

## 2011 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标卷）

### 第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第一节 单选填空（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.

21. — We could invite John and Barbara to the Friday night party.

— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_? I'll give them a call right now.

A. why not    B. What for    C. why    D. what

22. Try \_\_\_\_\_ she might, Sue couldn't get the door open.

A. if    B. when    C. since    D. as

23. Planning so far ahead \_\_\_\_\_ no sense --- so many things will have changed by next year.

A. made    B. is making    C. makes    D. has made

24. I wasn't sure if he was really interested or if he \_\_\_\_\_ polite.

A. was just being    B. will just be    C. had just been    D. would just be

25. — Someone wants you on the phone. — \_\_\_\_\_ nobody knows I am here.

A. Although    B. And    C. But    D. So

26. I can \_\_\_\_\_ the house being untidy, but I hate it if it's not clean.

A. come up with    B. put up with    C. turn to    D. stick to

27. The next thing he saw was smoke \_\_\_\_\_ from behind the house.

A. rose    B. rising    C. to rise    D. risen

28. Only when he reached the tea-house \_\_\_\_\_ it was the same place he'd been in last year.

A. he realized    B. he did realize    C. realized he    D. did he realize

29. When Alice came to, she did not know how long she \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. had been lying    B. has been lying    C. was lying    D. has lain

30. The form cannot be signed by anyone \_\_\_\_\_yourself.  
A. rather than      B. other than      C. more than      D. better than
31. The prize will go to the writer \_\_\_\_\_story shows the most imagination.  
A. that      B. which      C. whose      D. what
32. They \_\_\_\_\_have arrived at lunchtime but their flight was delayed.  
A. will      B. can      C. must      D. should
33. It is generally accepted that \_\_\_\_\_boy must learn to stand up and fight like \_\_\_\_\_man.  
A. a; a      B. a; the      C. the; the      D. a; 不填
34. William found it increasingly difficult to read, for his eyesight was beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. disappear      B. fall      C. fail      D. damage
35. — Artistic people can be very difficult sometimes.  
— Well, you married one. \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You name it      B. I've got it  
C. I can't agree more      D. You should know

第二节 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。

In our discussion with people on how education can help them succeed in life, a woman remembered the first meeting of an introductory \_\_36\_\_ course about 20 years ago.

The professor \_\_37\_\_ the lecture hall, placed upon his desk a large jar filled with dried beans（豆）, and invited the students to \_\_38\_\_ how many beans the jar contained. After \_\_39\_\_ shouts of wildly wrong guesses the professor smiled a thin, dry smile, announced the \_\_40\_\_ answer, and went on saying, "You have just \_\_41\_\_ an important lesson about science. That is: Never \_\_42\_\_ your own senses."

Twenty years later, the \_\_43\_\_ could guess what the professor had in mind. He \_\_44\_\_ himself, perhaps, as inviting his students to start an exciting \_\_45\_\_ into an

unknown world Invisible（无形的）to the \_\_46\_\_, which can be discovered only through scientific \_\_47\_\_. But the seventeen-year-old girl could not accept or even \_\_48\_\_ the invitation. She was just \_\_49\_\_ to understand the world. And she \_\_50\_\_ that her firsthand experience could be the \_\_51\_\_. The professor, however, said that it was \_\_52\_\_. He was taking away her only \_\_53\_\_ for knowing and was providing her with no substitute. “I remember feeling small and \_\_54\_\_,” the woman says, “and I did the only thing I could do. I \_\_55\_\_ the course that afternoon, and I haven’t gone near science since.”

- |                     |                |                 |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. art          | B. history     | C. science      | D. math         |
| 37. A. searched for | B. looked at   | C. got through  | D. marched into |
| 38. A. count        | B. guess       | C. report       | D. watch        |
| 39. A. warning      | B. giving      | C. turning away | D. listening to |
| 40. A. ready        | B. possible    | C. correct      | D. difficult    |
| 41. A. learned      | B. prepared    | C. taught       | D. taken        |
| 42. A. lose         | B. trust       | C. sharpen      | D. show         |
| 43. A. lecturer     | B. scientist   | C. speaker      | D. woman        |
| 44. A. described    | B. respected   | C. saw          | D. served       |
| 45. A. voyage       | B. movement    | C. change       | D. rush         |
| 46. A. professor    | B. eye         | C. knowledge    | D. light        |
| 47. A. model        | B. senses      | C. spirit       | D. methods      |
| 48. A. hear         | B. make        | C. present      | D. refuse       |
| 49. A. suggesting   | B. beginning   | C. pretending   | D. waiting      |
| 50. A. believed     | B. doubted     | C. proved       | D. explained    |
| 51. A. growth       | B. strength    | C. faith        | D. truth        |
| 52. A. firm         | B. interesting | C. wrong        | D. acceptable   |
| 53. A. task         | B. tool        | C. success      | D. connection   |
| 54. A. cruel        | B. proud       | C. frightened   | D. brave        |
| 55. A. dropped      | B. started     | C. passed       | D. missed       |

### 第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

#### 第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

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

#### A

##### When milk arrived on the doorstep

When I was a boy growing up in New Jersey in the 1960s, we had a milkman delivering milk to our doorstep. His name was Mr. Basille. He wore a white cap and drove a white truck. As a 5-year-old boy, I couldn't take my eyes off the coin changer fixed to his belt. He noticed this one day during a delivery and gave me a quarter out of his coin changer.

Of course, he delivered more than milk. There was cheese, eggs and so on. If we needed to change our order, my mother would pen a note---“Please add a bottle of buttermilk next delivery”---and place it in the box along with the empty bottles. And then, the buttermilk would magically appear.

All of this was about more than convenience. There existed a close relationship between families and their milkmen. Mr. Basille even had a key to our house, for those times when it was so cold outside that we put the box indoors, so that the milk wouldn't freeze. And I remember Mr. Basille from time to time taking a break at our kitchen table, having a cup of tea and telling stories about his delivery.

There is sadly no home milk delivery today. Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk, thus making it difficult for milkmen to compete. Besides, milk is for sale everywhere, and it may just not have been practical to have a delivery service.

Recently, an old milk box in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories. I took it home and planted it on the back porch(门廊). Every so often my son's friends will ask what it is. So I start telling stories of my boyhood, and of the milkman who brought us friendship along with his milk.

56. Mr. Basille gave the boy a quarter out of his coin changer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to show his magical power                      B. to pay for the delivery

- C. to satisfy his curiosity                      D. to please his mother
57. What can be inferred from the fact that the milkman had the key to the boy's house?
- A. He wanted to have tea there.                      B. He was a respectable person.  
C. He was treated as a family member.                      D. He was fully trusted by the family.
58. Why does home milk delivery no longer exist?
- A. Nobody wants to be a milkman now.                      B. It has been driven out of the market.  
C. Its service is getting poor.                      D. It is forbidden by law.
59. Why did the author bring back home an old milk box?
- A. He missed the good old days.                      B. He wanted to tell interesting stories.  
C. He missed it for his milk bottles.                      D. He planted flowers in it.

## B

The word advertising refers to any kind of public announcement that brings products and services to the attention of people. Throughout history, advertising has been all effective way to promote（促进）the trading and selling of goods. In the Middle Ages, merchants employed “town criers” to read public messages aloud to promote their goods. When printing was invented in the fifteenth century, pages of advertisements（ads）could be printed easily and were either hung in public places or put in books.

By the end of the seventeenth century, when newspapers were beginning to be read by more people, printed materials became all important way to promote products and services. The London Gazette was the first newspaper to set aside a place just for advertising. This was so successful that by the end of the century several companies started businesses for the purpose of making newspaper ads for merchants.

Advertising spread quickly throughout the eighteenth century. Ad writers were starting to pay more attention to the design of the ad text. Everything, from clothes to drinks, was promoted with clever methods such as repetition of the firm's name or product, words organized in eye-catching patterns, the use of pretty pictures and expressions easy to remember.

Near the end of the nineteenth century, companies that were devoted to the production of ads came to be known as “advertising agencies (广告商).” The agencies developed new ways to get people to think of themselves as members of a group. Throughout the twentieth century, advertising agencies promoted consumerism (消费主义) as a way of life, spreading the belief that people could be happy only if they bought the “right” products.

60. What was advertising like in the Middle Ages? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Merchants were employed to promote products.
- B. Ad messages were shouted out in public places.
- C. Product information was included in books.
- D. Ad signs were put up in towns.

61. What does the word “This” in Paragraph 2 refer to? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Advertising in newspapers.
- B. Including pictures in ads.
- C. Selling goods in markets.
- D. Working with ad agencies.

62. The 18th century advertising was special in its\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. growing spending
- B. printing materials
- C. advertising companies
- D. attractive designs

63. Which of the following might be the best title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The Story of Advertising
- B. The Value of Advertising Designs
- C. The Role of Newspaper Advertising
- D. The Development of Printing for Advertising

## C

While small may be beautiful, tall is just plain uncomfortable it seems, particularly when it comes to staying in hotels and eating in restaurants.

The Tall Persons Club Great Britain (TPCGB), which was formed six months ago to campaign for the needs of the tall, has turned its attention to hotels and restaurants. Beds that are too small, shower heads that are too low, and restaurant tables with hardly any leg-room all make life difficult for those of above average

height, it says.

But it is not just the extra-tall whose needs are not being met. The average height of the population has been increasing yet the standard size of beds, doorways, and chairs has remained unchanged.

“The bedding industry says a bed should be six inches larger than the person using it, so even a king-size bed at 6’6” (6 feet and 6 inches) is falling short for 25% of men, while the standard 6’3” bed caters for less than half of the male population.” said TPCGB president Phil Heinrich, “seven-foot beds would work fine.”

Similarly, restaurant tables can cause no end of problems. Small tables, which mean the long-legged have to sit a foot or so away from them, are enough to make tall customers go elsewhere.

Some have already taken note, however. At Queens Moat Houses’ Caledonian Hotel in Edinburgh, 6’6” beds are now put in as standard after requests for longer beds from taller visitors, particularly Americans.

64. What is the purpose of the TPCGB campaign?

- A. To provide better services.
- B. To rebuild hotels and restaurants.
- C. To draw public attention to the needs of the tall.
- D. To attract more people to become its members.

65. Which of the following might be a bed of proper length according to Phil Heinrich?

- A. 7’2”      B. 7’      C. 6’6”      D. 6’3”

66. What may happen to restaurants with small tables?

- A. They may lose some customers.
- B. They may start businesses elsewhere.
- C. They have to find easy chairs to match the tables.
- D. They have to provide enough space for the long-legged.

67. What change has already been made in a hotel in Edinburgh?

- A. Tall people pay more for larger beds.
- B. 6’6” beds have taken the place of 6’3” beds.

- C. Special rooms are kept for Americans.  
D. Guest rooms are standardized.

## D

Cassandra Feeley finds it hard to manage on her husband's income. So this year she did something more than a hobby: She planted vegetables in her yard. For her first garden, Ms Feeley has put in 15 tomato plants, and five rows of a variety of vegetables. The family's old farm house has become a chicken house, its residents arriving next month. Last year, Ms. Rita Gartin kept a small garden. This year she has made it much larger because, she said, "The cost of everything is going up and I was looking to lose a few pounds too; so it's a win-win situation all around."

They are among the growing number of Americans who, driven by higher living costs and a falling economy (经济), have taken up vegetable gardening for the first time. Others have increased the size of their existing gardens. Seed companies and garden shops say no since the 1970s have there been such an increase in interest in growing food at home. Now many gardens across the country have been sold out for several months. In Austin, Tex, some of the gardens have a three-year waiting list.

George C. Ball Jr, owner of a company, said sales of vegetable seeds and plants are up by 40%, over last year, double the average growth of last five years. Mr. Ball argues that some of the reasons have been building for the last few years. The big one is striking use in the cost on food like bread and milk, together with the increases in the price of fruit and vegetables. Food prices have increased of higher oil price. People are driving less, taking fewer vacations, so there more time to garden.

68. What does the word "residents" in Paragraph 1 probably refer to?

- A. chickens                      B. tomatoes                      C. gardens                      D. people

69. By saying "a win-win situation all around", Ms. Gartin means that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she is happier and her garden bigger  
B. she may spend less and lose weight  
C. she is selling more and buying less  
D. she has grown more varieties of vegetables



70. Why is vegetable gardening becoming increasingly popular?
- A. More Americans are doing it for fun.      B. The price of oil is lower than before.  
C. There's a growing need for fruits.      D. The cost of living is on the rise.
71. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?
- A. Family Food Planning      B. Banking on Gardening  
C. A Belt-tightening Move      D. Gardening as a Hobby

## E

### **Wanted, Someone for a Kiss**

We're looking for producers to join us in the second of London 100FM. You'll work on the station's music programmes. Music production experience in radio is necessary, along with rich knowledge of modern dance music. Please apply (申请) in writing to Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100.

### **Father Christmas**

We're looking for a very special person preferably over 40, to fill our Father Christmas suit.

Working days: Every Saturday from November 24 to December 15 and every day from December 17 to December 24 except Sunday, 10:30—16:00

Excellent pay.

Please contact (联系) the Enterprise Shopping Center, Station Parade, Eastbourne.

### **Accountants Assistant**

When you join them in our Revenue Administration Unit, you will be providing assistance within all parts of the Revenue Division, dealing with post and other general duties. If you are educated to GCSE grade C level we would like to talk to you. This position is equally suitable for a school leaver or for somebody who has office experience.

Wealden District Council

### **Software Trainer**

If you are aged 24-45 and have experience in teaching and training, you could be

the person we are looking for. You should be good at the computer and have some experience in programme writing. You will be allowed to make our decision, and to design courses as well as present them. Pay upwards of £ 15,000 for the right person. Please apply by sending your CV (简历) to Mrs R. Oglivie, Palmlace Limited.

72. Who should you get in touch with if you hope to work in a radio station?

- A. Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100.                      B. Mrs R. Oglivie, Palmlace Limited.  
C. The Enterprise Shopping Centre.                      D. Wealden District Council.

73. We learn from the ads that the Enterprise Shopping Centre needs a person who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is aged between 24 and 40                                      B. may do some training work  
C. should deal with general duties                                      D. can work for about a month

74. Which position is open to recent school graduates?

- A. Producer, London Kiss.                      B. Father Christmas.  
C. Accountants Assistant.                      D. Software Trainer.

75. What kind of person would probably apply to Palmlace Limited?

- A. One with GCSE grade C level.  
B. One with some office experience.  
C. One having good computer knowledge.  
D. One trained in producing music programmes.

#### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

##### 第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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。

One of my unforgettable memory of my school in 76\_\_\_\_\_

Xinjiang is that of lunches we brought from our homes. 77\_\_\_\_\_

I hold my lunch-box in my hand when I was going to 78\_\_\_\_\_

school. The smell from it was very good. Since the lunch 79\_\_\_\_\_

bell finally rang, my friends and I met under a tall tree 80\_\_\_\_\_

and had our lunches. My best friend Aigulie was used 81\_\_\_\_\_

to share her Nang with me. Nang is a specially kind of 82\_\_\_\_\_

cake in Xinjiang. I like them very much. Now Aigulie and 83\_\_\_\_\_

I study at different colleges or we can only see each other 84\_\_\_\_\_

during the summer vacation. I think over her a lot and I miss 85\_\_\_\_\_

the food and the good time we had together.

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，正在一所英国学校学习暑期课程，遇到一些困难，希望得到学校辅导中心（Learning Center）的帮助。根据学校规定，你须书面预约，请按下列要点写一封信：

1. 本人简介；
2. 求助内容；
3. 约定时间；
4. 你的联系方式（Email: lihua@126.com; Phone: 12345678）。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 结束语以为你写好。

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Look forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

## 2011 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标卷）

参考答案与试题解析

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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.

21. — We could invite John and Barbara to the Friday night party.

— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_? I'll give them a call right now.

A. why not              B. What for              C. why              D. what

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】句意：—— 我们不妨邀请 John 和 Barbara 来参加周五晚上的聚会。

—— 为什么不呢？我们现在就给他们打电话。

【解答】答案 A. B 项"为何？"; C 项"为什么"; D 项"什么"; A 项"为什么不呢？"; "why not"表示同意对方的意见. 分析语境可知, "why not"完整表达为"why not invite them to the Friday night party.". 根据句意"为什么不呢？我们现在就给他们打电话"可知, 同意对方的建议（邀请 John 和 Barbara 来参加周五晚上的聚会），因此 A 项符合语境，故选 A.

【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.

22. Try \_\_\_\_\_ she might, Sue couldn't get the door open.

A. if              B. when              C. since              D. as

【考点】92：从属连词；GB：倒装句.

【分析】句意为：虽然 Sue 可能努力了，但是她却打不开门.

【解答】答案：D. 根据句意可知，前后之间是让步关系，as 作"虽然"之意时，从句需要倒装，将表语、状语或者动词位于句首，后接 as，再加上其他内容. 所以本题选择 D.

【点评】考查倒装句式时，要注意句中开头的词语，还要注意前后句之间的逻辑关系.

23. Planning so far ahead \_\_\_\_\_ no sense --- so many things will have changed by next year.

A. made                      B. is making                      C. makes                      D. has made

【考点】E1：一般现在时.

【分析】句意为：超前计划没什么意义-- 很多事情到下一年将已经变化.

【解答】答案：C. 该句中没有明显的时间状语，根据句意，该句所表达的是一般的道理，所以用一般现在时态. 故选：C.

【点评】考查时态时首先关注句中的时间状语，如果没有明显的时间状语，则考虑句中所表达的内容表示什么样的范畴.

24. I wasn't sure if he was really interested or if he \_\_\_\_\_ polite.

A. was just being              B. will just be              C. had just been              D. would just be

【考点】E5：过去进行时.

【分析】句意：我不确定他是否真的感兴趣或者只是出于礼貌.

【解答】答案：A. A 项是过去进行时；B 项是一般将来时；C 项是过去完成时；D 项是过去将来时. 因为前一分句是一般过去式，后一分句也应该是过去的相应时态，由句意知，是当时正在做，而不是将要做或发生在当时的动作之前，所以用过去进行时，排除 B、D 两项. C 项主要是"过去的过去"，与句意不符. 故选 A.

【点评】考查过去进行时. 主要根据时间状语或句意判断该用什么时态.

25. — Someone wants you on the phone. — \_\_\_\_\_ nobody knows I am here.

A. Although                  B. And                  C. But                  D. So

【考点】91: 并列连词.

【分析】——有人打电话找你. ——但是没有人知道我在这儿.

【解答】答案: C A项"虽然, 尽管", 引导让步状语从句; B项"和, 并且", 并列连词, 连接并列句, 表示顺承关系; C"但是", 转折连词, 表示转折; D"因此", 因果连词, 表示原因. 因为此句是简单句, 所以排除 A 项. 通过"nobody knows I am here"可知, 此处是转折. 排除 B、D 两项. 故选 C 项.

【点评】考查并列连词. 主要看每个并列连词的功能, 然后再根据句意做出选择.

26. I can \_\_\_\_\_ the house being untidy, but I hate it if it's not clean.

A. come up with                  B. put up with                  C. turn to                  D. stick to

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】我可以忍受房间的不整洁, 但是讨厌它的不干净.

【解答】答案: B. come up with"提出, 想出"; put up with"忍受, 容忍"; turn to"转向; 求助于"; stick to"坚持; 粘住". 根据题干中转折连词 but 可知, 前一句的意思应与后一句的 hate"讨厌"之意相反, 即"不讨厌", 所以 put up with"忍受, 容忍"之意与语境相符. 故选 B.

【点评】此题考查动词短语辨析. 解题时, 一要理解题干的意思; 二要辨清各选项短语意思; 再而根据题意, 选出恰当的选项.

27. The next thing he saw was smoke \_\_\_\_\_ from behind the house.

A. rose                  B. rising                  C. to rise                  D. risen

【考点】B6: 动名词.

【分析】句意: 他看到的下一件事是从屋后升起的烟.

【解答】答案: B. 本题考察非谓语动词的用法, 先分析句子的主干为: The next thing was smoke. risng 与所修饰的名词 smoke 之间的关系是主动的关系, 故用 rising from behind the house 做后置定语. 故选 B.

【点评】本题考查现在分词做后置定语。要学会分析分词后被修饰的词之间的逻辑关系。

28. Only when he reached the tea-house \_\_\_\_\_ it was the same place he'd been in last year.

A. he realized      B. he did realize      C. realized he      D. did he realize

【考点】GB：倒装句。

【分析】句意为：只有当他到达茶社时，他才意识到这是和他去年待过的同一个地方。

【解答】答案：D。本题考查倒装句式。本句中 only 位于句首，强调时间状语，主句需要部分倒装，根据句意，主句应该用一般过去时态，所以借助于助动词 did，将 did 和主语颠倒。故本题选择 D。

【点评】考查倒装句式时，要注意句中开头的词语，还要注意是用部分倒装还是完全倒装。

29. When Alice came to, she did not know how long she \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. had been lying      B. has been lying      C. was lying      D. has lain

【考点】E5：过去进行时。

【分析】句意：当爱丽丝醒过来之后，她不知道在哪儿躺了多长时间。

【解答】答案：A。A 项是过去完成进行时；B 项是现在完成进行时；C 项是过去进行时；D 项是现在完成时。Alice 醒过来是过去的动作，她躺在那儿应该是在醒过来之前，并且醒过来时还在那躺着。过去完成进行时表示"发生在过去之前的动作一直持续到当时，并且再继续下去"。由句子的时间状语可知，应该用过去完成进行时。故选 A。

【点评】考查过去完成进行时。主要根据时间状语判断是否发生在"过去的过去，动作还有没有持续下去的可能"。

30. The form cannot be signed by anyone \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.

A. rather than      B. other than      C. more than      D. better than



【考点】91：并列连词.

【分析】句意：这张表格只能由你本人签字.

【解答】答案 B. A 项"而不是"; B"除了"; C"多于, 不仅仅"; D"好于". 由 cannot be signed by anyone 可知, 只能由你本人签字. 所以是"除了"你自己. 故选 B 项.

【点评】考查连词. 主要要知道每个连词的意思, 然后再根据句意做出选择.

31. The prize will go to the writer \_\_\_\_\_ story shows the most imagination.

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

【考点】59：关系代词.

【分析】这个奖将会颁给那个故事最富想象力的作家.

【解答】答案 C. 通过分析句子成分可知, 这是一个定语从句, 先行词是 the writer, 关系词在从句中充当 story 的定语, 所以本题应该选择 C.

【点评】做这类题目, 首先要从分析句子的成分入手, 然后再结合句意、选项的意义及用法做出正确的判断.

32. They \_\_\_\_\_ have arrived at lunchtime but their flight was delayed.

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

【考点】A6：情态动词.

【分析】句意：他们本应该午饭时到达的, 但他们的航班推迟了.

【解答】答案：D. 根据 but 后"their flight was delayed"可知是过去时态, 故排除 A; can have done 表示对过去或已经发生的事情的推测, 通常用于否定和疑问句中, 故排除 B; must have done 表示过去一定做过某事, 对过去情况的推测, 不符合题意; should have done 表示本应该做某事而没有做. 根据"but their flight was delayed"这样的结果可以推断出他们本应该到达却没有到达, 故选 D.

【点评】本题考察情态动词的用法. 要理解句意, 掌握好各个情态动词的用法. 充分利用语境, 注意分清各个情态动词适用的句型, 得出答案.

33. It is generally accepted that \_\_\_\_\_ boy must learn to stand up and fight like \_\_\_\_\_ man.

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

【考点】41: 不定冠词.

【分析】句意: 人们普遍认为男孩子一定要学会站起来像男子汉一样奋斗.

【解答】答案: A. boy 和 man 都是可数名词, 并且泛指一类人, 所以前面都加不定冠词 a. 故选 A.

【点评】本题是基础题, 考查不定代词的用法. a/an+可数名词单数表示一类人.

34. William found it increasingly difficult to read, for his eyesight was beginning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. disappear            B. fall            C. fail            D. damage

【考点】A8: 实义动词.

【分析】句意: 威廉发现阅读越来越困难, 因为他的视力开始衰退.

【解答】答案 C. A 选项"消失"; B 选项"落下; 跌倒; 陷入"; D 选项"破坏"; C 选项"失败, 不及格, (指健康) 衰退; 变弱; 消失"; 根据句意"他的视力开始衰退"可知 C 项符合语境, 故选 C.

【点评】本题考查动词辨析. 解答此类题目首先要读懂句意, 理解每个选项动词的意思, 然后根据上下文语境锁定合适的动词. 平时要加强动词词汇量的积累.

35. — Artistic people can be very difficult sometimes.

— Well, you married one. \_\_\_\_\_.

A. You name it            B. I've got it  
C. I can't agree more            D. You should know

【考点】J1: 语言交际.

【分析】— 艺人有时也很难相处.

— 噢, 你嫁(娶)的就是艺人, 你应该知道的.

【解答】答案 D. A 项常用于口语中"凡你想得起的, 凡是你说的出的, 不管什么; 你说了算"; B 项"我懂了, 明白了"; C 项"我完全同意"; D 项"你应该知道";

由上句的句意"艺人有时也很难相处"可知, 这里陈述了一个情况, 下句的句意"

你嫁（娶）的就是艺人，你应该知道"艺人有时可能难相处"这个情况"，是对上句的一个承接。因此 D 项符合语境，故选 D。

**【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。

## 第二节 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。

In our discussion with people on how education can help them succeed in life, a woman remembered the first meeting of an introductory \_\_36\_\_ course about 20 years ago.

The professor \_\_37\_\_ the lecture hall, placed upon his desk a large jar filled with dried beans（豆），and invited the students to \_\_38\_\_ how many beans the jar contained. After \_\_39\_\_ shouts of wildly wrong guesses the professor smiled a thin, dry smile, announced the \_\_40\_\_ answer, and went on saying, "You have just \_\_41\_\_ an important lesson about science. That is: Never \_\_42\_\_ your own senses."

Twenty years later, the \_\_43\_\_ could guess what the professor had in mind. He \_\_44\_\_ himself, perhaps, as inviting his students to start an exciting \_\_45\_\_ into an unknown world Invisible（无形的）to the \_\_46\_\_, which can be discovered only through scientific \_\_47\_\_. But the seventeen-year-old girl could not accept or even \_\_48\_\_ the invitation. She was just \_\_49\_\_ to understand the world. And she \_\_50\_\_ that her firsthand experience could be the \_\_51\_\_. The professor, however, said that it was \_\_52\_\_. He was taking away her only \_\_53\_\_ for knowing and was providing her with no substitute. "I remember feeling small and \_\_54\_\_," the woman says, "and I did the only thing I could do. I \_\_55\_\_ the course that afternoon, and I haven't gone near science since."

- |                     |              |                |                 |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. art          | B. history   | C. science     | D. math         |
| 37. A. searched for | B. looked at | C. got through | D. marched into |
| 38. A. count        | B. guess     | C. report      | D. watch        |

- |                   |                |                 |                 |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 39. A. warning    | B. giving      | C. turning away | D. listening to |
| 40. A. ready      | B. possible    | C. correct      | D. difficult    |
| 41. A. learned    | B. prepared    | C. taught       | D. taken        |
| 42. A. lose       | B. trust       | C. sharpen      | D. show         |
| 43. A. lecturer   | B. scientist   | C. speaker      | D. woman        |
| 44. A. described  | B. respected   | C. saw          | D. served       |
| 45. A. voyage     | B. movement    | C. change       | D. rush         |
| 46. A. professor  | B. eye         | C. knowledge    | D. light        |
| 47. A. model      | B. senses      | C. spirit       | D. methods      |
| 48. A. hear       | B. make        | C. present      | D. refuse       |
| 49. A. suggesting | B. beginning   | C. pretending   | D. waiting      |
| 50. A. believed   | B. doubted     | C. proved       | D. explained    |
| 51. A. growth     | B. strength    | C. faith        | D. truth        |
| 52. A. firm       | B. interesting | C. wrong        | D. acceptable   |
| 53. A. task       | B. tool        | C. success      | D. connection   |
| 54. A. cruel      | B. proud       | C. frightened   | D. brave        |
| 55. A. dropped    | B. started     | C. passed       | D. missed       |

【考点】L1: 记叙文.

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文. 主要讲述了一位女士对大约 20 年前第一次接触自然科学课程的经历. 在那课堂上, 教授告诉学生不要相信自己的感官——教授让学生猜有多少豆子, 而几乎没有学生能够猜到. 这深深地刺痛了当年只有 17 岁的她, 因为她认为自己正开始了解世界, 感官是她唯一依赖的工具, 而教授却把它拿走了. 这使她很害怕, 当天下午就放弃了这门课程, 至今也没再走近科学.

【解答】36-40 CDBDC    41-45 ABDCA    46-50 BDABA    51-55 DCBCA

36. C 考查名词辨析. 根据本段上文出现了名词 education, 以及根据下文可知, 这位女士记起的是一堂自然科学课程. 故选 C.

37. D 考查动词词组辨析. 根据语境可知, 此处指教授走进演讲大厅. search for "寻找"; look at "看"; get through "完成, 打通电话"; march into "(大步) 走进". 故选 D.

38. B 考查动词辨析. 根据下一句中的 After 39 shouts of wildly wrong guesses 可知, 此处指教授让学生猜有多少豆子. 故选 B.
39. D 考查动词辨析. 根据句子结构可以看出, 第 39 个空中的动作应是教授发出的. 句意: 听了学生的瞎猜之后, 教授露出一个干瘪的笑. 故选 D.
40. C 考查形容词辨析. 根据前面的 wildly wrong guesses 可知, 此处指教授给出正确的答案. 故选 C.
41. A 考查动词辨析. learn an important lesson 表示"学到很重要的一堂课". 根据该动作是学生对课程做出的, 那么自然是在学习课程. 故选 A.
42. B 考查动词辨析. 根据这个故事可知, 教授让学生不要相信自己的感官. 故选 B.
43. D 考查名词辨析. 此处的 the woman 就是指第一段中的 a woman. 根据下文也可推断出, 因为她提到 20 年前自己是一个 17 岁的女生. 故选 D.
44. C 考查动词辨析. 根据句意可知, 他可能把自己看作是在邀请学生去探索未知世界. describe...as..."把...描述为"; respect...as..."把...尊为"; see...as..."把...看作"; serve as"充当". 故选 C.
45. A 考查名词辨析. 学生对未知世界开启的是一次航程, 而非"运动"、"改变"亦或者"匆忙冲进". 此处应指"邀请学生开始令人激动的对未知世界的探索之旅". voyage 航行. 故选 A.
46. B 考查名词辨析. 根据"an unknown world invisible to the eye"可知, 指眼睛看不到的未知的世界. 对于什么而言是无形的, 形状自然是眼睛看到的. 故选 B.
47. D 考查名词辨析. 根据肉眼无法识别的无形未知世界的绝不是"感觉"或者"精神", 此处指能通过科学的方法去发现眼睛看不到的未知的世界(而不是通过感官). 故选 D.
48. A 考查动词辨析. even 是一个强烈的递进关系词. 根据句意可知, 但是这个 17 岁的女生不愿意接受邀请或者甚至听到这样的邀请. 故选 A.
49. B 考查动词辨析. 根据语境可知, 此处指她自己正开始了解世界. 我们知道, 女孩十七岁, 正是刚开始认识世界的年纪. 故选 B.
50. A 考查动词辨析. 根据与之相关的是后句的内容: "她的第一感觉会是正

确的"可知,对这件事情她没有"证明"或者"解释",自然可排除 C、D,无关选项。  
(因为她自己正开始了解世界)所以她相信直接得到的经验就是真实的。故选 A

51. D 考查名词辨析。女孩认为第一感觉是正确的。growth 成长 strength 力量  
faith 信念。根据第 50 个空的解析可知,此处表示"事实真相"。故选 D。

52. C 考查形容词辨析。根据上一段可知,教授认为不要相信感官,因为感官  
带来的答案是错误的。故选 C。

53. B 考查名词辨析。根据句意可知,为了知道未知世界,我手中唯一的是工  
具。其他选项不合理。她认为教授把她依赖的唯一的工具即感官拿走了。故选 B

54. C 考查形容词辨析。and 提示文章此处是并列关系,而与感觉渺小并列的  
是感觉害怕,cruel 的含义是"残忍的",语义自然不合适,排除。根据女士的描述  
可知,她当时认为自己很渺小,很害怕。故选 C。

55. A 考查动词辨析。根据语境可知,被教授伤害后,我对这个科目能做的动  
作显然不是"开始学习"或者"通过",于是排除 B、C;而 missed 的含义是"失去",  
无关选项;drop 在此表示"丢弃,中断,停止"。故选 A。

【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。

### 第三部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

#### 第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

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

#### A

##### When milk arrived on the doorstep

When I was a boy growing up in New Jersey in the 1960s, we had a milkman

delivering milk to our doorstep. His name was Mr. Basille. He wore a white cap and drove a white truck. As a 5-year-old boy, I couldn't take my eyes off the coin changer fixed to his belt. He noticed this one day during a delivery and gave me a quarter out of his coin changer.

Of course, he delivered more than milk. There was cheese, eggs and so on. If we needed to change our order, my mother would pen a note---“Please add a bottle of buttermilk next delivery”---and place it in the box along with the empty bottles. And then, the buttermilk would magically appear.

All of this was about more than convenience. There existed a close relationship between families and their milkmen. Mr. Basille even had a key to our house, for those times when it was so cold outside that we put the box indoors, so that the milk wouldn't freeze. And I remember Mr. Basille from time to time taking a break at our kitchen table, having a cup of tea and telling stories about his delivery.

There is sadly no home milk delivery today. Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk, thus making it difficult for milkmen to compete. Besides, milk is for sale everywhere, and it may just not have been practical to have a delivery service.

Recently, an old milk box in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories. I took it home and planted it on the back porch(门廊). Every so often my son's friends will ask what it is. So I start telling stories of my boyhood, and of the milkman who brought us friendship along with his milk.

56. Mr. Basille gave the boy a quarter out of his coin changer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to show his magical power                      B. to pay for the delivery
- C. to satisfy his curiosity                         D. to please his mother

57. What can be inferred from the fact that the milkman had the key to the boy's house?

- A. He wanted to have tea there.                      B. He was a respectable person.
- C. He was treated as a family member.             D. He was fully trusted by the family.

58. Why does home milk delivery no longer exist?

- A. Nobody wants to be a milkman now.            B. It has been driven out of the market.

C. Its service is getting poor. D. It is forbidden by law.

59. Why did the author bring back home an old milk box?

A. He missed the good old days. B. He wanted to tell interesting stories.

C. He missed it for his milk bottles. D. He planted flowers in it.

【考点】OB：人生感悟类阅读；P2：文中细节。

【分析】本文描述了一位名叫 Basille 先生的送奶工。在我 5 岁时，曾对固定在他皮带上找零的硬币夹感到好奇。一天在送货的时候他发现了，就从里面拿出一枚 25 分的硬币送给我。

当时每一家都与他们的送奶工都保持着良好的关系。Basille 先生甚至有我们家的钥匙，在天很冷的时候，为防止牛奶被冻住 Basille 先生会来家里休息，喝茶，聊他的送货经历。

后来由于大公司允许生产更便宜的牛奶；另外，牛奶到处都可以买到，渐渐地就不需要送奶工的服务了。

当我在乡下看到了一个旧牛奶箱后，就把它带回家并按在后门廊上。还经常为孩子的朋友讲述我的童年以及与送奶工的故事。

【解答】答案：CDBA

56. C 细节推理题 根据第一段中"I couldn't take my eyes off...during a delivery."由于一天在送货的时候他注意到：我目不转睛地看着固定在他皮带上的找零的硬币夹。可知，是因为他看到了我的好奇，所以，就拿出了一枚 25 分的硬币送给我。故选 C。

57. D 细节推理题 本题容易错选 C 他被当做家庭成员来对待，单从将家里钥匙留给送奶工，并不能体现这一点。根据第三段的中心句"There existed a close relationship between families and their milkmen."（每一家与他们的送奶工都保持着良好的关系）以及将家里钥匙留给送奶工可推知，他们之间有着良好的信任关系，故选 D。

58. B 细节推理题 根据第四段提到的两点：一、"Big companies allowed the production of cheaper milk."大公司允许生产更便宜的牛奶。二、"milk is for sale everywhere"牛奶到处都可以买到。所以送奶业就不再景气，失去了存在的意义。故选 B。



59. A 细节推理题 本题考查了作者将牛奶箱带回家的原因. 根据最后一段"an old milk box in the countryside I saw brought back my childhood memories"我在乡下看见的一个旧牛奶箱勾起了我童年的回忆. 并且在下文中提到经常给儿子的朋友讲过去送奶工的故事, 可见他对过去的怀念, 故选 A.

【点评】此类文章描述的通常是某一事件的发生发展的过程, 并渗透着作者的态度及写作意图, 考查学生对细节的分析, 推理判断能力. 所以要理顺作者的写作思路, 紧紧抓住细节描写, 揣摩文中的意义.

## B

The word advertising refers to any kind of public announcement that brings products and services to the attention of people. Throughout history, advertising has been all effective way to promote (促进) the trading and selling of goods. In the Middle Ages, merchants employed "town criers" to read public messages aloud to promote their goods. When printing was invented in the fifteenth century, pages of advertisements (ads) could be printed easily and were either hung in public places or put in books.

By the end of the seventeenth century, when newspapers were beginning to be read by more people, printed materials became all important way to promote products and services. The London Gazette was the first newspaper to set aside a place just for advertising. This was so successful that by the end of the century several companies started businesses for the purpose of making newspaper ads for merchants.

Advertising spread quickly throughout the eighteenth century. Ad writers were starting to pay more attention to the design of the ad text. Everything, from clothes to drinks, was promoted with clever methods such as repetition of the firm's name or product, words organized in eye-catching patterns, the use of pretty pictures and expressions easy to remember.

Near the end of the nineteenth century, companies that were devoted to the production of ads came to be known as "advertising agencies (广告商)." The agencies developed new ways to get people to think of themselves as members of a group. Throughout the twentieth century, advertising agencies promoted consumerism

(消费主义) as a way of life, spreading the belief that people could be happy only if they bought the “right” products.

60. What was advertising like in the Middle Ages? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Merchants were employed to promote products.
- B. Ad messages were shouted out in public places.
- C. Product information was included in books.
- D. Ad signs were put up in towns.

61. What does the word “This” in Paragraph 2 refer to? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Advertising in newspapers.
- B. Including pictures in ads.
- C. Selling goods in markets.
- D. Working with ad agencies.

62. The 18th century advertising was special in its\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. growing spending
- B. printing materials
- C. advertising companies
- D. attractive designs

63. Which of the following might be the best title for the text? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The Story of Advertising
- B. The Value of Advertising Designs
- C. The Role of Newspaper Advertising
- D. The Development of Printing for Advertising

**【考点】**O8: 历史文化类阅读; P1: 内容归纳; P2: 文中细节; P4: 逻辑推理.

**【分析】**文章讲述了广告的起源及广告的发展历史. 文章以时间顺序从中世纪的广告一直讲到 20 世纪的广告的情况.

**【解答】**答案: BADA

60. B 细节理解题. 根据第一段中的第三句话 "In the Middle Ages, merchants employed ‘town criers’ to read public messages aloud to promote their goods" 可知: 在中世纪时, 商人通过雇人叫卖向顾客推销商品, 故答案为 B.

61. A 词义猜测题. 根据第二段中的第二句话 "The London Gazette was the first newspaper to set aside a place just for advertising" 可知: 此处表示通过在报纸上登广告的方式推销产品, 故答案选 A.

62. D 推理判断题. 根据第三段的第二句 "Ad writers were starting to pay more

attention to the design of the ad text."可知：18 世纪时广告商开始注重广告设计，以新颖的设计来吸引顾客，故答案选 D。

63. A 标题判断题. 文章第一段的第一句话"The word advertising refers to any kind of public announcement that brings products and services to the attention of people."引出广告的话题，下文按照时间顺序讲述广告的发展史，故答案选 A。

【点评】本文是一篇历史文化类阅读。阅读这类文章，先弄清其引入的话题，然后理解作者本身对话题的观点看法或思考。文化教育类阅读理解文章多采用说明文、议论文体裁，而这类文章大都采用文章段落的中心，即主题句在文章开头。因此，要寻找这类文章的主旨大意就需要研究文章的首句。本篇文章就是很典型的例子。

## C

While small may be beautiful, tall is just plain uncomfortable it seems, particularly when it comes to staying in hotels and eating in restaurants.

The Tall Persons Club Great Britain (TPCGB), which was formed six months ago to campaign for the needs of the tall, has turned its attention to hotels and restaurants. Beds that are too small, shower heads that are too low, and restaurant tables with hardly any leg-room all make life difficult for those of above average height, it says.

But it is not just the extra-tall whose needs are not being met. The average night of the population has been increasing yet the standard size of beds, doorways, and chairs has remained unchanged.

"The bedding industry says a bed should be six inches larger than the person using it, so even a king-size bed at 6'6"(6 feet and 6 inches) is falling short for 25% of men, while the standard 6'3" bed caters for less than half of the male population." said TPCGB president Phil Heinrich, "seven-foot beds would work fine."

Similarly, restaurant tables can cause no end of problems. Small tables, which mean the long-legged have to sit a foot or so away from them, are enough to make tall customers go elsewhere.

Some have already taken note, however. At Queens Moat Houses' Caledonian

Hotel in Edinburgh, 6'6"beds are now put in as standard after requests for longer beds from taller visitors, particularly Americans.

64. What is the purpose of the TPCGB campaign?

- A. To provide better services.
- B. To rebuild hotels and restaurants.
- C. To draw public attention to the needs of the tall.
- D. To attract more people to become its members.

65. Which of the following might be a bed of proper length according to Phil Heinricy?

- A. 7'2"              B. 7'              C. 6'6"              D. 6'3"

66. What may happen to restaurants with small tables?

- A. They may lose some customers.
- B. They may start businesses elsewhere.
- C. They have to find easy chairs to match the tables.
- D. They have to provide enough space for the long-legged.

67. What change has already been made in a hotel in Edinburgh?

- A. Tall people pay more for larger beds.
- B. 6'6"beds have taken the place of 6'3"beds.
- C. Special rooms are kept for Americans.
- D. Guest rooms are standardized.

【考点】O6：社会文化类阅读；P2：文中细节；P4：逻辑推理。

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，通过 TPCGB 竞选引出了高个子的人们对一些酒店以及餐馆的需求，他们提议餐馆的桌子太矮以至于他们的腿没有空间，酒店的床的尺寸也太小，而如今爱丁堡的一家酒店已经用更大尺寸的床替换了原来的小尺寸的床。

【解答】答案：CBAB

64. C 细节理解题，根据第二段 The Tall Persons Club Great Britain (TPCGB), which was formed six months ago to campaign (发起运动) for the needs of the tall, has turned its attention to hotels and restaurants. 可知 TPCGB 竞选的目的是吸

引人们关注高个子人们的需要，故选 C。

65. B 细节理解题，根据第四段 Said TPCGB president Phil Heinrich, “Seven-foot beds would work fine.”可知对于 Phil Heinrich 来说七尺的床是合适的，故选 B。

66. A 推理判断题，根据第五段 Similarly, restaurant tables can cause no end of problems. Small tables, which mean the long-legged have to sit a foot or so away from them, are enough to make tall customers go elsewhere. 可推知有小桌子的餐馆可能因为桌子太矮而会失去一些高个子的客人，故选 A。

67. B 细节理解题，根据最后一段 At Queens Moat Houses’ Caledonian Hotel in Edinburgh, 6’6”beds are now put in as standard after requests for longer beds from taller visitors, particularly Americans. 可知在爱丁堡的一家酒店 6’6”英尺的床已经代替了 6’3”英尺的床，故选 B。

【点评】考查学生的细节理解和推理判断能力。做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句，和题干进行比较，再做出正确选择。在做推理判断题时不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。

## D

Cassandra Feeley finds it hard to manage on her husband’s income. So this year she did something more than a hobby: She planted vegetables in her yard. For her first garden, Ms Feeley has put in 15 tomato plants, and five rows of a variety of vegetables. The family’s old farm house has become a chicken house, its residents arriving next month. Last year, Ms. Rita Gartin kept a small garden. This year she has made it much larger because, she said, “The cost of everything is going up and I was looking to lose a few pounds too; so it’s a win-win situation all around.”

They are among the growing number of Americans who, driven by higher living costs and a falling economy (经济), have taken up vegetable gardening for the first time. Others have increased the size of their existing gardens. Seed companies and garden shops say no since the 1970s have there been such an increase in interest in growing food at home. Now many gardens across the country have been sold out for several months. In Austin, Tex, some of the gardens have a three-year waiting list.

George C. Ball Jr, owner of a company, said sales of vegetable seeds and plants

are up by 40%, over last year, double the average growth of last five years. Mr. Ball argues that some of the reasons have been building for the last few years. The big one is striking use in the cost on food like bread and milk, together with the increases in the price of fruit and vegetables. Food prices have increased of higher oil price. People are driving less, taking fewer vacations, so there more time to garden.

68. What does the word “residents” in Paragraph 1 probably refer to?

- A. chickens                      B. tomatoes                      C. gardens                      D. people

69. By saying “a win-win situation all around”, Ms. Gartin means that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she is happier and her garden bigger  
B. she may spend less and lose weight  
C. she is selling more and buying less  
D. she has grown more varieties of vegetables

70. Why is vegetable gardening becoming increasingly popular?

- A. More Americans are doing it for fun.                      B. The price of oil is lower than before.  
C. There’s a growing need for fruits.                      D. The cost of living is on the rise.

71. Which of the following might be the best title for the text?

- A. Family Food Planning                      B. Banking on Gardening  
C. A Belt-tightening Move                      D. Gardening as a Hobby

**【考点】** O6: 社会文化类阅读; P1: 内容归纳.

**【分析】** 本文属于记叙文阅读, 作者通过这篇文章向我们介绍了如今生活的成本不断上升, 人们对蔬菜园艺的兴趣越来越大, 通过在空闲时间种植蔬菜可以减少生活成本也可以锻炼身体, 达到减肥的目的.

**【解答】** 答案: ABDB

68. A 词义猜测题, 根据第一段 The family’s old farm house has become a chicken house, its residents arriving next month. 这个家庭的老农舍已经变成了一个鸡屋, 它的居民下个月就要到达了, 因此在里面居住的应该是小鸡, 故选 A.

69. B 细节理解题, 根据第一段 The cost of everything is going up and I was looking to lose a few pounds, too; so it’s a win-win situation all around. 可知一切的成本都在上升, 而她也想减去几磅的体重, 因此这是一个双赢的局面, 说明她可能会发

费的更少去减肥，故选 B.

70. D 细节理解题，根据第二段 They are among the growing number of Americans who, driven by higher living costs and a falling economy (经济), have taken up vegetable gardening for the first time. 可知蔬菜园艺变得越来越受欢迎是因为现在的生活成本不断上升，故选 D.

71. B 主旨大意题，通读全文可知本文主要讲述了人们如今由于生活成本不断上升而对蔬菜园艺越来越感兴趣，现在人们花费更多的时间去花园种植蔬菜，节省家庭开销，故选 B.

【点评】考查学生的细节理解和推理判断能力. 做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句，和题干进行比较，再做出正确选择. 在做推理判断题时不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断.

## E

### **Wanted, Someone for a Kiss**

We're looking for producers to join us in the second of London 100FM. You'll work on the station's music programmes. Music production experience in radio is necessary, along with rich knowledge of modern dance music. Please apply (申请) in writing to Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100.

### **Father Christmas**

We're looking for a very special person preferably over 40, to fill our Father Christmas suit.

Working days: Every Saturday from November 24 to December 15 and every day from December 17 to December 24 except Sunday, 10:30—16:00

Excellent pay.

Please contact (联系) the Enterprise Shopping Center, Station Parade, Eastbourne.

### **Accountants Assistant**

When you join them in our Revenue Administration Unit, you will be providing assistance within all parts of the Revenue Division, dealing with post and other general duties. If you are educated to GCSE grade C level we would like to talk

to you. This position is equally suitable for a school leaver or for somebody who has office experience.

Wealden District Council

### **Software Trainer**

If you are aged 24-45 and have experience in teaching and training, you could be the person we are looking for. You should be good at the computer and have some experience in programme writing. You will be allowed to make our decision, and to design courses as well as present them. Pay upwards of £ 15,000 for the right person. Please apply by sending your CV (简历) to Mrs R. Oglivie, Palmlace Limited.

72. Who should you get in touch with if you hope to work in a radio station?

- A. Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100.                      B. Mrs R. Oglivie, Palmlace Limited.  
C. The Enterprise Shopping Centre.                  D. Wealden District Council.

73. We learn from the ads that the Enterprise Shopping Centre needs a person who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is aged between 24 and 40                              B. may do some training work  
C. should deal with general duties                      D. can work for about a month

74. Which position is open to recent school graduates?

- A. Producer, London Kiss.                      B. Father Christmas.  
C. Accountants Assistant.                      D. Software Trainer.

75. What kind of person would probably apply to Palmlace Limited?

- A. One with GCSE grade C level.  
B. One with some office experience.  
C. One having good computer knowledge.  
D. One trained in producing music programmes.

**【考点】** O3: 广告布告类阅读; P4: 逻辑推理.

**【分析】** 本文为应用文, 四篇文章均为招聘广告. 第一则广告招聘的是电台音乐制作人, 第二则广告招聘扮演圣诞老人的人, 第三则广告招聘会计助理, 第四则广告招聘软件培训师.

**【解答】** 答案: ADCC



72. A 细节理解题. 根据第一个广告中出现的关键词 London 100FM, 可知这是一个电台在招聘人才, 根据 "Please apply (申请) in writing to Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100." 可知, 想要在电台工作, 需要联系 Producer Vacancies, Kiss 100. 故选 A.

73. D 推理判断题. 根据 "Working days: Every Saturday from November 24 to December 15 and every day from December 17 to December 24 except Sunday, 10:30- 16:00" 可知, 帝国购物中心招聘扮演圣诞老人的工作时间是 23 天加 7 天, 大约一个月. 故选 D.

74. C 细节理解题. 根据第三个广告 Accountants Assistant 中的 "This position is equally suitable for a school leaver or for somebody who has office experience," 可知, 会计助理招聘刚毕业的学生, 故选 C.

75. C 细节理解题. 根据最后一则广告第二句中的 "You should be good at the computer" 可知, 擅长计算机的人适合 Palmace Limited, 故选 C.

**【点评】**本文是广告布告类阅读, 主要考查细节理解题. 做题时, 首先看题目要求我们理解什么细节, 找出关键词, 运用寻读的技巧迅速在文章里找出相应的段落、句子或短语. 认真比较选项和文中细节, 在正确理解细节的前提下, 确定最佳答案.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

##### 第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

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 (Λ), 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.

One of my unforgettable memory of my school in 76 memory 改为 memories  
 Xinjiang is that of lunches we brought from our homes. 77 lunches 前加 the  
 I hold my lunch-box in my hand when I was going to 78 hold 改为 held  
 school. The smell from it was very good. Since the lunch 79 Since 改为 When  
 bell finally rang, my friends and I met under a tall tree 80 √  
 and had our lunches. My best friend Aigulie ~~was~~ used 81 去掉 was  
 to share her Nang with me. Nang is a specially kind of 82 specially 改为 special  
 cake in Xinjiang. I like them very much. Now Aigulie and 83 them 改为 it  
 I study at different colleges or we can only see each other 84 or 改为 and  
 during the summer vacation. I think over her a lot and I miss 85 over 改为 of  
 the food and the good time we had together.

【考点】NA：短文改错。

【分析】文章大意：本文主要讲述了作者难忘的学校生活经历。那时，上学的时候带着午饭到学校，我和我的朋友 Aigulie 一起分享各自带来的午饭。

【解答】One of my unforgettable memory of my school in Xinjiang is that  
 memories

of ∧ lunches we brought from our homes. I hold my lunch-box in my hand when I  
 the held  
 was going to school. The smell from it was very good. Since the lunch bell finally  
 When  
 rang, my friends and I met under a tall tree and had our lunches. My best friend  
 Aigulie was used to share her Nang with me. Nang is a specially kind of cake in  
 去掉 special  
 Xinjiang. I like them very much. Now Aigulie and I study at different colleges or we  
 it and  
 can only see each other during the summer vacation. I think over her a lot and I miss  
 of  
 the food and the good time we had together.

【详解】

76. memory 改为 memories. 考查名词单复数. one of 后接可数名词复数形式.
77. lunches 前加 the. 考查冠词. lunches 后有定语从句修饰, 表示特指, 故用定冠词 the.
78. hold 改为 held. 考查动词时态. 由时间状语从句可知, 讲述的是发生在过去的事情, 故用一般过去时.
79. Since 改为 When. 考查连词. 句意表示"当午饭的铃声终于响起来的时候", 故用 when 引导时间状语从句.
80. 正确.
81. 去掉 was. 考查短语搭配. be used to doing sth. "习惯于做某事", used to do sth. "过去常常做某事". 根据语境"我最好的朋友 Aigulie 经常跟我分享她的馕"可知, 应用 used to do sth. .
82. specially 改为 special. 考查形容词形式. 用形容词修饰名词 kind.
83. them 改为 it. 考查人称代词. 指代 Nang, 为不可数名词, 故用 it.
84. or 改为 and. 考查并列连词. 前后两个句子为并列关系, 故用 and 连接.
85. over 改为 of. 考查介词搭配. 此处表示"我经常想起她", 故用 think of "想起, 回忆起". think over 意为"认真考虑(某事)".

**【点评】**本篇短文改错考查冠词, 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.

## 第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 正在一所英国学校学习暑期课程, 遇到一些困难, 希望得到学校辅导中心 (Learning Center) 的帮助. 根据学校规定, 你须书面预约, 请按下列要点写一封信:

1. 本人简介;
2. 求助内容;
3. 约定时间;
4. 你的联系方式 (Email: lihua@126.com; Phone: 12345678) .

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 结束语以为你写好.

Dear Sir/Madam,

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Look forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【考点】R1：提纲类；S4：应用文。

【分析】本文是应用文，根据所给要点写一封信，希望得到学校辅导中心的帮助，写作要点：1. 本人简介； 2. 求助内容； 3. 约定时间； 4. 联系方式。属提纲作文。在写作时人称以第一人称为主。时态以一般现在时和一般过去时为主。重要短语：take summer courses（上暑期课...），write to sb.（写信给某人），ask for help（寻求帮助），have some difficulties with...（做...有困难），have no idea of（不知道），be anxious to do（渴望做），look forward to doing（期望做）。

【解答】

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a Chinese student taking summer courses in your university. I'm writing to ask for help. I came here last month and found my courses interesting.（本人简介）

But I have some difficulties with note-taking and I have no idea of how to use the library. 【高分句型】（求助内容）I was told the Learning Center provides help for students and I'm anxious to get help from you. I have no lessons on Tuesday

mornings and Friday afternoons. Please let me know which day is OK with you. 【高分句型】 You may e-mail or phone me.

Here are my e-mail address and phone number: Email: lihua@126.com; Phone: 12345678. (联系方式)

Look forward to your reply.

Yours,

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。