



连续10年畅销全国
本年度高考试题研究的经典品牌图书



2013年全国及各省市 高考试题全解

总主编·薛金星

英语卷

2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	全国卷（新课标Ⅰ）	(1)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	全国卷（新课标Ⅱ）	(10)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	山东卷	(17)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	江苏卷	(26)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	安徽卷	(37)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	浙江卷	(46)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	辽宁卷	(56)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	福建卷	(65)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	天津卷	(75)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	陕西卷	(83)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	湖南卷	(92)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	北京卷	(102)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	江西卷	(111)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	湖北卷	(119)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	四川卷	(128)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	重庆卷	(136)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	广东卷	(145)
2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试	全国卷（大纲）	(153)

陕西出版传媒集团
陕西人民教育出版社

北京·金星教育高考研究所
荣誉出品



联系我们

CONTACT US

金星国际教育集团热欢迎广大读者来信、来电、上网与我们交流沟通，为确保交流顺畅，特设交流平台如下：

Jinxing International Education Group

全国服务热线：(010) 61743009 61767818

通信地址：北京市天通苑邮局6503信箱 电商营销中心（收）

邮政编码：102218

集团网站：<http://www.jxedue.net>

淘知网：<http://www.taozhi.cn> <http://www.firstedubook.com>

金星天猫专营店：<http://esysjjxts.tmall.com>

盗版举报电话：(010) 61767818 13718362467

售后服务邮箱：jxedue.net

jiaoyu@163.com

02223237 王老师



英语卷 / 薛金星主编

11.5

英语课-高中-题解-

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2011）第094991号

2013年全国及各省市高考试题全解·英语卷

陕西出版传媒集团 出版发行

陕西人民教育出版社

（陕西省西安市丈八五路58号）

各地书店经销 北京泽宇印刷有限公司

880×1230毫米 16开本 10印张 330千字

2011年6月第1版 2013年6月第3次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5450-0972-9

定价：25.80元



全国卷(新课标 I)



高考真题

第 I 卷

第一部分 听力

[共两节, 满分 30 分]

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £19. 15. B. £9. 18. C. £9. 15.
答案是 C。

- What does the man want to do?
A. Take photos. B. Buy a camera.
C. Help the woman.
- What are the speakers talking about?
A. A noisy night. B. Their life in town.
C. A place of living.
- Where is the man now?
A. On his way. B. In a restaurant.
C. At home.
- What will Celia do?
A. Find a player. B. Watch a game.
C. Play basketball.
- What day is it when the conversation takes place?
A. Saturday. B. Sunday.
C. Monday.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

- What is Sara going to do?
A. Buy John a gift. B. Give John a surprise.
C. Invite John to France.
- What does the man think of Sara's plan?
A. Funny. B. Exciting. C. Strange.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

- Why does Diana say sorry to Peter?
A. She has to give up her travel plan.
B. She wants to visit another city.
C. She needs to put off her test.
- What does Diana want Peter to do?
A. Help her with her study.
B. Take a book to her friend.
C. Teach a geography lesson.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

- Why does the man call the woman?
A. To tell her about her new job.
B. To ask about her job program.
C. To plan a meeting with her.
- Who needs a new flat?
A. Alex. B. Andrea. C. Miranda.
- Where is the woman now?
A. In Baltimore. B. In New York.
C. In Avon.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

- What does Jan consider most important when he judges a restaurant?
A. Where the restaurant is.
B. Whether the prices are low.
C. How well the food is prepared.
- When did Jan begin to write for a magazine?
A. After he came back to Sweden.
B. Before he went to the United States.
C. As soon as he got his first job in 1982.
- What may Jan do to find a good restaurant?
A. Talk to people in the street.
B. Speak to taxi drivers.
C. Ask hotel clerks.
- What do we know about Jan?
A. He cooks for a restaurant.
B. He travels a lot for his work.
C. He prefers American food.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- What do we know about the Plaza Leon?
A. It's a new building. B. It's a small town.
C. It's a public place.
- When do parents and children like going to the Plaza Leon?

- A. Saturday nights. B. Sunday afternoons.
C. Fridays and Saturdays.
19. Which street is known for its food shops and markets?
A. Via del Mar Street. B. Fernando Street.
C. Hernandez Street.
20. Why does the speaker like Horatio Street best?
A. It has an old stone surface.
B. It is named after a writer.
C. It has a famous university.

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: We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study

答案是 C。

21. —Why, this is nothing but common vegetable soup!
—_____, madam. It's our soup of the day.
A. So it is B. Let me see
C. Don't mention it D. Neither do I
22. They might just have a place _____ on the writing course—why don't you give it a try?
A. left B. leave C. leaving D. to leave
23. Try not to cough more than you can _____ since it may cause problems to your lungs.
A. check B. allow C. stop D. help
24. If we _____ now to protect the environment, we'll live to regret it.
A. hadn't acted B. haven't acted
C. don't act D. won't act
25. Tony can hardly boil an egg, still _____ cook dinner.
A. less B. little C. much D. more
26. Police have found _____ appears to be the lost ancient statue.
A. which B. where C. how D. what
27. When I first met Bryan I didn't like him, but I _____ my mind.
A. have changed B. change
C. had changed D. would change
28. The driver wanted to park his car near the roadside but was asked by the police _____.
A. not to do B. not to
C. not do D. do not
29. The door _____ open, no matter how hard she pushed.
A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. wouldn't D. mightn't
30. At the last moment, Tom decided to _____ a new

character to make the story seem more likely.

- A. put up B. put in
C. put on D. put off

31. India attained _____ independence in 1947, after _____ long struggle.

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

32. There's no way of knowing why one man makes an important discovery _____ another man, also intelligent, fails.

- A. since B. if C. as D. while

33. "You can't judge a book by its cover," _____.

- A. as the saying goes old B. goes as the old saying
C. as the old saying goes D. goes as old the saying

34. It was a real race _____ time to get the project done. Luckily, we made it.

- A. over B. by C. for D. against

35. The sunlight is white and blinding, _____ hard-edged shadows on the ground.

- A. being thrown B. throwing
C. to throw D. to be thrown

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。

I went to a group activity, "Sensitivity Sunday", which was to make us more _____ 36 _____ the problems faced by disabled people. We were asked to "_____ 37 _____ a disability" for several hours one Sunday. Some members, _____ 38 _____, chose to use wheelchairs. Others wore sound-blocking earplugs (耳塞) or blindfolds(眼罩).

Just sitting in the wheelchair was a _____ 39 _____ experience. I had never considered before how _____ 40 _____ it would be to use one. As soon as I sat down, my _____ 41 _____ made the chair begin to roll. Its wheels were not _____ 42 _____. Then I wondered where to put my _____ 43 _____. It took me quite a while to get the metal footrest into _____ 44 _____. I took my first uneasy look at what was to be my only means of _____ 45 _____ for several hours. For disabled people, "adopting a wheelchair" is not a temporary (临时的) _____ 46 _____.

I tried to find a _____ 47 _____ position and thought it might be restful, _____ 48 _____ kind of nice, to be _____ 49 _____ around for a while. Looking around, I _____ 50 _____ I would have to handle the thing myself! My hands started to ache as I _____ 51 _____ the heavy metal wheels. I came to know that controlling the _____ 52 _____ of the wheelchair was not going to be a(n) _____ 53 _____ task.

My wheelchair experiment was soon _____ 54 _____. It made a deep impression on me. A few hours of "disability" gave me only a taste of the _____ 55 _____, both physical and mental, that disabled people must overcome.

36. A. curious about B. aware of
C. interested in D. careful with

37. A. cure B. adopt C. prevent D. analyze
 38. A. instead B. strangely
 C. as usual D. like me
 39. A. learning B. working
 C. satisfying D. relaxing
 40. A. convenient B. awkward
 C. boring D. exciting
 41. A. height B. force C. skill D. weight
 42. A. locked B. repaired C. powered D. grasped
 43. A. hands B. feet C. keys D. handles
 44. A. place B. action C. play D. effect
 45. A. operation B. communication
 C. transportation D. production
 46. A. exploration B. education
 C. experiment D. entertainment
 47. A. flexible B. safe
 C. starting D. comfortable
 48. A. yet B. just C. still D. even
 49. A. shown B. pushed C. driven D. guided
 50. A. realized B. suggested C. agreed D. admitted
 51. A. lifted B. turned C. pressed D. seized
 52. A. path B. position C. direction D. way
 53. A. easy B. heavy C. major D. extra
 54. A. forgotten B. repeated
 C. conducted D. finished
 55. A. weaknesses B. anxieties
 C. challenges D. illnesses

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

Some people will do just about anything to save money. And I am one of them. Take my family's last vacation. It was my six-year-old son's winter break from school, and we were heading home from Fort Lauderdale after a week-long trip. The flight was overbooked, and Delta, the airline, offered us \$400 per person in credits to give up our seats and leave the next day. I had meetings in New York, so I had to get back. But that didn't mean my husband and my son couldn't stay. I took my nine-month-old and took off for home.

The next day, my husband and son were offered more credits to take an even later flight. Yes, I encouraged—okay, ordered—they to wait it out at the airport to “earn” more Delta Dollars. Our total take: \$1,600. Not bad, huh?

Now some people may think I'm a bad mother and not such a great wife either. But as a big-time bargain hunter, I know the value of a dollar. And these days, a good deal is something few of us can afford to pass up.

I've made a living looking for the best deals and exposing (揭露) the worst tricks. I have been the consumer reporter of NBC's *Today* show for over a decade. I have written a couple of books including one titled *Tricks of the Trade: A Consumer Survival Guide*. And I really do what I believe in.

I tell you this because there is no shame in getting your money's worth. I'm also tightfisted when it comes to shoes, clothes for my children, and expensive restaurants. But I wouldn't hesitate to spend on a good haircut. It keeps its shape longer, and it's the first thing people notice. And I will also spend on a classic piece of furniture. Quality lasts.

56. Why did Delta give the author's family credits?

- A. Their flight had been delayed.
 B. They had early bookings.
 C. They took a later flight.
 D. Their flight had been cancelled.

57. What can we learn about the author?

- A. She is very strict with her children.
 B. She seldom makes a compromise.
 C. She rarely misses a good deal.
 D. She is interested in cheap products.

58. What does the author do?

- A. She's a teacher.
 B. She's a housewife.
 C. She's a media person.
 D. She's a businesswoman.

59. What does the author want to tell us?

- A. How to expose bad tricks.
 B. How to reserve airline seats.
 C. How to spend money wisely.
 D. How to make a business deal.

B

The baby is just one day old and has not yet left hospital. She is quiet but alert (警觉). Twenty centimeters from her face researchers have placed a white card with two black spots on it. She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze (凝视) starts to lose its focus—until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns; she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. Can she tell that the number two is different from three, just 24 hours after coming into the world?

Or do newborns simply prefer more to fewer? The same experiment, but with three spots shown before two, shows the same return of interest when the number of spots changes. Perhaps it is just the newness? When slightly older babies were shown cards with pictures of objects (a comb, a key, an orange and so on), changing the number of objects had an effect separate from changing the objects themselves. Could it be the pattern that two things

make, as opposed to three? No again. Babies paid more attention to squares moving randomly on a screen when their number changed from two to three, or three to two. The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise (同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots.

60. The experiment described in Paragraph 1 is related to the baby's _____.

- A. sense of hearing B. sense of sight
- C. sense of touch D. sense of smell

61. Babies are sensitive to the change in _____.

- A. the size of cards
- B. the colour of pictures
- C. the shape of patterns
- D. the number of objects

62. Why did the researchers test the babies with drumbeats?

- A. To reduce the difficulty of the experiment.
- B. To see how babies recognize sounds.
- C. To carry their experiment further.
- D. To keep the babies' interest.

63. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. Science fiction. B. Children's literature.
- C. An advertisement. D. A science report.

C

It happened to me recently. I was telling someone how much I had enjoyed reading Barack Obama's *Dreams From My Father* and how it had changed my views of our President. A friend I was talking to agreed with me that it was, in his words, "a brilliantly (精彩地) written book". However, he then went on to talk about Mr Obama in a way which suggested he had no idea of his background at all. I sensed that I was talking to a book liar.

And it seems that my friend is not the only one. Approximately two thirds of people have lied about reading a book which they haven't. In the World Book Day's "Report on Guilty Secrets", *Dreams From My Father* is at number 9. The report lists ten books, and various authors, which people have lied about reading, and as I'm not one to lie too often (I'd hate to be caught out), I'll admit here and now that I haven't read the entire top ten. But I am pleased to say that, unlike 42 percent of people, I have read the book at number one, George Orwell's *1984*. I think it's really brilliant.

The World Book Day report also has some other interesting information in it. It says that many people lie about having read Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, Fyodor Dostoevsky (I haven't read him, but haven't lied about it either) and Herman Melville.

Asked why they lied, the most common reason was to "impress" someone they were speaking to. This could be

tricky if the conversation became more in-depth!

But when asked which authors they actually enjoy, people named J. K. Rowling, John Grisham, Sophie Kinsella (ah, the big sellers, in other words). Forty-two percent of people asked admitted they turned to the back of the book to read the end before finishing the story (I'll come clean; I do this and am astonished that 58 percent said they had never done so).

64. How did the author find his friend a book liar?

- A. By judging his manner of speaking.
- B. By looking into his background.
- C. By mentioning a famous name.
- D. By discussing the book itself.

65. Which of the following is a "guilty secret" according to the World Book Day report?

- A. Charles Dickens is very low on the top-ten list.
- B. 42% of people pretended to have read *1984*.
- C. The author admitted having read 9 books.
- D. *Dreams From My Father* is hardly read.

66. By lying about reading, a person hopes to _____.

- A. control the conversation
- B. appear knowledgeable
- C. learn about the book
- D. make more friends

67. What is the author's attitude to 58% of readers?

- A. Favorable. B. Uncaring.
- C. Doubtful. D. Friendly.

D

The National Gallery

Description:

The National Gallery is the British national art museum built on the north side of Trafalgar Square in London. It houses a diverse collection of more than 2,300 examples of European art ranging from 13th-century religious paintings to more modern ones by Renoir and Van Gogh. The older collections of the gallery are reached through the main entrance while the more modern works in the East Wing are most easily reached from Trafalgar Square by a ground floor entrance.

Layout:

The modern Sainsbury Wing on the western side of the building houses 13th- to 15th-century paintings, and artists include Duccio, Uccello, Van Eyck, Lippi, Mantegna, Botticelli and Memling.

The main West Wing houses 16th-century paintings, and artists include Leonardo da Vinci, Cranach, Michelangelo, Raphael, Bruegel, Bronzino, Titian and Veronese.

The North Wing houses 17th-century paintings, and artists include Caravaggio, Rubens, Poussin, Van Dyck, Velázquez, Claude and Vermeer.

The East Wing houses 18th- to early 20th-century paintings, and artists include Canaletto, Goya, Turner, Constable, Renoir and Van Gogh.

Opening Hours:

The Gallery is open every day from 10am to 6pm (Fridays 10am to 9pm) and is free, but charges apply to some special exhibitions.

Getting There:

Nearest underground stations: Charing Cross (2-minute walk), Leicester Square (3-minute walk), Embankment (7-minute walk), and Piccadilly Circus (8-minute walk).

68. In which century's collection can you see religious paintings?

- A. The 13th. B. The 17th.
C. The 18th. D. The 20th.

69. Where are Leonardo da Vinci's works shown?

- A. In the East Wing.
B. In the main West Wing.
C. In the Sainsbury Wing.
D. In the North Wing.

70. Which underground station is closest to the National Gallery?

- A. Embankment. B. Leicester Square.
C. Piccadilly Circus. D. Charing Cross.

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。

Business is the organized approach to providing customers with the goods and services they want. The word business also refers to an organization that provides these goods and services. Most businesses seek to make a profit (利润)—that is, they aim to achieve income that is more than the costs of operating the business. 71 Commonly called nonprofits, these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers. 72

Business management is a term used to describe the techniques of planning, direction, and control of the operations of a business. 73 One is the establishment (制定) of broad basic policies with respect to production; sales; the purchase of equipment, materials and supplies; and accounting. 74 The third relates to the establishment of standards of work in all departments. Direction is concerned primarily with supervision (监管) and guidance by the management in authority. 75

- A. Control includes the use of records and reports to compare actual work with the set standards for work.
B. In this connection there is the difference between top management and operative management.
C. Examples of nonprofit businesses include such organizations as social service agencies and many hospitals.
D. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs.
E. Planning in business management has three main aspects.
F. In the theory of business management, organization has

two main aspects.

G. The second aspect relates to the application of these policies by departments.

第Ⅱ卷

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(Λ),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 hardly remember my grandmother. She used to holding me on her knees and sing old songs. I was only four when she passes away. She is just a distant memory for me now.

I remember my grandfather very much. He was tall, with broad shoulder and a beard that turned from black toward gray over the years. He had a deep voice, which set himself apart from others in our small town, he was strong and powerful. In a fact, he even scared my classmates away during they came over to play or do homework with me. However, he was the gentlest man I have never known.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华。请你给笔友 Peter 写封信,告诉他你叔叔李明将去他所在城市开会,带去他想要的那幅中国画,同时询问他是否可以接机。信中还需说明:

李明:高个子,戴眼镜

航班号:CA985

到达:8月6日上午11:30

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头语和结束语已为你写好。

Dear Peter,

How are you doing?

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

第一部分 听力

1~5 ACACB 6~10 BBABA 11~15 BACAA
16~20 BCBCC

第二部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

21. 解析: 本题考查日常交际用语。A项“的确如此”; B项“让我看看/想想”; C项“没关系”; D项“我也不……”。根据“嗨, 这只是普通的蔬菜汤!”这句话来判断, 顾客是在抱怨, 而答复是服务员对顾客的话做了“确认”回答, “确实如此, 这就是我们今天的汤”。根据对话的内容, 该题只有选A项才符合上下文的语境。

答案: A

【命题立意】考查考生对于交际英语的理解和掌握。解答这类试题, 需要掌握一些常见的回答用语及其使用的场合和情景等。难度偏高。

22. 解析: 本题考查对动词形式的选用。四个选项中除了B项是动词原形外, 其余三项都是非谓语动词形式。A项left是leave的过去分词形式, 在句中常用作后置定语, 意为“剩余的”; C项为现在分词, 表示动作正在进行; D项是动词不定式, 表示将来的意义。句意: 他们可能只剩下一个写作课的名额了, 你为什么不一试呢? 根据句意可知, A项left符合题意。

答案: A

【命题立意】考查考生对非谓语动词的各种形式以及它们各自具体用法的掌握。对于这类试题要分清每个形式的意义。难度中等。

23. 解析: 本题考查动词的意义辨析。A项check“检查, 核对”; B项allow“允许”; C项stop“停止”; D项help在这里不表示“帮助”, 而是表示“control it or stop it happening”。根据句意“既然咳嗽可能引起肺病, 那么你能不咳嗽就尽量不要咳嗽”可知, more than you can help是“除非忍不住; 尽量控制……”的意思。A、B、C三项填入空白处都与句意不符, 故答案选D项, 它既符合逻辑又符合句意。

答案: D

【命题立意】考查考生对基本动词意义的掌握。解答这类试题的时候要抓住句中的主要信息, 准确理解句子的意义。难度偏高。

24. 解析: 本题考查时态呼应。A项hadn't acted是过去完成时, 表示“过去的过去”; B项haven't acted是现在完成时, 指的是过去的动作对现在产生的影响或结果; C项是一般现在时, 表示现在的经常性行为; D项won't act是一般将来时, 指的是将来的动作。句意: 如果我们现在不保护环境, 将来我们会后悔的。根据“在含有条件或时间状语从句的主从复合句中, 如果主句的谓语动词用一般将来时, 那么从句中的谓语动词常用一般现在时代替一般将来时”这一语法规则, 以及该题主句的谓语动词用了一般将来时的客观事实来判断, 本题答案选C项。

答案: C

【命题立意】考查考生对时态的理解。对于这类试题要准确理解每种时态的意义, 同时结合题干给出的具体信息, 作出正确的选择。难度中等。

25. 解析: 本题考查几个形容词或副词原级和比较级的用法。句意: 托尼几乎不会煮鸡蛋, 更不用说做晚餐了。still less是一个固定结构, 表示“更不用说, 更别提”, 因此选A。这里前后是比较的意思, 因此原级形式的B和C项不符合语境和语法规则; D项表示“更多”, 与此处表达的意义不符。

答案: A

【命题立意】考查考生对一些涉及形容词或副词的比较级的习惯用法的掌握。平时考生应该针对固定结构进行记忆和掌握。难度中等。

26. 解析: 本题考查名词性从句的引导词。句意: 警察找到了可能是丢失的古代雕像的物品。A项which“哪一个”; B项where“哪儿”; C项how“怎样”; D项what“什么”。结合题干, 空格前面是动词, 表明这里可能是一个宾语从句, 同时后面的句子缺主语, 因此断定选what(=the thing that/all that), 这个词不但引导宾语从句, 而且还在从句中充当主语。

答案: D

【命题立意】考查考生对名词性从句的理解和掌握。对于这类试题要弄清楚从句的类型, 同时要分清句子的成分。难度中等。

27. 解析: 本题考查动词时态的用法区别。A项have changed是现在完成时, 指的是已经发生的动作对现在产生的影响或结果; B项change是一般现在时, 强调现在经常发生的动作或存在的状态; C项had changed是过去完成时, 指动作发生在过去的过去; D项would change是过去将来时。根据句意“当我第一次遇到布莱恩的时候, 我不喜欢他, 但是我(现在)改变了主意”断定, 转折连接词but后面的句子强调的是作者现在的看法, 即改变了过去的看法, 对现在的影响是“现在喜欢布莱恩了”, 因此答案选A项。C项的动作发生在met之前, 在这里是不符合逻辑的, 故排除。

答案: A

【命题立意】考查考生区分各种时态的用法的能力。对于这类试题要分清每种时态的具体意义, 同时结合题干来确定最终的选项。难度中等。

28. 解析: 本题考查动词不定式符号to的保留、不定式符号to后面的省略以及不定式的否定形式。句意: 那个司机想把他的小汽车停在路边, 但是警察让他不要把车停在路边。通过分析题干, 再结合句意可知, 动词不定式符号to后面省略了“park his car near the roadside”, 全句补充完整是“The driver wanted to park his car near the roadside but was asked by the police not to park his car near the roadside.”。在此种用法中可以只在句中保留不定式符号to, 从而把与前面重复的内容省略; 动词不定式的否定形式是直接在不定式符号to的前面加上否定副词not/never, 故答案选B项。

答案: B

【命题立意】考查考生对于动词不定式的用法和省略结构的理解和掌握, 并需要牢记一些规则。

29. 解析: 本题考查情态动词的否定用法。句意: 无论她怎样用力推, 这扇门就是不开。A项shouldn't“不该”; B项couldn't“不能”; C项wouldn't“不肯, 不愿意”; D项mightn't“可能不”。根据句意可知, 四个选项中只有C项wouldn't在用于表示过去的否定句中时, 表示拒绝, 可译为“不肯/愿意, 总是不”等。这里门好像有了意愿一样和她作对, 这是一种拟人的用法。其他三个选项在语法上、逻辑上或者句意上都不符合题意, 故排除。

答案: C

【命题立意】考查考生对情态动词基本意义的理解和掌握。对于这类试题要牢记一些情态动词的基本含义。难度偏高。

30. 解析: 本题考查动词短语的语意辨析。A项put up“搭建, 张贴”; B项put in“把……放进”; C项put on“穿上, 上演”;

D项 put off“推迟”。根据句意“在最后一刻,汤姆决定添加一个新的角色,从而使使得这个故事显得更加真实”可知,答案选B项,put in有“加入,添加”的意思。

答案:B

【命题立意】考查考生对动词短语的理解和掌握。要求考生平时积累基本的动词短语并掌握其意义。难度中等。

31. 解析: 本题考查冠词。句意: 印度经过了长期的斗争之后, 在1947年赢得了独立。attain independence是一个固定短语, 意为“赢得独立”, 这里不需要用冠词。第二个空格填入不定冠词a表示“一个/段……”, 因此答案选A。

答案:A

【命题立意】考查考生对冠词的用法的掌握。要求考生掌握冠词的基本用法, 掌握一些固定短语等。难度偏低。

32. 解析: 本题考查从属连词和并列连词的区别。句意: 不清楚为什么一个人会有重大发现, 而另外一个同样聪明的人却失败了。根据句意断定, 该题的空格处需要填入一个并列连词。乍一看, 这四个连词似乎都是从属连词, 都不能填入句中。殊不知, 在实际的语言运用过程中, while还具有并列连词的属性, 表示“转折和对比”, 正好符合句式结构和语意逻辑。故答案选D。其他三个选项都没有这种属性和功能, 所以可以排除。

答案:D

【命题立意】考查考生对连词基本用法的掌握。对一些基本连词的常见用法要熟悉和掌握。难度中等。

33. 解析: 句意: 俗话说, “你不能以貌取人”。as the old saying goes是一个固定的用法, 表示“俗话说”。其他的各个选项都是错误表达形式, 故都可排除。

答案:C

【命题立意】考查考生对一些习惯用法的掌握。对于这类试题考生平时要善于积累一些习惯用法, 牢记它们的意思。难度偏低。

34. 解析: 本题考查介词的意义。句意: 这真是一个需要争分夺秒才能完成的项目。幸运的是, 我们圆满地完成了。四个选项中的介词只有D项的against与time构成“against time”才意为“争分夺秒”, 其他介词用在此处都不符合句意。故答案选D项。

答案:D

【命题立意】考查考生对介词意义和用法的掌握。对于这类试题, 考生们对于一些介词和介词短语的基本用法要做到了然于胸。难度中等。

35. 解析: 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。句意: 太阳光白得耀眼, 在地上投下了轮廓鲜明的影子。A项being thrown属于现在分词的被动形式, 表示被动意义; B项throwing是现在分词, 表示动作正在进行, 常在句中作伴随状语; C项to throw是动词不定式, 表示将来的动作; D项to be thrown是不定式的被动形式。根据句意判断, 此空格处应该填入一个能作伴随状语, 且和句子的主语在逻辑上构成主谓关系的非谓语动词形式。首先排除A、D两个选项, 因为这两个选项在逻辑上和句子的主语是动宾关系; C项虽然可以和句子的主语构成逻辑上的主谓关系, 但是其常用作目的状语或结果状语等, 不能用作伴随状语, 所以也得排除。剩下的B项既符合语法规则, 也符合语意逻辑关系。故答案选B项。

答案:B

【命题立意】考查考生对非谓语动词的形式和其意义的理解和掌握。对于这类试题要准确掌握各种非谓语动词的具体形式和意义。难度中等。

第二节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。全文讲述了作者通过参加一次小组活动来了解残疾人所面临的问题的经历。作者和其他人都暂时“接受残疾”, 把自己“扮”成残疾人, 而作者选择了坐轮椅的方式。由于是第一次坐轮椅, 作者不知道该把脚放到

哪里, 以及怎样使轮椅转起来。通过这次经历作者体验了残疾人每天在生活中所面临的种种挑战。本文的考点和选项设置合理, 着重考查考生对上下文的理解和其逻辑判断能力。选项以实词为主、虚词为辅, 突出考查了词汇在具体语境中的运用。

36. 解析: 结合空格前sensitivity的含义“感受, 敏感”以及常识可推断, 这个活动的目的是让人们对于残疾人在生活中所面临的问题有更多的了解。从本文结尾作者的感受中也可判断出应选择B项。

答案:B

37. 解析: 下文For disabled people, “adopting a wheelchair” is not a temporary(临时的)... 提到了adopt这个词, 指的是让人们采用乘坐轮椅的方式了解残疾人, 这是一种暗示; 此处指的是被要求“接受残疾”几个小时以了解残疾人, 因此选B。cure表示“治愈”; prevent表示“阻止”; analyze表示“分析”。

答案:B

38. 解析: 作者以自己作为例子, 下文中也主要是以作者本人的体验来展开的, 所以选like me“像我这样的”。

答案:D

39. 解析: 根据下文的I had never considered before how 40 it would be to use one. 可知, 作者从来没有考虑过怎样使用轮椅, 所以这是一个学习的过程, 故选learning。

答案:A

40. 解析: 既然作者没使用过轮椅, 同时结合下文也可看出作者使用起轮椅来比较笨拙, 不知道怎样弄才好, 因此选B。

答案:B

41. 解析: 结合前面的As soon as I sat down... 以及后面的made the chair begin to roll的暗示和常识可知, 当作者坐下后, 应该是作者的体重使得轮椅开始动起来。

答案:D

42. 解析: 作者一坐下轮椅就开始动起来, 表明这个轮子没有被锁住。

答案:A

43. 解析: 联系下文It took me quite a while to get the metal footrest... 中的footrest可知, 这里指作者不知道该把脚放到哪里。

答案:B

44. 解析: 联系上句的内容可知, 作者费了半天劲, 终于把footrest放到了恰当的位置, 上文的where对此处的place也是一种提示。

答案:A

45. 解析: 这里表示作者第一次不安地看了看将要在上面度过几个小时的唯一的交通工具(transportation)。

答案:C

46. 解析: 联系本文最后一段的My wheelchair experiment was soon... 可知, 作者进行的只是一次坐轮椅的体验。此处表示: 对那些终生在轮椅上的人们来说, 却并非是一次临时性的体验。

答案:C

47. 解析: 联系后面的thought it might be restful中的restful可知, 作者经过一番周折想在轮椅上找一个比较舒适的位置来坐得放松些。

答案:D

48. 解析: restful和nice是一种递进的关系, 故选even, 表示程

度,意为“甚至”。

答案:D

49. 解析:联系下文的 I would have to handle the thing myself! 可知,作者原以为有人会推着自己的轮椅到处转转。

答案:B

50. 解析:联系前面的 Looking around“环顾四周”,作者终于明白了 I would have to handle the thing myself,即作者明白了得自己来推动轮椅,而不是有人推着他。

答案:A

51. 解析:结合前面的 My hands started to ache 和后面的 the heavy metal wheels 可知,当作者转动轮子让轮椅移动的时候,因为费力,所以手都疼了。turn 在这里表示“转动”。

答案:B

52. 解析:转动轮椅的轮子后,下一步就是把握轮椅的方向。

答案:C

53. 解析:对于一个“新人”来说,控制轮椅的方向不是一项容易的任务。

答案:A

54. 解析:前文已经提到了 for several hours one Sunday,联系下文的 It made a deep impression on me. 可知,作者的这次体验很快就结束了。

答案:D

55. 解析:几个小时的残疾体验,对于作者无论在生理上还是心理上都是一种挑战,而这种挑战是残疾人必须克服的,故答案为C项。

答案:C

第三部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。通过叙述作者和家人乘坐晚点航班而获得补偿的故事阐明了作者对于花钱购物的认识。在作者看来,我们在花钱的时候要精打细算,做到花钱有所值,不能一味地追求享受而浪费钱财。

56. 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的 The flight was over-booked, and Delta, the airline, offered us \$400 per person in credits to give up our seats and leave the next day. 可知,作者的航班被超额预订,航空公司让他们坐第二天的航班,同时给予补偿。A项错误:他们原先预订的航班照常离开,只是他们因坐不下而改乘另一航班;B项表示他们提前预订了航班,但不是他们获得补偿的原因;D项中 cancelled 表示航班被取消了,与事实不符。

答案:C

57. 解析:推理判断题。从第三段中的“‘But as a big-time bargain hunter... few of us can afford to pass up.’”可知作者很少会错过好交易,C项正确;B项中的 seldom 与原文不符;D项中说她对廉价货感兴趣,本文主要表明作者希望花钱花得值,而不一定就是喜欢便宜货,同时本文的最后一句话也对这个选项提供了相反的信息。

答案:C

58. 解析:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的 I have been the consumer reporter of NBC's Today show for over a decade. 可知,作者是NBC的一个记者,是从事媒体行业的,所以选C。A项“她是一个老师”;B项“她是一个家庭主

妇”;D项“她是一个女商人”,这些与原文信息都不一致。

答案:C

59. 解析:主旨大意题。本文主要通过记叙作者和家人有一次度假旅游后,由于航空公司超额售票而导致他们不得不放弃原来的航班而接受补偿的故事,引出了自己在花钱购物方面的认识。她认为我们花钱应该有所值,花钱的时候要考虑到所买东西的价值,所以选C。A项表示“怎样揭露诡计”,原文没有信息支持;B项表示“怎样预留航班座位”;D项表示“怎样达成一个商业交易”,与本文的主要信息不一致。

答案:C

B

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了研究人员通过一些卡片上黑点的数量来检验婴儿对于数量变化的敏感程度,发现当数量相对多的时候,比较容易引起婴儿的注意,使他们变得更加兴奋。

60. 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的 She stares at it carefully. “婴儿认真地盯着看”可知,研究人员研究的是孩子的视觉。A项指“听觉”;C项指“触觉”;D项指“嗅觉”,这与原文中的 stares 反映的信息不一致。

答案:B

61. 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的 As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus—until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns... 可知,随着卡片上黑点数量的变化,婴儿的注视也发生变化,表明了婴儿对于数量的变化比较敏感。A项 size 指卡片的大小;B项指图画的颜色;C项指结构的形状,这些与原文的信息不一致。

答案:D

62. 解析:细节理解题。第二段中研究人员先是通过卡片上的黑点来测验婴儿对于数量的变化的敏感程度;根据第二段中的 The effect even crosses between senses... three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise(同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots. 可知,研究人员又做了击鼓的实验,这样做的目的是更加深入地研究婴儿对于数量变化的敏感程度,故选C。A项“减少实验的难度”;B项“看看婴儿怎样辨别声音”;D项“保持婴儿的兴趣”,在文中均找不到支持信息。

答案:C

63. 解析:文章出处题。本文提到了 experiment 和 researchers 等,可知是一些研究人员做了一个实验,来检验婴儿们对于数量的变化是不是敏感,所以本文属于一个科学研究报告,因此选D。A项表示“科幻小说”;B项表示“儿童文学”;C项表示“一则广告”,均与本文的内容不符。

答案:D

C

【语篇解读】本文是一篇议论文。主要讲述了作者就奥巴马写的一本书同朋友进行交谈,发现朋友撒谎说看过这本书的故事,从而引出了本文要讨论的主题:很多人明明没有看过某一本书,但是仍然说看过,这样做是为了给人留下知识渊博的印象。

64. 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的 However, he then went on to talk about Mr Obama in a way which suggested he had no idea of his background at all. 可知,当作者和这位朋友继续交谈关于奥巴马的情况时,发现这位朋友对他的背景一点儿也不知道,表明这个朋友并没有真正看过这

本书,他撒谎了。A项表示通过他的说话方式;B项表示通过调查他的背景,C项表示提到一个著名的名字,这些均与原文的信息不一致,故选D项。

答案:D

65. 解析:细节理解题。根据第二段中的 Approximately two thirds of people have lied... In the World Book Day's "Report on Guilty Secrets", *Dreams From My Father* is at number 9. 和后面的... unlike 42 percent of people, I have read the book at number one... 可知,guilty secret 指的是人们撒谎说读过某本书这样的情况,故B项符合语境。作者并未承认看了9本书,而是 *Dreams From My Father* 这本书排名第9,故排除C项;A项表示查尔斯·狄更斯在书单中排名比较低,无依据;D项中的 hardly 错误。而且这三项均与 guilty secret 不相关。

答案:B

66. 解析:细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的 Asked why they lied, the most common reason was to "impress" someone they were speaking to. 可知,当人们被问到为什么撒谎的时候,最常见的理由是为了给与他们谈话的人留下印象,表现出知识渊博的样子。因此选B。

答案:B

67. 解析:推理判断题。根据最后一段中的 (I'll come clean; I do this and am astonished that 58 percent said they had never done so) 可知,作者坦承自己这样做过,并吃惊于58%的人说从来没这样做过,表明了作者对于这些人说法的怀疑。A项表示“赞成的”,B项表示“不关心的”,D项表示“友好的”,均与 astonished 意义不符。

答案:C

D

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了英国国家美术馆的展品以及这个展馆的布置、开馆的时间等情况。

68. 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段中的 ranging from 13th-century religious paintings to... 可知人们可以在这里看到13世纪的宗教图画。B、C、D三项中的图画都没有涉及 religious 这个词。

答案:A

69. 解析:细节理解题。由第三段中的 The main West Wing houses 16th-century paintings, and artists include Leonardo da Vinci... 可知,达·芬奇的作品可以在 the main West Wing 中看到,因此选B。其他几个地方都没有展出达·芬奇的画。

答案:B

70. 解析:细节理解题。根据最后一段中的 Nearest underground stations: Charing Cross (2-minute walk)... 可知,Charing Cross 离国家美术馆只有步行2分钟的路程,其他几个地方离国家美术馆的距离都比 Charing Cross 远。

答案:D

第二节

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了商业都是为了赚取利润,但是一些非营利的商业是一些非政府组织的为他人提供服务的机构;同时也提到了商业管理的模式,以及所涉及的一些规定等。

71. 解析:根据前面的 make a profit“赚取利润”及后面的 Commonly called nonprofits 可知前后是对比的,而D项中的 however 起到了这种转折的作用;同时,根据前句中的 the costs of operating the business 也可以和D项中的 operating costs 联系起来。

答案:D

72. 解析:空格前面提到了 nonprofits,这与C项中的对于 non-profit businesses 进行的举例说明有着密切的联系。

答案:C

73. 解析:第二段段首提到了 planning, direction 和 control 三项技巧,下面会分别介绍;同时,下文中有 One, The third 等提示,由此可和E项中的 three main aspects 联系起来。

答案:E

74. 解析:结合前面提到的 One 和后面提到的 The third, 可知这里是第二条,与G项中的 The second 可以联系起来。

答案:G

75. 解析:讲完了 planning 和 direction, 下文该讲关于 control 的内容了。故选A项。

答案:A

第四部分 写作

第一节 短文改错

I hardly remember my grandmother. She used to holding hold me on her knees and sing old songs. I was only four when she passes away. She is just a distant memory for me now. passed

I remember my grandfather very much. He was well/clearly

tall, with broad shoulder and a beard that turned from black shoulders

toward gray over the years. He had a deep voice, which set to/into

himself apart from others in our small town, \wedge he was strong and him and

and powerful. In a fact, he even scared my classmates away during they came over to play or do homework with me. How-when

ever, he was the gentlest man I have never known. ever

第二节 书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Peter,

How are you doing?

I'm writing to tell you that my uncle Li Ming is going to your city for a conference, and I've asked him to bring you the Chinese painting you've asked for before.

Also, I'd like you to do me a favor. Would you please meet my uncle at the airport and take him to his hotel since this is his first visit to the U.S.? Thank you in advance!

His flight number is CA985, and it will arrive at 11:30 am, August 6. My uncle is tall and he is wearing glasses. And he will be in a blue jacket.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

名师点拨:这是一篇给材料作文。本文要点全面,叙事清晰,结构严谨,段落设计合理且衔接自然,语言简洁、地道,文笔流畅而又富于变化,不同时代(如现在进行时、一般将来时、现在完成时、一般现在时等)、句型和句式(如宾语从句、定语从句、状语从句, Would you please...?)以及短语(如 ask for, would like, do sb. a favor, in advance)等的大量运用体现了小作者丰富的词汇储备和扎实的语言功底。无论从哪方面来说,本文都是一篇难得的考场佳作。

全国卷(新课标 II)



高考真题

第 I 卷

第一部分 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。

- I'm sorry I made a mistake!
—_____. Nobody is perfect.
A. Take your time B. You're right
C. Whatever you say D. Take it easy
- Would you like to _____ with us to the film tonight?
A. come along B. come off
C. come across D. come through
- I was glad to meet Jenny again, _____ I didn't want to spend all day with her.
A. but B. and C. so D. or
- When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house _____ I would be staying.
A. what B. when C. where D. which
- I got to the office earlier that day, _____ the 7:30 train from Paddington.
A. caught B. to have caught
C. to catch D. having caught
- Since nobody gave him any help, he _____ have done the research on his own.
A. can B. must C. would D. need
- We _____ very early so we packed the night before.
A. leave B. had left
C. were leaving D. have left
- The watch was very good, and he _____ 20 percent down for it.
A. paid B. cost C. bought D. spent
- It may not be a great suggestion. But before _____ is put forward, we'll make do with it.
A. a good one B. a better one
C. the best one D. a best one
- It was only after he had read the papers _____ Mr. Gross realized the task before him was extremely difficult to complete.
A. when B. that C. which D. what

- A serious study of physics is impossible _____ some knowledge of mathematics.
A. against B. before
C. beyond D. without
- Only by increasing the number of doctors by 50 percent _____ properly in this hospital.
A. can be the patients treated
B. can the patients be treated
C. the patients can be treated
D. treated can be the patients
- Four and _____ half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and _____ break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. 不填; the D. a; 不填
- It's an either-or situation—we can buy a new car this year or we can go on holiday but we can't do _____.
A. others B. either C. another D. both
- Are you sure you won't come for a drink with us?
—_____, if you insist.
A. Not at all B. It depends
C. All right then D. I don't care

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。

Michael Greenberg is a very popular New Yorker. He is not famous in sports or the arts. But people in the streets _____ 16 _____ him, especially those who are _____ 17 _____.

For those people, he is "Gloves" Greenberg. How did he get that _____ 18 _____? He looks like any other businessman, wearing a suit and carrying a briefcase(公文箱). But he's _____ 19 _____ His briefcase always has some gloves.

In winter, Mr. Greenberg does not _____ 20 _____ like other New Yorkers, who look at the sidewalk and _____ 21 _____ the street. He looks around at _____ 22 _____. He stops when he _____ 23 _____ someone with no gloves. He gives them a pair and then he _____ 24 _____, looking for more people with cold _____ 25 _____.

On winter days, Mr. Greenberg _____ 26 _____ gloves. During the rest of the year, he _____ 27 _____ gloves. People who have heard about him _____ 28 _____ him gloves, and he has many in his apartment.

Mr. Greenberg _____ 29 _____ doing this 21 years ago. Now, many poor New Yorkers know him and _____ 30 _____ his behavior. But people who don't know him are sometimes _____ 31 _____ him. They don't realize that he just wants to make them

It runs in the 33. Michael's father always helped the poor as he believed it made everyone happier. Michael Greenberg feels the 34. A pair of gloves may be a 35 thing, but it can make a big difference in winter.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 16. A. know about | B. learn from | |
| C. cheer for | D. look after | |
| 17. A. old | B. busy | C. kind D. poor |
| 18. A. job | B. name | |
| C. chance | D. message | |
| 19. A. calm | B. different | |
| C. crazy | D. curious | |
| 20. A. act | B. sound | |
| C. feel | D. dress | |
| 21. A. cross over | B. drive along | |
| C. hurry down | D. keep off | |
| 22. A. cars | B. people | |
| C. street numbers | D. traffic lights | |
| 23. A. helps | B. chooses | C. greets D. sees |
| 24. A. holds up | B. hangs out | |
| C. moves on | D. turns around | |
| 25. A. hands | B. ears | C. faces D. eyes |
| 26. A. searches for | B. stores up | |
| C. gives away | D. puts on | |
| 27. A. borrows | B. sells | |
| C. returns | D. buys | |
| 28. A. call | B. send | C. lend D. show |
| 29. A. delayed | B. remembered | |
| C. began | D. enjoyed | |
| 30. A. understand | B. dislike | |
| C. study | D. excuse | |
| 31. A. sorry for | B. satisfied with | |
| C. proud of | D. surprised by | |
| 32. A. smart | B. rich | C. special D. happy |
| 33. A. city | B. family | |
| C. neighborhood | D. company | |
| 34. A. honor | B. pain | C. same D. cold |
| 35. A. small | B. useful | |
| C. delightful | D. comforting | |

第二部分 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

Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don't listen because they already know it all. I was lucky; I became a pilot in 1970, almost ten years before I graduated from medical school. I didn't realize then, but becoming a pilot makes me a better surgeon. I loved flying. As I flew bigger, faster planes, and in worse weather, I learned about crew resource management (机组资源管理), or CRM, a new idea to make flying safer. It means that crew members should listen and speak up for a good result, regardless of positions.

I first read about CRM in 1980. Not long after that, an attending doctor and I were flying in bad weather. The con-

troller had us turn too late to get our landing ready. The attending doctor was flying; I was safety pilot. He was so busy because of the bad turn, he had forgotten to put the landing gear (起落架) down. He was a better pilot—and my boss—so it felt unusual to speak up. But I had to: Our lives were in danger. I put aside my uneasiness and said, "We need to put the landing gear down now!" That was my first real lesson in the power of CRM, and I've used it in the operating room ever since.

CRM requires that the pilot/surgeon encourage others to speak up. It further requires that when opinions are from the opposite, the doctor doesn't overreact, which might prevent fellow doctors from voicing opinions again. So when I'm in the operating room, I ask for ideas and help from others. Sometimes they're not willing to speak up. But I hope that if I continue to encourage them, someday someone will keep me from "landing gear up".

36. What does the author say about doctors in general?

- A. They like flying by themselves.
- B. They are unwilling to take advice.
- C. They pretend to be good pilots.
- D. They are quick learners of CRM.

37. The author deepened his understanding of the power of CRM when _____.

- A. he saved the plane by speaking up
- B. he was in charge of a flying task
- C. his boss landed the plane too late
- D. his boss operated on a patient

38. In the last paragraph "landing gear up" probably means _____.

- A. following flying requirements
- B. overreacting to different opinions
- C. listening to what fellow doctors say
- D. making a mistake that may cost lives

39. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. CRM: A New Way to Make Flying Safe
- B. Flying Makes Me a Better Doctor
- C. The Making of a Good Pilot
- D. A Pilot-Turned Doctor

B

In 1947 a group of famous people from the art world headed by an Austrian conductor decided to hold an international festival of music, dance and theatre in Edinburgh. The idea was to reunite Europe after the Second World War.

It quickly attracted famous names such as Alec Guinness, Richard Burton, Dame Margot Fonteyn and Marlene Dietrich as well as the big symphony orchestras (交响乐团). It became a fixed event every August and now attracts 400,000 people yearly.

At the same time, the "Fringe" appeared as a challenge to the official festival. Eight theatre groups turned up uninvited in 1947, in the belief that everyone should have the right to perform, and they did so in a public house disused for years.

Soon, groups of students firstly from Edinburgh University, and later from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Durham and Birmingham were making the journey

to the Scottish capital each summer to perform theatre by little-known writers of plays in small church halls to the people of Edinburgh.

Today the "Fringe", once less recognized, has far outgrown the festival with around 1,500 performances of theatre, music and dance on every one of the 21 days it lasts. And yet as early as 1959, with only 19 theatre groups performing, some said it was getting too big.

A paid administrator was first employed only in 1971, and today there are eight administrators working all year round and the number rises to 150 during August itself. In 2004 there were 200 places housing 1,695 shows by over 600 different groups from 50 different countries. More than 1.25 million tickets were sold.

40. What was the purpose of Edinburgh Festival at the beginning?

- A. To bring Europe together again.
- B. To honor heroes of World War II.
- C. To introduce young theatre groups.
- D. To attract great artists from Europe.

41. Why did some uninvited theatre groups come to Edinburgh in 1947?

- A. They owned a public house there.
- B. They came to take up a challenge.
- C. They thought they were also famous.
- D. They wanted to take part in the festival.

42. Who joined the "Fringe" after it appeared?

- A. Popular writers.
- B. University students.
- C. Artists from around the world.
- D. Performers of music and dance.

43. We may learn from the text that Edinburgh Festival

- A. has become a non-official event
- B. has gone beyond an art festival
- C. gives shows all year round
- D. keeps growing rapidly

C

Given that many people's moods (情绪) are regulated by the chemical action of chocolate, it was probably only a matter of time before somebody made the chocolate shop similar to a drugstore of Chinese medicine. Looking like a setting from the film *Charlie & the Chocolate Factory*, Singapore's Chocolate Research Facility (CRF) has over 100 varieties of chocolates. Its founder is Chris Lee who grew up at his parents' corner store with one hand almost always in the jar of sweets.

If the CRF seems to be a smart idea, that's because Lee is not merely a seasoned salesperson but also head of a marketing department that has business relations with big names such as Levi's and Sony. That idea surely results in the imagination at work when it comes to making different flavored (味道) chocolates.

The CRF's produce is "green", made within the country and divided into 10 lines, with the Alcohol Series being the most popular. The Exotic Series—with Sichuan pepper, red bean (豆), cheese and other flavors—also does well and is fun to taste. And for chocolate snobs, who think that

they have a better knowledge of chocolate than others, the Connoisseur Series uses cocoa beans from Togo, Cuba, Venezuela, and Ghana, among others.

44. What is good about chocolate?

- A. It serves as a suitable gift.
- B. It works as an effective medicine.
- C. It helps improve the state of mind.
- D. It strengthens business relations.

45. Why is Chris Lee able to develop his idea of the CRF?

- A. He knows the importance of research.
- B. He learns from shops of similar types.
- C. He has the support of many big names.
- D. He has a lot of marketing experience.

46. Which line of the CRF produce sells best?

- A. The Connoisseur Series.
- B. The Exotic Series.
- C. The Alcohol Series.
- D. The Sichuan Series.

47. The words "chocolate snobs" in Paragraph 3 probably refer to people who _____.

- A. are particular about chocolate
- B. know little about cocoa beans
- C. look down upon others
- D. like to try new flavors

D

Low-Cost Gifts for Mother's Day

Gift No. 1

Offer to be your mother's health friend. Promise to be there for any and all doctor's visits whether a disease or a regular medical check-up. Most mothers always say "no need," but another set of eyes and ears is always a good idea at a doctor's visit. The best part? This one is free.

Gift No. 2

Help your mother organize all of her medical records, which include the test results and medical information. Put them all in one place. Be sure to make a list of all of her medicines and what times she takes them. "Having all this information in one place could end up saving your mother's life," Dr. Marie Savard said.

Gift No. 3

Enough sleep is connected to general health conditions. "Buy your mother cotton sheets and comfortable pillows to encourage better sleep," Savard said. "We know that good sleep is very important to our health."

Gift No. 4

Some gift companies such as Presents for Purpose allow you to pay it forward this Mother's Day by picking gifts in which 10 percent of the price you pay goes to a charity (慈善机构). Gift givers can choose from a wide variety of useful but inexpensive things—many of which are "green"—and then choose a meaningful charity from a list. When your mother gets the gift, she will be told that she has helped the chosen charity.

48. What are you advised to do for your mother at doctor's visits?

- A. Take notes.
- B. Be with her.
- C. Buy medicine.
- D. Give her gifts.

49. Where can you find a gift idea to improve your mother's

sleep?

A. In Gift No. 1.

B. In Gift No. 2.

C. In Gift No. 3.

D. In Gift No. 4.

50. Buying gifts from Presents for Purpose allows mothers to _____.

A. enjoy good sleep

B. be well-organized

C. get extra support

D. give others help

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。

Public Speaking Training

● Get a coach

51, so get help. Since there are about a billion companies out there all ready to offer you public speaking training and courses, here are some things to look for when deciding the training that's right for you.

● Focus on positives

Any training you do to become more effective at public speaking should always focus on the positive aspects of what you already do well. Nothing can hurt confidence more than being told that you aren't doing well. 52, so good public speaking training should develop those instead of telling you what you shouldn't do.

● 53

If you find a public speaking course that looks as though it's going to give you lots of dos and don'ts, walk away! Your brain is so full of what you're going to be talking about. 54. As far as we're concerned, there are basically no hard and fast rules about public speaking. Your audience can be your friends.

● You are a special person not a clone

Most importantly, good public speaking training should treat you as a special one, with your own personal habits. 55. Your training course should help you bring out your personality, not try to turn you into someone you're not.

A. You aren't like anybody else

B. You already do lots of things well

C. Turn your back on too many rules

D. Check the rules about dos and don'ts

E. Whatever the presentation, public speaking is tough

F. The one thing you don't want is for them to fall asleep

G. So trying to force a whole set of rules into it will just make things worse

第Ⅱ卷

第三部分 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(Λ),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。

The book I'm reading of talks about afternoon tea in Britain. It is said to have started in the early 1800's. Have tea in the late afternoon provides a bridge between lunch and dinner, that might not be served until 8 o'clock at night. This custom soon becomes another meal of day. Interesting, it had a connection by the British porcelain (瓷器) industry. Tea in China was traditionally drank from cups without handles. When tea got popular in Britain, there was a crying need for good cup with handles to suit British habits. This made for the grow in the porcelain industry.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

假定你是李华,自制了一些中国结(Chinese knot)。给开网店的美国朋友Tom写封信,请他代卖,要点包括:

1. 外观(尺寸、颜色、材料)

2. 象征意义

3. 价格

注意:1. 词数100左右;

2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 开头语已为你写好。

Dear Tom,

How are you doing?

Li Hua

真题全解全析

第一部分 英语知识运用

第一节 单项填空

1. 解析:题干的意思是:“很抱歉我犯了一个错误!”“没有人是完美的。”通过答语后一句句意“没有人是完美的”可以判断所填部分的内容应该是安慰对方。Take your time 意为“别着急,慢慢来”,用来提醒别人不用太匆忙;You're right 意为“你是正确的”;Whatever you say 意为“无论你说什么”;Take it easy 意为“别烦恼,不要生气”,用来安

慰别人,所以正确答案为D。

答案:D

【命题立意】本题考查考生对情景交际用语的掌握和运用情况。难度中等。

2. 解析:首先了解四个选项的汉语意思。A项 come along “一起来”;B项 come off “成功;举行”;C项 come across “偶遇;偶然发现”;D项 come through “穿过;传来;(健康)恢复”。

题干的意思是：“今晚和我们一起去看电影好吗？”根据 with us 及题意可知选 A。

答案：A

【命题立意】本题考查考生在具体语境中灵活运用动词短语的能力。难度中等。

3. 解析：题干的意思是：“我很高兴再次见到詹妮，_____ 我不想整天和她待在一起。”根据前半句中的 glad 与后半句中的 didn't want 可知前后两句为转折关系，所以选 A。

答案：A

【命题立意】本题考查在具体语境中对连词的选择。难度偏低。

4. 解析：题干的意思是：“我到达后，布赖恩带我去看了我要住的房子。”分析题干可知后句为限制性定语从句，关系词代替先行词 house 在定语从句中作地点状语，因此应选择关系副词 where。解答该类题目的关键在于分析关系词代替先行词在定语从句中所作的句子成分。

答案：C

【命题立意】本题考查考生对定语从句的掌握情况。难度中等。

5. 解析：题干的意思是：“那天我到达办公室比较早，因为我赶上了从帕丁顿来的 7:30 的火车。”分析句意可知，catch 动作已经发生，所以排除 B、C 两项。本题考查非谓语动词，I 与 catch 之间为主动关系，所以排除 A 项，因此选择 D 项。解答这类题目的关键是判断句子主语与非谓语动词之间的关系。

答案：D

【命题立意】本题考查考生对非谓语动词的掌握情况。难度较高。

6. 解析：分析主从句逻辑关系，主句是对从句表达的原因的一种猜测，must have done 想必/准是/一定做过某事，符合主从句之间的逻辑关系。本题句意为“既然没人给他帮忙，那他肯定是自己做的研究”。can have done 用于疑问句或否定句中，表示对过去情况的推测；would have done 表示过去将来完成时或用于虚拟语气中；need have done 通常用于否定句和疑问句中，表示“本不必做某事却做了”。

答案：B

【命题立意】本题考查考生对情态动词灵活运用能力。难度中等。

7. 解析：题干的意思是：“我们很早_____，因此我们前一晚上就把东西打包了。”根据句中的 packed 可知此处应用过去的时态，所以排除 A、D 两项。根据常识及句意可知，pack 要发生在 leave 之前，所以排除 B 项，had left 表示动作发生在“过去的过去”。故选 C 项，leave 的过去进行时态表示过去将来。

答案：C

【命题立意】本题考查考生对时态掌握运用的能力。难度中等。

8. 解析：本题四个选项都为常见动词，都可以表示“花费”。本题意为“这块手表很好，他先付了 20% 的订金”。pay... down (或 pay down) 付押金，付订金，符合题意。要注意以下表示“花费”的句式：sb. pay(s) money for sth. 某人花钱买某物，主语为“人”，符合题意，故选 A。sth. cost(s) sb. money 某物花费某人多少钱，主语为“物”；sb. buy(s) sth. for money 某人买某物花多少钱，for 后面接 money；sb. spend(s) money on sth. 某人花钱买某物，主语为“人”，与介词 on 搭配。解答这道题目需要抓住句中的关键信息词 down 和 for。

答案：A

【命题立意】本题考查考生对动词词义的理解和掌握情况。难度偏低。

9. 解析：题干的意思是：“这也许不是一个很棒的建议，但是在_____ 被提出之前，我们还是先凑合着用吧。”分析题意可知，另一个建议是与先前的相比较，应用比较级，所以

选 B。

答案：B

【命题立意】本题考查考生对形容词比较等级的掌握情况。难度偏低。

10. 解析：题干的意思是：“直到他读了文件之后，格罗斯先生才意识到他面前的任务非常难完成。”本句为强调句型，强调状语 only after he had read the papers。根据强调句结构 “It is/was + 被强调部分 + that + 剩余部分。”可知选 B。此外，我们也可以将 It is/was 与空格去掉来验证此句是不是一个强调句。

答案：B

【命题立意】本题考查考生对强调句型的掌握情况。难度中等。

11. 解析：题干的意思是：“_____ 一定的数学知识，认真研究物理是不可能的。”against “靠着；反对”；before “在……之前”；beyond “超出”；without “没有”。四个选项中填入 without 最合适，故选 D。

答案：D

【命题立意】本题考查考生对介词的掌握情况。难度偏低。

12. 解析：题干的意思是：“只有把这家医院医生的人数增加 50%，病人才能得到适当的治疗。”“only + 状语”位于句首时，句子须用部分倒装语序。

答案：B

【命题立意】本题考查考生对部分倒装的掌握情况。难度中等。

13. 解析：题干的意思是：“我们讨论了四个半小时，一直到了半夜，此时休息了一会儿，吃了奶酪、巧克力，喝了加糖的茶。”本题考查冠词的用法。four and a half hours 四个半小时，也可以说 four hours and a half，half 前一定要用 a；break 作“休息”讲时，为可数名词，常与 a 连用。所以选 A。

答案：A

【命题立意】本题考查考生对冠词的掌握情况。难度偏低。

14. 解析：题干的意思是：“这是一个二选一的情况——我们要么今年买一辆新车要么去度假，但是我们不能二者兼得。”分析题意可知，这是在两者之间进行选择，所以排除 A、C 两项，either 用在否定句中表示全部否定，而 both 用在否定句中表示部分否定，所以选 D。

答案：D

【命题立意】本题考查考生对代词及部分否定的掌握情况。难度中等。

15. 解析：题干的意思是：“你确定不来和我们一起喝点吗？”“_____，假如你坚持的话。”分析句意我们可以判断所填部分应该是向对方让步。Not at all 意为“别客气”，用来回答感谢用语；It depends 意为“看情况”；All right then 意为“那好吧”；I don't care 意为“我不在意”。根据句意及语境可知，正确答案为 C。

答案：C

【命题立意】本题考查考生对情景交际用语的掌握和运用情况。难度中等。

第二节 完形填空

【语篇解读】本文是一篇记叙文。全文讲述了一名纽约人 Michael Greenberg 助人为乐的故事。Michael Greenberg 是一位商人，但是与其他商人不一样，每年冬天他都要赠送大量的手套给穷人，因为他觉得赠送手套虽然是件小事，但是在冬天里对别人却是非常重要的。总体来说，本篇文章的知识点和选项分布科学、合理，着重考查了考生在理解上下文的基础上，综合运用词汇的能力。基本全以实词或词组设空，突出了词汇的语境化，并注重了对话篇词的考查。

16. 解析：根据文章第一句 Michael Greenberg is a very popular New Yorker. 以及第 16 空前面的 But 可知，此处应填

know about “知道”。learn from 向……学习; cheer for 为……加油; look after 照料。

答案:A

17. 解析:根据后文第五段第二句中的 many poor New Yorkers know him... 以及常识可知,冬天的时候穷人可能没手套,所以尤其是那些“穷人”知道他。

答案:D

18. 解析:联系空前的 he is “Gloves” Greenberg 我们知道,那些人叫他“Gloves” Greenberg,因此本句句意应该是“他是如何得到那个名字(name)的?”

答案:B

19. 解析:联系前文 He looks like any other businessman(他与其他商人看上去一样)以及空前的 But(表转折)可知,此处应填 different(不一样的)。

答案:B

20. 解析:联系后面的定语从句 who look at the sidewalk and 21 the street 可知,look at 及 21 空都是路人的动作,所以选 act。

答案:A

21. 解析:联系常识我们知道,在冬天人们在街上急急忙忙地走,而且前半句意思为“看着人行道”,所以不可能选 B(开车沿街走)。keep off 远离……;cross over 穿过(道路等)。二者均不符合句意,故排除。

答案:C

22. 解析:联系前文可知 Mr. Greenberg 不像其他纽约人,他不看道路,而且从下文我们知道他在找没戴手套的人,所以他看人(people)。

答案:B

23. 解析:句意:当看到(see)没戴手套的人时,他会停下来。

答案:D

24. 解析:联系前文我们知道,他给人手套后,会继续找没戴手套的人,所以他会继续往前走(move on)。其他三个选项的意思是:hold up 举起;阻碍;hang out 闲逛;turn around 转身。

答案:C

25. 解析:Mr. Greenberg 在寻找没戴手套的人,根据常识可知,没戴手套的人当然是手(hands)冷。

答案:A

26. 解析:联系前文我们知道 Mr. Greenberg 发放手套给穷人,所以此处为 give away(赠送,发放)。其他三个选项的意思是:search for 寻找;store up 贮存;put on 穿上,均与语境不符。

答案:C

27. 解析:结合前文可知,他在冬天的时候发放手套,那么在一年中的其他时候,他当然就得买(buy)手套。

答案:D

28. 解析:句意:听说了他的人就送手套给他,因此他的公寓里有许多手套。

答案:B

29. 解析:Mr. Greenberg 21 年前就开始(began)给大街上没戴手套的人送手套了。delay 耽误;remember 记得;enjoy 喜欢。

答案:C

30. 解析:因为他的这种做法由来已久,所以许多纽约的穷人认识他,理解他的行为。

答案:A

31. 解析:根据句首的 But 可知,也有人理解他的做法,所以感到吃惊(surprised)。be sorry for 为……遗憾;be satisfied with 对……感到满意;be proud of 以……为骄傲。

答案:D

32. 解析:根据最后一段的第二句话可知,他这样做只是想让人感到快乐(happy)。

答案:D

33. 解析:根据后面的 Michael's father always helped the poor... 可知,Michael 的父亲就总是帮助穷人,所以帮助人的这种行为是世代相传(run in the family)的。

答案:B

34. 解析:联系前文可知,Michael 的父亲认为帮助他人会让别人更快乐,Michael 也是这样想的。

答案:C

35. 解析:一副手套虽然是微不足道的东西,但在冬天却能起大作用。与 make a big difference 相对,选 small。

答案:A

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

A

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。作者从自己的一次飞行经历中学会了一个道理,从而使自己成了一名更好的医生。这个道理就是:一个人不论职位高低,为了所有人的安全,都要敢于表达自己的意见。

36. 解析:细节理解题。根据第一段前两句话 Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don't listen because they already know it all. 以及最后一段第二句话 It further requires that when opinions are from the opposite... which might prevent fellow doctors from voicing opinions again. 可知,医生们不愿听取别人的意见。

答案:B

37. 解析:细节理解题。根据第二段第五句话 He was so busy because of the bad turn, he had forgotten to put the landing gear(起落架) down. 及后面的 Our lives were in danger. 可知,如果不是作者及时提醒,飞机及机上人员都很危险。所以选 A。根据第二段第四句 The attending doctor was flying; I was safety pilot. 可知 B 项不对;根据第二段第三句 The controller had us turn too late to get our landing ready. 可知 C 项不对;根据第二段第六句可知他的上司正在驾驶飞机,所以 D 项不对。

答案:A

38. 解析:词义猜测题。根据文章最后一段最后几句 So when I'm in the operating room... someday someone will keep me from “landing gear up”. (因此,当我在手术室里的时候,我征求其他医生的建议和帮助。有时他们不愿意发表意见。但是我希望如果我继续鼓励他们,有一天有人会阻止我“犯错误”。)可知,答案应选 D。

答案:D

39. 解析:主旨大意题。根据文章大意可知,作者通过一次飞行经历学会了一个道理,从而成了一名更好的医生。所以选 B。

答案:B

B

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。1947 年一群艺术界的著名艺术家在一位奥地利指挥家的带领下,决定在爱丁堡举办国际艺术节来使整个欧洲在二战后再团结起来。没想到这个艺术节