**如皋市2021-2022学年高二下学期教学质量调研（一）**

**英语试题**

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What do we learn from the conversation?

A. The film is not interesting.

B. The woman never sees a film.

C. The woman enjoyed the film very much.

2. What is probably the man?

A. A sportsman. B. A reporter. C. A fisherman.

3. What does the man mean?

A. He doesn’t want to take a picture for the woman.

B. He will be happy to take a picture for the woman if he has film in his camera.

C. He doesn’t like to take a picture for the woman although there are some films in his camera.

4. What color of the cell phone would the woman like?

A. Brown. B. Purple. C. Silver.

5. When will the headmaster come back?

A. 9:30. B. 11:45. C. 12:40.

**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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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，每小题将给出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至8题。

1. Where will the woman go?

A. To her friend’s. B. To the school. C. To the playground.

7. What is the weather like?

A. It is cloudy. B. It is raining. C. It is sunny.

8. What will the woman do?

A. Take an umbrella. B. Go out later. C. Put on a raincoat.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

1. What is the man looking for?
2. A bookstore. B. A room. C. A hotel.

10. Why does the man refuse the first offer?

A. It’s too expensive. B. It’s too small. C. It’s too far away.

11. How long does it take the man to get there on foot?

A. An hour. B. Half an hour. C. One and a half hours.

听第8段材料，回答第12至14题。

1. What dishes are there on the menu?
2. Only some a la carte. B. Only some regular. C. Many different.
3. What does the man have?

A. Some a la carte. B. A regular dinner. C. Some chicken dishes.

14. What does the woman recommend?

A. The roast beef. B. The salad. C. The dessert.

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Teacher and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Strangers.

16. What day does the conversation take place?

A. Friday. B. Saturday. C. Sunday.

17. Where will the speakers go tomorrow?

A. Museum. B. Gyms. C. Shopping center.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

1. What does the height of the Freedom Tower make you think of?
2. The US’s independence.
3. The Statue of Liberty.
4. The World Trade Center.
5. When would construction work begin?

A. In 2001. B. In 2004. C. In 2008.

20. Who is George Pataki?

A. The designer of the Freedom Tower.

B. The architect of the Freedom Tower.

C. The New York Governor.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2.5分，满分50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**

China has a history of thousands of years, which gives it a lot of historical sites which include the Summer Place, the Forbidden City, the Terracotta Army, the Potala Palace and the Mogao Grottoe. All of these are UNESCO World heritage.

**The Summer Palace：China’s Largest Imperial Garden**

Location：Beijing

The Summer Palace is China’s largest imperial garden. UNESCO added this 300-hectare site to the World Heritage List in 1998. There are numerous stores in Suzhou Street, selling souvenirs like antiques, snacks, silk, jewelry and tea. The shop assistants there are dressed in the costumes of the Qing Dynasty.

**The Terracotta Warriors：First Emperor Qin’s Buried Army**

Location：Xi’an

The museum covers an area of 22, 780 square meters. Over 8,000 life-size terracotta soldiers and horses and more than 10,000 bronze weapons were unearthed. The Terracotta Army is applying for the title “eighth wonder of the world”.

**The Potala Palace: Masterpiece of Tibetan Architecture**

Location：Lhasa

It was first built as the palace of Songtsen Gampo（617- 650）,founder of the Tu-Bo Dynasty. After being rebuilt in the 17th century, it was the residence of Dalai Lamas. There are plenty of precious historical relics in the palace, including over 10,000 Buddha statues made or gold, silver, jade, wood or clay.

**The Mogao Grottoes：a Holy land of Buddhist Art**

Location：Dunhuang

The Mogao Grottoes has 735 grottoes, 450,000 square meters of mural paintings, 2,415 colored Buddha statues made of clay, and more than 50,000 historical relics. All of these make the Mogao Grottoes the largest and the most significant land of Buddhist art.

There are some bestsellers including some of these historical sites：

▪ 4-Day Lhasa Highlight Tour

▪11-Day Classic Wonders Tour--Beijing, Xi'an, Lhasa

▪16-Day Memories of China with Yangtze Cruise-Beijing, Xian, Yangtze, Shanghai

You could always contact us to tailor your own unique tour of China’s historical sites.

21. Where can you buy gifts for your friend who is a tea lover?

A. At the Potala palace.

B. At the Terracotta Warriors.

C. At the Summer palace.

D. At the Mogao Grottoes.

22. Which of the following items can you see during 16-Day Memories of China with Yangtze Cruise?

A. Magnificent mural paintings.

B. Buddha statues made of jade.

C. terracotta soldiers and horses.

D. grottoes with mural paintings.

23. What can we learn from the passage?

A. The Terracotta Warriors is the eighth wonder of the world.

B. The Mogao Grottoes is the most important place of Buddhist art.

C. Only three tour packages are available for tourists to choose.

D. The Potala Palace was first constructed for the residence of Dalai lamas.

**B**

Many of China’s ancient architectural treasures smashed to dust before Lin Huiyin and Liang Sicheng began documenting them in the 1930s. The husband and wife team were among the first preservationists to operate in China, and by far the best known. Their efforts have since inspired generations of people to speak out for architecture threatened by the rush toward development.

Becoming China’s best architectural historians was no easy accomplishment. The buildings they wanted to save were centuries old located in distant parts of the country. In many cases, they had to journey through dangerous conditions in the Chinese countryside to reach them. Exploring China’s remote areas during the 1930s meant traveling muddy, poorly maintained roads by mule (骡子) or on foot. Inns were often dirty, food could be polluted, and there was always risk or violence from rebels, soldiers and robbers.

Their greatest discovery was the Temple of Buddha’s Light, in Wutai County, Shanxi Province. The breathtaking wooden temple was built in 857 A. D. , making it the oldest building known in China at the time.

Liang and Lin crawled into the temple’s most forbidding, forgotten areas to determine its age, including one hideaway inhibited by thousands of bats and millions of bedbugs, covered in dust and littered with dead bats. “In complete darkness and among the awful smell, hardly breathing, with thick masks covering our noses and mouths, we measured, drew, and photographed with flashlights for several hours. When at last we came out to take a breath of fresh air, we found hundreds of bedbugs in our bag. We ourselves had been badly bitten. Yet the importance and unexpectedness of our find made those the happiest hours of my years hunting for ancient architecture.” Liand wrote of the experience in an account included in “Liang and Lin; Partners in Exploring China’s Architectual Past.”

24. On their way to the ancient buildings, what kind of difficulties and risks do Liang and Lin face?

A. Poor accommodations and personal security. B. Poor accommodations and smelly areas.

C. Broken vehicles and violence from robbers. D. Broken vehicles and muddy roads.

25. Liang and Lin raised public awareness of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. documenting smashed historical buildings

B. rebuilding historically valuable buildings

C. saving the oldest temples in China

D. protecting historical buildings.

26. While exploring the Temple of Buddha’s Light, \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Liang and Lin caught insects with awful smell

B. Liang and Lin were forbidden to breathe inside

C. Liang and Lin were pleased at something unexpected

D. Liang and Lin determined its age by studying bedbug’s hideaway

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

A. Creativeness results in discovery

B. Difficulty produces achievement

C. Efforts contribute to happiness

D. Responsibilities contribute to development

**C**

Maths anxiety may be causing a national crisis, Cambridge University researchers have said, as they find that one in ten children suffer from anxiety at the subject.

Researchers surveyed 1,700 British pupils aged 8 to 13 about their feelings towards the subject. They found 10% of children suffered from maths anxiety. Other feelings caused by maths included fear and anger, while physical symptoms included a racing heart or struggling to catch breath.

“The project studied students’ attitudes towards maths because of what could be called a maths crisis in the UK,” researchers said. “Many children and adults experience feelings of anxiety, fear or discomfort when they face maths. This may be leading to a low level of maths in the country.” The number of adults with functional maths skills equal to a GCSE (英国普通中等教育证书) grade C has dropped from 26% in 2003 to only 22% in 2011, according to the survey. At the same time, only 57% of the children achieved the same level in functional maths skills.

Dr. Denes Szucs, a professor at Cambridge’s Centre for Neuroscience (神经科学) in Education said that there is a misunderstanding that only low performing children suffer from math anxiety. “This is a common misunderstanding that we have seen in decision makers,” he said. “They assume people are anxious about maths because they are poor achievers.” In fact, more than 77% of children with high levels of maths anxiety are normal to high achievers. Dr. Szucs went on, “Probably their maths anxiety will go unnoticed because their performance is good. But they are very worried and in the long term their performance is limited. This is a real danger here: these are children who are completely able to do maths at a normal level, but may keep away from it because they feel anxious.” The research also found that girls have higher levels of maths anxiety than boys.

John’s Hillman, director of education at the Nuffield Foundation said, “Mathematical achievement is valuable, as a foundation for many other subjects and as an important predictor of future academic learning, job hunting and even health. Maths anxiety can seriously influence students’ performance in both primary and secondary schools.”

28. What can we learn from the survey conducted by the Cambridge University researchers?

A. Girls suffer lower levels of maths anxiety than boys.

B. Only low performing children suffer from maths anxiety.

C. Children with maths anxiety will suffer both physically and mentally.

D. Most children with high levels of maths anxiety usually perform badly at the subject.

29. Why did the researchers study students’ attitudes towards maths?

A. Many children are suffering from maths anxiety.

B. They want to help improve students’ academic performance.

C. Maths anxiety may cause great damage to children’s development.

D. Both children and adults experience maths anxiety, causing a national maths crisis.

30. How does the author prove there may be a national maths crisis in the UK in paragraph 3?

A. Providing data. B. Giving examples.

C. Giving definition. D. Analyzing and reasoning.

31. What question could possibly be talked about after the last paragraph?

A. How can students learn maths well?

B. How can maths anxiety be reduced?

C. How does anxiety influence students’ mental health?

D. How can children realize the importance of learning maths?

**D**

“Hi, how are you,” some people say when they see a familiar face. The words run together into a mass, all sense and meaning lost. All the same, people do care how you are. After they greet you, it’s likely you will greet them back, with an equally meaningless phrase like, “Can’t complain, can’t complain.” You could probably complain, at length, or share a brilliant thought you were just beginning when a greeting interrupted you. You don’t, though, you say, “Great, you?”

You are not giving each other information about your health and well-being. All the same, you are sharing information. You’re acknowledging each other’s positions as acknowledged friends, or at least as accepted acquaintances. And you are reestablishing the ties that may have lapsed since yesterday.

It’s what anthropologist Bronislaw Malinoski called a phatic communication. Its message is not in the words you use, but in the fact that you speak ritually accepted words. In Asia, for example, people may ask one another if they have eaten, or if they are busy. They’re not really asking for their lunch menu or their agenda, they are saying hello. A phatic signal says hi.

There’s embarrassment of being near people without acknowledging them. That uncomfortable feeling is one reason why lonely passengers in the subway may behave as if they cannot see anyone around them or may escape their uncomfortable situation with a book. Some people read all the way home, and never turn a page.

Your friend isn’t asking how you are, and you aren’t telling him. However, he is recognizing your existence, and when you answer, you are recognizing his. In addition, the set speech you have shared opens the door to closer communications if both agree. Someday, you may come to real close friendship, and really tell one another how you are.

Meanwhile, people who greet one another this way do care. They care enough to recognize someone’s essential humanity. They send a signal across the space between, to share, very briefly and lightly, in awareness of one another.

Your greetings prove that neither of you has become a social outcast. How are you? You are still a member of society in good status. You are still the one who knows the rituals necessary to get to work each day.

32. When people greet, they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. want to show their different educational backgrounds

B. rarely show something related to the words themselves

C. want to know other people’s privacy

D. often complain about the bad weather

33. According to Bronislaw Malinoski, a phatic communication \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is rarely used by Asian people

B. is too complex to be used often

C. helps establish or keep certain relationships

D. often ruins the normal relationships between friends

34. The underlined word “outcast” in the last paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a person who is well-educated B. a person who succeeds suddenly

C. a person who is a burden to society D. a person who is not accepted by others

35. What does the text mainly tell us?

A. Greetings should be better expressed.

B. Greetings convey different meanings to different people.

C. Greetings help prove an individual’s social independence.

D. Greetings help an individual be connected with the society.

**第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

**Learn to Cite** (引用) **Sources**

During your university education, you’ll be exposed to ideas and scientific theories of scholars and scientists. Unavoidably, your own ideas will be shaped by the ideas you come across. \_\_36\_\_ That means you should go beyond what you learn in your textbooks or in the library. Your original work is the basis for your professor’s evaluation of your performance. Thus, academic honesty is fundamental in your university education. It demands that you cite the source materials you base your own work on. \_\_37\_\_

Correctly citing your sources helps you distinguish your own ideas from those of other scholars. On the readers’ side, it permits a reader to determine the depth of your research. \_\_38\_\_ On the contrary, lack of citing will only raise your reader’s doubt.

So you need to learn when to cite and how to provide an adequate or accurate reference list. If you fail to cite your sources, whether deliberately or carelessly, you will be found responsible for plagiarism(抄袭). \_\_39\_\_ If you are not sure, ask your professor for guidance before submitting the paper or report. Keep in mind this general rule: when in doubt, cite!

\_\_40\_\_ For example, students from East Asia may think that copying directly from sources is the proper way to do research. Students in France, preparing for the final examination, may be encouraged to memorize whole passages and copy them into papers. Those cultural differences can lead to false assumptions about academic expectations in the country you study in.

A. Some university students may cheat in different ways.

B. These include other scholars’ ideas, figures, graphs and so on.

C. The academic challenge you face is to make something original.

D. Often, students want to use others’ opinions to support their own essays.

E. It also allows a reader to appreciate your original contribution to the research.

F. For international students, it is important to know local academic expectations.

G. Not knowing academic regulations is an unacceptable excuse for such behavior.

**第三部分 语法知识运用(共两节，满分30分)**

第一节(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)

China’s cultural relic protection has made progress, but many problems still exist and need to be solved. China has made over 30 41 based on the law of cultural relic protection.

China has also 42 four international agreements concerning cultural relic protection and investment in cultural relic protection has also 43 .

Statistics show that from 2000 to 2005 when China carried out its 10th Five­Year Development Plan, total investment in the field 44 7.889 billion *yuan*. With financial support from government, China also started a nationwide campaign to search and 45 cultural relics in 2003.

China has so far included a total of 2,351 cultural relic sites and 518 intangible (无形的) cultural relics on the 46 of national protected items. Recovery and protection have been 47 on important cultural relic sites such as the Potala Palace in Tibet and the Palace Museum in Beijing.

Chinese museums have developed well in recent years. China has more than 2,300 museums that 48 about 150 million people annually.

However, cultural relics in China now face great 49 . Many historic cities have been 50 . Illegal trade and smuggling (走私) activities have not been forbidden, which has led to the loss of national treasures overseas. 51 , many important cultural relic sites have disappeared or are hard to pass on because of too much exploration and improper use. And cultural relics 52 by minority ethnic groups have lost their character due to the 53 lifestyle of the people.

Therefore, we should keep our mind clear and take 54 to better protect cultural relics, and 55 the whole society to take part in this cause.

41. A. reforms B. principles C. agendas D. rules

42. A. formed B. organized C. joined D. banned

43. A. improved B. increased C. promoted D. dismissed

44. A. arrived B. expected C. reached D. jumped

45. A. protect B. bless C. collapse D. reserve

46. A. list B. record C. file D. case

47. A. carried out B. laid out C. brought out D. put out

48. A. submit B. attract C. acknowledge D. satisfy

49. A. chances B. opportunities C. pressures D. challenges

50. A. missed B. disappeared C. lost D. destroyed

51. A. In summary B. What’s worse C. However D. Therefore

52. A. collected B. bought C. held D. discovered

53. A. occupied B. harmonious C. changing D. widening

54. A. notice B. turns C. advantage D. measures

55. A. encourage B. consult C. command D. assign

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。

……

Apart from personal development, 56 (assume) responsibility for your actions is also important for the betterment of society. Society is 57 organic whole, and as social beings, we have a responsibility to make a contribution. You may 58 (hear) the story of a small boy who tried to save starfish left on the beach after a storm, by throwing them back into the sea. People passing by told him that he was wasting his time, for he could not 59 (possible) save them all. However, the boy was not discouraged, believing that he could make a difference to the ones 60 he saved. As a result, the 61 (passer-by) felt inspired and joined him in saving the starfish. Similarly, the little things you do can make a difference! For example, picking up garbage around your neighbourhood contributes to a 62 (clean) environment. Reporting a 63 (speed) car helps ensure road safety. Being energy-efficient leads to savings of our precious natural resources. Doing volunteer work at a local nursing home brings love and 64 (warm) to the elderly. Just like the “starfish boy”,you may even inspire people around you to do the same, which is an added bonus. Work together, 65 we’ll have the power to gradually but continuously advance our society.

**第四部分写作(共两节，满分40分)**

第一节(满分15分)

假如你是李华，爱好旅游。最近打算对古丝绸之路做一次探究性的旅行，出发前给地理老师Mr. Jackie发个邮件，咨询关于丝绸之路(the Silk Road)的大体情况，内容包括：

1、丝绸之路的总体概括；

2、丝绸之路的作用；

3、值得参观的地方、美食、特色等。

注意：

1、词数80~100左右（开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数）；

2、可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear Mr. Jackie,

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节(满分25分)

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

As a woman walked down the streets one day on a cold day in February, she **spotted** a **beggar**. The man looked dirty, and didn’t even wear a **proper** coat. Every **passer-by** looked at him **with contempt（鄙视）**. Not like they had anything against him, but **merely** because of who he was: a dirty beggar.

“Sir? Are you all right?” The lady asked him. The old beggar thought that this well-dressed, obviously wealthy lady, was laughing at him. “Leave me alone!” he shouted. She did not move. “Are you hungry?” she asked with a gentle smile.  “No, I’ve just had lunch with the president.” the beggar replied sarcastically(讥讽地). Her smile did not **fade**, and she tried to pick him up. “What do you think you are doing, woman!” the beggar cried.

“Is there a problem **ma’am**?” a passing policeman asked.  “Not at all, officer. I’m just trying **to get this man on his feet**.” the woman replied. Surprised, the policeman said: “That’s old Jack, he has been here for years. What have you got to do with him?” “I am taking him to the **cafeteria** to get warm and eat something.” the woman answered.

Angry, the old beggar now shouted: “Are you crazy!? I don’t want to go in there!” But then he felt strong hands lifting him up. “Let me go, officer. I didn’t do anything!” “Don’t miss **this good chance** to feed yourself, Jack.” the officer advised. Together, they dragged Jack into the cafeteria. She stared at Jack and said: “Jack, do you remember me?” “Well, you do look familiar.” Jack said while examining her face.

注意：1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡上的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1:

*“Do you remember a cold and hungry girl when you worked here?”* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 2:

*She gave him a****business card****and said:* “ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

答案及听力原文

第一部分 听力（共20题 满分30分 每题1.5分）

1~5 CABCB 6~10 ABCBA 11~15 BCBAB 16~20 ACABC

**第二部分 阅读理解（共20题 满分50分 每题2.5分）**

21-23 CCB 24-27 ADCD 28-31 CDAB 32-35 BCDD 36-40：CBEGF

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节 满分30分）**

完形填空（共15题 满分15分 每题1分）

41-45 DCBCA 46-50 AABDD 51-55BCCDA

语法填空（共10题 满分15分 每题1.5分）

56. assuming 57. an 58. have heard 59. possibly 60. that

61.passers-by 62. cleaner 63. speeding 64. warmth 65. and

**第四部分 写作（共两节 满分40分）**

（一）应用文（满分15分）

Dear Mr. Jackie,

I’m Li Hua. Fascinated by the mystery and beauty of the Silk Road, I intended to explore it in person. Could you please give me a brief introduction of it?

Firstly, I are eager to learn a general information about the Silk Road, which may help me plan my schedule. Besides, what’s the function of the Silk Road in the past and in the present? And due to my tight schedule, please recommend me some amazing places featuring the local culture, which are worthy of a visit. Of course, I don’t want to miss the local cuisines since I am a total foodie.

Your early reply will be appreciated.

Yours,

Li Hua

（二）读后续写（满分25分）

**Paragraph 1**

*“Do you remember a cold and hungry girl when you worked here?”* the woman asked. Jack nodded**. The woman recalled the past, “**I was just graduated, but unemployed. I **wandered** on these streets looking for work for days. It was cold. One day I walked in this cafeteria, hoping to find something to eat with the little money left. When you saw me, you offered me the biggest sandwich ever and a good cup of coffee. You did not charge me anything.” I started my own business and now it is my turn to help you.

**Paragraph 2**

*She gave him a****business card****and said:*“Please go to the **HR manager** of my company. I’ll make sure my company has a **vacancy** for someone just like you.” **Fighting back his tears, Jack hold the card.** Overwhelmed with heartfelt gratitude, he just couldn't utter a word. After watching the woman walking away, Jack couldn’t helps sobbing. Sometimes a small act of kindness can bring big rewards. Never hesitate to help others because maybe one day the reward you get form it may help yourself out.

**听力原文**：

**Text 1**

M:How about the film last night?

W:Never before have I seen such an interesting film.

**Text 2**

W:What was the best moment of the race for you?

M:Oh,when I got to the finishing line, definitely.

**Text 3**

W:The sunrise is so great. Could you take a picture for me, Victor?

M:If I had some film in my camera, I would be more than happy to do it for you.

**Text 4**

W:I don’t like the color of my cell phone, it’s too dark. I’ d like to change the color.

M:Which color do you prefer? Purple?

W:Er…no.I prefer silver.

**Text 5**

M:Do you think the headmaster could see me tomorrow before 9:30?

W:He won’t be in until 11:45.

M:Is 12:40 any good?

W:Yes.I’ll write down that time.

**Text 6**

W:Dad, I am going out. I’ve something important to do with my friend.

M:What did you say?

W:I said I was going out. I said I had something important to do with my friend this afternoon.

M:But it’s raining outside. It’s too wet to go out today.

W:His house is not far from here. I can get there quickly.

M:All right. Then put on your raincoat. But when will you come back home?

W:I’ll be back as soon as possible. OK? Bye!

**Text 7**

W:Good morning, what can I do for you?

M:Good morning, I’m looking for a single room.

W:A single room? Let me see. Well, we happen to have one.

M:How much is the rent?

W:150 dollars a month.

M:I’m afraid that’s too expensive for me.

W:Well,wait a minute. We have another one for 100 a month. But it is three blocks away from here.

M:How long does it take to get there?

W:It takes half an hour to walk there. But you can take a bus.

M:Is it a direct bus?

W:No,you must change once.

M:I don’t think that is a problem. I can use my bike.

W:Oh,sure.That’s a good idea.

**Text 8**

W:May I take your order, sir?

M:I haven’t seen the menu yet. May I have one, please?

W:I’m sorry! I thought the hostess who seated you had given you a menu. Here’s one, sir.

M:There are so many different dishes listed that it is hard to decide.

W:The a la carte dishes are on the left. The regular dinners are on the right-hand page.

M:I’ll have the regular dinner. I’m pretty hungry. With the regular dinner, I get an appetizer, soup and so forth. Isn’t that the idea?

W:Yes,sir.The regular dinner includes appetizer, soup, and salad, choice of dessert, tea or coffee.

M:Is there any particular dish you would recommend?

W:The roast beef is very good tonight. We also have several good chicken dishes if you like chicken.

**Text 9**

W:Tomorrow we have to do some shopping at the shopping center.

M:Yes.I want to go to the tailor’s shop and buy a few pairs of socks for our sons.

W:While we’re there, let’s pick up some new washers for the dripping tap in the kitchen and some meat for our next week meals.

M:OK.The bank is open on Saturday, isn’t it?

W:Yes,from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

M:Good.We can stop there to draw some money from my account. Anything else to buy?

W:I did most of the shopping yesterday, but I forgot to get fruit for the children and eggs for breakfast.

M:You pick that up while I go to the shop and buy seeds for the vegetable garden. I want to get them planted before it rains again.

W:Good.We’ll have to get up early tomorrow morning.

**Text 10**

W:News from New York: New York officials Friday showed the new design for the Freedom Tower. It will be built on the World Trade Center Site.

According to the plan, the office building will be 1776 feet (or 541 meters)high, in reference to the year the US declared its independence. It’s topped by a spire that makes people think of the symbol of the Statue of Liberty. Construction work on the US $12 billion building will begin in September, exactly three years after the attacks in 2001.By the time the 70-floor skyscraper is completed in 2008,it will be the world’s tallest building.

“It is a historic day, a day that, hopefully decades from now, we’ll look back on as we see the New York skyline, we will understand the sacrifices of September 11,we will understand the courage of New Yorkers, we will understand the value of freedom,” said the New York Governor George Pataki