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2013 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（陕西卷）英语

第一部分：英语知识运用（共四节，满分 55 分）

第一节 语音知识（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. laugh

A. daughter

B. neighbour

C. enough

D. though

解析：题干 laugh 中字母组合 gh 发辅音/f/，选项中 daughter, neighbour 和 though 三个单词中的字母组合 gh 均不发音，选项 enough 中 gh 发辅音/f/ 和题干一致，因此答案为 enough。

答案：C

2. citizen

A. uncle

B. ocean

C. rescue

D. percent

解析：题干 citizen 中字母 c 发辅音/s/，选项中 uncle 中字母 c 发辅音/k/，ocean 中字母 c 发/f/，rescue 中字母 c 发/k/，percent 中字母 c 发/s/和题干一致，因此正确答案为 percent。

答案：D

3. complete

A. scene

B. elect

C. student

D. respect

解析：题干 complete 中划线字母 e 发长元音/i:/，选项 elect 中划线字母 e 发短音/ɪ/；student 中划线字母 e 发短元音/ə/；respected 中划线字母 e 发短音/e/；scene 中划线字母 e 发长元音/i:/与题干一致，因此正确答案为选项 scene。

答案：A

4. alarm

A. reward

B. dollar

C. towards

D. farmer

解析：题干 alarm 中划线字母组合 ar 发长元音/a:/；选项 reward 中划线字母组合 ar 发长元音/ɔ:/；选项 dollar 中划线字母组合 ar 发短元音/ə/；选项 towards 中划线字母组合 ar 发长元音/ɔ:/；选项 farmer 中划线字母组合 ar 发长元音/a:/与题干一致，因此，正确选项为 farmer。

答案：D

5. daily

A. bargain

B. said

C. curtain

D. explain

解析：题干 daily 中划线字母组合 ai 发双元音/eɪ/；选项 bargain 中划线字母组合 ai 发单元音 /ɪ/；选项 said 中划线字母组合 ai 发单元音/e/；选项 curtain 中划线字母组合 ai 发单元音/ə/；选项 explain 中划线字母组合 ai 发双元音/eɪ/与题干一致，因此正确选项为 explain。

答案：D

第二节 情景对话（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据对话情境和内容，从对话后所给的选项中选出能填入每一空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两个为多余选项。

Lucy: Hi, Kate. What are doing tonight?

Kate: 6 Any suggestions?

Lucy: 7 I'm planning it for days.

Kate: A 3D film? Who stars?

Lucy: Suraj Sharma, a handsome young actor.

Kate: Oh! 8

Lucy: An Indian boy's unusual experience with a tiger at sea.

Kate: 9 What time is it on?

Lucy: Half past six. 10

Kate: Sure. When and where shall we meet?

Lucy: Let's meet around six at the gate of Oscar Cinema.

Kate: Great. See you then.

A. Not decided yet.

B. What is it about?

C. Wow, sounds cool.

D. Could you pick me up?

E. Do you want to join me?

F. What about going to a concert?

G. How about seeing the 3D film Life of Pi?

6. 解析：此题第一轮问答的答语。由问句 What are you doing tonight? 可以确定答语应该是表示计划或打算的陈述句。而根据其后的问句 Any suggestions? 可确定 Kate 并没有确切的计划或安排。所以正确答案应为 Not decided yet.

答案：A

7. 解析：此题考查第二轮问答 Any suggestions? 的答句。根据常识判断此空应该填一个表示具体建议或意见的陈述句，或一个征求意见的委婉问句。根据后文中出现的 A 3D film? 可推断 Lucy 提出的意见是去看 3D 电影。因此确定正确选项为 How about seeing the 3D film Life of Pi?

答案：G

8. 解析：此题考查第四轮问答的问语。答案为关于电影内容的陈述句，据此可推断，问句应该就电影内容提出疑问。因此，此题应该选就电影内容提出的特殊疑问句。确定答案应为 What is it about.

答案：B

9. 解析：根据上下文判断，此处一定不是疑问句。因为上一轮问答已经结束，下一轮问答

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内容与此空格无关，因此，此处应该选择一个陈述句，作为对上轮答句的评价。根据排除法可确定此处选答案 Wow, sounds cool.

答案：C

10. 解析：此题考查第六轮问答的问句，答句为 sure，则问句必为一个一般疑问句。根据答句内容约定见面的时间和地点可确定 Lucy 并未要求 Kate 来接她。所以根据排除法可轻松确定答案为 Do you want to join me?

答案：E

第三节 语法与词汇知识（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从每小题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

11. On Monday morning it usually \_\_\_\_\_ me an hour drive to work although the actual distance is only 20 miles.

A. takes

B. is taking

C. took

D. will take

解析：由题干中 on Sunday mornings 和 usually 可知每个星期天早晨都是这样，所以指的是经常发生的动作，用一般现在时。句意：尽管实际距离只有 20 英里，但是每个星期一早上我开车去上班却要花费一个小时的时间。

答案：A

12. My mom suggests that we \_\_\_\_\_ eat out for a change this weekend.

A. should

B. might

C. could

D. would

解析：suggest 作为“建议”的意思时，后面所跟的从句用 should do 的结构。句意：我的妈妈建议本周末到外面吃换换口味。

答案：A

13. Let those in need \_\_\_\_\_ that we will go all out to help them.

A. to understand

B. understand

C. understanding

D. understood

解析：let 作为使役动词，后面的动词不定式不带 to。这里的 in need 做了 those 的定语，understand

let 的宾语 those 的补足语。句意：让那些需要帮助的人明白我们将全力以赴帮助他们。

答案：B

14. The witnesses \_\_\_\_\_ by the police just now gave very different description of the fight.

A. questioned

B. being questioned

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C. to be questioned

D. having questioned

解析：根据题意动词 question(质问)和逻辑主语 witnesses(证人)是被动关系(被质问)；又因为时间状语是 just now(刚刚)所以用分词表示发生过的事且被动所以选择过去分词 questioned。

句意：刚才警方询问的那些目击者对那次打架斗殴事件给出了不同的描述。

答案：A

15. —I'm tired . I'm taking next week off.

—\_\_\_\_\_, honey. You do need a break.

A. Not so sure

B. Forgot it

C. Great idea

D. No way

解析：根据题意对方说你应该好好休息可知是认同上文所说的请一周假，所以是 Great idea.

句意：“我很累。下周我要请假休息。”“行啊，亲爱的。你的确需要休息了。”

答案：C

16. \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case with children, Amy was better by the time the doctor arrived.

A. It

B. That

C. What

D. As

解析：从句置于句首只有引导词 as 可以。as 引导的为限制性定语从句，as 在句中作主语，指代后面的整个句子。句意：就像孩子们常有的情况一样，等大夫到了艾米的情况就好多了。

答案：D

17. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ a late night film at home when, right in the middle a thrilling scene, the television went blank.

A. watched

B. had watched

C. was watching

D. would be watching

解析：be doing...when...表示“正在做某事……突然……”。根据题意可知“吉姆正在看午夜电影时电视突然显示空白”，由下文的 went 可知是过去正在做某事所以用 was watching。句意：吉姆正在家看午夜电影时，正好就在一个惊险场面的中途，电视突然一片空白。

答案：C

18. I have heard a lot good things about you \_\_\_\_\_ I came back from abroad.

A. since

B. until

C. before

D. when

解析：根据句意“自从你从国外回来我听到很多关于你的好评”，主句是现在完成时从句是一般过去时所以选 since。until 是直到……才；before 在……之前；when 当……时候。

答案：A

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19. Marco Polo is said to have sailed on \_\_\_\_\_Pacific Ocean on his way to Java in \_\_\_\_\_thirteenth century.

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

解析：第一个空海洋名称是专有名词用定冠词 the，第二个空是世纪年代用定冠词 the。句意：据说，13 世纪时，马可·波罗在去爪哇岛的途中就已经在太平洋上航行过。

答案：D

20. It remains to be seen\_\_\_\_\_ the newly formed committee's policy can be put into practice.

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

解析：It 作形式主语，真正主语是后面的句子，It remains to be seen 意思是“有待见证或说明”，说明人们采取的是观望态度。句意：新成立的委员会的政策是否能付诸实施人们将拭目以待。

答案：D

21. The children \_\_\_\_\_lost in the woods; otherwise, they would have been at the lakeside camp as scheduled.

- A. must have got
- B. must get
- C. should have got
- D. should get

解析：情态动词和 have done 结构连用表示对过去的情况猜测，根据下文的意思“要不然孩子们按照安排就已经到了湖边”说明他们一定是迷路了，must have done 表示对过去肯定的猜测。句意：那些男孩一定是在树林迷路了，否则的话，按计划他们本应该在湖边安营扎寨的。

答案：A

22. Although Rosemary had suffered from a serious illness for years, she lost\_\_\_\_\_of her enthusiasm for life.

- A. some
- B. neither
- C .none
- D. all

解析：根据逻辑关系不能选择 A，neither 表示否定两者，题干没有两者提示，因此不选；表示三者以上的否定意义用 none。句意：罗斯玛丽这么多年遭受了严重疾病所带来的痛苦，但是她一点也没有丧失对生活的热情。

答案：C

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23. —Shall we go for a during at one o'clock this afternoon?

—\_\_\_\_\_.Will two o'clock be OK?

A. Sure ,it's up to you

B .Sure, no problem

C .Sorry, I can't make it

D. Sorry, I'm not available today

解析：对对方提出建议的回答“今天下午一点去喝酒，好吗？”。由下文的“Will two o'clock be Ok？”可知应该是否定的回答：“Sorry, I can't make it”表示“对不起，我一点钟去不了”。Sure ,it's up to you 当然，由你定；Sure, no problem 当然，没有问题。Sorry, I'm not available today 对不起，我今天没有空。句意：“我们今天下午一点钟去喝一杯，怎么样？”“对不起，我一点钟去不了。两点钟行不行？”。

答案： C

24. The manager wants to see changes in the company, and I an sure he will\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in particular

B .in turn

C. in charge

D. in time

解析： in particular 特别； in turn 反过来； in charge 负责，主管； in time 及时，迟早；句意：经理想看看公司的变化，我敢肯定总有一天他会看到的。

答案： D

25. My uncle hasn't been able to quit smoking, but at least he has\_\_\_\_\_.

A. cut out

B. cut down

C. cut up

D. cut off

解析：根据句意“叔叔戒不了烟，但是至少已经少吸了”选择 cut down(减少)。cut out 切断，删去，停止，关掉； cut up 切碎； 抨击； cut off 切断，中断，使死亡。

答案： B

第四节 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。

To celebrate the end of our exams, my friends and I went to a fast food restaurant.We 26 hamburgers and Coca Cola at the counter. When our 27 came,I started walking towards an empty table. By bad luck, my purse strap (带子) got 28 on a chair and the tray (托盘) that I was holding slipped 29 my hands and went flying in the air. The tray, and its contents, 30 on a man who was just about to 31 a bite of his sandwich. I stared,greatly 32,as the drinks soaked (浸湿) his white shirt.

Then I 33 my eyes and prepared myself for his burst of 34. Instead,he said “It’s OK” to 35 me before he disappeared into the washroom.

Still shaky and unsure 36 to do next, my friends and I went to a table and sat there, trying our best to look 37.A moment later, the man came out of the washroom

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and 38 our table, my heart almost stopped 39. I thought he was going to ask for my father's 40 and call him.

To my surprise, he merely smiled at us, handed us some cash and said, " 41 yourself new hamburgers. "He then walked 42 without even finishing his food.

He could have made what was already an uncomfortable situation worse, 43 he chose a different way and gave us a reason to believe that there is still 44 in this world. I will never 45 his actions.

26.

- A. ordered
- B. made
- C. arranged
- D. demanded

解析：根据首句地点环境是 restaurant，所以排除 arranged 和 demanded。再看此句动作发出者是 we，动作承受者是汉堡包和可乐，所以作为顾客只能是点餐了(ordered)。顾客不是制作汉堡和可口可乐的人，所以也排除 made 这个选项。

答案：A

27.

- A. food
- B. turn
- C. bill
- D. menu

解析：由首句铺垫的背景就知道是点餐吃饭的话题，再根据上一句点餐之后，自然是指我们所点的食物来了，选 A. food。本题实为考查“原词复现”。

答案：A

28.

- A. fixed
- B. caught
- C. cut
- D. tied

解析：注意此动作前方的名词为 strap，后面跟着的是 on a chair“在椅子上”，所以本句句意应该为“钱包上的带子被卡在了椅子上”， 故选 B. caught“捉住、卡住、困住”之意，最符合此处的语境。fixed 固定；cut 切割；tied 系，栓。

答案：B

29.

- A. by
- B. in
- C. from
- D. out

解析：下一句中说 in the air，说明此时盘子已经“脱手”了，”from my hand”表示托盘从我手中飞了出去，方向性介词“从”，答案选 from。

答案：C

30.

- A. knocked
- B. fell

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C. stood

D. hung

解析：托盘从手中滑落盘子的东西洒在了一位客人身上用 fell 故选 B。

答案：B

31.

A. take

B. taste

C. swallow

D. chew

解析：take 在这里是“吃”的意思，客人进餐馆是吃饭的所以选 A。吃食物叫做“take a bite”，故选 A。

答案：A

32.

A. discouraged

B. disappointed

C. shocked

D. annoyed

解析：作者将食物泼洒在客人身上后感到很是震惊。

答案：C

33.

A. rolled

B. rubbed

C. narrowed

D. closed

解析：作者很害怕地闭上了眼睛，用 closed，而不是卷起(rolled)、擦(rubbed)眼睛，更不是让眼睛变窄了(narrowed)。

答案：D

34.

A. bitterness

B. anxiety

C. anger

D. sorrow

解析：作者闭上了眼睛的同时准备承受那位客人的怒火。

答案：C

35.

A. satisfy

B. comfort

C. encourage

D. praise

解析：结合主干 Instead, he said “It’s OK”，说明是为了安慰小作者，故选 B。

答案：B

36.

A. how

B. who

- 
- C. what  
D. which

解析：作者不知道接下来做什么所以用 what。

答案：C

37.

- A. mild  
B. honest  
C. calm  
D. modest

解析：我和朋友们尽力镇定下来。mild 温和；honest 诚实；calm 镇静；modest 谦虚。

答案：C

38.

- A. pushed  
B. approached  
C. drew  
D. laid

解析：那个男的从洗手间出来直接朝我们走过来，答案选 approached 意为“走近、靠近”之意。

答案：B

39.

- A. beating  
B. breaking  
C. sinking  
D. trembling

解析：当那个男人朝我们走来时我的心几乎都停止跳动了。心脏有规律地跳动只能用 beat。

答案：A

40.

- A. help  
B. position  
C. number  
D. job

解析：作者以为那个男的会要自己父亲的电话号码并给父亲打电话。关键词是 call，电话号码需要码，那只能是 number 了。

答案：C

41.

- A. Prepare  
B. Buy  
C. Find  
D. Cook

解析：结果那个男人给了他一些钱还说：“再给自己买一份汉堡吧”。buy oneself sth. 表示自己买一些东西。

答案：B

42.

- A. on

- B. around  
C. up  
D. away

解析：本句意为那个男士随后离开了，故选 D。walk away 表示离开。

答案：D

43.

- A. so  
B. since  
C. although  
D. but

解析：空格前有 uncomfortable，而后面却说了 different way，故前后句子是转折关系用 but，选 D。so 表结果，since 表原因，although 表示让步。

答案：D

44.

- A. kindness  
B. happiness  
C. politeness  
D. brightness

解析：对那位善良大度男士的正确评价。而根据上文故事的描述，展现在眼前的是一位和蔼大度的人物形象，故选 A 最佳。

答案：A

45.

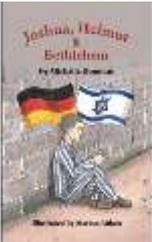
- A. forget  
B. refuse  
C. oppose  
D. ignore

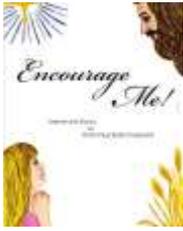
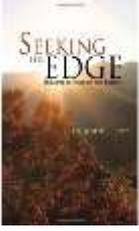
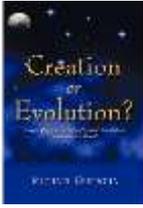
解析：本句是文章的结尾句一般用于简单概括总结。结合本文是一篇回忆性的小文章，故最后表达的是永远不会忘记这位男士的举止行为。结合空格之前说的 never，故选 A。

答案：A

阅读下列四篇短文，从每小题后所给的 A,B,C,D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

A

 <p><b>Joshua, Helmut, and Bethlehem</b> Michelle O. Donovan ISBN 9781462058679 Life is not easy for nine-year-old Joshua during World War II.</p>	 <p><b>More Things in Heaven</b> Bill Bosworth ISBN 9780595433582 In his <i>More Things in Heaven</i>, Bill Bosworth</p>
<p>Because of his family's Jewish background, they are sent to live in the concentration camps (集中营). Scared and alone, Joshua one day makes friends with a little mouse</p>	<p>presents the highlights of his 83 years of life, including his trips to India and the study of the writings of several great spiritual leaders.</p>

<p>he calls Bethlehem who becomes his closest friend.</p>  <p><b>Encourage Me!</b> Inspirational Poetry Gloria Coykendall ISBN 9781412027854</p> <p>It is an easy to read collection of poems originally written to encourage in faith and to be a cure for chronic depression(长期抑郁) ... cure to strengthen identity and purpose.</p>	<p>More things in Heaven will appeal to anyone who insists on finding the deepest meaning for their existence based on their own experience.</p>
 <p><b>Seeking the Edge</b> Dr. Joseph L. Rose ISBN 9781462031795</p> <p><i>Seeking the Edge</i> provides the tools and techniques to find that edge in one's life. ---driving readers to achieve success whether in your current job, finding a new job, in education, family, or even hobbies.</p>	 <p><b>Creation or Evolution</b> Michael Ebifegha ISBN 9781450289023</p> <p>Were humans created, or did they evolve?</p> <p>How old is the Earth? The debate between science and religion continues to be heated. In <i>Creation or Evolution</i>, Michael Ebifegha examines these two opposed world views within the structure of empirical(实证的) science.</p>

46. Who wrote the story about a little boy and a little mouse?

- A. Bill Bosworth.
- B. Michelle O. Donovan.
- C. Dr. Joseph L. Rose.
- D. Gloria Coykendall.

解析：细节理解题。用题干中“a little boy and a little mouse”定位到左上角第一本书的倒数第二行“Joshua one day makes friends with a little mouse he calls Bethlehem...”，答案选 B。

答案：B

47. The ISBN for the book of poems is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 9781462031795
- B. 9781412027854
- C. 9780595433582
- D. 9781462058679

解析：细节理解题。用题干中的“poems”定位到左边中间方框的“poems”，答案选 B。

答案：B

48. What kind of readers will probably like reading *More Things in Heaven*?

- A. Those who are searching for the meaning of life.
- B. Those who are trying to be spiritual leaders.
- C. Those who study the art of writing.
- D. Those who like traveling abroad.

解析：细节理解题。定位到右上方框最后一句“...appeal to anyone who insists on finding the deepest meaning for their existence based on their own experiences.”答案选 A。

答案：A

49. Which of the following books explores the origin of humans?

- 
- A. Seeking the Edge.
  - B. Creation or Evolution.
  - C. Joshua, Helmut, and Bethlehem.
  - D. More Things in Heaven.

解析：推理判断题。右下方框讲到人类和地球的形成及进化，所以答案选 B. Creation or Evolution.

答案：B

## B

In 1978, I was 18 and was working as a nurse in a small town about 270 km away from Sydney, Australia. I was looking forward to having five days off from duty. Unfortunately, the only one train a day back to my home in Sydney had already left. So I thought I'd hitch a ride (搭便车).

I waited by the side of the highway for three hours but no one stopped for me. Finally, a man walked over and introduced himself as Gordon. He said that although he couldn't give me a lift, I should come back to his house for lunch. He noticed me standing for hours in the November heat and thought I must be hungry. I was doubtful as a young girl but he assured (使.....放心) me I was safe, and he also offered to help me find a lift home afterwards. When we arrived at his house, he made us sandwiches. After lunch, he helped me find a lift home.

Twenty-five years later, in 2003, while I was driving to a nearby town one day, I saw an elderly man standing in the glaring heat, trying to hitch a ride. I thought it was another chance to repay someone for the favour I'd been given decades earlier. I pulled over and picked him up. I made him comfortable on the back seat and offered him some water.

After a few moments of small talk, the man said to me, "You haven't changed a bit, even your red hair is still the same." I couldn't remember where I'd met him. He then told me he was the man who had given me lunch and helped me find a lift all those years ago. It was Gordon.

50. The author had to hitch a ride one day in 1978 because

- A. her work delayed her trip to Sydney
- B. she was going home for her holidays
- C. the town was far away from Sydney
- D. she missed the only train back home

解析：细节理解题。用题干中“hitch a ride...1978”定位到第一段，答案在第一段最后两句。选 D。

答案：D

51. Which of the following did Gordon do according to Paragraph 2?

- A. He helped the girl find a ride.
- B. He gave the girl a ride back home.
- C. He bought sandwiches for the girl.
- D. He watched the girl for three hours.

解析：细节理解题。B, C, D 三选项均与第二段不符，答案选 A。He helped the girl find a ride, 与第二段最后一句符合。

答案：A

52. The reason why the author offered a lift to the elderly man was that

- A. she realized he was Gordon
- B. she had known him for decades

- 
- C. she was going to the nearby town  
D. she wanted to repay the favour she once got

解析：细节理解题。用题干中的信息系“the elderly man”定位到第三段，答案信息在第二句和第三句中 明确体现。答案选 D。

答案：D

53. What does the author want to tell the readers through the story?

- A. Giving sometimes produces nice results.  
B. Those who give rides will be rapid.  
C. Good manners bring about happiness.  
D. People should offer free rides to others.

解析：主旨大意题。文章主要告诉大家要在生活中付出，付出会收获美好的结果！

答案：A

### C

According to sociologists(社会学家), every modern industrial society has some form of social stratification(阶层). Class, power and status are important in deciding people's rank in society.

Class means a person's economic position in society. A commonly used classification is lower class, middle class and upper class. While sociologists disagree on how these terms should be exactly defined, they do describe societies like the United States quite well. One study shows that 53% of Americans belong to the lower class, 46% the middle class, and 1% the upper class. Interestingly, a surgeon earning \$ 500,000 a year and a bus driver earning \$ 50,000 a year both regard themselves as the middle class!

Power refers to the amount of control a person has over other people. Obviously, people in positions of great power (such as governors) exercise(行使)big power, but people who take orders from others have less power. Power and class do not always go hand in hand, however. For example, the governor of a state has great power, but he or she may not belong to a corresponding (相应的)economic class. Generally, however, there is a relationship between power and class. To our knowledge, there aren't too many people who aren't millionaires in the U.S. Senate!

Status is the honor or respect attached to a person's position in society. It can also be affected by power and class, but not necessarily so. For example, a university professor may have a high status but not belong to a high social class or have a lot of power over others.

54. What can we learn about “the middle class” from Paragraph 2?

- A. People earning \$ 50,000 a year belong to the middle class.  
B. Nearly half Americans belong to the middle class.  
C. People generally consider bus drivers as the middle class.  
D. Sociologists have a clear definition of the middle class.

解析：细节理解题。A 和 C 选项同时在第二段最后一句出现，但是信息与最后一句不符合，所以应该排除。D 选项直接与第二段第三句冲突。所以答案选 B。由文章第二段的 46%the middle class

也可以直接得出答案。

答案：B

55. According to the text, we know that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. power and class do not always correspond with each other

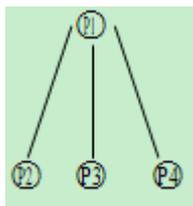
- B. status refers to a person's economic position in society
- C. people with high status have a lot of control over others
- D. class is less important in deciding a person's social rank

解析：用四个选项中的中心词定位，可知答案选 A. power and class do not always correspond with each other. 其余选项均与文章不符。由文章第三段第三行后半句“power and class do not always go hand in hand, however.”，也可推知答案。

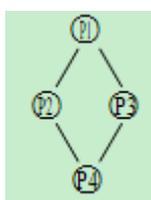
答案：A

56. Which of the following shows the structure of the whole text?

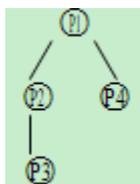
A..



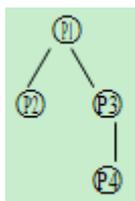
B.



C.



D.



解析：篇章结构题。根据对文章的整体理解文章是总分式的：第一段综述，其余三段分述。

答案：A

## D

About 30 years ago, I left Cuba for the United States with my son. After getting settled finally in Brunswick, New Jersey, I enrolled(注册) my son in kindergarten. Several weeks later, my son's teacher asked me to meet him at his office.

In the teacher's office, an exchange of greetings was followed by his questions: "Is your son mentally retarded(弱智的)? Does he suffer from any kind of mental disability?"

Was he talking about my wonderful Scola? NO, no, it can't be. What a helpless, lonely moment! I told him that Scola was a quiet, sweet little boy, instead. I asked him why he was asking me all these questions.

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My son could not follow the teacher's directions, he told me, and thus, Scola was disrupting the class, Didn't he know my son did not speak English yet?

He was angry; "Why hasn't your son been taught to speak English? Don't you speak English at home?"

No, I didn't speak English at home, I replied. I was sure my son would learn English in a couple of months, and I didn't want him to forget his native language. Well, wrong answer! What kind of person would not speak in English to her son at home and at all time? "Are you one of those people who come to this country to save dollars and send them back to their country, never wanting to be a part of this society?"

Needless to say, I tried to tell him I was not one of "those people." Then he told me the meeting was over, and I left.

As I had expected, my son learned to speak English fluently before the school year was over. He went on to graduate from college and got a job, earning close to six figures. He travels widely and leads a well-adjusted, contented life. And he has benefited from being bilingual(双语的)。

Speaking more than one language allows people to communicate with others; it teaches people about other cultures and other places—something very basic and obviously lacking in the "educator" I met in New Jersey.

57.The teacher asked the author to his office\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to discuss Scola's in-class performance
- B. to get Scola enrolled in kindergarten
- C. to find a language partner for Scola
- D. to work out a study plan for Scola

解析：归纳推理题。从文中前半部分尤其是第二段第四段及第五段老师问的问题可以推理出：老师叫作者去是讨论孩子在课堂上的表现问题的。

答案：A

58.What does the underlined word "disrupting" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Breaking
- B. Following
- C. Attending
- D. Disturbing

解析：词义猜测题。从老师的话语中可以知道，孩子在学校的所作所为严重扰乱了课堂。所以可以推测 disrupting 的意思是打扰。

答案：D

59.The author's attitude towards being bilingual may best be described as\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. critical
- B. casual
- C. positive
- D. passive

解析：推理判断题。对作者的观点进行推理。从文章倒数第一、二段以及 and he benefited from being bilingual. 可以知道作者的态度是积极的。

答案：C

60.This text is likely to be selected from a book of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. medicine
- B. education

C. geography

D. history

解析：推理判断题。文章讲述的是教育孩子所以应该是节选自有关教育的杂志或者文章的！故选择 Education。

答案：B

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从下框的 A--F 选项中选出能概括每一段主题的最佳选项。选项中有一项为多余选项。

Adults keep pets with their children.  
Pet-keeping has a very long history.  
Pet-keeping may do harm to animals.  
People keeps pets for their aesthetic need.  
Caged pets become increasingly popular.  
Pet-keeping is helpful for children's growth.

61.

Pet-keeping is a time-honored tradition. One of the reasons for people to raise dogs or cows was usefulness. While people in the past hunted animals and kept them in their backyards, the civilised man today is less cruel towards them and is less exploitative(利用的).

62.

We keep animals as pets because they are attractive. We all have the urge to possess something that has aesthetic(审美的) value, and this is why we treasure paintings or fine furniture. Keeping pets is one form of this urge. A Siamese cat in the house can be a decorative object. Pets are playful animals and they amuse us. A little rabbit amuses us by its playful and lively runs.

63.

Many parents find it helpful to have pets in the house for their children. Having pets is an excellent way of developing in children the love of animals and responsibility. Children get the opportunity to take on full responsibility for another creature's life. It will be an educational experience for a child to watch the natural life cycle of an animal. There are psychological benefits for children. Pets are welcome friends for children who are lonely. Pets are excellent companions. Keeping pets means giving love and being loved. We find comfort in giving care and receiving care in return. We get pleasure from their appearance and their behavior.

64.

As more people move into apartments, there are limitations on keeping of animals like dogs and monkeys. Therefore, caged animals have increased in popularity. Birds fall into this group. We keep them for their beautiful songs and feathers. Fish-keeping is a widespread hobby and the keeper can observe their behavior in the glass tank and study its entire life cycle. The cat is a fine house pet and it fits neatly into human habitation(居住地) without requiring its own cage. They are wonderful hunters, if there are rats around.

65.

Pets satisfy man's desire to care for a bit of nature. The pet owner has the responsibility for

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supplying those needs that nature provides. Pets are amusing and entertaining, but we are in a way doing animals harm by making them live in a human environment. Are we not enslaving(奴役)them?

解析:

61. 解析: 从文中 a time-honored tradition 可知养宠物有非常悠久的历史。

65. 解析: 由本段倒数第二句话可知答案。

63. 解析: 本段第一句话就是中心句。

64. 解析: 由本段第一、二、三句话可知答案。

62. 解析: 从文章第二段第二句话可以知道选 D。

答案:

61. B 62. D 63. F 64. E 65. C

第三部分 写作 (共三节, 满分 55 分)

第一节 单词拼写 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据下列各句句意和空白之后的汉语提示词, 在答题卡指定区域的横线上写出对应单词的正确, 完整形式, 每空只写一词。

66. The students are required to \_\_\_\_\_ (复述) the story after reading it.

67. In \_\_\_\_\_ (三月), the weather begins to get warmer in northern China.

68. To \_\_\_\_\_ (证明) his point, Professor Brown mentioned several other experiments which had similar results.

69. The little girl picked some grapes and put them into her \_\_\_\_\_ (篮子).

70. They want to \_\_\_\_\_ (邀请) us to go over to their place and stay for the weekend.

71. Fewer than a thousand \_\_\_\_\_ (大熊猫) still live in the wild.

72. Such a blood pressure is \_\_\_\_\_ (正常的) for a person of his age.

73. I've got a good sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (平衡) and learnt to ski quite quickly.

74. The boy looked at his father \_\_\_\_\_ (满怀希望地) because he thought his father had brought him a present.

75. These measures are strongly \_\_\_\_\_ (支持) by environmental groups.

解析:

66. 解析: “to” 动词不定式后面用动词原形。

68. 解析: “to” 动词不定式后面用动词原形。

67. 解析: 要注意第一个字母要大写。

70. 解析: “to” 动词不定式后面用动词原形。

71. 解析: 注意前面有数词 “a thousand”, 名词 “panda” 要用复数。

75. 解析: 被动语态。

74. 解析: 修饰动词 “looked at” 要用副词形式。括号中汉语就是给的副词提示。

答案:

66. retell 67. March 68. prove 69. basket 70. invite 71. pandas

72. normal 73. balance 74. hopefully 75. supported

第二节: 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 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, 错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (∧), 并在该句下面写出该加的词。

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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。

My grandfather and I enjoy fishing.

One Sunday morning we go fishing at a lake. We took ours fishing poles and headed for the lake. As soon as we arrived, so we dropped the lines into the water. Before waiting for about half an hour, I was beginning to get impatiently. I wanted to give up, and my grandfather told me to wait a little longer. Finally, there were a sudden pull at the pole and fish was caught. Within the next few minute, my grandfather also caught a fish. Felt hungry, we built a fire by the lake and barbecued the fish. It was delicious.

解析：

76. 时态上下文前后不一致，根据文意周日早晨钓鱼是发生过的事情所以应该用一般过去时。

77. 名词性物主代词和形容词性物主代词的用法。名词性物主代词 ours 不能再与名词连用，而后面的 fishing poles 是名词，修饰名词与名词连用用形容词性物主代词 our。

78. 从属连词。上文有 as soon as 引导从句，则后一句话为主句不用引导词。连词多用。

79. 介词 before 和 after 错误。根据句意应该是等了大约半小时之后而不是之前。

80. 副词与形容词混用。系表结构的表语一般用形容词而不能用副词做表语。get 为系动词后面要用形容词 impatient 做表语。

81. 并列连词的误用。上句话是想放弃与下文的爷爷让我再等等之间是转折关系而不是顺接，所以 and 改成 but。

82. 主谓一致。There be 句型是就近一致原则，离 be 动词近的是 a sudden poll 为单数，所以 be 动词用 was 而不用 were。

83. 冠词。这里的 fish 是一条鱼是可数名词，可数名词单数前要加冠词 a。fish 单复数同形，但是是可数名词需加冠词。下文的“caught a fish”有提示。

84. 名词单复数。根据句意接下来的几分钟，minute 是可数名词好几分钟要用复数形式。

85. 非谓语动词。非谓语动词 feel 的逻辑主语是 we(我们)是主动感觉，所以非谓语用现在分词 feeling 表示主动含义。

答案：

76. go—went

77. ours—our

78. 去掉 we 前面的 so

79. before--after

80. impatient—impatiently

81. and-but

82. were—was

83. fish 前加 a

84. minute—minutes

85. felt—feeling

### 第三节 书面表达（满分 30 分）

假定你是李华。请根据写作要点用英语写一篇周记，记述你周末帮助家人做家务的一次经历。

写作要点：1. 做家务的理由；2. 做家务的过程；3. 你的感受。

- 
- 注意：1.短文词数不少于 100；  
2.开头部分已写好，不计入总词数；  
3.不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

I am an 18-year-old middle school student, \_\_\_\_\_

解析：今年作文试题从帮助类，家务类话题的角度考查考生的书面表达的能力。难度与 2012 年相比略有下降。做家务的话题应该是中学生熟悉，有话可写的素材，因此难度并不大。题目以周记的形式展现，要求考生先介绍做家务的理由，再介绍做家务的过程，最后写出自己的感受。考生在写作时，一定要紧扣写作要点进行写作，三个要点都十分重要，如果考生能够在紧扣写作要点的基础上，抓住语言的准确性，再写出几个亮点词汇和句式，得到高分应该比较轻松。

范文：

I am an 18-year old middle school student. I have been busy with my study and seldom helped my parents with the housework. Feeling quite sorry for that, I begin to think about what to do to help.

Last Sunday, when my parents went out shopping, I suddenly got an idea: why not give the rooms a thorough cleaning? Firstly I collected all the books, newspapers [www.zxxk.com](http://www.zxxk.com), and other things scattered in the rooms and put them in place. Then I wiped the dust off all the furniture. After that, I swept and mopped the floors.

At this very moment, my parents came back and were quite surprised to see all the rooms tidy and floors shining. My mother gave me a hug and I could see satisfaction in her eyes. Tired as I was, I never felt so happy.