**绝密★启用前**

 **2004**年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（上海卷）

英语试卷

（满分150分，考试时间100分钟）

考生注意：

1. 考试时间120分钟, 试卷满分150分。
2. 本考试设试卷和答题纸两部分。试卷分为第I卷（第1－12页）和第II卷（第13页），全卷共13页。所有答题必须涂（选择题）或写（非选择题）在答题纸上，做在试卷上一律不得分。

答题前,务必在答题纸上填写准考证号和姓名,并将核对后的条形码贴在指定位置上,在答题纸反而清楚地填写姓名。

**第Ⅰ卷（共110分）**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Part A Short Conversations**

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

1. A. At 1:00 p.m. B. At 1:30 p.m. C. At 2:00p.m. D. At 2:30p.m.

2. A. At a tailor’s B. At a laundry.

C. At a clothing store. D. At a supermarket.

3. A. Customer and cashier. B. Waitress and diner.

C. Secretary and manager D. Husband and wife

4. A. They are in high demand. B. They are inexpensive.

C. They are not available. D. They are awful.

5. A. He did better than expected. B. He failed the maths exam.

C. He used to be a top student D. He answered only 10% of the questions

6. A. Interesting B. Relaxing C. Unfinished D. Disappointing

7. A. He has to wait for someone else B. He has to fix the seat first.

C. There is something wrong with the car D. The woman must fasten the seat belt.

8. A. She won the first prize B. She was glad to hear the news.

C. She did not attend the contest D. She had to help another Mary

9. A. Regret B. Pain C. Surprise D. Gratitude

10. A. A telephone B. An automobile

C. A refrigerator D. An elevator

**Part B Passages**

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

Question 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. Disappointed B. Satisfied C. Angry D. Worried

12. A. He checked out and left the hotel B. All his things were stolen

C. His luggage was removed by mistake D. He was robbed of his suitcase.

13. A. He was asked to leave the hotel

B. The receptionist was rude to him

C. All his things were in disorder.

D. He was sent to a dirty room

14. A. To inform parents and schools B. To pick out good students

C. To compare teachers D. To expose poor schools.

15. A. They have no trust in doctors B. They cannot afford the medical fee.

C. They fear things like injections D. They doubt the medical treatment

16. A. Teacher’s difficult life. B. Harm of divorce to families.

C. Ways to become loveable kids D. Kid’s attention-seeking behaviour

**Part C Longer Conversations**

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

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation

**Telephone Message**

Case reported A ca found

Location of the car Near No.8 17

Car number: BWE 4586

Color of the car 18

Day of finding: 19

Informer’s name and occupation: Henry Roberts 20

Complete the form. Write ONE WORD for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What does the man want to rent? | A one-bedroom apartment with a 21  |
| How much does the man intend to pay? | \_\_\_ 22 dollars. |
| How can the man go to the university? | By 23 . |
| What two factors may decide the rent?  | The 24 .  |

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

**Ⅱ. Grammar**

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

25. The accident is reported to have occurred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the first Sunday in February.

A. at B. on C. in D. to

26. I had to buy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ these books because I didn’t know which one was the best.

A. both B. none C. neither D. all

27. According to a recent U.S. survey, children spent up to 25 hours a week \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ TV.

A. to watch B. to watching C. watching D. watch

28. Children under 12 years of age in that country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be under adult supervision when is a public library.

A. must B. may C. can D. need

29. The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945. and their power \_\_\_\_\_\_ increased enormously ever since.

A. is B. was C. has been D. had been

30. The number of deaths form heart disease will be reduced greatly it people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eat more fruit and vegetables.

A. persuade B. will persuade C. be persuaded C. are persuaded

31. Bill’s aim is to inform the viewers that cigarette advertising on TV is illegal, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. isn’t it B. is it C. isn’t be D. is he

32. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not \_\_\_\_\_ a native speaker.

A. as fluent as B. more fluent than C. so fluently as D. much fluently than

33. The flu is believed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.

A. causing B. being caused C. to be caused D. be have caused

34. The flowers \_\_\_\_ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.

A. to smell B. smelling C. smelt D. to be smelt

35. The disc, digitally \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the studio, sounded fantastic at the party that night.

A. recorded B. recording C. to be recorded C. having recorded

36. American women usually identify their best friend as someone \_\_\_\_\_ they can talk frequently.

A. who B. as C. about which D. with whom

37. After Yang Li wei succeeded in circling the carth, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our astronauts desire to do is walk in space.

A. where B. what C. that D. how

38. Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park \_\_\_\_\_ she was bitten on the leg by al lion.

A. when B. while C. since D. once

39. Parents should take seriously their children’s requests for sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ eye protection is necessary in sunny weather.

A. because B. through C. unless D. if

40. A story goes \_\_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth I of England liked nothing more that being surrounded by clever and qualified noblemen at court.

A. when B. where C. what D. that

41. \_\_\_\_ snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest.

A. Not only they brought B. Not only did they bring

C. Not only brought they D. Not only they did bring

42. Having been attacked by terrorists, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. doctors cane to their rescue B. the tall building collapsed

C. an emergency measure was taken D. warnings were given to tourists

43. Why! I have nothing to confess. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you want me to say?

A. What is it that B. What it is that

C. How is it that D. How it is that

44.——English has large vocabulary, hasn’t it?

 —Yes, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.

A. Know B. Knowing C. To know D. Known

**Ⅲ. Vocabulary**

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

45. The environmentalists and wild goats’ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the vast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.

A. escape B. absence C. attendance D. appearance

46. Hospital staff burst into cheers after doctors completed a 20-hours operation to have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one-year-old twins at the head.

A. isolated B. separated C. divided C. removed

47. After the trainer was sure that the whale could look after itself, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_it into the sea.

A. transported B. unloaded C. released D. handled

48. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Chinese culture, marriage decisions were often made by parents for their children.

A. traditional B. historic C. remote D. initial

49. Some people like dirking coffee, for it has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ effects.

A. promoting B. stimulating C. enhancing D. encouraging

50. The teacher wrote an example on the blackboard to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to point.

A. illustrate B. suggest C. express D. recognize

51. Most people on this island are recreational fishers, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fishing forms an actual part of their leisure time.

A. accidentally B. purposefully C. obviously D. formally

52. In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the \_\_\_\_\_ in personality.

A. contact B. contrast C. connection D. conflict

53. Chinese arts have won the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a lot of people outside China.

A. enjoyment B. appreciation C, entertainment D. reputation

54. To keep healthy, Professor Johnson\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cycling as a regular form of exercise after he retired.

A. took up B. caught on C. carried out D. made for

**Ⅳ。Cloze**

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

(A)

Adults are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practised in the meantime. A man who has not had an opportunity to go swimming for years can 55 swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can got on a bicycle after several decades and still 56 away. A mother who has not 57 the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins “ Twinkle, twinkle, little star” or recite the story of Cinderella or Snow White.

One explanation is the law of over learning, which can be stated as following: 58 we have learned something, additional learning increases the 59 of time we will remember it.

In childhood, we usually continue to practise such skills as swimming, bicycle riding long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and 60 ourselves of poems such as “Twinkle, twinkle, little star” and childhood tales such as Cinderella or Snow White. We no only learn but 61 .

The law of over learning explains why cramming (突击学习) for an examination, 62 it may result in a passing grade, is not a 63 way to learn a school course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little over learning; 64 , is usually a good investment toward the future.

55. A. only B. hardly C. still D. even

56. A. more B. drive C. travel D. ride

57. A. thought about B. cared for C. showed up D. brought up

58. A. Before B. Once C. Until D. Unless

59. A. accuracy B. unit C. limit D. length

60. A. remind B. inform C. warm D. recall

61. A. recite B. overlearn C. research D. improve

62. A. though B. so C. if D. after

63. A. convenient B. demanding C. satisfactory D. swift

64. A. at most B. by the way C. on the other hand D. in the end

(B)

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

 Affairs Ministry concluded last year that, 65 cash encouragement, some women just don’t want to be 66 holding the baby. “What we know is that it’s good for the 67

if men and women share the burden of having children,” says Soren Kindlund, family policy adviser at the Swedish ministry. 68 Swedish parents can take their paid leave as they wish, men use a mere 12% of it; 60% of fathers do not take even a(n) 69 day off work.

 Experts fear that the tendency for women to use most of the parental leave could make employers 70 go give young women the permanent jobs they need to qualify for paid maternity leave (产假)。In January. Sweden decided to allow new fathers two months’ paid leave, with a warming: use it or 71 it.

 Kindlund admits that men are under 72 to stay at work, even though parental pay comes out of the public purse. “It’s not popular among bosses and perhaps with other men in the workplace,” he says. “But it’s good for the father and for the child if they can 73 a relationship.”

 In Norway, a(n) 74 policy has worked wonders. 70% of dads in Norway now take parental leave, and the birthrate of 1.85 children per woman is one of the highest in Europe.

65. A. is spite of B. at the cost of C. in addition to D. due to

66. A. sent B. left C. caught D. seen

67. A. birthrate B. income C. health D. spirit

68. A. Just as B. Only if C. Even though D. Now that

69. A. one B. mere C. only D. single

70. A. willing B. reluctant C. likely D. unable

71. A. reserve B. misuse C. ignore D. lose

72. A. discussion B. attack C. control D. pressure

73. A. make out B. add up C. build up D. set aside

74. A. impersonal B. similar C. severe D. global

**Ⅴ. Reading Comprehension**

**Directions:** Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statement. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that first best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

 For almost two months Dominic York, a 23-year-old hairdresser, wandered about hospitals all night, wearing a white coat and pretending he was a doctor. Yesterday he proudly claimed in court that despite his complete lack of medical experience or qualifications, he had saved several people’s lives. He had even been allowed to assist a surgeon during an emergency operation on a patient who was about to die on something she had swallowed.

 “I watched one of those TV dramas about a hospital and suddenly I felt like playing one of the roles myself. So I put on a white jacket and a stethoscope(听诊器)and walked around one of the biggest hospital in London. At first I just watched. Once you learn how doctors talk to patients, nurses and others doctors, it’s easy to take people in,” he said.

 One of the patients he treated was Laura Kennan. She had been knocked down by a car and fainted. When she came to in hospital, York was standing over her.

 “He looked very professional. He told me his name was Doctor Simon. Then he gave me some sort of injection,” she said. And then he suddenly cleared off when a nurse asked who he was. She didn’t think there was anything wrong. “I would never have realized he was a fake if a policewoman hadn’t showed me his photograph a week later. When the policewoman told me who he really was, I could hardly believe my cars.”

 Judge Raymond Adams told York that he was. “ shocked and horrified” that he got away with his deceiving for so long. And then sentenced him to eighteen months in a special prison for criminal with mental disorders.

“I can only hope that this will not lead to further problems. After all, you will have considerable opportunity to study the behaviour of the psychiatrists(精神科医生)who will look after you while you are there. If you try to persuade people that you yourself are a psychiatrist after you are set free, I shall make sure that you are given a much longer sentence.” Judge Adams warned York.

75. York was proud of the fact that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a surgeon let him watch an operation.

B. he could perform some duties of a doctor

C. he had cheated doctors for so long

D. people thought he could become a real doctor

76. York learned how to behave like a doctor by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. watching other doctors work B. talking to doctors and nurses

C. getting some training and experience D. observing doctors while he was a patient

77. Why was Laura Kennan in hospital?

A. She had swallowed something and almost died.

B. She had to have and emergency operation.

C. She had been injured in a road accident.

D. She had lost consciousness while driving.

78. The judge’s remark implied that York would be more severely punished if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. pretended to be a psychiatrist B. tried to get away from prison

C. was proud of what he had done D. studied the behaviour of the psychiatrist

(B)

(You may read the questions first)

**Products: mail order**

Bay 3-piece luggage set for only ￡69.99 **ALL ORDERS**

**Half price offer DELIVERED**

Pack with confidence, Travel in Style…. Arrive intact **DELOVERED**

This elegant luggage is manufactured in a new hard-wearing plastic **FREE TO YOUR**

which is strong and very light in weight  **DOOR**

·Light but hard-wearing

·3 locks (2 key and I combination lock )for total security

·Supplied with initials for personalization

**MD 9572 ￡69.99**



**Plan your journey they easy way**

This portable Traveler will give you directions from A to B

anywhere in England, Scotland and Wales. Just enter the start

and the end of your journey and the Traveler will work out

the quickest route. The Traveler can also estimate the journey time. average speed

and fuel consumption. Need to change your journey at any stage?

The Traveler will give you a new set of directions. Other features include auto shut-off.

And a built-in light for night-time use.

Powered by 4AA batteries (not supplied).

**MD 7437 Traveler ￡69.99**

**How much do you know?**

Everyone, young and old, enjoys and challenge of quizzers. Our electronic Quizmaster

contains 5,400 questions and answers in 6 classifications—general knowledge, sport,

science, geography, art and history. Each of these is further divided into 3 skill levels

(easy, medium and difficult)so younger children can fairly compete against teenagers and

adults. PLUS!

Every Quizmaster includes:

·8 Games of Hangman

·Portune Teller Games

·10-digit calculator

·long life cell batteries included

**MD 9569 Quizmaster was ￡19.99 now ￡14.99**

79. In advertisement 2, the Traveler enables us to learn\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the road conditions from London to Oxfords

B. all the garages along the chosen route

C. the time and speed of the journey in Britain

D. the directions from London to Paris.

80. In advertisement 3, the Quizmaster\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. contains nothing but 5400 questions B. can only answer challenging questions

C. can be purchased in many shops D. can be used by people of all

81. All these advertisements are aimed at those\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. who like to order goods at home B. who are going to travel abroad

C. who do market researches D. who are interested in intelligence tests

(C)

 We are all interested in equality, but while some people try to protect the school and examination system in the name of equality, other, still in the name of equality, want only to destroy it.

 Any society which is interested in equality of opportunity and standards of achievement must regularly test its pupils. The standards may be changed—no examination is perfect—but to have to tests or examinations would mean the end of equality and of standards. There are groups of people who oppose this view and who do not believe either in examinations or in any controls in school or on teachers. This would mean that everything would depend on luck since every pupil would depend on the efficiency, the values and the purpose of each teacher.

 Without examinations, employers will look for employees from the highly respected schools and from families known to them—a form of favourtism will replace equality. At the moment, the bright child from an ill—respected school can show certificates to prove he or she is suitable for a job, while the lake of certificate indicates the unsuitability of a dull child attending a well—respected school. This defend of excellence and opportunity would disappear if examinations were taken away, and the bright child form a poor family would be a prisoner of his or her school’s reputation, unable to compete for employment with the child from the favoured school.

 The opponents of the examination system suggest that examinations are an evil force because they show differences between pupils. According to these people, there must be no special, different, academic class. They have even suggested that there should be no form of difference in sport or any other area: all jobs or posts should be filled by unsystematic selection. The selection would be made by people who themselves are probably selected by some computer.

82. The word “favouritism” in paragraph 3 is used to describe the phenomenon that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. bright children also need certificates go get satisfying jobs.

B. children from well—respected schools tend to have good jobs

C. poor children with certificates are favoured in job markets

D. children attending ordinary schools achieve great success

83. What would happen if examinations were taken away according to the author?

A. Schools for bright children would lose their reputation.

B. There would be more opportunities and excellence.

C. Children from poor families would be able to change their schools.

D. Children’s job opportunity would be affected by their school reputation.

84. The opponents of the examination system will agree that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. jobs should not be assigned by systematic selection

B. computers should be selected to take over many jobs

C. special classed are necessary to keep the school standards

D. schools with academic subjects should be done away with

85. The passage mainly focuses on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. schools and certificates B. examination and equality

C. opportunity and employment D. standards and reputation

(D)

 Holiday Inns and Me Donald’s, both saw unmatched growth in the 1960s. Their growth opened another direct business operation—franchising(特许经营)

 These operations have the same general pattern. The franchisor, the parent company, first establishes a successful retail(零售)business. At it expands, it sees a profit potential in offering others the right to open similar business under its name. the parent company’s methods and means of identification with consumers are included in this right. The parent company supplies skill, and may build and rent stores to franchisees. For these advantages the franchisee pays the franchisor a considerable fee. However, some of the advantages and disadvantages are different.

 By extending a “proven” marketing method, a parent can profit in several ways. First, the franchisee’s purchase price gives the parent an immediate return on the plan. Then the sale of supplies to the franchisee provides a continuing source of profits. As new businesses are added and the company’s reputation spreads, the value of the franchise increases and sales of franchises become easier. The snowballing effect can be dramatic. Such growth, too, brings into play the economies of scale (规模经济). Regional or national advertising that might be financially impossible for a franchisor with 20 franchises could be profitable for one with 40.

 The parent, then, finds immediate gains from the opportunity to expand markets on the basis of reputation alone, without having to put up capital or take the risk of owning retail stores. Added to this advantage is a less obvious but material one. Skilled, responsible retail managers are rare. People who invest their capital in franchises, through, probably come closer to the ideal than do paid managers. In fact, the franchisee is an independent store operator working for the franchisor, but without an independent’s freedom to drop supplies at will. Of course the factory’s costs of selling supplies are less. But also certainly the franchisee buying goods that have had broad consumer acceptance will not casually change supplies, even when the contract permits. If the hamburger is not what the customer expected, they may not return. Having paid for the goodwill, the franchisee won’t thoughtlessly destroy it.

 Franchising may give you the idea that as a franchisor, you need only relax in the rocking chair. Franchising, however, has problems to be solved.

86. Franchising refers to a business operation in which a successful parent company\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. sells name—brand goods to a private investor.

B. rents proven ideas and techniques for investment

C. sells the right, the guidance to a business under its name

D. takes no advertising responsibility for individual investors

87. The advantages of franchising to the parent company are all the following EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an immediate investment return

B. the ownership of additional retail stores

C. the profit from the sale of supplies

D. the possibility of profitable advertising

88. The passage mainly tells the reader\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the advantages and disadvantages of franchising

B. the benefits of franchising to the franchisor

C. the unmatched economic growth in the 1960’s

D. some regional and national business operation

89. What will the author probably discuss after the last paragraph?

A. More advantages of franchising.

B. Risks of investment besides franchising.

C. The standard of consumer acceptance.

D. Negative aspects related to franchising

**第Ⅱ卷 (共40分)**

**Ⅰ. Translation**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 小组讨论有助于更好地理解课文。 (help)
2. 上周因为生病我缺了一些课，但是我会努力赶上大家的。(miss)
3. 这个游戏的规则太复杂，三言两语解释不清。(too….to)
4. 你该说刚才的所作所为向在场的人道歉。(apologize)
5. 我发现很难与那些一贯固执已知的人合作。(…it…)

**Ⅱ. Guided Writing**

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

老师要求你负责班级墙报(wall newspaper)工作并征求你的意见。在日记中表述你的决定并谈谈想法。

听力参考答案

1-5 DCBBA 6-10 DDCCD 11-16 BCCACD

17. Bridge 18. Yellow 19. Wednesday 20. engineer 21. small bathroom 22. 240

23. subway 24. service and facilities

听力录音材料

Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations

1. M: Excuse me, when will Flight Number BA 981 from New York arrive?

W: It was scheduled to arrive at 1:00 p.m. But it will be delayed for an hour and a half.

Q: When will the plane arrive?

2. M: I'd like to have a look at that blue sweater in the window, please.[来源:Zxxk.Com]

W: Yes. What size do you take?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

3. W: Good evening, sir. Would you like to see the menu?

M: No, thank you. I already know what I want to order.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?[来源:Zxxk.Com]

4. M: Hotel rooms along the beach must be very expensive.

W: Not now. It's out of season and they're awfully cheap.

Q: What does the woman say about the hotel rooms now?

5. W: John, how did your maths exam go?

M: I thought I might have failed, but in fact I came in the top 10% in the class.

Q: What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

6. W: What did you think of yesterday's film?

M: Well, I left when the film was only half way through.

Q: What was the film like according to the man?

7. W: Come on, what are we waiting for?

M: Sorry, madam. I can't start until you put on your seat belt.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. M: Congratulations, Mary! I heard you won the first prize at the speech contest.

W: There must be another Mary. I wasn't there.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9. M: Honey, do you realize you had an appointment with the dentist an hour ago?

W: I did?

Q: What's the woman's reaction to the man's remark?

10. W: Oh, that's too bad. It's out of order again!

M: Sorry, madam, but you have to walk up the stairs today.

Q: What are the speakers probably talking about?

Part B Passages

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

Last month I went to Manchester for a work meeting. I booked into a very nice hotel for two nights, and I was very happy with it. My room was beautiful, and the restaurant served very good food―― in fact my dinner there that first night was delicious. But when I came back from my meeting on the second day, I found my room empty. All my things had disappeared. I checked that I was in the right room, and then I rushed down to reception. I was really worried because I thought I'd been robbed. When I got to reception, I said, "My room's empty! All my things have been stolen! "But the receptionist said, very politely, "Oh, very sorry, sir. That was a little mistake of ours. We thought you were leaving the hotel this morning, so we packed your things and took the suitcase downstairs, so that the cleaners could clean the room for the next guest. Then we realized we had made a mistake. Here's your case." And she handed me nay case with all nay things just thrown inside, all in a mess. I was angry, and I immediately asked to see the manager.

Questions:

11. How did the man feel about the hotel on the first day?

12. What happened to the man on the second day?

13. Why did the man want to see the manager?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following news.

Now, it's 10 o'clock and time for a summary of the news.

Schools where children are failing in reading and writing tests will be publicly identified under new government plans. The government also plans to introduce six new tests including mathematics and science for all school children. Education Minister David Kemp said no school should be afraid of being exposed. The main purpose is to inform parents and schools. They'll have exact information and students' problems will be known.

A psychologist has found one in ten students fears injections, blood and injury -- some so much that they run away from doctors. These young patients may miss out on treatment. They were more likely to have fainted when faced with injections, blood and injury. The fear could disturb appropriate medical care.

Research has been done on kids who were making trouble all the time at school. They made the teachers' lives very difficult. Researchers found that many of those troublemakers were from divorced families. What they really want is the attention from parents and teachers. Once they could get attention from parents and teachers, the kids could be very appealing.[来源:Z+xx+k.Com]

Questions:

14. What is the main purpose of introducing the new tests?

15. Why do some young patients run away from doctors?

16. What is the last piece of news mainly about?

Part C Longer Conversations

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

W: Police station. Can I help you?

M: Yes. I'm calling to tell you I found a car near a bridge. I thought it might be a stolen car.

W: I see. Where exactly did you find it?

M: Near the No. 8 Bridge along the London Road.

W: Can you recall the number of the car?

M: Yes, the number was BWE 4586.

W: What kind of car is it?

M: A Mini. It's yellow and nearly new.

W: When did you find the car?

M: Wednesday.

W: Can I know your name and address please?

M: Henry Roberts. I live at 51 Eaton Road.

W: What do you do, Mr. Roberts?

M: I'm an engineer at Baxter Company.

W: Well, thank you very much, Mr. Roberts. We'll investigate it.[来源:Z\_xx\_k.Com]

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

W: Hi, what can I do for you?

M: Yes, I've come to inquire about renting a university apartment.

W: What sort of apartment are you looking for?

M: Ur, an apartment with a bedroom and a small bathroom.

W: Well, that shouldn't be any problem. What sort of price were you thinking of?

M: Could you give me some idea?

W: Certainly. It ranges from $240 to $480 a month.

M: Oh, I see. If I pay $240 a month, what kind of apartment can I have?

W: You need to share with 2 other students and travel 3 miles to the university. -

M: Three miles on foot?

W: You don't have to. There's a subway station just in front of the apartment.

M: That sounds OK to me. I'll take that one. By the way, what kind of facilities does it have? I mean, is there any television or refrigerator?

W: I'm afraid not. The service and facilities depend on how much you pay.

M: OK. I understand. Thank you very much for your information.

答 案

1-5 DCBBA

6-10 DDCCD

11-16 BCCACD

17. Bridge 18. Yellow 19. Wednesday 20. engineer

21. small bathroom 22. 240

23. subway 24. service and facilities

25-29 BDCAC 30-34 DACCB 35-39 ADBAA

40-44 DBBAA 45-49 DBCAB 50-54 ACDBA

55-59 CDABD 60-64 ABACC 65-69 ABACD

70-74 BDDCB

第五大题

75-78 BACA

79-81 CDA

82-85 BDAB

86-89 CBBD

第Ⅱ卷

Ⅰ.翻译

Ⅰ. 参考答案

1. Group discussion helps (to) understand the text better.
2. Because of illness/Being sick last week, I missed some lessons, but I will try to catch up with other.
3. The rules of the game are too complicated to explain/be explained in a few words.
4. You should apologize to the people present for what you have just done.
5. I find it (is) hard to cooperate with those who always stick to their own opinions.