

## 2011 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 II）

### 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。

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

答案是 C.

1. cushion ( )

A. button B. butcher C. bury D. duty

2. country ( )

A. announce B. cough C. encourage D. shoulder

3. pillow ( )

A. flower B. allow C. knowledge D. follow

4. reach ( )

A. breathe B. really C. pleasure D. heaven

5. Christmas ( )

A. handkerchief B. teacher C. ache D. merchant

#### 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. --- Did you forget about my birthday?

--- \_\_\_\_\_ I've booked a table at Michel's restaurant for this evening.

A. What then? B. I'm afraid so. C. How could I? D. For sure.

7. Ted came for the weekend wearing only some shorts and a T-shirt, \_\_\_\_\_ is a stupid thing to do in such weather.

- A. this                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which
8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke, please go outside.  
A. can                      B. should                      C. must                      D. may
9. If you don't like the drink you \_\_\_\_\_, just leave it and try a different one.  
A. ordered                      B. are ordering                      C. will order                      D. had ordered
10. Mary, I \_\_\_\_\_ John of his promise to help you.  
A. told                      B. reminded                      C. warned                      D. advised
11. I got this bicycle for \_\_\_\_\_. My friend gave it to me when she bought a new one.  
A. everything                      B. something                      C. anything                      D. nothing
12. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ another to play it well yourself.  
A. quite                      B. very                      C. rather                      D. much
13. Jane won't join us for dinner tonight and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neither won't Tom    B. Tom won't either    C. Tom will too    D. so will Tom
14. This shop will be closed for repairs \_\_\_\_\_ further notice.  
A. with                      B. until                      C. for                      D. at
15. The island, \_\_\_\_\_ to the mainland by a bridge, is easy to go to.  
A. joining    B. to join    C. joined    D. having joined
16. As he reached \_\_\_\_\_ front door, Jack saw \_\_\_\_\_ strange sight.  
A. the; 不填                      B. a; the                      C. 不填; a                      D. the; a
17. Mr. Stevenson is great to work for --- I really couldn't ask for a \_\_\_\_\_ boss.  
A. better                      B. good                      C. best                      D. still better
18. Sarah pretended to be cheerful, \_\_\_\_\_ nothing about the argument.  
A. says                      B. said                      C. to say                      D. saying
19. It was a nice meal, \_\_\_\_\_ a little expensive.  
A. though                      B. whether                      C. as                      D. since
20. --- So you gave her your phone?  
--- \_\_\_\_\_, she said she'd return it to me when she could afford her own.  
A. My pleasure                      B. Not exactly                      C. No doubt                      D. All right

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。

There are times when people are so tired that they fall asleep almost anywhere. We can see there is a lot of sleeping on the bus or train on the 21 home from work in the evenings. A man will be 22 the newspaper, and seconds later it 23 as if he is trying to 24 it. Or he will fall asleep on the shoulder of the stranger 25 next to him. 26 place where unplanned short sleep 27 is in the lecture hall where a student will start snoring（打鼾）so 28 that the professor has to ask another student to 29 the sleeper awake. A more embarrassing（尴尬）situation occurs when a student starts falling into sleep and the 30 of the head pushes the arm off the 31, and the movement carries the 32 of the body along. The student wakes up on the floor with no 33 of getting there. The worst time to fall asleep is when 34. Police reports are full of 35 that occur when people fall into sleep and go 36 the road. If the drivers are 37, they are not seriously hurt. One woman's car, 38, went into the river. She woke up in four feet of 39 and thought it was raining. When people are really 40, nothing will stop them from falling asleep---no matter where they are.

- |                |            |               |               |
|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. way     | B. track   | C. path       | D. road       |
| 22. A. buying  | B. folding | C. delivering | D. reading    |
| 23. A. acts    | B. shows   | C. appears    | D. sounds     |
| 24. A. open    | B. eat     | C. find       | D. finish     |
| 25. A. lying   | B. waiting | C. talking    | D. sitting    |
| 26. A. Next    | B. Every   | C. Another    | D. One        |
| 27. A. goes on | B. ends up | C. lasts      | D. returns    |
| 28. A. bravely | B. happily | C. loudly     | D. carelessly |
| 29. A. leave   | B. shake   | C. keep       | D. watch      |
| 30. A. size    | B. shape   | C. weight     | D. strength   |

- |                 |             |             |                |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 31. A. cushion  | B. desk     | C. shoulder | D. book        |
| 32. A. action   | B. position | C. rest     | D. side        |
| 33. A. memory   | B. reason   | C. question | D. purpose     |
| 34. A. thinking | B. working  | C. walking  | D. driving     |
| 35. A. changes  | B. events   | C. ideas    | D. accidents   |
| 36. A. up       | B. off      | C. along    | D. down        |
| 37. A. lucky    | B. awake    | C. calm     | D. strong      |
| 38. A. in time  | B. at first | C. as usual | D. for example |
| 39. A. dust     | B. water    | C. grass    | D. bush        |
| 40. A. tired    | B. drunk    | C. lonely   | D. lazy        |

**第三部分 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**

Since 1984, Philadelphia has been cleaning up its act. One by one, graffiti-covered walls are being changed into outdoor art. So far, more than 1,800 murals（壁画）have been painted. Philadelphia now has more murals than any other American city.

The walls that were once ugly with graffiti（涂鸦）are now covered with beautiful pictures of historical heroes and modern art, thanks to the Mural Arts Program（MAP）. Its work makes schools and public places attractive, and its citizens very proud. The program began as part of Philadelphia's Anti-Graffiti Network. Jane Golden is the MAP's artistic director. "When people ask me what our program is about," she says, "I answer them with one word: hope." Each year, the MAP offers youth art programs and workshops. Some one-time graffiti writers even

help paint MAP murals.

The MAP's work, says Golden, is all about developing a sense of community (社区). When a neighborhood requests a mural, the MAP works with the people there to develop a message. Some messages have been "Safe Streets," "Love and Care," and "Peace Walk."

The MAP receives up to 50 requests for murals each week. Last year, the workers painted 140 murals.

"The making of a mural enters people's collective memory as an extraordinary, pleasant moment in neighborhood history" says Golden, who began as a muralist in Los Angeles.

41. What can be the best title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Love, from Graffiti Writers to Muralists.
- B. MAP, a New Company in Philadelphia.
- C. Jane, an Excellent Mural Artist.
- D. Hope, One Wall at a Time.

42. What is the Mural Arts Program in Philadelphia aimed at? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Helping the young find jobs.
- B. Protecting the neighborhood.
- C. Fighting against graffiti.
- D. Attracting more visitors.

43. How does the MAP decide on the message for a mural? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. By having discussions with people in the community.
- B. By seeking advice from the city government.
- C. By learning from the young graffiti writers.
- D. By studying the history of the city.

44. Which of the following words best describes the work of the MAP? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Difficult.
- B. Dangerous.
- C. Experimental.
- D. Successful.

## B

For those who study the development of intelligence (智力) in the animal world, self-awareness is an important measurement. An animal that is aware (意识) of itself has a high level of intelligence.

Awareness can be tested by studying whether the animal recognizes itself in the mirror, that is, its own reflected image（反射出的影像）. Many animals fail this exercise bitterly, paying very little attention to the reflected image. Only humans, and some intelligent animals like apes and dolphins, have shown to recognize that the image in the mirror is of themselves.

Now another animal has joined the club. In the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, researchers report that an Asian elephant has passed the mirror self-reflection test.

“We thought that elephants were the next important animal,” said Dinana Reiss of the Wildlife Conservation Society, an author of the study with Joshua M. Plotnik and Frans B.M. de Waal of Emory University. With their large brains, Reiss said, elephants “seemed like cousins to apes and dolphins.”

The researchers tested Happy, Maxine and Patty, three elephants at the Bronx Zoo. They put an 8-foot-square mirror on a wall of the animals’ play area（out of the sight of zoo visitors）and recorded what happened with cameras, including one built in the mirror.

The elephants used their long noses to find what was behind it, and to examine parts of their bodies.

Of the three, Happy then passed the test, in which a clear mark was painted on one side of her face. She could tell the mark was there by looking in the mirror, and she used the mirror to touch the mark with her long nose.

Diana Reiss said, “We knew elephants were intelligent, but now we can talk about their intelligence in a better way.”

45. What can mirror tests tell us about animals? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Whether they have large brains.
- B. Whether they have self-awareness.
- C. Whether they enjoy outdoor exercises.
- D. Whether they enjoy playing with mirrors.

46. Why does the author mention apes and dolphins in the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They are most familiar to readers.

- B. They are big favorites with zoo visitors.
- C. They are included in the study by Reiss.
- D. They are already known to be intelligent.

47. What made Happy different from Maxine and Patty? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. She used her nose to search behind the mirror.
- B. She recognized her own image in the mirror.
- C. She painted a mark on her own face.
- D. She found the hidden camera.

## C

### Student Membership --- Cambridge Arts Cinema

Cambridge Arts Cinema is one of the art houses in Britain and home of the internationally celebrated Cambridge Film Festival. Since 1947 generations of students have discovered the wealth of world cinema. Now you too can make most of it and save money.

<p><b><u>At the Arts you can ...</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● choose from up to 40 films a month</li> <li>● see up to 8 premieres (首映) each month</li> <li>● catch screenings when you like – we open early and close late</li> <li>● increase your knowledge of film with our special events – each year we run seasons on various types of films and directors</li> <li>● meet the filmmakers</li> </ul> <p><b><u>What you get as a member:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● invitation to a preview screening (试映)</li> <li>● £1 off the standard prices (£4.50/£3.50) for any screening including special events</li> <li>● your own copy of each cinema programme mailed free of charge</li> <li>● a card with your own membership number</li> <li>● 50% off membership to the Cambridge Darkroom Gallery</li> </ul>	<p><b>So what are you waiting for? Just fill in the form and return it either in person or by post to:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Box Office Cambridge Arts Cinema 8 Market Passage Cambridge CN2 3PF</p> <p><b>It costs £15 to join and your card can be used from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cinema Information: 01223 572929 (24hr) Box Office: 01223 504444</p>
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48. Which of the following is the most famous event held at Cambridge Arts Cinema?

\_\_\_\_\_

- A. The Cambridge Film Festival.                      B. Meetings with filmmakers.  
C. The preview screening.                              D. Monthly premieres.

49. If you're a member of Cambridge Arts Cinema, you will enjoy free\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Darkroom Gallery shows                      B. mailed programmes  
C. special film events                              D. film shows

50. How long will the membership for Cambridge Arts Cinema last? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Four months.      B. Eight months.      C. Nine months.      D. One year.

51. For what purpose is the text written? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Offering students cheaper tickets.  
B. Announcing the opening of a premiere.  
C. Telling the public of the cinema's address.  
D. Increasing the cinema's membership.

## D

### The way we do things round here

Some years ago, I was hired by an American bank. I received a letter from the head of the Personnel Department that started, "Dear John, I am quite pleased that you have decided to join us." That "quite" saddened me. I thought he was saying "we're kind of pleased you decided to join us although I wish we had hired someone else." Then I discovered that in American English "quite" sometimes means "very", while in British English it means "fairly".

So the first lesson about working in other countries is to learn the language and by that I don't just mean the words people speak. It is body language, dress, manners, ideas and so on. The way people do things highlights many of the differences we see between cultures (文化) .

Some of these differences may be only on the surface --- dress, food and hours of work --- while others may be deeper and take longer to deal with. Mostly, it is just a question of getting used to the differences and accepting them, like the climate (气候) , while getting on with business.

Some of the differences may be an improvement. People are more polite; the



service is better; you ask for something to be done and it happens without having to ask again. However, other differences can be troubling, like punctuality (准时). If you invite people to a party at 7 o'clock your guests will consider it polite to turn up exactly on time in Germany, five minutes early in the American Midwest, an hour early in Japan, 15 minutes afterwards in the UK, up to an hour afterwards in Italy and some time in the evening in Greece. I prefer not to use the word "late" because there is nothing wrong with the times people arrive. It is simply the accepted thing to do in their own country.

52. The author was unhappy as mentioned in Paragraph 1 because he thought \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the American bank didn't think much of him
- B. the American bank might hire another person
- C. it's difficult to get used to American culture
- D. it's easy to misunderstand Americans

53. The word "highlights" in Paragraph 2 probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourages
- B. helps to narrow
- C. increases
- D. draws attention to

54. According to the author, what should we do with most cultural differences? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Ask the native people for help.
- B. Understand and accept them.
- C. Do things in our own way.
- D. Do in-depth research.

55. When invited to a party the people who are usually punctual are\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Italians
- B. Germans
- C. Greeks
- D. the British

## E

"I didn't hear them call my name," explained Shelley Hennig to Active Teens (AT) as she talked about that exciting moment on national television when she won the honor of Miss Teen USA 2004. "Are you ready?" is what she heard. Then she said, "I shook my head no, and then they said 'yes' and it was announced again."

It was four days after that life changing moment for the seventeen-year-old high school student from Destrehan, Louisiana---she was still on cloud nine.

"I was so shocked! I never believed that it could actually really happen." Present

in the audience（观众）that day were: her mother and father, older brother, her friends, and her dance teacher.

Understanding why members of her family and her friends would be there, AT asked why her dance teacher had traveled so far to see her compete（比赛）. “She’s always been my role model. I’ve danced with her since I was six. She’s been through so many difficulties and came through them all. I’ve learned to get over bad life’s experiences and learned how to move on because of her.”

One of those bad life’s experiences for Shelley happened three years ago when her brother Brad was killed in a drunk driving accident. He was 18. She found writing helped her get through the rough days. She said, “I write a lot about my brother. I write a lot, a lot, a lot...”

As Miss Louisiana Teen, she traveled around the state speaking to teens（青少年）about the dangers of drinking and driving. In her role as Miss Teen USA, Shelley will continue to speak to youth about safe driving, in addition to many other things to help the youth.

When AT asked Miss Teen USA if she had any advice for our readers, she said, “Don’t let anyone change you. Hang out with people that make you feel good about yourself. That way, it is easy to be yourself.”

56. What do the words “on cloud nine” in Paragraph 2 probably mean? \_\_\_\_\_

A. frightened            B. troubled            C. very happy            D. very angry

57. Shelley takes her dance teachers as a role model mainly because she is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. determined            B. friendly            C. strict            D. experienced

58. How many children did the Hennigs have according to the text? \_\_\_\_\_

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

59. What did Shelley often do after she became Miss Louisiana Teen? \_\_\_\_\_

A. She visited drunken drivers.            B. She gave dance performance.  
C. She made speeches on safe driving.            D. She helped other teens with their studies.

60. What suggestion does Shelley give to the teens? \_\_\_\_\_

A. Be yourself with the support of friends.            B. Meet friends whenever possible.  
C. Go easy on yourself and others.            D. Have a good role model.

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。

- Excuse me, have you been waiting long?
- About ten minutes.
- 61
- Not while I've been standing here. I'm waiting for the number seven myself.
- Good. Hot today, isn't it?
- Yes, it is 62
- Me too. This is unusual for March I don't remember it ever being so hot and dry in March before.
- You're from Florida then.
- Not really. 63
- My mother and I have just moved here from Indiana.
- Pretty cold in Indiana, isn't it?
- Yes. That's why we moved. But we didn't know that it would be so hot here. We should have gone to California. 64.
- No. It's always a little late. Do you have the time? My watch has stopped working.
- 65
- Don't worry. It never comes exactly on the half hour like it should.
- A. I wish that it would rain and cool.
- B. Do you think that we've missed the bus?
- C. No, it is always quite cool here in summer.
- D. It is twenty to one by my watch, but it is a little fast.
- E. Did you notice whether the number seven bus has gone by?
- F. I was born in New York, but I've lived here for ten years now.
- G. I have been waiting here for half an hour and still haven't seen the bus.

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，在答题卡上相应题号的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空只写一词）

66. We're taking our vacation in \_\_\_\_\_（七月）.
67. You can get even better deals if you are prepared to \_\_\_\_\_（讨价还价）.
68. The cards had been \_\_\_\_\_（卡住）through the letterbox.
69. Smith went to Chicago for \_\_\_\_\_（技术）training.
70. Bob is six feet in \_\_\_\_\_（身高）.
71. You'll \_\_\_\_\_（逐渐）get better at it --- it's just a question of practice.
72. He put the rubbish into the \_\_\_\_\_（塑料）bag and took it downstairs.
73. He \_\_\_\_\_（道歉）publicly for his mistake the day before yesterday.
74. Tall people like rooms with high \_\_\_\_\_（天花板）.
75. Eve was cutting the grass, and \_\_\_\_\_（同时）Les was planting roses.

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做出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；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：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下面划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

Dear George,

- It's been a week after we left your family and we are now 76. \_\_\_\_\_
- back home. Thank you very much for showing them around 77. \_\_\_\_\_
- your city and providing us for the wonderful meals. After 78. \_\_\_\_\_
- we said goodbye to you, we went to Washington D.C., 79. \_\_\_\_\_

where we stayed for three days. My brother was so much fond 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
of the museums there that he begged my parents to staying 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
another couple of day. However, my father had to return to 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
work on Monday so we fly back last Saturday afternoon. It 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
was really a nice experience. If you'd like to make trip to 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
our city some day, I will be better than happy to be your guide. 85. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Mike

### 第三节 书面表达（满分 30 分）

假定你是李华，你所喜爱的 Global Mirror 周报创刊五周年之际征集读者意见。请你依据以下内容给主编写封信，内容主要包括：

1. 说明你是该报的忠实读者
2. 赞赏该报优点：
  - 1) 兼顾国内外新闻
  - 2) 介绍名人成功故事
3. 提出建议：刊登指导英语学习的文章

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右，开头语已为你写好；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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Dear Editor-in-Chief,

Congratulations on the 5th anniversary of *Global Mirror*!

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Sincerely yours,

## 2011 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。

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

答案是 C.

1. cushion ( )

A. button B. butcher C. bury D. duty

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】cushion 中 u 发/u/, 画线单词中发音相同的单词是 butcher.

【解答】答案: B 考查语音. 通过读音比较, 正确答案是: B.

【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. country ( )

A. announce B. cough C. encourage D. shoulder

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】country 中 ou 发/ʌ/, 画线部分读音相同的单词是 encourage.

【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.

3. pillow ( )

A. flower B. allow C. knowledge D. follow

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】pillow 中 ow 发/əʊ/, 画线部分读音相同的单词是 follow. flower/'flaʊə/; allow/ə'lau/; knowledge/'nɒlɪdʒ/.

【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. reach ( )

A. breathe                      B. really                      C. pleasure                      D. heaven

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】reach/ri: tʃ/划线部分字母组合 ea 的发音为/i: /;

【解答】答案: A. A. breathe/bri: ð/划线部分的发音与题干相同, 均为/i: /; B. really/'riəli/划线部分的发音分别为/i:/; C. pleasure/'pleɜ:/与 D. heaven/'hevən/划线部分的发音相同, 均为/e:/; 故选 A.

【点评】本题考查了字母组合 ea 在单词中的发音. 做本题时, 首先应掌握每一个单词的正确发音, 其中包括重音以及字母或字母组合的发音; 其次, 应掌握字母组合 ea 在单词中的发音规则: 字母组合 ea 通常的发音有/i: / beat cheap dream each easy leaf leave; /e/ bread head ready sweat; /iə/例: idea really area; 字母组合 ea 还可以发/ei/ break great 等.

5. Christmas ( )

A. handkerchief                      B. teacher                      C. ache                      D. merchant

【考点】21: 语音.

【分析】Christmas/'krɪsməs/划线部分字母组合的发音为: /k/

【解答】答案 C. A. handkerchief/'hæŋkətʃɪf/; B. teacher/'ti: tʃə/; C. ache/eɪk/; D. merchant/'mɑ: tʃənt/; 其中 A. B. C 划线部分字母组合 ch 的发音均为: /tʃ/; 只有 C 划线部分的发音与题干相同, 均为: /k/; 故选 C.

【点评】做本题时, 首先应掌握每一个单词的正确发音, 其中包括重音以及字母或字母组合的发音; 其次, 应注意总结字母组合 ch 在单词中的发音规则.

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. --- Did you forget about my birthday?

--- \_\_\_\_\_ I've booked a table at Michel's restaurant for this evening.

- A. What then?      B. I'm afraid so.      C. How could I?      D. For sure.

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】-- 你把我的生日忘了吗?

-- 怎么会呢? 我已经在 Michel 的饭店为你订购了今晚的晚宴.

【解答】答案 C. 本题考查交际用语. How could I? 表示"我怎么会呢?". What then? "那便会怎么样呢?", I'm afraid so. "恐怕是这样.", For sure. "肯定, 确定." 根据"I've booked a table at Michel's restaurant for this evening." 可知, 答话人并没有忘记对方的生日, 因此选择 C.

【点评】交际用语的考查要根据上下文的含义以及逻辑关系, 也要注意中西方文化在表达上的差异, 要有跨文化的意识. 同时要特别注意西方的文明礼仪在交际用语中的体现. 也要把语法和句意相融合在一起, 在平时的学习中要注意积累一些常见的交际用语的句式.

7. Ted came for the weekend wearing only some shorts and a T-shirt, \_\_\_\_\_ is a stupid thing to do in such weather.

- A. this                      B. that                      C. what                      D. which

【考点】H2: 非限制性定语从句.

【分析】Ted 周末只穿了件短裤和一件 T 恤衫, 在这种天气里穿成这样是愚蠢的.

【解答】答案: D. 分析句子结构可知, 本句为非限定性的定语从句; 由于关系词指代的是前一句话的内容, 在该从句中作主语; 由于 A 与 C 不是关系词; C.



不能用于非限定性的语从句中；故选 D.

【点评】做本题时，需要掌握非限定性定语从句的结构特点，以及在该从句中关系词的用法.

8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke, please go outside.

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

【考点】A6: 情态动词.

【分析】如果你非要吸烟的话，请到外面去吸.

【解答】答案：C. 本题考查情态动词的用法. can 能，会；may 可以，可能；must 必须，非要；might 可以，可能，是 may 的过去式形式. 根据句意可知，这里表示的是如果你非得要吸烟这个意思，故选 C.

【点评】做此类题时要注意各个情态动词的用法区别. 同时考虑句意来确定答案.

9. If you don't like the drink you \_\_\_\_\_, just leave it and try a different one.

A. ordered                      B. are ordering                      C. will order                      D. had ordered

【考点】E2: 一般过去时.

【分析】如果你不喜欢你点的饮料，放在那里试试另一种吧.

【解答】答案是 A. 考查动词时态，分析题干可知 you drink 是定语从句，先行词是 drink，饮料是在喝之前点的，发生在过去，所以要用过去时，故答案是 A.

【点评】动词时态的考点是近几年高考试题考查的重中之重. 各地高考试题对动词时态的考查越来越侧重于语境化、交际化的理解，这加大了试题的难度，没有明确的时间状语，这就要求考生对句子的语境进行正确的判断，从而选出正确的时态.

10. Mary, I \_\_\_\_\_ John of his promise to help you.

A. told                      B. reminded                      C. warned                      D. advised

【考点】AE: 动词的辨析.

【分析】Mary，我提醒 John 别忘了帮你了.

**【解答】**答案 B. A. tell 告诉, 常用 tell sb to do; B. remind 提醒, 用法为 remind sb of sth 或 remind sb to do; C. warn 警告, 提醒; 也有 warn sb of sth 的用法, 但它侧重"警告"的意思; D. advise 建议, 用法: advise sb to do; 所以结合句意答案应该选 B.

**【点评】**本题考查动词辨析, 首先分析每个选项中动词的意思和用法, 然后结合句意确定恰当的答案.

11. I got this bicycle for \_\_\_\_\_. My friend gave it to me when she bought a new one.

A. everything                  B. something                  C. anything                  D. nothing

**【考点】**54: 不定代词.

**【分析】**我没花钱就得到了这辆自行车. 我朋友买了一辆新的后, 就把它给了我.

**【解答】**答案: D. A. everything"一切, 所有事物"; B. something"某事某物", 表示不确指; C. anything"任何东西"; D. nothing 表示什么都没有. 根据句意, 我朋友买了新的自行车, 把原来的自行车给了我, 所以"I got this bicycle for \_\_\_\_\_. "应该是我没花钱, 白得了一辆自行车. 故选 D.

**【点评】**本题考查了不定代词的用法. 首先需要掌握各不定代词的意义, 注意它们的用法区别, 然后根据句意, 做出正确的选择.

12. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is\_\_\_\_\_ another to play it well yourself.

A. quite                  B. very                  C. rather                  D. much

**【考点】**7B: 副词辨析.

**【分析】**欣赏好的音乐是一回事, 但是亲自把它演奏好完全是另一回事.

**【解答】**答案 A. 考查副词辨析. 句意为"欣赏好的音乐是一回事, 但是亲自把它演奏好完全是另一回事."表示"很, 非常"时, very 用来修饰形容词、副词, much 用来修饰形容词或副词的比较级. quite 和 rather 都可修饰名词, 但 rather 多用于贬义. another 指的是 another thing, 这个名词受 quite 的修饰.

**【点评】**考查副词辨析的题, 注意副词修饰的单词的词性.

13. Jane won't join us for dinner tonight and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. neither won't Tom    B. Tom won't either    C. Tom will too    D. so will Tom

【考点】G4: 否定句.

【分析】Jane 今晚不和我们一起吃晚饭, Tom 也不会.

【解答】答案是 B. 本题考查否定结构; 根据语境"Jane 今晚不和我们一起吃晚饭, Tom 也不会.", 排除 C 和 D; 因为 too 和 so 用在肯定句中表示"也"; neither 表示"也不", 不需要再与否定词连用, 故排除 A; either 表示"也", 常常出现在否定句中, 故选 B.

【点评】关于否定结构的考解题, 要理解语境, 积累常见否定词; 并在掌握否定句的特征和各否定词的特定的用法的基础上结合语境判断.

14. This shop will be closed for repairs\_\_\_\_\_ further notice.

A. with                      B. until                      C. for                      D. at

【考点】81: 时间介词.

【分析】这家店将会关闭整顿直到得到另行通知为止.

【解答】答案 B. with 和, 跟; 随着; 关于; 和...一致; for 为了, 由于; at (表示位置) 在; 在(某时间或时刻); until 到...为止; 在...以前. 结合句意"直到另行通知为止"可知 until 符合句意, 故选 B 项.

【点评】本题考查介词用法辨析. 掌握介词的具体词意及适用范围是解题关键.

15. The island, \_\_\_\_\_to the mainland by a bridge, is easy to go to.

A. joining    B. to join    C. joined    D. having joined

【考点】BB: 过去分词.

【分析】那个由一座桥连接到大陆的岛很容易过去.

【解答】答案: C. 此处句中作后置定语, 修饰名词 The island; 由于动词 join 与该名词构成被动关系, 表示已经完成的动作, 故用过去分词形式; A. 现在分词作定语时, 与其修饰词构成主谓关系; B. 动词不定式作后置定语, 表示将要完成的动作, 并且与其修饰词之间不能用逗号隔开; D. 现在分词的完成式通常

表示伴随的状况，不能做后置定语；故选 C.

**【点评】**做本题时，首先需要掌握过去分词作定语（表示被动，已经完成的动作）的用法；其次应注意区分过去分词、现在分词以及动词不定式作定语时的用法区别.

16. As he reached \_\_\_\_\_ front door, Jack saw \_\_\_\_\_ strange sight.

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

**【考点】**44: 冠词的用法辨析.

**【分析】**当 Jack 到达前门的时候他看见一个奇怪的情景.

**【解答】**答案: D. 本题第一个空后面的名词 door 有 front 修饰, 所以要用 the 表示"特指", sight 此处指"景色, 景观", 是可数名词, 前面用不定冠词 a 表示"泛指".

**【点评】**本题考查冠词, 先明确冠词和不定冠词的用法区别, 再结合句意选择答案.

17. Mr. Stevenson is great to work for --- I really couldn't ask for a \_\_\_\_\_ boss.

A. better                      B. good                      C. best                      D. still better

**【考点】**61: 形容词的比较级与最高级.

**【分析】**为史蒂文森先生工作真好, 我实在找不到比他更好的老板了.

**【解答】**答案: A. 考查比较级的否定用法. 否定词 couldn't 与 better 连用, 表示"非常好", 相当于最高级. still better 不能用于否定句中.

**【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.

18. Sarah pretended to be cheerful, \_\_\_\_\_ nothing about the argument.

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

**【考点】**B3: 现在分词.

**【分析】**Sarah 假装开心, 对于那次争论什么也没说.

**【解答】**答案: D. 此处从句中作伴随状语, 由于动词 say 与其逻辑主语 Sarah

构成主谓关系，故此处应使用现在分词形式；A. 动词的第三人称单数形式；B. 动词的一般过去时；A. 与 B. 在句中只能作谓语；C. 动词不定式，不能作伴随状语；故选 D.

**【点评】**做本题时，首先应通过分析句意，判断出空缺处在句中所作的成分；其次应掌握现在分词作伴随状语的用法.

19. It was a nice meal, \_\_\_\_\_ a little expensive.

A. though                      B. whether                      C. as                      D. since

**【考点】**92: 从属连词；GD: 省略句.

**【分析】**虽然价格有点贵，但是这顿饭很可口.

**【解答】**答案：A. though, 虽然，尽管； 即使；纵然. 根据句意"这顿饭很可口"与后面"有点贵", 判断可知之间为让步关系，故 though 符合句意. 其余选项：B whether, 是否；不管；无论；C as, 像，像...一样； 由于； 同时，当...时；D since, 自从...以来； 自从...的时候起； 既然； 因为；均不符合句意. 故选 A 项.

**【点评】**解答考查连词试题，首先，要正确了解试题句意，准确把握前后之间的关系；其次，准确掌握连词的词意及在句中起的作用.

20. --- So you gave her your phone?

--- \_\_\_\_\_, she said she'd return it to me when she could afford her own.

A. My pleasure              B. Not exactly              C. No doubt              D. All right

**【考点】**II: 语言交际.

**【分析】**- - 所以你将电话给他了？

- - 不完全是，她说当她能买得起自己的手机的时候就还给我.

**【解答】**答案：B. 分析各个选项 A. My pleasure 不用谢，B. Not exactly 不确切，C. No wonder 难怪，D. All right 好的，结合语境可知 B 符合题意.

**【点评】**本题考查情景交际. 解答此类题目要分析上下文语境和逻辑关系，对每个选项中的交际用语的适用情况要掌握，根据语境确定正确答案. 考试在平时学习中要对交际用语多积累记忆.

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。

There are times when people are so tired that they fall asleep almost anywhere. We can see there is a lot of sleeping on the bus or train on the 21 home from work in the evenings. A man will be 22 the newspaper, and seconds later it 23 as if he is trying to 24 it. Or he will fall asleep on the shoulder of the stranger 25 next to him. 26 place where unplanned short sleep 27 is in the lecture hall where a student will start snoring（打鼾）so 28 that the professor has to ask another student to 29 the sleeper awake. A more embarrassing（尴尬）situation occurs when a student starts falling into sleep and the 30 of the head pushes the arm off the 31, and the movement carries the 32 of the body along. The student wakes up on the floor with no 33 of getting there. The worst time to fall asleep is when 34. Police reports are full of 35 that occur when people fall into sleep and go 36 the road. If the drivers are 37, they are not seriously hurt. One woman's car, 38, went into the river. She woke up in four feet of 39 and thought it was raining. When people are really 40, nothing will stop them from falling asleep---no matter where they are.

- |                |            |               |               |
|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. way     | B. track   | C. path       | D. road       |
| 22. A. buying  | B. folding | C. delivering | D. reading    |
| 23. A. acts    | B. shows   | C. appears    | D. sounds     |
| 24. A. open    | B. eat     | C. find       | D. finish     |
| 25. A. lying   | B. waiting | C. talking    | D. sitting    |
| 26. A. Next    | B. Every   | C. Another    | D. One        |
| 27. A. goes on | B. ends up | C. lasts      | D. returns    |
| 28. A. bravely | B. happily | C. loudly     | D. carelessly |
| 29. A. leave   | B. shake   | C. keep       | D. watch      |

- |                 |             |             |                |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|
| 30. A. size     | B. shape    | C. weight   | D. strength    |
| 31. A. cushion  | B. desk     | C. shoulder | D. book        |
| 32. A. action   | B. position | C. rest     | D. side        |
| 33. A. memory   | B. reason   | C. question | D. purpose     |
| 34. A. thinking | B. working  | C. walking  | D. driving     |
| 35. A. changes  | B. events   | C. ideas    | D. accidents   |
| 36. A. up       | B. off      | C. along    | D. down        |
| 37. A. lucky    | B. awake    | C. calm     | D. strong      |
| 38. A. in time  | B. at first | C. as usual | D. for example |
| 39. A. dust     | B. water    | C. grass    | D. bush        |
| 40. A. tired    | B. drunk    | C. lonely   | D. lazy        |

【考点】M1：人物故事。

【分析】本文主要讲了有时候人们会很疲惫，这导致了无论身处何地都会睡着的情况。

【解答】21- 25 ADCBD 26- 30 CACBC 31- 35 BCADD 36- 40 BADBA

21. 本题考查名词理解。根据 from work 可知选 A，on the way home 意为“在回家的路上”，故选 A 项。

22. 本题考查动词及固定搭配理解。读报纸短语为“read the newspaper”，故选 D 项。

23. 本题考查动词理解。appears 意为“看起来”，读了几秒钟报纸后，看起来好像要把报纸吃掉一样。是形象的描写，故选 C 项。

24. 本题考查动词及篇章理解。根据上题解析，此人似乎要将报纸吃掉一样，这样才是瞌睡的状态。open 打开，find 发现，finish 完成，均不符合语境，故选 B 项。

25. 本题考查动词理解。根据语义可知，睡着了靠在旁边人的肩膀上，只有坐在旁边的人才能靠在肩膀上，故选 D 项，现在分词短语做后置定语。

26. 本题考查形容词理解。another 意为“又一、再一”，这里列举另外一个容易睡觉的场所，是众多当中的又一个，故选 C 项。

27. 本题考查动词及固定搭配。go on“继续，发生”；end up“结束”；last“持续”；return“归还，回来”，此处继续列举容易睡觉的场所，故选 A 项。
28. 本题考查副词。根据下文可知，教授让别的同学叫醒他，是因为他的打鼾声音太大了，loudly“大声地，高声地”；bravely“勇敢地”；happily“幸福地”；carelessly“粗心大意地，疏忽地”，故选 C 项。
29. 本题考查动词及篇章理解。shake“摇摆，摇”，教授让别的同学摇醒那个睡觉打鼾的人，打鼾说明睡得很熟，因此要摇醒，故选 B 项。
30. 本题考查动词及篇章理解。weight 意为“重量”，令人尴尬的是学生趴在桌子上睡着了，头的重量使得胳膊滑下桌子，故选 C 项。
31. 本题考查名词及上下文联系。根据上题解析，胳膊离开了桌子，故选 B 项。
32. 本题考查上下文联系。胳膊离开了桌子，带动身体其他部分也滑到了地上，rest 意为“剩下的”，故选 C 项。
33. 本题考查名词及篇章理解。memory 意为“记忆、印象”，跌倒地上所以醒来，但是对自己为什么会这样做却没有丝毫的印象。故选 A 项。
34. 本题考查动词及篇章理解。后文提到司机可知，此处指最严重的事情是开车时打瞌睡，故选 D 项。
35. 本题考查名词理解。accidents 意为“交通事故”，警察的报道中几乎都是由疲劳驾驶导致的交通事故，故选 D 项。
36. 本题考查动词固定搭配。go off 意为“离开，进行”，开车睡觉时，将车开出了道路。go up 意为“上升，增长”，go along 意为“前进，进行”，go down 意为“下降，沉没”。
37. 本题考查形容词及篇章理解。作者想表达，如果司机开车时睡觉，幸运的话，他们不会受伤很严重。这里实际上是描述在开车睡觉发生事故以后的推断，要联系上下文才能选出正确选项，其他选项不符合语境。
38. 本题考查固定搭配。in time 意为“及时”，at first 意为“首先”，as usual 意为“像往常一样”，for example 意为“例如”。后文举例说明的是开车睡觉的危险性，故选 D 项。
39. 本题考查篇章理解。根据上文提到“went into the river”，下文当然是在水里醒来，故选 B 项。



40. 本题考查篇章理解。文章开头中提到“so tired”，末尾表示，人在真正感到疲劳时，不论在哪里，没有什么可以阻止他睡觉的，与文章开头相互呼应，故选 A 项。

【点评】本文是一篇人物故事类完型填空，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的答案。

### 第三部分 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

Since 1984, Philadelphia has been cleaning up its act. One by one, graffiti-covered walls are being changed into outdoor art. So far, more than 1,800 murals（壁画）have been painted. Philadelphia now has more murals than any other American city.

The walls that were once ugly with graffiti（涂鸦）are now covered with beautiful pictures of historical heroes and modern art, thanks to the Mural Arts Program（MAP）. Its work makes schools and public places attractive, and its citizens very proud. The program began as part of Philadelphia's Anti-Graffiti Network. Jane Golden is the MAP's artistic director. “When people ask me what our program is about,” she says, “I answer them with one word: hope.” Each year, the MAP offers youth art programs and workshops. Some one-time graffiti writers even help paint MAP murals.

The MAP's work, says Golden, is all about developing a sense of community（社区）. When a neighborhood requests a mural, the MAP works with the people there to develop a message. Some messages have been “Safe Streets,” “Love and Care,” and “Peace Walk.”

The MAP receives up to 50 requests for murals each week. Last year, the

workers painted 140 murals.

“The making of a mural enters people’s collective memory as an extraordinary, pleasant moment in neighborhood history” says Golden, who began as a muralist in Los Angeles.

41. What can be the best title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Love, from Graffiti Writers to Muralists.
- B. MAP, a New Company in Philadelphia.
- C. Jane, an Excellent Mural Artist.
- D. Hope, One Wall at a Time.

42. What is the Mural Arts Program in Philadelphia aimed at? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Helping the young find jobs.
- B. Protecting the neighborhood.
- C. Fighting against graffiti.
- D. Attracting more visitors.

43. How does the MAP decide on the message for a mural? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. By having discussions with people in the community.
- B. By seeking advice from the city government.
- C. By learning from the young graffiti writers.
- D. By studying the history of the city.

44. Which of the following words best describes the work of the MAP? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Difficult.
- B. Dangerous.
- C. Experimental.
- D. Successful.

【考点】OC：人文地理类阅读。

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，作者通过这篇文章主要向我们介绍了费城壁画的崛起和优点以及壁画艺术的美好前景，MAP 团队在费城以 hope 为最大目的壁画项目进行的十分成功，成功对抗了墙壁涂鸦，为社区的和谐作出了巨大贡献。

【解答】DCAD

41. D 主旨大意题。根据第二段 Jane Golden 的话 When a neighborhood requests a mural, the MAP works with the people there to develop a message 可知，当人们问及该项目是关于什么的时候，她用一词来概括，即 Hope，故选 D

42. C 推理判断题。根据第一、二段 The walls that were once ugly with graffiti （涂鸦）are now covered with beautiful pictures of historical heroes and modern art, 昔

日曾经被涂鸦的墙壁正被美丽的壁画所覆盖，以使社区更具魅力，因此对抗涂鸦应是该项目的目的，故选 C。

43. A 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 When a neighborhood requests a mural, the MAP works with the people there to develop a message 可知，当社区的居民请求画一张壁画时，该项目的工作人员就和当地的人们一起工作来拟定出一个主题，故选 A。

44. D 推理判断题。根据第一段及倒数第二段 So far, more than 1,800 murals (壁画) have been painted. Philadelphia now has more murals than any other American city 可知，该项目很成功，故选 D。

【点评】本文是人文地理类阅读理解。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

For those who study the development of intelligence (智力) in the animal world, self-awareness is an important measurement. An animal that is aware (意识) of itself has a high level of intelligence.

Awareness can be tested by studying whether the animal recognizes itself in the mirror, that is, its own reflected image (反射出的影像). Many animals fail this exercise bitterly, paying very little attention to the reflected image. Only humans, and some intelligent animals like apes and dolphins, have shown to recognize that the image in the mirror is of themselves.

Now another animal has joined the club. In the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, researchers report that an Asian elephant has passed the mirror self-reflection test.

“We thought that elephants were the next important animal,” said Dinana Reiss of the Wildlife Conservation Society, an author of the study with Joshua M. Plotnik and Frans B.M. de Waal of Emory University. With their large brains, Reiss said, elephants “seemed like cousins to apes and dolphins.”

The researchers tested Happy, Maxine and Patty, three elephants at the Bronx Zoo. They put an 8-foot-square mirror on a wall of the animals' play area (out of the sight of zoo visitors) and recorded what happened with cameras, including one built in the mirror.

The elephants used their long noses to find what was behind it, and to examine parts of their bodies.

Of the three, Happy then passed the test, in which a clear mark was painted on one side of her face. She could tell the mark was there by looking in the mirror, and she used the mirror to touch the mark with her long nose.

Diana Reiss said, "We knew elephants were intelligent, but now we can talk about their intelligence in a better way."

45. What can mirror tests tell us about animals? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Whether they have large brains.
- B. Whether they have self-awareness.
- C. Whether they enjoy outdoor exercises.
- D. Whether they enjoy playing with mirrors.

46. Why does the author mention apes and dolphins in the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They are most familiar to readers.
- B. They are big favorites with zoo visitors.
- C. They are included in the study by Reiss.
- D. They are already known to be intelligent.

47. What made Happy different from Maxine and Patty? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. She used her nose to search behind the mirror.
- B. She recognized her own image in the mirror.
- C. She painted a mark on her own face.
- D. She found the hidden camera.

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读.

【分析】本文主要讲述了人类通过研究动物是否能够认出镜中的自己，即自己反射出的影像来测试意识。许多动物在这项测试中惨败，它们几乎没注意过那反射

出的影像。事实显示，只有人类和一些高智商的动物，如猿和海豚，能够辨认出镜中的影像就是自己。

【解答】BDB

45: B 细节题。由第二段第一句"Awareness can be tested by studying whether the animal recognizes itself in the mirror"可以通过研究动物是否能够认出镜中的自己，既是自己反射出的影像来测试意识。可知正确答案为 B。

46: D 推断题。由第一段第一句"For those who study the development of intelligence in the animal world, self-awareness is an important measurement."可知，自我意识是衡量智力的一个重要标准。而第二段"Only humans and some intelligent animals like apes and dolphins, have been shown to recognize that the image in the mirror is of themselves."告诉我们只有大猩猩和海豚能像人类一样通过镜像测试，所以他们是有较高智力的，故正确答案为 D。

47: B 细节题。由第七段第一句"Of the three, Happy then passed the test, in which a clear mark was painted on one side of her face. She could tell the mark was there by looking in the mirror, and she used the mirror to touch the mark with her long nose."可知 Happy 通过镜子看到自己脸上的图画，而 Maxine 和 Patty 没有，故正确答案为 B。

【点评】本文是一个科技类阅读理解，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。

## C

### Student Membership --- Cambridge Arts Cinema

Cambridge Arts Cinema is one of the art houses in Britain and home of the internationally celebrated Cambridge Film Festival. Since 1947 generations of students have discovered the wealth of world cinema. Now you too can make most of it and save money.

<p><b><u>At the Arts you can ...</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● choose from up to 40 films a month</li> <li>● see up to 8 premieres (首映) each month</li> <li>● catch screenings when you like – we open early and close late</li> <li>● increase your knowledge of film with our special events – each year we run seasons on various types of films and directors</li> <li>● meet the filmmakers</li> </ul> <p><b><u>What you get as a member:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● invitation to a preview screening (试映)</li> <li>● £1 off the standard prices (£4.50/£3.50) for any screening including special events</li> <li>● your own copy of each cinema programme mailed free of charge</li> <li>● a card with your own membership number</li> <li>● 50% off membership to the Cambridge Darkroom Gallery</li> </ul>	<p><b>So what are you waiting for? Just fill in the form and return it either in person or by post to:</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Box Office Cambridge Arts Cinema 8 Market Passage Cambridge CN2 3PF</p> <p><b>It costs £15 to join and your card can be used from 1<sup>st</sup> October 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Cinema Information: 01223 572929 (24hr) Box Office: 01223 504444</p>
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48. Which of the following is the most famous event held at Cambridge Arts Cinema?

- \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The Cambridge Film Festival.      B. Meetings with filmmakers.  
C. The preview screening.      D. Monthly premieres.

49. If you're a member of Cambridge Arts Cinema, you will enjoy free\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Darkroom Gallery shows      B. mailed programmes  
C. special film events      D. film shows

50. How long will the membership for Cambridge Arts Cinema last? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Four months.      B. Eight months.      C. Nine months.      D. One year.

51. For what purpose is the text written? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Offering students cheaper tickets.  
B. Announcing the opening of a premiere.  
C. Telling the public of the cinema's address.  
D. Increasing the cinema's membership.

**【考点】** O3: 广告布告类阅读.

**【分析】** 这是一则广告，主要是吸引更多的学生成为剑桥艺术影院的会员.

**【解答】** ABCD

48. A 推理判断题. 依据第一段内容 Cambridge Arts Cinema is one of the art houses in Britain and home of the internationally celebrated Cambridge Film Festival. 可知剑桥艺术影院是国际上庆祝剑桥电影节的地方, 故可推知在此影院最著名的活动是剑桥电影节.

49. B 细节理解题. 根据表格中 What you get as a member 部分的叙述可知, 作为一名剑桥艺术影院会员, 你可免费享受为你邮寄的电影节目单 (第三条), 故选 B.

50. C 细节理解题. 依据表格中...your card can be used from 1st October 2012 to 30th June 2013 可知, 会员期限是九个月, 故选 C.

51. D 推理判断题. 依据文章内容可判断出这是一则广告, 主要是吸引更多的学生成为剑桥艺术影院的会员, 故其写作目的是 D 项.

【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

## D

### The way we do things round here

Some years ago, I was hired by an American bank. I received a letter from the head of the Personnel Department that started, "Dear John, I am quite pleased that you have decided to join us." That "quite" saddened me. I thought he was saying "we're kind of pleased you decided to join us although I wish we had hired someone else." Then I discovered that in American English "quite" sometimes means "very", while in British English it means "fairly".

So the first lesson about working in other countries is to learn the language and by that I don't just mean the words people speak. It is body language, dress, manners, ideas and so on. The way people do things highlights many of the differences we see between cultures (文化).

Some of these differences may be only on the surface --- dress, food and hours of work --- while others may be deeper and take longer to deal with. Mostly, it is just a



question of getting used to the differences and accepting them, like the climate (气候), while getting on with business.

Some of the differences may be an improvement. People are more polite; the service is better; you ask for something to be done and it happens without having to ask again. However, other differences can be troubling, like punctuality (准时). If you invite people to a party at 7 o'clock your guests will consider it polite to turn up exactly on time in Germany, five minutes early in the American Midwest, an hour early in Japan, 15 minutes afterwards in the UK, up to an hour afterwards in Italy and some time in the evening in Greece. I prefer not to use the word "late" because there is nothing wrong with the times people arrive. It is simply the accepted thing to do in their own country.

52. The author was unhappy as mentioned in Paragraph 1 because he thought \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the American bank didn't think much of him
- B. the American bank might hire another person
- C. it's difficult to get used to American culture
- D. it's easy to misunderstand Americans

53. The word "highlights" in Paragraph 2 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. encourages
- B. helps to narrow
- C. increases
- D. draws attention to

54. According to the author, what should we do with most cultural differences? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Ask the native people for help.
- B. Understand and accept them.
- C. Do things in our own way.
- D. Do in-depth research.

55. When invited to a party the people who are usually punctual are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Italians
- B. Germans
- C. Greeks
- D. the British

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读.

【分析】本文讲述了作者通过自己的亲身经历体会到的各国在文化、语言方面的差异，告诉我们一个道理：了解文化差异并且适应和接受文化的差异。

【解答】ADBB

52. A 细节理解题。从文章第一段分析，作者对于"quite"一词的理解偏差导致了作者心情不愉快。因为作者认为这家美国银行并没有器重他。故选 A。



53. D 猜测词义题. 由文章第二段可知, 无论我们说话还是做事, 必须要注意我们文化之间的差异性. many of the differences we see between cultures 就是我们要注意的内容. highlight 本意"强调", 此处表示"注意". 故选 D.

54. B 推理判断题. 由文章第三段信息句 Mostly, is just a question of getting used to the differences and it accepting them, like the climate, while getting on with business. 可知, 适应文化差异就像在外出差适应当地的气候一样, 学会适应和接受. 故本题选 B.

55. B 细节理解题. 由第四段信息句 If you invite people to a party at 7 o'clock your guests will consider it polite to turn up exactly on time in Germany 可知, 德国人是最准时的人. 故选 B.

【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

"I didn't hear them call my name," explained Shelley Hennig to Active Teens (AT) as she talked about that exciting moment on national television when she won the honor of Miss Teen USA 2004. "Are you ready?" is what she heard. Then she said, "I shook my head no, and then they said 'yes' and it was announced again."

It was four days after that life changing moment for the seventeen-year-old high school student from Destrehan, Louisiana---she was still on cloud nine.

"I was so shocked! I never believed that it could actually really happen." Present in the audience (观众) that day were: her mother and father, older brother, her friends, and her dance teacher.

Understanding why members of her family and her friends would be there, AT asked why her dance teacher had traveled so far to see her compete (比赛). "She's always been my role model. I've danced with her since I was six. She's been through so many difficulties and came through them all. I've learned to get over bad life's experiences and learned how to move on because of her."

One of those bad life's experiences for Shelley happened three years ago when her brother Brad was killed in a drunk driving accident. He was 18. She found writing helped her get through the rough days. She said, "I write a lot about my brother. I write a lot, a lot, a lot..."

As Miss Louisiana Teen, she traveled around the state speaking to teens (青少年) about the dangers of drinking and driving. In her role as Miss Teen USA, Shelley will continue to speak to youth about safe driving, in addition to many other things to help the youth.

When AT asked Miss Teen USA if she had any advice for our readers, she said, "Don't let anyone change you. Hang out with people that make you feel good about yourself. That way, it is easy to be yourself."

56. What do the words "on cloud nine" in Paragraph 2 probably mean? \_\_\_\_\_

A. frightened          B. troubled          C. very happy          D. very angry

57. Shelley takes her dance teachers as a role model mainly because she is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. determined          B. friendly          C. strict          D. experienced

58. How many children did the Hennigs have according to the text? \_\_\_\_\_

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

59. What did Shelley often do after she became Miss Louisiana Teen? \_\_\_\_\_

A. She visited drunken drivers.          B. She gave dance performance.  
C. She made speeches on safe driving.          D. She helped other teens with their studies.

60. What suggestion does Shelley give to the teens? \_\_\_\_\_

A. Be yourself with the support of friends.          B. Meet friends whenever possible.  
C. Go easy on yourself and others.          D. Have a good role model.

【考点】O1: 人物故事类.

【分析】本文讲述了 Shelley 成为美国小姐的故事，她以她的舞蹈老师为榜样，在获奖之后帮助青少年告诉他们酒驾的危险，并教导他们人生要经历许多苦难，但不管怎样都要勇敢面对，不能让任何人改变自己。

【解答】CACCA

56. C 词义猜测题，由第一段"I didn't hear them call my name," explained Shelley

Hennig to Active Teens (AT) as she talked about that exciting moment on national television when she won the honor of Miss Teen USA 2004. 可知当提到那个时刻时她仍然是很开心的, 故选 C.

57. A 细节理解题, 由第四段 She's been through so many difficulties and came through them all. 可知 Shelley 以她的舞蹈老师为榜样是因为她很有决心, 克服了很多困难, 故选 A.

58. C 细节理解题, 由第三段中的 older brother, 第五段中的 her brother Brad 以及 Shelley Hennig 可知她有两个兄弟, 因此他家一共有三个孩子, 故选 C.

59. C 细节理解题, 由第六段中 As Miss Louisiana Teen, she traveled around the state speaking to teens (青少年) about the dangers of drinking and driving. 可知在她成为路易斯安娜小姐后经常对青少年做酒驾危险的演讲, 故选 C.

60. A 细节理解题, 由最后一段 "Don't let anyone change you. Hang out with people that make you feel good about yourself. That way, it is easy to be yourself." 可知 Shelley 告诉青少年们不要让别人改变你, 要和朋友一起度过困难, 故选 A.

【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.

## 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.

--- Excuse me, have you been waiting long?

--- About ten minutes.

--- 61

--- Not while I've been standing here. I'm waiting for the number seven myself.

--- Good. Hot today, isn't it?

--- Yes, it is 62

--- Me too. This is unusual for March I don't remember it ever being so hot and dry in March before.

- You're from Florida then.
- Not really. 63
- My mother and I have just moved here from Indiana.
- Pretty cold in Indiana, isn't it?
- Yes. That's why we moved. But we didn't know that it would be so hot here. We should have gone to California. 64.
- No. It's always a little late. Do you have the time? My watch has stopped working.
- 65
- Don't worry. It never comes exactly on the half hour like it should.
- A. I wish that it would rain and cool.
- B. Do you think that we've missed the bus?
- C. No, it is always quite cool here in summer.
- D. It is twenty to one by my watch, but it is a little fast.
- E. Did you notice whether the number seven bus has gone by?
- F. I was born in New York, but I've lived here for ten years now.
- G. I have been waiting here for half an hour and still haven't seen the bus.

【考点】PF：选句填空。

【分析】这是两个人在公交站的随便的聊天，从天气开始聊起，聊到自己家乡的天气。

【解答】EAFBD

61. E 结合下文的 I'm waiting for the number seven myself, 可知选 E. ；
62. A 从上文中的 Hot today 和下文的 Me too 等可知是希望下雨变得凉爽一些，故选 A. ；
63. F 上文对方判断他来自佛罗里达州，回答是 Not really- 不完全是。所以接下来需要解释自己其实是来自哪里的。F 项中 here 指代佛罗里达州，且由于出生在纽约所以说来自佛罗里达州并不确切。故正确答案为 F.
64. B 下文的回答是 "No. It's always a little late."- 不，它总是会晚一些。再根据后文话题的转变可知他们在谈论公共汽车，it 指代公共汽车。由于汽车经常晚点一些所以不用担心，故正确答案为 B.

65. D 根据前面的 Do you have the time? 可知是问时间, 所以选 D.

**【点评】**七选五阅读是完成性阅读, 和完形填空很类似, 不同的是一个选词, 一个选句子. 解题时, 要注意上下文语境, 充分考虑信息词(选项中和空格前后句子中相同或相近的词), 选出最符合语境的句子.

### 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, 在答题卡上相应题号的横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

66. We're taking our vacation in July (七月).

**【考点】**Q3: 翻译填空.

**【分析】**我们将在七月休假.

**【解答】**答案: July 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入名词, July 意为"七月".

**【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. You can get even better deals if you are prepared to bargain (讨价还价).

**【考点】**Q3: 翻译填空.

**【分析】**如果你准备讨价还价, 你会得到更好的买卖.

**【解答】**答案: bargain 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入动词, bargain 意为"讨价还价", 是不及物动词.

**【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. The cards had been stuck (卡住) through the letterbox.

**【考点】**Q3: 翻译填空.

**【分析】**这些卡片在通过邮筒时卡住了.

**【解答】**答案: stuck 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入动词, stick

意为"卡住", card 与 stick 之间是动宾关系, 根据句子结构, 要用过去完成时的被动语态, 其过去分词是 stuck.

【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. Smith went to Chicago for technical (技术) training.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】Smith 去芝加哥参加技术培训了.

【解答】答案: technical. 此处句中作定语, 修饰名词 training, 所以应使用形容词形式; 结合给出的汉语可知, 此处应填 technical.

【点评】做本题时, 应结合题干中给出的汉语意思, 并从语法分析的角度去判断句中所填单词的形式; 另外, 在平时的学习中, 应熟练掌握所学到的词汇以及各类词法, 句法等语法知识.

70. Bob is six feet in height (身高).

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】Bob 身高六英尺.

【解答】答案: height 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入名词, height 意为"身高", 介词 in 后跟名词身高 height.

【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. You'll gradually (逐渐) get better at it---it's just a question of practice.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】你会逐渐地把它掌握得更好的, 这只是一个实践的问题.

【解答】答案: gradually 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入副词, gradually 意为"逐渐地", 是副词作状语修饰动词 get.

【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. He put the rubbish into the plastic (塑料) bag and took it downstairs.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】他把垃圾放入塑料袋, 然后把它带到楼下.

【解答】答案 plastic 考查翻译填空, 根据句意和句子结构, 要填入形容词, plastic 意为"塑料的", 是形容词作定语修饰 bag.

【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. He apologized (道歉) publicly for his mistake the day before yesterday.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】他前天因他的错误公开道歉了.

【解答】答案: apologized 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入动词, apologize 意为"道歉", 因时间状语 the day before yesterday 表示过去时间, 要用一般过去时态, 其过去式是: apologized.

【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. Tall people like rooms with high ceiling (天花板).

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】高个子的人喜欢高天花板的房间.

【解答】答案 ceiling 考查翻译填空. 根据句意及句子结构, 要填入名词, ceiling 意为"天花板", 是集体名词, 不加 s.

【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. Eve was cutting the grass, and meanwhile/meantime (同时) Les was planting roses.

【考点】Q3: 翻译填空.

【分析】Eve 正在切草, 同时 Les 正在种植玫瑰花.

【解答】答案：meanwhile/meantime 考查翻译填空。根据句意及句子结构，要填入副词，meanwhile/meantime 意为"同时"，在句中作状语。

【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。

## 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做出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；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：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下面划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

Dear George,

It's been a week after we left your family and we are now 76. after- - since  
back home. Thank you very much for showing them around 77. them- - us  
your city and providing us for the wonderful meals. After 78. for- - with  
we said goodbye to you, we went to Washington D.C., 79. 正确√  
where we stayed for three days. My brother was so ~~much~~ fond 80. 去掉 much  
of the museums there that he begged my parents to staying 81. staying- - stay  
another couple of day. However, my father had to return to 82. day- - days  
work on Monday so we fly back last Saturday afternoon. It 83. fly- - flew  
was really a nice experience. If you'd like to make <sup>^</sup>trip to 84. trip 前加 a  
our city some day, I will be better than happy to be your guide. 85. better- - more  
Yours,  
Mike



【考点】NA：短文改错。

【分析】自从我们离开你家，已经一周了。非常感谢你领着我们在你城市旅行，并且为我们提供了好吃的食物。然后我们去了华盛顿，我弟弟如此喜欢那里的博物馆以至于他请求父母在那里多呆几天。可是爸爸要在周一上班，因此我们在上周六下午乘飞机回家了。如果你来我们城市旅游，我会很高兴做你的导游。

【解答】

76. after- - since. 考查连词。根据 It's been a week 是现在完成时态，表示"已经一周了"；we left your family 是一般过去时态，表示"我们离开你家"，所以两句用 since（表示"自从"）连接，表示"自从我们离开你家，已经一周了"。

77. them- - us. 考查代词。根据上句和下句 providing us for the wonderful meals（并且为我们提供了好吃的食物）可知，本句 Thank you very much for showing them around your city 表示"非常感谢你领着我们在你城市旅行"，所以把 them 改为 us。

78. for- - with. 考查介词。这是固定短语 provide sb. with sth.表示"提供给某人某物"。

79. 正确

80. 去掉 much. 考查因为后面是 that 引导的结果状语从句，所以用 so 修饰 fond of 表示"如此喜欢"，因此去掉 much. 表示"我弟弟如此喜欢那里的博物馆以至于他请求父母在那里多呆几天。"

81. staying- - stay. 考查非谓语动词。beg sb. 后用动词不定式 to do sth. 表示"祈求某人做某事"。

82. day- - days. 考查名词复数。couple of 表示"几个"，所以 day 用复数 days。

83. fly- - flew. 考查谓语动词。根据时间状语 last Saturday afternoon 可知谓语动词 fly 用过去式 flew。

84. trip 前加 a. 考查冠词。因为固定短语 make a trip 表示"旅行"，所以 trip 前加上 a。

85. better – more. 考查固定短语. better than 表示"比什么好"; more than 表示"超过, 非常", 而本句表示"如果你来我们城市旅游, 我会很高兴做你的导游", 所以 better – more.

**【点评】**考查短文改错. more than 的用法:

(1) 多于 (其通常后接数词, 也可接其他词). 如:

I've known him for more than twenty years. 我已认识他 20 多年了.

(2) 不只是, 不仅仅是 (通常后接名词、动词、从句等). 如:

He is more than a father to her. 他待她胜过父亲.

(3) 极其, 非常 (通常后接形容词、副词或分词等). 如:

She was more than kind to us. 她对我们很友好.

(4) 难以, 完全不能 (其后通常连用情态动词 can). 如:

That is more than I can tell (=I can't tell that). 那事我实在不明白.

### 第三节 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假定你是李华, 你所喜爱的 Global Mirror 周报创刊五周年之际征集读者意见. 请你依据以下内容给主编写封信, 内容主要包括:

1. 说明你是该报的忠实读者
2. 赞赏该报优点:
  - 1) 兼顾国内外新闻
  - 2) 介绍名人成功故事
3. 提出建议: 刊登指导英语学习的文章

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右, 开头语已为你写好;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯.

\*\*\*\*\*

**【考点】**R1: 提纲类.

**【分析】**这是一封信, 根据题目要求可知用第一人称, 时态用一般现在时态. 内容主要包括: 1. 说明你是该报的忠实读者; 2. 赞赏该报优点: 1) 兼顾国内外新闻; 2) 介绍名人成功故事; 3. 提出建议: 刊登指导英语学习的文章

高分句型：

1. First, it covers (cover 表示"报道") both national and international news so that (so that 引导结果状语从句, 表示"因此"), by simply turning the pages, I can learn all important things that (that 引导定语从句) have happened during the week.

首先, 你们的报纸即报道国内的也报道国外的新闻, 因此, 我只要翻几页就能了解本周内发生的的所有的重要事情.

2. Equally attractive are the success stories of world-famous people (本句用了倒装, 主语是 the success stories of world-famous people), which (which 引导定语从句, 代指先行词 the success stories of world-famous people) help me understand how (how 引导宾语从句) a person can work hard to make the world a better place.

同样有吸引力的是名人成功故事, 这些故事让我了解了一个人怎样才能为了创造一个更好的未来而努力工作.

【解答】

Dear Editor-in-Chief,

Congratulations on the 5th anniversary of *Global Mirror*!

I'm a regular reader of your newspaper. (说明自己是该报的忠实读者) I like it very much mainly for the following two reasons. First, it covers both national and international news so that, by simply turning the pages, I can learn all important things that have happened during the week. 【高分句型一】 Equally attractive are the success stories of world-famous people, which help me understand how a person can work hard to make the world a better place. 【高分句型二】 (该报优点)

As a young student, I suggest that *Global Mirror* carry articles to guide us in our English learning, and I hope that it will become even more popular. (提出建议)

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

【点评】考查提纲类作文. 倒装是高中重要的语法项目, 平时要多读多用. 倒装包括部分倒装和完全倒装, 本文 Equally attractive are the success stories of world-famous people, 用了完全倒装, 又如: Among the trees lies a lake.