

2. Where might the speakers be?

- A. In a hotel. B. In a restaurant. C. In a supermarket.

3. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Play a trick on Christina. B. Hurry into the room. C. Wait for Christina.

4. What is probably the father?

- A. A cook. B. A firefighter. C. A doctor.

5. What does the woman think of the books the man is buying?

- A. They're expensive. B. They're cheap. C. They're valuable.

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 need?

- A. Several brochures. B. A tour guide. C. Some suggestions.

7. Which place does the woman recommend to the man?

- A. Universal Studios. B. Hollywood. C. Disneyland.

听第7段材料,回答第8、9题。

8. Where do the couple usually stay on their holidays?

- A. In modern hotels. B. In ordinary hotels. C. In new hotels.

9. How will Mr. and Mrs. Henry Evans probably travel to Vancouver?

- A. By plane.
- B. By car.
- C. By train.

听第8段材料,回答第10至12题。

10. How often does the woman suffer the pain?

- A. Every week. B. Every hour. C. Every day.

11. Why does the woman get the illness?

- A. She runs after meals. B. She eats too fast. C. She works long hours.

12. What does the doctor advise the woman to do?
- A. Have another examination. B. Take less medicine. C. Eat more food.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Why does Linda call Tommy?
- A. To ask about his plans.
B. To care for a patient.
C. To invite him for dinner.
14. What does Linda think of Tommy's headache?
- A. It's slight. B. It's mental. C. It's severe.
15. What do we know about Tommy's plan for the evening?
- A. He ought to go outside.
B. He must wash himself.
C. He has to stay home.
16. What will possibly happen to the woman early tomorrow morning?
- A. She'll get a phone call. B. She'll receive a letter. C. She'll visit Tommy.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What do we know about agriculture in the world?
- A. It develops slowly.
B. It develops differently.
C. It develops quickly.
18. Which of the following can make farms more productive?
- A. Hand-made tools. B. Chemical fertilizers. C. Hardworking farmers.
19. What causes an important change in harvest in northern Uganda?
- A. A poison.
B. New food.
C. A tool.
20. What will United Nations help Senegal to get?
- A. Irrigation systems. B. Farming machines. C. Skilled labors.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 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。

A

Great Activities for Nature Lovers

Hiking

One of the easiest and most accessible ways to get close to nature is by setting out on a good old fashioned hike. Hiking generally doesn't require any fancy equipment or special skills, just a piece of map and a thirst for adventure. This activity can be as relaxing as you make it.

Backcountry Camping

Why limit yourself to just a day hike when you can have a full weekend (or longer) adventure? Backcountry camping involves packing your tent, sleeping gear, food, and water on your back to set up camp in a remote location. If you're an experienced hiker and camper, this is an excellent way to test your survival skills and explore the wilderness.

Mountain and Road Biking

Unlike long hikes through the woods, biking allows you to cover more ground and travel farther in nature. Mountain biking typically involves riding up and down steep slopes, between trees, and over rocks. If this sounds too intense or your tires aren't suited for rugged terrain, consider taking a road bike on paved trails through forest preserves or along country roads.

Gardening

Contrary to popular belief, you don't have to travel beyond your own backyard to experience the beauty of nature every day. If your personality is less adventurous or your mobility restricted, consider planting a garden to grow your own vegetables, fruits, herbs, or flowers. There's something truly satisfying about mixing up a salad with fresh ingredients you grew yourself. One of the best parts about spending time in nature is that it doesn't have to break your budget and anyone can do it.

21. What does hiking need for hikers?

- A. A world map.
- B. A strong desire.
- C. Practical skills.
- D. Necessary equipment.

Those who still remain at the entrance of life, hesitating to choose the bright road, remember that when years have passed and your feet fall on the dark mountains, you will cry bitterly, but in vain: “Oh youth, return! Oh give me back my early days!”

25. What does the underlined word “them” in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. The lilies. B. The stars. C. The people. D. The eyes.

26. What do we know about his friends from Paragraph 3?

- A. They had also made many mistakes. B. They kept in close touch with him.
C. They had made major achievements. D. They looked down upon him.

27. What can we say for sure about the young man’s father from the passage?

- A. His father died. B. His father lived far away.
C. His father returned home. D. His father gave him two choices.

28. What does the writer want to remind the readers in the last paragraph?

- A. It’s no use crying for help.
B. It’s vital to value your childhood.
C. They should not wait to choose the right way.
D. They should be careful at the entrance of life.

C

As children grow up, they become curious about different kinds of things. When they are babies, they are curious about the parts of their bodies and about the smiles of their mothers. Then they become interested in the physical world around them: the plants, the animals, the sky. Later, they become absorbed in the things that people have made: wheels, bicycles, cars. And when they are adults, their curiosity perseveres. Sometimes this curiosity leads to a career in science.

Scientists have already discovered a lot about our world. For example, they tell us why your heart beats fast when you run. Your heart is a pump that pumps blood to all parts of the body. The blood carries oxygen and nutrition. When you run, your muscles work very hard and use the nutrition that the blood carries to them. The muscles need oxygen, too. So your brain sends a signal to the heart. The signal means that the muscles need more nutrition and oxygen. Then the heart beats fast and sends blood quickly to the muscles. It may beat 90 to 140 times a minute.

Of course, scientists cannot answer all of our questions. If we ask, “Why does the ocean water taste salty” scientists will say that the salt comes from rocks. When a rock gets very hot or very cold, it cracks. Rain falls into cracks. The rain then carries the salt into the earth and into the rivers. The rivers carry the salt into the ocean. But then we ask, “What happens to the salt in the ocean? The ocean does not get saltier every year.” Scientists are hesitating about the answer to this question.

We know a lot about our world, but there are still many answers that we do not have, and we are curious.

29. What attracts babies first when they begin to sense the world?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A. They themselves. | B. Science. |
| C. Toys. | D. The material world. |

30. According to the text, scientists take up their career partly because of _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. the mysterious life | B. a natural desire |
| C. the unknown world | D. their responsibility |

31. When does a rock crack?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| A. At extreme temperatures. | B. In dry seasons. |
| C. When salty water leaks in. | D. In wet seasons. |

D

Interactions between people and elephants have a long history. Elephants have been trained and used by human beings for thousands of years, for everything from transportation to construction to logging (伐木) to war.

In more recent times, Asian elephants have been used in entertainment and as a living “machine” to help move logs through the jungle as part of the logging industry. The latter changed in Thailand in 1989, when the Thai government banned the use of elephants in the logging industry. Owners of elephants had very little choice but to turn to tourism to earn enough to care for themselves and their elephants by offering elephant riding to tourists.

Mahouts are the elephant handlers who you will see riding or managing the elephants at any camp you visit. Traditionally, being a mahout is part of the family business, and a young family member is matched with a young elephant, and they spend most of their lives together. The

traditional mahout life isn't easy. Since they are bonded to their elephant, they rarely have time off or time for family.

These years, younger mahouts in Thailand have been more likely to leave the mahout life to find jobs in the city, changing the dynamic and resulting in elephants having to get used to multiple mahouts. This can lead to additional stress on the elephant, or result in abuse by a mahout trying to manage an elephant that hasn't built any level of trust with him.

Opponents of elephant riding may suggest that elephant rides be outlawed. My worry is that an immediate ban could lead to another massive change in how elephants are treated, similar to ending elephant logging in 1989. How will mahouts that are currently making a living and supporting their elephants through rides be able to continue to do so? The average lifespan of an elephant is 60 years. Any solution needs to take into account the long-term effects on the elephants currently employed giving rides.

32. What happened in 1989 in Thailand?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Elephants joined in tourism. | B. Elephants lost their jobs. |
| C. Entertainment was forbidden. | D. The government banned logging. |

33. What will cause the ill treatment of some elephants?

- A. The great stress to make money.
- B. The former masters' leaving them.
- C. The heavy load on the elephants.
- D. The owners' mistrust of the elephants.

34. What's the best title for the passage?

- A. Will You Go to Thailand?
- B. Why are Elephants Trained?
- C. Should You Ride Elephants in Thailand?
- D. How do Mahouts Train Elephants?

35. Why does the author write this passage?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. To present a problem. | B. To criticize mahouts. |
| C. To introduce Thailand. | D. To record his experience. |

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。

Nothing stays the same for long; things and people change.

I grew up on a small farm, where a flock of sheep wandered around the surrounding mountains. My father was not highly educated, but he was smart. He was a man made of leather and chewing tobacco who rarely tried to talk with my brother or me. He was quiet and distant, I might say. 36

One day I came home and his car was already there. 37 In fact, when he came home, he went to the barn (粮仓) to labour even more. I still remember hiding around the corner and stealing a look at my father lying bitterly on the bed that day. Multiple myeloma, I learned, is a type of blood cancer. 38 For the last year of my father's life, his entire day consisted of rising from his bed and walking to his chair to sit and think alone.

He was predictably in that chair on his own when I came in. 39 He told me about his life, his heartbreaks and his loves. It was as if a pipe had burst, his inner self rushing out to me in a great flood. He had been speaking for maybe an hour or more when I realized that he was doing more than telling. He was asking to be understood in a way that he had never done before.

40 I realize, though, that if he hadn't I might never have come to know him and love him.

- A. My father never missed work.
- B. I did not like him very much.
- C. He was skillful at any farm work.
- D. He became better after some special treatment.
- E. I'm certainly not glad that my father got sick.
- F. As the disease spreads, the person who has it shrinks.
- G. What followed still moves me these decades later.

第三部分 语言知识运用(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。

I walked into a restaurant and ordered some food. After 20 minutes a group of guys came in and ordered theirs.

To my 41, these folks got served first. I watched as they began to eat and laugh 42. I even overheard one of them bragging (吹嘘) about how he was 43 to everyone in the restaurant and I felt 44. Unable to stand it anymore, I called the 45.

He explained to me: “Yours is a special order, being prepared by the 46 chefs themselves. Their orders were 47 prepared by students on assignment. Please have some juice as you wait.”

I 48 and waited. Shortly after, my meal was served by 6 chefs. Unknown to me, the owner of the restaurant, who 49 to be an old long-lost friend of mine, 50 me when I entered and decided to 51 me. She changed my simple meal to a five-star meal. The group at the other 52 were shocked. They couldn't stop 53. Suddenly they were the ones 54, asking why they didn't get that kind of 55 and meal.

Such is life! Some people are 56 you, eating and laughing at you. You 57 mockery (嘲笑) and are waiting 58, wondering why it takes so long to break through. The owner of the world has seen you and doesn't want you to be served a quick meal like those 59 of you. You are waiting long because yours is a(n) 60 meal, which costs time to prepare.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 41. A. astonishment | B. excitement | C. relief | D. embarrassment |
| 42. A. bitterly | B. rudely | C. joyfully | D. roughly |
| 43. A. remembered | B. connected | C. recommended | D. introduced |
| 44. A. encouraged | B. inspired | C. moved | D. teased |
| 45. A. waiter | B. boss | C. cashier | D. chef |
| 46. A. strict | B. top | C. careful | D. junior |
| 47. A. fully | B. slowly | C. cautiously | D. hurriedly |
| 48. A. calmed down | B. sat down | C. lay down | D. broke down |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 49. A. seemed | B. managed | C. happened | D. pretended |
| 50. A. saw | B. tracked | C. welcomed | D. heard |
| 51. A. trap | B. surprise | C. move | D. terrify |
| 52. A. desk | B. corner | C. table | D. side |
| 53. A. eating | B. staring | C. helping | D. spying |
| 54. A. greeting | B. walking | C. whispering | D. leaving |
| 55. A. service | B. order | C. food | D. drink |
| 56. A. from under | B. from among | C. on top of | D. ahead of |
| 57. A. accept | B. tolerate | C. refuse | D. imagine |
| 58. A. automatically | B. sincerely | C. enthusiastically | D. patiently |
| 59. A. taking advantage | B. making use | C. making fun | D. taking account |
| 60. A. valuable | B. unique | C. expensive | D. special |

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。

Award-winning food writer Fuchsia Dunlop went to live in Chengdu, China 61 a student in 1994. She was fond of the food there so much that she promised to eat everything she 62 (offer) from the very beginning, 63 strange it seemed. When she ended her journey, she wrote a book called *Shark's Fin and Sichuan Pepper*, which describes her 64 (friend) relationship with China and its food.

For me, this book has 65 very special place in my heart. I was in Chengdu at the same time, living in the same area and 66 (eat) in the same restaurants as Ms. Dunlop. I never 67 (meet) her and I don't ever remember seeing someone who looked like her. But her description of Chengdu, of Sichuan cuisine, of being a 68 (foreign) in China in the 1990s, and the culture shock when one returns to the West are 69 (exact) what I experienced and felt when I lived there.

But what she does that I have never been able to do is to express it so precisely in writing what all of it means — being someone caught between two cultures. So if you want to really understand China from an outsider's perspective (视角), add *Shark's Fin and Sichuan Pepper* to your list of 70 (book) to read.

第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下画一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

- 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;
- 2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

When I firstly came to the UK,I found out the importances of knowing English. Wherever I took a bus to a bank,or went to the market to buy a food,I had to communicate in English. Otherwise things would not go smoothly. But there are two more important reasons for me to learning English. One was to be able to go through the interview process to get a job but the other was to be able to read English and know what was going on the world. Luckily,I had learned English good enough. So,I nearly had no problem living in an English spoken country any more.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,你的英国朋友 Leslie 写信询问有关中国“五四青年节”的情况。请你回信向他做简要介绍。内容包括:

- 1. 青年传统节日;
- 2. 活动内容;
- 3. 活动的意义。

注意:

- 1. 词数 100 左右;
- 2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。