绝密★启封并使用完毕前

2011 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（略）第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

1．（1.5 分）What color T□shirt does the man plan to order？

A．Red．　　B．Blue．　　C．Green．

2．（1.5 分）Which section does the man like to read？

A．News．　　B．Sports．　　C．Entertainment．

3．（1.5 分）What job will the man probably take in summer？

A．Lifeguard．　　B．Tour guide．　　C．Swimming coach．

4．（1.5 分）Where does the woman want to go on holiday？

A．Turkey．　　B．Canada．　　C．Italy．

5．（1.5 分）What are the two speakers talking about？

A．Shark．　　B．Camera．　　C．Movie．

6．（3 分）听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题．

6．What test are the speakers going to take on Friday？

A．Science　　B．History　　C．Music

7．Why does the woman speaker make the phone call？

A．To discuss her maths problems．

B．To seek help with her English reading．

C．To ask about the homework for tomorrow．

8．（3 分）听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题．

8．What does the man think is the cause of the woman's illness？

A．Last night's dinner．

B．The hot weather．

C．Bottled water．

9．What is the probable relationship between the two speakers？

A．Husband and wife．

B．Doctor and patient．

C．Guest and receptionist．

10．（4.5 分）听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题．

10．What is the man doing？

A．Making an invitation．

B．Offering information．

C．Asking for permission．

11．What time is the woman going to see the dentist this Saturday？

A.10．：30a．m　　B.12：30p．m　　C.4：30p．m

12．What is the woman going to do after seeing the dentist？

A．Clean the house．

B．Take a walk by the lake．

C．Help Jim with his science project．

13．（4.5 分）听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题．

13．What makes shoppers tired？

A．Queuing for electrically□driven cars．

B．Looking for what they want to buy．

C．Carrying shopping around．

14．What is the problem for building moving walkways in the store？

A．The space　　B．The redesign．C．The technology．

15．Where will the computer system send the things shoppers buy？

A．To the exit　B．To the shelf　C．To the shoppers'homes．

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．

Missing Person Report Form	
Time last seen	About（16） _____O'clock in the afternoon
Place last seen	At the （17）_____ section of the store
Name	（18）
Age	Five
Appearance	Dark （19）_____ hair，thin and small
Clothing	Blue （20）_____，a pink T□shirt，a hat

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）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）Experiments of this kind ____in both the U．S．and Europe well before the Second World War．（　　）

A．have conducted　　B．have been conducted

C．had conducted　　D．had been conducted

22．（1 分）____ Barbara Jones offers to her fans is honesty and happiness．（　　）

A．Which　　B．What　　C．That　　D．Whom

23．（1 分）Tom ____ in the library every night over the last three months．（　　）

A．works　　B．worked

C．has been working　　D．had been working

24．（1 分）□I don't really like Jams．Why did you invite him？

□Don't worry．He ____ come．He said he wasn't certain what his plans were．（　　）

A．must not　　B．need not　　C．would not　　D．might not

25．（1 分）It's important for the figures ___regularly．（　　）

A．to be undated　　B．to have been updated

C．to update　　D．to have updated

26．（1分）Mary was much kinder to Jack than she was to the others，___，of course，made all the others upset．（　　）

A．who　　B．which　　C．what　　D．that

27．（1分）That must have been a long trip．

Yeah，it ___ us a whole week yet there．（　　）

A．takes　　B．had taken　　C．took　　D．was taking

28．（1分）Where are the children？The dinner's going to be completely ruined．

□I wish they ___ always late．（　　）

A．weren't　　B．hadn't been

C．wouldn't he　　D．wouldn't have been

29．（1分）___ volleyball is her main focus，she's also great at basketball．（　　）

A．Since　　B．Once　　C．Unless　　D．While

30．（1分）May be if I ___ science，and not literature then．I would be able to give your more help．（　　）

A．studied　　B．would study

C．had studied　　D．was studying

31．（1分）The shocking news made me realize ____ terrible problems we would face．（　　）

A．what　　B．how　　C．that　　D．why

32．（1分）□Bob has gone to California．

□Oh，can you tell me when he ___？（　　）

A．had left　　B．left

C．is leaving　　D．would leave

33．（1分）Sit down．Emma．You will only make yourself more worried，____ on your feet．（　　）

A．to keep　　B．keeping

C．having kept　　D．to have kept

34．（1 分）The employment rate has continued to rise in big cities thanks to the efforts of the local governments to increase ___．（　　）

A．them　　B．those　　C．it　　D．that

35．（1 分）With new technology，pictures of underwater valleys can be taken ___ color．（　　）

A．by　　B．for　　C．with　　D．in

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。

I used to hate being called upon in class mainly because．I didn't like attention drawn to myself．And （36） otherwise assigned （指定） a seat by the teacher．I always （37）_____ to sit at the back of the classroom．

All this （38）_____ after I joined a sports team．It began when a teacher suggested．I try out for the basketball team．At first I thought it was a crazy（39）_____ because I didn't have a good sense of balance nor did I have the（40） to keep pace with the others on the team and they would tease me．But for the teacher who kept insisting on my"（41） for it"，I wouldn't have decided to give it a try．

Getting up the courage to go to the tryouts was only the （42）_____ of it．When I first started_____（43） the practice sessions．I didn't even know the rules of the game much （44）_____ what I was doing．Sometimes I'd get （45）_____ and take a shot at the wrong direction□which made me feel really stupid．（46）_____．I wasn't the only one"new"at the game，so I decided to_____（47）_____ on learning the game，do my best at each practice session，and not be too hard on myself for the things I didn't （48）_____"just yet".

I practiced and practiced．Soon I knew the （49）_____ and the"moves"Being part of a team was fun and motivating．Very soon the competitive （50）_____ in me was winning over my lack of confidence．With time，I learned how to play and made friends in the （51）_____□friends who respected my efforts to work hard and be a team player．I never had so much fun!

With my （52）_____ self□confidence comes more praise from teachers and classmates．I have gone from"（53）"in the back of the classroom and not wanting to call attention to myself．（54）_____ raising my hand□even when I sometimes wasn't 100percent （55）_____ I had the right answer．Now I have more self□confidence in myself.

36．A．as　　B．until　　C．unless　　D．though

37．A．hoped　　B．agreed　　C．meant　　D．chose

38．A．continued　　B changed　　C．settled　　D．started

39．A．idea　　B．plan　　C．belief　　D．saying

40．A．right　　B．chance　　C．ability　　D．patience

41．A．going　　B．looking　　C．cheering　　D．applying

42．A．point　　B．half　　C．rest　　D．basis

43．A．enjoying　　B．preparing　　C．attending　　D．watching

44．A．less　　B．later　　C．worse　　D．further

45．A．committed　　B．motivated　　C．embarrassed　　D．confused

46．A．Interestingly　　B．Fortunately　　C．Obviously　　D．Hopefully

47．A．focus　　B．act　　C．rely　　D．try

48．A．want　　B．do　　C．support　　D．know

49．A．steps　　B．orders　　C．rules　　D．games

50．A．role　　B．part　　C．mind　　D．value

51．A．process　　B．operation　　C．movement　　D．situation

52．A．expressed　　B．improved　　C．preserved　　D．recognized

53．A．dreaming　　B．playing　　C．relaxing　　D．hiding

54．A．by　　B．for　　C．with　　D．to

55．A．lucky　　B．happy　　C．sure　　D．satisfied．

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）第一节（共 4 小题；每小题 8 分，共 30 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。

A

"I Went Skydiving at 84!"

As a young girl growing up in the 1930s，I always wanted to fly a plane，but back then it was almost unheard of for a woman to do that．I got a taste of the dream in 2001，when my husband arranged for me to ride in a hot air balloon for my birthday．But the experience turned out to be very dull．Around that time，I told my husband that I wanted to skydive．So when our retirement community （社区）announced that they were having an essay competition and the topic was an experience of a lifetime that you wanted to have．I decided to write about my dream．

In the essay，I wrote about my desire to skydive，stating Gorge Bush Sr．did it at age 80．Why not me？I was just 84and in pretty good health．A year went by and I heard nothing．But then at a community party in late April 2009，they announced that I was one of the winners．I just couldn't believe it．Inspired by this．I decided to realize my dream，even though some of my family members and my doctor were against it．

On June 11，2009，nearly 40of my family and friends gathered in the area close to where I would land while I headed up in the airplane．My instructor，Jay，guided me through the experience．The plane was the noisiest one I had ever been in，but I wasn't frightened□I was really just looking forward to the experience．When we reached 13，000feet，Jay instructed me to throw myself out of the plane．When we first hit the air，the wind was so strong that I could hardly breathe．For a second I thought，"What have I gotten myself into？"But then everything got calmer．We were in a free fall for about a minute before Jay opened the parachute （降落伞），then we just floated downward for about five minutes．Being up in the clouds and looking at the view below was unlike anything I have ever felt□much better than the hot air balloon．I was just enjoying it．

Skydiving was really one of the greatest experiences of my life．I hope other people will look at me and really one of the greatest experiences of my life．I hope other people will look at me and realize that you don't stop living just because you are 84years old．If there's something you want to experience，look into it．If it's something that is possible，make it happen．

56．What happened to the author in 2001？

A．She flew an airplane．

B．She entered a competition．

C．She went on a hot air balloon ride．

D．She moved into a retirement community．

57．The author mentioned George Bush Sr．in the essay to_____．

A．build up her own reputation

B．show her admiration for him

C．compare their health condition

D．make her argument persuasive

58．How did the author feel immediately after she jumped out of the plane？

A．Excited．　B．Scared．　C．Nervous　D．Regretful

59．What did the author enjoy most when she was skydiving？

A．The beautiful clouds．

B．The wonderful view．

C．The company of Jay

D．The one□minute free fall．

B

Submission Guidelines

Before sending us a manuscript（稿件），look through recent issues（刊物）of the Post to get an idea of the range and style of articles we publish．You will discover that our focus has broadened to include well□researched，timely and informative articles on finance，home improvement，travel，humor，and many other fields．

The Post's goal is to remain unique，with content that provides additional understandings on the ever□evolving American scene．

In addition to feature□length（专题长度的） articles，the Post buys anecdotes，cartoons，and photos．Payment ranges from 25to400．

Our nonfiction needs include how□to，useful articles on gardening，pet care and training，financial planning，and subjects of interest to a 45□plus，home□loving readership．For nonfiction articles，indicate any special qualifications you have for writing about the subject，especially scientific material．Include one or two published pieces with your article．We prefer typed articles between 1，000and 2，000words in length．We encourage you to send both printed and online versions．

We also welcome new fiction．A light，humorous touch is appreciated．We are always in need of straight humor articles．Make us laugh，and we'll buy it．

Feature articles average about 1，000to 2，000words．We like positive，fresh angles to Post articles，and we ask that they be thoroughly researched．

We normally respond to article submissions within six weeks．You are tree to submit the article elsewhere at the same time．

Please submit all articles to Features Editor．The Saturday Evening Post，1100Waterway Boulevard．Indianapolis．IN 46202，（317）634□1100．

60．Before sending a manuscript to the Post，a contributor is advised to_____．

A．get a better understanding of American issues

B．find out the range of the articles in the Post

C．increase his knowledge in many fields

D．broaden his research focus

61．To submit nonfiction articles，a contributor must_____.

A．provide his special qualifications

B．be a regular reader of the Post

C．produce printed versions

D．be over 45years old

62．From the passage we can learn that the Post_____.

A．allows article submissions within six weeks

B．favors science articles within 2，000words

C．has a huge demand for humorous works

D．prefers nonfiction to fiction articles.

C

Students and Technology in the Classroom

I love my Blackberry□it's my little connection to the larger world that can go anywhere with me．I also love my laptop computer，as it holds all of my writing and thoughts．Despite this love of technology，I know that there are times when I need to move away from there devices（设备）and truly communicate with others.

On occasion，I teach a course called History Matters for a group of higher education managers．My goals for the class include a full discussion of historical themes and ideas．Because I want students to thoroughly study the material and exchange their ideas with each other in the classroom，I have a rule□no laptops，iPads，etc．When students were told my rule in advance of the class，some of them were not happy.

Most students assume that my reasons for this rule include unpleasant experiences in the past with students misusing technology．There's a bit of truth to that．Some students assume that I am anti□technology．There's no truth in that at all．I love technology and try to keep up with it so I can relate to my students.

The real reason why I ask students to leave technology at the door is that I think there are very few places in which we can have deep conversations and truly engage complex ideas．Interruptions by technology often break concentration and allow for too much dependence on out information for ideas．I want students to dig deep within themselves for inspiration and ideas．I want them to push each other to think differently and to make connections between the course material and the class discussion.

I've been teaching my history class in this way for many years and the evaluations reflect student satisfaction with the environment that I create. Students realize that with deep conversation and challenge, they learn at a level that helps them keep the course material beyond the classroom

I'm not saying that I won't ever change my mind about technology use in my history class, but until I hear a really good reason for the change, I'm sticking to my plan. A few hours of technology□free dialogue is just too sweet to give up.

63. Some of the students in the history class were unhappy with_____.

A. the course material

B. others' misuse of technology

C. discussion topics

D. the author's class regulations

64. The underlined word "engage" in Para.4probably means_____.

A. explore

B. accept

C. change

D. reject

65. According to the author, the use of technology in the classroom may_____.

A. keep students from doing independent thinking

B. encourage students to have in□depth conversations

C. help students to better understand complex themes

D. affect students' concentration on course evaluation

66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the author_____.

A. is quite stubborn

B. will give up teaching history

C. will change his teaching plan soon

D. values technology□free dialogues in his class.

D

As the railroads and the highways shaped the American West in the past centuries，a new electrical generating（发电）and transmission （输送） system for the 21th century will leave a lasting mark on the West，for better or worse．Much of the real significance of railroads and highways is not in their direct physical effect on the scenery，but in the ways that they affect the surrounding community．The same is true of big solar plants and the power lines that will be laid down to move electricity around．

The 19th century saw land grants（政府拨地） offered to railroad companies to build the transcontinental railroads，leaving public land in between privately owned land．In much of the West，some of the railroad sections were developed while others remained undeveloped，and in both cases the landownership has presented unique challenges to land management．With the completion of the interstate highway system，many of the small towns，which sprang up as railway stops and developed well，have lost their lifeblood and died．

Big solar plants and their power lines will also have effects far beyond their direct footprint in the West．This is not an argument against building them．We need alternative energy badly，and to really take advantage of it we need to be able to move electricity around far more readily than we can now．

So trade□offs will have to be made．Some scenic spots will be sacrificed．Some species（物种） will be forced to move，or will be carefully moved to special accommodations．Deals will be struck to reduce the immediate effects．

The lasting effects of these trade□offs are another matter．The 21th century development of the American West as an ideal place for alternative energy is going to throw off a lot of power and money in the region．There are chances for that power and money to do a lot of good．But it is just as likely that they will be spent wastefully and will leave new problems behind，just like the railroads and the highways．

The money set aside in negotiated trade□offs and the institutions that control it will shape the West far beyond the immediate footprint of power plants and transmission lines．So let's remember the effects of the railroads and the highways as we construct these new power plants in the West．

67．What was the problem caused by the construction of the railways？

A．Small towns along the railways became abandoned．

B．Some railroad stops remained underused．

C．Land in the West was hard to manage．

D．Land grants went into private hands．

68．What is the major concern in the development of alternative energy according to the last two paragraphs？

A．The transmission of power．

B．The use of money and power．

C．The conservation of solar energy．

D．The selection of an ideal place．

69．What is the author's attitude towards building solar plants？

A．Cautious

B．Approving

C．Doubtful

D．Disapproving

70．Which is the best title for the passage？

A．How the Railways Have Affected the West

B．How Solar Energy Could Reshape the West

C．How the Effects of Power Plants Can Be Reduced

D．How the Problems of the Highways Have Been Settled．

第二节（共 1 小题；每小题 10 分，共 10 分）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。

Public Speaking and Critical Thinking

What is critical thinking？To a certain degree，it's a matter of logic（逻辑）□of being able to spot weaknesses in other people's arguments and to avoid them in your own．It also includes related skills such as distinguishing fact from opinion and assessing the soundness of evidence．

In the broad sense，critical thinking is focused，organized thinking□the ability to see clearly the relationships among ideas．（71）_____ The greatest thinkers，scientists，and inventors have often taken information that was readily available put it together differently to produce new ideas．That，too，is critical thinking．

（72）_____As the class goes on，for example，you will probably spend a good deal of time organizing your speeches．While this may seem like a purely mechanical（机械的） exercise，it is closely connected with critical thinking．If the structure of your speech is loose and confused，chances are that your thinking is also disordered and confused．If，on the other hand，the structure is clear，there is a good chance your thinking is too．Organizing a speech is not just a matter of arranging the ideas you already have（73）_____.

What is true of organization is true of many aspects of public speaking．（74）_____As you work on expressing your ideas in clear，accurate language，you will improve your ability to think clearly and accurately．（75）_____As you learn to listen critically to speeches in class，you will be better able to assess the ideas of speakers in a variety of situations．

If you take full advantage of your speech class，you will be able to develop your skills as a critical thinker in many circumstances．This is one reason public speaking has been regarded as a vital part of education since the days of ancient Greece．

A．Rather，it is an important part of shaping the ideas themselves．

B．This may seem like a lot of time，but the rewards are well worth it．

C．It may also help you to know that there is no such thing as a perfect speech．

D．It has often been said that there are few new ideas in the world，only reorganized ideas．

E．If you are wondering what this has to do with your public speaking class，the answer is quite a lot．

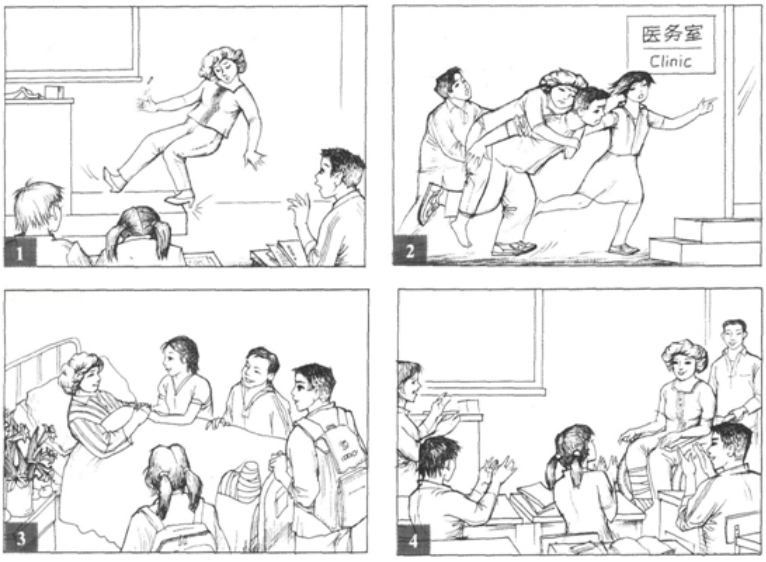
F．The skills you learn in your speech class can help you become a more effective thinker in a number of ways．

G．As you study the role of evidence and reasoning in speechmaking，you will see how they can be used in other forms of communication as well．

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）第一节情景作文（20 分）

32．（20 分）假设你是红星中学高二（1）班的学生李华，下面四幅图描述了近期发生在你们班的一个真实故事，请根据图片的先后顺序，为校刊"英语园地"写一篇短文，词数不少于 60．

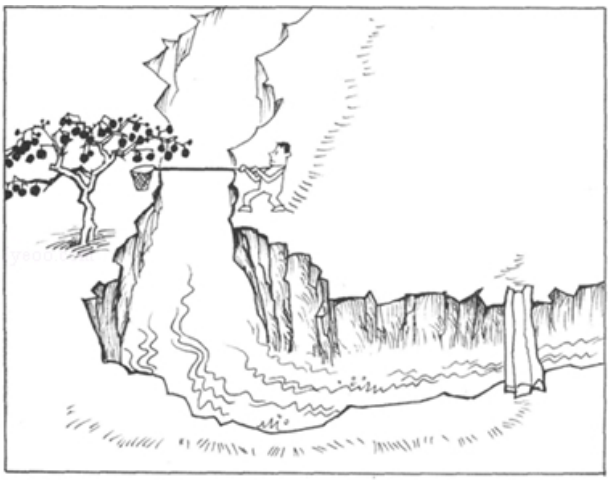
（请务必将情景作文写在答题卡指定区域内）



第二节开放作文（15 分）请根据下面提示，写一篇短文。词数不少于 50。

33．（15 分）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．

（请务必将情景作文写在答题卡指定区域内）



2011年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语（北京卷）

参考答案

第一部分：听力理解（略）第一节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共7.5分）

略

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45分）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】句意为：在第二次世界大战之前这种实验已经在美国和欧洲都进行的很好了．

【解答】答案：D． 通过时间状语"before the Second World War"可判断是过去的过去，所以用过去完成时态；另外，Experiments与conduct之间是被动关系，所以本题要用过去完成时的被动语态．

【点评】考查这类考点时，要注意句中的时间状语，以确定用什么时态，然后判断相关名词和动词之间的关系，是主动关系用主动语态，如果是被动关系，而且动词是及物动词，则用被动语态．

22．【分析】Barbara所能提供给她的粉丝的是诚实和快乐．

【解答】答案：B．主要考查连接代词，主语从句等考点的理解．Barbara Jones offers to her fans是主语从句，在句中作主语，offer sb sth给某人某物＝offer sth to sb，从句中缺少宾语，所以用连接代词what．在主语从句中that只能做连词，不充当任何成分，代词what在句中作offer的宾语，指代后面的honesty and happiness．

【点评】在选择名词性从句的连接词时，要注意分析从句的句子成分，如果不缺任何成分，也没有任何疑问，则用that，如果缺少某个成分，根据需要选择恰当的连接词．

23．【分析】句意：在过去的三个月里，Tom每晚都在图书馆里工作．

【解答】答案C．句中时间状语over the last three months通常与现在完成时连用，所以排除A、B和D选项．此处强调"Tom每晚在图书馆工作"这个动作从过去的三个月就开始一直持续到现在，还有可能会持续下去，因此用现在完成进行时，故选C．

【点评】.本题考查时态的用法．解答此类题目的关键是要读懂句意，分析上下文的语境，判断时态，锁定答案．

24．【分析】句意：□□我真的不喜欢Jams，你为什么邀请他？□□别担心，他可能不来，他说他不确定自己的计划是什么．

【解答】答案D． mustn't"禁止，不允许"；needn't"没必要，不需要"；wouldn't"不愿意"；might not"可能不"，根据句意，他还不确定自己的计划，说明"不确定性"，他可能不来，故选D．

【点评】本题考查情态动词的用法，结合具体的语境，选择正确选项．

25．【分析】句意：经常更新数据是很重要的．

【解答】答案：A．

分析句子结构可知，动词 update（更新）的逻辑主语是 the figures（数据），它们之间构成动宾关系，the figures 应该是被 update，所以应该用被动式，排除 C、D；再根据句子中的副词 regularly 可知，此处应该用动词不定式的一般式的被动式，即 to be updated，故 A 正确．

【点评】本题考查的是不定式的被动式．做题时，先找不定式的逻辑主语，看它们之间是主动还是被动关系，确定语态；然后再看不定式所表示的动作跟主句的谓语动词之间的先后关系，确定时态．

26．【分析】玛丽对杰克比对其他人好得多，这一点使得其他人很沮丧．

【解答】答案 B．选项 Awho 如果先行词是人时可以用，这里不是修饰句子中的人的，所以不可用；选项 B 的 which 是关系代词，引导非限制性定语从句，指 Mary was much

kinder to Jack than she was to the others 整件事，代替先行句，要求用逗号隔开．选项 C what 不能引导定语从句；选项 Dthat 可以引导定语从句，有逗号是不可以用的，所以应该选择 B．

【点评】做这类题目，要首先分析句子的成分，然后结合句意及选项的用法、意义做出选择．

27．【分析】句意：□□那一定是很长的旅程．□□是的，我们花了一周时间才到．

【解答】答案 C． must have done"表示对过去情况的判断"，所以 it ___us a whole week to get there．是在陈述过去的一个事实，要用过去时．故选 C．

【点评】本题是中档题，考查一般过去时，"that must have been a long trip"是本题的突破点，说明是过去发生的事情，因此时态的题目要结合上下文的语境．

28．【分析】句意：□□孩子们在哪？这顿饭就要被毁掉了．□我希望他们不要总是迟到．

【解答】答案 A．wish 后面接的宾语从句用虚拟语气．如果与现在事实相反，用一般过去时，be 要变成 were；如果与过去事实相反，用过去完成时，如果与将来事实相反用 would/could/might+V 原形．根据句意，我希望他们不要总是迟到，是与现在的事实相反，故选 A．

【点评】本题考查 wish 的虚拟语气，需要掌握 wish 与现在，过去，将来虚拟时的具体用法．

29．【分析】尽管排球是她的主要兴趣所在，但她还擅长篮球．

【解答】答案 D．选项 A Since"自从"；选项 B once"一旦"选项 C unless"除非"；选项 D while"虽然，尽管"．根据句意，可知应该选择 D．

【点评】做这类题目，应该结合句意以及选项的意义、用法做出选择．

30．【分析】句意：如果那时我学的是科学而不是文学的话，那么我就可以给你提供更多的帮助．

【解答】答案 C． 本题考查的是错综虚拟语气，从句与过去的事实相反，所以用 had done，主句与现在的事实相反，用 would+动词原形．

故选：C．

【点评】本题考查虚拟语气，要结合具体的语境选择出正确选项．

31．【分析】句意为：这条令人震惊的消息让我意识到我们将面临多么可怕的问题．

【解答】答案：A 本题考查感叹句作宾语从句．感叹句中 what 所修饰的中心词是名词或名词短语，how 所修饰的中心词是形容词或副词．此题中空格处后面部分的中心词是名词 problems，所以用 what．

【点评】分析句子结构可知，动词 realize 后的宾语从句中，结构为"感叹词 what+adj．+n．+陈述句的语序，如果用 how，句子需要作改动：…how terribe the problems were．

32．【分析】句意：□鲍勃已经去了加利福利亚□□哦，你能告诉我他什么时候走的？

【解答】答案 B．根据句意，他已经去了加利福利亚，说明"走"这个动作已经是过去了．结合语境可知 tell 后面的宾语从句强调的是过去的某个动作，所以用一般过去时态．故选 B．

【点评】本题考查的是一般过去时，要根据对话内容了解具体的语境选择出正确答案．

33．【分析】句意：Emma，你坐下，老这么站着你会累的．

【解答】答案 B．分析句子结构可知，"You will only make yourself more tired"是主句，逗号之后应该是非谓语动词形式．主句中的主语"you"与"keep on your feet"是主动关系，因此应该用现在分词，排除 A 和 D 项．C 项是现在分词的完成式，表示"一直站着"这个动作发生在"使自己累"动作之前，在本题中用现在分词一般式做伴随状语，表示动作与主句动作同时发生，因此 B 项符合，故选 B．

【点评】本题考查非谓动词用法．解答此类题目首先要读懂句意分析句子结构，判断是谓语还是非谓语，如果是分词做状语的时候，看动词与逻辑主语构成主动关系，就使用现在分词的形式；如果二者构成被动关系就使用过去分词的形式．

34．【分析】句意：多亏了政府不断努力去提高就业率，就业率在大城市持续增长．

【解答】答案 C．them 指代上文出现的复数名词；those 指代可数名词复数形式；it 指代上文出现的同一事物；that 指代不同数名词或者可数名词单数，后面必须有定语修饰．根据句意：本题的 it 指代上文的 the employment rate．故选 C．

【点评】本题考查代词的辨析，要熟悉相关代词的用法，再结合句意选择出正确的选项．

35．【分析】借助新技术，水下的山谷可以被拍成彩色照片．

【解答】本题选 D A by colour 按照颜色；B for color 无此搭配 C with colour 带有色彩 D in colour 彩色的，多色的结合意思，故选 D

【点评】考查介词的习惯搭配，需要弄懂各个选项的意思，根据句意再判断正确选项.

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。

36. 【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述自己过去不喜欢引起别人重视，到后来在老师建议下参加了篮球队，而从比赛中学会了如何交友，并最终变得积极乐观的故事.

【解答】C 考查连词辨析．从前文得知"我"过去常常很讨厌在班级上被人点名，因为"我"不喜欢引起别人的注意．除非老师给我指定了座位，否则"我"总是坐在教室的后排．unless"除非…否则"故选 D.

37．D 考查动词辨析． 根据前文，应该是"我"选择坐在教室后排．choose 过去式 chose．故选 C.

38．B 考查动词辨析．根据后面作者的描述，所有的这一切在"我"加了一个篮球队以后发生了改变．changed 改变；continued 继续；settled 解决安顿； started 开始；故选 B.

39．A 考查名词辨析．根据句意可知，起先，"我"认为这是老师的这个建议是一个疯狂的想法（idea），因为"我"没有好的平衡感．belief 信念，故选 A.

40．C 考查名词辨析．根据句意可知，应该是"我"也没有能力与别的队员保持步调一致，他们会取笑"我"的． 固定短语"have the ability to do sth"意为"有能力做某事"．故选 D.

41．A 考查动名词辨析．固定搭配"go for it"努力去做吧！根据句意可知，要不是老师坚持让我去努力的话，"我"不会再去尝试的． look for 寻找； cheer for 为…欢呼；apply for 申请；故选 A.

42．B 考查名词辨析．根据句意可知，鼓起勇气去参加选拔赛仅仅只是这个想法的开始，即只完成了事情的一半．故选 B.

43．C 考查动名词辨析．根据句意可知，当"我"第一次参加练习赛时，我甚至连比赛规则都不知道．故选 C.

44．A 考查形容词比较级辨析．much less 更不用说．而别的答案均没有此意思．句意：更不用说，"我"要做什么了．故选 A.

45．D 考查过去分词辨析．get confused 变得困惑；motivated 积极的； embarrassed 尴尬的； committed 坚定的；根据句意可知，有时候"我"变得很困惑，在错误的一边进行了投篮，这样使我感到非常愚蠢．故选 D.

46．B 考查副词辨析．根据上下文意思，作者说自己是幸运的，因为他不是唯一一个新手．A．令人有趣地；C．明显地； D．充满希望地；B 幸运的；B 项符合语境，故选 B.

47．A 考查动词辨析．句意：我决定集中精力来学习这项运动．focuson 集中精力； rely on 依赖； try on 试穿；act on 作用于…；根据句意可知，A 项符合语境，故选 A.

48．D 考查动词辨析．根据句意可知，作者并没有对自己现在不知道的东西，要求过去苛刻．故选 D.

49．C 考查名词辨析．根据句意可知，作者不断的练习，不久就知道了规则和动作．前文提到过作者连对规则都不懂，所以这里 rule （规则）符合语境，故选 C．

50．B 考查名词辨析．根据语境可知，作者参加的这些比赛使他战胜了缺乏自信的毛病．故选 B．

51．A 考查名词辨析．process 过程； movement 运动； operation 运营；situation 情形；根据语境可知，作者学会了如何打球，如何在此过程中交朋友．故选 A．

52．B 考查过去分词辨析．improved 提高的，改进过；express 表达；preserve 保存；recognize 识别；根据句意可知，作者不断提高的自信，得到了老师，同学的赞扬．故选 B．

53．D 考查动词辨析． 根据句意，作者从老是躲在教室后排的学生，不愿引起注意的学生变成了爱举手回答问题的学生．hide 躲藏，故选 D．

54．D 考查介词辨析．从句子结构可知，句中有结构"form…to"从…到； 故选 A

55．C 考查形容词辨析．根据句意可知，作者现在经常举手回答问题，甚至有时候自己并不是 100%确定答案是正确的时，也积极回答问题．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）第一节（共 4 小题；每小题 8 分，共 30 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。

56.【分析】本文讲述了作者在 2001 年时，她的丈夫帮助实现了她少女时代的梦想□□□在热气球上漂流．并讲述了当时的体验经历．

【解答】C 细节理解题．根据"I got a taste of the dream in 2001，when my husband arranged for me to ride in a hot air balloon for my birthday．"2001 年在我丈夫为我安排的热气球漂流上，我实现了我的梦想．不管梦想是什么（当然从前文可知是 fly a plane），2001 年这姐们儿坐上了热气球，所以选 C

57．D 细节理解题．根据 第二段开头 In the essay（短文），I wrote about my desire to skydive，stating George Brush Sr．did it at age 80．在竞赛短文中，我写到了自己想跳伞的欲望，提及了乔治布什曾在 80 岁时这样做过．可知．D 项正确．

58．D 推理判断题． 由"When we reached 13，000feet，Jay instructed me to throw myself out of the plane．When we first hit the air，the wind was so strong that I could hardly breathe．For a second I thought，"What have I gotten myself into？"But then everything got calmer．"可推知，D 项正确．

59．B 细节理解题．根据"Being up in the clouds and looking at the view below was unlike anything I have ever felt□much better than the hot air balloon．I was just enjoying it．"可知，答案 B 正确．

【点评】做阅读理解题，只要读懂文章的大意，然后再带着问题在文章中找信息句可以．并非要每一句都读懂．

60．【分析】本文是出版社向投稿人介绍的稿件提交指南，投稿者在发送稿件之前，要先看看最近出版的刊物，了解文章的范围和风格，并且对作品的特色、字数、形式给出了要求．

【解答】B 细节理解题，根据"Before sending us a manuscript（稿件），look through recent issues（刊物）of the Post to get an idea of the range and style of articles we publish．"可知，投稿者在发送稿件之前，看看最近出版的刊物，了解文章的范围和风格，故选 B．

61．A 细节理解题．根据"For nonfiction articles，indicate any special qualifications you have for writing about the subject，especially scientific material"可知，提交非小说类文章，投稿人必须提供自己的特殊资格，故选 A．

62．C 细节理解题．文中没提到 science articles，所以 B 项错误；根据"We normally respond to article submissions within six weeks"可知 C 项错误；D 项文中也没提到．根据"A light，humorous touch is appreciated．We are always in need of straight humor articles"可知，对幽默作品有着巨大的需求，故选 C．

【点评】本文是广告布告类阅读．阅读这类文章时，要在整体把握文章结构的前提下，主要注意细节信息．一定要找到题干在原文中的出处，再把原文和选项相比较．做题时，根据所提问题用寻读、跳读的方法可达到事半功倍的效果．

63．【分析】此篇是议论文，文章论述的主题是，"students and technology"文章以教师的口吻谈到为何不允许学生在课堂上玩 ipad、手机等通讯工具，因为 technology 会影响我们的深入交流．

【解答】答案：D．细节理解题．根据第二段最后一句话"When students were told my rule in advance of the class，some of them were not happy"可知，当学生们在课堂上被提前告诉我的规则时，有些人不高兴． 故选 D．

64．答案：A．词义猜测题．根据第四段第一句中"Ithink there are very few places in which we can have deep conversions and truly engage complex ideas．"可知，technology 会影响我们深入的交流．此处 engage 和 explore 同义，意为"探讨"．故选 A．

65．答案：A．细节理解题．根据文章倒数第二段最后一句"Students realize that with deep conversation and challenge，they learn at a level that helps them keep the course material beyond the classroom．"可知，作者认为 technology 会阻碍学生们的独立思考能力．故选 A．

66．答案：D．推理判断题．根据文章最后一段特别是最后一句"A few hours of technology□free dialogue is just too sweet to give up"可知作者深信 technology 会影响我们的深入交流．作者最终坚持她的 values technology□free dialogues in his class 的观点．，故选 D．

【点评】做此类题时应做到以下几点：

1、浏览试题，明确要求．

2、通读全文，抓住主要内容．

3、抓住中心思想和段落大意．

4、有针对性地仔细阅读，找寻所需信息．

5、进行合理的推理判断．

67．【分析】本文是一篇说明文．文章主要介绍的是一种新型的太阳能装置是否能重新塑造出美国西部的新的发展，人们对于新型的能源很渴望，但是也有很多的担心．太阳能在西部的利用会用什么样的影响，是否可能和高速公路和铁路一样，对美国西部的发展造成的了有好也有坏的影响．

【解答】C 细节理解题．根据第二段的 In much of the West，some of the railroad sectionswere developed while others remained undeveloped，and in both cases thelandownership has presented unique challenges to land management．可知，铁路建设所引起的问题是西部的土地难以管理，故选 C．

68．B 细节理解题．根据倒数第二段的 There are chances for that power and money to do a lot of good．But it is just as likely that they will be spent wastefully and will leave new problems behind，可知人们很担心能源和金钱没有被正确地使用，而是被浪费掉了，故选 B．

69．A 作者态度题．作者由铁路和高速公路在西部建设过程中出现的好的和坏的影响来说明太阳能发电厂在西部建设也会出现同样的问题．所以作者的态度很谨慎，故选 A．

70．B 主旨大意题．本文主要讲述的就是新型的太阳能是否能重新塑造出西部的新的发展，人们对于新型的能源很渴望，但是也有很多的担心．故选 B．

【点评】这篇文章考查了细节题，主旨题，作者态度题，其中作者观点态度题的解题方法要求考生通过在文中寻找带有感情色彩的词来判断作者的态度外，有时还需要综合运用一些阅读方法，如：根据文章中与问题相关的细节做出判断，根据作者提供的例证推断其暗示的态度、观点，：作者的态度和立场一般分为三大类：支持、赞同、乐观；客观、中立；反对、批评、怀疑、悲观．，需要同学们通读全文并把握文章的主旨，最后做出正确的选择．

第二节（共 1 小题；每小题 10 分，共 10 分）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。

71．【分析】本文介绍了辩证思考，在某种程度上，辩证思考是一种逻辑思维，即我们能通过分析别人的论点来驳倒他．同时，辩证思考还需要一些相关技能，如从观点中分析事实，评估证据的真实性．

【解答】D 考查句意理解和上下文．根据前面"In the broad sense，critical thinking is focused，organized thinking 有组织的思考"可知，D 项"It has often been said that there are few new ideas in the world，only reorganized ideas"符合语境，故选 D．

72．E 考查句意理解和上下文．根据空后"As the class goes on for example…"和"speaking class"有关，E 项"If you are wondering what this has to do with your public speaking class，the answer is quite a lot"中的课堂演讲符合语境，故选 E．

73．A 考查句意理解和上下文．根据关键句子"Organizing a speech is not just a matter of arranging the ideas you already have"可知，应该选择"organizing a speech"的另一个重要性，A 项中"Rather it is an important part of shaping the ideas themselves"与前句是转折关系符合语境，故选 A．

74．F 考查句意理解和上下文．根据关键句子"What is true of organization is true of many aspects of public speaking"提到公众演讲，而 F 项中"The skills you learn in your speech class can help you become a more effective thinker in a number of ways"在演讲班学到的技能能帮助你在很多方面成为有效的思考者．可知选 F．

75．G 考查句意理解和上下文．根据关键句子"As you work on…"及"As you learn to listen critically to speeches in class…"可知，应该选择动作顺承的选项，所以选择 G 项．

【点评】本题考查信息匹配．解答此类题目应该遵循以下步骤：先阅读匹配对象，然后带着匹配对象中的关键信息阅读前面的信息材料，阅读材料时可用笔划出关键点，以引起注意，便于记忆和理顺思路，已选用的选项可用笔表明，以排除干扰，减轻大脑负担，提高答题速度和正确率，最后锁定答案．

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）第一节情景作文（20 分）

32．【分析】本文是图画类作文，要求根据四幅图的先后顺序，描述近期发生在班级的一个真实故事．既是情景作文又是一种提纲作文．在写作时，描述图片应以第一、三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：be worried about…．（担心…），with the help of（在…帮助之下），It turned out that…．（结果是，证明是…．），feel sorry for （觉得抱歉），returned to sp（返回到某处），be proud of（自豪…）．

【解答】Last Monday，we were having our Chinese class when the teacher suddenly slipped and fell．We were all worried about her．（老师摔倒）One of the boys carried her on the back，with the help of some others，to the clinic immediately．It turned out that her right leg was broken and she had to stay in the hospital．【高分句型】（送医院就医）The following day，we went to visit her with flower and fruit．Seeing her lying in bed with leg wrapped in bandages，we felt sorry for her and hoped that she would recover soon．【高分句型】（看望老师）This Thursday she returned to the class on a wheelchair to give us lessons．We were all deeply moved and proud of having such a responsible teacher．（老师重返课堂，学生感动）

【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．

第二节开放作文（15 分）请根据下面提示，写一篇短文。词数不少于 50。

33．【分析】本文为看图作文．根据对图片的理解及英语提示写一篇短文．写作时可按"二段式"来写，首先描述图片点明主题，分析其含义，最后发表感想．基本时态为一般现在时，人称以第三人称为主．重要短语：full of…．（充满，装满），reach out（伸出…..），on the edge of …..（在…..边缘），lead sb to …..（引导，带领某人去…..），pursue a dream（追逐梦想），focus on（集中），be willing to（愿意），cross the bridge （过桥）．

【解答】In the picture，there stands a tree full of fruit on one side of the stream．Across the stream，a man is trying to reach out on the edge of the band for the fruit with a net attached to a pole．【高分句型】Not far away there is a bridge that can lead him to the tree for more fruit．（描述图片）

The message conveyed in the picture is clear．In pursuing a dream，we might focus on only one say of making it come true，forgetting that there may be alternatives．【高分句型】As indicated in the picture，if the man is willing to look for other possibilities，he can find a better and more rewarding way to achieve his goal．【高分句型】All he has to do is to turn around，cross the bridge and walk to the tree．（自己的理解）

【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．