

2014 年安徽省安庆市望江中学高三第一次月考英语

第一卷（共 115 分）

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）

1. What does the woman want to do probably?

- A. Send something.
- B. Look for her friend.
- C. Return to her office.

答案：A

2. How does the woman feel?

- A. Tired.
- B. Worried.
- C. Disappointed.

答案：B

3. What can we know from the conversation?

- A. Lucy quarreled with Jan.
- B. The man thinks Lucy lazy.
- C. Jane is a selfish person.

答案：A

4. What is the man doing?

- A. Feeding the dog.
- B. Eating from the plate.
- C. Watching the dog eat.

答案：B

5. What can we infer from the conversation?

- A. Zhao has got 650,000 yuan.
- B. People showed mercy to Zhao.
- C. Zhao was declared innocent 11 days ago.

答案：A

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The plot of the movie.
- B. The players in the movie.
- C. The theme song of the movie.

答案：B

7. What can we know about Julia Roberts?

- A. She was born in 1990.
- B. She is a popular singer.
- C. She has achieved great success.

答案：C

8. Who played a role in the movie Pretty Woman?

- A. Tom Hanks .
- B. Julia Roberts.
- C. Juliet Richardson.

答案： B

听第 7 段材料， 回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Driver and passenger..
- B. Passenger and porter.
- C. Customer and front clerk.

答案： C

10. Where will the man leave his baggage?

- A. At the station.
- B. Outside the room.
- C. At the service desk.

答案： B

11. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Go to the laundry.
- B. Look through the bill.
- C. Leave here at nine o'clock.

答案： B

听第 8 段材料， 回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. How often can the man get his salary?

- A. Once a month.
- B. Once a year.
- C. Five times a year.

答案： A

13. How many days a year can employees earn for sick leave?

- A. 12.
- B. 15.
- C. 24.

答案： A

14. What can the company offer?

- A. An apartment.
- B. A long vacation.
- C. Health insurance.

答案： C

听第 9 段材料， 回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What was wrong with the order?

- A. The delivery was put off.
- B. The wine was poor in quality.
- C. The wine was delivered by mistake.

答案： C

16. Why will the man intend to meet the woman?

- A. To settle accounts .
- B .To promote his goods.
- C. To exchange the goods.

答案： B

17. When will the speakers meet?

- A. At 10:00 on Thursday.
- B. At 11:30 on Tuesday.
- C. At 11:30 on Thursday.

答案： C

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A. The origin of Christmas.
- B. Harvest festivals in America.
- C. The history of Thanksgiving Day.

答案： C

19. When was Thanksgiving Day first celebrated in North America?

- A. On April 15, 1930.
- B. On September 8, 1565.
- C. On the second Monday in October.

答案： B

20. Why was Canadian Thanksgiving Day celebrated on the April 5 , 1872 ?

- A. To pray for rain in spring.
- B. To celebrate the Prince's birthday.
- C. To celebrate the Prince's recovery.

答案： C

第二部分： 单项选择。（共 15 分， 每小题 1 分）

21. Despite the fact that there are a lot of complaints about _____ CCTV's annual Spring Festival Gala(Chunwan),most people think it was really_____feast for our eyes this year.

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

解析： 第二空是泛指，指“一次盛会”，要用不定冠词。根据第二空就能锁定答案 A。至于第一空为什么不用加冠词，这是因为“中央电视台一年一度的春节联欢晚会”是专有名词。句意： 尽管人们对中央电视台一年一度的春节联欢晚会有很多抱怨，但是今年绝大多数人认为在人们的眼中春晚的确是个盛会。

答案： A

22. After many years of hard work, his dream _____ at last.

- A. come true

- B. was come true
- C. was realized
- D. realized

解析: come true 是不及物动词, 没有被动语态; realize 为及物动词, 有被动语态。本句中 was realized=came true。A 项的时态不对。句意: 通过多年的艰苦努力, 他的梦想终于得以实现。

答案: C

23. The boy is impolite to others and this _____ hurts himself.

- A. in turn
- B. at turns
- C. by turns
- D. in turns

解析: in turn 轮流, 依次, 反过来(按着一定的顺序进行); by turns 轮流(一种交替的寓意); in turns 依次, 替换地(但是不常用)。句意: 这个男孩对他人不礼貌, 这样反过来也伤害了自己。

答案: A

24. Xiao Li is said _____ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.

- A. to study
- B. to be studying
- C. to be studied
- D. to have studied

解析: 如果将题干改成下列句子: It is said that Xiao Li _____ abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.上下句谓语动词发生的时间关系就一目了然: 很显然“留学”应该发生在过去。It is said that Xiao Li studied abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.转换成: Xiao Li is said to have studied abroad, but I don't know what country he studied in.动词不定式的完成式除了表示“完成(Xiao Li is said to have gone abroad.据说小李已经到国外去了)”, 还可以表示“过去”。如果将下文改成“but I don't know what country he is studying in”则备选项 B 就是正确答案了。句意: 据说小王在国外留过学, 但是我不知道他在什么国家学习过。

答案: D

25. —Did you find your pen this afternoon?

—No, I didn't find _____, but I've bought _____.

- A. it; it
- B. it; one
- C. one; one
- D. one; it

解析: 指同一种东西时用“it”, 指同类中的一个用“one”。“没有找到的”指“同一支钢笔”, 而“买的”是“另一支钢笔”。句意: 今天下午你找到了你的钢笔了吗? 没有, 没有找到它, 但是我买了一支。

答案: B

26. With the door _____ on, the thief's heart _____ faster.

- A. knocked, beat
- B. being knocked, beat
- C. being knocked, hit
- D. beat, hit

解析：“敲门”英语表达为“knock on(at) the door”。在 with 复合结构中“the door”是“knock”的逻辑主语，它们之间存在逻辑上的被动关系，因此用现在分词被动进行式表示“正在被进行的动作”，过去分词则表示“被动已经发生的动作”。指“心脏的跳动”用“beat”。句意：有人在敲门，那个小偷心跳得更快了。

答案：B

27. It is the temple _____ we stayed last year _____ was burnt into pieces.

- A. that, that
- B. where, where
- C. that, where
- D. where, that

解析：将该句进行浓缩成“The temple was burnt into pieces”我们就知道第一空为定语从句，先行词是“temple”指“地点”，用关系副词 where。对浓缩后的句子强调就是：It is the temple that was burnt into pieces. 该题的原始句为：The temple where we stayed last year was burnt into pieces. 句意：我们去年呆过的那个庙宇已经化为瓦砾。

答案：D

28. Once you are in a new culture, you need to _____ yourself for a time, before you _____ it

- A. fit; get used to
- B. suit; used to
- C. adjust; get used to
- D. correct; used to

解析：“使自己适应于……”英语表达为“adjust oneself to”。get used to 意为“习惯于”；used to 意为“过去常常”；fit“指大小、形状的合适，引申为吻合、协调”；suit 指“合乎需要、口味、条件、地位，以及花色、款式等与某人的皮肤、气质、身材或身份相称”；指“改正，矫正”。句意：一旦你置身于一个新的文化氛围中，你就需要适应一段时间，然后才能习惯这种文化。

答案：C

29. —Do you mind if I keep pets in this building?

—_____.

- A. I'd rather you didn't actually
- B. Of course not, it's not allowed here
- C. Great! I love pets
- D. No, you can't

解析：A.我觉得你最好不要；B.当然不行，这是不允许的；C.太棒了！我喜欢宠物；D.不，你不能。四个选项除了 C 项(有点文不对题：人家问的是你介不介意)外似乎都可以选，但在英语国家表示拒绝时要有礼貌，A 项是最礼貌的回答。句意：我在楼里养宠物，你不介意吗？我觉得你最好不要这样做。

答案：A

30. _____, the more quickly he will learn a foreign language.

- A. The stronger motivation will a person have
- B. The stronger motivation has a person
- C. The stronger motivation a person will have
- D. The stronger motivation a person has

解析：后面的句子用的是“the more+副词+陈述句”，那么上句与之对等就要用“the more+名词+陈述句”。第一个分句是表示条件的状语从句，因此状语从句中要用一般现在时代替一般将来时。句意：一个人学习的动机越强，那他学会一门外语的速度就越快。

答案：D

31. Just as the doctor _____, your wife is not exactly fat, but rather well-built for her age.

- A. gets it
- B. makes it
- C. means it
- D. puts it

解析：as sb. put it“正如某人所言”为固定用法；get it 明白了，知道了；make it 到达，成功；put it 说，表达；mean it 说话算数。句意：正如医生所说，就您太太的年龄而言，她不是胖，而是身材相当匀称。

答案：D

32. It was already one in the morning _____ I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open.

- A. when
- B. that
- C. which
- D. since

解析：去掉“It was”和空格，我们发现不能成为句子，故推断不是强调句，排除 B 选项。“one in the morning”告诉我们指的是“时间”，用关系副词 when 引导定语从句。句意：已经是凌晨一点钟我才看到那个家伙黄色的眼睛睁开了。since 只能引导状语从句。

答案：A

33. They asked to be treated equally _____ other people in all ways.

- A. as
- B. with
- C. to
- D. like

解析：本题最容易误选 D 项，因为根据汉语的意思就是选“like”。但是要注意前面的副词是“equally”，对于它的形容词短语“be equal to”我们并不陌生，以此类推副词后也应该用“to”的。句意：他们要求无论在哪方面都要像对待其他人那样来对待他们(即他们不搞特殊化)。

答案：C

34. As a result of the serious flood, two-thirds of the buildings in the area _____.

- A. need to repair
- B. needs to repair

C. needs repairing

D. need repairing

解析：由于后半句的 two-thirds 接的名词 the buildings 作主语，the buildings 是可数名词，因此谓语用复数，故排除 BC 选项。且 need 在这里作为特殊的及物动词，其后面的宾语用动名词的主动式表示被动或者用不定式的被动式：need doing=need to be done。句意：因为严重的洪水，这个地区三分之二的房子受到破坏需要进行修建。

答案：D

35. On the top of the hill _____ the old man once lived.

A. a temple stands there in which

B. stands a temple where

C. a temple standing on which

D. does a temple stand where

解析：地点状语位于句首，句子要完全倒装。先行词为“temple”指地点，用关系副词“where”引导定语从句。句意：山顶上有座庙宇，那位老人曾经居住在庙宇里。

答案：B

第三部分：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。

After years of searching, a truth seeker was told to go to a cave, in which he would find a well. “Ask the well what is 36,” he was advised, “and the well reveal (告诉, 揭露) it to you.” Having found the well, the seeker asked that most basic and important 37. And from the depths came the answer: “Go to the village crossroad, and there you shall find what you are seeking.”

Full of 38 the man ran to the crossroad to 39 only three rather uninteresting shops. One shop was selling pieces of metal, another sold 40, and thin wires were for sale in the third. Nothing and no one there seemed to 41 much to do with the revelation of truth.

Disappointed, the seeker returned to the well to demand an 42, but he was told only: “You will 43 in the future.”

As years went by, the 44 of his experience at the well gradually 45 until one night, while he was walking, the sound of sitar (西塔琴) music 46 his attention. It was wonderful and it was 47 with great skill and inspiration.

Deeply 48, the truth seeker felt drawn towards the 49. He looked at the fingers dancing over the strings. And then suddenly he let out a cry of joyful 50: the sitar was made out of wires and pieces of metal and wood just like 51 he had once seen in the three stores.

At last he understood the 52 of the well: we have already been given everything we need; our 53 is to assemble (聚集) and use them in the proper way. Nothing is 54 so long as we recognize only fragments (碎片). But as soon as the pieces are put together, something new appears, whose nature we could not have 55 by considering the fragments alone.

36.

A. truth

B. hope

C. future

D. music

37.

A. fact

B. reason

C. question

D. well

38.

A. energy

B. hope

C. mystery

D. surprise

39.

A. get

B. count

C. find

D. open

40.

A. instruments

B. clothing

C. food

D. wood

41.

A. connect

B. have

C. prepare

D. offer

42.

A. explanation

B. advice

C. excuse

D. opportunity

43.

A. succeed

B. discover

C. pay

D. understand

44.

A. bitterness

B. failure

C. memory

D. secret

45.

A. doubled

B. forgot

C. disappeared

D. recovered

46.

A. paid

B. lost

C. split

D. caught

47.

A. played

B. broadcast

C. enjoyed

D. conducted

48.

A. annoyed

B. moved

C. confused

D. frightened

49.

A. adviser

B. director

C. composer

D. player

50.

A. admiration

B. distinction

C. recognition

D. imagination

51.

A. those

B. that

C. it

D. them

52.

A. secret

B. message

C. theory

D. benefit

53.

A. target

B. difficulty

C. task

D. shortcoming

54.

A. interesting

- B. meaningful
- C. accessible
- D. successful

55.

- A. foreseen(预见)
- B. decided
- C. judged
- D. formed

解析:

36. 由上文的 a truth seeker 可知, 选 A 项(原词复现)。hope 希望; future 未来; music 音乐。句意: 寻寻觅觅多年, 真理追寻者被告知去往一个洞穴中, 在那里, 他将会找到一口井。“去问那口井什么是真理, ”他得到这样的建议, “那口井就会告诉你什么是真理。”

37. 由下文的 answer 可知, 此处选 C 项(question 问题)。fact 事实; reason 理由; well 井。句意: 他得到这样的建议, “那口井就会告诉你什么是真理。”追寻者在找到那口井后, 问了那个最重要的问题。从井底深处传来一个声音: “去村里的十字路口, 在那儿可以找到你想寻觅的答案。”

38. 听说能找到问题的答案, 那个人自然是怀着“希望(hope)”跑向十字路口。energy 能量; mystery 秘密, 谜, 神秘, 神秘的事物。surprise 惊讶。

39. 结果在十字路口, 那个人只是“发现(find)”了三个毫不起眼的商店。get 得到, 获得; count 计数, 数数; open 开张, 开着。句意: 追寻者满怀希望和憧憬奔到十字路口, 却只看到三家毫不起眼的店铺。

40. 由后文的“the sitar was made out of wires and pieces of metal and wood just like 51 he had once seen in the three stores.”可知, 此空选 wood(原词复现)。句意: 一家在卖金属片, 另一家在卖木材, 第三家则在卖细金属丝。

41. 三家店铺里的物品和人似乎都与真理没啥联系。have sth. to do with 是固定短语, 意为“与……有关系”。connect 连接, 联结; 使……有联系; prepare 准备; offer 主动提供。

42. 探索者很失望地回到水井那儿要求水井一个“解释”。(他按照水井指点的去做却没有找到真理, 他希望水井能“解释 explanation”一下)。advice 建议; excuse 原谅, 借口; opportunity 机会, 机遇。

43. 根据最后一段的“At last he understood the 52 of the well”可知, 此处填 understand(原词复现)。句意: 追寻者感到很失望, 回到井边想讨个说法, 但井只告诉他: “你将来会明白的。”succeed 成功 discover 发现; pay 付出。

44. 与下面的一小题一并考虑。根据上文的叙述我们知道真理追寻者在“井边的那段经历”谈不上什么“bitterness 痛苦”或“failure 失败”(如果是痛苦的话, 那就必定是失败的, 反过来亦然), 更没有什么“secret 秘密”可言。所以答案只能是“记忆 memory”了。句意: 他渐渐淡忘了井边的那段经历, 直到有一天晚上, 他沐浴着月光漫步在路上, 被耳畔传来一阵西塔琴的演奏声吸引住了。

45. 根据常识“随着时间的推移”, 人们的记忆不可能成倍(doubled)增加。根据下文, 这儿不是说“他的记忆恢复了(recovered)”, 故排除 A、D 选项。那么剩下来的要么是“记忆的遗忘(forgot)或是消失(disappeared)”。但是若要选 B 项, 则应用被动语态, 故答案只能是 C 项。

46. catch one's attention 吸引某人的注意力(西塔琴的演奏声吸引了他的注意力); pay one's attention to 把注意力集中在某一件事上。其余两个词(lose, split)不跟“attention”搭配构成动词短语。句意: 他渐渐淡忘了井边的那段经历, 直到有一天晚上, 他沐浴着月光漫步在路上, 被耳畔传来一阵西塔琴的演奏声吸引住了。

47. it 指代 music, 与 play 搭配意为“演奏音乐”。句意: 那音乐相当美妙, 弹奏的人琴艺高超, 令听者深受鼓舞。broadcast 广播; enjoy 欣赏; conduct 指挥。

48. 上文的“inspiration(鼓舞)”已经暗示了答案。如此美妙、令人鼓舞的音乐自然会让人“感动(moved)”。annoyed 生气的; confused 困惑的; frightened 害怕的, 均不符合上下文的语境。

49. player 指演奏音乐的人, 与 47 呼应。adviser 提建议者; director 导演; composer 作曲者。句意: 真理追寻者被深深地打动了, 他不由自主地被弹琴的人吸引了过去。

50. 他因为“认出了”制作西塔琴的线、金属和木头就是他曾经在商店里见过的那些东西, 而发出欣喜的叫声。admiration 羡慕, 钦佩; distinction 区别, 差别; recognition 认出, 识别; imagination 想像力。recognition 符合语境。

51. those 在本句中代替上文提到的 wires, metal and wood 作后面定语从句的先行词。that 与 it 代替单数名词; them 不能用作先行词。本段的文意: 真理追寻者被深深地打动了, 他不由自主地被弹琴的人吸引了过去。看着弹琴人的手指在琴弦上拨动飞舞, 他突然注意到了锡塔琴本身。随即, 他喜不自禁地叫了出来, 因为他发现锡塔琴正是由细金属丝、金属片和木头组成的——这些正和他之前在那三个店铺里看到过的物品一样。

52. 最后他终于明白了水井传达的寓意。secret 秘密; message 消息, 信息, 要点, 寓意; theory 理论; benefit 利益, 好处。B 项符合句意。

53. 下文“to assemble (聚集) and use them in the proper way(用恰当的方式把它们聚集起来并使用)”指的应该是“任务(task)”。target 目标; difficulty 困难; shortcoming 缺点。句意: 我们需要的东西都已经有了, 我们的“任务”是用恰当的方式把它们聚集起来并使用。(就像把线、金属和木头用恰当的方式聚集到一起就能做出西塔琴一样。)

54. 根据倒数第二段的阐述, 我们不难推出“如果我们看到的只是碎片, 那就没什么意义的”也就是我们常常所说的“不要孤立地看问题”。meaningful 有意义的; interesting 有趣的; accessible 可接近的; successful 成功的。

55. 它的本质即新生事物的本质不可能是靠我们去“决定的(decided)”、“形成的(formed)”或是去“判定的(judged)”, 而只能靠我们去“预见的”(比如, 我们只是孤立地去看线、金属和木头, 也就无法预见它们能做成西塔琴后的本质)。最后一段的文意: 他终于明白了那口井的意思: 我们需要的东西都已经有了, 我们的“任务”是用恰当的方式把它们聚集起来并使用。世界早已给予了我们所需要的一切东西, 我们只需要将它们组合起来, 并以适当的方式去使用它们。如果我们只看到零星的碎片, 那一切就都不会有意义。可是一旦我们将这些碎片组合起来形成一个整体, 新的事物便会产生, 并且新事物的性质是我们仅从碎片上无法预见的。

答案:

36. A 37. C 38. B 39. C 40. D
41. B 42. A 43. D 44. C 45. C
46. D 47. A 48. B 49. D 50. C
51. A 52. B 53. C 54. B 55. A

第四部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

A

Once there was an 11-year-old boy who went fishing with his father in the middle of a New Hampshire lake. On the day before bass (巴斯鱼) season opened, they were fishing early in the evening, catching other fish with worms. Then the boy tied on a small silver lure (鱼饵) and put it into the lake. Suddenly he felt that something very big pulling on the lure. His father watched with admiration as the boy skillfully brought the fish beside the bank. Finally he lifted the tired fish from the water. It was the largest one he had ever seen, but it was a bass.

The boy and his father looked at the big fish. The father lit a match and looked at his watch. It was 10 pm – two hours before the season opened. He looked at the fish, then at the boy. “You’ll have to put it back, son,” he said.

“Dad!” cried the boy, “There will be other fish,” said his father. “Not as big as this one,” cried the boy. He looked around the lake. No other fishermen or boats were in sight in the moonlight. He looked again at his father.

Even though no one had seen them, nor could anyone ever know what time he had caught the fish, the boy could tell from his father’s voice that the decision couldn’t be changed. He threw the huge bass into the black water. The big fish disappeared. The boy thought that he would never again see such a big fish.

That was 34 years ago. Today the boy is successful architect in New York City. He often takes his own son and daughters to fish at the same place.

And he was right. He has never again caught such a large fish as the one he got that night long ago. But he does see that same fish ... again and again ... every time he has an ethical (伦理的, 道德的) decision to make. For, as his father had taught him, ethics are simple matters of right and wrong. It is only the practice of ethics that is difficult.

56. What happened when the big fish turned out to be a bass?

- A. The boy cooked the big fish.
- B. The boy threw the bass back into the water willingly.
- C. The father lit a match in order to check the time.
- D. They worried other fishermen may discover what they had done.

57. From the text we know that the father _____.

- A. didn’t love his son
- B. always disagreed with his son
- C. disliked the huge fish
- D. was firm and stubborn

58. The successful architect went fishing with his children at the same place because_____.

- A. they might catch a big fish there
- B. he was taught a moral lesson there
- C. it was a most popular fishing spot
- D. their children enjoyed fishing there

59. What does the story imply?

- A. It is easy to say something, but difficult to do.
- B. An ethical decision is always easy to make.
- C. It’s hard to tell right from wrong sometimes
- D. Fishing can help one to make right decisions.

解析:

56. 细节理解题。第三段中的“The boy and his father looked at the big fish. The father lit a match and looked at his watch.”为暗示, 父亲发现离巴斯鱼的“休鱼期”结束还有两个小时, 因此他当即决定“You’ll have to put it back, son”。

57. 推理判断题。由第五段中的句子“the boy could tell from his father’s voice that the decision couldn’t be changed”可判断, 这位父亲的态度非常坚定, 不能更改。

58. 推理判断题。根据最后一段可知, 当年那个孩子在成年后也带着自己的孩子来到与父亲曾经垂钓的湖边钓鱼, 他要把父亲教给他的做人的道理传给下一代。

59. 主旨大意题。文章的主旨大意通常在最后一段或最后一句体现出来。本文的写作目的就隐含在文章的最后一句“*For, as his father had taught him, ethics are simple matters of right and wrong. It is only the practice of ethics that is difficult.*”选项 A 的陈述(说起来容易, 做起来难)与该句意义相符。

答案: 56. C 57. D 58. B 59. A

B

It is important that you make a good impression at work. If you make a good impression on your boss, he or she is more likely to give you more responsibilities which can lead to promotions (晋级) and raises. Here are some ways to make a good impression at work.

Use Proper Office Etiquette (礼仪)

Using proper manners will help you make a good impression on your boss and also your co-workers. Office etiquette includes everything from the proper way to e-mails to knowing when, where, and how to use your cell phone at work.

Face up to Your Mistakes

When you make a mistake at work, which everyone inevitably (不可避免地) does at some points, face up to it. Don't ignore your error or place the blame on others. Take responsibility and come up with a solution to fix your mistake. Your boss may not be too happy about it, but she will at least be impressed with your response.

Know to Call in Sick

Do you think coming to work when you are sick instead of staying at home will impress your boss? Reasonable bosses know that a sick employee not only is unproductive but also he or she can spread an illness around the office. Call in sick(打电话请病假) when you are ill.

Come Through in a Crisis

When the unexpected happens at work, who will make a better impression on the boss? Of course it's the employee who deals with the crisis quickly and effectively.

60. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. How to Use Good Etiquette
- B. How to Deal with Mistakes at Work
- C. How to Be a Good Worker in the Future
- D. How to Make a Good Impression at Work

61. What should you do if you make a mistake at work?

- A. Try to ignore the mistake.
- B. Put the blame on others.
- C. Think out a solution to your mistake.
- D. Leave the company as soon as possible.

62. According to the writer, when you are ill you'd better _____.

- A. go to work on time as usual
- B. stay at home without telling others
- C. go on working but stay away from others
- D. stop working and ask for a leave

63. Who will make good impressions on the boss?

- A. Employees who deal with the crisis quickly and effectively.
- B. Employees who often make mistakes.

- C. Employees who go to work though they are ill.
- D. Employees who often use their cell phones at work.

解析:

60. 主旨大意题。文章第一段最后一句话“Here are some ways to make a good impression at work.”概括了全文的主旨大意。D选项与该句意义相符。

61. 细节理解题。根据“Face up to Your Mistakes”中的“Take responsibility and come up with a solution to fix your mistake. 你应该勇于承担责任并找到合适的方法解决它”得到答案。

62. 推理判断题或者细节理解题。根据“Know to Call in Sick”中的“Reasonable bosses know that a sick employee not only is unproductive but also he or she can spread an illness around the office”可以推断生病了就不要坚持工作；再根据“Call in sick(打电话请病假) when you are ill.”推断D选项正确。

63. 推理判断题。根据最后一段我们可以推理出：能够迅速有效地处理突发事件的员工会给老板留下好印象的。

答案：60. D 61. C 62. D 63. A

C

Astronomers (天文学家) say they are on the point of finding planets like Earth orbiting other stars, which is a key step in determining if we are alone in the universe.

A top NASA official and other leading scientists say that within four or five years they should discover the first Earth-like planet where life could develop, or may have already. A planet close to the size of Earth could even be found sometime this year.

At the annual American Astronomical Society conference this week, each discovery involving so-called “exoplanets” —those outside our solar system — pointed to the same conclusion: Quiet planets like Earth where life could develop probably are plentiful.

NASA’s Dew Kepler telescope and a lot of new research from the suddenly hot and competitive exoplanet field caused noticeable buzz at the meeting. Scientists are talking about being at “an incredible special place in history” and closer to answering the question. “Are we alone? For the first time, there’s an optimism that sometime in our lifetimes we’re going to get to the bottom of that,” said Simon Worden, an astronomer who heads NASA’s Ames Research Center. “If I were a betting man, which I am, I would bet we’re not alone.”

“These are big questions that reflect upon the meaning of the human race in the universe,” the director of the Vatican Observatory, the Rev. Jose Funes, said Wednesday in an interview at this week’s conference.

Worden told The Associated Press: “I would certainly expect in the next four or five years we’d have an Earth-sized planet in the habitable (可居住的) zone.”

64. What is very important in determining if we are alone in the universe?

- A. Finding an Earth-like planet.
- B. Orbiting other stars.
- C. Developing new telescopes.
- D. Finding more exoplanets.

65. What’s an exoplanet?

- A. It’s a planet like Earth.
- B. It’s a planet outside our solar system.
- C. It’s a planet orbiting the sun.

D. It's a planet where life have developed.

66. The underlined phrase "get to the bottom of" probably means "_____".

A. understand fully

B. make full use of

C. search for

D. do more research on

67. From the passage we can learn that _____.

A. an Earth-like planet has been found

B. it's been proved we are not alone in the universe

C. Jose Funes has found the meaning of the human race in the universe

D. the discovery of an Earth-like planet could happen in the near future

解析:

64. 推理判断题。根据第一段“天文学家在不久的将来要找到类似地球的行星，这是确定人类宇宙中是不是还有同类”推断 A 项正确。

65. 推理判断题。根据“so-called “exoplanets” —those outside our solar system”我们知道：所谓的“exoplanets”是指“那些太阳系以外行星”，根据地理常识就是指“围绕其它恒星(不是围绕太阳)转的”行星。故 B 项正确。

66. 词义猜测题。根据上文“closer to answering the question 离问题的答案越来越近”就是不久的将来科学家们就可以回答“Are we alone?”这个问题，说明就要彻底弄清这个问题。故 A 正确。再者根据“get to the bottom of”字面意义也可以推测。该词组的意思是：弄清……底细。

67. 主旨大意题。根据文章的首段和最后一段，我们可以归纳出“不久的将来有可能发现类似地球的行星”。

答案：64. A 65. B 66. A 67. D

D

With a busy life and job, pressure can make you look tired and aged. Kissi Health-Beauty Center gives classes, makes training plans according to your physical conditions, and sets up an individual file. All these things will help you to get to know your body and the way to keep it fit.

1) BODY-BUILDING

Imported gym equipment will help you build up your body's muscles, making you look full of energy and strength.

2) GYMNASTIC EXERCISES

A bright and large exercise room with excellent equipment and music will give your body a chance to enjoy movement with rhythm.

3) SPECIAL "LAZY-BONE" FITNESS CENTER

"Lazy-bone" fitness equipment is the first bodyshaping set of seven beds in Houston. Designed according to human anatomic (解剖学的) and kinematic (运动学的) theory, the seven special beds will help you to exercise your waist, abdomen (腹), hips (臀) or legs. In the relaxing hours you may try them to strengthen your muscles and lose weight.

*Tuition: "Lazy-bone" fitness card, 1000 dollars /month (gymnastic classes included).

*Open Time: 10:30 a.m. —10:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday

*Tel: 59185700

*Address: 16 Johnson Street, Houston

68. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
- A. give advice on health
 - B. introduce new ways of body-building
 - C. ask you to go to the center
 - D. introduce ways to lose weight
69. If you want some exercise as well as relaxation after a busy day, you'll go to the center and _____.
- A. learn anatomic and kinematic theory
 - B. lie still on the special beds
 - C. join in the gymnastic exercises
 - D. buy a special card
70. Tom Everest who keeps a "Lazy-bone" fitness card can go to the center _____ this week.
- A. 11:30 a.m. Monday
 - B. 11:30 p.m. Monday
 - C. 10:00 a.m. Tuesday
 - D. 10:00 p.m. Tuesday
71. According to the passage, the center wants to show it is _____.
- A. the most convenient
 - B. the largest
 - C. the newest
 - D. the most advanced

解析:

68. 主旨大意题。广告的宗旨当然是吸引顾客到健身中心去消费。

69. 推理判断题。“一天的忙碌之后既要去锻炼还要放松一下”只有到该中心的“体操运动馆”去。因为在体操运动中不仅可以得到锻炼,还可以享受随着音乐节奏跳舞的乐趣而放松自己的身体。

70. 细节理解题。根据开放时间“10:30 a.m. —10:30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday”可以排除 B(11:30 p.m. Monday, 只开放到 10:30 p.m.)、C (10:00 a.m. Tuesday, Tuesday 不开放)、D(10:00 p.m. Tuesday, Tuesday 不开放)项。

71. 推理判断题。Imported gym equipment, excellent equipment, "Lazy-bone" fitness equipment is the first body shaping set of seven beds in Houston.等等的描述无处不显示出该中心的先进。

答案: 68. C 69. C 70. A 71. D

E

Do you want to live another 100 years or more? Some experts say that scientific advances will one day enable humans to last tens of years beyond what is now seen as the natural limit of the human life span.

"I think we are knocking at the door of immortality(永生)," said Michael Zey, a Montclair State University business professor and author of two books on the future. "I think by 2075 we will see it and that's a conservative estimate".

At the conference in San Francisco, Donald Louria, a professor at New Jersey Medical School in Newark said advances in using genes as well as nanotechnology (纳米技术) make it likely that humans will live in the future beyond what has been possible in the past. "There is a great push so that people can live from 120 to 180 years," he said. "Some have suggested that

there is no limit and that people could live to 200 or 300 or 500 years."

However, many scientists who specialize in ageing are doubtful about it and say the human body is just not designed to last about 120 years. Even with healthier lifestyles and less disease, they say failure of the brain and organs will finally lead all humans to death.

Scientists also differ on what kind of life the super aged might live. "It remains to be seen if you pass 120, you know; could you be healthy enough to have good quality of life?" said Leonard Pooh, director of the University of Georgia Gerontology(老龄学) Center. "At present people who could get to that point are not in good health at all."

72. By saying "we are knocking at the door of immortality", Michael Zey means _____.

- A. they believe that there is no limit of living
- B. they are sure to find the truth about long living
- C. they have got some ideas about living forever
- D. they are able to make people live past the present life span

73. Donald Louria's attitude towards long living is that _____.

- A. people can live from 120 to 180 years
- B. it is still doubtful how long humans can live
- C. the human body is designed to last about 120 years
- D. it is possible for humans to live longer in the future

74. The underlined "it" (paragraph 4) refers to _____.

- A. a great push
- B. the idea of living beyond the present life span
- C. the idea of living from 200 to 300 years
- D. the conservative estimate

75. What would be the best title for this text?

- A. Living Longer or Not
- B. Science, Technology and Long Living
- C. No Limit for Human Life
- D. Healthy Lifestyle and Long Living

解析:

72. 推理判断题。第二段 Michael Zey 教授说“我认为我们正在敲击永生之门，保守的估计，到 2075 年我们就会看到它的曙光”。由此可知他们有关于长生不老的一些想法。

73. 推理判断题。由第三段可知 Donald Louria 对待长生的态度是乐观的，他认为在将来人们有长寿的可能。可以活 120~180 岁甚至更久，200~300 岁。A 项表述得太具体。

74. 词义猜测题。文章的前三个自然段讲述一些专家认为利用纳米和基因技术可以延长人类寿命，第四段则以 However, many scientists who specialize in aging are doubtful about it... 一句开头，转折说明许多科学家对此提出质疑，所以这个 it 指的是上文提出的观点。

75. 主旨大意题。通读短文可知全文都在谈论人类是否可以更长寿的问题。部分专家学者很乐观，也有部分专家并不这样看好。A 项正好概括了这两个方面。文章虽提到了科学，技术，但它们只是作为人类可以长寿的论据出现的。因此 B 项不对。C 项只是部分人的观点。

答案: 72. C 73. D 74. B 75. A

第二卷 (共 35 分)

第五部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 任务型读写 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文，根据所读内容在表格中的空白处填入恰当的单词。

注意：每个空格只填写一个单词。

Traveling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village ,but this doesn't mean that we all behave in the same way.

How should we behave when you meet someone for the first time? An American shakes your hand firmly while looking you straight in the eye. In many part of Asia, there is no physical contact (接触)at all. In Japan, you should bow, and the more respect you want to show, The deeper you should bow. In Thailand, people greet each other by pressing both hands together at the chest, In both countries, eye contact is avoided as a sign of respect.

Many country have rules about what you should and shouldn't wear. In Muslim countries, you shouldn't reveal (显露)the body, especially women, who Should wear long blouses and skirts .In Korea ,you should take off your shoes when entering a house Remember to place then neatly together where you came in.

In Spain, lunch is often the biggest meal of the day, and can last two or three hours. For this reason many people eat a light breakfast and a late dinner. In Mexico, Lunch is the time to relax, and many people prefer not to discuss business as they eat ,In Britain ,it's not unusual to have a business meeting over breakfast.

In most countries, an exchange of business cards is necessary for all introductions. You should include your company name and your position. If you are going to a country where your language is not widely spoken, you can get the back side of your card printed in the local language. In China ,you may present your card with the writing facing the person you are giving it to.

Title :good(76)_____		
Aspect	Country	Custom
Greeting[America Japan Thailand	■Shaking hands firmly ■(77)_____to show respect
Dressing	(78)_____ Countries Korea	Wearing long blouses and skirts Taking off your shoes at the (79)_____
(80)_____	Spain Mexico (81)_____	■Having a light breakfast and a late dinner ■Relaxing while having(82)_____ ■Holding a business meeting over breakfast
Doing business	Most countries China	■Exchanging business cards when(83)_____yourself ■Presenting a card to a person(84)_____it's front facing him
Conclusion : When traveling(85)_____,we should follow local customs.		

解析：

76. 信息转换题。文章大意讲在不同国家或场合恰当的礼节或行为方式。

77. 信息转换题。根据第二段中 In Japan, you should bow，选择动词 bow；但是根据上下句同类对称原则，上下句动词都是现在分词，所以填 Bowing。

78. 信息查找题。根据第三段中 In Muslim countries, you shouldn't reveal (显露)the body,

especially women, who should wear long blouses and skirts.可知填 Muslim/Muslem。

79. 信息转换题/信息归纳题。根据第三段中 you should take off your shoes when entering a house. Remember to place them neatly together where you came in.可推断放在门口或入口处。

80. 信息归纳题。第三段讲的都是与“吃饭”时的有关礼节，从表格的右栏中也可以看出。

81. 信息查找题。根据第四段中 In Britain, it's not unusual to have a business meeting over breakfast.可知填 Britain/England/UK。

82. 信息查找题。根据第四段中 In Mexico, lunch is a time to relax 可推断吃午饭时放松。

83. 信息转换题。根据最后一段中 In most countries, an exchange of business cards is necessary for all introductions.可推断当介绍时相互交换名片。

84. 信息查找题。根据最后一段中 with the writing facing the person you are giving it to 和固定结构“with+名词+非谓语动词”可判断用 with。

85. 信息归纳题。根据第一段中 Traveling to all corners of the world 和 but this doesn't mean that we all behave in the same way 可判断到国外旅游时要入乡随俗，所以填 abroad/about/around/worldwide。

答案：

76. Manners/manners/Behavior/behavior

77. Bowing

78. Muslim/Muslem

79. Entrance/door

80. Eating

81. Britain/England/UK

82. lunch

83. introducing

84. with

85. abroad/about/around/worldwide

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

根据下面的提示，写一则字数为 100—120 的口头通知，用学校广播向同学们发布。

事件：英国残疾人史密斯将来校演讲；

时间：4 月 25 日下午 2~4 点；

地点：学校第三教学楼 302 室；

内容：他将介绍他是如何克服困难的。他 8 岁时，在一次事故中失去左腿和右臂。通过努力，他能生活自理并学有所成；

听完演讲后进行讨论：如何鼓励、帮助残疾人；怎样向史密斯教授学习等。

解析：这是一篇文字提纲式作文，就“英国残疾人史密斯将来校演讲”发出的口头通知。写作时不仅要注意叙述的顺序要清楚尤其是时间地点排列的顺序要讲究，而且还要特别注意写作时准确地运用时态：这份口头通知时态比较复杂。涉及到一般现在时，一般将来时以及一般过去时。

答案：

Attention, please!

I've something to tell you. Professor Smith-an English disabled person will come to our school to give us a lecture from 2 to 4 o'clock on the afternoon of April 25 in Room 302, the No.3 teaching building. His lecture is about how he smoothed away /overcame all sorts of difficulties he had met. When he was eight years old, he lost his left leg and right arm in an accident. He

struggled in his life and managed to look after himself. He also achieved great success in his work.

After the lecture we will have a discussion in groups on how to encourage disabled people, how to help them and how to learn from Professor Smith.

(That's all.)Thank you!