

英语试题

选择题部分(共80分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节, 满分30分)

第一节:单项填空(共20小题;每小题0.5分, 满分10分)

从A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

1. ——‘Hi, John. Are you busy?

——

- A. Yes. I do agree. B. Yes. That would be nice.
C. No. Are you sure? D. No. What's up?

2. Jane's grandmother had wanted to write _____ children's book for many years, but one thing or another always got in _____ way.

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

3. Have you ever heard of the trees that are homes _____ animals both on land and sea?

- A. about B. to C. with D. over

4. It was so noisy that we _____ hear ourselves speak.

- A. couldn't B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. needn't

5. Studies have shown that the right and left ear _____ sound differently.

- A. produce B. pronounce C. process D. download

6. If you swim in a river or lake, be sure to investigate _____ is below the water surface. Often there are rocks or branches hidden in the water.

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

7. Body language can _____ a lot about your mood, so standing with your arms folded can send out a signal that you are being defensive.

- A. take away B. throw away C. put away D. give away

8. Albert Einstein was born in 1879. As a child, few people guessed that he _____ a famous scientist whose theories would change the world.

- A. has been B. had been C. was going to be D. was

9. _____ a single word can change the meaning of a sentence, a single sentence can change the meaning of a paragraph.

- A. Just as B. Even though C. Until D. Unless

10. Most people work because it's unavoidable. _____, there are some people who actually enjoy work.

- A. As a result B. In addition C. By contrast D. In conclusion
C. Until

11. We tend to have a better memory for things that excite our senses or _____ our emotions than for straight facts.

- A. block off. B. appeal to C. subscribe to D. come across

12. How would you like _____ if you were watching your favorite TV program and someone came into the room and just shut it off without asking you?

- A. them B. one C. those D. it

13. Most of us, if we know even a little about where our food comes from, understand that every bite put into our mouths was _____ alive.

- A. steadily B. instantly C. formerly D. permanently
14. Listening is thus an active, not a _____, behavior consisting of hearing, understanding and remembering.
- A. considerate B. sensitive C. reliable D. passive
15. One of the most effective ways to reduce ____ is to talk about feeling with someone you trust.
- A. production B. stress C. energy D. passive
16. If steel is heavier than water, why are ships able to ____ on the sea?
- A. float B. drown C. shrink D. split
17. These comments came ____ specific questions often asked by local newsmen.
- A. in memory of B. in response to C. in touch with D. in possession of
18. Listening to music at home is one thing, going to hear it ____ live is quite another.
- A. perform B. performing C. to perform D. being performed
19. Creating an atmosphere ____ employees feel part of a team is a big challenge.
- A. as B. whose C. in which D. at which
20. —Why don't you consider a trip to, say, Beijing or Hangzhou?
—_____.
- A. I wouldn't mind that B. Then we'll get there quickly
C. Let's call it a day D. It's not a requirement

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分, 满分20分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从21-40各题所给的四个选项(A, B, C和D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

Since finishing my studies at Harvard and Oxford, I've watched one friend after another land high-ranking, high-paying Wall Street jobs. As executives(高级管理人员) with banks, consulting firms, established law firms, and major corporations, many are now 21 on their way to impressive careers. By society's 22, they seem to have it made.

On the surface, these people seem to be very lucky in life. As they left student life behind, many had a 23 drink at their cheap but friendly local bar, shook hands with longtime roommates, and 24 out of small apartments into high buildings. They made reservations at restaurants where the cost of a bottle of wine 25 a college year's monthly rent. They replaced their beloved old car with expensive new sports cars.

The thing is, a number of them have 26 that despite their success, they aren't happy. Some 27 of unfriendly coworkers and feel sad for eight-hour workweeks devoted to tasks they 28. Some do not respect the companies they work for and talk of feeling tired and 29. However, instead of devoting themselves to their work, they find themselves working to support the 30 to which they have so quickly become 31.

People often speak of trying a more satisfying path, and 32 the end the idea of leaving, their jobs to work for something they 33 or finding a position that would give them more time with their families almost always leads them to the same conclusion; it's 34. They have loans, bills, a mortgage (抵押贷款) to 35, retirement to save for. They recognize there's something 36 in their lives, but it's 37 to step off the track.

In a society that tends to 38 everything in terms of dollars and cents, we learn from a young age to consider the costs of our 39 in financial terms. But what about the personal and social costs 40 in pursuing money over meaning? These are exactly the kinds of us tend to ignore — and the very ones we need to consider most.

21. A. much B. never C. seldom D. well
22. A. policies B. standards C. experiments D. regulations
23. A. last B. least C. second D. best
24. A. cycled B. moved C. slid D. looked
25. A. shared B. paid C. equaled D. collected
26. A. advertised B. witnessed C. admitted D. demanded
27. A. complain B. dream C. hear D. approve
28. A. distribute B. hate C. applaud D. neglect
29. A. calm B. guilty C. warm D. empty
30. A. family B. government C. lifestyle D. project
31. A. accustomed B. appointed C. unique D. available
32. A. yet B. also C. instead D. rather
33. A. let out B. turn in C. give up D. believe in
34. A. fundamental B. practical C. impossible D. unforgettable
35. A. take of B. drop off C. put off D. pay off
36. A. missing B. inspiring C. sinking D. shining
37. A. harmful B. hard C. useful D. normal
38. A. measure B. suffer C. digest D. deliver
39. A. disasters B. motivations C. campaigns D. decisions
40. A. assessed B. involved C. covered D. reduced

第二部分：阅读理解（第一节共20小题，第二节5小题；每小题2分，满分50分）

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

From the very beginning of school we make books and reading a constant source of possible failure and public humiliation. When children are little we make them read aloud, before the teacher and other children, so that we can be sure they "know" all the words they are reading. This means that when they don't know a word, they are going to make a mistake, right in front of everyone. After having taught fifth-grade classes for four years, I decided to try at all costs to rid them of their fear and dislike of books, and to get them to read oftener and more adventurously.

One day soon after school had started, I said to them, "Now I'm going to say something about reading that you have probably never heard a teacher say before. I would like you to read a lot of books this year, but I want you to read them only for pleasure. I am not going to ask you questions to find out whether you understand the books or not. If you understand enough of a book to enjoy it and want to go on reading it, that's enough for me. Also I'm not going to ask you what words mean."

The children sat stunned and silent. Was this a teacher talking? One girl, who had just come to us from a school where she had had a very hard time, looked at me steadily for a long time after I had finished. Then, still looking at me, she said slowly and seriously, Mr Holt, do you really mean that?" I said just as seriously, "I mean every word of it."

During the spring she really astonished me. One day, she was reading at her desk, From a glimpse of the illustrations I thought I knew what the book was. I said to myself, "It can't be," and went to take a closer look. Sure enough, she was reading *Moby Dick*, in edition with woodcuts. I

said, "Don't you find parts of it rather heavy going?" She answered, Oh, sure, but I just skip over those parts and go on to the next good part. "

This is exactly what reading should be and in school so seldom is,an exciting, joyous adventure. Find something, dive into it, take the good parts, skip the bad parts, get what you can out of it, go on to something else. How different is our mean-spirited, picky insistence that every child get every last little scrap of "understanding" that can be dug out of a book.

41. According to the passage, children's fear and dislike of books may result from .

- A. reading little and thinking little
- B. reading often and adventurously
- C. being made to read too much
- D. being made to read aloud before others

42. The teacher told his students to read .

- A. for enjoyment B. for knowledge
- C. for a larger vocabulary D. for higher scores in exams

43. Upon hearing the teacher's talk, the children probably felt that .

- A. it sounded stupid
- B. it was not surprising at all
- C. it sounded too good to be true
- D. it was no different from other teachers' talk

44. Which of the following statements about the girl is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. She skipped over those easy parts while reading.
- B. She had a hard time finishing the required reading tasks.
- C. She learned to appreciate some parts of the difficult books.
- D. She turned out to be a top student after coming to this school.

45. From the teacher's point of view, .

- A. children cannot tell good parts from bad parts while reading
- B. children should be left to decide what to read and how to read
- C. reading is never a pleasant and inspiring experience in school
- D. reading involves understanding every little piece of information

B

Graph can be a very useful tool for conveying information especially numbers, percentages, and other data . A graph gives the reader a picture to interpret . That can be a lot more pages and pages and pages explaining the data .

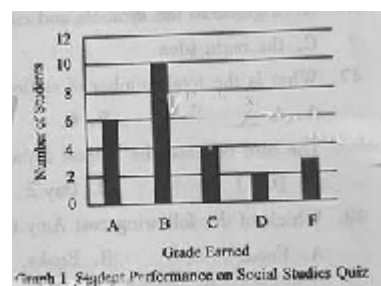
Graphs can seem frightening, but reading a graph is a lot like reading a story . The graph has a title ,a main idea ,and supporting details .You can use your active reading skills to analyze and understand graphs just like any other text .

Most graphs have a few basic parts: a caption or introduction paragraph, a title , a legend or key, and labeled axes. An active reader looks at each part of the graph before trying to interpret the data. Captions will usually tell you where the data came from (for example, a scientific study of 400 African elephants from 1980 to 2005). Captions usually summarize the author's main point as well. The title is very important. It tells you the main idea of the graph by stating what kind of information is being shown. A legend, also called a key ,is a guide to the symbols and colors used in the graph. Many graphs, including bar graphs and line graphs, have two axes that form a corner, Usually these axes are the left side and the bottom of the graph .Each axis will always have a label. The label tells

you what each axis measures.

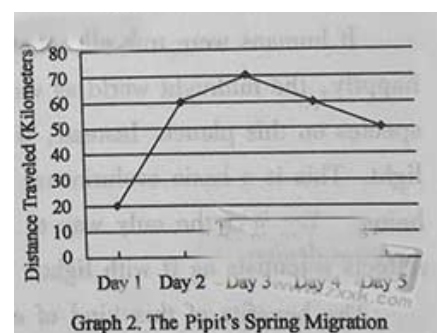
Bar Graphs

A bar graph has two axes and uses bars to show amounts. In Graph 1 ,we see that the x-axis shows grades that students earned, and the y-axis shows bow many students earned each grade .You can see that 6 students earned an A because the bar for A stretches up to 6 on the vertical measurement. There is a lot of information we can get from a simple graph like this(See Graph 1).



Line Graphs

A line graph looks similar to a bar graph ,but instead of Bars, it plots points and connects them with a line .It has the Same parts as a bar graph – two labeled axes –and can be read the same way .To read a line graph, it's important to focus on the points of intersection rather than the line segments between the points, This type of graph is most commonly used to show how something changes over time. Here is a graph that charts how far a bird flies during the first Five days of its spring migration (See Graph 2).

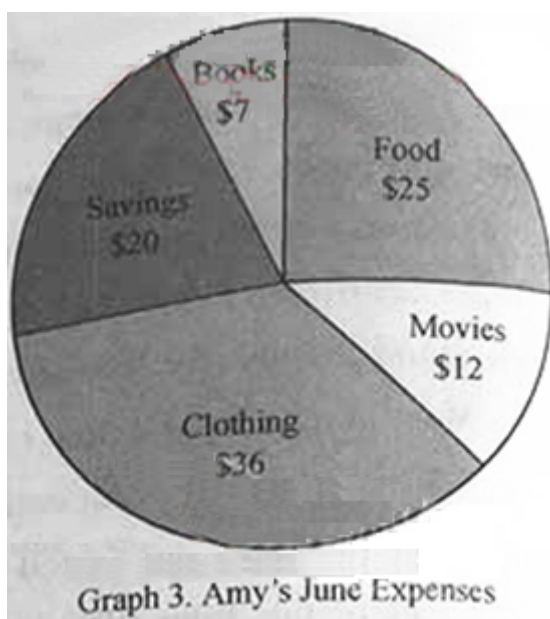


The unit of measurement for the x-axis is days. The unit of measurement for the y-axis is kilometers. Thus we can see that ,on the first day, the pipit flew 20 kilometers. The line segment goes up between Day 1 and Day 2,which means that the bird flew farther on Day 2.If the line segment angled dawn, as between Day 4 and Day 5,it would mean that the bird flew fewer kilometers than the day before. This line graph is a quick, visual way to tell the reader about the bird's migration.

Pie Graphs

A typical pie graph looks like a circular pie. The circle is divided into sections, and each section represents a fraction of the data. The graph is commonly used to show percentages; the whole pie represents 100 percent, so each piece is a fraction of the whole.

A pie graph might include a legend, or it might use icons or labels within each slice. This pie graph shows on month's expense, (See Graph 3).



Food \$ 25
 Movies \$ 12
 Clothing \$ 36
 Savings \$ 20
 Books \$ 7

46. When used in a graph, a legend is _____
 A. a guide to the symbols and colors B. an introduction paragraph
 C. the main idea D. the data
47. What is the total number of students who earned a C or better ?
 A .4. B.6. C.10. D.20 .
48. The bird covered the longest distance on _____
 A. Day 1 B. Day 2 C. Day 3 D. Day 4
49. Which of the following cost Amy most ?
 A. Food. B. Books C. Movies D. Clothing.

C

If humans were truly at home under the light of the moon and stars, we would go in darkness happily, the midnight world as visible to us as it is to the vast number of nocturnal(夜间活动的) species on this planet. Instead, we are diurnal creatures, with eyes adapted to living in the sun's light. This is a basic evolutionary fact, even though most of us don't think of ourselves as diurnal beings. Yet it's the only way to explain what we've done to the night: We've engineered it to receive us by filling it with light.

The benefits of this kind of engineering come with consequences — called light pollution — whose effects scientists are only now beginning to study. Light pollution is largely the result of bad lighting design, which allows artificial light to shine outward and upward into the sky.III-designed lighting washes out the darkness of night and completely changes the light levels — and light

rhythms — to which many forms of life, including, ourselves, have adapted. Wherever human light spills into the natural world, some aspect of life is affected.

In most cities the sky looks as though it has been emptied of stars, leaving behind a vacant haze(霾) that mirrors our fear of the dark. We've grown so used to this orange haze that the original gloom of an unlit night, - dark enough for the planet Venus to throw shadow on Earth, is wholly beyond our experience, beyond memory almost.

We've lit up the night as if it were an unoccupied country, when nothing could be further from the truth. Among mammals alone, the number of nocturnal species is astonishing. Light is a powerful biological force, and on many species it acts as a magnet(磁铁). The effect is so powerful that scientists speak of songbirds and seabirds being“captured”by searchlights on land or by the light from gas flares on marine oil platforms. Migrating at night, birds tend to collide with brightly lit tall buildings.

Frogs living near brightly lit highways suffer nocturnal light levels that are as much as a million times brighter than normal, throwing nearly every aspect of their behavior out of joint including most other creatures, we do need darkness. Darkness is as essential to our biological welfare, to our internal clockwork, as light itself.

Living in a glare of our making, we have cut ourselves off from our evolutionary and cultural heritage—the light of the stars and the rhythms of day and night. In a very real sense light pollution causes us to lose sight of our true place in the universe, to forget the scale of our being, which is best measured against the dimensions of a deep night with the Milky Way—the edge of our galaxy arching overhead.

50. According to the passage, human being ____.

- A. prefer to live in the darkness
- B. are used to living in the day light
- C. were curious about the midnight world
- D. had to stay at home with the light of the moon

51. What does “it”(Paragraph 1) most probably refer to?

- A. The night.
- B. The moon
- C. The sky
- D. The planet

52. The writer mentions birds and frogs to ____.

- A. provide examples of animal protection

- B. show how light pollution affects animals
- C. compare the living habits of both species
- D. explain why the number of certain species has declined

53. It is implied in the last paragraph that ____.

- A. light pollution dose harm to the eyesight of animals
- B. light pollution has destroyed some of the world heritages
- C. human beings cannot go to the outer space
- D. human beings should reflect on their position in the universe

54. What might be the best title for the passage?

- A. The Magic light.
- B. The Orange Haze.
- C. The Disappearing Night.
- D. The Rhythms of Nature.

D

In 2004 ,when my daughter Becky was ten , she and my husband ,Joe, were united in their desire for a dog . As for me , I shared none of their canine lust.

But why , they pleaded. “Because I don’t have time to take care of a dog.” But we’ll do it.”

Really? You’re going to walk the dog? Feed the dog? Bathe the dog?” Yes, yes , and yes .”I don’t believe you .” We will . We promise.

They didn’t . From day two (everyone wanted to walk the cute puppy that first day) , neither thought to walk the dog . While I was slow to accept that I would be the one to keep thrack of her shots , to schedule her vet appointments , to fecce and clean her , Misty knew this on day one . As she looked up at the ehree new humans in her life (small , mediurn , and large) , she calculated ,”**The medium one is the sucker in the pack .**”

Quickly , she and I developed something very similar to a Vulcan mind meld (心灵融合) . She’d look at me with those sad brown wyes of hers , beam her need , and then wait , trusting I would understand — which , strangely , I almost always did . In no time , she became my feet as I read , and splaying across my stomach as I watched television .

Even so , part of me continued to resent walking duty . Joe and Becky had promised . Not fair , I’d balk (不心甘情愿地做) silently as she and I walked . “Not fair , ” I’ d loudly remind anyone within earshot upon our retern home .

Then one day — January 1 , 2007 , to be exact — my huband ‘ s doctor uttered an unthinkable word : leukemia (白血病) .With that , I spent eight to ten hours a day with Joe ine the hopital , doing anything and everything I could to ease his discomfort . During those six months of hospitalizations ,Becky , 12 at the time , adjusted to other adults being in the house when she returned from school. My work colleagues adjusted to my taking off at a moment's notice for medical emergencies. Every part of my life changed; no part of my old routine remained.

Save one: Misty still needed walking. At the beginning, when friends offered to take her through her paces, I declined because I knew they had their own households to deal with.

As the months went by, I began to realize that I actually wanted to walk Misty. The walk in the

morning before I headed to the hospital was a quiet, peaceful time to gather my thoughts or to just be before the day's medical drama unfolded. The evening walk was a time to shake off the day's upsets and let the worry tracks in my head go to white noise.

When serious illness visits your household, it's , not just your daily routine and your assumptions about the future that are no longer familiar. Pretty much everyone you acts differently.

Not Misty. Take her for a walk, and she had no interest in Joe's blood counts or bone marrow test results. On the street or in the park, she had only one thing on her mind: squirrels! She Was so joyous that even on the worst days, she could make me smile. On a daily basis she reminded me that life goes on.

After Joe died in 2009, Misty slept on his pillow.

I'm grateful—to a point. The truth is, after years of balking, I've come to enjoy my walks with Misty. As I watch her chase after a squirrel, throwing her whole being into the here-and-now of an exercise that has never once ended in victory, she reminds me, too, that no matter how harsh the nt or unpredictable the future , there's almost always some measure of joy to be extracted from the moment.

55. why didn't the writer agree to raise a dog at the beginning of the story?

- A. She was afraid the dog would get the family, into trouble.
- B. It would be her business to take care of the.dog
- C. Her husband and daughter were united as one.
- D. She didn't want to spoil her daughter.

56. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to "The medium one is the sucker in the pack." (Paragraph 3)?

- A."The middle-aged person loves me most."
- B."The medium-sized woman is the hostess."
- C."The man in the middle is the one who has the final say."
- D. "The woman is the kind and trustworthy one in the family."

57. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that_____.

- A.Misty was quite clever
- B. Misty could solve math problems
- C. the writer was a slow learner
- D. no one walked Misty the first day

58.The story came to its turning point when_____.

- A. Joe died in 2009
- B. Joe fell ill in 2007
- C.The walk provided her with spiritual comfort.
- D.She didn't want Misty to be others companion.

60. What is the message the writer wants to convey in the passage?

- A. One should learn to enjoy hard times.
- B .A disaster can change everything in life.
- C. Moments of joy suggest that there is still hope ahead.
- D. People will change their attitude toward you when you are in difficulty.

第二节:下面文章中有5个段落需要添加首句(第61-65题)。请从以下选项(A, B, C, D,

E和F)中选出适合各段落的首句, 并在答题纸上将相应选项的标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多

余选项。

- A. Come in with something to say.
- B. Prepare general comments.
- C. Bring materials with you.
- D. Don't make them wait.
- E. Have no fear.
- F. Go it alone.

One of the best things you can do any time in the semester is go see the professor. So hoof on over to an office hour and have some one-on-one face time with someone who'll help you master the material and improve your grade, to boot. But how should you have this conversation with the professor? Here are five insider tips about how to make that office hour really count:

61. ____ No need to get all bent out of shape about going to see the professor. The professor would actually *like* to see you and answer your questions. Believe it or not, he or she is on your side and is eager to see you do well. And besides, he or she has seen many students stupider than you, so nothing you're going to ask will set the record for stupidity.
62. ____ Even though you might feel more comfortable going with a friend or partner, the office hour will go better if it's just you and the professor. You'll get in more questions, the discussion will be tailored to what you need most help on, and two-party communication is almost always more productive than committee work. Your friend can wait outside for the discussion.
63. ____ If you can't make the official office hours, most professors are willing to make individual appointments to help you out. If you're lucky enough to land such an accommodation, though, be sure you're 100 percent on time. There's nothing that ticks off a professor more than making him-or herself available for a custom office hour only to find that you don't care enough to come on time. And besides, the professor might leave after ten minutes, which would make your trip a total loss.
64. ____ If you're meeting with the professor to go over a paper or test, or to ask questions about a particular lecture or reading, make sure you bring that paper or test, or your lecture notes or a copy of the article. The professor doesn't remember the comments he or she wrote on your individual piece of work—though he or she will be able to recall them after just a brief glance at your work. And if you have your lecture notes or the article in hand, you and the professor will be able to examine specific points that are confusing to you, rather than just talking in a general way about the contents.
65. ____ Office hours almost always go better if you bring a few specific questions to the meeting. It's almost never good to start a meeting with general comments such as: "I didn't understand what you said about [main topic of the course]" or "I couldn't understand any of your lectures last week." Much better is to come in with two or three conversation-starters, about a specific concept, point, or problem you didn't understand. Keep in mind that in a fifteen-minute office hour (which is how long these things usually last), two or three questions are usually the most you'll have time to discuss.

非选择题部分（共40分）

第三部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节：短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

下面短文中有10处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

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。

例如：

It was very nice to get your invitation to spent a weekend with you. Luckily

the

I was completely free then, so I'll ~~to~~ say "yes". I'll arrive in Bristol at around 8:00 p.m.

am

in Friday evening.

on

My old classroom was interesting because three side of the classroom were made from glass. I enjoyed sit close to the windows and looking at the view. On the left-hand side of the class, I could easy see the football field. In the mornings, it was full of students exercising. The view from the back of the classroom is also splendid. Close to the school there was a beautiful park with many trees around them. Farther in the distance, I could not enjoy the view of snowy mountains. On the right side of the class was the road. I was always interested to see the drivers in hurry in the morning. The position of the classroom with its view made me felt like I was dreaming. If I was only a child when I studied in that classroom, I will never forget it.

第二节：书面表达（满分30分）

在班级活动中，当你的想法与大多数同学不一致时，你是坚持自己的观点并说服别人，还是尊重大多数同学的意见？请你以“When I Have a Different Opinion”为题，用英文写一篇100~120个词的短文。要求如下：

- 1.从以上两种做法中选择一种；
- 2.以具体事例阐述你选择的理由。

注意：短文中，不得以任何形式透露地区、学校、同学姓名等真实信息。否则，按考试作弊行为认定。

When I Have a Different Opinion

第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，30分）

第一节：单项填空（10分，每小题0.5分）

1.D 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.C 9.A 10.C
11.B 12.D 13.C 14.D 15.B 16.A 17.B 18.D 19C 20.A

第二节：完型填空（20分，每小题1分）

21.D 22.B 23.A 24.B 25.C 26.C 27.A 28.B 29.D 30.C
31.A 32.A 33.D 34.C 35.D 36.A 37.B 38.A 39.D 40.B

第二部分：阅读理解（50分，每小题2分）

41.D 42.A 43.C 44.C 45.B 46.A 47.D 48.C 49.D 50.B
51.A 52.B 53.D 54.C 55.B 56.D 57.A 58.B 59.C 60.C
61.E 62.F 63.D 64.C 65.A

第三部分：写作（共两节，40分）

第一节：短文改错（10分，每小题1分）

My old classroom was interesting because three side of the classroom were made from glass.I enjoyed sit close to the windows and looking at the view.On the left-hand side of the class,I could

Sitting

easy see the football field .In the morning, it was full of students exercising. The view from the easily

back of the classroom is also splendid.Close to the school there was a beautiful park with many was

trees around them. Farther in the distance, I could not enjoy the view of snowy mountains. On the it

right side of the class was the road. I was always interested to see the drivers in () hurry in the

a

morning. The position of the classroom with its view made me felt like I was dreaming. If

feel Although/Though

I was only a child when I studied in that classroom, I will never forget it.

When I Have a Different Opiniom

We may have different opinioms in organizing class activities. We may have various ways to deal with such a situation. When I have a better idea, I would choose to stick to it . By doing so, I can not only share good ideas with others but also learn to express myself flearly.

Once we were discussing where to go for an outing. Most of my classmates wanted to go to a park while I had an idea of going to a nicer piace. I managed to persuade my classmates into accepting my idea. We did have a good time that day . Good opinions are worth sticking to because they can benefit us all.

An alternative student version:

When I Have a Different Opiniom

We may have different opinions in organizing class activities. When I have a different opinion, I may choose to give it up and respect the opinion of the majority.

The main reason for my choice is that being brought up in a culture emphasizing collectivism, I tend to sacrifice my own interest for the group benefit. Once we were left to deside whether to have a picnic in a park or go to a museum. I would love to go to a museum, but most of my classmates wanted to go for a picnic. Without hesitation. I decided fo follow them and we did have lots of fun

that day. Sometimes giving up a little can mean getting more.

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节, 满分30分!)

第一节:单项填空(共20小题;每小题0.5分, 满分10分)

从A、B、C和D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

1. —Hi, John. Are you busy?

—_____

A. Yes. I do agree.

B. Yes. That would be nice.

C. No. Are you sure?

D. No. What's up?

【答案】D

【解析】

试题分析: 句意: 有人问 John 是否有空? John 的回答是没有, 怎么了? 此题首先要正确理解四个选项的意思, 然后分析这种表达使用的场合。交际用语的考查要注意上下文的连贯, 才可以正确选择到答案。A. Yes. I do agree. 的意思是: 是的, 我同意。这种表达用于回答是否赞同的情况。 B. Yes. That would be nice. 的意思是: 是的, 这会很好。这种表达用于表达观点看法。 C. No. Are you sure? 的意思是: 不, 你确定吗? 这种表达不确定时的再次询问。 D. No. What's up? 意思是不, 怎么了? 4 个选项分别有两个是表肯定的回答, 两个是表否定的回答。而在 Yes 或 No 之后, 其中有两句是陈述语气, 表肯定, 还有两个是疑问句式, 用于展开下一句话。

考点: 考查交际用语

2. Jane's grandmother had wanted to write _____ children's book for many years, but one thing or another always got in _____ way.

A. a; 不填

B. the; the

C.

不填; the

D. a; the

【答案】D

试题分析：句意：多年来，简的奶奶想写一本有关于儿童的书，但总是被这样或那样的原因阻碍了。第一个空使用不定冠词表泛指，第二个in the way是固定搭配，意为挡道或阻碍。定冠词用于特指或者是固定搭配，不定冠词用于泛指。

3. Have you ever heard of the trees that are homes_____ animals both on land and sea?

- 试题分析：句意：你是否有听说过树是陆上动物和海上动物的家？home to sth 固定搭配，是什么的家园的意思。该句是一个疑问句，其中还含有一个定语从句。比如这个句子转化为陈述句应该是You have ever heard of the trees that are homes_____ animals both on land and sea? 然后把定语从句单独拿出来看将会是trees are homes_____ animals both on land and sea. 根据固定搭配自然知道答案是to。

4. It was so noisy that we ____hear ourselves speak.

- 试题分析：句意：太吵了，以致我们不能听到我们在说什么？A 的意思是不能，B 的意思是不应该，C 的意思是禁止，D 的意思是不需要。该题用到了一个 so + 形容词 + that 的句式，做题时应该正确理解句意及这个句式的用法。正确理解这是表达不能还是表达其他的东西。must 只能用于肯定句，用于否定句表示禁止，这一点尤其要注意因为往往会出错。如果表示一种可能往往是 can 的形式（过去时态使用 could）

5. Studies have shown that the right and left ear ____ sound differently.

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试题分析：句意：研究已经表明，左耳和右耳处理声音是不同的。A意为生产或制造，B意为发音，C意为处理，D意为下载。该题考查的是词义辨析，4个选项的意思都非常的不一样，所以在作答的时候，要每一个单词都代入空格进行翻译，找出最佳答案。根据常识，耳朵不能够生产或制造，不能发音，更不可能下载。所以答案只能是处理，也就是C。

考点：考查动词

6. If you swim in a river or lake, be sure to investigate _____ is below the water surface. Often there are rocks or branches hidden in the water.

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

【答案】A

【解析】

试题分析：句意：如果你在河里或湖里游泳，请确定查看水面下有什么？通常总有一些石头或树枝藏在水里。此处的what指代的是树枝或石头，B选项和D选项用于指人，that只有语法意义。句式上，该句用了(If 从句，祈使句)的句式，非谓语to investigate后接一个宾语从句的表达。分析宾语从句的成分可以发现，空格所做的成分是主语。根据下一句的表述中的树枝和石头，可以得出答案是what.

考点：考查连词

7. Body language can ____ a lot about your mood, so standing with your arms folded can send out a signal that you are being defensive.

- A. take away B. throw away C. put away
D. give away

【答案】D

【解析】

试题分析：句意：肢体语言可以透露很多的心情，所以把你的手折起来站着，表示你是有防范的。A 意为拿走； B 意为扔掉； C 意为放好； D 意为泄露，而且和 send out 同义。该题考查的是动词短语搭配，这是动词加介词的搭配，其中四个介词都是一样的(away)，不同的是动词，正确理解四是个搭配其实只需要理解四个动词就可以了。Take 意为拿走，throw 意为扔掉，Put 意为放，give 意为给。根据句意可以排除 ABC，所以得出答案为 D。

考点：考查动词短语搭配

8. Albert Einstein was born in 1879. As a child, few people guessed that he ____ a famous scientist whose theories would change the world.

- A. has been B. had been C. was going to be
D. was

【答案】C

【解析】

试题分析：句意：爱因斯坦出生于1879年，小的时候很少人猜到他将会成为一个伟大的科学家，他的理论将会改变全世界。根据句意，应该是表达过去将来时，所以只有C选项符合。

该选项是使用过去进行时表将来。A选项是现在完成时（用以表达过去的动作对现在的影响，往往有一些关键的词比如说since或者是for加一段时间），B选项是过去完成时(具备的条件是有两个动词，而且其中一个动作要在另一个动作之前发生，那么这个之前发生的动词就使用过去完成时)，C选项是过去进行时（过去进行时表示过去某一时刻正在进行的动作，另外动词going的进行时还可以表达将来），D选项是过去时（表达过去的动作）。结合以上的表述以及后句使用的情态动词would（will

的过去时，用于过去将来时），分析可知答案就是C。

考点：考查动词时态

9. ____ a single word can change the meaning of a sentence, a single sentence can change the meaning of a paragraph.

- A. Just as B. Even though C. Until
D. Unless

【答案】A

【解析】

试题分析：句意：正如一个单词可以改变句子的意思那样，一个句子也能够改变一个段落的意思。A 意为正如， B 意为尽管，用于让步状语从句， C 意为直到， D 意为除非。分析逗号前后表达所使用的结构句式是相同的：word 对应 sentence, a sentence 对应 paragraph. 这正好是一种对应，也就是正如的关系，此外，如果把BCD选项代入进去翻译，可以发现这种翻译是不正确的。所以答案是选A。

考点：考查连词

10. Most people work because it's unavoidable. _____, there are some people who actually enjoy work.

- A. As a result B. In addition C. By contrast D. In conclusion

【答案】C

【解析】

试题分析：句意：很多人工作是因为这是不可避免的，相反，有一些人是的确喜欢工作的。

根据前后的意思，可以知道前后是表示对比。A意为结果，B意为此外，C意为相反，D意为结论。“不可避免”表述到一种无奈，也就是说，很多人是不得不工作的。后句的表达是“事实上有些人喜欢工作”，

“喜欢”和“不得不”刚好构成一种否定，所以答案只能是选C。

考点：考查介词短语

11 . We tend to have a better memory for things that excite our senses or ____ our emotions than for straight facts.

A. block off. B. appeal to C. subscribe to D. come across

【答案】B

【解析】

试题分析：句意：我们趋向于对于有一些记忆会比较清楚，这些东西是让我们激动或者是吸引我们的。A. block off.意为封锁，B. appeal to意为吸引，C. subscribe to意为订阅，D. come across意为遇到。该句的句式使用到了一个比较句式以及一个定语从句，看起来有一点复杂，其实这道题的关键就是连词or，or意思是或者，用于并列句。所以_____our emotions表达是跟前面excite _____ our senses（让我们激动）意思是相同的，根据句意不难得出答案是C吸引。

考点：考查动词短语。

12. How would you like ____ if you were watching your favorite TV program and someone came into the room and just shut it off without asking you?

A. them B. one C. those
D. it

【答案】D

【解析】

试题分析：句意：当你正在看一个你喜欢的节目时，突然有个人进来，一声不吭地关掉电视，你会怎么想？
It 作形式宾语，指代 If 后面的句子。该句涉及到了一个疑问句，一个条件状语从句 (if) 和两个并列句 (and)。这当时应该先把它转化为陈述句 you would like _____. 分析句子结构知道 like 之后缺少一个宾语，需要一个宾格代词充当，所以答案选 it。

考点：考查代词 It

13. Most of us, if we know even a little about where our food comes from, understand that every bite put into our mouths was ____ alive.

- A. steadily B. instantly C. formerly
D. permanently

【答案】C

【解析】

试题分析：句意：就算我们很少了解食物来自于哪里，我们大多数人都明白，放在我们的口里的每一点食物在之前都是活着的。A. steadily 意为稳定地， B. instantly 意为立即地， C. formerly 意为先前地， D. permanently 意为永久地。在做题的时候，只需要理解最后一句话就可以了 was ____ alive. 根据句意及常识不能得出答案，在吃入口中之前的都是活着的。

考点：考查副词

14. Listening is thus an active, not a _____, behavior consisting of hearing, understanding and remembering.

- A. considerate B. sensitive C. reliable
D. passive

【答案】D

【解析】

试题分析：句意：因此听是一种主动的，而不是被动的行为。它包含听，理解和记忆。A. considerate 意为考虑周全的， B. sensitive 意为敏感的， C. reliable 意为可靠的， D. passive 意为被动的。根据 not 可以知道前后是反义表达，所以选 D。此题的关键是有一个 not 这是表示否定的，这表明跟前面的 active 是反义的关系，根据 4 个选项的意思不能得出答案是 D. passive 被动的。

考点：考查形容词

15. One of the most effective ways to reduce ____ is to talk about feeling with someone you trust.

- A. production B. stress C. energy
D. passive

【答案】B

【解析】

试题分析：句意：一种最有效的减压方法就是和你觉得信任的人谈谈你的想法。A.

production意为产品， B. stress意为压力， C. energy意为能源， D.
passive意为力量。此题考查的是4个名词的词义辨析，需要正确理解该句的语义。根据常识可
以知道，和别人谈心应该来说是减压。所以答案是B. stress意为压力

考点：考查名词

16. If steel is heavier than water, why are ships able to ____ on the sea?

- A. float B. drown C. shrink
D. split

【答案】A

【解析】

试题分析：句意：既然铁重于水，为什么船可以浮在水面上。A. float 意为漂浮， B. drown 意为淹死， C.
shrink 意为收缩， D. split 意为洒出。此题考查的是4个动词的词义辨析，正确理解这4个句子及结合常
识可以得出答案。

考点：考查动词。

17. These comments came _____ specific questions often asked by local newsmen.

- A. in memory of B. in response to C. in touch with
D. in possession of

【答案】B

【解析】

试题分析：句意：这些评论是对某些经常被当地新闻人问到的问题的回应。A. in memory of
意为纪念， B. in response to意为回应， C. in touch with意为联系， D. in possession
of意为拥有。分析句子成分知道空格处充当介词短语作状语的作用，根据常识和句意，评论
应该是对问题的回应。所以答案应该是B. in response to回应。

考点：考查介词短语

18. Listening to music at home is one thing, going to hear it __ live is quite another.

- A. perform B. performing C. to perform
D. being performed

【答案】D

【解析】

试题分析：句意：在家里面听音乐是一回事，去到现场听又是另一回事。hear sb/sth doing 表听到某人某物做某事。由于音乐是被演奏的，所以需要被动，所以选D。分析4个选项知道，答案所使用的是同一个动词，不同的是时态、语态或者是非谓语形式。

A是动词原形，B是非谓语现在分词形式，C是非谓语的不定式，D是非谓语的现在分词被动形式。分析句子结构以及用法，不难知道音乐是被演奏的，所以需要被动，所以选D。

考点：考查动词非谓语

19. Creating an atmosphere ____ employees feel part of a team is a big challenge.

- A. as B. whose C. in which
D. at which

【答案】C

【解析】

试题分析：句意：创造一种雇员感觉是其中一员的氛围是一个大的挑战。这是一个定语从句，in the atmosphere “在氛围中”是一个固定搭配。此处也可以是 where。分析句子结构和结合四个选项，知道在这里面所需要填的是连词。然后空格之前是一个名词，这种情况首先考虑的是定语从句。然后分析之后的句子是具备完整的结构（有了主语 employees 和宾语 part of a team）所以这应该是需要一个充当状语的连词，如 where, when, why。由于 when 用于时间，Why 用于原因，剩下的使用 where，所以这里填 where。但是答案没有这个选项，根据搭配介词-which=where 及 in atmosphere 是固定搭配，不难得出答案。

考点：考查定语从句介词加which的用法。

20. —Why don't you consider a trip to, say, Beijing or Hangzhou?

—_____.

- A. I wouldn't mind that B. Then we'll get there quickly
C. Let's call it a day D. It's not a requirement

【答案】A

【解析】

试题分析：句意：-为什么你不考虑一次旅行,比如说去北京或者是杭州?-我是不会介意的。

A. I wouldn't mind that 意为我是不介意的， B. Then we'll get there quickly 意为然后我们可以快一点到那里， C. Let's call it a day 意为我们今天就到这儿吧， D. It's

not

a

requirement意为这不是要求。根据句意，所以选A。解答此题的关键是一定要正确理解句意

以及答案的相关性。问题问的是旅游，而且涉及到了两个地方Beijing

or

Hangzhou，所以答案应该是跟旅游这件事有关的一种表达，选项A的不介意其实是对于北京

或者杭州都不介意。根据句意B选项是不用于这种旅游的情况。C是一个固定搭配的形式，它

用于结束某一种对话。D项中的it指代不明。

考点：考查交际用语

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分，满分20分)

【解析】

试题分析：讲述作者大学毕业后在工作和生活体验中理解了成功的真正含义，指出“物质上的成功和享受并不代表精神的富足和幸福”这一价值趋向。

21.D 考查副词以及对语境的理解。 A. much 意为许多， B. never 意为绝不， C. seldom 意为很少， D. well 意为很好。根据前一句话“I've watched one friend after another land high-ranking, high-paying Wall Street jobs. As executives(高级管理人员) with banks, consulting firms, established law firms, and major corporations,” 意为“我看到一个又一个朋友晋升，作为银行主管（高级管理人员），咨询机构，律师事务所和大公司，”，不能得出要表达现在都在职业生涯中过得很好。

22.B 考查名词以及对语境的理解。 A. policies 意为政策， B. standards 意为标准， C. experiments 意为实验， D. regulations 意为规章制度。根据句意，以当前的标准来看，他们的确成功了。

23.A 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。 A. last 意为最后的， B. least 意为最少的， C. second 意为第二， D. best 意为最好的。根据第 21 题不难得出生活好了，以后都不会去（这是最后一次去）这些廉价的酒吧了，也搬到好的地方住了。所以选 A。

24.B 考查动词以及对语境的理解。 A. cycled 意为骑车或循环， B. moved 意为搬家， C. slid 意为滑落， D. looked 意为看。根据第 21 题不难得出生活好了，以后都不会去（这是最后一次去）这些廉价的酒吧了，也搬到好的地方住了。所以选 A。

25.C 考查动词以及对语境的理解。 A. shared 意为分享， B. paid 意为支付， C. equaled 意为等同， D. collected 意为收集， They made reservations at restaurants where the cost of a bottle of wine 25 a college year's monthly rent.句意是：生活好了，预订的房间里的酒价格等同于大学一个月的房租。

26.C 考查动词以及对语境的理解。 A. advertise意为广告， B. witnessed意为目击， C. admitted意为承认D. demanded意为要求。“The thing is, a number of them have 26 that despite their

success, they aren't happy.”意为很多人承认，尽管他们很成功，但是很不开心。

27.A 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. complain意为抱怨，B. dream意为梦想，C. hear

意为听到，D. approve意为证明。根据上一句的不开心，所以不难得出答案是抱怨。

28.B 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. distribute意为分发，B. hate意为厌恶，C.

applaud意为鼓掌，D. neglect意为忽略。根据上文的不开心和抱怨，不能得出答案是厌恶。

29.D 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. calm意为平静，B. guilty意为有罪的，C.

warm意为温暖，D. empty意为空的，累的。根据前面的tired累不能得出答案。Some do not

respect the companies they work for and talk of feeling tired and 29

。意为有些人不尊重他们工作的公司，说累。

30.C 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. family意为家庭，B. government意为政府，C.

lifestyle意为生活方式，D.

project意为项目。前文提到很多都是生活，如学校生活，工作生活，结合语境不能得出答案是生活方式。

31.A 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. accustomed意为习惯的，B. appointed意为指定的，C.

unique意为独一无二的，D. available意为可利用的。“However, instead of devoting themselves

to their work, they find themselves working to support the 30 to which they have so quickly

become 31 .

意为“但是，不是全身心投入于工作，他们发现工作只是支持生活方式，而且慢慢他们已经对这种方式已经习惯了。”

32.A 考查连词以及对语境的理解。A. yet意为但是，表转折，B. also 意为也，表递进，C.

instead 意为代替，D.

rather意为相反。此句是长难句。意为：人们总是说走一种满意的道路，但是最后，离开现在的工作去做一些他们相信或者是一种可以和家人在一起的职务的想法最终都得出一个这样的结论：这是不可能的。根据句意，前后是转折的关系，所以选A。

33.D 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. let out 意为发出，B. turn in意为上交，归还，C. give

up 意为放弃，D. believe

in意为相信。此句是长难句。意为：人们总是说走一种满意的道路，但是最后，离开现在的工作去做一些他们相信或者是一种可以和家人在一起的职务的想法最终都得出一个这样的结论：这是不可能的。

34.C 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. fundamental意为基本的，B. practical意为实践的，C. impossible意为不可能的，D.

unforgettable意为难忘的。此句是长难句。意为：人们总是说走一种满意的道路，但是最后，离开现在的工作去做一些他们相信或者是一种可以和家人在一起的职务的想法最终都得出一个这样的结论：这是不可能的。

35.D 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. take off 意为起飞，B. drop off 意为减少，C. put off意为推迟，D. pay

off意为支付。根据mortgage（抵押贷款）以及结合常识，不难得出答案。

36.A 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. missing意为失去，B. inspiring意为鼓舞，C. sinking意为沉没，D.

shining意为闪亮。句意是为他们意识到，在生活中失去missing了一些什么，但是他们却很难离开这个轨迹。根据句意不难得出答案。

37.B 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. harmful 意为有害的，B. hard 意为困难的，C. useful意为有用的，D.

normal意为正常的。句意是为他们意识到，在生活中失去了一些什么，但是他们却很难hard离开这个轨迹。根据句意不难得出答案。

38. A 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. measure 意为衡量，B. suffer意为遭受，C. digest意为消化，D.

deliver意为运送。句意为当前的社会，人们趋向于用钱来衡量measure所有的事情，我们在很小的时候就知道，应该考虑我们决定的经济代价。

39.D 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. disasters 意为灾难，B. motivations意为动机，C. campaigns意为战役，D.

decisions意为决定。句意为当前的社会，人们趋向于用钱来衡量所有的事情，我们在很小的时候就知道，应该考虑我们决定decisions的经济代价。

40.B 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. assessed意为评估，B. involved意为涉及，C. covered意为覆盖，D. reduced意为减少。Involved in

意为参与。句意为：那么，在追求钱高于意义的情况下，我们的参与的个人以及社会代价呢？

考点：夹叙夹议的一篇文章

第二部分：阅读理解（第一节共20小题，第二节5小题；每小题2分，满分50分）

阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

【解析】

试题分析：作者认为阅读应该是一种快乐，而不是强迫性的阅读，强调通过快乐阅读培养阅读习惯。

41.D 细节理解题 题目的意思是根据文段孩子们害怕或者是不喜欢读书是因____。根据第一段第四行“This means that when they don’t know a word, they are going to make a mistake, right in front of everyone”. 意为这意味着当他们不知道单词的时候，他们会犯错，而且是在所有的人面前犯错，这会给他们带来一些害怕。

42.A 细节理解题 根据第二段作者的话“Now I’m going to say something about reading that you have probably never heard a teacher say before. I would like you to read a lot of books this year, but I want you to read them only for pleasure. I am not going to ask you questions to find out whether you understand the books or not. If you understand enough of a book to enjoy it and want to go on reading it, that’s enough for me. Also I’m not going to ask you what words mean.”, but I want you to read them only for pleasure.” 意为“现在我要说一些关于阅读的事情，你可能从来没有听说过一个老师说。我希望你读很多书，但今年，我想让你读书只为乐趣。我不想问你问题，是否理解文章。如果你足够理解一个喜欢这本书，想去读它，这对我来说已经足够了。我也不想问你单词的意思。” 在这里 enjoyment, enjoy 和 pleasure 是同义词。所以答案选 A

43. C细节理解题 根据“The children sat stunned and silent.

孩子们震惊和沉默地坐着。”第三段第四行“seriously, ‘Mr. Holt, do you really mean that?’”不能得出答案。当老师说了这些话之后，孩子们都很震惊耶，很奇怪，所以他会确定问老师是不是真的这样？这表明学生是很不太相信的。答案选项的it sounded too good to be true，意为听起来太好了以致不相信这是真的。

44.

C细节理解题这种题目是判断正误题，答题时一定要细心选择是错误还是正确的。此题选择的是正确的，也就意味着有3个是错误，只有一个是正确的。根据第四段最后一句话“She answered, Oh, sure, but I just skip over those parts and go on to the next good part. “她回答说，哦，当然，但我只是跳过这些部分，继续读下一个好的部分。”可以得出答案是这个女孩知道如何欣赏这些文章。

45. B细节理解题

四个选项的意思分别是A孩子在阅读的时候不能够区别好的部分以及不好的部分；B应该留给

学生孩子自己去选择，读什么以及如何读；C在学校阅读永远不会是一个愉快和启发性的体验；D阅读需要理解每一部分的信息。其实根据常识可以判断C和D是错误的，然后再结合全文大意，作者认为孩子不应该是强迫去读，要让他们自己读，选择材料读。

考点：这是一篇记叙文。

B

【解析】

试题分析：这是一篇说明文介绍图表的类型以及相关作用，通过对条形图、线形图和饼形图的介绍，让学生学会读图，运用英语解决实际问题。

46.A 根据第三段可以得出答案，第三段出现了两次 legend，第一次是在第一行 a legend or key，第二次是在第六行 A legend, also called a key, is a guide to the symbols and colors used in the graph.” 一个图例，也被称作为一个关键，是一个指导图中使用的符号和颜色。” 而且答案直接可以在第六行找到，与答案选项表述一样 a guide to the symbols and colors.

47.D 根据表述“In Graph 1, we see that the x-axis shows grades that students earned, and the y-axis shows how many students earned each grade. You can see that 6 students earned an A because the bar for A stretches up to 6 on the vertical measurement. 在图 1 中，我们看到 X 轴显示学生获得的等级，Y 轴显示每个等级的学生数。可以看到，6 的学生获得了 A，因为它延伸到 6 垂直测量。”可以得出答案。另外其实不需要看文字说明，直接看图读图就可以得出答案。C 以上就是包含 A，B，C，其中 A 为 6， B 为 10， C 为 4，所以答案为 20

48.C 不需要看文字说明，直接看图读图就可以得出答案。从曲线图可以得出答案是 Day3。

49.D 不需要看文字说明，直接看图读图就可以得出答案。从扇形图可以得出 Clothing 占比例最多。

考点：说明文

C

【解析】

试题分析：文章介绍了光污染对于动物和人类的影响，呼吁我们反思我们的行为。

50.B 细节理解题 根据第一段第三行“with eyes adapted to living in the sun's light 眼睛适应了太阳的光线”可以知道答案。其中 adapted to 和 used to 同义，意为习惯于。

51.A 猜词题，对于这种指代的题目，往往答案是最接近它的一个。根据这种原则，不能得出答案是 night 夜晚。最后一句话的句意是：但是这是唯一的方法去解释我们对于夜晚做了什么：我们设计了光，让光充满星空。

52.B 写作目的题 根据第二段第一句话“The benefits of this kind of engineering come with consequences 这项工程带来好处的同时也带来了坏处”和最后一句，“Wherever human light spills into the natural world, some aspect of life is affected”，此句意为无论光洒在什么地方，生活都会受到一些影响。所以答案是 show how light pollution affects animals 说明光污染影响的动物

53.D 推理题，最后一段的意思是“Living in a glare of our making ,we have cut ourselves off from our evolutionary and cultural heritage—the light of the stars and the rhythms of day and night .In a very real sense light pollution causes us to lose sight of our true place in the universe, to forget the scale of our being, which is best measured against the dimensions of a deep night with the Milky Way—the edge of our galaxy arching overhead.生活在一个刺眼世界，我们已经远离了进化和文化遗产：星星和昼夜节律的光。在一个非常真实的意义上，光污染使我们在宇宙中失去真我，而这些失去的正好就是最好的测量银河系银河深夜的工具。”根据语意，

不难得出答案是D. human beings should reflect on their position in the universe人类应该反思自己的行为。但此题易错选B，之所以不选B是因为some of 的表达是扩大了说法，以偏概全。

54.C 标题题，根据，文章出现最多的就是light和night, 我们可以知道答案是C。之所以不选A，是因为它所使用的形容词Magic意思是奇幻的，这个单词具有褒义的意思。而C选项的disappearing 是消失的，这符合本文的语境，让我们反思。

考点：这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章

D

【解析】

试题分析：这是一篇记叙文，讲述作者从遛狗的体验中悟出生活的哲理——尽管有时生活艰难、前途难测，但人生总有希望和快乐。

55.B 细节理解题 根据第三段第二行“While I was slow to accept that I would be the one to keep track of her

shots, to schedule her vet appointments, to feed and clean her”作者慢慢地意识到她要去接父女俩的手尾，比如

说安排见宠物医生等。这意味着最终将由她来照顾这一只狗。

56.D 猜词题，根据这 3 个单词的意思不难知道 small 指的是作者的女儿，medium 指的是作者，一个 woman，and large 指的是作者的丈夫。根据后文他们有了心灵相通不难得出答案小狗认为这个妇女（也就是作者）是最信任的和最好心的。

57.A 推理题，根据第三段“Misty knew this on day one 它在第一天就知道”和 “she calculated 它在计算”可以得出答案这只狗是非常聪明的。另外也可以根据意思排除选项 BCD。B. Misty could solve math problems 就算文章中出现了一个计算的词语，但也不能够得出能够解答数学题的结论，而且根据常识也可以把它排除。C. the writer was a slow learner 这个内容没有提及，D. no one walked Misty the first day 这个选项的答案，也原文“它在第一天就知道了”是不一致的。

58.B 细节理解题，根据第六段第一句话“Then one day — January 1, 2007, to be exact — my husband’s doctor uttered an unthinkable word: leukemia (白血病)”。然后，2007 年 1 月 1 日，确切地说是丈夫的医生宣布了丈夫得了白血病”，说明这一天是一个转折点，所以可以得出答案为 B。

59.C 细节理解题，根据第八段第二行“quiet, peaceful time to gather my thoughts or to just be before the day’s medical drama unfolded 安静，安静的时间来收集我的想法”，所有的这一切都是精神上的一些安慰，所以答案选择 The walk provided her with spiritual comfort. 这个散步给她带来了心灵的安慰。

60.C 推理题，根据文章最后一句话 no matter how harsh the present or unpredictable the future, there’s almost always some measure of joy to be extracted from the moment.不管现在是多么困难或者将来是多么的难以预计，总是有一些提取快乐的方法。此题易错选 A，虽然这句话是正确的。但是这篇文章并不是在说在困难时期享受快乐。

考点：记叙文

第二节:下面文章中有5个段落需要添加首句(第61-65题)。请从以下选项(A, B, C,

D,

E和F)中选出适合各段落的首句，并在答题纸上将相应选项的标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

【解析】

试题分析：文章给出了几个建议如何约见教授并开展对话以及一些注意事项

61.E 根据后面所说的一些内容可以得出答案，比如 all bent out of shape 大发雷霆，理解上下文不难得出之所以不敢去问是因为害怕，教授会问你说 stupid 愚蠢，因为 he or she has seen many students stupider than you (教授见过比你更蠢的学生都有)。

62.F 根据“go better if it's just you and the professor. 最好是只有你和教授两个人”和“You friend can wait outside for the discussion 你的朋友最好在外面等”说明你应该是独自一个人去的 Go it alone.

63.D 根据使用的几个词“on time”和 leave after ten minutes, 可以知道这个意思是 Don't make them wait 不能让教授等待，应该是准时，因为教授不会久等。

64.C 根据第二行 make sure you bring that paper or test, or your lecture notes or a copy of the article.确信带纸或者是试卷，说明你去之前应该是 Bring materials with you.带一些材料。

65.A 根据第四行 Much better is to come in with two or three conversation-starters, about a specific concept, point, or problem you didn't understand.最好是带两个或 3 个观点、概念或者不明白的地方开始对话”，也就是准备几个要说的东西。此题容易错选 B 选项，而且文章中也的确提到了这个字眼“general comments”，但是要注意前面所使用的一个词 never 绝不”It's almost never good to start a meeting with general comments”。

考点：语篇段落题

非选择题部分（共40分）

第三部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节：短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

【答案】

side-sides

from-to

sit-sitting

easy-easily

is-was

them-it

not 删除

in hurry- in a hurry

felt-feel

If-Although/Though

【解析】

试题分析：这是一篇介绍教室的文章。

side-sides 考查名词的单复数。根据前面的 three，此处应该使用复数形式

from-to 考查介词搭配 make of 与 make from 两者都常用在被动语态中,表示“某物由...构成的”。make of 的原材料是看的到的,即平常我们说的物理现象,比如 The chair is made of wood.椅子是有木头做成的。而 make from 的原材料是看不到的,比如 Paper is made from the trees. 纸张是由木材做成的。是一种化学变化,从纸上是一棵树一滴。

sit-sitting 考查动名词 动词 enjoy 后接 ing 形式。

easy-easily 考查副词 此处的副词修饰动词 see

is-was 考查动词的谓语时态 根据前后句的谓语时态都是使用过去的，所以这里面也需要用过去时态。

them-it 考查代词 此处的 it 指代的是学校。

删除 not 考查意思是否表否定 该句的意思应该是表达肯定而不是否定所以要删除 not

in hurry- in a hurry 考查冠词 in a hurry 意为“立刻”，也是一个固定搭配

felt-feel 考查使役动词的用法。 Make sb do sth.是使役动词的用法。

If-Although Though 考查连词的用法，根据句意“尽管在我读书的时候我是一个小孩，但我不会忘记它”表达让步，而不是条件。而且翻译为如果意思上也不通。

考点：短文改错

第二节：书面表达（满分30分）

【参考答案】

When I Have a Different Opinion

We may have different opinions in organizing class activities. We may have various ways to deal with such a situation. When I have a better idea, I would choose to stick to it . By doing so, I can not only share good ideas with others but also learn to express myself clearly.

Once we were discussing where to go for an outing. Most of my classmates wanted to go to a park while I had an idea of going to a nicer place. I managed to persuade my classmates into accepting my idea. We did have a good time that day . Good opinions are worth sticking to because they can benefit us all.

An alternative student version:

When I Have a Different Opinion

We may have different opinions in organizing class activities. When I have a different opinion, I may choose to give it up and respect the opinion of the majority.

The main reason for my choice is that being brought up in a culture emphasizing collectivism; I tend to sacrifice my own interest for the group benefit. Once we were left to decide whether to have a picnic in a park or go to a museum. I would love to go to a museum, but most of my classmates wanted to go for a picnic. Without hesitation, I decided to follow them and we did have lots of fun that day. Sometimes giving up a little can mean getting more.

【解析】

试题分析：本篇书面表达陈述观点及理由。

写作时注意以下几点：

- 1、仔细阅读有关提示，弄清试题提供的所有信息，明确从以上两种做法中选择一种，是坚持自己的观点并说服别人还是遵从大多数同学的意见。
- 2、提纲是文章的总体框架，要在提纲的范围内进行分析、构思和想象。要依据提示情景或词语，按照一定逻辑关系来写。
- 3、根据要表达的内容确定句子的时态、语态；就本文而言应该用一般现在时态。但是在以具体事例阐述的时候使用过去时
- 4.注意使用高级词汇和句式，以增加文章的亮点。

【亮点说明】本文结构紧凑，层次分明，而且使用了多种句式和结构。比如not only ...but also...不仅如此。

运用连词while 表对比观点。运用because 表达原因。

运用了表语从句表达原因The main reason for my choice is that ...。

运用了宾语从句 decide whether do have a ... ; discuss where to go for an outing

运用了介词短语 By doing so, Without hesitation.

运用了强调句 we did have a lots of fun that day.

此外，文章还使用了大量习语和短语，如be worth doing sth; stick to sth.; have a good time; have lots of fun ,

tend to do 等。

考点：考查观点理由。

