

## 2014 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标 II）

### 第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

#### 第一节（共 15 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。并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

#### A

Arriving in Sydney on his own from India, my husband, Rashid, stayed in a hotel for a short time while looking for a house for me and our children.

During the first week of his stay, he went out one day to do some shopping. He came back in the late afternoon to discover that his suitcase was gone. He was extremely worried as the suitcase had all his important papers, including his passport.

He reported the case to the police and then sat there, lost and lonely in strange city, thinking of the terrible troubles of getting all the paperwork organized again from a distant country while trying to settle down in a new one.

Late in the evening, the phone rang. It was a stranger. He was trying to pronounce my husband's name and was asking him a lot of questions. Then he said they had found a pile of papers in their trash can（垃圾桶）that had been left out on the footpath.

My husband rushed to their home to find a kind family holding all his papers and documents. Their young daughter had gone to the trash can and found a pile of unfamiliar papers. Her parents had carefully sorted them out, although they had found mainly foreign addresses on most of the documents. At last they had seen a half-written letter in the pile in which my husband had given his new telephone number to a friend.

That family not only restored the important documents to us that day but also restored our faith and trust in people. We still remember their kindness and often send a warm wish their way.

21. What did Rashid plan to do after his arrival in Sydney? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Go shopping    B. Find a house    C. Join his family    D. Take his family
22. The girl's parents got Rashid's phone number from\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a friend of his family    B. a Sydney policeman
- C. a letter in his papers    D. a stranger in Sydney
23. What does the underlined word "restored" in the last paragraph mean? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Showed    B. Sent out    C. Delivered    D. Gave back
24. Which of the following can be the best title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_
- A. From India to Australia.    B. Living in a New Country.
- C. Turning Trash to Treasure.    D. In Search of New Friends.

## B

Since the first Earth Day in 1970, American have gotten a lot "greener" toward the environment. "We didn't know at that time there even was an environment, let alone that there was a problem with it," says Bruce Anderson, president of Earth Day USA.

But what began as nothing important in public affairs has grown into a social movement. Business people, political leaders, university professors, and especially millions of grass-roots Americans are taking part in the movement. "The understanding has increased many, many times," says Gaylord Nelson, the former governor from Wisconsin, who thought up the first According to US government reports, emissions (排放) from cars and trucks have dropped from 10.3 million tons a year to 5.5 tons. The number of cities producing CO beyond the standard has been reduced from 40 to 9. Although serious problems still remain and need to be dealt with, the world is a safer and healthier place. A kind of "Green thinking" has become part of practices.

Great improvement has been achieved. In 1988 there were only 600 recycling programs; today in 1995 there are about 6,600. Advanced lights, motors, and building designs have helped save a lot of energy and therefore prevented pollution.

Twenty-five years ago, there were hardly any education programs for environment. Today, it's hard to find a public school, university, or law school that

does not have such a kind of program.” Until we do that, nothing else will change!” say Bruce Anderson.

25. According to Anderson, before 1970, Americans had little idea about\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the social movement                      B. recycling techniques
- C. environmental problems                D. the importance of Earth Day

26. Where does the support for environmental protection mainly come from? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The grass-roots level                    B. The business circle
- C. Government officials                    D. University professors

27. What have Americans achieved in environmental protection? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They have cut car emissions to the lowest.
- B. They have settled their environmental problems.
- C. They have lowered their CO levels in forty cities.
- D. They have reduced pollution through effective measures.

28. What is especially important for environmental protection according to the last paragraph? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Education      B. Planning      C. Green living      D. CO reduction

### C

One of the latest trend (趋势) in American Childcare is Chinese au pairs. Au Pair in Stamford, for example, has got increasing numbers of request for Chinese au pairs from zero to around 4,000 since 2004. And that's true all across the country.

“I thought it would be useful for him to learn Chinese at an early age” Joseph Stocke, the managing director of s company, says of his 2-year-old son. “I would at least like to give him the chance to use the language in the future.” After only six months of being cared by 25-year-old woman from China, the boy can already understand basic Chinese daily expressions, his dad says.

Li Drake, a Chinese native raising two children in Minnesota with an American husband, had another reason for looking for an au pair from China. She didn't want her children to miss out on their roots. “Because I am Chinese, my husband and I

wanted the children to keep exposed to (接触) the language and culture.” she says.

“Staying with a native speaker is better for children than simply sitting in a classroom,” says Suzanne Flynn, a professor in language education of Children. “But parents must understand that just one year with au pair is unlikely to produce wonders. Complete mastery demands continued learning until the age of 10 or 12.”

The popularity of au pairs from China has been strengthened by the increasing numbers of American parents who want their children who want their children to learn Chinese. It is expected that American demand for au pairs will continue to rise in the next few years.

29. What does that term “au pair” in the text mean? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A mother raising her children on her own.
- B. A child learning a foreign language at home.
- C. A professor in language education of children.
- D. A young foreign woman taking care of children.

30. Li Drake has her children study Chinese because she wants them\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to live in China some day
- B. to speak the language at home
- C. to catch up with other children
- D. to learn about the Chinese culture

31. What can we infer from the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Learning Chinese is becoming popular in America.
- B. Educated women do better in looking after children.
- C. Chinese au pairs need to improve their English Skills.
- D. Children can learn a foreign language well in six months.

## D

### Metro Pocket Guide

#### **Metrorail** (地铁)

Each passenger needs a farecard to enter and go out. Up to two children under age five may travel free with a paying customer.

Farecard machines are in every station. Bring small bills because there are no change machines in the stations and farecard machines only provide up to \$5 in

change.

Get one ticket of unlimited Metrorail rides with a One Day Pass. Buy it from a farecard machine in Metro stations. Use it after 9:30 a.m. until closing on weekdays, and all day on weekends and holidays.

### **Hours of service**

Open: 5a.m. Mon.---Fri.

7a.m. Sat.---Sun.

Close: midnight Sun.---Thur.

3a.m. Fri.---Sat. nights

Last train times vary. To avoid missing the last train, please check the last train time posted in the station.

### **Metrobus**

When paying with exact charge, the fare is \$1.35. When paying with a SmarTrip® card, the fare is \$1.25.

### **Fares for the senior/ disabled customers**

Senior citizens 65 and older and disabled customers may ride for half the regular fare. On Metrorail and Metrobus, use a senior/disabled farecard or SmarTrip® card. For more information about buying senior/disabled farecards, farecard or SmarTrip® cards and passes, please visit MetroOpensDoors.com or call 202-637-7000 and 202-637-8000.

Senior citizens and disabled customers can get free guide on how to use proper Metrobus and Metrorail services by calling 202-962-1100.

### **Travel tips (提示)**

- Avoid riding during weekday rush periods---before 9:30 a.m. and between 4 and 6 p.m.

- If you lose something on a bus or train or in a station, please call Lost & Found at 202-962-1195.

32. What should you know about farecard machines? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They start selling tickets at 9:30 a.m.
- B. They are connected to change machines.
- C. They offer special service to the elderly.
- D. They make change for no more than \$5.

33. At what time does Metrorail stop service on Saturday? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. At midnight      B. at 3 a.m.      C. at 5 a.m.      D. at 7 p.m.
34. What is good about a SmarTrip® card? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. It is convenient for old people.      B. It saves money for its users.  
C. it can be bought at any time.      D. it is sold on the Internet.
35. Which number should you call if you lose something on the Metro? \_\_\_\_\_  
A. 202-962-1195      B. 202-962-1100      C. 202-673-7000      D. 202-673-8000

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

**Tips for cooking on a Tight Schedule**

From my experience, there are three main reasons why people don't cook more often: ability, money and time, 36 Money is a topic I'll save for another day. So today I want to give you some wisdom about how to make the most of the time you spend in the kitchen. Here are three tips for great cooking on a tight schedule:

① Think ahead. The moments when I think cooking is a pain are when I'm already hungry and there is nothing ready to eat. So think about of the coming week. When will you have time to cook? Do you have the right materials ready? 37

② Make your time worth it. When you do find time to cook a meal, make the most of it and save yourself time later on. Are you making one loaf of bread? 38 it takes around the same amount of time to make more of something. So save yourself the effort for a future meal.

③ 39 This may surprise you, but one of the best tools for making cooking worth your time is experimentation. It gives you the chance to hit upon new ideas and recipes that can work well with your appetite and schedule. The more you learn and the more you try, the more ability you have to take control of your food and your schedule.

Hopefully that gives you a good start. 40 and don't let a busy schedule discourage you from making some great changes in the way you eat and live!

- A. Try new things
- B. Ability is easily improved
- C. Make three or four instead
- D. Understand your food better
- E. Cooking is a burden for many people
- F. Let cooking and living simply be a joy rather than a burden
- G. A little time planning ahead can save a lot of work later on

### 第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每题 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。

Joe Simpson and Simon Yates were the first people to climb the West Face of the Siula Grande in the Andes mountains. They reached the top 41, but on their way back conditions were very 42. Joe fell and broke his leg. They both knew that if Simon 43 alone, he would probably get back 44. But Simon decided to risk his 45 and try to lower Joe down the mountain on a rope（绳）.

As they 46 down, the weather got worse. Then another 47 occurred. They couldn't see or hear each other and, 48, Simon lowered his friend over the edge of a precipice（峭壁）. It was 49 for Joe to climb back or for Simon to pull him up. Joe's 50 was pulling Simon slowly towards the precipice. 51, after more than an hour in the dark and the icy cold, Simon had to 52. In tears, he cut the rope. Joe 53 into a large crevasse（裂缝）in the ice below. He had no food or water and he was in terrible pain. He couldn't walk, but he 54 to get out of the crevasse and started to 55 towards their camp, nearly ten kilometers 56.

Simon had 57 the camp at the foot of the mountain. He thought that Joe must be 58, but he didn't want to leave 59. Three days later, in the middle of the night, he heard Joe's voice. He couldn't 60 it. Joe was there, a few meters from their tent, still alive.

- |                    |                |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. hurriedly   | B. carefully   | C. successfully    | D. early       |
| 42. A. difficult   | B. similar     | C. special         | D. normal      |
| 43. A. climbed     | B. worked      | C. rested          | D. continued   |
| 44. A. unwillingly | B. safely      | C. slowly          | D. regretfully |
| 45. A. fortune     | B. time        | C. health          | D. life        |
| 46. A. lay         | B. settled     | C. went            | D. looked      |
| 47. A. damage      | B. storm       | C. change          | D. trouble     |
| 48. A. by mistake  | B. by chance   | C. by chance       | D. by luck     |
| 49. A. unnecessary | B. practical   | C. important       | D. impossible  |
| 50. A. height      | B. weight      | C. strength        | D. equipment   |
| 51. A. Finally     | B. Patiently   | C. Surely          | D. Quickly     |
| 52. A. stand back  | B. take a rest | C. make a decision | D. hold on     |
| 53. A. jumped      | B. fell        | C. escaped         | D. backed      |
| 54. A. managed     | B. planned     | C. waited          | D. hoped       |
| 55. A. run         | B. skate       | C. move            | D. march       |
| 56. A. around      | B. away        | C. above           | D. along       |
| 57. A. headed for  | B. travelled   | C. left for        | D. returned to |
| 58. A. dead        | B. hurt        | C. weak            | D. late        |
| 59. A. secretly    | B. tiredly     | C. immediately     | D. anxiously   |
| 60. A. find        | B. believe     | C. make            | D. accept      |

第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about 61 (be) late for school. There were many people waiting at the bus stop, 62 some of them looked very anxious and 63 (disappoint). When the bus finally came, we all



hurried on board. I got a place next 64 the window, so I had a good view of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike 65 (catch) my attention. He was riding beside the bus and waving his arms. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he refused 66 (stop) until we reached the next stop. Still, the boy kept 67 (ride) . He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up to the door of the bus. I heard an excited conversation. Then the driver stood up and asked, “68 anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?” A woman on the bus shouted, “Oh, dear! It’s 69 (I) .” She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully. Everyone on the bus began talking about what the boy had done, and the crowd of strangers 70 (sudden) became friendly to one another.

#### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

##### 第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处，每处仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

My dream school starts at 8:30 a.m. and ends at 3:30 p.m. They are three lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon. We didn’t need to do so many homework. Therefore, we have more time with after-school activities. For example, we can do reading for one and a half hour and play sports for one hour every day.

My dream school look like a big garden. There are all kinds of the flowers and trees around the classroom buildings. We can lie on the grass for a rest, or sat by the lake listening music. The teachers here are kind and helpfully. They are not only our teachers but also our friends.

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

一家英语报社向中学生征文，主题是“十年后的我”，请根据下列要点和你的畅想完成短文。

1. 家庭；
2. 工作；
3. 业余生活。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头语已为你写好。

I often imagine what my life will be like in the future. \_\_\_\_\_

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# 2014 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标 II）

参考答案与试题解析

## 第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项。并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

#### A

Arriving in Sydney on his own from India, my husband, Rashid, stayed in a hotel for a short time while looking for a short time while looking for a house for me and our children.

During the first week of his stay, he went out one day to do some shopping. He came back in the late afternoon to discover that his suitcase was gone. He was extremely worried as the suitcase had all his important papers, including his passport.

He reported the case to the police and then sat there, lost and lonely in strange city, thinking of the terrible troubles of getting all the paperwork organized again from a distant country while trying to settle down in a new one.

Late in the evening, the phone rang. It was a stranger. He was trying to pronounce my husband's name and was asking him a lot of questions. Then he said they had found a pile of papers in their trash can（垃圾桶）that had been left out on the footpath.

My husband rushed to their home to find a kind family holding all his papers and documents. Their young daughter had gone to the trash can and found a pile of unfamiliar papers. Her parents had carefully sorted them out, although they had found mainly foreign addresses on most of the documents. At last they had seen a half-written letter in the pile in which my husband had given his new telephone number to a friend.

That family not only restored the important documents to us that day but also restored our faith and trust in people. We still remember their kindness and often send

a warm wish their way.

21. What did Rashid plan to do after his arrival in Sydney? \_\_\_\_\_

A. Go shopping    B. Find a house    C. Join his family    D. Take his family

22. The girl's parents got Rashid's phone number from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a friend of his family    B. a Sydney policeman

C. a letter in his papers    D. a stranger in Sydney

23. What does the underlined word "restored" in the last paragraph mean? \_\_\_\_\_

A. Showed    B. Sent out    C. Delivered    D. Gave back

24. Which of the following can be the best title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_

A. From India to Australia.    B. Living in a New Country.

C. Turning Trash to Treasure.    D. In Search of New Friends.

【考点】OB: 人生感悟类阅读; P1: 内容归纳; P2: 文中细节.

【分析】本文属于记叙文题材. 在文中作者讲述了她们一家经历的一件事情. 作者的丈夫不慎丢失了文件包, 正当着急的时候, 有人打电话给送了回来, 原来是那家人发现他们家的小孩在垃圾桶旁边发现了这些文件, 然后给送还了回来, 通过这件事作者一家又找回了对人们的信任.

【解答】BCDC

21. 答案 B. 细节理解题. 根据文章首段 "Rashid, stayed in a hotel for a short time while looking for a short time while looking for a house." 可知 Rashid 独自一人到了悉尼后住在旅馆中, 同时到处去给家人找房子住, 故答案选 B.

22. 答案 C. 细节理解题. 根据文章倒数第二段 "At last they had seen a half-written letter in the pile in which my husband had given his new telephone number to a friend." 可知陌生人一家是通过作者丈夫文件中的一封信里的内容得知他的电话号码的, 故答案选 C.

23. 答案 D. 猜测词义题. 根据文章倒数第二段 "My husband rushed to their home to find a kind family holding all his papers and documents." 可知那家人把捡到的文件替作者的丈夫保存着, 然后送还给他, 由此判断该词意思是 "归还", 故答案选 D.

24. 答案: C. 标题归纳题. 文章讲述了作者的丈夫丢失的物品被扔到了垃圾箱

，但是有一个好心的家庭却把那些文件等整理好送还给作者的丈夫，这些别人眼里的垃圾对作者的丈夫来说非常重要，由此判断 C 选项内容更能体现文章中心，故答案选 C。

**【点评】**解答此类题时，要注意：

- (1) 吃透文章的字面意思，从字里行间捕捉有用的提示和线索。
- (2) 对文字的表面信息进行挖掘加工，由表及里，由浅入深。
- (3) 基于文章内容，以文章提供的事实和线索为依据，立足已知，推断未知。
- (4) 把握句、段之间的逻辑关系，了解语篇的结构。
- (5) 注意文中所用词句的感情色彩，以便推测作者的观点和态度。

## B

Since the first Earth Day in 1970, American have gotten a lot “greener” toward the environment. “We didn’t know at that time there even was an environment, let alone that there was a problem with it,” says Bruce Anderson, president of Earth Day USA.

But what began as nothing important in public affairs has grown into a social movement. Business people, political leaders, university professors, and especially millions of grass-roots Americans are taking part in the movement. “The understanding has increased many, many times,” says Gaylord Nelson, the former governor from Wisconsin, who thought up the first According to US government reports, emissions (排放) from cars and trucks have dropped from 10.3 million tons a year to 5.5 tons. The number of cities producing CO beyond the standard has been reduced from 40 to 9. Although serious problems still remain and need to be dealt with, the world is a safer and healthier place. A kind of “Green thinking” has become part of practices.

Great improvement has been achieved. In 1988 there were only 600 recycling programs; today in 1995 there are about 6,600. Advanced lights, motors, and building designs have helped save a lot of energy and therefore prevented pollution.

Twenty-five years ago, there were hardly any education programs for environment. Today, it’s hard to find a public school, university, or law school that

does not have such a kind of program.” Until we do that, nothing else will change!” say Bruce Anderson.

25. According to Anderson, before 1970, Americans had little idea about\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the social movement                      B. recycling techniques  
C. environmental problems                D. the importance of Earth Day

26. Where does the support for environmental protection mainly come from? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The grass-roots level                    B. The business circle  
C. Government officials                    D. University professors

27. What have Americans achieved in environmental protection? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They have cut car emissions to the lowest.  
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D. They have reduced pollution through effective measures.

28. What is especially important for environmental protection according to the last paragraph? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Education      B. Planning      C. Green living      D. CO reduction

【考点】OA：健康环保类阅读；P2：文中细节；P4：逻辑推理。

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，作者在本文中把现在的美国环境问题和以前的环境问题进行了比较，尤其是对比了几项数据，说明现在人们的环境保护意识有了很大的提高，其中很重要的一项就是环境教育所起的作用。

【解答】CADA

25. C 细节理解题。根据文章第一段"We didn't know at that time there even was an environment, let alone that there was a problem with it," says Bruce Anderson, president of Earth Day USA. 可知在 1970 年世界地球日开始的时候，人们甚至都不知道有"环境"这个词，更不要说知道存在着环境问题了。故选 C。

26. A 细节理解题。根据文章第二段 Business people, political leaders, university professors, and especially millions of grass-roots Americans are taking part in the movement. 商务人士、政治领袖、大学教授，尤其是基层的数以百万计的美国人都参加了运动，可知环境保护的主要支持来自于普通民众。故选 A。

27. D 推理判断题. 根据第三段 According to US government reports, emissions (排放) from cars and trucks have dropped from 10.3 million tons a year to 5.5 tons. The number of cities producing CO beyond the standard has been reduced from 40 to 9. 可知通过人们的共同努力, 现在的污染排放的数字已经大大地减少了, 故选 D.

28. A 推理判断题. 根据文章最后一段 Twenty-five years ago, there were hardly any education programs for environment. Today, it's hard to find a public school, university, or law school that does not have such a kind of program. 可知现在几乎每个学校都有关于环境保护方面的教育的内容. 说明教育在环境保护方面有很重要的作用. 故选 A.

【点评】做阅读理解时要快速的浏览全文, 把握文章主旨大意, 带着问题回到原文, 寻找细节或概括相应的答案, 最后要理清作者写作思路.

## C

One of the latest trend (趋势) in American Childcare is Chinese au pairs. Au Pair in Stamford, for example, has got increasing numbers of request for Chinese au pairs from zero to around 4,000 since 2004. And that's true all across the country.

"I thought it would be useful for him to learn Chinese at an early age" Joseph Stocke, the managing director of s company, says of his 2-year-old son. "I would at least like to give him the chance to use the language in the future." After only six months of being cared by 25-year-old woman from China, the boy can already understand basic Chinese daily expressions, his dad says.

Li Drake, a Chinese native raising two children in Minnesota with an American husband, had another reason for looking for an au pair from China. She didn't want her children to miss out on their roots. "Because I am Chinese, my husband and I wanted the children to keep exposed to (接触) the language and culture." she says.

"Staying with a native speaker is better for children than simply sitting in a classroom," says Suzanne Flynn, a professor in language education of Children. "But parents must understand that just one year with au pair is unlikely to produce wonders. Complete mastery demands continued learning until the age of 10 or 12."

The popularity of au pairs from China has been strengthened by the increasing numbers of American parents who want their children to learn Chinese. It is expected that American demand for au pairs will continue to rise in the next few years.

29. What does that term “au pair” in the text mean? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. A mother raising her children on her own.
- B. A child learning a foreign language at home.
- C. A professor in language education of children.
- D. A young foreign woman taking care of children.

30. Li Drake has her children study Chinese because she wants them \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to live in China some day                      B. to speak the language at home
- C. to catch up with other children              D. to learn about the Chinese culture

31. What can we infer from the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Learning Chinese is becoming popular in America.
- B. Educated women do better in looking after children.
- C. Chinese au pairs need to improve their English skills.
- D. Children can learn a foreign language well in six months.

【考点】O5：科教类阅读；P2：文中细节；P4：逻辑推理。

【分析】本文主要讲述了美国目前存在的一种新趋势，越来越多美国家庭希望孩子能够学习汉语，了解中文。而且他们希望孩子能够在家里和来自中国的学生（既能照顾孩子又能教孩子中文）学习汉语，他们认为这样在生活中通过交流来学习汉语要比在学校学习更有优势。

【解答】DDA

29. D 猜测词义题。根据第一、三、四段中“Au Pair in Stamford, for example, has got increasing numbers of request for Chinese au pairs from zero to around 4,000 和 had another reason for looking for an au pair from China. 以及“Staying with a native speaker is better for children than simply sitting in a classroom,”可知“au pair”是指来自中国的既能照顾孩子又能承担教育孩子中文的年轻女性。

30. D 细节理解题。根据文章第三段内容“Li Drake 所说的“Because I am



Chinese, my husband and I wanted the children to keep exposed to (接触) the language and culture."可知, 她让孩子学汉语的原因是想让孩子了解中国的文化, 故选 D.

31. A 细节理解题. 作者在文章首段提到美国的趋势就是小孩子在家学习汉语, 而且给出了具体的数字证明"got increasing numbers of request for Chinese au pairs from aero to around 4,000 since 2004", 再通过文章末段"It is expected that American demand for au pairs will continue to rise in the next few years"可知, 美国对"au pairs"的需求将会继续增长, 故选 A.

【点评】解答细节理解题时, 一个常用的方法就是运用定位法, 即根据题干和选项中的关键词从原文中找到相关的句子, 与选项进行比较从而确定答案; 推理判断题既要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测文章隐含意思, 又要求学生对作者的态度、意图及文章细节的发展作正确的推理判断, 力求从作者的角度去考虑, 不要固守自己的看法或观点.

## D

### Metro Pocket Guide

#### Metrorail (地铁)

Each passenger needs a farecard to enter and go out. Up to two children under age five may travel free with a paying customer.

Farecard machines are in every station. Bring small bills because there are no change machines in the stations and farecard machines only provide up to \$5 in change.

Get one ticket of unlimited Metrorail rides with a One Day Pass. Buy it from a farecard machine in Metro stations. Use it after 9:30 a.m. until closing on weekdays, and all day on weekends and holidays.

#### Hours of service

Open: 5a.m. Mon.---Fri.

7a.m. Sat.---Sun.

Close: midnight Sun.---Thur.

3a.m. Fri.---Sat. nights

Last train times vary. To avoid missing the last train, please check the last train time posted in the station.

## **Metrobus**

When paying with exact charge, the fare is \$1.35. When paying with a SmarTrip® card, the fare is \$1.25.

## **Fares for the senior/ disabled customers**

Senior citizens 65 and older and disabled customers may ride for half the regular fare. On Metrorail and Metrobus, use a senior/disabled farecard or SmarTrip® card. For more information about buying senior/disabled farecards, farecard or SmarTrip® cards and passes, please visit MetroOpensDoors.com or call 202-637-7000 and 202-637-8000.

Senior citizens and disabled customers can get free guide on how to use proper Metrobus and Metrorail services by calling 202-962-1100.

## **Travel tips (提示)**

- Avoid riding during weekday rush periods---before 9:30 a.m. and between 4 and 6 p.m.

- If you lose something on a bus or train or in a station, please call Lost & Found at 202-962-1195.

32. What should you know about farecard machines? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They start selling tickets at 9:30 a.m.
- B. They are connected to change machines.
- C. They offer special service to the elderly.
- D. They make change for no more than \$5.

33. At what time does Metrorail stop service on Saturday? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. At midnight
- B. at 3 a.m.
- C. at 5 a.m.
- D. at 7 p.m.

34. What is good about a SmarTrip® card? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It is convenient for old people.
- B. It saves money for its users.
- C. it can be bought at any time.
- D. it is sold on the Internet.

35. Which number should you call if you lose something on the Metro? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 202-962-1195
- B. 202-962-1100
- C. 202-673-7000
- D. 202-673-8000

**【考点】** O3: 广告布告类阅读; P2: 文中细节; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】本文是说明文。文章详细介绍了地铁站的一些信息。比如每位成年人持票可以携带两名五岁以下儿童乘坐地铁；月票的购买和使用情况；车票的价格；此外，作者还介绍了一些服务部门的电话号码以方便乘客的需要。

【解答】DBBA

68. D 细节理解题。根据 Metrorail （地铁）部分第二段内容 "there are no change machines in the stations and farecard machines only provide up to 5 in change." 可知，自动售卡机只能最多找 5 美元的零钱，故答案选 D。易错选项为 A，文中的 Use it after 9:30 a.m. until closing on weekdays 是使用 fare card 的时间，而不是 fare card machines 售票的时间。

69. B 细节理解题。根据 Hours of service 的介绍部分 "Close: midnight Sun.---Thur. 3a.m. Fri.---Sat. nights" 可知，在周末停运时间是凌晨 3 点，故答案选 B。

70. B 推理判断题。根据第三部分对 Metrobus 的介绍 "When paying with exact charge, the fare is \$1.35. When paying with a SmarTrip® card, the fare is \$1.25." 可知，如果使用 SmarTrip® card 支付的话，会比直接付钱省 \$0.1，所以它对于用户来说是省钱的。故答案选 B。

71. A 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的 "If you lose something on a bus or train or in a station, please call Lost & Found at 202-962-1195," 可知，如果乘客丢失物品的话可以拨打失物招领处的电话 202-962-1195，故答案选 A。

【点评】本文是广告布告类阅读，主要考查细节理解题。做题时，首先看题目要求我们理解什么细节，找出关键词，运用寻读的技巧迅速在文章里找出相应的段落、句子或短语。认真比较选项和文中细节，在正确理解细节的前提下，确定最佳答案。

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### **Tips for cooking on a Tight Schedule**

From my experience, there are three main reasons why people don't cook more often: ability, money and time, 36 Money is a topic I'll save for another day.

第 19 页（共 30 页）

So today I want to give you some wisdom about how to make the most of the time you spend in the kitchen. Here are three tips for great cooking on a tight schedule:

① Think ahead. The moments when I think cooking is a pain are when I'm already hungry and there is nothing ready to eat. So think about of the coming week. When will you have time to cook? Do you have the right materials ready? 37

② Make your time worth it. When you do find time to cook a meal, make the most of it and save yourself time later on. Are you making one loaf of bread? 38 it takes around the same amount of time to make more of something. So save yourself the effort for a future meal.

③ 39 This may surprise you, but one of the best tools for making cooking worth your time is experimentation. It gives you the chance to hit upon new ideas and recipes that can work well with your appetite and schedule. The more you learn and the more you try, the more ability you have to take control of your food and your schedule.

Hopefully that gives you a good start. 40 and don't let a busy schedule discourage you from making some great changes in the way you eat and live!

- A. Try new things
- B. Ability is easily improved
- C. Make three or four instead
- D. Understand your food better
- E. Cooking is a burden for many people
- F. Let cooking and living simply be a joy rather than a burden
- G. A little time planning ahead can save a lot of work later on

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读; P9: 配对阅读; PF: 选句填空.

【分析】本文是一篇说明文, 主要说明了如何在紧张的时间内抽出时间来自己做饭, 体验下厨的快乐. 文章给出了三个建议: 提前考虑; 让时间用得值; 尝试创新.

【解答】BGCAF

36. B 根据第一段中空格前"ability, money and time"及空格后句子"Money is a topic I'll save for another day. So today I want to give you some wisdom about how

to make the most of the time you spend in the kitchen", 可知, 人们不经常做饭的三个主要原因是: 能力、金钱和时间. 钱的问题我改天说. 今天我想给你们一些关于如何充分利用你在厨房的时间的聪明做法, 能力很容易提高. 故选 B.

37. G 根据第二段中 "So think about of the coming week. When will you have time to cook? Do you have the right materials ready?" 可知, 提前一周想好. 在有空的时候准备好食材. 提前用一点儿时间来规划未来可以节省以后的很多工作. 故选 G.

38. C 根据第三段中 "When you do find time to cook a meal, make the most of it and save yourself time later on. Are you making one loaf of bread?" 及 "it takes around the same amount of time to make more of something. So save yourself the effort for a future meal" 可知, 做面包时, 做三、四个而不是一个, 可以给自己节省以后的时间. 做一个和做三、四个面包所花费的时间差不多. 故选 C.

39. A 根据第四段中 "It gives you the chance to hit upon new ideas and recipes that can work well with your appetite and schedule. The more you learn and the more you try, the more ability you have to take control of your food and your schedule" 可知, 要敢于尝试, 这样才会引起自己的食欲, 才可以使自己用在做饭上的时间和努力值得. 学得越多, 尝试越多, 控制食材和时间的能力就会越强. 故选 A.

40. F 根据最后一段中 "Hopefully that gives you a good start" 及 "and don't let a busy schedule discourage you from making some great changes in the way you eat and live" 可知, 希望这些建议能给你一个良好的开端, 不要让繁忙的日程阻止你为了吃饭和生活所做的一些变化, 让烹饪和生活成为一种快乐, 而不是负担. 故选 F.

**【点评】**解答细节理解题时, 一个常用的方法就是运用定位法, 即根据题干和选项中的关键词从原文中找到相关的句子, 与选项进行比较从而确定答案; 推理判断题既要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测文章隐含意思, 又要求学生对作者的态度、意图及文章细节的发展作正确的推理判断, 力求从作者的角度去考虑, 不要固守自己的看法或观点.

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每题 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。

Joe Simpson and Simon Yates were the first people to climb the West Face of the Siula Grande in the Andes mountains. They reached the top 41, but on their way back conditions were very 42. Joe fell and broke his leg. They both knew that if Simon 43 alone, he would probably get back 44. But Simon decided to risk his 45 and try to lower Joe down the mountain on a rope (绳).

As they 46 down, the weather got worse. Then another 47 occurred. They couldn't see or hear each other and, 48, Simon lowered his friend over the edge of a precipice (峭壁). It was 49 for Joe to climb back or for Simon to pull him up. Joe's 50 was pulling Simon slowly towards the precipice. 51, after more than an hour in the dark and the icy cold, Simon had to 52. In tears, he cut the rope. Joe 53 into a large crevasse (裂缝) in the ice below. He had no food or water and he was in terrible pain. He couldn't walk, but he 54 to get out of the crevasse and started to 55 towards their camp, nearly ten kilometers 56.

Simon had 57 the camp at the foot of the mountain. He thought that Joe must be 58, but he didn't want to leave 59. Three days later, in the middle of the night, he heard Joe's voice. He couldn't 60 it. Joe was there, a few meters from their tent, still alive.

- |                    |              |                 |                |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 41. A. hurriedly   | B. carefully | C. successfully | D. early       |
| 42. A. difficult   | B. similar   | C. special      | D. normal      |
| 43. A. climbed     | B. worked    | C. rested       | D. continued   |
| 44. A. unwillingly | B. safely    | C. slowly       | D. regretfully |
| 45. A. fortune     | B. time      | C. health       | D. life        |
| 46. A. lay         | B. settled   | C. went         | D. looked      |
| 47. A. damage      | B. storm     | C. change       | D. trouble     |
| 48. A. by mistake  | B. by chance | C. by chance    | D. by luck     |

49. A. unnecessary      B. practical      C. important      D. impossible  
50. A. height      B. weight      C. strength      D. equipment  
51. A. Finally      B. Patiently      C. Surely      D. Quickly  
52. A. stand back      B. take a rest      C. make a decision      D. hold on  
53. A. jumped      B. fell      C. escaped      D. backed  
54. A. managed      B. planned      C. waited      D. hoped  
55. A. run      B. skate      C. move      D. march  
56. A. around      B. away      C. above      D. along  
57. A. headed for      B. travelled      C. left for      D. returned to  
58. A. dead      B. hurt      C. weak      D. late  
59. A. secretly      B. tiredly      C. immediately      D. anxiously  
60. A. find      B. believe      C. make      D. accept

【考点】L1: 记叙文.

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，在文中讲述了英国登山家 Joe Simpson 和同伴 Simon Yates' 攀登秘鲁境内安第斯山脉的 Siula Grande 峰时的遭遇，他们成功在西坡登顶。但是在下山时却遇到了困难，Joe 腿部受伤，但是他们最终还是成功地活了下来。

【解答】41-45 CADBD    46-50 CDADB    51-55 ACBAC    56-60 BDACB

41. C 考查副词辨析。根据前句内容可知，他们第一个爬上了攀登秘鲁境内安第斯山脉 6344 米的 Siula Grande 峰，故选 C。

42. A 考查形容词辨析。根据下文内容可知，他们受了伤，遇到了困难，所以下山的路是很艰难的，故选 A。

43. D 考查动词辨析。根据上文内容可知，他们是在下山的途中，此处指 Simon 一个人下山，而不顾及受了伤 Joe，易错选项为 A，上文提到他们已经爬上山顶，现在是在下山，故答案选 D。

44. B 考查副词辨析。Joe 受伤了，由情理可知，如果 Simon 不顾及 Joe，他会安然返回，而且后文提到 Simon 决定冒险，故选 B。

45. D 考查名词辨析。根据语境可知，在困难的情况下 Simon 带上受伤的同伴

是在冒着生命的危险，故选 D。

46. C 考查动词辨析。从上文内容可知，他们是在下山，故选 C。

47. D 考查名词辨析。根据前面内容可知，Joe 受伤就是一个麻烦事了，所以天气的恶劣对他们来说是另一个麻烦，故选 D。

48. A 考查短语辨析及语境理解。由于恶劣的天气他们看不清楚也听不清楚，因而 Simon 错误地把 Joe 用绳子放到了悬崖边，答案选 A。

49. D 考查形容词辨析。因为 Joe 受了伤，而又是在悬崖边，所以对于 Joe 来说爬上来是不可能的，Simon 也是不可能下去救他，故选 D。

50. B 考查名词辨析。从故事内容可知，Simon 是在用绳子把 Joe 往山下送，所以能影响到 Simon 的是 Joe 的重量，故选 B。

51. A 考查副词辨析。根据语境判断，Simon 坚持到最后，不忍心放弃他的同伴，故选 A。

52. C 考查动词短语辨析。根据下文内容可知，他终于做出了放弃朋友的决定。故选 C。

53. B 考查动词辨析。根据空前提到他割掉绳子可知，所有 Joe 是摔了下去。故选 B。

54. A 考查动词辨析。从下文可知，Joe 成功的爬回营地，成功地活了下来。故选 A。

55. C 考查动词辨析。A. run 跑，经营；B. skate 滑冰；C. move 移动；D. march 行军。因为 Joe 受伤了，所以是慢慢移动着。故选 C。

56. B 考查介词辨析。此处指距离所以用 away。故选 B。

57. D 考查动词短语辨析。A. headed for 朝某地进发；B. traveled to 旅行去某地；C. left for 动身去某地；D. returned to 回到。最后可知他回到营地了。故选 D。

58. A 考查形容词辨析。在那种情况下他以为 Joe 会死掉，故选 A。

59. C 考查副词辨析。根据后文可知，他又在那里呆了几天，所有没立即回。故选 C。

60. B 考查动词辨析。从上文可知，他没想到 Joe 会活着爬回来，所有不相信。故选 B。



**【点评】**解答此类题目可遵循以下步骤：第一步，通读全文，了解文章大意，获得整体印象，同时初选出一批较有把握的答案。第二步，边核对初选答案边补填留下的空格。如果短文难度较大，则可复读几遍，核对和确定答案。有些空一时决定不了，可作个记号，待复查时再确定。第三步，复查定稿。从整体理解角度出发，仔细审核答案，确保意义上、语法上没有错误，同时对遗留下来的少数几个空格作最后选择。

## 第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（不多于 3 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about 61 (be) late for school. There were many people waiting at the bus stop, 62 some of them looked very anxious and 63 (disappoint). When the bus finally came, we all hurried on board. I got a place next 64 the window, so I had a good view of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike 65 (catch) my attention. He was riding beside the bus and waving his arms. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he refused 66 (stop) until we reached the next stop. Still, the boy kept 67 (ride). He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up to the door of the bus. I heard an excited conversation. Then the driver stood up and asked, “68 anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?” A woman on the bus shouted, “Oh, dear! It’s 69 (I).” She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully. Everyone on the bus began talking about what the boy had done, and the crowd of strangers 70 (sudden) became friendly to one another.

**【考点】**N6：语法填空。

**【分析】**本文为记叙文，题材是人物故事类。讲述了一位不知名的少年骑车追还失主手提箱的故事。

**【解答】**

61. being 考查非谓语。介词后用动名词做宾语。worry about doing, 考查介词

后接 doing 动名词形式;

62. and 考查连词. and 连接两个句子, 表示顺承关系. 很明显, 两句之间需连词相连接, 通过前后句意关系, many people waiting 和 looked very anxious 判断, 属并列关系.

63. disappointed 考查非谓语. 表示人的内心活动, 应使用- ed 分词演变来的形容词, 这里指他们看起来既焦虑又失望. look 为感官半系动词, 连接形容词, 表人状态, 故用- ed 形式;

64. to 考查介词. 考查 next to 介词短语搭配, 意为"挨着, 靠近", 比较简单, 整体充当 a place 的后置定语;

65. caught 考查非谓语. 全文是叙述一件往事, 以一般过去时为主, 故这里应使用 catch 的过去式. 此空首先考虑确实谓语动词形式, 结合全文, 表示瞬间动作, 吸引了我的注意力, 所以填一般过去时态, 中等难度.

66. to stop 考查非谓语. 表示"拒绝做某事"时, refuse 后接不定式做宾语. 考查 refuse 动词的搭配, refuse to do, 难度简单;

67. riding 考查非谓语. 表示"继续(不间断地)做某事"时, 要用 keep doing sth., 相当于 continue doing sth...考查 keep doing, 强调一直持续在做, 难度简单;

68. Did 考查助动词. 句尾的问号提示该句尾疑问句, "丢失"是发生在过去的动作, 故应使用助动词 did. 通过 asked, 表明询问, 结合语境中 last stop, 应使用一般过去时态, 请注意大写;

69. me/mine 考查代词. 该句既可以用宾格 me 表示"是我(丢了手提箱)", 也可以用名词性物主代词 mine 表示"那是我的手提箱". 此空答案可理解为两种回答方式, 一是我丢了, 回答 It's me. 二是回答是我的 suitcase, 所以可回答 It's mine. 所以按照不同理解可有以上两种答案.

70. suddenly 副词修饰动词. 此处用 suddenly 这个副词修饰动词 became, 陌生的人群突然变得友好起来了

**【点评】**题目涉及多道细节理解题, 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.

#### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

##### 第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处，每处仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

My dream school starts at 8:30 a.m. and ends at 3:30 p.m. They are three lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon. We didn't need to do so many homework. Therefore, we have more time with after-school activities. For example, we can do reading for one and a half hour and play sports for one hour every day.

My dream school look like a big garden. There are all kinds of the flowers and trees around the classroom buildings. We can lie on the grass for a rest, or sat by the lake listening music. The teachers here are kind and helpfully. They are not only our teachers but also our friends.

【考点】NA：短文改错。

【分析】文章讲述了作者梦想中的学校。课程不多，作业不多；课外活动丰富；环境优美，老师和蔼可亲，是学生们的良师益友。这样的学校多好啊！

【解答】My dream school starts at 8:30 a.m. and ends at 3:30 p.m. They are three

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much

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looks

去掉

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sit  
the lake listening music. The teachers here are kind and hopefully. They are not only  
to hopeful  
our teachers but also our friends.

1. They 改为 There. 本句表示的是存在有句型 there be+名词, 表示某地有某物.
2. didn't 改为 don't. 文章用的是现在时态, 时态要保持一致.
3. many 改为 much. homework 是不可数名词, 不能用复数.
4. with 改为 for. 短语搭配, have time for sth 有时间做某事.
5. hour 改为 hours. 一个半小时大于一, 要用复数.
6. look 改为 looks. 主语 school 是单数, 一般现在时态动词要用三单形式.
7. 去掉 the. 本句中 flowers 和 trees 都表示泛指, 不能加定冠词.
8. sat 改为 sit. 题干中 or 连接两个并列动作, 都是位于情态动词 can 后, 要用动词原形.
9. 加 to. 短语搭配, listen to sth. 听什么.
10. hopefully 改为 hopeful. 题干中 and 连接两个并列成分充当系动词的表语, 要用形容词.

**【点评】**短文改错题考查学生的语篇理解和语言运用能力. 常考的知识点有: 名词(单复数); 动词(时态, 语态, 搭配); 代词(不定代词, 人称代词); 形容词和副词(转化); 连词(and, but, or); 冠词(an, a, the)等. 解题时, 要把握好句子结构, 以动词为中心. 动词和与动词有关的错误在短文改错中占很大的比例.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

一家英语报社向中学生征文, 主题是“十年后的我”, 请根据下列要点和你的畅想完成短文.

1. 家庭;
2. 工作;

3. 业余生活。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头语已为你写好。

I often imagine what my life will be like in the future. \_\_\_\_\_

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**【考点】** R1：提纲类；S1：记叙文。

**【分析】** 本文是应用文，根据所给要点给英语报社写篇征文，主题是“十年后的我”，主要要点：（1）家庭（2）工作（3）业余生活。属提纲作文。在写作时人称以第一人称为主。时态以一般将来时为主。重要短语：What is sb/sth like?（某人/物怎么样？...），in the future（将来），get along well with（与...相处融洽），in one's free time（在某人空闲时间），take regular exercise（有规律地锻炼），around the world（全世界）。

**【解答】**

I often imagine what my life will be like in the future. I think my life will be very different in ten years. I will be twenty-eight years old by then. I will have my own family. Probably with a lovely child.（家庭）I hope I will work in a computer company as a program designer. I will enjoy my work and get along well with my colleagues, I will do a good job in whatever I do. **【高分句型】**（工作）In my free time, I will continue to take regular exercise, such as swimming, running and various ball games. On my holidays, I will travel around the world. In a word, my life will be much richer and more colorful.（业余生活）

**【点评】** 提纲作文在写作时要注意内容是否包含了所有要点。写作时注意准确运

用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次，平时需注意积累短语和重要句型。