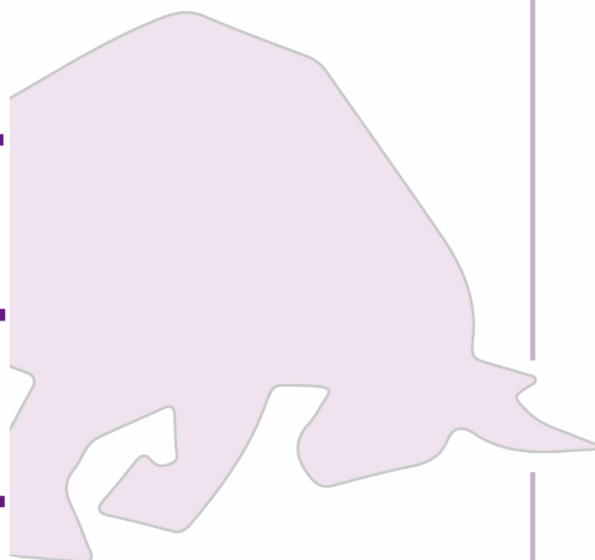
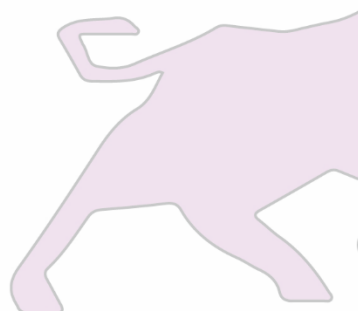


# 考前模拟卷

英语(二)



1904

KAO QIAN MO NI JUAN

# 考前模拟卷 001

总分：100

## 第一部分 （共 20 分）

第一部分：阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

### Roald dahl

Roald Dahl - the author who entertained people with classics like Matilda, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory and James and the Giant Peach--would have been 100 years old this year. Roald Dahl is most famous for the books he wrote for children, but he also wrote novels and short stories for adults, screenplays and non - fictions, too!

Roald Dahl was born near Cardiff, in Wales in 1916. Roald was sent off to boarding school when he was only nine years old. He was very homesick, and had a hard time obeying the strict teachers and the headmaster. In those days, teachers would sometimes hit their students with a cane（藤条） when they misbehaved. Later on, Roald integrated this fear and distrust of adults into many of his children' s books.

During World War II, Roald joined the Royal Air Force. At one point, his plane crashed in the Libyan Desert. He was temporarily blinded, and stranded（滞留） in the middle of nowhere. Fortunately, he was rescued and within a few months had made a complete recovery. After his injuries forced him to leave the Air Force, Roald began writing. His first published piece was a magazine article about his plane crash. During the 1950s, he became an accomplished writer of short stories for adults. These stories usually featured mystery, suspense（悬念）, and a twist ending.

In 1961, Roald published James and the Giant Peach, which tells the story of a young boy who attempts to escape from his two bad aunts. The boy finally gets away by sailing across the ocean inside a magical giant peach. James and the Giant Peach was prompted by the bedtime stories Roald would make up for his young daughters.



He said that it was a challenge to keep them interested and attentive - he had to make his stories funny, exciting, and original. In 1964, he wrote his most famous book - Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, in which a poor boy wins a "golden ticket" to tour a mysterious world.

1. Roald Dahl wrote many classics including Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

2. Roald wrote more children books than novels and short stories. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

3. When he was nine years old, Roald was sent off to live in the boarding school. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

4. Roald had been hit many times by his teachers in the boarding school. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

5. Roald Dahl's experience at boarding school had no influence on his children's book.

( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

6. During World War II, Roald was in Air Force. ( )

**2A: True**



B: False

C: Not Given

7. Roald's children's books usually had mystery, suspense, and a twist ending. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

8. Roald Dahl's first published book was about his car crash. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

9. The bedtime stories Roald Dahl told his daughters led him to write James and Giant Peach. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

10. Roald's most famous book, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, was written in 1961. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

**第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）**

阅读下面短文，请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出 1 个最佳选项，并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

### **The Kilt**

Whenever people from Scotland live in foreign countries, they are always asked: "Is Scotland that place where men wear skirts?" The short answer is yes, but there is more about the myths of Scottish "skirts".



The "skirt" that Scotsmen(苏格兰男子) sometimes wear is called a kilt. It is part of the traditional dress of Scotland. The kilt is clearly very famous across the world. It seems that everybody has heard of it, and that most people have seen a picture of a man wearing one.

Peoples knowledge and ideas about Scotsmen wearing these funny kilts come from films and television. Every time people from other countries ask about the kilt, they mention Mel Gibson's film, Braveheart. In many countries, there are television programmes about Scotland. These programmes always include information or images of men in kilts.

Of course, in Scotland, you will often see the kilt. The reality is, though, that you will most commonly see it in tourist areas. The main streets and tourist areas of Scotland always have a Scotsman wearing a kilt and all tourist shops in the country sell kilts in different colours.

But kilts are not something that Scottish people see every day. Kilts are for special occasions, such as weddings, funerals and other big and important events. Scotsmen do not put on their kilt just to buy a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread at the local supermarket.

The reason for this may be that kilts are very expensive. When a man wears a kilt, he normally wears it with a special shirt, jacket, socks and shoes. This is obviously not cheap. In fact, an average kilt outfit(全套服装) costs around £ 500.

11. According to the text, Scotsmen ( ) .

- A: like foreign culture
- B: sometimes wear kilts
- C: enjoy talking about kilts
- D: often visit foreign countries

12. Mel Gibson is probably a ( ) .

- A: painter
- B: musician
- C: movie star
- D: fashion designer



13. In Scotland, kilts are more often seen ( ) .

- A: in tourist shops
- B: in public schools
- C: on the stage
- D: at local markets

14. People do not wear kilts every day probably because of their ( ) .

- A: funny designs
- B: dull colours
- C: poor quality
- D: high prices

15. This text is mainly about the ( ) .

- A: history of kilts
- B: production of kilts
- C: myths of kilts
- D: styles of kilts

## 第二部分 (共 80 分)

第三部分：概括段落大意和补全句子（第 16~ 25 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务：(1)从第 16~ 20 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题；(2)从第 21~25 题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项，分别完成每个句子，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### Why English?

①The English language is used by more people in the world than any other language today. This may seem surprising at first. After all, the population of English native speakers (mainly from United Kingdom, United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand) is one of the smallest in the world. The total only comes to about 400



million, which is less than one-tenth of the population of the world. If we count all the English-speakers in India, Singapore and some other countries, that adds another 700 million to the total. Add all those people who speak English elsewhere and the total English-speaking population of the world comes to an impressive one and a half billion.

②Why is this? There is one important historical reason: the influence of the British Empire-the Empire that stretched across the globe. Although the Empire no longer exists, the English language is firmly rooted in its former colonies (殖民地) - in African, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Far East, Australia, New Zealand, the Caribbean and North America.

③Other important reasons for the spread of English language are economic. English is the language of international business and commerce. Also, most scientific and technological developments have been made by English-speaking societies. To keep up with such developments, to talk about them in international conferences, or write and read about them in scientific journals and books, scientists, scholars and students must be able to understand English.

④There is also a rather less obvious reason. English is the language of a popular culture. All over the globe, millions of young people listen to pop music and watch pop videos. The stars who perform in English are by far the most famous. Hundreds of American and British singers can be heard all over the world. English has become an international language.

⑤English is well suited to this role. Unlike many other languages, it has a built-in flexibility (灵活性) that allows constant adaptation (改编) and assimilation (同化). In English, vocabulary from other languages is often used, new words and combinations of words can be coined (杜撰) easily, nouns can be turned into verbs and vice versa. Thus, what is correct in English is often, simply, what is accepted as appropriate and understandable by those who speak it, whether they are native or non-native speakers.

16. Paragraph ①: ( )

A: International conference and English language

B: Population of English speakers

C: Economic development and English language

**6**D: Flexibility and English language



- E: Popular culture and English language
- F: Colonized history and English language

17. Paragraph ②: ( )

- A: International conference and English language
- B: Population of English speakers
- C: Economic development and English language
- D: Flexibility and English language
- E: Popular culture and English language
- F: Colonized history and English language

18. Paragraph ③: ( )

- A: International conference and English language
- B: Population of English speakers
- C: Economic development and English language
- D: Flexibility and English language
- E: Popular culture and English language
- F: Colonized history and English language

19. Paragraph ④: ( )

- A: International conference and English language
- B: Population of English speakers
- C: Economic development and English language
- D: Flexibility and English language
- E: Popular culture and English language
- F: Colonized history and English language

20. Paragraph ⑤: ( )

- A: International conference and English language
- B: Population of English speakers
- C: Economic development and English language
- D: Flexibility and English language
- E: Popular culture and English language





F: Colonized history and English language

21. ( ) only comes to about 400 million.

A: English native speakers' English

B: The built-in flexibility of English

C: The total English-speaking population

D: Appropriate and understandable English

E: English pop music and videos

F: The population of English native speakers

22. ( ) comes to about one and a half billion around the world.

A: English native speakers' English

B: The built-in flexibility of English

C: The total English-speaking population

D: Appropriate and understandable English

E: English pop music and videos

F: The population of English native speakers

23. ( ) are popular among millions of young people around the world.

A: English native speakers' English

B: The built-in flexibility of English

C: The total English-speaking population

D: Appropriate and understandable English

E: English pop music and videos

F: The population of English native speakers

24. ( ) makes new words and combinations of words coined easily.

A: English native speakers' English

B: The built-in flexibility of English

C: The total English-speaking population

D: Appropriate and understandable English

E: English pop music and videos

**8**F: The population of English native speakers



25. ( ) is also considered as correct English.

A: English native speakers' English

B: The built-in flexibility of English

C: The total English-speaking population

D: Appropriate and understandable English

E: English pop music and videos

F: The population of English native speakers

第四部分：填句补文（第 26~ 30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### Relationship between Parents and Children

The evidence for harmony( 和睦 ) may not be obvious in some families. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parent. \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_.

An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly shows that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past. "We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families, " said one member of the research team. "They're expected to be rebellious (叛逆的) and selfish. But actually they have other things on their minds: they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. As for the family decision, there's more negotiation( 商议 ) and discussion between parents and children. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_"

So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends . " \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_,"says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall "I always tell them when I'm going out clubbing ( 泡吧 ). As long as they know what I'm doing, they're fine with it. " Susan Crome, who is now 21, agrees. "Looking back on the last 10 years, there was a lot of what you could call negotiation. For example, as long as I'd done all my homework, I could go out on a Saturday night. But my grandparents didn't always support me. \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_."

Maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible



that the idea of teenage rebellion is not rooted in real facts. "\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_. Such a surprise comes from a brief period in our social history when teenagers were regarded as different beings. But the idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents only happened in the 1960s when everyone rebelled," a researcher comments, "the normal situation throughout history has been a smooth change from helping out with the family business to taking it over."

A: I think my grandparents were a lot stricter with my parents than that

B: Children expect to take part in the family decision-making process

C: We are surprised that teenagers say they get along well with their parents

D: My parents are happy to discuss things with me and willing to listen to me

E: I think my grandparents were also as friendly as my parents

F: This is opposite to the popular belief that teenagers quarrel endlessly with their parents

### 第五部分：填词补文（第 31~ 40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

#### Meet Famous People in London

Many people like to see famous people. But famous people don't \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ like to be looked at. At least, they don't like to be looked at all day every day! However, there is one \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ in England where you can look at lots of famous people everyday. That is Madame Tussaud's, the most popular \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ attraction in London.

On most days of the year, \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ of visitors can be seen outside Madame Tussaud's. They want to \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ in and see some of the most famous people in the world. If you like, you can \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ to those film stars, sports stars or politicians in Madame Tussaud's, but they won't \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ anything to you, because they can't! Madame Tussaud's is a waxworks (蜡像馆), and the "famous people" in the building are made out of wax. But, this doesn't \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ to be a problem. Ordinary people like looking at \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ people, even if they are only \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_. It's better than



nothing!

A: seem B: give C: place D: talk E: statues

F: tourist G: extraordinary H: lines I: get J: rarely

K: say L: usually

### 第六部分：完形补文（第 41~ 50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题卡上。第一句 **Lots of people don't dare to make mistakes (mistake).** 为范例。

#### Don't Be Afraid of Making Mistakes

Lots of people don't dare to make mistakes (mistake). They fear that they will be ridiculed or \_\_\_41\_\_\_ (blame) by others. They fear that they will lose their money and belongings or be under a lot of stress. But risks are \_\_\_42\_\_\_ (actual) unavoidable and they do pave the way towards success. Have you ever \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (hear) of someone who achieves success without making any mistakes before?

So it is \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (nature) that making mistakes in your effort to reach your dream is \_\_\_45\_\_\_ (consider) a must, and you shouldn't worry about that as you may get a lot of \_\_\_46\_\_\_ (advantage) out of your mistakes. By making mistakes you then can distinguish between the correct and the \_\_\_47\_\_\_ (correct) portions of what you did. Anthony D' Angelo said: "In order to succeed you must fail, so that you know what to do the next time." And Robert Louis Stevenson even \_\_\_48\_\_\_ (go) to the extreme as to say: "Our business in life is not to succeed, but to continue to fail in good \_\_\_49\_\_\_ (spirit)."

You needn't worry about anything as long as you keep on going by \_\_\_50\_\_\_ (wise) learning from your mistakes and trying even harder.

### 第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务。将答案写在答题卡上。

你的好友 Lucky 过生日，邀请你的朋友 Tom 来参加，以你的名义，你的名字叫



Li Ke。要求：100 词以上，时间，地点你来定。



参考答案及解析

第一部分 阅读判断

1. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 定位词: Charlie and the Chocolate Factory 根据定位词定位到第一段第一句, 证明《查理与巧克力工厂》是 Roald 的名著, 所以选 A。

2. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 定位词: children books, short stories 关键点: more children book than novels 根据定位词定位到第一段, 在第一段提到了 children books 和 short stories, 但并未对两个的数量进行比较, 所以选 C。

3. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 定位词: nine years old 根据定位词定位到第二段第二句, 说他在只有九岁的时候就被送到了寄宿学校, 所以选 A。

4. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 定位词: boarding school 根据定位词定位到第二段, 文中只是提到在那里老师会打学生, 但并未提到 Roald 被打过, 所以选 C。

5. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: 定位词: boarding school 关键点: no influence 根据定位词定位到第二段最后一句, “Roald integrated this fear and distrust of adults into many of his children’s books.” 说明那个时候的经历对他的书是有影响的, 所以选 B。

6. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A



解析：定位词：World War II 根据定位词定位到第三段第一句，题干与原文一致，所以选 A。

7. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断（Critical Reading）

答案：B

解析：定位词：mystery, suspense, and a twist ending 根据定位词定位到第三段最后一句，从此句之前 short stories for adults 可知本题是错误的，选 B。

8. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断（Critical Reading）

答案：B

解析：定位词：car crash 根据定位词定位到第三段第五句，His first published piece was a magazine article about his plane crash. 所以并不是第一本书，选 B。

9. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断（Critical Reading）

答案：A

解析：定位词：daughters 根据定位词定位到最后一段第三句，本题与原文一致，所以选 A。

10. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断（Critical Reading）

答案：B

解析：定位词：Charlie and the Chocolate Factory 关键词：1961 根据定位词定位到最后一段最后一句，《查理与巧克力工厂》是在 1964 年出版的，所以选 B。

第二部分：阅读选择

11. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案：B

解析：定位到文中第二段的第一句，“The "skirt" that Scotsmen sometimes wear is called a kilt.”，苏格兰男子有时穿的这个裙子被称作苏格兰短褶裙。故选 B。

12. 【考点】推理判断题（Inference Question）

答案：C



解析：定位到文中第三段的第二句，“Every time people from other countries ask about the kilt, they mention Mel Gibson's film, Braveheart.”，从其他国家来苏格兰游玩的人每次问有关于苏格兰短褶裙时，他们都会提起 Mel Gibson 的电影《勇敢的心》。由此可以推断出 Mel Gibson 是电影明星。故选 C。

13. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案：A

解析：定位到文中第四段，文中提及苏格兰短褶裙经常出现在旅游区，第四段的第三句，“The main streets and tourist areas of Scotland always have a Scotsman wearing a kilt and all tourist shops in the country sell kilts in different colours.”，在苏格兰的主路和旅游区总是有苏格兰的男子穿着苏格兰短褶裙，且所有的旅游商店都有出售各种不同颜色的苏格兰百褶裙。故选 A。

14. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案：D

解析：定位到文中第五段及第六段的第一句，第五段提及苏格兰百褶裙并不是每天都可以看到，而是为特别的时刻，如婚礼，葬礼及其他重要的事情所准备的。苏格兰男子不会穿着他们的短褶裙去当地的超级市场去买一瓶牛奶或一条面包。第六段第一句解释了原因，“The reason for this may be that kilts are very expensive.”，因为苏格兰短褶裙的价格是十分昂贵的。由此可得出题目的答案，故选 D。

15. 【考点】主旨大意题(Gist Question)

答案：C

解析：定位到文中第一段，文中提及苏格兰是男子穿裙子的地方吗？文中的回答是肯定的，但文中有转折，“but there is more about the myths of Scottish” skirts.”，但这里更多的是有关于苏格兰裙的故事。故选 C。

第三部分：概括段落大意及补全句子

16. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案：B

解析：第一段中，主要提及了以英语为母语的人口、其他说英语的人口等，所以 B 最贴切。





17. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: F

解析: 第二段讲到大英帝国的殖民扩张把英语传到了更多的地方, 所以选 F。

18. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: C

解析: 第三段主要是经济, 也包括发展。虽然有提及会议, 但会议并不是重点, 所以选 C 而不是 A。

19. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: E

解析: 第四段第二句 English is the language of a popular culture. 表明了整个段落的重点就是流行文化, 所以选 E。

20. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: D

解析: 最后一段提到了英语的灵活性, 所以选 D。

21. 【考点】名词短语 (Noun Phrase)

答案: F

解析: 定位词: 400 million 根据定位词定位到第一段第四句, 400 million 修饰的词在这句话之前, 指的是 the population of English native speaker, 所以选 F。

22. 【考点】名词短语 (Noun Phrase)

答案: C

解析: 定位词: a half billion 根据定位词定位到第一段最后一句, Add all those people who speak English elsewhere and the total English-speaking population of the world, 这两种人口的总和是 a half billion, 所以选 C。

23. 【考点】名词短语 (Noun Phrase)

答案: E



解析：定位词：young people 根据定位词定位到第四段，“millions of young people listen to pop music and watch pop videos”，所以选 E。

24. 【考点】名词短语 (Noun Phrase)

答案：B

解析：定位词：make new words 根据定位词定位到最后一段，英语的内在灵活性使得创造新词和新词组合更加容易了，所以选 B。

25. 【考点】名词短语 (Noun Phrase)

答案：D

解析：根据最后一段最后几句，恰当且能够被理解的英语就是正确的英语，所以选 D。

第四部分：填句补文

答案：

26.答案：F 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

27.答案：B 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

28.答案：D 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

29.答案：A 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

30.答案：C 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

解析：

26.第一段第二句的 but 引出现在大部分的青少年和父母关系很好，其中 F 的意思和前两句有所关联。

27.本题前一句表示家长和孩子有很多的商议和讨论，和讨论相关的是 B。

28.本题是引用的一个孩子的话，所以应该是第一人称叙述，后面表示他会告诉父母他要去泡吧，也就是他会和父母沟通，且父母也愿意听，所以选 D。

29.本题前一句提到了祖父母不太同意他在做完作业之后出去玩，也就是祖父母比父母更严厉，所以选 A。

30.本题后一句提到了 surprise，和 C 选项相呼应。

第五部分：选词填空



答案:

- 31.答案: L 【考点】副词 (Adverb)
- 32.答案: C 【考点】名词 (Noun)
- 33.答案: F 【考点】名词 (Noun)
- 34.答案: H 【考点】名词 (Noun)
- 35.答案: I 【考点】动词 (Verb)
- 36.答案: D 【考点】动词 (Verb)
- 37.答案: K 【考点】动词 (Verb)
- 38.答案: A 【考点】动词 (Verb)
- 39.答案: G 【考点】形容词 (Adjective)
- 40.答案: E 【考点】名词 (Noun)

解析:

31.该句结构完整,因此空格处需要填一个副词。根据句意可知,此处表示“但是名人通常不喜欢被观看”,故选 L。

32.由空格前的名词 one 及空格后 where 引导的定语从句可知,空格处需要填一个表示地点的名词。place 意为“地方”,故选 C。

33.由空格前的形容词 popular 及空格后的名词 attraction 可知,空格处所填词应与 attraction 构成一个名词词组, tourist attraction 意为“旅游胜地”,符合句意,故选 F。

34.根据句意可知,此处表示“杜莎夫人蜡像馆外能看到很多参观者”, lines of 意为“一排排,一系列”,符合句意,故选 H。

35.由空格前的不定式符号 to 和空格后的介词 in 可知,空格处需要填一个能与 in 搭配的动词。根据句意可知,这里表示“他们想进入(杜莎夫人蜡像馆)并观看一些世界上最著名的人物”, get in 意为“进入”,故选 I。

36.由空格前的情态动词 can 和空格后的介词 to 可知,空格处需要填一个能与 to 搭配的动词。talk to 意为“与……谈话”,符合句意,故选 D。

37.由空格前的 won't 及空格后的 anything 可知,空格处需要填一个动词。这里表示“但他们不会跟你说任何话”,故选 K。

38.根据句意可知,这里表示“但这看起来不像是一个问题”,“seem to”意为“看起来”,符合句意,故选 A。

39.由空格前的 looking at 及空格后的 people 可知,空格处需要填一个形容词。根据句意可知,这里表示“普通人喜欢看平凡的人”。extraordinary 意为“不平凡的”,故选 G。



40.由空格前的系动词 are 可知，空格处应填一个形容词或名词。根据句意可知，这里表示“普通人喜欢看不平凡的人，即使他们只是雕像”。statue 意为“雕塑，雕像”，故选 E。

## 第六部分：完形补文

41.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: blamed

解析: 由并列连词 or 之前的 be ridiculed 可知，空格处需要填一个动词的过去分词形式，构成被动语态。blame 的过去分词形式为 blamed，故答案为 blamed。

42.【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: actually

解析: 由空格前的系动词 are 和空格后的形容词 unavoidable 可知，空格处需要填一个副词。actual 的副词形式为 actually，故答案为 actually。

43.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: heard

解析: 由空格前的 have you ever 可知，空格处需要填一个动词的过去分词形式，构成完成时态。hear 的过去分词形式为 heard，故答案为 heard。

44.【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: natural

解析: 由空格前的系动词 is 和空格后的 that 从句可知，空格处需要填一个形容词。nature 的形容词形式为 natural，故答案为 natural。

45.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: considered

解析: 由空格前的系动词 is 及句意可知，空格处需要填一个动词的过去分词形式，构成被动语态。consider 的过去分词形式为 considered，故答案为 considered。

46.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: advantages



解析：由空格前的 a lot of 可知，空格处需要填一个名词的复数形式，且这里表示的是积极的意义。advantage 的复数名词形式为 advantages，意为“益处”，故答案为 advantages。

47. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案：incorrect

解析：由 and 前的 the correct 和空格后的 portions 可知，空格处需要填一个形容词，且与 correct 表示相反的意义。correct 的否定词形式为 incorrect，故答案为 incorrect。

48. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：went

解析：分析句子结构可知，空格所在句叙述的事发生在过去，故空格处需要填一个动词的过去式形式。go 的过去式形式为 went，故答案为 went。

49. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：spirits

解析：由空格前的 in good 可知，空格处需要填一个名词的复数形式。in good spirits 为固定搭配，意为“情绪高昂”，故答案为 spirits。

50. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：wisely

解析：由空格前的 by 和空格后的 learning 可知，空格处需要填一个副词，修饰动词 learning。wise 的副词形式为 wisely，故答案为 wisely。

第七部分：短文写作

51. 【考点】信件 (Letter)

答案：

Dear Tom,

We're throwing a surprise party for Lucky's birthday. We'd like to invite you to the party. We want to give her a surprise, so please keep quiet about it. We'll gather at 20 the Students' Club at 8 p.m. this Friday, after the evening classes. And it's going to



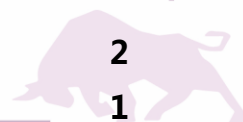
last about an hour. We each will prepare a little present. When she comes, we'll light the candles and sing "Happy Birthday" together for her. Then the cake will be cut and we'll sing songs and play games. It'll be nice to see how excited she will be. I'm sure you'll have a good time at the party, too.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Ke

解析：信件写作要注意信件格式，注意要使用题目中所给的名字。范文正文内容：

1.告诉他 Lucky 过生日，时间地点 2.生日活动：点蜡烛，唱生日歌，切蛋糕，玩游戏 3.希望你能来



## 考前模拟卷 002

总分：100

### 第一部分 （共 20 分）

第一部分：阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

#### My Writing Teaching

English writing was always easy for me, but that changed on the first day I walked into Mrs. Johnson's class. Before that, I'd heard rumors from former students. They said she was strict and her class was hard to pass. So I was very nervous.

The first time we met, Mrs Johnson told us her class would be difficult, but she would give us new "tools" and guide us through. She explained that her grading system was different, and that we would not see high scores soon. "Everything you do in class matters," she said. "As writing is an art, it takes a long time to perfect. "

Mrs Johnson scared me. I was afraid of what she would say if I asked a question. So in class I kept silent most of the time and couldn't follow her. When I got my first essay back, my grade was terrible. I was annoyed with Mrs Johnson. I disliked going to her class.

Then I realized I needed to find out what I could do to improve my grade and how to use the "tools" in my writing. As I still didn't dare to talk to Mrs. Johnson in person, I e-mailed her. In this way, she and I worked together to improve my writing. By and by, I could talk to her both online and in person. She walked me through every step to understand how to write an essay. Together we saw improvement in my work.

From this I discovered that asking for help could actually work. Behind everything Mrs Johnson was saying, she actually cared about me and where I would be in the future. She knocked me down so that I could climb back stronger.



1. I was worried when I was in Mrs. Johnson' s first class. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

2. Mrs. Johnson used the same grading system as other teachers. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

3. Mrs. Johnson regards writing as an art. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

4. I was active in class in the beginning. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

5. Most students enjoyed Mrs. Johnson' s class. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

6. I got a high score for my first essay. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

7. Mrs. Johnson preferred to email students. ( )

A: True

B: False





C: Not Given

8. Mrs. Johnson let me improve my writing by myself. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

9. I finally became a top student in the writing class. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

10. Mrs Johnson cared about my future. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

**第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）**

阅读下面短文，请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出 1 个最佳选项，并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

### Online Shopping

According to the fourth report on online shopping habits made by MasterCard, consumers from the Chinese mainland have kept high enthusiasm for online shopping, with 84 percent of respondents(答卷者) claiming that online shopping is their major aim for Internet surfing, compared with 67 percent of Taiwan consumers and 50 percent of Hong Kong consumers. Among all online shoppers, young students aged between 25 and 34 and female consumers are the main forces for online shopping.

The survey shows that more than two thirds of respondents from the Chinese mainland are satisfied about online shopping. Price and quality are two big issues for online shoppers, especially the quality of health, beauty and nutrition products. Sellers with high credits are more welcomed and many consumers said that they would prefer buying products from credible (可信的) sellers even if they charge higher prices.



For many consumers, lower price is the major factor that changes consumers from physical shops to the Internet. Most consumers make purchasing plans and compare product shows and prices on the Internet before they buy, but consumers from the Chinese mainland, Taiwan and Hong Kong have different online shopping habits-many mainland consumers tend to do random (随意的) shopping, with 70 percent buying after comparing while 80 percent of Hong Kong and 87.5 percent of Taiwan consumers prefer making consumption plans before they buy.

Among all shopping websites, those selling books, videos, DVDs, home appliances (器具), electronic products, clothes and music downloading websites are the most popular while promotions (促销) at websites of restaurants, medicine, supermarkets, and clothes get the most attention. Consumers from the Chinese mainland prefer buying home appliances and electronic products online while those from Taiwan and Hong Kong prefer searching for information and buying air tickets and hotels.

The survey was done from September 3rd to October 1st, 2010, with 8500 consumers from 15 markets such as China, Australia Japan, South Africa and Thailand.

11. Which group of people are the most enthusiastic about online shopping? ( )

A: Consumers with MasterCard.

B: Consumers from mainland China.

C: Hong Kong consumers.

D: Taiwan consumers.

12. Who are the main forces of online shopping? ( )

A: Both young and aged consumers.

B: Housewives and office ladies.

C: Young students and female consumers.

D: Both male and female consumers.

13. Which product is probably favored by online consumers? ( )

A: Lower price, good quality.

B: Lower price, poor quality.

C: Lower price, good appearance.



D: Higher price, good appearance.

14. What is the main reason for consumers choosing online shopping. ( )

A: Convenience.

B: More choices.

C: Time saving.

D: Lower price.

15. What can be learned from this passage? ( )

A: Most consumers from Chinese mainland are satisfied about online shopping.

B: Clothes, beauty and nutrition products are most welcomed by online shoppers.

C: Online shoppers are mainly concerned with price and beauty of products.

D: Taiwan consumers prefer buying home appliances and electronic products online.

## 第二部分 (共 80 分)

第三部分：概括段落大意和补全句子（第 16~ 25 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务：(1)从第 16~ 20 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题；(2)从第 21~25 题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项，分别完成每个句子，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### Ancient Greek Values

①Ancient Greek civilization has greatly helped the building of today's society. Many countries now still base their laws and ethics (伦理) on the teachings and doings of ancient Greeks. In everyday life, ancient Greeks valued loyalty, glory, intelligence and hospitality (好客). These may seem simple values, but they did effectively shape ancient Greece into a most referenced culture in history.

②During ancient Greece, men were required to go to school and learn. Boys were taught at home until they were 6 years old and then sent off to school. Ancient Greek schools featured a structure that had boys in school from the age of six until fourteen



and then an optional additional four years. The boys were trained in arts and in citizen training. Citizen training prepared Greek boys for two aspects of adult life, which were peace and war.

③Glory for young men in ancient Greek was the same as fame to young people today. Stories of war glories and battles were handed down to young men so that they desired to make their names along with the victory of a battle.

④Helping your fellow man was an important aspect of life in ancient Greek. Ancient Greeks were kind and generous. They offered food, shelter and protection to travelers without question. They believed that helping others was their brotherly duty.

⑤Loyalty is perhaps the most important value of ancient Greek civilization. It was stressed in everything the Greeks did. They believed in loyalty to the family, the community and most importantly to the gods. The gods of ancient Greek often sent tests to citizens. Keeping faith through the tests was a sign of loyalty and belief.

16. Paragraph①: ( )

- A: Education in ancient Greece
- B: Friendliness of ancient Greeks
- C: Wars in ancient Greece
- D: Impact of ancient Greek values
- E: Top value of ancient Greeks
- F: Sense of honor of ancient Greeks

17. Paragraph②: ( )

- A: Education in ancient Greece
- B: Friendliness of ancient Greeks
- C: Wars in ancient Greece
- D: Impact of ancient Greek values
- E: Top value of ancient Greeks
- F: Sense of honor of ancient Greeks

18. Paragraph③: ( )

- A: Education in ancient Greece
- B: Friendliness of ancient Greeks



- C: Wars in ancient Greece
- D: Impact of ancient Greek values
- E: Top value of ancient Greeks
- F: Sense of honor of ancient Greeks

19. Paragraph④: ( )

- A: Education in ancient Greece
- B: Friendliness of ancient Greeks
- C: Wars in ancient Greece
- D: Impact of ancient Greek values
- E: Top value of ancient Greeks
- F: Sense of honor of ancient Greeks

20. Paragraph⑤: ( )

- A: Education in ancient Greece
- B: Friendliness of ancient Greeks
- C: Wars in ancient Greece
- D: Impact of ancient Greek values
- E: Top value of ancient Greeks
- F: Sense of honor of ancient Greeks

21. Ancient Greek values are held ( ) .

- A: to go to school
- B: in many counties
- C: to achieve honor
- D: in whatever they did
- E: to study law
- F: to help others

22. Young men in ancient Greece were required ( ) .

- A: to go to school
- B: in many counties

**28**C: to achieve honor



D: in whatever they did

E: to study law

F: to help others

23. Young Greeks had a strong desire ( ) .

A: to go to school

B: in many counties

C: to achieve honor

D: in whatever they did

E: to study law

F: to help others

24. Ancient Greeks saw it as a duty ( ) .

A: to go to school

B: in many counties

C: to achieve honor

D: in whatever they did

E: to study law

F: to help others

25. Ancient Greeks stressed loyalty ( ) .

A: to go to school

B: in many counties

C: to achieve honor

D: in whatever they did

E: to study law

F: to help others

第四部分：填句补文（第 26~ 30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。



### The Power of Positive Thinking

Human emotion is one of those factors that cannot be defined exactly. The reason is that it is quite uncertain. We cannot change the feelings that are roused when we experience different things \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_.

Some people forget that they are in control. They make their choices based on their emotions. They experience failure and loss and let their emotions rule their decisions. They are trapped in their sadness and thus, experience more failure.

Some people say they need a lucky break to recover from their failures. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ They need to get over their failures on their own. But how do they do that? The answers: positive thinking.

People often fail to realize the power of positive thinking. \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ They fail to realize that they only need to overcome their fears in order to truly succeed in life. They just have too much prides and are blinded of their own shortcomings.

The power of positive thinking lies in belief. \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ You make the decisions that affect your life. You may not be able to change your environment, but you are able to change the way you react to it.

The power of positive thinking lies beyond false courage. You need to take another look at the world around you. \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_. You can't rest on your success, or foolish pride will cause you to make wrong decisions.

A: They fail to realize that their worst enemy lies within themselves.

B: However, we must always remember that we can control our reactions.

C: You can't just take a look at your failures, or you will lose hope.

D: We can benefit a lot from positive thinking.

E: However, life rarely gives people a break.

F: You need to believe that you are in control.

### 第五部分：填词补文（第 31~ 40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### Body Language



A job interview is your chance to show an employer that you are the person they really want to hire. Your verbal(口头的) communication \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ will get a good result here--how you speak is often just as important as what you say. Even if you understand the importance of effective verbal communication, have you \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ the fact that your body might be letting you down during that all-important interview?

Before your first word, interviewers have already \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ their first impression of you. Paying attention to and controlling your body language will help make that first impression a more \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ one.

The whole process can be divided into two phases, namely, the pre-interview and the interview. In the pre-interview, you should walk into the interview room \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_, and shake hands with interviewers firmly when invited to do so. When \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ to sit down, it's better to choose a chair allowing you and the interviewers to see each other clearly. After that, you should make a sitting posture(姿势) in a relaxed manner and \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ up straight in your chair.

During the interview, it is important to give the interviewers all equal time in terms of non-verbal interaction. Look at whoever is speaking and nod to show your \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ of what they say. Pay attention to the body language of your interviewers as well. If they shake their heads or lean back in their seats and fold their arms, which might be a \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ that you've done something boring. If you see any signs of unhappiness, it's time to quickly \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ your interview style.

A: skills B: confidently C: carefully D: understanding E: considered

F: sit G: sign H: invited I: formed J: change

K: unforgettable L: favorable

#### 第六部分：完形补文（第 41~ 50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题卡上。文章第一句 **Many people think bats look frightening (frighten).**为范例。

#### Bats

Many people think bats look frightening (frighten). But research has \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (show) us that bats are kind animals. The way they live \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (provide) a great deal of help to humans and other \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (live) things.

Bats are gentle and loving. Mother bats sleep with their wings around their



\_\_\_44\_\_\_ (baby) to protect them, and will move them to \_\_\_45\_\_\_ (safe) if they seem to be \_\_\_46\_\_\_ (threaten) in any way. Just like other animals, adult bats help their children find \_\_\_47\_\_\_ (suit) food to eat.

Bats are \_\_\_48\_\_\_ (help), too. Some bats eat insects. Just one brown bat can eat \_\_\_49\_\_\_ (near) 600 insects in one hour! Besides, many species are even dependent on bats for their \_\_\_50\_\_\_ (survive). Therefore, bats are really friendly animals!

**第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）**

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 120 词左右的英文写作任务。将答案写在答题卡上。

It is very common that people keep pets, such as dogs and birds. Do you think it's a good idea for people to keep pets? Give your opinion and support with reasons.



## 参考答案及解析

## 第一部分 阅读判断

## 1. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 当我在 Mrs. Johnson's 的第一次课上, 我十分不安。该题的关键词为 “worried” 和 “first class”, 定位到文中第一段, 第一句中 “English writing was always easy for me, but that changed on the first day I walked into Mrs. Johnson's class” 提到, 英语写作曾对我来说是一件十分容易的事情, 但在我走进 Mrs. Johnson 的课堂的第一天就被改变了。第一段的第三、四句说明了原因, “They said she was strict and her class was hard to pass. So I was very nervous”, 我曾听 Mrs. Johnson 之前的学生提过, Mrs. Johnson 是一位严厉的老师, 而且她的课很难通过, 所以我非常紧张不安。该题考查同义词转换, 与题目原文意思相符, 故选 A。

## 2. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: Mrs. Johnson 和其他的老师一样, 使用同样的评分制度。该题的关键词为 “the same...as”, 意为 “和...一样”, 和 “grading system”, 定位到文中第二段的第二句, “She explained that her grading system was different, and that we would not see high scores soon”, 她解释道她的评分制度是不一样的, 我们不会在很短的时间内获取高分。该题为细节理解题, 题目与原文意思不相符, 故选 B。

## 3. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: Mrs. Johnson 视写作为一种艺术。该题的关键词为 “regards...as”, 意为 “把...看做...”, 和 “art”, 定位到文中第二段的第四句, “As writing is an art, it takes a long time to perfect”, 写作就像是一种艺术, 需要花很长的时间才能达到完美。该题为细节理解题, 题目与原文意思相符, 故选 A。

## 4. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B



解析：在学习前期，我表现在课堂上得积极活跃。该题的关键词为“active”，和“in the beginning”，定位到文中第三段，依旧叙述的是我学习前期所发生的事情，第三段的第三句，“So in class I kept silent most of the time and couldn't follow her”，在课堂上的大部分时间我都是保持沉默而且无法跟上她的思路，该题考查反义词的理解，题目与原文意思不相符，故选 B。

#### 5.【考点】第一节 阅读判断（Critical Reading）

答案：C

解析：大多数的学生享受 Mrs. Johnson 的课堂。该题的关键词为“most students”和“enjoy”，通篇下来，没有发现文中有提及大多数学生享受 Mrs. Johnson 课堂的事，故选 C。

#### 6.【考点】第一节 阅读判断（Critical Reading）

答案：B

解析：我在我的第一篇论文中获得了高分。该题的关键词为“high score”和“first essay”，定位到文中第三段的第三句，“When I got my first essay back, my grade was terrible”，当我获得我第一篇论文的反馈时，我的成绩糟糕透了，该题为细节理解题，题目与原文意思不相符，故选 B。

#### 7.【考点】第一节 阅读判断（Critical Reading）

答案：C

解析：Mrs. Johnson 更喜欢给学生发电子邮件。该题的关键词为“Mrs. Johnson”，“preferred to”，“email”，定位到文中第四段的第二句，“As I still didn't dare to talk to Mrs. Johnson in person, I e-mailed her”，由于我依旧不敢和 Mrs. Johnson 私下面谈，所以我发电子邮件给她，文中提到我给她发电子邮件，但并没有涉及 Mrs. Johnson 是否喜欢用电子邮件和学生交谈，故选 C。

#### 8.【考点】第一节 阅读判断（Critical Reading）

答案：B

解析：Mrs. Johnson 让我自己提高我自己的写作。该题的关键词为“by myself”，定位到文中第四段的第三句，“In this way, she and I worked together to improve my writing”，在这种方法（email）的帮助下，她和我一起提高我的写作，题目

34 与原文意思不相符，故选 B。



9. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 我最后成为了写作课上的尖子生。该题的关键词为“top student”，通篇下来，发现没有提及尖子生的事情，故选 C。

10. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: Mrs. Johnson 关心我的未来。该题的关键词为“cared about”和“future”，定位到文中第五段第二句，“Behind everything Mrs. Johnson was saying, she actually cared about me and where I would be in the future”，在 Mrs. Johnson 所做事情的背后，她的确关心我和我以后将成为什么样的人。题目与原文意思相符，故选 A。

第二部分: 阅读选择

11. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: B

解析: 第一段中给出了三个数据，其中最大的是大陆消费者，所以选 B。

12. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: C

解析: 根据第一段最后一句，“young students aged between 25 and 34 and female consumers are the main forces for online shopping”，所以选 C。

13. 【考点】推理判断题 (Inference Question)

答案: A

解析: 根据第二第三段可以推断出 A 选项。

14. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: D

解析: 根据第三段第一句“For many consumers, lower price is the major factor that changes consumers from physical shops to the Internet.”可以推断出低价格是消费者转到网上购物的原因。



15. 【考点】推理判断题 (Inference Question)

答案: A

解析: 根据第一段的数据 (84%) 可以看出 A 选项是正确的。

第三部分: 概括段落大意及补全句子

16. 【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案: D

解析: 本段主要讲述的是古希腊价值观的影响, 许多国家的法律和伦理都是以古希腊人的价值观为基础, 而且它也有助于当代的社会建设。选项 D 与本段对应。故选 D。

17. 【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案: A

解析: 本段主要讲述了古希腊的教育, 首先指出在古希腊男孩被要求去上学接受教育, 然后介绍上学年龄及学习内容等方面的情况。选项 A 与本段对应。故选 A。

18. 【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案: F

解析: 本段主要讲述了古希腊人很看重荣誉, 就像今天的年轻人看重名声一样。选项 F 与本段对应。故选 F。

19. 【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案: B

解析: 本段主要讲述了古希腊人的友好, 古希腊人都十分友好、大方, 他们乐于助人, 把帮助他人看成自己的职责。选项 B 与本段对应。故选 B。

20. 【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案: E

解析: 本段第一句为主题句, 指出忠诚是古希腊文明中最重要品质, 古希腊人  
36 的各种行为中都强调忠诚这一最重要的品质。选项 E 与本段对应。故选 E。



21. 【考点】介词短语 (Prepositional Phrase)

答案: B

解析: 题干的中心词是“ancient Greek value”。由第一段第二句“Many countries now still base their laws and ethics...ancient Greeks.”可知, 许多国家仍保留着古希腊人的价值观。选项 B 符合题意。故选 B。

22. 【考点】非谓语动词 (Non-finite Verb)

答案: A

解析: 题干的中心词是 required。由第二段第一句“...men were required to go to school and learn.”可知, 在古希腊, 要求年轻男子必须去上学。选项 A 符合题意。故选 A。

23. 【考点】非谓语动词 (Non-finite Verb)

答案: C

解析: 题干的中心词是 desire。由第三段可知, 古希腊年轻人很看重荣誉, 战争荣誉和战役的故事使得他们有很强的意愿去赢得荣誉。选项 C 符合题意。故选 C。

24. 【考点】非谓语动词 (Non-finite Verb)

答案: F

解析: 题干的中心词是 duty。由第四段最后一句“‘They believed that helping others was their brotherly duty.’”可知, 古希腊人认为帮助别人是自己的责任。选项 F 符合题意。故选 F。

25. 【考点】介词短语 (Prepositional Phrase)

答案: D

解析: 题干的中心词是 stressed loyalty。由第五段前两句“...It was stressed in everything the Greeks did”可知, 古希腊人在日常行为中都强调忠诚这一最重要的品质。选项 D 符合题意。故选 D。

第四部分: 填句补文



答案:

26.答案: B 【考点】议论文 (Argumentation)

27.答案: E 【考点】议论文 (Argumentation)

28.答案: A 【考点】议论文 (Argumentation)

29.答案: F 【考点】议论文 (Argumentation)

30.答案: C 【考点】议论文 (Argumentation)

解析:

26.空格前一句话的意思为“当经历不同的事情时, 我们不能改变因此而起的情感”。选项 B 与上文衔接最紧密, 意思为“然而, 我们必须时刻记住我们能控制我们的反应”, 故选 B。

27.空格前一句话的意思为“一些人说他们需要休息以便从失败中恢复过来”, 选项 E 的意思为“然而生活几乎从来不给人休息的机会”, 与上下文衔接最紧密, 故选 E。

28.空格前一句话的意思为“人们通常不会意识到积极思考的力量”, 空格后一句话的意思为“他们不会意识到生活中要真正取得成功, 他们只需要克服自己的恐惧”, 选项 A 的意思为“他们不会意识到他们最大的敌人就是他们自己”, 与上下文衔接最紧密, 故选 A。

29.空格前一句话的意思为“积极思考的力量在于信念”, 选项 F 的意思为“你需要相信你能控制”, 与上下文衔接最紧密, 故选 F。

30.空格前一句话的意思为“你需要再看看你周围的世界”, 空格后一句话的意思为“你不能停留于你的成功, 否则愚蠢的骄傲会使你做出错误的决定”, 选项 C 的意思为“你不能只看自己的失败, 否则你将失去希望”, 与上下文衔接最紧密, 故选 C。

## 第五部分: 选词填空

答案:

31.答案: A 【考点】名词 (Noun)

32.答案: E 【考点】动词 (Verb)

33.答案: I 【考点】动词 (Verb)

34.答案: L 【考点】形容词 (Adjective)

35.答案: B 【考点】副词 (Adverb)

3836.答案: H 【考点】动词 (Verb)



37.答案: F 【考点】动词 (Verb)

38.答案: D 【考点】名词 (Noun)

39.答案: G 【考点】名词 (Noun)

40.答案: J 【考点】动词 (Verb)

解析:

31. “verbal communication” 和 “will” 中间应该是一个名词, 根据句意, 口头沟通技巧符合题意, 所以选 A。

32. “have you ( ) the fact” 中间缺少动词的过去分词形式, EHI 中, E 符合句意, “你有没有考虑过这样一个事实”, 选 E。

33. “have already ( ) their first impression of you”, 中间缺少动词的过去分词形式, 在 HI 中, I “formed” 意思符合。“在你的第一句话之前, 面试官已经形成了对你的第一印象。”

34. “a more ( ) one” 缺少修饰 “one” 的形容词, 根据句意和词性可知, 此题选 L。

35. “you should walk into the interview room ( )”, 缺少副词修饰 “walk”。根据句意应该是 “小心地”, 所以选 B。

36. “When ( ) to sit down”, 缺少动词, 根据句意应该是 “当被邀请坐下”, 所以选 H。

37. “and” 前后应该是并列的句式, 根据空格后的 “up” 可以推断出中间缺少动词, 根据固定搭配可知, 空格处应该填 “sit”。

38. “nod to show your ( ) of what they say”, “你的” 后面应该跟名词, 根据句意应该是 “点头表示你对他们说的话的理解”, 所以选 D。

39. “which might be a ( )”, “a” 后应该跟单数名词, 根据句意应该是 “这可能表明你做了一件无聊的事情”。“sign” 迹象, 符合句意。

40. “it's time to quickly ( ) your interview style” 缺少被 quickly 修饰的动词, 在面试官觉得你很无趣的时候应该要改变自己的风格, 所以选 J。

## 第六部分: 完形补文

41. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: showed/shown

解析: 根据空前的 has 和句中的时态可知, 空格中需要一个动词的过去分词形成现在完成时态, 表示过去发生的动作对现在造成了影响, 就是表明了蝙蝠是好的



动物。动词 show 的过去分词形式为 showed 或者 shown，答案为 showed/shown 均可，不过 shown 更常见。

42. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: provides

解析: 本句讲的是蝙蝠的生活对其它生物的影响，是客观事实，所以时态为一般现在时。空格中动词 provide 所修饰的名词为 “the way”，为第三人称单数形式，所以需加-s，故答案为 provides。

43. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: living

解析: 由空后的名词 “things” 可知，空格需要一个形容词来修饰名词，live 后加 -ing 形式作前置定语修饰名词，故答案为 living。

44. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: babies

解析: 由空后的 them 可知，bats 需要保护的 baby 为复数，故答案为 babies。

45. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: safety

解析: 由空前的 move them to 可知，空格需要一个名词，表示 “安全地点”，故答案为 safety。

46. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: threatened

解析: 表示 “感到惊吓的” 需要加-ed 形式，故答案为 threatened。

47. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: suitable

解析: 由空后的名词 “food” 可知，空格需要一个形容词来修饰名词，表示 “合适的”，故答案为 suitable。

4048. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)



答案: helpful

解析: be 动词 are 后面需接一个形容词来修饰主语 bats, 故答案为 helpful。

49. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: nearly

解析: 由空前动词 “eat” 可知, 空格需要一个副词来修饰前面的动词, 故答案为 nearly。

50. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: survival

解析: 由空前的形容词性物主代词 “their” 可知, 空格需要一个名词, 故答案为 survival。

### 第七部分: 短文写作

51. 【考点】第三节 议论文 (Argumentation)

答案: 略

解析: 本题考查人们是否应该养宠物。需从养宠物的优缺点两个方向进行分析, 但记住要表明自己的态度, 首尾呼应。



# 考前模拟卷 003

总分：100

## 第一部分（共 20 分）

第一部分：阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

### The Thinking Habit That Changed My Life

I remember one evening three years ago, when my life was very different. I was overweight. I was deeply in debt. I was a smoker. I felt hopeless and helpless. I couldn't change anything.

Then I looked up at the sky and thought what a miracle life is. And I resolved to list the good things in my life. I had a wonderful wife. I had five amazing children. I could see and appreciate the beauty of the world around me. The list went on, but you get the idea. Even when things seemed terrible for me, actually I was OK.

That night I resolved to be grateful for what I had, and for the people in my life. I started the habit of gratitude. Now many people consider it unimportant. I'm here to tell you that it's very important. It changes lives.

Now I appreciate my wife Eva more. I feel good about having her in my life. And we have deepened our relationship. I also appreciate my kids more. Instead of criticizing them, I tend to notice their loveliness, curiosity and humor. I'm kinder to others around me, at work and everywhere else, because instead of seeing the faults in everyone, I see the good, and I am grateful for them. I need less, because instead of thinking about what I don't have, I am grateful for what I do have. Each and every moment becomes cause for gratitude, and life becomes easier.

Without the habit of gratitude, we tend to complain and see the bad in people and things. We can't change that all once, but you can do something. For example, you can start with a small action. Really feel the happiness that something or someone is in



your life, or take a moment to make a list of the things in your life that you're thankful for.

1. I was unhappy with my life three years ago. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

2. I drank every day and couldn't stop it. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

3. I was unable to support my family. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

4. One evening I came to a new understanding of my life. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

5. Many people value the habit of gratitude nowadays. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

6. Now I have a closer relationship with my wife. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given



7. I am now more strict with my kids. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

8. I like making friends with people around me. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

9. I now try to see the good in others. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

10. A small action doesn't work to change one's habit. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

**第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）**

阅读下面短文，请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出 1 个最佳选项，并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

### **Dog Training**

Dog training is a must for all dogs. It is more than just telling your dog to stop doing what he's doing; it is the process of teaching a dog to exhibit certain desired behaviors in specific circumstances. Proper dog training is not a "quick fix"—it is an ongoing process.

Dog training also involves teaching the owner. Going through dog training is something that every dog owner should do. It is like going to school over again. It is all about communication, and you need to learn to communicate with your dog.



do.

When you want your dog to sit, hold a treat above his head and say "sit". As the dog sits, say "sit" again and then immediately give him the treat. Your dog should drop into a "sit" position in order to reach the food.

Teaching your dog to fetch promotes bonding. To do this, first throw a ball, and give the command "fetch". As he starts to run towards it, yell "fetch" again. Instead of a ball, you may use the object your dog loves most. Do not play fetch with heavy items or sticks, however, as this can damage the dog's teeth or injure the dog.

A well-trained dog should remain where his owner commands, so "stay" is an important command in dog training as well. Since it is more involved, that will be the subject of another article.

Dog training is a very physical activity, so be prepared to be tired. And dog training is never without risk of injury, especially with more aggressive dogs. One major mistake many dog owners make is to think that the dog training is over. Training your dog continues throughout your dog's life.

11. What does the author say about dog training? ( )

- A: It requires professional guidance.
- B: It is necessary for every dog.
- C: It gives dogs good exercise.
- D: It is an easy job for trainers.

12. What is the most important thing for dog train to do? ( )

- A: Learn to communicate with dogs.
- B: Give dogs timely encouragement.
- C: Create right circumstances for dogs.
- D: Teach dogs desired behaviors.

13. Dog trainers usually train their dogs first to ( ) .

- A: jump
- B: stay
- C: fetch
- D: sit



14. To train dogs to fetch, trainers often start with a ( ) .

A: stick

B: ball

C: treat

D: tick

15. Many dog owners tend to think that dog training ( ) .

A: can be dangerous

B: cost much money

C: takes a short time

D: can be very tiring

## 第二部分 (共 80 分)

第三部分：概括段落大意和补全句子（第 16~ 25 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

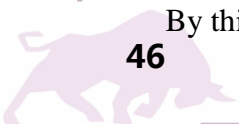
阅读下面短文，请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务：(1)从第 16~ 20 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题；(2)从第 21~25 题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项，分别完成每个句子，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### A Fighting Lady

①Deborah Sampson was born in 1760. There were many children in her family and they were poor. When Deborah was just a young girl, her father left and went off to sea. Being in poor health, her mother could not care for her children. So she sent them to live with different relatives, hoping these people would take care of her children.

②Young Deborah, less than seven years old, had to work for a farmer. On the farm, she learned to ride and hunt. She did housework as well. Life was difficult, but Deborah worked hard and grew strong. The farmer had ten sons, and Deborah helped to take care of them. In the evening, she had the boys talk about their lessons with her.

By this she learned what they learned. She also borrowed their school books to read



every night. When she was 18, Deborah became a teacher.

③Soon after she started her new career, the American Revolution began. She wanted to fight for her country, but women could not be soldiers at that time Deborah had a plan. She was tall for a woman of that time. She made herself a man's suit and secretly practiced walking and talking like a man. Finally, she joined the army using the name Robert.

④"Robert" was a brave soldier. He fought with courage in every battle, and other soldiers respected him. They never suspected that their fellow soldier was a woman. Once he caught a fever and had to go to the hospital. There a doctor found out that Robert was actually a woman. Deborah then had to leave the army, but she was not punished. Some people say she even met General George Washington before she left.

⑤Later, Deborah married a farmer and had three children. She taught in school and gave lectures about her time in the army till retirement. Deborah died at the age of 66. She was a true American hero.

16. Paragraph 1: ( )

- A: Deborah's marriage
- B: Deborah's life on the farm
- C: Deborah's life after leaving the army
- D: Deborah's military life
- E: Deborah's joining the army
- F: Deborah's family background

17. Paragraph 2: ( )

- A: Deborah's marriage
- B: Deborah's life on the farm
- C: Deborah's life after leaving the army
- D: Deborah's military life
- E: Deborah's joining the army
- F: Deborah's family background

18. Paragraph 3: ( )

- A: Deborah's marriage





- B: Deborah's life on the farm
- C: Deborah's life after leaving the army
- D: Deborah's military life
- E: Deborah's joining the army
- F: Deborah's family background

19. Paragraph 4: ( )

- A: Deborah's marriage
- B: Deborah's life on the farm
- C: Deborah's life after leaving the army
- D: Deborah's military life
- E: Deborah's joining the army
- F: Deborah's family background

20. Paragraph 5: ( )

- A: Deborah's marriage
- B: Deborah's life on the farm
- C: Deborah's life after leaving the army
- D: Deborah's military life
- E: Deborah's joining the army
- F: Deborah's family background

21. Deborah was sent to others' home because ( ) .

- A: teaching herself on the farm
- B: for her unusual courage
- C: a doctor discovered her secret
- D: her family couldn't support her
- E: dressing and behaving like a man
- F: for her excellent teaching

22. Deborah became a teacher by ( ) .

- A: teaching herself on the farm

**48** B: for her unusual courage



- C: a doctor discovered her secret
- D: her family couldn't support her
- E: dressing and behaving like a man
- F: for her excellent teaching

23. Deborah went into the army by ( ) .

- A: teaching herself on the farm
- B: for her unusual courage
- C: a doctor discovered her secret
- D: her family couldn't support her
- E: dressing and behaving like a man
- F: for her excellent teaching

24. Deborah left the army after ( ) .

- A: teaching herself on the farm
- B: for her unusual courage
- C: a doctor discovered her secret
- D: her family couldn't support her
- E: dressing and behaving like a man
- F: for her excellent teaching

25. Deborah was a hero ( ) .

- A: teaching herself on the farm
- B: for her unusual courage
- C: a doctor discovered her secret
- D: her family couldn't support her
- E: dressing and behaving like a man
- F: for her excellent teaching

第四部分：填句补文（第 26~ 30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。



### My Major Problem

Decision-making is something I struggle with. In fact, I'd rather have someone else make decisions for me.

As I sat in a crowded information session(咨询会) at a college last summer, I was again faced with the pressure of making a decision. \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ He then asked each of us to give our intended major. I looked at my mother with panic.

" A major? " I said. "I can't even decide what socks to wear to school! "

I wanted to say I was undecided. But as my turn to speak approached, my confidence decreased. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ I watched the girl in front of me. She was searching for some obscure(鲜为人知的) major. I realized I couldn't just say undecided. So, when my turn came, I uneasily said, "I want to major in business I could feel" liar" written all over my face.

\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ I felt ashamed. "Why couldn't I have said that?" " I thought. The admissions adviser even said that a lot of people are uncertain. That is why students have to decide until the end of the second year.

I have no idea what I want to do with my life. All I know is that I don't want to do anything that involves blood. \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ This isn't really narrowing it down i've been told many people start college with one major, and graduate with agree in something totally different.

After my experience at the information session, i've learned not to be afraid of saying I'm "undecided. "I know now that I am not the only one uncertain about future studies. I'm still experiencing a"major" problem. \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_

A: Everyone before me had declared a major.

B: So I've narrowed my list down to anything but medicine.

C: The admissions officer asked us to introduce ourselves briefly.

D: In the end, only one brave person said she was undecided.

E: Admissions advisors help you to make decisions.

F: However, I'm confident I'll find a solution.

第五部分：填词补文（第 31~ 40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）



下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### Positive Attitude towards Failure

I clearly remember a period during which I felt like a failure. But what I \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ learned was that failing at one thing is not failing at all things. And, in fact, failure is a \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ part of growth. Life is filled with trial and \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_. In order to walk the path to \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_, you need to make some \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ turns along the way. What I learned was to "fail forward", to \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ each mistake to make myself better. One of the \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ problems people have with failure is that they are too quick to judge isolated \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ in their lives and label them as failures.

\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_, they need to keep the bigger picture in mind. A successful baseball player doesn't \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ at a mistake he makes and think of failure. He sees it within the context of the bigger picture.

A: error B: use C: eventually D: graceful E: necessary

F: situations G: Firstly H: wrong I: Instead J: success

K: greatest L: look

### 第六部分：完形补文（第 41~ 50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题卡上。**Language is something that defines (define) us humans.**为范例。

### Traditional Chinese Medicine

Before the modern medicine existed, human beings depended merely on herbal (草药的) medicines and other therapeutic (治疗的) methods. They are used to treat many \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (disease) and preserve health. This practice has \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (give) rise to the establishment of \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (vary) kinds of traditional medicine with unique theory and practice, such as traditional Chinese medicine, \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (India) medicine and Arabian medicine, etc. Among these traditional systems of medicine, traditional Chinese medicine is the most extraordinary one \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (base) on which traditional Korean medicine and Japanese medicine have

developed. Even in the 21st century, traditional medicine is still of great\_\_\_46\_\_\_  
(significant) . In spite of the fast \_\_\_47\_\_\_ (develop) of modern medicine,  
traditional medicine is still spread far and wide. In many developing countries, most of  
the people in the rural areas still depend on traditional medicine and traditional  
\_\_\_48\_\_\_ (medicine) practitioners to meet the need for primary healthcare. Even in  
the countries with\_\_\_49\_\_\_ (advance) modern medicine, more and more people have  
\_\_\_50\_\_\_ (begin) to accept traditional medicine and other therapeutic methods such  
as homeopathy (顺势疗法), osteopathy (整骨疗法), etc.

**第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）**

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务。将答案写在答题卡上。

某英文报社正在举办题为“Exercise Every Day” 的征文活动。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征，内容包括：

坚持锻炼有哪些好处

你能否坚持每天锻炼



参考答案及解析

第一部分 阅读判断

1. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 题干大意: 三年前我对我的生活感到不开心。该题的关键词为 “unhappy” 和 “three years ago”, 定位到文中第一段, 第一段中提到我三年前的一个状态, “我超重, 负债累累, 还是一个吸烟者, 我感到无助和无望, 也没办法改变任何事情”。

从中可以判断出我三年前的生活并不开心。该题为判断推理题, 题目与原文意思相符, 故选 A。

2. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 题干大意: 我每天酗酒且无法自拔。该题的关键词为 “drank” 和 “couldn't stop”, 通读全文, 第一段提到了作者吸烟, 但文章并没有提到作者每天喝酒的信息。故选 C。

3. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 题干大意: 我没有养家糊口。该题的关键词为 “unable” 和 “support”, 文中第一段中提到我三年前负载累累, 无助无望的生活, 但是没有提及我无法养家糊口信息。故选 C。

4. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 题干大意: 在某一个晚上我对我的生活有了新的理解。该题的关键词为 “new understanding”, 由前三段可知, 某天晚上, 作者本来对生活感到很不满意, 但当他抬头望向天空并思考时, 他决定列下生活中一些好的事情, 也是在那天晚上作者下决心去感激生活中自己所拥有的一切。由此可知, 作者在那天晚上对生活有了新的理解。故选 A。



5.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: 题干大意: 现在很多人都注重感谢的习惯。该题的关键词为“many people”和“value”, “value”在这里为动词, 意为“重视”, 定位到文中第三段的第二、三句, “I started the habit of gratitude. Now many people consider it unimportant.”, 我开始养成保持感恩的习惯, 现在很多人认为这个习惯并不重要。该题为细节理解题, 题目与原文意思相悖, 故选 B。

6.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 题干大意: 现在我和我妻子的关系更加密切了。该题的关键词为“closer relationship”和“my wife”, 定位到文中第四段的第一到三句, “Now I appreciate my wife Eva more. I feel good about having her in my life. And we have deepened our relationship.” 现在我更加欣赏我的妻子 Eva, 我感到拥有她在我的人生当时是一件非常好的事情, 而且我们的关系更加亲密了。该题为细节理解题, 题目与原文意思相符, 故选 A。

7.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

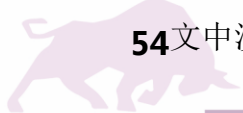
解析: 题干大意: 我现在对我的孩子们更加严厉了。该题的关键词为“more strict”和“my kids”, 定位到文中第四段的第四、五句, “I also appreciate my kids more. Instead of criticizing them, I tend to notice their loveliness, curiosity and humor.”, 我也更加欣赏我的孩子们。我尝试去关注他们的可爱、好奇和滑稽之处而不是批评他们。该题为细节理解题, 题目与原文意思相悖, 故选 B。

8.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 题干大意: 我喜欢和我周边的人交朋友。该题的关键词为“like making friends”和“around me”, 定位到文中第四段的第六句, “I'm kinder to others around me, at work and everywhere else, because instead of seeing the faults in everyone, I see the good, and I am grateful for them.”, 我对我周边的其他人更加友好, 在工作上和其他所有地方, 因为与其看到每个人的不足, 不如看到他们的好, 我感谢他们。

54 文中没有提到我喜欢和周边的人交朋友的信息, 故选 C。



9.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 题干大意: 我现在尝试去看到他人的好。该题的关键词为 “to see the good in others”, 定位到文中第四段的第六句, “I'm kinder to others around me, at work and everywhere else, because instead of seeing the faults in everyone, I see the good, and I am grateful for them.”, 我对我周边的其他人更加友好, 在工作上和其他所有地方, 因为与其看到每个人的不足, 不如看到他们的好, 我感谢他们。该题为细节理解题, 题目与原文意思相符, 故选 A。

10.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: 题干大意: 一个小的举动不能改变一个人的习惯。该题的关键词为 “A small action” 和 “doesn't work to change”, 定位到文中第五段的第二、三句, “We can't change that all once, but you can do something. For example, you can start with a small action”, 我们不能一次性地就改变了我们所有的坏习惯, 但是你可以先做一些。比如, 你可以从一些小事做起。该题为细节理解题, 题目与原文意思相悖, 故选 B。

第二部分: 阅读选择

11.【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: B

解析: 定位到文中第一段的第一句, “Dog training is a must for all dogs.”, 训狗是所有的狗都必须(经历)的, “must for” 对应 “necessary for”, “all dogs” 对应 “every dogs”, 故选 B。

12.【考点】推理判断题 (Inference Question)

答案: A

解析: 定位到文中第二段, 训狗也与狗的主人的学习有关, 完成训狗练习是每个狗的主人应该做的, 狗的主人就像又回到学校学习一样, 而所有这些都与交流有关, 训狗者需要学着与狗交流。由此可知, 学着与狗交流对训狗者来说是最重要的事情, 故选 A。





13. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: D

解析: 定位到文中第三段的第一句, “Training your dog to “sit” is probably the first thing you will train your dog to do.” , 训练你的狗“坐”可能是第一件你将要进行训练的事情, 故选 D。

14. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: B

解析: 定位到文中第四段的第一、二句, “Teaching your dog to fetch promotes bonding. To do this, first throw a ball, and give the command “fetch”.” , 教你的狗去捡东西。这样做, 先扔出一个球, 然后给出“取来”的指令, 故选 B。

15. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: C

解析: 定位到文中第七段的第三段和第四段, “One major mistake many dog owners make it to think that the dog training is over. Training your dog continues throughout your dog's life.” , 许多狗的主人犯的一个主要错误是认为训狗花费时间短, 很快就结束了, 而实际上狗在一生中都要接受训练。故选 C。

第三部分: 概括段落大意及补全句子

16. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: F

解析: 第一段主要描述的是 Deborah 的家庭背景, 选项 F 与本段相对应, 故选 F。

17. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: B

解析: 第二段的中心句为本段的第一句, Deborah 还没到七岁的时候就不得不为农场主干活, 本段主要描述了 Deborah 在农场的生活, 选项 B 与本段相对应, 故选 B。

5618. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)



答案：E

解析：第三段的中心句为本段的第一句和最后一句，第一句“Soon after she started her new career, the American Revolution began.”提到，不久之后 Deborah 开始了新的生涯，美国革命开始了，最后一句“Finally, she joined the army using the name Robert.”，最后，她用 Robert 的名字参军了，本段主要描述了 Deborah 当时正在加入军队的过程，选项 E 与本段相对应，故选 E。

19. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案：D

解析：第四段的中心句为本段的第一句，“Robert”曾是一名勇敢的军人，并在后文讲述了他在军队里的生活，选项 D 与本段相对应，故选 D。

20. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案：C

解析：第五段的中心句为本段的第一句，第四段第四、五句中提到 Deborah 不得不离开军队因为她被医生发现她是位女子，第五段第一句，“Later, Deborah married a farmer and had three children.”，之后，Deborah 和一个农场主结婚并生下了三个孩子，并讲述了她离开军队后的生活，选项 C 与本段相对应，故选 C。

21. 【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：D

解析：题目大意：Deborah 被送到其他人的家里是因为什么。定位到文中第一段的第三、四、五句，当 Deborah 还是个很小的孩子的时候，父亲就离世了，因为身体不适，她的母亲无法照顾她自己的孩子们，所以她的母亲把她的孩子送到不同的亲戚家里，希望他们能将她的孩子照顾好。由此可推断出 Deborah 的家庭无法支撑她，选项 D 符合题意，故选 D。

22. 【考点】非谓语动词 (Non-finite Verb)

答案：A

解析：题目大意：Deborah 成为教师是通过什么。定位到文中第二段的第七、八句，“She also borrowed their school books to read every night. When she was 18, Deborah became a teacher.”，她也曾借他们学校的书每天晚上阅读。当她 18 岁的



时候，Deborah 便成为了一名教师，由此可推断出 Deborah 成为教师是在农场工作的时间自学而成的，选项 A 符合题意，故选 A。

23. 【考点】非谓语动词 (Non-finite Verb)

答案：E

解析：题目大意：Deborah 加入军队是通过什么。定位到文中第三段的第五、六句，“She made herself a man’s suit and secretly practiced walking and talking like a man. Finally, she joined the army using the name Robert.”，她把她自己的穿着打扮得像一名男子，而且秘密地练习男子走路和说话的方式。最后她用 Robert 的名字加入了军队。由此可以判断 Deborah 是通过模仿男子的穿着和行为加入军队的，选项 E 符合题意，故选 E。

24. 【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：C

解析：Deborah 留在军队后怎么样了。定位到文中第四段第五句，“There a doctor found out that Robert was actually a woman.”，一位医生发现了 Robert 事实上是一名女子，由此可以推断出 Deborah 以男子的身份加入军队的秘密被医生发现了，选项 C 符合题意，故选 C。

25. 【考点】介词短语 (Prepositional Phrase)

答案：B

解析：题目大意：Deborah 是英雄因为什么。从文中的 Deborah 假扮男子身份参军等事迹可以推断出，Deborah 是一名真正的美国英雄因为她不同寻常的勇气，选项 B 符合题意，故选 B

第四部分：填句补文

答案：

26.答案：C 【考点】记叙文 (Narration)

27.答案：A 【考点】记叙文 (Narration)

28.答案：D 【考点】记叙文 (Narration)

29.答案：B 【考点】记叙文 (Narration)

5830.答案：F 【考点】记叙文 (Narration)



解析：

26.空格前一句话的意思为“去年我参加咨询会的时候再次被面临了做决定的压力”，空格后一句话的意思为“然后他要求我们每个人都给出我们的意向专业”，与这两句话意思衔接最紧密的是选项 C，意思是“招生负责人让我们做一个简要的自我介绍”。故选 C。

27.空格后两句话的意思为“我看到在我前面的那位女生。她正在搜索一些鲜为人知的专业”，与这两句话意思衔接最紧密的是选项 A，意思是“每个在我前面的人都有了一个申报的专业”。故选 A。

28.空格后一句话的意思为“我感到羞愧”，与这句话意思衔接最紧密的是选项 D，意思是“在最后，只有一个勇敢的人说她还没有决定好”。故选 D。

29.空格前一句话的意思为“我所知道的就是我不想做任何有涉及到血有关的事情”，与这句话意思衔接最紧密的是选项 B，意思是“我把我的志愿表的范围缩小到不与医学有关的专业”。故选 B。

30.空格前这段话已经表明通过了这次咨询会的经历，我学会了不再害怕我的”无法抉择”，空格前一句话意思“我依旧在经历选择专业的问题”，后面涉及到转折，与该句逻辑衔接最恰当的是选项 F，意思是“但是，我现在自信了而且将会找到解决的方法”。故选 F。

## 第五部分：选词填空

答案：

31.答案：C 【考点】副词（Adverb）

32.答案：E 【考点】形容词（Adjective）

33.答案：A 【考点】名词（Noun）

34.答案：J 【考点】名词（Noun）

35.答案：H 【考点】形容词（Adjective）

36.答案：B 【考点】动词（Verb）

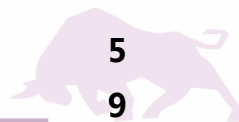
37.答案：K 【考点】形容词（Adjective）

38.答案：F 【考点】名词（Noun）

39.答案：I 【考点】副词（Adverb）

40.答案：L 【考点】动词（Verb）

解析：



- 31.eventually, 最终。但是我最终认识到了一件事情的失败不意味着每件事情的失败。这里面只有 C 放里面语义相通。
- 32.事实上, 失败也是成长中\_\_\_\_\_的一部分。由语义构成看, necessary 必要的, 必需的更符合语义。
- 33.生活充满了磨难与\_\_\_\_\_。这些选项中唯有 error 错误可以语义相符, 选 A。
- 34.为了走向\_\_\_\_\_的道路, 词句填 success 更符合语义, 选 J。
- 35.由后面 “fail forward” 可知这里选 H。
- 36.这里根据句义结构应该选填一个动词, 故在 B、L 中选择。显然 B.use 填入更符合语义, 选 B。
- 37.One of the greatest problems, 最大的问题之一, 选 K。
- 38.根据句意, F 为最合适的选项。isolated situation 孤立的情况。
- 39.选项中只有 G、I 两个选项可以做句首。若用 G, 则后面需要继续有排序, 但是后面并没有, 故选 I。
- 40.一个成功的棒球运动员不会视一次他犯过的错误就想到失败。答案选 L。

## 第六部分：完形补文

### 41.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: diseases

解析: 空前的 “many” 表示应该接名词复数, 所以填 diseases。

### 42.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: given

解析: has ( ), 考查的是现在完成时, 所以应该填动词的过去分词形式。

### 43.【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: various

解析: ( ) kinds of, 缺少修饰 kinds 的形容词, vary 的形容词形式是 various。

### 44.【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: Indian

解析: and 前后两部分结构相同, and 后是 “Arabian medicine”, 所以前半部分应

60 该是 Indian。



45. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: based

解析: is the most extraordinary one (base ) on, be 动词后应该是被动, 所以填 based。be based on 也是固定用法。

46. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: significance

解析: of 后跟名词, 所以填 significant 的名词形式, significance。

47. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: development

解析: In spite of the fast , fast 修饰名词, 所以 develop 变为 development。

48. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: medical

解析: 空后是 practitioners, 前面应该是形容词修饰 practitioners, 所以填 medical。

49. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: advanced

解析: 空后是“现代医学”前面缺少形容词, 应该是“先进的现代医学”, 所以填 advanced。

50. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: begun

解析: have 表明本题考查现在完成时, 需要填动词的过去分词形式。

第七部分: 短文写作

51. 【考点】稿件 (Manuscript)

答案:



Nowadays, having sports is becoming more and more popular. As we know, a person who keeps on taking exercises regularly will keep fit and live a happy life.

My favorite sports is playing basketball. After school I usually spend half an hour on it, which not only builds up my body but also makes me refreshed. Playing basketball helps me relax after a period of exhausting study and improves my study efficiency.

Besides, through the game, I have learned the spirit of teamwork. It is also a good way for me to make new friends. In short, playing basketball enriches my life and makes me more confident.

Come on! Let's do sports together and enjoy a healthy life!

# 考前模拟卷 004

总分：100

## 第一部分（共 20 分）

第一部分：阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

### Being "Cool" in Middle School

A new study shows that gentle and quiet kids in middle school will grow up to rule. Or, at least, they'll live healthier and more productive lives than the "cool" kids will. The study looked at 13-year-olds who acted old for their age by having "cool" behavior, such as early romantic relationships. They were seen as "cool" and popular kids. But as they grew up, things changed. The study found that these kids tended to have problems with drugs and relationships by their early 20s. Their behavior was no longer linked with popularity. Instead, they were thought to be less socially skilled by their peers. Besides, the average "cool" kids, by age 22, did more poorly than the average kids in the study. They had a 45 percent greater rate of problems due to drugs and alcohol. They also had a 22 percent greater rate of criminal behavior. The study also found that these kids failed to develop important life skills. They spent so much time trying to seem cool. They didn't develop the skills needed for meaningful friendships.

The study followed 86 male and 98 female middle school students for a 10-year period. It has some surprising findings. In particular, the study notes that the so-called "cool" behavior is a predictor（预示）of future problems with drugs and alcohol. In fact, it is a better predictor than drug and alcohol use in middle school. However, one conclusion of the study is welcome. Researchers said that parents shouldn't worry too much if their kids don't seem that popular. If a kid prefers to spend Saturday nights at home watching a movie or reading instead of going out with friends, that is not a cause





for concern. Many "uncool" kids, they said, do much better later on than the popular kids do.

1. Gentle kids are less healthy when they grow up. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

2. "Cool" kids try to imitate adult behavior. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

3. Romantic relationships seem cool to some teenagers. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

4. "Uncool" kids are more likely to commit crimes. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

5. "Cool" kids have better life skills than "uncool" kids. ( )

A: True

B: False

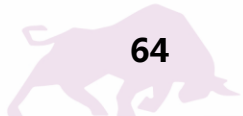
C: Not Given

6. "Uncool" kids spend most of their time studying. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given



7. The study followed the students for a decade. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

8. "Cool" kids marry earlier than "uncool" kids. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

9. Parents needn't worry if their kids are "uncool" . ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

10. "Cool" kids remain popular all their lives. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

**第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）**

阅读下面短文，请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出 1 个最佳选项，并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

### **Those Who Ride on Two Wheels**

In the United States there are six million tennis players and twelve million golfers. These figures would not surprise most people. But many would be surprised to learn that twenty million Americans ride motorcycles (摩托车), few people realize that motorcycling is fast becoming one of America's most popular sports.

According to the Cycle News, many kinds of people enjoy motorcycling. They include black people and white people, businessmen, professionals, and blue-collar workers. Among them, about 55% are businessmen, 3% are in the professions and 9% in government service.



Such information is offered by the Cycle News in the hope of improving the general public's impression of the sport. The public has tended to believe that all motorcyclists are wild and lawless young men.

There are several things about motorcycling that the average citizen dislikes and motorcyclist's appearance has something to do with this dislike. Motorcyclists often look dirty; in fact, they are dirty. On the road, there is little to protect them from mud. For practical reasons, they often dress in old clothing which looks much less respectable than the clothing of people who ride in cars. For the same reason, motorcyclists usually wear dark colors. Perhaps this helps to explain why they are sometimes suspected of having bad natures.

Probably motorcycles themselves also produce anger and fear. They are noisy, though some trucks are even noisier. But trucks are acceptable because they perform a needed service. Motorcycles, on the other hand, make an uncomfortable noise just to give their riders pleasure. Roaring along quiet streets, they wake sleeping families and make babies cry.

Yet, as motorcycling becomes more and more common, it will be interesting to see how people in general feel about the sport. Perhaps it will someday become as "respectable" as tennis or golf.

11. According to the text, more and more Americans like ( ) .

- A: playing tennis
- B: playing golf
- C: motorcycling
- D: car racing

12. According to the Cycle News, over half of the motorcyclists are ( ) .

- A: black people
- B: white people
- C: businessmen
- D: professionals

13. The Cycle News wants to ( ) .

- 66A: make motorcyclists lawful citizens



- B: improve the image of motorcycling
- C: improve the image of motorcycling
- D: raise the status of blue-collar workers

14. Motorcyclists usually wear dark colors because ( ) .

- A: they want to be respectable
- B: they want to be impressive
- C: the colors look different
- D: the colors suit their sport

15. Some people dislike the motorcycle because it is ( ) .

- A: noisy
- B: heavy
- C: costly
- D: illegal

## 第二部分 (共 80 分)

第三部分：概括段落大意和补全句子（第 16~ 25 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务：(1)从第 16~ 20 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题；(2)从第 21~25 题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项，分别完成每个句子，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### How to Protect the Art of Public Speaking

If you want to become the type of speaker you've always wanted to be, read the following suggestions.

1. You can't go from a nervous speaker to a star speaker overnight. You shouldn't expect to. Give yourself time to get used to a large audience. Start with smaller groups and get as much feedback as you can. Keep on practicing and developing your skills.
2. Be familiar with your speech materials. That doesn't mean memorizing your



speech, which can lack enthusiasm and naturalness. Know your key talking points, supporting details and ways to move from one point to the next.

3. Positive energy can be passed. If you're excited and enthusiastic, your audience will be, too. You'll be surprised at the positive cycle that creates: An enthusiastic audience can add even more energy to you. Use hand gestures. When appropriate, smile, smile, smile.

4. Find friendly, interested faces in the audience and speak to them. Look into their eyes. It helps prevent you from staring off into the distance or reading from notes. It also helps make you feel like you are talking in a conversation rather than speaking to a group.

5. When you look great, you feel great. That makes you confident. Looking great doesn't mean wearing new clothes. It means wearing clothes and shoes you feel comfortable and appropriate to the setting. You can't go wrong with business suit. Simple is fine, but you should look clean from head to toe.

16. Paragraph 1 ( )

A: Be enthusiastic

B: Know your materials

C: Make eye contact

D: Know your audience

E: Improve gradually

F: Dress appropriately

17. Paragraph 2 ( )

A: Be enthusiastic

B: Know your materials

C: Make eye contact

D: Know your audience

E: Improve gradually

F: Dress appropriately

18. Paragraph 3 ( )

**68**A: Be enthusiastic



- B: Know your materials
- C: Make eye contact
- D: Know your audience
- E: Improve gradually
- F: Dress appropriately

19. Paragraph 4 ( )

- A: Be enthusiastic
- B: Know your materials
- C: Make eye contact
- D: Know your audience
- E: Improve gradually
- F: Dress appropriately

20. Paragraph 5 ( )

- A: Be enthusiastic
- B: Know your materials
- C: Make eye contact
- D: Know your audience
- E: Improve gradually
- F: Dress appropriately

21. Feedback helps speakers ( ) .

- A: lack of enthusiasm
- B: make you look great
- C: a positive atmosphere
- D: improve their speaking skills
- E: stop you from reading your notes
- F: become a good listener

22. Memorizing materials may lead to ( ) .

- A: lack of enthusiasm
- B: make you look great



- C: a positive atmosphere
- D: improve their speaking skills
- E: stop you from reading your notes
- F: become a good listener

23. Hand gestures and smiles help create ( ) .

- A: lack of enthusiasm
- B: make you look great
- C: a positive atmosphere
- D: improve their speaking skills
- E: stop you from reading your notes
- F: become a good listener

24. Looking into the eyes of the audience helps ( ) .

- A: lack of enthusiasm
- B: make you look great
- C: a positive atmosphere
- D: improve their speaking skills
- E: stop you from reading your notes
- F: become a good listener

25. Wearing right clothes may ( ) .

- A: lack of enthusiasm
- B: make you look great
- C: a positive atmosphere
- D: improve their speaking skills
- E: stop you from reading your notes
- F: become a good listener

第四部分：填句补文（第 26~ 30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题

70 卡上。



### Remaining Active

Our body is an amazing object. \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ If you are inactive most of the time, your body will quickly become tired when it should be active. But if you are very active, your body will get used to the hard work, and the work will become easier for you to do.

Physical activity can help people remain active and stay healthy. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ It also helps people sleep better. This is why active student don't complain about being tired. They have a good night's sleep and have the energy to study hard and have fun every day.

Physical activity also makes people look and feel good. Activity burns more calories (卡路里) than just sitting. \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ In addition, regular exercise can make your muscles and bones stronger.

There are many factors to look at when you select a new physical activity. The most important is to choose something you enjoy. If you like jumping rope, that is the activity you should do. \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ In fact, two days of basketball, three days of swimming, and two days of bicycling can be more fun than jogging every day.

\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ Some skills will improve with practice while others may always be difficult for you. If you enjoy an activity, feel free to do it. No one cares whether you can do it well or not, and you don't need to care about it either.

Whatever activity you choose, remain active. It can make you physically fit and healthy for life.

A: But you don't have to do the same thing every day.

B: Different activities need different skills.

C: You may prefer to participate in team activities.

D: It helps the body fight off illness.

E: The more you ask of it, the more it can do.

F: It is very important to keep a healthy weight.

第五部分：填词补文（第 31~ 40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）





下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### Business English Helps

English plays an important role in the workplace. When it is used in the correct and proper \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_, it can help to promote a career or a business. Some may \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ or want to study business English \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ they start their careers. Those who are already working have the \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ to see what they can and cannot do \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ in English in their current job.

Business English provides you with valuable skills needed for your work. For example, you will learn \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ to negotiate. Being able to deal with a \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ and knowing how to bargain and \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ an agreement can make a \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ difference to the outcome.

Business English learning encourages professional and efficient communication, and promotes service to customers and business partners, \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ is a great advantage for any business.

A: big B: need C: what D: before E: reach

F: which G: conflict H: effectively I: way J: how

K: small L: opportunity

### 第六部分：完形补文（第 41~ 50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题卡上。第一句 **If something bad just happened (happen) to your friend, what would you do?** 为范例。

### Silent Listening

If something bad just happened (happen) to your friend, what would you do? Would you mention it to him and say you feel sorry about it? Would you offer support or advice? According to Ruth Clark, such \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (treat) could mean well, but it might not be what he \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (real) wants or needs.



Clark asked some college students to imagine some \_\_\_43\_\_\_ (pleasant) situations, e.g. , a low exam grade or the dad's \_\_\_44\_\_\_ (lose) of his job. The student were then \_\_\_45\_\_\_ (ask) how they would like to be treated by a friend who learned of the bad situation from someone else. The results were a little \_\_\_46\_\_\_ (surprise). Some said they would want and expect their friend to mention the \_\_\_47\_\_\_ (annoy) situation, but most of the students in the study \_\_\_48\_\_\_ (respond) that they would like the friend not to do it. The students made the \_\_\_49\_\_\_ (decide) for themselves whether to discuss their problem with a friend. So, there is value in being a silent\_\_\_50\_\_\_ (listen) around a troubled friend.

### 第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务。将答案写在答题卡上。

假设你暑假参加了你所在社区组织的义工(volunteer)活动。请给你的美国朋友 Tom 写一封英文电子邮件，与他分享你的感想。内容包括：

- 1.你做了什么义工工作
- 2.你认为做义工的意义是什么
- 3.请以 Li Ke 署名

## 参考答案及解析

## 第一部分 阅读判断

## 1. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: 文章前两句 “A new study shows that gentle and quiet kids in middle school will grow up to rule. Or, at least, they'll live healthier and more productive lives than the "cool" kids will.” 表明 Gentle kids 活得更健康, 选 B。

## 2. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: The study looked at 13-year-olds who acted old for their age by having "cool" behavior, such as early romantic relationships. They were seen as "cool" and popular kids. 可知答案为 A。

## 3. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: The study looked at 13-year-olds who acted old for their age by having "cool" behavior, such as early romantic relationships. They were seen as "cool" and popular kids. 可知答案为 A。

## 4. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: They had a 45 percent greater rate of problems due to drugs and alcohol. They also had a 22 percent greater rate of criminal behavior, 选 B。

## 5. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: Instead, they were thought to be less socially skilled by their peers. Besides, the average "cool" kids, by age 22, did more poorly than the average kids in the study. 表明所谓的 "cool" kids 在生活技能和学习研究上都比其他人差, 选 B。



6. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 在原文中没有提到 uncool kids 花更多的时间学习, 所以是 not given。

7. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 第二段第一句 “The study followed 86 male and 98 female middle school students for a 10-year period.” 表现这项研究持续了 10 年, decade: 十年。选 A。

8. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 文章并未提及, 选 C。

9. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: Researchers said that parents shouldn't worry too much if their kids don't seem that popular. 表明父母并不因这些孩子的因为而感到着急, 选 A。

10. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: 由文章最后一句 Many "uncool" kids, they said, do much better later on than the popular kids do. 可知答案选 B。

第二部分: 阅读选择

11. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: C

解析: 根据 But many would be surprised to learn that twenty million Americans ride motorcycles (摩托车), few people realize that motorcycling is fast becoming one of America's most popular sports. 摩托车逐渐成为最受欢迎的运动之一, 且人数颇多。

12. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)



答案: C

解析: 根据 Among them, about 55% are businessmen, 3% are in the professions and 9% in government service.可知, 55%是商人。

13.【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: B

解析: 根据短文三段第二句 Cycle News in the hope of improving the general public's impression of the sports。

14.【考点】推理判断题 (Inference Questoin)

答案: D

解析: 根据短文第四段因为路上有很多泥, 出于实际考虑, 他们会穿旧衣服, 出于同样的理由, 他们会穿深色衣服。

15.【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: A

解析: 根据短文倒数第二段 make uncomfortable noise, 选 A, 太吵闹了。

### 第三部分: 概括段落大意及补全句子

16.【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: E

解析: 由 Keep on practicing and developing your skills.可知要持续锻炼和提高技能, 选 E。

17.【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: B

解析: 由第一句 Be familiar with your speech materials.可知答案选 B。

18.【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: A

解析: 由 If you're excited and enthusiastic, your audience will be, too.可知答案选 A。



19. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: C

解析: 由 Look into their eyes. It helps prevent you from staring off into the distance or reading from notes. 可知答案选 C。

20. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: F

解析: 由 Looking great doesn't mean wearing new clothes. It means wearing clothes and shoes you feel comfortable and appropriate to the setting. 可知答案为 F。

21. 【考点】动宾短语 (Verb-Object Phrase)

答案: D

解析: 由第一段 Start with smaller groups and get as much feedback as you can. Keep on practicing and developing your skills. 可知答案选 D。

22. 【考点】名词短语 (Noun Phrase)

答案: A

解析: 由 That doesn't mean memorizing your speech, which can lack enthusiasm and naturalness. 可知答案选 A。

23. 【考点】名词短语 (Noun Phrase)

答案: C

解析: 第 3 段 Use hand gestures. When appropriate, smile, smile, smile. 前面 An enthusiastic audience can add even more energy to you. 表明答案选 C。

24. 【考点】动宾短语 (Verb-Object Phrase)

答案: E

解析: 由第 4 段 Look into their eyes. It helps prevent you from staring off into the distance or reading from notes. 可知答案选 E。

25. 【考点】动宾短语 (Verb-Object Phrase)

答案: B



解析：由最后一段 Looking great doesn't mean wearing new clothes. It means wearing clothes and shoes you feel comfortable and appropriate to the setting.可知答案选 B。

#### 第四部分：填句补文

答案：

26.答案：E 【考点】说明文（Exposition）

27.答案：D 【考点】说明文（Exposition）

28.答案：F 【考点】说明文（Exposition）

29.答案：A 【考点】说明文（Exposition）

30.答案：B 【考点】说明文（Exposition）

解析：

26. “inactive” 松弛的。空后面用了两个 if 形成了本段的比较，所以本题的一句话也应该涉及两种。选 E。

27.由空后面 “It can also…” 可知答案选 D。

28.本段讲到了运动和身体的为问题，F 选项符合。

29.后面提到了做很多种项目会比每天慢跑更有趣味可知本题内容应该和运动种类有关，故选 A。

30.后面 “Some skills will improve…” 可知答案选 B。

#### 第五部分：选词填空

答案：

31.答案：I 【考点】名词（Noun）

32.答案：B 【考点】动词（Verb）

33.答案：D 【考点】连词（Conjunction）

34.答案：L 【考点】名词（Noun）

35.答案：H 【考点】副词（Adverb）

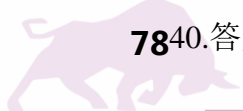
36.答案：J 【考点】连词（Conjunction）

37.答案：G 【考点】名词（Noun）

38.答案：E 【考点】动词（Verb）

39.答案：A 【考点】形容词（Adjective）

7840.答案：F 【考点】连词（Conjunction）



解析：

31.以一种什么方式 in a way。

32.首先根据 or 可知选一个动词，根据题意，是需要或想要学商务英语。

33.根据题意，在什么之前。

34.有机会明白。

35.动词后面加副词，排除其他选项。

36.根据题意，意思为怎样去交谈，选 how。

37.怎样去处理，后面应该加名词，conflict 符合。

38.reach an agreement 达成协议，固定搭配。

39.make a big difference 产生巨大影响，固定搭配。

40.非限制性定语从句，指代前面整件事，用 which。

#### 第六部分：完形补文

41.【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案：treatment

解析：在句子中作主语，用名词形式。

42.【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案：really

解析：放在动词前面，用副词。

43.【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案：unpleasant

解析：根据后面所举例子看，应该是不开心的，否定形式。

44.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：loss

解析：名词形式。

45.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：asked

解析：学生被问及，were 后为动词的过去式，所以填 asked。





46. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: surprising

解析: 某件事令人惊讶的, 用 ing 形式, 指人用 surprised。

47. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: annoying

解析: 恼人的, 用 ing 形式

48. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: responded

解析: 时态一致, 过去式。

49. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: decision

解析: make the decision, 需要填写 decide 的名词形式, 短语意为下决心, 做决定。

50. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: listener

解析: 根据题意这里应该是填人物。

三、文字题 (共 1 题, 共 30 分)

51. 【考点】信件 (Letter)

答案:

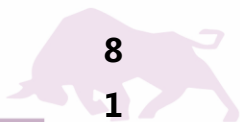
Dear Tom,

I have been a volunteer in 2010 Shanghai EXPO, it was really an unforgettable experience. Although volunteer's work was hard and tired I still feel very happy cause it offers me a good opportunity to help visitors from foreign counties thus can practice my oral English. I also enhance my sense of reasonability during volunteer work. I worked with other volunteers as a team, together we solved different problems, we also became good friends after EXPO. I was proud of myself and surely I will treasure this

80experience.



Yours,  
Li Ke



# 考前模拟卷 005

总分：100

## 第一部分（共 20 分）

第一部分：阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文的内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

### Red Nose Day

Red Nose Day (RND) is a well-known event in the UK. The aim of the day is to raise money for Comic Relief. This is a charity that helps people in need in Africa and in the UK.

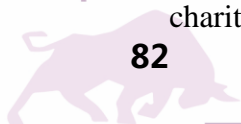
Comic Relief was started in 1985 by Richard Curtis. He wrote the famous films "Four Weddings and a Funeral" and "Notting Hill". Richard started Comic Relief in response to the severe famine in Ethiopia. It's called Red Nose Day and on this day many people buy a plastic red nose to wear! The money made from selling red noses goes to the charity.

Red Nose Day takes place every two years in the spring. It is now so well established that many people consider it to be an unofficial national holiday.

The slogan for the last RND was "Do Something Funny for Money." The money that was collected was used to help fund projects in such areas as education and mental health.

Money-raising events take place on this day all over the country and many schools participate. People also donate money by post, in banks, by phone using a credit card and online.

In the evening of Red Nose Day a telethon takes place on the BBC TV channels. This is like a television marathon（马拉松）that shows some of the events of the day and reports how the money raised will be spent. People also upload videos of local charity events onto the Internet.



So, if you are ever in the UK on Red Nose Day, you will know why you find normal people wearing red noses and doing silly things! It's all for a good cause!

1. Red Nose Day is a famous event in Britain. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

2. Comic Relief aims to help people all over the world. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

3. Richard Curtis is a well-known actor and film director. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

4. Many people wear a red nose on Red Nose Day. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

5. Red Nose Day takes place every year. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

6. Red Nose Day has become an official national holiday. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given



7. The funnier people look, the more money they collect. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

8. People give money to Comic Relief in many ways. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

9. Many schools take part in the money-raising events on Red Nose Day. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

10. The Red Nose Day telethon has attracted lots of film stars. ( )

A: True

B: False

C: Not Given

**第二部分：阅读选择（第 11~15 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）**

阅读下面短文，请从短文后所给各题的 4 个选项(A、B、C、D)中选出 1 个最佳选项，并在答题卡相应位置上将该项涂黑。

It is estimated that there are more than 8 million restaurants in the world today. So it might surprise you to learn that restaurants as we know have only existed for a few centuries. Before 1765, there were no restaurants. There was nowhere in which a server brought you food and drink that you chose from a menu. In fact, there was no menus anywhere.

There were places where travelers could eat centuries before that. The countryside was full of inns that would serve food. And there were bars where one could get a drink.

The rich could also eat meals supplied by private cooks. But there was nothing that could be called a "restaurant".



A Frenchman changed that. In 1765, he opened a place in Paris that sold soups. On his sign, he used the term "restaurant" to describe what he was selling. Soups were considered "restorative", so he called them "restaurants". Finally, people started buying his soups even when not ill. And as time went on, people began to use the term "restaurant" to refer to the place where soup was sold rather than the soup itself. More "restaurants" opened up in France, and people began to buy soups more regularly.

Then, restaurants in Paris began to serve food other than soups. In the 1780s, menus started to appear. By the 1800s, there were many types of restaurants, and the restaurant concept was spread throughout the British Empire.

A slow start gave way to rapid growth. Cities and towns around the world are filled with restaurants today. It is estimated that there are 1.6 million restaurants in Europe. In America, there are nearly a half million restaurants.

11. Before 1765, travelers could have meals at a(n) ( ) .

- A: bar
- B: inn
- C: restaurant
- D: canteen

12. The first "restaurant" only served ( ) .

- A: soups
- B: desserts
- C: drinks
- D: fruits

13. The word "restorative" (Line 3, Para.3) most probably means ( ) .

- A: having a special flavor
- B: making you happier
- C: having a pleasant smell
- D: making you healthier

14. The restaurant concept started in ( ) .

- A: America



- B: Britain
- C: Germany
- D: France

15. The best title for this text is ( ) .

- A: Definition of Restaurant
- B: Importance of Restaurant
- C: Origin of Restaurant
- D: Types of Restaurant

## 第二部分 (共 80 分)

第三部分：概括段落大意和补全句子（第 16~ 25 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

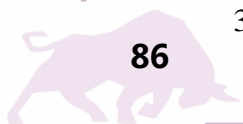
阅读下面短文，请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务：(1)从第 16~ 19 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~④段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题；(2)从第 20~25 题后所给的 7 个选项中选择 6 个正确选项，分别完成每个句子，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### How to Forgive, Forget and Let Go

1. Forgiving someone does not mean releasing them from an earlier guilt. What if the person who wronged you is not living? What if the person is someone who made you extremely embarrassed during school 20 or 30 years ago? Letting go of emotional pain does not mean that nothing happened; it means that you no longer want to be controlled by it.

2. Recognize that forgiveness is not denial. Whatever caused the pain was a real incident. Denying that it happened means it is too painful to work through the emotions. There is no timeline on forgiveness. Some steps take longer to get through, and it is acceptable to set them aside for a period of time. Part of forgiveness is understanding whether or not someone takes responsibility for what happened, and may even show regret.

3. Understand, that not everyone who forgives reconciles with the person who



caused the pain. There are relationships that are harmful and even physically dangerous. While it is possible to forgive the past and move beyond it, it may also mean that the person who was involved can no longer play an active role in your life. If a person or situation is not safe, it may be best not to reconcile the relationship now. Work on forgiveness at a time when you are emotionally healthy and physically safe.

4. Make a conscious decision to forgive someone. Even if they never apologize for what happened, determine within yourself that it is fine to proceed without this apology. Apologies should not be asking for forgiveness. Apologies should be offered as an effort of true regret. They should be admitting that taking personal responsibility for the situation is important. Even without that apology, make up your mind to forgive, forget, and eventually let go.

16. Paragraph 1 ( )

- A: Forgiving should be at safe time.
- B: Forgiving is not to deny what happened.
- C: Forgiving is not to free someone from blame.
- D: Forgiving can happen without an apology.
- E: Forgiving can lead us away from the past hurt.

17. Paragraph 2 ( )

- A: Forgiving should be at safe time.
- B: Forgiving is not to deny what happened.
- C: Forgiving is not to free someone from blame.
- D: Forgiving can happen without an apology.
- E: Forgiving can lead us away from the past hurt.

18. Paragraph 3 ( )

- A: Forgiving should be at safe time.
- B: Forgiving is not to deny what happened.
- C: Forgiving is not to free someone from blame.
- D: Forgiving can happen without an apology.
- E: Forgiving can lead us away from the past hurt.



19. Paragraph 4 ( )

- A: Forgiving should be at safe time.
- B: Forgiving is not to deny what happened.
- C: Forgiving is not to free someone from blame.
- D: Forgiving can happen without an apology.
- E: Forgiving can lead us away from the past hurt.

20. You may forgive someone ( ) .

- A: you may not become friends
- B: to offer forgiveness
- C: who are still dangerous to you
- D: who wronged you long time ago
- E: you may never get rid of emotional pain
- F: who only forgive those showing regret
- G: for being forgiven

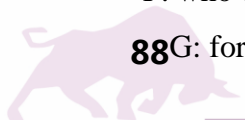
21. There is no fixed time ( ) .

- A: you may not become friends
- B: to offer forgiveness
- C: who are still dangerous to you
- D: who wronged you long time ago
- E: you may never get rid of emotional pain
- F: who only forgive those showing regret
- G: for being forgiven

22. Even if you've forgiven someone, ( ) .

- A: you may not become friends
- B: to offer forgiveness
- C: who are still dangerous to you
- D: who wronged you long time ago
- E: you may never get rid of emotional pain
- F: who only forgive those showing regret

**88**G: for being forgiven



23. Don't rush to forgive those ( ) .

A: you may not become friends

B: to offer forgiveness

C: who are still dangerous to you

D: who wronged you long time ago

E: you may never get rid of emotional pain

F: who only forgive those showing regret

G: for being forgiven

24. Some people apologize merely ( ) .

A: you may not become friends

B: to offer forgiveness

C: who are still dangerous to you

D: who wronged you long time ago

E: you may never get rid of emotional pain

F: who only forgive those showing regret

G: for being forgiven

25. If you expect an apology, ( ) .

A: you may not become friends

B: to offer forgiveness

C: who are still dangerous to you

D: who wronged you long time ago

E: you may never get rid of emotional pain

F: who only forgive those showing regret

G: for being forgiven

第四部分：填句补文（第 26~ 30 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文有 5 处空白，短文后有 6 个句子，其中 5 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。



### Natural Resources

Throughout history, people have often selected where they want to live based on the natural resources that are available in the area. \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ Some of these resources include water, food sources such as fruits and vegetables, and animals that can be caught or hunted.

A region's natural resources determine the way of life of its people. \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ On the other hand, poor soil will either send people looking for better places, or attract people with other purposes for the land, such as setting up businesses or factories.

\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ People who wish to make a living as fishermen can do so by the ocean, but cannot do so in the desert. Desert people have many traditional and unique foods, which cannot be found in the forest. Each area attracts people based on their interests and purposes.

Areas that have rich water resources will naturally have more people. Traditionally, villages, towns and cities built near water have been the most successful. People there are able to use the water resources to meet their daily needs. \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ Places that are hard to reach, such as high mountains or dry deserts, will have fewer people living in them.

\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ For too long, people have destroyed natural resources, using up those resources that cannot be easily replaced. On the earth, we are lucky to have many resources that are renewable, such as sun, wind, water, and trees. As more and more focus is placed on the use of renewable resources, it will become easier to protect our planet from further harm.

A: It is easy to find new resources in nature.

B: Renewable resources are those that can be replaced easily.

C: While you may not think of oceans as natural resources, they are.

D: For example, regions with rich soil can support farming societies.

E: They can also use the water to help them move goods to other areas.

F: Natural resources are useful to people, and they come from the earth.

第五部分：填词补文（第 31~ 40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。请将所选项对应的字母写在答题卡上。

### Choosing Friends

In our daily life, it's nice to have friends. While family is \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ important, friends are a different support system of your choosing. As the \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ goes, "You can't choose your family, but you can choose your friends. "Choosing them wisely can \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ your life more exciting and inspiring.

Deciding whom you choose as your friends says as much about you as it does them. You may choose your friends \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ on similar interests. You may choose them because you're opposites of each other and find this interesting. Often, friends become "friends" because they are naturally attracted towards each other due to \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ personalities. Sometimes it's just circumstances that bring two individuals together who then become friends.

Whatever prompts a friendship, developing one is a very \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ experience. This is especially true when, before you know it, a certain \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ turns into a unique lifelong close friendship. Again, it's been said that a person \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ has only a couple of very close friends in their life. Think of whom you \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ as truly close friends. These are those few individuals you can \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ and share deep thoughts and concerns with.

A: saying B: make C: normally D: similar E: trust

F: relied G: consider H: relationship I: speech J: rewarding

K: based L: extremely

**第六部分：完形补文（第 41~ 50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）**

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确的形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题卡上。以 (Whether you are a waiter (wait) or a doctor, your job is about serving others and making their life better.) 为范例。

**Be Grateful**



Whether you are a waiter (wait) or a doctor, your job is about serving others and making their life better. We have all \_\_41\_\_(have) experiences where someone \_\_42\_\_(work) in their job has lifted us up and made a \_\_43\_\_(different) to our day or brought us down and made our day worse. We have all met \_\_44\_\_(real) wonderful people cleaning floors. We have also met people who are not so wonderful but have \_\_45\_\_(amaze) jobs. So whatever you do, be grateful. This doesn't mean you have to stay in a job you don't like, but it \_\_46\_\_(help) you develop a more positive attitude. You may not like your job, but you can enjoy being with your \_\_47\_\_(colleague). This is something to be \_\_48\_\_(thank) for. When you practise \_\_49\_\_(grateful), it allows you to develop a more useful outlook and be \_\_50\_\_(happy) at your work.

**第七部分：短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）**

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务。将答案写在答题卡上。

某英文报社正在举办题为“Watching Movies at Home or in a Cinema”的征文活动。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征，内容包括：

- (1) 你喜欢在家还是在电影院看电影。
- (2) 理由是什么。



参考答案及解析

第一部分 阅读判断

1. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 根据短文第一段第一句它是一个 well known event, 非常著名的。

2. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: 根据短文第一段最后一句 help people in Africa and in UK。

3. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 文中只讲他的作品, 没有讲他是演员和导演。

4. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 根据第二段倒数第二句, It's called Red Nose Day and on this day many people buy a plastic red nose to wear!

5. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: 根据第三段 Red Nose Day takes place every two years in the spring. 每两年举行一次。

6. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: B

解析: 根据第三段最后一句 unofficial。

7. 【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 文中没有提到怎样才能获得更多捐助。



8.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 根据第五段最后一句, People also donate money by post, in banks, by phone using a credit card and online.人们通过寄钱, 银行, 信用卡和网上捐款。

9.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: A

解析: 根据第四段倒数第二句, many schools participate, 很多学校参加。

10.【考点】第一节 阅读判断 (Critical Reading)

答案: C

解析: 文中没有提到电影明星参与度。

第二部分: 阅读选择

11.【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: B

解析: 由第二段第一句 "There were places where travelers could eat centuries before that. The countryside was full of inns that would serve food." 可知答案为 B。

12.【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: A

解析: 有第二段最后一句 But there was nothing that could be called a "restaurant". 和第三段 A Frenchman changed that. In 1765, he opened a place in Paris that sold soups.表明一位法国人开了第一间餐馆卖汤。答案为 A。

13.【考点】词义理解题 (Vocabulary Question)

答案: D

解析: restorative 表示滋补的, 可恢复健康的。若不知其意, 由 Soups were considered "restorative", so he called them "restaurants". Finally, people started buying his soups even when not ill.这一句中最后“即使当没有生病的时候”也可以说明当时汤被认



14. 【考点】事实信息题(Factual Information Question)

答案: D

解析: Then, restaurants in Paris began to serve food other than soups. In the 1780s, menus started to appear.在 18 世纪 80 年代, 菜单出现了, 是在巴黎的餐馆。答案选 D。

15. 【考点】主旨大意题(Gist Question)

答案: C

解析: 整篇文章都是在介绍 Restaurant 如果出现并且发展的, 所以答案选 C。

第三部分: 概括段落大意及补全句子

16. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: C

解析: forgiving someone doesn't not mean releasing them from earlier guilty.原谅别人并不意味着要从更早的罪行中释放他们。

17. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: B

解析: 根据短文第一句 forgiveness is not denial.

18. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: A

解析: 根据第三段 if a person or a situation is not safe, it may be best not to reconcile the relationship now.

19. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案: D

解析: 根据第四段第二句 even if the never apologized for what happened, 可知, 就算他从没有道过歉, 你也可以原谅他。

20. 【考点】句子 (Sentence)





答案：D

解析：本段用排除法，“你可能会原谅的人”从 CDF 中选择。C 是说“对你来说仍然是危险的人”，根据第三段，这种人是不能被原谅的；F “只会原谅那些表示遗憾的人”，指的是原谅别人者，而不是被原谅者，所以不选；D 选项“很久以前冤枉你的人”符合句意。

21. 【考点】非谓语动词 (Non-finite Verb)

答案：B

解析：根据文中 there is no timeline for forgiveness 可知没有固定的可以原谅他人的时间。

22. 【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：A

解析：根据第三段第一句，not everyone who forgives reconciles with the person who caused the pain.

23. 【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：C

解析：if a person or situation is not safe, it may be best to reconcile with them now 可知，如果现在情况不够安全，还是先不要和好了。

24. 【考点】介词短语 (Prepositional Phrase)

答案：G

解析：道歉是为了什么，根据文中意思，就是为了取得原谅。

25. 【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：E

解析：题意“如果你期待道歉”，所以后面应该填期待道歉会发生什么，根据本文中心可知：如果你期待道歉，那么你可能永远无法摆脱情感上的痛苦。

第四部分：填句补文



26.答案: F 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

27.答案: D 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

28.答案: C 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

29.答案: E 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

30.答案: B 【考点】说明文 (Exposition)

解析:

26.根据文章第一段,主要讲的就是 natural resources, 而且下文具体展开有哪些自然资源,有什么作用。

27.空的后面部分说了 on the other hand, poor soil 说明前面应该是讲 rich soil 的例子。

28.划线部分讲的是 fisherman 捕鱼的人,可知前面是在讲海洋资源。

29.划线前面部分一直在讲人们寻找水资源丰富的地方居住,显然后面跟着的应该是它的好处。

30.根据文章最后一段大意可知,主要讲的是可循环资源 renewable resources.

### 第五部分: 选词填空

答案:

31.答案: L 【考点】副词 (Adverb)

32.答案: A 【考点】动词 (Verb)

33.答案: B 【考点】动词 (Verb)

34.答案: K 【考点】动词 (Verb)

35.答案: D 【考点】形容词 (Adjective)

36.答案: J 【考点】形容词 (Adjective)

37.答案: H 【考点】名词 (Noun)

38.答案: C 【考点】副词 (Adverb)

39.答案: G 【考点】动词 (Verb)

40.答案: E 【考点】动词 (Verb)

解析:

31.由空前的 be 动词 is 和空后的形容词 important 可知,空格需要填一个副词来修饰 H.relationship.L.extremely 后面的形容词,根据文中的理解,家庭的是非常重要的,故选 L 选项,“extremely”表示“非常”。

32.As the saying goes 为固定搭配,意为“常言道”,故选 A。



33.由空前的情态动词 can 可知，空格需要填一个动词，根据句意，“理智地选择他们可以使你的生活更慷慨激昂”，故选 B。

34.根据句意，“你选择你的朋友可能会依据类似的兴趣爱好”，“based on”为固定搭配，意为“根据”，“relied on”意为“依靠，信任”之意，排除，故选 K。

35.由空前的“due to”“由于”和空后的“personalities”“个性”可知，空格需要一个形容词来修饰名词“personalities”，根据句意，“通常，朋友成为‘朋友’因为他们自然而然的被彼此类似的个性相互吸引。”，故选 D。

36.由空前的数词“a”和空后的名词“experience”可知，空格需要一个形容词来修饰名词“experience”，根据句意“不管是什么所促使的朋友关系，都会发展成一个十分值得的经历”，故选 J。

37.由空前的形容词“certain”“某个的”和空后的动词“turns”可知，空格需要一个名词，根据句中的“friendship”可推断，空格中需填“relationship”，意为“某种关系转变成一种特有的永恒的亲密朋友关系”，故选 H。

38.由空后的动词“has”可知，空格需要一个副词来修饰动词，根据句意可判断，“据说一个人的一生通常只有几个很亲密的朋友”，故选 C。

39.由空前“you”和句子成分可知，空格需要一个动词来完整句子，根据句意“想想谁才是你真正认为的亲密的朋友”，故选 G。

40.由空前的情态动词 can 可知，空格需要一个动词，根据句中并列连词“and”后面的“share”可知，空格中需填“trust”，意为“信任”，故选 E。

## 第六部分：完形补文

41.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：had

解析：此处为现在完成时，故填写 have 的过去分词 had，此处为动词的屈折变化

42.【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：working

解析：原文 “We have all \_\_\_\_\_ (have) experiences where someone \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in their job has lifted us up” 中 where someone \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in their job has lifted us up 为定语从句修饰 experience，该从句中已有谓语成分，where someone \_\_\_\_\_ (work)



in their job 做主语，因此填写 someone 后接现在分词短语做后置定语：someone working in their job，此处的 working 为动词的屈折变化。

43. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案：difference

解析：原文“made a \_\_\_\_ (different) to our day”此空填名词构成 make a difference，括号中的原词为形容词 different，其名词形式可由形容词形式加名词后缀-ence 派生而来：difference，故答案为 difference。

44. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案：really

解析：此句子不缺少主要成分，应填副词 really，有括号中的原词 real 加后缀-ly 派生出副词 really。

45. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：amazing

解析：此空修饰名词 jobs，应为形容词，原词 amaze 的形容词形式为 amazing，由动词的屈折变化而来。

46. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：helps

解析：此处缺少谓语，根据前后语境，应为一般现在时，空前为 it，因此填写动词的第三人称单数形式 helps，由动词 help 屈折变化而来。

47. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案：colleagues

解析：空前为 your，此处应为名词，根据语境应为复数 colleagues，由名词 colleague 屈折变化而来，句意为喜欢和同事们在一起。

48. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案：thankful

解析：空前为 be，此处应为形容词，括号中原词 thank 的形容词形式为 thankful，由动词加形容词后缀-ful 派生出来，因此填写 thankful。



49. 【考点】派生 (Derivation)

答案: gratefulness

解析: 此处缺少宾语, 应使用所给单词的名词形式, 括号中 grateful 为形容词, 可在其后加名词后缀-ness 派生成名词, 因此填写 gratefulness。

50. 【考点】屈折变化 (Inflection)

答案: happier

解析: 原文 “it allows you to develop a more useful outlook and be \_\_\_\_ (happy) at your work” 中 and 之前有比较结构, 故此处应为比较级 happier, 是由形容词 happy 加-er 屈折变化而来。

第七部分: 短文写作

51. 【主考点】稿件 (Manuscript)

【副考点】第三节 议论文 (Argumentation)

答案: 参考范文

With the development of The Times, our life is getting better and better, but also more and more quickly, watching movies is an amazing activity to relax for many people nowadays. After a hard-working day, what can be more satisfying than watching films and concentrating with amusement on the plots?

There are many benefits of cinema, the first, there are larger screen, stereo equipment, audio-visual effects great can better appreciate the movie, is also a kind of happy experience. The second, many people sitting in a movie enjoy the film together which is a good atmosphere. The third, watching in cinema can support film career.

Watching movies at home also has a lot of advantages, the first, there are so many films categories. The second, it is a way to save time.

I like watching films, too. Although I have many film DVDs at home, I still prefer watching films at cinemas. One of the biggest factors that make me feel like watching films at cinemas is the bigger screen and real sound I can enjoy there. A second factor that makes me attached to cinemas is that I can take this as an opportunity to go out and get out of the confine of my house. In my opinion, in the cinema at home than see a

