

北京博飞教育中心独家奉献  
2003 年中华人民共和国普通高等学校  
联合招收华侨、港澳地区、台湾省学生入学  
英 语

本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。

第一卷

注意事项：

- 1、答第一卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目涂写在答题卡上。
- 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。如需要改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选其他答案。不能答在试卷上。
- 3、考试结束后，考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

I、听力（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

听完录音后，从各题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳选项。所有录音材料均仅读一遍。

例：（录音） Man: I wonder why the office is still not open?  
Women: But it's not yet eight. In fact, it's only a quarter to eight.  
When does the office open?  
A. At 8:30      B. At 8:15      C. At 8:00      D. At 7:45  
答案是 C。

听第 1 段材料，回答第 1 小题

1. What does the woman mean?  
A. The tickets might have been sold out.  
B. They are lucky to sit near the stage.  
C. The tickets are too expensive.  
D. The tickets are free of charge.

听第 2 段材料，回答第 2 小题

2. What can we know from the conversation?  
A. Mary likes the movie a lot.  
B. The movie was not so good.  
C. Peter was busy last night.  
D. Mary didn't see the movie.

听第 3 段材料，回答第 3 小题

3. Where does this conversation take place?  
A. In a hotel.  
B. In a restaurant.  
C. In a supermarket.  
D. In an office.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 小题

4. Who are the speakers?  
A. Classmates.  
B. Co-workers.

C. Husband and wife.

D. Teacher and student.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5、6 小题

5. What is the man's suggestion for the woman?

A. Be pleasant at work.

B. Get off work a bit early.

C. Have a rest the next day.

D. Pay attention to this case.

6. What will the woman do ?

A. She'll take the advice.

B. She'll give up her job.

C. She'll work in the evening.

D. She'll perform at an art show.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 7 至 9 小题

7. What makes Ann dislike her new flat ?

A. The cost.

B. The neighbours.

C. The distance.

D. The roommates.

8. Why does Ann want to talk about the matter with Roger ?

A. He's a close friend.

B. He's her boss.

C. He's her husband.

D. He's a repairman.

9. What's the conversation about ?

A. Sharing flat with others.

B. Asking for a job nearby.

C. Discussing work of a company.

D. Looking for a new flat.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 小题

10. What does the girl mean by asking about her mom ?

A. She wants to see her.

B. She is eager to go to school.

C. She dislikes French breakfast.

D. She doesn't like the toast.

11. What is the man trying to do ?

A. To show that he's happy.

B. To make cooking enjoyable.

C. To turn the girl's attention away.

D. To get enough food for the two of them.

12. What can we infer about the man ?

A. He relies on his wife in cooking.

B. He manages well in the house.

C. He's good at baby-sitting.

D. He's rather forgetful.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 小题

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13. When will the next bus for Chicago leave ?  
A. In 20 minutes.  
B. In half an hour.  
C. In 40 minutes.  
D. In an hour.
14. What did the man do for the woman ?  
A. He took her to the bus station.  
B. He gave her change for a dollar.  
C. He bought her a ticket.  
D. He paid for her coffee.
15. Which of the following words best describes the man ?  
A. Careful.  
B. Patient.  
C. Skillful.  
D. Hardworking.

听第9段材料，回答第16至20小题

16. Why is Sesame Street called the longest street in the world ?  
A. It is named after the longest street in the world.  
B. Many American children like it very much.  
C. It has been shown for many years.  
D. It can be seen in many countries.
17. Who may have different ideas about Sesame Street?  
A. Preschool children.  
B. School pupils.  
C. Teachers.  
D. Parents.
18. Why is Sesame Street shown many times during the week ?  
A. Children can watch it 5 times a week.  
B. More children can benefit from it.  
C. Many schools can use it in classes.  
D. School work is often related it.
19. What can children learn from Sesame Street mainly ?  
A. Singing.  
B. Drawing.  
C. Television.  
D. Basic knowledge.
20. What is the most important reason for Sesame Street to be successful ?  
A. It uses modern technology.  
B. It is based on educational theories.  
C. It gives parents chances to see famous stars.  
D. It gets children interested in learning.

II 英语运用 (共35小题，每小题1分；满分35分)

A) 单项填空。从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. I'm very hungry. Get me something to eat; anything \_\_\_\_\_ do.  
A. will      B. should      C. must      D. can

22. \_\_\_\_\_ that Bob made up his mind to take a trip to Russia?  
A. When it was B. When did C. When was D. When was it
23. Now I'm smoking only six cigarettes a day because I \_\_\_\_\_ for a new motorcycle.  
A. will save up B. save up C. am saving up D. have saved up
24. —Do you have any more bags of this size?  
—I'm sorry we've sold \_\_\_\_\_ but this one.  
A. all B. some C. any D. none
25. —John didn't work hard in school last term.  
—\_\_\_\_\_ he failed in the final exam.  
A. No luck B. No matter C. No longer D. No wonder
26. Robert sat down at his desk chair, \_\_\_\_\_ for the telephone and called up a number.  
A. reaching B. reached C. reaches D. to reach
27. Willy owned \_\_\_\_\_ collection of books than anyone else I have ever met.  
A. a larger B. the larger C. a large D. the largest.
28. It would be better if you could be back here a day earlier, just \_\_\_\_\_ there are some last minute details to talk over.  
A. because B. in case C. when D. as if
29. Yesterday morning there were more than 50 planes \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport for the weather to improve.  
A. waited B. wait C. waiting D. to wait
30. The only \_\_\_\_\_ he knew were the songs in the school's songbook.  
A. music B. piece of music C. pieces of music D. musics
31. —Is the sun bothering you? Shall I pull the curtain?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, thank you.  
A. Yes, you can. B. No, you can C. Yes, I'm fine D. No, I'm fine
32. —Why are you so tired?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ clothes for the last two hours.  
A. have been washing B. had washed C. wash D. am washing
33. Three-fourths of the earth's surface \_\_\_\_\_ with water.  
A. covers B. are covered C. is covered D. cover
34. The accident was serious, but we can't \_\_\_\_\_ tell just how serious.  
A. yet B. ever C. still D. thus
35. It's very noisy outside. Don't open the window, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. will you B. won't you C. do you D. don't you

### III、完形填空

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36 至 55 各小题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

"Efficiency is the by-product of comfort," says Dr. Erwin Tichauer of New York University. To prove this 36, Dr. Tichauer uses his capability to find 37 ways to do things. 38 he felt that the traditional kind of pliers (钳子) 39 a better design. The usual 40 limited hand movement and used unnecessary force because it bent the 41. So he designed a pair of pliers to allow the wrist to remain in a comfortable position.

To improve the design of 42, and then make work easier Dr. Tichauer 43 the old tools. He asks such questions as: why 44 a stepladder have four legs 45 three are more stable? Why does a screwdriver have to be made with straight handles? After testing his 46, he has invented a new tool that causes less muscle injury and is more efficient.

Tichauer is not interested in getting 47 from his inventions. In fact, he says, "We 48 people to steal from us. At New York University, we do not patent (注册专利) knowledge or invention." 49 companies have adopted some of his inventions.

As a biochemist, as well as inventor, Dr. Techauer 50 the effect of stress on areas of the body. Even easy 51 work may put heavy stress on small areas of the body and 52 causes a serious disease. Thus his studies of workers in factories who use the 53 tool all day long are extremely 54 in learning about the damage on human body. Dr. Tichauer knows that he can not redesign the body so he redesigns the 55 !

- |                   |                |                 |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. argument   | B. impression  | C. statement    | D. expectation  |
| 37. A. unusual    | B. easier      | C. new          | D. correct      |
| 38. A. Especially | B. What's more | C. Meanwhile    | D. For example  |
| 39. A. followed   | B. showed      | C. needed       | D. proved       |
| 40. A. design     | B. habits      | C. materials    | D. work         |
| 41. A. body       | B. finger      | C. hand         | D. wrist        |
| 42. A. pliers     | B. a tool      | C. a stepladder | D. screwdrivers |
| 43. A. tests      | B. uses        | C. fixes        | D. destroys     |
| 44. A. could      | B. will        | C. would        | D. must         |
| 45. A. if         | B. because     | C. when         | D. once         |
| 46. A. techniques | B. theories    | C. tools        | D. questions    |
| 47. A. recognised | B. famous      | C. excited      | D. rich         |
| 48. A. encourage  | B. prevent     | C. warn         | D. forgive      |
| 49. A. Modern     | B. Research    | C. Commercial   | D. Industrial   |
| 50. A. teaches    | B. studies     | C. produces     | D. discovers    |
| 51. A. physical   | B. daily       | C. office       | D. research     |
| 52. A. in time    | B. in addition | C. immediately  | D. commonly     |
| 53. A. wrong      | B. old         | C. same         | D. heavy        |
| 54. A. suitable   | B. valuable    | C. logical      | D. practical    |
| 55. A. work       | B. study       | C. labor        | D. tool         |

阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 并作每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

### A

After a long and hard winter in Iowa, wouldn't you like to get away from the snow and go to the beach? If you have the time, I know the place. I am talking about the best stretches of white sand beach in the whole of Southeast Asia. I know you have experienced beaches in the U.S., but the beaches near my home are more awesome than Fort Lauderdale and Malibu combined. Just picture this: white hot sand, so white that you need to wear sunglasses to guard against the glare, and so hot that your bare feet will jump. The temperature is always in the nineties, but the cool gentle wind from the sea will keep you comfortable. I know you love to surf (冲浪运动), and that you hate crowded beaches. This beach gets the best waves in the world for surfing; you will be amazed at how tall the waves get. Best of all, you will be the only person surfing because the Vietnamese don't surf. Of course, there will be just a few beautiful girls to watch you, and they will be excited with your skills. One last thing: it is cheap to come to my country, and while you are here, you will stay with my family and it's free. Just imagine yourself, surfing along the endless beach under the hot sun. Come to Vietnam!

56. This text is probably written for those \_\_\_\_\_.
- A, who are tired of the cold winter  
B, who are fond of quiet holidays  
C, who are longing to visit America  
D, who are interested in learning more about Vietnam
57. The underlined word “glare” probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the hot sand                      B. the crowded beach  
C. the strong bright light      D. the high summer temperature
58. What is the main purpose of the text?
- A. To inform people of tourist attractions in Southeast Asia.  
B. To compare beaches in the U.S. and Vietnam.  
C. To describe surfing in Southeast Asia.  
D. To persuade people to come to Vietnam.

## B

Accidents are caused, they don't just happen. The reason may be easy to see: an overloaded tray, a shelf out of reach, some ice on the road. But more often than not there is a chain of events leading up to the disaster—feelings of bitter disappointment, tiredness or just bad temper—that show what the accident really is, a sort of attack on oneself.

Road accidents, for example, happen frequently after a family quarrel, and we all know people who are likely to have accidents, so often at odds with themselves and the world that they seem to cause accidents for themselves and others.

Yet this should not make us think that accidents happen to other people. By definition, an accident is something you cannot see in advance or avoid, and the idea which used to be generally accepted, that the majority of road accidents are caused by a small number of careless drivers, is not supported by insurance statistics (保险公司提供的数据). These show that most accidents are caused by ordinary drivers in a moment of carelessness or thoughtlessness.

It is not always clear, either, what sort of conditions make people more likely to have an accident. For instance, the law requires all factories to take safety precautions (预防措施) and most companies have safety committees to make sure the law is observed, but still, every day in Britain, some fifty thousand men and women are absent from work due to an accident. These accidents are largely the result of human error or misjudgment—noise and tiredness, boredom or worry are possible factors (因素). Doctors who work in factories have found that those who drink too much, usually people who have a high anxiety level, run three times the normal risk of accidents at work.

59. What would be best title for the text?
- A. Accidents and Anxiety                      B. How Accidents Are Caused  
C. Accidents on the Roads and in Factories      D. How Accidents Can Be Avoided
60. According to the writer, some people have frequent accidents because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. they are always careless about what they do  
B. they are not satisfied with themselves and the world  
C. they are not well prepared for life's difficulties  
D. they often drink both at home and at work
61. The underlined word “this” (paragraph 3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a family quarrel                      B. a road accident  
C. what is talked about in paragraph 2      D. the idea that accidents happen by chance
62. Which of the following statements best sums up the last paragraph?

- A. It is important for factories to take safety precautions.
- B. It is clear that accidents are common in Britain.
- C. Accidents in factories can never be avoided.
- D. Human factors are the main cause of accidents.

## C

### British Museum

**Opening hours** Monday to Saturday 10am—5pm, Sunday 2.30pm—6pm. Closed during the Christmas period, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the first Monday in May. Clearance of

galleries (藝術品陳列室) begins ten minutes before closing time.

**Museum Shops** Books, postcards, posters, and other items are available from the shops at the main entrance and other sales points. These shops close 15 minutes before the galleries.

**Visitors with disabilities** A separate leaflet (小冊子) for those people is available. Tape tour is available at the Information Desk.

**Cloakrooms** Coats, hats, umbrellas and small hand luggage may be deposited but the Museum reserves (保留) the right to refuse to accept any individual items. Bags may be subject to search and the right to refuse to allow any item to be brought into the Museum is reserved.

**Photography, Filming and Recording** For private purposes only hand-held equipment is permitted.

**Sketching** Permission must be obtained in advance in writing for drawing. Ask at the Information Desk for details.

**British Museum Society** Members of the society are the Friends of the British Museum. Please pick up a membership form at the main entrance, or contact us on 071-3238605.

63. When do the shops close on Sundays?  
A. 5:00pm. B. 5:35pm. C. 5:45pm. D. 6:00pm.
64. The museum has the right to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. open and examine your bags and luggage  
B. stop you taking pictures in the galleries  
C. refuse to receive visitors with disabilities  
D. ask you to hand in pictures you have drawn in the galleries
65. The text is probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a news magazine  
B. a language dictionary  
C. an information leaflet  
D. a textbook about tourism

## D

As thousands of overseas students do battle with the English language in schools across the UK, many face a struggle with a culture for which they are totally unprepared. Misunderstandings can occur, which, if not sorted out, can ruin a student's trip.

Much of this is a result of false thinking and expectations of British families and the way they live. Last summer in a college in Kent, Ali, a Middle East student in his forties wrote before his arrival to request a family willing to discuss the day's news, no meat in his food and no alcohol.

Then, after his second day in England, his host rang the college to say he wouldn't eat the food she'd cooked for him. In fact he had bought some food and asked her to cook it for him.

The college solved the problem by Ali taking lunch and evening meals at the college, where he could try out the food by eating a little at a time, and only take breakfast with his host. And it worked! "They later got on like a house on fire." Said Tony, one of his British classmates. "He had just not got on with the food." EFL(English as a Foreign language) communities can be close-knit—when a Japanese student was shot dead in the United States some years ago after mistakenly entering the wrong house in fancy dress on the way to a Halloween party, and did not understand the word "freeze!", the US became a no-go area. After the event, the Japanese stopped all their courses and the US was declared "unsafe".

So concerned (关心) has the UK EFL industry become to improve students' understandings about the British culture that the British Council carried out research among foreign students to determine what they felt were the most important factors in their stay. They found that, although EFL courses were heavily praised, what concerned students was the quality of host families and welfare during their stay.

The result of their study helped to produce a Homestay Code of Practice. Since its launch (推出) earlier this year, some 20,000 certificates have been sent out to host families who have signed the Code. It has also been sent to 1,000 overseas travel agents. The aim is to make it serve as an international quality assurance scheme (质量保证体系).

66. We learn from the text that the problems foreign students have during their stay in England are mostly caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- their poor English level
  - the British way of cooking
  - their unfamiliarity with the British culture
  - their misunderstanding of British families' attitudes towards them.
67. Ali didn't eat the food in the host family because \_\_\_\_\_.
- he didn't get on well with his host
  - he couldn't eat the meat served
  - he didn't like the way it was cooked
  - he couldn't come back from school on time
68. When Tony said that "they later got on like a house on fire" (paragraph 3), most probably he meant \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ali never touched the food his host cooked
  - Ali and his host later became close friends
  - Ali often quarreled with his host family
  - Ali left the host family and moved to live elsewhere
69. The underlined word "it"(paragraph 5) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- the certificate
  - the EFL course
  - the Homestay Code of Practice
  - the result of the British Council's study
70. The example of a Japanese student is given in the text to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- America is a dangerous country
  - Americans are unfriendly to foreign students
  - Japanese students are inadequate in their English

D. miss understandings can occur between foreign students and native speakers

## E

The film *The Tides of Kirawira*, which won two prizes at a recent television festival, was made by Mark Deeble and Victoria Stone. The couple are in England to visit friends and family before heading back to Tanzania for their next film. Their work takes them to some of the world's least-known areas but they still find themselves drawn back to England, particularly to Cornwall, where their work and personal relationship developed.

"We met in London when Mark was studying biology and I was at the Royal College of Art studying photography," says Victoria. "We both learned to dive at the same pool in London and went on diving weekends in the country. It was a terrible place, freezing cold, where we dived in wet suits full of holes. But that is where our relationship developed."

After completing their studies they took part in the management of a conservation area (保護區) in the mouth of the River Fal in Cornwall. "We were shocked. Nobody seemed to understand the river's ecological (生態的) importance. So we thought, why don't we make a film to show people what a special place it is? Neither of us had any experience of filming but we took part-time jobs until we had enough cash to buy an underwater camera and come film." A television company agreed to provide money for the work and the film they produced about the underwater life of the River Fal was shown on television and won a number of prizes.

By then, they both knew they wanted to work with wildlife in distant places around the world. Alkan Root, a famous East African wildlife film-maker, asked them to work for him. That was seven years ago and the job took them to the Serengeti to film crocodiles (鱷魚). Their films, *Here Be Dragons* and *Devil Fish*, were very successful.

"We love Africa but we have to come back to England every year," says Victoria. "We need to return to see our friends and family. For us, Africa is temporary and England means permanence. It's the difference between living in a tent in Tanzania and a house in Cornwall. We are lucky... we have the best of both worlds."

71. Mark and Victoria have returned to England to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. appear on television
  - B. make a film about Cornwall
  - C. have a break between films
  - D. receive a prize for their new film
72. Victoria regards her weekends learning to dive as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a waste of time
  - B. an unforgettable experience
  - C. an enjoyable activity
  - D. good exercise for health
73. The purpose of filming in the River Fal was to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. earn money
  - B. educate people
  - C. gain photographic experience
  - C. make a television programme
74. After filming the River Fal, Mark and Victoria realised they wanted to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make wildlife films in remote areas
  - B. make some underwater films in Britain
  - C. work with other film-makers in East Africa
  - D. put some money into producing wildlife films
75. What does Victoria mean when she says "We have the best of both worlds"(last paragraph)?

- A. They can live in both a tent and a house.
- B. They can film in Cornwall as well as in Africa.
- C. They can visit both friends and family at the same time.
- D. They are happy and successful both in Africa and England.

IV. 短文改错 (共 15 小题, 每小题 0.5 分; 满分 7.5 分)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。现对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√); 如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线( / )划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号( ^ ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

When I have free time I go ^ a long walk. Some (a) for  
 People read the books or watch television while (b) ~~the~~  
 other have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do (c) √  
 all of these things as well as climbed buildings. (d) climbing; climb

Dear Allan,

It's been ages since we meet at the meeting in Jinan 76. \_\_\_\_\_  
 and quite a lot has happened on me in the recent years. 77. \_\_\_\_\_  
 First to all, I've got a new work with a big advertising 78. \_\_\_\_\_  
 company. It is quite different from that I did before. 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
 My new job involves travelling a lot and talking with different 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
 kinds of person, which usually gives me some new ideas in 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
 designing. This job is much harder but interesting and 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
 better pay than my old one. 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
 I've moved to a new flat that you can see from my 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
 address. It's far from the city center, only about 15minutes 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Walk. And the flat is quite a lot bigger, together with two 86. \_\_\_\_\_  
 bedrooms, one of which is also for guests. 87. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why don't you come and stay for a week or we can 88. \_\_\_\_\_  
 catch up on each other's news? This would be lovely to see you. 89. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Looking forward to hear from you. 90. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,  
 LiLei

V. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 15 分)

假设你是李明, 你的朋友 Jack 听说你和王伟周末将去云佛滑雪中心滑雪, 也想参加, 并希望你给他回封电子邮件, 说明星期六一天的活动内容。请根据以下信息给他写一封邮件:

- 1: 集合时间、地点: 早 7 点, 西直门 918 路公共汽车站
- 2: 乘 918 路汽车到云佛站, 行程 1 个半小时; 下车后步行 15 分钟
- 3: 滑雪 3 个小时
- 4: 午饭吃农家餐
- 5: 下午两点乘 918 返回