

2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

注意事项:

1 答题前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目涂写在答题卡上。

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。

第一部分听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9. 15.

C. £ 9. 18.

答案是 B

1. Who is coming for tea?

A. John.; B. Mark. C. Tracy.

2. What will the man do next?

.A. Leave right away. B. Stay for dinner. C. Catch a train.

3. What does the man come for?

A. A lecture B. A meeting. C. A party.

4. What size does the man want?

A. 9. B. 35. C. 39.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Life in Southeast Asia. B. Weather conditions. C. A holiday tour.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

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

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What is the man doing?

A. Giving a speech.

B. Chairing a meeting.

C. Introducing a person.

7. Why does the woman sing so well?

A. She has a great teacher.

B. She teaches singing.

C. She is young.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

B. What is the second gift for Jimmy?

A. A car.

B. A watch,

C. A computer.

9. Why does Jimmy feel happy?

A. He lives with his parents.

B. He's got what he dreamt of.

C. He's received lots of presents.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speaker,?

A. They are friends.

B. They are strangers to each other.

C. They are husband and wife.

11. Why does the woman come to talk with the man?

A. To get a job. B. To take a teat, C. To see the secretary.

12. What does the man mean by saying sorry?

A. He can't hear the woman clearly.

B. He doesn't need a designer.

C. He can't help the woman.

听第 9 段材料。回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What do we know about the woman?

A. She lives close to the office.

B. She is new to the company.

C. She likes the big kitchen.

14. How does the man go to work?

A. On foot. B. By bus. C. By car.

15. Why was Susan Late for work?

A. She missed the bus. B. Her train was late. C. Her car broke dawn.

16. What will the man do the next day?

A. Go to work by train. B. Visit Lily in her flat. C. Leave home earlier.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When can you most probably hear this talk?

A. In a class of the English language.

B. In a class of the Greek language.

C. In a class of the French language.

18. How long does the class last?

A. 11 weeks. B. 13 weeks. C. 15 weeks.

19. What is "the short-cut" to learning words according to the speaker?

A. Taking more courses. B. Reading basic words aloud.

C. Learning how words are formed.

20. Why is the class popular?

A. It is not offered each term. B. It's taught by Professor Morris.

C. It helps to master some useful rules.

第二部分英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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

A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

答案是 B

21. Christmas is a special holiday when _____ whole family are supposed to get together.

A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the

22. — Have you handed in your schoolwork yet?

— Yes, I have. I guess it _____ now.

A. has graded B. is graded C. is being graded D. is grading

23. I have been living in the United States for twenty year, but seldom _____ so lonely as now

A. have I felt B. I had felt C. I have felt D. had I felt

24. Eric received training in computer for one year, _____ he found a job in a big company.

A. after that B. after which C. after it D. after this

25. Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a _____ of exercise.

A. limit B. lack C. need D. demand

26. — Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the British Museum?

— Sorry, I'm a stranger here.

-- _____.

A. Thanks, anyway B. It doesn't matter C. Never mind D. No problem

27. The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than _____ in the newspaper.

A. it B. those C. one D. that

28. Help others whenever you can _____ you will make the world a nicer place to live in.

A. and B. or C. unless D. but

29. The crowd cheered wildly as the sight of Liu Xiang, who was reported _____ the world record in the 110-metre hurdle race.

A. breaking B. having broken C. to have broken D. to break

30. — Turn off the TV, Jack, _____ your homework now?

— Mum, just ten more minutes, please.

A. Should you be doing B. Shouldn't you be doing

C. Couldn't you be doing D. Wilt you be doing

31. Don't be _____ by products promising to make you lose weight quickly.

A. taken off B. taken out C. taken away D. taken in

32. We had to wait half an hour _____ we had already booked a table.

A. since B. although C. until D. before

33. — Has your father returned from Africa yet?

— Yes, but he _____ here for only three days before his company sent him to Australia.

A. was B. has been C. will be D. would be

34. You can't imagine what difficulty we had _____ home in the snowstorm.

A. walked B. walk C. to walk D. walking

35. — Tony said he could fix my bicycle, but I really doubt it.

--_____ He's very good at this sort of thing.

A. Don't worry B. I couldn't agree more C. Of course D. A piece of cake

第二节完形填空（共 20 小题；共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分。满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Lang Lang is a world-class young pianist who grew up in Shenyang. He went to a piano school in Beijing when he was just eight. "You need 36," his father said. "But if you don't work hard, no fortune will come.

What made him sad was 37 his piano teacher in Beijing didn't like him. You have no talent (天赋). You will never be a pianist. 38 a nine-year-old boy. Lang Lang was badly 39. He decided that he didn't want to be a 40 any more. For the next two weeks he didn't touch the piano. 41, his father didn't push, but waited.

Luckily, the day came when his teacher asked him to 42 some holiday songs. He didn't want to, but as he placed his fingers on the piano keys, he 43 that he could show others that he had talent 44 -. That day he told his father 45 he had been waiting to hear—that he wanted to study with a new teacher. 46 that point on, everything turned around.

He started 47 competitions (比赛). In the 1994 International Young Pianists Competition, when it was 48 that Lang Lang had won, he was too 49 to hold back his tears. Soon 50 was that he couldn't stay in China forever—he had to play on the world's big 51. In 1997 Lang Lang 52 again, this time to Philadelphia U.S. There he spent two years practising, and by 1999 he had worked hard enough for fortune to take over. After his 53 performance at Chicago's Ravinia Festival, gigs(特邀演出)in Lincoln Center and Carnegie hall started 54 Lang Lang finally worked to reach the place where fortune spots(发现)him. and lets him 55

36. A. exercise B. fortune C. knowledge D. wealth

37. A. whether B. why C. when D. that

38. A. Like B. With C. To D. As

39. A. hurt B. weakened C. ruined D. frightened

40. A. singer B. pianist C. conductor D. player

41. A. Hopefully B. Patiently C. Wisely D. Painfully

42. A. play B. sing C. write D. study

43. A. seemed B. admitted C. noticed D. realized

44. A. in all B. above all C. after all D. at all

45. A. that B. what C. which D. when

46. A. From B. At C. Since D. After

47. A. receiving B. accepting C. winning D. beating

48. A. told B. mentioned C. announced D. recognized

49. A. excited B. encouraged C. shocked D. satisfied

50. A. this B. it C. that D. what

51. A. concerts B. tours C. competitions D. stages

52. A. started B. left C. moved D. performed

53. A. successful B. cheerful C. respectful D. meaningful

54. A. pulling B. breaking C. falling D. pouring

55. A. brighten B. shine C. admire D. develop

第三部分阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

What will people die of 100 years from now? If you think that is a simple question, you have not been paying attention to the revolution that is taking place in bio-technology(生物技术). With the help of new medicine, the human body will last a very long time. Death will come mainly from accidents, murder and war. Today's leading killers, such as heart disease, cancer, and aging itself, will become distant memories.

In discussion of technological changes, the Internet gets most of the attention these days. But the change in medicine can be the real technological event of our times. How long can humans live, Human brains were known to decide the final death. Cells(细胞) are the basic units of all living things, and until recently, scientists were sure that the life of cells could not go much beyond 120 years because the basic materials of cells, such as those of brain cells, would not last forever. But the upper limits will be broken by new medicine. Sometime between 2050 and 2100, medicine will have advanced to the point at which every 10 years or so, people will be able to take medicine repair their organs (器官). The medicine, made up of the basic building materials of life, will build new brain cells, heart cells, and so on—in much the same way our bodies make new skin cells to take the place of old ones.

It is exciting to imagine that the advance in technology may be changing the most basic condition of human existence, but many technical problems still must be cleared up on the way to this wonderful future.

56. According to the passage, human death is now mainly caused by _____

- A. diseases and aging
- B. accidents and war
- C. accidents and aging
- D. heart disease and war

57. In the author's opinion, today's most important advance in technology lies in

- A. medicine
- B. the Internet
- C. brain cells
- D. human organs

58. Humans may live longer in the future because

- A. heart disease will be far away from us
- B. human brains can decide the final death
- C. the basic materials of cells will last forever
- D. human organs can be repaired by new medicine

59. We can learn from the passage that

- A. human life will not last more than 120 years in the future
- B. humans have to take medicine to build new skin cells now
- C. much needs to be done before humans can have a longer life
- D. we have already solved the technical problems in building new cells

B

Danielle Steel, America's sweetheart, is one of the hardest working woman in the book business. Unlike other productive authors who write one book at a time, she can work on up to five. Her research before writing takes at least three years. Once she has fully studied her subjects, ready to dive into the book, she can spend twenty hours nonstop at her desk.

Danielle Steel comes from New York and was sent to France for her education. After

graduation, she worked in the public relations and advertising industries. Later she started a job as a writer which she was best fit for. Her achievements are unbelievable; 390 million copies of books in print, nearly fifty *New York Times* best-selling novels, and a series of “Max and Martha” picture books for children to help them deal with the real-life problem of death, new babies and new schools. Her 1998 book about the death of her work shot to the top of the *New York Times* best-selling list as soon as it came out. Twenty-eight of her books had been made into films. She is listed in the *Guinness Book of World Records* for one of her books being the *Times* best-seller for 381 weeks straight.

Not content with a big house, a loving family, and a view of the Golden Gate Bridge. Danielle Steel considers her readers to be the most important resource(资源)and has kept in touch with them by e-mail. While she is often compared to the heroines(女主人公) of her own invention, her life is undoubtedly much quieter. But, if she does have anything in common with them, it is her strength of will and her inimitable (独特的)style. There is only *one* Danielle Steel.

60. Danielle Steel is different from other writers in that _____
- A. she can write several books at the same time
 - B. she often does some research before writing a book
 - C. she is one of the most popular American women writers
 - D. she can keep writing for quite a long time without a break
61. Children who have read “Max and Martha” picture books may know _____
- A. how to deal with affairs at school
 - B. what to do if Max and Martha die
 - C. what to do when new babies are born into their families
 - D. how to solve the difficult problems in their writing classes
62. One of Danielle Steel’s achievements is that _____
- A. some TV plays were based on her books
 - B. her picture books attracted a lot of young men
 - C. one of her books became a best-seller in 1998
 - D. she wrote the Guinness Book of World Records
63. We can learn from the passage that Danielle Steel _____
- A. lives an exciting life
 - B. values her readers a lot

C

Most rain forests lie close to the equator (赤道), where the climate is often mild and there are long hours of sunshine. The warmth of the land heats the air above, causing it to rise and tiny drops of water to fall as rain. The rainfall can reach at least 98 inches a year. This wet, warm world with plenty of sunlight is perfect for plants to grow, so the trees grow fast with green leaves all the year round. The trees themselves also have an effect on the climate. They gather water from the soil and pass it out into the air through their leaves. The wet air then forms clouds, which hang over the treetops like smoke. These clouds protect the forest from the daytime heat and night-time cold of nearby deserts, keep temperatures fit for plant growth.

Rain forests slightly farther away from the equator remain just as warm, but they have a dry season of three months or more when little rain falls, Tree leaves fall during this dry season and new leaves grow when the wet season or monsoon(雨季)begins Thus these areas are known as the

“monsoon forest”.

Another type of rain forest grows on tropical mountains. It is often called the “cloud forest” because clouds often hang over the trees like fog.

The rain forest is the ideal place for the growth of many different trees. Most of them depend on animals to eat their fruits and spread their seeds. When the fruits are eaten, the seeds inside them go undamaged through animals, stomachs and are passed out in their droppings. The seeds lying on the forest floor then grow into new trees.

64. The climate of the rain forests near the equator is

- A. mild, wet and windy
- B. hot, rainy and foggy
- C. hot, wet and cloudy
- D. warm, wet and sunny

65. We can learn from the passage that

- A. tree leaves are green all the time in the monsoon forest
- B. there is a dry season in the cloud forest on tropical mountains
- C. clouds help the plants in the rain forest near the deserts to grow
- D. the formation of climate in the rain forest has little to do with the trees

66. According to the passage ____ play the most important role in the spreading of seeds.

- A. animals
- B. droppings
- C. fruits
- D. winds

67. This passage is most likely to be found in

- A. a travel guide
- B. a story book
- C. a technical report
- D. a geography book

D

All her life, my mother wanted busy children. It was very important that her house should remain it all times clean and tidy.

You could turn your back for a moment in my mother’s house, leave a half-written letter on the dining room table, a magazine open on the chair, and turn around to find that my mother had “put it back where it belonged,” as she explained.

My wife, on one of her first visits to my mother’s house, placed a packet of biscuits on an end table and went to the kitchen to fetch a drink. When she returned, she found the packet had been removed. Confused(疑惑的), she set down her drink and went back to the kitchen for more biscuits only to return to find that her drink had disappeared. Up to then she had guessed that everyone in my family held onto their drinks, so as not to make water rings on the end table. Now she knows better.

These disappearances had a confusing effect on our family. We were all inclined to (有……的倾向) forgetfulness, and it was common for one of us, upon returning from the bathroom, to find that every sign of his work in progress had disappeared suddenly. “Do you remember what I was doing?” was a question frequently asked, but rarely answered.

Now my sister has developed a second-hand love of clean windows, and my brother does the cleaning in his house, perhaps to avoid having to be the one to lift his feet. I try not to think about it too much, but I have at this later time started to dust the furniture once a week.

68. Which of the following is TRUE about my mother?

- A. She enjoyed removing others’ drinks.
- B. She became more and more forgetful.
- C. She preferred to do everything by herself.

- D. She wanted to keep her house in good order.
69. My wife could not find her biscuits and drink in my mother a house because_.
- A. she had already finished them
- B. my mother had taken them away
- C. she forgot where she had left them
- D. someone in my family was holding them
70. The underlined part in the fifth paragraph suggests that my sister
- A. is happy to clean windows
- B. loves to clean used windows
- C. is fond of clean used windows
- D. likes clean windows as my mother did
71. This passage mainly tells us that
- A. my mother often made us confused
- B. my family members had a poor memory
- C. my mother helped us to form a good habit
- D. ray wife was surprised when she visited my mother

E

It may help you to know that there is no such thing as a perfect speech. At some point in every speech, every speaker says something that is not understood exactly as he has planned. Fortunately, such moments are usually not obvious(明显的)to the listeners. Why? Because the listeners do not know what the speaker plans to say. They hear only what the speaker does say. If you lose your place for a moment, wrongly change the order of a couple of sentences, or forget to pause at a certain place, no one will be wiser. When such moments occur, don't worry about them. Just continue if nothing happened

Even if you do make an obvious mistake during a speech, that doesn't really matter. If you have ever listened to Martin Luther Kings famous speech—"I have a Dream", you may notice that he stumbles (结巴) over his words twice during the speech. Most likely, however, you don't remember. Why? Because you were fixing your attention on his message rather than on his way of speech-making

People care a lot about making a mistake in a speech because they regard speech-making as a kind of performance rather than as an act of communication (交流). They feel the listeners are like judges in an ice-skating competition. But, in fact, the listeners are not looking for a perfect performance. They are looking for a well-thought-out speech that expresses the speaker's ideas clearly and directly. Sometimes a mistake or two can actually increase a speaker's attractiveness by making him more human.

As you work on your speech, don't worry about being perfect. Once you free your mind of this, you will find it much easier to give your speech freely.

72. The underlined part in the first paragraph means chat no one will _____
- A. be smarter than you B. notice your mistakes
- C. do better than you D. know what you are talking about
73. You don't remember obvious mistakes in a speech because _____
- A. your attention is on the content
- B. you don't fully understand the speech
- C. you don't know what the speaker plans to say

- D. you find the way of speech-making more important
74. It can be inferred from the passage that_____
- A. giving a speech is like giving a performance
- B. one or two mistakes in a speech may not be had
- C. the listeners should pay more attention to how a speech is made
- D. the more mistakes a speaker makes, the more attractive he will be
75. What would be the best title for the passage?
- A. How to Be a Perfect Speaker
- B. how to Make a Perfect Speech
- C. Don't Expect a Perfect Speech
- D. Don't Expect Mistakes in a Speech

第 II 卷

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。在该行右边横线大写出该词，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。

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| One day in the restaurant where I worked, I am serving a | 76. _____ |
| table of four and each person had ordered the different | 77. _____ |
| kind of fish. Three plate were already on the table when | 78. _____ |
| the man closest to me pointing to one plate and asked me | 79. _____ |
| the name of the fish on it. Before I could answer him, he | 80. _____ |
| continued to ask me the name of the fish on another one | 81. _____ |
| plate. I was about to answer him while I noticed that the | 82. _____ |
| last plate on my tray (托盘) began to fall. They fell noisily | 83. _____ |
| to the floor seconds late, spreading its contents on the | 84. _____ |
| carpet. Everyone stared me and I stood there with a red face. | 85. _____ |

第二节书面表达（满分 25 分）

大学生活即将开始，你将面对新的学习和生活环境。请根据提示写一篇英语短文，谈谈你打算如何安排你的大学生活。内容要点应包括：

*确定新的学习目标。

*改进学习方法。

*学会独立生活。

*参加各种课外活动。

*处理好与同学的关系注意：

① 短文的内容要连贯、完整；

② 短文单词数：100 左右（开头已给出的单词不计入单词总数）。

2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

参考答案

选择题答案 (1-75)

1~10.BABAC CACBB 11~20.ACABB CABCC
21~30.DCABB ADACB 31~40.DBADA BDDAB
41~50.CADCB ACCAB 51~60.DCADB AADCA
61~70.CCBDC ADDBD 71~75.CBABC

One day in the restaurant where I worked, I am serving a table of four and each person had ordered the different kind of fish. Three plate were already on the table when the man closest to me pointing to one plate and asked me the name of the fish on it. Before I could answer him, he continued to ask me the name of the fish on another one plate. I was about to answer him while I noticed that the List plate on my tray(托盘) began to fall. They fell noisily to the floor seconds late , spreading its contents on the carpet. Everyone stared at me and I stood there with a red face.

76. was
77. a
78. plates
79. pointed
80. √
81. one
82. when
83. It
84. later
85. at

四. One possible version

I will go to college in the near future. After I enter college, I plan to set new goals in my study and improve my way of learning. What's more, as I am away from my parents, it is necessary for me to learn to live on my own, such as doing some washing and cleaning by myself. In my spare time I will take part in different kinds of school activities, for example. I will often go to the English Corner to practise my spoken English. In addition, I need to get along well with my classmates and teachers at college. I think I will have a wonderful college life. (102 words)