

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

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。

1. What was the man doing when the phone rang?

- A. Taking a shower.
- B. Cleaning the floor.
- C. Doing the laundry.

答案: A

2. How long can the man keep the book?

- A. For three weeks.
- B. For two weeks.
- C. For one week.

答案: A

3. What will the speakers do first?

- A. Have a cup of tea.
- B. Watch the dolphin show.
- C. See the elephants.

答案: B

4. Why is the man happy?

- A. He got a good evaluation.
- B. He received an award for his work.
- C. He learned some interpersonal skills.

答案: A

5. What are the speakers talking about in general?

- A. A CD of Johnny Holden.
- B. A present for Molly.
- C. A musician.

答案: B

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 小题。

6. How did Jim get hurt?

- A. He was kicked by a boy.
- B. He was hit by a football.
- C. He fell down on the ground.

答案: A

7. When can Jim play sports again?

- A. In 48 hours.
- B. In 4 days.
- C. In a month.

答案: C

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 小题。

8. What color shirts does the man's team get?

- A. Yellow.
- B. Green.
- C. White.

答案: C

9. What will the woman do next?

- A. Go to the man's house.
- B. Collect the new football shirts.
- C. Have the basketball shirts changed.

答案: A

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 小题。

10. Who is the woman?

- A. A policewoman.
- B. A doctor.
- C. The man's classmate.

答案: C

11. What is the man worried about?

- A. His broken arm.
- B. The coming exams.
- C. The wound in his leg.

答案: B

12. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a classroom.
- B. In a hospital.
- C. In the street.

答案: B

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 小题。

13. How long has Louise been working at the center?

- A. About six months.
- B. About one year.
- C. About two years.

答案: C

14. How did Louise feel when she started working at the center?

- A. Excited.
- B. Nervous.
- C. Confident.

答案: B

15. What does Louise enjoy doing most about working with children?

- A. Seeing them have a lot of fun.
- B. Thinking of new things for them to do.
- C. Helping the less able ones achieve more.

答案: C

16. What does Louise say about working at night?

- A. It's a necessary part of the job.
- B. It's something that she enjoys.
- C. It's unfair for her to do it.

答案: A

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 小题。

17. What is the exhibition about this year?

- A. Star posters.
- B. Railway posters.
- C. Holiday posters.

答案: B

18. How long will the exhibition last a day?

- A. Seven hours.
- B. Six hours.
- C. Five hours.

答案: A

19. What does the speaker suggest people do?

- A. Watch Alan Brown's films on TV.
- B. Get tickets for the exhibition in advance.
- C. Book seats for *the Rose Garden* immediately.

答案: C

20. Where can people make a reservation for *Detective in the Shadows*?

- A. At Town Hall.
- B. At the Arts Center Cinema.
- C. At the Tourist Center.

答案: C

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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Liquid Paper (修正液) was invented by Bette Nesmith Graham. She was 17 when she got a job at a Texas bank as a secretary, even though she didn't know how to type. The company she worked for sent her to a secretary school, and she was typing in no time at all.

The 1950s had seen the widespread use of the electric typewriter, which typed faster but also meant more mistakes. Also, mistakes made by early electric typewriters were very hard to erase, which caused problems for Bette.

In order to make extra money she used her talent to paint holiday windows at the bank. Then one day, it suddenly occurred to her that she could create a paint to cover up type-writing mistakes.

It worked! In 1956, Bette sold her first bottles of the new product, which she called "Mistake Out". She made it in her kitchen, and her son Michael and his friends bottled it in the family garage.

By 1957, she was selling 100 bottles a month and had gotten a patent (专利) for her product, which she now called "Liquid Paper". Sales continued to grow, as more and more people heard about Liquid Paper, through word-of-mouth and by reading about it in magazines.

In the 1960s, Bette bought a machine to help her produce Liquid Paper in large quantities. In 1971, she sold 2 million bottles. In 1979, she sold the company for 47.5 million dollars. She didn't live to see the end of the contract (合同), dying in 1980, at the age of 56, in Texas.

Bette's invention continues to be used every day by secretaries and other people in the office and wherever typewriters are used.

21. When Bette began to work in a bank, she _____.

- A. was too young to type.
- B. had graduated from secretary school.
- C. wasn't experienced in typing.
- D. taught herself about typing.

答案: C

22. It can be inferred that the first Liquid Paper _____.

- A. was produced by hand.
- B. was made by machine.
- C. was bottled in the kitchen.
- D. was tested in the garage.

答案: A

23. The passage is organized mainly in order of _____.

- A. importance
- B. time
- C. space
- D. Popularity

答案: B

21. C 细节理解题。根据文章第 1 段中的 she was 17 when she got a job at a Texas bank as a secretary, even though she didn't know how to type 可知, 她不知道怎么打字, 也可以说对打字没有经验答案选 C。

22. A. 细节理解题。根据文章第 4 段中的 She made it in her kitchen and her son Michael and his friends bottled it in the family garage, 可知她是在家里厨房里把修正液做成功的, 他的儿子麦克和朋友在他家车库把修正液装入瓶中, 可得出第 1 瓶修正液是用手工做成的答案选 A。

23. B. 细节理解题, 通读全文可知文章按时间顺序来叙述事情的发展过程。

B

More perhaps than any other European nation, the Swiss have got used to looking after foreign travelers. As early as the 18th century, wealthy French, Germans and Italians were treating the country as an amusement center while, in the 19th century, it became the major holiday playground for the British nobles. Today, it attracts visitors from all over the world.

The Swiss are clear about the importance of tourism to their economy, which makes up about eight percent of the Gross Domestic Product, and helps industry greatly. Managers of hotels from all over the world go to Switzerland to learn how to do the job, and a high standard can be expected from the great majority of the country's hotels, most of which are small and pride themselves on personalized service. Public transport is the best in Europe. Both the Swiss Federal railways and the private railways are fully electric-powered, and the total network consists of about 5,000 kilometers of track.

Under the Fly Baggage system passengers can check luggage in at 116 railway stations and have it automatically transferred to their flight. The national highway system is equally well planned, and the mountain roads offer views of some of the country's most breathtaking scenery. Also serving the mountains is an effective system of railways and cable ways, while more than 160 passenger cars cross the lakes and rivers. Hiking in the mountains is equally popular with Swiss nationals and foreign visitors. For those who want to view the country from a great height without having to climb the mountain themselves, it is always possible to take in the view from a balloon.

24. Compared with other European countries, Switzerland ____.

- A. places more importance on entertainment.
- B. thinks more about foreign travelers.
- C. has more convenient public transport.
- D. has more five-star hotels.

答案: B

25. According to the passage, Switzerland is now visited by ____.

- A. wealthy French people
- B. rich Germans and Italians

- C. British nobles
 - D. people from various countries
- 答案: D

26. According to the passage we learn that _____.
A. most of the hotels in Switzerland are big.
B. all the hotels in Switzerland offer exactly the same service.
C. most of the hotels in Switzerland offer first class service.
D. the hotels in Switzerland are accustomed to learning from the rest of the world.
- 答案: C

27. The passage mainly tells us about _____.
A. scenery in Switzerland
B. the life in Switzerland
C. tourism in Switzerland
D. the transportation in Switzerland
- 答案: C

24. B. 细节理解题, 根据文章第 1 段 More perhaps than any other European nation the Swiss have got used to looking after foreign travelers 可知瑞士人更考虑外国游客。
25. D. 细节理解题, 根据第 1 段最后一句 today, it attracts visitors from all over the world 可知瑞士现在被来自各世界各地的人参观。
26. C. 推理判断题根据第 2 段 and a generally high standard can be expected from the great majority of the country's hotels, most of which are small and pride themselves on the personalized service, 可知大多数瑞士的旅游宾馆都提供一流的服务。
27. C. 主旨大意题。总结文章大意可知文章主要讲述了瑞士的旅游业。

C

One Friday night five teenage girls at Danville High School became five young adults, and they did so with their class. I think you'd like to know the story.

That night, in a crowded gym, just before the start of the varsity game (校队比赛), the five girls, who were members of the Danville High School basketball team, four of them starters, weren't in uniform to play. They were there to explain why they were kicked off the team.

While school had been out for the Christmas and New Year's holidays, the girls had gone to a party with several of their friends. It was New Year's Eve. There was alcohol (酒) there. And the five girls all drank some.

Coach Tammy Rainville has a zero-tolerance rule on drugs and alcohol for the members of her team. Every kid who plays for her knows that rule. So when classes began after the holidays, rumors (谣言) about the five girls began spreading quickly. The five girls got together and decided to go to their coach with the full story. The coach said she couldn't back down on her rule. The players agreed. That Friday night in the gym was part of their public support of the coach's decision. At last one of them, Shelly, said: "We hope you will understand that we are not bad kids. We made a mistake...What we did was not worth it. We hope this event will make everyone open their eyes and realize that there is a big drug and alcohol problem in our community. And if you

work with us to try to solve this problem, you will help us feel that we haven't been thrown off our basketball team for nothing. "The five girls left the gym and a great cheer went up from the crowd. The Danville High School girls' basketball team may not win another game this year. But they've learned something about personal responsibility, the effect of one's actions on others, and honesty that will serve them well throughout life.

28. The five girls were kicked off the basketball team because_____.

- A. they made a mistake at school.
- B. they didn't do well in the varsity game.
- C. they drank alcohol at the New Year's party.
- D. they spread rumors about basketball games.

答案: C

29. Which of the following best explains the underlined phrase "back down on" in Paragraph 4?

- A. set off
- B. cut off
- C. take up
- D. give up

答案: D

30. It can be inferred from what Shelly said that_____.

- A. the drug and alcohol problem among teenagers should be solved.
- B. drinking alcohol will cost them their future.
- C. they have been thrown off the basketball team for nothing.
- D. everyone in their community likes drinking alcohol.

答案: A

31. What's the author's attitude towards the five girls?

- A. Sympathy
- B. Worry
- C. Disappointment
- D. Appreciation

答案: D

28. C.细节理解题, 根据文章第三、四段 and the five girls all drank some. Coach Tammy Rainville has a zero-tolerance rule on drugs and alcohol for the members of her team. 可知 5 个女孩喝酒违背了教练禁止喝酒的规定, 故选 C.

29. D.词义猜测题, 根据文章倒数第 2 段 the 5 girls got together and decided to go to the Coach with the full story. The Coach said she couldn't back down on her rule. 可知, 虽然 5 位女孩向教练承认了错误, 但是教练说不能够放弃规则, 选 D.

30. A. 推理判断题, 根据文章倒数第二段, we hope this event will make everyone open their eyes and realize that there is a big drug and alcohol problem in our community, 可知通过 Shelly 的对话可以看出青少年的饮酒问题应该被解决, 故选 A.

31. D. 细节理解题, 根据文章最后一段, but they've learned something about personal responsibility, the effect of one's actions on others and honesty that will serve them well

throughout their life, 可知他们通过这件事情知道了自己的责任, 作者对此是非常赞赏的, 故选 D。

D

No one can fail to stand in awed (令人敬畏的) admiration of the great discoveries of history -- Newton's laws of motion; Kepler's principles of planetary movement, Einstein's general theory of relativity. Equally awe-inspiring are artistic creations in painting, theatre, music and literature, which have also been brought about by discovery through personal efforts. What do these extraordinary achievements of well-known scientists and artists have to do with problem solving?

A great scientific discovery or a great work of art is surely the result of problem-solving activity. The solution to a problem, we are told, often comes to thinkers in a "flash of insight (顿悟)", although they may have been turning the problem over in their minds for some time. As a particular form of problem solving, these creative acts are based on the broad knowledge gained in the past, whether this be of the public" sort known to science, or of the "private" sort known to the artist.

Many creative thinkers state that they have completely devoted themselves to the subject matter of the problem, often over fairly long periods of time. Indeed, it would be strange if they had not done this. Nothing in such statements supports the idea that there is anything very different about the problem solving that leads to discoveries of the great contributions to the society. The act of discovery, even in the relatively predictable (可以预见的) sense that it occurs in everyday learning, involves (涉及) a "sudden insight" which changes the problem situation into a solution situation. As we have seen, everyday discovery also requires that the learner have the knowledge of the rules gained in the past, which is involved in the solution.

32. Newton, Kepler and Einstein are mentioned in the first paragraph to _____.

- A. bring about the subject of the discussion.
- B. explain that scientists are more creative.
- C. show the difference between science and arts.
- D. prove that arts require more personal efforts.

答案: A

33. While knowledge from the past plays an important role in their achievements, thinkers sometimes also depend on their _____.

- A. artistic tastes.
- B. sudden insight.
- C. admiration of discoveries.
- D. scientific experiments

答案: B

34. What does the underlined word "this" refer to?

- A. Great contributions to the society.
- B. Long-time study of the subject matter.
- C. Various statements about problem solving.

D. Complete devotion to artistic creation.

答案: B

35. We may conclude from the passage that _____.

A. it is more likely to make scientific and artistic discoveries in everyday learning.

B. a sudden insight and knowledge from the past are required in making discoveries.

C. scientific discoveries or artistic creations are usually unpredictable in nature.

D. knowledge of the rules in the past is often developed in the changes of situation.

答案: B

32. A. 写作意图题, 本文主要介绍了著名的科学家和艺术家的顿悟、所取得的成就与解决问题的关系, 所以作者提到这些科学家的目的是引起 "What do extraordinary achievements of well-known scientists and artists have to do with problem-solving?" 著名科学家和艺术家的这些非凡成就与解决问题有什么关系"这一中心话题的讨论, 故选 A.

33. B. 细节理解题, 根据第 2 段的这个 solution to a problem, we are told, often comes to thinkers in a flash of insight, 尽管来自过去的知识起着重要作用, 但是思想家有时依赖于自己的顿悟来解决问题, 故选 B.

34. B. 代词指代题, 根据第 3 段的 many creative fingers state that they have completely devoted themselves to the subject matter of the problem, often over a fairly long periods of time 可知, 许多有创造力的思想家, 往往是在相当长的一段时间内, 完全致力于这个问题的主题, 所以 this 指代长期对相关问题的研究, 故选 B.

35. B. 推理判断题, 根据第 2 段内容可知, 尽管来自过去的知识起着重要作用, 但是思想家有时依赖于自己的顿悟来解决问题, 所以顿悟和过去的知识, 在发现中都是需要的, 故选 B.

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, 选项中有两项是多余选项。

After a late night doing tons of homework, you are trying hard to keep your eyes open in class. " 36 " You're probably thinking. "This weekend, I will make up for all the sleep I have lost." Most people think like you, that if you stay in bed longer on Saturdays and Sundays, you will catch up hour-by-hour on your missed sleep during the week.

However, this is wrong. 37 In fact, scientists have just found that sleeping-in during the weekend will not do you any good, but rather make you feel more tired on Monday morning, reported *The Telegram*.

38 It tells us when to wake up in the morning and when to feel sleepy at night. But the time on our body clock can be changed if we start taking on different sleeping habits. 39

If we decide to get up only 20 minutes or half an hour late, it won't matter. This is because our body clock can accommodate(适应) a delay of up to an hour, which means that a short lie-in at weekends is unlikely to have any big effect. 40 This means on Monday morning, we sometimes struggle to get out of bed.

So what should we do to balance out all the rest we've missed? Scientists say that simply getting eight hours of sleep would do the trick. Not any longer. That is because our brain rests more efficiently when it's tired.

A. sleeping is nothing like paying back money.

- B. Sleep is important for everyone.
- C. This is why staying in bed for longer than usual might confuse our body clock.
- D. But delays of up to two hours or more can throw our body out of order.
- E. I need more sleep!
- F. However, if we sleep longer, our sleep becomes less efficient.
- G. Our body keeps a clock inside.

36. _____

答案: E

37. _____

答案: A

38. _____

答案: G

39. _____

答案: C

40. _____

答案: D

36. E。根据上下文可知，做完作业眼睛睁不开，你可能在想“我需要更多的睡眠”，“这周末一定要补觉”，36题属于心理活动。答案选 E

37. A。但是补觉这种想法是不对的，事实上周末睡觉睡多了并没有好处，所以根据下文我们可以推断，是说睡觉不像还钱，睡多了并不好。

38. G。根据下文代词“it”可知，G选项中一定有一个第一次出现的名词，那就是 body clock.

39. C。根据上文生物钟可以根据不同的睡眠习惯调整，所以这就是为什么比平常睡得时间长会让我们的生物钟混乱。

40. D。上文说只是晚 20 分钟或者半个小时没问题，但是晚了两个小时甚至更长时间会让身体失调。这就意味着周一早上我们很难起床。

第三部分：语言知识运用(共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分)

I've always had strong opinions of how love should be expressed, but others had their own ways of showing care.

What I remember most about visiting 41 parents is the loud tick of the 42 in the dining room as we 43 ate our meal. With so little conversation I was quick to 44 his family as cold. When we got into the 45 to go home, his father suddenly appeared. 46, he began to wash his son's windscreen. I could feel he was a 47 man through the glass.

I 48 another lesson about love a few years later. I always return phone calls 49 and regularly contact with my friends. I 50 the same from them. I had one friend who 51 called, answering my messages with short e-mails. I rushed to the 52 : She wasn't a good friend! My anger 53 as the holidays approached. But then she came to a gathering I hosted and 54 me a beautiful dress I had fallen in love with when we did some window-shopping the

previous month. I was 55 at her thoughtfulness, and regretful for 56 I'd considered her to be uncaring. Clearly I needed to 57 my expectations of friends.

Far too often, I ignored their unique 58, eagerly expecting them to do things in my 59. Over the years, however, I've learned to 60 other persons' love signs.

41.

- A. own
- B. boyfriend's
- C. girlfriend's
- D. father's

答案: B

42.

- A. clock
- B. table
- C. plates
- D. dishes

答案: A

43.

- A. excitedly
- B. nervously
- C. silently
- D. instantly

答案: C

44.

- A. regard
- B. treat
- C. get
- D. have

答案: A

45.

- A. bus
- B. train
- C. car
- D. Plane

答案: C

46.

- A. Punctually
- B. Carefully
- C. Proudly

D. Coldly

答案: B

47.

A. cold

B. caring

C. tough

D. strange

答案: B

48.

A. understand

B. learned

C. taught

D. tried

答案: B

49.

A. in order

B. in turn

C. without delay

D. without difficulty

答案: C

50.

A. intend

B. consider

C. expect

D. ask

答案: C

51.

A. regularly

B. rarely

C. even

D. still

答案: B

52.

A. faith

B. suggestion

C. judgment

D. approval

答案: C

53.

- A. remained
- B. failed
- C. grew
- D. quit

答案: C

54.

- A. handed
- B. bought
- C. helped
- D. offered

答案: A

55.

- A. depressed
- B. upset
- C. fascinated
- D. shocked

答案: D

56.

- A. how
- B. what
- C. why
- D. whether

答案: A

57.

- A. make
- B. change
- C. appreciate
- D. draw

答案: B

58.

- A. expectation
- B. experience
- C. adventure
- D. expressions

答案: D

59.

- A. manners
- B. skill
- C. means
- D. way

答案: D

60.

- A. send
- B. read
- C. give
- D. express

答案: B

41. B. 根据上下文得知作者拜访的是男朋友的父母，下文有提示。

42. A. Tick 应该是钟在滴答响。

43. C. 后文 **with so little conversation** 可知吃饭时很少说话，所以是 **silently**

44. A. **Regard...as** 把...认为，由于方式不同，作者把男朋友家人的少言寡语当成是冷漠。

45. C. 后文父亲为儿子擦挡风玻璃可以看出他们是开车回去。

46. B. **punctually** 准时地，**carefully** 细心地，**proudly** 自豪地，**coldly** 冷漠地，应该是细心地擦玻璃。

47. B. 作者感受到男友的父亲是有爱心的

48. B. **Learn a lesson** 是固定的搭配。

49. C. 说“我总是毫不迟疑地回电话给我的朋友”，说明作者的习惯。

50. C. “我也总是这样期待我的朋友这样对我”。

51. B. 她很少打电话给我，总是简短的回个信息，前面有 **but** 表示转折，说明朋友习惯跟我

不一样。

52. C. 我很快地下了结论，做出判断。

53. C. 随着假期的临近，作者的愤怒增加了。

54. A. 递给我一条裙子。已经来了聚会，是亲手地给她的。

55. D. 作者的朋友通过自己的方式表现出了其独特的关爱，让作者很吃惊 **shocked**，从而改变了对她的看法。

56. A. 我对我如何认为她是一个没有爱心的人感到后悔。

57. B. 我应该改变我对朋友的期望。

58. D. 人们都有不同的关爱方表达方式。

59. D. **I needed to _____ my expectations of friends** 中的 **expectations** 是暗示，本句的句意为，作者回忆自己以前没有注意到人人都有独特的关爱方式，总是期待朋友们以作者自己的方式对待自己。

60. B. 由起初误解他人到最后学会读懂 **read** 人们传达爱的方式回应文章的开头，总结全文。

- A. manners
- B. skill
- C. means
- D. way

答案: D

60.

- A. send
- B. read
- C. give
- D. express

答案: B

41. B. 根据上下文得知作者拜访的是男朋友的父母，下文有提示。

42. A. Tick 应该是钟在滴答响。

43. C. 后文 **with so little conversation** 可知吃饭时很少说话，所以是 **silently**

44. A. **Regard...as** 把...认为，由于方式不同，作者把男朋友家人的少言寡语当成是冷漠。

45. C. 后文父亲为儿子擦挡风玻璃可以看出他们是开车回去。

46. B. **punctually** 准时地，**carefully** 细心地，**proudly** 自豪地，**coldly** 冷漠地，应该是细心地擦玻璃。

47. B. 作者感受到男友的父亲是有爱心的

48. B. **Learn a lesson** 是固定的搭配。

49. C. 说“我总是毫不迟疑地回电话给我的朋友”，说明作者的习惯。

50. C. “我也总是这样期待我的朋友这样对我”。

51. B. 她很少打电话给我，总是简短的回个信息，前面有 **but** 表示转折，说明朋友习惯跟我

不一样。

52. C. 我很快地下了结论，做出判断。

53. C. 随着假期的临近，作者的愤怒增加了。

54. A. 递给我一条裙子。已经来了聚会，是亲手地给她的。

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