

2009 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 II）

第一卷（选择题）

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分 50 分）

第一节 语音知识（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: have () A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C.

1. July ()

A. diary B. energy C. reply D. daily

2. medicine ()

A. twice B. medical C. perfect D. clinic

3. seize ()

A. neighbour B. weigh C. eight D. receive

4. determine ()

A. remind B. minister C. smile D. tidy

5. exist ()

A. experience B. examine C. excite D. explode

第二节 语法和词汇知识（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

答案是 B.

6. It is often _____ that human beings are naturally equipped to speak.

A. said B. to say C. saying D. being said

7. Charles was alone at home, with _____ looking after him.

A. someone B. anyone C. not one D. no one

8. Progress _____ so far very good and we are sure that the work will be finished on time.
A. was B. had been C. has been D. will be
9. The children loved their day trip, and they enjoyed the horse ride _____.
A. most B. more C. less D. little
10. All the dishes in this menu, _____ otherwise stated, will serve two to three people.
A. as B. if C. though D. unless
11. I'm sure that your letter will get _____ attention. They know you're waiting for it.
A. continued B. immediate C. careful D. general
12. The CDs are on sale! Buy one and you get _____ completely free.
A. other B. others C. one D. ones
13. Jenny nearly missed the flight _____ doing too much shopping.
A. as a result of B. on top of C. in front of D. in need of
14. What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting.
A. a; 不填 B. the; 不填 C. the; an D. a; the
15. If you leave the club, you will not be _____ back in.
A. received B. admitted C. turned D. moved
16. They use computers to keep the traffic _____ smoothly.
A. being run B. run C. to run D. running
17. My friend showed me round the town, _____ was very kind of him.
A. which B. that C. where D. it
18. It's high time you had your hair cut; it's getting _____.
A. too much long B. much too long C. long too much D. too long much
19. --- Do you mind my opening the window? It's a bit hot in here.
--- _____, as a matter of fact.
A. Go ahead B. Yes, my pleasure C. Yes, I do D. Come on
20. I can't leave. She told me that I _____ stay here until she comes back.
A. can B. must C. will D. may

第三节 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四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One of my father's favorite sayings as I was growing up was "Try it!" I couldn't say I didn't like 21, whatever it might be, 22 I tried it. Over the years I've come to 23 how much of my success I owe to my 24 of those words as one of my values. My 25 job was just one I decided to try for a couple of years until I 26 what I want to do as a career (职业).

27 I believed I would work for a few years, get married, stay home and raise a family, so I didn't think the job I took 28 that much. I couldn't have been more 29. I mastered the skills of that beginning level position and I was given the opportunity (机会) to 30 through the company into different 31. I accepted each new opportunity with the 32, "Well, I'll try it; if I don't like it I can always go back to my 33 position." But I was with the same company for the past 28 years, and I've 34 every career change I've made. I've discovered I 35 a large number of different talents (才能) and skills that I never would have thought were within me had it not been for my being 36 trying new opportunities. I've also discovered that if I 37 what I'm doing and work hard at achieving my 38. I will succeed. That's why I'm so 39 to be a part of Career Fables.com. I think 40 has come and I am determined to make it a success.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. everything | B. something | C. everybody | D. somebody |
| 22. A. until after | B. ever since | C. so that | D. long before |
| 23. A. consider | B. argue | C. include | D. realize |
| 24. A. suggestion | B. explanation | C. acceptance | D. discussion |
| 25. A. hard | B. best | C. extra | D. first |
| 26. A. determined | B. examined | C. experienced | D. introduced |
| 27. A. Actually | B. Gradually | C. Finally | D. Usually |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 28. A. helped | B. required | C. expressed | D. mattered |
| 29. A. careful | B. mistaken | C. interested | D. prepared |
| 30. A. look up | B. take up | C. move up | D. put up |
| 31. A. situations | B. choices | C. directions | D. positions |
| 32. A. thought | B. reply | C. action | D. advice |
| 33. A. easier | B. newer | C. earlier | D. higher |
| 34. A. permitted | B. counted | C. organized | D. enjoyed |
| 35. A. show | B. possess | C. need | D. gather |
| 36. A. lucky for | B. slow at | C. open to | D. afraid of |
| 37. A. think of | B. give away | C. believe in | D. turn into |
| 38. A. business | B. goal | C. fortune | D. growth |
| 39. A. excited | B. curious | C. surprised | D. helpful |
| 40. A. dream | B. time | C. power | D. honor |

第二部分 阅读理解（共 25 小题，第一节每小题 2 分，第二节每小题 1 分；满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分；满分 40 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

I know what you're thinking: pizza（比萨饼）? For breakfast? But the truth is that you can have last night's leftovers in the a.m. if you want to.

I know lots of women who skip breakfast（不吃早餐），and they have a ton of different excuses for doing it. Some say they don't have time. Others think they're "saving" calories（卡路里），still others just don't like breakfast food.

But the bottom line is that eating in the morning is very important when you're trying to lose weight. "Eating just about anything from 300 to 400 calories would be better than nothing at all," says Katherine Brooking, R.D, who developed the super ---

easy eating plan for this year's "SELF CHALLENGE". And even pizza can be healthy if it's loaded with vegetables, and you stick to one small piece.

Breakfast is one meal I never miss, and the same goes for most weight loss success stories. Research shows that eating breakfast keeps you from overeating later in the day. Researchers at the University of Southern California found that breakfast skippers have a bigger chance of gaining weight than those who regularly have a morning meal.

So eat something in the morning, anything. I know plenty of friends who end up having no breakfast altogether, and have just coffee or orange juice. I say, try heating up last night's leftovers --- it may sound crazy, but if it works for you, do it! I find if I tell myself, "You can always eat it tomorrow," I put away the leftovers instead of eating more that night. Try it...you may save yourself some pre-bedtime calories. And watch your body gain the fat-burning effects.

41. The word "leftovers" in Paragraph 1 probably means_____.

- A. food remaining after a meal B. things left undone
C. meals made of vegetables D. pizza topped with fruit

42. What can we infer from the text? _____

- A. Working women usually have breakfast in a hurry.
B. Many people have wrong ideas about breakfast.
C. There are some easy ways of cooking a meal.
D. Eating vegetables helps save energy.

43. According to the last paragraph, it is important to_____.

- A. eat something for breakfast B. be careful about what you eat
C. heat up food before eating it D. eat calorie-controlled food

44. The text is written mainly for those_____.

- A. who go to work early B. who want to lose weight
C. who stay up late D. who eat before sleep

B

Having a husband means an extra seven hours of housework each week for

women, according to a new study. For men, getting married saves an hour of housework a week. "It's a well-known pattern," said lead researcher Frank Stafford at University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. "Men usually work more outside the home, while women take on more of the housework."

He points out that differences among households (家庭) exist. But in general, marriage means more housework for women and less for men. "And the situation gets worse for women when they have children," Stafford said.

Overall, times are changing in the American home. In 1976, women busied themselves with 26 weekly hours of sweeping-and-dusting work, compared with 17 hours in 2005. Men are taking on more housework, more than doubling their housework hours from six in 1976 to 13 in 2005.

Single women in their 20s and 30s did the least housework, about 12 weekly hours, while married women in their 60s and 70s did the most --- about 21 hours a week.

Men showed a somewhat different pattern, with older men picking up the broom more often than younger men. Single men worked the hardest around the house, more than that of all other age groups of married men.

Having children increases housework even further. With more than three children, for example, wives took on more of the extra work, clocking about 28 hours a week compared with husbands' 10 hours.

45. According to the "well-known pattern" in Paragraph 1, a married man_____.

- A. takes on heavier work B. does more housework
C. is the main breadwinner D. is the master of the house

46. How many hours of housework did men do every week in the 1970s?_____

- A. About 23. B. About 26. C. About 13. D. About 6.

47. What kind of man is doing most housework according to the text? _____

- A. An unmarried man. B. An older married man.
C. A younger married man. D. A married man with children.

48. What can we conclude from Stafford's research? _____

- A. Marriage gives men more freedom.

- B. Marriage has effects on job choices.
- C. Housework sharing changes over time.
- D. Having children means doubled housework.

C

GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters) --- A fish that lives in mangrove swamps (红树沼泽) across the Americas can live out of water for months at a time, similar to how animals adapted (适应) to land millions of years ago, a new study shows.

The Mangrove Rivulus, a type of small killifish, lives in small pools of water in a certain type of empty nut or even old beer cans in the mangrove swamps of Belize, the United States and Brazil. When their living place dries up, they live on the land in logs (圆木), said Scott Taylor, a researcher at the Brevard Endangered Lands Program in Florida.

The fish, whose scientific name is Rivulus marmoratus, can grow as large as three inches. They group together in logs and breathe air through their skin until they can find water again.

The new scientific discovery came after a trip to Belize.

“We kicked over a log and the fish just came crowding out,” Taylor told Reuters in neighboring Guatemala by telephone. He said he will make his study on the fish known to the public in an American magazine early next year.

In lab tests, Taylor said he found the fish can live up to 66 days out of water without eating.

Some other fish can live out of water for a short period of time. The walking catfish found in Southeast Asia can stay on land for hours at a time, while lungfish found in Australia, Africa and South America can live out of water, but only in an inactive state. But no other known fish can be out of water as long as the Mangrove Rivulus and remain active, according to Patricia Wright, a biologist at Canada's University of Guelph.

Further studies of the fish may tell how animals changed over time.

“These animals live in conditions similar to those that existed millions of years

ago, when animals began making the transition (过渡) from water onto land,” Wright said.

49. The Mangrove Rivulus is a type of fish that_____.

- A. likes eating nuts
- B. prefers living in dry places
- C. is the longest living fish on earth
- D. can stay alive for two months out of water

50. Who will write up a report on Mangrove Rivulus? _____

- A. Patricia Wright.
- B. Researchers in Guatemala.
- C. Scientists from Belize.
- D. Scott Taylor.

51. According to the text, lungfish can_____.

- A. breathe through its skin
- B. move freely on dry land
- C. remain alive out of water
- D. be as active on land as in water

52. What can we say about the discovery of Mangrove Rivulus? _____

- A. It was made quite by accident.
- B. It was based on a lab test of sea life.
- C. It was supported by an American magazine.
- D. It was helped by Patricia Wright.

D

The American newspaper has been around for about three hundred years. In 1721, the printer James Franklin, Benjamin’s older brother, started the New England Courant, and that was what we might recognize today as a real newspaper. He filled his paper with stories of adventure, articles on art, on famous people, and on all sorts of political subjects.

Three centuries after the appearance of Franklin’s Courant. Few believe that newspapers in their present printed form will remain alive for long. Newspaper complies are losing advertisers (广告商), readers, market value, and in some cases, their sense of purpose at a speed that would not have been imaginable just

several years ago. The chief editor (主编) of the times said recently, “At places where they gather, editors ask one another, ‘How are you?’, as if they have just come out of the hospital or a lost law came.” An article about the newspaper appeared on the website of the Guardian, under the headline “NOT DEAD YET.”

Perhaps not, but the rise of the Internet which has made the daily newspaper look slow and out of step with the world, has brought about a real sense of death. Some American newspapers have lost 42% of their market value in the past three years. The New York Times Company has seen its stock (股票) drop by 54% since the end of 2004, with much of the loss coming in the past year. A manager at Deutsche Bank suggested that stock-holders sell off their Times stock. The Washington Post Comply has prevented the trouble only by changing part of its business to education its testing and test-preparation service now brings in at least half the company’s income.

53. What can we learn about the New England Curran? _____

- A. It is mainly about the stock market.
- B. It marks the beginning of the American newspaper.
- C. It remains a successful newspaper in America.
- D. It comes articles by political leaders.

54. What can we infer about the newspaper editors? _____

- A. They often accept readers’ suggestions.
- B. They care a lot about each other’s health.
- C. They stop doing business with advertisers.
- D. They face great difficulties in their business.

55. Which of the following found a new way for its development? _____

- A. The Washington Post.
- B. The Guardian.
- C. The New York Times.
- D. New England Courant.

56. How does the author seem to feel about the future of newspapers? _____

- A. Satisfied
- B. Hopeful
- C. Worried
- D. Surprised.

E

It’s only 4 hours flying time from Sydney, but a world away. What better place

正确形式（每空只写一词）。

66. On _____（平均），people who don't smoke are healthier than people who do.

67. For a goalkeeper, it's a great _____（优势）to have big hands.

68. Many of his finest pictures are _____（悬挂）in the National museum.

69. Sydney wants to become a _____（律师）in the future.

70. He _____（按下）the button and the doorbell rang.

71. Farmers are reporting a very big _____（收成）this year.

72. I washed and _____（剃须），then hurried out of the house.

73. John missed the game because of _____（胃）pains.

74. Callie will start _____（幼儿园）in September.

75. The old lady needs a few feather _____（枕头）to make herself comfortable.

第二节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。如有错误（每行只有一个错误），如无错误，在答题卡相应的位置上画一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词写在答题卡相应的位置上，用斜线（\）划掉。

此行缺一个词：在答题卡相应的位置上写出该加的词，并附带前（后）词。

此行错一个词：在答题卡相应的位置上写出该错词和改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不用改。

Hi, Susan,

I'm sorry that I wasn't able to return to your 76. _____

bike on time yesterday. I mean to give it 77. _____

back to you before four in the afternoon, and I 78. _____

was hold up on my way back. Just before I 79. _____

turned corner of Park Street, I happened to 80. _____

see an accident. A little girl was hurt and her 81. _____

mother needed help. So I helped them going to 82. _____

the nearest hospital. I stayed here for one and 83. _____

a half hour and made sure that the girl was all
right. When I got back, it were already 6 pm. I
hope you understand.

84. _____

85. _____

Thank you!

Li Ling

第三节 书面表达（满分 30 分）

假定你是李华，你的美国朋友 sarah 打算暑期来北京旅游，来信询问改建后前门大街的情况。请你写封回信，简单介绍以下内容：

1. 简况：长 800 余米、600 多年历史、300 余家商铺；
2. 位置：天安门广场南面；
3. 交通：公共汽车 17、69、59 等路，地铁 2 号线；
4. 特色：步行街、当当车、茶馆、剧院等。

参考词汇：步行街 pedestrian street

当当车 trolley car

地铁 subway

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头语已为你写好，请将完整的回信书写在答题卡上。

Dear sarah,

Thank you for you letter asking about the rebuilt Qianmen street. Here is something about it.

2009 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 II）

参考答案

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分 50 分）

第一节 语音知识（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

1. C 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. B

第二节 语法和词汇知识（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

6. A 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. D 11. B 12. C 13. A
14. D 15. B 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. C 20. B

第三节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

21. B 22. A 23. D 24. C 25. D 26. A 27. A 28. D
29. B 30. C 31. D 32. A 33. C 34. D 35. B 36. C
37. C 38. B 39. A 40. B

第二部分 阅读理解（共 25 小题，第一节每小题 2 分，第二节每小题 1 分；满分 45 分）

第一节（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分；满分 40 分）

41. A 42. B 43. A 44. B 45. C 46. D 47. A 48. C
49. D 50. D 51. C 52. A 53. B 54. D 55. A 56. C
57. D 58. B 59. B 60. C

第二节（共 5 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 5 分）

61. B 62. D 63. E 64. F 65. A

第三部分 写作（共三节，满分 55 分）

第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

66. average 67. advantage 68. hung 69. lawyer 70. pressed/pushed
71. harvest 72. shaved 73. stomach 74. kindergarten 75. pillows

第二节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

- 76. ~~to~~
- 77. mean——meant
- 78. and——but
- 79. hold——held
- 80. turned the corner
- 81. \surd
- 82. going——go
- 83. here——there
- 84. hour——hours
- 85. were——was

第三节 书面表达（满分 30 分）

Dear Sarah,

Thank you for your letter asking about the rebuilt Qianmen street. Here is something about it.

Qianmen Street is a famous street of over 600 years old. Along this 800-meter street, there are more than 300 shops. As the street is in the center of Beijing, just to the south of Tian'anmen Square, it's very convenient to get there by bus. You may take Buses No.17, 69 or 59. Subway Line 2 has a stop there too. Qianmen Street is a pedestrian street, but there are trolley cars to take you not only to the shops, but also to theatres and teahouses where you can experience a truly Chinese way of life. I'm sure you'll like it.

2009 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 II）

参考答案与试题解析

第一卷（选择题）

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分 50 分）

第一节 语音知识（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: have ()

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C.

1. July ()

A. diary B. energy C. reply D. daily

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】July 中 y 发 /ai/, 画线部分读音相同的单词是 reply. diary /'daɪəri/; denenergy /'enədʒi/; aily /'deili/.

【解答】答案: C 考查语音. 通过读音比较, 正确答案是: C.

【点评】语音试题属于英语基础知识的考查, 主要考查学生的辨音能力. 只有平时多读单词, 而且发音要准确, 才能准确答题.

2. medicine ()

A. twice B. medical C. perfect D. clinic

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】medicine 中 c 发 /s/, 画线部分读音相同的单词是 twice. 其它的单词中 c 发 /k/.

【解答】答案: A 考查语音. 通过读音比较, 正确答案是: A.

【点评】语音试题属于英语基础知识的考查, 主要考查学生的辨音能力. 只有平时多读单词, 而且发音要准确, 才能准确答题.

3. seize ()

A. neighbour B. weigh C. eight D. receive

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】seize 中 ei 发/i: /, 画线部分读音相同的单词是 receive. 其它的单词中 ei 发/ei/.

【解答】答案: D 考查语音. 通过读音比较, 正确答案是: D.

【点评】语音试题属于英语基础知识的考查, 主要考查学生的辨音能力. 只有平时多读单词, 而且发音要准确, 才能准确答题.

4. determine ()

A. remind B. minister C. smile D. tidy

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】determine 的发音是[di'tɜ:mɪn], 字母 i 发[i],

【解答】答案是 B. 考查语音. 题干中 determine 的发音是[di'tɜ:mɪn], 其中字母 i 的发音是[i]. 选项中 remind 发音是[rɪ'maɪnd], smile 发音是[smɑɪl], tidy 发音是['tɑɪdi], 其中字母 i 发音都是[ai], 选项 B 中的 minister 发音是['mɪnɪstə], 其中字母 i 发音是[i], 和 determine 中字母 i 的发音是相同的. 故选 B.

【点评】解答此类题目, 首先要明确每个单词中的各个字母的发音, 然后根据题干要求选择符合条件的答案.

5. exist ()

A. experience B. examine C. excite D. explode

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】存在

【解答】答案是 B. 考查语音. 题干 exist 中的 x 发音是[g'z]; 选项中 experience, excite 及 explode 中的 x 发音是[k's], 只有选 B 中的 examine 的 x 发音是[g'z]. 故选 B.

【点评】解答此类题目, 首先要明确每个单词中的因素发音, 然后根据题干要求选择符合条件的答案.

第二节 语法和词汇知识（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

答案是 B.

6. It is often _____ that human beings are naturally equipped to speak.

A. said B. to say C. saying D. being said

【考点】BB: 过去分词.

【分析】人们常说，人类天生就具有说话的能力.

【解答】答案：A. 本题考查的是固定句型 It is often said that（人们常说，据说）的用法；故选 A.

【点评】做本题时，需要掌握 It be+过去分词+that...句型的用法，如：It is said that...据说...； It is reported that...据报导...； It is supposed that...据推测...； It is hoped that...希望...； It is well known that...众所周知...等.

7. Charles was alone at home, with _____ looking after him.

A. someone B. anyone C. not one D. no one

【考点】54: 不定代词.

【分析】Charles 独自一人在家，没有人照顾他.

【解答】答案：D. A. 某人，有人； B. 任何人； C. not one 是 one 用在否定句中，它通常用在系动词之后或句首，不用于介词之后；"没有一个，无一"； D. no one=nobody 没有人； 根据句中"alone 单独地，独自地"可知，伴随状语"with _____ looking after him"表达的意思应该是没有人照顾 Charles；故选 D.

【点评】本题考查了不定代词的用法. 做本题时，首先分析句意，然后结合各不定代词的意义及用法，选出正确的选项；另外，平时应注意总结并熟练掌握各不定代词的用法及区别.

8. Progress _____ so far very good and we are sure that the work will be finished on time.

A. was B. had been C. has been D. will be

【考点】E8：现在完成时.

【分析】到目前为止进展很好，我们肯定这项工作会按时完成.

【解答】答案是 C. 本题考查时态；题干中 so far 表示"到目前为止"，是与现在相联系的段时间，往往与现在完成时连用，故答案选 C.

【点评】对时态的选择，要在把握时态的基本用法的基础上，根据具体语境和题干中的时间推断时态，同时关注特殊的结构.

9. The children loved their day trip, and they enjoyed the horse ride _____.

A. most B. more C. less D. little

【考点】61：形容词的比较级与最高级.

【分析】孩子们很喜欢这次一日游活动，他们最喜欢其中的骑马项目.

【解答】答案：A. 根据 and 可知句子的语气不是转折，而是语气的承接或递进，故排除 CD 选项. 学生会误选比较级，误以为"孩子们喜欢...更喜欢..."其实 horse ride 是 day trip 中的一项活动，与 day trip 不存在比较关系.

【点评】本题属于比较级的特殊用法，学生在平时的学习中应多掌握一些相关知识的记忆和积累.

10. All the dishes in this menu, _____ otherwise stated, will serve two to three people.

A. as B. if C. though D. unless

【考点】92：从属连词.

【分析】除非有特别说明，所有菜单上的一碟菜的量供两到三个人食用.

【解答】答案是 D. 本题考查从属连词辨析. as 因为，随着；if 如果；though 虽然；unless 除非；根据语境，"除非"有不同的说明，菜单上的菜供两到三人食用，故选 D.

【点评】首先要理解连词的功能：并列连词连接并列的词、短语或句子；从属连词连接主从句；其次理解各连词含义；最后结合语境做出判断.

11. I'm sure that your letter will get _____ attention. They know you're waiting for it.

A. continued B. immediate C. careful D. general

【考点】 64: 形容词词意辨析.

【分析】 我相信你的信将会得到即刻的关注. 他们知道你在等候.

【解答】 答案: B. 根据 They know you're waiting for it"他们知道你在等候", 可以知道上一句应该表达: 你的信将会得到即刻的关注. 而选项中, A continued"持续的", B immediate"即刻的", C careful"仔细的", D general"一般的". 所以选择 B.

【点评】 考查形容词的辨析. 做辨析题时, 既要看选项的含义, 更有关注句子本身的含义, 要看哪个选项与题干的意思是否顺通, 合情合理.

12. The CDs are on sale! Buy one and you get _____ completely free.

A. other B. others C. one D. ones

【考点】 54: 不定代词.

【分析】 CD 特卖啦! 买一个, 就免费送一个.

【解答】 答案选 C. 考查代词的用法. 根据句意, 空格处指代前文提到的 CD, 但为泛指, 某一个 CD, 即同名异物, 用 one 代替. one 泛指同名异物, 即同类中的某个. other 作代词时一般用"the other"或者复数形式"others". the other 特指两者中的另一个; others 指其他人、另外几个. ones 用来指代复数.

【点评】 代词的题型要在题干中找到所代指的内容.

13. Jenny nearly missed the flight _____ doing too much shopping.

A. as a result of B. on top of C. in front of D. in need of

【考点】 8C: 介词.

【分析】 由于购物太多, 詹妮差点错过了航班.

【解答】 答案 A. 考查介词短语. 句意: 由于购物太多, 詹妮差点错过了航班. A 由于; B 在...上; C 在...前面; D 需要. 根据句意可知购物太多是差点错过航班的原因, 答案选 A.

【点评】 考查介词短语的题, 熟记短语的意思.

14. What I need is _____ book that contains _____ ABC of oil painting.

A. a; 不填 B. the; 不填 C. the; an D. a; the

【考点】44: 冠词的用法辨析.

【分析】我需要的是一本内容包含油画基础知识的书.

【解答】答案: D. 从句意可知虽然 book 有定语限制, 但表示的是泛指感念, 所以前面用不定冠词 a; 而 ABC of oil painting 专指某学科的基础知识, 故用定冠词 the.

【点评】本题考查冠词, 先明确定冠词和不定冠词的用法区别, 再结合句意和一些特殊用法选择适当答案.

15. If you leave the club, you will not be _____ back in.

A. received B. admitted C. turned D. moved

【考点】AE: 动词的辨析.

【分析】如果你离开俱乐部, 你将不允许回来.

【解答】答案: B. A. received 收到; 接到; B. admitted 允许; 确认; C. turned 转动, 使旋转; D. moved 移动, 搬动; 根据句意可知, 此处表示的是: 如果离开了俱乐部, 就不允许再回来了; 故选 B.

【点评】本题考查了动词的词义辨析. 做类似的题时, 首先应根据句意判断出空缺处所表达的意思, 其次结合选项中动词的词义及用法, 然后选出正确的答案; 因此, 在平时的学习中, 应注意词汇量的积累并准确把握单词的词义.

16. They use computers to keep the traffic _____ smoothly.

A. being run B. run C. to run D. running

【考点】B3: 现在分词.

【分析】他们利用电脑来使交通保持运行顺畅.

【解答】答案: D. 本题考查的是固定短语 keep sth. doing (表示使某动作持续发生) 的用法, 其中动词 run 与其逻辑主语 the traffic 构成的是主谓关系, 故用现在分词作宾语补足语; 故选 D.

【点评】做本题时, 需要掌握固定短语 keep sth. doing 的用法.

17. My friend showed me round the town, _____ was very kind of him.

A. which B. that C. where D. it

【考点】H2: 非限制性定语从句.

【分析】我朋友带我参观了这个镇, 他真是太好了.

【解答】答案: A. 考查非限制性定语从句. 用 which 来指代前面的整个句子, 引导非限制性定语从句. 故选 A. that 不引导非限制性定语从句, 排除 B 项; where 是关系副词, 副词不能做主语和宾语, 排除 C 项; 用 it 就成了 2 个句子, 缺少连词, 排除 D 项.

【点评】考查定语从句, 要搞清楚句子成分, 找出从句的先行词及从句与先行词之间的逻辑关系, 把主句与从句分别翻译出来, 然后依照逻辑关系把句子衔接起来. 引导定语从句的关系代词有 who, whom, whose, which, that 等和关系副词 where, when, why 等, 关系代词和关系副词在定语从句中担任句子成分. 如果该从句中缺少主语、表语、宾语或定语, 就要用关系代词来连接从句; 如果从句中缺少状语, 就得用关系副词来连接从句.

18. It's high time you had your hair cut; it's getting_____.

A. too much long B. much too long C. long too much D. too long much

【考点】63: 形容词的排序.

【分析】是时候你去理发了. 你的头发太长了.

【解答】答案: B. 考查固定结构. too much+不可数名词; much too+adj/adv; 在本句中指的是头发太长这一事实, 所以用 much too 修饰形容词 long. 故选 B.

【点评】对于形容词顺序的题目要掌握其基本的用法, 结合句意作出恰当的选择.

19. --- Do you mind my opening the window? It's a bit hot in here.

--- _____, as a matter of fact.

A. Go ahead B. Yes, my pleasure C. Yes, I do D. Come on

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】-- 你介意我打开窗户吗? 这儿有点热. -- 事实上, 我介意.

【解答】答案: C. 根据答语中的"as a matter of fact (事实上)"可知, 此处强调

的应是说话者实际上并不愿意打开窗户，即对开窗户这件事情很介意；故选 C。

【点评】做语言交际类的题目时，通常应根据题目中的问句或答语，判断说话者的意图，从而确定出空缺处所表达的意思。

20. I can't leave. She told me that I _____ stay here until she comes back.

A. can B. must C. will D. may

【考点】A6: 情态动词。

【分析】我不能离开。她告诉我在她回来之前我必须待在这里。

【解答】答案：B。考查情态动词。can 能够；must 必须；will 将要；may 可能。既然是 can't leave，说明是强制性的命令，即我必须（must）留在这儿。故选 B。

【点评】考查情态动词。准确地翻译句子，了解备选答案的含义，然后根据题意选择最符合题意的选项。

第三节 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四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

One of my father's favorite sayings as I was growing up was "Try it!" I couldn't say I didn't like 21, whatever it might be, 22 I tried it. Over the years I've come to 23 how much of my success I owe to my 24 of those words as one of my values. My 25 job was just one I decided to try for a couple of years until I 26 what I want to do as a career（职业）.

27 I believed I would work for a few years, get married, stay home and raise a family, so I didn't think the job I took 28 that much. I couldn't have been more 29. I mastered the skills of that beginning level position and I was given the opportunity（机会）to 30 through the company into different 31. I accepted each new opportunity with the 32, "Well, I'll try it; if I don't like it I can always go back to my 33 position." But I was with the same company for the past 28 years, and I've 34 every career change I've made. I've discovered I 35 a large number of different talents（才能）and skills that I never would have thought were within me had it not been for my being 36 trying new

opportunities. I've also discovered that if I 37 what I'm doing and work hard at achieving my 38. I will succeed. That's why I'm so 39 to be a part of Career Fables.com. I think 40 has come and I am determined to make it a success.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. everything | B. something | C. everybody | D. somebody |
| 22. A. until after | B. ever since | C. so that | D. long before |
| 23. A. consider | B. argue | C. include | D. realize |
| 24. A. suggestion | B. explanation | C. acceptance | D. discussion |
| 25. A. hard | B. best | C. extra | D. first |
| 26. A. determined | B. examined | C. experienced | D. introduced |
| 27. A. Actually | B. Gradually | C. Finally | D. Usually |
| 28. A. helped | B. required | C. expressed | D. mattered |
| 29. A. careful | B. mistaken | C. interested | D. prepared |
| 30. A. look up | B. take up | C. move up | D. put up |
| 31. A. situations | B. choices | C. directions | D. positions |
| 32. A. thought | B. reply | C. action | D. advice |
| 33. A. easier | B. newer | C. earlier | D. higher |
| 34. A. permitted | B. counted | C. organized | D. enjoyed |
| 35. A. show | B. possess | C. need | D. gather |
| 36. A. lucky for | B. slow at | C. open to | D. afraid of |
| 37. A. think of | B. give away | C. believe in | D. turn into |
| 38. A. business | B. goal | C. fortune | D. growth |
| 39. A. excited | B. curious | C. surprised | D. helpful |
| 40. A. dream | B. time | C. power | D. honor |

【考点】M6: 人生感悟类阅读.

【分析】本文是一篇人生感悟类阅读，文章主要介绍作者的爸爸在他从小的时候，就给他灌输一种观念，做什么事情都要起努力尝试，在那之前不要说不喜欢，

作者用这种态度生活工作，也取得了成功。

【解答】 21-25 BADCD 26-30 AADBC 31-35 DACDB 36-40 CCBAB

21: 答案 B. 考查代词和对文章主题的把握. A. everything 一切, B. something 某些事, C. everybody 每个人, D. somebody 一些人, 本句式一个主题句, 本题的关键是弄清楚这个长句的结构. 不管是什么, 我不能说我不喜欢什么东西, 直到我尝试过, 故选 B.

22: 答案: A. 考查连词辨析: A. until after 直到...后, B. ever since 自从, C. so that 为了, 因此, D. long before 在...之前很长时间, 句意: 不管是什么, 我不能说我不喜欢什么东西, 直到我尝试过, 故选 A.

23: 答案: D. 考查固定搭配结合语境的正确使用. A. consider 考虑, B. argue 争论, C. include 包括, D. realize 意识到, come to realize, 逐渐意识到, 逐渐开始明白. 这是完型中经常遇到的表达. 故选 D.

24: 答案: C. 考查名词辨析: A. suggestion 建议, B. explanation 解释, C. acceptance 接受, D. discussion 讨论, 根据句子后半部分, 就会联想起来常用搭配 accept...as... 故选 accept 的对应形式. 意思为"我开始意识到, 我的成功很大程度上归功于我对这句话的接受并作为我的行为准则." 故选 C.

25: 答案: D. 考查形容词辨析: A. hard 困难, B. best 最好的, C. extra 额外的, D. first 第一, 根据下文可知作者做这份工作时候, 还没有结婚, 需要过几年才结婚, 所以最有可能是他毕业后的第一份工作. 故选 D.

26: 答案: A. 考查动词在语境中的词义辨析. A. determined 决定, 确定, 断定. B. examined 检查, C. experienced 经历, D. introduced 介绍, 在这句话中"直到我确定我做的工作就可以作为我的职业." 故选 A.

27: 答案: A. 考查副词语义的辨析. A. Actually 实际上, B. Gradually 逐渐地, C. Finally 最后, D. Usually 通常句意为: 事实上当时我认为我会工作几年, 然后结婚, 所以我没有对那件工作当回事. 故选 A.

28: 答案: D. 考查动词和语意的理解. A. helped 帮助, B. required 要求, C. expressed 表达, D. mattered 重要, 我没有对那件工作当回事. 故选 D.

29: 答案: B. 考查上下文语意照应和固定句式的使用. A. careful 仔细的, B. mistaken 错的, C. interested 兴趣, D. prepared 准备, 根据下文可知作者一接

触这个工作就对它产生了兴趣。本句涉及了一个句型"否定级+比较级"表最高级含义。可知以前是不能再错了，故选 B。

30: 答案: C. 考查动词词组的语义辨析。A. look up 抬头看, B. take up 从事, 占据, C. move up 升迁, 晋职。D. put up 竖立, 搭起, 结合文章内容可知作者在这个单位做的很成功, 所以应该是升职。故选 C。

31: 答案 D. 考查名词辨析: A. situations 形势, B. choices 选择, C. directions 方向, D. positions "职务, 位置"句意: 作者一路升迁到各个职位。选 D

32: 答案: A. 考查名词辨析: A. thought 想法, B. reply 回答, C. action 行动, D. advice 建议, 根据引号内的内容"I will try it..."这应该是作者的想法 thought。故选 A。

33: 答案: C. 考查形容词比较级: A. easier 更容易, B. newer 更新, C. earlier 更早, D. higher 更高, 尝试新的位置, 如果不行还可以退回到以前的职位。故选 C。

34: 答案: D. 考查动词在语境中的含义。A. permitted 允许, B. counted 计算, 重要, C. organized 组织, D. enjoyed 享受, 根据上文 29 空, 可知作者对这个单位的工作都很喜欢。故选 D。

35: 答案 B. 考查动词与名词的搭配。A. show 展示, B. possess 拥有, C. need 需要, D. gather 聚集, 我发现自己拥有大量不同的技能, 故选 B。

36: 答案: C. 考查形容词短语: A. lucky for 对...幸运, B. slow at 对...缓慢, C. open to 开放, D. afraid of 害怕, 选对这个空的关键是读懂这个长句子"I never would have thought were within me had it not been for my being 36 trying new opportunities."这个句子是虚拟语气的句子, 包含有 if 引导的虚拟条件句, 只是把 if 省了, 从句使用了倒装结构。这里指: 作者对于尝试新的机会是开放的心态。故选 C。

37: 答案: C. 考查短语辨析: A. think of 想到, B. give away 赠送, 泄漏, C. believe in 信任, D. turn into 变成, 如果我相信我做的事情有好处, 我就能成功, 故选 C。

38: 答案: B. 考查名词词义与动词的搭配。A. business 商业, B. goal 目标, C. fortune 运气, 财产, D. growth 成长, achieve my goal, 达到目标。故选 B。

39: 答案 A. 考查形容词词意辨析. A. excited 兴奋, B. curious 好奇, C. surprised 惊讶的, D. helpful 乐于助人的, Be excited to do, 做某事很有激情, 很兴奋. 这就是为什么我做为 CareerFables 的一份子这么兴奋. 故选 A.

40: 答案: B. 考查名词词义辨析. A. dream 梦想, B. time 时间, 时机, C. power 权力, D. honor 荣誉, 我想合适的时机来了. 故选 B.

【点评】本文是一篇记叙文, 题目涉及名词, 动词, 形容词, 副词词义辨析, 固定用法及各种搭配, 做题时应结合文章上下文内容并根据所给选项的含义进行分析, 从而得出正确答案. 切记胡乱猜测, 一定要做到有理有据.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 第一节每小题 2 分, 第二节每小题 1 分; 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分; 满分 40 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

I know what you're thinking: pizza (比萨饼)? For breakfast? But the truth is that you can have last night's leftovers in the a.m. if you want to.

I know lots of women who skip breakfast (不吃早餐), and they have a ton of different excuses for doing it. Some say they don't have time. Others think they're "saving" calories (卡路里), still others just don't like breakfast food.

But the bottom line is that eating in the morning is very important when you're trying to lose weight. "Eating just about anything from 300 to 400 calories would be better than nothing at all," says Katherine Brooking, R.D, who developed the super --- easy eating plan for this year's "SELF CHALLENGE". And even pizza can be healthy if it's loaded with vegetables, and you stick to one small piece.

Breakfast is one meal I never miss, and the same goes for most weight loss success stories. Research shows that eating breakfast keeps you from overeating later in the day. Researchers at the University of Southern California found that breakfast skippers have a bigger chance of gaining weight than those who regularly have a morning meal.

So eat something in the morning, anything. I know plenty of friends who end up having no breakfast altogether, and have just coffee or orange juice. I say, try heating up last night's leftovers --- it may sound crazy, but if it works for you, do it! I find if I tell myself, "You can always eat it tomorrow," I put away the leftovers instead of eating more that night. Try it...you may save yourself some pre-bedtime calories. And watch your body gain the fat-burning effects.

41. The word "leftovers" in Paragraph 1 probably means _____.

- A. food remaining after a meal B. things left undone
C. meals made of vegetables D. pizza topped with fruit

42. What can we infer from the text? _____

- A. Working women usually have breakfast in a hurry.
B. Many people have wrong ideas about breakfast.
C. There are some easy ways of cooking a meal.
D. Eating vegetables helps save energy.

43. According to the last paragraph, it is important to_____.

- A. eat something for breakfast B. be careful about what you eat
C. heat up food before eating it D. eat calorie-controlled food

44. The text is written mainly for those_____.

- A. who go to work early B. who want to lose weight
C. who stay up late D. who eat before sleep

【考点】O6: 社会文化类阅读.

【分析】文章介绍了很多人不吃早饭的坏习惯, 介绍不吃早饭的坏处和 对减肥的不好影响.

【解答】ABAB

41: A 猜测词义题. 根据该词位置定位到文章第一段第三句话, 根据句中的 last night's 比较四个选项同时结合整篇文章可以断定该词意为剩饭. 因此, 选 A.

42: B 推理判断题. 首先根据文章主题为 breakfast 可以排除 CD 选项, 其次, 根据文题一致原则可推断该部分答案应该在文章开头部分的第 2、3 段, 再看 A 选项中的 have breakfast in a hurry 与文章中的 skip breakfast (不吃早餐) 表意相

反，因此，排除 A 选项。正确选项 B 与文章主题及细节表意相符。

43: A 段落大意题。综合最后一段可以发现第一句话为该段主题句，综合全文来看，核心高频词汇为 **breakfast**，因此选 A。

44: B 文章主旨大意。将文章中第 3、4 段首句和文章末句相加即可得出本文的针对对象。可知这篇文章是写给想减肥的人看的。选 B

【点评】本文是社会文化类阅读理解。做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案。推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据

B

Having a husband means an extra seven hours of housework each week for women, according to a new study. For men, getting married saves an hour of housework a week. "It's a well-known pattern," said lead researcher Frank Stafford at University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. "Men usually work more outside the home, while women take on more of the housework."

He points out that differences among households (家庭) exist. But in general, marriage means more housework for women and less for men. "And the situation gets worse for women when they have children," Stafford said.

Overall, times are changing in the American home. In 1976, women busied themselves with 26 weekly hours of sweeping-and-dusting work, compared with 17 hours in 2005. Men are taking on more housework, more than doubling their housework hours from six in 1976 to 13 in 2005.

Single women in their 20s and 30s did the least housework, about 12 weekly hours, while married women in their 60s and 70s did the most --- about 21 hours a week.

Men showed a somewhat different pattern, with older men picking up the broom more often than younger men. Single men worked the hardest around the house, more than that of all other age groups of married men.

Having children increases housework even further. With more than three

children, for example, wives took on more of the extra work, clocking about 28 hours a week compared with husbands' 10 hours.

45. According to the “well-known pattern” in Paragraph 1, a married man_____.

- A. takes on heavier work B. does more housework
C. is the main breadwinner D. is the master of the house

46. How many hours of housework did men do every week in the 1970s? _____

- A. About 23. B. About 26. C. About 13. D. About 6.

47. What kind of man is doing most housework according to the text? _____

- A. An unmarried man. B. An older married man.
C. A younger married man. D. A married man with children.

48. What can we conclude from Stafford's research? _____

- A. Marriage gives men more freedom.
B. Marriage has effects on job choices.
C. Housework sharing changes over time.
D. Having children means doubled housework.

【考点】 O6: 社会文化类阅读。

【分析】 本文描述了一个很普遍的社会问题：男女角色在家庭责任承担上随着时期的不同而发生变化。这是一篇展示社会问题类型的文章。作者通过描绘不同时期的男女——单身——婚后——孩子出生等阶段他们角色和责任承担的改变。

【解答】 CDAC

45. C. 词义猜测题。根据文章第一段：Men usually work more outside the home 可知已婚男子是养家糊口的人，故选 C。

46. D. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段：their housework hours from six in 1976 可知 20 世纪 70 年代男人每周做 6 小时家务；故选 D。

47. A. 推理判断题。根据 For men, getting married saves an hour of housework a week 可知年长的已婚男人会做家务；故选 A。

48. C. 推理判断题。根据第三段：times are changing in the American home, more than doubling their housework hours from six in 1976 to 13 in 2005 可知我们可以从 Stafford 的研究中得出家务分担随着时间的推移变化。故选 C。

【点评】本文是社会文化类阅读理解。做这类题材阅读理解时要求考生对文章通读一遍，做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析，结合选项选出正确答案。推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案，切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据

C

GUATEMALA CITY (Reuters) --- A fish that lives in mangrove swamps (红树沼泽) across the Americas can live out of water for months at a time, similar to how animals adapted (适应) to land millions of years ago, a new study shows.

The Mangrove Rivulus, a type of small killifish, lives in small pools of water in a certain type of empty nut or even old beer cans in the mangrove swamps of Belize, the United States and Brazil. When their living place dries up, they live on the land in logs (圆木), said Scott Taylor, a researcher at the Brevard Endangered Lands Program in Florida.

The fish, whose scientific name is Rivulus marmoratus, can grow as large as three inches. They group together in logs and breathe air through their skin until they can find water again.

The new scientific discovery came after a trip to Belize.

“We kicked over a log and the fish just came crowding out,” Taylor told Reuters in neighboring Guatemala by telephone. He said he will make his study on the fish known to the public in an American magazine early next year.

In lab tests, Taylor said he found the fish can live up to 66 days out of water without eating.

Some other fish can live out of water for a short period of time. The walking catfish found in Southeast Asia can stay on land for hours at a time, while lungfish found in Australia, Africa and South America can live out of water, but only in an inactive state. But no other known fish can be out of water as long as the Mangrove Rivulus and remain active, according to Patricia Wright, a biologist at Canada's University of Guelph.

Further studies of the fish may tell how animals changed over time.

“These animals live in conditions similar to those that existed millions of years ago, when animals began making the transition (过渡) from water onto land,” Wright said.

49. The Mangrove Rivulus is a type of fish that_____.
- A. likes eating nuts
B. prefers living in dry places
C. is the longest living fish on earth
D. can stay alive for two months out of water
50. Who will write up a report on Mangrove Rivulus?_____
- A. Patricia Wright B. Researchers in Guatemala
C. Scientists from Belize D. Scott Taylor
51. According to the text, lungfish can_____.
- A. breathe through its skin B. move freely on dry land
C. remain alive out of water D. be as active on land as in water
52. What can we say about the discovery of Mangrove Rivulus?_____
- A. It was made quite by accident.
B. It was based on a lab test of sea life.
C. It was supported by an American magazine.
D. It was helped by Patricia Wright.

【考点】O4: 新闻报道类阅读.

【分析】文章介绍了一种离开水仍然能活下来的鱼.

【解答】DDCA

49. D 细节理解题. 由第六段 In lab tests, Taylor said he found the fish can live up to 66 days out of water without eating. 可知 Taylor 说这种鱼离开水且不吃东西可以活 66 天, 即两个多月.

50. D 推理判断题. 第五段最后两句 Taylor told Reuters...和 He said he will make his study on the fish known to the public in an American magazine early next year. 表明 Taylor 将要把对这种鱼的研究在一份美国杂志上发表. 由此可知是 Taylor 写了报告.

51. C 细节理解题. 由第七段...while lungfish found in Australia, Africa and South America can live out of water, but only in an inactive state. 可知 lungfish 离开水也可以生存.

52. A 推理判断题. 由第五段"We kicked over a log and the fish just came crowding out," Taylor told Reuters 可知 Taylor 表示这种鱼的发现是偶然的.

【点评】做阅读时经常犯错的主要原因是, 仅凭读过文章后残留在脑海中的一丝印象来勾选答案, 这样便很容易掉入出题人故意设布下的题目陷阱. 所谓阅读理解, 对于题目的理解一定要忠实于原文, 因此, 每一道题都应该与原文作全面的对比与核查, 再得出答案. 也就是说, 阅读理解的每一道题目, 在原文都应该有明确的出处, 我们把这一出处叫做原文相关句, (1) 排除与原文相关句主题不一致的选项 (2) 排除与原文相关句态度相反的选项 (3) 排除用于过于极端或负面的选项 (4) 注意结合文章主旨和主题去排除.

D

The American newspaper has been around for about three hundred years. In 1721, the printer James Franklin, Benjamin's older brother, started the New England Courant, and that was what we might recognize today as a real newspaper. He filled his paper with stories of adventure, articles on art, on famous people, and on all sorts of political subjects.

Three centuries after the appearance of Franklin's Courant. Few believe that newspapers in their present printed form will remain alive for long. Newspaper companies are losing advertisers (广告商), readers, market value, and in some cases, their sense of purpose at a speed that would not have been imaginable just several years ago. The chief editor (主编) of the times said recently, "At places where they gather, editors ask one another, 'How are you?', as if they have just come out of the hospital or a lost law came." An article about the newspaper appeared on the website of the Guardian, under the headline "NOT DEAD YET."

Perhaps not, but the rise of the Internet which has made the daily newspaper look slow and out of step with the world, has brought about a real sense of death. Some American newspapers have lost 42% of their market value in the past three years. The

New York Times Company has seen its stock (股票) drop by 54% since the end of 2004, with much of the loss coming in the past year. A manager at Deutsche Bank suggested that stock-holders sell off their Times stock. The Washington Post Company has prevented the trouble only by changing part of its business to education its testing and test-preparation service now brings in at least half the company's income.

53. What can we learn about the New England Courant? _____

- A. It is mainly about the stock market.
- B. It marks the beginning of the American newspaper.
- C. It remains a successful newspaper in America.
- D. It comes articles by political leaders.

54. What can we infer about the newspaper editors? _____

- A. They often accept readers' suggestions.
- B. They care a lot about each other's health.
- C. They stop doing business with advertisers.
- D. They face great difficulties in their business.

55. Which of the following found a new way for its development? _____

- A. The Washington Post.
- B. The Guardian.
- C. The New York Times.
- D. New England Courant.

56. How does the author seem to feel about the future of newspapers? _____

- A. Satisfied
- B. Hopeful
- C. Worried
- D. Surprised.

【考点】 O4: 新闻报道类阅读。

【分析】 本文主要讲述了美国报纸的由来，现在面临的挑战和他们做出的调整。

【解答】 BDAC

53. B 推理判断题。根据第一段的句子"The American newspaper has been around for about three hundred years. In 1721, the printer James Franklin, Benjamin's older brother, started the New England Courant, and that was what we might recognize today as a real newspaper."可知新英格兰报是美国的第一份报纸，即新英格兰报标志着美国报纸的开始。

54. D 推理判断题。根据第二段的句子"Newspaper companies are losing advertisers

(广告商), readers, market value. and. in some cases, their sense of purpose at a speed that would not have been imaginable just several years ago. "可知, 报纸失去了广告商、读者、市场价值, 由此推知, 他们的生意遇到了困难.

55. A 细节理解题. 根据最后一段的句子"The Washington Post Company has prevented the trouble only by changing part of its business to education"可知, 华盛顿邮报通过一条新方法, 即扩展教育业务来帮助自己发展.

56. C 推理判断题. 根据最后一段的句子"Perhaps not, but the rise of the Internet which has made the daily newspaper look slow and out of step with the world, has brought about a real sense of death. "网络的出现使得报纸看起来滞后, 跟不上时代的步伐, 引发了一种真正的死亡感, 可知作者对于报纸行业的前景还是比较担心的. A. 满意的; B. 充满希望的; C. 担心的; D. 惊奇的.

【点评】 阅读理解题测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力, 要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系, 对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断; 或根据作者所阐述的观点理论, 对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释. 考生首先要仔细阅读短文, 完整了解信息, 准确把握作者观点.

E

It's only 4 hours flying time from Sydney, but a world away. What better place to rest than a country where the only place people hurry is on the football field and things are done in "Fiji time"?

Viti Lev --- Great Fiji --- is the largest island. Here you'll find the capital Suva and the international airport at Nadi Vatoa, on the other hand, is a tiny island in the farthest part of Hiji. Then there are 331 other islands, many of them with places to stay.

With less than a million people living on islands, you'll never feel crowded. And with a climate (气候) that changes only for five degrees between seasons, there's never a bad time to come.

From cities to villages, from mountains to beaches, from water sports to wooden artworks, Fiji can give you more adventures and special experiences than you could find almost any where in the world.

答案为 D.

58: B 推理题. 由文章倒数第二段可知, 无论何时来到 Fiji, 你都能看到传统的舞蹈, 歌曲, 食物, 这些东西是融入在他们生活之中而不是单纯为了展示给游客看, 故正确答案为 B.

59: B 细节题. 由第三段第二句 "And with a climate (气候) that changes only for five degrees between seasons, there's never a bad time to come." 可知这里一年四季温差不大, 所以整年天气都很好, 文章中并未提到酒店或是宗教信仰吸引游客, 也没有提到足球比赛, 故正确答案为 B.

60: C 主旨题. 这篇文章讲的是距离悉尼四个小时航程的一个岛屿群, 讲述了当地的食物、表演、宗教等等, 目的是吸引人们去旅游, 所以这篇文章会出现在与旅游有关的杂志上. 故正确答案为 C.

【点评】本文是一个人生感悟类阅读理解, 题目涉及多道细节理解题, 做题时结合原文和题目有针对性的找出相关语句进行仔细分析, 结合选项选出正确答案. 推理判断题也是要在抓住关键句子的基础上合理的分析才能得出正确答案, 切忌胡乱猜测, 一定要做到有理有据

第二节 (共 5 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 5 分)

根据对话内容, 从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑. 选项中有两项为多余选项.

--- Debbie! I can't believe it! I haven't seen you for ages.

--- Dorothy! It's really a nice surprise! 61

--- Pretty good.

--- 62

--- I wish I could. But I'm on my way out. I have to be in the city in an hour.

--- 63

--- There's a lot of traffic and I really have to get going. You know where I live --- why don't you drop in one evening?

--- I'll do that. 64 let's keep in touch.

--- I'd really like to. I'll talk to you soon, Debbie. I'm glad I ran into you.

--- 65

- A. Take care.
- B. How are you?
- C. Where have you been?
- D. Can you join me?
- E. Come on. Just for a minute.
- F. And you should feel free to call or visit me.
- G. It's been a whole year since we saw each other last time.

【考点】PF：选句填空。

【分析】Debbie 和 Dorothy 很久没有见面了，因一方有事只得保持联系，以后有空时再打电话或拜访。

【解答】BDEFA

61. B 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据下文 pretty good 可知，很好，上文应是：你好吗？故选 B。

62. D 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据下文 I wish I could. But I'm on my way out . I have to be in the city in an hour 可知，我希望我可以，但我正好要出门，我得在一小时后到城里，上文应是：邀请参加某项活动。故选 D。

63. E 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据下文 there's a lot of traffic and I really have to get going 可知，现在交通拥挤，我确实得走了，上文应是：快点。故选 E。

64. F 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据下文 let's keep in touch 可知，让我们保持联系，上文应是：你有空时打电话或来看看我。故选 F。

65. A 考查上下文理解判断能力。根据语境，应是提醒对方当心。故选 A。

【点评】七选五题型看似简单，实际上有时完全作对并不容易，需要方法和分析能力及足够的耐力，有必要进行专门练习。首先，快速浏览一遍七个备选答案，先确定哪个选项适合放在文章的什么位置。其次，快速浏览文章，确定文章体裁，抓住文章结构，分析篇章结构，找出各段的主题句或主旨大意。其三，注意各选项中出现的句子衔接手段，寻找句中衔接标志词，七选五备选答案中有两个多余的选项，会对文章中两个空的选择构成干扰，这时要特别细致地比对相似选项。最后，用代入法，检查答案是否合理，将所有选择答案放回空白处，通读全文，检查文章内容是否语义连贯合理、紧扣主题，语篇结构是否通顺连贯、具有一

致性、合乎逻辑，写作思路是否清晰明了，格式以及用语是否恰当贴切，从而判断选择的答案是否正确。

第二卷（非选择题）

第三部分 写作（共三节，满分 55 分）

第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释，在答题卡相应的位置上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式（每空只写一词）。

66. On average（平均），people who don't smoke are healthier than people who do.

【考点】Q3：翻译填空。

【分析】平均起来，不抽烟的人比抽烟的人更健康。

【解答】答案 average 考查翻译填空。根据句意及句子结构，要填入名词，average 意为“平均”，on average 意为“平均起来”。

【点评】考查翻译填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

67. For a goalkeeper, it's a great advantage（优势）to have big hands.

【考点】Q3：翻译填空。

【分析】对于守门员来说，有一双大手是很大的优势。

【解答】答案：advantage 考查翻译填空，根据句意和句子结构，要填入名词，advantage 意为“优势”，是可数名词。

【点评】考查翻译填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

68. Many of his finest pictures are hung（悬挂）in the National museum.

【考点】Q3：翻译填空。

【分析】他的许多最好的画挂在国家博物馆里。

【解答】答案：hung 考查翻译填空，根据句意和句子结构，要填入动词，hang

意为"悬挂", 主语 Many of his finest pictures 与 hang 之间是动宾关系, 要用一般现在时的被动语态, 其过去分词是 hung.

【点评】考查翻译填空, 准确地理解句子、翻译句子, 然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性, 正确写出单词完成句子, 使句意更通顺.

69. Sydney wants to become a lawyer (律师) in the future.

【考点】22: 单词、词组.

【分析】Sydney 想将来成为一名律师.

【解答】答案: lawyer 律师: lawyer, 可数名词; 句中有不定冠词 a 限定, 要用名词的单数形式.

【点评】在解题是首先要确定好句子的时态, 然后要把握好短语表达, 最后要注意句子结构.

70. He pressed/pushed (按下) the button and the doorbell rang.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】他按下按钮, 门铃响了.

【解答】答案: pressed/pushed 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入动词, press/push 意为"按下", 因后一单句用 rang 用了一般过去时态, press/push 也要用一般过去时态, 其过去式是 pressed/pushed.

【点评】考查翻译填空, 准确地理解句子、翻译句子, 然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性, 正确写出单词完成句子, 使句意更通顺.

71. Farmers are reporting a very big harvest (收成) this year.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】农民们正在汇报今年的好收成.

【解答】答案: harvest 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入名词, harvest 表示"收获, 收成"时, 是可数名词; 表示"收获季节, 收获期"时, 既可用作可数名词, 又可用作不可数名词.

【点评】考查翻译填空, 准确地理解句子、翻译句子, 然后根据句意及提示确定

所填单词词性，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

72. I washed and shaved (剃须), then hurried out of the house.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】我洗脸，剃须，然后匆忙离开了房间。

【解答】答案 shaved 考查翻译填空。根据句意及句子结构，要填入动词，shave 意为"剃须"，因与 wash 并列，都要用一般过去时态，其过去式是 shaved。

【点评】考查翻译填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

73. John missed the game because of stomach (胃) pains.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】John 因为胃疼错过了比赛。

【解答】答案: stomach 考查翻译填空，根据句意和句子结构，要填入名词，stomach 意为"胃"，作介词短语 because of 的宾语。

【点评】考查翻译填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

74. Callie will start kindergarten (幼儿园) in September.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】Callie 将在九月开始上幼儿园。

【解答】答案: kindergarten 考查翻译填空，根据句意和句子结构，要填入名词，kindergarten 意为"幼儿园"，start kindergarten 与 start school 一样是常见搭配，表示开始上幼儿园，开始上学。名词前不加冠词。

【点评】考查翻译填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

75. The old lady needs a few feather pillows (枕头) to make herself comfortable.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】那位老太太需要几个羽毛枕头来使她舒服。

【解答】答案 pillows 考查翻译填空，根据句意和句子结构，要填入名词，pillow 意为“枕头”，是可数名词，因其前有 a few 修饰，要用复数形式 pillows。

【点评】考查翻译填空，准确地理解句子、翻译句子，然后根据句意及提示确定所填单词词性，正确写出单词完成句子，使句意更通顺。

第二节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。如有错误（每行只有一个错误），如无错误，在答题卡相应的位置上画一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词写在答题卡相应的位置上，用斜线（\）划掉。

此行缺一个词：在答题卡相应的位置上写出该加的词，并附带前（后）词。

此行错一个词：在答题卡相应的位置上写出该错词和改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不用改。

Hi Susan,

I'm sorry that I wasn't able to return ~~to~~ your

76. 去掉第二个 to

bike on time yesterday. I mean to give it

77. mean 改为 meant

back to you before four in the afternoon, and I

78. and 改为 but

was hold up on my way back. Just before I

79. hold 改为 held

turned corner of park street. I happened to

80. corner 前加 the

see an accident. A little girl was hurt and her

81. 正确√

mother needed help. So I helped them going to

82. going 改为 go

the nearest hospital. I stayed here for one and

83. here 改为 there

a half hour and made sure that the girl was all

84. hour 加 s

right. When I got back, it were already 6 pm. I

85. were 改为 was

hope you understand.

Thank you!

Li Ling

【考点】NA：短文改错。

【分析】这是一封解释原因的信件。

很道歉没能按时归还你的自行车，我本打算在下午四点送还给你，可是在回来的路上被阻住了，在一个街口，一个女孩被车撞了，她的母亲需要帮助，我帮助她们去了最近的医院，在那里呆了一个半小时，确认她平安才离开。

【解答】

76. 去掉第二个 to. 考查介词. return 表示"归还", 是及物动词, 所以去掉第二个 to.

77. mean 改为 meant. 考查谓语动词. 根据上文可知我的打算在过去, 所以用过去式 meant.

78. and 改为 but. 考查连词. I was hold up on my way back 和上句是转折关系, 表示"我本打算在下午四点送还给你, 可是在回来的路上被阻住了", 所以用 but.

79. hold 改为 held. 考查被动语态. 根据句义"在回来的路上被阻住了"可知本句是被动语态, 所以谓语动词用 be done, 因此用. hold 的过去分词 held.

80. corner 前加 the. 考查冠词. 本句的 corner 是特指 of park street 的拐角, 所以前加 the.

81. 正确.

82. going 改为 go. 考查非谓语动词. 固定句式 help sb (to) do sth 表示"帮助某人做某事", 所以用 go.

83. here 改为 there. 考查地点副词. 根据原文可知作者在医院呆了一个半小时, 而不是在现在说话的地方, 应该用"那里"代指医院, 所以用 there.

84. hour 加 s. 考查名词. one and a half hours = one hour and a half 表示"一个半小时".

85. were 改为 was. 考查主谓一致. 根据原文可知, 等作者回来时, 已经到晚上6点了, 时间是不可数的, 所以用 was.

【点评】一般这种改错都是一个正确, 一个缺少, 其余都需要改正, 数量是 1, 1, 8. 平时检查时可以以此为依据.

第三节 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假定你是李华, 你的美国朋友 sarah 打算暑期来北京旅游, 来信询问改建后

前门大街的情况. 请你写封回信, 简单介绍以下内容:

1. 简况: 长 800 余米、600 多年历史、300 余家商铺;
2. 位置: 天安门广场南面;
3. 交通: 公共汽车 17、69、59 等路, 地铁 2 号线;
4. 特色: 步行街、当当车、茶馆、剧院等.

参考词汇: 步行街 pedestrian street

当当车 trolley car

地铁 subway

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 开头语已为你写好, 请将完整的回信书写在答题卡上.

Dear sarah,

Thank you for you letter asking about the rebuilt Qianmen street. Here is something about it.

【考点】R1: 提纲类.

【分析】这是一篇说明性的文章. 根据题目要求可知用第一人称展开叙述, 时态以一般现在时态为主. 内容包括: 一点题; 二简况; 位置; 交通; 特色; 三结束语.

高分句型:

1. As the street is in the center of Beijing, just to the south of Tian'anmen Square, it's very convenient to get there by bus. 句子里 As 引导原因状语从句, 表示"因为";

it's convenient to do sth 表示"做某事方便".

因为这条街道在北京市中心,就在天安门的南面,所以做公共汽车去那里很方便

2. Qianmen Street is a pedestrian street, but there are trolley cars to take you not only to the shops, but also to theatres and teahouses where you can experience a truly Chinese way of life. 句子里 not only...but also 表示"不但...而且"; where you can experience a truly Chinese way of life 是先行词 theatres and teahouses 的定语从句. 前门大街是步行街,但是有轨电车不但可以带你到商店,而且可以去戏园子和茶馆,在这里你可以体验真正中国人的生活.

【解答】

Dear Sarah,

Thank you for your letter asking about the rebuilt Qianmen Street. Here is something about it. (点题)

Qianmen Street is a famous street of over 600 years old. Along this 800-meter street, there are more than 300 shops. (简况) As the street is in the center of Beijing, just to the south of Tian'anmen Square, it's very convenient to get there by bus. 【高分句型一】 (位置) You may take Buses No.17, 69 or 59. Subway Line 2 has a stop there too. (交通) Qianmen Street is a pedestrian street, but there are trolley cars to take you not only to the shops, but also to theatres and teahouses where you can experience a truly Chinese way of life. 【高分句型二】 (特色) I'm sure you'll like it. (结束语)

Yours,

Li Hua

【点评】这是提纲类作文. 书面表达试题一般都由"情景"和"要求"两部分构成."情景"中包括所写材料的目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等,一般在书面表达题的前半部分;而"要求"一般在书面表达的后半部分,以"注意"形式给出,实际上是对考生提出的要求. 因而考生对于题目所提供的说明,应认真分析、反复推敲, 搞清提出的内容要求, 抓住所要表达的信息点.