

英 语

时量:120 分钟

满分:150 分

得分_____

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.18.

C. £ 9.15.

答案是 C。

1. What did the man do last Sunday?

A. Go cycling.

B. Go boating.

C. Go hiking.

2. When did the man ring Jane?

A. At 7:15.

B. At 7:25.

C. At 8:05.

3. What is the man's problem?

A. He can't decide how to go.

B. He doesn't like going by train.

C. He can't decide whether to go.

4. When does this conversation probably take place?

A. On Friday.

B. Before Friday.

C. After Friday.

5. Who keeps the dictionary now?

A. Mary.

B. Paul.

C. Mike.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间,每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the man bring to the woman?

A. A bowl.

B. Steak.

C. Salad.

7. What does the woman want to do?

A. Invite guests to dinner.

B. Enjoy dinner with the man.

C. Spend the weekend with the man.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What can be inferred about the woman?
- A. She has left her country.
 - B. She has returned home.
 - C. She has come to a new place.
9. From whom did the man learn that a supervisor is needed?
- A. From a friend.
 - B. From a reporter.
 - C. From a newspaper.
10. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Friends.
 - B. Workmates.
 - C. Teammates.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What do we know about the man?
- A. He enjoyed his trip to Chicago.
 - B. He regrets going to Chicago.
 - C. He didn't like Chicago.
12. How did the man get well in Chicago?
- A. He went to see a doctor.
 - B. He took the medicine he bought there.
 - C. He took the medicine he carried with him.
13. Which word can best describe the man's experience in Chicago?
- A. Joyful.
 - B. Valuable.
 - C. Unexpected.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. When can the man take a break?
- A. When it is time for lunch.
 - B. After he works for an hour.
 - C. After he works for two hours.
15. What is the man's worry?
- A. The rubbish may cause a fire.
 - B. He cannot escape if there is a fire.
 - C. The stairs would be burnt down in a fire.
16. What is the woman doing?
- A. Asking the man about his office work.
 - B. Making suggestions about the office work.
 - C. Helping the man to find a better job.
17. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
- A. Office equipment.
 - B. Office workers.
 - C. Office working conditions.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. In how many seasons can Americans watch basketball games?
- A. One season.
 - B. Two seasons.
 - C. Three seasons.

19. What sports games do Americans talk about most in summer?
A. Football games. B. Baseball games. C. Basketball games.
20. What does the speaker mainly tell us about American football?
A. Its history. B. Its differences. C. Its disadvantages.

第二部分 阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Whether you're traveling over your children's spring break, summer vacation or winter holidays, you'll find Miami is such a hot spot for families year round. There are various activities for vacationing kids in Miami, and they can spend one day learning about some of Miami's rich cultural heritage(遗产), as well as a bit of science and history.

Start your day at Bayside Marketplace. There are plenty of shops and souvenir stands here for all members of the family. Kids will particularly enjoy Art By God, a shop devoted to natural stone, especially fossils(化石).

From Bayside Marketplace walk two blocks north to visit what is perhaps Miami's most famous historical landmark, Freedom Tower(located at 600 Biscayne Boulevard). It is a great place to expose your kids to the Cuban heritage that is so much a part of life in Miami.

Then you will visit Miami's Little Havana, and since it's probably getting close to lunch time, drive yourself to Versailles Restaurant(3555 Southwest 8th Street) in the heart of Little Havana. Then take some time to simply walk the streets and take in the music, the art and the personality of the people and their neighborhood before returning to your car.

On your way back to the hotel, visit the Miami Science Museum, where there are complete science and natural history museums. Or you may visit the Miami Seaquarium(水族馆). Though there are many such theme parks more modern and in better shape than this 1955 pioneer, it's still worth a visit for their dolphin, sea lion and killer whale shows. Kids can also get face to face with the endangered manatee(海牛) or watch specialists feeding 200-pound sharks.

21. Bayside Marketplace is a market for _____.
A. children only B. parents only
C. all tourists D. fossil collectors
22. What do we know about Little Havana?
A. It is a restaurant in Miami.
B. It is an area of Miami.
C. It is the name of a famous person.
D. It is the name of a street in Miami.
23. What can be inferred about the Miami Seaquarium?
A. It is the earliest seaquarium in Miami.

- B. It is the largest seaquarium in Miami.
- C. It is better equipped than any other seaquarium.
- D. It has more visitors than any other seaquarium.

B

They call it the “rule of 150”. An anthropologist(人类学家) called Robin Dunbar made a study of 21 different primitive societies. He found that they all lived in villages of around 150 people. Then he asked people living in modern cities to make a list of all the people they knew well enough to talk to. Each of them made a list of around 150 people. Many of us have left village life behind. But the idea of the village has not left us.

Other studies of businesses and army units have shown that when people are forced into groups of over 150 they become inefficient(效率低). There are just too many people around to communicate with effectively. It also seems that when our personal “villages” become too small, people feel lonely. We need other people to help us.

Many people see life as a kind of journey. As they travel they pick up things they need. These are friends, a family and jobs. This is a narrow way of looking at things. It does not explain why people who get good jobs and become rich are often unhappy.

Using the “rule of 150”, we can see things differently. Instead of being a lonely traveller, you are the head of your own village. You are responsible for every part of village life. Getting a good job helps with the “economic development” of your village. But you also need to pay attention to the social harmony of your village.

Many people think that happiness is about winning a race. The winner gets a great job, a perfect family and a lot of money. The loser should expect to be unhappy. The “rule of 150” teaches us that happiness comes with getting the right balance of relationship in our lives.

In a competitive society it is easy to judge people according to the kind of job they have or how much money they make. In fact, we are all the boss of our own villages. This is a difficult job. It is worthy of your respect.

24. What does the figure “150” relate to?
- A. The size of a group.
 - B. The number of groups.
 - C. The amount of work.
 - D. The number of primitive societies.
25. What is the author’s opinion about “seeing life as a kind of journey”?
- A. It only refers to rich people.
 - B. It doesn’t include village life.
 - C. It can’t cover all possibilities in life.
 - D. It may bring about unhappiness.
26. What do you do as the head of your own village?
- A. Take a long journey with the other villagers.
 - B. Compete against others to achieve happiness.
 - C. Use the “rule of 150” to improve the village life.
 - D. Deal properly with the people and things around you.

30. What does Grant really mean by stating “I was at a loss”?
- A. She felt sorry for the toads.
 - B. She felt puzzled at what she saw.
 - C. She felt fearful about the earthquake.
 - D. She felt sad about what somebody had done.
31. When did the number of toads begin to increase after the earthquake?
- A. When the moon began to rise.
 - B. After the aftershocks stopped.
 - C. Two days after the earthquake.
 - D. Three days after the moon became full.

D

A raised eyebrow, a puzzled look or a nod of the head are just a few of the facial expressions computers could soon be using to read people’s minds.

An “emotionally aware” computer being developed by British and American scientists will be able to read an individual’s thoughts by analyzing a combination of facial movements that represent underlying feelings.

“The system we have developed allows a wide range of mental states to be identified just by pointing a video camera at someone,” said Professor Peter Robinson of the University of Cambridge.

He believes the mind-reading computer’s applications could range from improving people’s driving skills to helping companies tailor advertising to people’s moods(心情). “Imagine a computer that could pick the right emotional moment to try to sell you something, a future where mobile phones, cars and Web sites could read our mind and react to our moods,” he added.

The researchers, who are developing the technology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States, also hope to get it to accept other inputs such as posture(姿势) and gesture.

“Our research could enable Web sites to tailor advertising or products to your mood,” said Robinson. “For example, a Webcam(网络摄相机) linked with our software could process your image, encode the correct emotional state and send information to a Web site.” It could also be useful in online teaching to show whether someone understands what is being explained and in improving road safety by determining if a driver is confused, bored or tired.

“We are working with a car company, and they believe this will be employed in cars within five years,” Robinson said, adding that a camera could be built into the dashboard(仪表盘).

32. Why is the computer described as “emotionally aware”?
- A. It can store your thoughts.
 - B. It can express its feelings.
 - C. It thinks the same way as you.
 - D. It knows what you are feeling.

33. Which word can best replace the underlined word “**tailor**” in Paragraph 4?
A. Suit. B. Turn. C. Devote. D. Reduce.
34. What is the purpose of the camera to be built into the dashboard of a car?
A. To identify the driver’s mental state.
B. To help the driver learn driving skills.
C. To send traffic information to a Web site.
D. To record the driver’s facial movements.
35. In introducing the mind-reading computer, the text focuses on _____.
A. its development B. its designers
C. its applications D. its working process

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Year-round Schooling

Traditional schools in America operate on a 9-month system, but today many people prefer year-round schooling.

Students in year-round schools attend school the same number of days as students in traditional nine-month schools. 36 Instead of the traditional nine months of school and a long, three-month summer vacation, the students have several short breaks between sessions all through the year. Another difference is the track. Instead of single-track schooling that involves an entire school using the same schedule and getting the same vacations off, multiple-track year-round schooling has groups of students attending school at different times with different vacations. 37

The major advantage of year-round schooling is that it provides the continuous learning that can be lost over a long vacation as the students are not ever out of school for a long period of time. 38

39 For example, with one group of students always on vacation, a school that was built for 750 students can serve as many as 1,000. This lets school districts with little or no money for building new schools handle a growing student population and save millions of dollars in construction costs.

Overall, people generally have positive attitudes toward year-round schooling. Disadvantages include the inconvenience to families with children in both traditional and year-round schools. 40 And some people say it interferes with activities that take place outside school—including summer employment.

- A. Thus there is always one group of students on vacation.
B. For example, it makes it difficult to make vacation plans.
C. Another advantage of year-round schooling is that it saves money for students.
D. What’s different about year-round schools is that the days are arranged differently.
E. In addition, year-round schooling is often chosen as a cost-cutting measure.
F. That is why many families accept both kinds of schooling.
G. As a result, the students forget less of what they learned over the shorter breaks.

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Born in the United States, I, with black hair and yellow skin, am an American. Yes, I am a US citizen. Yet I 41 early in my childhood that I was very different.

It wasn't until 42 in the early years of primary school that I noticed this difference. Some kids in my class asked me 43 I could speak Chinese. It seemed strange to me that they would be interested in this part of my 44. I answered "yes" and expected them to say nothing else about it.

To my surprise, they were 45 to hear me say something in Chinese. When I did so, they said, "Wow, that's cool!" I had always thought of it as just a strange 46 that came from China.

I 47 what had happened that day when I got home. I went into the bathroom to wash my hands as I usually did. I looked at myself in the mirror—the same face was 48 from that morning, but it didn't 49 the same to me. For the first time, I felt different from the others in my 50.

That day I discovered a part of my life that was 51—in culture and tradition—from the one I was 52.

Now I know that we must all remember our 53, but we must also continue to explore, realizing that 54 is different, with our own beliefs, opinions, traditions and lifestyles. Recognizing these differences should 55 respect for one another.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. imagined | B. discovered | C. declared | D. proved |
| 42. A. one moment | B. one evening | C. one day | D. one year |
| 43. A. why | B. how | C. when | D. if |
| 44. A. life | B. story | C. secret | D. program |
| 45. A. pleased | B. amused | C. puzzled | D. eager |
| 46. A. tradition | B. comment | C. language | D. reply |
| 47. A. wrote down | B. thought about | C. talked about | D. forgot about |
| 48. A. out | B. up | C. next | D. there |
| 49. A. remain | B. seem | C. act | D. show |
| 50. A. family | B. class | C. team | D. country |
| 51. A. different | B. interesting | C. strange | D. valuable |
| 52. A. learning | B. expecting | C. living | D. reporting |
| 53. A. past | B. positions | C. duties | D. roots |
| 54. A. nobody | B. nothing | C. everyone | D. everything |
| 55. A. lead to | B. stick to | C. devote to | D. refer to |

第二节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

When we talk about 56 (learn) a foreign language, we often talk about different methods. Of course, methods are important, but I think they're not as important 57 one thing: motivation(动机).

英语参考答案

题序	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
答案	A	C	A	B	C	C	A	B	A	A	B	C	C	A	B	A	C	C	B	B
题序	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
答案	C	B	A	A	C	D	B	D	C	B	B	D	A	A	C	D	A	G	E	B
题序	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55					
答案	B	C	D	A	D	C	B	D	B	B	A	C	D	C	A					

21. C。根据文章第一段中“*There are plenty of shops and souvenir stands here for all members of the family*”，可确定该市场并非只面向某一类游客。
22. B。根据文章第四段内容可确定答案。
23. A。根据文章最后一段中“*1955 pioneer*”可确定答案。
24. A。根据第一段内容可确定答案。
25. C。根据文章第三段中“*This is a narrow way of looking at things. It does not explain why people who get good jobs and become rich are often unhappy.*”可确定答案。
26. D。根据文章第四段内容可确定答案。
27. B。概括全文，可知“*rule of 150*”是有关人与人之间关系的社会法则。
28. D。根据文章第二段内容可确定答案。
29. C。根据文章第三段内容可确定答案。
30. B。be at a loss; 茫然不知。根据后文中的提问可确定答案。
31. B。根据“*remaining low until two days after the last aftershock*”可确定答案。
32. D。根据文章第二段内容可确定答案。
33. A。根据“*...a computer that could pick the right emotional moment to try to sell you something*”、“*react to our moods*”可推断答案。让广告迎合顾客的心情，顾客就会想购买该产品。
34. A。摄像机的作用是拍下司机的面部表情，然后经电脑分析确定司机的心理状态(*determining if a driver is confused, bored or tired*)。
35. C。本文主要介绍这种能读懂人心思的电脑的各种应用(*applications*)。
36. D 37. A 38. G 39. E 40. B
41. B。作者是生活在美国的美籍华人，本句话的背景是作者上小学时他的同学要听他说中文，这时作者便意识到自己与其他同学有很大的不同。
42. C。此处的 *one day* 指作者的同学要听他说中文的那一天。
43. D。此处 *if* 引导宾语从句，表示“是否”，与后面的 *I answered “yes”* 相呼应。
44. A。作者作为中国人说中文，这属于他生活中的一部分。
45. D。be eager to do sth. : 急切地想做某事。根据本句和下句内容可确定答案。
46. C。根据上下文，此处 *a strange language* 指中文。
47. B。think about; 考虑；想起。根据本段语境可确定答案。

48. D. 此处 there 即 in the mirror.
49. B. 连系动词 seem 表示“好像;似乎”,通常是一种主观的认为,这与该部分语境一致。
50. B. 此处与第二段中的“Some kids in my class”相呼应。
51. A. 参见下条注释。
52. C. 本句中的 the one 即 the life. the life I was living:我所过的生活,即作者在美国的生活。作者发现自己生活中有一部分在文化和传统上与美国的生活不同。
53. D. root 可表示“(某人或家族的)根”,联系下句可确定答案。
54. C. 根据“with our own beliefs, opinions, traditions and lifestyles”可确定答案。
55. A. lead to:导致;引起。
56. learning 57. as 58. do 59. an 60. completely 61. to work 62. yourself 63. will want 64. decision
65. matters

【应用文写作参考范文】

Dear Mike,

Good news for you. There will be a lecture for foreign students at 9 on Saturday morning in the city training center. The lecture is about places of interest in China. So why don't you attend it? It's really a good opportunity for you, as you are so interested in travelling in China. Not only will you learn more about famous places in China, but you will also get a better understanding of Chinese culture and history.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【读后续写参考范文】

The idea of helping others this way came to me when I got similar help from a woman. One day, I was shopping at a grocery store and when I went to pay for my groceries I discovered my wallet was gone. You can imagine how embarrassed I was then. Luckily, a woman, overhearing my problem, offered to pay my bill. I was so thankful and asked for her phone number so that I could pay back the money. “Don't pay it back. Pay it forward,” the woman replied with a smile. That was when I decided to do something nice for whoever needs help.

Interestingly enough, I often get something in return from the person I help. The other day, a young lady to whom I gave some change, asked if I could use a spare pair of gloves she had. So I accepted them for the next person who needs them. I was touched to see she wanted to give me something. In fact, she gave me more. She gave me a feeling of happiness that only those who are happy to show kindness to others can understand.

听力材料

(Text 1)

W: Did you go hiking last Sunday?

M: No. I had planned to go boating, but I changed my mind and went cycling instead.

(Text 2)

M: Where's Jane? She said she'd be here by 7:25, but it's 8:15 now.

W: Well, why don't you give her a ring?

M: I rang her ten minutes ago and there was no answer.

(Text 3)

W: So you're going to the Smiths again this weekend?

M: Yes, but I can't make up my mind whether to go by road or by rail—the train's more comfortable, but it's a terrible walk from the nearest station to the village.

(Text 4)

W: What are you doing on Friday, John?

M: I'd like to visit a wildlife park.

W: A wildlife park?

M: Yes. You can see animals in their natural surroundings.

(Text 5)

W: Hello, Mike. Where is my dictionary now?

M: The day before yesterday Mary took it from me, but yesterday afternoon I saw it in Paul's room and I took it back.

W: Didn't you tell him about it?

M: I haven't seen him yet.

(Text 6)

M: Hi Tina. Good to see you! I've brought a fruit salad.

W: Thanks, Jim. That was very thoughtful. Did you make it yourself?

M: Yeah, but it's nothing fancy. I didn't have time. I just cut up some melon, banana, and grapes and threw them together into a bowl.

W: Oh, I'm sure the guests will love it. It will be a great side dish for the steak.

(Text 7)

W: Hello. Nina Green speaking.

M: Hello, Nina. This is Jack.

W: Jack, it's good to speak to you again!

M: Yes, welcome back! I heard you were back and are looking for a job.

W: That's right. I've just started looking today.

M: Well, I have a friend at Big Fish Park, and he told me that they need a supervisor.

W: A supervisor? That's interesting.

M: My friend says the job will be advertised in tomorrow's paper.

W: Thanks, Jack. It's very kind of you to let me know.

M: You're welcome. Good luck with the job hunting.

(Text 8)

W: How was your trip to Chicago, Joe?

M: I wish I had spent my vacation here.

W: In other words, you didn't like Chicago.

M: Oh, it wasn't that. I liked the city very much. But I got sick while I was there.

W: I'm sorry to hear that.

M: I came close to having to call the doctor. But I had some medicine, so I took that and got well. I always carry it, just to be on the safe side.

W: Lucky you had it on hand.

M: Little did I think I'd get sick in Chicago. Next time I won't take chances. I'll make sure I'm in good health before I leave.

W: Keep your fingers crossed!

(Text 9)

W: You do work eight hours a day in this crowded office, don't you?

M: Yes.

W: Then how often do you go out and take a break? You ought to take a break about every hour.

M: No, we can't do that. The manager complains if we're not at our desks all the time. We can only take a break at lunchtime.

W: In general, how satisfied are you with the working conditions here?

M: Well, I don't think they're very good at all. I would say that I'm not quite satisfied. They need to be improved.

W: And do you have any other comments or things you'd like to mention about the office conditions?

M: Well, yes. I'm rather worried about what would happen if there was a fire. The door to the stairs is usually locked, and the stairs are often blocked with rubbish.

W: Right, I'll look into that. Thank you for your help.

(Text 10)

If you judge by the number of people who go to see the games and by the number of those who actually play it, basketball is probably the most popular sport in the United States. It is mainly an indoor game, and the seasons extend from late fall, through the winter, to early spring. There is hardly a high school or college in the country that does not have its team and its loyal following of fans.

In spring and summer, the most popular sport is baseball. During the warm weather you can see young men and boys playing this game in any part of the country. Radio and television bring the details of the big games to every corner of the land, and the activities of the professional teams are a topic of conversation for Americans everywhere.

In the fall, the most popular sport is football. As you know, this is not the same kind of game that is so popular in other parts of the world. Like basketball and baseball, it is typically American, and those who have never seen it before have difficulty seeing any sense in it. But for Americans, the game itself is not as important as the music, the cheering, and the festival spirit that go with it. On a cool, bright autumn afternoon, there is nothing so colorful and exciting as a football game.