

英 语

注意事项:

1. 答题前,请考生先将自己的姓名、准考证号填写清楚,并认真核对条形码上的姓名、准考证号、考室和座位号;
2. 必须在答题卡上答题,在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效;
3. 答题时,请考生注意各大大题题号后面的答题提示;
4. 请勿折叠答题卡,保持字体工整、笔迹清晰、卡面清洁;
5. 答题卡上不得使用涂改液、涂改胶和贴纸。

试卷分三个部分,共 10 页,70 小题,时量 120 分钟,满分 120 分。

Ⅰ. 知识运用 (两部分,共 30 小题,计 30 分)

第一节 语法填空 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选择最佳答案填空。(共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

- () 1. —John took _____ one-hour ride just now. What a short time he spent finishing such a long way!
—He is _____ experienced rider.
A. an; the B. a; an C. a; the
- () 2. The island is quite warm all year round, because it's _____ the equator.
A. next B. close to C. far from
- () 3. During the summer vacation, _____ people went to Singapore to travel.
A. 8 thousands B. 8 thousand of C. thousands of
- () 4. We wonder if our teacher _____ to our graduation party next weekend. If he _____, we'll be very happy.
A. will come; comes B. comes; will come C. will come; will come
- () 5. —Your spoken English is so good! Who taught you?
—Nobody. I learned it by _____.
A. myself B. yourself C. ourselves
- () 6. —You won't achieve your dream _____ you work hard from now on.
—Ok, I'll start now!
A. even though B. unless C. if
- () 7. —What are you packing so many books for, Grandpa?
—I'll _____ to the poor kids in the west of China.
A. give away it B. give them away C. give it up
- () 8. —Tom, do you know that China is one of _____ countries in the world?
—Yes, I do. And it is _____ older than my country.
A. oldest; much B. the older; more C. the oldest; much

- ()9. —How soon will the new term begin?
—_____.
- A. In 2 weeks B. Twice a week C. For 2 weeks
- ()10. You can come and play with me _____ you are free.
- A. whatever B. however C. whenever
- ()11. While she _____ on the phone, her father walked into her room.
- A. was talking B. talked C. talking
- ()12. Most of the people in China enjoyed the cartoon *Ne Zha*, _____ they are young or old.
- A. until B. whether C. however
- ()13. —Have you considered _____ the Young League(共青团)?
—Of course!
- A. join B. to join C. joining
- ()14. Mike _____ afraid of dogs. But now he can play with them.
- A. was used to be B. used to be C. is used to being
- ()15. —Mr. Han, how is the weather in Changsha now?
—It is cooler than _____ in Wuhan.
- A. that B. this C. it
- ()16. The population of China is _____ than the population of Japan.
- A. many times as much as B. a lot of bigger C. many times larger
- ()17. —People always regard dogs _____ their close friends.
—Yes. My brother does so.
- A. to B. of C. as
- ()18. —Tom hasn't gone back to his hometown for 10 years.
—_____. It's a shame.
- A. Neither do the Smiths
B. Neither have the Smiths
C. So have the Smiths
- ()19. —Where is your brother? I haven't seen him for a long time.
—He _____ abroad for 2 months.
- A. has gone to B. has gone C. has been
- ()20. —Bill, you look tired today. What's wrong with you?
—I was _____ busy _____ I didn't go to bed until midnight yesterday.
- A. so; that B. too; to C. such; that

第二节 词语填空 通读下面的短文,掌握其大意,然后从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳答案。(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

“What's the matter, Mom?” As soon as I enter the door, I find that my mother is 21. It's unusual. She usually opens the door and welcomes me with a smile. “She's dying,” Mom says sadly. I 22 what she says. The tulip(郁金香), mother's 23 is dying. A month ago, we moved into our new house and Mom bought a very beautiful tulip.

It's true that mother loved the tulip. But this kind of love 30 be harmful because love can sometimes kill what you love.

- ## II. 阅读技能 (四部分, 共 29 小题, 计 58 分)

A




Come and meet the Indian(印度的) elephants and the new tigers from America. The bears are waiting to meet you, and the monkeys from China are waiting to throw things at you. The lovely dogs from Australia are waiting to laugh at you. The giraffes from Zambia are waiting to look down on you.

() 31. Now Mr. and Mrs. Smith are in the zoo with their two sons, one aged 14 and the other 11. How much are the tickets altogether(总共)?
A. \$ 38.00. B. \$ 43.00. C. \$ 27.00.

() 32. Which of the following can we do in the zoo?
A. Take a few nice photos.
B. Give some food to the fish.
C. Touch the monkey on the head.

B

Here are three famous cities in the world. You will find the most famous landmarks which are symbols for a city and maybe even for the country.

	<p>Venice</p> <p>This beautiful city in northeastern Italy is built on about 120 small islands. The city has no roads. Instead, people use boats to travel along the canals(运河). Flat-bottomed boats called gondolas were once the main means of transportation. You should see St. Mark's Square—the center of activity in this city. It has wonderful buildings.</p>
	<p>Chicago</p> <p>This American city is the main business and cultural center of the Midwest. It is famous for its music, opera and theaters. It also has excellent museums. When shopping in this city, you can visit a long row of fashionable stores on North Michigan Avenue. One of the world's tallest buildings, the John Hancock Center, is also on this avenue.</p>
	<p>Rio de Janeiro</p> <p>Travelers use many words to describe this South American city: beautiful, sunny, friendly and exciting. It is the city of the Carnival(嘉年华), where everyone dances the samba in the streets. Tourists also love to visit its wonderful beaches and mountains. You should not miss the National Park of Tijuca—one of the largest city parks in the world.</p>

- () 33. Why were “gondolas” the main means of transportation in Venice?
A. Because the people didn’t like traveling by car.
B. Because the city had wonderful buildings.
C. Because there were a lot of canals in the city.
- () 34. If you want to enjoy the beauty of nature, which city should you visit?
A. Venice. B. Chicago. C. Rio de Janeiro.
- () 35. Which of the following is TRUE about Chicago?
A. It is the main business and cultural center of the Mideast.
B. If you are interested in plays, Chicago is a good place to go to.
C. You can go shopping in this city, but not around John Hancock Center.

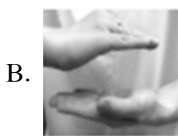
For example, when you wave to a friend who is across the street, you are using sign language. When you smile at someone, you are saying, “I want to be friendly”, but you are not using speech. You are using sign language. When you raise your hand in class, you are saying, “Please ask me. I think I know the correct answer.” A policeman is using sign language when he holds up his hands to stop traffic. Even a baby can use sign language when she points at things that she wants.

Many years ago, a French priest(牧师) called Charles Michel invented a finger alphabet(字母表) for deaf people. It is still in use. People can make the sign for letters and spell words with their hands, and deaf people can read and understand them. Soon there were schools for the deaf in many countries. The only university for the deaf is Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C.

Today, in the US, there are special TV news programs for deaf people. The newsreader tells the news in sign language. At the same time, the words appear on the TV screen.

The actors in the National Theatre of the Deaf(NTD) don't spell every word. Sometimes they use hand signs. When they put one hand above and the other below, empty in the middle, it means sandwich. They can make a roof with their hands when they want to show a house. One finger in front of an actor's mouth can mean quiet. You can talk to people behind closed windows. And when you go swimming with your friends, you can have conversations under water.

- ()41. If you want to express(表达) the idea that “I am very friendly” to someone, you will _____.
A. raise your hand
B. smile at the person
C. put one hand onto the other
- ()42. What is sign language according to the passage?
A. It is only used by the deaf.
B. It can be heard by people under the water.
C. It is a way to express one's ideas without words.
- ()43. How can deaf people make the sign for letters and spell words with their hands?
A. By pointing at the things they want.
B. By watching special TV news programs.
C. By learning the finger alphabet invented by Charles Michel.
- ()44. How to express sandwich with your hands?



- ()45. What is the passage mainly about?
A. An introduction of sign language.
B. The importance of sign language.
C. A famous priest in France.

“It’s magic,” my father-in-law said. I looked at him, without knowing what was happening.

He was a doctor who gave speeches at colleges and had visited more than 100 countries. He understood better than me why a plane can fly in the sky. It, really, wasn't magic.

But now, I realize he was at least right in some way.

Though flying might not be magic, it's certainly magical. What it brings to our lives is something found in our dreams.

But too often, we, especially I forget. I read a sentence a few months ago. It said, “You know you’re growing up when you no longer want a window seat.”

Too often in recent years, I've asked for a seat near the exit row, forgetting the wonders of traveling fast. But sometimes, when the Wi-Fi's not working or my computer has no power, I remember to look outside.

I think of one time when I was on a family vacation. Minutes after take-off, I started working. But a passenger behind me wouldn't stop talking. "The clouds!" he kept saying, "Look at the clouds!"

I turned around, and saw two men, one who appeared to be in his seventies and the other much younger. The conversation continued for 20 minutes until, not patiently(有耐心地), I raised my eyes from my computer screen and looked out of the window.

The clouds!

He was right. We were flying through big soft balls of cotton(棉花), each in different shapes. They seemed close enough to touch. The afternoon sun provided all kinds of colors, all against a blue sky. It is magic! I put away my computer and appreciated(欣赏) them for the rest of the flight.

I don't remember the work I felt like I had to complete that afternoon. I've never forgotten those clouds.

- () 46. The writer thinks flying is “magical” because _____.
- A. planes fly like very big birds
- B. it has changed human lives in some ways
- C. he thinks planes have magic powers
- () 47. What is the meaning of the underlined sentence in the 6th paragraph?
- A. Where people grow up, their minds slow down.
- B. When people grow up, they do not like changes.
- C. Adults often care too much about day-to-day work.
- () 48. How did the writer feel when he listened to the conversation between the two men for 20 minutes?
- A. Unhappy. B. Excited. C. Interested.
- () 49. The writer wrote this passage to _____.
- A. explain to the readers how planes fly in the air
- B. tell us to look up at planes from time to time
- C. remind the readers to enjoy the beauty around them

()50. Which of the following is probably the best title for the passage?

- A. Is it magic?
- B. What soft clouds!
- C. What a strange flight!



第三节 语篇补全 阅读下面的短文,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项补全短文。选项中有一项为多余选项。(共4小题,计8分)

Many people say that they are working too many hours. They don't have enough time with their families. They can't take care of things at home. They don't have time to relax.

51. _____ In France, people spend about 1,646 hours a year at work. In Japan, however, people work about 2,159 hours a year. That means a Japanese employee(员工) works 513 more hours a year than a French one. That is more than 12 weeks, or three months, of extra(额外的) work!

52. _____ Some people work extra hours because they want to make more money. However, many companies don't pay overtime. Their employees don't get extra pay for extra work. These people work extra hours because they think it's their duty. Some people are afraid they will lose their jobs if they don't work extra hours.

53. _____ In France, people get five weeks of paid vacation. In Germany, they get from four to six weeks. In the United States, two weeks of vacation is the average(平均). In one study in Great Britain, fewer than half of the workers ran out of all their vacation days. 54. _____ If that is true, there will be a lot of dull(无聊的) people in the world.

- A. And in English, people say, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."
- B. Work hours are different from one country to another.
- C. Many people say that their vacations are too short.
- D. Vacation is a time for people to relax themselves.
- E. Why do people work so many hours?

第四节 阅读表达 阅读下面的短文,然后根据短文内容回答问题。(共5小题,计10分)

"Dining out", or "eating out", is a phrase people use in Britain when they eat in a restaurant or a pub. Eating out is more popular in Britain today than it has ever been. In 2006, for the first time ever, British people spent more eating out in restaurants and pubs than cooking for themselves. It seems that many British people are becoming interested in how good their food tastes and how quickly they can get their food.

However, eating out can also be expensive. Restaurants are even more expensive than pubs because pubs always provide less comfortable environment and serve simpler food, though just as delicious. As British people do not dine out every night of the week, eating in a restaurant is often seen as a special occasion(场合). When going on a first date or celebrating(庆祝) an anniversary(周年纪念) or a birthday, many people like to go to a restaurant to eat. People often eat in a restaurant before going to the cinema or the theatre.

Naturally, restaurants are greatly different in quality and price. However, almost all British cities have many kinds of food to choose from including traditional British food, and all from the very cheap to the very expensive—French, Italian, Indian, Greek, Thai, Japanese and many, many more. In fact, when asked what their favorite food is, more British people say an Indian curry than any other dish!

As well as dining in a restaurant, when people are too tired to cook after work, they often get a “take-away”. This means that they order from a take-away restaurant by phone, and then go to collect it and take it home to eat. And you can normally find a take-away restaurant for almost any cuisine. The most popular are Italian, Indian and Chinese—and all you have to do is open the door, pay and eat!

55. Do British people enjoy cooking for themselves more than eating out?

56. How is the food served by many pubs?

57. When do British people choose to eat in a restaurant?

58. Why do British people usually have take-away food?

59. How can British people get a “take-away”?

Ⅲ. 写作技能 (三部分, 共 11 小题, 计 32 分)

第一节 语篇翻译 阅读下面的短文, 将划线部分译成英文或中文。(共 5 小题, 计 10 分)

The world is not hungry, but it is thirsty. 60. It seems strange that nearly 3/4 of the earth is covered with water while we say we are short of water. Why? Because about 97% of water on the earth is sea water which we can't drink or use for watering plants directly. Man can only drink and use 3%—the water that comes from rivers and lakes. 61. 而且由于有一些水已经被污染, 我们甚至不能全部利用。

Now more water is needed. The problem is: Can we avoid(避免) a serious water shortage later on? Firstly, we should all learn how to save water. Secondly, we should find out ways to reuse it. Scientists have always been making studies in the field.

62. Today, in most large cities, water is used only once and then runs to the sea or rivers.

But it can be used again. 63. Even if every large city reused its water, still it would not be enough.

Thirdly, there is a lot of water in the sea. What we should do is to separate the salt from the sea water. This is expensive, but it's already used in many parts of the world. 64. 科学家们正在尽力找出一个更加便宜的方式来做这件事。 So you see, if we can find a way out, we'll be in no danger of drying up.

60. _____

61. _____

62. _____

63. _____

64. _____

第二节 情景交际 通读下面的对话,根据上下文补全对话内容。(共 5 小题,计 10 分)
(Lin Tao is a student from Changsha. He was ill last night. He hurried to a hospital this morning. Now he is at the doctor's.)

Lin Tao: Good morning, Doctor.

Doctor: Good morning. You don't look well. 65. _____, young man?

Lin Tao: I've got a headache and a cough. It feels terrible.

Doctor: Don't worry. It's nothing serious. Have you taken your temperature?

Lin Tao: 66. _____. But I haven't got a fever(发烧).

Doctor: 67. _____?

Lin Tao: It's been like this ever since last night.

Doctor: Let me look over you. Open your mouth and say "Ahh".

Lin Tao: 68. _____?

Doctor: No, nothing serious. Just a cold. Take this medicine three times a day and drink more water. You'll be better soon.

Lin Tao: 69. _____, Doctor.

Doctor: You're welcome.

第三节 书面表达 (计 12 分)

70. 长沙的“蓝天保卫战”已经开展了两年。假如你是李华,你感受到了长沙市政府在这方面已经作出的努力,你也为“蓝天保卫战”做出了自己的贡献。请你写一篇英文发言稿,内容包括:

①谈论政府已经做出的努力(如关闭高污染工厂,制定环境保护条例,做好环保宣传等);

②谈论一下自己已经采取的行动;

③并号召同学们一起加入进来,一起守卫长沙的蓝天。

提示:蓝天保卫战 the Blue Sky Protection Campaign;高污染的 highly polluting

注意:①语言流畅,书写规范,卷面整洁,80 词左右;

②文中不得使用真实姓名、学校、班级。

Dear classmates,

It has been two years since the Blue Sky Protection Campaign started in Changsha.

Let me tell you something about it.

Yours,

Li Hua