

2010 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标 II 卷）

第二部分 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。

1. come ()

- A. cold B. cock C. comfort D. improve

2. dead ()

- A. eager B. great C. least D. health

3. united ()

- A. use B. ugly C. upstairs D. put

4. ours ()

- A. outside B. cousing C. nervous D. clocks

5. thirty ()

- A. theatre B. thus C. although D. feather

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，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

6. --- Is it all right if I keep this photo? --- _____.

- A. No, you don't B. No, it shouldn't C. I'm afraid not D. Don't keep it

7. Tom was about to close the windows _____ his attention was caught by a bird.

- A. when B. if C. and D. till

8. My mother opened the drawer to _____ the knives and spoons.

- A. put away B. put up C. put on D. put together

9. Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only of the women who _____ evening dress.

- A. wear B. wears C. has worn D. have worn

10. --- Have you finished the book?

--- No. I've read up to _____ the children discover the secret cave.

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

11. Though _____ to see us, the professor gave us a warm welcome.

A. surprise B. was surprised C. surprised D. being surprised

12. Neither side is prepared to talk to _____ unless we can smooth thing over between them.

A. others B. the other C. another D. one other

13. The island is _____ attractive in spring and autumn because of the pleasant weather in both seasons.

A. partly B. merely C. nearly D. equally

14. The doctor thought _____ would be good for you to have a holiday.

A. this B. that C. one D. it

15. Linda, make sure the tables _____ before the guests arrive.

A. be set B. set C. are set D. are setting

16. I refuse to accept the blame for something _____ was someone else's fault.

A. who B. that C. as D. what

17. I'm afraid Mr. Harding _____ see you now, he's busy.

A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't

18. --- Can I help you? Are you looking for anything in particular today?

--- _____, we're just looking.

A. Yes, please B. No, thank you C. Yes, you can D. No, you needn't

19. Excuse me, I _____ I was blocking your way.

A. didn't realize B. don't realize C. haven't realized D. wasn't realizing

20. Mr. Black is very happy because the clothes made in his factory have never been _____.

A. popular B. more popular C. most popular D. the most popular

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，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（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。

A man who knows how to write a personal letter has a very powerful tool. A letter can be enjoyed, read and 21. It can set up a warm conversation between two people far apart (远离的); it can keep a 22 with very little effort.

I will give 23. A few years ago my older brother and I were not getting 24. We had been close as 25 but had grown apart. Our meetings were not 26; our conversation was filled with arguments and quarrels: and every effort to clear the air seemed to only 27 our misunderstanding. Then he 28 a small island in the Caribbean and we 29 touch. One day he wrote me a letter. He described his island and its people, told me what he was doing, said how he felt, and encouraged me to 30. Rereading the letter, I was 31 by its humor (幽默) and clever expressions. These were all qualities for which I had 32 respected my older brother but 33 he no longer had them. I had never known he could write so 34. And with that one letter we became friends 35.

It might never have occurred to 36 to write me if he had not been in a place where there were no 37. For him, writing was a necessity. It also turned out to be the best way for us to get back in touch. Because we live in an age of 38 communication (通讯), people often 39 that they don't always have to phone or email. They have a 40. And that is to write.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. received | B. rewritten | C. returned | D. reread |
| 22. A. record | B. promise | C. friendship | D. secret |
| 23. A. an example | B. a lesson | C. an experience | D. a talk |
| 24. A. through | B. together | C. along | D. away |
| 25. A. brothers | B. children | C. fellows | D. classmates |
| 26. A. normal | B. necessary | C. pleasant | D. possible |
| 27. A. deepen | B. start | C. express | D. settle |
| 28. A. toured | B. stopped | C. reached | D. moved to |
| 29. A. lost | B. kept in | C. needed | D. got in |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 30. A. think | B. write | C. enjoy | D. read |
| 31. A. driven | B. beaten | C. surprised | D. honored |
| 32. A. never | B. seldom | C. sometimes | D. once |
| 33. A. realized | B. judged | C. thought | D. expected |
| 34. A. well | B. often | C. much | D. soon |
| 35. A. later | B. anyhow | C. too | D. again |
| 36. A. us | B. anyone | C. someone | D. my brother |
| 37. A. mail services | B. transport services | C. phones | D. relative |
| 38. A. poor | B. easy | C. popular | D. busy |
| 39. A. believe | B. decide | C. argue | D. forget |
| 40. A. habit | B. choice | C. method | D. plan |

第二部分 阅读理解（共 2 节，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、D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

When I was six, Dad brought home a dog one day, who was called “Brownie”. My brothers and I all loved Brownie and did different things with her. One of us would walk her, another would feed her, then there were baths, playing catch and many other games. Brownie, in return, loved each and every one of us. One thing that most touched my heart was that she would go to whoever was sick and just be with them. We always felt better when she was around.

One days, as I was getting her food, she chewed up（咬破）one of Dad’s shoes, which had to be thrown away in the end. I knew Dad would be mad and I had to let her know what she did was Wrong. When I looked at her and said, “Bad girl. ” She looked down at the ground and then went and hid. I saw a tear in her eyes.

Brownie turned out to be more than just our family pet. She went everywhere with us. People would stop and ask if they could pet her. Of course she'd let anyone pet her. She was just the most lovable dog. There were many times when we'd be out walking and a small child would come over and pull on her hair. She never barked (吠) or tried to get away. Funny thing is she would smile. This frightened people because they thought she was showing her teeth. Far from the truth, she loved everyone.

Now many years have passed since Brownie died of old age. I still miss the days when she was with us.

41. What would Brownie do when someone was ill in the family? _____

- A. Look at them sadly. B. Keep them company.
C. Play games with them. D. Touch them gently.

42. We can infer from Paragraph 2 that Brownie _____.

- A. would eat anything when hungry B. felt sorry for her mistake
C. loved playing hide-and-seek D. disliked the author's dad

43. Why does the author say that Brownie was more than just a family pet? _____

- A. She was treated as a member of the family.
B. She played games with anyone she liked.
C. She was loved by everybody she met.
D. She went everywhere with the family.

44. Some people got frightened by Brownie when she _____.

- A. smiled B. barked C. rushed to them D. tried to be funny

45. Which of the following best describes Brownie? _____

- A. Shy. B. Polite. C. Brave. D. Caring.

B

When you're lying on the white sands of the Mexican Riviera, the stresses (压力) of the world seem a million miles away. Hey, stop! This is no vacation---you have to finish something!

Here lies the problem for travel writer and food critic (评论家) Edie Jarolim. "I always loved traveling and always liked to eat, but it never occurred to me that I could make money doing both of those things." Jarolim said. Now you can read her travel advice everywhere --- in Arts and Antiques, in Brides, or in one of her three books. The Complete Idiot Travel Guide to Mexico's Beach Resorts.

Her job in travel writing began some eight years ago. After getting a PhD in English in Canada, she took a test for Frommer's travel guides, passed it, and got the job. After working at Frommer's, Jarolim worked for a while at Rough Guides in London, then Fodor's, where she fell so in love with a description of the Southwest of the U. S. that she moved there.

Now as a travel writer, she spends one-third of her year on the road. The rest of the time is spent completing her tasks and writing reviews of restaurants at home in Tucson, Arizona.

As adventurous as the job sounds, the hard part is fact --- checking all the information. Sure, it's great to write about a tourist attraction, but you'd better get the local (当地的) museum hours correct or you could really ruin someone's vacation.

46. Which country does Jarolim live in now? _____

- A. Mexico. B. The U.S. C. The U.K. D. Canada.

47. What is most difficult for Jarolim? _____

- A. Working in different places to collect information.
B. Checking all the facts to be written in the guides.
C. Finishing her work as soon as possible.
D. Passing a test to write travel guides.

48. What do we know about Jarolim from the text? _____

- A. She is successful in her job.
B. She finds her life full of stresses.
C. She spends half of her time traveling.
D. She is especially interested in museums.

49. What would be the best title for the text? _____

- A. Adventures in Travel Writing B. Working as a Food Critic

C

Thousands of people living in the Chinese capital will celebrate the start of the Chinese New year by heading for the ski resorts (滑雪场). Never mind that Beijing's dry weather seldom produces snow. It is cold enough in winter for snow --- making machines to make a covering for the hills north to the capital. And the rapid growth of a pleasure --- seeking middle class has formed the basis for this new craze (热潮).

Since Beijing's first ski resort was opened ten years ago, the sport has enjoyed astonishing increase. There are now more than a dozen resorts. Clothes markets in the city have added bright colored ski suits to their winter collections. Mr. Wei, a manager of a newly-opened ski resort in Beijing, sees the growth of an industry that could soon lead Chinese to head for the ski resorts of Europe. In recent years ski resorts offering natural snow have opened in China. But many are in faraway areas of the country and can't really match the equipment and services of some ski resorts in Europe.

Beijing's skiing craze is partly a result of the recent increase in private (私有的) cars. This has led to the growth of a leisure industry in the capital's suburbs (郊区), which until the late-1990s were unreachable to ordinary people. According to Mr. Wei, about 40% of the visitors to his resort come in their own cars. The rest are bused in by schools, businesses or government offices.

The problem is making money. Starting ski resorts requires quite a lot of money; hiring land from the local government, preparing the hills, buying snow machines, making sure there are enough water and electricity to run them, and buying ski equipment for hiring out to customers.

The ski resort where Mr. Wei works cost nearly \$4m to set up. And as so often in China when someone comes up with a good idea, many others hash in and price wars break out. Beijing now offers some of the cheapest ski training classes in the world, though with most people rather new to the sport, expecting a few more doing the same

job.

50. What does this text mainly talk about? _____

- A. Convenience for skiers brought about by private cars.
- B. Skiing as a new way of enjoying one's spare time.
- C. Things to be considered when starting a ski resort.
- D. A sudden increase of ski training classes in Beijing.

51. Why are some Chinese likely to go skiing in Europe? _____

- A. To visit more ski areas.
- B. To ski on natural snow.
- C. For a large collection of ski suits.
- D. For better services and equipment.

52. The underlined words "leisure industry" in Paragraph 3 refer to _____

- A. transport to ski resorts
- B. production of family cars
- C. business of providing spare time enjoyments
- D part-time work for people living in the suburbs

53. What is the main problem in running a ski resort? _____

- A. Difficulty in hiring land.
- B. Lack of business experience.
- C. Price wars with other ski resorts.
- D. Shortage of water and electricity.

D

Coollest Hotels in the World

Ariau Amazon Towers

The Ariau Amazon Towers hotel lets you sleep in a tree house. Eight towers make up this hotel that offers over 300 rooms. If you really want to get into the spirit, book the Tarzan Suite which is large enough for a big family. You'll be thirty feet up in the air and can travel between the towers through their wooden walkways.

Prices: starting at \$300 one night for each person for a regular room and going all the way up to \$3000 for the Tarzan Suite.

For more information, visit the website: <http://www.ariautowers.com>

The Ice Hotel

Every winter in Jukkasjarvi, Sweden, a special kind of hotel called the Ice Hotel

is built. Each year, world-famous artists are invited to design and produce works of art from the ice, many of which can be found in the rooms. You'll have your choice between hot or cold rooms but you will be well advised to stay at least one night in a cold room for a true experience.

Prices: starting at \$318 one night for each person for either a cold room or a warm one. For more information, visit the website: <http://www.icehotel.com>

Propeller Island

Propeller Island City Lodge is a very special hotel that was designed by a German artist. Each room provides you with the possibility of living in a work of art. Every single piece of furniture in the thirty rooms of the hotel has been hand-made and each room is completely different. You'll be able to choose a room based on your own personal tastes.

Prices: starting at just \$91 a night, and an additional (另外) person for only 20 extra dollars. For more information, visit the website:

<http://www.propeller-island.com>

For information about other cool hotels in the world, visit the website:

<http://www.bahamabeachclub.com>

54. What is special about the Arianau Amazon Towers hotel? _____

- A. You can sleep in tree houses. B. You can choose any of the towers.
C. It is designed for big families. D. Every room has a walkway.

55. For more persons spending a night in one of these hotels, they have to pay at least _____.

- A. \$111 B. \$182 C. \$600 D. \$636

56. Which website should you visit if you want to find out whether there exists a hotel under the sea? _____

- A. <http://www.icehotel.com> B. <http://www.ariatowers.com>
C. <http://www.propeller-island.com> D. <http://www.bahamabeachclub.com>

57. Which hotel would invite artists to come to work every year? _____

- A. Propeller Island City Lodge. B. Arianau Amazon Towers.
C. The Ice Hotel. D. Bahama Beach Club.

E

How words came into being is unknown. All we assume (推测) is that some early men invented certain sounds, in one way or another, to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could talk with each other. Later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be put together to show those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, are called words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations---the things they bring up to our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words bring back to us the happy and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which have powerful effects on our minds and feelings. This clever use of words is what we call literary style (文体). Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can express his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them correctly, or they will make our speech silly and common.

58. We learn from the text that language might have begun with_____.

- A. expressions B. actions C. signs D. sounds

59. What is mainly discussed in Paragraph 2? _____

- A. The learning of new words.
B. The importance of old words
C. The relation of human experience with words.
D. The gradual change and development of words.

60. In the last paragraph, what does the author suggest that we should do? _____

- A. Use words skillfully. B. Make musical speeches
C. Learn poems by heart. D. Associate with listeners.

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。

W: Hi, John.

M: Hi, Lucy. ____ 61 ____

W: Yes. I'm required to tell a story in English before the lesson begins.

M: Oh, I see. ____ 62 ____

W: You're right. I need to practice on the stage before they all come.

M: ____ 63 ____

W: Yes, here, in my pocket... Oops, where is it?

M: Don't worry. ____ 64 ____

W: ... No, not in the bag, either. I'm afraid I left it at home.

M: ____ 65 ____

W: Aha! It's just the key to the classroom! Thank you so much.

A. Glad to see you.

B. What's the story about?

C. What's that around your neck?

D. Maybe you put it in your schoolbag.

E. Do you have the key to the classroom?

F. You're going to school rather early today.

G. So you want to get to the classroom earlier to make some preparation?

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. The course will start in _____（十二月）.

67. She _____（提醒）me that I hadn't written to Mother.

68. I hope to be back in a_____（两星期）.
69. My_____（最喜欢的）colour is green.
70. The baby in the next room_____（睡醒）and began to cry.
71. _____（水桶）are often used for holding and carrying water.
72. They look like the teeth of a_____（凶猛的）animal.
73. It is_____（危险地）for children under five years old to be left alone at home.
74. Because of his special experience, he was chosen to be an_____（助理）to the president for energy affairs.
75. Two years later, he left his parents and entered a_____（医学的）college.

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。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在答题卡相应的位置上打一个勾（√）；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：原行没有错的不要改。

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| Christie was one of my best friend at high school. | 76. _____ |
| At that time, we often spend time together. | 77. _____ |
| Thank to her help, I made great Progress in my | 78. _____ |
| study. Last year, she decided to study abroad. In | 79. _____ |
| other words, we would be separated for long time. | 80. _____ |
| Before her leaving off, I prepared a gift to show | 81. _____ |
| my best wishes to him. She said it was the best | 82. _____ |
| gift she has ever had. From then on, we've | 83. _____ |
| kept touch with each other through e-mails. I | 84. _____ |
| look forward to see her again in the near future. | 85. _____ |

第三节 书面表达（满分 30 分）

假设你是李华，你的美国笔友 Peter 曾表示希望来中国教书。你校现在需招聘外教，请给他写封信，告知招聘信息。

内容主要包括：

1. 教授课程：英语口语、英语写作、今日美国、今日英语等
2. 授课对象：高中生（至少三年英语基础）
3. 工作量：
 - 每周 12 学时，任选三门课
 - 担任学生英语俱乐部或英语校报顾问（advisor）

注意：

1. 字数 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 Peter,

I remember you told me you were interested in teaching in China. _____

Best,

Li Hua

2010 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标 II）

参考答案与试题解析

第二部分 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.

1. come ()

A. cold B. cock C. comfort D. improve

【考点】21：语音.

【分析】come[kʌm]中 o 的发音为/ʌ/

【解答】答案 C. cold 中 o 的发音为/əʊ/；cock 中 o 的发音为/ɒ/；comfort 中 o 的发音为/ʌ/；improve 中 o 的发音为/u:/。故选 C.

【点评】要熟悉单词的正确发音.

2. dead ()

A. eager B. great C. least D. health

【考点】21：语音.

【分析】dead[ded]中 ea 发/e/

【解答】答案 D. eager 中 ea 发/i:/；great 中 ea 发/eɪ/；least 中 ea 发/i:/；health 中 ea 发/e/。故选 D.

【点评】要掌握单词的正确发音.

3. united ()

A. use B. ugly C. upstairs D. ut

【考点】21：语音.

【分析】united[jʊ'naitɪd]中 u 发音为/jʊ/

【解答】答案 A. use 中 u 发音为/jʊ/；ugly 中 u 发音为/ʌ/；upstairs 中 u 发音为/ʌ/

; put 中 u 发音为/ʊ/. 故选 A.

【点评】要熟悉单词的正确发音.

4. ours ()

A. outside B. cousing C. nervous D. clocks

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】ours[aʊəz]中 s 发/Z/

【解答】答案 B. outside 中 s 发/S/; cousing 中 s 发/Z/; nervous 中 s 发/S/; clocks 中 s 发/S/. 故选 B.

【点评】要熟悉单词的正确发音.

5. thirty ()

A. theatre B. thus C. although D. feather

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】thirty[θɜ:sti], 中 th 发音/θ/

【解答】答案 A. theatre 中 th 发音/θ/; thus 中 th 发音/ð/; although 中 th 发音/ð/; feather 中 th 发音/ð/. 故选 A.

【点评】要熟悉单词的正确发音.

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, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将选项涂黑。

6. --- Is it all right if I keep this photo? --- _____.

A. No, you don't B. No, it shouldn't C. I'm afraid not D. Don't keep it

【考点】JI: 语言交际.

【分析】句意: -- 我可以保存这张照片吗? -- 恐怕不行额.

【解答】答案 C. A 项"不, 你不要 (保存照片)"; B 项"不, 这不应该"; D 项"不要保存"; 根据上句句意"我可以保存这张照片吗?"可知, 下句是作出回答, 四个选项都是否定回答, 但 A、B 和 D 三项拒绝地都太生硬, 语气不委婉, 不

符合英语表达的习惯，因此 C 项符合语境，故选 C.

【点评】 本题考查情景交际. 解答此类题目首先应该读懂句意，分析上下文语境和逻辑关系. 其次对每个选项中的交际用语的适用情况要掌握，根据语境锁定正确答案. 关键平时学习中要对交际用语多积累多总结反复记忆.

7. Tom was about to close the windows _____ his attention was caught by a bird.

A. when B. if C. and D. till

【考点】 92: 从属连词.

【分析】 句意: 汤姆正要关窗户突然他的注意力被一只鸟吸引了.

【解答】 答案 A. be about to do...when... 正要做...突然. when 作并列连词，相当于 and at that time. 根据句意: 汤姆正要关窗户"突然"他的注意力被一只鸟吸引了. 故选 A.

【点评】 本题是基础题，考查从属连词，要掌握连词的用法并结合具体的语境选择出正确选项

8. My mother opened the drawer to _____ the knives and spoons.

A. put away B. put up C. put on D. put together

【考点】 A9: 动词短语.

【分析】 句意: 妈妈打开抽屉把刀和汤匙收拾起来.

【解答】 答案 A. put away"放好，收好"; put up"举起，搭建，张贴"; put on"播放，上演，增加，穿上"; put together"组合，装配". 根据句意，to _____ the knives and spoons 是目的状语，妈妈打开抽屉是为了"收好"刀和汤匙. 故选 A.

【点评】 本题是基础题，考查动词短语，要掌握短语的意思并结合具体的语境选择出正确选项.

9. Barbara is easy to recognize as she's the only of the women who _____ evening dress.

A. wear B. wears C. has worn D. have worn

【考点】 GH: 主谓一致.

【分析】句意为：Barbara 很容易被认出来，因为她是唯一一个穿晚礼服的女性。

【解答】答案：B 此题考查主谓一致和时态，the only one of 为先行词时，定语从句修饰的是 one，即 who 代替的是 one，而非后面的复数 women，根据主谓一致的原则，定语从句的谓语动词应该用单数，排除 A/D；根据前句中的"is"以及句意，可以看出句子表示只是个人穿着方面的一种习惯性动作，因此只须一般现在时即可，由此可以排除 C，所以正确答案为 B。

【点评】考查主谓一致和时态时，一方面要注意主语的单复数，另一方面，还要注意定语从句中的一些容易混淆的主谓一致形式，如果先行词为 one of+复数名词...，则关系代词指代后面的复数名词，从句中谓语动词用复数形式，the only one of 为先行词时，定语从句修饰的是 one，谓语动词形式用第三人称单数形式。

10. --- Have you finished the book?

--- No. I've read up to _____ the children discover the secret cave.

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

【考点】92：从属连词。

【分析】句意：-- 你读完这本书了吗？-- 还没有，我读到孩子们发现秘密洞穴的地方。

【解答】答案 D. _____ the children discover the secret cave 是介词宾语从句，在介词宾语从句中不缺少任何成分，结合句意，用 where 表示...地方。故选 D。

【点评】解题时要分析句子成分，并结合具体的语境选择出正确选项。

11. Though _____ to see us, the professor gave us a warm welcome.

A. surprise B. was surprised C. surprised D. being surprised

【考点】HK：让步状语从句。

【分析】句意为：虽然见到我们使教授很吃惊，教授还是热情欢迎了我们。

【解答】答案：C 本题考查让步状语从句中的省略。过去分词作状语表示分词与句子主语为被动关系。表示某人感到惊讶应该用 surprised 的形式所以可以排除 A 和 D 两项。当从句中的主语和主句中的主语一致，可以省略从句中的主语和 be 动词，不能单独省略主语，可排除 B。所以，本句补全之后应该是：Though the

professor was surprised to see us, the professor gave us a warm welcome. 故本题选择 C.

【点评】状语从句中的省略：一般说来省略现象多出现在下列五种状语从句中：

- 1) 由 when, while, as, before, after, till, until, once 等引导的时间状语从句；
- 2) 由 whether, if, unless 等引导的条件状语从句；
- 3) 由 though, although, evenif, whatever 等引导的让步状语从句；
- 4) 由 as, than 等引导的比较状语从句；
- 5) 由 as, asif, asthough 等引导的方式状语从句.

上述状语从句在省略时应遵循下面原则：

当状语从句的主语与主句的主语一致时，可以省略状语从句的主语和系动词 be.

12. Neither side is prepared to talk to _____ unless we can smooth thing over between them.

A. others B. the other C. another D. one other

【考点】54：不定代词.

【分析】句意：除非我们能够清除他们之间的障碍，否则双方没有一方愿意同另一方谈话.

【解答】答案 B. 根据句意，neither（两者之中没有一个）可知是"两者"，故选 the other，表示两者中的另外一个. others 泛指其他人；another 另一，又一；one other 无此搭配. 故选 B.

【点评】本题考查不定代词的用法，要抓住解题的突破点，本题的突破点是 neither.

13. The island is _____ attractive in spring and autumn because of the pleasant weather in both seasons.

A. partly B. merely C. nearly D. equally

【考点】76：程度副词.

【分析】句意为：这个岛屿在春天和秋天都同样的（equally）迷人，因为这两季的惬意的天气.

【解答】答案：D，本题考查副词辨析. A. partly 部分的，B. merely 只是，仅仅，C. nearly 几乎的，D. equally 相等的，同样的. 根据题干的意思：这个岛屿在春天和秋天都同样的（equally）迷人，因为这两季的惬意的天气. 所以本题选择 D.

【点评】副词是指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词，用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词、介词短语、非谓语动词乃至整个句子，表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念，因此要理解每个选项中的词义，再结合句意做出正确选择.

14. The doctor thought ____ would be good for you to have a holiday.

A. this B. that C. one D. it

【考点】GF: it 的用法.

【分析】句意：医生认为对你来说度假是个好主意.

【解答】答案 D. 本题 to have a holiday 是真正的宾语，thought 后面缺少一个形式宾语，所以用 it 做形式宾语. 故选 D.

【点评】本题是基础题，考查 it 做形式宾语的用法，要分析句子结构，选择出正确选项.

15. Linda, make sure the tables ____ before the guests arrive.

A. be set B. set C. are set D. are setting

【考点】F6: 一般现在时的被动语态.

【分析】Linda，务必确保桌子在客人到来之前摆放好.

【解答】答案：C. make sure 后面加宾语从句. 根据动词 set 与其逻辑主语即句子的主语 the tables 之间的关系可知，set tables 桌子是被摆放的，所以需用被动语态，排除选项 B 和 D；另外根据题干中的 make sure 可知，后面跟陈述语气的宾语从句，不接虚拟语气，所以排除选项 A. 故选 C.

【点评】此题考查动词的语态. 解题时一定要分清动词与其逻辑主语（句子主语）的关系：主动还是被动.

16. I refuse to accept the blame for something _____ was someone else's fault.

A. who B. that C. as D. what

【考点】59：关系代词.

【分析】句意为：我拒绝接受因为别人犯的错而给予的责备.

【解答】答案：B 本句中含有定语从句，what 不可以引导定语从句，所以排除 D. 从句中缺少主语，所以应该用关系代词，当先行词是事物时，定语从句的关系代词可用 that 或 which，可以排除 who. 但本句中先行词是不定代词 something，所以只能用关系代词 that. as 作为关系代词时，先行词前面应有 such 或 so、the same 修饰，或代替一句话，不符本题题干. 故选择 B.

【点评】当考查定语从句时，要注意先行词，当先行词是下列不定代词或被它们修饰时 much, little, none, all, few, something, every (thing), any (thing), no (thing) 等时，通常用 that; 引导限制性定语从句时，在 such, so, the same 后只能用 as, as 引导非限制性定语从句时，先行词通常不能是主句中某个具体的词，而应是整个句子、整个短语或某个短语推断出来的概念.

17. I'm afraid Mr. Harding ____ see you now, he's busy.

A. can't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't

【考点】A6：情态动词.

【分析】句意：我恐怕 Mr. Harding 现在不能见你，他在忙.

【解答】答案 A. can't "不能，不可能"; mustn't "禁止，不允许"; shouldn't "不应该"; needn't "不需要，没必要". 根据句意，他在忙，说明他现在"不能"见你. 故选 A.

【点评】本题是基础题，考查情态动词在具体语境中的运用. 要掌握情态动词的词义和用法并结合上下文的意思选择出正确选项.

18. --- Can I help you? Are you looking for anything in particular today?

--- ____, we're just looking.

A. Yes, please B. No, thank you C. Yes, you can D. No, you needn't

【考点】II：语言交际.

【分析】句意是：-- 需要点什么？你今天是在找什么特别的東西吗？

-- 不，谢谢，我们只不过是看看.

【解答】答案 B. A 项"好的, 请吧"; C 项"是的, 你可以的"; D 项"不, 你没有必要"; B 项"不, 谢谢"; 由语境可知, 对方显然是提供帮助, 如果接受帮助则说"Yes, please. "如果不接受帮助要说"No, thank you. ", 根据句意"我们只不过是看看"可知, 这里是不需要帮助, 礼貌地拒绝, 因此 B 项符合语境, 故选 B.

【点评】本题考查情景交际. 解答此类题目首先应该读懂句意, 分析上下文语境和逻辑关系. 其次对每个选项中的交际用语的适用情况要掌握, 根据语境锁定正确答案. 关键平时学习中要对交际用语多积累多总结反复记忆.

19. Excuse me, I _____ I was blocking your way.

A. didn't realize B. don't realize C. haven't realized D. wasn't realizing

【考点】E2: 一般过去时.

【分析】句意: 对不起, 我没有意识到我正挡着你的路.

【解答】答案: A. "Excuse me"说明我现在已经意识到了 (realize) 我正挡着你的路, 所以没有意识到"not realize"这个动作应该发生在过去, 明显是刚刚发生的动作, 故 didn't realize 符合语境, 所以选 A.

【点评】本题考查时态. 时态题关键在于对句意的理解, 要根据上下文, 找到符合语境的答案.

20. Mr. Black is very happy because the clothes made in his factory have never been _____.

A. popular B. more popular C. most popular D. the most popular

【考点】61: 形容词的比较级与最高级.

【分析】句意为: 布莱克先生非常高兴, 因为他厂里生产的衣服从来没比现在更受欢迎过.

【解答】答案: B, 选项中 A 为原级, C 和 D 项表示最高级, 根据题干可知, 衣服从来没有比现在受欢迎过, 也就是说现在是最受欢迎的, 在英语句型中, never/not 加形容词比较级=形容词最高级, 所以本题选择比较级, B 选项.

【点评】形容词的比较级和最高级的选择, 需要根据句意已经英语中的表达习惯来确定其具体的形式, popular 为多音节形容词, 其比较级在前面加 more, 最高

级加 most.

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，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（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。

A man who knows how to write a personal letter has a very powerful tool. A letter can be enjoyed, read and 21. It can set up a warm conversation between two people far apart（远离的）；it can keep a 22 with very little effort.

I will give 23. A few years ago my older brother and I were not getting 24. We had been close as 25 but had grown apart. Our meetings were not 26；our conversation was filled with arguments and quarrels: and every effort to clear the air seemed to only 27 our misunderstanding. Then he 28 a small island in the Caribbean and we 29 touch. One day he wrote me a letter. He described his island and its people, told me what he was doing, said how he felt, and encouraged me to 30. Rereading the letter, I was 31 by its humor（幽默）and clever expressions. These were all qualities for which I had 32 respected my older brother but 33 he no longer had them. I had never known he could write so 34. And with that one letter we became friends 35.

It might never have occurred to 36 to write me if he had not been in a place where there were no 37. For him, writing was a necessity. It also turned out to be the best way for us to get back in touch. Because we live in an age of 38 communication（通讯），people often 39 that they don't always have to phone or email. They have a 40. And that is to write.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. received | B. rewritten | C. returned | D. reread |
| 22. A. record | B. promise | C. friendship | D. secret |
| 23. A. an example | B. a lesson | C. an experience | D. a talk |
| 24. A. through | B. together | C. along | D. away |
| 25. A. brothers | B. children | C. fellows | D. classmates |
| 26. A. normal | B. necessary | C. pleasant | D. possible |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 27. A. deepen | B. start | C. express | D. settle |
| 28. A. toured | B. stopped | C. reached | D. moved to |
| 29. A. lost | B. kept in | C. needed | D. got in |
| 30. A. think | B. write | C. enjoy | D. read |
| 31. A. driven | B. beaten | C. surprised | D. honored |
| 32. A. never | B. seldom | C. sometimes | D. once |
| 33. A. realized | B. judged | C. thought | D. expected |
| 34. A. well | B. often | C. much | D. soon |
| 35. A. later | B. anyhow | C. too | D. again |
| 36. A. us | B. anyone | C. someone | D. my brother |
| 37. A. mail services | B. transport services | C. phones | D. relative |
| 38. A. poor | B. easy | C. popular | D. busy |
| 39. A. believe | B. decide | C. argue | D. forget |
| 40. A. habit | B. choice | C. method | D. plan |

【考点】L4: 议论文.

【分析】本文是一篇议论文. 受到更多先进快捷媒体比如 internet 的冲击的现状, 作者通过回顾和现状事实的对比描述, 也表达了自己的担忧: 未来书信何去何从? 这是一篇教育性或倡导性文章: 通过描述自己与哥哥的交往变化来倡导书信在交流中的重要性. 作者描述了一个有趣的事实: 在相聚中, 自己与哥哥相处不好, 忽视了他的优点: 但是分开后, 多亏了没有现代化的交通工具——电话、email, 所以只能写信. 再次展现哥哥的品质, 所以连作者本人都发出感叹: 因为我们生活在通讯工具便捷的时代, 人们难免会忘掉我们不必总得用电话或电子邮件联系, 我们还有另一种选择, 那就是写信.

【解答】21-25 DCACB 26-30 CADAB 31-35 CDCAD 36-40 DCBDB

21. D 考查动词辨析. 根据前文有 enjoy, read, 不可能是 received 或 returned, 只能是"重读". rewritten 表示"重写", 故选 D.

22. C 考查名词辨析. 根据上下文可知, 此处指信件可以不很费力的就能保持两

人的友谊. 故选 C.

23. A 考查名词辨析. 根据下文的内容可知此处作者给我们举了个例子. 因此 give an example 符合语境, 故选 A.

24. C 考查动词短语辨析. get through 通过, 完成; get together 聚会, 聚焦; get along 相处; get away 走开, 离开; 根据下文可知, 作者与他的哥哥几年前相处地不好. 故选 C.

25. B 考查名词辨析. 根据空后面的 but had grown apart 可知, 小时候两个人很亲密. Children 与后面的 grow apart 呼应, 故选 B.

26. C 考查形容词辨析. 根据后文的 our conversation was filled with arguments and quarrels, 推理出"不愉快 unpleasant", 故选 C.

27. A 考查动词辨析. 根据语境可知, 我们努力想消除我们之间的误会, 但每一次的努力却加深了误解. clear the air 表示"消除(误会、紧张、猜疑气氛), deepen 表示"加深". 故选 A.

28. D 考查动词短语辨析. 搬家, 迁居, move to someplace, 根据下文的 It might never have occurred to __16__ to write me if he had not been in a place where there were no __17__. 可知, 作者的哥哥是搬到了一个没有现代通讯的岛上. 故选 D.

29. A 考查动词辨析. 根据上下文可知, 作者的哥哥去了一个没有现代通讯的小岛, 两人失去了联系. 另外, 根据下文的 It also turned out to be the best way for us to get back in touch 也可推知, 失去联系 lose touch with sb, 故选 A.

30. B 考查动词辨析. 根据上下文, 鼓励我写信 encourage me to write. 故选 B.

31. C 考查动词辨析. 根据后面一句也可知作者认为他的哥哥现在没有这种幽默了, 而这种幽默仍在, 所以作者很吃惊. 故选 C.

32. D 考查副词辨析. 根据语境可知, 忆往昔, 曾几何时, 这些品质恰是我尊重哥哥的原因. 故选 D.

33. C 考查动词辨析. 此处空前面省略了 I. 根据语境可知, 但"认为"他不再具备这些品质. 故选 C.

34. A 考查副词辨析. 根据上文的 Rereading the letter, I was __11__ by its humor (幽默) and clever expressions. 可知作者从来不知道他的哥哥会写这么好的信. 故选 A.

35. D 考查副词辨析. 根据语境可知, 此处指我们又成为了好朋友. Again"再一次, 又", 故选 D.

36. D 考查名词短语辨析. 根据后面的 our conversation was filled with arguments and quarrels 可知, 此处指我们的见面都是不愉快的. 故选 C.

37. C 考查名词辨析. 根据句意可知, 因为我们生活在通讯便捷的时代, 人们总是记得要打电话或发电子邮件. 故选 C.

38. B 考查形容词辨析. 根据语境可知, 当代是通讯发达的年代, 故选 easy, 表示便捷的意思. 故选 B.

39. D 考查动词辨析. 根据下一句 For him, writing was a necessity 以及下文的 Because we live in an age of 18 communication (通讯), people often 19 that they don't always have to phone or email 可知. 哥哥住的小岛上没有电话. 此处提醒人们要记得并非必须用电话、电子邮件才能交流. 故选 D.

40. B 考查名词辨析. 根据最后一句 And that is to write 可知, 作者想表达除了打电话或发电子邮件, 还有一种联系方式, 那就是写信. 故选 B.

【点评】解答此类题目可遵循以下步骤: 第一步, 通读全文, 了解文章大意, 获得整体印象, 同时初选出一批较有把握的答案. 第二步, 边核对初选答案边补填留下的空格. 如果短文难度较大, 则可复读几遍, 核对和确定答案. 有些空一时决定不了, 可作个记号, 待复查时再确定. 第三步, 复查定稿. 从整体理解角度出发, 仔细审核答案, 确保意义上、语法上没有错误, 同时对遗留下来的少数几个空格作最后选择.

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 2 节, 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、D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.

A

When I was six, Dad brought home a dog one day, who was called "Brownie". My brothers and I all loved Brownie and did different things with her. One of us would walk her, another would feed her, then there were baths, playing catch and

many other games. Brownie, in return, loved each and every one of us. One thing that most touched my heart was that she would go to whoever was sick and just be with them. We always felt better when she was around.

One days, as I was getting her food, she chewed up (咬破) one of Dad's shoes, which had to be thrown away in the end. I knew Dad would be mad and I had to let her know what she did was Wrong. When I looked at her and said, "Bad girl. " She looked down at the ground and then went and hid. I saw a tear in her eyes.

Brownie turned out to be more than just our family pet. She went everywhere with us. People would stop and ask if they could pet her. Of course she'd let anyone pet her. She was just the most lovable dog. There were many dines when we'd be out walking and a small child would come over and pull on her hair. She never barked (吠) or tried to get away. Funny thing is she would smile. This frightened people because they thought she was showing her teeth. Far from the truth, she loved everyone.

Now many years have passed since Brownie died of old age. I still miss the days when shewas with us.

41. What would Brownie do when someone was ill in the family?_____

- A. Look at them sadly. B. Keep them company.
C. Play games with them. D. Touch them gently.

42. We can infer from Paragraph 2 that Brownie_____.

- A. would eat anything when hungry B. felt scary for her mistake
C. loved playing hide-and-seek D. disliked the author's dad

43. Why does the author say that Brownie was more than just a family pet? _____

- A. She was treated as a member of the family.
B. She played games with anyone she liked.
C. She was loved by everybody she met.
D. She went everywhere with the family.

44. Some people got frightened by Brownie when she_____.

- A. smiled B. barked C. rushed to thhem D. tried to be funny

45. Which of the following best describes Brownie? _____

A. Shy. B. Polite. C. Brave. D. Caring.

【考点】O9: 日常生活类阅读; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】全文大意

家人和小狗 Brownie 相处融洽, 相互爱护. 家人无论谁生病了, Brownie 都会陪伴在侧. 这很令人感动.

Brownie 会因自己做错事, 受到责备而感到害怕难过, 很懂事.

Brownie 不仅仅是我们家的宠物狗. 它受到身边每一个人的喜爱, 它也爱身边的每一个人, 不管是成人还是小孩.

因为年纪老迈, Brownie 已经死去好多年了. 可是, 我依然怀念有它相伴的日子.

【解答】BBCAD

41. B 细节理解题. 根据第一段 she would go to whoever was sick and just be with them. 可知, 家里无论谁生病了, Brownie (宠物狗) 都会去陪伴他/她. 选项 B 中 keep them company 意为"陪伴他们". 故选 B.

42. B 推理判断题. 根据第二段结尾句 She looked down at the ground and then went and hid. I saw a tear in her eyes. "Brownie 被责备后, 眼含泪水, 找地方躲了起来." 可知, Brownie 为自己的过错感到害怕难过. 故选 B.

43. C 推理判断题. 根据第三段 she'd let anyone pet her. She was just the most lovable dog...a small child would come over and pull on her hair. She never barked or tried to get away. "Brownie 让每个人都逗弄它; 小孩子拉它尾巴时, 它也不叫不躲. 它是最可爱的狗." 可知, Brownie 被遇见的每一个人所喜欢. 故选 C.

44. A 细节理解题. 根据第三段倒数二三句 Funny thing is she would smile. This frightened people because they thought she was showing her teeth. 可知, 人们对它的"露齿而笑"感到害怕. 事实上它真的只是在"笑". 故选 A.

45. D 推理判断题. 根据第一段中 Brownie, in return, loved each and every one of us. One thing that most touched my heart was that she would go to whoever was sick and just be with them. 第三段中 Of course she'd let anyone pet her...a small child would come over and pull on her hair. She never barked (吠) or tried to get away. She loved everyone. 可知, Brownie 陪伴家里每一个生病的人; 让每个人逗弄;

对小孩子不吠不叫。它喜欢每一个人。这些都表明了它对身边人的关爱。故选 D。

【点评】细节理解题可根据题干中的关键词到原文中去寻找答案；推理判断题要联系相关的语句去推理判断字里行间隐藏的意思。

B

When you're lying on the white sands of the Mexican Riviera, the stresses (压力) of the world seem a million miles away. Hey, stop! This is no vacation---you have to finish something!

Here lies the problem for travel writer and food critic (评论家) Edie Jarolim. "I always loved traveling and always liked to eat, but it never occurred to me that I could make money doing both of those things." Jarolim said. Now you can read her travel advice everywhere --- in Arts and Antiques, in Brides, or in one of her three books. The Complete Idiot Travel Guide to Mexico's Beach Resorts.

Her job in travel writing began some eight years ago. After getting a PhD in English in Canada, she took a test for Frommer's travel guides, passed it, and got the job. After working at Frommer's, Jarolim worked for a while at Rough Guides in London, then Fodor's, where she fell so in love with a description of the Southwest of the U. S. that she moved there.

Now as a travel writer, she spends one-third of her year on the road. The rest of the time is spent completing her tasks and writing reviews of restaurants at home in Tucson, Arizona.

As adventurous as the job sounds, the hard part is fact --- checking all the information. Sure, it's great to write about a tourist attraction, but you'd better get the local (当地的) museum hours correct or you could really ruin someone's vacation.

46. Which country does Jarolim live in now? _____

A. Mexico. B. The U.S. C. The U.K. D. Canada.

47. What is most difficult for Jarolim? _____

A. Working in different places to collect information.

B. Checking all the facts to be written in the guides.

C. Finishing her work as soon as possible.

D. Passing a test to write travel guides.

48. What do we know about Jarolim from the text? _____

A. She is successful in her job.

B. She finds her life full of stresses.

C. She spends half of her time traveling.

D. She is especially interested in museums.

49. What would be the best title for the text? _____

A. Adventures in Travel Writing

B. Working as a Food Critic

C. Travel Guides on the Market

D. Vacationing for a Living

【考点】O7: 政治经济类阅读; P1: 内容归纳; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】本文介绍了 Jarolim 以及她的工作. 她最初只是喜欢旅游和吃, 但没想到竟然可以利用这些爱好赚钱, 最终成为了一个以旅游为生的作家和评论家.

【解答】BBAD

46. 答案 B. 细节理解题. 根据文章第二段 "where she fell so in love with a description of the Southwest of the U.S. that she moved there" 和 第三段 "Now as a travel writer, she spends one-third of her year on the road" 可知, 现在 Jarolim 居住在美国的西南部. 故选 B.

47. 答案 B. 细节理解题. 根据文章最后一段 "the hard part is fact-checking all the information" 可知, Jarolim 最困难的部分是对所有的信息进行事实检查. 故选 B.

48. 答案 A. 细节理解题. 根据文章第一段 "it never occurred to me that I could make money doing both of those things" 和 "Now you can read her travel advice everywhere --- in Arts and Antiques, in Brides, or in one of her three books" 可知, 人们可以到处读到她写的书, 可见她的工作很成功. 故选 A.

49. 答案 D. 主旨大意题. 通读全文, 可知本文介绍了 Jarolim 以及她的工作. AC 错误. 又从文章 "As adventurous as the job sounds" 和 "I always loved traveling and always liked to eat, but it never occurred to me that I could make money doing both of those things." 可知她是一个以旅游为生的作家和评论家. 故选 D.

【点评】本文考查政治经济类文章的阅读水平, 学生需要认真阅读原文, 把握文章大意, 对文章脉络有整体的了解, 能仔细查找文中细节, 并能根据文章内容进

行合理的推测判断

C

Thousands of people living in the Chinese capital will celebrate the start of the Chinese New year by heading for the ski resorts (滑雪场). Never mind that Beijing's dry weather seldom produces snow. It is cold enough in winter for snow --- making machines to make a covering for the hills north to the capital. And the rapid growth of a pleasure --- seeking middle class has formed the basis for this new craze (热潮).

Since Beijing's first ski resort was opened ten years ago, the sport has enjoyed astonishing increase. There are now more than a dozen resorts. Clothes markets in the city have added bright colored ski suits to their winter collections. Mr. Wei, a manager of a newly-opened ski resort in Beijing, sees the growth of an industry that could soon lead Chinese to head for the ski resorts of Europe. In recent years ski resorts offering natural snow have opened in China. But many are in faraway areas of the country and can't really match the equipment and services of some ski resorts in Europe.

Beijing's skiing craze is partly a result of the recent increase in private (私有的) cars. This has led to the growth of a leisure industry in the capital's suburbs (郊区), which until the late-1990s were unreachable to ordinary people. According to Mr. Wei, about 40% of the visitors to his resort come in their own cars. The rest are bused in by schools, businesses or government offices.

The problem is making money. Starting ski resorts requires quite a lot of money; hiring land from the local government, preparing the hills, buying snow machines, making sure there are enough water and electricity to run them, and buying ski equipment for hiring out to customers.

The ski resort where Mr. Wei works cost nearly \$4m to set up. And as so often in China when someone comes up with a good idea, many others hash in and price wars break out. Beijing now offers some of the cheapest ski training classes in the world, though with most people rather new to the sport, expecting a few more doing the same

job.

50. What does this text mainly talk about? _____

- A. Convenience for skiers brought about by private cars.
- B. Skiing as a new way of enjoying one's spare time.
- C. Things to be considered when starting a ski resort.
- D. A sudden increase of ski training classes in Beijing.

51. Why are some Chinese likely to go skiing in Europe? _____

- A. To visit more ski areas.
- B. To ski on natural snow.
- C. For a large collection of ski suits.
- D. For better services and equipment.

52. The underlined words "leisure industry" in Paragraph 3 refer to _____

- A. transport to ski resorts
- B. production of family cars
- C. business of providing spare time enjoyments
- D part-time work for people living in the suburbs

53. What is the main problem in running a ski resort? _____

- A. Difficulty in hiring land.
- B. Lack of business experience.
- C. Price wars with other ski resorts.
- D. Shortage of water and electricity.

【考点】O7: 政治经济类阅读; P1: 内容归纳; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】本文介绍了北京滑雪运动的兴起、原因以及面临的问题. 北京市郊涌现出许多滑雪运动经营单位, 多为人工造雪. 追求享乐的中产阶级的兴起提供了客户资源、交通的改善方便人们远赴市郊. 问题是设备和服务水准偏低以及行业内价格竞争.

【解答】BDCC

51 答案 B. 主旨大意题. 本文围绕滑雪运动展开, 讨论了滑雪场所的兴起、原因和难题. A, C 项都只是文章涉及的某个方面. D 项与文章不符. B 项最具概括性.

52 答案 D. 细节理解题. 从第二段...that could soon lead Chinese to head for the ski resorts of Europe. 及后面两句可知, 虽然中国也有自然雪场的滑雪服务商家, 但是其设备和服务都落后于欧洲的商家. 故 D 项正确.

53. 答案 C. 细节理解题. 从倒数第二段可知, 赚钱是个难题, 因为: "when someone

comes up with a good idea, many others rush in and price wars break out. "一旦有人有了赚钱的主意, 马上就会有许多人跟进, 于是爆发价格战. 故选择 C 项.

54. 答案 C. 细节理解题. 根据文章"The problem is making money"可知, 如今滑雪场面临的问题是资金问题. 又从最后一段"The ski resort where Mr. Wei works cost nearly \$4m to set up. And as so often in China when someone comes up with a good idea, many others hash in and price wars break out"可知, 资金问题主要出现在在行内争夺滑雪胜地这方面. 故选 C.

【点评】本文考查政治经济类文章的阅读水平, 学生需要认真阅读原文, 把握文章大意, 对文章脉络有整体的了解, 能仔细查找文中细节, 并能根据文章内容进行合理的推测判断

D

Coollest Hotels in the World

Ariau Amazon Towers

The Ariau Amazon Towers hotel lets you sleep in a tree house. Eight towers make up this hotel that offers over 300 rooms. If you really want to get into the spirit, book the Tarzan Suite which is large enough for a big family. You'll be thirty feet up in the air and can travel between the towers through their wooden walkways.

Prices: starting at \$300 one night for each person for a regular room and going all the way up to \$3000 for the Tarzan Suite.

For more information, visit the website: <http://www.ariautowers.com>

The Ice Hotel

Every winter in Jukkasjarvi, Sweden, a special kind of hotel called the Ice Hotel is built. Each year, world-famous artists are invited to design and produce works of art from the ice, many of which can be found in the rooms. You'll have your choice between hot or cold rooms but you will be well advised to stay at least one night in a cold room for a true experience.

Prices: starting at \$318 one night for each person for either a cold room or a warm one. For more information, visit the website: <http://www.icehotel.com>

Propeller Island

Propeller Island City Lodge is a very special hotel that was designed by a German artist. Each room provides you with the possibility of living in a work of art. Every single piece of furniture in the thirty rooms of the hotel has been hand-made and each room is completely different. You'll be able to choose a room based on your own personal tastes.

Prices: starting at just \$91 a night, and an additional (另外) person for only 20 extra dollars. For more information, visit the website:

<http://www.propeller-island.com>

For information about other cool hotels in the world, visit the website:

<http://www.bahamabeachclub.com>

54. What is special about the ARIA Amazon Towers hotel? _____

- A. You can sleep in tree houses. B. You can choose any of the towers.
C. It is designed for big families. D. Every room has a walkway.

55. For more persons spending a night in one of these hotels, they have to pay at least _____.

- A. \$111 B. \$182 C. \$600 D. \$636

56. Which website should you visit if you want to find out whether there exists a hotel under the sea? _____

- A. <http://www.icehotel.com> B. <http://www.ariatowers.com>
C. <http://www.propeller-island.com> D. <http://www.bahamabeachclub.com>

57. Which hotel would invite artists to come to work every year? _____

- A. Propeller Island City Lodge. B. ARIA Amazon Towers.
C. The Ice Hotel. D. Bahama Beach Club.

【考点】 O3: 广告布告类阅读; P2: 文中细节; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】 文章介绍了三家很酷的旅馆的特色: 艾瑞奥亚马逊塔旅馆由 8 座塔构成, 让你可以睡在树屋中; 冰旅馆在每年冬天被建立起来, 你将可以选择入住冷或暖两种房间; 螺旋桨岛旅馆的每个房间都能让你体验到是住在一个艺术品中. 文章还介绍了三家旅馆的价格和其它的一些相关信息.

【解答】 AADC

54. A 细节理解题. 根据第一部分第一句"The Arianu Amazon Towers hotel lets you sleep in a tree house."可知, 这家旅馆最大的特点就是房间设在了树里, 故选 A.

55. A 细节理解题. 根据 Arianu Amazon Towers 中的"starting at \$300 one night for each person for a regular room and going all the way up to \$3000 for the Tarzan Suite."可知, 价格在 300- 3000 美元之间; 根据 The Ice Hotel 中的"starting at \$318 one night for each person"可知最低 318 美元. 根据 Propeller Island 中的"starting at just \$91 a night, and an additional (另外) person for only 20 extra dollars."可知两个人仅为 111 美元, 故选 A.

56. D 推理判断题. 文章介绍的这三家旅馆都没有海底旅馆. 根据文章最后的"For information about other cool hotels in the world, visit the website: <http://www.bahamabeachclub.com>"可知, 要找其它一些很酷的旅馆, 需要登陆这个网站 <http://www.bahamabeachclub.com>, 故选 D.

57. C 细节理解题. 根据 The Ice Hotel 部分第一段第 2 行的"Each year, world-famous artists are invited to design and produce works of art from the ice, many of which can be found in the rooms."可知, 冰旅馆每年都会邀请世界著名的艺术家来设计和制作冰制艺术作品, 故选 C.

【点评】本题是广告布告类阅读, 做这类题时, 可以先要看题目, 然后再去寻找答案, 因为文章的信息量太大, 整篇阅读太费事, 先看题目, 可以让你提高阅读的效率.

E

How words came into being is unknown. All we assume (推测) is that some early men invented certain sounds, in one way or another, to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could talk with each other. Later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be put together to show those sounds, and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, are called words.

The power of words, then, lies in their associations---the things they bring up to our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer

we tire, the more certain words bring back to us the happy and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which have powerful effects on our minds and feelings. This clever use of words is what we call literary style (文体). Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can express his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them correctly, or they will make our speech silly and common.

58. We learn from the text that language might have begun with_____.

- A. expressions B. actions C. signs D. sounds

59. What is mainly discussed in Paragraph 2? _____

- A. The learning of new words.
B. The importance of old words
C. The relation of human experience with words.
D. The gradual change and development of words.

60. In the last paragraph, what does the author suggest that we should do? _____

- A. Use words skillfully. B. Make musical speeches
C. Learn poems by heart. D. Associate with listeners.

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读; P1: 内容归纳; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】本文是一篇说明文, 主要阐述文字的起源和运用. 给我们呈现了文字从起源到现在对我们生活、思想和智慧发展的影响. 建议巧妙运用和遣词, 促进文字的发展.

【解答】DCA

58. D 细节判断题. 文中第一段的第二句"All we assume is that some early men invented certain sounds, in one way or another..."给出了提示, 说明 sounds 很可能是最初的语言形式. 故选 D.

59. C 段落大意题. 第二段首句"The power of words, then, lies in their associations

--- the things they bring up to our minds. "点题，下文详细讲述了我们人类的经历越多，语言越丰富，可知第二段的主题是语言和人类活动的关系。句中 associations 和 C 选项中的 relation 是同义词，意思是"关系"。故选 C。

60. A 作者的意图题。由最后一段"We should therefore learn to choose our words carefully and use them correctly, or they will make our speech silly and common."可知，作者鼓励我们注意用词的技巧。故选 A。

【点评】解答细节理解题时，一个常用的方法就是运用定位法，即根据题干和选项中的关键词从原文中找到相关的句子，与选项进行比较从而确定答案；推理判断题既要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测文章隐含意思，又要求学生对作者的态度、意图及文章细节的发展作正确的推理判断，力求从作者的角度去考虑，不要固守自己的看法或观点。

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。

W: Hi, John.

M: Hi, Lucy. 61

W: Yes. I'm required to tell a story in English before the lesson begins.

M: Oh, I see. 62

W: You're right. I need to practice on the stage before they all come.

M: 63

W: Yes, here, in my pocket... Oops, where is it?

M: Don't worry. 64

W: ... No, not in the bag, either. I'm afraid I left it at home.

M: 65

W: Aha! It's just the key to the classroom! Thank you so much.

A. Glad to see you.

B. What's the story about?

C. What's that around your neck?

D. Maybe you put it in your schoolbag.

E. Do you have the key to the classroom?

F. You're going to school rather early today.

G. So you want to get to the classroom earlier to make some preparation?

【考点】K1: 完成对话.

【分析】W: 你好, John.

M: 你好. Lucy. 你今天上学这么早.

W: 是的, 我要在上课前用英语讲个故事.

M: 哦, 我明白了. 所以你要早到教室做些准备?

W: 对. 我需要在学生们都到齐之前在讲台上练习一遍.

M: 你有教室的钥匙吗?

W: 是的, 这里, 在我口袋里. 啊...上哪去了?

M: 别担心, 或许你放书包里了.

W: 不, 也没在包里, 我恐怕落在家里了.

M: 你脖子上挂的是什么?

W: 啊哈! 就是教室的钥匙. 多谢.

【解答】FGEDC

61. 答案: F 根据后面的描述 Yes. I'm required to tell a story in English before the lesson begins. 可知有事情要做. 所以是对早到校的回复, 故选 F.

62. 答案: G 根据上下文的内容 I need to practice on the stage before they all come. 可知我了解到对方早来的目的是想提前为英语故事做些准备. 故选 G.

63. 答案: E 后面说在口袋里, 可知谈论的是某个物品, 根据选项可知, 早到教室需要用钥匙开门, 故选 E.

64. 答案: D 由后面的一句 No, not in the bag. either. 可知对方是提醒他是否在包里, 故选 D.

65. 答案: C 最后说 It's just the key to the classroom! 可推断, 好友帮他发现了钥匙就挂在他的脖子上, 故选 C.

【点评】七选五是高考重点题型, 主要目的在于考查对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握. 做题时需要明白整篇文章的主旨, 文章整体的思路和每一段的用意以及作者写作的意图. 解题时要充分考虑上下文语境, 按照

作者的思路去解题，不可主观臆断。

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. The course will start in December（十二月）.

【考点】33：专有名词.

【分析】句意为：这个课程将于十二月份开始.

【解答】答案：December，December 意思是"十二月"，是表示月份的专有名词，首字母需要大写.

【点评】考查专有名词时，一方面要注意其拼写，另一方要注意首字母大小写.

67. She reminded（提醒）me that I hadn't written to Mother.

【考点】A8：实义动词.

【分析】句意为：她提醒我我还没有给妈妈写信.

【解答】答案：reminded，remind 是动词，提醒的意思，根据后面的宾语从句中的时态可知，本题主句部分应该用一般过去时，所以空格处用 remind 的过去式形式.

【点评】考查动词时，要分析句中所用的时态，如果没有明显的时间状语，需要结合上下文分析.

68. I hope to be back in a fortnight（两星期）.

【考点】35：名词的词义辨析.

【分析】句意为：我希望两星期后回来.

【解答】答案：fortnight，fortnight 可数名词 两周，两星期的意思. 两星期本来可以用 two weeks，但是空格前有不定冠词 a，所以要用可数名词单数形式.

【点评】考查名词是要注意同一个意思可能有不同的表达，要根据句子的结构来确定.

69. My favo (u) rite (最喜欢的) colour is green.

【考点】64: 形容词词意辨析.

【分析】句意为: 我最喜欢的颜色是绿色.

【解答】答案: favo (u) rite, favorite 意思是"最喜欢的", 是形容词, 该词意思是最高级意思, 但没有最高级形式.

【点评】学生要注意这一类单词的拼写, 其中字母 U 可有可无, 是英式英语和美式英语的区别, 还有一些单词也有类似情况, 比如 colour 也可以 color.

70. The baby in the next room awoke/awaked (睡醒) and began to cry.

【考点】BB: 过去分词.

【分析】句意: 在隔壁房间的婴儿醒了就开始哭了.

【解答】答案: awoke/awaked. 本句中 and 连接两个并列句, 前后时态保持一致, 故"睡醒"用一般过去时, awake 的过去式有两种形式, 即 awoke/awaked

【点评】注意 awake 过去式的拼写.

71. Buckets (水桶) are often used for holding and carrying water.

【考点】31: 可数名词及其单复数.

【分析】句意为: 水桶经常被用来存取水.

【解答】答案: Buckets. 水桶的英文单词是 bucket, 是可数名词, 在本句中充当主语, 因为该句的谓语部分是 are, 所以主语应该用复数形式.

【点评】在选择名词的单复数的适当形式时, 要考虑到主谓一致, 如果谓语是第三人称单数, 则主语应该用单数形式, 或不可数名词, 如果谓语部分是非第三人称单数, 则主语用名词复数形式.

72. They look like the teeth of a fierce (凶猛的) animal.

【考点】64: 形容词词意辨析.

【分析】句意为: 它们看上去像一个凶猛的动物的牙齿.

【解答】答案: fierce, fierce 意思是"猛烈的; 凶猛的, 残忍的; 狂热的", 是形容词, 在本句中是"凶猛的"意思.

【点评】根据所给中文，弄清对应的英语单词，注意拼写，同时注意运用适当的形式。

73. It is dangerous (危险地) for children under five years old to be left alone at home.

【考点】75：方式副词。

【分析】五岁以下的孩子被单独留在家里面很危险。

【解答】答案：dangerous，本题考察一个固定的句型：It is adj for sb to do sth 做某事对某人来说怎么样，空格应该填形容词。故填 dangerous。

【点评】本题考察固定句型：It is adj for sb to do sth 做某事对某人来说怎么样。对一些常用句型结构要牢固掌握，熟练使用。

74. Because of his special experience, he was chosen to be an assistant (助理) to the president for energy affairs.

【考点】31：可数名词及其单复数。

【分析】句意为：由于他特殊的经历，他被选为总统的助理，来应付紧急情况。

【解答】答案：assistant. assist 为动词，帮助的意思，其名词形式为 assistance，assistant 表示帮助的人，助理，是可数名词。空格前，有不定冠词 an，所以用单数形式。

【点评】考查这类题型的时候，要考虑到该词所相关的不同词性，然后根据前后上下文判断需要什么形式的词。

75. Two years later, he left his parents and entered a medical (医学的) college.

【考点】64：形容词词意辨析。

【分析】答案：两年之后，他离开了他的父母，上了医科大学。

【解答】medical. medical college 医学院(也可以说是固定的搭配)；medical 表示医疗的，医学的<adj>，形容词修饰名词。

【点评】本题是填空题，要掌握 medical 的拼写。

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。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在答题卡相应的位置上打一个勾（√）；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：原行没有错的不要改。

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Christie was one of my best <u>friend</u> at high school. | 76. <u>friend→friends</u> |
| At that time, we often <u>spend</u> time together. | 77. <u>spend→spent</u> |
| <u>Thank</u> to her help, I made great Progress in my | 78. <u>Thank→Thanks</u> |
| study. Last year, she decided to study abroad. In | 79. <u>√</u> |
| other words, we would be separated for long time. | 80. <u>for 后面加 a</u> |
| Before her leaving <u>off</u> , I prepared a gift to show | 81. <u>去掉 off</u> |
| my best wishes to <u>him</u> . She said it was the best | 82. <u>him→her</u> |
| gift she <u>has</u> ever had. From then on, we've | 83. <u>has→had</u> |
| kept touch with each other through e-mails. I | 84. <u>kept 后面加 in</u> |
| look forward to <u>see</u> her again in the near future. | 85. <u>see→seeing</u> |

【考点】NA：短文改错。

【分析】文章大意：本文主要讲述了作者和 Christie 的一段友谊。Christie 是我在高中的最好的朋友之一，那是我们经常呆在一起。多亏她的帮助，我的学习有了很大的进步。去年她决定出国深造。也就是说我们会分开很长一段时间。在她离开之前，我给她准备了一份礼物表达我对她的祝福。从此我们通过电子邮件保持联系。我盼望着不久的将来会再看见她。

【解答】Christie was one of my best friend at high school. At that time, we often

friends

spend time together. Thank to her help, I made great progress in my study. Last year, spent Thanks

she decided to study abroad. In other words, we would be separated for\long time.

a

Before her leaving off, I prepared a gift to show my best wishes to him. She said it

去掉

her

was the best gift she has ever had. From then on, we've kept in touch with each other

had

in

through e-mails. I look forward to see her again in the near future.

seeing

76. friend→friends. 考查名词单复数. 前面有 one of, 后面应该用可数名词复数形式.

77. spend→spent. 考查动词形式. 本句描述的是过去发生的事情, 所以用过去时态, 所以用过去式.

78. Thank→Thanks. 考查名词单复数. thanks to 是固定短语, 意思是: 多亏了...

79. √.

80. for 后面加 a. 考查冠词. for a long time, 表示很长一段时间, 此时, time 为可数名词.

81. 去掉 off. 考查动词和副词搭配. 本句中 leaving 为动名词作 before 的宾语, 表示在她离开之前, 不需要用 off.

82. him→her. 考查人称代词. 这里是指代作者的朋友, 从上文可知这位朋友是女的, 所以用 her.

83. has→had. 考查时态. 有定语从句修饰最高级时, 一般用现在完成时态, 但本句主句是一般过去时态, 所以从句应该用过去完成时态.

84. kept 后面加 in. 考查动词短语搭配. keep in touch with 是固定短语, 意思是和某人保持联系.

85. see→seeing. 考查非谓语动词. look forward to doing 是固定短语, 意思是"盼望做某事", 所以用 seeing.

【点评】本题考查冠词, 动词形式, 名词单复数, 时态等, 平时注重多积累, 答题时结合句意和语法进行分析, 答完后通读, 是否通顺, 符合逻辑.

第三节 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假设你是李华, 你的美国笔友 Peter 曾表示希望来中国教书. 你校现在需招

聘外教，请给他写封信，告知招聘信息。内容主要包括：

1. 教授课程：英语口语、英语写作、今日美国、今日英语等
2. 授课对象：高中生（至少三年英语基础）
3. 工作量：
 - 每周 12 学时，任选三门课
 - 担任学生英语俱乐部或英语校报顾问（advisor）

注意：

1. 字数 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。

【考点】R1：提纲类；S4：应用文。

【分析】本文是应用文，根据所给要点给美国笔友 Peter 写一封信，希望他来中国教书。主要要点：1. 教授课程：英语口语、英语写作、今日美国、今日英语等 2. 授课对象：高中生（至少三年英语基础）3. 工作量：- 每周 12 学时，任选三门课- 担任学生英语俱乐部或英语校报顾问。属提纲作文。在写作时人称以第二和第三人称为主。时态为一般现在时。重要短语：be interested in（对...感兴趣），look for（寻找...），work as（作为，充当，担任），write to...（写信给...），further information.（进一步的信息），know about sth（知道，了解...）。

【解答】

Dear Peter,

I remember you told me you were interested in teaching in China. Our school now is looking for a native-speaker to teach some courses to senior high students.（授课对象）If you come, you can choose three of the following four courses:（工作量：任选三门课）Speaking, Writing, Britain Today and American Today, and teach of English learning experiences.（教授课程）Besides teaching, you will also work as an advisor to our students' English club or our school's English newspaper.（工作量：担任学生英语俱乐部或英语校报顾问）

Please tell me know if you are interested and if you have any other questions.
I'd be more than happy to help.

Best

Li Hua

【点评】提纲作文在写作时要注意内容是否包含了所有要点。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次，平时需注意积累短语和重要句型。