

湖北省黄冈中学 2014 届适应性考试英语试 题 A 卷

★祝考试顺利★

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。用统一提供的 2B 铅笔把答题卡上试卷类型 A 后的方框涂黑。
2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用统一提供的 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案标号。答在试题卷、草稿纸上无效。
3. 完成句子和短文写作题的作答：用统一提供的签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。答在试题卷、草稿纸上无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

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

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

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

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案：B

1. When does Miss White usually come?
A. Before 9:00. B. At 9:15. C. At 10:00.
2. What will the man probably do next?
A. Prepare a speech. B. Send some letters. C. Finish a question.
3. On which day is Washington's actual birthday?
A. February 1st. B. February 2nd. C. February 3rd.
4. What does the woman mean?
A. The man won't have a nap.
B. The man is asked to park Mr. Smith's car.
C. Mr. Smith is coming on Saturday afternoon.
5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?
A. At a restaurant. B. At a gas station. C. At a theater.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

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

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What was the weight of the man's luggage at the beginning?
A. 32 kg. B. 66 kg. C. 96 kg.
7. What do we know about the man?
A. He needs no passport.
B. He has a bag with him.
C. He'll sit in the smoking section.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What is the matter with Nancy and Steve?
A. They will divorce soon.
B. They fought for their daughter's custody (监护权).
C. They have separated for a while.
9. What will Nancy face according to the woman?
A. Her parents' scolding (责备).
B. No chance of visiting her daughter.
C. Caring for her daughter herself.

听下面一段对话，回答第 10 至第 12 三个小题。

10. Why does the woman look for a new job?
A. To work near her home.
B. To earn more money.
C. To have more holidays.
11. How long will the woman work a day?
A. Four hours. B. Eight hours. C. Twelve hours.
12. When will the woman start her new job probably?
A. Right away. B. The next day. C. After passing the test.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. Where will the two speakers go first?
A. The Dian Lake.
B. The Western Hills.
C. Yunnan Nationalities Villages.
14. What are wonderful in Yunnan Nationalities Villages?
A. The arts and handicrafts.
B. The peoples' ways of life.
C. The Nationalities Villages' forms.
15. On which day will the two speakers go to the Stone Forest?
A. The second day. B. The third day. C. The fourth day.
16. How many days will the trip last?
A. Five. B. Four. C. Three.

听下面一段对话，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What happened to the man on his boat trip in Africa?
A. He almost died on the boat.
B. He was scared to go on land.
C. He stayed on the boat for several weeks.

18. When was the man being followed by some animals?
 A. In the morning. B. In the afternoon. C. At night.
19. What did the man do when the animals followed him?
 A. He cried for help.
 B. He ran all the time.
 C. He fought with them.
20. Why does the man feel sorry?
 A. He doesn't have much time with his family.
 B. He has to give up traveling because of his family.
 C. He doesn't have enough money to travel with his family.

第二部分：英语语言知识运用（共二节，满分 30 分）

第一节：多项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从 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。

例：To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their _____ and weaknesses.
 A. strengths B. benefits C. techniques D. values
 答案：A

21. If you want to learn a language well, keep this in mind: the stronger the _____, the more quickly you will learn it.
 A. motivation B. maximum C. minimum D. motion
22. The young couple have been admitted into a badminton club lately, where they can enjoy all the benefits and _____ of club membership.
 A. preferences B. procedures C. privileges D. proportions
23. It is true that the machine he invented is very useful, but he is _____ when he calls it the greatest invention ever made!
 A. accumulating B. exaggerating C. withdrawing D. accelerating
24. The man said on the phone that he would accept the job, so we have asked him to come over to _____ his acceptance in writing.
 A. convince B. contract C. contradict D. confirm
25. Since the United States of America is a multicultural country, you'll find it easy to _____ the life there within a couple of months.
 A. put up with B. get along with C. team up with D. fit in with
26. As is known to all, the candidate _____ his last chance of winning the election when he said the wrong thing on TV.
 A. gave out B. gave off C. gave away D. gave up
27. While listening, remember that it is not _____ to listen only with your ears; you must listen with your brain as well.
 A. substantial B. sufficient C. considerable D.

consistent

28. It is reported that as well as the inquiry in London, there is a(n) _____ investigation going on in New York into the cause of the disaster.
A. parallel B. awesome C. sensible D. genuine
29. We must help people to find houses outside the city, but _____, we must remember that some city people want to remain where they are.
A. virtually B. equally C. definitely D. naturally
30. The study of natural history is not something to be left to biologists. In fact, their capacity _____ the time they can spend away from their offices is very limited.
A. in favour of B. in search of C. in terms of D. in view of

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

The train shook back and forth, its wheels making a loud noise against the tracks. Outside the window the freezing cold of winter ruled. The carriage was filled with cold, _ 31_ passengers.

Suddenly a little boy _ 32_ his way through the grown-up legs and sat down by the window. He was all alone among the _ 33_ grown-ups. What a brave child, I thought. His father _ 34_ to stay by the door behind us. The train began to crawl into a tunnel. Then something very strange happened suddenly. The serious little boy _ 35_ down from his seat and leaned (倚靠) his hand on my knee. _ 36_, I thought that he wanted to _ 37_ me and return to his father, so I helped him to stand up. But instead he leaned forward and held his _ 38_ up towards mine. He wanted to say something to me, I thought. I lowered my head to receive the _ 39_. Wrong again! What I received was a _ 40_ kiss on the cheek.

The boy calmly returned to his seat, leaned back and continued looking out of the window. I was _ 41_. What had just happened? A child kissing a(n) _ 42_ grown-up on the train. How could anybody want to kiss such a man that had so much beard? Soon enough, all of my neighbors were duly _ 43_. Nervous and a little surprised, we _ 44_ at the father. When he saw our questioning _ 45_ as he got ready for his stop, he offered a clue.

“He’s so happy to be alive,” the father said. “He has been very sick.”

Father and son _ 46_ into the crowd moving towards the exit. Then doors closed and the train went on. On my cheek I can still _ 47_ the child’s kiss — a kiss that has triggered (触发) some soul-searching inside me. How many grown-ups _ 48_ kissing each other from the joy of being alive? How many even give much thought to the privilege of _ 49_ ?

The little kisser had taught us a sweet but serious lesson: Be careful. You don’t let yourself _ 50_ before your heart stops!

31. A. excited B. tired C. pleased D. surprised
32. A. felt B. lost C. pushed D. picked
33. A. unfriendly B. outspoken C. angry D.

- easygoing
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 34. A. liked | B. longed | C. chose | D. agreed |
| 35. A. turned | B. slid | C. settled | D. pulled |
| 36. A. In no time | B. For a moment | C. Once in a while | D. In a while |
| 37. A. tell | B. strike | C. approach | D. pass |
| 38. A. nose | B. hand | C. head | D. shoulder |
| 39. A. news | B. message | C. information | D. opinion |
| 40. A. loud | B. foolish | C. strange | D. fortunate |
| 41. A. pleased | B. shocked | C. satisfied | D. interested |
| 42. A. sceptical | B. sensitive | C. unknown | D. familiar |
| 43. A. praised | B. kissed | C. scolded | D. persuaded |
| 44. A. shouted | B. smiled | C. aimed | D. whispered |
| 45. A. glances | B. images | C. mouths | D. gestures |
| 46. A. looked | B. returned | C. disappeared | D. separated |
| 47. A. touch | B. trust | C. smell | D. feel |
| 48. A. go around | B. look around | C. break away | D. get away |
| 49. A. sharing | B. kissing | C. living | D. touching |
| 50. A. die | B. stop | C. sleep | D. live |

第三部分:阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每篇短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

More than three years after moving from Australia to this remote part of England, we are still learning how things are done here.

Not too long after we arrived and unpacked, we were invited for “a drink on Sunday morning” by a retired couple nearby. We got there about noon, to find the living-room crowded — lots of chat and discussions, and in all a very jolly occasion.

Trouble was, there was no food — no self-respecting Australian would regard a tray of crisps as food. In Sydney, when you are invited for a drink any time after midday on a Sunday, you know you will be fed as well as watered and you plan accordingly. However, the hardworking little woman seemed to have no plans to cook lunch or take us to eat out.

By one-fifteen my stomach was sending up “please explain” to me. Even the crisps had gone. There was nothing we could do except wait, and wonder if the hostess was going to perform some magic and feed us fashionably late. Then, as quickly as word had spread that there was free beer at the local pub, the room emptied. By one-forty-five there were only a few guests left, so we decided to go home. The little woman was not really interested in real cooking for us.

A few weeks ago we were invited out for “supper” and the hostess suggested 8:15. Ah, we thought greedily, “this is going to be the real thing.”

We dressed with some care — I putting on a dark suit — and arrived on time. My wife looked pretty good, I thought — a little black dress and so on. But when we walked

in I had a terrible feeling we had got the night wrong because the hostess was dressed in a daytime kind of way and the husband was in jeans and an open-neck shirt. But no, we were greeted and shown into the sitting-room.

After a drink I looked around and saw that this was indeed a superior cottage because it had a (more or less) separate dining-room. But there were no signs of a table-setting. Not again! I thought. Were we meant to eat before we came? I decided that in future my wife and I would always carry a chocolate bar. About 9:28 our hostess went out of the room, saying something about food. Ten minutes later she returned and asked us to follow. We were led out to the kitchen. There on the table were country style plates and a huge bowl of soup, rough bread and all the makings of a simple meal. And that is what it was. In other words we had not read the signals right when we were invited for "supper". If they want you to come to dinner, they say so, and you know that means dark suits and so on. If they mean supper, they say it, and you get fed in the kitchen.

51. When the author and his wife were invited out for "a drink on Sunday morning", they thought _____.
A. they would be the only people there
B. they would be given lunch as well
C. they would be taken to a restaurant for lunch
D. they would be asked to take some food with them
52. The "party" had been going on for about an hour and three quarters when _____.
A. the hostess decided to feed her guests
B. everyone had crisps for lunch
C. most of the guests went to lunch at the pub
D. the author realized he would go home hungry
53. When invited out for "supper" a few weeks later, the writer _____.
A. expected to be served a proper dinner
B. arrived on the wrong evening
C. interpreted the invitation correctly this time
D. realized there was no dining-room in the cottage
54. As the evening passed, the writer became aware that _____.
A. no one used their dining-rooms in the countryside
B. he should have had a meal before going out
C. "supper" meant a simple, informal meal
D. he should, in future, eat only chocolate in the evening

B

People have been painting pictures for at least 30,000 years. The earliest pictures were painted by people who hunted animals. They used to paint pictures of the animals they wanted to catch and kill. Pictures of this kind have been found on the walls of caves in France and Spain. No one knows why they were painted there. Perhaps the painter thought that their pictures would help them to catch these animals. Or perhaps human beings have always wanted to tell stories in pictures.

About 5,000 years ago the Egyptians and other people in the Near East began to use pictures as a kind of writing. They drew simple pictures or signs to represent things and ideas, and also to represent the sounds of their language. The signs these people used became a kind of alphabet.

The Egyptians used to record information and to tell stories by putting picture-writing and pictures together. When an important person died, scenes and stories from his life were painted and carved on the walls of the place where he was buried. Some of these pictures are like modern comic-strip (连环漫画) stories. It has been said that Egypt is the home of the comic strip. But, for the Egyptians, pictures still had magic power. So they did not try to make their way of writing simple. The ordinary people could not understand it.

By the year 1,000 BC, people who lived in the area around the Mediterranean Sea had developed a simpler system of writing. The signs they used were very easy to write, and there were fewer of them than in the Egyptian system. This was because each sign, or letter, represented only one sound in their language. The Greeks developed this system and formed the letter of the Greek alphabet. The Romans copied the idea, and Roman alphabet is now used all over the world.

These days, we can write down a story, or record information, without using pictures. But we still need pictures of all kinds: drawings, photographs, signs and diagrams. We find them everywhere: in books and newspapers, in the street, and on the walls of the places where we live and work. Pictures help us to understand and remember things more easily, and they can make a story much more interesting.

55. Ancient people in France and Spain painted pictures on walls of caves because _____.

- A. they loved animals
- B. they enjoyed seeing pictures
- C. they thought pictures helpful
- D. they preferred painting pictures to telling stories

56. From this passage we know that _____.

- A. Egypt is well-known for their comic-strip stories
- B. the Roman alphabet was developed from Egyptian alphabet
- C. the Egyptian signs made a particular alphabet come into being
- D. people in other parts of the world copied their writing system from the Egyptians

57. In the last paragraph, the author thinks that pictures _____.

- A. should be made comprehensible
- B. should be made interesting
- C. are of much use in our life
- D. are disappearing from our life

58. The possible title of this article may be _____.

- A. Pictures and Writing
- B. The Best Way of Writing
- C. Home of the Comic-Strip Stories
- D. The Earliest Language in the World

C

Everybody is happy as his pay rises. Yet pleasure of your own can disappear if you learn that a fellow worker has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he is known as being lazy, you might even be quite cross. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying belief that other animals would not be able to have this finely developed sense of sadness. But a study by Sarah Brosnan of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviors of some kind of female brown monkeys.

They look smart. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food happily. Above all, like female human beings, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect subjects for Doctor Brosnan’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens (奖券) for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for pieces of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate and connected rooms so that each could observe what the other is getting in return for its rock, they became quite different.

In the world of monkeys, grapes are excellent goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was not willing to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either shook her own token at the researcher, or refused to accept the cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other room (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to bring about dissatisfaction in a female monkey.

The researches suggest that these monkeys, like humans, are guided by social senses. In the wild, they are co-operative and group-living. Such co-operation is likely to be firm only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of anger when unfairly treated, it seems, are not the nature of human beings alone. Refusing a smaller reward completely makes these feelings clear to other animals of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness developed independently in monkeys and humans, or whether it comes from the common roots that they had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

59. The underlined statement “it is all too monkey” means that _____.

- A. monkeys are also angry with lazy fellows
- B. feeling bitter at unfairness is also monkey’s nature
- C. monkeys, like humans, tend to be envious of each other
- D. no animals other than monkeys can develop such feelings

60. It can be learned from the passage that _____.

- A. only monkeys and humans can have the sense of fairness in the world
- B. women will show more dissatisfaction than men when unfairly treated
- C. in the wild, monkeys are unhappy to share their food with each other

- D. monkeys can exchange cucumbers for grapes, for grapes are more attractive
61. Which of the following conclusions is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. Human beings' feelings of anger are developed from the monkeys.
 - B. In the research, male monkeys are less likely to exchange food with others.
 - C. Co-operation between monkeys stays firm before the realization of being cheated.
 - D. The sense of fairness among monkeys dates back to 35 million years ago.
62. What can we infer about the monkeys in Sarah's study?
- A. The monkeys can be trained to develop social senses.
 - B. They usually show their feelings openly as humans do.
 - C. The monkeys may show their satisfaction with equal treatment.
 - D. They are co-operative and group-living in the wild.

D

You've heard the saying: if you don't know where you're going, how will you know when you get there. Thousands of successful people attribute (把……归因于) most of their success to goal setting. Knowing this, why don't the majority of people set goals?

Goal setting starts within you. You have to believe it's possible to do a thing before you have a strong desire to write it down on paper and take steps to make it happen.

How do you possibly bring yourself to believe in your own success? After all, so many of you have been at this success thing for a while and it still hasn't happened to you. Companies that you believed in and worked hard for have failed, your family and friends are waiting for you to "be realistic", and life just keeps giving you one blow after another. But there is a small fire burning inside you. You keep at it because all you know is you can't continue to get up every morning, go to work for someone else and allow them to determine how much you're worth each week which is far below your true value.

So where do you go from here? Where do you start today? The road to inner belief in your success begins with you telling yourself every day, throughout the day, that you can do what you set out to do, you can have what you set out to get, and you can be that successful person you know that lives inside you. Yes, obstacles will come, doubters will be around, but don't you be one of them.

Treat yourself like the person you love and care about most. If you had children who had a paper route and they wanted to accomplish a goal but they kept running into obstacles, what would happen? They would soon become discouraged with so many people telling them no. I'm not interested in what you have to offer. What would you say to your child? I'm sure it won't be the same thing you've been saying to yourself. Turn your words around. Speak those same words of encouragement you would speak to your discouraged child, to yourself. If you would never put a loved one down, especially when they are feeling discouraged, why would you do that to yourself? You have the power within to stop it right now and turn it around.

Be committed (坚定的) from this point forward to speaking words of encouragement to yourself. The mind is an amazing thing. You can convince yourself of anything over time. If you repeatedly tell yourself every day, throughout the day, how successful you are, how capable you are, you will not only start to believe it, you will start to live it.

63. What does the author mean by saying "Turn your words around"?
- A. You should speak words of encouragement to your discouraged child.
 - B. You shouldn't put a loved one down.
 - C. You should encourage yourself.
 - D. You should change the subject of the conversation.
64. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Thousands of successful people owe most of their success to goal setting.
 - B. The majority of people set goals in order to succeed.
 - C. We can bring ourselves to believe in our own success.
 - D. We should say words of encouragement to ourselves.
65. According to the author, how should you treat yourself?
- A. Treat yourself like an innocent child.
 - B. Treat yourself like a hero who can do everything.
 - C. Treat yourself like a fool who can't achieve anything.
 - D. Treat yourself like the person you care and love most.
66. In the eyes of the author, _____ is what you should do to set a goal.
- A. being ambitious to do whatever you like to do
 - B. telling yourself time and again that you can do it
 - C. consulting the person you love and care about most
 - D. convincing others that you are quite capable

E

Real policemen, both in Britain and the United States, hardly recognize any similarity between their lives and what they see on TV — if they ever get home in time. There are similarities, of course, but the cops (policemen) don't think much of them.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round (以……为中心) the law. Most of his training is in criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down an alley (小巷) after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting to charming ladies or in dramatic confrontations (对抗) with desperate criminals. He will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty — or not — of stupid crimes of little importance.

Most television crime dramas are about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks — where failure to produce results reflects on the standing of the police — little effort is spent on searching. The police have detailed machinery which eventually shows up most wanted men.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of different evidence. Much of this has to be given by people who don't want to get involved in a court case. So, as well as being overworked, a detective has to be out at all hours of the day and night interviewing his

witnesses and persuading them, usually against their own best interests, to help him.

A third big difference between the drama detective and the real detective is that the real detective lives in an unpleasant moral twilight (暮色). Detectives tend to have two opposing pressures: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave with absolute legality; secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both. Most of the time, some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to deceive (欺骗) the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness — as he sees it — of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges, who, instead of putting a complete end to crime punish the criminals less strictly in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is re-catching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical (愤世嫉俗的).

67. It is essential for a policeman to be trained in criminal law _____.
A. so that he can catch criminals in the streets easily
B. because many of the criminals he has to catch are very dangerous
C. because he has to know nearly as much about law as a professional lawyer
D. so that he can give a good reason for his arrests in court
68. The everyday life of a policeman or detective is _____.
A. full of danger
B. exciting and fantastic
C. devoted mostly to regular matters
D. wasted on unimportant matters
69. When murders and terrorist attacks occur, the police _____.
A. hardly have any problems in finding criminals
B. usually fail to produce results
C. prefer to wait for the criminal to give himself away
D. take a lot of effort to try to track down their men
70. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Some detectives in most cases have to slightly sacrifice legality to produce results.
B. Most people don't want to be the witnesses of the case.
C. Detectives become cynical because the world deceives them.
D. In reality society does not punish criminals strictly enough.

第四部分：书面表达 (共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节：完成句子 (共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 分)

阅读下列小题，根据汉语提示，用句末括号内的英语单词完成句子，并将答案写在答题卡上的相应题号后。

例：_____ was that the young player performed extremely well in the

table tennis tournament. (delight)

令球迷欣喜的是那位年轻的球员在乒乓球锦标赛中表现得极为出色。

答案: What delighted the fans/made the fans delighted

71. All of a sudden the door opened and _____ a troop of children in all sorts of fancy dress. (come)
突然门开了，进来了一群穿着各式各样奇装异服的孩子。
72. It is, to tell you the truth, very considerate of you _____ of what is going on there every day. (keep)
老实说，你告知我们那儿每天发生的一切，真是考虑得周全。
73. So stubborn was he that you can't imagine what great difficulty I had _____ to change his mind. (persuade)
他非常固执，你无法想象我费了多大的劲才说服他改变主意。
74. Time was pressing and hardly had he arrived in his lab _____ to do the experiment. (set)
时间紧迫，他一到达实验室就开始做实验。
75. _____ was accompanying you to hang out in the mall when I met you last Wednesday evening? (be)
上星期三晚上我遇到你时是谁在陪你逛商场？
76. We expressed our grateful thanks to the local council, without whose help this meeting _____ on time. (hold)
我们非常感激当地的市政会，没有他们的帮忙，这次会议就不可能准时举行。
77. The flat _____ a large sum of money a couple of years ago has now doubled in value. (pay)
几年前我们斥巨资买的那套房子现在价值已经翻了一番。
78. As far as we know, experiments of this kind _____ in both the U.S. and Europe well before the Second World War. (carry)
据我们所知，这类试验早在第二次世界大战之前就在美国和欧洲进行过。
79. The rule says that _____ will be disqualified from the exam. (catch)
规章上说，任何作弊的人一经发现，即被取消考试资格。
80. I'm afraid I can't give you a hand now; I am too exhausted because I _____ the house all day. (paint)
恐怕我现在不能帮你，我太累了，因为我一整天都在粉刷房子。

第二节：短文写作（共一题；满分 30 分）

请根据以下提示，并结合事例，用英语写一篇短文。

Those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

注意：①无须写标题；

②除诗歌外，文体不限；

③内容必须结合你生活中的一个事例；

④文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称；

⑤词数不少于 120，如引用提示语则不计入总词数。

参考答案 A 卷

听力文稿:

Text 1

M: Have you seen Miss White? She is usually here by 9:00.

W: She said she was coming at 9:15 today, but it's nearly 10:00. I wonder where she is.

Text 2

W: So, since I am here working hard, do you think you might be able to stop over and drop these letters off?

M: Save the speech—it's no sweat. I'm on my way there just as soon as I finish this question.

Text 3

W: It's the twenty-first today. So tomorrow's the twenty-second, Washington's birthday.

M: No. He was born on February the second, but his birthday is now celebrated on the third Monday in February.

Text 4

M: I really had a busy week. I want to get some rest. I always enjoy a nap on Saturday afternoon.

W: I don't think you can. Mr. Smith has just parked his car at the door, and he is coming up now.

Text 5

W: Did you get some gas for the car?

M: Oh, I forgot. We'd better get some on our way back. Shall we get something to eat now?

W: I'm not hungry now. Let's go for a mid-night dinner after the play.

Text 6

M: What's the limit?

W: You are allowed two suitcases of a maximum of 32 kg each, 64 kg in total.

M: Thank you very much.

W: That's OK. But your luggage is 2 kilos overweight, so I have to charge you.

M: Just a minute, please. I'll put my two dictionaries into my bag, and then it won't be overweight.

W: That's fine. Would you like a seat in the smoking or non-smoking section?

M: Non-smoking section, please.

W: Here are your ticket and boarding pass and passport. Your two luggage claim checks are on the ticket cover, please board at Gate 18.

Text 7

M: Kate, Nancy and Steve are breaking up.

W: It's really a shame. I've heard that they quarrel, but they've always made up afterward.

M: Things are not working out this time. They are getting a separation soon.

W: What is going to happen to their daughter?

M: Nancy is going to take her.

W: The cost of living is so high. It will be difficult for her to take the responsibility. She had better think the whole thing over.

M: She seems to have made up her mind. She said she would rather be a single parent than cope with an unhappy marriage.

W: Well, I hope her parents will be able to talk her out of it.

Text 8

M: Good morning. What's your name?

W: Good morning. My name is Helen.

M: Do you have a job now?

W: Yes, I'm a secretary now.

M: How long have you worked as a secretary?

W: For five months.

M: Why do you want a new job?

W: The one I have now is too far away from my home.

M: We need a good secretary. Can you type?

W: Oh, yes. How much does this job pay?

M: Fifty dollars a week.

W: What are the hours? Eight to four?

M: That's right. And two weeks of vacation.

W: Can I start right away?

M: You have to take a test first.

W: Fine.

Text 9

W: Where shall we go at first? My darling!

M: In general, many people go to Yunnan Nationalities Villages at first when they come to Yunnan for the first time.

W: Why do they go there?

M: Because 26 kinds of minority peoples live there, and the arts and handicrafts of minority peoples are splendid indeed.

W: I think that will be interesting.

M: And you can buy some souvenirs there.

W: Which is the second place we should go?

M: It'll be the Dian Lake and Western Hills. We can go sightseeing on the Dian Lake by boat, and at the lakeside we can take the cableway to the top of the Western Hills.

W: What's the program on the third day?

M: We'll go to the Stone Forest. The Stone Forest is considered to be a wonder of the world by the native people.

W: Is there any good place to visit in the fourth day?

M: We'll go to Dali. In the fifth day, the last day we'll go to Lijiang.

Text 10

W: Hi, Simon. Would you please tell us about one of your adventure travels?

M: I'd love to. One time I went on a boat trip up a long river in Africa. I stayed on the boat for fifty days! I never walked on land once in those days, not even for one second.

W: That's hard to believe! Simon, can you remember a time when you were really frightened?

M: Oh, yes. On another trip to Africa, it was night and I was being followed by some animals. I could hear the animals but I couldn't see them. I could not tell if they were dangerous.

W: My goodness! I would have been scared to death. What did you do?

M: I kept running. I thought that if I stopped, the animals would hurt me. I was very happy to see the sun in the morning.

W: Have you ever considered giving up your adventures?

M: Yes. I realized long ago that I should spend more time with my family, but I still love traveling. I always look forward to exciting experiences, but I am sorry for leaving my family.

参考答案:

听力

1-5 ACBAC 6-10 BBACA 11-15 BCCAB 16-20
ACCBA

多项选择

21-25 ACBDD 26-30 CBABC

完形填空

31-35 BCACB 36-40 BDCBA 41-45 BCBBA 46-50
CDACA

阅读理解

51-54 BDAC 55-58 CCCA 59-62 BBCC 63-66 CBDB 67-70 DCDC

完成句子

71. in came

72. to keep us informed

73. (in) persuading him

74. when he set out

75. Who was it that

76. couldn't have been held

77. for which we paid

78. had been carried out

79. whoever is caught cheating 或
anyone who is caught cheating

80. have been paintin
