

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 必须把班别、姓名、考号等项目填写在答题卡和答题卷上指定的位置。
2. 客观题答在答题卡上, 必须用 2B 铅笔作答。每题选出答案后, 用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应答案的标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案。
3. 主观题答在答题卷上, 必须用黑色字体的钢笔或签字笔作答。
4. 考试结束后, 将答题卡和答题卷一并交回。

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 听力理解 (共 6 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 12 分)

每段播放两遍。各段后有几个小题, 各段播放前每小题有 5 秒钟的阅题时间。请根据各段播放内容及其相关小题, 在 5 秒钟内从题中所给的 A、B、C 项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

听第一段材料, 回答第 1-2 题。

- |                        |  |                    |
|------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. A. Lazy.            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Forgetful.      | C. Careless.       |
| 2. A. Alice lost them. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Tina lost them. | C. Lily lost them. |

听第二段材料, 回答第 3-4 题。

- |   |                    |  |
|---|--------------------|--|
| 3. A. Thailand.   | B. Singapore.      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Laos. |
| 4. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Visit old villages. | B. Do some hiking. | C. Take a boat trip.                         |

听第三段材料, 回答第 5-6 题。

5. ☒ A. He wants to surprise David.  
B. It's his birthday next Tuesday.  
C. It's David's birthday next week.
6. A. Go to the cinema.  
B. Go to a party.  
☒ C. Read at home.

第二节 回答问题 (共 4 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 8 分)

听下面一段材料, 然后回答问题。材料和问题读两遍。

7. How old was Gao Min when she became known as a world class diver?

8. When did China get its first gold medal in swimming?

9. What did Li Ning win at the 1984 Summer Olympics?

10. What kind of company did Li Ning found in 1990?  
A company which \_\_\_\_\_

第二部分 阅读 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 阅读理解 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Jack went to a barber's shop and had his hair cut, but when he came out, he was not happy with the result. When his friend Bob saw him, he laughed and said, "What has happened to your hair, Jack?" Jack said, "I tried a new barber's shop today, because I wasn't quite satisfied with my old one, but this one seems even worse."

Bob agreed. "Yes, I think you're right, Jack. Now I'll tell you what to do when you go into a barber's shop next time: look at all the barbers' hair, find out whose hair looks worst, and then go straight to him."

"Why shall I go to him?" Jack asked. "But that would be foolish!" "Oh, no, it wouldn't," answered Bob. "Who cut that man's hair? Just think about it. He couldn't cut it himself, could he? Another of the barbers cut it. So you know he can't be the worst barber."

11. When Jack went out of the barber's shop, he was not happy because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nobody had cut his hair  
B. the barber hadn't cut his hair well  
C. the barber had cut his hair carefully  
D. he was not satisfied with his old barber
12. "I tried a new barber's shop today." means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. this barber's shop was a new one  
B. this was the only barber's shop in this town  
C. Jack often went to this barber's shop  
D. Jack had not been to this barber's shop before
13. After Jack had his hair cut, he thought \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the new barber's shop was the best one  
B. the old barber's shop wasn't as good as the new one  
C. the new barber's shop was worse than the old one  
D. the old barber's shop was the worst one
14. Bob told Jack to find out which barber's hair looked the worst and then go straight to him. Why?  
A. Because he was certainly the best barber.  
B. Because he was free all the time.  
C. Because he was the worst barber.  
D. Because he wasn't the worst barber.
15. From the story we know that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It's foolish to have one's hair cut at a barber's shop  
B. barbers cut each other's hair  
C. barbers never have their hair cut  
D. a barber always cuts his hair by himself

B

When I lived in Spain, some Spanish friends of mine decided to visit England by car. Before they left, they asked me for advice about how to find accommodation. I suggested that they should stay at "bed and breakfast" houses, because this kind of accommodation gives a foreign visitor a good chance to speak English with the family. My friends listened to my advice, but they came back with some funny stories.



"We didn't stay at bed and breakfast houses," they said, "because we found that most families were away on holiday."

I thought this was strange. Finally I understood what had happened. My friends spoke little English, and they thought "VACANCIES" meant "holidays", because the Spanish word for "holidays" is "vacaciones". So they did not go to house where the sign outside said "VACANCIES", which in English means there are free rooms. Then my friends went to house where the sign said "NO VACANCIES", because they thought this meant the people who owned the house were not away on holiday. But they found that these houses were all full. As a result, they stayed at hotels!

We laughed about this and about mistakes my friends made in reading other signs. In Spanish, the word "DIVERSION" means fun. In English, it means that workmen are repairing the road, and that you must take a different road. When my friends saw the word 'DIVERSION' on a road sign, they thought they were going to have fun. Instead, the road ended in a large hole.

English people have problems too when they learn foreign languages. Once in Paris, when someone offered me some more coffee, I said "Thank you" in French. I meant that I would like some more. However, to my surprise, the coffee pot was taken away! Later I found out that "Thank you" in French means "No, thank you."

16. My Spanish friends wanted advice about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. learning English  
B. finding places to stay in England  
C. driving their car on English roads  
D. going to England by car
17. I suggested that they stay at "bed and breakfast" houses because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they would be able to practise their English  
B. it would be much cheaper than staying in hotels  
C. it would be convenient for them to have dinner  
D. there would be no problem about finding accommodation there
18. "NO VACANCIES" in English means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. no free rooms  
B. free rooms  
C. not away on holiday  
D. holidays
19. If you see a road sign that says "Diversion" in UK, you will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fall into a hole  
B. have a lot of fun and enjoy yourself  
C. find that the road is blocked by crowds of people  
D. have to take a different road
20. When someone offered me more coffee and I said "Thank you" in French, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. didn't really want any more coffee  
B. wanted them to take the coffee pot away  
C. really wanted some more coffee  
D. wanted to express my politeness

### C

An app (short for "application") is a piece of software(软件) that works on a smartphone. There are apps for just about everything. There's one to tell you the weather, another to tell you if your flight is on time, and another to tell you which wine will go best with your dinner. And, of course, there are lots of game apps to help you pass the time. Until 2008, apps didn't really exist. But now, thanks to Apple,

they're everywhere.

When Apple started the Apple App Store, they had about 500 apps. Now they've got about a million. A tagline(口号) for the activity was, "There's an app for that." What they meant was that their App Store has an app for everything. But they aren't alone. Very soon, Apple's competitors were rushing to catch up, and now there are apps for Android, Windows and Blackberry phones.

So, which apps are the most popular? Games are top of the list—making up 15% of apps in the Apple Store. But there are also productivity apps that help you work, and social networking apps that help you connect with your friends. Then, there are the unusual apps, such as the one that turns your smartphone into a spirit level, or the one that helps you give up smoking by telling you how much money you're saving and how much longer you're living with every cigarette you don't smoke. Apple was right: there really does seem to be an app for everything.

Then who makes apps? While Apple and other smartphone makers make some themselves, most are made by third-party developers. At present, there are around 100,000 app developers with apps in Apple's AppStore. When a user buys an app, the developer gets about 70% of the price and the rest goes to Apple. It's big business, and some developers have become millionaires.

21. According to the passage, apps can \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offer you smartphones  
B. tell you the bad weather ahead  
C. make your flight on time  
D. decide who you have dinner with
22. Which of the following statement is TRUE?  
A. Most apps are made by Apple.  
B. App developers are usually millionaires.  
C. There aren't apps for Blackberry phones.  
D. Game apps are the most popular apps.
23. What can we learn from the passage?  
A. A phone app can't really help you give up smoking.  
B. It is because of Apple that apps have been created.  
C. Apple gets most of the price from apps sales.  
D. Productivity apps help you connect with your friends.
24. What will probably be discussed next right after the passage?  
A. Developers who have become rich people.  
B. Developers who made most of the apps.  
C. Reasons why we can't live without apps.  
D. Apps which are popular nowadays.
25. In which part of a magazine is the passage most likely to appear?  
A. History.  
B. Technology.  
C. Education.  
D. Entertainment.

## 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。

Taking good notes is a time-saving skill that will help you to become a better student in several ways. 26 Second, your notes are excellent materials to refer to when you are studying for a test.

Third, note-taking offers variety to your study time and helps you to hold your interest.

You will want to take notes during classroom discussions and while reading a textbook or doing research for a report. 27 Whenever or however you take notes, keep in mind that note-taking is a selective(选择性的) process. 28

The following methods may work best for you.

- Read the text quickly to find the main facts and ideas in it.



- Carefully read the text and watch for words that can show main points and supporting facts.
- Write your notes in your own words.

● 29

- Note any questions or ideas you may have about what was said or written.

As you take notes, you may want to use your own shorthand (速记). When you do, be sure that you understand your symbols and that you use them all the time. 30

- A. Use words, not complete sentences.
- B. There are three practical note-taking methods.
- C. You must write your notes on separate paper.
- D. Otherwise, you may not be able to read your notes later.
- E. You will also want to develop your own method for taking notes.
- F. That means you must first decide what is important enough to include in your notes.
- G. First, the simple act of writing something down makes it easier for you to understand and remember it.

### 第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

#### 第一节 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。

Willard Franklin came to my class half a year ago. But from his first day here, he shut himself in his own world and he never 31 to others. As his teacher, I tried to start a talk with him but 32. It seemed as if he just didn't want to break his 33.

After the Thanksgiving holiday, we received the news of the 34 Christmas collection of money for the 35 in our school. "Christmas is a season of 36," I told my students. "Some poor students in our school might not have a 37 holiday. By giving a little money, you will help 38 some toys, food, and clothing for these needy students. We will 39 the collection tomorrow."

The next morning, 40, I found out that almost everyone had 41 this matter except Willard Franklin. He came up to my desk with his head down. 42, he dropped two coins into the small box. "I don't need milk for lunch," he said in a 43 voice.

After school I couldn't help sharing what had 44 in the morning with our headmaster. "I may be wrong, but I 45 Willard might be ready to become a part of our class." "I am 46 to hear that," he nodded (点头). "And I just received a 47 of the poor families in our school who most need help. Here, take a look at it."

As I sat down to 48, I found Willard Franklin was at the top of the list. At that moment, I felt I really 49 Willard for the first time: a cold face with a warm heart. From this 50, I also learnt that whether rich or poor, every child has a kind heart.

- |                |             |              |             |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 31. A. turned  | B. spoke    | C. belonged  | D. listened |
| 32. A. failed  | B. stopped  | C. changed   | D. stayed   |
| 33. A. promise | B. heart    | C. sadness   | D. silence  |
| 34. A. daily   | B. weekly   | C. monthly   | D. yearly   |
| 35. A. young   | B. sick     | C. poor      | D. strong   |
| 36. A. giving  | B. enjoying | C. receiving | D. spending |

- |                   |               |              |              |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 37. A. free       | B. happy      | C. popular   | D. long      |
| 38. A. find       | B. pack       | C. buy       | D. choose    |
| 39. A. share      | B. show       | C. start     | D. continue  |
| 40. A. therefore  | B. however    | C. otherwise | D. besides   |
| 41. A. forgotten  | B. discussed  | C. learnt    | D. realized  |
| 42. A. Personally | B. Gratefully | C. Certainly | D. Carefully |
| 43. A. smooth     | B. tired      | C. low       | D. deep      |
| 44. A. appeared   | B. arrived    | C. happened  | D. remained  |
| 45. A. agree      | B. fear       | C. decide    | D. believe   |
| 46. A. glad       | B. sorry      | C. surprised | D. lucky     |
| 47. A. message    | B. report     | C. research  | D. list      |
| 48. A. rest       | B. read       | C. work      | D. study     |
| 49. A. knew       | B. ignored    | C. supported | D. accepted  |
| 50. A. result     | B. experience | C. survey    | D. item      |

## 第二节 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

When I was a kid, Mom used to cook food for us. One night in particular after 51 (spend) a long hard day at work, Mom 52 (place) a plate of bread jam and extremely burnt toast in front 53 my dad. I was waiting 54 (see) if anyone noticed it. But while he 55 (eat) his toast, Dad just asked me how my day was at school. I don't remember what I told him that night, but I do remember I heard Mom apologizing to Dad for burning the toast. And I'll never forget 56 he said: "Honey, I love burnt toast."

Later that night, I went to kiss Daddy good night and asked him whether he 57 (real) liked his toast burned. He gave me 58 big hug and said, 59 (you) mamma put in a long hard day at work today, really tired. And besides, a burnt toast never hurts anyone but cold words do!"

What I've learned over the years is that learning to accept each other's faults is one of the most important 60 (key) to creating a healthy, growing and lasting relationship.

## 第四部分 词汇、句型与写作 (共四节, 满分 45 分)

### 第一节 词汇基础 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列各句句意及所给单词的首字母或汉语提示, 用正确形式的单词填空。并把完整单词填写在答题卷相应的位置上。

61. In 1963, he o\_\_\_\_\_ a march to Washington DC and made his famous speech there.
62. The bus is so c\_\_\_\_\_ that it was impossible to find a seat.
63. People who are seriously overweight are more likely to s\_\_\_\_\_ from high blood pressure.
64. It is not healthy to go on a d\_\_\_\_\_ if you want to lose weight.
65. As for me, I prefer to live in the p\_\_\_\_\_ countryside rather than the noisy city.
66. \_\_\_\_\_ (就自己而言), I don't think much of the idea of going cycling alone.
67. After \_\_\_\_\_ (毕业), she went to the United Kingdom for further study.
68. Without their \_\_\_\_\_ (支持), I do not know where I would be now.
69. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ (钦佩) his father because of his bravery.
70. I think you should be \_\_\_\_\_ (自信的) of your ability to overcome the difficulty.



第二节 句型结构 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下列各小题, 根据括号内的汉语提示, 用句末括号内的英语单词完成句子, 并把答案填写在答题卷相应的位置上。

71. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ (结束) at last after his speech. (come)  
72. He \_\_\_\_\_ (取得很大进步) the math exam since September. (in)  
73. \_\_\_\_\_ (数年间), China has changed quite a lot. (over)  
74. After the serious traffic accident, he managed to \_\_\_\_\_ (渡过难关) with the help of his family and his friends. (through)  
75. Never \_\_\_\_\_ (放弃) hope when you are faced with difficulties in life. (give)

第三节 课文原文填空。(共 10 个小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 5 分)

I 76 wake up about five minutes before my alarm clock goes off. As soon as I hear my alarm clock, I jump out of my bed. It 77 me less than fifteen minutes to wash, get 78, have breakfast, leave home and get on a bus.

I am always the first person 79 to the office. The mornings are always very busy and the afternoons are even 80! Meetings and phone calls take up a large part of the day. Every minute of the day 81 urgent matters. By around eight o'clock, I usually find some time to do my own 82 and answer some personal e-mails.

China's first manned spaceship 83 at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, October 15th, 2003 in Jiuquan, Gansu Province. The spaceship, 84 ShenzhouV, was carrying China's first astronaut, Yang Liwei. Yang, who was a pilot in the army, was chosen from 1,500 other army pilots and started training for his space 85 in 1998.

第四节 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

假设你是李华, 你的英国笔友 Mike 想向你了解中国的“杂交水稻之父”袁隆平, 请你根据以下要点写一封邮件, 内容包括:

1. 概况: 1930 年 9 月 1 日生于北京。1953 年毕业于西南农业大学, 被分配到湖南西部教书。
2. 研究及成就: 1964 年开始研究杂交水稻。1981 年获得第一个国家发明特等奖。  
他的杂交水稻大大提高了水稻的产量, 帮助许多人摆脱饥饿; 被誉为“杂交水稻之父”。
3. 你对他的评价。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

生词: Agricultural College 农业大学    hybrid rice 杂交水稻    output 产量    hunger 饥饿  
National Special Prize for Invention 国家发明特等奖