

2012 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标版）

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 单项填空（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. — Which one of these do you want? — _____. Either will do.

- A. I don't mind B. I'm sure C. No problem D. Go ahead

22. Sarah looked at _____ finished painting with _____ satisfaction.

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

23. "Life is like walking in the snow", Granny used to say, "because every step _____.

- A. has shown B. is showing C. shows D. showed

24. It is by no means clear _____ the president can do to end the strike.

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

25. I don't believe we've met before, _____ I must say you do look familiar.

- A. therefore B. although C. since D. unless

26. The result is not very important to us, but if we do win, then so much _____.

- A. the best B. best C. better D. the better

27. Mary is really good at taking notes in class. She can _____ almost every word her teacher says.

- A. put out B. put down C. put away D. put together

28. The party will be held in the garden, weather _____.

- A. permitting B. to permit C. permitted D. permit

29. This restaurant wasn't _____ that other restaurant we went to.

- A. half as good as B. as half good as C. as good as half D. good as half as

30. I _____ use a clock to wake me up because at six o'clock each morning the

train comes by my house.

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

31. Larry asks Bill and Peter to go on a picnic with him, but _____ of them wants to, because they have work to do.

A. either B. any C. neither D. none

32. Film has a much shorter history, especially when _____ such art forms as music and painting.

A. having compared to B. comparing to C. compare to D. compared to

33. I had been working on math for the whole afternoon and the numbers _____ before my eyes.

A. swim B. swum C. swam D. had swum

34. You have to move out of the way _____ the truck cannot get past you.

A. so B. or C. and D. but

35. If she doesn't want to go, nothing you can say will _____ her.

A. persuade B. promise C. invite D. support

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。

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks 36 than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more 37 than we realize. In fact, non-verbal (非言语) communication takes up about 50% of what we really 38. And body language is particularly 39 when we attempt to communicate across cultures.

Indeed, what is called body language is so 40 a part of us that it's actually often unnoticed. And misunderstandings occur as a result of it. 41, different societies treat the 42 between people differently. Northern Europeans usually do not like having 43 contact (接触) even with friends, and certainly not with 44. People from Latin American countries, 45, touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in 46, it may look like a Latino is 47 a

Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving 48. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep 49 — which the Latino will in return regard as 50.

Clearly, a great deal is going on when people 51. And only a part of it is in the words themselves. And when parties are from 52 cultures, there's a strong possibility of 53. But whatever the situation, the best 54 is to obey the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be 55.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. straighter | B. louder | C. harder | D. further |
| 37. A. sounds | B. invitations | C. feelings | D. messages |
| 38. A. hope | B. receive | C. discover | D. mean |
| 39. A. immediate | B. misleading | C. important | D. difficult |
| 40. A. well | B. far | C. much | D. long |
| 41. A. For example | B. Thus | C. However | D. In short |
| 42. A. trade | B. distance | C. connection | D. greetings |
| 43. A. eye | B. verbal | C. bodily | D. telephone |
| 44. A. strangers | B. relatives | C. neighbours | D. enemies |
| 45. A. in other word | B. on the other hand | C. in a similar way | D. by all means |
| 46. A. trouble | B. conversation | C. silence | D. experiment |
| 47. A. disturbing | B. helping | C. guiding | D. following |
| 48. A. closer | B. faster | C. in | D. away |
| 49. A. stepping forward | B. going on | C. backing away | D. coming out |
| 50. A. weakness | B. carelessness | C. friendliness | D. coldness |
| 51. A. talk | B. travel | C. laugh | D. think |
| 52. A. different | B. European | C. Latino | D. rich |
| 53. A. curiosity | B. excitement | C. misunderstanding | D. nervousness |
| 54. A. chance | B. time | C. result | D. advice |
| 55. A. noticed | B. treated | C. respected | D. pleased |

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 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Are you looking for some new and exciting places to take your kids to? Try some of these places:

- Visit art museums. They offer a variety of activities to excite your kids' interest. Many offer workshops for making hand-made pieces, traveling exhibits, book signings (签名) by children's favorite writers, and even musical performances and other arts.

- Head to a natural history museum. This is where kids can discover the past from dinosaur models to rock collections and pictures of stars in the sky. Also, ask what kind of workshops and educational programs are prepared for kids and any special events that are coming up.

- Go to a Youtheater. Look for one in your area offering plays for child and family visitors. Pre-show play shops are conducted by area artists and educators where kids can discover the secret about performing arts. Puppet (木偶) making and stage make-up are just a couple of the special offerings you might find.

- Try hands-on science. Visit one of the many hands-on science museums around the country. These science play-lands are great fun for kids and grown-ups alike. They'll keep your child mentally and physically active the whole day through while pushing buttons, experimenting, and building. When everyone is tired, enjoy a fun family science show, commonly found in these museums.

56. If a child is interested in the universe, he probably will visit _____.

- A. a Youtheater B. an art museum
C. a natural history museum D. a hands-on science museum

57. What can kids do at a Youtheater?

- A. Look at rock collections. B. See dinosaur models.
C. Watch puppet making. D. Give performances.

58. What does "hands-on science" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Science games designed by kids. B. Learning science by doing things.
C. A show of kids' science work. D. Reading science books.

59. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. A science textbook. B. A tourist map. C. A museum guide. D. A news report.

B

Honey from the African forest is not only a kind of natural sugar, it is also delicious. Most people, and many animals, like eating it. However, the only way for them to get that honey is to find a wild bees' nest and take the honey from it. Often, these nests are high up in trees, and it is difficult to find them. In parts of Africa, though, people and animals looking for honey have a strange and unexpected helper --- a little bird called a honey guide.

The honey guide does not actually like honey, but it does like the wax in the beehives (蜂房). The little bird cannot reach this wax, which is deep inside the bees' nest. So, when it finds a suitable nest, it looks for someone to help it. The honey guide gives a loud cry that attracts the attention of both passing animals and people. Once it has their attention, it flies through the forest, waiting from time to time for the curious animal or person as it leads them to the nest. When they finally arrive at the nest, the follower reaches in to get at the delicious honey as the bird patiently waits and watches. Some of the honey, and the wax, always falls to the ground, and this is when the honey guide takes its share.

Scientists do not know why the honey guide likes eating the wax, but it is very determined in its efforts to get it. The birds seem to be able to smell wax from a long distance away. They will quickly arrive whenever a beekeeper is taking honey from his beehives, and will even enter churches when beeswax candles are being lit.

60. Why is it difficult to find a wild bees' nest?

- A. It's small in size. B. It's hidden in trees.
C. It's covered with wax. D. It's hard to recognize.

61. What do the words "the follower" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. A bee. B. A bird. C. A honey seeker. D. A beekeeper.

62. The honey guide is special in the way _____.
A. it gets its food B. it goes to church
C. it sings in the forest D. it reaches into bees' nests
63. What can be the best title for the text?
A. Wild Bees B. Wax and Honey
C. Beekeeping in Africa D. Honey-Lover's Helper

C

About twenty of us had been fortunate enough to receive invitations to a film-studio (影棚) to take part in a crowd-scene. Although our "act" would last only for a short time, we could see quite a number of interesting things.

We all stood at the far end of the studio as workmen prepared the scene, setting up trees at the edge of a winding path. Very soon, bright lights were turned on and the big movie-camera was wheeled into position. The director shouted something to the camera operator and then went to speak to the two famous actors nearby. Since it was hot in the studio, it came as a surprise to us to see one of the actors put on a heavy overcoat and start walking along the path. A big fan began blowing tiny white feathers down on him, and soon the trees were covered in "snow". Two more fans were turned on, and a "strong wind" blew through the trees. The picture looked so real that it made us feel cold.

The next scene was a complete contrast (对比). The way it was filmed was quite unusual. Pictures taken on an island in the Pacific were shown on a glass screen. An actor and actress stood in front of the scene so that they looked as if they were at the water's edge on an island. By a simple trick like this, palm trees, sandy beaches, and blue, clear skies had been brought into the studio!

Since it was our turn next, we were left wondering what scene would be prepared for us. For a full three minutes in our lives we would be experiencing the excitement of being film "Stars"!

64. Who is the author?
A. A cameraman. B. A film director.

C. A crowd-scene actor. D. A workman for scene setting.

65. What made the author feel cold?

A. The heavy snowfall. B. The man-made scene.
C. The low temperature. D. The film being shown.

66. What would happen in the “three minutes” mentioned, in the last paragraph?

A. A new scene would be filmed. B. More stars would act in the film.
C. The author would leave the studio. D. The next scene would be prepared.

D

Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practiced ever since. A man who has not had a chance to go swimming for years can still swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after many years and still ride away. He can play catch and hit a ball as well as his son. A mother who has not thought about the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins “Twinkle, twinkle, little star” or remember the story of Cinderella or Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

One explanation is the *law of overlearning*, which can be stated as follows: Once we have learned something, additional learning trials increase the length of time we will remember it.

In childhood we usually continue to practice such skills as swimming, bicycle riding, and playing baseball long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and remind ourselves of words such as “Twinkle, twinkle, little star” and childhood tales such as Cinderella and Goldilocks. We not only learn but overlearn.

The multiplication tables (乘法口诀表) are an exception to the general rule that we forget rather quickly the things that we learn in school, because they are another of the things we overlearn in childhood.

The law of overlearning explains why cramming (突击学习) for an examination, though it may result in a passing grade, is not a satisfactory way to learn a college course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little

overlearning, on the other hand, is really necessary for one's future development.

67. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?

- A. People remember well what they learned in childhood.
- B. Children have a better memory than grown-ups.
- C. Poem reading is a good way to learn words.
- D. Stories for children are easy to remember.

68. The author explains the law of overlearning by _____.

- A. presenting research findings B. setting down general rules
- C. making a comparison D. using examples

69. According to the author, being able to use multiplication tables is _____.

- A. a result of overlearning B. a special case of cramming
- C. a skill to deal with math problems D. a basic step towards advanced studies

70. What is the author's opinion on cramming?

- A. It leads to failure in college exams. B. It's helpful only in a limited way.
- C. It's possible to result in poor memory. D. It increases students' learning interest.

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Kids' health: Four steps for fighting stress

Everybody gets stressed time to time. 71 Some ways of dealing with stress --- like screaming or hitting someone --- don't solve (解决) much. But other ways, like talking to someone you trust, can lead you to solving your problem or at least feeling better.

Try taking these four steps. the next time you are stressed:

(1) Get support. When you need help, reach out to the people who care about you. Talk to a trusted adult, such as a parent or other relatives. 72 They might have had similar problems, such as dealing with a test, or the death of a beloved pet.

(2) Don't take it out on yourself. Sometimes when kids are stressed and upset they take it out on themselves. Oh, dear, that's not a good idea. Remember that there

are always people to help you. Don't take it out on yourself. 73

(3) Try to solve the problem. After you're calm and you have support from adults and friends, it's time to get down to business. 74 Even if you can't solve it all, you can solve a piece of it.

(4) Be positive. Most stress is temporary (暂时的). Remember stress does go away, especially when you figure out the problem and start working on solving it.

These steps aren't magic, but they do work. And if you can stay positive as you you're your way through a tough time, you'll help yourself feel better even faster.

75

A. Ask for a helping hand to get you through the tough situation.

B. Notice your friends' feelings and find a way to help them.

C. Different people feel stress in different ways.

D. Ah, it feels so good when the stress is gone.

E. You need to figure out what the problem is.

F. And don't forget about your friends.

G. Then, find a way to calm down.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

I learned early in life that I had to be more patient and little aggressive. From the time I was about four until I was about six, I destroyed each of my toy. I was happy when the toys worked, but when things did wrong, I got angry and broke it. For a

while parents bought me new toys. But before long they began to see which was happening. When I tear apart my fifth birthday toy train, my father said, “That’s it. No more toys to you.” My punishment lasted a year. Meanwhile, I found out that with more patience I must make my toys to last. My attitude changed from then on.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，从互联网上得知一个国际中学生组织将在新加坡（Singapore）举办夏令营，欢迎各国学生参加。请写一封电子邮件申请参加。

内容主要包括：

1. 自我介绍（包括英语能力）；
2. 参加意图（介绍中国、了解其他国家）；
3. 希望获准。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 邮件开头和结尾已为你写好。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Regards,

Li Hua

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

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

36. B 37. D 38. D 39. C 40. C 41. A 42. B 43. C 44. A 45. B
46. B 47. D 48. A 49. C 50. D 51. A 52. A 53. C 54. D 55. B

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）

A 篇(56-59): CCBC B 篇(60-63): BCAD
C 篇(64-66): CBA D 篇(67-70): ADAB

第二节 （共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

71. C 72. F 73. A 74. E 75. D

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

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for

Meanwhile, I found out that with more patience I must make my toys ~~to~~ last.

could/might

My attitude changed from then on.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a middle school student from China. I've been learning English for 10 years, and I speak fluent English.（自我介绍——自己的英语能力）

I read the announcement of the summer camp that you have posted on the Internet and I am interested in it.【高分句型】I know that you welcome students from different countries and I'd like to take part in it.【高分句型】What is more, I'll be able to tell students from other countries about China and learn about their countries as well.（参加意图）

I hope I will be accepted as a member of your summer camp.（希望获准）

Looking forward to your reply!

Regards,

Li Hua

2012 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标版）

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. — Which one of these do you want? — _____. Either will do.

- A. I don't mind B. I'm sure C. No problem D. Go ahead

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】句意：—— 你想要哪一个？—— （两个）随便哪一个都行。

【解答】答案 A. B 项"我肯定"; C 项"没问题"; D 项"1. 表示同意对方的请求，根据情况可译为：说吧，做吧，开始吧，进行吧. 2. 表示请对方继续说、继续做等，通常可译为：继续...吧. 3. 表示请对方先走或先做某事，其意为：你先走一步，你先请". A 项"我不介意"; 根据句意"（两个）随便哪一个都行"可知，并不介意. 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. Sarah looked at _____ finished painting with _____ satisfaction.

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

【考点】42: 定冠词; 43: 零冠词.

【分析】Sarah 满意地看着那幅已画完的画.

【解答】答案 C. 第一空特指"已经画完的画"; 第二空考查介词短语 with

satisfaction 意为: 满意地, 作状语. 此处 satisfaction 为抽象名词, 在此短语中不用冠词. 选 C.

【点评】考察定冠词与不定冠词用法的区别

23. "Life is like walking in the snow", Granny used to say, "because every step _____.

A. has shown B. is showing C. shows D. showed

【考点】E1: 一般现在时.

【分析】奶奶过去常常说: "生活就像在雪中行走, 每一步都显示出来 (一步一个脚印)".

【解答】答案 C. 这题是直接引用了过去奶奶常常说的一句话, 句子的内容是生活哲理. 所以用一般现在时. 故答案选 C.

【点评】本题是基础题, 考查的是一般现在时的用法, 表达客观真理, 事实或者生活哲理, 用一般现在时

24. It is by no means clear _____ the president can do to end the strike.

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

【考点】58: 连接代词.

【分析】总统会做什么来结束这场罢工根本不清楚.

【解答】答案 D. 题干中 by no means 表示"绝不"相当于一个否定词. 所以题干就可以简化为句型"it+be (not) +adj.+引导词+从句", 即 it 为形式主语的主语从句. 简化从句, 去掉目的状语 to end the strike 后, 可以很清楚地看出从句中谓语动词 do 后缺少宾语, 即所要填的引导词充当宾语成分. 在主语从句中 how 充当方式状语, that 不充当成分, A 和 C 都可直接排除. which 和 what 虽然都可以充当宾语, 但它们的区别就在于, which 表示有范围的选择"哪一个", 而 what 没有范围表示"什么". 根据句意, 该题没有可供选择的范围, 故排除 B, 所以选择 D.

【点评】此题考查主语从句中引导词的选择. 解题时, 一分析句子成分, 二完善句子意思. that 不作成分, 没有意思; whether/if (是否) 不作成分; what (什么

), which (哪一个)作主语, 宾语、表语和定语 who (谁)作主语, 表语 whom (谁)作宾语; how (如何, 怎样) when (什么时候) where (什么地点) why (为什么)作状语. 等等

25. I don't believe we've met before, _____ I must say you do look familiar.

A. therefore B. although C. since D. unless

【考点】92: 从属连词.

【分析】虽然我相信以前我们没见过面, 但是我必须说你看上去很熟悉.

【解答】答案 B. A 项"因此"; B 项"尽管, 虽然"; C 项"既然, 自从"; D 项"除非". 因为主句的"don't believe"与从句的"do look familiar"意思相反, 前后意思转折, 所以用表转折的连词, 故选 B 项.

【点评】考查状语从句的连接词. 只要知道连接词的意思, 再根据句意做出判断即可.

26. The result is not very important to us, but if we do win, then so much _____.

A. the best B. best C. better D. the better

【考点】61: 形容词的比较级与最高级.

【分析】结果对于我们来说并不重要, 但是如果我们真的赢了, 那就更好了.

【解答】答案 D. So much the better 常常和 if 条件句连用, 意为"如果...那就更好了", 其反义短语为 so much the worse, 意思是那就更糟糕了. 故选 D.

【点评】本题主要考察形容词的比较级.

27. Mary is really good at taking notes in class. She can _____ almost every word her teacher says.

A. put out B. put down C. put away D. put together

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】句意: Mary 非常擅长在课堂上做笔记, 她几乎能记下老师所说的每一个词.

【解答】答案 B. A 项表示"扑灭, 生产, 出版"; C 项表示"把...收起, 放好, 储

存"; D 项表示"把...放在一起, 组合"; B 项表示"写下, 记下, 放下, 镇压"; 根据句意, B 项与题意相符. 故答案选 B.

【点评】 本题考查动词短语辨析. 解答此类题目首先要读懂句意, 其次要熟悉每个选项中动词短语的具体意思, 然后根据语境具体定位正确短语.

28. The party will be held in the garden, weather _____.

A. permitting B. to permit C. permitted D. permit

【考点】 B3: 现在分词.

【分析】 如果天气允许的话, 晚会就在花园里召开.

【解答】 答案 A. 属于独立主格结构. 因为句子的主语是 the party, 而 permit 的逻辑主语是 weather, 构成独立主格结构. permit 与 weather 之间是主动关系, 故用现在分词作状语. 所以选 A.

【点评】 考查现在分词做状语. 主要看句子的主语与动词之间构成主动关系还是被动关系. 主动关系用现在分词; 被动关系用过去分词.

29. This restaurant wasn't _____ that other restaurant we went to.

A. half as good as B. as half good as C. as good as half D. good as half as

【考点】 91: 并列连词.

【分析】 这家餐厅不如我去的其他餐厅那么好.

【解答】 答案 A. 倍数表达法: 倍数 as 形容词/副词原级 as; 本题的 half 就是倍数, 故 A 正确

【点评】 考查倍数表达法.

30. I _____ use a clock to wake me up because at six o'clock each morning the train comes by my house.

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

【考点】 A6: 情态动词.

【分析】 句意: 因为每天早晨六点钟火车都要从我家旁边经过, 因此我没有必要使用闹钟.

【解答】答案 D。选项 A couldn't "不可能"; 选项 B mustn't "禁止"; 选项 C shouldn't "不应该"; 选项 D needn't "不必, 没必要"。结合句子的意思"我没有必要使用闹钟", D 项符合语境, 故选 D。

【点评】本题考查情态动词。解答此类题目关键是要读懂句意, 并且对每个情态动词的基本用法和特殊用法都要熟知, 然后根据语境辨析锁定答案。

31. Larry asks Bill and Peter to go on a picnic with him, but _____ of them wants to, because they have work to do.

A. either B. any C. neither D. none

【考点】54: 不定代词。

【分析】Larry 请求 Bill 和 Peter 和他去野餐, 但是他们两个都不想去, 因为他们都有工作要做。

【解答】答案 C。None 指三个或者三个以上中一个也没有; any 一些; either 两者中的一个; neither 指两者都不。根据句意说明 Bill 和 Peter 这两个人都不想去, 表示两者都不。故 C 正确。

【点评】考查代词辨析

32. Film has a much shorter history, especially when _____ such art forms as music and painting.

A. having compared to B. comparing to C. compare to D. compared to

【考点】BB: 过去分词。

【分析】电影的历史很短, 尤其是它跟音乐和绘画这样的艺术形式比较时。

【解答】答案: D。此句是一个省略句。当从句的主语和主句的主语一致, 而且从句又有 it is 时, 常常省略 it is。补充完整为: when it is compared to such ... 因此应该用过去分词, 是被动语态。故 D 项正确。

【点评】考查状语从句省略中的过去分词。做这类题首先要知道状语从句的省略这一语法现象。然后根据句意看是省略的过去分词还是现在分词。

33. I had been working on math for the whole afternoon and the numbers _____ before my eyes.

A. swim B. swum C. swam D. had swum

【考点】E2：一般过去时.

【分析】我一整个下午都在做数学题，那些数字在我的眼前转.

【解答】答案 C. 在整个题目中，and 连接两个并列句，前面的句子使用的是过去完成时表示过去一直在学习数学，由语境可知，空白处表示的是发生在过去的一个动作，应该用一般过去时，故选 C.

【点评】判断动词的时态，应该结合语境来进行具体判断.

34. You have to move out of the way _____ the truck cannot get past you.

A. so B. or C. and D. but

【考点】91：并列连词.

【分析】你得（从这条路上）走开，否则这部货车没法从你旁边经过.

【解答】答案：B. 你得（从这条路上）走开，后面表示"结果"-- 这辆车无法从你身边经过，可知后面为结果状语从句，排除 C，D. 而根据句意，前后有转折关系，表示"要不然，否则". 故选 B.

【点评】考生需理解选项中并列连词的用法，充分理解句子含义，理清事物间的逻辑关系，做出正确的选项.

35. If she doesn't want to go, nothing you can say will _____ her.

A. persuade B. promise C. invite D. support

【考点】A8：实义动词.

【分析】句意：如果她不想去，你说什么都不能说服她.

【解答】答案：A. A 项"说服"; B"许诺"; C"邀请"; D"支持". 因为"she doesn't want to go", 所以"persuade"是没有用的. 故选 A 项.

【点评】考查动词词义辨析. 主要要弄清句意及动词的意思.

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。

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks 36 than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more 37 than we realize. In fact, non-verbal (非言语) communication takes up about 50% of what we really 38. And body language is particularly 39 when we attempt to communicate across cultures.

Indeed, what is called body language is so 40 a part of us that it's actually often unnoticed. And misunderstandings occur as a result of it. 41, different societies treat the 42 between people differently. Northern Europeans usually do not like having 43 contact (接触) even with friends, and certainly not with 44. People from Latin American countries, 45, touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in 46, it may look like a Latino is 47 a Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving 48. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep 49 — which the Latino will in return regard as 50.

Clearly, a great deal is going on when people 51. And only a part of it is in the words themselves. And when parties are from 52 cultures, there's a strong possibility of 53. But whatever the situation, the best 54 is to obey the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be 55.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. straighter | B. louder | C. harder | D. further |
| 37. A. sounds | B. invitations | C. feelings | D. messages |
| 38. A. hope | B. receive | C. discover | D. mean |
| 39. A. immediate | B. misleading | C. important | D. difficult |
| 40. A. well | B. far | C. much | D. long |
| 41. A. For example | B. Thus | C. However | D. In short |
| 42. A. trade | B. distance | C. connection | D. greetings |
| 43. A. eye | B. verbal | C. bodily | D. telephone |
| 44. A. strangers | B. relatives | C. neighbours | D. enemies |
| 45. A. in other word | B. on the other hand | C. in a similar way | D. by all means |
| 46. A. trouble | B. conversation | C. silence | D. experiment |
| 47. A. disturbing | B. helping | C. guiding | D. following |

48. A. closer B. faster C. in D. away
49. A. stepping forward B. going on C. backing away D. coming out
50. A. weakness B. carelessness C. friendliness D. coldness
51. A. talk B. travel C. laugh D. think
52. A. different B. European C. Latino D. rich
53. A. curiosity B. excitement C. misunderstanding D. nervousness
54. A. chance B. time C. result D. advice
55. A. noticed B. treated C. respected D. pleased

【考点】L2: 说明文; M2: 社会文化; N2: 词法结构; N3: 上下文逻辑推测.

【分析】本文是一篇说明文, 作者认为身势语比言辞更有效, 而身势语却常常被人们忽视, 在进行跨文化交流过程中, 身势语尤为重要. 作者以拉丁美洲人和挪威人作为例进行了阐述. 最后一次作者指出: 不管什么情况, 最好的建议是: 对待别人希望被对待的那样. (你想别人怎么对待你, 你就怎样对待别人.)

【解答】

36. B 37. D 38. D 39. C 40. C 41. A 42. B 43. C 44. A 45. B
46. B 47. D 48. A 49. C 50. D 51. A 52. A 53. C 54. D 55. B

36. B 考查形容词辨析. 根据前文"Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all", 身体语言是所有语言中最重要, 所以它所起的作用也会比单纯的话语要重大, 故选 B.

37. D 考查名词辨析. 根据"non-verbal (非语言) communication takes up...及...attempt to communicate..."中关键词"communication 和 communicate"可知, 我们身体语言所发送的信息比我们意识到的还要多, 这里应该是发送的信息, 故选 D.

38. D 考查动词辨析. 根据后面的句子"...Indeed, what is called body language is..., a part of us that it's actually often unnoticed"可知, 非言语交际组成了我们真正意图的 50%, 其中有很多被忽视了, 故选 D.

39. C 考查形容词辨析. 根据"Body language is...most powerful language of all"可知, 当我们试图跨文化交流时, 身体语言就特别重要了, 故选 C.

40. C 考查形容词辨析. 根据句意可知, 其实, 所谓的身体语言在日常生活中

是如此的司空见惯，以至于我们都没有注意到它，故选 C.

41. A 考查连词辨析. 根据"And misunderstandings occur as a result of it"可知，后面的句子是举例介绍说明这句话的，例如，不同的社会对于距离的态度也不一样，故选 A.

42. B 考查名词辨析. 根据后文"Northern Europeans usually do not like having contact (接触) even with friends, People from Latin American countries touch each other quite a lot"可知，这里涉及了两个社会对待距离的态度是截然不同的，故选 B.

43. C 考查形容词辨析. 根据语境可知，不同的社会对于距离的态度也不一样，其中一个例子列举的是北欧人不喜欢身体的近距离接触，故选 C.

44. A 考查名词辨析. 根据句意，北欧人他们不喜欢朋友间的身体接触，更别说陌生人了，故选 A.

45. B 考查介词短语辨析. A. in other words 换句话说; B. on the other hand 另一方面; C. in a similar way 用同样的方式; D. by all means 一定; 根据上文中，列举的是北欧人不喜欢身体的近距离接触，所以这里是列举的另一个方面的例子：拉丁美洲的人情况又不同，他们身体接触很多，故选 B.

46. B 考查名词辨析. 根据后文"it may look like a Latino is.... The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep ..."的描述推断，应该是在交谈中，其它选项均不符合题意，故选 B.

47. D 考查动词辨析. 根据"The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep ..."可知，拉丁美人的人会跟着挪威人满屋子的走，故选 D.

48. A 考查副词辨析. 根据"The Latino, trying to express friendship"可知，拉丁美洲的人喜欢近距离接触，拉丁美洲的人会为了表达友好而与人靠的更近，故选 A.

49. C 考查动词短语辨析. A. stepping forward 走进; B. going on 继续; C. backing away 逐渐后退; D. coming out 走出来 根据"The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness"可知，挪威人不喜欢近距离接触，挪威人认为这样是粗鲁

的，他们会后退，故选 C。

50. D 考查名词辨析。根据上文"The Latino, trying to express friendship will keep moving closer"可知，拉丁美洲的人喜欢近距离接触，会认为挪威人那样后退是冷淡的，故选 D。

51. A 考查动词辨析。根据"And only a part of it is in the words themselves"可知，当人们在交谈时，"talk"交谈，故选 A。

52. A 考查形容词辨析。根据第一段中"And misunderstandings occur as a result of it, different societies treat the distance between people differently"可知，当他们双方是来自不同过的文化时，误解就会产生，故选 A。

53. C 考查名词辨析。根据"And misunderstandings occur as a result of it, different societies treat the distance between people differently"可知，很有可能发生误解的情况，故选 C。

54. D 考查名词辨析。根据"obey the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like"可知，是在提供最好的建议，遵守黄金准则，故选 D。

55. B 考查动词辨析。根据句意可知，你如何对待别人，正像你想要怎么被别人对待一样。故选 B。

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

第三部分 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 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Are you looking for some new and exciting places to take your kids to? Try some of these places:

• Visit art museums. They offer a variety of activities to excite your kids' interest. Many offer workshops for making hand-made pieces, traveling exhibits, book signings (签名) by children's favorite writers, and even musical performances and other arts.

• Head to a natural history museum. This is where kids can discover the past from dinosaur models to rock collections and pictures of stars in the sky. Also, ask what kind of workshops and educational programs are prepared for kids and any special events that are coming up.

• Go to a Youtheater. Look for one in your area offering plays for child and family visitors. Pre-show play shops are conducted by area artists and educators where kids can discover the secret about performing arts. Puppet (木偶) making and stage make-up are just a couple of the special offerings you might find.

• Try hands-on science. Visit one of the many hands-on science museums around the country. These science play-lands are great fun for kids and grown-ups alike. They'll keep your child mentally and physically active the whole day through while pushing buttons, experimenting, and building. When everyone is tired, enjoy a fun family science show, commonly found in these museums.

56. If a child is interested in the universe, he probably will visit _____.

- A. a Youtheater B. an art museum
C. a natural history museum D. a hands-on science museum

57. What can kids do at a Youtheater?

- A. Look at rock collections. B. See dinosaur models.
C. Watch puppet making. D. Give performances.

58. What does "hands-on science" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Science games designed by kids. B. Learning science by doing things.
C. A show of kids' science work. D. Reading science books.

59. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. A science textbook. B. A tourist map. C. A museum guide. D. A news report.

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读; P2: 文中细节; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】文章介绍了博物馆里一些孩子会感兴趣的地方和其中孩子可以参加什么活动的介绍。主要讲了适合青少年们去的地方，如艺术博物馆、自然历史博物馆、青年中心等。

【解答】CCBC

56. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中"This is where kids can discover the past from dinosaur models to rock collections and pictures of stars in the sky"可知，如若一个孩子对行星感兴趣那就应该参观自然历史博物馆。可知选 C。

57. C 细节理解题。根据第三段中"Puppet（木偶）making and stage make-up are just a couple of the special offerings you might find"可知，C 项符合语境，故选 C。

58. B 词义猜测题。根据文中第四段"Visit one of the many hands-on science museums around the country. These science play-lands are great fun for kids"可知他的意思是靠做事情来了解科学。可知应选 B。

59. C 细节理解题。通读全文可知这篇文章是来自博物馆的导游。故选 C。

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

B

Honey from the African forest is not only a kind of natural sugar, it is also delicious. Most people, and many animals, like eating it. However, the only way for them to get that honey is to find a wild bees' nest and take the honey from it. Often, these nests are high up in trees, and it is difficult to find them. In parts of Africa, though, people and animals looking for honey have a strange and unexpected helper --- a little bird called a honey guide.

The honey guide does not actually like honey, but it does like the wax in the beehives (蜂房). The little bird cannot reach this wax, which is deep inside the bees' nest. So, when it finds a suitable nest, it looks for someone to help it. The honey guide gives a loud cry that attracts the attention of both passing animals and people. Once it

has their attention, it flies through the forest, waiting from time to time for the curious animal or person as it leads them to the nest. When they finally arrive at the nest, the follower reaches in to get at the delicious honey as the bird patiently waits and watches. Some of the honey, and the wax, always falls to the ground, and this is when the honey guide takes its share.

Scientists do not know why the honey guide likes eating the wax, but it is very determined in its efforts to get it. The birds seem to be able to smell wax from a long distance away. They will quickly arrive whenever a beekeeper is taking honey from his beehives, and will even enter churches when beeswax candles are being lit.

60. Why is it difficult to find a wild bees' nest?

- A. It's small in size. B. It's hidden in trees.
C. It's covered with wax. D. It's hard to recognize.

61. What do the words "the follower" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. A bee. B. A bird. C. A honey seeker. D. A beekeeper.

62. The honey guide is special in the way _____.

- A. it gets its food B. it goes to church
C. it sings in the forest D. it reaches into bees' nests

63. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Wild Bees B. Wax and Honey
C. Beekeeping in Africa D. Honey-Lover's Helper

【考点】 O5: 科教类阅读; P1: 内容归纳; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文. 文章介绍了非洲森林里的一种奇特的鸟(蜂蜜向导)的独特掠食方式, 它们能帮助人和动物找到蜂蜜, 待到他们吃掉蜂蜜后, 它再吃蜂蜡. 科学家们对此也感到迷惑不解.

【解答】 BCAD

60. B 细节理解题. 根据文章第一段中"Often, these nests are high up in trees, and it is difficult to find them."可知, 这些蜂巢在树的高处, 发现他们是很困难的, 也就是讲它们隐藏在树中. 故选 B.

61. C 判断推理题. 根据文章第二段中"it flies through the forest, waiting from time

to time for the curious animal or person as it leads them to the nest"可知, 蜂蜜向导引着好奇的动物和人到蜂巢, 好奇的动物和人就是跟随者, 因此这里划线部分是指寻找蜂蜜的人或动物们, 故选 C.

62. A 判断推理题. 根据文章最后一段"Scientists do not know why the honey guide likes eating the wax, but it is very determined in its efforts to get it"可知, 科学家们都不知道为什么这种蜂蜜向导鸟对蜂蜡感兴趣, 当然他们获得蜂蜡的方式也更加特别. 故选 A.

63. D 推理判断题. 通过对文章的理解可知, 主要介绍了帮助人们和动物寻找到蜂蜜的鸟儿"a honey guide"的情况, 故选 D.

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

C

About twenty of us had been fortunate enough to receive invitations to a film-studio (影棚) to take part in a crowd-scene. Although our "act" would last only for a short time, we could see quite a number of interesting things.

We all stood at the far end of the studio as workmen prepared the scene, setting up trees at the edge of a winding path. Very soon, bright lights were turned on and the big movie-camera was wheeled into position. The director shouted something to the camera operator and then went to speak to the two famous actors nearby. Since it was hot in the studio, it came as a surprise to us to see one of the actors put on a heavy overcoat and start walking along the path. A big fan began blowing tiny white feathers down on him, and soon the trees were covered in "snow". Two more fans were turned on, and a "strong wind" blew through the trees. The picture looked so real that it made us feel cold.

The next scene was a complete contrast (对比). The way it was filmed was quite unusual. Pictures taken on an island in the Pacific were shown on a glass screen. An

actor and actress stood in front of the scene so that they looked as if they were at the water's edge on an island. By a simple trick like this, palm trees, sandy beaches, and blue, clear skies had been brought into the studio!

Since it was our turn next, we were left wondering what scene would be prepared for us. For a full three minutes in our lives we would be experiencing the excitement of being film "Stars"!

64. Who is the author?

- A. A cameraman.
- B. A film director.
- C. A crowd-scene actor.
- D. A workman for scene setting.

65. What made the author feel cold?

- A. The heavy snowfall.
- B. The man-made scene.
- C. The low temperature.
- D. The film being shown.

66. What would happen in the "three minutes" mentioned, in the last paragraph?

- A. A new scene would be filmed.
- B. More stars would act in the film.
- C. The author would leave the studio.
- D. The next scene would be prepared.

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读; P2: 文中细节; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】文章介绍了自己作为群众演员参与的一次电影拍摄的经过. 时间虽短, 但很有趣. 影棚里很热, 演员们穿上厚衣服, 白色羽毛吹向他们, 人造的雪景让我们感觉寒冷. 另一个场景拍摄方法不同寻常, 场景是在玻璃背景下拍的, 演员们所站的背景就像是在真实的岛屿的水边上一样. 几分钟的拍摄时间让我们体验了成为"明星"的激动之情.

【解答】CBA

64. C 细节理解题. 根据第一段第一句 About twenty of us had been fortunate enough to receive invitations to a film-studio (影棚) to take part in a crowd-scene. 说明作者是群众演员, 故 C 正确.

65. B 细节理解题. 根据第二段 5, 6 行 A big fan began blowing tiny white feathers down on him, and soon the trees were covered in "snow". Two more fans were turned on, and a "strong wind" blew through the trees. 说明人造的雪景让我们感觉寒冷, 故 B 正确.

66. A 细节理解. 根据最后一句 For a full three minutes in our lives we would be experiencing the excitement of being film “stars”! 说明这里的 three minutes 指拍摄的电影中的这一新的场景, 故 A 正确.

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

D

Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practiced ever since. A man who has not had a chance to go swimming for years can still swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after many years and still ride away. He can play catch and hit a ball as well as his son. A mother who has not thought about the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins “Twinkle, twinkle, little star” or remember the story of Cinderella or Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

One explanation is the *law of overlearning*, which can be stated as follows: Once we have learned something, additional learning trials increase the length of time we will remember it.

In childhood we usually continue to practice such skills as swimming, bicycle riding, and playing baseball long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and remind ourselves of words such as “Twinkle, twinkle, little star” and childhood tales such as Cinderella and Goldilocks. We not only learn but overlearn.

The multiplication tables (乘法口诀表) are an exception to the general rule that we forget rather quickly the things that we learn in school, because they are another of the things we overlearn in childhood.

The law of overlearning explains why cramming (突击学习) for an examination, though it may result in a passing grade, is not a satisfactory way to learn a college course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the

examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little overlearning, on the other hand, is really necessary for one's future development.

67. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?

- A. People remember well what they learned in childhood.
- B. Children have a better memory than grown-ups.
- C. Poem reading is a good way to learn words.
- D. Stories for children are easy to remember.

68. The author explains the law of overlearning by _____.

- A. presenting research findings B. setting down general rules
- C. making a comparison D. using examples

69. According to the author, being able to use multiplication tables is _____.

- A. a result of overlearning B. a special case of cramming
- C. a skill to deal with math problems D. a basic step towards advanced studies

70. What is the author's opinion on cramming?

- A. It leads to failure in college exams. B. It's helpful only in a limited way.
- C. It's possible to result in poor memory. D. It increases students' learning interest.

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读; P1: 内容归纳; P6: 作者情感态度.

【分析】本文是一篇议论文，主要论述我们成年人常常惊叹能很好地记着儿时学过的东西，这是儿时过度学习的结果，是因为当我们儿时学会一样东西的时候，我们不是就此停止，而是继续练习，才使我们记忆深刻。过度学习，就是当我们学过了一遍新的东西，补充学习的尝试能让我们更长时间地记住它。突击学习，学生可能会很好地通过考试，但会很快地忘记所学过的大部分东西。微不足道的过度学习，对于一个人的发展是十分必要的。

【解答】ADAB

67. A 段落大意题。根据本段第一句"Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practiced ever since."可知，本段讲述的是人们经常能够记住我们小时候所学的内容。接下来还举了另外几个例子来说明。故选 B。

68. D 推理判断题。根据第三段"In childhood we usually continue to practice such skills as swimming, bicycle riding, and playing baseball long after we have learned

them", 说明作者是通过举例说明的方法来解释这个原理的, 故选 C.

69. A 推理判断题. 根据第三段中"The multiplication tables (乘法口诀表) are an exception to the general rule, that we forget rather quickly the things that we learn in school, because they are another of the things we over learn in childhood."可知, 学会使用乘法口诀也是过度学习的一个结果. 故选 A.

70. B 推理判断题. 根据文章最后一段"The law of over learning explains why cramming (突击学习) for an examination, though it may result in a passing grade, is not a satisfactory way to learn a college course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he's likely soon to forget almost everything he learned."可知, cramming (突击学习) 的效果只能延续很短的时间, 突击学习, 学生可能会很好地通过考试, 但他会很快地忘记他所学过的大部分东西, 所以说只在有限的方面起作用. 故选 B.

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

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项. 选项中有两项为多余选项.

Kids' health: Four steps for fighting stress

Everybody gets stressed time to time. 71 Some ways of dealing with stress --- like screaming or hitting someone --- don't solve (解决) much. But other ways, like talking to someone you trust, can lead you to solving your problem or at least feeling better.

Try taking these four steps. the next time you are stressed:

(1) Get support. When you need help, reach out to the people who care about you. Talk to a trusted adult, such as a parent or other relatives. 72 They might have had similar problems, such as dealing with a test, or the death of a beloved pet.

第 30 页 (共 36 页)

(2) Don't take it out on yourself. Sometimes when kids are stressed and upset they take it out on themselves. Oh, dear, that's not a good idea. Remember that there are always people to help you. Don't take it out on yourself. 73

(3) Try to solve the problem. After you're calm and you have support from adults and friends, it's time to get down to business. 74 Even if you can't solve it all, you can solve a piece of it.

(4) Be positive. Most stress is temporary (暂时的). Remember stress does go away, especially when you figure out the problem and start working on solving it.

These steps aren't magic, but they do work. And if you can stay positive as you you're your way through a tough time, you'll help yourself feel better even faster. 75

A. Ask for a helping hand to get you through the tough situation.

B. Notice your friends' feelings and find a way to help them.

C. Different people feel stress in different ways.

D. Ah, it feels so good when the stress is gone.

E. You need to figure out what the problem is.

F. And don't forget about your friends.

G. Then, find a way to calm down.

【考点】L4: 议论文; MB: 健康环保类阅读.

【分析】孩子的健康: 四步减压法

每个人都会有压力的时候. 不同的人会以不同的方式感受到压力. 一些处理压力的方法——像尖叫或者打人——解决不了问题. 但是还有其他的方法——比如说和你信任的人交谈, 能解决你的问题或者让你感觉更好.

下次有压力的时候, 试试用这四步:

1、获得支持. 当你需要帮助的时候, 向关心你的人寻求帮助. 和你信任的人交谈, 比如说父母或者其他亲戚. 并且不要忘了你的朋友们, 他们可能也遇到过相似的问题, 例如处理考试或者喜爱的宠物死亡.

2、别拿自己出气. 有时当孩子们感到压力 and 不安的时候, 他们会拿自己出气. 哦, 天哪, 那不是个好主意. 记住人们会帮助你. 不要拿自己出气. 寻求

帮助，使你度过艰难处境。

3、设法解决问题。在你平静下来后，你会获得大人和朋友的帮助，这就是你该干正事的时候了。你需要弄清楚这个问题是什么，尽管你不能解决所有问题，但是也可以解决一小部分。

4、要有积极的态度。绝大部分压力都是暂时的。记住压力肯定会被解决的，尤其是当你弄清楚问题并且开始解决问题的时候。

这些方法都不神奇，但是有用，并且假如你可以像你在艰难时期一样，保持积极的态度，你自己会感觉更好更快。啊，当压力走的时候你会感觉如此的好啊！

【解答】 71. C 72. F 73. A 74. E 75. D

71. C 根据下文的 Some ways of dealing with stress 和 But other ways 可知，上文是不同的人会以不同的方式感受压力。故选 C

72. F 根据下文的 After you're calm and you have support from adults and friends 可知，上文是并且不要忘了你的朋友们，故选 F。

73. A 根据上文的 Remember that there are always people to help you 可知，意思为寻求帮助，使你度过艰难处境，故选 A。

74. E 根据上文的 it's time to get down to business 可知，意思为该做正事了，也就是你需要弄清楚这个问题是什么，故选 E。

75. D 根据整篇短文可知，最后应该表示，当压力离开的时候你会感觉如此的好啊，故选 D。

【点评】这篇文章考查信息匹配，要求考生能够通过上下文的对话选择恰当的内容填入。此类考题要学会关键词定位。这篇文章通俗易懂，贴近学生生活，只要考生能够仔细阅读上下文，肯定能顺利找出答案。

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）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

I learned early in life that I had to be more patient and little aggressive. From the time I was about four until I was about six, I destroyed each of my toy. I was happy when the toys worked, but when things did wrong, I got angry and broke it. For a while parents bought me new toys. But before long they began to see which was happening. When I tear apart my fifth birthday toy train, my father said, “That’s it. No more toys to you.” My punishment lasted a year. Meanwhile, I found out that with more patience I must make my toys to last. My attitude changed from then on.

【考点】NA：短文改错。

【分析】文章大意：从小我学会了要更加耐心，更加好争斗。从四岁到六岁，我毁坏了我所有的玩具。后来父母发现了问题所在，不再给我买玩具。父母对我的惩罚持续了一年，同时我发现耐心一点就能让我的玩具持续久一点。从此我的态度发生了变化。

【解答】I learned early in life that I had to be more patient and little aggressive. From
less
the time I was about four until I was about six, I destroyed each of my toy. I
toys
was happy when the toys worked, but when things did wrong, I got angry and
went/或者加 go
broke it. For a while parents bought me new toys. But before long they began
them my
to see which was happening. When I tear apart my fifth birthday toy train, my
what tore
father said, “That’s it. No more toys to you.” My punishment lasted a year.
for
Meanwhile, I found out that with more patience I must make my toys to last.
could/might

My attitude changed from then on.

1. little 改为 less 考查副词的用法. 根据文意: 我不得不多一些耐心而少一些挑衅性. 此处 less 修饰形容词.
2. toy 改为 toys 考查名词的单复数形式. 根据 each of 可知, 应该是我的玩具中的每一个, 故用复数形式 toys.
3. did 改为 went 或者 did 后加 go 考查固定短语的表达法. 考查短语 go wrong 意为: 出错.
4. it 改为 them 考查代词指代一致. 此处前文指 toys, 所以后用 them.
5. 在 parents 前加 my. 考查代词的用法. parents bought me new toys. 此处 my 和 me 对应. 英语中需前后一致, my.
6. which 改为 what 考查名词性从句的连接词. 此处 what 作宾语从句的主语, 句意: 看所发生的一切.
7. tear 改为 tore 考查动词时态. 通过观察整个文章的时态以及 my fifth birthday 可知, 此处用一般过去时.
8. to 改为 for 考查介词的用法. 此处意为: 不再给你买玩具了. toys for sb 意为: 给某人的玩具.
9. must 改为 could/might 考查情态动词. 根据文意: 拥有更多的耐心, 我就能使玩具使用的更久.
10. 去掉 last 前的 to 考查不定式作宾语补足语. 解题关键: make sb/sth do, 此处 make 作"使"解, 其后接不带 to 的不定式作宾补.

【点评】 本题考查冠词, 动词形式, 介词搭配, 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, 从互联网上得知一个国际中学生组织将在新加坡 (Singapore) 举办夏令营, 欢迎各国学生参加. 请写一封电子邮件申请参加.

内容主要包括:

1. 自我介绍 (包括英语能力);
2. 参加意图 (介绍中国、了解其他国家);

3. 希望获准。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 邮件开头和结尾已为你写好。

Dear Sir or Madam,

Regards,

Li Hua

【考点】R1: 提纲类; S4: 应用文。

【分析】本文是提纲作文, 根据所提供的材料要点信息写一封电子邮件, 申请加入一个国际中学生组织在新加坡举办的夏令营活动。要点包括: 自我介绍; 参加意图; 希望获准。写作时以一般现在时为主。人称以第一人称为主。重要短语: speak fluent English (讲流利的英语), the summer camp (夏令营), be interested in (对...感兴趣), take part in... (参加...), learn about sth (了解某事), be accepted as (被接纳作为...), look forward to sth (期望某事)。

【解答】

Dear Sir or Madam,

I'm Li Hua, a middle school student from China. I've been learning English for 10 years, and I speak fluent English. (自我介绍-- 自己的英语能力)

I read the announcement of the summer camp that you have posted on the Internet and I am interested in it. 【高分句型】 I know that you welcome students from different countries and I'd like to take part in it. 【高分句型】 What is more, I'll

be able to tell students from other countries about China and learn about their countries as well. (参加意图)

I hope I will be accepted as a member of your summer camp. (希望获准)

Looking forward to your reply!

Regards,

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，并适当增加细节。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。