

2014 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语（大纲卷）

英 语

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。

21. --- I'm sorry for breaking the cup.

--- Oh, ____ --I've got plenty.

- A. forget it
- B. my pleasure
- C. help yourself
- D. pardon me

解析：本题的四个选项都是交际用语中常考的内容。A 没关系（回答对方的道歉）！得了吧（否定对方的提议）！B 我的荣幸（帮助对方做完某件事情后面回答对方的感谢）。C 请自便；D 原谅我。句意：——对不起，我打破了杯子。——没关系，我有很多杯子的。根据句意说明 A 正确。

答案：A

22. Unless extra money____, the theatre will close.

- A. was found
- B. finds
- C. is found
- D. found

解析：本题考查的是时态。句意：除非找到另外的投资，否则这个电影院就监视被关闭。本句中 Unless 引导的是一个条件状语从句，使用一般现在时代替将来时，后面的主句使用将来时。根据句意可知 money 和 find 构成被动关系，所以也要使用被动语态。故 C 正确。

答案：C

23. Today there are more airplanes _____ more people than ever before in the skies.

- A. carry
- B. carrying
- C. carried
- D. to be carrying

解析：本题考查的是非谓语动词中的分词做定语用法。动词 carry 与前面的名词 airplanes 构成逻辑上的主动关系，所以使用现在分词短语 carrying more people than ever before 在句中做定语。相当于短语从句 which carry more people than ever before。句意：现在太空中有更多的能够运载比以前的飞机运载更多的乘客的飞机。故 B 正确。

答案：B

24. Exactly _____ the potato was introduced into Europe is uncertain, but it was probably around 1565.

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

解析：本题考查的是名词性从句中的主语从句。在本句中 Exactly when the potato was introduced into Europe.句意：土豆确切是在何时被引进到欧洲还不确定，但是大约是在 1565 年左右。whether 表示“是否”，why 表示“原因”；how 表示“方式”。根据后半句 it was probably around 1565.可知本句谈论的是时间。故 C 正确。

答案：C

25. --- Who's that at the door?

--- _____ is the milkman.

- A. He
- B. It
- C. This
- D. That

解析：本题是一个强调句型的省略形式。在 milkman 后面省略了 that is at the door。句意：——门旁边的是谁啊？——站在们旁边的是送牛奶的人。强调句型的基本结构是 It is/was+被强调成分 that/who+其他成分。故 B 正确。

答案：B

26. _____ the nurses want a pay increase, they want reduced hours as well.

- A. Not do only
- B. Do not only
- C. Only not do
- D. Not only do

解析：当否定词或者班否定词放在句首的时候，后面的句子要使用部分倒装的形式。本句中的 not only 提前至句首，后面要使用部分倒装的形式。符合这一要求的只有 D 项。句意：护士不仅想要提高工资，他们还想要减少工作时间。根据句意可知 D 项正确。

答案：D

27. Raymond's parents wanted him to have _____ possible education.

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

解析：句意：Raymond 的父母亲想要他得到最好的可能的教育。本句是常识，父母亲当然希望自己的孩子能够得到最好的教育，有最好的发展前途。故 D 正确。

答案：D

28. I think Mrs. Stark could be _____ between 50 and 60 years of age.

- A. anywhere
- B. anybody
- C. anyhow

D. anything

解析: A 任何地方; B 任何人; C 无论如何, 不管怎么样; D 如何事情; 本句考查的是 anywhere 的一个特殊用法: (指某个范围内)任何一点上; 如: My visits lasted anywhere from three weeks to two months. 我每次逗留时间从 3 个星期到两个月不等。本句句意: 我认为 Mrs. Stark 可能是在 50 岁至 60 岁之间的任何一个年龄。故 A 正确。

答案: A

29. September 30 is the day _____ which you must pay your bill.

A. by

B. for

C. with

D. in

解析: 介词 by 到.....时为止; 通过; for 为了, 因为; with 和.....; in 在.....里面; 句意: 你必须在 9 月 30 日这一天之前付账单的。根据句义可知本句中的 by 表示到.....时为止。故 A 正确。

答案: A

30. Although you _____ find bargains in London, it's not generally a cheap place to shop.

A. should

B. need

C. must

D. can

解析: should 应该, 竟然; need 需要; must 必须, 一定; 非得, 偏偏; can 能够, 可能, 有时会.....; 句意: 尽管你有时可能会在伦敦找到便宜货, 但总得说来那不是购物的便宜的地方。根据句意可知 can 表示有时可能, 有时会.....; 故 D 正确。

答案: D

31. Caroline doesn't have a gift for music, but she _____ it with hard work.

A. goes back on

B. takes away from

C. makes up for

D. catches up with

解析: 动词短语。go back on 背弃, 违约; 回到; take away from 夺走, 剥夺; make up for 弥补.....; 补偿.....; catch up with 追上, 赶上; 句意: Caroline 没有音乐天赋, 但是他通过勤奋努力来弥补自己的不足。根据句意说明 C 项正确。

答案: C

32. The reports went missing in 2012 and nobody _____ them since.

A. sees

B. saw

C. has seen

D. had seen

解析：句意：这些报告在 2012 年就不见了，从那以后没有人看见过它们。本句的关键词是 since 自从那时。根据句意可知是指自从 2012 年这些文件不见时开始，到现在为止没有人看见。Since 经常和现在完成时连用的。故 C 正确。

答案：C

33. _____ me tomorrow and I'll let you know the lab result.

A. Calling

B. Call

C. To call

D. Having called

解析：本题考查的是“祈使句+连词+陈述句”的固定句式。该句式相当于“If 条件句+主句”。

句意：明天给我打电话，我就告诉你实验结果。相当于 I you call me tomorrow, I will let you know the lab result。因为本句中有连词 and, 说明前面这一部分应该是一个完整的句子, ACD 三项都不能引起一个完整的句子, 只有动词原形 call 放在句首, 引起祈使句。故 B 正确。

答案：B

34. Henry was away from home for quite a bit and _____ saw his family.

A. frequently

B. seldom

C. always

D. usually

解析：副词 frequently 频繁地，经常地；seldom 很少；always 总是，一直；usually 通常。句

意：Harry 已经离开家有一段时间了，他很少看见他的父亲。根据句意可知他已经离开家了，那么很少有和父亲见面的机会。故使用副词 seldom 表示否定。故 B 正确。

答案：B

35. --- What did you do last weekend?

--- Nothing _____.

A. much

B. else

C. ever

D. yet

解析：本题中的固定搭配 nothing much 没什么，很少；nothing else 没有别的事情。句意：

——上个周末你干嘛了？——我什么也没有做。根据句意可知表示的是否定含义。故 A 正确。

答案：A

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。

Joe Simpson and Simon Yates were the first people to climb the West Face of the Siula Grande in the Andes mountains. They reached the top 36 but on their way back conditions were very 37. Joe fell and broke his leg. They both knew that if Simon 38 alone, he

would probably get back 39. But Simon decided to risk his 40 and try to lower Joe down the mountain on a rope (绳).

As they 41 down, the weather got worse. Then another 42 occurred. They couldn't see or hear each other and, 43, Simon lowered his friend over the edge of a precipice (峭壁). It was 44 for Joe to climb back or for Simon to pull him up. Joe's 45 was pulling Simon slowly towards the precipice. 46, after more than an hour in the dark and the icy cold, Simon had to 47. In tears, he cut the rope. Joe 48 into a large crevasse (裂缝) in the ice below. He had no food or water and he was in terrible pain. He couldn't walk, but he 49 to get out of the crevasse and started to 50 towards their camp, nearly ten kilometers 51.

Simon had 52 the camp at the foot of the mountain. He thought that Joe must be 53, but he didn't want to leave 54. Three days later, in the middle of the night, he heard Joe's voice. He couldn't 55 it. Joe was there, a few meters from their tent, still alive.

36.

- A. hurriedly
- B. carefully
- C. successfully
- D. early

37.

- A. difficult
- B. similar
- C. special
- D. normal

38.

- A. climbed
- B. worked
- C. rested
- D. continued

39.

- A. unwillingly
- B. safely
- C. slowly
- D. regretfully

40.

- A. fortune
- B. time
- C. health
- D. life

41.

- A. lay
- B. settled
- C. went
- D. looked

42.

- A. damage
- B. storm
- C. change
- D. trouble

43.

- A. by mistake
- B. by chance
- C. by chance
- D. by luck

44.

- A. unnecessary
- B. practical
- C. important
- D. impossible

45.

- A. height
- B. weight
- C. strength
- D. equipment

46.

- A. Finally
- B. Patiently
- C. Surely
- D. Quickly

47.

- A. stand back
- B. take a rest
- C. make a decision
- D. hold on

48.

- A. jumped
- B. fell
- C. escaped
- D. backed

49.

- A. managed
- B. planned
- C. waited
- D. hoped

50.

- A. run
- B. skate
- C. move
- D. march

51.
A. around
B. away
C. above
D. along

52.
A. headed for
B. travelled
C. left for
D. returned to

53.
A. dead
B. hurt
C. weak
D. late

54.
A. secretly
B. tiredly
C. immediately
D. anxiously

55.
A. find
B. believe
C. make
D. accept

21.

解析：考察副词辨析及上下文串联。A 匆忙地；B 细心地；C 成功地；D 早；根据 *on their way back* 在回来的路上，说明他们都成功地登上了 *Siula Grande*。故 C 项正确。

答案：C

22.

解析：考察形容词辨析及上下文理解。A 困难的；B 相似的；C 特别的；D 正常的；根据 26 空 *the weather got worse* 天气更糟糕了，说明在他们返回的路上情况变得很糟糕，很困难了。故 A 正确。

答案：A

23.

解析：考察动词词义辨析及语境理解。A 攀登；B 工作，起作用；C 休息；D 继续；Joe 摔断了腿。如果 Simon 独自一人继续返回，他会安全到达营地。但是如果他想带着 Joe 一起回去，可能谁都无法安全返回。根据句义说明 D 正确。

答案：D

24.

解析：考察副词词义辨析及预计理解。A 不愿意地；B 安全地；C 慢慢地；D 遗憾地；如果 Simon 独自一人继续返回，他会安全到达营地。故 B 正确。

答案：B

25.

解析：考察名词辨析和上下文串联。从下文他帮助 Joe 一起回去，可知他冒着失去生命的危险，用登山绳帮助 Joe 下山。故 D 正确。

答案：D

26.

解析：考察动词短语辨析。Lie down 躺下；settle down 定居，解决；go down 下降；look down 看不起；向下看；当他们两个人从山顶上向下返回的时候，天气变得更为糟糕了。

答案：C

27.

解析：考察名词词义辨析及语境理解。A 破坏；B 暴风雨；C 改变；D 麻烦事；根据下一句 They couldn't see or hear each other 本来 Joe 受伤了，已经是一件很麻烦的事情了。他们相互之间看不见对方，对于他们来说这又是一件麻烦的事情。故 D 项正确。

答案：D

28.

解析：考察介词短语辨析及语境理解。A 错误地；B 偶然地；D 侥幸；根据下一句 Simon lowered his friend over the edge of a precipice 可知 Simon 错误地把 Joe 送到了峭壁边上。主要是因为他们看不见对方而导致的错误。

答案：A

29.

解析：考察形容词词义辨析及上下文串联。A 不必要地；B 实用的；C 重要的；D 不可能；因为 Joe 的腿已经断了，所以他不可能自己爬上来。Simon 根本看不见 Joe 也不可能把他拉上来的。所以使用 D 项符合上下文串联。

答案：D

30.

解析：考察名词词义辨析及上下文串联。A 高度；B 体重；C 力气；D 设备；根据 pulling Simon slowly towards the precipice.可知 Simon 也被拉着向峭壁这边过来了，主要是因为 Joe 的体重。因为他们两个人系在一根绳子上，所以 Joe 拉着 Simon 向峭壁过去了。

答案：B

31.

解析：考察副词词义辨析及上下文串联。A 最后，终于；B 耐心地；C 确切地；D 迅速地；最后在黑暗里斗争了一个多小时以后，Simon 不得不做出了一个艰难的决定，砍断绳索。如果不砍断绳索，两个人都会死去。故 A 项符合上下文串联。

答案：A

32.

解析：考察短语辨析及语境理解。A 避开；B 休息；C 做出决定；D 坚持，别挂断；Simon 不得不做出了一个艰难的决定，砍断绳索。如果不砍断绳索，两个人都会死去。

答案：C

33.

解析：考察动词词义辨析及上下文串联。A 跳跃；B 摔倒，跌倒；C 逃脱；D 支持；流着眼泪，Simon 砍断了绳索，Joe 摔倒在下面的冰上一个巨大的裂缝中。

答案：B

34.

解析：考察动词词义辨析及语境理解。A 设法；管理；B 计划；C 等待；D 希望；Joe 没有食物也没有水而且浑身疼痛。他无法步行，但是他设法从裂缝了爬了出来。开始朝着营地的方向移动着。

答案：A

35.

解析：考察动词词义辨析及语境串联。A 奔跑；B 滑冰；C 移动；D 行军；前进；从上文可知 Joe 已经摔断了腿，所以他不可能是奔跑，滑冰或者行军前进，他只能是在地上爬着前进。

答案：C

36.

解析：考察副词词义辨析及语境串联。A 大约，四处；B 在远处，离开；C 在上面；D 成行，沿着；他只能是在地上爬着前进。朝着大约 10 英里之外的营地爬过去。Away 和具体的表示距离的名词连用，表示....之外的地方。

答案：B

37.

解析：考察动词短语辨析及语境串联。A 朝...过去；B 旅游；C 出发去某地；D 返回；Simon 把 Joe 丢下以后，他自己很快就回到了营地。根据句义说明 D 项正确。

答案：D

38.

解析：考察形容词辨析及上下文串联。A 死的；B 受伤的；C 虚弱的；D 迟的，晚的；因为 Joe 摔倒了腿，而且又掉进来冰裂缝了，所以 Simon 认为他肯定无法幸存下来了。所以使用 A 正确。

答案：A

39.

解析：考察副词词义辨析及语境理解。A 秘密地；B 疲惫地；C 立刻，马上；D 焦虑地；虽然他认为 Joe 肯定死了，但是他也不想立刻就离开这个营地，就又在营地住了下来。

答案：C

40.

解析：考察动词词义辨析及上下文串联。A 发现；B 相信，认为；C 生成，制作；D 接受；三天以后在半夜里，当他听见 Joe 的声音的是，他无法相信这竟然是真的，Joe 竟然活了下来。

答案：B

第三部分 阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 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。

A

Arriving in Sydney on his own from India, my husband, Rashid, stayed in a hotel for a short time while looking for a house for me and our children.

During the first week of his stay, he went out one day to do some shopping. He came back in the late afternoon to discover that his suitcase was gone. He was extremely worried as the suitcase had all his important papers, including his passport (护照).

He reported the case to the police and then sat there, lost and lonely in strange city, thinking of the terrible troubles of getting all the paperwork organized again from a distant country while trying to settle down in a new one.

Late in the evening, the phone rang. It was a stranger. He was trying to pronounce my husband's name and was asking him a lot of questions. Then he said they had found a pile of papers in their trash can (垃圾桶) that had been left out on the footpath.

My husband rushed to their home to find a kind family holding all his papers and documents (文件). Their young daughter had gone to the trash can and found a pile of unfamiliar papers. Her parents had carefully sorted them out, although they had found mainly foreign addresses on most of the documents. At last they had seen a half-written letter in the pile in which my husband had given his new telephone number to a friend.

That family not only restored the important documents to us that day but also restored our faith and trust in people. We still remember their kindness and often send a warm wish their way.

56. What did Rashid plan to do after his arrival in Sydney?

- A. Go shopping
- B. Find a house
- C. Join his family
- D. Take his family

57. The girl's parents got Rashid's phone number from _____.

- A. a friend of his family
- B. a Sydney policeman
- C. a letter in his papers
- D. a stranger in Sydney

58. What does the underlined word "restored" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Showed
- B. Sent out
- C. Delivered
- D. Gave back

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

- A. From India to Australia.
- B. Living in a New Country.
- C. Turning Trash to Treasure.
- D. In Search of New Friends.

56.

解析：细节题。根据文章第一段 Arriving in Sydney on his own from India, my husband, Rashid, stayed in a hotel for a short time while looking for a house for me and our children. 中的 while looking for a house for me and our children 可知我的丈夫到了悉尼稍作停留之后就开始为我和孩子找房子了。说明找房子是丈夫计划要做的事情。故 B 正确。

答案：B

57.

解析：细节题。根据文章倒数第二段后 3 行 Her parents had carefully sorted them out, although they had found mainly foreign addresses on most of the documents. At last they had seen a half-written letter in the pile in which my husband had given his new telephone number to a friend. 孩子的父母亲仔细把这些文件进行分类，尽管里面有很多他们不熟悉的外国地址。最后他们找到了"a half-written letter"一封写了一半的信，信里有丈夫给朋友的电话号码。根据电话号码他们找到了我的丈夫。故 C 项正确。

答案：C

58.

解析：猜测词义题。根据本句 That family not only restored the important documents to us that day but also restored our faith and trust in people 这个家庭不仅仅把这些重要的文件归还给我们，而且还把对人的信任归还了我们。再根据倒数第二段第一句 My husband rushed to their home to find a kind family holding all his papers and documents.说明 restore 表示归还。故 C 正确。

答案：D

59.

解析：主旨大意题。本文叙述了作者的丈夫到悉尼，装有重要文件的箱子被偷掉了。在他万般无奈的情况下，有人主动联系他，并归还他丢失的重要文件。这些重要的文件在别人看来都不重要，但是对于丈夫来说却是万分重要。选项中的 C 项能够说明文章的中心思想。故 C 正确。

答案：C

B

Since the first Earth Day in 1970, Americans have gotten a lot “greener” toward the environment (环境). “We didn’t know at that time there even was an environment, let alone that there was a problem with it,” says Bruce Anderson, president of Earth Day USA.

But what began as nothing important in public affairs has grown into a social movement. Business people, political leaders, university professors, and especially millions of grass-roots Americans are taking part in the movement. “The understanding has increased many, many times,” says Gaylord Nelson, the former governor from Wisconsin, who thought up the first Earth Day.

According to US government reports, emissions (排放) from cars and trucks have dropped from 10.3 million tons a year to 5.5 tons. The number of cities producing CO beyond the standard has been reduced from 40 to 9. Although serious problems still remain and need to be dealt with, the world is a safer and healthier place. A kind of “Green thinking” has become part of practices.

Great improvement has been achieved. In 1988 there were only 600 recycling (回收利用) programs; today in 1995 there are about 6,600. Advanced lights, motors, and building designs have helped save a lot of energy and therefore prevented pollution.

Twenty-five years ago, there were hardly any education programs for environment. Today, it’s hard to find a public school, university, or law school that does not have such a kind of program. “Until we do that, nothing else will change!” say Bruce Anderson.

60. According to Anderson, before 1970, Americans had little idea about ____

- A. the social movement
- B. recycling techniques
- C. environmental problems
- D. the importance of Earth Day

61. Where does the support for environmental protection mainly come from?

- A. The grass-roots level
- B. The business circle
- C. Government officials
- D. University professors

62.. What have Americans achieved in environmental protection?

- A. They have cut car emissions to the lowest

- B. They have settled their environmental problems
- C. They have lowered their CO levels in forty cities.
- D. They have reduced pollution through effective measures.

63. What is especially important for environmental protection according to the last paragraph?

- A. Education
- B. Planning
- C. Green living
- D. CO reduction

60.

解析：细节题。根据文章第一段第2句“‘We didn’t know at that time there even was an environment, let alone that there was a problem with it,’ says Bruce Anderson, president of Earth Day USA.可知在1970年世界地球日开始的时候，人们甚至都不知道有“环境这个词”，更不要说知道存在着环境问题了。故C正确。

答案：C

61.

解析：细节题。根据文章第二段2,3行 Business people, political leaders, university professors, and especially millions of grass-roots Americans are taking part in the movement.中的 especially millions of grass-roots Americans 尤其是千百万的一般民众。可知环境保护的主要支持来自普通民众。故A正确。

答案：A

62.

解析：推理题。根据第二段4,5行 According to US government reports , emissions (排放)from cars and trucks have dropped from 10.3 million tons a year to 5.5 tons .The number of cities producing CO beyond the standard has been reduced from 40 to 9 .可知通过人们的共同努力，现在的污染排放的数字已经大大地减少了。故D正确。A项中的 to the lowest 是错误的。B项说已经解决了污染问题，这一说法是错误的。文章中只是说 The number of cities producing CO beyond the standard has been reduced from 40 to 9 .CO排放超标的城市从40降低到9.而不是C项含义。

答案：D

63.

解析：推理题。根据文章最后一段1,2行 Twenty –five years ago , there were hardly any education programs for environment .Today , it’s hard to find a public school , university , or law school that does not have such a kind of program .可知现在几乎每个学校都有环境保护方面的教育的内容。说明教育在环境保护方面有很重要的作用。故A正确。

答案：A

C

One of the latest trend (趋势) in American Childcare is Chinese au pairs. Au Pair in Stamford, for example, has got increasing numbers of request for Chinese au pairs from zero to around 4,000 since 2004. And that’s true all across the country.

“I thought it would be useful for him to learn Chinese at an early age” Joseph Stocke, the managing director of a company, says of his 2-year old son. “I would at least like to give him the chance to use the language in the future,” After only six months of being cared by 25-year-old woman from China, the boy can already understand basic Chinese daily expressions, his dad says.

Li Drake, a Chinese native raising two children in Minnesota with an American husband, had another reason for looking for an au pair from China. She didn't want her children to miss out on their roots." Because I am Chinese, my husband and I wanted the children to keep exposed to(接触) the language and culture (文化)." she says.

"Staying with a native speaker is better for children than simply sitting in a classroom," says Suzanne Flynn, a professor in language education of Children." But parents must understand that just one year with au pair is unlikely to produce wonders. Complete mastery demands continued learning until the age of 10 or 12."

The popularity of au pairs from China has been strengthened by the increasing numbers of American parents who want their children who want their children to learn Chinese. It is expected that American demand for au pairs will continue to rise in the next few years.

64. What does that term" au pair" in the text mean?

- A. A mother raising her children on her own
- B. A child learning a foreign language at home
- C. A professor in language education of children
- D. A young foreign woman taking care of children.

65. Li Drake has her children study Chinese because she wants them _____.

- A. to live in China someday
- B. to speak the language at home
- C. to catch up with other children
- D. to learn about the Chinese culture

66. How can children learn a foreign language best according to Flynn?

- A. From their parents.
- B. By attending classes.
- C. From a native speaker.
- D. By starting at an early age.

67. What can we infer from the text?

- A. Learning Chinese is becoming popular In America,
- B. Educated woman do better in looking after children
- C. Chinese au pairs need to improve their English Skills.
- D. Children can learn a foreign language well in six months.

64.

解析：推理题。根据 1,3,4 段 Au Pair in Stamford, for example, has got increasing numbers of request for Chinese au pairs from zero to around 4,000 和 had another reason for looking for an au pair from China.以及“Staying with a native speaker is better for children than simply sitting in a classroom,”可知“ au pair”是指来自中国的照顾孩子的年轻女性，她们承担这教育孩子中文的任务。故 D 项正确。

答案：D

65.

解析：细节题。根据第三段后 3 行 She didn't want her children to miss out on their roots." Because I am Chinese, my husband and I wanted the children to keep exposed to(接触) the language and culture." she says.

可知她是一个中国人，她和丈夫读希望自己的孩子那个接触到中文并了解中文的文化。故 D 正确。

答案: D

66. 答案: C

67.

解析: 推理题。根据文章第一句 One of the latest trend (趋势) in American Childcare is Chinese au pairs. 和最后一段 The popularity of au pairs from china has been strengthened by the increasing numbers of American parents who want their children who want their children to learn Chinese. It is expected that American demand for au pairs will continue to rise in the next few years. 可知美国人对于中文的学习的兴趣越来越大, 为孩子寻找一个会讲中文保姆已经成为了一个趋势。这些都说明学习中文变得很流行了。故 A 正确。

答案: A

D

Metro Pocket Guide

Metrorail(地铁)

Each passenger needs a farecard to enter and go out. Up to two children under age five may travel free with a paying customer.

Farecard machines are in every station. Bring small bills because there are no change machines in the station and farecard machines only provide up to \$ 5 in change.

Get one of unlimited Metrorail rides with a One Day Pass. Buy it from a farecard machine in Metro stations. Use it after 9:30 a.m. until closing on weekdays, and all day on weekends and holidays.

Hours of Service

Open: 5 a.m. Mon—Fri

7 a.m. Sat—Sun.

Close: midnight Sun—Thur.

3 a.m. Fri—Sat. nights

Last train times vary. To avoid (避免) missing the last train, please check the last train time posted in the station.

Metrobus

When paying with exact change, the fare is \$ 1.35 . when paying with a smarTrip® CARD the fare is \$1.25

Fares for the Senior /disabled customers

Senior citizens 65 and older and disabled customers may ride for half the regular fare. On Metrorail and Metrobus, use a senior/disabled farecard or SmarTrip® card. For more information about buying senior/disabled farecards, or SmarTrip® cards and passes, please visit MetroOpenDoors.com or call 202-637-7000 and 202-637-8000.

Senior citizens and disabled customers can get free guide on how to use proper Metrobus and Metrorail services by calling 202-962-1100

Travel tips

Avoid riding during weekday rush periods –before 9:30 a.m. and between 4 and 6 p.m.

If you lose something on a bus or train or in a station, please call Lost & Found at 202-962-1195.

68. What should you know about farecard machines?

A. They start selling tickets at 9:30 a.m.

B. They are connected to change machines.

C. They offer special service to the elderly.

D. They make change for no more than \$5.

69. At what time does Metrorail stop service on Saturday?

A. At midnight

B. at 3 a.m.

C. at 5 a.m.

D. at 7 p.m.

70. What is good about a SmarTrip® card?

A. It is convenient for old people

B. It saves money for its users

C. it can be bought at any time

D. it is sold on the Internet.

71. Which number should you call if you lose something on the Metro?

A. 202-962-1195

B.202-962-1100

C.202-673-7000

D.202-673-8000

68.

解析：细节题。根据 Metrorail(地铁)部分第 4 行 farecard machine only provide up to \$ 5 in change.可知换的零钱只有 5 美元。故 D 正确。

答案：D

69.

解析：本题原文里没有提供信息（可能是扫描版遗漏）

答案：B

70.

解析：推理题。根据 Metrobus 部分 When paying with exact change, the fare is \$ 1.35 . when paying with a smatTrip® CARD the fare is \$1.25, 可知使用 smatTrip® CARD 支付，会比直接付钱省了\$0.1，所以它对于用户来说是可以省钱的。故 B 正确。

答案：B

71.

解析：细节题。根据文章最后一行 if you lose something on a bus or train or in a station, please call Lost & Found at 202-962-1195.可知如果丢了东西，可以拨打电话 202-962-1195。故 A 正确。

答案：A

E

Which boy hasn't dreamed of being a cool secret agent (特工)? The wonderful fighting and the world-saving adventures are much more colourful than most people's everyday lives. Well, Cody Banks is just like any other boy, except that he is not just dreaming. He has a big secret his friends never know about. He was trained to be a spy (间谍) by a special CIA programme, which was made to look like a summer camp. He learned high-speed driving, hand-to-hand fighting and the use of high-tech tools.

After proving he could become a young hero by saving a baby from a runaway car, Banks gets his first real task. He must make friends with a popular girl at school, Natalie Connors. Then, he must spy on her father, a scientist who has developed a dangerous technology (技术). Banks

must stop a group of bad people from forcing Natalie's father into using the technology to endanger the world.

The CIA may have taught him first-class self-defence moves, but they didn't show him how to talk to girls. Banks has zero ability when it comes to dealing with girls. How can he get around his problem and get an invitation to the girl's upcoming birthday party? Will he finally become Natalie's boyfriend and find out whatever he can about her father's work?

Agent Cody Banks has everything that young people are interested in: big explosions, breath-taking performances and funny girl-dating experiences. It was listed in No.2 in the American box office last week.

"This story is interesting and fun for the whole family to enjoy, and especially cool for young boys." said Paul Perkins, a film reviewer in the US.

72. What is Bank's first real task?

- A. To test a high-tech tool
- B. To save a baby from a car
- C. To study a new technology
- D. To watch a scientist secretly

73. Banks wanted to go to Natalie's birthday party to _____.

- A. meet her father
- B. know more people
- C. make friends with her
- D. steal some information

74. What is considered as a great danger in the text?

- A. The technology developed by Natalie's father
- B. An explosion set off by some bad people
- C. The CIA's training of boys for its task
- D. Secret agents spying on scientists

75. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. Making known the work of the CIA
- B. Telling the story about a cool boy
- C. Showing the dark side of science
- D. Introducing a new film

72.

解析: 细节题。根据文章第二段 2,3 行 He must make friends with a popular girl at school, Natalie Connors. Then, he must spy on her father, a scientist who has developed a dangerous technology (技术) 可知他的任务就是监视 Natalie Connors 的父亲。防止坏人利用他的技术危害人类。故 D 正确。

答案: D

73.

解析: 推理题。根据文章第二段 He must make friends with a popular girl at school, Natalie Connors. 和第三段 How can he get around his problem and get an invitation to the girl's upcoming birthday party? Will he finally become Natalie's boyfriend and find out whatever he can about her father's work? 可知她的任务就是和这个女孩成为朋友然后监视她的父亲, 而女孩的生日正是他的一个好机会。故 C 正确。

答案: C

74.

解析：细节题。根据文章第二段 2,3 行 Then, he must spy on her father, a scientist who has developed a dangerous technology (技术). Banks must stop a group of bad people from forcing Natalie's father into using the technology to endanger the world.可知 Natalie Connors 的父亲掌握的那项技术对于全世界人来说都是很危险的技术。故 A 正确。

答案：A

75.

解析：推理题。根据文章倒数第二段 Agent Cody Banks has everything that young people are interested in: big explosions, breath-taking performances and funny girl-dating experiences. It was listed in No.2 in the American box office last week.

可知本文是一则电影的预告短文，告诉我们一部新电影的具体内容。故 D 正确。

答案：D

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误.在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√):如有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉。在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个肠字符号(A), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

All of us need friendship. The understanding	76. _____
between two friends mean both of them have similar	77. _____
ideas and trusting each other. Otherwise, it is	78. _____
impossible for him to help each other and to make	79. _____
their friendship to last long. As an old saying goes,	80. _____
“A friend in need is a friend indeed.” So really friendship	81. _____
should able to stand all sorts of tests. And it is	82. _____
wise to have as many good friends that we can.	83. _____
The more friends we have, the more we can learn for	84. _____
one another, but the more pleasure we can share together.	85. _____

76. √

77.

解析：本句的主语是 the understanding...，这是单个的动名词定语，做主语的时候，谓语动词要使用单数形式。故使用 means。

答案：means

78.

解析：本句是一个并列结构，动词 trust 与前面的 have...是并列结构，由 and 连接。句义：这就意味着他们两个都要有相似的观点并相互信任。

答案：trust

79.

解析：前面几句都提到的是 they，指的是多个朋友。所以应该使用 them 指代前面的 they 在句中作为 for 的宾语。句义：否则，对他们来说相互帮助并让友谊长久是不可能的。

答案: them

80.

解析: 本句是一个固定结构 make sb/sth do sth 让 sb/sth 做...; 本句表示: 让他们的友谊持续长久的时间。

答案: 去掉 to

81.

解析: 应该使用形容词 real 做定语修饰后面的名词 friendship, really 是一个副词, 在句中通常做状语。

答案: real

82.

解析: 固定搭配 be able to do sth 能够做某事; 句义: 真正的友谊应该能承担起各种考验。

答案: should 后面加 be

83.

解析: 实际上本句是一个定语从句, 先行词是 good friends, 因为前面有 as many 修饰, 所以关系代词使用 as, 指代先行词, 并在句中作为 have 的宾语。句义: 交到尽可能多的朋友是很明智的。

答案: as

84.

解析: 固定搭配 learn from sb 向某人学习。句义: 我们的朋友越多, 我们相互之间学到的东西就越多。

答案: from

85.

解析: 考察句子结构。句义: 我们的朋友越多, 我们相互之间学到的东西就越多, 并且我们分享的快乐就越多。根据句义可知上下文之间是并列关系, 故使用 and 连接上下文。

答案: and

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

一家英语报社向中学生征文, 主题是“十年后的我”、请根据下列要求和你的想象完成短文、家庭工作业余生活

注意:

- 1.次数 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

I often imagine what my life will be like in the future.

【写作指导】

本文的话题是“十年后的我”, 要求考生从家庭、工作和业余生活来想象十年以后的自己。文章应该使用将来时和第一人称。要点: 1. 十年以后的生活和现在是完全不一样, 我会成为一个成年人, 有了自己的家庭, 甚至有了可爱的孩子。2. 希望自己能够在自己喜欢的计算机行业工作, 做一个程序设计师。工作顺利和同事相处融洽。3. 在业余生活中经常参加锻炼, 如游泳, 登山等等。假期里出去旅游, 生活多姿多彩。

本文要求考生充分发挥自己的想象力，灵活运用英语知识，采用不同的表达方式将各要点完整地表述出来，注意主次分明，详略得当。语言力求准确、简洁。根据情景的发展，按顺序安排好材料。同时应选用合适的连接词或过渡词，使文章具有一定的连贯性。考生必须认真查验是否有漏写情况，有无拼写错误及标点误用等。

【参考范文】

one Possible Version

I often imagine what my life will be like in the future. I think my life will be very different in ten years. I will be twenty-eight years old by then. I will have my own family. Probably with a lovely child. I hope I will work in a computer company as a program designer. I will enjoy my work and get along well with my colleagues, I will do a good job in whatever I do. In my free time, I will continue to take regular exercise, such as swimming, running and various ball games. On my holidays, I will travel around the world. In a word, my life will be much richer and more colorful.