

20. The light was so _____ that I had to cover my eyes.

- A. natural B. weak C. soft D. bright

三、完形填空：共 15 小题；每题 2 分，共 30 分。通读下面的短文，掌握其大意。然后从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Eleanor Roosevelt was the wife of America's 32nd president, Franklin Roosevelt. She helped her husband in many ways during his long 21 life. She also became one of the most 22 women in America. She fought for equal rights for all people.

Eleanor was born in New York City in 1884. Her family had great wealth. But Eleanor did not have a happy 23. Her parents died when she was very young. She was raised by her grandmother. Eleanor 24 that as a child, her greatest happiness came from helping others.

In the early 1900s, many people were worried about the problems of 25. People who came to America in 26 of a better life. Eleanor could not 27 how people lived in such poor conditions while she and some others had so much 28.

After she finished school, Eleanor began 29 children to read and write in one of the poorest areas of New York City. She also looked into 30 where workers were said to be badly 31. She saw little children of four and five years old working until they 32 to the floor. She became involved (参与) with other women who 33 the same ideas about improving social conditions.

Franklin Roosevelt began 34 Eleanor when he was in New York. They got 35 in 1905. In the next eleven years, they had six children. The Roosevelts moved to Washington D. C. in 1913.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. A. political | B. business | C. technical | D. research |
| 22. A. different | B. important | C. lonely | D. strict |
| 23. A. job | B. childhood | C. future | D. dream |
| 24. A. imagined | B. forgot | C. doubted | D. remembered |
| 25. A. lazy | B. strange | C. foolish | D. poor |
| 26. A. honor | B. memory | C. search | D. favor |
| 27. A. understand | B. regret | C. receive | D. admit |
| 28. A. strength | B. knowledge | C. courage | D. wealth |
| 29. A. disturbing | B. forcing | C. teaching | D. reminding |
| 30. A. hospitals | B. schools | C. factories | D. armies |
| 31. A. followed | B. treated | C. Protected | D. chosen |
| 32. A. sank | B. run | C. jumped | D. dropped |
| 33. A. shared | B. allowed | C. discovered | D. mentioned |
| 34. A. praising | B. attacking | C. visiting | D. controlling |
| 35. A. united | B. separated | C. accepted | D. married |

四、阅读理解：题共 15 小题；每题 3 分，共 45 分。阅读下列短文，然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

It's that time of the year graduation. The end of school year is nearly in sight, and it's an especially big deal if you're finishing high school or college.

41. How does Ron manage to cut back on spending?

- A. He drives less. B. He calls his brothers less.
C. He spends less on clothes. D. He has less food for lunch.

42. What's Ron's advice to the readers?

- A. Stick to the job if you have kids to raise. B. Stick to the job if you have mortgage to pay.
C. Change the job if you don't like it any more. D. Change the job if you don't get enough money.

C

It is widely accepted that English is the global language of modern times.

About three decades ago, French was recognized as the language of diplomacy (外交), and German was considered the language of science and technology. English now dominates (主导) not only as the language of science but also diplomacy, computing, and tourism. Today, in terms of native speakers, Mandarin Chinese is the world's largest language.

Yet there are people who believe that China will become the most powerful country in the world. Some have even fixed the date as early as the year 2020. At present, while English is more widely spoken than any other language, there are more people who speak Chinese than English due to the large population in China alone. If China does become a world power, there is no doubt that this language will spread worldwide.

As the controversy over which language will become dominant in the world continues, there are many who feel that the dominance of English is unique and irreversible (不可逆的). However, a separate study from David Graddol's suggests that English's dominance in the scientific area will continue. There is also an argument that the English language would be changed greatly by 2020 for various reasons. With the possibility of China rising as a world power, Mandarin could definitely challenge the dominance of English as a global language.

43. Which language is now considered as the language of diplomacy?

- A. French B. English
C. German D. Chinese

44. Which language has the largest population of native speakers?

- A. French B. English
C. German D. Chinese

45. The author says that Chinese is expected to spread worldwide if _____.

- A. more tourists come to China B. China has a larger population
C. China has the modern technology D. China becomes a real world power

46. What does controversy in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. plan B. condition
C. argument D. goal

D

All but the tiniest of roads have to have names so they can be recognized on a map, and so people can ask directions to them. Americans name a lot of bridges, too.

Very often these names carry a clear geographical reference—the Pennsylvania Turnpike, for example. Or, like the George Washington Bridge, roads and bridges are named for famous historical figures or powerful officers.

We make a big deal out of naming things, as when someone decided to name an airport after a U.S. judge. So now we have the Baltimore Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport.

Many, if not most, of our college buildings are named for wealthy people who gave a lot of money to the schools. And our sports centers took this idea a step further. Companies paid a whole lot of money for what's called the "naming rights" to U. S. Cellular Field in Chicago, for example, and Citizens Bank Park in Philadelphia.

Now the governor (州长) of Virginia, Bob McDonnell, wants to sell naming rights to roads and bridges in the state. He says not just companies, but also wealthy people, would help the Virginia transportation budget (预算) by paying to have their names-or perhaps those of loved ones-placed on roads and bridges, and thus on maps as well.

People hold different views, however. Supporters say Americans are used to having things sponsored (赞助). Others disagree, considering the idea as the next step in the "companies of America." They wonder how far such an idea might spread, and where it would end at the Burger King Pacific Ocean, perhaps.

47. Most of the roads need to have names so that _____.
A. they can be easily recognized on maps B. people can learn about them better
C. they can remind people of the past D. people can enjoy naming them
48. Who are many college buildings named for according to the passage?
A. powerful officers B. wealthy people
C. historical figures D. famous judges
49. Why does the governor of Virginia want to sell naming rights?
A. to help the transportation budget B. to make the state well-known
C. to remember the loved names D. to increase companies' sales
50. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
A. Pacific Ocean will be renamed.
B. Americans have sponsored naming a lot.
C. Everything is named by an American company.
D. People have different ideas towards naming things.

第二部分 非选择题(45分)

五、补全对话：共5句；每句满分为3分，共15分。根据中文提示，把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。打句号的地方，用陈述句；打问号的地方，用疑问句。

提示：Mary 与 Bill 不期而遇，邀请他一起吃晚饭。但 Bill 当晚 7 点要去北京，下周一回来。Mary 让 Bill 回来后给她打电话。

(Mary = M; Bill = B)

M: Bill, is that you? I haven't seen you for a long time.

B: Hi, Mary. Great to see you again. 51 ?

M: Fine. Why don't we get together and have a chat? How about 52 this evening?

B: Well. It sounds great, but I'm 53 at 7 o'clock.

M: What a pity!

B: Well, I'll be back 54 . We can find a time to meet again.

M: Okay. 55 when you are back.

B: No problem. Goodbye!

M: Bye!

六、书面表达：满分 10 分。

假设你是李华，写信给英国朋友 Tim，问他是否愿意租房子给你的好友李明，并介绍他的情况，内容包括：

1. 品学兼优，将去伦敦某大学学习计算机；
2. 喜爱读书、看电影、听音乐，乐于助人，定能融洽相处；
3. 愿意提供更多信息。

注意：1. 词数应为 100 左右；

2. 生词租房子 rent a room

Dear Tim,

*Yours,
Li Hua*

答案解析：

一、语音知识

1. B.

- 2. D.
- 3. B.
- 4. C.
- 5. A.

二、词汇与语法知识

6. B.句意：我的朋友鲍勃总是在我们相聚的时候讲笑话。选项 A 中 say 强调说话的内容，表示“讲某件事情”，可用 say sth.。表示“对某人说”，可用 say to sb.。选项 C 中 talk 强调双方“交谈”般用作不及物动词，其后不可直接接宾语，表示“人谈论(某事)”用 talk to/with sb. (about sth.)。选项 D 中 speaks 强调单方的“说”或“讲”，一般用作不及物动词，其后不可直接接宾语，要表示“对某人说(某事)”，可用 speak to/with sb. (about sth.)。

tell 表示“告诉”或“讲”，可接双宾语，要表示“告诉某人某事”，可用 tell sb. sth. /tell sth. to sb.。“讲笑话”为 tell jokes，故选 B。

7. D.【解析】句意：在汤姆到达电影院之前，电影就已经开始了。本句中 before 引导的从句为一般过去时，而主句中的“电影开始”这一动作是发生在从句中“汤姆到达”这个动作之前的，发生在过去的过去，故需用过去完成时，故选 D。

8. A.【解析】句意：司机一边注意着交通情况，一边看着地图。根据句意，司机同时在关注着交通情况和地图这两个事物，因此 traffic 和 map 应为特指，表示特指某(些)人或某(些)物，需用定冠词，故选 A。

9. B.【解析】句意：我到处都找不到我的黑色手套。(哪里也找不到我的黑色手套)。选项 A. nowhere “无处，任何地方都不”，一般用于肯定句；选项 B. anywhere “在任何地方”，一般用于否定句、疑问句或条件状语从句；选项 C. everywhere “到处”，一般用于肯定句；选项 D. somewhere “在某处，到某处”，一般用于肯定句。因本句为否定句，可以排除 A、C、D。此外，由知识点 not...any=no，可知 not...anywhere=nowhere，本句可同义替换为 I could find my black gloves nowhere。故选 B。

10. B.【解析】句意：玛丽捡起她的孩子们的衣服，那些衣服正躺在地板上。此句中 that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 clothes，表示“躺在地板上的衣服”。根据句意，当主句中玛丽实施“捡起”这个动作的时候，从句中衣服正“躺”在地板上，故“躺”这个动作需用现在进行时，故选 B。

11. A.【解析】句意：当我到家的时候，简已经做好了饭。没有 on the time 与 in the time 这两个词组，故排除 B、C，at the time 表示“在那时、那时候”，by the time 表示“到.....时候”，结合句意，故选 A。

12. C.【解析】句意：“打扰一下，请问会议室在哪？”“——稍等，我让人带你过去”。此题考查使役动词的用法，表示“让/使某人做某事”，用 have/let/make sb. do sth.。此题中“让某人带”应为 have someone take，故选 C。

13. B.【解析】句意：我永远无法忘记那一天，在那一天我成为了一名医生。此题考查引导定语从句的关系代词和关系副词，根据句意，先行词 day 在从句意为“在那二天”，且在从句中充当时间状语，因此只能选用表示时间的关系副词 when，也可转换为介词+关系代词，=on which，故选 B。

14. A.【解析】句意：你的文章写得很好，但我认为你应该再仔细检查一遍。选项 A. go over “仔细检查”；选项 B. go by “经过，路过”；选项 C. go off “离开，断掉”；选项 D. go against “不利于，违反”。结合句意，故选 A。

15. D.【解析】句意：“还有足够的时间，因此，你无须担心”。选项 A. wouldn't “将不会”(would 为 will 的过去式)；选项 B. couldn't “不能，不可以”；选项 C. mustn't “禁止、不许”；选项

D. needn't “没必要，不必”。结合句意，故选 D。

16. C. 【解析】句意：我的房间非常小，房间带有一扇而对街道的窗户。此题考察知识点为 with 的复合结构。根据知识点 with+宾语+现在分词(宾语与宾补之间是主动关系)，可知需选用动词的现在分词形式，故选 C。

17. C. 【解析】句意：几天前我拜访了我的一位朋友，在那一天我学习到了可贵的一课。此题考查的知识点为双重所有格，是指名词所有格或名词性物主代词同 of 构成的所有格，即“of+名词所有格/名词性物主代词”，故此题只能选择名词性的物主代词 mine，相当于 my friends, a friend of mine 表示“我很多朋友中的二位朋友”，故选 C。

18. A. 【解析】句意：你愿意今晚和我一起去剧院吗？——我想去，但是我抽不出时间。选项 A. I'd like to “我想(这么做)”；选项 B. Well done “做得好”；选项 C. That's nothing “没什么”；选项 D. I'm afraid not “恐怕不行”。结合情景，排除 B、C 两项。而应答句中有 but 表转折，故排除选项 D，故选 A。

19. B. 【解析】句意：这些家庭成员都努力工作以确保他们有足够的食物。本题考查表目的的动词不定式。表目的的动词不定式可用 to/in order to do，故选 B。

20. D. 【解析】句意：光线如此的强，以至于我不得不蒙上眼睛。选项 A. natural “自然的，天生的”；选项 B. weak “虚弱的，无力的”；选项 C. soft “柔软的，温和的”；选项 D. bright “明亮的，鲜明的”。结合句意，选 D。

三、完形填空

21. A. 【解析】考查形容词和名词及语境的理解。选项 A. political “政治的，党派的”；选项 B. business “生意，商业”；选项 C. technical “工艺的，科技的”；选项 D. research “调查，研究”。埃莉诺·罗斯福为美国总统罗斯福的夫人，因此她是在她丈夫的政治生涯期间帮助他很多。故选 A。

22. B. 【解析】考查形容词及语境的理解。选项 A. different “不同的”；选项 B. important “重要的，有地位的”；选项 C. lonely “寂寞的，偏僻的”；选项 D. strict “严格的，严肃的”。根据后文，埃莉诺·罗斯福一直致力于为所有人争取人权的事业，因此她应是美国最重要的女性之一。故选 B。

23. B. 【解析】考查名词及语境的理解。选项 A. job “工作”；选项 B. childhood “童年时期”；选项 C. future “未来，前途”；选项 D. dream “梦想，愿望”。根据后文，在埃莉诺很小的时候，她的父母就去世了，她由祖母抚养长大。因此，她虽然家庭富有，却有一个不愉快的童年。childhood 与后文的 young 相呼应，故选 B。

24. D. 【解析】考查动词及语境的理解。选项 A. imagined “想象”；选项 B. forgot “忘记”；选项 C. doubted “怀疑”；选项 D. remembered “记得，牢记，怀念”。根据上文，埃莉诺小时候因父母离世，而由祖母抚养长大。由此推测，她是牢牢地记住了快乐源于帮助他人。故选 D。

25. D. 【解析】考查形容词及语境的理解。选项 A. lazy “懒惰的”；选项 B. strange “奇怪的”；选项 C. foolish “愚蠢的”；选项 D. poor “贫穷的”。根据后文，这些人来到美国是为寻求更好的生活。由此得知，这些人应是贫穷的人。且 poor 也与后文的 poor conditions 相呼应。故选 D。

26. C. 【解析】考查词组搭配及语境的理解。选项 A. honor “荣誉”；选项 B. memory “记忆”；选项 C. search “搜索，探求”；选项 D. favor “喜爱”；in honor of “为纪念，为庆祝”，故排除 A；in memory for 表示“为纪念”；in search for 表示“寻求，寻找”；in favor for 表示“喜爱”。根据文意，这些贫穷的人来到美国是为寻求更好的生活。故选 C。

27. A. 【解析】考查动词及语境的理解。选项 A. understand “理解”；选项 B. regret “遗憾”；

选项 C. receive “收到”；选项 D. admit “承认”。根据上下文可知，埃莉诺家庭非常富有，且这些财富是与生俱来的。因此，她应是无法理解这些人何为居住在如此恶劣的环境里。故选 A。

28. D. 【解析】考查名词及语境的理解。选项 A. strength “力量”；选项 B. knowledge “知识”；选项 C. courage “勇气”；选项 D. wealth “财富”。根据上文可知，埃莉诺的家庭非常富有。因此，她与前面的那些生活条件恶劣的人相比，她和其他人拥有太多的财富。故选 D。

29. C. 【解析】考查动词及语境的理解。选项 A. disturbing “干扰打断”（disturb 的-ing 形式）；选项 B. forcing “强迫”（force 的-ing 形式）；选项 C. teaching “敏学，教导”（teach 的-ing 形式）；选项 D. reminding “提醒，使联想起”（remind 的-ing 形式）。根据后文的 to read and write 可知，埃莉诺是在贫穷地区教女孩子们读书和写作。故选 C。

30. C. 【解析】考查名词及语境的理解。选项 A. hospitals 医院（复数）；选项 B. schools 学校（复数）；选项 C. factories 工厂（复数）；选项 D. armies 军队（复数）。根据第 30 题后面的定语从句可知，埃莉诺调查的是工人工作的地方，即工厂。故选 C。

31. B. 【解析】考查被动语态及语境的理解。选项 A. followed “紧跟，遵循”（follow 的过去分词）；选项 B. treated “对待”（treat 的过去分词）；选项 C. protected “保护”（protect 的过去分词）；选项 D. chosen “选择”（choose 的过去分词）。根据后文，埃莉诺在这个工厂里看到四、五岁的小孩也一直在工作，可见工人在这里被非常恶劣地对待。故选 B。

32. D. 【解析】考查词组搭配及语境的理解。选项 A. sank 与 to 连接表示“沉到”。选项 B. run 与 to 连接表示“跑到”；选项 C. jumped 与 to 连接表示“跳转到”；选项 D. dropped 与 to 连接表示“下降到，跌倒”。根据上下文，工人在这里被非常恶劣地对待，因此，四五岁的小孩应会被要求一直工作直到他们跌倒在地板上为止。结合句意，且与 poor 能够连接的较为合适的词组应是 drop to，故选 D。

33. A. 【解析】考查动词及语境的理解。选项 A. shared “分享，分担”（share 的过去式）；选项 B. allowed 允许（allow 的过去式）；选项 C. discovered “发现，发觉”（discover 的过去式）；选项 D. mentioned “提到”（mention 的过去式）。根据上下文，埃莉诺调查到贫穷地区的人们教育落后，工人受到虐待，生存环境恶劣。因此，她决定加入其他妇女，这些妇女都有着改善社会状况的想法。此空用 share，表达她们分享改善社会状况的想法，更为恰当。故选 A。

34. C. 【解析】考查动词及语境的理解。选项 A. praising “赞美”（praise 的-ing 形式）；选项 B. attacking “攻击”（attack 的现在分词）；选项 C. visiting “拜访，参观”（visit 的现在分词）；选项 D. controlling “控制，管理”（control 的-ing 形式）。根据下文，罗斯福是在纽约工作的时候与埃莉诺相识，他应是在那时期开始拜访埃莉诺。故选 C。

35. D. 【解析】考查动词词组搭配及语境的理解。选项 A. united 与 get 连用，表示“联结起来”；选项 B. separated 与 get 连用，表示“分开”；选项 C. accepted 与 get 连用，表示“进入”；选项 D. married 与 get 连用，表示“结婚”。根据下文，在接下来的十一年，他们有了 6 个孩子。由此可知，他们是在 1905 年结婚。故选 D。

四、阅读理解

36. A. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第二段可知，作者认为格蕾丝令人惊叹的原因是她是在十六岁的年纪就获得了毕业证书。故选 A。

37. B. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第三段格蕾丝的话“Hard work and dedication (专心致志) have made me succeed in doing high school and college at the same time”可知，格蕾丝成功的关键是对学习的投入和付出。故选 B。

38. C. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第三段可知，格蕾丝的爸爸是数学教授，母亲是兼职

的大学历史老师，他们对格蕾丝进行家庭教育直到她 13 岁。可知格蕾丝的父母对她教育上的帮助主要是进行了家庭教育。故选 C。

39. A. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文最后一段的“although her parents expect her to teach at university”可知，格蕾丝的父母希望她日后能成为一名大学教师。故选 A。

40. C. 【解析】推理判断题。根据短文第二段的“he says he has never been happier”，罗恩在换了新工作以后，他觉得从未如此开心过，由此可知，罗恩对新工作很满意，他的新工作应该是有趣的。故选 C。

41. A. 【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段的“I seldom drive to work so I don't have to pay as much for petrol(汽油)”，可知，罗恩换工作后，他很少开车，也就不需要付汽油费了，因而减少了开销。故选 A。

42. C. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文最后二段罗恩的话“If you're in a job you don't like, get out”可知，罗恩认为如果你不喜欢自己的工作，那直接走人就行了。故选 C。

43. B. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第二段的“English now dominates (主导) not only as the language of science but also diplomacy”可知，英语已成为外交主导语言。故选 B。

44. D. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第三段的“there are more people who speak Chinese than English due to the large population in China alone”可知，因为中国庞大的人口数量，目前相比较于被广泛使用的英语，汉语有更大的使用人群。故选 D。

45. D. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第三段的“If China does become a world power, there is no doubt that this language will spread worldwide”可知，如果中国成为一个真正的世界强国，那么汉语就会在世界范围内传播。故选 D。

46. C. 【解析】词义猜测题。根据短文最后一段可知，目前有些人认为英语的主导地位将会持续。且独特而不可逆，而另一方面，也有争论认为到 2020 年英语发生巨大改变，而随着中国国力的强大，汉语将使英语的世界主导地位受到挑战。结合语境，且与后文的 argument 相呼应，可推测这里的“controversy”意为“争论”，表达关于哪种语言会成为主导语言的争论一直在持续。故选 C。

47. A. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第一段的“All but the tiniest of roads have to have names so they can be recognized on map”可知，所有道路需要命名的原因是为了能够在地图上得到辨识。故选 A。

48. B. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第四段的“our college buildings are named for wealthy people who gave a lot of money to the schools”可知，很多高校根据那些为校捐款者的名字命名。故选 B。

49. A. 【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第五段的“He says not just companies but also wealthy people would help the Virginia transportation budget(预算)...”可知，弗吉尼亚州的州长想要出售冠名权的目的是为了增加该州运输系统的预算。故选 A。

50. D. 【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段的“People hold different views,....”可知，针对冠名权，人们有着不同的看法。故选 D。

五、补全对话

51. How are you

52. having dinner together/ having supper together

53. leaving for Beijing/ going to Beijing

54. next Monday

55. Call me/ Phone me/ Give me a call

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Tim,

I'm writing to ask if it is possible for my best friend Li Ming to rent a room in your house. He is going to study computer science in a university in London next month. He is an excellent student with high scores. In his spare time, Li Ming likes reading books, watching movies and listening to music, especially light music. He is a very kind and friendly person, always ready to help others.

I'm sure that your family will get along well with him. I will give you more information about him if it is necessary.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

该书面表达主要考查书信的写作格式及人物介绍。人物的详细情况已经给出。英语书信作文的格式通常包括三大要素：**Salutation**(称呼)、**Body of Letter**(信的正文)、**Complementary Close**(结束语)、**Signature**(签名)。称呼一般由 **Dear+人名/职称**构成。信的正文需完整的陈述本篇书面表达所要求的内容，注意语言表达需简洁明了。结束语是写信人对收信人的谦称，二个词的开头字母要大写，末尾用逗号，常用的结束语有 **Sincerely yours**、**Yours** 等。签名，即写信人署名，写在结束语下面偏右处。在写作时需注意写作格式的规范、句式的变化及连词的运用。

写作亮点：这篇书信作文，格式正确，语言无误，行文连贯，表达清楚。在具体的写作中句式丰富，如：

简单句：Li Ming likes reading books, watching movies and listening to music;

宾语从句：if it is possible for my best friend Li Ming to rent a room in your house;

条件状语从句：if it is necessary 等。