

2020-2021 学年度上学期第二阶段高一英语试题

卷面总分：150 分

考试时长：120 分钟

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色笔迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名和考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上相对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案，答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，答题卡交回。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题纸(卡)上。

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. When will the concert start?
A. At 7:30. B. At 7:00. C. At 8:00.
2. What language does the woman want to learn?
A. French. B. Japanese. C. English.
3. Where did the man grow up?
A. In England. B. In Germany. C. In Canada.
4. How does John look?
A. Satisfied. B. Worried. C. Excited.
5. What are the speakers going to do?
A. Read newspapers B. Go to the cinema. C. Watch TV.

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 are the speakers talking about?
A. Helping old people. B. Doing volunteer work. C. Cleaning up the parks.
7. How much time does the woman spend on it?
A. Five hours a week. B. Two days a week. C. Five days a month.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What was the man doing when the accident happened?

- A. Driving to work. B. Driving to a shop. C. Driving home.
9. Who should be responsible for the accident?
- A. The driver of the blue car.
B. The driver of the white Ford.
C. Mr. Atkins.
10. What does the woman do most probably?
- A. A lawyer. B. A driver. C. A teacher.
- 听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。
11. What happened to the man last night?
- A. He stayed up working.
B. He complained to his neighbors.
C. He didn't sleep well.
12. What were the neighbors doing?
- A. Having a party. B. Singing and dancing. C. Watching TV.
13. What will the speakers do in the afternoon?
- A. Take a short sleep. B. Have a meeting. C. Be away on business.
- 听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。
14. When did the man build the first computer?
- A. When he was in senior high school.
B. When he was in junior high school.
C. When he was at the university.
15. Where does the man work?
- A. In a company. B. In a store. C. In a school.
16. What is the man's attitude to technology?
- A. Positive. B. Critical. C. Negative.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. How long was the baby elephant trapped in the well?
- A. For 9 hours. B. For 11 hours. C. For 8 hours.
18. What did the villagers do when they first arrived at the spot?
- A. Removed some of the soil.
B. Stood watching.
C. Gave some bananas to the mother elephant.
19. Who got the baby elephant out of the well?
- A. The villagers.
B. The baby elephant itself.
C. The mother elephant.
20. What is the speaker talking about?
- A. What people should do to protect animals.
B. Why people should protect elephants.
C. How the villagers helped save a baby elephant.

第二部分 单项填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. I believe I will make new friends here, and there's a lot to _____ at senior high.
A. lecture B. impress C. explore D. revise
22. My advisor _____ that I should sign up for advanced literature because I like English and I'm good at it.
A. recommended B. confused C. attracted D. survived
23. Tangshan city has proved to China and the rest of the world that in times of disaster, people must _____ and show the wisdom to stay positive and rebuild for a brighter future.
A. shock B. breathe C. rescue D. unify
24. From there, you will spend one day travelling by boat to your _____ in the middle of the forest.
A. accommodation B. civilization C. recognition D. transportation
25. As a player, Lang Ping brought honor and _____ to her country.
A. captain B. master C. glory D. error
26. People in modern times can read the _____ works which were written by Chinese in ancient times.
A. careful B. classic C. electric D. grateful
27. As China plays a greater role in _____ affairs, an increasing number of international students are beginning to appreciate China's culture and history.
A. native B. appreciative C. global D. professional
28. China is widely known for its ancient civilization _____ has continued all the way through into modern times.
A. why B. where C. when D. which
29. Here are some of the people _____ homes were destroyed by the typhoon.
A. when B. whose C. whom D. that
30. The secret meeting was held in the house _____ he used to live.
A. where B. that C. when D. which

第三部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 65 分)

第一节 (共 21 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 52.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Is there link between humans and climate change or not? This question was first studied in the early 1900s. Since then, many scientists have thought that our actions do make a difference. In 1997, the Kyoto Protocol (协议) explained our role in the Earth's changing atmosphere and set international limits for gas emissions (排放) from 2008 to 2012. Some countries have decided to continue these reductions until 2020. More recently, the Paris Agreement, stuck by nearly 200 countries, also aims to limit global warming. But just now how much warmer it will get depends on how deeply countries cut carbon

emissions.



3.5°C

This is how much temperatures would rise by 2100 even if nations live up to the initial Paris promises to reduce carbon emissions; this rise could still put coastal cities under water and drive over half of all species to extinction.

2°C

To meet this minimum goal, the Agreement requires countries to tighten emissions targets every five years. Even this increase could sink some islands, worse drought and drive a decline of up to a third in the number of species.

1.5°C

This is the most ambitious goal for temperature rise set by the Paris Agreement, after a push by low-lying island nations like Kiribati, which say limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C could save them from sinking.

0.8°C

This is how much temperatures have risen since the industrial age began, putting us 40% of the way to the 2°C point.

0°C

The baseline here is average global temperature before the start of the industrial age.

31. It can be concluded from paragraph 1 that _____.
- A. the problem of global warming will have been quite solved by 2020
 - B. gas emissions have been effectively reduced in developed countries
 - C. the Paris Agreements is more influential than the Kyoto Protocol
 - D. humans have made continuous efforts to slow down global warming
32. If nations could only keep the initial promises of the Paris Agreement, what would happen by the year 2100?
- A. The human population would increase by one third.
 - B. Little over 50% of all species would still exist.
 - C. Nations would not need to tighten their emissions targets.
 - D. The Agreement's minimum goal would not be reached.
33. If those island nations not far above sea level are to survive, the maximum temperature rise, since the start of the industrial age, should be _____.
- A. 0.8°C
 - B. 1.5°C
 - C. 2°C
 - D. 3.5°C

B

It's not often an athlete receives a personal best and then leaves the track with a sense of disappointment. But after Karsten Warholm ran the second-fastest 400m hurdles

(跨栏) in history earlier this year, the man couldn't help but think what could have been.

The 24-year-old dragged his trailing (落后) leg on the final hurdle in Stockholm in August to finish in a world-leading 46.87 seconds—0.09 seconds shy of Kevin Young's world record, a mark he has moved ever closer to throughout his career. Young's world record, set at the Barcelona Olympics, has stood for 28 years, the longest-standing record in men's track running.

"Being really happy and really disappointed at the same time — it's a strange feeling," Warholm says as he reflects on his season. "I was really, really happy of course with the race in itself. But stumbling (绊倒) into the last hurdle and just looking at the time, knowing that most likely I spoiled my chance of a world record right there. I think I've never felt that way before."

Young recently said he feels it's "about time" his record is broken, and a glance at the all-time list suggests he might not have to wait much longer. Warholm has run four of the 10 fastest times in the event's history, while his two closest competitors, Rai Benjamin and Abderrahmane Samba, make up the only other athletes to ever run under 47 seconds. Between those three, the race for the world record is very much on. "This is going to be really, really tough competition," says Warholm, who took the world title last year. "I think in 400m hurdles we are in for a real treat because everybody wants this right now. I think it's going to be like the moon race between the United States and Russia — it's going to be crazy."

It will take more big leaps than small steps to win in hurdles' version of the Space Race, but as with any contest — athletic or cosmic (宇宙的) — it is competition that helps boost progress. "It's really important to have competition, somebody pushing you and somebody keeping you on your toes, I really like that," Warholm adds. "I'm thankful for my competitors — even though I want to beat them, of course."

34. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?

- A. Warholm felt too shy to meet Kevin Young.
- B. Kevin set a world record of 46.87 seconds in hurdling.
- C. Warholm failed the race totally because of his injured leg.
- D. Warholm's race fell 0.09 seconds short of Kevin's record.

35. Why, after the race, did Warholm feel happy and disappointed at the same time?

- A. Having mixed feelings is usual for athletes.
- B. Being second in the race made him cheerful.
- C. The race made him happy but not setting the record discouraged him.
- D. The race strengthened his determination to outperform himself and others.

36. Why "Rai Benjamin" and "Abderrahmane" Samba were mentioned in paragraph 4?

- A. To show the competition was very tough.
- B. To show their great achievement.
- C. To show people's admiration to them.

- D. To show nobody could do better than them.
37. In Warholm's opinion, _____.
- A. competition and progress cannot coexist.
 - B. the competition made athletes do mad things
 - C. athletes need to sacrifice everything to win the race
 - D. the hurdle race is as competitive as the moon race

C

Alaska state officials are hosting Walmart executives (执行主管) in the state capital this week in an effort to solve a months-old quarrel over Alaskan salmon fisheries' sustainability (可持续性) qualifications.

The seeds of the quarrel were planted in 2012 when several Alaskan fisheries decided to end their relationship with the Marine Stewardship Council — the famous global certifier (资格认定机构) of sustainable fishing—to seek out other means assuring customers of their sustainable practices. But last June, Walmart told Alaskan fisheries that it would not be buying salmon sourced from fisheries not certified by the Marine Stewardship Council.

Now Walmart is caught between two forces—Alaska fisheries and “buy American” enthusiasts who think the company's first responsibility should be to American industry, and environmentalists who think Walmart should make as strong a commitment to environmentally sustainable industry possible.

But from a broader perspective, this latest noise is an object lesson in why the concept of corporate (公司的) responsibility has shortcomings to begin with. Walmart—like most successful corporations—is pretty good at offering products their customers want at low prices. When it tries to promote broader public goods, like a clean environment, or lower unemployment for disadvantaged people, it's nowhere near as successful. Here's a few of Walmart's more notable corporate-responsibility confusion: The Buy-American Debacle (失败): Walmart's first major corporate responsibility push was an effort in the 1980s to promote American-made products. But the campaign ran aground (搁浅) after an NBC investigation showed that the company was actually selling products manufactured in India as “Made American.”

The Going Green Campaign: In 2005, Walmart launched on a sustainability campaign aimed at making the retail giants operations much more environmentally friendly. Though Walmart and the media have done much to raise visibility of these efforts, the actual results have been lacking. According to a recent report from the Institute for Local Self Reliance, Walmart's sustainability campaign is much more focused on making its operations appear green to customers than stopping doing things that would actually help the environment, like reducing emissions.

In reality, these examples simply show that one can't realistically expect

corporations to behave in a way that is opposite to making profits. But that doesn't mean that the goal of fishing sustainability isn't achievable. It's just that the corporate structure isn't our best means of achieving them—the government is.

38. What is the function of the Marine Stewardship Council?

- A. To advocate sustainable fishing practices.
- B. To assure supermarkets of its sustainable practices.
- C. To solve quarrels between fisheries and supermarkets.
- D. To guarantee the safety of goods supplied by supermarkets.

39. According to the author, Walmart's corporate responsibility is _____.

- A. confusing
- B. heavy
- C. environmental-friendly
- D. unsatisfying

40. From the last but one paragraph, we know _____.

- A. Walmart's operations are green to customers
- B. Walmart may get money at the cost of the environment
- C. Walmart achieves a balance between the environment and profit
- D. Walmart aims its campaign at reducing carbon emissions

41. Who is most responsible for achieving the goals of fishing sustainability?

- A. The corporate structure
- B. Walmart
- C. The government
- D. The Marine Stewardship Council

D

SHOULD WE FIGHT NEW TECHNOLOGY?

This morning, I saw the shocking headline: "Passenger Dies When Car Crashes in Driverless Mode". In the article, a lot of people said that the public should oppose the idea of developing driverless cars. They said that some advances in technology were unnecessary and could even be dangerous. Hence, we should cease accepting technology just because it is new. The newspaper reported that the car company had already apologized for the accident, but the families of the deceased said it was not enough. Nevertheless, the company still claimed that most people would be travelling in driverless cars one day soon.

On the one hand, there are many different groups of people around the world who live happily in the absence of new technology. Probably the most well known are the Amish, a group of Christians living in rural America. They do not own or drive cars, watch TV, or use the Internet. They have lived mainly as farmers since the 18th century, and they will probably be living the same way in the distant future. They advocate a simple life with an emphasis on hard work, family, and community. They think that is better than caring about luxuries or following the lives of the rich and famous. It could even be argued that the Amish's quality of life is better since they live in and appreciate

the natural environment rather than living in large, polluted cities.

On the other hand, new technology has provided people everywhere with many benefits over the years. For example, the latest weather-tracking computer programs give people lots of warnings about potential natural disasters, which saves many lives. Moreover, the Internet has made it possible for friends and family to keep in touch easily even if they are on opposite sides of the world. It has also made finding opportunities in life much easier, as it allows people to make larger networks of friends through using social media.

Personally, I have benefited quite a lot from technological advances. I found my career as an AI designer through a social media network. My health monitor, which I wear all the time, has also helped me get into the best shape of my life. Of course, when new technology changes the way we live, it can be a scary prospect. Nevertheless, I will always look on the positive side of change and accept it rather than resist it.

42. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
- A. A person died in an accident while driving his brand-new car.
 - B. The relatives of the victim would never accept the apology.
 - C. Many people took a negative attitude to this new technology.
 - D. The company was very concerned about the future of this new technology.
43. What is the author's purpose in mentioning the Amish in the second paragraph?
- A. To persuade us to follow their natural living style.
 - B. To tell us the Amish prefer a harmonious and peaceful life.
 - C. To prove people can still live better without new technology.
 - D. To advocate a simple life with family and community by hard work.
44. According to the third paragraph, which of the following benefits is not talked about?
- A. Monitoring people's physical health.
 - B. Providing chances in life more easily.
 - C. Predicting the earthquake and tsunami.
 - D. Helping people contact each other easily.
45. The underlined word "prospect" in the last paragraph probably means _____.
- A. resistance B. future C. advance D. positivity
46. Why did the author decide to write about the passage?
- A. The author wanted to praise the advantages of new technology.
 - B. The author wanted to show his supportive idea of new technology.
 - C. The author wanted to criticize the disadvantages of new technology.
 - D. The author wanted to arouse people's concern about new technology.

E

Napoleon, as a character in Tolstoy's War and Peace, is more than once described as having "fat little hands." Nor does he "sit well or firmly on the horse." He is said to be

“undersized.” With “short legs” and a “round stomach”. The issue here is not the accuracy of Tolstoy’s description — it seems not that far off from historical accounts but his choice of facts: Other things that could be said of the man are not said. We are meant to understand the difference of a warring commander in the body of a fat little Frenchman. Tolstoy’s Napoleon could be any man wandering in the streets and putting a little of powdered tobacco up his nose — and that is the point.

It is a way the novelist uses to show the moral nature of a character. And it turns out that, as Tolstoy has it, Napoleon is a crazy man. In a scene in Book Three of War and Peace, the wars having reached the critical year of 1812, Napoleon receives a representative from the Tsar (沙皇), who has come with peace terms. Napoleon is very angry: Doesn’t he have more army? He, not the Tsar, is the one to make the terms. He will destroy all of Europe if his army is stopped. “That is what you will have gained by engaging me in the war!” he shouts. And then, Tolstoy writes, Napoleon “walked silently several times up and down the room, his fat shoulders moving quickly.”

Still later, after reviewing his army amid cheering crowds, Napoleon invites the shaken Russian to dinner. “He raised his hand to the Russian’s ... face,” Tolstoy writes, and “taking him by the ear pulled it gently” To have one’s ear pulled by the Emperor was considered the greatest honor and mark of favor at the French court. “Well, well, why don’t you say anything?” said he, as if it was ridiculous in his presence to respect any one but himself, Napoleon.

Tolstoy did his research, but the composition is his own.

47. Tolstoy’s description of Napoleon in War and Peace is _____.
A. far from the historical facts B. based on the Russian history
C. based on his selection of facts D. not related to historical details
48. Napoleon was angry when receiving the Russian representative because _____.
A. he thought he should be the one to make the peace terms
B. the Tsar’s peace terms were hard to accept
C. the Russians stopped his military movement
D. he didn’t have any more army to fight with
49. What did Napoleon expect the Russian representative to do?
A. To walk out of the room in anger. B. To show agreement with him.
C. To say something about the Tsar. D. To express his admiration.
50. Tolstoy intended to present Napoleon as a man who is _____.
A. ill-mannered in dealing with foreign guests
B. fond of showing off his iron will
C. determined in destroying all of Europe
D. crazy for power and respect
51. What does the last sentence of the passage imply?
A. A writer doesn’t have to be faithful to his findings.

- B. A writer may write about a hero in his own way.
- C. A writer may not be responsible for what he writes.
- D. A writer has hardly any freedom to show his feelings.

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。

Three Key Steps to Motivate Your Team to Strive for Excellence

It is a known fact that one of the most compelling reasons employees leave their job is because they feel unappreciated, or that they bring no real value to their team. 52 In order to motivate and build up a team for excellence, there are some key steps that you should follow.

53

This does not mean that you should hang out with them at the local bar, or become one of their weekend buddies. What it does mean is that if you want to motivate your team to excellence, then you should take the time to get to know your team personally by talking individually to them at different times, asking basic questions, and letting them see that you are human and accessible. 54

Recognize them as a person, not just their ability.

Too often, we are quick to praise people for a job well done, but we fail to let the person know that we appreciate them as a person. Praise them for that job well done, but take notice of their personal qualities and talents and how they bring value to the team. 55 For example: “Hey Johnny, those were some great ideas you came up with in the team meeting today, I like the way you think!”

Make their success public.

Take time in your team meetings each week to recognize and talk about the people who made a difference that week. 56 This makes others want to push harder and do more as they see that hard work is valued. Many times other team members do not know what has happened in other departments, or the accomplishments that they have had, so this is also a great way for your team to keep up with the latest and greatest.

- A. Build a relationship with your team.
- B. Treat your team to some thing special.
- C. Let the rest of the team see that you took notice and you appreciate it.
- D. People will find it difficult to “go along” with you if they cannot “get along” with you.
- E. Something special happens when we hear our name—it tells us that we are important.
- F. If you want to motivate your team to do their very best, you have to let them know that they are a vital part of your team.
- G. This should be done in person randomly so that they can see that you are the one who noticed and you know they are on your team.

第四部分 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。

When I was in high school, I worked at a farmers' market that operated out of a small building. In the fall, we would host a pumpkin carnival that always drew a huge crowd. The 57 directly behind our building would be opened for parking and 58 full on the weekends.

One 59, rainy Saturday, I was standing near one of the cash registers to help 60 things for the customers who were all 61 around the counter. Suddenly, a woman reached out her hand in front of my face, 62 wildly out of the door and yelled, "That woman forgot her purse!"

Wanting to be a(n) 63 employee, and hoping to prevent the woman from getting caught in the rain too long without her car keys, I took the bag on the counter and ran to the parking lot quickly. I finally 64 with her. As I held out her bag and said that she had 65 her bag, she looked at me like I had two heads. "That's not mine," she said, staring at me as I offered an embarrassed 66, and she got into her car and 67.

I got back to our building in the rain, only to find a(n) 68 woman at the register, wondering why I had 69 her purse and tried to give it to someone else. The woman who 70 the whole situation by yelling couldn't be found then.

I was very embarrassed and didn't know how to apologize to the woman. 71, the owner of the purse was understanding after I explained to her. She took her 72 bag and left without 73. It's an important experience. From the 74, I have learned to always 75 the truth of any detail of things without carelessness during my job, just in case! Sometimes careless men with good 76 may not do good deeds.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 57. A. shops | B. restaurants | C. offices | D. fields |
| 58. A. packed | B. unoccupied | C. unused | D. cleaned |
| 59. A. quiet | B. free | C. busy | D. special |
| 60. A. bag | B. count | C. select | D. find |
| 61. A. wandering | B. crowding | C. resting | D. looking |
| 62. A. shouting | B. rushing | C. gesturing | D. waiting |
| 63. A. friendly | B. helpful | C. experienced | D. important |
| 64. A. caught up | B. got along | C. came back | D. fell out |
| 65. A. dropped | B. abandoned | C. exchanged | D. lost |
| 66. A. excuse | B. apology | C. introduction | D. invitation |
| 67. A. moved on | B. turned around | C. pulled over | D. drove off |
| 68. A. easy-going | B. heart-broken | C. confused-looking | D. warm-hearted |
| 69. A. emptied | B. fetched | C. hidden | D. snatched |
| 70. A. witnessed | B. described | C. caused | D. directed |
| 71. A. Strangely | B. Luckily | C. Naturally | D. Apparently |
| 72. A. wet | B. light | C. full | D. broken |
| 73. A. purchase | B. complaint | C. hesitation | D. concern |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 74. A. challenge | B. accident | C. mistake | D. coincidence |
| 75. A. double-check | B. hand-pick | C. believe | D. tell |
| 76. A. manners | B. ideas | C. methods | D. intentions |

第五部分 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Du Fu (712—770) is 77 (consider) to be one of the greatest poets of the Tang Dynasty in China. His mother died in his early childhood and his aunt helped to raise him. Du Fu studied hard for the civil service exam to become a civil servant like his father, 78 he failed to pass and spent many years travelling. His early poems combined incidents from his travels 79 the hardships he experienced.

Du Fu 80 (appoint) registrar (登记员) in the prince's palace, but the An Lushan Rebellion (叛乱) of 755 prevented him from 81 (occupy) the post. The rebellion, 82 lasted for nearly eight years, severely disrupted Chinese society. In these years, he struggled for life, writing 83 (poem) about the events he witnessed.

Du Fu 84 (final) moved to Sichuan, where he lived in a cottage and wrote many poems describing his relatively happy life. His last years were spent moving from place to place, including 85 two-year period at Kuizhou. He is described as a poet-historian, and his works record many 86 (politics) and social events.

参考答案

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

1-5 AACBC 6-10 BACBA 11-15 CABBA 16-20 ABBCC

第二部分 单项填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

21-25 CADAC 26-30 BCDDB

第三部分 阅读理解 (共两节, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 60 分)

31-33 DDB 34-37 DCAD 38-41 ADBC 42-46 CCABB
47-51 CADD 52-56 FADGC

第四部分 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

57. D	58. A	59. C	60. A	61. B
62. C	63. B	64. A	65. D	66. B
67. D	68. C	69. D	70. C	71. B
72. A	73. B	74. C	75. A	76. D

第五部分 语法填空 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

注意: 大小写错误不得分

77. considered

79. with

81. occupying

83. poems

85. a

78. but

80. was appointed

82. which

84. finally

86. political