often B. soon C. long D. rapid
22. —Do you know our town at all?
—No, this is the first time I _____ here.
- A. was B. have been C. came D. am coming
23. Mr Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
- A. the ones B. ones C. some D. the others

24. _____ terrible weather we've been having these days!
 A. How a B. What a C. How D. What
25. There're so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy.
 A. what B. which C. how D. where
26. —We could have walked to the station; it was so near.
 —Yes. A taxi _____ at all necessary.
 A. wasn't B. hadn't been
 C. wouldn't be D. won't be
27. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.
 A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom
28. Which is _____ country, Canada or Australia?
 A. a large B. larger C. a larger D. the larger
29. Shortly after the accident, two _____ police were sent to the spot to keep order.
 A. dozen of B. dozens C. dozen D. dozens of
30. It was not _____ she took off her dark glasses _____ I realized she was a famous film star.
 A. when; that B. until; that
 C. until; when D. when; then
31. If city noises _____ from increasing, people _____ shout to be heard even at the dinner table 20 years from now.
 A. are not kept; will have to
 B. are not kept; have to
 C. do not keep; will have to
 D. do not keep; have to
32. _____ the 2000 Olympic Games will be held in Beijing is not known yet.
 A. Whenever B. If C. Whether D. That
33. Go and get your coat. It's _____ you left it.
 A. there B. where
 C. there where D. where there
34. John was so sleepy that he could hardly keep his eyes _____.
 A. open B. to be opened
 C. to open D. opening
35. It worried her a bit _____ her hair was turning grey.
 A. while B. that C. if D. for
36. —Where's Jack?
 —I think he's still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____ bathroom.
 A. (不填); (不填) B. the; the

41. A. by B. to C. with D. for
 42. A. lonely B. alone C. away D. busily
 43. A. terrible B. uncomfortable
 C. unusual D. bad
 44. A. locked B. opened C. broken D. fixed
 45. A. scene B. show C. sign D. sight
 46. A. anything B. nothing C. money D. jewels
 47. A. looking B. examining C. searching D. checking
 48. A. losing B. missing C. leaving D. disappearing
 49. A. same B. spare C. special D. usual
 50. A. Therefore B. However C. Instead D. Again
 51. A. pushing B. letting C. pulling D. leading
 52. A. appear B. follow C. happen D. continue
 53. A. cooking B. making C. burning D. serving
 54. A. the next moment B. for a while
 C. in time D. at once
 55. A. Putting down B. Laying aside
 C. Picking up D. Taking away
 56. A. towards B. away from
 C. from behind D. near
 57. A. pile B. set C. lot D. piece
 58. A. knife B. hand C. letter D. key
 59. A. spread B. dropped C. poured D. covered
 60. A. A sad voice B. A strange noise
 C. A warning shout D. A sharp cry
 61. A. key B. kettle C. door-lock D. wire
 62. A. followed B. caused C. produced D. ended
 63. A. before B. since C. until D. when
 64. A. surprised B. admired C. inspired D. supported
 65. A. self-satisfaction B. self-protection
 C. self-respect D. self-service

第三部分(U)

英语应用

UI. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40%)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Shu Pulong has helped at least 1000 people bitten (咬) by snakes. "It was seeing people with snake bites (伤口) that led me to this career," he said.

In 1963, after his army service, Shu entered a medical school

and later became a doctor of Chinese medicine. As part of his studies he had to work in the mountains. There he often heard of people who had their arms and legs cut off after a snake bite in order to save their lives.

"I was greatly upset by the story of an old farmer I met .It was a very hot afternoon. The old man was pulling grass in his fields when he felt a pain in his left hand. He at once realized he had been bitten by a poisonous snake. In no time he wrapped a cloth tightly around his arm to stop the poison spreading to his heart. Rushing home he shouted, 'Bring me the knife' Minutes later the man lost his arm forever."

"The sad story touched me so much that I decided to devote myself to helping people bitten by snakes"Shu said.

66. The best headline (标题) for this newspaper article is

_____.

- A. Astonishing Medicine
- B. Farmer Loses Arm
- C. Dangerous Bites
- D. Snake Doctor

67. The farmer lost his arm because_____.

- A. the cloth was wrapped too tightly
- B. he cut it off to save his life
- C. Shu wasn't there to help him
- D. he was alone in the fields

68. Shu decided to devote himself to snake medicine because

_____.

- A. he wanted to save people's arms and legs
- B. he had studied it at a medical school
- C. he had seen snakes biting people
- D. his army service had finished

69. Why did Shu go into the mountains?

- A. He wanted to study snake bites.
- B. He wanted to help the farmers.
- C. He was being trained to be a doctor.
- D. He was expected to serve in the army.

70. Which of the following words can take the place of the word career in the first paragraph (段)?

- A. conclusion
- B. story
- C. incident
- D. job

Sam and Joe were astronauts. There was once a very dangerous trip and the more experienced astronauts knew there was only a small chance of coming back alive (活着). Sam and Joe, however, thought it would be exciting though a little dangerous. "we're the best men for the job, " they said to the boss. "There may be problems, but we can find the answers." "They're the last people I'd trust," thought the boss. "But all the other astronauts have refused to go."

Once they were in space, Joe had to go outside to make some repairs. When the repairs were done, he tried to get back inside the spaceship. But the door was locked. He knocked but there was no answer. He knocked again, louder this time, and again no answer came. Then he hit the door as hard as he could and finally a voice said, "Who's there?" "It's me! Who else could it be?" shouted Joe. Sam let him in all right but you can imagine that Joe never asked to go on a trip with Sam again!

71. Most of the astronauts were unwilling to go on the trip because_____.
- A. there was little chance of being selected
 - B. they weren't experienced enough
 - C. they thought they might get killed
 - D. it wasn't exciting enough
72. Why were Sam and Joe chosen?
- A. The boss wanted them to get more experience.
 - B. The boss trusted them more than anyone else.
 - C. They were the last people who wanted to go.
 - D. They were the only men who offered to go.
73. What did Sam and Joe think the trip would be like?
- A. There would be serious problems.
 - B. There wouldn't be any danger.
 - C. It would be long and tiring.
 - D. It would be exciting.
74. Joe didn't want to work with Sam again probably because he thought Sam _____.
- A. was very slow and possibly deaf
 - B. didn't know how to operate the door
 - C. was less experienced than he was
 - D. didn't know how to do repairs
75. The writer tells this story to_____.
- A. show the dangerous side of the astronauts' life
 - B. show the funny side of the astronauts' life
 - C. make people laugh
 - D. make people think

One Sunday, Mark decided to go sailing in his boat with his friend Dan, but Dan happened to be away. Dan's brother John offered to go instead though he did not know anything about sailing. Mark agreed and they set out to sea.

Soon they found themselves in a thick fog. Mark was sure they would be hit by a big ship. Fortunately he saw a large buoy (浮标) through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety. As he was getting onto the buoy, however, he dropped the wet rope. The boat moved away in the fog carrying John, who did not know how to use the radio. He drifted (漂流) about and was not seen until twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy. In the early morning he fell asleep. He was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, the Good Hope, came up and he climbed onto it and thanked the captain. The captain told him that John had been picked up by another ship and the ship's captain had sent out a message. "Without the message I would not have found you on the buoy," he said.

76. Why didn't Mark and Dan go sailing together?
- A. Dan asked his brother to go instead.
 - B. Dan was in some other place.
 - C. Mark was in some other place.
 - D. Mark would like to go with John.
77. Mark tried to tie the boat to the buoy so that_____.
- A. he could spend the night on it while John was looking for help
 - B. he and John could go sailing again when the fog cleared
 - C. it wouldn't be hit by other ships
 - D. he might be picked up by a passing ship
78. John and Mark became separated because_____.
- A. there wasn't room for both John and Mark on the buoy
 - B. John couldn't control the boat and drifted away
 - C. Mark thought it safe to stay on the buoy but John didn't
 - D. John had to stay in the boat to radio for help
79. What made it possible for Mark to be found on the buoy?
- A. John told people where to look for him.
 - B. John radioed to the Good Hope to get him.
 - C. He shouted when he caught sight of the Good Hope.
 - D. The captain saw him as the fog cleared.
80. The word he in the last sentence refers to_____.
- A. the captain that got the message
 - B. the captain that sent the message
 - C. John
 - D. Mark

D

The basenji is a central African hunting dog. It comes from a country called Chad, which is north of the Central African Republic. The basenji was well-known as the "silent dog" because for centuries no basenjis had ever been known to bark (吠). Then at a dog show in London in 1953, a basenji actually barked.

As well as being clever, basenjis are known for their natural courage and are still popular hunting dogs in Africa. But in America people keep them mainly because they are gentle and full of fun. The basenji has an unusual habit: it washes itself all over like a cat. It is a middle-sized dog, 16 or 17 inches high from the shoulder. It weighs about 20 pounds. A basenji's coat is short and silky. It may be brown, white, or gold, or a mixture of these three colours.

81. Basenjis were first found_____ .
 - A. in Africa, Europe and America
 - B. in both Africa and America
 - C. in central Africa
 - D. in North Africa
82. What made basenjis so special?
 - A. They were funny enough to make people laugh.
 - B. One of them barked at a dog show in London.
 - C. They were a true friend of man.
 - D. They were born quiet dogs.
83. Americans like basenjis because they are_____ .
 - A. pleasant
 - B. Pretty
 - C. clean
 - D. quiet
84. In what way are basenjis like cats?
 - A. They make gentle sounds instead of barking
 - B. They are fond of people and look like cats.
 - C. They clean themselves all over.
 - D. They have short, silky fur.
85. Basenjis are good hunters because they are_____ .
 - A. strong
 - B. fearless
 - C. the right colour
 - D. the right weight

第 卷

U .书面表达 (共 1 题, 计分 15%)

81. C 82. D 83. A 84. C 85. B

U .

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。词数少于 80 或多于 120 个词，扣 1 分。

二、内容要点：

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1) 祖母生日 | 5) 送生日礼物 |
| 2) 买礼物 | 6) 准备午餐 |
| 3) 乘车去祖母（或叔叔）家 | 7) 午餐 |
| 4) 见面 | 8) 告别 |

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第五档：(13—15 分)能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言基本无误；行文连贯，表达清楚。

第四档：(10—12 分)能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言有少量错误；行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚。

第三档：(7—9 分)能写出基本要点；语言虽有较多错误，尚能达意。

第二档：(3—6 分)能写出部分要点；语言错误多，影响意思表达。

第一档：(0—2 分)白卷，或文不对题，或错误百出，不知所云。

四、说明：

1) 内容要点可用不同方式表达。

2) 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

3) 凡不以第一人称“ I ”的口吻表述者，从原得分中扣除 3 分。

五、One possible version:

It was Grandma's birthday . Father , Mother and I went to visit her. She lives with my uncle in a village not too far away. Early in the morning we bought some presents and took the bus to get there.

Grandma and Uncle were so glad to see us. We gave the presents to Grandma and she was very happy. Then we sat down to talk, while Uncle went to prepare lunch . The meal was so nice that we all enjoyed it very much. At 4 o'clock, we said goodbye and set off for home.

1992 年 试 题(NMET)

第一卷(三大题,共 110 分)

单项填空(共 40 小题,计分 40)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C。

1. improve

A. discover B. conclusion
C. programme D. discussion

2. owner

A. lawyer B. ought C. autumn D. shoulder

3. dangerous

A. balance B. January C. Canadian D. advanced

4. consider

A. thirsty B. visit C. resist D. musician

5. exact

A. exist B. exhibition C. exercise D. expert

B) 以下所给单词均不完整,从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使其正确与完整。

例: alr_____dy

A. ea B. ee C. ie D. eu

答案是 A。

6. pass_____nger

A. a B. e C. i D. o

7. c_____n_____ma

A. e; i B. i; e C. i; i D. e; e

8. univer_____ty

A. se B. ci C. si D. ce

9. mater_____l

A. ia B. ei C. ai D. ie

10. spl_____nd_____d

A. e; e B. a; e C. a; i D. e; i

C) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes, _____?

A. is he B. isn't he C. comes he D. doesn't he

答案是 D。

11. You will be late _____ you leave immediately.

A. unless B. until
C. if D. or

12. —Please don't make a noise.

- _____ . I'll be as quiet as a mouse.
 A. Yes, I won't B. No, I won't
 C. NO, I will D. Yes, I will
13. _____ a reply, he decided to write again.
 A. Not receiving
 B. Receiving not
 C. Not having received
 D. Having not received
14. How _____ can you finish the drawing?
 A. long B. often
 C. soon D. rapid
15. I don't feel like going to the party, but I'm not sure how I can _____ it.
 A. get back from B. get out of
 C. get away D. get off
16. —Where's Jack?
 —I think he's still in _____ bed, but he might just be in _____ bathroom.
 A. (不填); the B. (不填); (不填)
 C. the; (不填) D. the; the
17. These plants are watered _____ .
 A. each other day B. every other day
 C. each of two days D. every of two days
18. —Will you give this message to Mr Baker, please?
 —Sorry, I can't. He _____ .
 A. doesn't any more work here
 B. doesn't any longer here work
 C. doesn't work any more here
 D. doesn't work here any longer
19. The salesman scolded the girl caught _____ and let her off.
 A. to have stolen B. to be stealing
 C. to steal D. stealing
20. There're so many kinds of tape-recorders on sale that I can't make up my mind _____ to buy.
 A. which B. what
 C. how D. where
21. —Have a nice weekend!
 — _____ .
 A. The same as you B. You do too
 C. The same to you D. You have it too
22. —Do you know our town at all?
 —No, this is the first time I _____ here.
 A. was B. have been

33. We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.
 A. must have studied
 B. might study
 C. should have studied
 D. would study
34. Go and get your coat. It's _____ you left it.
 A. where B. there
 C. there where D. where there
35. Did you have any trouble _____ the post office?
 A. to have found B. with finding
 C. to find D. in finding
36. Mr Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils, except _____ who had already taken them.
 A. these B. ones
 C. the ones D. the others
37. _____ terrible weather we've been having these days!
 A. What B. What a
 C. How D. How a
38. I can _____ you to the market in my car.
 A. send B. pick
 C. ride D. take
39. Although he's wealthy, he spends _____ on clothes.
 A. little B. few
 C. a little D. a few
40. _____ is a good form of exercise for both young and old.
 A. The walk B. Walking
 C. To walk D. Walk

.完形填空 (共 20 小题, 计分 30)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 41—60 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

The lecture on smoking was over at last. As we boys were rushing towards the play-ground, Jim slipped by the table. The watch, which Mrs Smith had 41 on the table as she started her lecture, disappeared.

We were 42 to go back for class again when the headmaster called us 43 and said, "I've got a little 44 for you boys. Mrs Smith has just lost her watch on the play-ground. This kind of thing has happened 45, she says-it just 46 off her wrist(手腕). So, look around for it, will you? 47 if you're clever enough to find it. Let's 48 it clear the boy who does 49 will get a useful reward (奖赏)."

At once we started looking for the watch. Everybody wished to

be the 50 one. Suddenly, Jim stopped and bent down as if to 51 something. And 52 he was in front of Mrs Smith, all smiles, 53 the watch to her.

Mrs Smith, however, didn't seem at all 54. In fact, she looked angry. She took the watch without 55 a "Thank you".

Jim got 56 a large piece of paper from the headmaster, who 57 him to write a composition 58 the dangers of smoking. What could 59 Jim write about? He hadn't listened to the lecture and had nothing to say on the 60.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. seen | B. dropped | C. found | D. laid |
| 42. A. about | B. able | C. sorry | D. sure |
| 43. A. forward | B. together | C. straight | D. out |
| 44. A. fun | B. trick | C. job | D. prize |
| 45. A. before | B. now | C. here | D. there |
| 46. A. goes | B. throws | C. Slips | D. falls |
| 47. A. Say | B. See | C. Guess | D. Check |
| 48. A. get | B. put | C. make | D. keep |
| 49. A. this | B. such | C. that | D. so |
| 50. A. lucky | B. quick | C. early | D. worthy |
| 51. A. put down | B. give away | C. find out | D. pick up |
| 52. A. the following moment | B. the next moment | C. for a moment | D. just a moment |
| 53. A. handing out | B. turning in | C. giving up | D. sending back |
| 54. A. pleased | B. hurt | C. interested | D. worried |
| 55. A. just | B. ever | C. even | D. almost |
| 56. A. her punishment | B. her prize | C. his job | D. his reward |
| 57. A. had | B. made | C. told | D. helped |
| 58. A. of | B. on | C. in | D. at |
| 59. A. poor | B. nervous | C. quick | D. good |
| 60. A. lecture | B. point | C. matter | D. subject |

. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

In Shanxi Province you may be offered brains to eat. Frightened? You shouldn't be, because these brains are only a food, which is famous for its unusual name and rich nutrition (营养).

Brains as a food were invented more than 300 years ago by Fu Shan, an artist whose mother had been ill for a long time. To help her become well again, he studied medicine and invented a kind of soup (汤) made

of meat, vegetables and a number of Chinese medicines. Rice wine was also used in the soup to help illnesses caused by old age. After taking the soup his mother got better little by little and lived a long life.

Fu's soup became the talk of the town. Many people came to see him. One day a restaurant owner asked him what was in the soup. "I'll tell you," Fu said. "But if your restaurant is going to sell the soup you must call it brains because of its shape and colour. And your restaurant should be renamed after my mother."

61. The best headline (标题) for this newspaper article is _____.
- A. A Good Son
 - B. A Special Soup
 - C. How to Make Brains
 - D. How to Live a Long Life
62. The food is called brains because _____.
- A. it looks like brains
 - B. it has animal brains in it
 - C. Fu's mother liked the name
 - D. it makes one clever and live longer
63. Before Fu told the restaurant owner what was in the food, one of the things he demanded was that _____.
- A. the restaurant shouldn't offer any other food
 - B. the restaurant should use his mother's name
 - C. the shape of the food must never be changed
 - D. the food must be used to help sick people
64. The food was first invented to _____.
- A. help the aged in the town
 - B. improve people's health
 - C. make a restaurant famous
 - D. help a sick woman
65. What has made brains a popular food in Shanxi?
- A. They are served in many restaurants there.
 - B. They are good for health and have a strange name.
 - C. They are made of Chinese medicines and wine.
 - D. They were invented a long time ago by an artist.

B

Sam and Joe were astronauts. There was once a very dangerous trip and the more experienced astronauts knew there was only a small chance of coming back alive (活着). Sam and Joe, however, thought it would be exciting though a little dangerous, "We're the best men for the job," they said to the boss. "There may be problems, but we can find the answers." "They're the last people I'd trust," thought the

boss."But all the other astronauts have refused to go."

Once they were in space, Joe had to go outside to make some repairs. When the repairs were done, he tried to get back inside the spaceship. But the door was locked. He knocked but there was no answer. He knocked again, louder this time, and again no answer came. Then he hit the door as hard as he could and finally a voice said, "Who's there?" "It's me! Who else could it be?" shouted Joe. Sam let him in all right but you can imagine that Joe never asked to go on a trip with Sam again!

66. Most of the astronauts were unwilling to go on the trip because_____.
- A. it wasn't exciting enough
 - B. they weren't experienced enough
 - C. they thought they might get killed
 - D. there was little chance of being selected
67. Why were Sam and Joe chosen?
- A. They were the only men who offered to go.
 - B. The boss trusted them more than anyone else.
 - C. They were the last people who wanted to go.
 - D. The boss wanted them to get more experience.
68. What did Sam and Joe think the trip would be like?
- A. There would be serious problems.
 - B. There wouldn't be any danger.
 - C. It would be long and tiring.
 - D. It would be exciting.
69. Joe didn't want to work with Sam again probably because he thought Sam_____.
- A. wasn't as experienced as he was
 - B. didn't know how to operate the door
 - C. didn't know how to do repairs
 - D. was very slow and possibly deaf
70. The writer tells this story to_____.
- A. show the dangerous side of the astronauts' life
 - B. show the funny side of the astronauts' life
 - C. make people laugh
 - D. make people think

C

One Sunday, Mark decided to go sailing in his boat with his friend Dan, but Dan happened to be away. Dan's brother John offered to go instead though he did not know anything about sailing. Mark agreed and they set out to sea.

Soon they found themselves in a thick fog. Mark was sure they

would be hit by a big ship. Fortunately he saw a large buoy (浮标) through the fog and decided to tie the boat to it for safety . As he was getting onto the buoy, however, he dropped the wet rope. The boat moved away in the fog carrying John ,who did not know how to use the radio.He drifted (漂流) about and was not seen until twelve hours later.

Mark spent the night on the buoy . In the early morning he fell asleep,and was having a bad dream when a shout woke him up. A ship, the Good Hope, came up and he climbed onto it and thanked the captain.The captain told him that John had been picked up by another ship and the ship's captain had sent out a message. "Without the message I would not have found you on the buoy," he said.

71. Why didn't Mark and Dan go sailing together?
 - A. Mark was in some other place.
 - B. Dan was in some other place.
 - C. Mark would like to go with John.
 - D. Dan asked his brother to go instead.
72. Mark tried to tie the boat to the buoy so that_____.
 - A. he could spend the night on it while John was looking for help
 - B. he and John could go sailing again when the fog cleared
 - C. it wouldn't be hit by other ships
 - D. he might be picked up by a passing ship
73. John and Mark became separated because_____.
 - A. John had to stay in the boat to radio for help
 - B. John couldn't control the boat and drifted away
 - C. there wasn't room for both John and Mark on the buoy
 - D. Mark thought it safe to stay on the buoy but John didn't
74. What made it possible for Mark to be found on the buoy?
 - A. John told people where to look for him.
 - B. The captain saw him as the fog cleared.
 - C. John radioed to the Good Hope to get him.
 - D. He shouted when he caught sight of the Good Hope.
75. The word he in the last paragraph refers to _____.
 - A. the captain that got the message
 - B. the captain that sent the message
 - C. John
 - D. Mark

D

The dodo was a large bird that you might not think was a bird at all, for the dodo could not fly. It was a member of the chicken family. The bird was discovered by European sailors in 1507 on

Mauritius (毛里求斯) Island.

When the sailors talked about the strange bird that could not fly, you can imagine people found it hard to believe their story. The Europeans who settled on Mauritius Island and the pigs they brought with them found the birds very good to eat. So large numbers of dodos were killed and by 1681 no living dodos were found on the island. A few dodos were brought to England in the 17th century, but for 200 years none have been seen alive. This is the reason for the phrase "as dead as a dodo". Because they died out completely, the dodos became very well-known.

76. The writer tells us that the dodo_____.
- A. existed between 1507 and 1681
 - B. has existed since 1507
 - C. doesn't exist now
 - D. may have existed
77. What was so unusual about dodos as a bird?
- A. They looked like birds but couldn't fly.
 - B. They lived longer than other birds.
 - C. They were very good to eat.
 - D. They were all killed.
78. Dodos are no longer seen on Mauritius Island because they_____.
- A. were killed by pigs
 - B. were all taken to England
 - C. have been driven away by the settlers
 - D. have all been killed for food
79. The phrase "as dead as a dodo" is sometimes used to describe (形容) something that_____.
- A. cannot protect itself from being eaten
 - B. cannot fly or move fast
 - C. no longer exists
 - D. is sure to die
80. From the second paragraph, whose story did people find it hard to believe?
- A. The Europeans'.
 - B. The dodos'.
 - C. The settlers'.
 - D. The sailors'.

第二卷 (两大题, 共 40 分)

. 短文改错 (共 15 小题, 计分 15)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边的横线上画一个对勾 () ; 如果有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误) , 则按情况改错如下 :

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：原行没有错的请不要改。

例：

A farmer his son were at work near a river when (a)and
they heard a cry coming from it. They all ran (b)both
towards the river. When they reached the bank (c)_
~~and~~ they saw a girl struggling in the water. (d)and

When I have free time I go a long walk. Some (81)_____
people read the books or watch television while (82)_____
others have sports .Charles and Linda Mason do all (83)_____
of these things as well as climbed buildings. In (84)_____
the last five years that they have climbed churches,
(85)_____

high buildings and television towers. They have climbed
(86)_____

all over the world. Charles said,"As soon I (87)_____

see a realy tall building, I want to climb it. We (88)_____
climb everywhere, not only in America. They have been to
(89)_____

Europe many time."Two months ago they were back in
(90)_____

America. Last Sunday, police cars hurry to the (91)_____
taller building in New York, where a large crowd had gathered.
(92)_____

Charles and Linda were seeing near the top of the
(93)_____

building. When they came down the police were angry
(94)_____

to them. One police officer said to them, "Buildings
(95)_____

have elevators (电梯), don't they? Why don't you use them?"

. 书面表达 (计分 25)

下列六幅画描述了你 5 月 31 日那天的活动。请根据这些图画用英语写一篇日记。



注意：

1. 日记须包括所有图画的内容，可以适当增加细节，使日记连贯。
2. 词数 100 左右。

* * * *

May 31st Sunday Fine

1992 年 答 案(NMET)

选择题答案

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. D | 3. C | 4. A | 5. A | 6. B | 7. B |
| 8. C | 9. A | 10. D | 11. A | 12. B | 13. C | 14. C |
| 15. B | 16. A | 17. B | 18. D | 19. D | 20. A | 21. C |
| 22. B | 23. D | 24. C | 25. B | 26. C | 27. D | 28. B |
| 29. C | 30. D | 31. A | 32. D | 33. C | 34. A | 35. D |
| 36. C | 37. A | 38. D | 39. A | 40. B | 41. D | 42. A |
| 43. B | 44. C | 45. A | 46. C | 47. B | 48. C | 49. D |
| 50. A | 51. D | 52. B | 53. B | 54. A | 55. C | 56. D |
| 57. C | 58. B | 59. A | 60. D | 61. B | 62. A | 63. B |
| 64. D | 65. B | 66. C | 67. A | 68. D | 69. D | 70. C |
| 71. B | 72. C | 73. B | 74. A | 75. A | 76. C | 77. A |
| 78. D | 79. C | 80. D | | | | |

When I have free time I go a long walk. Some (81)for
 people read ~~the~~ books or watch television while (82)the
 others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all (83)of
 of these things as well as climbed buildings. In
 (84)climbing; climb
 the last five years ~~that~~ they have climbed churches,
 (85)that
 high buildings and television towers. They have climbed
 (86)all
 all over the world. Charles said, "As soon I (87)as
 see a realy tall building, I want to climb it. We
 (88)really; real
 climb everywhere, not only in America. They have been to
 (89)We
 Europe many time." Two months ago they were back in (90)times
 America. Last Sunday, police cars hurry to the
 (91)hurried
taller building in New York, where a large crowd had gathered.
 (92)tallest
 Charles and Linda were seeing near the top of the (93)seen
 building. When they came down the police were angry (94)to
to them. One police officer said to them, "Buildings
 (95)with
 have elevators (电梯), don't they? Why don't you use them?"

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 25 分，其中内容和语言占 24 分，词数占 1 分。按 7 个

档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。词数在 80—120 之内的，加 1 分。

二、内容要点：

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1) 祖母生日 | 2) 买礼物 |
| 3) 乘车去祖母（或叔叔）家 | 4) 见面 |
| 5) 送生日礼物 | 6) 准备午餐 |
| 7) 午餐 | 8) 告别 |

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第七档：(22—24 分) 能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言基本无误；行文连贯，表达清楚。

第六档：(18—21 分) 能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言有少量错误；行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚。

第五档：(14—17 分) 能写明大部分要点；语言有一些错误；行文不够连贯，但不影响基本意思的表达。

第四档：(11—13 分) 能写出基本要点；语言虽有较多错误，尚能达意。

第三档：(7—10 分) 能写出部分要点；语言错误多，影响意思表达。

第二档：(3—6 分) 能写出一、两个要点；语言错误很多，只有个别句子可读。

第一档：(0—2 分) 只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些单词。

四、说明：

- 1) 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
- 2) 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。
- 3) 凡不以第一人称“ I ”的口吻表述者，从原得分中扣除 5 分。

五、One possible version:

It was Grandma's birthday. Father, Mother and I went to visit her. She lives with my uncle in a village not too far away. Early in the morning we bought some presents and took the bus to get there.

Grandma and Uncle were so glad to see us. We gave the presents to Grandma and she was very happy. Then we sat down to talk, while Uncle went to prepare lunch. The meal was so nice that we all enjoyed it very much. At 4 o'clock, we said goodbye and set off for home.

1993 年 试 题 (MET)

第 卷 (三部分, 共 85 分)

第一部分(K) 英语知识

K . 语音和拼写知识 (共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C。

1. lItaly

A. iron B. idiom C. island D. technique

2. biology

A. concert B. observe C. cover D. above

3. although

A. thorough B. breathe C. wealth D. mathematics

4. trunk

A. language B. strange C. thunder D. twentieth

5. bread

A. break B. weak C. sweat D. least

B) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合, 使以下所给单词完整与正确。

例: alr_____dy

A. ea B. ee C. ie D. eu

答案是 A。

6. s_____v_____ge

A. a; e B. o; a C. o; e D. a; a

7. sna_____

A. ch B. sh C. tch D. che

8. pr_____b_____bly

A. o; e B. o; a C. a; e D. a; a

9. whi_____

A. ssel B. stle C. sle D. tle

10. p_____neer

A. ia B. ie C. io D. iu

k . 单项填空 (共 30 小题, 计分 15%)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes, _____?

A. is he B. isn't he
C. comes he D. doesn't he

答案是 D。

11. _____ from Beijing to London!

- A. How long way it is B. What a long way is it
C. How long way is it D. What a long way it is
12. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.
—_____.
- A. What a pleasure B. It's my pleasure
C. Pleased to meet you D. I'm very pleased
13. "Can't you read?" Mary said _____ to the notice.
A. angrily pointing B. and point angrily
C. angrily pointed D. and angrily pointing
14. The captain _____ an apology to the passengers
for the delay caused by bad weather.
A. made B. said C. put D. passed
15. Tom ought not to _____ me your secret, but he meant
no harm.
A. have told B. tell
C. be telling D. having told
16. —Would you like some wine?
—Yes. Just _____.
- A. little B. very little
C. a little D. little bit
17. How about the two of us _____ a walk down the garden?
A. to take B. take
C. taking D. to be taking
18. We were all surprised when he made it clear that he _____ office
soon.
A. leaves B. would leave C. left D. had left
19. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly
things in _____ public places.
A. the; the B. 不填; 不填
C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
20. She doesn't speak _____ her friend, but her written work is
excellent.
A. as well as B. so often as
C. so much as D. as good as
21. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure
yet.
A. must B. may C. can D. will
22. —What was the party like?
—Wonderful. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.
A. after B. before C. when D. since
23. _____ he said at the meeting astonished everybody
present.
A. What B. That
C. The fact D. The matter

24. _____ down the radio—the baby's asleep in the next room.
A. Turning B. To turn C. Turned D. Turn
25. —If he _____, he _____ that food.
—Luckily he was sent to the hospital immediately.
A. was warned; would not take
B. had been warned ;would not have taken
C. would be warned;had not taken
D. would have been warned; had not taken
26. Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.
A. get over B. get in
C. get along D. get through
27. Tom's mother kept telling him that he should work harder, but _____ didn't help.
A. he B. which C. she D. it
28. I remember _____ this used to be a quiet village.
A. when B. how C. where D. what
29. —I don't like chicken _____ fish.
—I don't like chicken, _____ like fish very much.
A. and; and B. and; but C. or; and D. or; but
30. In some parts of the world, tea _____ with milk and sugar.
A. is serving B. is served C. serves D. served
31. The computer centre, _____ last year, is very popular among the students in this school.
A. open B. opening
C. having opened D. opened
32. —Is _____ here?
—No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave.
A. anybody B. somebody C. everybody D. nobody
33. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.
A. way B. choice
C. possibility D. selection
34. Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.
A. to invent B. inventing
C. to have invented D. having invented
35. Be sure to write to us, _____?
A. will you B. aren't you
C. can you D. mustn't you
36. The pen I _____ I _____ is on my desk, right under my nose.
A. think; lost B. thought; had lost
C. think; had lost D. thought; have lost

37. It takes a long time to go there by train; it's _____ by road.
 A. quick B. the quickest C. much quick D. quicker
38. He dropped the _____ and broke it.
 A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup
 C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
39. We offered him our congratulations _____ his passing the college entrance exams.
 A. at B. on
 C. for D. of
40. —How's the young man?
 — _____.
 A. He's twenty B. He's a doctor
 C. He's much better D. He's David

第二部分(KU) 英语知识综合运用

KU. 完形填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25%)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 41—65 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

"Where is the bus?" I asked myself. I was going to be late 41 the manager wasn't going to be 42. "Thank God, here it is!" The bus 43 round the corner and I got on. Ten minutes later I was walking into the 44 where I work. "Twenty-five past nine. I 45 the manager doesn't notice." But no 46 luck!

"Smith!" shouted the manager. "Late again. What's your 47 this time?" "I'm afraid the bus was late, Mr Brown." "48 up earlier tomorrow! Anyway, go to your 49 at the counter (柜台). We'll be opening in a few minutes."

My first customer (顾客) was a pretty girl wearing a red dress. 50 her was a young man of about 25. He seemed very 51, and every few seconds he looked 52 the main entrance. The girl 53 about opening a bank account (帐户). I gave her the necessary 54 and she walked out. 55, I noticed a tall man by the door, carrying something 56 with brown paper. Turning to my next customer, I was terrified to see a gun 57 out of his coat. The next moment a loud noise 58 my ears. Everything went black. I was falling... After 59 seemed a very long time, I opened my eyes and found myself—in bed! 60 shaking from the memory of this terrible dream, I got dressed and ran out of the house. As 61, the bus wasn't on time, and I got to the bank at 9:25.

"Smith!" the manager cried out in a voice like thunder. "62 of your excuses! Go start work at once!" To my 63, the first customer was a girl 64 a red dress and behind her stood a man carrying something wrapped in brown paper. The 65! Wasn't that the surprise of my life!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41. A. as | B. but | C. and | D. or |
| 42. A. pleased | B. worried | C. sorry | D. patient |
| 43. A. ran | B. came | C. rode | D. drove |
| 44. A. hotel | B. shop | C. bank | D. restaurant |
| 45. A. believe | B. expect | C. guess | D. hope |
| 46. A. much | B. such | C. more | D. this |
| 47. A. excuse | B. idea | C. cause | D. answer |
| 48. A. Hurry | B. Set | C. Catch | D. Get |
| 49. A. business | B. job | C. place | D. spot |
| 50. A. Before | B. Behind | C. Beyond | D. Against |
| 51. A. nervous | B. shy | C. calm | D. angry |
| 52. A. down | B. for | C. towards | D. through |
| 53. A. cared | B. talked | C. asked | D. worried |
| 54. A. information | | B. offer | |
| | C. introduction | D. support | |
| 55. A. Again | B. Then | C. Thus | D. However |
| 56. A. hidden | B. rolled | C. filled | D. covered |
| 57. A. getting | B. aiming | C. appearing | D. sticking |
| 58. A. took | B. shook | C. filled | D. tore |
| 59. A. what | B. when | C. that | D. which |
| 60. A. Even | B. Still | C. Just | D. Ever |
| 61. A. usual | B. past | C. such | D. yet |
| 62. A. Less | B. Plenty | C. More | D. None |
| 63. A. belief | B. surprise | C. joy | D. regret |
| 64. A. of | B. with | C. on | D. in |
| 65. A. dream | B. story | C. affair | D. incident |

第三部分(U) 英语应用

U . 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40%)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

On the evening of June 21, 1992, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi'an with his bicycle. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel hall before though they lived in "the kingdom of bicycles".

Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi'an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India.

When he was 11, he read the book Marco Polo and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now, after 44 years, he was on the Silk Road

in Xi'an and his early dreams were coming true.

Robert Friedlander's next destinations(目的地) were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi, etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

66. The best headline (标题) for this newspaper article would be _____.

- A. The Kingdom of Bicycles
- B. A Beautiful Hotel in Xi'an
- C. Marco Polo and the Silk Road
- D. An American Achieving His Aims

67. The hotel workers told the manager about Friedlander coming to the hotel because _____.

- A. he asked to see the manager
- B. he entered the hall with a bicycle
- C. the manager had to know about all foreign guests
- D. the manager knew about his trip and was expecting him

68. Friedlander is visiting the three countries in the following order: _____.

- A. China, India, and Pakistan
- B. India, China, and Pakistan
- C. Pakistan, China, and India
- D. China, Pakistan, and India

69. What made Friedlander come to China?

- A. The stories about Marco Polo.
- B. The famous sights in Xi'an.
- C. His interest in Chinese silk.
- D. His childhood dreams about bicycles.

70. Friedlander can be said to be _____.

- A. clever
- B. friendly
- C. hardworking
- D. strong-minded

B

Kleptomania is an illness of the mind that gives a person the desire to steal. Such a person is not really a thief. They are sick and cannot help themselves. All small children act naturally and as they grow up they normally learn to control their actions. People with kleptomania for certain medical reasons have failed to develop control over their desire to take things that do not belong to them. With medical help they may become normal citizens again. The things that a kleptomaniac steals are seldom of great value. They often give away what they have stolen or collect objects without using them.

71. What is the topic of the text?

- A. Young thieves.
- B. An unusual illness.

- C. Reasons for stealing.
 D. A normal child's actions.
72. From the text we learn that small children_____.
- A. have little control of themselves
 B. usually steal things but grow up honest
 C. are usually kleptomaniacs
 D. like to give things away
73. Kleptomaniacs usually steal things that_____.
- A. are valuable
 B. are unimportant
 C. their friends like
 D. they themselves need
74. Which of the following words can best replace(替代) the word desire in the first sentence?
- A. chance B. power
 C. right D. wish

C

Nothing was going right for Dr. Turner at the hospital. He made a mistake while operating on a patient. He felt sure he was no longer trusted and decided to change his job. One day he learned from the paper that a doctor was looking for a partner (合作者). The doctor, whose name was Johnson, lived in Thorby, a small town in the north of England.

A few days later Dr. Turner went to Thorby, and arrived at Dr. Johnson's home early in the afternoon. Though old and a little deaf, Dr. Johnson still had a good brain. He kept talking to the visitor about the town and its people. When they turned to the question of partnership, it was already seven in the evening. Dr. Johnson invited Dr. Turner to have dinner with him in a restaurant before catching the train back to London. Dr. Turner noticed that Dr. Johnson was fond of good food and expensive wines. They had an excellent meal. When the bill was brought, Dr. Johnson felt in his pocket. "Oh, dear," he said. "I've forgotten my money." "That's all right," Dr. Turner said. "I'll pay the bill." As he did so, he began to wonder whether Dr. Johnson was worthy of trust.

75. Dr. Turner decided to leave his present job because_____.
- A. he had never been trusted
 B. it demanded too great skills
 C. he believed it offered little hope for his future
 D. he thought the hospital would like him to leave
76. The two doctors spent most of the afternoon talking about _____.

- A. things of no interest to Dr. Johnson
 - B. things of no importance to Dr. Turner
 - C. health matters
 - D. food and drink
77. The story suggests that_____.
- A. Dr. Johnson did not like Dr. Turner
 - B. the two doctors would become friends
 - C. the two doctors would not work together
 - D. Dr. Turner decided to stay at his present job
78. The words did so in the last sentence mean_____.
- A. caught the train back to London
 - B. felt in his pocket
 - C. paid the bill
 - D. said those words

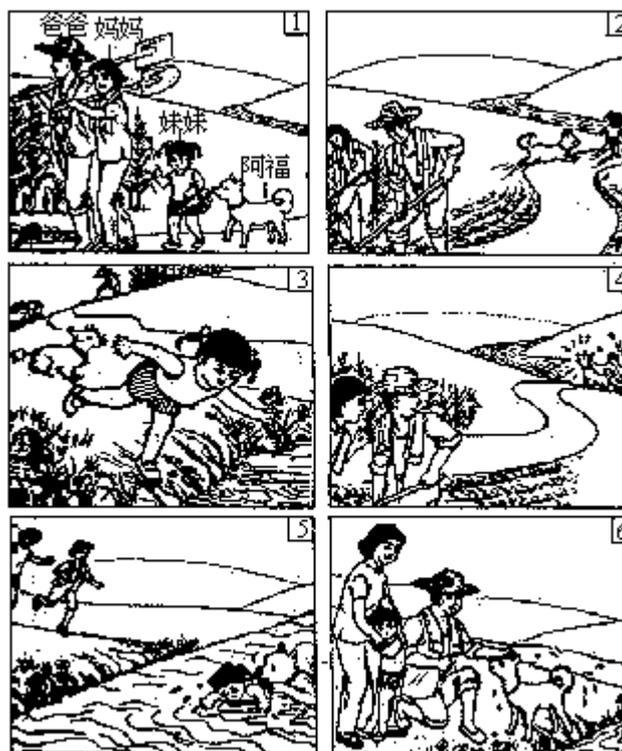
D

Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, U.S.A., is in the central part of the state, on the Santa Fe River, which flows into the Rio Grande 35 kilometres west of the city. More than two thousand metres above sea level, it lies in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains with the Ortiz Mountains to the southeast.

Santa Fe was founded in 1609 by the Spanish (西班牙人) on an old Indian village. In 1680 the Indians seized the place but only held it for twelve years before the Spanish retook it. The city remained under Spanish rule until Mexico won its independence (独立) in 1821. From then on it was a Mexican city until 1846 when it was taken over by American troops.

With a population of 48,953, Santa Fe is now the second largest city in the state. Because of its sunny weather, rich history and surrounding mountains, it is a good place for holiday makers. Besides hunting and skating in the mountains people enjoy shopping in the Indian and Spanish shops, which brings a large income to the city every year. In summer there is an international opera (歌剧) season when operas are shown in a partly-roofed, open-air theatre daily for people from all over the world.

79. At present Santa Fe belongs to_____.
- A. India
 - B. Mexico
 - C. Spain(西班牙)
 - D. the United States
80. Which of the drawings below gives an idea of what Santa Fe is like?
- RG=the Rio Grande SFR=the Santa Fe River OM=the Ortiz Mountains



bark:vi.& n.吠叫

注意：

1. 故事须包括所有图画的内容，可以适当增加细节，使故事连贯。
2. 词数 100 左右。

1993 年 答案(MET)

选择题答案

- | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. A | 5. C | 6. D | 7. C |
| 8. B | 9. B | 10. C | 11. D | 12. C | 13. A | 14. A |
| 15. A | 16. C | 17. C | 18. B | 19. C | 20. A | 21. B |
| 22. D | 23. A | 24. D | 25. B | 26. C | 27. D | 28. A |
| 29. D | 30. B | 31. D | 32. C | 33. B | 34. C | 35. A |
| 36. B | 37. D | 38. D | 39. B | 40. C | 41. C | 42. A |
| 43. B | 44. C | 45. D | 46. B | 47. A | 48. D | 49. C |
| 50. B | 51. A | 52. C | 53. C | 54. A | 55. B | 56. D |
| 57. D | 58. C | 59. A | 60. B | 61. A | 62. D | 63. B |
| 64. D | 65. A | 66. D | 67. B | 68. B | 69. A | 70. D |
| 71. B | 72. A | 73. B | 74. D | 75. C | 76. B | 77. C |
| 78. C | 79. D | 80. D | 81. D | 82. A | 83. C | 84. B |
| 85. A | | | | | | |

U .

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该

档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。词数少于 80 或多于 120 个词，扣 1 分。

二、内容要点：

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1) 父母住在农村 | 2) 家里有一条狗，名叫阿福 |
| 3) 父母带妹妹和阿福去田间劳动 | 4) 妹妹走向河边，阿福跟随 |
| 5) 妹妹摘花，失足落水 | 6) 阿福边叫边跳下河 |
| 7) 父母跑过来，看见阿福救妹妹 | 8) 妹妹得救，阿福受到称赞 |

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第五档：（13—15 分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言基本无误；行文连贯，表达清楚。

第四档：（10—12 分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言有少量错误；行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚。

第三档：（7—9 分）能写出基本要点；语言虽有较多错误，尚能达意。

第二档：（3—6 分）能写出部分要点；语言错误多，影响意思表达。

第一档：（0—2 分）白卷，或文不对题，或错误百出，不知所云。

四、说明：

- 1) 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
- 2) 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

五、One possible version:

My parents live in the country. They keep a dog called Ah Fu. One day my parents went to work in the fields taking my little sister and Ah Fu along. While they were working, my sister walked to a river nearby. Ah Fu followed her there. She was trying to pick a flower when she fell into the river. Ah Fu barked and jumped into the water immediately. When my parents heard Ah Fu barking they ran to the river. They saw Ah Fu swimming towards the bank carrying my little sister. My parents praised Ah Fu warmly. It was our brave Ah Fu who had saved my little sister.

1993 年 试 题(NMET)

第一卷 (三大题, 共 110 分)

单项填空 (共 40 小题, 计分 40)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

- A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C。

1. town

- A. bowl B. shown C. pronounce D. southern

2. trunk

- A. language B. strange C. thunder D. twentieth

3. something

- A. breathe B. wealth C. although D. therefore

4. bread

- A. break B. weak C. sweat D. least

5. biology

- A. concert B. observe C. cover D. above

B) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使以下所给单词完整与正确。

例: alr dy

- A. ea B. ee C. ie D. eu

答案是 A。

6. s v ge

- A. a; e B. o; a C. o; e D. a; a

7. sna

- A. ch B. sh C. tch D. che

8. pr b bly

- A. o; e B. o; a C. a; e D. a; a

9. whi

- A. ssel B. stle C. sle D. tle

10. p neer

- A. ia B. ie C. io D. iu

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes, ?

- A. is he B. isn't he C. comes he D. doesn't he

答案是 D。

11. Tony is going camping with boys.

- A. little two other B. two little other
C. two other little D. little other two

12. —How's the young man?

— .

- A. He's twenty B. He's much better
C. He's a doctor D. He's David
13. We offered him our congratulations_____his passing the college entrance exams.
A. at B. of C. for D. on
14. If you keep on, you'll succeed_____.
A. in time B. at one time
C. at the same time D. on time
15. Charles Babbage is generally considered_____the first computer.
A. to have invented B. inventing
C. to invent D. having invented
16. _____down the radio—the baby's asleep in the next room.
A. Turning B. Turn C. Turned D. To turn
17. I was disappointed with the film. I had expected _____ to be much better.
A. that B. this C. one D. it
18. —I don't like chichen_____fish.
—I don't like chichen,_____I like fish very much.
A. and; and B. and; but C. or; but D. or; and
19. _____he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.
A. What B. That C. The fact D. The matter
20. In some parts of the world, tea_____with milk and sugar.
A. is serving B. is served C. serves D. served
21. —If he _____, he _____that food.
—Luckily he was sent to the hospital immediately.
A. was warned; would not take
B. had been warned; would not have taken
C. would be warned; had not taken
D. would have been warned; had not taken
22. If no one _____the phone at home, ring me at work.
A. returns B. replies C. answers D. receives
23. Be sure to write to us,_____?
A. will you B. aren't you C. can you D. mustn't you
24. —How long _____each other before they_____married?
—For about a year.
A. have they known;get
B. did they know; were going to get
C. do they know; are going to get
D. had they known;got

25. —Is _____ here?
—No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave.
A. anybody B. everybody C. somebody D. nobody
26. The captain _____ an apology to the passengers for the delay caused by bad weather.
A. made B. said C. put D. passed
27. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.
A. must B. can C. may D. will
28. My dictionary _____. I have looked for it everywhere but still _____ it.
A. has lost; don't find B. is missing; don't find
C. has lost; haven't found D. is missing; haven't found
29. I remember _____ this used to be a quiet village.
A. when B. how C. where D. what
30. Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.
A. get over B. get in C. get along D. get through
31. Tom ought not to _____ me your secret, but he meant no harm.
A. have told B. tell C. be telling D. having told
32. —What was the party like?
—Wonderful. It's years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.
A. after B. when C. before D. since
33. Many people are still in _____ habit of writing silly things in _____ public places.
A. the; the B. 不填; 不填 C. the; 不填 D. 不填; the
34. He dropped the _____ and broke it.
A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup
C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup
35. —If you don't like the red coat, take the blue one.
—Ok, but do you have _____ size in blue? This one's a bit tight for me.
A. a big B. a bigger C. the big D. the bigger
36. "Can't you read?" Mary said _____ to the notice.
A. angrily pointing B. and point angrily
C. angrily pointed D. and angrily pointing
37. We were all surprised when he made it clear that he _____ office soon.
A. leaves B. would leave
C. left D. had left
38. —Mum, I think I'm _____ to get back to school.
—Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another

day or two.

- A. so well B. so good C. well enough D. good enough
39. _____ from Beijing to London!
A. How long way it is B. What a long way is it
C. How long way is it D. What a long way it is
40. —Let me introduce myself. I'm Albert.
—_____.
A. What a pleasure B. It's my pleasure
C. I'm very pleased D. Pleased to meet you

.完形填空 (共 20 小题, 计分 30)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 41—60 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Jenkins was a jeweller, who had made a large diamond (钻石) ring worth £57,000 for the Silkstone Jewellery Shop. When it was ready, he made a copy of it which looked 41 like the first one but was worth only £2,000. This he took to the shop, which 42 it without a question.

Jenkins gave the much more 43 ring to his wife for her fortieth birthday. Then, the husband and wife 44 to Paris for a weekend. As to the 45 ring, the shop sold it for £60,000.

Six months later the buyer 46 it back to Silkstone's office. "It's a faulty (有瑕疵的) diamond," he said. "It isn't worth the high 47 paid." Then he told them the 48. His wife's car had caught fire in an 49. She had escaped (幸免), 50 the ring had fallen off and been damaged (损坏) in the great 51 of the fire.

The shop had to 52. They knew that no fire on earth can 53 damage a perfect diamond. Someone had taken the 54 diamond and put a faulty one in its place. The question was: who 55 it?

A picture of the ring appeared in the 56. A reader thought he 57 the ring. The next day, another picture appeared in the papers which 58 a famous dancer walking out to a plane for Paris. Behind the dancer there was a woman 59 a large diamond ring. "Do You know the 60 with the lovely diamond ring?" the papers asked their readers. Several months later, Jenkins was sentenced to seven years in prison.

41. A. only B. surely C. nearly D. exactly
42. A. accepted B. received C. refused D. rejected
43. A. real B. modern C. worthy D. valuable
44. A. flew B. drove C. sailed D. bicycled
45. A. first B. second C. last D. next
46. A. sold B. posted C. brought D. returned
47. A. cost B. money C. price D. value
48. A. facts B. matters C. questions D. results
49. A. affair B. accident C. incident D. experience
50. A. so B. or C. but D. and
51. A. pile B. heat C. power D. pressure

52. A. think B. agree C. permit D. promise
 53. A. almost B. even C. just D. ever
 54. A. real B. pure C. right D. exact
 55. A. copied B. made C. stole D. did
 56. A. notices B. magazines C. newspapers D. programmes
 57. A. saw B. knew C. found D. recognized
 58. A. showed B. drew C. printed D. carried
 59. A. carrying B. dressing C. wearing D. holding
 60. A. dancer B. woman C. reader D. jeweller

. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

On the evening of June 21, 1992, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi'an with his bicycle. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel hall before though they lived in "the kingdom of bicycles".

Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi'an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India. When he was 11, he read the book Marco Polo and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now, after 44 years, he was on the Silk Road in Xi'an and his early dreams were coming true.

Robert Friedlander's next destinations (目的地) were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi, etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

61. The best headline (标题) for his newspaper article would be _____.

- A. The Kingdom of Bicycles
 B. A Beautiful Hotel in Xi'an
 C. Marco Polo and the Silk Road
 D. An American Achieving His Aims

62. The hotel workers told the manager about Friedlander coming to the hotel because _____.

- A. he asked to see the manager
 B. he entered the hall with a bike
 C. the manager had to know about all foreign guests
 D. the manager knew about his trip and was expecting him

63. Friedlander is visiting the three countries in the following order: _____.

- A. China, India, and Pakistan
 B. India, China, and Pakistan
 C. Pakistan, China, and India

D. she missed her new home

C

For thousands of years, man has enjoyed the taste of apples. Apples, which are about 85 percent water, grow almost everywhere in the world but the hottest and coldest areas (地区). Among the leading countries in apple production are China, France and the United States.

There are various kinds of apples, but a very few make up the majority of those grown for sale. The three most common kinds grown in the United States are Delicious, Golden Delicious, and McIntosh.

Apples are different in colour, size, and taste. The colour of the skin may be red, green, or yellow. They have various sizes, with Delicious apples being among the largest. The taste may be sweet or tart(酸的). Generally, sweet apples are eaten fresh while tart apples are used to make applesauce(苹果酱).

Apple trees may grow as tall as twelve metres. They do best in areas that have very cold winters. Although no fruit is yielded during the winter, this cold period is good for the tree.

70. It can be learned from the text that Delicious apples are

- _____
- A. grown in France
 - B. sold everywhere
 - C. very big
 - D. quite sweet

71. Cold winter weather is good for _____.

- A. the growth of apple trees
- B. producing large apples
- C. improving the taste of apples
- D. the increase of water in apples

72. China, France and the United States are considered to _____.

- A. be large producers of apples
- B. be large producers of applesauce
- C. have the longest history in apple production
- D. have the coldest winter among apple producing countries

73. The word yielded in the last sentence means _____.

- A. improved
- B. increased
- C. produced
- D. sold

D

Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, U.S.A., is in the central part of the state, on the Santa Fe River, which flows into the Rio Grands 35 kilometres west of the city. More than two thousand metres

above sea level, it lies in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains with the Ortiz Mountains to the southeast.

Santa Fe was founded in 1609 by the Spanish(西班牙人) on an old Indian village . In 1680 the Indians seized the place but only held it for twelve years before the Spanish retook it .The city remained under Spanish rule until Mexico won its independence (独立)in 1821. From then on it was a Mexican city until 1846 when it was taken over by U.S. troops.

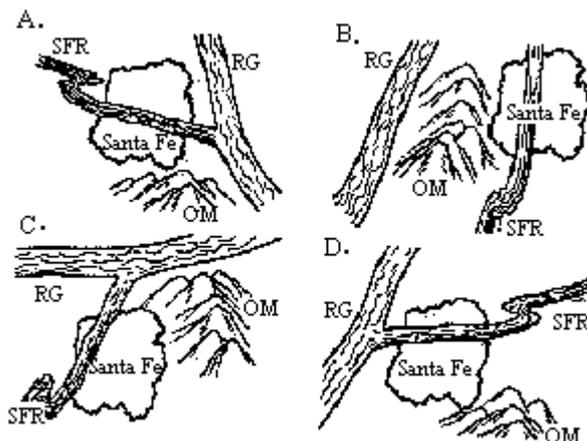
With a population of 48, 953, Santa Fe is now the second largest city in the state. Because of its sunny weather, rich history and surrounding mountains, it is a good place for holiday makers. Besides hunting and skating in the mountains people enjoy shopping in the Indian and Spanish shops, which brings a large income to the city every year. In summer there is an international opera (歌剧) season when operas are shown in a partly-roofed, open-air theatre daily for people from all over the world.

74. At present Santa Fe belongs to _____.

- A. India
- B. Mexico
- C. Spain (西班牙)
- D. the United States

75. Which of the drawings below gives an idea of what Santa Fe is like?

RG=the Rio Grande SFR= the Santa Fe River OM=the Ortiz Mountains



76. Santa Fe was under the rule of the Mexicans in _____.

- A. 1675
- B. 1695
- C. 1816
- D. 1833

77. The people who held Santa Fe for the longest period in history were the _____.

- A. Spanish
- B. Indians
- C. Mexicans
- D. Americans

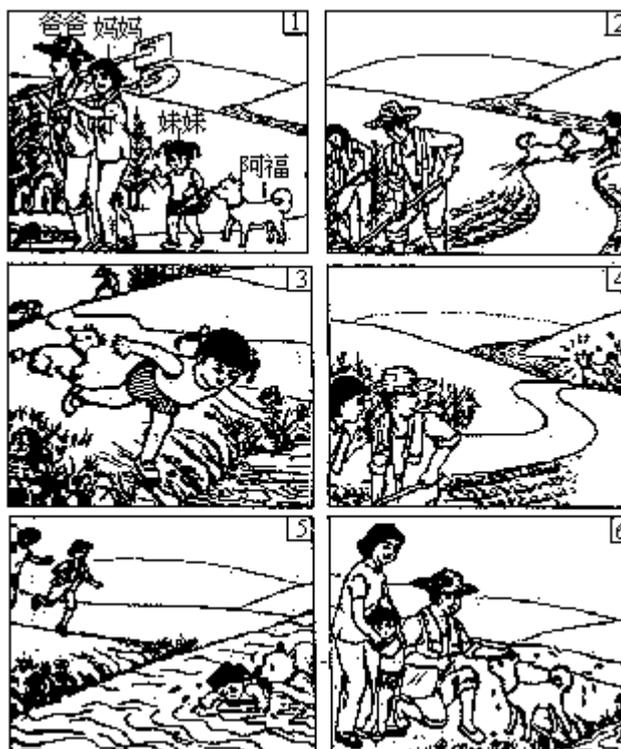
78. What is of special interest to people who visit Santa Fe in summer?

- A. Hunting.
- B. Fishing.

or go to a hospital since they are ill. As a result, people in
 (87)_____
 the modern world generally live much more longer than peo-
 (88)_____
 ple in the past. People in industrial countries can expect to
 (89)_____
 live for twice so long as people who lived a few hundred
 (90)_____
 years ago. Therefore, there are still some countries there
 (91)_____
 people have shorter lives. They have not enough to eat, they
 (92)_____
 live in dirty surroundings, and diseases are common. The
 (93)_____
 World Health Organization and other organizations are
 (94)_____
 working improve health all over the world.
 (95)_____

书面表达 (计分 25)

为了配合国际爱护动物周活动，一家英文杂志邀请各国学生提供有关动物的故事。请根据下列六幅图画，用英语为该杂志写一篇故事。



bark:vi.& n.吠叫

注意：

1. 故事须包括所有图画的内容，可以适当增加细节，使故事连贯。
2. 词数 100 左右。

1993 年 答 案 (NMET)

选择题答案

Key to 1—80

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. C | 5. A | 6. D | 7. C | 8. B |
| 9. B | 10. C | 11. C | 12. B | 13. D | 14. A | 15. A | 16. B |
| 17. D | 18. C | 19. A | 20. B | 21. B | 22. C | 23. A | 24. D |
| 25. B | 26. A | 27. C | 28. D | 29. A | 30. C | 31. A | 32. D |
| 33. C | 34. D | 35. B | 36. A | 37. B | 38. C | 39. D | 40. D |
| 41. D | 42. A | 43. D | 44. A | 45. B | 46. C | 47. C | 48. A |
| 49. B | 50. C | 51. B | 52. B | 53. D | 54. A | 55. D | 56. C |
| 57. D | 58. A | 59. C | 60. B | 61. D | 62. B | 63. B | 64. A |
| 65. D | 66. D | 67. C | 68. B | 69. B | 70. C | 71. A | 72. A |
| 73. C | 74. D | 75. D | 76. D | 77. A | 78. C | 79. B | 80. A |

Good health is person's most valuable possession (财富).

(81)a

Today, it is much easier to be healthy than it is in the past.

(82)was

Modern people know more about ~~the~~ health, have better

(83)the

food, and ~~to~~ live in cleaner surroundings(环境). Also, scien-

(84)to

tists and doctors had learned how to deal with many diseases

(85)have

(疾病). Most people can quickly get ~~for~~ help from a doc-

(86)for

tor or go to a hospital since they are ill. As a result, people

(87)when, if, whenever

in the modern world generally live much ~~more~~ longer than

(88)more

people in the past. People in industrial countries can expect

(89)_____

to live for twice so long as people who lived a few hundred

(90)as

years ago. Therefore, there are still some countries there

(91)However

people have shorter lives. They have not enough to eat, they

(92)where

live in dirty surroundings, and diseases are common. The

(93)dirty

World Health Organization and other organizations are

(94)_____

working improve health all over the world.

(95)to

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 25 分，其中内容和语言占 24 分，词数占 1 分。按 7 个档次给分。

2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。词数在 80—120 之内的，加 1 分。

二、内容要点：

- 1) 父母住农村
- 2) 家里有一条狗，名叫阿福
- 3) 父母带妹妹和阿福去田间劳动
- 4) 妹妹走向河边，阿福跟随
- 5) 妹妹摘花，失足落水
- 6) 阿福边叫边跳下河
- 7) 父母跑过来，看见阿福救妹妹
- 8) 妹妹得救，阿福受到称赞

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第七档：（22—24 分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言基本无误；行文连贯，表达清楚。

第六档：（18—21 分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言有少量错误；行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚。

第五档：（14—17 分）能写明大部分要点；语言有一些错误；行文不够连贯。

第四档：（11—13 分）能写明基本要点；语言虽有较多错误，尚能达意。

第三档：（7—10 分）能写出部分要点；语言错误多，影响意思表达。

第二档：（3—6 分）只能写出一、两个要点；语言错误很多，只有个别句子可读。

第一档：（0—2 分）只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些单词。

四、说明：

- 1) 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
- 2) 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

五、One possible version:

My parents live in the country. They keep a dog called Ah Fu. One day my parents went to work in the fields taking my little sister and Ah Fu along. While they were working, my sister walked to a river nearby. Ah Fu followed her there. She was trying to pick a flower when she fell into the river. Ah Fu barked and jumped into the water immediately. When my parents heard Ah Fu barking they ran to the river. They saw Ah Fu swimming towards the bank carrying my little sister. My parents praised Ah Fu warmly. It was our brave Ah Fu who had saved my little sister.

1994年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

National Matriculation English Test(NMET 94)

第一卷(三大题,共110分)

I、单项填空(共40小题,计分40分)

A)从A、B、C、D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例:have

A.gave B.save C.hat D.made

答案是C。

1.special

A.shallow B.officer C.choke D.trousers

2.mathematics

A.ecycle B.respect C.message D.package

3.shoulder

A.ouder B.proounce C.oonely D.Europe

4.increase

A.desert B.design C.wise D.promise

5.parent

A.spear B.wear C.carry D.patient

B)以下所给单词均不完整,从A、B、C、D中找出适当的字母或字母组合使其正确与完整。

例:alr dy

A.ea B.ee C.ie D.eu

答案是A。

6.congr t l ation

A.a; u B.e; u C.o; o D.a; o

7.handker ief

A.sch B.sh C.tch D.ch

8.act l

A.ru B.ur C.au D.ua

9.li id

A.qu B.q C.kw D.k

10.c t n

A.ur; ai B.er; ia C.ur; ia D.ar; ai

C)从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例:He comes late sometimes, ?

A.is he B.isn't he C.comes he D.doesn't he

答案是D。

11.—Is your camera like Bill's and Ann's?

- No, but it's almost the same as _____.
 A.her B.yours C.them D.their
- 12.—Do you remember _____ he came?
 —Yes, I do, he came by car.
 A.how B.when C.that D.if
- 13.—Do you think it's going to rain over the weekend?
 — _____.
 A.I don't believe B.I don't believe it
 C.I believe not so D.I believe not
- 14.—Would you like to come to dinner tonight?
 —I'd like to, _____ I'm too busy.
 A.and B.so C.as D.but
- 15.—Can I join your club, Dad?
 —You can when you _____ a bit older.
 A.get B.will get
 C.are getting D.will have got
- 16.I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I _____ for her.
 A.had to write it out
 B.must have written it out
 C.should have written it out
 D.ought to write it out
- 17.—Hi, haven't seen you for ages! You look fine!
 — _____. You look well, too.
 A.Great B.Thanks C.Oh, no D.Not at all
- 18.She set out soon after dark _____ home an hour later.
 A.arriving B.to arrive
 C.having arrived D.and arrived
- 19.—I'm sorry to keep you waiting.
 —Oh, not at all. I _____ here only a few minutes.
 A.have been B.had been C.was D.will be
- 20.She is _____ newcomer to _____ chemistry but she has already made some important discoveries.
 A.the; the B.the ; 不填 C.a; 不填 D.a; the
- 21.—I must apologize for _____ ahead of time.
 —That's all right.
 A.letting you not know B.not letting you know
 C.letting you know not D.letting not you know
- 22.Rather than _____ on a crowded bus, he always prefers a bicycle.
 A.ride; ride B.riding; ride
 C.ride; to ride D.to ride; riding
- 23.—Shall I tell John about it?
 —No, you _____. I've told him already.
 A.needn't B.wouldn't C.mustn't D.shouldn't

- 24.—How long has this bookshop been in business?
—_____1982.
A.After B.In C.From D.Since
- 25.The missing boys were last seen_____ near the river.
A.playing B.to be playing
C.play D.to play
- 26.Don't all speak at once! _____, please.
A.Each at one time B.One by one time
C.One for each time D.One at a time
- 27.—Do you like the material?
—Yes, it _____ very soft.
A.is feeling B.felt C.feels D.is felt
- 28.John plays football_____, if not better than, David.
A.as well B.as well as C.so well D.so well as
- 29.I don't really work here; I_____ until the new secretary arrives.
A.just help out B.have just helped out
C.am just helping out D.will just help out
- 30.If there were no examinations ,we should have_____at school .
A.the happiest time B.a more happier time
C.much happiest time D.a much happier time
- 31.I didn't see your sister at the meeting. If she_____, she would have met my brother.
A.has come B.did come C.came D.had come
- 32.The visiting Minister expressed his satisfaction with the talks, _____ that he had enjoyed his stay here.
A.having added B.to add
C.adding D.added
- 33.Here's my card. Let's keep in_____.
A.touch B.relation C.connection D.friendship
- 34.The first textbooks _____for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century.
A.having written B.to be written
C.being written D.written
- 35.—Don't forget to come to my birthday party tomorrow.
—_____.
A.I don't B.I won't C.I can't D.I haven't
- 36.I don't know the restaurant, but it's _____to be quite a good one.
A.said B.told C.spoken D.talked
- 37.Mother was worried because little Alice was ill ,especially _____ Father was away in France.
A.as B.that C.during D.if
- 38.I need one more stamp before my collection _____.

- A.has completed B.completes
C.has been completed D.is completed

39.The weather turned out to be very good, _____ was more than we could expect.

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

40.We all write _____, even when there's not much to say.

- A.now and then B.by and by
C.step by step D.more or less

、完形填空 (共 20 小题, 计分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 41—60 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

It was an early morning in summer. In the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their 41. This was the beginning of another 42 day in New York City. 43 this day was to be different.

Waiting 44 the crowded streets, on top of a 45 110 stories high, was Philippe Petit. This daring Frenchman was about to 46 a tightrope (绷索) between the two towers of the World Trade Center.

Philippe took his first 47 with great care. The wire held. Now he was 48 he could do it. 49 only a balancing pole, Philippe walked his way across, a 50 of 131 feet.

Soon the rush-hour 51 began to notice. What a 52! There, 1350 feet above the street, a 53 figure was walking on air.

Philippe made seven 54, back and forth(来回). He wasn't satisfied with just 55. At times, he would turn, sit down, and 56 go on his knees. Once, he had the astonishing 57 to lie down on the thin thread. And thousands of 58 watchers stared with their hearts beating fast.

After the forty-five -minute 59, Philippe was taken to the police station. He was asked 60 he did it. Philippe shrugged(耸肩) and said, "When I see two tall buildings, I walk".

41. A. jobs B. homes C. buses D. offices
42. A. working B. hot C. same D. ordinary
43. A. And B. So C. But D. Thus
44. A. for B. in C. by D. above
45. A. roof B. position C. wall D. building
46. A. throw B. walk C. climb D. fix
47. A. act B. landing C. step D. trip
48. A. sure B. uncertain C. glad D. nervous
49. A. Through B. Against C. With D. On
50. A. distance B. height C. space D. rope
51. A. streets B. crowds C. passengers D. city
52. A. height B. pleasure C. wonder D. danger

53. A. great B. strange C. public D. tiny
 54. A. experiments B. circles
 C. trips D. movements
 55. A. walking B. staying C. acting D. showing
 56. A. almost B. even C. often D. rather
 57. A. spirit B. result C. strength D. courage
 58. A. patient B. terrified C. pleased D. enjoyable
 59. A. show B. trick C. try D. program
 60. A. how B. why C. whether D. when

、阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Tokyo: Three snakes, whose poison could kill a person in ten minutes, are guarding a blue star sapphire (蓝宝石) worth nearly six hundred thousand dollars at a Japanese exhibition of jewels sent from an Indian museum.

"Normally it would be forbidden to let these poisonous snakes guard exhibition objects, but it's different this time because the jewels are being exhibited at a hotel," a police official said.

Exhibition officials said that a person bitten(咬) by one of these snakes would need at least 80 ml of an anti-poison medicine to be saved. Medicine was being kept ready at a nearby hospital.

Star sapphires and other valuable jewels worth a total of one million dollars are on show behind glass. Hundreds of visitors came to see the special blue star sapphire and were surprised when they saw the sixty-centimetre long brown guards.

61. Using snakes at exhibitions of valuable objects is _____.
 A. quite normal B. never allowed
 C. often necessary D. usually forbidden
62. The jewels were being shown in _____.
 A. an Indian hotel B. an Indian museum
 C. a Japanese hotel D. a Japanese museum
63. Why were the snakes and jewels at the same exhibition?
 A. They were both special things from India.
 B. The snakes were there to keep the jewels safe.
 C. The organizers wanted to do something unusual.
 D. People liked to visit an exhibition guarded by snakes.
64. Many visitors came to the exhibition because _____.
 A. the snakes were on show
 B. so many jewels were being exhibited
 C. exhibition officials said it was special
 D. they were interested in seeing a famous jewel

B

Do you always understand the directions on a bottle of medicine? Do you know what is meant by "Take only as directed"? Read the following directions and see if you understand them.

"To reduce pain, take two tablets(药片)with water, followed by one tablet every eight hours, as required. For night-time and early morning relief(缓解疼痛)take two tablets at bedtime. Do not take more than six tablets in twenty-four hours.

For children six to twelve years old, give half the amount(量). For children under six years old, ask for your doctor's advice.

Reduce the amount if you suffer from restlessness or sleeplessness after taking the medicine".

65. How many tablets at most can a person over 12 have in 24 hours?

- A. Three. B. Four C. Six D. Eight

66. How many tablets should a nine-year-old child normally take in 24 hours?

- A. Half a tablet. B. One tablet.
C. Two tablets. D. Four tablets.

67. What is the advice for one who cannot sleep well after taking the medicine?

- A. Stop taking the medicine at bedtime.
B. Continue to take the normal amount.
C. Take more than the normal amount.
D. Take less than the normal amount.

68. It can be inferred from the directions that this medicine.

- A. helps you to fall asleep quickly
B. may be dangerous to small children
C. cannot be taken if one feels sleepy
D. should not be taken by children under six

69. This text is most probably taken from a _____.

- A. textbook B. newsreel
C. doctor's notebook D. bottle of medicine

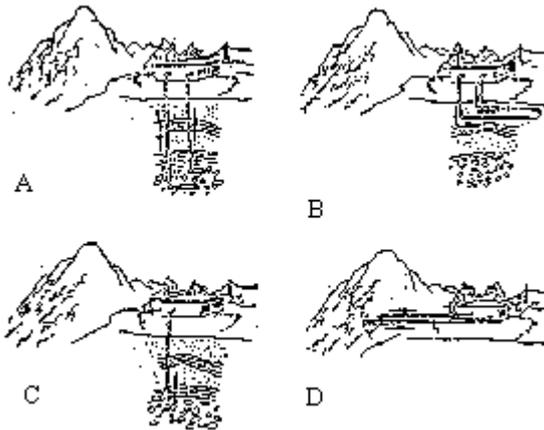
C

I had just gone to bed after a very hard day when the phone rang. It was an eccentric(怪僻的)farmer. I had never met him before although I had often heard people talk about him. He sounded quite nervous and he had been talking for a minute or so before I understood anything. Even then all I could make out was that someone called Milly had had a very bad accident. I hadn't the slightest idea who she was but I obviously had to go .

It had been snowing heavily that day and I didn't know the way. I had been driving for at least an hour when I finally found his place. He was standing there, waiting for me. It seemed Milly had died. "She meant more to me than anyone...even my own wife!" he said. I could see that he had been crying. I thought something terrible

thirty degrees centigrade with each kilometre down. At six kilometres, therefore, it rises to nearly two hundred degrees. To get the heat, water is pumped(压;抽)down into the rocks and back up to the surface. Heat from the earth is already used in certain countries.

75. How many ways of dealing with the energy problem are discussed in the text?
 A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five.
76. From the text we learn that coal _____.
 A. is quite easy to produce
 B. is not used most efficiently
 C. is the most common source of energy
 D. could be renewed only by new technology
77. The writer tells about the "special houses" because they _____
 A. show the excellent skills of the builders
 B. serve as an example of energy conservation
 C. are heated by different sources of energy
 D. are warmer than other types of houses
78. The underlined words geothermal energy in the third paragraph mean _____.
 A. renewable source B. underground source
 C. heat inside the earth D. temperature of the earth
79. Which of the following drawings shows the right way to get geothermal energy?



80. At a place where the surface temperature is 15 °C, how deep do you have to dig so as to get a temperature of 75 °C?
 A. One km. B. Two km. C. Three km. D. Four km.

第二卷 (共 40 分)

、短文改错 (共 15 小题, 计分 15 分)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 则在该行右边的横线上画一个勾 () ; 如果有错误 (每行不会

多于一个错误)，则按情况改错如下：

如此行多一个词，则把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线把该词划掉。

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

如此行错一个词，则在错的词下划一横线，并在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行如无任何错误，则请勿改动。

例：

When I have free time I go a long walk . Some a) for
people read the \ books or watch television while (b) the
others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all (c)
of these things as well as climbed buildings.

(d) climbing; climb

There is public library in every town in Britain. (81)
There are branch library in many villages. (82)
Anyone may borrow books , and it cost nothing to (83)
borrow them. In some places you may borrow many (84)
books as you want, in other places where you (85)
are limited to a certain number, of that some (86)
may be novels. Books may be keep for four weeks. (87)
Newly-published novels are always in great demand, (88)
and some books, for example, books for history, (89)
science, cooking and gardening are also populer. (90)
If the book you will want is out, you may ask for it (91)
to be called back for you, and whether you pay (92)
the cost of send a postcard, the librarian will (93)
write to you, and let you to know when the book you (94)
want has returned and is ready for you to pick up. (95)

、书面表达（计分 25 分）

提示：你校学生会将为来访的美国朋友举办一个晚会，要在学校广播中宣布此事，并欢迎大家参加。为使美国朋友听懂，请你用英语写一篇广播通知。

要点如下：

宗旨：欢迎来访的美国朋友

组织者：学生会

时间：8月15日(星期六)晚7:30

地点：主楼屋顶花园

活动内容：音乐、跳舞、唱歌、游戏、交换小礼品（请包装好、签名并在包装外面写上几个祝愿词）

注意：广播稿约100词。

应包括以上要点，但不要逐字翻译，要组织成一篇通顺连贯的短文。

开头语已为你写好。May I have your attention, please? I

have an announcement to make.

生词：交换礼品——to exchange gifts

学生会——the Student Union

试题解答

Key to 1~80

1.A	2.C	3.C	4.D	5.B	6.A	7.D	8.D	9.A
10.A	11.B	12.A	13.D	14.D	15.A	16.C	17.B	18.D
19.A	20.C	21.B	22.C	23.A	24.D	25.A	26.D	27.C
28.B	29.C	30.D	31.D	32.C	33.A	34.D	35.B	36.A
37.A	38.D	39.B	40.A	41.A	42.D	43.C	44.D	45.D
46.B	47.C	48.A	49.C	50.A	51.B	52.C	53.D	54.C
55.A	56.B	57.D	58.B	59.A	60.B	61.D	62.C	63.B
64.D	65.C	66.C	67.D	68.B	69.A	70.B	71.C	72.A
73.B	74.C	75.B	76.B	77.B	78.C	79.A	80.B	

There is public library in every town in Britain.

(81) a

There are branch library in many villages.

(82) libraries

Anyone may borrow books, and it cost nothing to borrow them. In some places you may borrow many

(83) costs

(84) as

books as you want, in other places where you are limited to a certain number, of that some may be novels. Books may be keep for four weeks.

(85) where

(86) which

(87) kept

Newly-published novels are always in great demand,

(88) —

and some books, for example, books for history,

(89) on

science, cooking and gardening are also populcr

(90) popular

If the book you ~~with~~ want is out, you may ask for it

(91) will

to be called back for you, and whether ou pay

(92) if

the cost of send a postcard, the librarian will write to you, and let you to know when the book you]

(93) sending

(94) to

want has returned and is ready for you to pick up.

(95) been

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 25 分，其中内容和语言占 24 分，词数占 1 分。按 7 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先据据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。词数在 8~120 之内的，加 1 分。

二、内容要点：

1. 为欢迎来访的美国朋友举办晚会
2. 由学生会组织
3. 于8月15日，星期六，晚7:30举行
4. 在主楼屋顶花园
5. 将跳舞、唱歌、听音乐、做游戏
6. 交换小礼品，礼品需包装、签名并写有祝愿词
7. 欢迎大家都参加

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第七档：（22~24分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言基本无误；行文连贯，表达清楚。

第六档：（18~21分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言有少量错误；行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚。

第五档：（14~17分）能写明大部分要点；语言有一些错误；行文不够连贯。

第四档：（11~13分）能写明基本要点；语言虽有较多错误，尚能达意。

第三档：（7~10分）能写出部分要点；语言错误多，影响意思表达。

第二档：（3~6分）只能写出一、两个要点；语言错误很多，只有个别句子可读。

第一档：（0~2分）只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些单词。

四、说明：

- 1) 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
- 2) 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

五、One possible version:

May I have your attention, please? I have an announcement to make. The Student Union is going to hold a party on Saturday evening, August 15, to welcome our friends from the United States. The party will be held in the roof garden of the Main Building. It will begin at 7:30 P.m. There will be music, dancing, singing, games and exchange of gifts. Will everybody please bring along a small gift for this purpose. Remember to wrap it up, sign your name and write a few words of good wishes.

Don't forget: 7:30, Saturday evening, roof garden, Main Building. There's sure to be a lot of fun. Everybody is welcome.

高考全真试卷

1995 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试卷

英语

National Matriculation English Test(NMET 95)

第一卷(三大题,共 110 分)

注意事项:

1. 答第一卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。不能答在试题卷上。
3. 考试结束,考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

1. 单项填空(共 40 小题,计分 40 分)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

- A. gave B. save C. hat D. made 答案是 C。

1. library

- A. language B. material C. operate D. labour

2. courage

- A. cousin B. count C. youth D. cough

3. refer

- A. research B. fisherman C. disappear D. recorder

4. pleasure

- A. expression B. musician C. ocean D. conclusion

5. snatch

- A. stomach B. technical C. charge D. character

B) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使以下所给单词完整与正确。

例: alr__dy A. ea B. ee C. ie D. eu 答案是 A。

6. p__ticul__ A. ar;er B. er;ar C. er;er D. ar;ar

7. pr__n__nce A. o;ou B. o;u C. e;ou D. e;u

8. c__nt__nent A. o;a B. u;l C. o;l D. u;a

9. n__m__l A. ur;a B. or;e C. or;a D. ur;e

10. th__r__gh A. o;ou B. o;eu C. ou;ou D. ou;eu

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes, _____?

- A. is he B. isn't he C. comes he D. doesn't he

答案是 D。

11. Paul doesn't have to be made _____. He always works hard.

- A. learn B. to learn C. learned D. learning

12. Your phone number again? I _____ quite catch it.
It's 9568442.
A. didn't B. couldn't C. don't D. can't
13. She thought I was talking about her daughter, _____, in fact, I was talking about my daughter.
A. whom B. where C. which D. while
14. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it _____.
A. breaks B. has broken
C. were broken D. had been broken
15. There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well.
It _____ a comfortable journey.
A. can't be B. shouldn't be
C. mustn't have been D. couldn't have been
16. _____ the sports meet might be put off.
Yes, it all depends on the weather.
A. I've been told B. I've told
C. I'm told D. I told
17. They were all very tired, but _____ of them would stop to take a rest.
A. any B. some C. none D. neither
18. Can you believe that in _____ a rich country there should be many poor people?
A. such; such B. such; so
C. so; so D. so; such
19. We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting
C. to meet D. to have met
20. As she _____ the newspaper, Granny _____ asleep.
A. read; was falling
B. was reading; fell
C. was reading; was falling
D. read; fell
21. All the leading newspapers _____ the trade talks between China and the United States.
A. reported B. printed
C. announced D. published
22. I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have _____.
A. it B. those C. them D. one
23. If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, great it is.
A. what B. how C. however D. whatever
24. You don't need to describe her. I _____ her several times.

- A.had met B.have met C.met D.meet
25. I can hardly hear the radio. Would you please _____?
- A.turn it on B.turn it down
C.turn it up D.turn it off
- 26.—You were brave enough to raise objections at the meeting.
—Well, now I regret _____ that.
- A.to do B.to be doing
C.to have done D.having done
- 27.—Have you finished your report yet?
—No, I'll finish in _____ ten minutes.
- A.another B.other C.more D.less
- 28.You're _____your time trying to persuade him; he'll never join us.
- A.spending B.wasting C.losing D.missing
- 29.—How was your recent visit to Qingdao?
—It was great. We visited some friends, and spent the _____ days at the seaside.
- A.few last sunny B.last few sunny
C.last sunny few D.few sunny last
- 30.—I'll be away on a business trip.Would you mind looking after my cat?
—Not at all. _____.
- A.I've no time B.I'd rather not
C.I'd like it D.I'd be happy to
- 31.It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack _____ be here at any moment.
- A.must B.need C.should D.can
- 32.—I'd like _____ information about the mangagement of your hotel, please.
—Well, you could have _____ word with the manager.He might be helpful.
- A.some; a B.an; some C.some; some D.an; a
- 33.It was not until 1920 _____ regular radio broadcasts began.
- A.while b.which C.that D.since
- 34.—What did you think of her speech?
—She _____ for one hour but didn't _____ much.
- A.spoke; speak B.spoke; say
C.said; speak D.said; say
- 35.The boy wanted to ride his bicycle in the street, but his mother told him _____.
- A.not to B.not to do C.not do it D.do not to
- 36.Would you like a cup of coffee _____ shall we get down to business right away?
- A.and B.then C.or D.otherwise
- 37._____ is a fact that English is being accepted as an

international language.

A. There B. This C. That D. It

38. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution was .

A. did the villagers realize

B. the villagers realized

C. the villagers did realize

D. didn't the villagers realize

39. I don't think Jim saw me; he _____ into space.

A. just stared

B. was just staring

C. has just stared

D. had just stared

40. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers.

A. wealth; work

B. wealths works

C. wealths; work

D. wealth; works

.完形填空 (共 20 小题, 计分 30)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意。然后从 41 60 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Washoe is a young chimpanzee(黑猩猩). She is no 41 chimpanzee, though. Scientists are doing a research 42 her. They want to see how civilized(驯化) she can 43. Already she does many things a human being can do.

For example, she has been learning how to exchange 44 with people. The scientists are teaching her 45 language. When she wants to be picked 46, Washoe points up with one finger. She rubs her teeth with her finger 47 she wants to brush her teeth. This is done after every meal.

Washoe has also been 48 to think out and find answers to problems. Once she was put in a 49 with food hanging from the ceiling. It was too high to 50. After she considered the 51, she got a tall box to stand 52. The food was still too high to be reached. Washoe found a 53 pole. Then she climbed onto the 54, grasped the pole, and 55 down the food with the pole.

Washoe 56 like a human, too. The scientists keep her in a fully furnished(家具齐全的) house. After a hard 57 in the laboratory, she goes home, 58 she plays with her toys. She 59 enjoys watching television before going to bed.

Scientists hope to 60 more about people by studying our closest, relative(亲属)—chimpanzee.

41. A. foolish

B. ordinary

C. special

D. simple

42. A. for

B. by

C. to

D. on

43. A. experience

B. change

C. develop

D. become

44. A. actions

B. views

C. messages

D. feelings

45. A. sign

B. human

C. spoken

D. foreign

46. A. out

B. at

C. on

D. up

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 47. A. when | B. until | C. since | D. while |
| 48. A. raised | B. trained | C. ordered | D. led |
| 49. A. cave | B. zoo | C. room | D. museum |
| 50. A. pull | B. see | C. eat | D. reach |
| 51. A. problem | B. position | C. food | D. ceiling |
| 52. A. by | B. on | C. up | D. with |
| 53. A. straight | B. strong | C. long | D. big |
| 54. A. wall | B. box | C. ceiling | D. pole |
| 55. A. knocked | B. picked | C. took | D. shook |
| 56. A. lives | B. acts | C. thinks | D. plays |
| 57. A. task | B. lesson | C. day | D. time |
| 58. A. Here | B. There | C. So | D. Then |
| 59. A. quite | B. already | C. even | D. still |
| 60. A. observe | B. discover | C. gain | D. learn |

. 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 计分 40)

阅读下短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Fat on human beings is distributed(分布) in different ways. Some fat people have a large stomach and no waistline—which makes them look round, rather like apples. Others are fatter below the waist, which makes them appear pear-shaped(梨形的).

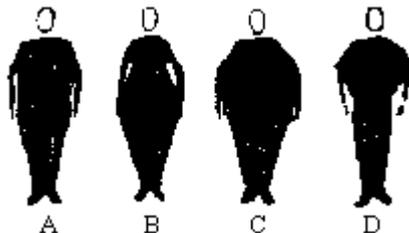
There are two types of fat: external fat (fat under the skin) and internal fat (fat inside the body wall). Doctors, who have been examining the relationship between health and fatness, have found that the 'pears' have less internal fat, but the 'apples' have more internal fat than external fat. This seems to be what causes the health problems.

The best treatment for fatness is to reduce the internal fat. But unfortunately it seems that dieting(节食) simply makes an apple-shaped person into a smaller apple and a pear-shaped person into a smaller pear. At the moment there is no known way of reducing the internal rather than external fat.

61. The text is mainly about_____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. fatness and health | B. ways to lose weight |
| C. people's figures | D. distribution of fat |

62. Which of the following people is most likely to have health problems?



63. When a pear-shaped person becomes thinner, he/she loses more _____.

- A. internal fat than external fat
- B. external fat than internal fat
- C. fat above the waist
- D. fat below the waist

B

Frank Smithson woke up and leaned over to turn off the alarm clock. "Oh no!" he thought to himself. "Another day at that office; a boss who shouts at me all the time."

As Frank went downstairs his eyes fell on a large brown envelope by the door. He was overjoyed when he opened it and read the letter inside. "Bigwoods Football Pools(足球赌博公司) would like to congratulate you. You have won half a million pounds."

Frank suddenly came to life. The cigarette(香烟) fell from his lips as he let out a shout that could be heard halfway down the street.

At 11:30 Frank arrived at work. "Please explain why you're so late," his boss said. "Go and jump in the lake," replied Frank. "I've just come into a little money so this is good-bye. Find yourself someone else to shout at."

That evening Frank was smoking a very expensive Havana cigar(雪茄) when a knock was heard on the door. He rushed to the door. Outside were two men, neatly dressed in grey suits. "Mr Smithson," one of them said, "we're from Bigwoods Pools. I'm afraid there's been a terrible mistake..."

64. What do we know about Frank?

- A. He was a lazy man.
- B. He was a lucky person.
- C. He didn't make a lot of money.
- D. He didn't get on well with his boss.

65. When he heard the knock at the door, Frank probably thought _____.

- A. someone had come to make an apology
- B. someone had come to give him the money
- C. his friends had come to ask about the football pools
- D. his friends had come to congratulate him on his luck

66. On hearing "...there's been a terrible mistake..." Frank was most likely to be _____.

- A. disappointed
- B. worried
- C. nervous
- D. curious

C

The idea of fighting a noise by making more noise sounds strange, but that's exactly what motor engineers are doing in Germany and some other countries.

Carmakers' research and development laboratories have already proved that mixing in more noise with the help of loudspeakers can reduce the unwanted noise.

Physicists have known about the technique for a long time. Sound is made up of pressure waves in the air. If two sound waves of the same frequency(频率)mix so that the highest point of one wave happens at the same time with the lowest point of the other wave, the result is no sound. Therefore, by producing a perfect copy of the noise and delaying it by half a wave cycle(周期), we can kill the unwanted noise. Using this technique many carmakers are racing to develop noise-killing systems both inside and outside the cars.

Another good thing about the use of noise-killing systems is that it saves the need for a silencer, which not only reduces the weight of a car, but also makes the motor burn less oil and work better.

Some engineers believe that the noise-killing system will be used in most cars in 1996. But the carmakers haven't decided if they will put it into production because it would add several hundred dollars to the cost of their cars.

67. Which of the following gives a general idea of how the noise-killing system works?
- A. By producing pressure waves going in the opposite direction.
 - B. By mixing high frequency sound waves with low frequency sound waves.
 - C. By making copies of the unwanted sound waves and letting them out a little later.
 - D. By mixing new sound waves with the noise and sending them out together.
68. Besides its main function(功能)the noise-killing system can _____.
- A. make a car lighter
 - B. make a car quieter
 - C. reduce the cost of a silencer
 - D. improve the performance of a silencer
69. The noise-killing system is not yet popular mainly because _____.
- A. it increases the cost of car production
 - B. carmakers are not sure if it is necessary
 - C. it is still being tried out
 - D. people still have their doubts

D

The Great Fire of London started in the very early hours of 2 September 1666. In four days it destroyed more than three-quarters of the old city, where most of the houses were wooden and close together. One hundred thousand people became homeless, but only a few

lost their lives.

The fire started on Sunday morning in the house of the King's baker(面包师)in Pudding Lane. The baker, with his wife and family, was able to get out through a window in the roof. A strong wind blew the fire from the bakery(面包房)into a small hotel next door. Then it spread quickly into Thames Street. That was the beginning.

By eight o'clock three hundred houses were on fire. On Monday nearly a kilometer of the city was burning along the River Thames. Tuesday was the worst day. The fire destroyed many well-known buildings, old St Paul's and the Guildhall among them.

Samuel Pepys, the famous writer, wrote about the fire. People threw their things into the river. Many poor people stayed in their houses until the last moment. Birds fell out of the air because of the heat.

The fire stopped only when the King finally ordered people to destroy hundreds of buildings in the path of the fire. With nothing left to burn, the fire became weak and finally died out.

After the fire, Christopher Wren, the architect(建筑师), wanted a city with wider streets and fine new houses of stone. In fact, the streets are still narrow; but he did build more than fifty churches, among them new St Paul's.

The fire caused great pain and loss, but after it London was a better place: a city for the future and not just of the past.

70. The fire began in _____.

- A. a hotel
- B. the palace
- C. Pudding Lane
- D. Thames Street

71. The underlined word "family" in the second paragraph means _____.

- A. home
- B. children
- C. wife and husband
- D. wife and children

72. It seems that the writer of the text was most sorry for the fact that _____.

- A. some people lost their lives
- B. the birds in the sky were killed by the fire
- C. many famous buildings were destroyed
- D. the King's bakery was burned down

73. Why did the writer cite(引用) Samuel Pepys?

- A. Because Pepys was among those putting out the fire.
- B. Because Pepys also wrote about the fire.
- C. To show that poor people suffered most.
- D. To give the reader a clearer picture of the fire.

74. How was the fire put out according to the text?

- A. The king and his soldiers came to help.
- B. All the wooden houses in the city were destroyed.

79. In the summer holidays, the library will have _____.

- A. no special hours
- B. special hours on weekdays
- C. special hours on weekends
- D. special hours both on weekdays and weekends.

80. We may infer that during the summer holidays _____.

- A. the student newspaper will sell more copies
- B. there will be a concert or a film once a week
- C. many students will stay in the university
- D. no breakfast will be served on weekends

短文改错 (共 15 小题, 计分 15)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 () ; 如果有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

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。

When I have free time I go a long walk. Some (a) for
 people read ~~the~~ books or watch television while (b) the
 others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all (c)
 of these things as well as climbed buildings. (d) climbing; climb

Dear Mr and Mrs Smith,

I want to thank you again for have me in your (81) _____
 home for the summer holidays. I had always (82) _____
 wanted return to the village after moving away (83) _____
 and it is really great to see most of my old friends again. (84) _____

I told Mother, Father, Sister, all my friends (85) _____
 here that a great time I had. I'll never forget (86) _____
 the steamboat ride. I never knew about a ride down (87) _____
 a river could be so much exciting. I also enjoyed the (88) _____
 evenings when we spent together. And I can't forget (89) _____
 the good food you cooked for I. It was wonderful. (90) _____
 I hope that both you two could come and visit us (91) _____
 some times soon. Father and Mother would love to (92) _____
 see you. Maybe you could come during a winter (93) _____
 holidays. Uncle Ben will also go back for Christmas (94) _____
 I'm sure we'll have a wonderfully time together. (95) _____

With best wishes.

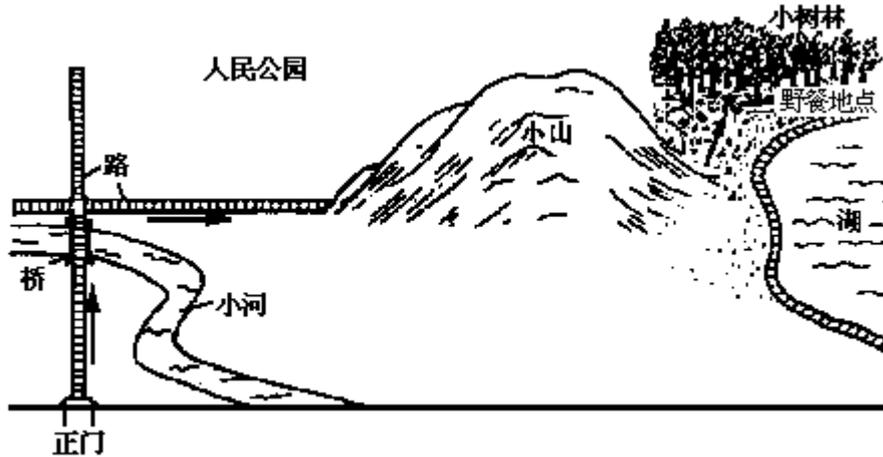
Yours truly

Tom

书面表达 (计分 25)

假定你是李华。你和几个朋友约定星期天在人民公园野餐 (to have a picnic)。你们的英国朋友 Peter 也应邀参加。请你根据下面的示意图，给他写封短信，告诉他进公园后如何找到你们。

注意：1. 词数 80 100。2. 开头语已为你写好。



June 1st, 1995

Dear Peter,

We're so glad you're coming to join us on Sunday. Here is how you can find us.

高考全真试卷

1995 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试卷答案

- 1.B 2.A 3.A 4.D 5.C 6.D 7.A 8.C
- 9.C 10.A 11.B 12.A 13.D 14.C 15.D 16.A
- 17.C 18.B 19.C 20.B 21.A 22.D 23.C 24.B
- 25.C 26.D 27.A 28.B 29.B 30.D 31.C 32.A
- 33.C 34.B 35.A 36.C 27.D 38.A 39.B 40.D
- 41.B 42.D 43.D 44.C 45.A 46.D 47.A 48.B
- 49.C 50.D 51.A 52.B 53.C 54.B 55.A 56.A
- 57.C 58.B 59.C 60.D 61.A 62.C 63.B 64.D
- 65.B 66.A 67.C 68.A 69.A 70.C 71.B 72.C
- 73.D 74.D 75.B 76.A 77.B 78.C 79.C 80.D

.Dera Mr and Mrs Smith

I want to thank you again for have me in your

(81) having

home for the summer holidays. I had always

(82)

wanted return to the village after moving away

(83) to

and it is really great to see most of my old friends again.

(84) was

I told Mother, Father, Sister, all my friends (85) and
here that a great time I had. I'll never forget (86) what
the steamboat ride. I never knew about a ride down
(87) about 或改为 that
a river could be so much exciting. I also enjoyed the (88) much
evenings when we spent together. And I can't forget
(89) when 或改为 that
the good food you cooked for I. It was wonderful. (90) me
I hope that both you two could come and visit us (91) both
some times soon. Father and Mother would love to (92) time
see you. Maybe you could come during a winter (93) the
holidays. Uncle Ben will also go back for Christmas. (94) come
I'm sure we'll have a wonderfully time together.

(95) wonderful

With best wishes.

Yours truly, Tom

.One possible version:

June 1st, 1995

Dear Peter,

We're so glad you're coming to join us on Sunday. Here is how you can find us. We'll have our picnic in the People's Park. You know where that is, don't you? After you enter the park by the main gate, walk straight on till you come to a stream. Cross the stream and turn right. After walking for a while you'll come to a hill. Walk around to the other side of the hill. There you'll see a lake. We'll have our picnic there in the small woods by the lake. I'm sure you'll have no trouble finding us. Do come!

Li Hua

(85 words)

1996年全国普通高等学校统一招生考试

(全国卷)

单项填空(共25小题,每小题1分;满分25分)

A)从A、B、C、D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例:have A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是C。

1. longer A. London B. prove C. lock D. lonely

2. admire A. quiet B. stare C. spear D. figure

3. Christmas A. speech B. stomach C. charge D. church

4. advanced A. task B. fortunate C. entrance D. salute

5. third A. southern B. weather C. thus D. theory

B)从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

例:We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

A. must have studied

B. might study

C. should have studied

D. would study

答案是C。

6. —_____my glasses?

—Yes, I saw them on your bed a minute ago.

A. Do you see B. Had you seen

C. Would you see D. Have you seen

7. —When shall we meet again?

—Make it _____ day you like; it's all the same to me.

A. one B. any C. another D. some

8. Johnny, you _____play with the knife, you _____hurt yourself.

A. won't; can't B. mustn't; may

C. shouldn't; must D. can't; shouldn't

9. —I'm sorry I broke your mirror.

—Oh, really? _____.

A. It's OK with me B. It doesn't matter

C. Don't be sorry D. I don't care

10. I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little_____.

A. wait B. time

C. patience D. rest

11. How beautifully she sings! I have never heard_____.

A. the better voice B. a good voice

C. the best voice D. a better voice

12. Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they

knew it_____.

- A. themselves B. oneself
C. itself D. himself

13. Many people agree that_____knowledge of English is a must in_____international trade today.

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

14. The number of people invited_____fifty, but a number of them absent for different reasons.

- A. were; was B. was; was
C. was; were D. were; were

15. We decided not to climb the mountains because it was raining_____.

- A. badly B. hardly
C. strongly D. heavily

16. After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town_____he grew up as a child.

- A. which B. where
C. that D. when

17. Helen_____her keys in the office so she had to wait until her husband_____home.

- A. has left; comes B. left; had come
C. has left; came D. had left; would come

18. The patient was warned_____oily food after the operation.

- A. to eat not B. eating not
C. not to eat D. not eating

19. You didn't let me drive. If we_____in turn, you_____so tired.

- A. drove, didn't get
B. drove; wouldn't get
C. were driving; wouldn't get
D. had driven; wouldn't have got

20. —Can I help you, sir?

—Yes. I bought this radio here yesterday, but it_____.

- A. didn't work B. won't work
C. can't work D. doesn't work

21. It is wise to have some money_____for old age.

- A. put away B. kept up
C. given away D. laid up

22. _____we can't get seems better than_____we have.

- A. What;what B. What;that
C. That;that D. That;what

23. _____in thought, he almost ran into the car in front of him.

- A. Losing B. Having lost

- to do was_____.
- A. to clean the floor B. to please the nurse
 B. to see a patient D. to surprise the story-teller
52. When the nurse talked to Mum she thought Mum was a_____.
- A. nurse B. visitor
 C. patient D. cleaner
53. After reading the story what can we infer about the hospital?
- A. It is a children's hospital.
 B. It has strict rules about visiting hours.
 C. The conditions there aren't very good.
 D. The nurses and doctors there don't work hard.
54. From the text we know that Dagmar is most likely_____
- A. the story-teller's sister
 B. Mum's friend
 C. the story-teller's classmate
 D. Dad's boss
55. Which of the following words best describes Mum?
- A. strange B. warm-hearted
 C. clever D. hard-working

B

When you want to see if a library has the book you want, you can use the catalogue(目录)in the library. Most catalogues of books in a library take the form of small cards kept in boxes. One way of arranging(排列)the cards is in ABC order by the family names of the writers.

Catalogue cards usually give the following important information:(1)the name of the writer, (2)the shelf-mark(架号), that is, the Dewey number which helps people to find where the books are, (3)the title of the book, (4)the year of publication and the publisher, and (5) the number of pages in the book.

56. If you know the title of a book and want to find out if it is in the catalogue, what else do you need to know?
- A. The shelf-mark.
 B. The name of the writer.
 C. The Dewey number.
 D. The year of publication.
57. Which of the following is the kind of catalogue card described in the text?

A.

428. 65 Brooks J. and Grundy P.
Writing for Study Purposes
Cambridge University Press
(1954) 78pp

B.

783. 25 The best book
for writing practice
Practical Writing
(1965) 213pp

C.

315. 08
Reading Skills
Beijing University Press
(1990) 160pp

D.

921. 87 Smith J.
Practical Reading
The People's
Publishing House
(1989)

Most animals have little connection with animals of a different kind, unless they hunt them for food. Sometimes, however, two kinds of animals come together in a partnership(伙伴关系)which does good to both of them. You may have noticed some birds sitting on the backs of sheep. This is not because they want a ride, but because they find easy food in the parasites (寄生虫)on sheep. The sheep allow the birds to do so because they remove the cause of discomfort. So although they can manage without each other, they do better together.

Sometimes an animal has a plant partner. The relationship develops until the two partners cannot manage without each other. This is so in the corals(珊瑚)of the sea. In their skins they have tiny plants which act as "dustman", taking some of the waste products from the corals and giving in return oxygen which the animal needs to breathe. If the plants are killed, or are even prevented from light so that they cannot live normally, the corals will die.

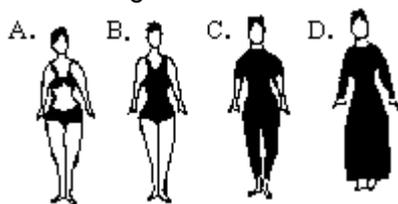
58. Some birds like to sit on a sheep because _____.
A. they can eat its parasites
B. they depend on the sheep for existence
C. they enjoy travelling with the sheep
D. they find the position most comfortable
59. The underlined word "they" in the last sentence of the first paragraph refers to. _____.
A. birds and parasites B. birds and sheep
C. parasites and sheep D. sheep, birds and parasites
60. It can be learnt from the text that the coral depends on the plant for _____.
A. comfort B. light
C. food D. oxygen
61. What does the second paragraph mainly discuss?
A. Some animals and plants depend on each other for existence.
B. Some animals and plants develop their relationship easily.
C. Some plants depend on each other for food.

D. Some animals live better together.

D

In the 19th century England people liked to go to the seaside. In those days, ladies wore long bathing dresses, and men wore bathing suits. Women did not walk about on the beach(沙滩) in their bathing dresses. They hired a bathing machine. A bathing machine was used for changing in, and for taking the bather down to the sea. It cost 2 pence(便士) to hire a machine and an attendant(侍者). When she had paid, the bather climbed up the back steps and got into the bathing machine. Then she changed into her bathing dress. When she had changed, the machine was pulled down to the sea. The bathing machine stopped in the water and the bather went down the front steps into the water. If she did not want to get into the sea, the attendant pulled her in.

62. A 19th century English lady bathing in the sea would wear something like:



63. Who used the bathing machine?

- A. Women bathers.
- B. Both men and women bathers.
- C. Bathers who couldn't swim.
- D. Bathers who couldn't walk.

64. A bathing machine was mainly used for _____.

- A. giving the bather a pleasure ride on the beach
- B. giving the bather some exercise before getting into the water
- C. protecting the bather from catching cold from the sea wind
- D. protecting the bather from being seen in a bathing dress out of water

65. In 19th century people who used the bathing machine usually did the following things. Which is the right order for doing them?

- a. Changing into bathing clothes
 - b. Getting out of the bathing machine
 - c. Paying 2 pence
 - d. Getting into the bathing machine
 - e. Being taken down the beach
 - f. Getting into the water
- A. e, d, a, b, f, c B. c, d, a, e, b, f
C. c, d, e, a, b, f C. d, a, e, b, f, c

E

EVENTS(赛事)

Bicycle tour(旅行)and race

A bike tour and race will be held on August 26 and 27(Sat. & Sum.). At 5:30am, the riders will leave Tian'anmen Square and ride the first 35 kilometres as a training leg. Then the next 55 kilometre leg, from Yanjiao to Jixian, will be the first competitive(竞争性的)part of the tour. The riders and their bikes will then be taken from Jixian to Changli.

The second racing leg of the tour will be from Changli to the seaside of Nandaibe, covering a distance of 20 kilometres. Saturday night includes the stay at Nandaihe and supper. Sunday morning is free for play at the seaside. At noon all the people and their bikes will be taken back to Beijing.

Cost:200 yuan Telephone:4675027

Brazilian footballers

The Brazilian Football Club will play Beijing Guo'an Team at the Workers Stadium on August 26. The club has four national team players . Also coming is 1994 US World Cup star Romario who has promised to play for at least 45 minutes.

Ticket prices:60,100,150 yuan

Time/Date:4:30 pm, August 26(Sat.) Telephone:5012372

Rock climbing

The Third National Rock Climbing Competition will be held on August 26-27 at the Huairou Mountain-climbing Training Base. More than 10 teams from Beijing, Wuhan, Dalian, Jilin and other places will take part in it. A Japanese team will give an exhibition climbing. Free for spectators(观众).

Take a long-distance bus from Dongzhimen to Huairou.

Time/Dates:9-12 am, August 26 and 27

Telephone:7143177, 7144850, Wang Zhenghua

66. The main purpose of announcing the above events is to give information about _____.
A. visiting teams
B. famous players
C. things to do for the weekend
D. prices to pay for the sports events
67. If you take part in the bike tour, you will ride for _____.
A. 35 kilometres B. 55 kilometres
C. 75 kilometres D. 110 kilometres
68. the underlined word "leg" in "Bicycle tour and race" probably means _____.
A. race
B. practice
C. part of the training
D. part of the tour

69. What is special about the rock climbing competition?
 A. A foreign team takes part in it.
 B. You can watch it without paying.
 C. You don't have to be a sportsman to take part.
 D. The bus trip to the place of the competition is free.
70. If you want to find something to do for Saturday afternoon, which telephone number will you call?
 A. 4675027 B. 7143177
 C. 5012372 D. 7144850

B) 根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

- Hello. Gerry speaking.
 —Hello, Gerry. It's me John here. 71
 —Well, I'm terribly sorry, but I'm not feeling very well.
 —Is that all? 72
 —No, I'm sorry. I was sick all night. I think it must be the fish late I ast night.
 —Well, I think you should have at least phoned Kate and told her you weren't coming to the meeting.
 —73 I'm sorry about that. Anyway, I think I'll be able to get in to work tomorrow.
 —74
 —I won't. Thanks for calling.
 —75
 A. Why didn't you phone?
 B. OK. Take care and don't eat any more fish.
 C. Why aren't you here at the meeting?
 D. That's all right.
 E. We thought you might have had an accident or forgotten the day or something.
 F. I'll be glad to see you again.
 G. Yes, I suppose I should have done so.

. 单词拼写 (共 10 题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在句子后边的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

76. Rice is grown in China, Japan and other _____ (亚洲) countries. 76. _____
77. We aim at _____ (质量) rather than quantity. 77. _____
78. The National Games were well _____ (组织). 78. _____
79. Does Radio Beijing _____ (播送) the news every hour on the hour? 79. _____
80. Several new railways are under _____ (建设) in China. 80. _____
81. The students were listening to the teacher _____ (专心).

81. _____
82. We finally _____ (说服) the peasant to send his daughter to school. 82. _____
83. Children are _____ (好奇) about everything around them. 83. _____
84. She's bought some _____ (衣料) to make herself a dress. 84. _____
85. The _____ (政府) will build more houses for the people. 85. _____

· 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分; 满分 15 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。

- Today I visited the Smiths—my first time visit 86. _____
to a American family. They live in a small 87. _____
town. It was very kind for them to meet me 88. _____
at the railway sation and drove me to their home. 89. _____
The Smiths did his best to make me feel 90. _____
at home. They offered me coffee and other 91. _____
drinks. We have a good time talking and laughing 92. _____
together. They eager to know everything about 93. _____
China and asked me lots of question. In fact, 94. _____
they are planning to visit China in next year. 95. _____

· 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

你是李华, 申请到一家外资企业工作。对方要求你用英语写一篇短文, 介绍自己的基本情况。短文应包括下表所列全部内容。

姓名	李华	出生年月	1977 年 2 月	出生地	辽宁大连
学历	1984—1990 光明小学 1990—1996 大连市第六中学				
所学主要课程	语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、电脑				
特长	英语、电脑 (去年在全校电脑竞赛中获第一名)				
业余爱好	游泳、滑冰、集邮、流行音乐				

注意: 1. 情况介绍必须采用短文形式;

2. 词数 100 个左右;

3. 短文第一句已为你写好。

生词: 竞赛—competition

My name is Li Hua.

参 考 答 案

(Key to 1—75)

1. C 2. A 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. B
10. C 11. D 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. D 16. B 17. C 18. C
19. D 20. D 21. A 22. A 23. C 24. B 25. B 26. A 27. C
28. C 29. B 30. A 31. C 32. A 33. D 34. A 35. D 36. B
37. A 38. C 39. D 40. B 41. A 42. B 43. C 44. D 45. A
46. B 47. A 48. D 49. B 50. C 51. C 52. D 53. B 54. A
55. C 56. B 57. A 58. A 59. B 60. D 61. A 62. D 63. A
64. D 65. B 66. C 67. D 68. D 69. B 70. C 71. C 72. E
73. G 74. B 75. D

76. Asian 77. quality 78. organized/organised
79. broadcast 80. construction 81. attentively
82. persuaded 83. curious 84. material(s)/cloth
85. government

Today I visited the Smiths—my frist ~~time~~ visit

to a American family. They live in a small town. It was very kind for them to meet me at the railway station and drove me to their home

The Smiths did his best to make me feel at home. They offered me coffee and other drinks. we have a good time talking and laughing

together. They eager to know everything about China and asked me lots of question. In fact they are planning to visit China ~~in~~ next year

. One possible version:

My name is Li Hua. I was born in Dalian, Liaoning province in February 1977. I started school in 1984 when I was seven. I studied in Guangming Primary School from 1984 to 1990. After that I went to No.62 Middle School of Dalian and graduated this summer. The main subjects I studied at school included Chinese, maths, English, physics, chemistry and computer. I like English and computer best and I am very good at them. Last year I won first prize in the school computer competition. In my spare time I enjoy listening to popular music and collecting stamps. My favourite sports are swimming in summer and skating in winter.

1996年全国普通高等学校统一招生考试

(上海卷)

第 卷(共 115 分)

一、单词辨音 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。(本题共 10 分)

1. hesitate
A. whisper B. museum C. insist D. loose
2. holiday
A. obviously B. prove C. introduce D. government
3. equip
A. satelle B. bench C. united D. being
4. nunumber
A. suppose B. music C. stupid D. discussion
5. exepect
A. pretty B. century C. parent D. movement
6. spy
A. sorry B. apology C. plenty D. suppy
7. favour
A. father B. island C. celebrate D. surface
8. lonely
A. control B. October C. position D. topic
9. reason
A. chosen B. basin C. person D. recent
10. Asia
A. carriage B. stadium C. official D. radium

二、词汇和语法知识多项选择 从下列各句的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择 一个最佳答案。(本题共 20 分)

11. Some people would rather ride bicycles as bicycle riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses.
A. nothing B. none
C. some D. neither
12. When he was there, he _____ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.
A. would B. should
C. had better D. might
13. —Oh, it's you! I _____ you.
—I've just had my hair cut, and I'm wearing new glasses.
A. didn't recognize B. hadn't recognized
C. haven't recognized D. don't recognize
14. While shopping, people sometimes can't help _____ into buying something they don't really need.

- A. to persuade B. persuading
C. being persuaded D. be persuaded
15. If you are _____ about Australian cities, just read the book written by Dr Johnson.
A. interested B. anxious
C. upset D. curious
16. We are all going to the games. Why don't you come _____?
A. up B. across
C. along D. to
17. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.
A. energy B. source
C. power D. material
18. They were surprised that a child should work out the problem _____ they themselves couldn't.
A. once B. then C. while D. if
19. When I handed the report to John, he said that George was the person _____.
A. to send B. for sending it
C. to send it to D. for sending it to
20. —The cars give off a great deal of waste gas in the streets.
—Yes. But I'm sure something will be done to _____ air pollution.
A. reduce B. remove C. collect D. warn
21. Yesterday, Jane walked away from the discussion. Otherwise, she _____ something she would regret later.
A. had said B. said
C. might say D. might have said
22. The thing that _____ is not whether you fail or not, but whether you try or not.
A. matters B. cares
C. considers D. minds
23. Sir, you _____ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only.
A. oughtn't to B. can't
C. won't D. needn't
24. _____ the poem a second time, the meaning will become clearer to you.
A. Your having read B. While reading
C. If reading D. When you read
25. If I knew the answer, I wouldn't be asking, _____?
A. didn't I B. did I
C. would I D. wouldn't I
26. _____ much advice I gave him, he did exactly what he wanted

32. A. strangely B. suddenly
 C. completely D. excitingly
33. A. Ever B. Even C. What's D. Indeed
34. A. education B. grammar C. language D. anything
35. A. makes B. asks C. needs D. suggests
36. A. poorly B. carefully
 C. successfully D. attentively
37. A. But B. In fact
 C. As a result D. On the other hand
38. A. ourselves B. yourselves
 C. others D. other countries
39. A. to the point B. to our joy
 C. in pulic D. in other words
40. A. talk B. think C. review D. consider

(B)

Is the world really going mad? The other day I was sitting in a small restaurant 41 a quiet drink and a talk with a few friends, when it suddenly 42 me that almost everyone in the restaurant was smoking. It wasn't long 43 the whole room was filled with smoke. I asked with an apology for permission to open a window to stop myself 44 !

Nowadays air pollution is something that we hardly question any more. However, I still can't walk down the streets in any of the big cities without 45 that people are suffering from the air pollution. It is time for the government departments the world over to introduce emission(废气排出)controls on all cars and 46 the public transport system(公共交通体系)to encourage people to 47 their cars at home. A friend of mine takes flying lessons each morning and it really makes him 48 when he climbs above the smog layer(烟雾层)and looks down 49 it and thinks:"I'm breathing that!"This kind of 50 results from the bad management of resources. Waste things can, 51 should, be treated properly. Housebuilding, road construction and industrial development are all earth-moving(or earth-reducing)operations and can change the balances of 52 created over millions of years. I would like to 53 serious studies done on all these main works before they are built. Also, there should be 54 national parks set up to keep the most beautiful parts of our countries in their natural 55 .

41. A. have B. had C. having D. have had
42. A. seemed B. struck C. sank D. showed
43. A. ago B. after C. before D. now
44. A. standing B. sitting C. talking D. dying
45. A. thinking B. persuading C. deciding D. learning
46. A. increase B. reduce C. improve D. raise

47. A. wash B. repair C. drive D. leave
 48. A. sick B. tired C. foolish D. excited
 49. A. on B. into C. from D. for
 50. A. discussion B. question C. pollution D. operation
 51. A. but B. yet C. still D. and
 52. A. life B. mind C. human beings D. plants
 53. A. see B. start C. enjoy D. pay
 54. A. few B. any C. more D. no
 55. A. situations B. states C. soils D. places

四、单句理解 从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四句中选择一个与原句意思最接近的句子。(本题共 20 分)

56. I had expected only Ann to come but her husband appeared too.
 A. I had expected Ann to come but her husband came instead.
 B. I was surprised to find that Ann's husband was there too.
 C. As I had expected, Ann's husband came but not Ann herself.
 D. Both Ann and her husband came, as I had expected.
57. Bill would rather do anything than cook.
 A. Bill likes cooking, but enjoys doing other things more.
 B. Bill would like to do something else before cooking.
 C. Bill enjoys doing everything, including cooking.
 D. Of all things, Bill likes cooking the least.
58. She taught the blind boy as if he were a seeing child.
 A. She treated the boy as a child with normal eyesight.
 B. She taught the boy whose eyesight would probably return to normal.
 C. She felt that the boy's eyesight had returned to normal and he was looking at her.
 D. She taught the blind boy in the way she taught other blind children.
59. No two birds practise quite the same kind of flight.
 A. The way birds fly is more or less different from one another.
 B. There are two birds which fly in a different way.
 C. There is only a slight difference between the flights of two birds.
 D. It is impossible to find the two birds which practise quite the same kind of flight.
60. The dinner would have been perfect if it hadn't been for the fish.
 A. The dinner wasn't so successful without the fish.
 B. The fish made the dinner less enjoyable.
 C. The dinner was a complete failure because of the fish.
 D. The dinner was perfect because the fish was especially

good.

61. It was a few days before Steve found time to call his mother up.

- A. Steve was free to telephone his mother a few days ago.
- B. Steve didn't want to telephone his mother for a few days.
- C. Steve wasn't able to give his mother a phone call until now.
- D. Steve did not have time to telephone his mother immediately.

62. Of the hundreds of people sharing my interest, he's the first I've actually met.

- A. There are hundreds of people having the same interest as I, but he is the first such person I've met.
- B. I've never met a person like him who is actually interested in the things I do.
- C. I've met hundreds of people who have the same interest as I, and he is one of them.
- D. Actually he is the only person I know who has the same interest as I.

63. I don't think it a bad idea to deal with the two problems separately.

- A. I insist on dealing with the problems one after the other.
- B. It would be better if the two different problems could be dealt with.
- C. I agree that the two problems should not be dealt with together.
- D. I mean to deal with the two problems in a different way.

64. Whether or not they agreed with his idea, all of them gave it serious thought.

- A. They might not all consider his idea good, but all of them thought it over carefully.
- B. All of them thought hard, but couldn't decide whether or not to agree with his idea.
- C. Many of them thought about the idea so seriously that they finally accepted it.
- D. Only those who agreed with the idea thought about it carefully, but not those who didn't agree with it.

65. Her gift for computer is the envy of many people.

- A. She wishes she could get a computer as a present like many people.
- B. Many people envy her because she got a computer as a present.
- C. Many people wish they were as good at the computer as she is.

D. She hopes to be good at the computer so that many people will envy her.

五、语篇理解 根据短文内容，从各题的四个选项中选择一最佳答案。（本题共 40 分）

(A)

This year some twenty-three hundred teen-agers(young people aged from 13-19)from all over the world will spend about ten months in U. S. homes. They will attend U. S. schools, meet U. S.teen-agers, and form impressions of the real America. At the same time, about thirteen hundred American teen-agers will go to other countries to learn new languages and gain a new understanding of the rest of the world.

Here is a two-way student exchange(交换)in action. Fred, nineteen, spent last year in Germany with George's family. In turn,George's son Mike spent a year in Fred's home in America.

Fred, a lively young man, knew little German when he arrived, but after two months'study, the language began to come to him. School was completely different from what he had expected-much harder. Students rose respectfully when the teacher entered the room. They took fourteen subjects instead of the six that are usual in the United States. There were almost no outside activities(活动).

Family life, too, was different. The father's word was law, and all activities were around the family rather than the individual(个人). Fred found the food too simple at first. Also, he missed having a car.

"Back home, you pick up some friends in a car and go out and have a good time. In Germany, you walk, but you soon learn to like it."

At the same time, in America, Mike, a friendly German boy, was also forming his idea. "I suppose I should criticize(批评)American schools", he says. "It is far too easy by our level. But I have to say that I like it very much. In Germany we do nothing but study. Here we take part in many outside activities. I think that maybe you schools are better in training for citizens(公民). There ought to be some middle ground between the two. "

66. This year_____teen-agers will take part in the exchange programme between America and other countries.

- A. twenty three hundred B. thirteen hundred
C. over three thousand D. less than two thousand

67. The whole exchange programme is mainly to_____.

- A. help teen-agers in other countries know the real America.
B. send students in America to travel in Germany
C. let students learn something about other countries
D. have teen-agers learn new languages

68. Fred and Mike agreed that_____.

- A. American food tasted better than German food
 - B. German schools were harder than American schools
 - C. Americans and Germans were both friendly
 - D. There were more cars on the streets in America
69. What is particular in American schools is that_____.
- A. there is some middle ground between the two teaching buildings
 - B. there are a lot of after-school activities
 - C. students usually take fourteen subjects in all
 - D. students go outside to enjoy themselves in a car
70. After experiencing the American school life, Mike thought
- A. a better education should include something good from both America and Germany
 - B. German schools trained students to be better citizens
 - C. American schools were not as good as German schools
 - D. the easy life in the American school was more helpful to students

(B)

When did you last see a polar bear(北极熊)? On a trip to a zoo, perhaps? If you had attended a winter activity in New York a few years ago, you would have seen a whole polar bear club. These "Polar Bears" are people who meet frequently in the winter to swim in freezing cold water. That day, the air temperature was 3 , and the water temperature was a bit higher. The members of the Polar Bear Club at Coney Island, New York are usually about the age of 60. Members must satisfy two requirements. First, they must get along well with everyone else in the group, this is very important because there are so many different kinds of people in the club. Polar Bears must also agree to swim outdoors at least twice a month from November through February.

Doctors do not agree about the medical effects of cold-water swimming. Some are worried about the dangers of a condition in which the body's temperature drops so low that finally the heart stops. Other doctors, however, point out that there is more danger of a heart attack during summer swimming because the difference between the air temperature and water temperature is much greater in summer than in winter.

The Polar Bears themselves are satisfied with the benefits (or advantages) of cold-water swimming. They say that their favorite form of exercise is very good for the circulatory system(循环系统) because it forces the blood to move fast to keep the body warm. Cold-water swimmers usually turn bright red after a few minutes in the water. A person who turns blue probably has a very poor circulatory system and should not try cold-water swimming.

The main benefits(or advantages)of cold-water swimming are probably mental. The Polar Bears love to swim year-round;they find it fun and relaxing. As one 70-year-old woman says. "When I go into the water, I pour my troubles into the ocean and let them float away."

71. The members of the Polar Bear Club must meet the following requirements except that_____.
- A. they should be easy to make friends with
 - B. they must swim outdoors at least 8 times in the four cold months
 - C. they must agree to swim outdoors from November through February
 - D. they must reach the age of 60
72. Doctors_____.
- A. encourage people to take part in cold-water swimming actively
 - B. point out the possible danger of blood illness during cold-water swimming
 - C. believe swimming is helpful both in winter and in summer
 - D. have different ideas about the medical effects of cold-water swimming
73. According to the passage, some doctors believe it is true that_____.
- A. you are healthy if cold-water swimming turns your skin color blue
 - B. cold-water swimming causes more heart attacks in summer than in winter
 - C. cold-water swimming can make the body temperature dangerously high
 - D. Polar Bears are bears swimming in freezing water
74. The Polar Bears like to swim all the year round,for_____.
- A. they can remain young
 - B. it is an easy way to keep the body warm in winter
 - C. they find it enjoyable and interesting
 - D. they might meet fewer troubles in life
75. The passage is mainly about_____.
- A. a group of cold-water swimming lovers
 - B. the Polar Bears' life in New York
 - C. doctors' ideas about cold-water swimming
 - D. the requirements of the Polar Bear Club

C

Farmer Ed Rawlings smiles as he looks at his orange trees. The young oranges are growing well in Florida's weather. Warm sunshine and gentle rains, along with Ed Rawlings'expert care, will produce

a good crop of oranges this year.

But Ed has to fight against Florida's changeable winter weather. In January and February, temperatures can destroy Ed's entire orange crop. Having farmed in Florida for the past 35 years, Ed Rawlings is prepared for the frosts(霜). When temperatures drop below freezing, Ed tries to save his crop by watering his orange trees. The water freezes and forms a thin layer (层)of ice on the trees. Strange as it may sound, this thin layer of ice actually keeps the fruit warm.

What happens is simple. When the trees are watered, the water loses heat and becomes ice. The warmth of the heat it loses is sucked in by the fruit and keeps its temperature at a safe level. Ed Rawlings has effectively used this method(方法)to save many orange crops.

But Ed still faces some difficulties. The trees should be watered at the exact moment the temperature drops to the freezing point. Also, just the right quantity of water must be used. Too much water can form a thick layer of ice that will break the trees'branches. Another difficulty is that wind blows away the heat. So Ed has to worry about not only when but also how often his trees should be watered, and how much water should be used.

Computer technology may help Ed Rawlings with some of these worries. With equipment, air and soil temperatures and wind speed can be measured. The information is fed into a computer which can tell when temperatures drop to freezing. The computer can correctly decide the quantity of water to be used and how frequently the trees should be watered. Ed Rawlings will find looking after his orange trees a lot easier with the help of a computer, and we'll all have the benefits(or advantages)of computer-age oranges.

76. The passage is mainly about_____.
- A. a farmer's expert care for his orange trees
 - B. the different uses of computers
 - C. growing oranges in Florida's changeable weather
 - D. different ways of frost protection
77. Ed tried to protect his crop by_____.
- A. using a wind machine to drive away the cold air
 - B. equipping his orange trees with a computer
 - C. watering it at the proper time
 - D. picking his fruit at the first sign of frost
78. In the writer's eyes, computers_____.
- A. are too expensive for small farmers
 - B. can be a valuable tool for the farmer
 - C. can be used to help oranges grow bigger
 - D. cannot take the place of the farmer's experience and judgement

79. Which of the following is NOT NECESSARY for Ed Rawlings to do?

- A. He should water the orange trees as soon as the temperature drops to the freezing point.
 - B. He should decide the quantity of water for the orange trees.
 - C. He has to water the orange trees more often in January and February.
 - D. He has to judge how often he should water the orange trees.
80. According to the passage, the computer technology can_____.
- A. get rid of the need for frost protection
 - B. help the farmer get a better harvest
 - C. tell the farmer why outdoor temperature changes
 - D. prevent the temperature from dropping to the freezing point

(D)

Have you ever been in a meeting while someone was making a speech and realized suddenly that your mind was a million miles away? You probably felt sorry and made up your mind to pay attention and never have daydreaming again. Most of us, from earliest school days, have been told that daydreaming is a waste of time.

"On the contrary," says L. Giambra, an expert in psychology(心理学), "daydreaming is quite necessary. Without it, the mind couldn't get done all the thinking it has to do during a normal day... You can't possibly do all your thinking with a conscious(有意识的)mind. Instead, your unconscious mind is working out problems all the time. Daydreaming then may be one way that the unconscious and conscious states of mind have silent dialogues. "

Early experts in psychology paid no attention to the importance of daydreams or even considered them harmful. At one time daydreaming was thought to be a cause of some mental illnesses. They did not have a better understanding of daydreams until the late 1980s. Eric Klinger, a professor of psychology, is the writer of the book *Daydreaming*. Klinger says, "We know now that daydreaming is one of the main ways that we organize our lives, learn from our experiences, and plan for our futures... Daydreams really are a window on the things we fear and the things we long for in life. "

Daydreams are usually very simple and direct, quite unlike sleep dreams, which may be hard to understand. It's easier to gain a deep understanding of your life by paying close attention to your daydreams than by trying to examine your sleep dreams carefully. Daydreams help you recognize the difficult situations in your life and find out a possible way of handling(处理)them.

Daydreams cannot be predicted(预料); they move off in unexpected directions which may be creative and full of useful ideas. For many famous artists and scientists, daydreams were and are a main source of creative energy.

So the next time you catch yourself daydreaming, don't stop. Just pay attention to your dream. It may be more important than you think.

81. Daydreaming used to be considered_____.
- A. very simple and direct
 - B. unimportant or even harmful
 - C. a necessary part of thinking
 - D. the result of an unconscious mind
82. In what way are daydreams different from sleep dreams?
- A. Daydreams are easier for us to understand.
 - B. Daydreams are not so easy for us to control and direct.
 - C. Daydreams help us to handle more difficult situations.
 - D. Daydreams help to develop an unconscious mind.
83. Professor Eric Klinger believes that_____.
- A. we may study our experiences just through our daydreams
 - B. daydreaming is one of the important ways that we recognize our lives
 - C. we should be able to tell our futures by having daydreams
 - D. our fears and longings in life are shown in our daydreams
84. The writer of the article thinks that_____.
- A. Professor Eric Klinger has a better idea than L. Giambra
 - B. daydreaming with an unconscious mind will do good to health
 - C. daydreaming is more helpful than sleep dreams
 - D. many artists and scientists are famous because they have daydreams
85. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Daydreaming was once regarded as a cause of some mental illnesses.
 - B. Scientists believe that we can know daydreams before having them.
 - C. Experts began to have a better understanding of daydreams in the late 1980s.
 - D. Many well-known artists gained energy of creation from daydreams.

第 卷 (共 35 分)

六、下面有并列的两组限选题 (组和 组) , 考生任选一组。如两组都做, 只记录 组得分。(本题共 10 分)

组 改错 在下列各句的划线部分 A、B、C、D 中有一个错误, 指出这一错误并改正, 分别写在句后的括号和空格里。

1. Even though Henry has learned Japanese for three years before

he came to Japan, it was still difficult for him to express himself
in Japanese.

()_____.

2. Tom stood up, turned towards me, and speaking so
softly that I couldn't hear what he was saying.

()_____.

3. When others were laughing over my joke, she sat there,
silent, as if she had not heard of even a word of my story.

()_____.

4. We are hoping that a concert will be held soon at which
the works of Liszt will play.

()_____.

5. He knew it was strict against the law, but he still parked
his car in front of the city bank.

()_____.

6. Charlie offered me twenty dollars for my jacket, but it
was not worth half that many.

()_____.

7. The football team has done well this year. All of their members
have trained very hard.

()_____.

8. The doctor talked about his research for an hour, but not
a word John understood.

()_____.

9. The crowd gathered at the entrance to the hotel, hoping to
be lucky enough to have look at the pop singer.

- 四、 56. B 57. D 58. A 59. A 60. B 61. D 62. A
 63. C 64. A 65. C
- 五、 66. C 67. C 68. B 69. B 70. A 71. D 72. D
 73. B 74. C 75. A 76. A 77. C 78. B 79. C
 80. B 81. B 82. A 83. D 84. C 85. B

第 卷

- 六、 1. B had learned 2. A spoke
 3. C heard 4. D will be played
 5. B strictly 6. D much
 7. C its 8. D did John understand
 9. D a look 10. B study
1. How do you do
2. We have known your name for a long time
3. you find it helpful
4. I'm glad to hear it
5. Of course not/No, not at all

1997 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英 语

National Matriculation English Test(NMET 97)

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。第一卷 1 至 13 页。第二卷 1 至 4 页。共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(三大题,共 95 分)

注意事项:

1. 答第一卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。

2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试卷上。

3. 考试结束,考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

单项填空(共 25 小题,每小题 1 分;满分 25 分)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

- A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C.

1. motor

- A. opposite B. ocean C. oppress D. object

2. theory

- A. diary B. pioneer C. therefore D. really

3. oxygen

- A. geography B. degree C. recognise D. sugar

4. canal

- A. important B. liberation C. majority D. national

5. medicine

- A. except B. record C. increase D. physics

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

例: We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study

答案是 C.

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

- A. however B. whatever
C. whichever D. whenever

7. — Have you seen _____ pen? I left it here this morning.

— Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

so much money to pay back.

The news 33 twenty minutes later. The gunman had 34 a car for a ride, and then 35 out the driver. He was possibly 36 the Southern State Parkway in a white Ford. License plate (车牌) number LJR1939. The 37 of the announcer continued: ' 38 out for white cars. Don't pick up 39, and all you folks in gas stations better not do 40 to a white Ford car. '

Todd stood up and 41 to see out into the cold night. It was dark but Todd 42 the Southern State Parkway was out there. Just 43, Todd saw the headlights coming at him and a car pulled in for 44. There it was, a white Ford. He saw the 45, LJR1939.

' What should I do? ' Todd had to make a quick 46.

' Yes, sir? ' Todd 47 while making up his mind for sure.

' 48 her up, ' the man said sounding like any other 49.

When the tank (油箱) was full, Todd quickly turned round and pointed a gun at the man.

' Hands up 50 get out! '

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 26. A. store | B. bank | C. station | D. house |
| 27. A. searched for | | B. held up | |
| | C. taken over | D. broken into | |
| 28. A. walks | B. looks | C. marches | D. drives |
| 29. A. for | B. by | C. to | D. of |
| 30. A. satisfaction | | B. difficulty | |
| | C. disappointment | | D. spirit |
| 31. A. saved | B. made | C. offered | D. needed |
| 32. A. collect | B. prove | C. sign | D. write |
| 33. A. continued | | B. lasted | |
| | C. spread | D. arrived | |
| 34. A. bought | | B. borrowed | |
| | C. stolen | D. stopped | |
| 35. A. sent | B. found | C. left | D. pushed |
| 36. A. calling from | | B. fleeing from | |
| | C. heading for | D. looking for | |
| 37. A. news | B. warning | C. advice | D. voice |
| 38. A. Look | B. Run | C. Call | D. Set |
| 39. A. guests | | B. strangers | |
| | C. prisoners | D. passengers | |
| 40. A. harm | | B. favor | |
| | C. service | D. business | |
| 41. A. tried | | B. decided | |
| | C. hoped | D. happened | |
| 42. A. considered | B. knew | C. recognised | D. learnt |
| 43. A. then | B. there | C. right | D. now |
| 44. A. directions | | B. repairs | |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| | C. gas | | D. parking | |
| 45. | A. mark | B. number | C. sign | D. name |
| 46. | A. decision | B. call | C. movement | D. remark |
| 47. | A. wondered | B. stopped | C. waited | D. asked |
| 48. | A. Cover | B. Fill | C. Check | D. Tie |
| 49. | A. visitor | B. robber | C. driver | D. ridre |
| 50. | A. or | B. and | C. but | D. to |

. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题。A 节每小题 2 分, B 节每小题 1 分; 满分 45 分)

A) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

A

JINTAN, JIANGSU: The 20 students — 18 boys and 2 girls — had a thousand reasons to be proud of themselves. They had just climbed their way to the top rung (阶梯) out of 4 million students taking part in the Fifth National Hua Luogeng Gold Cup Mathematics Contest (竞赛) on Tuesday evening.

The 20 gold medal winners are all primary and middle school students under the age of 14.

' Many of the problems are of college level and these pupils can figure them out. It is just unbelievable!' said a teacher from Guangdong province.

Named after China's most famous mathematician, Hua Luogeng, the contest started in 1986, one year after his death. In less than 10 years, it has been recognised by the State Education Commission (国家教委) as the country's biggest and best contest of its kind.

51. This news story is mainly about _____.
- A. when the contest started
B. how the contest got its name
C. the 20 pupils who have won gold medals in the contest
D. the 5th National Hua Luogeng Gold Cup Mathematics Contest
52. This news story most probably appeared in a newspaper in _____.
- A. 1986
B. 1987
C. 1995
D. 1997
53. It can be inferred from the text that the teacher from Guangdong province _____.
- A. felt proud of the gold medal winners
B. wondered if the students were honest
C. thought that the problems were too difficult for the students
D. believed that the twenty winners could go to study at university
54. The underlined phrase ' figure out ' in the text means _____.
- A. work out
B. add up
C. guess
D. study

B

In the 1930s, a lot of people in the USA were out of work. Among these people was a man named Alfred Butts. He always had an interest in word games and so, to fill his time, he planned a game which he called 'Lexico'. However, he was not completely satisfied with the game, so he made a number of changes to it and, in time, changed its name from 'Lexico' to 'Alph' and then to 'Criss Cross'. He wanted to make some money from his new game but he didn't have any real commercial (商业性的) success.

In 1939, Butts happened to meet a man called Jim Brunot who showed an interest in the new game. The two men worked together on developing the game and in 1948 it was offered for sale in the United States under its new name — 'Scrabble'.

At first, it didn't sell very well. In the first year it sold just 2,250 sets and by 1951 it had only reached 8,500 sets a year.

Then, in 1952 the manager of Macy's department store in New York, Jack Strauss, happened to play 'Scrabble' while he was on holiday. He thought it was a wonderful game and, when he went back to work after his holiday, he insisted that Macy's should stock (储备) the game and make an effort (努力) to call the public's attention to it.

As a result, 'scrabble' became a big success in the United States and it soon spread to Australia and then to other English-speaking countries.

55. The text is mainly about_____.
- A. 'Lexico' B.three men
C.a word game D.Alfred Butts
56. Alfred Butts invented the game 'Lexico' _____.
- A. to make himself famous
B. to make spelling simpler
C. when he was out of work and looking for a job
D. when he was playing word games to pass the time
57. Who made 'Scrabble' popular?
- A.Alfred Butts.
B.Jack Strauss.
C.Alfred Butts and Jim Brunot.
D.Jack Strauss and Jim Brunot.
58. When did Alfred Butts first put his game on the market?
- A. In 1939. B. In 1948.
C. Before 1939. D. Between 1939 and 1948.

C

Allan goes everywhere with Birgitta Anderson, a 54-year-old secretary. He moves around her office at work and goes shopping with her. 'Most people don't seem to mind Allan,' says Birgitta, who thinks

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63. You work from 9:00 am to 4:30 pm every day. Which schools will you choose?
- A. Global English Centre and Modern Language School.
 - B. Global English Centre and the International House.
 - C. Modern Language School and the 21st Century.
 - D. The 21st Century and the International House.
64. The 21st Century is different from the other three schools in that _____.
- A. its teaching quality is better
 - B. it is nearest to the city centre
 - C. its courses are more advanced
 - D. it requires an entrance examination
65. You will probably prefer to go to the International House because it _____.
- A. offers free sightseeing and social activities
 - B. has a special course in spoken English
 - C. costs less than the other schools
 - D. has native English teachers
66. If you take the evening programme at the International House, you will pay about _____.
- A. 60 yuan
 - B. 240 yuan
 - C. 720 yuan
 - D. 1,000 yuan
- E

America is growing older. Fifty years ago, only 4 out of every 100 people in the United States were 65 or older. Today, 10 out of every 100 Americans are over 65. The aging of the population will affect (影响) American society in many ways— education, medicine, and business. Quietly, the graying of America has made us a very different society — one in which people have a quite different idea of what kind of behavior (行为) is suitable (合适) at various ages.

A person's age no longer tells you anything about his/her social position, marriage or health. There's no longer a particular year in which one goes to school or goes to work or gets married or starts a family. The social clock that kept us on time and told us when to go to school, get a job, or stop working isn't as strong as it used to be. It doesn't surprise us to hear of a 29-year-old university president or a 35-year-old grandmother, or a 70-year-old man who has become a father for the first time. Public ideas are changing.

Many people say, ' I am much younger than my mother — or my father — was at my age. ' No one says ' Act your age ' anymore. We've stopped looking with surprise at older people who act in youthful ways.

67. It can be learnt from the text that the aging of the population

- in America _____.
- A. has made people feel younger
 B. has changed people's social position
 C. has changed people's understanding of age
 D. has slowed down the country's social development
68. The underlined word 'one' refers to _____.
- A. a society B. America
 C. a place D. population
69. 'Act your age' means people should _____.
- A. be active when they are old
 B. do the right thing at the right age
 C. show respect for their parents young or old
 D. take more physical exercise suitable to their age
70. If a 25-year-old man becomes general manager of a big firm, the writer of the text would most probably consider it _____.
- A. normal B. wonderful
 C. unbelievable D. unreasonable

B) 根据对话内容，从对话后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Policeman: Now, Jimmy, did you get a good view(看清) of the accident?

Jimmy: Oh, yes. I was standing outside the bank building and I saw it all quite clearly.

Policeman: Do you know what time it was?

Jimmy: Yes. 71 It was 2:45 exactly.

Policeman: Good. 72

Jimmy: Well, quite slowly — about 10 miles an hour. It was coming up York Road. 73 But they were still red when he went over them.

Policemen: I see. 74 Was it also driving slowly?

Jimmy: It was coming along Union Street about 30 miles per hour. It was a blue Toyota. 75.

Policeman: Did you see what colour his traffic (交通) light was?

Jimmy: Yes, it changed to yellow just before he crossed it.

- A. What about the car?
 B. I checked my watch.
 C. Didn't you see the car?
 D. Now, how fast was the truck moving?
 E. Was the car going beyond the speed limit?
 F. I suppose the truck driver knew the lights were going to change.
 G. The driver stopped his car when he saw the truck crossing the street.

注意事项：

1. 第二卷共 4 页，用钢笔或圆珠笔直接答在试卷上。
2. 答卷前将密封线内的项目填写清楚。

题号				总分
分数				

得分	评卷人

· 单词拼写（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 10 分）

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释，在句子右边的横线上，写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空只写一词）

76. I am pleased that he gladly _____ (接受) our invitation. 76. _____
77. A soldier's duty is to _____ (服从) orders. 77. _____
78. Some people work better under _____ (压力). 78. _____
79. I changed into my sports shoes so that I could walk more _____ (舒服). 79. _____
80. The patient kept _____ (咳嗽) all night. 80. _____
81. We've got to be _____ (实际) and buy only what we need. 81. _____
82. The artist held an _____ (展览) of his works last month. 82. _____
83. We gave our classroom a _____ (彻底) cleaning before the National Day. 83. _____
84. Parents should help their children to form good _____ (习惯). 84. _____
85. All the boys were standing up _____ (笔直). 85. _____

得分	评卷人

· 短文改错（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分；满分 15 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。

Dear Bob,

Hello. I learn about you from my English teacher, 86. _____
Miss Fang. I'd like to your penfriend, and get to 87. _____
know more about your country.

First, let me tell you something more about myself

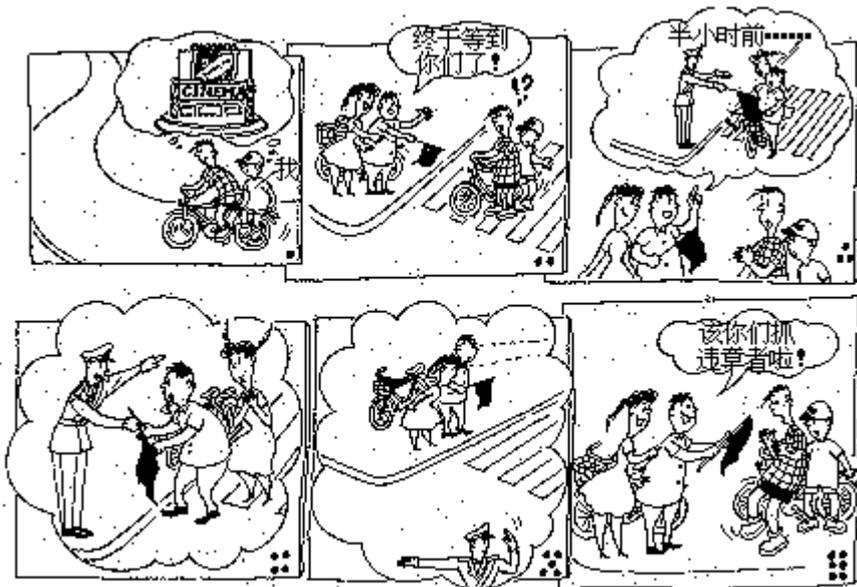
88. _____
My name is Li Hua. I live in Beijing, where is the 89. _____
capital of China. I go to Hongqi Middle School. 90. _____
We study quite a few subject, such as maths, Chinese,
91. _____
English and physics. I use to play ping-pong a lot 92. _____
in my spare time, but now I am interesting in 93. _____
football.
Do you play any ball games? What your favourite 94. _____
sport? I look forward to hear from you soon. 95. _____

Yours,
Li Hua

得分	评卷人

书面表达 (满分 30 分)

下列图画描述的是你的一段亲身经历, 请据此为一家中学生英文报的故事专栏写一篇短文。



注意: 1. 短文必须包括图画所表现的主要内容, 可以适当增减细节, 使其连贯、完整;

2. 叙述必须用第一人称;

3. 词数 100 左右。

生词: 违章者 - - offender n.

十字路口 - - crossroads n.

1997年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语试题答案及评分标准 (NMET 97)

(Key to 1—75)

1.B	2.D	3.A	4.D	5.A	6.B	7.D
8.C	9.A	10.B	11.C	12.B	13.D	14.A
15.C	16.A	17.C	18.A	19.D	20.B	21.D
22.C	23.C	24.D	25.A	26.B	27.D	28.A
29.C	30.B	31.D	32.C	33.A	34.D	35.D
36.C	37.D	38.A	39.B	40.C	41.A	42.B
43.A	44.C	45.B	46.A	47.D	48.B	49.C
50.B	51.D	52.C	53.A	54.A	55.C	56.D
57.B	58.C	59.A	60.C	61.B	62.D	63.B
64.D	65.B	66.D	67.C	68.A	69.B	70.A
71.B	72.D	73.F	74.A	75.G		

76. accepted (accepts, got, received 等词不可接受)

77. obey (accept, follow, take 等词不可接受)

78. pressure

79. comfortably

80. coughing

81. practical / realistic

82. exhibition

83. thorough / spring

84. habits (habit 不可接受)

85. straight

Dear Bob,

Hello. I learn about you from my English teacher, 86. heard

Miss Fang. I'd like to be your penfriend, and get to

87. be/become

know more about your country.

First, let me tell you something ~~more~~ about myself.

88. more

My name is Li Hua. I live in Beijing, where is the

89. which

capital of China. I go to Hongqi Middle School. We

90. are

study quite a few subjects, such as maths, Chinese,

91. subjects

English and physics. I use to play ping-pong a lot 92. used

in my spare time, but now I am interested in 93. interested
football.

1998年全国高校招生英语统考试题

. 单项填空 (共25小题, 每小题1分; 满分25分)

A) 从A、B、C、D中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A.gave B.save C.hat D.made

答案是C。

1.prove

A.stone B.route C.stove D.hook

2.anxious

A.branch B.conclusion C.dangerous
D.tongue

3.breathe

A.health B.deaf C.increase D.pleasure

4.achieve

A.research B.chemist C.technique
D.stomach

5.silver

A.silent B.pretty C.tiny
D.reject

B) 从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

例: We_____last night, but we went to the concert instead.

A.must have studied B.might study

C.should have studied D.would study

答案是C。

6.--Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?

--I'm afraid_____day is possible.

A.either B.neither C.some D.any

7.--You haven't been to Beijing,have you?

--_____.How I wish to go there!

A.Yes,I have B.Yes,I haven't

C.No,I have D.No,I haven't

8.I hate_____when people talk with their mouths full.

A.it B.that C.these D.them

9.Dr,Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge,I can't remember_____.

A.where B.there C.which D.that

10.--Nancy is not coming tonight.

--But she_____!

A.promises B.promised C.will promise

D.had promised

11.If I had_____,I'd visit Europe,stopping at all the small interesting places.

A.a long enough holiday B.an enough long holiday

C.a holiday enough long D.a long holiday enough

12.Nobody noticed the thief slip into the house because the lights happened to_____.

A.be put up B.give in

C.be turned on D.go out

13.--When can I come for the photos?I need them tomorrow afternoon.

--They_____be ready by 12:00.

A.can B.should C.might D.need

14.Professor White has written some short stories,but he is_____ known for his plays.

A.the best B.more C.better D.the most

15.--Can I get you a cup of tea?

--_____.

- A.That's very nice of you B.With pleasure
C.You can,please D.Thank you for the tea

16.Why do you want a new job_____you've got such a good one already?

- A.that B.where C.which D.when

17.They_____the train until it disappeared in the distance.

- A.saw B.watched C.noticed D.observed

18._____it with me and I'll see what I can do.

- A.When left B.Leaving
C.If you leave D.Leave

19.--I stayed at a hotel while in New York.

--Oh,did you?You_____with Barbara.

- A.could have stayed B.could stay
C.would stay D.must have stayed

20.Shirley_____a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished it.

- A.has written B.wrote
C.had written D.was writing

21.You'll find this map of great_____in helping you to get round London.

- A.price B.cost C.value D.usefulness

22.It was only when I reread his poems recently_____I began to appreciate their beauty.

- A.until B.that C.then D.so

23.Cleaning women in big cities usually get_____by the hour.

- A.pay B.paying C.paid D.to pay

24.--Hi,Tracy,you look tired.

- .
- 28 A. wrong B. great C. good D. strange
- .
- 29 A. to B. at C. in D. by
- .
- 30 A. check B. read C. keep D. sign
- .
- 31 A. lazy B. young C. weak D. shy
- .
- 32 A. ones B. years C. tasks D. jobs
- .
- 33 A. rub B. drop C. break D. clean
- .
- 34 A. followed B. met C. became D. found
- .
- 35 A. day B. try C. route D. chance
- .
- 36 A. thus B. even C. once D. only
- .
- 37 A. even if B. so that C. because D. though
- .
- 38 A. some B. such C. less D. no
- .
- 39 A. began B. promised C. managed D. decided
- .
- 40 A. excited B. worried C. anxious D. curious
- .
- 41 A. incident B. change C. news D. matter
- .
- 42 A. yet B. ever C. never D. just
- .
- 43 A. where B. since C. when D. till
- .
- 44 A. proud B. kind C. strict D. lucky

- 45 A.time B.position C.experience D.impression
- 46 A.neighbours B.army officer C.mother D.fellowsoldiers
- 47 A.couldn't help B.shouldn't burst out C.stopped D.kept
- 48 A.sadness B.happiness C.surprise D.regret
- 49 A.them B.those C.that D.him
- 50 A.sight B.order C.mind D.step

阅读理解 (共25小题。A节每小题2分，B节每小题1分；满分45分)

A) 阅读下列短文，从每所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。

A

Today, roller skating is easy and fun. But a long time ago, it wasn't easy at all. Before 1750, the idea of skating didn't exist. That changed because of a man named Joseph Merlin. Merlin's work was making musical instruments. In his spare time he liked to play the violin. Joseph Merlin was a man of ideas and dreams. People called him a dreamer. One day Merlin received an invitation to attend a fancy dress ball (化装舞会). He was very pleased and a little excited. As the day of the party came near, Merlin began to think how to make a grand entrance at the party. He had an idea. He thought he would get a lot of attention if he could skate into the room. Merlin tried different ways to make himself roll. Finally, he decided to put two wheels under each shoe. These were the first roller skates. Merlin was very proud of his invention and dreamed of arriving at the party on wheels while playing the violin. On the night of the party Merlin rolled into the room playing his violin. Everyone was astonished to see him. There was just one problem. Merlin had no way to stop his roller skates. He rolled on and on. Suddenly, he ran into a huge mirror that was hanging on the wall. Down fell

the mirror, breaking to pieces. Nobody forgot Merlin's grand entrance for a long time!

51. The text is mainly about_____.

- A. a strange man
- B. an unusual party
- C. how roller skating began
- D. how people enjoyed themselves in the 18th century

52. People thought Merlin was a dreamer because he_____.

- A. often gave others surprises
- B. was a gifted musician
- C. invented the roller skates
- D. was full of imagination

53. Merlin put wheels under his shoes in order to_____.

- A. impress the party guests
- B. arrive at the party sooner
- C. test his invention
- D. show his skill in walking on wheels

54. What is the main point the writer is trying to make in the last paragraph?

- A. The roller skates needed further improvement.
- B. The party guests took Merlin for a fool.
- C. Merlin succeeded beyond expectation.
- D. Merlin got himself into trouble.

B

"As I stood in front of the grave (墓) of President Richard Nixon, I was thinking about the time 25 years ago when this president helped bring the United States and China closer together. Young people of our two countries should help this relationship grow." This remark was made

by a Shanghai student when speaking to his fellow students at the Nixon Library in California, U.S.A. He was one of 80 middle school students from China attending a month-long "Youth Summit". The Summit was to mark the 25th anniversary (周年) of President Nixon's journey to China, which was the turning point in China-U.S. relations. The Youth Summit was aimed at increasing understanding and friendship between young students of the two countries through visits and discussions. Seventy-five American students were selected to visit China. They also visited the Nixon Library on July 21 before leaving for Beijing the next day. The head of the Library said he was pleased to see the American and Chinese students talking and laughing together. One Chinese student said, "I didn't find it particularly difficult to talk with Americans. We have our differences, but we have a lot in common. Dialogue is good for us."

55. The works "Youth Summit" refer to_____.

- A. visits to the Nixon Library
- B. the Chinese students' visit to the U.S.
- C. a meeting discussing relations between China and the U.S.
- D. activities to strengthen the ties between the Chinese and American students

56. The student from Shanghai thought about the time 25 years ago because it was when Nixon_____.

- A. died
- B. visited China
- C. became U.S. president
- D. started building the library in his name

57. The text is mainly about_____.

- A. the China-U.S. relations
- B. the Nixon Library
- C. President Nixon
- D. the youth Summit

C

At 9:00 Dick Spivak's bank telephoned and said his payment was late. "The check is in the post," Dick replied quickly. At 11:45 Dick left for a 12:00 meeting across town. Arriving late, he explained that traffic (交通) had been bad. That evening, Dick's girlfriend wore a new dress. He hated it. "It looks just great on you," he said. Three lies in one day! Yet Dick Spivak is just an ordinary man. Each time, he told himself that sometimes the truth causes too many problems. Most of us tell much the same white lies, harmless untruths that help to save trouble. How often do we tell white lies? It depends in part on our age, education, and even where we live. According to one U.S. study, women are more truthful than men, and honesty increases as we get older. While most people use little white lies to make life easier, the majority of Americans care about honesty in both public and personal life. They say that people today are less honest than they were ten years ago. Although it is believed that things are getting worse, lying seems to be an age-old human problem. The French philosopher (哲学家) La Rochefoucauld, writing in the eighteenth century, touched on the truth when he wrote, "All men are born truthful and die liars (说谎者)."

58. When the writer says "Dick Spivak is just an ordinary man", he means_____.

- A. it is common that people tell white lies
- B. Dick could do nothing about bad traffic
- C. it is common that people delay their payment
- D. Dick found it hard to deal with everyday problems

59. According to the text, most Americans_____.

- A. hate white lies
- B. believe white lies
- C. value honesty
- D. consider others dishonest

60. La Rochefoucauld's remark suggests that_____.

- A. lying is an age-old human problem

- B.dishonesty increases as people get older
- C.people were dishonest in the 18th century
- D.it is social conditions that make people tell lies

D

The report came to the British on May 21, 1941. The German battleship Bismarck, the most powerful warship in the world, was moving out into the Atlantic Ocean. Her task: to destroy the ships carrying supplies from the United States to war-torn England. The British had feared such a task. No warship they had could match the Bismarck in speed or in firepower. The Bismarck had eight 15-inch guns and 81 smaller guns. She could move at 30 nautical miles (海里) an hour. She was believed to be unsinkable. However, the British had to sink her. They sent out a task force headed by their best battleship Hood to hunt down the Bismarck. On May 24, the Hood found the Bismarck. It was a meeting that the German commander Luetjens did not want to see. His orders were to destroy the British ships that were carrying supplies, but to stay away from a fight with British warships. The battle didn't last long. The Bismarck's first torpedo (鱼雷) hit the Hood, which went down taking all but three of her 1,419 men with her. But in the fight, the Bismarck was slightly damaged (损坏). Her commander decided to run for repairs to France, which had at that time been taken by the Germans. The British force followed her. However, because of the Bismarck's speed and the heavy fog, they lost sight of her. For two days, every British ship in the Atlantic tried to find the Bismarck, but with no success. Finally, she was sighted by a plane from Ireland. Trying to slow the Bismarck down so that their ships could catch up with her, the British fired at her from the air. The Bismarck was hit. On the morning of May 27, the last battle was fought. Four British ships fired on the Bismarck, and she was finally sunk.

61. The Bismarck sailed into the Atlantic Ocean_____.
- A. to sink the Hood
 - B. to gain control of France
 - C. to cut off American supplies to Britain

D. to stop British warships reaching Germany

62. Many people believed that the Bismarck could not be defeated because she_____.

A. was fast and powerful

B. had more men on board

C. was under Luetjens' command

D. had bigger guns than other ships

63. We learn from the text that on 24 May_____.

A. the British won the battle against the Bismarck

B. the Bismarck won the battle against the British

C. the British gunfire damaged the Bismarck seriously

D. the Bismarck succeeded in keeping away from the British

64. Luetjens tried to sail to France in order to_____.

A. have the ship repaired

B. join the other Germans

C. get help from the French

D. get away from the British

65. Which of the following is the immediate cause of the sinking of the Bismarck?

A. The British air strikes.

B. The damage done by the Hood.

C. Gunfire from the British warships.

D. Luetjen's decision to run for France.

E

As prices and building costs keep rising, the "do-it-yourself" (DIY) trend (趋势) in the U.S. continues to grow. "We needed furniture (家具) for our living room," says John Ross, "and we just didn't have enough money to buy it. So we decided to try making a few tables and

chairs."John got married six months ago,and like many young people these days,they are struggling to make a home at a time when the cost of living is very high.The Rosses took a 2-week course for \$ 280 at a night school.Now they build all their furniture and make repairs around the house.Jim Hatfield has three boys and his wife died.Hs has a full-time job at home as well as in a shoe making factory.Last month,he received a car repair bill for \$ 420."I was deeply upset about it.Now I've finished a car repair course,I should be able to fix the car by myself."John and Jim are not unusual people.Most families in the country are doing everything they can to save money so the can fight the high cost of living.If you want to become a "do-it-yourselfer",you can go to DIY classes.And for those who don't have time to take a course,there are books that tell you how you can do things yourself.

66.We can learn from the text that many newly married people_____.

- A.find it hard to pay for what they need
- B.have to learn to make their own furniture
- C.take DIY courses run by the government
- D.seldom go to a department store to buy things

67.John and his wife went to evening classes to learn how to_____.

- A.run a DIY shop
- B.make or repair things
- C.save time and money
- D.improve the quality of life

68.When the writer says that Jim has a full-time job at home,he means Jim_____.

- A.makes shoes in his home
- B.does extra work at night
- C.does his own car and home repairs
- D.keeps house and looks after his children

69.Jim Hatfield decided to become a do-it yourselfer when_____.

- A.his car repairs cost too much

- B.the car repair class was not helpful
- C.he could no possible do two jobs
- D.he had to raise the children all by himself

70.What would be the best title for the text?

- A.the Joy of DIY
- B.You Can Do It Too!
- C.Welcome to Our DIY Course!
- D.Ross and Hatfield:Believers in DIY.

B)根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

(Mike is picking up the phone when Alice enters.)

Alice:Are you phoning Linda?

Mike:Yes.But how do you know?

Alice:_____

Mike:What did they say?

Alice:_____

Mike:What happened?

Alice:_____She had to go and take his place for three days.

Mike:That's too bad.

Alice:_____

Mike:You see,I had arranged (安排) for us to have dinner with a friend tonight.

Alice:_____

Mike:Sure,why not?

- A.Isn't she your girlfriend?
- B.They said she had left for London.
- C.What's the problem?
- D.Her office left you a message.

E. Why not invite me, then?

F. They said they had phoned Linda.

G. The manager at their office had suddenly fallen ill.

. 单词拼写 (共10小题, 每小题1分; 满分10分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在句子右边的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

76. I'll go and see you next_____ (星期六) .

76. _

77. Bill has a large collection of_____ (外国) stamps.

77. _

78. Do you think_____ (游泳) is allowed in the canal?

78. _

79. The book is_____ (翻译) from Russian.

79. _

80. All countries, big or small, should be_____ (平等) .

80. _

81. They're busy_____ (准备) to go on holiday.

81. _

82. Don't be frightened by the television camera. Just speak_____ (自然地) .

82. _

83. What will the_____ (天气) be like tomorrow?

83. _

84. Their office is on the_____ (第九) floor.

84. _

85. A fence at the back of the garden _____ (分开)
us from the neighbours.

85. _

. 短文改错 (共10小题, 每小题1.5分; 满分15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: 若无错误, 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该加的词。注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

My Favourite Sport

My favourite sport is football. I was a member of

86. _

our school football team. We practise for three
times

87. _

every week and often watch football match on TV

88. _

together. Play football not only makes us grow up

89. _

tall and strong but also give us a sense of fair play
and

90. _

team spirit. We must keep in mind that we play

91. _

for the team instead ourselves. Also, the sport

92. _

teaches us the important of obedience (服从). Each

93. ___

—

player must obey captain, who is the leader of
94. _____

the team. And they must not break the rules too

95. ___

—

of ten if we want to win the game.

. 书面表达 (满分30分)

5月3日, 你参观了一个农场。请根据下列图画用英语写一篇日记、



注意：

1、日记须包括所有图画的内容，可以适当增减细节，使日记连贯；

2、词数100左右。

内容要点：

1、集合/出发 2、到达 3、参观 4、野餐 5、娱乐 6、告别

1998 年全国高校招生英语统考试题 答案

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	C	A	B	B	D	A	C	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	D	B	C	A	D	B	D	A	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	C	C	A	D	B	A	C	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	D	C	C	A	B	C	D	D	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	B	C	A	B	D	A	B	A	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	A	C	D	B	D	A	C	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	A	B	A	C	A	B	D	A	B
71	72	73	74	75					
D	B	G	C	E					

76. Saturday

77. foreign

78. swimming

79. translated

80. equal

81. preparing

82. naturally

83. weather

84. ninth

85. separates/separated

86. am

87. for

88. mathes

89. Playing

90. gives

91. T

92. of importances

94. the

95. We

1999年普通高等学校招生全国统一英语考试

本试卷分第I卷(选择题)和第II卷(非选择题)两部分第I卷1至5页,第II卷6至11页。满分150分。考试时间120分钟

第I卷(三大题,共95分)

I. 单项填空(共25小题,每小题1分:满分25分)

A)从A、B、C、D中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是C.

1. spare

A. fear B. earn C. pear D. beard

2. navy

A. neighbor B. nationality C. relative

D. valley

3. unit

A. fierce B. nephew C. juice D. sure

4. gentle

A. organise B. bargain C. regular D. charge

5. journey

A. merchant B. courtyard C. energy D. serious

B)从A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

例: We _____ last night. but we went to the concert instead

A. must have studied B. might study

B. should have studied D. would study

答案是C.

6. - - I had a really good weekend at my uncle's.

- - _____ .

A. Oh. that's very nice of you

B. Congratulations

C. It's a pleasure

D. Oh. I'm glad to hear that

7. - - I'm going to the post office.

- - _____ you're there. can you get me some stamps?

A. As B. While C. Because D. If

8. Paper money was in _____ use in China when Marco Polo visited the country in _____ thirteenth century.

A. the ; 不填 B. the ; the

C. 不填 ; the D. 不填 ; 不填

9. - - Are the new rules working?

- - Yes , _____ books are stolen.

A. Few B. More C. Some D. None

10. - - Alice. you feed the bird today, _____ ?

- - But I fed it yesterday.
- A. do you B. will you C. didn't you D. don't you
11. _____you've got a chance. you might as well make full use of it.
- A. Now that B. After C. Although D. AS soon as
12. _____him and then try to copy whay he does .
- A. Mind B. Glance at C. Stare at D. Watch
13. - - Idrove to Zhuhai for the air show last week.
- - Is that _____ you had a few days off?
- A. why B. when C. what D. where
14. Robert is said abrcad. but I don't know what country he studied in.
- A. to have studied B. to study
- C. to be studying D. to have been studying
15. - - Will you stay for lunch?
- - Sorry, _____ ,My brother is coming to see me.
- A. I mustn't B. I can't C. I needn't D. I won't
16. The price _____,but I doubt whether it will remain so.
- A. went down B. will go down
- C. has gone down D. was going down
17. Few pleasures can equal _____of a cool drink on ahot day.
- A. some B. any C. that D. those
18. You should make it a rule to leave things _____you can find them again
- A. when B. where C. then D. there
19. Carol said the work would be done by October. _____ personally I doubt very much.
- A. it B. that C. when D. which
20. - - Do you think the Stars will beat the Bulls?
- - Yes. They have better players,so I _____them to win.
- A. hope B. prefer C. expect D. want
21. The purpose of new tchnologies is to make life easier, _____it more difficult.
- A. not make B. not to make
- C. not making D. do not make
22. We'll have tofinish the job. _____.
- A. long it takes howewer B. it takes howewer long
- C. long however it takes D. however long it takes
23. Your performance in the driving test didn't reach required standard _____. you failed.
- A. in the end B. after all C. in other words D. at

the same time

24. - - Hey, look where you are going?

- - Oh, I'm terribly sorry. _____ .

- A. I'm not noticing B. I wasn't noticing
C. I haven't noticing D. I don't noticing

25. When I got back home I saw a message pinned to the door

_____ "Sorry to miss you ; will call later."

- A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading

. 完形填空 (共 25 小题 , 每小题 1 分 : 满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文 , 掌握其大意 , 然后从 26—50 各题所给的四个选项中 , 选出一个最佳答案。

People of Burhngton are being disturbed by the sound of bells. Four students from Burlington College of Higher Education are in the bell tower of the 26 have made up their minds to 27 the bells nonstop for two weeks as a protest (抗议) against heavy trucks which run 28 through the narrow High Street. "They not only make it 29 to sleep at night. but they are 30 damage to our houses and shops of historical 31 said John Norris. one of the protesters. " 32 we must have these noisy trucks on the roads," said Jean Lacey. a biology stu-dent. "why don't they build a new road that goes 33 the town, Burlington isn't much more than a 34 village. Its streets were never 35 for heavy traffic." Harry Fields also studying 36 said they wanted to make as much 37 as possible to force the 38 to realise what every body was having to 39 "Most of them don't 40 here anyway." he said. "they come in for meetings and that. and the Town Hall is soundproof (隔音) . 41 they probably don't 42 the noise all that much, It's high time they realised 43 . The fourth student. Liza Venum. said she thought the public were 44 on their side. and even if they weren't they soon would be. 45 asked if they were 46 that the police might come to 47 them. "Not really." she said. "actually we are 48 bell-ringers. I mean we are assistant bell-ringers for the church. There is no 49 against practising. " I 50 the church with the sound of the bells ringing in my ears.

- 26 A. college B. village C. town D. church

- 27 A. change B. repair C. ring D. shake

- 28 A. now and then B. day and night C. up and down D. over and over

- 29 A. terrible B. difficult C. uncomfortable D. unokeasabt

- 30 A. doing B. raising C. Putting D. producing

- 32 A. If B. Although C. when D. Unless
- 33 A. to B. through C. over D. round
- 34 A. pretty B. quiet C. large D. modern
- 36 A. well B. hard C. biology D. education
- 37 A. effort B. time C. trouble D. noise
- 38 A. townspeople B. other students C. government officials D. truck drivers
- 39 A. stand B. accept C. know D. share
- 40 A. shop B. live C. come D. study
- 43 A. event B. loss C. action D. problem
- 44 A. hardly B. unwillingly C. mostly D. usually
- 45 A. I B. we C. She D. They
- 47 A. seize B. fight C. search D. stop
- 48 A. proper B. experienced C. hopeful D. serious
- 49 A. point B. cause C. need D. law
- 50 A. left B. found C. reached D. passed

阅读理解(共 25 小题. A 节每小题 2 分, B 节每小题 1 分, 满分 45 分)

A). 阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案.

A

Tom Brennan was working in a Philadelphia office building when he noticed a black bag. The bag contained a book. This chance discovery ended a 12-day search by the Library Company of Philadelphia for a historical treasure—a 120-page diary kept 190 years ago by Deborah Logan, "a woman who knew everybody in her day," James Green, the librarian told the magazine *American Libraries*. Most of the diary is a record of big events in Philadelphia. It also includes a description of British soldiers burning Washington, D. C. in the war of 1812. She describes President James Madison on horseback as "perfectly shaking with fear" during

the troubled days. George Washington, she writes, mistook her for the wife of a French man and praised her excellent English. The adventure of the lost book began September 4 when Cory Luxmoore arrived from England to deliver the diary of his ancestor (祖先) to the Library Company, which he and his wife considered to be the best home for the diary. Green told American Libraries he had the diary in his possession "about five minutes" when Luxmoore took it back because he had promised to show it to one other person. On returning to his hotel after showing the precious book to Green, Luxmoore was shocked to realise that he had left it in the taxi. Without any delay, Green began calling every taxi company in the city, with no luck, "I've felt sick since then," Luxmoore told reporters. According to Green, no one has yet learned how the diary came to the office building. Tom Brennan received a reward (奖励) of 1,000, Philadelphia gained another treasure for its history, and Luxmoore told reporters, "It's wonderful news. I'm on high".

51. This article mainly tells about the story of _____
- A. a lost diary
 - B. Deborah Logan
 - C. Cory Luxmoore
 - D. the Library Company
52. From the text, we learn that the diary is now owned by _____
- A. Tom Brennan
 - B. an unknown person
 - C. a Philadelphia magazine
 - D. the Library Company of Philadelphia
53. Philadelphia is thought to be the best home for the diary because _____.
- A. it was written in Philadelphia
 - B. it tells stories about Philadelphia
 - C. people in the city are interested in old things
 - D. the British and the Americans once fought in Philadelphia
54. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened to the diary?
- a- Tom Brennan found the book in an office building.
 - b- The book was shown to James Green.
 - c- Cory Luxmoore arrived from England.
 - d- The book was left behind in a taxi.
- A. a. b. c. d B. c. b. d. a C. a. c. d. b D. c. a. b. d
55. What did Cory Luxmoore mean when he said "I'm on high"?
- A. I'm rich
 - B. I'm famous
 - C. I'm excited
 - D. I'm lucky.

Computer people talk a lot about the need for other people to become "computer-literate." But not all experts (专家) agree that this is a good idea. One pioneer, in particular, who disagrees is David Tebbutt, the founder of ComputertownUK. Although many people see this as a successful attempt to bring people closer to the computer, David does not see it that way. He says that Computertown UK was formed for just the opposite reason, to bring computers to people and make them "people-literate." David Tebbutt thinks Computertowns are most successful when tied to a computer club but he insists there is an important difference between the two, The clubs are for people who have some computer knowledge already. This frightens away non-experts, who are happier going to Computertowns where there are computers for them to experiment on. With experts to encourage them and answer any questions they have, they are not told what to do. They find out. The computer experts have to learn not to tell people about computers, but have to be able to answer all questions people ask. People don't have to learn computer terms (术语), but the experts have to explain in plain language. The computers are becoming "people-literate."

56. Which of the following is David Tebbutt's idea on the relationship between people and computers?

- A. Computer learning should be made easier.
- B. There should be more computer clubs for experts.
- C. People should work harder to master computer use.
- D. Computers should be made cheaper so that people can afford them.

57. We can infer from the text that "computer-literate" means

-
- A. being able to afford a computer
 - B. being able to write computer programs
 - C. working with the computer and finding out its value
 - D. understanding the computer and knowing how to use it

58. The underlined word "it" in the second paragraph refers to the idea that Computertowns _____.

- A. help to set up more computer clubs
- B. bring people to learn to use computers
- C. bring more experts to work together
- D. help to sell computers to the public

59. David Tebbutt started Computertown UK with the purpose of

-
- A. making better use of computer experts
 - B. improving computer programs
 - C. increasing computer sales
 - D. popularising computers

C

Want to save money when travelling by train? Here are some ways.

Day Returns This ticket can save you up to 45% on the standard fare (车费). You have to travel after the rush hour period Mon. -Fri. but can travel at any time on Sat. or Sun.

Big city Saves These are special low-priced tickets on certain trains. You have to book in advance-at the latest by 16:00 the day before you travel. It's first come . first served.

Weekend Returns Weekend Returns are available (有售) for most journeys over 60 miles. Go on Fri . Sat. or Sun, and return the same weekend on Sat. or Sun, and save up to 35% the standard fare.

Monthly Returns There are available for most journeys over 65 miles. Go any day and return within a month. Monthly returns save you up to 25% on the standard fare.

Family Returns For £20 this railcard allows you to take a second adult (成人) and up to 4 children for only £3 each when you buy single or return tickets. You can travel as often as you like until the card

60. Which is the best ticket to buy if you live in London and want to go to a small town 80 miles away for four days?

- A. Big City Savers B. Monthly Returns
C. Weekend Returns D. Family Returns

61. A man bought himself a ticket of £15 and three tickets for his family with a family railcard. How much did he pay?

- A. £44 B. £29 C. £24 D. £15

D

Maybe ten-year-old Elizabeth put it best when she said to her father. "But, Dad, you can't be healthy if you're dead." Dad, in a hurry to get home before dark so he could go for a run, had forgotten to wear his safety belt—a mistake 75% of the US population make every day. The big question is why. There have been many myths about safety belts ever since their first appearance in cars some forty years ago. The following are three of the most common.

Myth Number One: It's best to be "thrown clear" of a serious accident. **Truth:** Sorry, but any accident serious enough to "throw you clear" is also going to be serious enough to give you a very bad landing. And chances are you'll have traveled through a windshield (挡风玻璃) or door to do it. Studies show that chances of dying after a car accident are twenty-five times greater in cases where people are "thrown clear."

Myth Number Two: Safety belts "trap" people in cars that are burning or sinking in water. **Truth:** Sorry again, but studies show that people knocked unconscious (昏迷) due to not wearing safety belts have a greater chance of dying in these accidents. People wearing safety belts are usually protected to the point of having a clear head to free themselves from such dangerous situations, not to be trapped in them.

Myth

Number Three Safety belts aren't needed at speeds of less than 30 miles per hour. Truth: when two cars traveling at 30 mph hit each other, an unbelted driver would meet the windshield with a force equal to diving headfirst into the ground from a height of 10 meters.

62. Why did Elizabeth say to her father, "But, Dad, you can't be healthy if you're dead"?

- A. He was driving at great speed.
- B. He was running across the street.
- C. He didn't have his safety belt on.
- D. He didn't take his medicine on time.

63. The reason Father was in a hurry to get home was that he _____.

- A. wasn't feeling, very well
- B. hated to drive in the dark
- C. wanted to take some exercise
- D. didn't want to be caught by the police

64. According to the text, to be "thrown clear" of a serious accident is very dangerous because you _____.

- A. may be knocked down by other cars
- B. may get seriously hurt being thrown out of the car
- C. may find it impossible to get away from the seat
- D. may get caught in the car door

65. Some people prefer to drive without wearing a safety belt because they believe _____.

- A. the belt prevents them from escaping in an accident
- B. they will be unable to think clearly in an accident
- C. they will be caught when help comes
- D. cars catch fire easily

66. What is the advice given in the text?

- A. Never drive faster than 30 miles an hour.
- B. Try your best to save yourself in a car accident.
- C. Never forget to wear the safety belt while driving.
- D. Drive slowly while you're not wearing a safety belt.

E

When a group of children tell you a conversation with you, saying: "We have to go to work now." you're left feeling surprised and certainly uneasy. After all, this is the 1990s and the idea of children working is just unthinkable. That is, until you are told that they are all pupils of stage schools, and that the "work" they go off to is to go on the stage in a theatre. Stage schools often act as agencies (代理机构) to supply children for stage and television work. More worrying of the name "stage school", are these few places where children spend full time, with a training

for the theatre and a general education. A visit to such school will leave you in no doubt that the children enjoy themselves. After all, what lively children wouldn't settle (or spend only half the day doing ordinary school work, and acting, singing or dancing their way through the other half of the day? Then of course these are time for the children to make a name and make a little money in some big shows. Some stage schools give their children too much professional work at such a young age. But the law is very tight on the amount they can do. Those under 13 are limited to 40 days in the year; those over 13 do 80 days. The schools themselves admit that not all children will be successful in the profession for which they are being trained. So what happens to those who don't make it? While all the leading schools say they place great importance on children getting good study results, the facts seem to suggest this is not always the case.

67. People would still feel uneasy when realising that the children they're talking to

- A. attend a stage school
- B. are going to be theatre
- C. have got some work to do
- D. love singing and dancing

68. In the writer's opinion, a good stage school should

- A. produce star performers
- B. help pupils improve their study skills
- C. train pupils in language and performing arts
- D. provide a general education and stage training

69. "Professional work" as used in the next means _____.

- A. ordinary school work
- B. professional performances
- C. stage training at school
- D. acting, singing or dancing after class

70. Which of the following best describes how the writer feels about stage schools?

- A. He thinks highly of what they have to offer.
- B. He favours an early start in the training of performing arts.
- C. He feels uncomfortable about children who are in shows.
- D. He doubts the standard of ordinary education they have reached.

B) 根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项.

John: Oh, hi, Fred! 71. Why are you so late?

Sled: 72. She always keeps us in class until ten past ten.

John: Doesn't she know that you're supposed to get out at ten.

Sled: 73. But she never look at her watch. She just keeps talking.

John: Don't the students complain(抱怨) about it? 74.

Sled: No, 75.

John: Well, you could try and talk to her.

Fred: Maybe.

A. They don't think so

B I didn't know whether to save you a place or not

C. Everybody is too polite

D I guess so

E. Mary had a talk with me.

F. It's our maths teacher.

G. I would say something

第二卷 (共 55 分)

. 单词拼写(共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释, 在句子右边的横线上, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

76. Don't _____ (浪费) your money on silly things 76.

77. The wind turned my _____ (伞) inside out. 77.

78. I _____ (认出) Mike the moment I saw him. 78.

79. Do you know the _____ (平均) monthly rainfall in this area? 79.

80. Sleep is _____ (必要) to health 80.

81 This bus can carry 60 _____ (乘客). 81.

82. Fifty years ago, Chairman Mao _____ (宣告) the founding of the People's Republic of China. 82.

84. What is the best-known chain of fast-food(餐馆) in the world? 84.

85. They lived in London until quite _____ (最近) 85.

V. 短文改错(共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分; 满分 15 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), 则按下列情况该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线()划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

New I can't watch much television but a few years ago
86. ___

_____ I was used to watch it every night. I was often
87. ___

_____ a little tired after a day's work and watch TV

88. ___

_____ demands very little effort. Unfortunate. there are

89. ___

_____ too many people among my family. Some wanted

90. ___

_____ to see the programme while others preferred

91. ___

_____ another. I am happy with any program me but

92. ___

_____ the others spent a lot time arguing and there

93. ___

_____ was no way of settling the matter exespt by

94. ___

_____ selling the set. Now someone at home reads intead.

95. ___

V1. 书面表达(满分 30 分)

假设你是李华，在一所中学读书。最近收到美国朋友 Smith 先生的来信：他三年前参观过你校。听说现在变化很大，希望了解有关情况，参照下图，给他写一封回信，介绍你校的变化。

1. 回信须包括图画的主要内容，可以适当增减细节，使内容连贯；
2. 词数 100 左右。

**1999 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试
英语试题参考答案及评分标准**

英语试卷(全文)

、 、 (Key to I—75)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. A |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. C | 9. A | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. D | 13. A | 14. A | 15. B |
| 16. C | 17. C | 18. B | 19. D | 20. C |
| 21. B | 22. D | 23. C | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. D | 27. C | 28. B | 29. B | 30. A |
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. D | 34. C | 35. B |
| 36. C | 37. D | 38. C | 39. A | 40. B |

41 . B 42 . A 43 . D 44 . C 45 . A
46 . B 47 . D 48 . A 49 . D 50 . A
51 . A 52 . D 53 . B 54 . B 55 . C
56 . A 57 . D 58 . B 59 . D 60 . B
61 . C 62 . C 63 . C 64 . B 65 . A
66 . C 67 . A 68 . D 69 . C 70 . D
71 . B 72 . F 73 . D 74 . 6 75 . C

IV.

- 76 . waste (lose 不可接受)
77 . umbrella
78 . recognised/recognized (realized.knew 不可接受)
79 . average / mean (middle 不可接受)
80 . necessary / essential / indispensable (important 不可接受)
81 . passengers
82 . declared / announced
83 . familiar
84 . restaurants (restaurant , inns , hotels , dining - halls :
canteens , pub , bars 不可接受)
85 . recently / lately

V.

The Problem with Television
Now I can't much watch television but a few years ago 86 . much
I was used to watch it every night . I was often 87 . was
a little tired after a day's work and watch TV 88 . watching
demands very little effort . Unfortunate , there are 89 .
Unfortunately
too many people among my family . Some wanted 90 . in
to see the programme while others preferred 91 . one
another . I am happy with any programme but 92 . was
the others spent a lot [^] time arguing and there 93 . of
was no way of settling the matter except by 94 .
selling the set . Now someone at home reads
instead . 95 . everyone/everybody

VI.

一、评分原则：

1 . 本题总分为 30 分，其中内容和语言占 29 分，词数占 1 分。按 7 个档次给分。

2 . 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。词数在 90 ~ 110 之间的，加 1 分。

二、内容要点：

1. 开头语

2. 结束语
3. 盖起了一幢新教学楼
4. 新建了一座图书馆
5. 新操场位于学校前面
6. 种了许多树

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第七档：（25—29分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言基本无误；行文连贯，表达清楚。

第六档：（20—24分）能写明全部或绝大部分要点；语言有少量错误；行文基本连贯，表达基本清楚。

第五档：（16—19分）能写明大部分要点；语言有一些错误；行文不够连贯。

第四档：（12—15分）能写明基本要点；语言虽有较多错误，尚能达意。

第三档：（8—11分）能写出部分要点；语言错误多，影响意思表达。

第二档：（4—7分）只能写出一、两个要点；语言错误很多，只有个别句子可懂。

第一档：（0—3分）只能写出与所要求内容有关的一些单词。

四、说明：

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

五、One possible version：

July 9

Dear Mr Smith:

I was so pleased to hear from you and am writing to tell you something about my school.

You are right. Quite a few changes have taken place. On one side of the road there is a new classroom building. On the other side, where the playground used to be now stands another new building — our library. In it there are all kinds of books, newspapers and magazines. The playground is now in front of the school. We have also planted a lot of trees in and around the school. I hope you come and see for yourself some day.

Best wishes.

yours

Li Hua

