绝密★启封并使用完毕前

2013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

1．（1分）What room does the man want?

A．Simple　　B．Double　　C．Twin.

2．（1分）What will the man buy?

A．Vegetable　　B．Meat　　C．Bread.

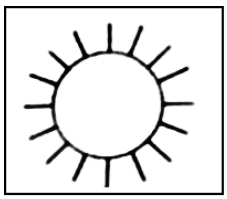
3．（1分）What does the man plan to do?

A．Go fishing　　B．Go jogging　　C．Go camping.

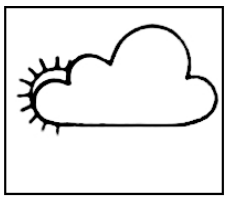
4．（1分）How much is the change?

A．□8　　B．□42　　C．□50.

5．（1分）What's the weather like this afternoon?



A.



B.



C.

6．（2分）听第6段材料，回答第6至7题.

6．When will the woman go to see the movie?

A．Friday.　　B．Saturday　　C．Sunday

7．Where will the woman sit for the movie?

A．In the front.　　B．In the middle　　C．At the back.

8．（2分）听第7段材料，回答第8至9题.

8．When will the two speakers meet?

A．On the 13th　　B．On the 14th　　C．On the 15th

9．What is the man doing？

A．Persuading the woman to accept his suggestion．

B．Making an apology to the woman．

C．Inviting the woman to lunch．

10．（2 分）听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题．

10．Where are the two speakers？

A．In the library．　　B．In the café．　　C．In the classroom

11．What does the woman like about the summer school？

A．The size of the class．　B．The math book．　C．The teachers．

12．Where is the man planning to do？

A．Boston　B．Washington D．C．　　C．New York．

13．（3 分）听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题．

13．Where does the speaker get information for the trip？

A．The internet．　　B．Travel agents．　　C．Guidebooks．

14．What public transportation does the speaker seldom take？

A．Planes．　B．Buses．　C．Trains．

15．What kind of hotels does the speaker usually stay in？

A．Hotels with low prices．　B．Hotels providing meals．　　C．Hotels near sightseeing places．

16．（5 分）听下面一段对话，完成第 16 至 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 Pick□up/Delivery Form

Pick□up△Delivery▲	
Name	（16）_____Smith

Address	Apartment No.23，No.2Front （17）
Telephone No.	（18）
Type& Amount	One （19）_____pizza with mushrooms and extra cheese
Price& Payment	£12.50，paid in （20）

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 ABCD 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）Volunteering gives you a chance__lives，including your own．（　　）

A．change　　B．changing　　C．changed　　D．to change

22．（1 分）Don't turn off the computer before closing all programs__you could have problems（　　）

A．or　　B．and　　C．but　　D．so

23．（1 分）Shakespeare's play Hamlet_____into at least ten different films over the past years．（　　）

A．had been made　　B．was made

C．has been made　　D．would be made

24．（1 分）__ the course very difficult，she decided to move to a lower level．（　　）

A．Find　　B．Finding　　C．To find　　D．Found

25．（1 分）□Do you think Mom and Dad_____late？

□No，Swiss Air is usually on time．（　　）

A．were　　B．will be　　C．would be　　D．have been

26．（1 分）I have an appointment__Dr．Smith，but I need to change it．（　　）

A．to　　B．off　　C．with　　D．from

27．（1 分）Many countries are now setting up national parks__animals and plants can be protected．（　　）

A．when　　B．which　　C．whose　　D．where

28．（1 分）Hurry up!Mark and Carl__us．（　　）

A．expect　　B．are expecting

C．have expected　　D．will expect

29．（1 分）When we saw the road_____with snow，we decided to spend the holiday at home．（　　）

A．block　　B．to block　　C．blocking　　D．blocked

30．（1 分）I took my driving license with me on holiday，_____ I wanted to hire a car．（　　）

A．in case　　B．even if　　C．ever since　　D．if only

31．（1 分）_____makes the book so extraordinary is the creative imagination of the writer．（　　）

A．That　　B．What　　C．Who　　D．Which

32．（1 分）□So what is the procedure？

□All the applicants__before a final decision is made by the authority．（　　）

A．interview

B．are interviewing

C．are interviewed

D．are being interviewed

33．（1 分）Experts believe_____people can waste less food by shopping only when it is necessary．（　　）

A．why　　B．where　　C．that　　D．what

34．（1 分）If we__a table earlier，we couldn't be standing here in a queue．（　　）

A．have booked　　B．booked

C．book　　D．had booked

35．（1 分）□You needn't take an umbrella．It isn't going to rain．

□Well，I don't know．It__do．（　　）

A．might　　B．need　　C．would　　D．should

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，并在答题卡上讲该项涂黑。

A Leap（跳跃）to Honor

Leaping on a narrow balance beam（平衡木） is not easy．But Lola Walter，a 13□year□old gymnast，is an expert at it．

To perfect her skills，Lola（36）_____for four hours a day，five days a week．At the state championships in March，she finished seventh out of 16girls．

That's especially impressive，（37）_____she is legally blind，born with a rare condition that causes her eyes to shift constantly．She often sees double and can't （38）_____ how far away things are．

When she was little，her mom（39）_____that even though she couldn't see（40）_____，she was fearless．So her mom signed her up for gymnastics when she was three．She loved the （41）_____right away and gymnastics became her favorite．

Though learning gymnastics has been more （42）_____for her than for some of her tournaments，she has never quit．She doesn't let her （43）_____ stop her from doing anything that she wants to．

She likes the determination it takes to do the sport．Her biggest （44）_____is the balance beam．Because she has double vision，she often sees to beams．She must use her sense of touch to help her during her routine．Sometimes she even closes her eyes．"You have to （45）_____your mind that it'll take you where you want to go．"says Lola．

To be a top□level gymnast，one must be brave．The beam is probably the most（46）_____for anyone because it's four inches wide．At the state competition，Lola didn't fall （47）_____the beam．In fact，she got an 8.1out of 10□her highest score yet．

Lola doesn't want to be （48）_____differently from the other girls on her team．At the competitions，the judges don't know about her vision （49）_____．She doesn't tell them，because she doesn't think they need to know．Her mom is amazed by her （50）_____attitude．

Lola never thinks about （51）_____．She is presently at level 7while the highest is level 10in gymnastics．Her （52）_____is to reach level 9．She says she wants to be a gymnastics coach to pass down what she's learned to other kids （53）_____she grew up．

Lola is （54）_____of all her hard work and success．She says it's helped her overcome problems in her life outside gymnastics，too．Her（55）_____for others is"just believe yourself".

36．A．runs　　B．teaches　　C．trains　　D．dances

37．A．since　　B．unless　　C．after　　D．though

38．A．tell　　B．guess　　C．assume　　D．predict

39．A．suspected　　B．remembered　　C．imagined　　D．noticed

40．A．deeply　　B．well　　C．ahead　　D．closely

41．A．task　　B．sport　　C．event　　D．show

42．A．boring　　B．enjoyable　　C．different　　D．unsatisfactory

43．A．talent　　B．quality　　C．nature　　D．condition

44．A．doubt　　B．advantage　　C．challenge　　D．program

45．A．examine　　B．express　　C．open　　D．trust

46．A．fearful　　B．harmful　　C．unfair　　D．inconvenient

47．A．to　　B．on　　C．off　　D．against

48．A．greeted　　B．treated　　C．served　　D．paid

49．A．pains　　B．stresses　　C．injuries　　D．problems

50．A．positive　　B．friendly　　C．flexible　　D．caution

51．A．defending　　B．quitting　　C．winning　　D．bargaining

52．A．standard　　B．range　　C．view　　D．goal

53．A．until　　B．as　　C．when　　D．before

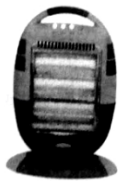
54．A．proud　　B．tired　　C．ashamed　　D．confident

55．A．plan　　B．advice　　C．reward　　D．responsibility．

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，20 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，将正确的选项涂在答题卡上。

A

EP Portable Heater



We all know that the cost of heating our homes will continue to be a significant burden on the family budget．Now millions of people are saving on their heating bills with the EP Portable Heater．With over one million satisfied customers around the world，the new EP heats better and faster，saves more on heating bills，and runs almost silent．

The EP has no exposed heating parts that can cause a fire．The outside of EP only gets warm to the touch so that it will not burn children or pets．

The EP will not reduce oxygen in the room．With other heaters，you'll notice that you get sleepy when the heat comes on because they are burning up oxygen．

The advanced EP also heats the room evenly，wall to wall and floor to ceiling．it comfortably covers an area up to 350square feet．Other heaters heat rooms unevenly with most of the heat concentrated to the center of the room．And they only heat an area a few feet around the heater．With the EP，the temperature will not vary in any part of the room．

The EP comes with a 3□year warranty（保修） and a 60□day．no questions asked．Satisfaction guarantee．If you are not totally satisfied，return it to our expertise and your money will be given back to you．

Now，we have a special offer for 10days，during which you can enjoy a half price discount and a free delivery．if you order that，we reserve the right to either accept or reject order requests at the discounted price．Take action right now!

56．What is mainly discussed in paragraph 2？

A．the heat of the EP

B．the safety of the EP

C．the appearance of the EP

D．the material of the EP

57．From the passage，we can learn that the EP_____.

A．doesn't burn up oxygen

B．runs without any noise

C．makes people get sleepy

D．is unsuitable for children and pets

58．The underlined word"evenly"in paragraph 4probably means_____.

A．continuously B．separately C．quickly D．equally

59．The main purpose of the passage is to_____.

A．persuade people to buy the product

B．advise people to save on heating bills

C．report the new development of portable heaters

D．compare the difference of different heart brands．

Tail Spin

Two dolphins race around in a big pool in the Ocean Park. The smaller dolphin Grace, shown off a few of her tricks, turning around and waving hello to the crowd. The most amazing thing about her, however, is that she's even swimming at all. She doesn't have a tail.

Grace lost her tail as a baby when she got caught up in a fish trap.

When the dolphin arrived at the Ocean Park in December 2005, she was fighting for her life. "Is she going to make it? "Her trainer, Abbey Stone, feared the worst. Grace did make it□but her tail didn't. She ended up losing her flukes and the lower part of her peduncle.

Over the past six years, she has learned to swim without her tail. Dolphins swim by moving their flukes and peduncle up and down. Grace taught herself to move another way□like a fish! She pushed herself forward through the water by moving her peduncles from side to side.

The movement put harmful pressure on Grace's backbone. So a company offered to create a man□made tail for her. The tail had to be strong enough to stay on Grace as she swam but soft enough that it wouldn't hurt her.

The first time Grace wore the artificial tail. She soon shook it off and let it sink in the bottom of the pool. Now, she is still learning to use the tail. Some days she wears it for an hour at a time, others not at all. "The tail isn't necessary for her to feel comfortable, "says Stone, "but it helps to keep that range of motion（动作） and build muscles（肌肉）. "

Now, the dolphin is about to get an even happier ending. This month, Grace will star in Dolphin Tale, a film that focus on her rescue and recovery. Her progress has inspired more than just a new movie. Many people travel from near and far to meet her. Seeing Grace swim with her man□made tail gives people so much courage.

60. When Grace first arrived at the Ocean Park, her trainer worried about her.

A. physical build

B. potential ability

C. chance of survival

D. adaptation to the surroundings.

61. A man□made tail is created for Grace to_____.

A. let her recover faster

B. make her comfortable

C. adjust her way of swimming

D. help her perform better tricks

62．The story of Grace inspires people to_____.

A．stick to their dreams

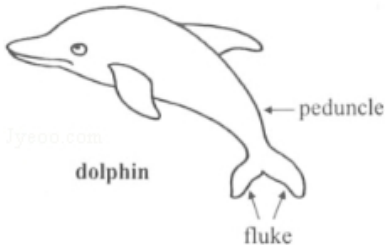
B．treat animals friendly

C．treasure what they have

D．face difficulties bravely.

C

Does Fame Drive You Crazy？



Although being famous might sound like a dream come true，today's star，feeling like zoo animals，face pressures that few of us can imagine．They are at the center of much of the world's attention．Paparazzi （狗仔队） camp outside their homes，cameras ready．Tabloids （小报） publish thrilling stories about their personal lives．Just

imagine not being able to do anything without being photographed or interrupted for a signature．

According to psychologist Christina Villareal，celebrities□famous people□worry constantly about their public appearance．Eventually，they start to lose track of who they really are，seeing themselves the way their fans imagine them，not as the people they were before everyone knew their names．"Over time，"Villareal says，"they feel separated and alone．"

The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages．In the 4th century B．C．，painters followed Alexander the Great into battle，hoping to picture his victories for his admirers．When Charles Dickens visited

America in the 19th century，his sold□out readings attracted thousands of fans，leading him to complain （抱怨） about his lack of privacy．Tabloids of the 1920s and 1930s ran articles about film□stars in much the same way that modern tabloids and websites do.

Being a public figure today，however，is a lot more difficult than it used to be．Superstars cannot move about without worrying about photographers with modern cameras．When they say something silly or do something ridiculous，there is always the Internet to spread the news in minutes and keep their"story"alive forever.

If fame is so troublesome，why aren't all celebrities running away from it？The answer is there are still ways to deal with it．Some stars stay calm by surrounding themselves with trusted friends and family or by escaping to remote places away from big cities．They focus not on how famous they are but on what they love to do or whatever made them famous in the first place.

Sometimes a few celebrities can get a little justice．Still，even stars who enjoy full justice often complain about how hard their lives are．They are tired of being famous already．

63．It can be learned from the passage that stars today．

A．are often misunderstood by the public

B．can no longer have their privacy protected

C．spend too much on their public appearance

D．care little about how they have come into fame

64．What is the main idea of Paragraph 3？

A．Great heroes of the past were generally admired．

B．The problem faced by celebrities has a long history．

C．Well□known actors are usually targets of tabloids．

D．Works of popular writers often have a lot of readers．

65．What makes it much harder to be a celebrity today？

A．Availability of modern media．

B．Inadequate social recognition．

C．Lack of favorable chances．

D．Huge population of fans．

66．What is the author's attitude toward modern celebrity？

A．Sincere． B．Sceptical． C．Disapproving． D．Sympathetic．

D

Multitasking

People who multitask all the time may be the worst at doing two things at once，a new research suggests．The findings，based on performances and self□evaluation by about 275college students，indicate that many people multitask not out of a desire to increase productivity，but because they are easily distracted （分心） and can't focus on one activity．And"those people turn out to be the worst at handling different things，"said David Sanbonmatsu，a psychologist at the University of Utah．

Sanbonmatsu and his colleagues gave the students a set of tests and asked them to report how often they multitasked，how good they thought they were at it，and how sensation□seeking （寻求刺激） or imperative （冲动）

they were．They then evaluated the participants'multitasking ability with a tricky mental task that required the students to do simple mathematical calculations while remembering a set of letters．

Not surprisingly，the scientists said，most people thought they were better than average at multitasking，and those who thought they were better at it were more likely to report using a cellphone while driving or viewing multiple kinds of media at once．But those who frequently deal with many things at the same time were found to perform the worst at the actual multitasking test．They also were more likely to admit to sensation□seeking and impulsive behavior，which connects with how easily people get bored and distracted．

"People multitask not because it's going to lead to greater productivity，but because they're distractible，and they get sucked into things that are not as important．"Sanbonmatsu said．

Adam Gazzaley，a researcher at the University of California，San Francisco，who was not a member of the research group，said one limitation of the study was that it couldn't find out whether people who start out less focusedtoward multitasking or whether people's recognizing and understanding abilities change as a result of multitasking．

The findings do suggest，however，why the sensation□seeker who multitask the most may enjoy risky distracted driving．"People who are multitasking are generally less sensitive to risky situations．"said Paul Atchley，another researcher not in the group．"This may partly explain why people go in for these situations even though they're dangerous．"

67．The research led by Sanbonmatsu indicates that people who multitask_____.

A．seek high productivity constantly

B．prefer handling different things when getting bored

C．are more focused when doing many things at a time

D．have the poorest results in doing various things at the same time

68．When Sanbonmatsu and his colleagues conducted their research，they_____.

A．assessed the multitasking ability of the students

B．evaluated the academic achievements of the students

C．analyzed the effects of the participants'tricky mental tasks

D．measured the changes of the students'understanding ability

69．According to Sanbonmatsu，people multitask because of their_____.

A．limited power in calculation

B．interests in doing things differently

C．inability to concentrate on one task

D．impulsive desire to try new things

70．From the last paragraph，we can learn that multitaskers usually_____.

A．drive very skillfully

B．go in for different tasks

C．fail to react quickly to potential dangers

D．refuse to explain the reasons for their behavior.

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正确的填入空白处．选项中有两项为多余选项．

Urbanization

Until relatively recently，the vast majority of human beings lived and died without ever seeing a city．The first city was probably founded no more than 5，500years ago．（71）_____．In fact，nearly everyone lived on farms or in tiny rural（乡村的） villages．It was not until the 20th century that Great Britain became the first urban society in history□a society in which the majority of people live in cities and do not farm for a living.

Britain was only the beginning．（72）_____．The process of urbanization□the migration（迁移） of people from the countryside to the city□was the result of modernization，which has rapidly transformed how people live and where they live.

In 1990，fewer than 40% of Americans lived in urban areas．Today，over 82% of Americans live in cities．Only about 2% live on farms．（73）_____.

Large cities were impossible until agriculture became industrialized．Even in advanced agricultural societies．It took about ninety□five people on farms to feed five people in cities．（74）_____．Until modern times，those living in cities were mainly the ruling elite（精英） and the servants，laborers and professionals who served them．Cities

survived by taxing farmers and were limited in size by the amount of surplus food that the rural population produced and by the ability to move this surplus from farm to city.

Over the past two centuries，the Industrial Revolution has broken this balance between the city and the country．（75）_____．Today，instead of needing ninety□five farmers to feed five city people，one American farmer is able to feed more than a hundred non□farmers.

A．That kept cities very small.

B．The rest live in small towns.

C．The effects of urban living on people should be considered.

D．Soon many other industrial nations become urban societies.

E．But even 200years ago，only a few people could live in cities.

F．Modernization drew people to the cities and made farmers more productive.

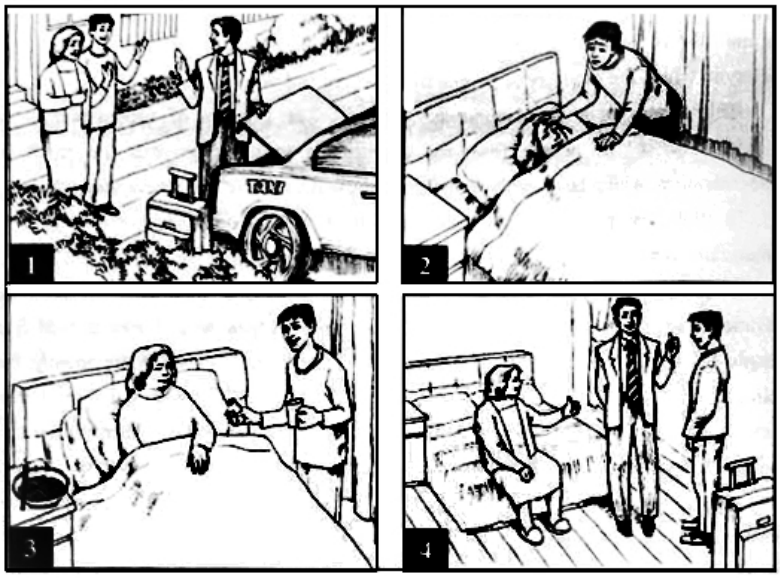
G．Modern cities have destroyed social relations and the health of human beings.

第四部分你、书面表达（共两节，15 分）第一节情景作文（20 分）

32．（20 分）假设你是红星中学高三（1）班的学生李华，请按照以下四幅图的先后顺序，用英文写一篇周记．记述爸爸出 差期间，妈妈生病，你照顾她的过程.

注意：1）周记的开头已经为你写好.

2）词数不少于 60.



Last Monday，_____.

第二节开放作文（15 分）请根据下面提示．写一篇作文．词数不少于 50.

33．（15 分）You are discussing the following picture with your English friend Jim．Now you are telling him how you understand the picture and what makes you think so.



2013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ABCD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：志愿者工作给你一个改变人生的机会，包括你自己的．

【解答】题中give是谓语动词，所以change只能用非谓语动词形式，而且是用不定式做定语且不定式与被修饰的词chance之间有同位关系，构成a chance to do sth．做某事的机会．所以选D．常见的名词有：ability，chance，idea，fact，excuse，promise，answer，reply，attempt，belief，way，reason，moment，time等．如：

Do you have the ability to read and write English？

I have a chance to go sight□seeing．

【点评】根据句意和不定式作谓语得出答案．

22．【分析】不要在结束所有程序前关闭电脑，否则你将遇到问题．

【解答】答案A

本题考查并列连词，A or否则，要不然； B and表顺成关系，接着，然后； C but但是，表转折； D so因此，表因果关系．但是本题不适合逐项翻译，然后得出答案．综合全句，本题实际是个固定句型：祈使句+and/or+句子（句中含有will/could），and表顺成关系，or表示警告或提醒，意思是否则，要不然，结合句意，故选A．

【点评】考查固定句型时，需要学生平时的积累，要能够看出固定句型，更要懂得其运用的方法．

23．【分析】句意为：近几年来莎士比亚的戏剧《哈姆雷特》已经被拍成了至少10部不同的电影．

【解答】答案：C由时间状语over the past years可知本句要用现在完成时，make与Hamlet为动宾关系，故用make的被动语态，故正确答案为C项．

故选：C．

【点评】掌握现在完成时的时间状语（尤其是in/over/during the last/past years）以及主、被动关系是解题关键．

24．【分析】句意为：她发现这门课程非常难，决定转学一门较低水平的（课程）．

【解答】答案：B 本题使用排除法． 根据句子结构可知，the course very difficult 在句中作原因状语（非谓语），因此排除 A 选项；find 的逻辑主语是 she，并且存在主动关系，因此排除 D 选项；C 选项表示目的，根据句意可以排除；she 与 find 之间是逻辑上的主动关系，故用现在分词短语作状语．所以本题选择 B．

【点评】非谓语动词的判定方法：考虑句中谓语动词以及其它词语同非谓语动词的关系和对非谓语动词形式的限制，以便选用正确的非谓语动词形式．

25．【分析】句意为：□□你觉得爸爸妈妈会来晚吗？□□不会的．瑞士航空通常很准时．

【解答】答案：B 本题考查时态．由语境可知，爸爸妈妈还没到，因此"迟到"应发生在将来，要和一般将来时连用．所以本题选择 B．

【点评】考查时态，而句中没有明显的时间状语，那么把握语境是解题的关键．

26．【分析】句意：我和史密斯医生有个预约/约会，但是我需要改变一下时间．

【解答】答案 C．A 项"到；向；（表示时间、方向）朝…方向"；B 项"离开；脱落"；D 项"来自，从；由于；今后"；句中"have an appointment with sb"意为"和某人有个约定/约会"，根据"我需要改变一下（约会）时间"可知，C 项符合语境，故选 C．

【点评】本题考查介词辨析．解答此类题目首先要读懂句意，然后根据上下文语境锁定合适的介词．特别要注意一些短语的固定搭配．平时学习中要加强介词短语的积累．

27．【分析】句意为：眼下，很多国家正在建立一些国家公园，动物和植物在那儿可以得到保护．

【解答】答案：D 本题考查定语从句中的关系词．先行词为 national parks，且从句中不缺主语、宾语和表语，而是缺少地点状语，故用 where 引导，相当于 in which．故选择 D．

【点评】关系副词可代替的先行词是时间、地点或理由的名词，在从句中作状语．有时相当于介词+which．

28．【分析】句意为：快点！Mark 和 Carl 在等着我们．

【解答】答案：B 考查动词时态．根据 Hurry up！可知，Mark 和 Carl 正在等我们．故选 B．

【点评】考查现在进行时，要注意一些关键词，比如：look，hurry，Where is…？等．

29．【分析】句意：当我们看到道路被大雪封锁，我们决定在家度假．

【解答】答案 D．"be blocked with"表示"被阻塞，被封锁"，分析句子结构可知，句中"see+宾语+宾补"为固定结构，其中宾语"the road"与"block"构成逻辑上的被动关系，因此用过去分词，从而排除 A、B、和 C 项．因此 D 项符合语境，故选 D．

【点评】本题考查非谓语动词用法．解答此类题目首先要读懂句意，其次要分析出分词在句中所作的成分，若宾语与补语之间为主动关系则用 doing，被动关系用 done．

30. 【分析】句意为：我随身带了驾照去度假，以备我租车用．

【解答】答案：A

in case 万一，以防；even if 即使；ever since 自从…以来；if only 要是…就好了．根据语意可知，我带上驾驶证是以防在度假时要租车用．故选 A 项．

【点评】考查状语从句时要分析主句和从句之间的逻辑关系．

31. 【分析】句意为：使得这本书如此不同凡响的是作者创造性的想象力．

【解答】答案：B 本题考查主语从句的连接代词．句子的主语是一个从句，空处是引导主语从句的连词，这个连词要同时在主语从句中充当主语，that 可以引导主语从句，但不能在从句中充当成分，排除选项 A；who 指人，which 引导主语从句时，带有选择，排除选项 C，D．所以本题选 B．

【点评】考生需要掌握名词性从句各个连接词的用法，再分析所给句子，作出正确选择．

32. 【分析】句意：□□那么程序是什么样的？□□权威部门作出最终决定之前，所有的应征者都要接受面试．

【解答】答案：C．主语 all the applicants"应征者、申请人"与 interview"采访、面试"之间是被动关系，故排除 A、B；根据问句"那么程序是什么样的？"可知，这是程序，是一贯的动作，常态化的行为，故用一般现在时，are interviewed 符合题意，故选 C．

【点评】本题考查时态语态．根据谓语动词与主语之间的逻辑关系（主、被动关系）来决定语态；根据上下文关系，结合语境来决定时态．

33. 【分析】句意为：专家认为，人们可以通过只有需要（食物）时才购物这一方法来减少更多食物的浪费．

【解答】答案：C

believe 后为宾语从句，从句中成分完整，不带有疑问意义，因此应用 that 来引导且 that 可以省略．

故选：C．

【点评】考查名词性从句时，要分析从句中的各个成分，根据所缺成分选择不同的连接词．

34. 【分析】句意为：如果我们早点预订桌子的话，我们就不会站在这儿排队了．

【解答】答案：D

根据语境可知，此处是 if 引导的虚拟条件状语从句，从句中叙述的是与过去事实相反的情况，因为"我们没有早点订桌子"，所以从句谓语动词用 had done．因为事实上"我们没有订桌子（we haven't booked a table），为现在完成时，所以变成虚拟语气的条件状语从句为"过去完成时"we had booked．主句为情态动词加上真实情况的时态"现在进行时"□□not be standing here．故正确答案为 D 项．

【点评】主句与从句的动作发生在不同的时间，这时主，从句谓语动词的虚拟语气形式因时间不同而不同，这叫做混合条件句．做题时，一定要看清主从句所表达的时间是否一致．

35．【分析】句意：□□□□你不必带伞．不会下雨的．

□□□□□哦，我不知道．也可能会下．

【解答】答案 A．B 项 need"必要，需要"；C 项 would"会，表示意愿"；D 项 should"应该，表示义务"．由 I don't know 可知，此处不确定，有一定的可能性，因此应该用 might 表语气不确定，其它选项均不符合，故选 A．

【点评】本题考查情态动词．解答此类题目关键是要读懂句意，并且对每个情态动词的基本用法和特殊用法都要熟知，然后根据语境辨析锁定答案．

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，并在答题卡上讲该项涂黑。

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文．文章讲述的是主人公 Lola 虽然天生存在视力方面的问题，但是仍然坚持体操训练，以积极的态度和顽强的毅力，取得了大家的尊重和体操方面的成功，作者通过文章旨在说明：相信自己，决不放弃！

【解答】36．C 考查动词辨析．根据上一句中的 a 13□year□old gymnast 可知，Lola 是一个体操运动员，因此，To perfect her skills 为了练习她的体操技巧，她每天训练（train）四个小时．故选 C．

37．A 考查连词辨析．根据 she is legally blind 可知，因为她在法定上讲是盲人，这是她取得的成绩给人留下深刻印象的原因．故选 A．．

38．A 考查动词辨析．根据前一句 She often sees double 可知，她看到的是双重影像，因此无法辨别出物体离她有多远．故选 A．

39．D 考查动词辨析．根据句意可知，在她小的时候，她的妈妈注意到她尽管看不清东西，但是她不害怕．故选 D．

40．B 考查副词辨析．根据上文的"born with a rare condition that causes her eyes to shift constantly．She often sees double"可知，她是能看到东西的，只不过看到的是双重影像，看不清楚．故选 B．

41．B 考查名词辨析．根据上文的"So her mom signed her up for gymnastics when she was three"可知，她的妈妈在她三岁的时候，给她报名参加体操训练，她立刻喜欢上了这项运动．故选 B．

42．C 考查形容词辨析．根据该句的 though（尽管），和后文的 she has never quit 可知，尽管学习体操对她来说比其他比赛更加困难，但是她从没有放弃过．故选 C．

42．D 考查名词辨析．根据上文的"she is legally blind，born with a rare condition that causes her eyes to shift constantly"可知，此处指的是她视力差的这种不利状况（情况）．故选 D．

44．C 考查名词辨析．根据下文的"Because she has double vision，she often sees two beams"可知，因为她有双重影像，因此她经常看到两个横梁，因此平衡木对她来说是最大的一个挑战，故选 C．

45．D 考查动词辨析．根据上文的"She must use her sense of touch to help her during her routine"可知，她视力不好，只能依靠自己的感觉，因此，她说"你不得不相信/信任（trust） 你的内心，它可以带你去任何你想去的地方"．故选 D．

46．A 考查形容词辨析．根据上文的"To be a top□level gymnast，one must be brave"要想成为一个顶尖的体操运动员，运动员必须要勇敢可知，要求体操运动员勇敢，需要勇气，就说明这项运动会让人害怕．故选 A．

47．C 考查介词辨析．根据句意可知，在州比赛中，Lola 没有从平衡木上跌落下来．故选 C．

48．B 考查动词辨析．根据下文的"At the competitions，the judges don't know about her vision _____．She doesn't tell them，because she doesn't think they need to know"可知，她在比赛的时候没有告诉裁判关于她视力方面的问题，因为她认为裁判不需要知道，因为她不想让裁判做出有别于其他选手的对待．故选 B．

49．D 考查名词辨析．根据句意可知，她在比赛的时候没有告诉裁判关于她视力方面的问题 vsion problems 意为视力上的问题．故选 D．

50．A 考查形容词辨析．根据上文的"She doesn't tell them，because she doesn't think they need to know．"Lola 没有告诉裁判关于她眼睛的问题，因为她认为裁判不需要知道，她想和其他人一样比赛．这说明她没有因为眼睛视力的问题而沮丧，相反她保持这积极的态度，认为自己和其他人一样好．因此，她的母亲对她的这种积极、乐观的态度感到很惊讶．故选 A．

51．B 考查动名词辨析．根据上文她积极、乐观的态度，和下文的"Her___is to reach level 9．She says she wants to be a gymnastics coach"可知，她的目标是要达到九级，她说她要成为一名体操教练，因此，她从没想过要放弃（quit）．故选 B．

52．D 考查名词辨析． 根据上文讲到现在她达到了七级水平可知，而此处 to reach level 9 则指的是她的目标，即 goal．故选 D．

53．C 考查形容词辨析．根据句意可知，她说她想要成为一名体操教练，把她所学到的传给其他的孩子，当她长大成人的时候（when）故选 C．

54．A 考查形容词辨析． 根据句意可知，Lola 以她的努力和成功为傲．故选 A．

55．B 考查名词辨析．根据语境可知，她通过自己的亲身经历，想告诉人们一个道理，或者说她通过自己的亲身经历，给人们一个善意的建议，就是"相信自己"！故选 B．

【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，20 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，将正确的选项涂在答题卡上。

【分析】本文向大众介绍了 EP 便携式暖气相较于其它取暖设备的优点及具体细节．这款取暖设备安全性高，对人畜不会造成伤害，质量也有保证．

【解答】56．答案：B．主旨大意题．由第二句中"…sothat it will not burn children or pets．"可知 the EP 不会对孩子或宠物造成伤害，因此讲的是 EP 的安全性．

57．答案：A．细节理解题．根据第三段"TheEP will not reduce oxygen in the room 及…becausethey are burning up oxygen"与其它燃气相比 the EP 燃烧不会消耗室内的氧气．

58．答案：D．猜测词义题．根据句中"…wallto wall and floor to ceiling．it comfortably covers an area upto 350 square feet．"可知其燃烧是从墙壁到天花板每个角落都有，因此可推断出其燃烧的很均匀．

59．答案：A．主旨大意题．根据文章倒数第二段开头"Now，we have aspecial offer for 10 days，during which you can enjoy ahalf price discount and a free delivery．"可知现在商家现在正在搞活动，并且在最后一段"Take actionright now!"即"请立即行动吧！"可知此篇文章的目的是劝说人们买这个产品．

【点评】阅读此类短文要以现象或事物为中心进行思考，理解现象产生的原因、条件和客观规律等．同时要抓住事物的特征、用途和相互关系等．

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，题材是海豚的励志故事，讲述了海洋公园的小海豚 Grace 尽管没有尾巴，却能克服困难，用另外一种方式游泳，并且还要拍电影《海豚的故事》以激励人们要勇敢地面对困难．

【解答】60．C 细节理解题．由文章第二段可知，当这只海豚在 2005 年 12 月刚到海洋公园时，"she was fighting for her life"，它的训练员说"Is she going to make it？"，由此我们知道，刚开始，它的训练员担心它能不能活下来，与 chance of survival（幸存的机会）相对应，故正确答案为 C 项．

61．C 推理判断题．由文章第三段可知，小海豚 Grace 形成了它自己的游泳方式；由第五段内容可知，给海豚戴上人造尾巴不是为了让海豚舒服，而是为了让它保持一系列的动作，同时锻炼肌肉，也就是说，它带着人造尾巴的目的是调整游泳方式，故 C 项正确．

62．D 主旨大意题．最后一句中的 courage 是本题的题眼．作者在最后告诉读者本文写作目的，即鼓励人们在逆境中要勇敢、要有勇气，故答案为 D．

【点评】励志故事性的文章需要考生了解整个故事，以及这个故事告诉对我们的启发．

【分析】尽管成名听起来就像梦想实现了一样，然而当今的明星面临我们难以想像的压力，他们没有隐私可言，那些小报记者，用先进的摄像机躲在名人家附近拍照，通过网络快速的传播．其实名人面临的问题已经有很长的历史，许多名人已经厌倦出名了．

【解答】63．B 推理判断题．根据第一段的"They are at the center of much of the world's attention．Paparazzi （狗仔队） camp outside their homes，cameras ready．Tabloids （小报） publish thrilling stories about their personal lives．"可知，现在的名人有很多媒体关注着，因此没有隐私可言，故选 B．

64．B 主旨大意题．根据第三段的"The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages．"可知，名人面临大家的关注，没有隐私的现象已经有很长的历史了，故选 D．

65．A 推理判断题．根据第四段的"photographers with modern cameras．和 there is always the Internet to spread the news in minutes and keep their"story"alive forever．"可知，现在的媒体越来越先进，报道的又快又多，因此名人的境况更难了，所以现代媒体的普及使当今成为一名人更难了．故选 A．

66．D 情感态度题．根据最后一段的"They are tired of being famous already．"可知，作者认为名人已经厌倦出名了，从中可推测作者同情名人，故选 D．

【点评】本文主要考推理判断能力．阅读这类材料时，一定要根据主要情节掌握文章主旨大意，同时抓住每一个细节，设身处地根据文章内容揣摩作者的态度和意图，不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断．

【分析】本文是说明文，中国有句古语云：一心不可二用．而最近的一项研究就表明．那些经常一心多用的人往往就是同时做两件事做的最糟糕的人．正是因为不能专注于一件事，才会同时多做几件事，结果可想而知．

【解答】67．D　细节理解题．根据第一段第一句话"People who multitask all the time may be the worst at doing two things at once"可知，一心多用，往往会把事情做得更糟糕．故选 D．

68．A　细节理解题．根据第二段最后一句话"They then evaluated the participants'multitasking ability with a tricky mental task that required the students to do simple mathematical calculations while remembering a set of letters．"可知，然后他们要这些学生一面做一些数学运算，一面记忆一组字母，用这个很刁难的方法来测试这些学生一心多用的能力．和 A 项意思一致，故选 A．

69．C　细节理解题．根据第一段第二句的"but because they are easily distracted （分心） and can't focus on on activity．"可知，许多人一心多用，并不是因为他们想要增强工作生产量，而是因为他们很容易分心或是不能专注于做一件事．故选 C．

70．C　推理判断题．由最后一段的"People who are multitasking are generally less sensitive to risky situations．"一心多用的人一般对危险的情形不太敏感．可知，对危险的事情，一心多用者往往对潜在的危险不能迅速判断．故选 C．

【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（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正确的填入空白处．选项中有两项为多余选项．

【分析】本文为说明文，介绍了城市化的形成与发展．第一座城市很可能建于 5500 年以前，甚至是在 200 年以前，也只有少数的人生活在城市里．英国是第一个成为城市化社会的国家，许多别的工业国家也开始效仿英国，成为城市化的社会．在过去的两百年里，工业革命打破了城乡之间的平衡．现代化把更多的人吸引到城市里来，使得农民更加多产．

【解答】71．E 推理判断题．根据前一句"The first city was probably founded no more than 5，500 years ago"可知，此处讲的是以前城市的情况，即第一座城市仅仅是 5500 年才出现的，甚至 200 年前，也只有很少一部分人生活在城市中．其他几个选项没有关于以前城市的描述．故选择 E．

72．D 推理判断题．根据前一句的"Britain was only the beginning"可知，英国只是个开始，关键词 beginning，因此后面出现的是 soon，句意为，英国只是个开始，很快，其他工业国家也变成了城市化社会．

73．B 推理判断题．根据前一句的"Today，over 82% of Americans live in cities．Only about 2% live on farms"目前，超过 82%的美国人住在城市，只有 2%的人住在农场，剩下大约 16%的人住在哪里呢？因此可以推断出，下一句讲述的是 the rest 即，其余的人住在什么地方．故选 B，意为其余的人住在城镇里．

74．A 推理判断题．根据前一句的"It took about ninety□five people on farms to feed five people in cities"可知，要有 95 个人在农场里工作，才能养活 5 个城市里的人，因此城市里居住的人肯定要少，规模肯定很小，因此选择 A 项，意为这种原因导致了城市规模很小．

75．F 推理判断题．前一句提到：在过去的两百年里，工业革命打破了城乡之间的平衡．后一句提到：现在的情况不是需要 95 个农民养活 5 个城市人，在美国 1 个农民就能养活 100 多个非农民．那中间只能填 F 项：现代化把更多的人吸引到城市里来，使得农民更加多产．

【点评】该类题型要求从短文后的七个选项中（均为完整的句子）选出五个能填入文章空处的最佳选项，主要考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握． 分析篇章结构，把握全篇文脉是解题的关键．

第四部分你、书面表达（共两节，15 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，记述爸爸出差期间，照顾生病的妈妈的过程．

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：say goodbye to…．（跟…说再见），go on sth （继续某事），be away （离开…．），feel well （身体好），have a cold（感冒），prepare sth for（准备…）．

【解答】Last Monday，my father said goodbye to my mother and me and went on a business trip．（告别）He would be away for three days．Just the next morning，I found my mother wasn't feeling well．She had a cold．（生病）I immediately went to get her some medicine and then prepared some noodles for her，with my special care．My mother

recovered quickly．（照顾）When my father came back home，my mother told him what had happened he praised me for what I had done．I【高分句型】feel very happy that I have done something for my mother．（夸奖）

【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．写一篇作文．词数不少于 50.

33．【分析】本文是开放性作文，既考查看图又给出提示信息，首先要看懂图的中心思想：梦想和现实是有差距的，人要学会面对．然后筛选出要点，把要点用连接词串联成文．时态应该用一般现在时．人称用第一和第三人称．重要短语：a difference between sth （…之间的区别），realize one's dream （实现某人的梦想），wish for （希望…），in one's opinion （某人认为），dream of （梦想），face sth．（面向…），keep on doing （一直做某事），accept the reality （接受现实）．

【解答】I think the picture is telling us that there is usually a difference between one's dream and reality．People need to learn to face it．Everyone has his dream，however，it is not so easy for people to realize their dreams every time． Just like the man in the picture，instead of the big fish he wishes for．【高分句型】He actually catches a small one．（如何理解图片 ）

In my opinion，People need to learn to accept the reality and keep on trying．With another try，they may gain what they dream of．（自己观点）

【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．