

一、语音知识：共 5 小题；每题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分。在下列每组单词中，有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

1. 请选择出划线部分读音不同的选项( )。

A. bathe

B. birth

C. thought

D. Thank

【答案】A

2. 请选择出划线部分读音不同的选项( )。

A. alive

B. monitor

C. mind

D. Bicycle

【答案】B

3. 请选择出划线部分读音不同的选项( )。

A. potato

B. police

C. population

D. Polite

【答案】C

4. 请选择出划线部分读音不同的选项( )。

A. gather

B. gift

C. general

D. goat

【答案】C

5. 请选择出划线部分读音不同的选项( )。

A. feather

B. head

C. bread

D. Beeach

【答案】D

二、词汇与语法知识：共 15 小题;每题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分。从每小题的四个选择项中，选出最佳的一项。

6. The doctor told Mr. White that he couldn't get better if he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ drinking.

- A. give up
- B. give away
- C. give in
- D. give out

【答案】A

【应试指导】 本题考查动词短语辨析。句意：医生告诉怀特先生，如果他不戒烟身体就不能康复。give up 意为“放弃，戒除”；give away 意为“泄露，失去”；give in 意为“屈服，投降”；give out 意为“发布，停止运行”。根据句意可知，应选 A。

7. It was a pity that he missed the meeting \_\_\_\_\_ in London last month.

- A. to be held
- B. held
- C. having held
- D. to hold

【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词。句意：他错过了上个月在伦敦举办的会议，真是太可惜了。会议已经举办过了，所以排除不定式结构，又因 meeting 和 hold 之间是被动关系，所以用动词的过去分词。根据句意可知，应选 B。

8. The teacher told his students that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ round like a ball.

- A. be
- B. is
- C. had been
- D. Was

【答案】B

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意：老师告诉学生，地球是圆的，就像一个球。“地球是圆的”是一个客观真理，已被科学证实，所以此处应该用 be 的一般现在时“is”。

9. It's truly a beautiful place, \_\_\_\_\_ I don't want to live here.

- A. and
- B. as
- C. but
- D. So

【答案】C

【应试指导】 本题考查连词辨析。句意：这里真的很漂亮，但是我不想住在这儿。选项中只有连词 but 可以表示对前面内容的转折，意为“但是”。

10. John is \_\_\_\_\_ tallest student among \_\_\_\_\_ whole class.

A. a;the

B. the;the

C. a;a

D. the;a

【答案】B

【应试指导】 本题考查冠词辨析。句意：约翰是班里最高的学生。形容词最高级前用定冠词 the;这里的 class 指的是约翰所在的班级，是特指，所以第二个空也应是 the。

11. The ship \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:30 ,but it is almost 9:30 now.

A. could have arrived

B. must have arrived

C. should have arrived

D. would have arrived

【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查情态动词。句意：船本应该8:30就到的，但是现在已经快9:30了。should have done 意为“本应该做某事”，符合题意。

12.-Hello,Jim! May I ask you a question?

-\_\_\_\_\_.

A. No, thanks

B. Right

C. Never mind

D. Certainly

【答案】D

【应试指导】本题考查日常交际用语。句意：——你好，吉姆。我可以问你一个问题吗？——当然可以。certainly 意为“当然可以”，表示同意对方请求。

13.He left for New York\_\_\_\_\_I could say goodbye to him.

A. sitice

B. as

C. before

D. Until

【答案】C

【应试指导】本题考查连词辨析。句意：在他去纽约之前，我没来得及跟他说“再见”。作连词时，since 意为“自从，自从……以来”；as 意为“由于，像……一样”；before 意为“在……之前”；until 意为“到……为止，直到……才”。常与 not 连用。根据句意可知，应选 C。

14. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you that I' 11 be able to come, but I' 11 do my best.

A. promise

B. ask

C. answer

D. Advise

【答案】A

【应试指导】本题考查动词辨析。句意：我不能承诺我一定会来，但是我会尽量来的。promise 意为“承诺，许诺”；ask 意为“询问，请求”；answer 意为“答复，解答”；advise 意为“建议，提议”。故 A 正确。

15. Do you want to change this lamp for \_\_\_\_\_ or do you want your money back?

A. other one

B. other

C. the others

D. Another

【答案】 D

【应试指导】 本题考查 other 的用法。句意：你是想换一盏灯还是想拿回自己的钱？other one 与 other 本身不正确；the others 是特指，表示“剩下的全部”；another 是泛指，表示“另一个”。根据题意可知，应选 D。

16. He asked me how often I went back home \_\_\_\_\_ a visit when I was at college.

A. for

B. on

C. with

D. To

【答案】 A

【应试指导】 本题考查介词辨析。句意：他问我上大学时多久回家看一次。for 作介词，表示目的。for a visit 意为“访问，做客”，此处表示回家看看。

17. Mary was looking for a shop \_\_\_\_\_ she could buy some chocolate.



A. which

B. that

C. where

D. Who

【答案 C

【应试指导】 本题考查定语从句。句意：玛丽正在找一个商店，她想买一些巧克力。在这个定语从句中，先行词 shop 为地点名词，且在从句中充当地点状语，故 C 正确。

18. Every Friday evening George will sit quietly in the chair, \_\_\_\_\_ his favorite TV show.

A. to watch

B. watch

C. watched

D. Watching

【答案】 D

【应试指导】 本题考查非谓语动词辨析。句意：每周五晚上乔治都会安静地坐在椅子上，看他最喜欢的电视节目。非谓语动词表伴随时，若主语和非谓语动词是主动关系，则用动词的-ing 形式，故 D 正确。

19. Please tell him\_\_\_\_\_ my train will arrive and ask him to pick me up.

- A. what
- B. when
- C. whether
- D. How

【答案】 B

【应试指导】 本题考查宾语从句。句意：请告诉他火车什么时候到并让他来接我。表时间的宾语从句应用 when 引导，作 tell 的直接宾语，故 B 正确。

20. I \_\_\_any job I like since I came to this city.

- A. haven' t done
- B. don' t do
- C. wouldn' t do
- D. didn' t do

【答案】 A

【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意：自从来到这个城市，我没有做过自己喜欢的工作。since 引导的时间状语从句若是一般过去时，主句应为现在完成时，故 A 正确。

三、完形填空：共 15 小题；每题 2 分，共 30 分。通读下面的短文。掌握其大意。然后，从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

As a boy I dreamed of flying airplanes. 21\_\_\_\_\_ I told Dad I wanted to be a pilot, he said, "You need to do your job well on the farm first, and 22\_\_\_\_\_ you may realize your dream. "The farm was an everyday responsibility (职责)--that. 23\_\_\_\_\_ Saturday, Sunday and Christmas too. Every morning I got up at four o' clock to milk and 24\_\_\_\_\_ the cows. After the milk was bottled, my older brothers and I 25\_\_\_\_\_ it to people' s homes. I was paid five cents a bottle. At that time I 26\_\_\_\_\_ that to be success-ful you have to take care of your responsibilities.

When I was 16 ,I signed up for flying lessons. To pay for the lessons I 27\_\_\_\_\_ a small restaurant with some friends. One of our regular 28\_\_\_\_\_ was the president of the Farmers Bank. Every 29\_\_\_\_\_ I got, I talked to him about my dream. One day I told him I 30\_\_\_\_\_ \$3,500 to buy my own 31\_\_\_\_\_. He lent me the money so that I could fly people within 150 miles of the airport.

Twelve years later I was flying people around the world 32\_\_\_\_\_a pilot of a big airline company.

After ten years in the company I started my own 33\_\_\_\_\_.

Today I run a billion-dollar company, but it was on the farm that I learned the principles(原则)that have 34\_\_\_\_\_me. Hard work and determination do 35\_\_\_\_\_dreams come true.

21. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. Before

B. When

C. Since

D. Though

【答案】 B

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。这句话的意思是：当我告诉爸爸我想成为一名飞行员时，他说：“你应该先做好农场上的工作，然后你才会实现你的理想。”

when 引导时间状语从句，表示“当……时”，故选 B。

22. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. again

B. now

C. then

D. Still

23. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. wasted

B. spent

C. followed

24. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. save

B. pull

C. ride

D. Feed

25. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. offered

B. sent

C. returned

D. Posted

26. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. learned

B. replied

C. warned

27. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. built

B. opened

C. visited

D. Borrowed

28. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. neighbors

B. friends

C. customers

D. Passengers

29. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. chance

B. day

C. place

D. Hour

30. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. received

B. needed

C. collected

D. Prepared

31. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. truck

B. car

C. plane

D. Bus

32. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. to

B. by

C. for

D. As

33. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. business

B. job

C. journey

D. Area

34. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. reminded

B. guided

C. excited

D. Pressed

35. 请选择最佳选项( )。

A. take

B. put

C. see



D. Make

四、阅读理解：共 15 小题；每题 3 分，共 45 分。阅读下列短文，然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

Recently, more than 2,000 high school teachers have been asked about the effect of the Internet on their students. Teachers say the Internet has had a good influence (影响) and a not-so-good influence on this generation.

Three quarters of the teachers say the Internet and search tools have had a great effect on their students' research habits and skills. But 87 percent agree that this young generation don't know about hard work and can't stay attentive (注意力集中的) for long. And 64 percent say the Internet does more to distract (使分心) students than to help them in their studies. Many students think "doing research" just means doing a quick search on Google.

According to the teachers, one problem is that students trust too much of the information on the Internet. These students have not developed skills to judge the quality of the information. It's something that really has to be taught and paid attention to. It's like everything else. In a world where things can happen quickly, you really need to have a

way to step back, think and make judgment about the information you have. And teachers can do a lot to teach that.

Another problem is that being able to quickly find information keeps the students from working hard. They become dependent on search tools and do not make enough use of printed books. Many teachers are also afraid that the Internet makes it easy for students to copy work done by others.

36. What does the text mainly discuss about the Internet?

- A. Its success in high school teaching.
- B. Its influence on school teachers.
- C. Its achievements in school research.
- D. Its effect on high school students.

37. What is the percentage of the teachers who think the students need hard work?

- A. 75%.
- B. 64%.
- C. 87%.
- D. 70%.

38. What should be taught to students according to Paragraph 3 ?

- A. Ways to improve their research habits.
- B. How to do research on the Internet.
- C. Skills to judge the quality of information.
- D. How to pay attention to their studies.

39. What will happen when students depend too much on search tools?

- A. Their studies will be greatly improved.
- B. They won' t make good use of books.
- C. Their attention to things will last longer.
- D. They won' t copy work done by others.

I am watching my son and hundreds of his classmates, marching in perfect order into the univer-

sity football stadium(体育场).Holding back my tears, I search for my son in the sea of people. Sud-denly, there he is. I jump to my feet and start waving. Arms flying back and forth above my head, I look like a windmill(风车),or maybe an airport worker guiding a plane. I see him

smile, then laughs as he pulls his camera out of his pocket. He takes a picture of me as he waves back, and then goes to find his seat.

What is it about graduations that makes them so moving? Why do most of us women cry as we watch our sons, daughters, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews march in dark robes (长袍)? We cry partly because, no matter how old our children are, and no matter how much they have achieved, in our eyes they are still the little babies we carry around the house to comfort.

And, of course, we cry also because something wonderful is ending, and we miss it already. Whatever is on its way to take its place will not be the same. It has been such a gift to have my son go to college close to home. We never have to worry about whether he will be able to make the trip home for a holiday. But this was a time-limited gift. My son will attend graduate school in California. We will talk and text like crazy, and visit as often as we can. But it will not be the same.

40. Why are people gathering in the university stadium?

- A. They are having a group photo taken.
- B. They are watching a football match.
- C. They are attending a college graduation.
- D. They are taking part in a sports meet.

41. Whom does the son take a picture of before taking his seat?

A. People in the stadium.

B. An airport worker.

C. His classmates.

D. His mother.

42. The writer cries partly because\_\_\_\_\_

A. she misses the days when she could often see her son

B. she is disappointed that they have to move to California

C. she feels sad that her son has achieved little at college

D. she is afraid her son cannot find a job after graduation

43. What will be different when the son attends graduate school?

A. He will spend holidays at home.

B. He will not call his mom so often.

C. He will be far away from home.

D. He will not give his mom any gift.

Once a month, just after sunset, trucks fill an outdoor parking lot in Los Angeles, California. Some trucks sell all kinds of food. Others have clothing for sale. These are known as fashion (时尚) trucks.

It's really fun to go through everything in the truck. The back of the truck is a small store. Clothing hangs on one side. Jewelry (首饰) and purses are on the other. The store looks colorful and is well organized. There is also a very small room for trying on clothes.

Jordana Fortaleza is one of the truck owners. She says the cost of owning a truck is much lower than paying for a store. And there is another reason to use a truck. You can take your business to your customers. But there are also difficulties.

The biggest problem is the weather. In winter, it's cold outside and there's no one around. Another problem is keeping the truck in good condition. When it breaks down, the repairs can take days. Business stops during the time. It happens at least once a year because her truck is 38 years old.

Meagan Rogers is a fashion school graduate. She says the job market is so hard now, but with a fashion truck she's able to start earning money while her classmates are still working without pay.<sup>44</sup> Which of the following is an advantage of a fashion truck?

A. It attracts more customers.

B. It costs less than a store.

C. It needs repairs once a year.

D. It has a small room in it.

45. What do we know about Meagan Rogers?

A. She has started making money.

B. She hasn't finished her school.

C. She is happy to help her classmates.

D. She has problems with her truck.

46. What would be the best title for the text?

A. Tips for Repairing Your Truck

B. How to Start a Clothes Store

C. The Story of a Fashion School

D. Fashion Trucks in Los Angeles

Body language is of great importance to humans. We carry many of the meanings through body

movements. However, many forms of body language we consider to be fine in our country can get us into trouble in other parts of the world.

A smile is one of the most common examples in different countries. While Americans smile freely at strangers, in Russia this is considered strange and even impolite. In Asian countries a smile isn't necessarily an expression of joy but it can be used to express pain.

The acceptable physical distance is another major difference. In Latin America and the Middle East the acceptable distance is much shorter than what most Europeans and Americans feel comfortable with. Hand and arm movements as a form of body language are also very different among countries. Handshakes are usually acceptable almost everywhere, even between strangers; however, kissing on the cheek and touching on the shoulder or other body parts aren't. For many people in Asia and other parts of the world, such actions are seen as a violation (侵犯) of one's personal space. This is why you should not touch others easily.

Eye contact (目光接触) is one of the forms of body language where the differences are most striking. In America and Latin America looking the other person in the eye is a sign of respect. But in Asian countries, prolonged (过长的) eye contact is especially rude, so you should try your best not to do that.

47. To humans, body language is\_\_\_\_\_.



A. important

B. funny

C. uncommon

D. Strange

48. In which place is smiling at strangers considered impolite?

A. The U.S.

B. Asia.

C. Latin America.

D. Russia.

49. Which form of body language is acceptable almost everywhere?

A. Kissing on the cheek.

B. Shaking hands.

C. Touching on the shoulder.

D. Keeping a short distance.

50. What does striking in the fourth paragraph most probably mean?

A. Interesting to read.

B. Easy to notice.

C. Impossible to remember.

D. Difficult to accept.

About 79 million Americans have pre-diabetes(糖尿病前期). That means they have blood sugar that's higher than normal but not high enough to be diagnosed(诊断) with type 2 — at least not yet. One long-term study reported by the American Diabetes Association found that 11% of people with pre-diabetes develop the full-blown disease each year. Another study shows that pre-diabetes will probably become type 2 in 10 years or less.

Yet, that process is not inevitable. Last year, scientists in Colorado found that people with pre-diabetes who lowered their blood sugar to normal levels—even briefly--were 56% less likely to reach type 2 levels.

If you have pre-diabetes, here are four steps to help prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis:

Lose 7% of your body weight. That is about 15 pounds for the persons who weigh 200. Dropping that small percentage has been shown to lower the risk of developing type 2 by close to 60%. Exercise 30 minutes five days a week. Whether you do the 30 minutes in one shot or in three 10-minute sessions, the benefit is the same. Choose certain

exercises , such as fast walkin9 , playingtennis or lifting weights.Physical activity such as sweeping floors works , t00.

Turn to your doctor.In some cases , pre—diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke by50%.Your doctor may use some medicine to control your glucose(葡萄糖)levels and keep yourblood pressure in check.

Know your numbers.To see if your pre-diabetes is improvin9 , have your blood sugar checkedregularly.A fasting blood sugar of l00 t0125 mr=/dl suggests pre—diabetes;126 m9/dl or above isdiabetes;and below l00 is normal.Other tests , including glucose tolerance and AIC , also are used tomonitor blood sugar.

51. What do we learn from the two studies mentioned in Paragraph l  
7

- A.Pre—diabetes will surely become type 2 diabetes.
- B.Pre.diabetes is likely to become diabetes within years.
- C.Enough attention should be paid to the treatment of type 2.
- D.Pre.diabetes is ranked NO.1 danger threatening Americans' health.

52. To prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis , people with pre—diabetes should pay most atten. tion t0\_\_\_\_\_.

A.glucose levels

B.exercises

C.heart disease

D.stroke

53. Which of the following suggests that you have pre-diabetes?

A.70 mg/dl.

B.90 mg/dl.

C.110 mg/dl.

D.130 mg/dl.

54.选 What column of a newspaper is most likely to have this article?

A.Technology.

B.Entertainment.

C.Education.

D.Health.

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.

根据下面选项回答下面试题：

A. Thanks, Daddy

B. I'm proud of you

C. You can't believe it

D. Congratulations

E. What makes the day so important

F. Cheer up

G. It's a wonderful day

H. Is that true

Father: How's your day at school, Costa?

Costa: 55 , Daddy! It's a day I will never forget. Father: Oh, is it?

56 , my son?

Costa: I have been made the chairman of the Students'

Association. Father: That's great. 57 !

Costa: 58

Father :That's really nice. You stood first in the examination and now you have won the chairman-ship. 59 ,my'son.

Costa : Thank you, Daddy.

you, Daddy.

六、书面表达：满分 30 分。

假设你是李华，请用英语写一封信邀请 Mike 参加你和朋友在颐和园的周末野餐，并告诉他你将负责面包、水果和饮料。具体安排如下：

自带物品：自己最喜欢的一道菜

集合地点：学校北门公交车站

出发时间：星期日早上 8 点

注意：词数应为 100 左右

## 答案及解析

1. 【答案】 A

2. 【答案】 B

3. 【答案】 C

4. 【答案】 C

5. 【答案】 D

6. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 本题考查动词短语辨析。句意：医生告诉怀特先生，如果他不戒烟身体就不能康复。give up 意为“放弃，戒除”；give away 意为“泄露，失去”；give in 意为“屈服，投降”；give out 意为“发布，停止运行”。根据句意可知，应选 A。

7. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 本题考查非谓语动词。句意：他错过了上个月在伦敦举办的会议，真是太可惜了。会议已经举办过了，所以排除不定式结构，又因 meeting 和 hold 之间是被动关系，所以用动词的过去分词。 ，根据句意可知，应选 B。

8. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意：老师告诉学生，地球是圆的，就像一个球。“地球是圆的”是一个客观真理，已被科学证实，所以此处应该用 be 的一般现在时 “is” 。

9. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 本题考查连词辨析。句意：这里真的很漂亮，但是我不想住在这儿。选项中只有连词 but 可以表示对前面内容的转折，意为“但是”。

10. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 本题考查冠词辨析。句意：约翰是班里最高的学生。形容词最高级前用定冠词 the; 这里的 class 指的是约翰所在的班级，是特指，所以第二个空也应是 the。

11. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 本题考查情态动词。句意：船本应该 8 : 30 就到的，但是现在已经快 9 : 30 了。should have done 意为“本应该做某事”，符合题意。

12. 【答案】 D



【应试指导】 本题考查日常交际用语。句意：——你好，吉姆。我可以问你一个问题吗？——当然可以。certainly 意为“当然可以”，表示同意对方请求。

13. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 本题考查连词辨析。句意：在他去纽约之前，我没来得及跟他说“再见”。作连词时，since 意为“自从，自从……以来”；as 意为“由于，像……一样”；before 意为“在……之前”；until 意为“到……为止，直到……才”。常与 not 连用。根据句意可知，应选 C。

14. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】 本题考查动词辨析。句意：我不能承诺我一定会来，但是我会尽量来的。promise 意为“承诺，许诺”；ask 意为“询问，请求”；answer 意为“答复，解答”；advise 意为“建议，提议”。故 A 正确。

15. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 本题考查 other 的用法。句意：你是想换一盏灯还是想拿回自己的钱？other one 与 other 本身不正确；the others 是特指，表示“剩下的全部”；another 是泛指，表示“另一个”。根据题意可知，应选 D。

16. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】本题考查介词辨析。句意：他问我上大学时多久回家看一次。  
for 作介词，表示目的。for a visit 意为“访问，做客”，此处表示回家看看。

17. 【答案 C

【应试指导】本题考查定语从句。句意：玛丽正在找一个商店，她想买一些巧克力。在这个定语从句中，先行词 shop 为地点名词，且在从句中充当地点状语，故 C 正确。

18. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】本题考查非谓语动词辨析。句意：每周五晚上乔治都会安静地坐在椅子上，看他最喜欢的电视节目。非谓语动词表伴随时，若主语和非谓语动词是主动关系，则用动词的-ing 形式，故 D 正确。

19. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】本题考查宾语从句。句意：请告诉他火车什么时候到并让他来接我。表时间的宾语从句应用 when 引导，作 tell 的直接宾语，故 B 正确。

20. 【答案】 A

【应试指导】本题考查时态。句意：自从来到这个城市，我没有做过自己喜欢的工作。since 引导的时间状语从句若是一般过去时，主句应为现在完成时，故 A 正确。

21. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。这句话的意思是：当我告诉爸爸我想成为一名飞行员时，他说：“你应该先做好农场上的工作，然后你才会实现你的理想。”

when 引导时间状语从句，表示“当……时”，故选 B。

22. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。again 意为“又，再”；now 意为“现在”；then 意为“然后，那时”；still 意为“仍然，仍旧”。根据句意可知，C 为正确答案。

23.D. Meant

【答案】 D

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。农场是每日的责任，也就是说，即使是周六、周日和圣诞节也一样。mean 意为“表示……意思，意味着……”，符合句意。

24. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】 词义辨析题。每天早晨 4 点我就起床挤牛奶、喂奶牛。save 意为“节省，保存”；pull 意为“拉，扯”；ride 意为“骑，乘”；feed 意为“喂养”。根据句意可知，只有 D 正确。

25. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】推理判断题。根据上下文可知，我每天都要挤牛奶、喂奶牛，还要和哥哥一起送牛奶。offer 意为“提供”；send 意为“送”；return 意为“返回”；post 意为“张贴，宣布”。故选 B。

26.D. Agreed

【答案】A

【应试指导】推理判断题。根据上下文可知，在农场上挤牛奶、喂奶牛、送牛奶获得报酬这个经历让我学到了很多。learn 意为“学会，懂得”；reply-意为“回答，答复”；warn 意为“警告，告诫”；agree 意为“同意，赞同”。故选 A。

27. 【答案】B

【应试指导】词义辨析题。为了能够上飞行课，我和朋友一起开了一家小餐馆。build 意为“建造，建立”；open 意为“开，开张”；visit 意为“访问，参观”；borrow 意为“借，借用”。故选 B。

28. 【答案】C

【应试指导】推理判断题。根据上下文可知，我们餐馆里有位常客是一家银行的行长。neighbor 意为“邻居”；friend 意为“朋友”；customer 意为“顾客”；passenger 意为“乘客”。故选 C。

29. 【答案】A

【应试指导】推理判断题。根据上下文可知，只要有机会，我就会和到餐馆吃饭的银行行长谈我的梦想，为下文跟他借钱买飞机作了铺垫。chance 意为“机会”，符合句意。

30. 【答案】B

【应试指导】推理判断题。根据上下文可知，我经常和到餐馆吃饭的一位银行行长谈我的理想，有一天我告诉他我需要一笔钱买一架飞机，他就把钱借给我了。need 意为“需要”，符合句意。

31. 【答案】C

【应试指导】推理判断题。根据上下文可知，由于我从小就希望能成为一名飞行员，所以此处应该是借钱买飞机。故选 C。

32. 【答案】D

【应试指导】目定用法题。12年后我成为一家大型航空公司的飞行员，把人们送到世界各地。as 意为“作为，以……身份”，as a pilot 意为“作为一名飞行员”，符合句意。

33. 【答案】A

【应试指导】固定用法题。在航空公司工作 10 年后，我建立了自己的公司。start one's business 意为“创业，开始自己的生意”，符合题意。

34. 【答案】 B

【应试指导】词义辨析题。现在我经营一家价值数十亿美元的公司，但是正是在农场上学到的原则指导着我(实现自己的理想)。remind 意为“提醒，使想起”；guide 意为“指导，引导”；excite 意为“使兴奋，刺激”；press 意为“逼迫，压迫”。故选 B。

35. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】固定用法题。刻苦工作和决心真的能使梦想成真：Inake sth.come true 意为“使……成真”，为固定用法。故选 D。

36. 【答案】 D

【应试指导】主旨大意题。文章第一段第一句为主题句，点明了全文的主旨：网络对中学生的影响。故 D 正确。

37. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】推理判断题。由第二段第二句可知，87%的中学教师认为年轻的一代不刻苦学习，也不能长时间集中注意力。由此推断出，这些教师认为学生应刻苦学习。故 C 正确。

38. 【答案】 C

【应试指导】事实细节题。由第三段第二句和第三句可知，现在的中学生没有判断所得到的信息真实性的技能，这是教师应该教授给学生的。故 C 正确。

39. 【答案】B

【应试指导】事实细节题。由最后一段第二句可知，中学生过于依赖搜索工具而没有充分利用书籍。故 B 正确。

40. 【答案】C

【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段可知，学生和家长们聚集在体育场是为了参加毕业典礼。故 C 正确。

41. 【答案】D

【应试指导】事实细节题。由第一段最后一句可知，作者的儿子在找个位置坐下之前给作者(即他的妈妈)拍了张照。故 D 正确。

42. 【答案】A

【应试指导】事实细节题。由最后一段可知，作者哭是因为她再也不能经常见到儿子了。儿子上大学时离家比较近，所以作者能够经常看到他，但是现在儿子大学毕业了，即将到加利福尼亚上研究生了。故 A 正确。

43. 【答案】C

【应试指导】推理判断题。由最后一段第三句和第四句可知，儿子大学时离家较近，这对作者来说是一个恩赐，因为作者不用担心假期时儿子能不能回家；由第五句和第六句可知，恩赐也是有限的，因为现在儿子要去加利福尼亚上研究生了。由此推断出，儿子要远离家了。故 C 正确。

44. 【答案】B

【应试指导】事实细节题。由第三段第二句可知，一辆时尚货车的花费要比一间店铺的花费低得多。这正是时尚货车的优点之一。故 B 正确。

45. 【答案】A

【应试指导】事实细节题。由最后一段可知，Meagan Rogers 已经毕业了，拥有一辆时尚货车来做生意，并且已经开始赚钱了。故 A 正确。

46. 【答案】D

【应试指导】主旨大意题。文章通篇讲述的都是加利福尼亚州的洛杉矶街上的时尚货车。第一段讲时尚货车上卖各种各样的衣服和食物；第二段讲时尚货车上的布局；第三段和第四段分别讲时尚货车的优势和劣势；第五段讲 Meagan Rogers 的时尚货车。故 D 正确。

47. 【答案】A



【应试指导】事实细节题。由第一段第一句可知，肢体语言对人类意义重大。

故 A 正确。

48. 【答案】D

【应试指导】事实细节题。由第二段第二句可知，在美国即使对陌生人也可以不拘束地微笑，但是在俄罗斯这种表现是很奇怪的，甚至是不礼貌的。故 D 正确。

49. 【答案】B

【应试指导】事实细节题。由第三段第四句可知，几乎在任何地方。握手都是可以接受的，甚至陌生人之间也可以握手。故 B 正确。

50. 【答案】B

【应试指导】词义猜测题。由最后一段可知，在美国和拉丁美洲，直视别人表示对对方的尊重，但是在亚洲国家，过长时间地直视别人是很不礼貌的。这表明目光接触这种身势语在不同的地区的含义是有很明显的差异的。由此推测，striking 一词在这句话中的意思是“明显的，显著的”。故 B 正确。

51.B

52.A

53.C

54.D

55.G

56.E

57.D

58.A

59.B

作文:

【答案】

Dear Mike,

How are you doing recently? My friends and I plan to have a picnic together in the Summer Palace this coming weekend. We'd like to invite you to come and join us. Each of us is expected to prepare a favorite dish for the picnic. And I will get enough bread, fruit and drinks ready for all of us. We have decided to meet at the bus stop near the north gate of our school at 8 o'clock this Sunday morning. Please let me know if you can come.

Yours ,

Li Hua

