

2007 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)决赛 高二年级组试题

(总分:150分 答题时间:120分钟)

听力部分(共三大题,计30分)

I. 问句应答(Responses) (共5小题;每小题1分,计5分)

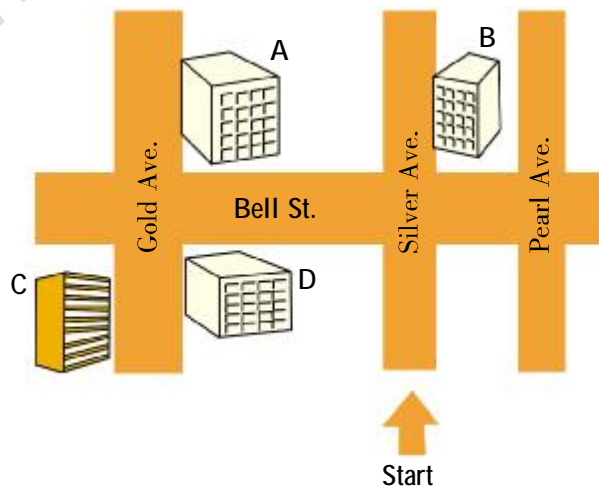
请听问句,然后从A、B、C、D四个选项中选出一个能够恰当回答你所听到的句子的最佳选项。每个问句只读一遍。(Listen to the following questions and choose the best response to each one. Each question will be read only once.) (答案涂在答题纸上)

- A. I'm afraid it's going to rain. B. Thank you. It won't happen again.
C. I'll stay at home and read. D. It's going to snow, I guess.
- A. Sure. That'll be seventeen fifty. B. Sorry, it doesn't take so long.
C. That's fine. Thanks a lot. D. It's on the third floor.
- A. This is more comfortable. B. Yes. It's fifty per cent off.
C. I'm afraid you won't like it. D. This is exactly what I want.
- A. I worry a lot about being overweight.
B. Since the second year of middle school, I think.
C. You really need to exercise and lose weight.
D. Jogging and riding a bicycle are also good for me.
- A. I believe it does. B. I believe I could. C. I promise. D. I wonder why.

II. 对话理解(Dialogues) (共15小题;每小题1分,计15分)

A) 请听下面五组小对话,每组对话后有一个问题,根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。每组对话和问题读两遍。(Listen to the following mini-dialogues and choose the best answer or picture for each question. Each dialogue and question will be read twice.) (答案涂在答题纸上)

6.



7. A. He is going swimming. B. He is going hiking.
 C. He is packing. D. He is going fishing.
8. A. A factory worker. B. A company manager.
 C. A job adviser. D. A shop assistant.
9. A. Interviewee and interviewer. B. Teacher and student.
 C. Boss and employee. D. Doctor and patient.
10. A. \$1,500. B. \$2,000. C. \$3,500. D. \$5,000.

B) 请听下面两段长对话,然后根据你所听到的对话内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。(Listen to the following dialogues and choose the best answer to each question. The dialogues will be read twice.) (答案涂在答题纸上)

听第1段对话,回答第11-15题。

11. Where does the conversation take place?
 A. In a café. B. In a bank.
 C. In a department store. D. In a gift shop.
12. What is the man going to do?
 A. Change some money. B. Send some money overseas.
 C. Pay off his debts. D. Buy a flight ticket.
13. Where is the money going?
 A. To the UK. B. To France. C. To the US. D. To Denmark.
14. What's the normal rate of the charge?
 A. 1.5%. B. 2%. C. 2.5%. D. 3%.
15. How much is the woman taking out of the man's account?
 A. £166.70. B. £167.60. C. About £133. D. About £171.

听第2段对话,回答第16-20题。

16. Who is the woman going to have dinner with on Friday evening?
 A. Her parents. B. A boyfriend. C. A colleague. D. Her brother.
17. What kind of food will they have?
 A. Italian. B. French. C. Indian. D. Chinese.
18. Why is the woman getting up early on Saturday morning?
 A. She's going to watch a new movie.
 B. She's got visitors coming over.
 C. She has to go shopping with her husband.
 D. She's going to play table tennis.
19. What is the man going to do on Friday evening?
 A. Go out for dinner. B. Stay at home.
 C. Go to see a film. D. Go out for a drink.
20. Where is Pete and Rachel's party?
 A. In their house. B. In a hotel. C. On a boat. D. On the beach.

III. 短文理解(Passages) (共10小题;每小题1分,计10分)

A)请听下面一段材料,根据你所听到的内容,选择能回答所提问题的最佳选项。材料读两

遍。(Listen to the following material and choose the best answer to each question. The material will be read twice.) (答案涂在答题纸上)

21. Why did the man get to the pub late?
 A. He took the wrong bus. B. He couldn't find the pub.
 C. He got the wrong name of the place. D. He got caught in rush hour traffic.
22. How did he feel when they all recognised him?
 A. Sad. B. Unhappy. C. Strange. D. Angry.
23. What did they talk to him about?
 A. Their future career plans. B. How much they had missed him.
 C. His experience of playing basketball. D. What he used to do at school.
24. What's the relationship between the man and these people?
 A. They were at school together. B. They were online friends.
 C. They were neighbours. D. They were relatives.
25. How does the man keep in touch with these people?
 A. By chatting online. B. By meeting them.
 C. By email. D. By dating them.

B) 非选择题: 请听下面一段材料, 根据你所听到的内容, 补全空白处所缺的信息, 每空不超过三个单词。材料读两遍。(Listen to the following material and fill in the missing information in each numbered space, using no more than three words. The material will be read twice.) (答案写在答题纸上)

Three Greatest Losers in the History of the Olympic Games

Person	Nationality	Games	Event	Special Features
Shinzo Kanaguri	(26) _____	Stockholm Olympics in 1912	marathon	(27) _____ during the race
Eric Moussambani		Sydney Olympics	100-metre freestyle (28) _____	setting the slowest time ever recorded at the Olympic Games
Eddie Edwards	Britain	(29) _____ in Calgary	ski-jumping	(30) _____ metres behind the winner in the 90-metre jump

笔试部分(共七大题, 计 120 分)

I. 选择填空(Multiple-choice) (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 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。(Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best completes the sentence.) (答案涂在答题纸上)

31. _____ police have had a lot of support from _____ general public over this issue.
 A. A; / B. The; a C. The; the D. The; /
32. That was written in 1946, since _____ the education system has undergone great changes.
 A. then B. when C. there D. which
33. She begged her aunt not to tell her parents about her behaviour and promised she _____

- by the time of their arrival.
- A. would be improved B. will have improved
C. would have improved D. will be improved
34. Attendance at the meeting was small, _____ in part _____ the absence of the teachers.
A. because; to B. thanks; for C. reason; of D. due; to
35. Eventually, they _____ from the national union and set up their own local organisation.
A. broke away B. left out C. broke up D. ran out
36. "Can't you read?" Mary said, _____ to the notice on the wall.
A. angrily pointing B. and point angrily C. angrily pointed D. and angrily pointing
37. _____ has just been explained is the key to the successful completion of the task.
A. That B. Which C. What D. This
38. Arthur was surprised when he arrived home because the tornado _____ the feathers off his chickens.
A. took B. had taken C. had been taken D. has taken
39. I haven't seen Molly this week. I think she _____ her parents but I'm not sure.
A. might be visiting B. ought to visit
C. could have visited D. had better visit
40. She'd _____ share a house with other students _____ live at home with her parents.
A. better; than B. rather; than C. hardly; when D. rather; instead of
41. When you are reading fast, your eyes will be one or two word groups ahead of _____ your mind is taking in.
A. the others B. one C. others D. the one
42. Ray enjoys his job as a programmer very much, although the opportunity to get into computing _____ quite by accident.
A. came across B. came over C. came about D. came in
43. The electronics company failed to make a profit and was eventually _____ by a larger one.
A. taken away B. taken over C. taken up D. taken down
44. —How do you like the sweater?
— _____. Do you have a bigger size?
A. It fits me very well B. It's too loose on me
C. It's perfect D. I think it's a bit tight
45. —Do you think I could get that camera back sometime soon?
— _____, but I think I lost it last night while I was out. I'm really sorry. I'll get you another one.
A. I mean, don't get me wrong B. I don't know how to put this
C. I'm sorry. I lost my licence D. Well, actually, I haven't

II. 阅读理解 (Reading comprehension) (共 20 小题; 选择题 5 小题, 每小题 1 分, 非选择题 15 小题, 每小题 2 分, 计 35 分)

A) 选择题: 阅读下面的短文, 根据文意从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。(Read the following passage, which is followed by five questions. For

each of them there are four choices, marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best, according to the passage.) (答案涂在答题纸上)

When important events are happening around the world, most people turn to traditional media sources, such as CNN and the BBC, for their news. However, during the invasion of Iraq by the United States and its allies in early 2003, a significant number of people followed the war from the point of view of an anonymous Iraqi citizen who called himself “Salam Pax” (salam means “peace” in Arabic, and pax means “peace” in Latin).

Salam Pax wrote a diary about everyday life in Baghdad during the war, and posted it on his website. Pax’s online diary was a kind of website known as a “blog.” Blogs, short for “web-logs,” are online diaries, usually kept by individuals, but sometimes by companies and other groups of people. They are the fastest growing type of website on the Internet. In 2003, there were estimated to be several hundred thousand blogs on the Internet, and the number was growing by tens of thousands a month.

A blog differs from a traditional website in several ways. Most importantly, it is updated much more regularly. Many blogs are updated every day, and some are updated several times a day. Also, most blogs use special software or websites, which are specifically aimed at bloggers, so you don’t need to be a computer expert to create your own blog. This means that ordinary people who may find computers difficult to use can easily set up and start writing their own blog. In 2003, the Internet company AOL introduced their own blogging service, enabling its 35 million members to quickly and easily start blogging.

There are many different kinds of blogs. The most popular type is an online diary of links, where the blog writer surfs the Internet and then posts links to sites or news articles that they find interesting, with a few comments about each one. Other types are personal diaries, where the writers talk about their life and feelings. Sometimes these blogs can be very personal.

Many people think that, as blogs become more common, news reporting will rely less on big media companies, and more on ordinary people posting news on the Internet. They think that then the news will be less like a lecture, and more like a conversation, where anyone can join in.

46. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. The history of the Internet.
- B. The war in Iraq.
- C. A new type of media.
- D. The popularity of computers.

47. Which statement about “Salam Pax” is TRUE?

- A. He worked for CNN.
- B. He lived in the US.
- C. Salax Pax is not his real name.
- D. He used a mobile phone for his blog.

48. To start your own blog, what do you NOT need?

- A. Special software.
- B. Special websites.
- C. A computer professional.
- D. Access to the Internet.

49. What is the most important difference between blogs and traditional websites?

- A. Blogs are updated much more often.
- B. Blogs use special software.
- C. Blogs contain links to other websites.
- D. Blogs contain personal information.

50. According to the passage, what can we infer about the future?

- A. Everyone will have their own blog.

- B. Blogging will become less popular.
- C. Large media companies will go out of business.
- D. People will learn the news from ordinary people.

B)非选择题:阅读下面三篇材料,然后按要求完成所给出的题目。(Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions, according to the passages.) (答案写在答题纸上)

A

BOOK REVIEW

Mark Wertman's
True Confessions of a Real Mr. Mom

Who Works? Who Stays Home?

Most Americans agree that the workplace and the home are very different from the way they were thirty years ago. The world of work is no longer a man's world. Between 1970 and 1995, the percentage of women who worked outside the home went from 50 per cent to 76 per cent. In the year 2000, of the more than 55 million married couples in the United States, 10.5 million women were making more money than their husbands, and 2 million men were stay-at-home dads.

Author, husband, and father Mark Wertman writes about being a stay-at-home dad in his book True Confessions of a Real Mr. Mom. His story will help others who are learning how to live with the changing gender roles in our society.

Mark and his wife, Georgine, were a two-income couple, but things changed when their first baby was born. Georgine wanted to continue her work as a lawyer, but someone needed to stay home to take care of the baby. Georgine had the higher paying job, so she became the provider. Mark stayed home to raise the children. In his book he tells many stories about his role in the family.

At first, it was difficult to change roles. The Wertman kids often went to Mark first to talk about their problems. Georgine was jealous of the time the children spent with their father. Mark had some hard times, too. People often asked him, "When are you going to get a real job?" Even in the 21st century, society respects the role of provider more than the role of child raiser. Mark found out about all this.

Mark and Georgine learned that it is very important to talk about their problems. In the beginning, Mark thought Georgine had the easy job, and Georgine thought that Mark had it easy. Later they talked it over and discovered that both jobs were difficult and rewarding. Georgine and Mark agree that talking things over and making decisions together helps their relationship.

The Wertmans are happy with the results of their decision. Their children are ready for a world where men and women can choose their roles. Wertman's book is entertaining and educational, especially for couples who want to switch roles. As Mark Wertman says "We are society. We make the changes one by one. People have to decide on what's best for them and their families."

Questions 51-55: Suppose you are Mark Wertman, the author of the book, and you are having an interview with a journalist. Complete the table by answering the questions asked by the journalist, according to the information in the book review. (Use no more than four words to complete each blank.)

Journalist	Mark Wertman
What's your book mainly about?	(51) _____.
Why did Georgine become the provider in the family?	She had the (52) _____.
Why was it difficult to change roles?	We (53) _____ each other's jobs.
How did you work out your problems?	We talked and (54) _____.
Who do you think your book will help most?	Couples who (55) _____.

B

ROCKLAND COMMUNITY CENTRE
Timetable of Fall Classes

<p>● Senior Fitness Low-impact exercise for those who are 60+. Wear comfortable clothes. M-W-F 10-11 am 8 wks.\$25</p>	<p>● Advanced Ceramics (陶艺) Must have taken Intermediate course. \$15 materials fee. W 7-10 pm 8 wks.\$45</p>
<p>● Beginning Guitar No experience required. Get started making music. Fun class. T-Th 8-10 pm 12 wks.\$65</p>	<p>● Slim Swim Tone up underwater! Look better, feel great. M-Th 12-1 pm 10 wks.\$40</p>
<p>● Intermediate Square Dancing Must know basic steps. Join in the fun. Th 8-10 pm 12 wks.\$65</p>	<p>● Be a Clown! Beginning circus - act techniques for children 8-12. Sat 10-noon 10 wks.\$45</p>
<p>● Pumping Iron Develop a personalised weightlifting programme. Adults only. M-W-F 7-9 pm 8 wks.\$35</p>	<p>● Gymnastics for Tots Healthy play for kids 2-4 yrs. old. Parent involvement required. M-W-F 9-10:30 am 10 wks.\$40</p>
<p>● Wonders of Nature Sunday afternoon nature hikes with informative naturalist. Learn as you walk! All ages. 4 wks.\$20</p>	<p>● Camera Club Learn the secrets of fine portrait photography. 35 mm camera required Min. age 12 yrs. T 7-10 pm 12 wks.\$75</p>

Questions 56-60: Answer the questions.

56. What will people be doing if they join the least expensive class in the timetable?

57. What class is especially for older people?
 58. What should parents of three-year-olds do when their children go to the gym classes?
 59. What class has an extra charge for materials?
 60. What class meets over the lunch hour from Mondays to Thursdays?

C



Many people think that it must be great to be a child genius. You're smarter than everyone—even your teachers. All your friends are jealous because you don't have to work in school. Your parents are really proud of you and they never complain about your schoolwork.

Unfortunately, for most geniuses, the statements above are incorrect. Many child geniuses have lonely, friendless childhoods. Why? Because their intellectual, social, emotional (感情的), physical, and chronological (按时间顺序排列的) ages are very different. A very young genius may have the intelligence of an adult, but he or she still has the social and emotional level of a young child.

(64) Research on the development of children's friendships shows that friends think of themselves as similar to each other. This means two children who are friends like the same activities and they act and speak in similar ways. Many highly gifted children can find no one who is like them, so they end up lonely and isolated.

For example, Ian is six. His IQ is over 200, and he is crazy about dinosaurs (恐龙). Many children of all ages also like dinosaurs. However, Ian rarely finds someone to talk to about his passion. Other six-year-olds know too little, and they don't find his knowledge interesting. In fact, they often don't like him because he keeps correcting them. Ian can only talk about dinosaurs to knowledgeable adults. The adults are kind, but he is not their social or emotional equal. He's still a child. (65) Therefore, Ian never feels he has a true friend because no one really shares his interests at the same level.

Questions 61-63: Answer the questions.

61. Why does the author feel sorry for child geniuses?
 62. What happens when Ian plays with children his own age?
 63. In what way is Ian's intellectual age different from his emotional age?

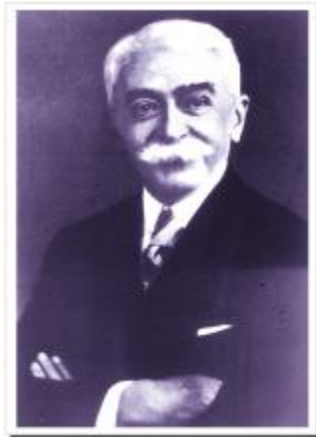
Questions 64-65: Translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

III. 完形填空(Cloze) (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,计 15 分)

A) 阅读下面的短文, 结合文意用右边所给单词的适当形式填空。(For questions 66-70, read the passage below. Use the word given in bold at the end of the line to form a word that fits in the space on the same line.) (答案写在答题纸上)

An Olympic Pioneer

Taking part in sport is an excellent way to stay healthy. At the end of the (66) _____ century, a man called Coubertin, who was a keen sportsman, _____ nineteen put forward a suggestion to bring back the Olympic Games, which had last been



held 1,500 years before. People weren't at all enthusiastic about his idea at first, but at a conference in Paris in 1894 his suggestion was (67) _____. This time it was _____ reconsider received with great excitement. Just two years later, after a great deal of (68) _____, the first modern Olympic _____ plan Games were held in Athens. It was Coubertin's (69) _____ to introduce the highly distinctive _____ decide (与众不同的) five-ring symbol. In 1896, more than 60,000 people bought tickets for the Games. Anyone could be a (70) _____; in fact, some of the _____ compete spectators (观众) took part.

B) 阅读下面的短文，根据首字母提示在空白处填上适当的单词，使短文意义完整。(For questions 71-80, read the passage below. Complete it by filling one word in each blank. The first letter of each word is given.)

Research has shown that over half the children in Britain who take their own lunches to school do not eat properly in the middle of the day. In Britain, schools have to provide meals at lunchtime. Children can (71) c_____ to bring their own food or have lunch at the school canteen.

One shocking finding of this research is that school meals are much (72) h_____ than lunches prepared by parents. There are strict standards for the (73) p_____ of school meals, (74) w_____ have to include one portion of fruit and one of vegetables, as well as meat, milk and bread. Lunchboxes (75) e_____ by researchers contained sweet drinks, crisps and chocolate bars. Children who take their own lunches eat twice as (76) m_____ sugar as they should at lunchtime.

The research will provide a better understanding of (77) w_____ the percentage of overweight students in Britain has increased in the last decade. (78) U_____, the government cannot criticise (批评) parents, but it can remind them of the nutritional (79) v_____ of milk, fruit and vegetables. Small changes in children's diets can affect their future health. School age children can easily develop bad eating habits, and parents are the only ones who can (80) p_____ this from happening.

IV. 翻译(Translation) (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 计 10 分)

用括号中所给的提示将下列句子译成英语。(Translate the following sentences into English, using the hints given in the brackets.) (答案写在答题纸上)

81. 她的头发变白了, 这使她很担忧。(it 做形式主语)
82. 如果你手头的钱现在用完了, 你应该在适当的时候把这件事告诉父母。(run out of, appropriate)
83. 如果我没弄丢她的电子邮箱地址, 我就可以用电子邮件和她联系了。(contact)
84. 就是在艾丽丝生日那天, 她告诉我们她是如何染上毒品的。(addicted to)
85. 教师讲的有趣的故事把学生们的注意力吸引到黑板上来了。(draw one's attention)

V. 短文改错(Error correction) (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 计 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,在该行右边横线上写出该词,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。(答案写在答题纸上)

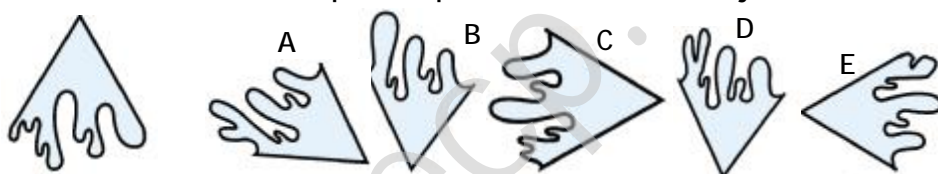
Margaret started English literature this term, and I am afraid of that her introduction to the subject has not been entire successful. She has not shown much enthusiasm, and does not always pay attention to in class. Her assignments are often unreadable, so she is so untidy, and she fails to check her work well. She failed to do any revision before end of term test, and had poor results. It seems to have the mistaken idea that she can succeed without studying. She has also had much absences and has frequently arrived in late for class. Although Margaret is a gifted student in some respects, but she has not had a satisfactory term.

- 86. _____
- 87. _____
- 88. _____
- 89. _____
- 90. _____
- 91. _____
- 92. _____
- 93. _____
- 94. _____
- 95. _____

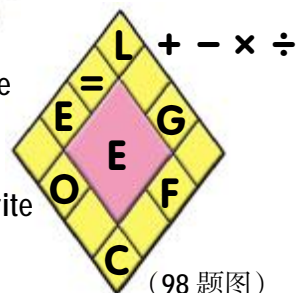
VI. 智力测试(IQ)(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,计 5 分)

回答下列问题。(Answer the following questions.) (答案写在答题纸上)

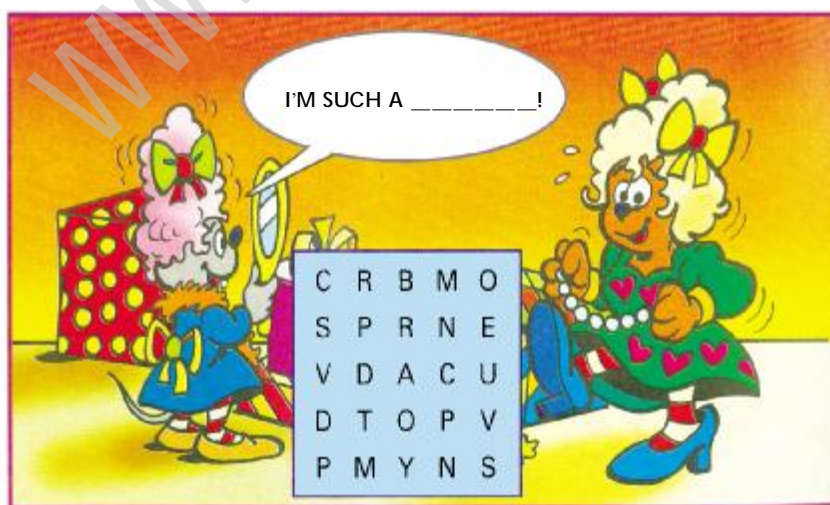
- 96. A train crossing from France to Germany suffered a terrible accident exactly on the border. According to international law, in which country should the survivors be buried?
- 97. Which of the labelled shapes completes a diamond when joined to the shape below?



- 98. Insert one of the four basic mathematical signs in each space to complete the sum, starting from the top. One sign is used twice, the rest once. Each letter represents its position in the alphabet, where A = 1 and Z = 26.
- 99. In the grid, cross out all the letters that appear more than once. Then write the remaining letters in the spaces to complete the sentence.



(98 题图)



100.

HA-HA-HA

WHAT WAS THE NAME OF THE FILM ABOUT A KILLER UNDERWATER LION?

Write the name of each pictured object in its numbered row in the grid. Then read down the highlighted squares to find the answer to the joke in Bee's cracker.

1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

VII. 写作(Writing) (共 2 题;A 题满分 10 分,B 题满分 20 分,计 30 分) (答案写在答题纸上)

A) Read the following passage, and then use your own words to give a brief summary in about 80 words.



At night, look up at the sky. How many stars do you see? If you live in the country, bright stars will fill the sky. If you live in a city, on the other hand, you might not see any stars. What's happening? Bright lights from the city are lighting the sky, blocking out the stars. This is light pollution.

Light can also come into city homes, like an uninvited guest. Sometimes, a visitor to a big city can't sleep because of the bright, flashing sign outside his or her window. Darkness helps us sleep. Without darkness, we lie awake and lose sleep. Losing sleep can lead to serious health problems because our immune systems become weak.

Nature's beings need darkness. It's part of the natural 24-hour cycle. Trees and plants that are too close to artificial (人造的) light grow in strange ways and die quickly. Animals become confused when the normal patterns of light and dark are changed. For example, birds flying to their winter homes can get lost. Also, night animals might think it's day when it's actually night.

Finally, using too many lights wastes energy and money. The huge lights for all-night parking lots and gas stations are too bright and unnecessary. Every city spends millions of dollars to light its thousands of buildings and streets, and much of this lighting is just to make the city look attractive, rather than to serve a practical purpose.

True, we feel safer in the light, but our eyes are able to see a little in darkness. And we don't need to light the entire city just to create an attractive night view. We should try to turn the lights off to save the earth and all its creatures from this pollution.

B) Write a composition giving your own views on the following topic:

A positive attitude is a recipe for success in life.

Write your composition in 120-150 words.