

# 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（上海卷）

## 英语试卷

本试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

### 第 I 卷

考生注意：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必在答题卡和答题纸上用钢笔或圆珠笔清楚填写姓名、准考证号、交验码，并用铅笔在答题卡上正确涂写准考证号和交验码。

2. 第 I 卷（1-16 小题和 25-84 小题）由机器阅卷，答案必须全部涂写在答题卡上。考生应将代表正确答案的小方格用铅笔涂黑。注意试题题号和答题卡编号一一对应，不能错位。答案需要更改时，必须将原选项用橡皮擦去，重新选择。答案不能涂写在试卷上，涂写在试卷一律不给分。第 I 卷中的第 17-24 小题和第 II 卷的试题，其答案用钢笔或圆珠笔写在答题纸上，如用铅笔答题，或写在试卷上一律不给分。

#### I. listening comprehension

##### Part A: Short Conversation

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

1. A. Coke.                      B. Coffee.                      C. Tea.                      D. Water.
2. A. At a restaurant.      B. At a studio.              C. At a concert.              D. At a theatre.
3. A. Relieved.              B. Worried.              C. Confused.              D. Depressed.
4. A. The Browns.              B. The Browns' son.      C. The postman.              D. The neighbour.
5. A. 7:00.                      B. 7:10.                      C. 9:00.                      D. 9:10.
6. A. The ring is not hers.                      B. She doesn't have gold rings.  
    C. She prefers gold to silver.                      D. She lost her silver ring.
7. A. The screen doesn't have to be cleaned.  
    B. The keyboard also needs cleaning.  
    C. The man shouldn't do the cleaning.  
    D. There's not enough time to clean both.
8. A. The driver will stop the bus immediately.  
    B. The guy by the door will help the woman.  
    C. The woman should check the map.  
    D. He will tell the woman when to get off.
9. A. She dislikes fireworks.                      B. She has plans for the evening.  
    C. She doesn't feel like going out.                      D. She has to get theatre tickets.
10. A. They can't see the stars clearly.  
    B. They're not in the city tonight.  
    C. They're looking at the stars from the city.  
    D. They're talking about movie stars.



Egyptian Hall?	
How does Harrods get most of its power?	By producing <u>23</u> itself.
How is the business during the January sales?	There is an increase in <u>24</u> ..

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

## II . Grammar and Vocabulary

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

25. Leaves are found on all kinds of trees, but they differ greatly \_\_\_\_\_ size and shape.  
A. on                      B. from                      C. by                      D. in
26. The mayor has offered a reward of \$ 5000 to \_\_\_\_\_ who can capture the tiger alive or dead.  
A. both                      B. others                      C. anyone                      D. another
27. Alan is a careful driver, but he drives \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends.  
A. more carefully      B. the most carefully      C. less carefully      D. the least carefully
28. --- Did you tidy your room?  
--- No, I was going to tidy my room but I \_\_\_\_\_ visitors.  
A. had                      B. have                      C. have had                      D. will have
29. --- Guess what! I have got A for my term paper.  
--- Great! You \_\_\_\_\_ read widely and put a lot of work into it.  
A. must                      B. should                      C. must have                      D. should have
30. With the help of high technology, more and more new substances \_\_\_\_\_ in the past years.  
A. discovered                      B. have discovered  
C. had been discovered                      D. have been discovered
31. --- How was the televised debate last night?  
--- Super! Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ so much media attention.  
A. a debate attracted                      B. did a debate attract  
C. a debate did attract                      D. attracted a debate
32. The little boy came riding full speed down the motorway on his bicycle. \_\_\_\_\_ it was!  
A. What a dangerous scene                      B. What dangerous a scene  
C. How a dangerous scene                      D. How dangerous the scene
33. Pop music is such an important part of society \_\_\_\_\_ it has even influenced our language.  
A. as                      B. that                      C. which                      D. where
34. After a knock at the door, the child heard his mother's voice \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. calling                      B. called                      C. being called                      D. to call
35. There is nothing more I can try \_\_\_\_\_ you to stay, so I wish you good luck.  
A. being persuaded      persuading                      C. to be persuaded      D. to persuade
36. The Town Hall \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1800's was the most distinguished building at that time.  
A. to be completed                      B. having been completed  
C. completed                      D. being completed
37. His movie won several awards at the film festival, \_\_\_\_\_ was beyond his wildest dream.  
A. which                      B. that                      C. where                      D. it
38. Small sailboats can easily turn over in the water \_\_\_\_\_ they are not managed carefully.  
A. though                      B. before                      C. until                      D. if
39. \_\_\_\_\_ he referred to in his article was unknown to the general reader.

- A. That                      B. What                      C. Whether                      D. Where
40. The traditional view is \_\_\_\_\_ we sleep because our brain is “programmed” to make us do so.  
A. when                      B. why                      C. whether                      D. that
41. At minus 130°C, a living cell can be \_\_\_\_\_ for a thousand years.  
A. spared                      B. protected                      C. preserved                      D. developed
42. Since Tom \_\_\_\_\_ downloaded a virus into his computer, he can not open the file now.  
A. readily                      B. horribly                      C. accidentally                      D. irregularly
43. My morning \_\_\_\_\_ includes jogging in the park and reading newspapers over breakfast.  
A. drill                      B. action                      C. regulation                      D. routine
44. John was dismissed last week because of his \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards his job.  
A. informal                      B. casual                      C. determined                      D. earnest

### III. 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)

Being alone in outer space can be frightening. That is one reason why astronauts on solo (单独的) space flights were given plenty of work to keep them 45. They were also constant communication with people on the earth. 46, being with people from whom you cannot get away might be even harder than being alone. This is what happens on long *submarine* (潜水艇) voyages. It will also happen on 47 space flights in the future. Will there be special problem of adjustment under such conditions?

Scientists have studied the reactions of men to one another during long submarine voyages. They have found that the longer the voyage lasts, the more serious the problem of 48 is. When men are 49 together for a long period, they begin to feel uneasy. Everyone has little habits of speaking and behaving that are ordinarily acceptable. In the limited space over a long period of time, however, these little habits may become very 50.

Apparently, although no one wants to be 51 all the time, everyone needs some degree of privacy. When people are enclosed together, they are in what is called a stress situation. That means that they are under an unusual amount of 52 or stress.

People who are well-adjusted are able to 53 stress situations better than others. That is one reason why so much care is taken in 54 our astronauts. These men undergo a long period of testing and training. One of the things tested is their behavior under stress.

45. A. tired                      B. asleep                      C. conscious                      D. busy
46. A. So far                      B. After all                      C. However                      D. Therefore
47. A. long                      B. fast                      C. dangerous                      D. direct
48. A. fuel                      B. entertainment                      C. adjustment                      D. health
49. A. shut up                      B. held up                      C. brought up                      D. picked up
50. A. pleasing                      B. annoying                      C. common                      D. valuable
51. A. noisy                      B. alone                      C. personal                      D. sociable
52. A. emphasis                      B. conflict                      C. power                      D. pressure
53. A. handle                      B. create                      C. affect                      D. investigate
54. A. becoming                      B. choosing                      C. ordering                      D. promoting

#### (B)

One topic is rarely mentioned in all the talk of improving standards in our schools: the almost complete failure of foreign-language teaching. As a French graduate who has taught for more than twenty-five years, I believe I have some idea of why the failure is so total. 55 the faults already found out in the education system as a whole — such as child-centred learning, the “discovery” method, and the low expectations by teachers of pupils — there have been several serious 56 which have a direct effect on language teaching.

The first is the removal from the *curriculum* (课程) of the thorough teaching of English 57. Pupils now do not know a verb from a noun, the subject of a sentence from its object, or the difference between the past, present, or future.

Another important error is mixed-ability teaching, or teaching in ability groups so 58 that the most able groups are 59 and are bored while the least able are lost and 60 bored. Strangely enough, few head teachers seem to be in favour of mixed-ability school football teams.

Progress depends on memory, and pupils start to forget immediately they stop having 61 lessons. This is why many people who attended French lessons at school, even those who got good grades, have forgotten it a few years later. 62 they never need it, they do not practice it.

Most American schools have accepted what is inevitable and 63 modern languages, even Spanish, from the curriculum. Perhaps it is time for Britain to do the same, and stop 64 resources on a subject which few pupils want or need.

- |                     |                   |               |                |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 55. A. Due to       | B. In addition to | C. Instead of | D. In spite of |
| 56. A. errors       | B. situations     | C. systems    | D. methods     |
| 57. A. vocabulary   | B. culture        | C. grammar    | D. literature  |
| 58. A. wide         | B. similar        | C. separate   | D. unique      |
| 59. A. kept out     | B. turned down    | C. held back  | D. left behind |
| 60. A. surprisingly | B. individually   | C. equally    | D. hardly      |
| 61. A. extra        | B. traditional    | C. basic      | D. regular     |
| 62. A. Although     | B. Because        | C. Until      | D. Unless      |
| 63. A. restored     | B. absorbed       | C. prohibited | D. withdrawn   |
| 64. A. wasting      | B. focusing       | C. exploiting | D. sharing     |

#### IV. Reading Comprehension

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

(A)

What do you want to be when you grow up? A teacher? A doctor? How about an ice-cream taster?

Yes, there really is a job where you can get paid to taste ice-cream. Just ask John Harrison, an “Official Taste Tester” for the past 21 years. Testing helps manufacturers to be sure of a product’s quality. During his career Harrison has been responsible for approving large quantities of the sweet ice cream — as well as for developing over 75 *flavors* (味道).

Some people think that it would be easy to do this job, after all, you just have to like ice cream, right? No — there’s more to the job than that, says Harrison, who has a degree in chemistry. He points out that a dairy or food-science degree would be very useful to someone

wanting a career in this “cool” field.

In a typical morning on the job, Harrison tastes and assesses 60 ice-cream samples. He lets the ice cream warm up to about 12°F. Harrison explains, “You get more flavor from warmer ice cream, which is why some kids like to stir it, creating ice-cream soup.”

While the ice cream warms up, Harrison looks over the samples and grades each one on its appearance. “Tasting begins with the eyes,” he explains. He checks to see if the ice cream is attractive and asks himself, “Does the product have the color expected from that flavor?” Next it’s time to taste!

Continuing to think up new ideas, try out new flavors, and test samples from so many kinds of ice cream each day keeps Harrison busy but happy — working at one cool job.

65. What is John Harrison’s job?

- A. An official.
- B. An ice-cream taster.
- C. A chemist.
- D. An ice-cream manufacturer.

66. According to John Harrison, to be qualified in the “cool field”, it is helpful to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. keep a diary of work
- B. have a degree in related subjects
- C. have new ideas every day
- D. find out new flavors each day

67. What does Harrison do first when testing ice cream?

- A. He stirs the ice cream.
- B. He examines the color of the ice cream.
- C. He tastes the flavor of the ice cream.
- D. He lets the ice cream warm up.

68. Which of the following is probably the best title of the passage?

- A. Tasting with Eyes
- B. Flavors of Ice Cream
- C. John Harrison’s Life
- D. One Cool Job

(B)

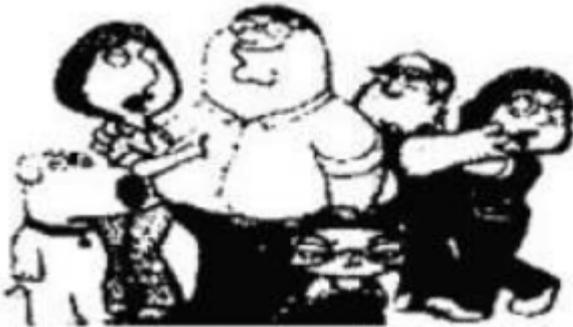
(You may read the questions first,)

SCRENGRABS	
<p>BBC1 PLANET EARTH 9AM</p> <p>Fresh Water provides an expensive subject for the third programme in the BBC’s fascinating new natural-history series. Broadly, we investigate the world’s lakes and rivers and the creatures which inhabit them. Thus we visit the deepest lake on the planet, Lake Baikal in Siberia. We observe large</p> 	<p>ITV1 AGATHA CHRISTIE’S POIROT</p>  <p>9 PM</p> <p>Cards on the Table. Tonight’s mystery concerns the death of one of the richest and most mysterious men, Mr Shaitana(Alexander Siddig ) who has a fascination with crime. Shaitana hosts dinner and a game of bridge in his apartment, but when the time comes the first guests to take their leave, they</p>

colonies of Indian smooth-coated otters (above) looking around. A magical series which give us a real sense of context in relation to the planet we inhabit.

BBC2  
FAMILY GUY  
11.45PM

Road to Europe. Without proper identification, Brain and Stewie stow away on a plane they think is leaving for England. They're wrong, and soon they're in Saudi Arabia (Brain: "Oh my God, we are finished. We are



lost in the desert.") at a beginning of a long trip home.

discover that their host has been stabbed through his heart.

Channel 4  
THE GAMES: LIVE  
9 PM



For the first time on Games, the men fight in a Kendo Tournament, using 1.2m shinai (Bamboo swords). The woman compete in the cycling, racing wheel-to wheel on competition bikes with no brakes. Plus other news the English Institute of sports in Sheffield.

69. The *Fresh Water series* at 9 PM \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. explores the lakes, rivers and the creatures in them
- B. is devoted to the freshwater creatures in the world
- C. explains the relationship among inhabitants on the earth
- D. focuses on the deepest river on the planet

70. The phrase "stow away" most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. hide secretly
- B. talk excitedly
- C. operate easily
- D. guide successfully

71. A mystery story adapted from Agatha Christie's novel will be shown on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. BBC1
- B. BBC2
- C. ITV1
- D. Channel 4

(C)

Mail carriers will be delivering some good news and some bad news this week.

The bad news: Stamp prices are expected to rise 2 cents in May to 41 cents, the Postal Regulatory Commission announced yesterday. The good news: With the introduction of a "forever stamp," it may be the last time Americans have to use annoying 2-or-3-cent stamps to make up postage differences.

Beginning in May, people would be able to purchase the stamps in booklets of 20 at the regular rate of a first-class stamp. As the name implies, "forever stamps" will keep their first-class mailing value forever, even when the postage rate goes up.

The new "forever stamp" is the United States Postal Service's (USPS) answer to the complaints about frequent rate increases. The May increases will be the fifth in a decade. Postal

rates have risen because of inflation (通货膨胀), competition from online bill paying, and the rising costs of employee benefits, including healthcare, says Mark Saunders, a spokesman for USPS.

The USPS expects some financial gain from sales of the “forever stamp” and the savings from not printing as many 2-or-3-cent stamps. “It’s not your grandfather’s stamp,” says Mr. Saunders. “It could be your great-grandchildren’s stamp.”

Other countries, including Canada, England, and Finland use similar stamps.

Don Schilling, who has collected stamps for 50 years, says he’s interested in the public’s reaction. “This is an entirely new class of stamps.” Mr. Schilling says. He adds that he’ll buy the stamps because he will be able to use them for a long period of time, not because they could make him rich — the volume printed will be too large for collectors. “We won’t be able to send our kids to college on these,” he says, laughing.

The USPS board of governors has yet to accept the Postal Regulatory Commission’s decision, but tends to follow its recommendations. No plans have been announced yet for the design of the stamps.

72. The main purpose of introducing a “forever stamp” is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to reduce the cost of printing 2-or-3-cent stamps
  - B. to help save the consumers’ cost on first-class mailing
  - C. to respond to the complaints about rising postal rates
  - D. to compete with online bill paying
73. By saying “It could be your great-grandchildren’s stamp”, Mr. Saunders means that forever stamps \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. could be collected by one’s great-grandchildren
  - B. might be very precious in great-grandchildren’s hands
  - C. might have been inherited from one’s great-grandfathers
  - D. could be used by one’s great-grandchildren even decades later
74. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. The investment in forever stamps will bring adequate reward.
  - B. America will be the first country to issue forever stamps.
  - C. The design of the “forever stamp” remains to be revealed.
  - D. 2-or-3-cent stamps will no longer be printed in the future.
75. What can be concluded from the passage?
- A. With forever stamps, there will be no need to worry about rate changes.
  - B. Postal workers will benefit most from the sales of forever stamps.
  - C. The inflation has become a threat to the sales of first-class stamps.
  - D. New interest will be aroused in collecting forever stamps.

(D)

The traditional tent cities at festivals such as Glastonbury may never be the same again. In a victory of green business that is certain to appeal to environmentally-aware music-lovers, a design student is to receive financial support to produce eco-friendly tents made of cardboard that can be recycled after the bands and the crowds have gone home.

Major festivals such as Glastonbury throw away some 10,000 abandoned tents at the end of events each year. For his final year project at the University of the West of England, James Dunlop came up with a material that can be recycled. And to cope with the British summer,

the cardboard has been made waterproof.

Taking inspiration from a Japanese architect, who has used cardboard to make big buildings including churches, Mr. Dunlop used cardboard material for his tents, which he called Myhabs.

The design won an award at the annual New Designers Exhibition after Mr. Dunlop graduated from his product design degree and he decided to try to turn it into a business.

To raise money for the idea, he toured the City's private companies which fund new business and found a supporter in the finance group Mint. He introduced his idea to four of Mint's directors and won their support. Mint has committed around £500,000 to MyHab and taken a share of 30 per cent in Mr. Dunlop's business. The first Myhabs should be tested at festivals this summer, before being marketed fully next year.

Mr. Dunlop said that the design, which accommodates two people, could have other uses, such as for disaster relief and housing for the London Olympics.

For music events, the cardboard houses will be ordered online and put up at the sites by the Myhab team before the festival-goers arrive and removed by the company afterwards. They can be personalized and the company will offer reductions on the expense if people agree to sell *exterior* (外部的) advertising space.

The biggest festivals attract tens of thousands of participants, with Glastonbury having some 150,000 each year. Altogether there are around 100 annual music festivals where people camp in the UK. The events are becoming increasingly environmentally conscious.

76. "Eco-friendly tents" in paragraph 1 refer to tents \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. economically desirable                      B. favorable to the environment  
C. for holding music performances              D. designed for disaster relief
77. Mr. Dunlop established his business \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. independently with an interest-free loan from Mint  
B. with the approval of the City's administration  
C. in partnership with a finance group  
D. with the help of a Japanese architect
78. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the weather in the UK is changeable in summer  
B. most performances at British festivals are given in the open air  
C. the cardboard tents produced by Mr. Dunlop can be user-tailored  
D. cardboard tents can be easily put up and removed by users.
79. The passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. an attempt at developing recyclable tents  
B. some efforts at making full use of cardboards  
C. an unusual success of a graduation project  
D. the effects of using cardboard tents on music festivals

(E)

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A—F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Do established musicians have a responsibility to guide and assist young up-and-coming musicians?
- B. Did anyone promote your musical education when you were growing up?
- C. What kind of “world music” do you enjoy?
- D. What’s your comment on pop music?
- E. Does the contemporary music press give jazz the coverage it deserves?
- F. What’s wrong with the music on the radio?

An interview with Wynton Marsalis, a noted jazz musician

80.

There were the older jazz musicians who hung around our house when I was young. I saw how much they practiced, how serious they were about their art. I knew then I had to work just as hard if I wanted to succeed. Of course, my father inspired me a lot, and many teachers took the time to nurture my talent and the talents of other students in our school.

81.

Yes. We’ve done such a poor job with music education because, as a society, we haven’t maintained the kind of education that a true artist and musician needs. Young people haven’t been able to equate romance and talent with music. For instance, most of the people who make it in the music industry today have to look good. How they sound is secondary. Sarah Vaughan, Bessie Smith, Ella Fitzgerald — those big, romantic queens of jazz music wouldn’t make it in today’s music industry, and that’s a shame. We need to teach young people about the alternatives.

82.

Around the world people make music that, if you listen carefully to it, sounds a little like the cadence of their language. I’d call it folk music. When I’m away from home, I make a point of listening to regional folk music, not what’s on the radio.

83.

The same music is on the radio all over the world, and the American sound is overwhelming. Even the pop music that’s produced and created in foreign countries has that American beat, that underscore of funk. As a musician, I’m not interested in hearing recycled versions of the same genre over and over. Any music that doesn’t have a development section just isn’t interesting to me.

84.

The music press has so much to introduce these days, and jazz is just a small fraction of it. Because some people are intimidated by jazz, they don’t cover it unless it’s a big name. New jazz musicians don’t get much of a break. A lot of editors don’t say anything about jazz these days unless it’s Marsalis. That’s a shame. What VH1 is doing with their Save the Music campaign is phenomenal. They’re getting all these instruments out to needy kids. It’s the kind of thing all networks should be doing.

## 第 II 卷 (共 45 分)

### I. Translation

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

- 1、 他们的新房子离学校很远。(far)

- 2、不在房间的时候别让灯开着。(when)
- 3、我忘了提醒他面试的时间。(remind)
- 4、各式阳伞给夏日街头平添了活跃的气氛。(add to)
- 5、无论风多大、雨多急，警察一直坚守在岗位上。(no matter ...)
- 6、医生挨家挨户上门巡访，省去了许多老年人去医院的麻烦。(save)

## II. Guided Writing:

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

以“礼物”为主题写一篇作文。该文章必须包括以下内容：

- 1、你送礼物的对象及所送的礼物；
- 2、该礼物对他（她）可能产生的影响或带来的变化。

# 2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（上海卷）

## 英语试卷参考答案

### 第 I 卷

第一大题第 1-10 小题，每题 1 分；第 11-16 小题，每题 2 分；第 17-24 小题，每题 1 分。共 30 分。

1-16: DAACD ABCBB CCDBAD

17. Blair            18. Friday            19. 513-0318            20. Italian

21. Food Hall        22. in another world    23. electricity        24. customers and sales

第二大题至第三大题，每题 1 分。共 40 分。

25-44: DCDAC DBABA DCADB DCCDB

45-64: DCACA BBDAB BACAC CDBDA

第四大题第 65-79 小题，每题 2 分；第 80-84 小题，每题 1 分；共 35 分。

65-84: BBDDA ACCDC ABCCA BACFE

### 第 II 卷

#### I. 翻译

参考答案：

1. Their new house is far from the school.
2. Don't leave the light on when you are not in the room.
3. I forgot to remind him of the time for the interview.
4. Colorful umbrellas add to a lively atmosphere in the summer streets.
5. No matter how hard the rain falls and the wind blows, the police keep to their posts.
6. Doctors' door-to-door visits save many old people's trouble of going to hospital.

#### II. 写作 共 25 分。

(暂缺)