

得分评卷人

Phonetics (5 point)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. Chin

B. bite

C. alive

D. side

2. A. gate

B. hate

C. made

D. staff

3. A. either

B. eight

C. neither

D. height

4. A. child

B. character

C. church

D. chicken

5. A. trouble

B. soul

C. double

D. enough

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IT. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. The room is in a terrible dirty surroundings; it _____ cleaned.

A. can't have been

B. shouldn't have been

C. mustn't have been

D. wouldn't have be

7. We forgot to bring our tickets, but please let us enter, _____?

A. do you

B. will you

C. can we

D. shall we

8. The traditional approach with complex problems is to break them down into smaller, more easily managed problems.

A. to dealing

B.in dealing

C. dealing

D. to deal

9. I'd like to ___him to you for the job.he is very clever and capable.

A.refer B.suggest C.recommend D.propose

10.The book is worth_____.

A.read

B being read

C.reading

D. Having

11. Shelly had prepared carefully for her biology examination so that she could be sure of passing it on her first_____.

A. Intention

B. attempt

C.purpose

D.desire

12. The ancient Egyptians are supposed_____rockets to the moon.

A, to send

B to be sending

C to have sent

D to have been sending

13. The store had to_____a number of clerks because sales were down.

A lay out

B lay off

C lay

D lay down

14. All the students in this class passed the English exam_____the exception of Li Ming

A.on

B.in

C. for

D. with

15.Young adults_____older people are more likely to prefer pop songs.

A. other than

B. more than

C. less than

D. rather than

16._____you eat the correct foods_____be able to keep fit and stay healthy.

A.Only if: you will

B Only if: will you

C Unless: you will

D Unless: will you

17. _____right now, she would get there on Sunday.

A. Would she leave

B. If she leaves

C Were she to leave

D. If she had left

18.It's already 5 o'clock now. Don' t you think it's about time_____?

A,we are going home

B. we go home

C. we went home

D.we can go

19. staying in a hotel cost____renting a room in a dormitory for a week.

A twice more

B twice as much as

C.as much twice as

D.as much as twice

20.The little girl could not_____the attraction of the piece of the chocolate.

A.consist

B.persist

C. insist

D.resist

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III,Cloze(30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Drawing a picture is the simplest way of putting an idea down on paper. That is ___21 men began to write six thousand years ago or ___22. The alphabet we now use ___23 down to us over a long period of time. It was developed from the picture-writing of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing was useful in many ___24 .It could be used to express ideas as well as ___25. example,a drawing of a ___26 meant the object"man". ___27 a drawing of a man lying on the ground with a spear in him meant" ___28 ".

Besides the Egyptians, the Chinese ___29 the American Indians also developed ways ___30 writing in pictures. But only ___31 much could be said this way. Thousands of pictures would have been needed ___32 express all the ideas that people might have. It would have taken many thousand more to express all the objects ___33 to men. No one could ___34. so many pictures in a lifetime. Nor could anyone learn the meaning of all ___35 drawing in a lifetime.

21. A. When

B.Because

C.where

D .how

22. A. over

B.more

C, else

D. later

23.A.went

B.showed

C.appeared

D.came
24.A. sides
B. colours
C.ways
D. meanings
25.A. stories
B.animals
C. objects
D. subjects
26.A. creature
B.being
C .woman
D.man
27.A. But
B.For
C. Besides
D. Because
28. A die
B.death
C, sleep
D. down
29.A. an
B. with
C. helped
D. followed
30.A.to
B. about
C, on
D, of
31.A, not
B. Very
C.so
D. too
32.A.to
B. For
C.possibly
D.actually
33. A. know
B.with
C. Called
D.in
34,A. write
B. draw
C. watch

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D. take

35.A. many

B. some

C. That

D.such

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I. Reading Comprehension(60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions, For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

" When one of the doctors criticizes(批评)me, I get defensive: I feel like a child again, being scolded, and I want to explain that I'm not wrong," says Viola, a nurse. This is a common reaction(反应) to criticism, but not a good one. There are better ways of dealing with criticism.

(1)Try to be objective(客观). When Sol was criticized by his new employer for not having made a sale, Sol's reaction was to feel sorry for himself."I had put everything I had into making that sale, Sol says, "and I felt that I had failed as a person. I had to lean through experience react like that to each failure."

(2)Take time to cool down. Rather than reacting immediately to criticism, take some time to think over what was said. Your first question should be whether the criticism is fair from the other person's position .The problem may be a simple misunderstanding of what you did for doing it

(3) Take positive(积极的)action, After you cool down, consider what you can do about the situation. The be best answer may be"nothing", "I finally realized that my boss was having personal problems and taking them out on me because I was there, says Sheila. "His criticisms didn't really have anything to do with my work, so nothing I said or did was going to change them. "In Sheila's case, the best way to deal with it was to leave her job. However, that's an extreme reaction. You may simply explain your opinion without expecting an in-depth discussion. You may even decide that the battle isn't worth fighting this time.The key,in any case,is to have a reasonable plan.

36. When Sol was criticized by his employer, he_____.

A. argued bitterly

B was angry and gave up his job

C. was sorry for what he did

D was sad and self-pitying

37. According to the writer, you should take time to think about criticism because_____ .

A. people may have a mistaken idea of what you

B. you should welcome other peoples opinions

C. people may discuss it with you in depth

D. you need time to understand yourself

38. When the writer says that "the best answer may be nothing", he means you may decide_____.

A to take no notice of the criticism

B to argue with your boss

C. you need to change your job

D. You've done nothing wrong

39. The writer thinks Sheila can decide to leave her job because her boss

A. didn't like her

B. refused to change his opinion

C. made an unreasonable criticism

D. refused to talk to her about the criticism

Passage Two

Men have traveled ever since they first appeared on the earth

In primitive times they did not travel for pleasure but to find new places where their herds could feed, or to escape from hostile neighbors, or to find more favorable climates. They traveled on foot. Their journey were long, tiring, and often dangerous. They protected themselves with simple weapons, such as wooden sticks or stone clubs, and by lighting fires at night and, above all, by keeping together.

Being intelligent and creative, they soon discovered uses of their domesticated animals: they hollowed out tree trunks and, by using bits of wool as paddles, were able to travel across water.

Later they traveled, not from necessity, but for the joy and excitement of seeing and experiencing new things. This is still the main reason why we travel today.

Traveling, of course, has now become a highly organized business. There are cars and splendid roads, express trains, huge ships and jet airliners, all of which provide us with comforts and security

This sounds wonderful. But there are difficulties. If you want to go abroad, you need a passport, visa, ticket, luggage, and a hundred of other things. If you lose any of them, your journey may be ruined.

40. In primitive times men traveled_____.

A. for joy

B. from necessity

C. to broaden the mind

D. to escape from the wild animal

41. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Primitive people had to arm themselves with wooden sticks when they travelled

B. Primitive people protected themselves with stone clubs when they travelled

C. Primitive people had to travel in groups

D. Primitive people never traveled at night

42. Traveling has now become a highly organized business_____.

A. so we can travel anywhere without difficulty

B. because we are provided with all kinds of convenient means for traveling

C. because traveling organizations can be found in the countries the world over

D. so travelers have increased rapidly

43. In the sentence " , , , to escape from hostile neighbors... ", the word "hostile" means_____.

A. talkative

B. hot-headed

C. Enthusiastic

D. unfriendly

Passage Three

One evening Mr. Green was driving home along a lonely country road. He had \$1,000 in his pocket. At the loneliest part of the road, a man asked for a lift. Mr. Green told him to get into the car and continued his driving. When he talked to the man and learned that the man had been in prison for robbery and had broken out of prison two days before, Mr. Green was very worried.

Suddenly he saw a police-car and had a bright idea. He just reached a small town where the speed limit was 30 miles an hour. But he drove the car as fast as it could go. He looked back and saw that the police-car had begun to chase him. After a mile or so the police-car overtook him and ordered him to stop. A policeman got out and came to Mr. Green's car. Mr. Green hoped that he could tell the policeman about the escaped robber, but he felt the man had put a gun against his back. The policeman took out his notebook and pencil, saying he wanted Mr. Green's name and address. Mr. Green asked to be taken to the police station, but the policeman said, "No, you will have to appear at the police station later. Mr. Green had to do as the policeman told him. The policeman wrote his name and address down, put his notebook and pencil back in his pocket and gave Mr. Green a talk about dangerous driving. Then Mr. Green started up his car again and drove on.

Just as he reached the suburb of London, the passenger said, "I want to get off here." Mr. Green stopped the car, the man got out and said, "Thanks for the lift. You've been good to me. This is the least I can do in return." And he handed Mr. Green the policeman's notebook, which he stole while the policeman was talking to Mr. Green.

44. The man asking for a lift was

- A a robber who robbed drivers
- B a policeman who had worked in prison
- C a prisoner who had escaped from prison
- D a stranger with \$1,000 in his pocket

45. Mr Green was worried because

- A. he was driving along a lonely road
- B. he had taken a stranger in his car
- C. he saw a police-car
- D. he was afraid that the man might rob him

46. Mr Green asked to be taken to the police station because he

- A didn't like to give his name and address to the policeman
- B wanted to get help and tell the truth
- C. didn't like to talk too much with the policeman
- D wanted to leave the man in his car and let him go

47. What's the end of the story?

- A. The prisoner stole the policeman's notebook and gave it to Mr Green in return.
- B. The prisoner was caught.
- C. The prisoner robbed Mr.Green.
- D. Mr Green sent the prisoner to the police station

Passage Four

The banana "tree" is actually not a real tree. This is because there is no wood in the stem (树干) above the ground. The stem is made up of leaves growing very close together, one inside the other. The leaves spread out at the top of the stem and rise in the air.

Banana plants need a lot of care and attention. They must be provided with water if the normal

rainfall doesn't supply enough. The area around the plants must be kept free of weeds(杂草)and grass.

About nine or ten months after planting, a flower appears on the banana plant. This flower is at the end of a long stalk(茎), which grows from the base up through the enter of the stem and turns ward when it comes out from the top. Small bananas form on this flower stalk as it grows downward.Bananas really grow upside down. As the small bananas form on the stalk, they point down-ward, but as they grow they turn and point upward.

Bananas are harvested while they are still green. Even when they are to he eaten where they are own, they are not allowed to ripen on the plant. A banana that tums yellow on the plant loses its taste .

48.The first paragraph in the text mainly discusses

- A. why the stem of the tree is wood
- B. How the banana grows on the stem
- C why the banana tree is not a tree
- D. how the leaves grow out of the stem

9. The underlined word"it"in the third paragraph refers to_____.

- A. the leaf
- B. the stalk
- C.the stack
- D. the plant

50. According to the text, where do bananas actually grow?

- A. On the stem
- B .On the leaves.
- C. On the flower stalk
- D .On the base of the stem

51. From the text we know when bananas are harvested, they are_____ .

- A. green and pointing upward
- B. yellow and pointing downward
- C. green and pointing downward
- D. yellow and pointing upward

Passage Five

How can we get rid of garbage? Do we have enough energy sources to meet our future energy needs?

These are two important questions that many people are asking today. Some people think that man might be able to solve both problems at the same time. They suggest using garbage as an energy source, and at the same time it can save the land to hold garbage.

For a long time, people buried garbage or dumped it on empty land. Now, empty land is But more and more garbage is produced each year. However, garbage can be a good fuel to us things in garbage do not look like coal, petroleum, or natural gas; but they are chemically similar to these fossil fuels. As we use up our fossil-fuel supplies, we might be able to use garbage as an energy source Burning garbage is not a new idea. Some cities in Europe and the United States have been burning garbage for years. The heat that is produced by burning garbage is used to boil water. The steam that is produced is used to make electricity or to heat nearby buildings. In Paris, France, some power plants burn almost 2 million metric tons of the city 's garbage each year. The

amount of energy produced is about the same as would be produced by burning almost a half million barrels of oil.

Our fossil fuel supplies are limited. Burning garbage might be one kind of energy source that we can use to help meet our energy needs. This method could also reduce the amount of garbage piling up on the earth.

52. What two problems ____ can be solved by burning garbage?

- A. The shortage of energy and air pollution
- B. The shortage of energy and the land to hold garbage
- C. Air pollution and the shortage of fossil fuel
- D. Air pollution and the shortage of land to hold garbage.

53. According to the passage, using garbage is _____.

- A for heating in France each year
- B. a new way in a modern society
- C. a good way to solve the problem of energy shortage
- D. too expensive as an energy

54. What is the author's attitude?

- A Delighted
- B Sad
- C, Agreeing
- D. Disagreeing

55. The best title for the passage may be _____.

- A Garbage and the Earth
- B. Fossil Fuel and Garbage
- C land and Garbage
- D. Garbage? Energy Source

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V. Daily Conversation(15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. What should I do
- C. Where have you been
- D. Yes. he
- E. What was wrong with him
- F. Were you sick
- G. Where is the hospital
- H. I'm sorry to hear that

A: Jim, you said you would not stay out late after school, didn't you?

B: Yes, mom, I did.

A: But it's 10 o'clock now _____ 56 _____?

B: Sorry, I've been to the hospital.

A: What? _____ 57 _____?

B: No. I sent Jack to the hospital.

A: Oh, really? _____ 58 _____?

B: He had a terrible headache on the way home.

A: Is he better now?

B: _____ 59.

A: Good for you, my dear! I'm very glad you can help others

B. _____ 60.

第II卷(非选择题,共25分)

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VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a letter in English in 100-120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly

61. 你是刘玲(Liu Ling),写一封给晓东(Xiao Dong)的道歉信,讲明道歉的原因、解决问题的办法,以弥补因晓东来拜访而自己不在家给他带来的沮丧。

全真模拟(六)

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】A

2. 【答案】D

3. 【答案】B

4. 【答案】B

5. 【答案】B

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查情态动词。

【应试指导】句意:房间乱极了,不可能打扫过。句子前半部分“房间乱极了”是前提,后半部分应该是对这种情况做出的一种猜测性判断,且带否定意味,应用否定形式 can't have done,表示不可能做某事。shouldn't have done 意为本不应该打,而实际上已经打扫过了,与句意不符。7. 【答案】B

ULT 【考情点拨】考查反意疑问句。生 【应试指导】句意:我们忘了带票了,请让我们进去,好吗? let us 表示“请求”,反意疑问句是 will you won't you; 而 let's 表示建议,反意疑问句是 shall we

8. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】句意:处理复杂问题的传统方法是将其分解成更容易处理的小问题。approach to 为固定搭配, to 在这里是介词,后面应跟动名词。

9. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:我愿意向你推荐他做这份工作,他非常聪明又有能力。refer 参考,查询; suggest E recommend 推荐,介绍 propose 提议,提名

10. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查固定句型。

【应试指导】句意:这本书值得一读 to be worth 后的动词通常用动名词形式,表示“值得…”而且用主动形式来表达被动意义

11. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查名词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:雪菜已为生物考试做了精心准备,以确保一次通过 intention 意图,打算; at tempt purpose 目的; desire 渴望,愿望。

12. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查不定式完成式的用法。

【应试指导】句意:据猜测,古埃及人曾向月球发射过火箭。send 为短暂性动词,不能用进行时态,所以 B、D 两项错误。A 项和 C 项的区别在于不定式的时态,句首表示时间概念 My ancient 的表明不定式动作在句子谓语动作之前发生,不定式须用完成式,故 C 项正确。

13. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:因为销售额下降,商店不得不裁掉大量雇员。lay out lay off 解雇,停止工作; lay aside 放在一边,留待后用; lay down 放下,阐述。

14. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】句意:除了李明,该班学生全部通过了英语考试。with the exception of 为固定搭配,意为“除……以外”。

15. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:喜欢流行歌曲的可能是年轻人而不是老年人。可首先排除 B、C 两项,因为主句中已经有比较级标志词 more。other than 表示“除了”,young adults older people 不存在包容关系,即整体和局部的关系,所以也错。Rather than 而不是,符合题意。

16. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查连词的用法。

【应试指导】句意:只有正确饮食,你才能保持身体健康。从句意可知,unless 不符合题意,若选 D 的话,应当在 you will only if 表示条件,意为“只有”。当 only if 置于句首时,主句要部分倒装,故选 B。

17. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查虚拟语气。

【应试指导】句意:如果她马上出发,星期天就能到那儿。从结构上看,主句谓语为“would + 动词原形”,那么条件句谓语动词为“were to”或“should should 提前构成倒装结构。显然 C 项正确。

18. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查 it is time (that) 从句的用法。

【应试指导】句意:现在已经 5 点钟了,你不认为我们该回家了吗?在这一句型中,从句中的动词需要用过去时,故 C 项正确。

19. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查倍数的表达方式。

【应试指导】句意:住旅馆一周的费用相当于租宿舍的两倍。表示倍数时,可用“倍数 + as + 形容词原级 + as”结构。

20. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:小女孩不能抵制那块巧克力的诱惑。选项中只有 resist 是及物动词, 和 at traction consist (of) 由……成; persist insist (on) 坚持要求。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】和前文的 way 相呼应, 表示“那是怎样……”, 因此这里引导表语从句的连词用 how

22. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】数词后面加 u or more 表示“或更多一点”。

23. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】come down 的意思是“传下来”

24. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】in many ways 的意思是“在许多方面”, 符合题意。

25. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】只有 objects ideas 相对应, 一个是物质的, 一个是精神的, 这样就把各种事物都包括了。

26. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】从后面呼应的 meant the objectIV “man”可知, 此处应该填 man

27. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】本句和上句之间的关系不是因果关系, 而是一种转折关系, 故用 but

28. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】动词 I meant 的宾语要用名词, down 是副词, die 是动词, sleep 也可作名词, 但不符合句意。只有名词 death 符合句意。

29. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】语法结构题。

【应试指导】两个并列主语 (the Chinese 及 the American Indians) 之间应用连词 and

30. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】语法结构题。

【应试指导】在 way 的后面要用 to do sth.或 of doing sth writing, 故用 of

31. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】only not much 用在一起不符合语言习惯, 且逻辑上不通。only very much 逻辑上不通, 因为 very much 指“很多”, 前面再加上 only (仅仅, 只有) 意思上就讲不通。如果说 only too much 那意味着象形文字能表达的内容太多了, 与文意不符, 故用 so much, 意思是指象形文字能够表达的只有这么多。

32. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。【ANY1C【应试指导】 express 是动语，前面用不定式符号 to，表示目的。

33. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】后面已有介词 to，故不能再选介词 in 或 with。不能说 be called to sb.，因此也不能选 C。known to sb.的意思是“为……所知道”。

34. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】后面的宾语是 pictures，故谓语动词只能用 draw（画）。

35. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】many 和 some 前面不能用 all；that 是单数，后面不能接复数名词；只有 such 前面可以用 all，后面可以接复数名词。

Iv. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第二段“.Sol’’s reaction was to feel sorry for himself.”表明，索尔的反应是为自己感到难过（was sorry for what he did）。

37. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第三段表明，你受批评，可能只是由于他人误解了你所做的事或你这么做的理由（people may have mistaken idea of what you did）。

38. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】“”是针对其前一句而作出的回答，即冷静后想一下这种情况下你能做什么，最好的回答是“nothing”，也就是说，你什么也不用做，即不去理会这种批评（to take no notice of the criticism）。

39. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】根据上文的分析，我们可以判断，她的老板无端地把怒火撒到了希拉身上（her boss made an unreasonable criticism），所以她才会辞职。

0. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。【应试指导】文章第二段第一句指出，在原始社会，人们旅行的目的是寻找放牧场地，躲避敌人，CULT 或者是为了寻找更为适宜的气候，这一切都可以看做是有必要的。

41. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第二段最后一句是原始人旅途中的情况，其中包括夜里点燃火把。所以 D 项叙述错误，故选 D。

42. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章最后一段前两句是说，现在旅行已成为一种有组织的业务，因为有安全舒适的交通工具。

43. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】文章第二段讲述了原始人旅行有许多原因，其中包括 **escape from hostile neighbors**，由此可知，**hostile** 是个消极意义的词，很可能表示躲避充满敌意的邻居。四个选项中 **friendly** 与之意义相近，意为“充满敌意的，不友好的”

44. 【答案】

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】第一段最后一句指出，当 **Mr Green** 与搭车者交谈后得知，他是两天前越狱的抢劫犯。

45. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】第一段第二句交代了口袋里有 1000 英镑，并且他了解到搭车者曾因抢劫入狱，因此可推断出，D 项为正确答案。

46. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】从第二段前几句可知，**Mr. Green** 明知限速是时速 30 英里，而故意超速驾驶，显然是要引起警方的注意以便求助。

47. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】通过最后两句得知，逃犯偷了警察的记事本并送给了 **Mr r. Green** 作为回报

48. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

【应试指导】文章一开始就点明了主旨，说香蕉树并不能说是一棵真正意义上的树，并在后文阐明了原因 (**why the banana tree is not tree**)

49. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】从文章第三段第二句话 “**This flower is at the end of a long stalk, which grows from.. when it comes out from the top.**” 可知，这朵花会开在长长的茎的末尾处，这个茎从底部开始向上生长，从树干中间穿过，到顶部后开始往下垂。这句话中 **it** 代表的是茎 (**the stalk**)

50. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】从文章第三段倒数第三句话 “**Small bananas form on this flower stalk as it grows down-ward.**” 可知，小香蕉是长在花茎上的 (**On the flower stalk**)

51. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】从文章第三段最后一句话和第四段第一句话可知，香蕉一开始是往下长的，但是随着不断地长大，它们就转向朝上生长了，并且当它们还是绿色的时候就得采摘下来 (**green and pointing upward**)。

52. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】第一段提到两个问题:垃圾处理 and 能源短缺。第二段提到有人建议通过燃烧垃圾来解决这两个问题。B 项符合题意，故选 B。

53. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】A、D 两项在文中都未提到，故可排除。由第三段第七句“Burning garbage is not new idea”可知，B 项不正确。由第三、四段可知，C 项正确，故选 C。

54. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】通读全文特别是最后一段可知，作者对这种处理垃圾的办法是持赞成态度的，故选 C。

55. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

【应试指导】文章首段就提到了两个问题：垃圾处理 and 能源短缺。然后提出了解决办法，即把垃圾当作能源，并进一步说明如何利用。D 项符合题意，故选 D

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56. 【答案】C

57. 【答案】F

58. 【答案】E

59. 【答案】D

60. 【答案】B

Writing 达 61. [参考范文]

Dear Xiao Dong,

I am very sorry that I was out when you came to see me yesterday afternoon. The fact is that I had an engagement with some friends, and I was ignorant of your visit. Not until nine o'clock in the evening did I come back. You must have been disappointed by my absence. I hope you will not leave the city this week. I'll call you on Friday afternoon at five o'clock. As this is the first time you come to Beijing, I will take you to some places that may interest you.

Please wait for me in your hotel at the appointed time,

Yours truly,
Liu Ling

