

2007 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英 语

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 12 页。第 II 卷 13 至 14 页。考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1 . 答题前，考生在答题卡上务必用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚，并贴好条形码。请认真核准条形码上的准考证号、姓名和科目。

2 . 每小题选出答案后，用 2B 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。在试题卷上作答无效。

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

I. 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. — Have you heard the latest news?

— No, what _____

- A. is it B. is there C. are they D. are those

22. Some pre-school children go to a day care center, — they learn simple games and songs.

- A. then B. there C. while D. where

23. The manager suggested an earlier date _____ the meeting.

- A. on B. for C. about D. with

24. — It's a long time since I saw my sister.

— _____ her this weekend?

- A. Why not visit B. Why not to visit
C. Why not visiting D. Why don't visit

25. — The last one _____ pays the meal.

— Agreed!

- A. arrived - B. arrives C. to arrive D. arriving

26. I won't call you, _____ something unexpected happens.

- A. unless B. whether C. because D. while

27. — How's your tour around the North Lake? Is it beautiful?

— It _____ be, but it is now heavily polluted.

- A. will B. would C. should D. must

28. We all know that, _____, the situation will get worse.

- A. not if dealt carefully with B. if not carefully dealt with
C. if dealt not carefully with D. not if carefully dealt with

29. I smell something _____ in the kitchen. Can I call you back in a minute?

- A. burning B. burnt C. being burnt D. to be burnt

30. Does this meal cost \$50? I _____ something far better than this!

- A. prefer B. expect C. suggest D. suppose

31. Between the two generations, It is often not their age, _____ their education that causes misunderstanding. -

- A. like B. as C. or D. but

32. I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I _____ there several years ago.

- A. are going B. had been C. went D. have been

33. — Can you read the sign, sir? No smoking allowed in the lift!

- A. Never mind B. Don't mention it

C. Sure, I don't smoke D. Pardon me

34. "Goodbye, then," she said, without even _____ from her book.

A. looking down B. looking up C. looking away D. looking on

35. The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time.

A. sold B. had been sold C. were sold P. would sell

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。

In the United States there was an unusual tale telling of the daughter of a mechanic (技工). One day while walking along the bank of a lake, the girl 36 to see 20 eggs laid by a wild goose. After some time the girl 37 the mother would not return to her eggs and she 38 to take them home. There she carefully 39 the eggs in the heat of a lamp. Several days 40 the eggs broke and the baby geese came into the 41.

Geese are known to take the first living thing they see as their mother. 42, to these young geese, the girl was their mother.

As they 43, the girl was able to 44 her birds to run across the grass, but she could not teach them to 45. The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when 46 and in her dreams. later, she had an 47 She would pilot a plane to guide them in 48. She asked her father for a plane and he assembled (组装) a small aircraft for her.

Caring about 49 safety, the father decided to pilot the plane himself. However, the birds did not 50 or follow him, and 51 slept in the grass.

One day, the girl 52 into the plane, started it and soon left the 53. Seeing their mother take to the air, the birds 54 flapped (拍打) their wings and 55. She flew the plane freely in the sky, her young birds following.

36. A. managed B. attempted C. happened D. supposed

37. A. realized B. expected C. imagined D. admitted

38. A. helped B. decided C. afforded D. meant

39. A. placed B. protected C. treated D. examined

40. A. ago B. out C. later D. long

41. A. family B. lake C. home D. world

42. A. But B. Also C. Thus D. Still

43. A. increased B. improved C. rose D. grew

44. A. ask B. lead C. want D. allow

45. A. fly B. race C. swim D. sing

46. A. asleep B. away C. around D. awake

47. A. idea B. opinion C. explanation D. excuse

48. A. sky B. heaven C. flight D. plane

49. A. his B. her C. their D. its

50. A. respect B. remember C. recognize D. receive

51. A. so B. instead C. hardly D. too

52. A. climbed B. looked C. reached D. fell

53. A. house B. floor C. water D. pound

54. A. secretly B. disappointedly C. patiently D. eagerly

55. A. looked away B. set out C. went by D. turned back

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

It was a winter morning, just a couple of weeks before Christmas 2005. While most people were warming up their ears, Trevor, my husband, had to get up early to ride his bike four kilometers away from home to work. On arrival, he parked his bike outside the back door as he usually does. After putting in 10 hours of labor, he returned to find his bike gone.

The bike, a black Kona 18 speed, was our only transport. Trevor used it to get to work, putting in 60-hour weeks to support his young family. And the bike was also used to get groceries (食品杂货) saving us from having to walk long distances from where we live.

I was so sad that someone would steal our bike that I wrote to the newspaper and told them our story. Shortly after that, several people in our area offered to help. One wonderful stranger even bought a bike, then called my husband to pick it up. Once again my husband had a way to get to and from his job. It really is an honor that a complete stranger would go out of their way for someone they have never met before.

People say that a smile can be passed from one person to another, but acts of kindness from strangers are even more so. This experience has had a spreading effect in our lives because it strengthened our faith in humanity (人性) as a whole. And it has influenced (影响) us to be more mindful of ways we, too, can share with others. No matter how or how small, an act of kindness shows that someone cares. And the results can be everlasting.

56. Why was the bike so important to the couple?

- A. The man's job was bike racing. B. It was their only possession.
C. It was a nice Kona 18 speed. D. They used it for work and daily life

57. We can infer from the text that _____

- A. The couple worked 60 hours a week B. people were busy before Christmas
C. the stranger brought over the bike D. life was hard for the young family

58. How did people get to know the couple's problem?

- A. From radio broadcasts. B. From a newspaper.
C. From TV news. D. From a stranger.

59. What do the couple learn from their experience?

- A. Strangers are usually of little help. B. One should take care of their bike.
C. News reports make people famous. D. An act of kindness can mean a lot.

B

Many animals recognise their food because they see it. So do humans. When you see an apple or a piece of chocolate you know that these are things you can eat. You can also use other senses when you choose your food. You may like it because it smells good or because it tastes good. You may dislike some types of food because they do not look, smell or taste very nice. Different animals use different sense, to find and choose their food. A few animals depend on only one of their senses. while most animals use more than one sense.

Although there are many different types of food, some animals spend their lives eating only one type. The giant panda (大熊猫) eats only one particular type of bamboo (竹子). Other animals

eat only one type of food even when given the choice. A kind of white butterfly (蝴蝶) will stay on the leaves of a cabbage, even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden. However, most animals have a more varied diet (多样化饮食). The bear eats fruits and fish. The fox eats small animals, birds and fruits. The diet of these animals will be different depending on the season.

Humans have a very varied diet. We often eat food because we like it and not because it is good for us. In countries such as France and Britain, people eat foods with too much sugar. This makes them overweight, which is bad for their health. Eating too much red meat and animal products, such as butter, can also be bad for the health. Choosing the right food, therefore, has become an area of study in modern life.

60. We can infer from the text that humans and animals - —.

A. depend on one sense in choosing food B. are not satisfied with their food C. choose food in similar ways D. eat entirely different food

61. Which of the following eats only one type of food?

A. The white butterfly. B. The small bird. C. The bear. D. The fox.

62. Certain animals change their choice of food when _____

A. the season changes B. the food color changes
C. they move to different places D. they are attracted by different smells

63. We can learn from the last paragraph that — —

A. food is chosen for a good reason B. French and British food is good
C. some people have few choices of food D. some people care little about healthy diet

C

Our ‘Mommy and ME’ time began two years ago. My next-door neighbor and fellow mother, Christie, and I were out in our front yards, watching seven children of age 6 and under ride their bikes up and down. I wish I could take one of my children out alone,” said Christie.

Then we worked out a plan: When Christie takes one of her children out, I’ll watch her other three. And when she watches two of mine, I’ll take someone out.

The children were extremely quick to accept the idea of ‘Mommy and Me’ time. Christie’s daughter, McKenzie, went first. When she returned • the other children showered her with tons of questions. McKenzie was smiling broadly. Christie looked refreshed and happy. ‘‘She’s like a different child when there’s no one else around. - Christie shared with me quietly. With her mother all to herself, McKenzie didn’t have to make an effort to gain attention.

Just as Christie had noticed changes in McKenzie, I also discovered something different in each of my children during our alone times. For example, I am always surprised when my daughter, who is seldom close to me, holds my hand frequently. My stuttering (口吃) son, Tom, doesn’t stutter once during our activities since he doesn’t have to struggle for a chance to speak. And the other son, Sam, who’s always a follower when around other children shines as a leader during our times together.

The ‘‘Mommy and Me’’ time allows us to be simply alone and away with each child — talking, sharing, and laughing, which has been the biggest gain. Every child deserves (应得到) to be an only child at least once in a while.

64. What is the text mainly about?

A. The experience of the only child being with mother.
B. The advantage of spending time with one child at a time.

- C. The happy life of two families
 D. The basic needs of children.
65. Right after McKenzie came back, the other children were _____
 A. happy B. curious C. regretful D. friendly
66. What is one of the changes the author finds in her children?
 A. The daughter acts like a leader. B. Sam holds her hand more often.
 C. The boys become better followers. D. Tom has less difficulty in speaking.
67. The author seems to believe that _____.
 A. having brothers and sisters is fun
 B. its tiring to look after three children
 C. every child needs parents' full attention
 D. parents should watch others' children

D

Anyone who cares about what schools and colleges teach and how their students learn will be interested in the memoir (回忆录) of Ralph W. Tyler, who is one of the most famous men in American education.

Born in Chicago in 1902, brought up and schooled in Nebraska, the 19-year-old college graduate Ralph Tyler became hooked on teaching while teaching as a science teacher in South Dakota and changed his major from medicine to education.

Graduate work at the University of Chicago found him connected with honorable educators Charles Judd and W. W. Charters, whose ideas of teaching and testing had an effect on his later work. In 1927, he became a teacher of Ohio State University where he further developed a new method of testing.

Tyler became well-known nationally in 1938. when he carried his work with the Eight-Year Study from Ohio State University to the University of Chicago at the invitation of Robed Hutchins.

Tyler was the first director of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, a position he held for fourteen years. There, he firmly believed that researchers should be free to seek an independent (独立的) spirit in their work.

Although Tyler officially retired in 1967, he never actually retired. He served on a long list of educational organizations in the United States and abroad. Even in his 80s he traveled across the country to advise teachers and management people on how to set objectives (目标) that develop the best teaching and learning within their schools.

68. Who are most probably interested in Ralph W. Tyler's memoir?
 A. Top managers. B. Language learners.
 C. Serious educators. D. science organizations.
69. The words "hooked on teaching" underlined in Paragraph 2 probably mean _____
 A. attracted to teaching B. tired of teaching
 C. satisfied with teaching D. unhappy about teaching
70. Where did Tyler work as the leader of a research center for over 10 years?
 A. The University of Chicago. B. Stanford University.
 C. Ohio State University. D. Nebraska University.
71. Tyler is said to have never actually retired because _____

- A. he developed a new method of testing B. he called for free spirit in research
C. he was still active in giving advice D. he still led the Eight-Year Study

E

Today about 70 countries use Daylight Saving Time (DST). Daylight Saving was first introduced during World War I in Australia. During the world wars, DST was used for the late summers beginning January 1917 and 12, the full summers beginning September 1942 and 1943.

In 1967, Tasmania experienced a drought (干旱). The State Government introduced one hour of daylight saving that summer as a way of saving power and water. Tasmanians liked the idea of daylight saving and the Tasmanian Government has declared daylight saving each summer since 1968. Persuaded by the Tasmanian Government, all states except two passed a Law in 1971, for a test use of daylight saving. In 1972, New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria joined Tasmania for regular daylight saving, but Queensland did not do so until 1989.

Tasmania, Queensland and South Australia have had irregular plans, often changing their dates due to politics or festivals (节日). For example, in 1992, Tasmania extended (延长) daylight saving by an extra month while South Australia began extending daylight saving by two weeks for the Adelaide Festival. Special daylight saving plans were made during the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games.

The differences in daylight saving in Australia continue to cause serious problems in transport and many other social activities. It also reduces the number of hours in the working day that are common to all centers in the country. In particular, time differences along the east coast cause major difficulties, especially for the broadcasters of national radio and television.

72. Daylight Saving Time was introduced in Tasmania -

- A. to stop the drought in 1967 B. to support government officials
C. to pass a special law in the State D. to save water and electricity

73. According to the text, which state was the last to use DST?

- A. Victoria. B. Queensland. C. South Australia. D. New South Wales.

74. What can we learn about DST in some Australian states?

- A. It doesn't have fixed dates. B. It is not used in festivals.
C. its plan was changed in 2000. D. It lasts for two Weeks.

75. What do we know about the use of DST from the Last paragraph?

- A. There exist some undesirable effects. B. It helps little to save energy.
C. It brings about longer working days. D. Radio and TV programs become different.

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英语

第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 答题前, 考生先在答题卡上用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚. 然后贴好条形码. 请认真核准条形码上的准考证号、姓名和科目。
2. 第 II 卷共 2 页, 请用直径 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上各题的答题区域内作

答. 在试题卷上作答无效.

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.

I was only about six that he held his hand	76. _____
out to me. I took it in me and we walked, Then	77.. _____
I ask him, "Grandpa, how come you have	78. _____
so much lines on your hand?" He laughed and	79. _____
said, "Well, that's a big question!" He was	80. _____
silent for a moment. So he answered slowly:	81 _____
"Each these lines stands for a trouble in my	82. _____
life. I looked at his other hands. "But Grandpa,	83. _____
what do you have more lines on that one?"	84. _____
Because there are more the honors and joys	85. _____
in my life."	

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 希望通过外籍教师 Peter 找一位英语笔友. 请写一封短信, 描述一下你理想中笔友的条件, 并说明为什么选这样的笔友. 具体条件包括:

1. 年龄
2. 性别
3. 爱好 (旅游、运动、宠物等).

- 注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 开头语已为你写好.

Dear Peter,

I am writing to ask whether you are able to do me a favor.

Best regards
Li Hua

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英语

参考答案

选择题答案 (1-75)

1~10.BABAC CACBB 11~20.ACABB CABCC

21~30.ADBAC ACBAB 31~40.DCDBC CABAC

41~50.DCDBA DACBC 51~60.BADDB DDBDC

61~70.AADBB DCCAB 71~75.CDBAA

76.that→when 77.me→mine 78.ask→asked 79.much→many 80.正确

81.So→Then/And 82.Each→Each of 83.hands→hand 84.what→why 85.去掉 the

五、One Possible Version

Dear Peter,

I am writing to ask whether you are able to do me a favor.

I want to have a pen friend, hopefully a girl in her early twenties, and with interests similar to mine. In my mind, she is someone who is interested in traveling, swimming, and playing table tennis. Besides, it would be better for her to have a pet dog as I have kept one at home for some time. With such a pen friend, I hope I can share with her our experience in traveling, taking care of pets or whatever we have in common. And I believe I will improve my English by doing so and learn more about her country.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards

Li Hua