

2013 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英 语(新课标 1)

本试题分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上, 否则无效。

第一部分 听力

(共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将在试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题如阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What does the man want to do?
A. Take photos.
B. Buy a camera.
C. Help the woman.
2. What are the speakers talking about?
A. A noisy night
B. Their life in town
C. A place of living.
3. Where is the man now?
A. On his way.
B. In a restaurant.
C. At home
4. What will Celia do?
A. Find a player.

- B. Watch a game.
C. Play basketball.
5. What day is it when the conversation takes place?
A. Saturday.
B. Sunday.
C. Monday.

第二节（共 15 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，个小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答 6、7 题。

6. What is Sara going to do?
A. Buy John a gift.
B. Give John a surprise
C. Invite John to France.
7. What does the man think of Sara's plan?
A. Funny.
B. Exciting.
C. Strange.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why does Diana say sorry to Peter?
A. She has to give up her travel plan.
B. She wants to visit another city.
C. She needs to put off her test.
9. What does Diana want Peter to do?
A. Help her with her study.
B. Take a book to her friend.
C. Teach a geography lesson.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why does the man call the woman?
A. To tell her about her new job.
B. To ask about her job program.
C. To plan a meeting with her.
11. Who needs a new flat?
A. Alex.
B. Andrea.
C. Miranda.
12. Where is the woman now?
A. In Baltimore.
B. In New York.

C. In Avon.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What does Jan consider most important when he judges a restaurant?

- A. Where the restaurant is.
- B. Whether the prices are low.
- C. How well the food is prepared.

14. When did Jan begin to write for a magazine?

- A. After he came back to Sweden.
- B. Before he went to the United States.
- C. As soon as he got his first job in 1982.

15. What may Jan do to find a good restaurant?

- A. Talk to people in the street.
- B. Speak to taxi drivers.
- C. Ask hotel clerks.

16. What do we know about Jan?

- A. He cooks for a restaurant.
- B. He travels a lot of his work.
- C. He prefers American food.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题

17. What do we know about the piazza Leen?

- A. it's new building
- B. it's a small town
- C. it's public place

18. When do parents and children like going to the Piazza Leen?

- A. Saturday nights
- B. Sunday afternoons
- C. Fridays and Saturdays.

19. Which street is known for its food shops and markets?

- A. Via dei Mar Street
- B. Fernando Street.
- C. Hemandes Street

20. Why does the speaker like Horation Street best ?

- A. It has an old stone surface.
- B. it is named after a writer
- C. It is a famous university.

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分45分）

第一节 单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

21. — Why, this is nothing but common vegetable soup!

— _____, madam. It's our soup of the day.

- A. Let me see
- B. So it is
- C. Don't mention it
- D. Neither do I

【答案】：A

【解析】：本题考查交际用语。

句意：“哎呀，这只是普通的蔬菜汤！”“让我看看，女士。这就是我们今天的汤。”

选项A适合用于此语境，可表示日常礼貌的交际表达；而选项B、C、D均不符合语境和句意要求。

22. They might just have a place _____ on the writing course — why don't you give it a try?

A. leave B. left C. leaving D. to leave

【答案】：B

【解析】：本题考查非谓语动词。

句意：他们可能只保留了一个位置给写作课程——你为什么不试试看呢？

leave 作动词讲，可表示“使保留，留下备用”，leave 和 place 属于被动关系，故 left 作 place 的后置定语，表示“剩下的位置，保留的位置”。

23. Try not to cough more than you can _____ since it may cause problems to your lungs.

A. check B. allow C. stop D. help

【答案】：D

【解析】：本题考查固定用法。

句意：想咳就咳出来吧，不要忍着，因为这可能引发你的肺部疾病。

sb. can not help 表示“某人忍不住（或无法抑制）”，本句将 not 前置了，故答案为 help。

24. If we _____ now to protect the environment, we'll live to regret it.

A. hadn't acted B. haven't acted C. don't act D. won't act

【答案】：C

【解析】：本题考查 if 引导的现在真实条件句。

句意：如果我们现在不采取行动保护环境的话，我们将抱憾终身。

if 引导的现在真实条件句的结构为：主将从现（主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时）。本题中，主句为 we'll live，从句应为 don't act，一般现在时的否定形式，故答案为选项 C。

25. Tony can hardly boil an egg, still _____ cook dinner.

A. less B. little C. much D. more

【答案】：A

【解析】：本题考查固定用法。

句意：托尼连煮鸡蛋都不太会，就更不用说做饭了。

still less 为固定短语，表示“更不用说，更何况”。

26. Police have found _____ appears to be the lost ancient statue.

- A. which B. where C. how D. what

【答案】：D

【解析】：本题考查 what 引导宾语从句。

句意：警方已锁定了那个可能是遗失的古雕像。

found 后接宾语从句，从句中 appears to 缺少主语成分，所以应该选一个连接代词引导宾语从句，故排除选项 B 和 C；what 可以引导宾语从句，在本句中既可作 found 的宾语，又可作从句的主语，选项 A 不符合题意，故本题答案为选项 D。

27. When I first met Bryan I didn't like him, but I _____ my mind.

- A. have changed B. change C. had changed D. would change

【答案】：A

【解析】：本题考查现在完成时。

句意：当我第一次见到布莱恩时，我不怎么喜欢他，但我已经改变我对他的看法了。

现在完成时表示动作从过去一个不确定的时间开始，一直持续到现在，并且将来有可能继续下去（也可能到此结束），强调过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。现在完成时 have changed 对现在造成的影响就是我改变了对 Bryan 的看法。

28. The driver wanted to park his car near the roadside but was asked by the police _____.

- A. not to do B. not to C. not do D. do not

【答案】：B

【解析】：本题考查动词不定式。

句意：司机想靠路边停车，但警察不让他这么做。

ask sb. (not) to do sth. 表示“要求某人做（不要做）某事”，本题中，was asked 用于被动语态，不定式 to 后的成分可省略，以避免和前面的动词 park 重复。

29. The door _____ open, no matter how hard she pushed.

- A. shouldn't B. couldn't C. wouldn't D. mightn't

【答案】： B

【解析】： 本题考查情态动词。

句意： 不管她怎么用力推门， 都无法打开这扇门。

couldn't 表示“不能， 无法”， 其余三项均不符合句意要求。

30. At the last moment, Tom decided to _____ a new character to make the story seem more likely.

A. put up B. put in C. put on D. put off

【答案】： B

【解析】： 本题考查动词短语辨析。

句意： 在最后时刻， 汤姆决定增加一个新角色使故事显得更真实一些。

put up 提出； 提升， 使升高；

put in 把……写进（信函， 故事等）；

put on 饰演， 上演； 穿， 戴；

put off 下车； 脱掉； 推迟， 延迟；

综上所述， 只有选项 B 符合句意要求。

31. India attained _____ independence in 1947, after _____ long struggle.

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

【答案】： A

【解析】： 本题考查定冠词和不定冠词。

句意： 经过一段漫长的斗争， 印度于1947年实现了独立。

independence 是不可数名词， 故可排除选项 C 和 D。 independence 前不需加定冠词 the 特指，“实现独立”的表达为 attain independence。

32. There's no way of knowing why one man makes an important discovery _____ another man, also intelligent, fails.

A. since B. if C. as D. while

【答案】： D

【解析】： 本题考查连词 while。

第二节 完形填空（共20小题：每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）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。

I went to a group activity, “Sensitivity Sunday”, which was to make us more 36 the problems faced by disabled people. We were asked to “37 a disability” for several hours one Sunday. Some members, 38, chose to use wheelchairs. Others wore sound-blocking earplugs (耳塞) or blindfolds (眼罩).

Just sitting in the wheelchair was a 39 experience. I had never considered before how 40 it would be to use one. As soon as I sat down my 41 made the chair begin to roll. Its wheels were not 42. Then I wondered where to put my 43. It took me quite a while to get the metal footrest into 44. I took my first uneasy look at what was to be my only means of 45 for several hours. For disabled people, “adopting a wheelchair” is not a temporary (临时的) 46.

I tried to find a 47 position and thought it might be restful, 48 kind of nice, to be 49 around for a while. Looking around, I 50 I would have to handle the thing myself! My hands started to ache as I 51 the heavy wheels. I came to know that controlling the 52 of the wheelchair is not going to be a (an) 53 task.

My wheelchair experiment was soon 54. It made a deep impression on me. A few hours of “disability” gave me only a taste of the 55, both physical and mental, that disabled people must overcome.

36. A. curious about B. interested in C. aware of D. careful with
37. A. cure B. prevent C. adopt D. analyze
38. A. instead B. strangely C. as usual D. like me
39. A. learning B. working C. satisfying D. relaxing
40. A. convenient B. awkward C. boring D. exciting
41. A. height B. force C. skill D. weight
42. A. locked B. repaired C. powered D. grasped
43. A. hands B. feet C. keys D. handles
44. A. place B. action C. play D. effect

45. A. operation B. communication C. transportation D. production

46. A. exploration B. education C. experiment D. entertainment

47. A. flexible B. safe C. starting D. comfortable

48. A. yet B. just C. still D. even

49. A. shown B. pushed C. driven D. guided

50. A. realized B. suggested C. agreed D. admitted

51. A. lifted B. turned C. pressed D. seized

52. A. path B. position C. direction D. way

53. A. easy B. heavy C. major D. extra

54. A. forgotten B. repeated C. conducted D. finished

55. A. weaknesses B. challenges C. anxieties D. illnesses

答案: 36-40 CCDAB 41-45 DABAC 46-50 CDBBA 51-55 BCADB

总评: 这是一篇讲述作者通过使用轮椅, 体验残疾人生活的记叙文。话题是考生比较熟悉的关爱残疾人的问题。

36. 答案: C

【解析】本题考查词组辨析。curious about “对……感到好奇”; interested in “对……有兴趣”; aware of “知道, 意识到, 关心”; careful with “小心……”; 根据上下文可知, 这个小组活动的目的是让我们对残疾人面对的问题更加的了解和关心。选项 C 符合题意。

37. 答案: C

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。cure “治愈”; prevent “防止, 预防”; adopt “采用, 挑选”; analyze “分析”; disability 前面有不定冠词 a 修饰, 表示“某一方面的残疾”, 结合上下文可知本句在具体解释前面提到的小组活动的内容, 即“让我们挑选一个残疾方面, 在周日体验几个小时”。

38. 答案: D

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。instead “反而, 却”; strangely “奇怪地”; as usual “像平常一样”; like me “像我一样”; 前面提到每个人都需要选择一个项目, 有些人选择了轮椅, 有些人选择了耳塞或眼罩。从下文可知, 我也是选择了轮椅, 所以答案选 D。

39. 答案: A

【解析】本题考查 learning “学习，了解”； working “工作上的，起作用的”； satisfying “令人满意的”； relaxing “使人放松的”；仅仅是坐在轮椅中都是一个学习了解的过程。

40. 答案: B

【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。convenient “方便的”； awkward “笨拙的，难操纵的”； boring “枯燥的”； exciting “令人激动的，使人兴奋的”；从下文可以知道，作者在操作轮椅时频频出错，所以轮椅对他来说应是很难操纵，所以，答案选 B。

41. 答案: D

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。height “高度”； force “力；权力；暴力”； skill “技巧”； weight “重量，体重”； force 一般强调用个人意志发出的力量，而 weight 指客观重量。本句意为“我一坐上去，我身体的重量就使轮椅开始转起来。”

42. 答案: A

本题考查动词辨析。lock “锁，上锁”； repair “修理”； power “充电”； grasp “抓紧，抓牢”；前面提到一坐上去，轮椅就转了起来，由此可知轮子是没有上锁的。

43. 答案: B

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。从下文的 footrest 可知，这里作者应该是不知道把脚搁在哪里。

44. 答案: A

【解析】本题考查词组搭配。get sth. into place 意为“使……就位，准备就绪”。

45. 答案: C

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。operation “操作”； communication “交流，通讯”； transportation “交通工具”； production “生产”；文章第一段提到作者会在轮椅中体验好几个小时，从空格后面的 for several hours 可知，这里作者看的是轮椅，而轮椅是一种交通工具，所以答案选 C。

46. 答案: C

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。exploration “探险，探索”； education “教育”； experiment “尝试，试验”； entertainment “娱乐”；显然，对于残疾人来说，坐轮椅不是一次临时的尝试。

47. 答案: D

【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。flexible “灵活的”；safe “安全的”；starting “开始的”；comfortable “舒服的”；此处意为“我试着去找一个比较舒服的姿势。”

48. 答案: B

49. 答案: B

50. 答案: A

【解析】48、49、50可以连起来判断答案。从下文“环顾四周，我才意识到我要自己推这个轮椅！”从作者的感叹语气可以推断，作者一开始还以为会有人来带着他到处走走，所以觉得这样很不错。48题选 B，此处 just 意为“真正地，实在，的确”，后面常接形容词，用于口语中。这是一道比较难的题目。49题选 B，be pushed around 表示“被别人推着到处转转”。50题选 A，realize “意识到”。

51. 答案: B

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。lift “举起来”；turn “转动”；press “按压”；seize “抓住”，作者是坐在轮椅上，所以这里应该是转动轮椅，答案选 B。

52. 答案: C

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。path “小路”；position “位置”；direction “方向”；way “路，路线”；这里应该是控制轮椅的方向，答案选 C。

53. 答案: A

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。前面提到“在转动轮椅的时候，我的手开始痛起来”，由此可知，控制轮椅的方向并不是一件轻松活，答案选 A。

54. 答案: D

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。forget “遗忘，忘记”；repeat “重复”；conduct “管理，引导，指挥”；finish “结束”。首先可以排除 B、C 选项，从后面一句“它给我留下来深刻的印象”可知，作者并没有很快就忘记这次坐轮椅之旅，所以可以排除 A 项。

55. 答案: B

【解析】本题考查名词辨析。weakness “弱点，缺点”；challenge “挑战”；anxiety “焦虑，担心”；illness “病，疾病”；从最后的 overcome 可知，这里应该是克服“挑战”。

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Some people will do just about anything to save money. And I am one of them. Take my family's last vacation. It was my six-year-old son's winter break from school, and we were heading home from Fort Lauderdale after a weeklong trip. The flight was overbooked, and Delta, the airline, offered us \$400 per person in credits to give up our seats and leave the next day. I had meetings in New York, so I had to get back. But that didn't mean my husband and my son couldn't stay. I took my nine-month-old and took off for home.

The next day, my husband and son were offered more credits to take an even later flight. Yes, I encouraged-okay, ordered-them to wait it out at the airport, to "earn" more Delta Dollars. Our total take: \$1,600. Not bad, huh?

Now some people may think I'm a bad mother and not such a great wife either. But as a big-time bargain hunter, I know the value of a dollar. And these days, a good deal is something few of us can afford to pass up.

I've made living looking for the best deals and exposing (揭露) the worst tricks. I have been the consumer reporter of NBC's Today show for over a decade. I have written a couple of books including one titled Tricks of the Trade: A Consumer Survival Guide. And I really do what I believe in.

I tell you this because there is no shame in getting your money's worth. I'm also tightfisted when it comes to shoes, clothes for my children, and expensive restaurants. But I wouldn't hesitate to spend on a good haircut. It keeps its longer, and it's the first thing people notice. And I will also spend on a classic piece of furniture. Quality lasts.

56. Why did Delta give the author's family credits?

- A. They took a later flight.
- B. They had early bookings.
- C. Their flight had been delayed.
- D. Their flight had been cancelled.

57. What can we learn about the author?

- A. She rarely misses a good deal.

- B. She seldom makes a compromise.
- C. She is very strict with her children.
- D. She is interested in cheap products.

58. What does the author do?

- A. She's a teacher.
- B. She's a housewife.
- C. She's a media person.
- D. She's a businesswoman.

59. What does the author want to tell us?

- A. How to expose bad tricks.
- B. How to reserve airline seats.
- C. How to spend money wisely.
- D. How to make a business deal.

【总评】这篇文章讨论的是如何节约用钱，以及如何花钱才能物有所值。开篇引入话题 **save money**，接下来以自己乘飞机的亲身经历来阐述。接下来再提到自己这种像是“把钱花在刀刃上”的生活方式，也成就了自己的工作。

56. A. They took a later flight.

【解析】细节题。由 Delta 定位到第一段, *The flight was overbooked, and Delta, the airline, offered us \$400 per person in credits to give up our seats and leave the next day.* 可知，因为航班超额预定，航空公司不得不取消我们的座位，让我们乘坐第二天的航班，正因为此，他们为我们提供了补贴。由此可知，正确答案为 A。

57. A. She rarely misses a good deal.

【解析】细节题。由文中第三段 *And these days, a good deal is something few of us can afford to pass up.* 可知，如今几乎没有人负担得起拒绝一个好的交易，而从作者之前的经历来看，她也甚至钱的价值，所以正确答案为 A。

58. C. She's a media person.

【解析】细节题。由关键词 **consumer reporter** 定位文章第四段。*I have been the consumer reporter of NBC's*

Today show for over a decade. I have written a couple of books...作者是美国广播公司今日秀节目的记者，并且写过一些书。由此可知，作者是个媒体人。因此，正确答案为 C。

59. C. How to spend money wisely.

【解析】主旨题。由关键词 **getting your money worth** 定位文章最后一段。I tell you this because there is no shame in getting your money' s worth.把钱花在恰当的地方，让物有所值，不是什么害臊的事。由此可知，本文主要告诉我们该如何明智的花钱。因此，正确答案为 C。

B

The baby is just one day old and has not yet left hospital. She is quiet but alert (警觉)。Twenty centimeters from her face researchers have placed a white card with two black spots on it. She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus - until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns: she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. Can she tell that the number two is different from three, just 24 hours after coming into the world?

Or do newborns simply prefer more to fewer? The same experiment, but with three spots shown before two, shows the same return of interest when the number of spots changes. Perhaps it is just the newness? When slightly older babies were shown cards with pictures of objects (a comb, a key, an orange and so on), changing the number of objects had an effect separate from changing the objects themselves. Could it be the pattern that two things make, as opposed to three? No again. Babies paid more attention to squares moving randomly on a screen when their number changed from two to three, or three to two. The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise(同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots.

60. The experiment described in Paragraph 1 is related to the baby' s__.

- A. sense of hearing.
- B. sense of sight.
- C. sense of touch.
- D. sense of smell.

61. Babies are sensitive to the change in_____.

A. the size of cards.

B. the colour of pictures.

C. the shape of patterns.

D. the number of objects.

62. Why did the researchers test the babies with drumbeats?

A. To reduce the difficulty of the experiment.

B. To see how babies recognize sounds.

C. To carry their experiment further.

D. To keep the babies' interest.

63. Where does this text probably come from?

A. Science fiction.

B. Children's literature.

C. An advertisement.

D. A science report.

【总评】本篇文章为科技文。文章主要围绕婴儿视觉实验而展开研究。先是用有不同数字黑点的纸板测孩子的视觉反应，接下来是加入鼓声作为背景进一步研究婴儿对数字的视觉敏感。

60. B. sense of sight.

【解析】细节题。第一段中 She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus - until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns: she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. 婴儿仔细盯着白板上的两个黑点看。然后纸板交换，婴儿视觉开始不能聚焦核心，换成3个黑点时，婴儿又开始集中注视了。由此可知，该实验是研究婴儿的视觉。因此，正确答案为 B。

61. D. the number of objects.

【解析】细节题。还是看第一段，As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus - until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns: she looks at it for twice

as long as she did at the previous card. 卡片改变时，直到出现3个黑点纸板时，婴儿又开始集中注视了。由此可知，婴儿对于有不同数目黑点的纸板比较敏感。因此，正确答案为 D。

62.C.To carry their experiment further.

【解析】推理题。由关键词 *drumbeats* 定位文章第二段。The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise (同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots. 测验效果在不同感官间交叉。与听到两声鼓声相比，当听到三声鼓声的时候婴儿看着两个点会变得更兴奋。由此可知，鼓声是一个背景，测试的还是婴儿听不同次数鼓声时对看到的纸板数字的反应。因此，正确答案为 C。

63.D.A science report.

【解析】推测题。由文中第一段出现 *researcher*，以及第二段中出现 *experiment*，可以推测。该文是一篇科技报道。因此，正确答案为 D。

C

It happened to me recently. I was telling someone how much I had enjoyed reading Barack Obama's *Dreams From My Father* and how it had changed my views of our President. A friend I was talking to agreed with me that it was, in his words, "a brilliantly (精彩地) written book". However, he then went on to talk about Mr Obama in a way which suggested he had no idea of his background at all. I sensed that I was talking to a book liar.

And it seems that my friend is not the only one. Approximately two thirds of people have lied about reading a book which they haven't. In the World Book Day's "Report on Guilty Secrets", *Dreams From My Father* is at number 9. The report lists ten books, and various authors, which people have lied about reading, and as I'm not one to lie too often (I'd hate to be caught out), I'll admit here and now that I haven't read the entire top ten. But I am pleased to say that, unlike 42 percent of people, I have read the book at number one, George Orwell's 1984. I think it's really brilliant.

The World Book Day report also has some other interesting information in it. It says that many people lie about having read Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, Fyodor Dostoevsky (I haven't read him, but haven't lied about it either) and Herman Melville.

Asked why they lied, the most common reason was to "impress" someone they were speaking to. This could be tricky if the conversation became more in-depth!

But when asked which authors they actually enjoy, people named J. K. Rowling, John Grisham,

Sophie Kinsella (ah, the big sellers, in other words). Forty-two percent of people asked admitted they turned to the back of the book to read the end before finishing the story (I' ll come clean: I do this and am astonished that 58 percent said they had never done so).

64. How did the author find his friend a book liar?

- A. By judging his manner of speaking.
- B. By looking into his background.
- C. By mentioning a famous name.
- D. By discussing the book itself.

65. Which of the following is a “guilty secret” according to the World Book Day report?

- A. Charles Dickens is very low on the top-ten list.
- B. 42% of people pretended to have read 1984.
- C. The author admitted having read 9 books.
- D. *Dreams From My Father* is hardly read.

66. By lying about reading, a person hopes to .

- A. control the conversation
- B. appear knowledgeable
- C. learn about the book
- D. make more friends

67. What is the author' s attitude to 58% of readers?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Uncaring
- C. Doubtful
- D. Friendly

【总评】这是一篇讨论“读书谎言”的文章，话题比较贴近考生的生活。由作者发现一个朋友撒谎说读过 Barack

Obama 的 *Dreams From My Father*, 引入话题。进而用数据说明了, 撒谎人数之多, 有2/3的人曾撒谎说读过某本书。文章第四段提及, 撒谎的主要原因是想要给别人留下好印象。最后一段列举了当今人们最喜欢的作家, 作者还表达了对会提前看结局的人数的质疑。

64. D. By discussing the book itself.

【解析】细节题。由关键词 *find his friend a book liar* 定位至文章第一段。由 “However, he then went on to talk about Mr. Obama in a way which suggested he had no idea of his background at all.” 可知, 作者发现朋友撒谎, 是因为朋友对此书的深入讨论暴露了他对奥巴马背景的无知, 因此, 正确答案为 D。

65. B. 42% of people pretended to have read 1984.

【解析】推理题。由关键词 *guilty secret* 定位至文章第二段。由 “But I am pleased to say that, unlike 42 percent of people, I have read the book at number one, George Orwell’s 1984. I think it’s really brilliant.”, 结合上文 “The report lists ten books, and various authors, which people have lied about reading” 可推测出, 有42%的人撒谎说读过1984, 因此, 正确答案为 B。

66. D. make more friends

【解析】细节题。由题干 *By lying about reading, a person hopes to* 定位至文章第四段。由 “Asked why they lied, the most common reason was to ‘impress’ someone they were speaking to.” 可知, 大多说人撒谎是想要给别人留下好印象, 从而结交更多朋友, 因此, 正确答案为 D。

67. C. Doubtful

【解析】态度题。由关键词 *58% of readers* 定位至文章第五段。由 “I’ll come clean: I do this and am astonished that 58 percent said they had never done so” 可知, 作者对这58%的人表示怀疑, 因此, 正确答案为 D。

D

The National Gallery

Description:

The National Gallery is the British national art museum built on the north side of European art ranging from 13th-century religious paintings to more modern ones by Renoir and Van Gogh. The older collections of the gallery are reached through the main entrance while the more modern works in the East Wing are most easily reached from Trafalgar Square by a ground floor entrance.

Layout:

The modern Sainsbury Wing on the western side of the building houses 13th-to-15th-century paintings, and artists include Duccio, Uccello, Van Eyck, Lippi, Mantegna, Botticelli and Memling.

The main West Wing houses 16th-century paintings, and artists include Leonardo da Vinci, Cranach, Michelangelo, Raphael, Bruegel, Bronzino, Titan and Veronese.

The North Wing houses 17th-century paintings, and artists include Caravaggio, Rubens, Poussin, Van Dyck, Velazquez, Claude and Vermeer.

The East Wing houses 18th-to early 20th-century paintings, and artists include Canaletto, Goya, Turner, Constable, Renoir and Van Gogh

Opening Hours:

The Gallery is open every day from 10am to 6pm (Fridays 10am to 9pm) and is free, but charges apply to some special exhibitions.

Getting There:

Nearest underground stations: Charing Cross (2-minute walk), Leicester Square (3-minute walk), Embankment (7-minute walk), and Piccadilly Circus (8-minute walk).

68. In which century's collection can you see religious paintings?

- A. The 13th
- B. The 17th
- C. The 18th
- D. The 20th

69. Where are Leonardo da Vinci's works shown?

- A. In the East Wing.
- B. In the main West Wing.
- C. In the Sainsbury Wing.
- D. In the North Wing.

70. Which underground station is closest to the National Gallery?

- A. Piccadilly Circus.
- B. Leicester Square.
- C. Embankment.
- D. Charing Cross.

【总评】这是一篇关于 The National Gallery，英国国家美术馆的参观指南。文章对国家美术馆的藏品、布局、开放时间及周边交通作了介绍。

68. A. The 13th

【解析】细节题。由 religious paintings 定位至 Description 部分。由 “ranging from 13th-century religious paintings” 可知，宗教绘画是13世纪的藏品，因此，正确答案为 A。

69. B. In the main West Wing.

【解析】细节题。由 Leonardo da Vinci 定位至 Layout 部分。由 “The main West Wing houses 16th-century paintings, and artists include Leonardo da Vinci...” 可知，Leonardo da Vinci 的作品在 the main West Wing 展出，因此，正确答案为 B。

70. D. Charing Cross.

【解析】细节题。由 underground station 定位至 Getting There 部分。由此段可知，从 Charing Cross 至美术馆走路只需两分钟，因此，正确答案为 D。

第二节(共5小题:每小题2分, 满分10分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Business is organized approach to providing customers with the goods and services they want. The word business also refers to an organization that provides these goods and services. Most businesses seek to make a profit (利润) —that is, they aim to achieve income that is more than the costs of operating the business. __71__ Commonly called nonprofits, these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers. __72__

Business management is a term used to describe the techniques of planning, direction, and control of the operations of a business. __73__ One is the establishment (制定) of broad basic policies with respect to production; sales; the purchase of equipment, materials and supplies; and accounting __74__ The third relates to the establishment of standards of work in all departments. Direction is concerned primarily with supervision (监管) and guidance by the management in authority. __75__

- A. Control includes the use of records and reports to compare actual work with the set standards for work.
- B. In this connection there is the difference between top management and operative management.
- C. Examples of nonprofit business include such organizations as social service agencies and many hospitals.
- D. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs.
- E. The second aspect relates to the application of these policies by departments.
- F. In the theory of business management, organization has two main aspects.
- G. Planning in business management has three main aspects.

【解析】

本文是一篇讨论商务和商务管理的说明文。虽然看似有很多专业术语，但是根据我们常说的“指路词”，以及对上下文的推理，其实要做出正确答案并不难，可谓是难度中等。

文章第一段描述了 **business** 的两个含义：一是提供顾客所要商品和服务的方法；二是提供这些商品和服务的组织。

文章第二段则细述了商务管理是用来描述计划、指导以及控制公司运作技巧的术语，并在下文中对这三方面进行了一一阐述。

71. D. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs.

【解析】推理题。本题的后一句出现了一个新名词 **nonprofits**（非盈利），而前文的内容是在说大多数企业都在寻求利润，那这里语义的突然变化就提示了我们空格处所填内容应该与 **seek to make a profit**（寻求利益）语义相反，而与 **nonprofit** 相同，因为只有这样才能自然的引出下文。纵观选项，只有答案 D 出现了 **however**，表示语义的转折，所以正确答案为 D。

72. C. Examples of nonprofit business include such organizations as social service agencies and many hospitals.

【解析】推理题。根据文意，前文提到的 **these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers** 中的 **these organizations** 实指 **non profits organizations**，所以此处 72 题的内容应该是对 **nongovernmental service providers**（非政府服务提供商）的进一步解释。纵观选项，只有答案 C 是在举例子，而且也出现了关键词 **nonprofit**，所以正确答案为 C。

73. G. Planning in business management has three main aspects.

【解析】推理题。这道题的解题方法就是我们说的充分利用“指路词”。下文中出现了 One is..., The third relates..., 可见本空是个总起句, 概括了什么东西包含三个方面。纵观选项, 只有答案 G 出现了 three, 且主语 planning 正好复现了第二段首句出现的 techniques of planning, 所以正确答案为 G。

74. E. The second aspect relates to the application of these policies by departments.

【解析】推理题。还是依靠“指路词”, 文中出现过了第一和第三, 所以本空肯定描述的是第二方面。纵观选项, 只有答案 E 出现了 the second, 所以答案为 E。

75. A. Control includes the use of records and reports to compare actual work with the set standards for work.

【解析】推理题。观察第二段可知, 商务管理中涉及的 techniques of planning, direction 均已经提到, 只差最后一个 control (控制) 还未提及, 所以本空一定和 control 有关。纵观选项, 只有答案 A 出现了关键词 control, 所以答案为 A。

第II卷

第四部分 写作 (共两页, 满分35分)

第一节 短文改错 (共10小题; 每小题1分, 满分10分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌中间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处, 每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 把缺词处叫个楔子符号 (^), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改10处, 多者 (从第11处起) 不计分。

I hardly remember my grandmother. She used to holding me on her knees and sing old

songs. I was only four when she passes away. She is just a distant memory for me now. passed

I remember my grandfather very much. He was tall, with broad shoulder and a beard well
shoulderthat^turned from black toward gray over the years. He had a deep voice, which set
hadhimselfapart from others in our small town, ^he was strong and powerful. In a fact, him and ahe
even scared my classmates away during they came over to play or do homework whenwith me.

However, he was the gentlest man I have neverknown. ever

总评:

短文改错主要在于检测考生发现、判断及纠正文章中错误的的能力，以及在语篇中综合运用英语知识准确性的能力。

短文改错考查非常全面，综合性强，涵盖面广

失分的主要原因:

1. 语法知识掌握不牢固
2. 不了解设题原则
3. 脱离语境，没有联系上下文
4. 忽视了行文逻辑

短文改错题所涉及到的高频考点，恰好也是中学生在写作中经常出现的错误。

主要错误:

1. 动词的时态和语态
2. 名词单复数及主谓一致问题
3. 句子结构和句子完整性
4. 上下文语意和指代
5. 介词
6. 固定(习惯)用法
7. 词性
8. 冠词
9. 连词和从句引导词
10. 动词不定式

细评:

【解析】错误1：本题考查固定用法 **used to do something**，表示“过去常常”。**holding** 改为 **hold**。

【解析】错误2：本题考查时态。该句描述的是过去的事实，应用过去时，**passes** 改为 **passed**。

【解析】错误3：本题考查副词。**very much** 很多；一般修饰数量多少；**very well** 很好；一般修饰动词。此句是对 **remember** 这个动词的修饰，应用 **very well**。

【解析】错误4：本题考查名词单复数。**shoulder** 此处指的是双肩，所以 **shoulder** 改为复数 **shoulders**。

【解析】错误5：本题考查时态。该句描述的是过去某段时间内的事实变化，应用过去完成时。**turned** 前面加上 **had**。

【解析】错误6：本题考查代词。该句为非限制性定语从句，主语是 **which**，指 **a deep voice**，谓语动词为 **set**，宾语可直接用名词的宾格，不存在反射或强调关系，因而不需要用反身代词来 **himself**，应用 **him**。

【解析】错误7：本题考查并列连词。该句由两个单句构成，前一个单句中带有非限制性定语从句。两个单句需要用并列连词连接，此处根据句意应用 **and**。

【解析】错误8：本题考查固定用法。**in fact** 事实上，实际上。

【解析】错误9：本题考查从属连词。**when** 当……时候；**during** 在……期间；由句义可知，此处应用 **when**。

【解析】错误10：本题考查副词。**never** 意为从未有过；**ever** 意为曾经，在任何时候。由句义可知，应用 **ever**。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华。请你给笔友 Peter 写封信，告诉他你叔叔李明将去他所在城市开会，带去他想要的那幅中国画，同时询问他是否可以接机。信中还需说明：

李明：高个子，戴眼镜

航班号：CA985

到达：8月6日上午11:30

注意：1. 词数100左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；3. 开头语和结束语已为你写好。

第二节：One Possible Version

Dear Peter,

How are you doing?

I'm writing to tell you that my uncle Li Ming is going to your city for a conference, and I've asked him to bring you the Chinese painting you've asked for before.

Also, I'd like you to do me a favor. Would you please meet my uncle at the airport and take him to his hotel since this is his first visit to the U.S.? Thank you in advance!

His flight number is CA985, and it will arrive at 11:30 am, August 6. My uncle is tall and he is wearing glasses. And he will be in a blue jacket.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours, Li Hu