

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

People say that money cannot buy happiness. This was true for Howard Hughes. (76) He was one of the richest and most powerful men of his time. He had everything: good looks, success, power, and a lot of money. But he didn't have love or friendship because he couldn't buy them. All his life he used his money to control everything and everyone around him. In the end, he lost control of everything, even himself.

Howard Hughes was born in 1905 in Houston, Texas. His father started the Hughes Tool Company. He was a workaholic (工作狂) and made a lot of money. He bought everything he wanted. He even gave money to schools so Howard could get into them. From his father, Howard learned to be a successful but merciless businessman. Hughes' mother, Allene also had a big influence on his life. Howard was her only child. She protected him and gave him everything. Unfortunately Allene had mental problems. (77) She was afraid of germs and diseases. She was obsessed with Howard's health, and he became obsessed with it too.

Allene died when Howard was 16 years old. Two years later his father died. Hughes inherited the Hughes Tool Company. Then he married Ella Rice. He and Ella moved to Los Angeles, California. It was there that Howard Hughes began to become a legend. Hughes began to invest his money in movies. He became an important producer soon after he moved to California. He worked hard, but he also played hard. He became obsessed with power and control. When he couldn't get something legally, he gave money to politicians and businessmen so they would help him. He owned a lot of businesses, including airplane companies, a movie studio, Las Vegas hotels, gold and silver mines, and radio and television stations. Once he bought a television studio so he could watch movies all night. He also bought a hotel because he wanted to stay in his favorite room for one weekend.

1. According to the passage, Howard Hughes was not ____.

A. good-looking B. wealthy C. friendly D. powerful

2. Which of the following about Hughes' father is NOT TRUE?

A. He started the Hughes Tool Company. B. He liked to spend money.

C. He worked hard. D. He drank alcohol a lot.

3. Howard Hughes' parents died ____.

A. when he was 16 years old B. before he was 19 years old

C. after he got married D. after he moved to California

4. The word obsessed in Paragraph 2 probably means ____.

A. troubled B. reduced C. related D. informed

5. From the passage, we learn what Mr. Hughes lacked in his life was _____.

A. education B. love C. money D. good looks

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Half of the world's coral reefs (珊瑚礁)

have died in the last 30 years. Now scientists are racing to ensure that the rest survive. Even if global warming were to right now, scientists predict that more than 90% of corals will die by 2050. If no major steps are taken to address the problem, the reefs may be headed for total extinction (灭绝).

(78) The planet's health depends on the survival of coral reefs. They are described as "the rain forests of the sea", because they provide shelter for a wide variety of sea life. In addition, the reefs serve as barriers that protect coastlines from the full force of powerful storms.

Coral are used in medical research for cures to diseases. They are key to local economies as well, since the reefs attract tourists, the fishing industry, and other businesses, bringing in billions of dollars.

(79)

Corals are particularly sensitive to changes in temperature. A rise of just 1 to 2 degrees can force the corals to drive out the algae (海藻). Then the corals turn white in a process called "bleaching". Corals can recover from short-term bleaching, but long-term bleaching can cause permanent damage. In 1998, when sea surface temperatures were the highest in recorded history, coral reefs around the world suffered the most severe bleaching. It is estimated that even under the best of conditions, many of these coral reefs will need decades to recover.

Although reefs face other threats from pollution, industrial activities, and overfishing, it is global climate change that most concerns scientists. Scientists remain hopeful that it is not too late to save the reefs, and some are moving ahead on experiments to accomplish that goal.

6. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. Rising Global Temperatures B. Rain forests are in Danger

C. Coral Reefs Face Extinction D. Global Climate Change

7. The word address in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. break down B. stick to C. go over D. deal with

8. Why are coral reefs called "the rainforests of the sea"?

A. Because they are home to a wide variety of sea life.

B. Because they can protect our coasts from storms.

C.Because they might supply natural medicines.

D.Because they look like rainforests.

9.The corals turn _____ in the process of “ bleaching ” .

A.red B.black C.green D.white

10.According to the passage, _____ is the biggest threat to coral reefs.

A.pollution B.overfishing C.industrial activity D.dimate change

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Over the years, college students have stood together for what they believe in, from civil rights to anti-war policies to the more recent protests against the unequal distribution of wealth. But nowhere in history have students banned (禁止) bottled water. Until now The bottled water ban, which Parted on just a few campuses, has now spread nationwide to more than 20 universities. The colleges have either completely banned the use of plastic bottles altogether, or some have taken a more limited approach with partial bans.

Many people believe that producing and bottled water wastes money and harms the environment. They say that bottled water is unnecessary because public water supplies in the U.S. are among the best in the world. Water fountains and reusable bottles with easy access (获取) to filling stations are a better choice.

An organization called Ban the Bottle raises awareness about the economic and environmental costs of using plastic bottles. The group claims that eight glasses of water a day costs each person 49 cents annually, while drinking from plastic containers costs \$1,400 per year. Plastic bottles contain antimony —a chemical that in low doses causes depression, but in large doses can even lead to death.

The controversy over bottled or tap is not limited to the students and college administrations. The makers of bottled water see the movement as a threat. (80) They argue that plastic bottles make UP a small portion of the nation's total waste. It's unfair to single out (单独挑出) their product when so many other items are packaged in plastic containers. Plus, water is a healthy choice compared to some sodas and juices that are also sold at school.,

11.Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

A.Many universities ban or restrict the sale of bottled water.

B.Many states ban or restrict the sale of bottled water.

C.The bottled water industry is concerned about its decreasing sales.

D.Many people are opposed to the bottled water ban.

12. According to Ban the Bottle, drinking bottled water costs _____ dollars per year 。 A. 8 B. 20 C. 49 D. 1400

13. The word controversy in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. choice B. control C. argument D. statement

14. What does the bottled water industry use in its own defense?

A. Bottled water is much leaner than tap water.

B. Students should have freedom of choice.

C. The bottles are made in a more environment-friendly way.

D. Water is healthier than some sodas and juices.

15. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. All the universities have banned the sale of bottled water.

B. Plastic bottles may do harm to people's health.

C. The purchase of soft drinks will increase.

D. Bottled is cheap and environment-friendly. Part Vocabulary and Structure (30%)

16. They have decided to put the meeting _____ till next Monday.

A. up B. on C. off D. forward

17. If you get into difficulties, don't hesitate to ask _____ advice.

A. of B. out C. after D. for

18. While we were on holiday, our neighbor took _____ our house.

A. notice of B. care of C. after D. on

19. I was trying to get into the _____ bus when I heard a voice from behind.

A. crowd B. crowding C. crowds D. crowded

20. Honesty is the most important _____ a man should have.

A. effort B. habit C. quality D. question

21. That student _____ his hand every time I asked a question.

A. made up B. put up C. rose D. arose

22. He spoke English so well that I took it for _____ that he was an American.

A. good B. certain C. sure D. granted

23. I am very _____ to you for your help.

A. grateful B. agreeat C. capable D. enjoyable

24. The two girls look

A. same B. alike C. like D. same one

25. The children _____ happily in the classroom when the teacher came in.

A. talk B. are talking C. were talking D. had talked

27. In the road accident the other day three people _____ , including the driver.
A. killed B. were killed C. are killed D. have killed
28. Jim's job is to keep his boss _____ of the latest development of that product in Europe.
A. inform B. to inform C. informed D. informing
29. The young man _____ visited our school this morning is Maria's brother.
A. who B. which C. whose D. what
30. I'm awfully tired and can't go any farther, Ted. Let's have a rest, _____?
A. shall we B. will you C. can you D. may I
31. _____ the manager will come or not doesn't matter much.
A. Whether B. That C. If D. What
32. The American and the British _____ a large number of social customs.
A. join B. take C. share D. make
33. Martin, when you go to the meeting tomorrow, _____ your iPad with you.
A. bring B. take C. fetch D. put
34. It is a three-storey house and the kitchen is on the _____ floor.
A. ground B. earth C. soil D. land
35. The kids were especially _____ the coming Christmas because they would get lots of presents from their parents and uncles.
A. coming up with B. looking forward to C. making up for D. getting rid of
36. The used car I bought cost four _____ pounds.
A. thousands B. thousand of C. thousands of D. thousand
37. What's the matter with you? You _____ so pale.
A. are looking B. look C. have looked D. looked
38. With the guide _____ the way, we set off on foot into the dark night.
A. leading B. to lead C. led D. being led
39. I tore open the box only _____ that some papers were missing.
A. discovering B. to discover C. discovered D. discover
40. Either my parents or my elder brother _____ going to water the garden.
A. are B. is C. has D. have
41. Can you imagine why _____?
A. did the boy say that B. the boy said that C. did the boy say D. the boy said
42. Although it is raining hard _____

- A. Tom still wants to go out B. and Tom still wants to go out
C. that Tom still wants to go out D. but Tom still wants to go out

43. I went to _____ Shanghai yesterday. On _____ train I met a famous pop star.

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

44. _____ of the two brothers are fond of classical music.

- A. Both B. All C. Each D. Either

44. _____ of the two brothers are fond of classical music.

- A. Both B. All C. Each D. Either

45. There are not _____ students in Class One as in Class Two.

- A. so many B. so much C. more D. much more

Part III. 挑错题

46. Hardly I had sat down when I heard someone knock at the door. A B C D

47. Nobody believed that his excuse for being late was why his car broke down on his way to work. A B C D

48. I wish I finished writing the essay yesterday, but I was too busy. A B C D

49. Tom' ~~father~~, as well as his mother, ask him to stay in New York for a few more days. A B C D

50. After ~~a few~~ weeks with him, I felt sorry for to be unfriendly to him at first.

51. Robert is a great basketball fan and love Kobe Bryant very much. A B C D

52. The puzzle was so difficult that I gave up it in the end. A B C D

53. In March when spring is already here, we usually plant many young trees on both side of the street. A B C D

54. You' ~~better~~ to go home now because it' going to rain in no time. A B C D

55. After they reached the top of the mountain, they felt extremely hungrily and thirty. A B C D

Part IV Cloze (10%)

When I was young, I spent my summer vacations on my grandparents' farm. The summer that I graduated from college, I __56__ my grandparents once again. When I arrived, I discovered that there was a family __57__ in progress.

Grandpa'

s dog and hunting partner, Rusty, had taken on a very bad __58__ in his old age. He had begun __59__ into the chicken coop(鸡

笼)and eggs. In the eyes of the local famers, __60__ dogs started stealing eggs, there was no __61__ to cure them. They knew there was only one thing to be done __62__ such a dog —you had to shoot it and the sooner the __63__.

Rusty and Grandpa were old friends. Grandpa certainly didn't __64__ to shoot Rusty, but he knew it needed to be done. The “ egg money ” was Grandma' s private income, so you can imagine __65__ she felt about the problem. __66__ the

inexperienced confidence of youth, I told Grandpa that I thought I could “cure” the egg-stealing dog. I wanted to at least have a ___67___ to save Rusty’s life, and save Grandpa from the sadness of ___68___ Rusty.

The next morning, I broke open six fresh eggs and put them in Rusty’s bowl ___69___ at the door to the chicken coop. Rusty came ___70___ and noticed the eggs. He quickly ___71___ the eggs and happily walked off for his nap (打盹). The following morning I did ___72___ thing. I put the eggs a few feet away from the chicken coop, toward the back door of the farmhouse ___73___ Grandma usually fed Rusty. The next day I again moved the bowl closer to the house, and added some dog food to the eggs. Every day I moved the bowl closer to the back door, mixing more dog food and ___74___ eggs. By the time the bowl reached the door, it was all dog food and no eggs. Rusty had again become ___75___ to looking for his food at the back door of the house, and never again went into the chicken coop.

56.A. watched B. noticed C. invited D. visited

57.A. peace B. stress C. crisis D. miracle

58.A. habit B. pattern C. custom D. crime

59.A. to throw B. to break C. throwing D. breaking

60.A. once B. before C. while D. although

61.A. desire B. route C. way D. idea

62.A. in B. at C. for D. with

63.A. wider B. better C. happier D. calmer

64.A. care B. start C. want D. feel

65.A. how B. when C. what D. which

66.A. In B. With C. On D. At

67.A. rate B. space C. pity D. chance

68.A. losing B. helping C. worrying D. keeping

69.A. next B. right C. behind D. beside

70.A. before B. after C. along D. from

71.A. saw B. found C. left D. ate

72.A. specific B. same C. kind D. different

73.A. what B. which C. where D. when

74.A. fewer B. more C. little D. few

75.A. accustomed B. relate C. interested D. depressed

76. He was one of the richest and most powerful men of his time.
77. She was afraid of germs and diseases.
78. The planet's health depends on the survival of coral reefs.
79. Corals are particularly sensitive to changes in temperature.
80. They argue that plastic bottles make up a small portion of the nation's total waste.
81. 不要放弃希望。
82. 我会去火车站接你。
83. 我不能去聚会，因为要准备考试。
84. 我们刚才去散步了。
85. 你喜欢流行音乐吗？

答案解析： 请注意顺序，可能因为 AB 卷的原因，导致部分题号顺序有变化 阅读理解题：

- 1.C friendly 原文没有提到他友好。
- 2.D He drank alcohol a lot. 原文没有提到他饮酒。
- 3.B before he was 19 years old.
- 16 岁时母亲死了， 18 岁时父亲死了。父亲死之后他才结的婚。
- 4.A troubled 他的母亲害怕疾病，所以此处应该是指她很担忧他的健康。
- 5.B love 本题可用排除法，其他三项原文都提到了。
- 6.C Coral Reefs Face Extinction 原文都是在说珊瑚礁濒临灭绝的事情，因此选 C。
- 7.D deal with deal with 指“解决，处理”，符合上下文意思。
- 8.A Because they are home to a wide variety of sea life. 原文提到珊瑚礁的存在庇护了很多的海洋生物，如同它们的家。
- 9.D white 原文提到在这个过程中它是变白的。
- 10.D climate change 根据原文最后一段可以得出答案。
- 11.A Many universities ban or restrict the sale of bottled water. 全文都是在讲校园禁止或者限制瓶装水的问题。
- 12.D 1400 原文第四段明确说到了是 1400 美元。
- 13.C argument 从下文的内容看，这是两方面之间的辩论与对抗。
- 14.D Water is healthier than some sodas and juices. 根据最后一段最后一句的内容可以得出答案。
- 15.B Plastic bottles may do harm to people's health.
- 由文章倒数第二段最后一句话可以推测得知，瓶装水对人体可能有害。 词汇语法题
- 16.C.off put off 推迟。 put the meeting off 推迟会议。
- 17.D.for ask for advice 讨教，求教。

18.B.care of take care of 照顾，照看。

19.C.attend attend class 上课。

20.D.crowed crowded bus 拥挤的公交车。

21.C.quality the most important quality 最重要的品质。

22.B.put up put up one's hand 举手。

23.D.granted take for granted 认为理所当然的。

24.A.grateful be grateful to sb 感谢某人。

25.A.same look same 看起来一样。

26.C.were talking 过去进行时表过去正在发生的动作。

27.B.were killed be + 过去分词，表被动。

28.D.informing keep doing sth. 一直做某事。

29.A.who who 引导限制性定语从句，修饰 the young man。

30.A.shall we Let's 开头的句子，其反义疑问句应该用 shall we。

31.A.whether whether...or not... 是否，固定句型。

32.C.share share sth.同享，共通。

33.A.bring bringsth with sb. 某人把某物带来。

34.A.ground ground floor 底层，第一层。

35.B.looking forward to looking forward to sth. 期盼某物。

36.D.thousand 基数词 +thousand 意思为：几千。固定用法。

37.B.look look pale 看起来苍白。

38.A.leading 介词 with 独立结构，表示方式。

39.B.to discover 考查非谓语。

40.B.is 就近选择原则。

41.B.the boy said that 考查从句语序。

42.A.Tom still wants to go out 考查 although 的用法。

43.B./;the shanghai 前不加冠词， on the train 在火车上。固定用法。

44.A.Both Both of 两者都 ，， ，固定词组。

45.A.so many so many +名词复数，很多 ，， ，固定词组。挑错题：

46. Hardly I had sat down when I heard someone knock at the door. A B C D

答案为 A。I had 应改为 had I. 考点：倒装。做题口诀：主谓下面带划线，倒装通常是考点。 (辨错题复习资料)

47. Nobody believed that his excuse for being late was why his car broke downon his way to work.A B C D

答案为 C。why 应改为 that. the excuse was that ，/理由是，(相似结构： the reason is that ，)

48. I wish I finished writing the essay yesterday, but I was too busy. A B C D

答案为 B。finished 应改为 had finished. 题干中出现了时间状语 yesterday，因此从句谓语应使用过去完成时态，表达与过去的事实相反的愿望。（昨天的课程里专门讲了 wish 和 hope 的不同：wish + that 从句（从句谓语要使用虚拟语气，表示与事实相反的愿望或实现可能性很小的愿望））

49. Tom's father, as well as his mother, ask him to stay in New York for a few more days. A B C D

答案为 B。ask 应改为 asked 或 has asked. 该题考主谓一致性。as well as 前面出现句子真正的主语。（昨晚的语法补充资料中强调了这个考点）

50. After a few weeks with him, I felt sorry for to be unfriendly to him at first.

答案为 C。to be 应改为 being. 介词后面应该出现名词 / 动名词 / 代词作介词的宾语。

51. Robert is a great basketball fan and love Kobe Bryant very much. A B C D

答案为 C。love 应改为 loves. 考点为 and 连接的并列结构应该具有相同的语法特征：is 与 love 并列，共同作句子谓语，都应以第三人称单数的形式出现。（辨错题复习资料）

52. The puzzle was so difficult that I gave up it in the end. A B C D

答案为 C。gave up it 应改为 gave it up. 宾语为代词时要出现在动词 + 副词的短语中动词的后面，副词的前面。
做题口诀：代词不常是考点，代词一旦带划线，代词可能是答案（辨错题复习资料）。

53. In March when spring is already here, we usually plant many young trees on both side of the street. A B C D

答案为 D。side 应改为 sides. both 表示两者，因此 side 应以复数形式出现。（昨天下午的课里专门讲了该考点）

54. You'd better to go home now because it's going to rain in no time. A B C D

答案为 A。to go 应改为 go. had better do，这个结构在翻译资料中专门给了。

55. After they reached the top of the mountain, they felt extremely hungrily and thirty. A B C D

答案为 C。hungrily 应改为 hungry. 该题再次考到了并列结构的结构特点，也考查了形容词跟在系动词 / 半系动词后做表语。

56. D visited 此处指的是我又来到了农场。

57. C crisis 从下文的描述来看，这是一场家庭危机，猎狗面临被杀的命运，否则就会引起家庭矛盾。

58. A habit 从下文来看，猎狗开始有了一些坏习惯。

59. D breaking, breaking 的形式与后面的 eating 相对应。

break into 是固定搭配，表示“破门而入”。

60. A once, once：一旦。表示“一旦狗开始偷鸡蛋...”

61. C way, no way to do sth：无法做某事

62. D with, with 表示“对于”。

63. B better the sooner the better：越早越好。

64.C want want to do 表示“想要做某事”

65.C what feel 缺少一个宾语。选 what 作为 felt 的宾语。

66.B with with 表示伴随。

67.D chance have a chance do sth：有机会做某事。

68.A losing 从文意来看是表示失去猎狗的悲伤。

69.B right right 此处是副词，修饰 at the door，意思是：就在鸡笼门口。

70.C along come along：出现。

71.D ate 从上下文意思看，这里是说它迅速的吃完了鸡蛋。

72.B same 从上下文意思看，这里是说我做了同样的事情。

73.C where 此处是 where 引导的定语从句。

74.A fewer fewer 与前面的 more 对应。

75.A accustomed become accustomed to 是固定搭配，意思是：开始习惯 ...。 翻译题：

76. The planet's health depends on the survival of coral reefs. 参考译文：地球的健康取决于珊瑚礁的生存。

(depend on/ 取决于，依靠)

77. Corals are particularly sensitive to changes in temperature. 参考译文：珊瑚礁对温度的变化尤其敏感。

(be sensitive to , /对，敏感)

78. They argue that plastic bottles make up a small portion of the nation's total waste.

参考译文：他们争辩说塑料瓶在整个国家产生的废物中只占了很小的一个比例。

79. He was one of the richest and most powerful men of his time.

参考译文：他是他那个时代里最有钱的人之一，也是他那个时代里最有势力的人之一。

80. She was afraid of germs and diseases. 参考译文：她害怕细菌，害怕生病。 汉译英题及参考译文：

81. 不要放弃希望

参考译文： Don't give up your hope.

82. 我会去火车站接你

参考译文： I will pick you up at the railway station.

83. 我们刚才去散步了

参考译文： We went out for a walk just now.

84. 我不能参加聚会，因为我要准备考试

参考译文： I can't go to the party because I have to get prepared for the examination.

85. 你喜欢流行音乐吗？

参考译文： Do you like pop music?

76. 【答案】他是他所处的时代中最富有、最具影响力的人之一。

【解析】“ one of ” 翻译为 “ 其中之一 ” ；“ richest ” 翻译为 “ 最富有 ” ；“ the most powerful ” 翻译为 “ 最具影响力的 ”。

77 【答案】她害怕细菌和疾病。

【解析】“ be afraid of ” 翻译为 “ 害怕 ” 。

78 【答案】地球的健康依赖于珊瑚礁的存在。 【解析】“ depend on ” 翻译为 “ 依赖 ” 。

79 . 【答案】珊瑚对温度的变化尤其敏感

【解析】“ be sensitive to ” 翻译为 “ 对 , 敏感 ” 。

80 . 【答案】他们主张塑料瓶占据国家垃圾总量的一小部分。 【解析】“ argue ” 翻译为 “ 主张 ” ；“ portion ” 翻译为 “ 部分 ” 。

81 . 【答案】 Don ’ t give up hope.

【解析】“ 放弃 ” 翻译为 “ give up ” ；“ 希望 ” 翻译为 “ hope ” 。

82. 【答案】 I will pick you up at the train station.

【解析】“ 接 ” 翻译为 “ pick up ” ；“ 火车站 ” 翻译为 “ train station ” 。

83. 【答案】 I can ’ t go to the party because I have to prepare for the exam. 【解析】“ 准备考试 ” 翻译为 “ prepare for the exam ” 。

84. 【答案】 We went for a walk just now.

【解析】“ 散步 ” 翻译为 “ go for a walk ” ；“ 刚才 ” 翻译为 “ just now ” (一般过去时) 。

85. 【答案】 Do you like pop music? 【解析】“ 流行音乐 ” 翻译为 “ pop music ” 。