

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

According to the National Federation of the Blind, fewer than 10 percent of the 1.3 million people who are legally blind in the U. S. are braille readers. But one woman has made a difference in their lives and my son's life, too.

35 years ago, my son, Jared, was born blind. Fortunately, I learned about a life-changing organization when Jared's teacher introduced us to Seedlings Braille Books for Children. It was founded by Debra Bonde, who helped blind children all over the world.

A shy woman, Debra just wanted to find a volunteer job she could do without having to talk to anyone. So, she signed up for a braille transcription(转录)class in the hope of translating books into braille in the basement of her Detroit home.

Debra began transcribing popular children's books, printing them on a braille printer and selling them for just the cost of the paper.

Word spread among parents and teachers of blind children, and demand grew for more of her books. Friends helped her to form a nonprofit organization so she could start getting grants(拨款)and donations to help with production costs. She named it Seedlings Braille Books for Children because she believes that if you give a child a book, the love for reading will grow. Seedlings has produced 600, 000 books across the world so far. They give half of their books away for free. The other half are sold for an average price of only \$10 each, about half the cost of producing them.

As a mother, I appreciated that Seedlings provided "typical" experiences for Jared in school. Since books from Seedlings were affordable, it was possible to have a home library. Without the childhood skills Seedlings provided to Jared, he would not have a job as a software engineer now.

21. How did the author get to know Seedlings Braille Books for Children?

- A. From Jared's teacher.
- B. From the library.
- C. From her friend.
- D. From other parents.

22. Why did Debra sign up for a braille transcription class?

- A. To make a living.
- B. To read more braille books.
- C. To do volunteer work alone.
- D. To start a nonprofit organization.

23. Which of the following can best describe Debra Bonde?

- A. Talented and social.
- B. Shy and generous.
- C. Helpful and brave.
- D. Mild and neat.

24. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The author lived an easy and rich life.
- B. Jared got along well with all his classmates.
- C. The author attached importance to her son's reading.
- D. Jared will spread the skills he learned during his childhood.

B

You are seated in class as your teacher explains and points things out on the whiteboard. You accidentally dropped your pencil on the floor. As you lean over to pick up your pencil, your cell phone falls out of your coat pocket! Luckily you catch it without your teacher seeing, but it is in plain view of the

video camera's shiny lens (镜头) that points straight at you. The classroom phone rings, and after a brief conversation, your teacher walks over to your desk and kneels down beside you. "About that cell phone of yours..." How did that get you in trouble? How could it possibly be a good idea to put cameras in classrooms?

When students are in their classrooms, teachers are in the classroom too, usually. But when a teacher goes out of the classroom, what usually happens is either everything goes on as usual, or the students get a little more talkative. It is the teacher's job to keep people quiet. If something horrible happened, somebody in class would usually report it, or it would just be obvious to the teacher when he came back that something had happened.

If we already have cameras in the halls, why spend the money to get thirty more cameras for all the different classrooms? Our school district already has a low budget, so we would be spending money on something completely unnecessary.

Different students react differently when there is a camera in the room. Some students get nervous, trying hard to stay focused on their work with a camera focused on them. 90% of students say that they do better work when they are calmer, and cameras are not going to help. Other students look at cameras as a source of entertainment. These students will do things such as wave at the camera, make faces, or say hi to the people watching through the camera. This could be a big distraction for others who are trying to learn and participate in class.

Instead of solving problems, cameras would cause the problems. That is why I disagree with the idea of putting cameras in classrooms. This plan should not be put to action.

25. What does the author think of putting cameras in classrooms?

- A. It keeps everything in its usual state.
- B. It costs more than putting cameras in school halls.
- C. It is a waste of money and unnecessary.
- D. It helps teachers watch over students' behavior.

26. How do video cameras in classrooms affect students?

- A. They take students' attention away.
- B. They force students to learn more.
- C. They help students calm down.
- D. They make classes more lively and interesting.

27. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Things recorded by video cameras are not always reliable.
- B. Cameras in the halls are a big distraction for students.
- C. Video cameras in classrooms have caused many problems.
- D. There is a plan to place video cameras in classrooms.

C

What do you do when you are cold? You may wrap yourself in a warm blanket and sip a cup of steaming cocoa. All animals have different ways of responding to the cold. Some animals, such as Canada geese, migrate (迁徙) to warmer climates. Others sleep for the whole winter. But the wood frog does something unusual. It freezes!

The wood frog's ability to freeze its body is vital to its survival. The wood frog can live in extreme

climates from the Appalachian Mountains, across much of Canada, and into Alaska. When temperatures are cold, a wood frog digs down a few inches beneath the leaves on the forest floor. As the outdoor temperature decreases, the frog's skin freezes. For a human this would result in cold injury, or the freezing of body tissues, but the wood frog has a natural defense against the cold that is remarkable.

Special proteins inside the frog's body freeze the water in the frog's blood. Water forced out of the frog's other cells freezes as well. But a special solution produced inside the frog acts like antifreeze in a car, protecting the cells.

In cold temperatures the frog's heartbeat, breathing, and brain activity stop. Because the organs are surrounded by ice, they do not rot away (腐烂: 烂掉) and do not require oxygen or nutrients. In fact, about 65% of the frog freezes. The frog, however, is still alive.

The wood frog can freeze for a few days or several months at a time. It can survive temperatures as low as 18°F without damage to its body. When the temperature outside increases, the frog thaws (变暖) along with its surroundings. Water and blood begin circulating in its body again. Within a few hours its heart starts beating again. Over the next several hours, the frog slowly regains use of its legs — and hops away!

Scientists are extremely interested in the wood frog's ability to freeze. For years they have sought ways to freeze body tissue without damaging it. They hope that in studying wood frogs they may learn better ways of preserving human organs for transplants and other medical procedures. Whether these frogs can be used to help humans or not, they certainly are amazing.

28. What can we learn about wood frogs in winter months?

- A. They are not truly frozen during winter months.
- B. They have a special process for storing energy.
- C. They have a unique ability to know the temperature.
- D. They are not harmed by the body-freezing process.

29. It can be learnt from paragraph 5 that a wood frog _____.

- A. hops away before being frozen
- B. thaws faster than its surroundings
- C. uses the same amount time to thaw as to freeze
- D. adjusts the body temperature with its surroundings

30. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To show scientific studies that involve wood frogs.
- B. To introduce how wood frogs migrate to warmer climates.
- C. To explain how wood frogs survive in unfavorable conditions.
- D. To give reasons scientists have been unsuccessful at freezing organs.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

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

For years, planet-hunters have been searching for a planet other than Earth that can support life. They may have found one.

The planet is the sixth found orbiting a star called Gliese 581. Steven Vogt, one of the scientists involved, expects the new planet to have water. On Earth, when we find water, we find life. ___ 31 ___

A planet that can support life has to be just the right size for its system and just the right distance from

its star. Some planets orbit so close to their stars that they're much too hot for liquid water—or for life as we know it. 32

But a right-sized planet that's neither too close nor too far might be just right for water. Gliese 581 is probably just right. It is about three times as huge as Earth. 33 Because it's so close, one side of it always faces its star, and the other side is always dark.

The new planet is 20 light years away, which is as far as 250 million trips to the Moon and back. 34 Only light can go that fast. So even at the fastest speed we could manage, it would take a spaceship from Earth more than 200 years to go that far. 35 But that doesn't mean we can't study it. Thanks to powerful new telescopes and new techniques for searching the skies, scientists can learn a lot about distant planets without even leaving Earth.

Gliese 581 is an exciting discovery—and astronomers are likely to find more soon, thanks to new, powerful telescopes specifically designed to look for planets.

- A. We can't travel at the speed of light.
- B. It's pretty hard to imagine that water wouldn't be there.
- C. Human beings won't be visiting this planet any time soon.
- D. So scientists looking for life on other planets look for water first.
- E. It orbits its star so closely that it goes all the way around in only 37 days.
- F. Astronomers will probably find more potential life-supporting planets soon.
- G. Other planets keep their distance from the stars—where they're too cold to have water or life.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Even though my Grandpa was a farmer, Grandpa would iron his work clothes everyday. She would sprinkle(喷洒) Grandpa's 36 with something, hang them over a chair so they could dry a bit, and then iron them. I 37 her do this through my childhood. I thought every 38 woman in the world did it. But as the years passed, I began to 39 this practice. Why did Grandpa need his work clothes 40? Most days, he never 41 anyone but me and a few other farmers.

One day I asked Grandma about it. She told me that Grandpa was the most 42 man in the world, and that he was the 43 of her life.

Later that day, I looked 44 at Grandpa. He sure didn't look all that handsome to me. He was a short and skinny man. His hair was 45 on top, and his false teeth didn't line up very well when he smiled. So I 46 Grandma about it again. She 47 and said, "You just aren't viewing things from the 48 perspective(角度). He has beautiful blue eyes." She 49, "I want him to feel beautiful. I iron his clothes everyday 50 he has made me feel beautiful for all these years. He is a man worthy of 51." I heard what she said and was still 52. How could this old woman think that an old man with false 53 was beautiful?

The years went on, and I watched Grandma and Grandpa grow old together. I 54 knew what beauty really was—it was Grandma ironing Grandpa's pants. I was ashamed and decided to 55 the question I had asked.

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|---------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| 36. A. suits | B. scarves | C. pants | D. shirts |
| 37. A. helped | B. watched | C. heard | D. made |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 38.A.clean | B.old | C.excellent | D.attractive |
| 39.A.miss | B.admire | C.question | D.appreciate |
| 40.A.ironed | B.washed | C.dried | D.changed |
| 41.A.invited | B.pleased | C.greeted | D.met |
| 42.A.honest | B.handsome | C.energetic | D.intelligent |
| 43.A.love | B.mirror | C.future | D.example |
| 44.A.closely | B.doubtfully | C.patiently | D.secretly |
| 45.A.black | B.curly | C.thick | D.thin |
| 46.A.informed | B.reminded | C.asked | D.warned |
| 47.A.sighed | B.apologized | C.cried | D.laughed |
| 48.A.new | B.right | C.same | D.different |
| 49.A.repeated | B.argued | C.continued | D.accepted |
| 50.A.though | B.while | C.and | D.because |
| 51.A.notice | B.praise | C.respect | D.attention |
| 52.A.disappointed | B.puzzled | C.ashamed | D.bored |
| 53.A.teeth | B.hair. | C.eyes | D.nose |
| 54.A.hardly | B.quickly | C.immediately | D.gradually |
| 55.A.forget | B.consider | C.answer | D.face |

第 II 卷

第二节 语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Some people enjoy exploring the caves in this country. This can be a lot of fun but it can also be 56. _____ (danger) because you might get lost. Many people have been lost in caves because they did not know what to do to find their way out.

One thing that people 57. _____ explore caves often take with them is 58. _____ ball of string. The string serves an important purpose in 59. _____ (keep) them from getting lost. They tie one end of the string 60. _____ a stake (木柱) outside the cave and unroll the string as they walk along. This way, when they want to leave the cave, all they have to do 61. _____ (find) their way out is to follow the string.

Some caves may appear small at the opening, but when you get inside there may be many giant rooms or caverns (洞穴) in 62. _____ (they). One of the largest 63. _____ (know) caves in the world is Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. It 64. _____ (contain) enormous caverns and underground rivers, and may take up as much space as 78 square 65. _____ (mile).

第四部分 写作（共二节，满分 40 分）

第一节：应用文写作 15 分

假定你是李华。你校组织全体学生观看了神州十二号载人飞船的发射。请你为校英语报写一篇短文，报道此次事件。内容包括：1. 这次活动的目的、意义； 2. 观看的时间、地点； 3. 学生的反响。

注意：1. 写作词数应为 80 左右； 2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：神州十二号载人飞船 Shenzhou XII manned spacecraft

第二节: 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 根据所给情节进行续写, 使之构成一个完整的故事。

Dad dipped his hand into my basket. “What's that?” he asked. “Mew,” said the basket. “Oh no,” he said. “Not a cat. No way.” I pulled Checkers from the basket. “It's not a cat. It's a kitten. Can I keep him? Please?” Dad frowned for a minute, thinking. Then he rubbed Checkers under the chin. “You'll have to take good care of him. “I hugged Checkers. “I will,” I promised. “He won't be any trouble at all.”

And Checkers wasn't—until he grew into a cat. He wanted to be the first one in the house—and the first one out of the house. Sometimes he tripped Dad. “That cat!” Dad complained. Checkers climbed onto our roof. He had no trouble getting down. Usually he aimed for Dad. “That cat!” Dad yelled. Checkers flushed (冲水) the toilet, watching the water circle away. “That cat!” Dad groaned.

Checkers hid in strange places. He liked to surprise people. One day he hid under the couch. Dad walked by with a glass of orange juice. Checkers jumped out. He curled around Dad's ankle and attacked Dad's toes. Orange juice spilt all over the floor. Dad yelled and put Checkers outside. “Get out, Cat!” he roared. And he slammed the door.

Dad washed the scratches and peeled open bandages and wrapped them around his big toe and his ankle. I watched from the window. Checkers looked frustrated as he walked down the road. “I'm sorry. Checkers scratched you,” I said. “He was just playing. He didn't mean to hurt you.” “Don't worry,” said Dad. “He will be back.”

After supper I called for Checkers. But Checkers didn't come. Nighttime came. I called and called. I banged his food dish with a spoon. But still no Checkers. I left the porch light on. But the next morning Checkers still wasn't there. I carried a picture of Checkers to all the neighbors. But nobody found Checkers. Days went by. Life wasn't the same without that cat.

I was angry with Dad. I didn't think he missed Checkers at all.

注意:

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
3. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好;
4. 续写完成后,请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Then one night the phone rang. _____

Paragraph 2:

I looked at Dad. “You put an ad in the paper?” _____