

2009 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 I）

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: We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study

答案是 C.

21. --- It looks heavy. Can I give you a hand? --- _____.

- A. No, thanks B. Yes, my pleasure C. No, never mind D. Yes, I do

22. Let's go to _____ cinema---that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ While.

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

23. How much _____ she looked without her glasses!

- A. well B. good C. best D. better

24. Could I speak to _____ is in charge of International Sales please?

- A. who B. what C. whoever D. whatever

25. What do you mean, there are only ten tickets? There _____ be twelve.

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

26. His sister left home in 2010, and _____ since.

- A. had not been heard of B. has not been heard of
C. had not heard of D. has not heard of

27. I tried phoning her office, but I couldn't _____.

- A. get along B. get on C. get to D. get through

28. She brought with her three friends, none of _____ I had ever met before.

- A. them B. these C. who D. whom

29. Edward, you play so well. But I _____ you played the piano.

- A. didn't know B. hadn't known C. don't know D. haven't known

30. The children all turned _____ the famous actress as she entered the classroom.

- A. looked at B. to look at C. to looking at D. look at
31. The computer was used in teaching. As a result, not only _____, but students became more interested in the lessons.
- A. saved was teachers' energy B. was teachers' energy saved
C. teachers' energy was saved D. was saved teachers' energy
32. Encourage your children to try new things, but try not to _____ them too hard.
- A. draw B. strike C. rush D. push
33. One of the most important questions they had to consider was _____ of public health.
- A. what B. this C. that D. which
34. Everybody was touched _____ words after they heard her moving story.
- A. of B. without C. beyond D. in
35. Now that we've discussed our problem, are people happy with the decisions _____?
- A. taking B. take C. taken D. to take

第二节 完形填空（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。

The True Story of Treasure Island

It was always thought that *Treasure Island* was the product of Robert Louis Stevenson's imagination 36, recent research has found the true story of this exciting work.

Stevenson, a Scotsman, had lived 37 for many years. In 1881 he returned to Scotland for a 38. With him were his American wife Fanny and his son 39.

Each morning Stevenson would take them out for a long 40 over the hills. They had been 41 this for several days before the weather suddenly took a turn for the worse. Kept indoors by the heavy rain Lloyd felt the days 42. To keep the boy happy, Robert asked the boy to do some 43.

One morning, the boy came to Robert with a beautiful map of an island. Robert

44 that the boy had drawn a large cross in the middle of 45. “What’s that?” he asked. “That’s the 46 treasure,” said the boy. Robert suddenly 47 something of an adventure story in the boy’s 48. While the rain was pouring, Robert sat down by the fire to write a story. He would make the 49 a twelve-year-old boy, just like Lloyd. But who would be the pirate (海盗)?

Robert had a good friend named Henley, who walked around with the 50 of a wooden leg. Robert had always wanted to 51 such a man in a story. 52 Long John Silver, the pirate with a wooden leg, was 53.

So thanks to a 54 September in Scotland, a friend with a wooden leg, and the imagination of a twelve-year-old boy, we have one of the greatest 55 stories in the English language.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Finally |
| 37. A. alone | B. next door | C. at home | D. abroad |
| 38. A. meeting | B. story | C. holiday | D. jib |
| 39. A. Lloyd | B. Robert | C. Henley | D. John |
| 40. A. talk | B. rest | C. walk | D. game |
| 41. A. attempting | B. missing | C. planning | D. enjoying |
| 42. A. quiet | B. dull | C. busy | D. cold |
| 43. A. cleaning | B. writing | C. drawing | D. exercising |
| 44. A. doubted | B. noticed | C. decided | D. recognized |
| 45. A. the sea | B. the house | C. Scotland | D. the island |
| 46. A. forgotten | B. buried | C. discovered | D. unexpected |
| 47. A. saw | B. drew | C. made | D. learned |
| 48. A. book | B. reply | C. picture | D. mind |
| 49. A. star | B. hero | C. writer | D. child |
| 50. A. help | B. problem | C. use | D. bottom |
| 51. A. praise | B. produce | C. include | D. accept |

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 52. A. Yet | B. Also | C. But | D. Thus |
| 53. A. read | B. born | C. hired | D. written |
| 54. A. rainy | B. sunny | C. cool | D. windy |
| 55. A. news | B. love | C. real-life | D. adventure |

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

I suddenly heard an elephant crying as though frightened. Looking down, I immediately recognized that something was wrong and ran down to the edge of the near bank. There I saw Ma Shwe with her three-month-old calf struggling in the fast-rising water, and it was a life-and-death struggle. Her calf was floating and screaming with fear. Ma Shwe was as near to the far bank as she could get, holding her whole body against the rushing water, and keeping the calf pressed against her huge body. Every now and then the rushing water would sweep the calf away.

There was a sudden rise in the water and the calf was washed clean over the mother's body and was gone. Ma Shwe turned quickly to reach it and pressed the calf with her head and trunk（象鼻）against the rocky bank. Then with a huge effort, she picked it up in her trunk and tried until she was able to place it on a narrow shelf of rock.

Just at this moment she fell back into the river. If she were carried down, it would be certain death. I knew, as well as she did, that there was one spot（地点）where she could get up the bank, but it was on the other side from where she had put her calf.

While I was wondering what I could do next, I heard the sound of a mother's love. Ma Shwe had crossed the river and got up the bank and was making her way back as fast as she could, roaring（吼叫）all the time, but to her calf it was music.

56. The moment the author got down to the river bank he saw_____.

- A. the calf was about to fall into the river
B. Ma Shwe was placing the calf on the rock
C. the calf was washed away by the rising water
D. Ma Shwe was holding the calf against the rushing water
57. How did Ma Shwe manage to save her calf from the fast-flowing water? _____
A. By putting it on a safe spot. B. By pressing it against her body.
C. By taking it away with her. D. By carrying it on her back.
58. How did the calf feel about the mother elephant's roaring? _____
A. It was a great comfort. B. It was a sign of danger.
C. It was a call for help. D. It was a musical note.
59. What can be the best title for the text? _____
A. A Mother's Love B. A Brave Act
C. A Deadly River D. A Matter of Life and Death

B

Computer programmer David Jones earns \$35,000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank ready to let him have a credit card (信用卡). Instead, he has been told to wait another two years, until he is 18. The 16-year-old works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm releases (推出) two new games for the fast growing computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. Even though he earns a lot, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage (抵押贷款), or get credit cards. David got his job with the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said. David spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother 50 pounds a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.

"Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. "But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew

what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young, anyway.” David added: “I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement（退休）is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear.”

60. In what way is David different from people of his age? _____

- A. He often goes out with friends. B. He lives with his mother.
C. He has a handsome income. D. He graduated with six O-levels.

61. What is one of the problems that David is facing now? _____

- A. He is too young to get a credit card. B. He has no time to learn driving.
C. He has very little spare time. D. He will soon lose his job.

62. Why was David able to get the job in the company? _____

- A. He had done well in all his exams.
B. He had written some computer programs.
C. He was good at playing computer games.
D. He had learnt to use computers at school.

63. Why did David decide to leave school and start working? _____

- A. He received lots of job offers. B. He was eager to help his mother.
C. He lost interest in school studies. D. He wanted to earn his own living.

C

We have met the enemy, and he is ours. We bought him at a pet shop. When monkey-pox, a disease usually found in the African rain forest, suddenly turns up in children in the American Midwest, it's hard not to wonder of the disease that comes from foreign animals is homing in on human beings. “Most of the infections（感染）we think of as human infections started in other animals,” says Stephen Morse, director of the Center for Public Health Preparedness at Columbia University.

It's not just that we're going to where the animals are; we're also bringing them closer to us. Popular foreign pets have brought a whole new disease to this country. A strange illness killed Isaksen's pets, and she now thinks that keeping foreign pets is a bad idea. “I don't think it's fair to have them as pets when we have such a limited

knowledge of them,” says Isaksen.

“Laws allowing these animals to be brought in from deep forest areas without stricter control need changing,” says Peter Schantz. Monkey-pox may be the wake-up call. Researchers believe infected animals may infect their owners. We know very little about these new diseases. A new bug (病毒) may be kind at first. But it may develop into something harmful (有害的). Monkey-pox doesn't look a major infectious disease. But it is not impossible to pass the disease from person to person.

64. We learn from Paragraph 1 that the pet sold at the shop may_____.

- A. come from Columbia B. prevent us from being infected
- C. enjoy being with children D. suffer from monkey-pox

65. Why did Isaksen advise people not to have foreign pets? _____

- A. They attack human beings. B. We need to study native animals.
- C. They can't live out of the rain forest. D. We do not know much about them yet.

66. What does the phrase “the wake-up call” in paragraph 3 most probably mean? _____

- A. a new disease B. a clear warning
- C. a dangerous animal D. a morning call

67. The text suggests that in the future we_____.

- A. may have to fight against more new diseases
- B. may easily get infected by diseases from dogs
- C. should not be allowed to have pets
- D. should stop buying pets from Africa

D

It's not easy being a teenager (13 至 19 岁青少年) --- nor is it easy being the parent of a teenager. You can make your child feel angry, hurt, or misunderstood by what you say without realizing it yourself. It is important to give your child the space he needs to grow while gently letting him know that you'll still be there for him when he needs you.

Expect a lot from your child, just not everything. Except for health and safety problems, such as drug use or careless driving; consider everything else open to

discussion. If your child is unwilling to discuss something, don't insist he tell you what's on his mind. The more you insist, the more likely that he'll clam up. Instead, let him attempt to solve (解决) things by himself. At the same time, remind him that you're always there for him should he seek advice or help. Show respect for your teenager's privacy (隐私) . Never read him his mail or listen in on personal conversations.

Teach your teenager that the family phone is for the whole family. If your child talks on the family's telephone for too long, tell him he can talk for 15 minutes, but then he must stay off the phone for at least an equal period of time. This not only frees up the line so that other family members can make and receive calls, but teaches your teenager moderation (节制) . Or if you are open to the idea, allow your teenager his own phone that he pays for with his own pocket money or a part-time job.

68. The main purpose of the text is to tell parents_____.

- A. how to get along with a teenager B. how to respect a teenager
- C. how to understand a teenager D. how to help a teenager grow up

69. What does the phrase “clam up” in Paragraph 2 probably mean? _____

- A. become excited B. show respect C. refuse to talk D. seek help

70. The last paragraph is about how to teach a teenager_____.

- A. to use the phone in a sensible way B. to pay for his own telephone
- C. to share the phone quickly D. to answer the phone quickly

71. What should parents do in raising a teenager according to the text? _____

- A. Nor allow him to learn driving or take drugs.
- B. Give him advice only when necessary.
- C. Let him have his own telephone.
- D. Not talk about personal things with him.

E

Sunday, October 5

Clear, 69°F

My wife, Eleanor, and I took the train from Paris to Strasbourg, where we were

met by our driver and guide. And the minibus which goes along with the boat. We stopped off in Barn for an hour on the way. Then we were taken to Nancy where the boat was kept.

After the other passengers arrived, we had our first dinner on the boat. After dinner we walked into downtown Nancy, a village with a large square and wooden houses.

Monday, October 5

Rained last night, cloudy in the morning, 69°F

We spent about two hours in Nancy, then sailed on the Canal de la Marne au Rhine. Kind of a lazy day. Eating breakfast, lunch, and dinner, after dinner we watched a tape on Baccarat. Where we will visit tomorrow.

It was pleasant to sit out on deck (甲板) and watch the scenery go by at about 3mph.

Monday, October 7

Light rain, 64°F

This morning we drove over to Baccarat and toured its museum and the church, which has this unbelievable lamp that is going on a world tour the next day. We did lots of shopping, then walked across the bridge to see a very, very modern Catholic church with special Baccarat windows.

We drove to the top of the Voges Mountains and started down the eastern side. Later we drove to Sorrenbourg to see the 13th century church at the Cordeliers. It contains the largest window by Marc Chagall --- 24 feet wide by 40 feet high.

Wednesday, October 8

Cloudy, 65°F

Today we sailed from Schneckebush to Saverne. We went through two caves, an extremely unusual part of the journey. This river scenery is very different. We were in a mountain valley with grassland on one side and a forest beginning to show

some color on the other.

Thursday, October 9

Cloudy, 66°F

Our dependable minibus was waiting to load the luggage and take us to the hotel where everyone went their separate ways. Our boating days are over until next time.

72. Where did the author get off the train? _____

A. Paris. B. Strasbourg. C. Nancy. D. Barn.

73. On which days did the tourists spend most of their time on the boat? _____

A. Monday and Tuesday. B. Tuesday and Wednesday.

C. Wednesday and Thursday. D. Monday and Wednesday.

74. From the text, we learn that Baccarat and Sorrenbourg are the names of _____.

A. towns B. churches C. museums D. mountains

75. What does the author think of the tour? _____

A. Tiring. B. Expensive. C. Enjoyable. D. Quick.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）（注意：在试题卷上作答无效）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

此题要求改正所有短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断：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。

After five years away in my hometown, I find that 76. _____

the neighborhood which I used to living in has changed 77. _____

a lot. The Sichuan Restaurant and the older fish shop 78. _____

across the street from our middle school were gone.	79. _____
There exist now a park that has a small river running	80. _____
through. The factory at the corner of Friendship Street and	81. _____
Zhongshan Road has been moved out of the city, and sports	82. _____
center has been built in their place. The market at the corner of	83. _____
Friendship Street and Xinhua Road has been given way to	84. _____
a supermarket. Besides the bookstore next to our middle	85. _____
school is still there.	

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，正在英国接受英语培训，住在一户英国人家里。今天你的房东 Mrs. Wilson 不在家，你准备外出，请给 Mrs. Wilson 写一留言条，内容包括：

1. 和朋友一起外出购物；
2. 替房东到图书馆还书；
3. Tracy 来电话留言：
 - 1) 咖啡屋（Bolton Coffee）见面取消；
 - 2) 此事已告知 Susan；
 - 3) 尽快回电。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Mrs. Wilson,

Yours truly

Li Hua

2009 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 I）

参考答案与试题解析

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: We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study

答案是 C.

21. --- It looks heavy. Can I give you a hand? --- _____.

- A. No, thanks B. Yes, my pleasure C. No, never mind D. Yes, I do

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】-- 它看起来很重，我来帮帮你吧？ -- 不用了，谢谢.

【解答】答案：A. 考查交际语言的使用，No, thanks 用来回答对方的请求帮助，my pleasure 是帮助别人的人说的，而不是回答对方的请求，never mind "别放在心上"，Yes, I do 用来回答由助动词 do 引导的一般疑问句，故答案为 A.

【点评】考查交际语言的使用，应联系前后句子的语境，对答案进行确定.

22. Let's go to _____ cinema---that'll take your mind off the problem for _____ While.

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

【考点】44: 冠词的用法辨析.

【分析】我们去看电影吧，这样会使你的头脑暂时不想这个问题.

【解答】答案：B. go to the cinema 表示具体的某地，for a while 固定搭配，表示"一会儿". 故选：B.

【点评】本题考查冠词，先明确冠词和不定冠词的用法区别，再结合句意和一些特殊用法选择适当答案.

23. How much _____ she looked without her glasses!

A. well B. good C. best D. better

【考点】61: 形容词的比较级与最高级.

【分析】不戴眼镜, 她看起来更好看了!

【解答】答案: D. 分析句意可知, 此处表示两者的比较, 即将她戴眼镜与不戴眼镜时的相貌之间进行的比较, 因此应使用形容词 good 的比较级; 故选 D.

【点评】本题考查了形容词的比较级的用法; 做类似的题时, 首先应根据句意判断出比较的范围(即: 表示两者还是三者以及三者以上的比较), 来确定是使用比较级还是最高级; 其次, 还应掌握形容词比较级的变化规则及其意义用法.

24. Could I speak to _____ is in charge of International Sales please?

A. who B. what C. whoever D. whatever

【考点】HA: 介词的宾语从句.

【分析】请找任何负责国际销售的人接电话好吗?

【解答】答案为 C. 本题考查名词性从句中引导词的运用. 根据"speak to sb. (与某人讲话)"判断空格处需要的是"人", 排除 B 和 D; whoever 表示"任何人", 相当于"anyone who", 不表示疑问; 而 who 表示疑问; 根据语境判断, 说话人要找"任何负责的人", 不表示疑问, 故选 C.

【点评】名词性从句考查的关键是连接词的选用和语序, 因此, 我们首先要搞清从句的性质, 掌握各连接词的用法, 在此基础上判断. 此外, 关注名词性从句用陈述语序.

25. What do you mean, there are only ten tickets? There _____ be twelve.

A. must B. can C. will D. should

【考点】A6: 情态动词.

【分析】你什么意思, 只有十张票? 应该有十二张的.

【解答】答案: D. must 一定, can 可能, will 会, should 应该; 句意表达的是对事实的怀疑和惊讶, should 有这种含义, 其它选项没有这样的用法. 故选 D.

【点评】情态动词的用法是英语中常考的语言点. 通常考查的方式有虚拟和推测

， 本题考查的是情态动词的特殊含义。学习时要注意积累。

26. His sister left home in 2010, and _____ since.

A. had not been heard of

B. has not been heard of

C. had not heard of

D. has not heard of

【考点】E8：现在完成时。

【分析】他的妹妹在 2010 年离开家，自从那时就没有音讯了。

【解答】答案为 B。根据句意可知，sister 与 hear of 之间是被动关系，since 后其实要省略了时间点 2010，由此可知，要用现在完成时。故选 B。

【点评】考查现在完成时被动语态，结构是现在完成时态和被动语态结构的叠合，即"have+been+动词过去分词"。since 的四种用法

1) since+过去一个时间点（如具体的年、月、日期、钟点、1980, last month, half past six）。例如：I have been here since 1989. 1989 起，我一直在这儿。

2) since+一段时间+ago。例如：I have been here since five months ago. 我在这儿，已经有五个月了。

3) since+从句。例如：Great changes have taken place since you left. 你走后，变化可大了。

4) It is+一段时间+since 从句。例如：It is two years since I became a postgraduate student. 我考上研究生有两年了

27. I tried phoning her office, but I couldn't_____.

A. get along

B. get on

C. get to

D. get through

【考点】A9：动词短语。

【分析】我试着打她办公室的电话，但没有接通。

【解答】答案 D。考查词组的意义。前句意思是"我试着打她办公室的电话"，根据后面的转折词语 but 告诉我们，这个电话没有"打通"。get through 表示"打通"电话，与某人通电话则是 get through to sb，其它短语无此意。get along 与某人相处，get on 上车，上马，进展。get to 到达。

【点评】考查短语的题，熟记短语的意思，将选项分别代入题干进行选择。

28. She brought with her three friends, none of _____ I had ever met before.

- A. them B. these C. who D. whom

【考点】H2: 非限制性定语从句.

【分析】她带来了三个朋友, 我以前一个都没见过.

【解答】答案: D. 句中 none of _____ I had ever met before 修饰名词 friends, 是一个非限制性定语从句; 关系词指代先行词 friends, 且在从句中作介词 of 的宾语, 要用 whom 来引导. 故选 D.

【点评】定语从句是用来修饰名词的形容词性从句, 相当于一个形容词. 连接定语从句的引导词分为关系代词和关系副词, 关系代词在从句中要作主语或宾语; 关系副词在从句中作状语. 这也是选择关系词的一个判断方法.

29. Edward, you play so well. But I _____ you played the piano.

- A. didn't know B. hadn't known C. don't know D. haven't known

【考点】E2: 一般过去时.

【分析】Edward, 你弹的太好了. 可我都不知道你会弹钢琴.

【解答】A. 根据句意可知, 说话者是"过去"不知道, 现在已经知道了, 因此句子用一般过去时.

【点评】本题考查时态. 做时态题时, 首先要看句子的时间状语, 如果没有时间状语, 就从句子暗含的意思来确定句子的时态.

30. The children all turned _____ the famous actress as she entered the classroom.

- A. looked at B. to look at C. to looking at D. look at

【考点】BA: 不定式.

【分析】当那位著名的女演员走进了教室, 所有的孩子都转过头去看她.

【解答】答案: B. 转过头去看 turn to 在这里是不定式表示目的, 转过头 (为的是) 看一眼那个女演员. 故正确答案为 B.

【点评】本题考查不定式的用法, 属于语法知识, 这就要求平时注意掌握积累语言基础知识.

31. The computer was used in teaching. As a result, not only _____, but students

became more interested in the lessons.

- A. saved was teachers' energy B. was teachers' energy saved
C. teachers' energy was saved D. was saved teachers' energy

【考点】GB: 倒装句.

【分析】电脑用于教学, 结果不但节省了老师的精力, 而且学生也对上课更感兴趣了.

【解答】答案: B 题干中 not only 位于句首, 句子要部分倒装; 倒装时, 将助动词, 系动词或情态动词提前, 句中有系动词 was, 将其提到主语前即可. 故选 B.

【点评】倒装句是常用的特殊句式之一. 分为完全倒装和部分倒装. 部分倒装又分为: 否定副词位于句首, only 加状语提前, 句式倒装等. 内容较多, 学习时要注意掌握.

32. Encourage your children to try new things, but try not to _____ them too hard.

- A. draw B. strike C. rush D. push

【考点】AE: 动词的辨析.

【分析】鼓励您的孩子尝试新事物, 但不要太过逼迫他们.

【解答】答案: D. A: draw 拉, 拖; B: strike 敲打, 罢工; C: rush 冲, 突袭; D: push 对...施加压力, 逼迫 根据题干中 "encourage your children to try new things" 鼓励孩子尝试新事物, 下一句 "but try not to" 表转折, 可推断出尽管要鼓励孩子, 但不要逼迫他们, 故 D 选项正确.

【点评】本题考查动词的词义辨析, 根据对动词词义的理解并结合句意, 可选出正确选项.

33. One of the most important questions they had to consider was _____ of public health.

- A. what B. this C. that D. which

【考点】55: 指示代词.

【分析】他们必须考虑的问题之一是公众的健康问题.

【解答】答案：C。句中 was 后接的是名词短语，不是从句，不能用连词，可排除 A 和 D；句意指代的是前面的 one question，且后接介词 of，要用 that 来指代，相当于 the one。故选 C。

【点评】指示代词是表示指示概念的代词，即用来指示或标识人或事物的代词。指示代词与定冠词和人称代词一样，都具有指定的含义，用来起指示作用或用来代替前面已提到过名词。指示代词分单数（this/that）和复数（these/those）两种形式，既可作限定词又可做代词。

34. Everybody was touched_____words after they heard her moving story.

A. of B. without C. beyond D. in

【考点】8C：介词。

【分析】听完这个感人的故事后每个人都感动得说不出话。

【解答】答案是 C。本题主要考查介词辨析。of 关于；属于...的；without 没有；beyond 在远处；超出或迟于（某时间）；无法（理解或相信）等；in 在...里面；在某一段时间内；用...语言等；在...方面；根据句意和介词搭配判断，用 beyond 表示"无法..."，beyond words 表示"无法用语言表达"，所以答案选择 C。

【点评】介词辨析要在掌握各介词的基本用法和固定搭配的基础上结合语境做出符合逻辑、常理的推测。

35. Now that we've discussed our problem, are people happy with the decisions _____?

A. taking B. take C. taken D. to take

【考点】HP：with 的复合结构。

【分析】既然我们已经讨论了我们的问题，人们对做出的决定满意吗？

【解答】答案：C。考查非谓语动词。句中包含 with 的复合结构，with+宾语+宾语补足语，这里的 decisions 是 take 的宾语，具有动宾关系，因此用过去分词，作后置定语，故答案为 C。

【点评】考查非谓语形式，应判断其与主语是主动还是被动的关系，再确定答案。

第二节 完形填空（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。

The True Story of Treasure Island

It was always thought that *Treasure Island* was the product of Robert Louis Stevenson's imagination 36, recent research has found the true story of this exciting work.

Stevenson, a Scotsman, had lived 37 for many years. In 1881 he returned to Scotland for a 38. With him were his American wife Fanny and his son 39.

Each morning Stevenson would take them out for a long 40 over the hills. They had been 41 this for several days before the weather suddenly took a turn for the worse. Kept indoors by the heavy rain Lloyd felt the days 42. To keep the boy happy, Robert asked the boy to do some 43.

One morning, the boy came to Robert with a beautiful map of an island. Robert 44 that the boy had drawn a large cross in the middle of 45. "What's that?" he asked. "That's the 46 treasure," said the boy. Robert suddenly 47 something of an adventure story in the boy's 48. While the rain was pouring, Robert sat down by the fire to write a story. He would make the 49 a twelve-year-old boy, just like Lloyd. But who would be the pirate（海盗）？

Robert had a good friend named Henley, who walked around with the 50 of a wooden leg. Robert had always wanted to 51 such a man in a story. 52 Long John Silver, the pirate with a wooden leg, was 53.

So thanks to a 54 September in Scotland, a friend with a wooden leg, and the imagination of a twelve-year-old boy, we have one of the greatest 55 stories in the English language.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| 36. A. However | B. Therefore | C. Besides | D. Finally |
| 37. A. alone | B. next door | C. at home | D. abroad |
| 38. A. meeting | B. story | C. holiday | D. job |
| 39. A. Lloyd | B. Robert | C. Henley | D. John |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 40. A. talk | B. rest | C. walk | D. game |
| 41. A. attempting | B. missing | C. planning | D. enjoying |
| 42. A. quiet | B. dull | C. busy | D. cold |
| 43. A. cleaning | B. writing | C. drawing | D. exercising |
| 44. A. doubted | B. noticed | C. decided | D. recognized |
| 45. A. the sea | B. the house | C. Scotland | D. the island |
| 46. A. forgotten | B. buried | C. discovered | D. unexpected |
| 47. A. saw | B. drew | C. made | D. learned |
| 48. A. book | B. reply | C. picture | D. mind |
| 49. A. star | B. hero | C. writer | D. child |
| 50. A. help | B. problem | C. use | D. bottom |
| 51. A. praise | B. produce | C. include | D. accept |
| 52. A. Yet | B. Also | C. But | D. Thus |
| 53. A. read | B. born | C. hired | D. written |
| 54. A. rainy | B. sunny | C. cool | D. windy |
| 55. A. news | B. love | C. real-life | D. adventure |

【考点】MF：故事类阅读。

【分析】人们认为《金银岛》一书是史蒂文森凭空想象出来的，然而最近的研究表明这部作品出笼的细节。史蒂文森旅居国外多年，在 1881 年，他从美国携带妻子和儿子回国度假。由于天气一直下雨，他们呆在宾馆。为了让儿子高兴，他就让儿子作画来。一天早上，儿子拿着一张画有岛屿的画作来找父亲，他在岛中画了一个十字符号，说是那里有埋藏的珍宝。于是，一部用英语写成的伟大的探险小说在史蒂文森的笔下完成了。

【解答】36-40 ADCAC 41-45 DBCBD 46-50 BACBA 51-55 CDBAD

36. A 考查副词辨析。However 意思"然而"，Therefore 意思"因此"，Besides 意思"另外"，Finally 意思"最后"，句子意思"然而，最近研究发现这个令人兴奋的工作的真实故事"，所以选 A

37. D 考查上下文联系. 由后面的句子 in 1881 he returned to Scotland, 可知他住在国外好几年, 所以选 D
38. C 考查名词辨析. 根据单词意思, meeting 意思"会议", story 意思"故事", holiday 意思"度假", jib 意思"挺杆", 句子意思"他返回到新西兰来度假", 可知选 C
39. A 考查上下文联系. 由第三段的第三行 Lloyd felt the days..., 可知他儿子的名字, 所以选 A
40. C 考查名词辨析. talk 意思"谈论", rest 意思"休息", walk 意思"散步", game 意思"游戏", 句子意思"每天早晨, 史蒂文森带着他们在山上散步很长时间", 所以选 C
41. D 考查动词辨析. attempting 意思"企图", missing 意思"丢失", planning 意思"计划", enjoying 意思"过得快活", 句子意思"在天气突然恶化之前, 它们一直玩得很快乐", 所以选 D
42. B 考查形容词辨析. 根据单词意思, quiet 意思"安静的", dull 意思"无聊的", cold 意思"冷的", busy 意思"忙", 句子意思"劳埃德感到这几天很无聊", 可知选 B
43. C 考查动词辨析. cleaning 意思"打扫", writing 意思"写作", drawing 意思"画画", exercising 意思"运动", 句子意思"为了让这个男孩高兴, 罗伯特让这个男孩画画", 所以选 C
44. B 考查动词辨析. doubted 意思"怀疑", noticed 意思"注意", decided 意思"决定", recognized 意思"认出", 句子意思"罗伯特注意那个男孩在地图的中间画了一个大的十字架", 所以选 B
45. D 考查名词辨析. 由前面的句子 One morning, the boy came to Robert with a beautiful map of an island, 可以知道是地图, 所以选 D
46. B 考查动词辨析. 根据单词意思, forgotten 意思"忘记", buried 意思"埋藏", discovered 意思"发现", unexpected 意思"不期望", 句子意思"那个男孩说: 那是宝藏", 可知选 B
47. A 考查动词辨析. saw 意思"看见", drew 意思"绘画", made 意思"制造", learned 意思"学习", 句子意思"罗伯特突然在男孩的画里看到一些探险的故事", 可知选 A

48. C 考查名词辨析. 由前面让那个男孩画画, 可以知道是在画上, 所以选 C
49. B 考查名词辨析. 根据单词意思, star 意思"明星", hero 意思"英雄", writer 意思"作家", child 意思"孩子", 句子意思"像劳埃德一样大的 12 岁男孩将成为英雄", 可知选 B
50. A 考查名词辨析. help 意思"帮助", problem 意思"问题", use 意思"利用", bottom 意思"底部", 句子意思"在家退的帮助下行走", 可知选 A
51. C 考查动词辨析. praise 意思"表扬", produce 意思"生产", include 意思"包括", accept 意思"接受", 句子意思"罗伯特想在这个故事里包括这样一个人", 可知选 C
52. D 考查副词辨析. Yet 意思"但是", Also 意思"也", But 意思"但是", Thus 意思"因此", 句子意思"因此带着假腿的海盗产生了", 可知选 D
53. B 考查动词辨析. read 意思"读", born 意思"出生", hired 意思"雇佣", written 意思"写作", 句子意思"因此带着假腿的海盗产生了", 可知选 B
54. A 考查形容词辨析. 由前面的 Kept indoors by the heavy rain, 可以知道是下雨天, 所以选 A
55. D 考查名词辨析. 由倒数第三段的倒数第三行 an adventure story in the boy's..., 可以知道是探险故事, 所以选 D

【点评】完形填空主要考查考生灵活运用所学词汇的能力, 尤其是以考查实词或信息词为主, 着重考查考生对文章的内在逻辑和整体把握能力. 因此, 把握句间和段落之间的内在逻辑关系, 通过上下文暗示, 对篇章、段落或句意的整体把握; 再则, 干扰项的设置与语法结构无甚关系, 重在文意干扰. 因此, 把握文意和具体语境, 通过对词义的辨析, 是解完形填空的最好手段.

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

I suddenly heard an elephant crying as though frightened. Looking down, I immediately recognized that something was wrong and ran down to the edge of the near bank. There I saw Ma Shwe with her three-month-old calf struggling in the

fast-rising water, and it was a life-and-death struggle. Her calf was floating and screaming with fear. Ma Shwe was as near to the far bank as she could get, holding her whole body against the rushing water, and keeping the calf pressed against her huge body. Every now and then the rushing water would sweep the calf away.

There was a sudden rise in the water and the calf was washed clean over the mother's body and was gone. Ma Shwe turned quickly to reach it and pressed the calf with her head and trunk (象鼻) against the rocky bank. Then with a huge effort, she picked it up in her trunk and tried until she was able to place it on a narrow shelf of rock.

Just at this moment she fell back into the river. If she were carried down, it would be certain death. I knew, as well as she did, that there was one spot (地点) where she could get up the bank, but it was on the other side from where she had put her calf.

While I was wondering what I could do next, I heard the sound of a mother's love. Ma Shwe had crossed the river and got up the bank and was making her way back as fast as she could, roaring (吼叫) all the time, but to her calf it was music.

56. The moment the author got down to the river bank he saw_____.

- A. the calf was about to fall into the river
- B. Ma Shwe was placing the calf on the rock
- C. the calf was washed away by the rising water
- D. Ma Shwe was holding the calf against the rushing water

57. How did Ma Shwe manage to save her calf from the fast-flowing water? _____

- A. By putting it on a safe spot.
- B. By pressing it against her body.
- C. By taking it away with her.
- D. By carrying it on her back.

58. How did the calf feel about the mother elephant's roaring? _____

- A. It was a great comfort.
- B. It was a sign of danger.
- C. It was a call for help.
- D. It was a musical note.

59. What can be the best title for the text? _____

- A. A Mother's Love
- B. A Brave Act
- C. A Deadly River
- D. A Matter of Life and Death

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读.

【分析】本文讲述作者目睹一头小象落入水中，象妈妈救起小象，母爱是很伟大的

【解答】DAAA

56: D 细节题. 根据第一段 Ma Shwe was as near to the far bank as she could get, holding her whole body against the rushing water, and keeping the calf pressed against her huge body. Ma Shwe 尽可能的用她的身体来阻挡湍急的水流, 来使得小象不被冲走, 故 D 项正确.

57: A 细节题. 根据第二段 Ma Shwe turned quickly to reach it and pressed the calf with her head and trunk (象鼻) against the rocky bank. Ma Shwe 很快的靠近小象, 用她的头和鼻子来挡住小象, 故得出 A 项.

58: A 推断题. 根据最后一段 Ma Shwe had crossed the river and got up the bank and was making her way back as fast as she could, roaring (吼叫) all the time, but to her calf it was music. Ma Shwe 跨过小河站起来, 以最快的速度往回走, 一路嘶吼, 而她的焦急对于小象而言就是一个美妙的音乐, 由此判断 A 项正确.

59: A 主旨大意. 根据文章内容头小象落入水中, 象妈妈奋力救起小象, 证明母爱的伟大. 结合所给选项, 可得知选 A 项正确. .

【点评】本文是科教类阅读理解. 做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍, 做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析, 结合选项选出正确答案. 推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案, 切忌胡乱猜测, 一定要做到有理有据

B

Computer programmer David Jones earns \$35,000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank ready to let him have a credit card (信用卡). Instead, he has been told to wait another two years, until he is 18. The 16-year-old works for a small firm in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm releases (推出) two new games for the fast growing computer market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. Even though he

earns a lot, he cannot drive a car, take out a mortgage (抵押贷款), or get credit cards. David got his job with the Liverpool-based company four months ago, a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said. David spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother 50 pounds a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.

"Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. "But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young, anyway." David added: "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement (退休) is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear."

60. In what way is David different from people of his age? _____

- A. He often goes out with friends. B. He lives with his mother.
C. He has a handsome income. D. He graduated with six O-levels.

61. What is one of the problems that David is facing now? _____

- A. He is too young to get a credit card. B. He has no time to learn driving.
C. He has very little spare time. D. He will soon lose his job.

62. Why was David able to get the job in the company? _____

- A. He had done well in all his exams.
B. He had written some computer programs.
C. He was good at playing computer games.
D. He had learnt to use computers at school.

63. Why did David decide to leave school and start working? _____

- A. He received lots of job offers. B. He was eager to help his mother.
C. He lost interest in school studies. D. He wanted to earn his own living.

【考点】O7: 政治经济类阅读。

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，作者通过这篇文章向我们介绍了计算机程序员戴维·琼斯的故事，他因为对学校学习失去了乐趣而离开学校工作。

【解答】 CABC

60. C 细节判断题. 由第一段首句 Computer programmer David Jones earns \$35,000 a year designing new computer games. 可知, 大卫设计了一种新的电脑游戏而获得 35,000. 故此可推断在这个年龄段, 他有非常辉煌的收入. 故选 C.

61. A 推理判断题. 由第一段 yet he cannot find a bank ready to let him have a credit card (信用卡). Instead, he has been told to wait another two years until he is 18. The 16-year-old works for a small firm in Liverpool where the problem of most young people of his age 可知, 由于他没有达到法定年龄, 没有资格申请信用卡, 故也没办法领取得到钱. 故选 A.

62. B 细节判断题. 由第二段 "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs" 可知因为戴维写了一些计算机程序因此他可以得到这份工作, 故选 B.

63. C 概括题. 由最后一段 "Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school." he said. "But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school." 可知戴维离开学校开始工作是因为他对学校学习失去了兴趣, 故选 C.

【点评】 考查学生的细节理解和推理判断能力. 做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句, 和题干进行比较, 再做出正确选择. 在做推理判断题时不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实, 要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断.

C

We have met the enemy, and he is ours. We bought him at a pet shop. When monkey-pox, a disease usually found in the African rain forest, suddenly turns up in children in the American Midwest, it's hard not to wonder of the disease that comes from foreign animals is homing in on human beings. "Most of the infections (感染) we think of as human infections started in other animals," says Stephen Morse, director of the Center for Public Health Preparedness at Columbia University.

It's not just that we're going to where the animals are; we're also bringing them closer to us. Popular foreign pets have brought a whole new disease to this country. A strange illness killed Isaksen's pets, and she now thinks that keeping foreign pets is a

bad idea. "I don't think it's fair to have them as pets when we have such a limited knowledge of them," says Isaksen.

"Laws allowing these animals to be brought in from deep forest areas without stricter control need changing," says Peter Schantz. Monkey-pox may be the wake-up call. Researchers believe infected animals may infect their owners. We know very little about these new diseases. A new bug (病毒) may be kind at first. But it may develop into something harmful (有害的). Monkey-pox doesn't look a major infectious disease. But it is not impossible to pass the disease from person to person.

64. We learn from Paragraph 1 that the pet sold at the shop may_____.

- A. come from Columbia B. prevent us from being infected
- C. enjoy being with children D. suffer from monkey-pox

65. Why did Isaksen advise people not to have foreign pets? _____

- A. They attack human beings. B. We need to study native animals.
- C. They can't live out of the rain forest. D. We do not know much about them yet.

66. What does the phrase "the wake-up call" in paragraph 3 most probably mean? _____

- A. a new disease B. a clear warning
- C. a dangerous animal D. a morning call

67. The text suggests that in the future we_____.

- A. may have to fight against more new diseases
- B. may easily get infected by diseases from dogs
- C. should not be allowed to have pets
- D. should stop buying pets from Africa

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读.

【分析】文章主要讲宠物把疾病传染给人类，并且随着人们对外国宠物的喜爱，将有更多新的疾病被发现。

【解答】DDBA

64: D 由第一段中 "We bought him at a pet shop. When monkey-pox, a disease usually found in the African rain forest..."可知在宠物店买的宠物可能患有猴痘，故正确答案为 D.

65: D 细节题. 根据第二段最后一句 Isaksen 的话 "I don't think it's fair to have them as pets when we have such a limited knowledge of them." 可知我们对外国宠物知之甚少, 故正确答案为 D.

66: B 推断题. 该句下文 "Researchers believe infected animals may infect their owners." 说许多宠物可能把疾病传染给主人, 是十分危险的, 据此可以推断出 the wake-up call 指的是令人警醒的事物, 故正确答案为 B.

67: A 主旨题. 文章主要讲宠物把疾病传染给人类, 并且随着人们对外国宠物的喜爱, 将有更多新的疾病被发现, 故正确答案为 A.

【点评】本文是科教类阅读理解. 做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍, 做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析, 结合选项选出正确答案. 推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案, 切忌胡乱猜测, 一定要做到有理有据

D

It's not easy being a teenager (13 至 19 岁青少年) --- nor is it easy being the parent of a teenager. You can make your child feel angry, hurt, or misunderstood by what you say without realizing it yourself. It is important to give your child the space he needs to grow while gently letting him know that you you'll still be there for him when he needs you.

Expect a lot from your child, just not everything. Except for health and safety problems, such as drug use or careless driving; consider everything else open to discussion. If your child is unwilling to discuss something, don't insist he tell you what's on his mind. The more you insist, the more likely that he'll clam up. Instead, let him attempt to solve (解决) things by himself. At the same time, remind him that you're always there for him should he seek advice or help. Show respect for your teenager's privacy (隐私). Never read him his mail or listen in on personal conversations.

Teach your teenager that the family phone is for the whole family. If your child talks on the family's telephone for too long, tell him he can talk for 15 minutes, but then he must stay off the phone for at least an equal period of time. This not only frees

up the line so that other family members can make and receive calls, but teaches your teenager moderation (节制). Or if you are open to the idea, allow your teenager his own phone that he pays for with his own pocket money or a part-time job.

68. The main purpose of the text is to tell parents_____.

- A. how to get along with a teenager B. how to respect a teenager
C. how to understand a teenager D. how to help a teenager grow up

69. What does the phrase “clam up” in Paragraph 2 probably mean? _____

- A. become excited B. show respect C. refuse to talk D. seek help

70. The last paragraph is about how to teach a teenager_____.

- A. to use the phone in a sensible way B. to pay for his own telephone
C. to share the phone quickly D. to answer the phone quickly

71. What should parents do in raising a teenager according to the text? _____

- A. Nor allow him to learn driving or take drugs.
B. Give him advice only when necessary.
C. Let him have his own telephone.
D. Not talk about personal things with him.

【考点】O6: 社会文化类阅读.

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，作者通过这篇文章向我们介绍了父母应该如何抚养青少年，父母抚养青少年只需要在必要的时候给他一些建议。

【解答】DCAB

68. D 推理判断题，根据第一段 It is important to give your child the space he needs to grow while gently letting him know that you you'll still be there for him when he needs you. 可知作者通过这篇文章告诉父母如何帮助青少年成长，故选 D.

69. C 词义猜测题，根据第二段 don't insist he tell you what's on his mind. The more you insist, the more likely that he'll clam up. 可知不要让孩子告诉你他们的想法，你越是坚持，他们可能越不会说，故选 C.

70. A 细节理解题，根据最后一段 Teach your teenager that the family phone is for the whole family 可知本段是教青少年如何明智的使用电话，故选 A.

71. B 细节理解题，根据第一段 It is important to give your child the space he needs to grow while gently letting him know that you you'll still be there for him when he

needs you. 可知作者告诉父母抚养青少年只需要在必要的时候给他一些建议，故选 B.

【点评】考查学生的细节理解和推理判断能力。做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句，和题干进行比较，再做出正确选择。在做推理判断题时不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。

E

Sunday, October 5

Clear, 69°F

My wife, Eleanor, and I took the train from Paris to Strasbourg, where we were met by our driver and guide. And the minibus which goes along with the boat. We stopped off in Barn for an hour on the way. Then we were taken to Nancy where the boat was kept.

After the other passengers arrived, we had our first dinner on the boat. After dinner we walked into downtown Nancy, a village with a large square and wooden houses.

Monday, October 5

Rained last night, cloudy in the morning, 69°F

We spent about two hours in Nancy, then sailed on the Canal de la Marne au Rhine. Kind of a lazy day. Eating breakfast, lunch, and dinner, after dinner we watched a tape on Baccarat. Where we will visit tomorrow.

It was pleasant to sit out on deck（甲板）and watch the scenery go by at about 3mph.

Monday, October 7

Light rain, 64°F

This morning we drove over to Baccarat and toured its museum and the church, which has this unbelievable lamp that is going on a world tour the next day. We did lots of shopping, then walked across the bridge to see a very, very modern Catholic

church with special Baccarat windows.

We drove to the top of the Voges Mountains and started down the eastern side. Later we drove to Sorrenbourg to see the 13th century church at the Cordeliers. It contains the largest window by Marc Chagall --- 24 feet wide by 40 feet high.

Wednesday, October 8

Cloudy, 65°F

Today we sailed from Schneckebush to Saverne. We went through two caves, an extremely unusual part of the journey. This river scenery is very different. We were in a mountain valley with grassland on one side and a forest beginning to show some color on the other.

Thursday, October 9

Cloudy, 66°F

Our dependable minibus was waiting to load the luggage and take us to the hotel where everyone went their separate ways. Our boating days are over until next time.

72. Where did the author get off the train? _____

A. Paris. B. Strasbourg. C. Nancy. D. Barn.

73. On which days did the tourists spend most of their time on the boat? _____

A. Monday and Tuesday. B. Tuesday and Wednesday.

C. Wednesday and Thursday. D. Monday and Wednesday.

74. From the text, we learn that Baccarat and Sorrenbourg are the names of _____.

A. towns B. churches C. museums D. mountains

75. What does the author think of the tour? _____

A. Tiring. B. Expensive. C. Enjoyable. D. Quick.

【考点】O3: 广告布告类阅读。

【分析】本文记录了从10月5日到10月9日在不同的景点的旅游情况。

【解答】BDAC

72: B 细节理解题。根据 I took the train from Paris to Strasbourg, where we were

met by our driver and guide 一句可知，作者下火车的地点是 Strasbourg.

73: D 细节理解题. 文中写到周一作者乘船从南锡出发, 并且说自己很享受在甲板上享受风景的日子. 然后周三写到"Today we sailed from Schneckenhush to Saverne", 可知作者周三也在船上呆了一天, 故正确答案为 D.

74: A 推理判断题. 由第二段"After dinner we watched a tape on Baccarat, where we will visit tomorrow."可知 Baccarat 是作者将要参观的地点, 并且后文写到驾车到了 Baccarat 并参观了它的博物馆, 所以可推断 Baccarat 是一个小镇. 而由"Later we drove to Sorrenbourg..."可知 Sorrenbourg 同样是一个小镇, 故正确答案为 A.

75: C 推理判断题. 作者在文中写到自己很享受各种不同的风景, 并且文中从未提到作者感到疲惫或者这次旅行价格较贵, 更没有提到旅行太快, 由此可推断作者总体还是很享受这次旅行的, 故正确答案为 C.

【点评】做阅读时经常犯错的主要原因是, 仅凭读过文章后残留在脑海中的一丝印象来勾选答案, 这样便很容易掉入出题人故意设布下的题目陷阱. 所谓阅读理解, 对于题目的理解一定要忠实于原文, 因此, 每一道题都应该与原文作全面的对比与核查, 再得出答案. 也就是说, 阅读理解的每一道题目, 在原文都应该有明确的出处, 我们把这一出处叫做原文相关句, (1) 排除与原文相关句主题不一致的选项; (2) 排除与原文相关句态度相反的选项; (3) 排除用于过于极端或负面的选项; (4) 注意结合文章主旨和主题去排除.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分) (注意: 在试题卷上作答无效)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

此题要求改正所有短文中的错误. 对标有题号的每一行做出判断: 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 (Λ), 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。

After five years away in my hometown, I find that 76 in 改为 from
the neighborhood which I used to living in has changed 77 living 改为 live
a lot. The Sichuan Restaurant and the older fish shop 78 older 改为 old
across the street from our middle school were gone. 79 were 改为 are
There exist now a park that has a small river running 80 exist 改为 exists
through. The factory at the corner of Friendship Street and 81 √
Zhongshan Road has been moved out of the city, and a sports 82 sports 前加 a
center has been built in their place. The market at the corner of 83 their 改为 its
Friendship Street and Xinhua Road has ~~been~~ given way to 84 去掉 been
a supermarket. Besides the bookstore next to our middle 85 Besides 改为 But
school is still there.

【考点】NA：短文改错。

【分析】本文讲述了作者在离开家乡五年之后再次回来所见到的家乡的巨大变化。

【解答】

76. in 改为 from；考查介词，分析句意为“我离开家乡五年”，away from 属于固定搭配，意为“远离，离开”。

77. living 改为 live；考查动词，used to do 是固定搭配，表示“过去常常做某事请”。

78. older 改为 old；考查形容词，句中没有比较的意思，只是用形容词作定语，修饰 fish shop。

79. were 改为 are；考查动词的时态，根据上文可知饭店和鱼店消失都陈述的是现在的情况。

80. exist 改为 exists；考查动词的时态，主语 a park 是单数第三人称。

81. 正确

82. sports 前加 a；考查冠词，sports center 中的中心名词是 center，是可数名词单数，故用 a 表示泛指。

83. their 改为 its; 考查物主代词, 前文中提到的 The factory 是单数, 结合句意此处的物主代词直译是"工厂的", 故把 their 改为 its.

84. 去掉 been. 短语 give way to"让路", 此处要用主动语态.

85. Besides 改为 But; 考查连词, 前面讲到很多建筑都不见了, 后面说"学校旁边的书店还在那里", 所以要用 but 表示转折.

【点评】短文改错首先要通读全文, 整体理解短文的中心思想, 然后根据短文讲述的事情确定文章的基本时态, 再运用基础语言知识从时态, 语态, 句式结构, 固定短语等方面彻底进行分析, 以便尽快找出短文的错误所在并加以修改.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 正在英国接受英语培训, 住在一户英国人家里. 今天你的房东 Mrs. Wilson 不在家, 你准备外出, 请给 Mrs. Wilson 写一留言条, 内容包括:

1. 和朋友一起外出购物;
2. 替房东到图书馆还书;
3. Tracy 来电话留言:
 - 1) 咖啡屋 (Bolton Coffee) 见面取消;
 - 2) 此事已告知 Susan;
 - 3) 尽快回电.

注意: 1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯.

Mrs. Wilson,

Yours truly

Li Hua

【考点】R1: 提纲类.

【分析】这是一篇提纲作文，让我们给房东 Mrs. Wilson 写一留言条，这需要我们发挥英语思维，将提供的信息用英语完整流畅的表达出来。写作需要用第一人称，时态主要是一般将来时，内容要点包括：和朋友一起外出购物。替房东到图书馆还书。Tracy 来电话留言：1) 咖啡屋 (Bolton Coffee) 见面取消，2) 此事已告知 Susan 3) 尽快回电。我们此篇作文分为两部分，第一部分为准备外出及所办事宜。第二部分为 Tracy 来电话留言。

重点短语与句型：

go shopping 购物；set time 设置时间；call back 回电话；as soon as 一...就...

高分句型一：I have taken with me the two books that you asked me to return to the City Library. 此句用了 that 引导的定语从句。

高分句型二：Tracy called, saying that she couldn't meet you at Bolton Coffee tomorrow morning as she has something important to attend to. 此句用了 saying 现在分词作伴随状语。

【解答】

Mrs. Wilson,

I'm going out shopping, and won't be back until about 5:00 pm. I have taken with me the two books that you asked me to return to the City Library. (高分句型一) (准备外出及所办事宜)

At about 1 o'clock this afternoon, Tracy called, saying that she couldn't meet you at Bolton Coffee tomorrow morning as she has something important to attend to.

(高分句型二) She felt very sorry about that, but said that you could set some other time for the meeting. She wanted you to call her back as soon as you are home. She has already told Susan about this change. Tracy (来电话留言内容)

Yours truly

Li Hua

【点评】英语写作是一项主观性较强的测试题。它不仅考查学生的写作基础而且还考查学生在写作过程中综合运用语言的能力。在撰写时要注意主谓语一致，时态呼应，用词贴切等。要提高英语写作水平，需要两方面的训练：一是语言基础

方面的训练，要有扎实的造句、翻译等基本功，即用词法、句法等知识造出正确无误的句子；二是写作知识和能力方面的训练以掌握写作方面的基本方法和技巧。