

绝密★启封并使用完毕前

2010 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语（北京卷）

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

1 . (1.5 分) What does the man want to be in the future ?

A . A soldier . B . A lawyer . C . A teacher .

2 . (1.5 分) What does the girl want ?

A . Sweets . B . Books . C . Pencils .

3 . (1.5 分) When did the two speakers plan to meet Jane ?

A . At 2 : 00 . B . At 2 : 15 . C . At 2 : 30 .

4 . (1.5 分) what will the woman do tonight ?

A . Go to the park . B . Play basketball . C . Work at a bookstore .

5 . (1.5 分) what is the woman doing ?

A . Offering help .

B . Asking for information .

C . Making an introduction .

6 . (3 分) 听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6 . Where do the two speakers work ?

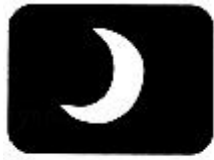
A . At a store . B . At a hotel . C . At a school .

7 . Where does the woman come from ?

A . Brazil . B . Australia . C . Singapore .

8. (3 分) 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题.

8 . What is the weather like in the north tonight ?



A.



B.



C.

9 . What is the high temperature in the south tomorrow ?

A.15°C . B.20°C . C.23°C .

10. (4.5 分) 听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题.

10 . What motivates the man to employ local people ?

A . To help the local business .

B o To increase the local employment rate .

C . To reduce the number of workers from other places .

11 . What will the man probably do in the future ?

A . Set up a new company .

B . Run a training course .

C . Lead an easier life .

12 . What is the possible relationship between the two speakers ?

A . Supplier and customer .

B . Manager and secretary .

C . Interviewer and interviewee .

13. (4.5 分) 听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题.

13. What rule should you follow if you want to enter the sports complex ?

A. Wear appropriate shoes .

B. Register on the notice board .

C. Make an appointment with a coach .

14. How much is the buffet ?

A. £4 . B. £8 . C. £10 .

15. What is the purpose of the announcement ?

A. To introduce a playing field .

B. To introduce a holiday camp .

C. To introduce a fruit market .

16. (7.5 分) 听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至第 20 五道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍.

Customer Complaint Form (客户投诉表)	
Customer	Thompson Electronics
Problem	<p>A (16) _____ delivery :</p> <p>●Printers ordered : 25 HW (17) _____</p> <p>●Printers delivered : 25 HW56</p>
Cause	A computer (18) _____ problem
Solution (解决方案)	●Post the correct order (19) _____ delivery

•Put a\$300 (20) _____ On the customer'S account

第二部分：知识运用第一节、单项填空(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分)从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. (1 分) _____ at my classmates'faces, I read the same excitement in their eyes. ()

- A. Looking B. Look C. To look D. Looked.

22. (1 分) In the spoken English of some areas in the US, the "r"sounds at the end of the words____. ()

- A. are dropped B. drop
C. are being dropped D. have dropped

23. (1 分) - - - Good morning. I've got an appointment with Miss Smith in the Personnel Department.

- - Ah, good morning. You _____be Mrs. Peters. ()

- A. might B. must C. would D. can

24. (1 分) - - I'm not finished with my dinner yet.

- - But our friends ___for us. ()

- A. will wait B. wait
C. have waited D. are waiting

25. (1 分) I'm calling to enquire about the position ___ in yesterday's China Daily. ()

- A. advertised B. to be advertised
C. advertising D. having advertised

26. (1 分) - - I'm sorry, but I don't quite follow you. Did you say you wanted to return on September 20?

- - Sorry, I ___ myself clear. We want to return on October 20. ()

- A. hadn't made B. wouldn't make
C. don't make D. haven't made

27. (1 分) Children who are not active or ___ diet is high in fat will gain weight quickly. ()

A. what B. whose C. which D. that

28. (1 分) It took me a long time before I was able to fully appreciate what they__ for me. ()

A. had done B. did C. would do D. were doing

29. (1 分) Would you mind not picking the flowers in the garden? They are _____everyone's enjoyment. ()

A. in B. at C. for D. to

30. (1 分) ____they decide which college to go to, students should research the admission procedures. ()

A. As B. While C. Until D. Once

31. (1 分) I want to be liked and loved for ____ I am inside. ()

A. who B. where C. what D. how

32. (1 分) Part of the reason Charles Dickens loved his own novel, David Copperfield, was__ it was rather closely modeled on his own life. ()

A. what B. that C. why D. whether

33. (1 分) ____ some people regard as a drawback is seen as a plus by many others. ()

A. Whether B. What C. That D. How

34. (1 分) - - The weather has been very hot and dry.

- - Yes. If it had rained even a drop, things would be much better now!And my vegetables_. ()

A. wouldn't die B. didn't die
C. hadn't died D. wouldn't have died

35. (1 分) First impressions are the most lasting. After all, you never get __ second chance to make __ first impression. ()

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

第二节、完形填空(共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分)阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

I met Mrs. Neidl in the ninth grade on a stage - design team for a play and she was one of the directors. Almost instantly I loved her. She had an Unpleasant voice and a direct way of speaking, (36) _____ she was encouraging and inspiring. For some reason, she was impressed with my work and me.

Mrs. Neidl would ask me for my (37) _____. She wanted to know how I thought we should (38) _____ things. At first I had no idea how to answer because I knew (39) _____ about stage design! But I slowly began to respond to her (40) _____. It was cause and effect: She believed I had opinions, so I began to (41) _____ them. She trusted me to complete things, so I completed them perfectly. She loved how (42) _____ I was, so I began to show up to paint more and more. She believed in me, so I began to believe in myself.

Mrs. Neidl's (43) _____ that year was, "Try it. We can always paint over it (44) _____!" I began to take (45) _____. I had been so afraid of failing but suddenly there was no failing - only things to be (46) _____ upon. I learned to dip my brush into the paint and (47) _____ create something.

The shy, quiet freshman achieved success that year. I was (48) _____ in the program as "Student Art Assistant" because of the time and effort I'd put in. It was that year that I (49) _____ I wanted to spend the rest of my life doing stage design.

Being on that stage - design team (50) _____ Mrs. Neidl changed me completely. Not only was I stronger and more competent than I had thought, but I also (51) _____ a strong interest and a world I hadn't known existed. She taught me not to (52) _____ what people think I should do: She taught me to take chances and not be (53) _____. Mrs. Neidl was my comforter when I was upset. Her (54) _____ in me has inspired me to do things that I never imagined (55) _____.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 36. A. and | B. yet | C. so | D. for |
| 37. A. opinion | B. impression | C. information | D. intention |
| 38. A. make | B. keep | C. handle | D. change |
| 39. A. anything | B. something | C. everything | D. nothing |
| 40. A. questions | B. comments | C. explanations | D. remarks |
| 41. A. hold | B. follow | C. evaluate | D. form |
| 42. A. happy | B. lively | C. reliable | D. punctual |
| 43. A. message | B. motto | C. saying | D. suggestion |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 44. A. again | B. more | C. instead | D. later |
| 45. A. steps | B. control | C. charge | D. risks |
| 46. A. improved | B. acted | C. looked | D. reflected |
| 47. A. easily | B. carefully | C. confidently | D. proudly |
| 48. A. introduced | B. recognized | C. identified | D. considered |
| 49. A. confirmed | B. decided | C. realized | D. acknowledged |
| 50. A. with | B. below | C. of | D. by |
| 51. A. developed | B. discovered | C. took | D. fostered |
| 52. A. accept | B. care | C. judge | D. wonder |
| 53. A. bored | B. lazy | C. sad | D. afraid |
| 54. A. trust | B. patience | C. curiosity | Do interest |
| 55. A. accessible | B. enjoyable | C. possible | D. favorable. |

第三部分、阅读理解(共两节，40分)阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

B

Goldie's Secret

She turned up at the doorstep of my house in Cornwall. No way could I have sent her away. No way, not me anyway. Maybe someone had kicked her out of their car the night before. "We're moving house. "; "No space for her any more with the baby coming. ""We never really wanted her, but what could we have done? She was a present. "People find all sorts of excuses for abandoning an animal. And she was one of the most beautiful dogs I had ever seen.

I called her Goldie. If I had known what was going to happen I would have given her a more creative name. She was so unsettled during those first few days. She hardly ate anything and had such an air of sadness about her. There was nothing I could do to make her happy, it seemed. Heaven knows what had happened to her at her previous owner's. But eventually at the end of the first week she calmed down. Always by my side, whether we were out on one of our long walks or sitting by the fire.

That's why it was such a shock when she pulled away from me one day when we were out for a walk. We were a long way from home, when she started barking and getting very restless. Eventually I couldn't hold her any longer and she raced off down the road towards a farmhouse in the distance as fast as she could.

By the time I reached the farm I was very tired and upset with Goldie. But when I saw her licking (舔) the four puppies (幼犬) I started to feel sympathy towards them. "We didn't know what had happened to her," said the woman at the door. "I took her for a walk one day, soon after the puppies were born, and she just disappeared. ""She must have tried to come back to them and got lost," added a boy from behind her. '

I must admit I do miss Goldie, but I've got Nugget now, and she looks just like her mother. And I've learnt a good lesson: not to judge people.

(56) How did the author feel about Goldie when Goldie came to the house? _____

- A. Shocked.
- B. Sympathetic.
- C. Annoyed.
- D. Upset.

(57) In her first few days at the author's house, Goldie. _____

- A. I felt worried
- B. was angry
- C. ate a little
- D. sat by the fire

(58) Goldie rushed off to a farmhouse one day because she____.

- A. saw her puppies
- B. heard familiar barkings
- C. wanted to leave the author
- D. found her way to her old home

(59) The passage is organized in order of_____.

- A. time

- B. effectiveness
- C. importance
- D. complexity

C

Open Letter to an Editor

I had an interesting conversation with a reporter recently - - - one who works for you. In fact, he's one of your best reporters. He wants to leave.

Your reporter gave me a copy of his resume (简历) and photocopies of six stories that he wrote for you. The headlines showed you played them proudly. With great enthusiasm, he talked about how he finds issues (问题), approaches them, and writes about them, which tells me he is one of your best. I'm sure you would hate to lose him. Surprisingly, your reporter is not unhappy. In fact, he told me he really likes his job. He has a great assignment (分工), and said you run a great paper. It would be easy for you to keep him, he said. He knows that the paper values him. He appreciates the responsibility you've given him, takes ownership of his profession, and enjoys his freedom.

So why is he looking for a way out?

He talked to me because he wants his editors to demand so much more of him. He wants to be pushed, challenged, coached to new heights.

The reporter believes that good stories spring from good questions, but his editors usually ask how long the story will be, when it will be in, where it can play, and what the budget is.

He longs for conversations with an editor who will help him turn his good ideas into great ones. He wants someone to get excited about what he's doing and to help him turn his story idea upside down and inside out, exploring the best ways to report it. He wants to be more valuable for your paper. That's what you want for him, too, isn't it?

So your reporter has set me thinking.

Our best hope in keeping our best reporters, copy editors, photographers, artists - - - everyone - - is to work harder to make sure they get the help they are demanding to reach their potential. If we can't do it, they'll find someone who can.

(60) What does the writer think of the reporter? _____

- A. Optimistic.
- B. Imaginative.

C. Ambitious.

D. Proud.

(61) What does the reporter want most from his editors in their talks? _____

A. Finding the news value of his stories.

B. Giving him financial support.

C. Helping him to find issues.

D. Improving his good ideas.

(62) Who probably wrote the letter? _____

A. An editor.

B. An artist.

C. A reporter.

D. A reader.

(63) The letter aims to remind editors that they should _____

A. keep their best reporters at all costs

B. give more freedom to their reporters

C. be aware of their reporters' professional development

D. appreciate their reporters' working styles and attitudes

D

Pacing and Pausing

Sara tried to befriend her old friend Steve's new wife, but Betty never seemed to have anything to say. While Sara felt Betty didn't hold up her end of the conversation, Betty complained to Steve that Sara never gave her a chance to talk. The problem had to do with expectations about pacing and pausing.

Conversation is a turn - taking game. When our habits are similar, there's no problem. But if our habits are different, you may start to talk before I'm finished or fail to take your turn when I'm finished. That's what was happening with Betty and Sara.

It may not be coincidental that Betty, who expected relatively longer pauses between turns, is British, and Sara, who expected relatively shorter pauses, is American. Betty often felt interrupted by Sara. But Betty herself became an interrupter and found herself doing most of the talking when she met a visitor from Finland. And Sara had a hard time cutting in on some speakers from Latin America or Israel.

The general phenomenon, then, is that the small conversation techniques, like pacing and pausing, lead people to draw conclusions not about conversational style but about personality and abilities. These habitual differences are often the basis for dangerous stereotyping (思维定式). And these social phenomena can have very personal consequences. For example, a woman from the southwestern part of the US went to live in an eastern city to take up a job in personnel. When the Personnel Department got together for meetings, she kept searching for the right time to break in - - and never found it. Although back home she was considered outgoing and confident, in Washington she was viewed as shy and retiring. When she was evaluated at the end of the year, she was told to take a training course because of her inability to speak up.

That's why slight differences in conversational style - - tiny little things like microseconds of pause - can have a great effect on one's life. The result in this case was a judgment of psychological problems - - - even in the mind of the woman herself, who really wondered what was wrong with her and registered for assertiveness training.

64. What did Sara think of Betty when talking with her? _____

- A. Betty was talkative.
- B. Betty was an interrupter.
- C. Betty did not take her turn.
- D. Betty paid no attention to Sara.

65. According to the passage, who are likely to expect the shortest pauses between turns? _____

- A. Americans.
- B. Israelis.
- C. The British.
- D. The Finns.

66. We can learn from the passage that _____

- A. communication breakdown results from short pauses and fast pacing
- B. women are unfavorably stereotyped in eastern cities of the US

- C. one's inability to speak up is culturally determined sometimes
- D. one should receive training to build up one's confidence

67. The underlined word "assertiveness" in the last paragraph probably means _____

- A. being willing to speak one's mind
- B. being able to increase one's power
- C. being ready to make one's own judgment
- D. being quick to express one's ideas confidently.

30. (6 分) The Cost of Higher Education

Individuals (个人) should pay for their higher education.

A university education is of huge and direct benefit to the individual. Graduates earn more than non - graduates. Meanwhile, social mobility is ever more dependent on having a degree. However, only some people have it. So the individual, not the taxpayers, should pay for it. There are pressing calls on the resources (资源) of the government. Using taxpayers' money to help a small number of people to earn high incomes in the future is not one of them.

Full government funding (资助) is not very good for universities. Adam Smith worked in a Scottish university whose teachers lived off student fees. He knew and looked down upon 18th - century Oxford, where the academics lived comfortably off the income received from the government. Guaranteed salaries, Smith argued, were the enemy of hard work; and when the academics were lazy and incompetent, the students were similarly lazy.

If students have to pay for their education, they not only work harder, but also demand more from their teachers. And their teachers have to keep them satisfied. If that means taking teaching seriously, and giving less time to their own research interests, that is surely something to celebrate.

Many people believe that higher education should be free because it is good for the economy (经济). Many graduates clearly do contribute to national wealth, but so do all the businesses that invest (投资) and create jobs. If you believe that the government should pay for higher education because graduates are economically productive, you should also believe that the government should pay part of business costs. Anyone promising to create jobs should receive a gift of capital from the government to invest. Therefore, it is the individual, not the government, who should pay for their university education.

68. The underlined word "them" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____

- A. taxpayers

- B. pressing calls
- C. college graduates
- D. government resources
69. The author thinks that with full government funding_____
- A. teachers are less satisfied
- B. students are more demanding
- C. students will become more competent
- D. teachers will spend less time on teaching
70. The author mentions businesses in Paragraph 5 in order to_____
- A. argue against free university education
- B. call on them to finance students'studies
- C. encourage graduates to go into business
- D. show their contribution to higher education.

第二节根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Muzak

The next time you go into a bank, a store, or a supermarket, stop and listen. What do you hear?

(71) _____. It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same. That's because this music was especially designed to relax you, or to give you extra energy. Sometimes you don't even realize the music is playing, but you react to the music anyway.

Quiet background music used to be called "elevator (电梯) music" because we often heard it in elevators. But lately we hear it in more and more places, and it has a new name "Muzak". About one - third of the people in America listen to "Muzak" every day. The music plays for 15 minutes at a time, with short pauses in between. It is always more lively between ten and eleven in the morning, and between three and four in the afternoon, when people are more tired. (72) _____.

If you listen to Muzak carefully, you will probably recognize the names of many of the songs. Some musicians or songwriters don't want their songs to be used as Muzak, but others are happy when their songs are chosen. Why? (73) _____.

Music is often played in public places because it is designed to make people feel less lonely when they are in an airport or a hotel. It has been proven that Muzak does what it is designed to do. Tired office workers suddenly have more energy when they hear the pleasant sound of Muzak in the background. (74) _____. Supermarket shoppers buy 38 percent more groceries.

(75) _____. They say it's boring to hear the same songs all the time. But other people enjoy hearing Muzak in public places. They say it helps them relax and feel calm. One way or another, Muzak affects everyone. Some farmers even say their cows give more milk when they hear Muzak!

- A. Some people don't like Muzak.
- B. The music gives them extra energy.
- C. Music is playing in the background.
- D. Factory workers produce 13 percent more.
- E. Muzak tends to help people understand music better.
- F. They get as much as \$ 4 million a year if their songs are used.
- G. Muzak is played in most of the big supermarkets in the world.

第四部分：书面表达第一节情景作文

32. (20 分) 假设你是红星中学高二(1)班的学生李华，利用上周末的时间帮助祖父母安排了去北戴河的旅行。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，叙述你从准备到送行的全过程。

注意：1. 周记的开头已为你写好。

2. 词数不少于 60.

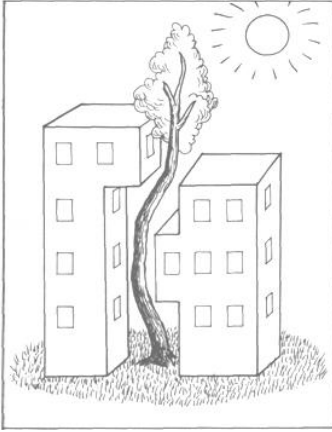


Last weekend, I helped my grandparents prepare their trip to Beidaihe. _____.

33. (15 分) 开放作文

请根据下面提示，写一篇短文。词数不少于 50。

In your spoken English class, your teacher shows you the following picture. You are asked to describe the picture and explain how you understand it.



2010 年北京市高考英语试卷

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

略

第二部分：知识运用第一节、单项填空(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分)从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. 【分析】句意：看着同学们的面孔，我从他们的眼中读出了同样的兴奋。

【解答】答案 A. 本题考查非谓语动词作状语。look 是谓语动词形式，故排除；to look 通常表目的，在此不符合题意；look 与 I 构成逻辑上的主动关系，D 项被排除。故选 A，现在分词 looking。

【点评】本题考查非谓语动词做状语，要弄清从句中动词与主句的主语之间的关系，并结合具体的语境选择出正确选项。

22. 【分析】在美国一些地区的口语中，词尾"r"的发音被省略了。

【解答】答案：A. 根据动词 drop 与其逻辑主语即主句的主语 the "r"sounds 之间构成被动关系可知，选项 B 和 D 错误。C 选项 be being done 是进行式的被动语态，表示"正在被..."，与句意不符。因为句意表示的是一种发音方式，是一种语言现象，不是某个时刻正在进行的动作，而是一种长久以来的习惯。故选 A。

【点评】此题考查时态和语态。解此类题时，一要根据动词与其逻辑主语（句子主语）之间的关系来确定语态（主动/被动）；二要根据时间状语或句意来确定时态。

23. 【分析】句意：- 早上好，我与人力资源部的史密斯小姐有预约。- 噢，早上好，您一定是皮特斯女士吧？

【解答】答案 B. might"可能"；must"必须，肯定，偏偏"；would"意愿或过去习惯性动作"；can"能够，有时会"。根据句意，这可能是一个面试。Miss Smith 通知 Mrs Peters 一早过来面试。所以 peters 一说找 smith，接待的人就猜出是谁来了 must be 一定是，就是，表示说话者很确定的语气。故选 B。

【点评】本题是中档题，考查情态动词的用法，要掌握词义并熟悉上下文语境的暗示，选择出正确的选项。

24. 【分析】句意：- - 我还没有吃完饭？- - 但是我们的朋友现在在等我们。

【解答】答案 D. 根据句意，说明我在吃饭的时候，我们的朋友"正在等"我们。这里表示此时此刻正在进行的动作，用现在进行时，故选 D。

【点评】本题考查现在进行时，表示现在正在进行的动作，要结合上下文语境选择出正确选项。

25. 【分析】句意：我打电话来咨询下昨天中国日报上刊登的职位信息。

【解答】答案 A. __ in yesterday's China Daily 做后置定语修饰 the position, advertise 与 the position 之间是被动的关系. 故用过去分词短语做后置定语.

故选: A.

【点评】本题考查过去分词短语做后置定语.

26. 【分析】- - 不好意思, 我没听懂你说的话. 你刚才是说你想要 9 月 20 号回来吗?

- - 对不起, 我没能表达清楚. 我们想要 10 月 20 号回来.

【解答】答案 D. 本题考查时态. 根据句意可知, 说话者的意思是"我没能表达明白"导致你现在没听懂, 这是过去的动作对现在造成的影响或结果, 因而应该用现在完成时. A 选项用过去完成时, 而过去完成时是在过去某个动作之前的动作, 显然在本句中没有形成先后动作的时间对比. 故选 D.

【点评】时态题的考查关键是抓住句子的上下文含义和句中的时间状语. 要根据时间状语来选择合适的时态, 在平时的学习中要注意积累有关时态的用法和各种时态的特殊之处.

27. 【分析】句意为: 那些不怎么活跃的孩子, 或者(那些)饮食很油腻的, 胖得很快.

【解答】答案: B, 句中含有两个定语从句, who are not active or ____ diet is high in fat 两个定语从句通过连词 or 并列, 他们的饮食, 就只能用 whose.

句中两个定语从句修饰 children, 所以本题选择 B.

【点评】whose 意思是谁的, 定语从句里面不光指人, 像"房子的, 车子的, 包包的"都可以, 比如, The newly built café, the walls of _____ are painted light green, is really a peaceful place for us, specially after hard work.

28. 【分析】句意: 我花费了很长时间才完全领会他们为我所做的.

【解答】答案 A. 句中 was able to 表示发生在过去的时间, 而根据句意他们为我所做的, 应该已经做完了, 发生在 took 这个动作之前, 即过去的过去, 故选 A

【点评】本题是基础题, 考查过去完成时, 时态的题目很多要通过上下文的判断得知. 过去完成时表示动作发生在过去的过去.

29. 【分析】你能不能不要摘花园里的花? 这些花是给所有人欣赏的.

【解答】答案: C, for 表示"为了", 即这些花是给所有人欣赏的. to everyone's enjoyment 对于每个人的快乐来说. 一般只能做状语, 意思是"让大家开心的是", 类似于 to one's surprise, for one's surprise 是指"为了每个人的快乐", 表示目的. 所以本题选择 for.

【点评】考查介词时主要看介词和名词之间的搭配, 或是动词、形容词和介词之间的搭配, 在理解句意的基础上, 选用适当介词.

30. 【分析】句意：一旦学生们决定了要上哪所大学，他们应该研究申请此大学的入学申请程序。

【解答】答案 D. as"因为，随着，虽然，当...时候，作为，按照"；while"虽然，当...时候"；until"直到..."；once"一旦"。根据句意，本题需要一个条件状语从句，"一旦决定..."，故选 D。

【点评】本题是中档题，考查从属连词的使用，要熟悉从属连词的具体用法并结合语境，选择出正确选项。

31. 【分析】句意为：我想要因我的内在而被喜欢，被爱。

【解答】答案：C，这一道题必须从语义上去选择答案，这里强调的是我想被人喜欢，而喜欢我的人是喜欢我内在，而不是我的外在的东西，更不是我这个人，for 是介词，所以后面的句子是宾语从句，宾语从句中缺少表语，所以需要连接代词，排除 B 和 D。如果用 who 表达不出，我渴望被理解，渴望被爱的感觉，who I am inside 指我内心里是谁，我从心里看是谁，表达的是一种疑问，对自身的怀疑，what I am inside 我的内在是什么 我具有什么，更贴近句子的意思。

【点评】本句容易误选 who。当从句中缺少主语或宾语、表语时，指人一般用 who/whom，但如果表示人的内在所具有的品质时，一般用 what，比如：My mother made me what I am today.（我妈妈造就了今天的我）。

32. 【分析】句意：查尔斯·狄更斯更喜欢自己的小说《大卫·科波菲尔》的部分原因是这本书是以他的真实生活为原型创造的。

【解答】答案 B. ___it was rather closely modeled on his own life 是表语从句，这里缺少一个引导词，而在表语从句中，句子结构完整，意义表达清晰，并且不缺少任何成分。故用连接词 that，选 B。

【点评】本题考查表语从句中引导词的用法，要分析句子结构是否完整并结合具体的语境选择出正确选择。

33. 【分析】句意为：被一些人认为是缺点的东西却被其他很多人认为是优点。

【解答】答案：B，本句中含有主语从句，what some people regard as a drawback 是主语从句，从句中，regard 缺少宾语，Whether 和 that 在从句中不充当任何成分，how 充当状语，所以可以排除其他选项。regard...as 和 see...as 都是把...看作。

【点评】本句考查主语从句的连接代词。句中 is 是系动词，也是判断一些主语从句的关键，is 之前的是主语，is 后面的是表语从句，构成主系表结构。然后再根据从句中的具体情况作出正确选择。

34. 【分析】句意为：-- 天气太热太干燥。-- 对。要是当时下一滴雨，情况现在就好多了，我的蔬菜当时就不会死了。

【解答】答案：D 这里 things would be much better now，说明与现在情况相反的虚拟语气，句中有 now，所以不能用 things would have been much better 表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气，后半句中表示的事实是"我的蔬菜死了"这应该是过去的事情，所以后面用 D。

【点评】本题考查混合式虚拟语气，前半句是对现在的情况的虚拟，而后半句是对过去的事情的虚拟，这一点需要看清。

35. 【分析】句意：第一印象是最持久的。毕竟，你永远不可能有第二次机会去再给别人留一次第一印象。

【解答】答案：C. 根据句意“你永远不可能有第二次机会去再给别人留一次第一印象。”可知，这里“___a second chance”是指又一次机会，后面“make ___ first impression”是指再留一次第一印象，而序数词前面加不定冠词，意为“又一，再一”，故 a 符合语境，所以选 C.

【点评】本题考查冠词的用法。冠词主要分为不定冠词（a/an 泛指）、定冠词（the 特指）和零冠词。要掌握各个冠词的主要用法，再结合语境作答。还要注意冠词在一些固定短语的使用。

第二节、完形填空(共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分)阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。通过加入舞台设计小组和遇到 Mrs. Neidl 对作者的影响，作者彻底改变了自己，发现了自己的兴趣和价值，并且变得更加自信和坚强。

【解答】36. B 考查连词辨析。根据前面 unpleasant voice 和 direct way of speaking 是消极意向，后面 encouraging 和 inspiring 是积极意向，因此需填转折连词，四个选项中 A 表并列，C 表结果，D 表原因，只有 B 选项 yet 表转折。故选 B.

37. A 考查名词辨析。根据第二段第二句话“她想知道我认为我们该怎样处理事情”直接提示了这个空应该选观点 opinion 这个词。第二段倒数第四句话中也出现了这个词从而验证了其正确性。故选 A.

38. C 考查动词辨析。根据后面发生的一系列事情可以看出作者在这个活动中要处理很多的事情。故选 C.

39. D 考查代词辨析。根据句子前半句中的“had no idea”可知，开始我不知如何回答是因为我对舞台设计“一无所知”。“know nothing about sth”意为“对某事一无所知”。故选 D.

40. A 考查名词辨析。根据第二段第一句中的“ask 提问”及第四句中的“answer 回答”可知，这里应填“question 问题”这个词，respond to her questions. 故选 A.

41. D 考查动词辨析。根据文意推断，作者开始并没有观点，由于她相信我有观点所以我形成了观点。故选 D.

42. C 考查形容词辨析。解题线索在后半句“so I began to show up to paint more and more”作者做的事情变多，是 Mrs. Neidl 信任的结果，说明我是个可信赖（reliable）的人，C 选项符合题意。其他三个选项 happy 高兴的 lively 活泼的和 punctual 准时的都不能表达出这种合理的因果关系。另外迷惑性较大的 lively 通常用来形容物。故选 C.

43. B 考查名词辨析。根据引号里是一句鼓励性质的话，而且前面“that year”也是线索，说明这话是她的 motto 座右铭。迷惑性较大的 C 选项 saying 是谚语的意思，往往是人们长期形成的对生活及经验的总结，强调群体性及时间性，故不合适，message 信息，suggestion 建议，不合题意。故选 B.

44. D 考查副词辨析. 本题难度较大, 解题关键词是介词"over", 表覆盖. 选择 later 可以理解为"如果没有画好, 稍后可以再画一次覆盖在之前的画上. "more 更多, Instead 代替, 不合题意. 迷惑性最大的是 again. 表示"再一次、又一次", 但是放在这里与 over 意思重复, paint over it later 相当于 paint it again, . 故选 D.
45. D 考查名词辨析. take risks 固定搭配, 冒险. 通读全文发现作者是开始很不自信, 第四段开头也提示了作者 "shy", "quiet", 因此动笔画画对他来说是个冒险, 是自我突破的过程, 文章最后一段也提到了 take chances 冒险. 故选 D.
46. A 考查动词辨析. improve upon 改进. 根据本段开头的座右铭"试试吧, 我们永远可以重画一次. "可知, 不存在失败, 只存在改进. act upon 按照、对...起作用; look upon 看待, 考虑; reflect upon 考虑, 回顾; 均不符合题意. 故选 A.
47. C 考查副词辨析. 本段主要描写了作者从不敢做到敢做的过程, 根据前文提示可知, 作者曾很不自信, 后来在 Mrs. Neidl 的鼓励下自信地拿起了画笔. 故选 C.
48. B 考查动词辨析. 根据语境可知, 因为我在这个项目中付出的时间和努力, 我开始被认可. be recognized as"被公认为、被承认"; be introduced"被介绍、引入"; be identified as"被确定是", 有验证身份的意思; be considered as"被认为、被当作". 其中 be recognized as 有"被大家承认、被普遍接受"的意思, 表意更准确. 故选 B.
49. C 考查动词辨析. 解题关键词是"want". 作者意识到自己想要的是什么, 所以用 realized. 迷惑项是 decided 决定. 可以说决定要什么, 但不可以说决定想什么, 因为想法是不可控制的. 故选 C.
50. A 考查介词辨析. 根据语境可知, 与 Mrs. Neidl 在舞台设计小组的这段时间令我彻底改变了. 故选 A.
51. B 考查动词辨析. 根据句意"我发现了一种很强烈的愿望和一个我原来都不知道存在的世界, 可以判断原来不知道存在, 现在"发现了"更为贴切. 故选 B.
52. B 考查动词辨析. 根据语境可知, "她教会我不要在乎别人认为我该怎么做", care 在乎, 符合文意. accept 接受, judge 判断, wonder 怀疑 均不合文意. 故选 B.
53. D 考查形容词辨析. 根据前面说 take chance 冒险, 后面理所当然说不要怕(失败), 而且前文反复出现了 afraid 这个词, 是全篇的关键词. bored 无聊的, lazy 懒惰的, sad 伤心的, 在文中均无体现. 故选 D.
54. A 考查名词辨析. 通读全文会发现文中多次提到 Mrs. Neidl 对作者的信任, 并在第三段明确使用了 trust 这个词, 因此推断出答案. 故选 A.
55. C 考查形容词辨析. 根据语境可知, "她对我的信任激励我完成以前认为不可能的事情", "never imagined possible"等于"imagined impossible. "认为不可能的, 贴合文意. 故选 C.

【点评】解答此类题目可遵循以下步骤: 第一步, 通读全文, 了解文章大意, 获得整体印象, 同时初选出一批较有把握的答案. 第二步, 边核对初选答案边补填留下的空格. 如果短文难度较大, 则可复读几遍, 核对和确定

答案. 有些空一时决定不了, 可作个记号, 待复查时再确定. 第三步, 复查定稿. 从整体理解角度出发, 仔细审核答案, 确保意义上、语法上没有错误, 同时对遗留下来的少数几个空格作最后选择.

第三部分、阅读理解(共两节, 40 分)阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文, 记叙了作者在她家门口有一条狗, 起名为戈尔迪, 刚开始这只狗在她家很不安, 但是几周后戈尔迪平静下来, 当作者和戈尔迪一起散步的时候, 戈尔迪跑回以前的家(农场).

【解答】56. 答案: B. 细节理解题. 由原文第 2 段 She hardly ate anything and had such an air of sadness about her. There was nothing I could do to make her happy, it seemed. Heaven knows what had happened to her at her previous owner's. 划线句子表明作者同情被遗弃的小狗, 希望帮助它高兴起来.

57. 答案: A. 细节理解题. 由第二段第二行 "She was so unsettled during those first few days. She hardly ate anything and had such an air of sadness about her." 可知在最初几天里, 她是如此的不安. 她几乎没有吃任何东西, 所以选 A.

58. 答案: D. 细节理解题. 由倒数第三段最后一句 "Eventually I couldn't hold her any longer and she raced off down the road towards a farmhouse in the distance as fast as she could." 最后我抱不住她了, 于是她冲到地上, 尽快地跑向远处的一个农舍. 可知她找到了自己熟悉的地方, 所以选 D

59. 答案: A. 推理判断题. 由第一段作者先发现狗、第二段第二行 "She was so unsettled during those first few days、" 第五行 But eventually at the end of the first week she calmed down. "可以推出答案, 所以选 A

【点评】做此类阅读时要学会从事情本身的发展去理解故事情节而不要只看事件在文中出现的先后顺序; 注意作者的议论和抒情; 把握作者态度; 有章有据进行解题判断.

【分析】本文是一封来自编辑写给编辑的信. 信中讲述了一位记者希望编辑能够激发他的潜力, 而作者也受之启发, 规劝编辑们应该注重记者们的发展.

【解答】60. 答案 C. 细节理解题. 根据文章 "He talked to me because he wants his editors to demand so much more of him. He wants to be pushed, challenged, coached to new heights" 可知, 作者描述的记者想挑战自己, 以达到一个更高的高度. "Optimistic" 乐观的. "Imaginative" 富有想象力的. "Ambitious" 有雄心抱负的. "Proud." 自豪的. 故选 C.

61. 答案 D. 细节理解题, 根据文章 "He longs for conversations with an editor who will help him turn his good ideas into great ones" 可知, 记者希望编辑能够帮助他将他的想法变得更好, 即改进他的想法. 故选 D.

62. 答案 A. 推理预测题. 根据文章 "Open Letter to an Editor" 可知, 这封信是写给编辑的, 通读全文, 记者向作者聊天, 而作者又在结尾规劝编辑, 则可推测写这篇文章, 知道记者的想法的作者, 也是编辑. 故选 A.

63. 答案 C. 细节理解题. 根据文章 "Our best hope in keeping our best reporters, copy editors, photographers, artists - - everyone - - is to work harder to make sure they get the help they are demanding to reach their potential" 可知, 这封信是希望编辑能注重发展记者们的潜力. 故选 C.

【点评】 本文考查政治经济类文章的阅读水平, 学生需要认真阅读原文, 把握文章大意, 对文章脉络有整体的了解, 能仔细查找文中细节, 并能根据文章内容进行合理的推测判断

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文, 主要阐述是有关语速和停顿的相关信息. 交谈是一种轮回转换的游戏, 不同文化的人说话的节奏和方式都是不一样的. 说话语速和停顿是一个谈话的技巧, 是人们谈话的个性和能力. 习惯上的不同常常建立在危险的思维定式上, 一些社会现象可能导致严重的个人后果.

【解答】 64. C 推理判断题. 根据文章第 3 段 2, 3 行 "Betty often felt interrupted by Sara. But Betty herself became an interrupter and found herself doing most of the talking when she met a visitor from Finland. And Sara had a hard time cutting in on some speakers from Latin America or Israel. "可知, Sara 发现自己很难插话, 是因为 Betty 没有按照说话的轮次来. 导致两个人说话总是被打断. 故 C 正确.

65. B 推理判断题. 根据文章第三段最后一句 "Sara had a hard time cutting in on some speakers from Latin America or Israel. "可知, 美国人或者以色列人说话的停顿很短, Sara 很难插话. 以色列人说话的节奏和美国人说话的节奏是类似的, 所以把这两者放在一起进行比较. 故 B 正确.

66. C 推理判断题. 根据文章第 4 段前 3 行 "The general phenomenon, then, is that the small conversation techniques, like pacing and pausing, lead people to draw conclusions not about conversational style but about personality and abilities. These habitual differences are often the basis for dangerous stereotyping (思维定式). And these social phenomena can have very personal consequences. "可知一个人讲话的能力是受到他所在的文化和思维方式影响的. 故 C 正确.

67. D 细节理解题. 根据文章第五段 "When she was evaluated at the end of the year, she was told to take a training course because of her inability to speak up" 可知, 她会在那个自信养成培训课程上被登记成什么样. 故选 D.

【点评】 解答细节理解题时, 一个常用的方法就是运用定位法, 即根据题干和选项中的关键词从原文中找到相关的句子, 与选项进行比较从而确定答案; 推理判断题既要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测文章隐含意思, 又要求学生对作者的态度、意图及文章细节的发展作正确的推理判断, 力求从作者的角度去考虑, 不要固守自己的看法或观点.

【分析】 本文是说明文, 主要讲述的是高等教育成本, 个人必须为其接受的高等教育付费, 大学毕业生收入比非大学毕业生高. 同时, 社会流动更依赖于学历. 然而只有一些人拥有学历. 因此并非纳税人, 而是个人必须为此付费. 有保障的薪酬是辛勤工作的宿敌, 当教师变得懒惰与无能, 学生也会同样懒惰. 如果学生必须为其所受教育付费, 他们不仅会更加努力地学习, 还会希望从老师那里获取更多. 而且他们的老师必须使他们满意. 那意味着认真治学, 且没有太多时间让他们从事为自己的利益进行的研究.

【解答】68. B 词意猜测题。根据本句中"There are pressing calls on the resources (资源) of the government. Using taxpayers'money to help a small number of people to earn high incomes in the future is not one of them."可知，很多地方迫切需要政府资源。用纳税人的钱来帮助少数人在未来获取高收入并非其中（迫切需要的政府资源）之一。故选 B。

69. D 细节理解题。根据题干关键词"full government funding"定位原文，根据第二段"Full government funding (资助) is not very good for universities.... and when the academics were lazy and incompetent, the students were similarly lazy. ""lazy"转换成"spend less time"故选 D。

70. A 推理判断题。根据第四段"Many people believe that higher education should be free..."可知，作者用来支持支持自己的论点（个人必须为其接受的高等教育付费），也就是要反对 free higher education。

【点评】解答细节理解题时，一个常用的方法就是运用定位法，即根据题干和选项中的关键词从原文中找到相关的句子，与选项进行比较从而确定答案；推理判断题既要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测文章隐含意思，又要求学生对作者的态度、意图及文章细节的发展作正确的推理判断，力求从作者的角度去考虑，不要固守自己的看法或观点。

第二节根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

【分析】本文是一篇选句填空阅读，下次你进入银行，商店或者超市，停下来听一听，你听到了什么？在商店里播放的那些背景音乐与日常音乐很相似，但是能让人轻松，因为这种音乐尤其旨在让你放松，或给你额外能量，有时你甚至没有意识到音乐响起，但无论如何音乐对你起了作用。本文以此展开，讲述了助兴音乐。

【解答】71. C. 联系下文题。根据下一句"It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same"可知，在商店里播放的那些背景音乐与日常音乐很相似，但是能让人轻松。故选 C。

72. B. 段落理解题。根据本段内容可知，本段讲述的是这些音乐的作用，能让人放松，能给人特别的能量（The music gives them extra energy）。故选 B。

73. F. 语境辨析题。本句句意为“很多音乐家喜欢他们的音乐会 Muzak 所使用，因为他们可以从中挣很多的钱”，根据"Some musicians or songwriters don't want their songs to be used as Muzak, but others are happy when their songs are chosen. Why?"可知，一些音乐家或者词曲作者不希望他们的歌曲作为助兴音乐，但其他人很高兴当他们的歌曲被选择，为什么？故 F 项：They get as much as \$4million a year if their songs are used. 如果他们的歌曲被使用，每年他们会获得 400 万美元，符合语境。故选 F。

74. D. 段落理解题。本句句意为“工厂工人生产多出 13%”本段 Tired office workers suddenly have more energy when they hear the pleasant sound of Muzak in the background 提及这样的音乐能让那些疲惫的人提高生产效率，购物者多买东西。故 C 项内容与段落大意相符。故选 D。

75. A. 联系上文题。根据 But other people enjoy hearing Muzak in public places. 但是其他人喜欢在公共场所听这种音乐。可知，一些人不喜欢这样的音乐。符合语境，故选 A。

【点评】本文是一篇选句填空阅读，主要考查学生对文章内容理解及上下文联系，做题时，应仔细阅读原文，对照原文内容结合所给选项含义，联系上下文，从而得出正确答案。切忌胡乱猜测，一定要做到有理有据。

第四部分：书面表达第一节情景作文

【分析】本文是图画类作文，要求根据四幅图的先后顺序，叙述帮助祖父母去北戴河的旅行从准备到送行的全过程。又是一种情景作文。在写作时，描述图片应以第一人称和过去时态为主。根据情景的发展，抓住细节按顺序安排好材料。重要短语：the trip to sp...（去...的旅行），... together with...（和...一起），searched sth for...（寻找...），manage to do（成功做某事），buy sth for sb（买某物给某人），see sb off（为某人送行...），wave goodbye to sb（向某人挥手告别），wish sb sth（祝愿某人...）。

【解答】Last weekend, I helped my grandparents prepare their trip to Beidaihe. On Saturday morning, together with my grandparents, I searched the Internet for the train schedule, the weather in Beidaihe, and some hotel information.（上网查询时刻表、关注天气、宾馆信息）【高分句型】In the afternoon, I went to the train station and managed to buy two tickets for my grandparents although there was a long queue.（车站买票）After dinner, I packed into the suitcase the things my grandparents need, such as clothes, glasses, an umbrella, and a map.（打包准备行李）The next morning, I went to the station to see them off. Waving goodbye to them on the platform, I felt happy for them and wished them a safe journey.【高分句型】（送行）

【点评】看图作文要求将画面所包含的有效信息用文字表达出来，并适当拓展并发挥想象。如果是记叙文类的素材，要注意故事的时间、地点、人物、事件的起因、过程、结果这六个要素；如果是说明文或议论文，首先要对图画的内容进行描述，然后围绕图画的信息进行说明或议论。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。

【分析】本文为看图作文，主题是“不管面对多大困难，始终要坚持不懈，百折不挠，成功定会到来”。写作时可按“二段式”来写，首先描述图片点明主题，然后分析概述其含义，发表感想。基本时态为一般现在时，人称以第三人称为主。重要短语：struggle all the way（一路奋斗.....），remind sb of sth（提醒某人某物），give up（放弃），try one's best to do sth（努力做某事），succeed in sth（成功做某事），be faced with（面临，面对）。

【解答】In the picture, between two closely - located buildings grows a big tree.【高分句型】Unlike most trees, this one bends in the middle, struggling all the way up to get more sunshine.【高分句型】（描述图片）

The picture reminds me of those who succeed in unfavorable conditions.【高分句型】Faced with difficulties, they never give up but try their best to find a way out.【高分句型】Life can be hard. But if we have the courage and determination, we will finally get the sunshine we want as the tree in the picture does.（理解图片）

【点评】写作看图作文时，首先认真看图，结合图片和文字，确定所要表达的主题是什么，然后围绕主题，提炼要点，合理想象，对译出的要点通过合理的组合，加上必要的连接词使表达连贯。同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次，平时需注意积累短语和重要句型。