

2014 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试专升本

英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	总分	统分人签字
分数								

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 125 分)

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. expose | B. phrase | C. accuse | D. loose |
| 2. A. hope | B. move | C. zone | D. joke |
| 3. A. beneath | B. wealthy | C. southern | D. athlete |
| 4. A. percentage | B. stage | C. village | D. passage |
| 5. A. collision | B. pension | C. dimension | D. extension |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions: There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. These apple trees, _____ I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.
A. which B. that C. when D. what
7. Don't remind me of that awful day; I _____ such a fool of myself.
A. will make B. made C. am making D. make
8. The relationship between parents and their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the children.
A. to have B. have C. has D. having
9. Only by telling the truth _____ win the trust and support of your friends.
A. you did B. you can C. did you D. can you

10. If it had not rained yesterday, they _____ work on time.
A. would finish B. will finish
C. would have finished D. will have finished
11. They are studying the Solar System's _____ planet, Saturn, and its moons.
A. second largest B. two largest
C. largest second D. largest two
12. My daughter is quite well now _____ a slight headache.
A. but for B. beside C. except for D. besides
13. She is treated _____ better than I was.
A. many B. much C. more D. little
14. He had to quit the job _____ his ill health.
A. because B. as C. because of D. as for
15. She needs more friends of her own _____.
A. period B. year C. stage D. age
16. I'd like to go with you; _____, my hands are full at the moment.
A. whenever B. however C. wherever D. whatever
17. He entered the office hurriedly, _____ the door open.
A. leave B. leaving C. to leave D. left
18. Smoking and drinking may _____ heart disease and cancer.
A. come from B. result from C. get to D. lead to
19. _____, the training will help you become better at what you do.
A. In the long run B. In the season
C. In the long range D. In the period
20. Sea levels are _____ to rise between 7 and 23 inches by the end of 21st century.
A. expected B. inspected C. detected D. suspected

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The Nobel Prizes are awards that are given each year for special things that people or groups of people have achieved. They are awarded in six 21: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace and economics.

The prizes come from 22 that was created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel. He wanted to use some of his money to help make the world a 23 place to live in.

Many organizations, chosen by Alfred Nobel himself, 24 who receives the prizes. Each award 25 a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money. Prizes can only be given to 26 of all races, countries and religions. Only the Peace Prize can 27 be given to a group.

The first Nobel Prizes were handed out 28 December 10, 1901—five years after Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer and inventor 29 most famous invention, dynamite (炸药), made him a 30 man. Although he gave the world such a 31 weapon, Nobel was always against wars and 32. He therefore left a lot of money that was to go to those who did a lot for the peace of 33.

Officials at first handed out only five prizes a year. The prize for economics was first awarded in 1969. In some 34 prizes were not awarded because there were no 35 candidates.

All prizes are presented in Stockholm, Sweden, with the exception of the Peace Prize, which is awarded in Oslo, Norway.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. regions | B. parts | C. classes | D. areas |
| 22. A. a scholarship | B. a bond | C. an investment | D. a fund |
| 23. A. better | B. cleaner | C. larger | D. richer |
| 24. A. determine | B. declare | C. announce | D. conclude |
| 25. A. refers to | B. makes up | C. consists of | D. focuses on |
| 26. A. institutions | B. organizations | C. individuals | D. singles |
| 27. A. still | B. yet | C. ever | D. also |
| 28. A. at | B. on | C. by | D. in |
| 29. A. whose | B. who | C. whom | D. that |
| 30. A. serious | B. humorous | C. smart | D. rich |
| 31. A. magic | B. strange | C. deadly | D. mysterious |
| 32. A. confusion | B. violence | C. jealousy | D. hatred |
| 33. A. mind | B. races | C. mankind | D. regions |
| 34. A. time | B. years | C. times | D. year |
| 35. A. worthy | B. valuable | C. worthwhile | D. invaluable |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions.

For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

About 79 million Americans have pre-diabetes (糖尿病前期). That means they have blood sugar that's higher than normal but not high enough to be diagnosed (诊断) with type 2—at least not yet. One long-term study reported by the American Diabetes Association found that 11% of people with pre-diabetes develop the full-blown disease each year. Another study shows that pre-diabetes will probably become type 2 in 10 years or less.

Yet, that process is not inevitable. Last year, scientists in Colorado found that people with pre-diabetes who lowered their blood sugar to normal levels—even briefly—were 56% less likely to reach type 2 levels.

If you have pre-diabetes, here are four steps to help prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis:

Lose 7% of your body weight. That is about 15 pounds for the persons who weigh 200. Dropping that small percentage has been shown to lower the risk of developing type 2 by close to 60%.

Exercise 30 minutes five days a week. Whether you do the 30 minutes in one shot or in three 10-minute sessions, the benefit is the same. Choose certain exercises, such as fast walking, playing tennis or lifting weights. Physical activity such as sweeping floors works, too.

Turn to your doctor. In some cases, pre-diabetes raises the risk of heart disease and stroke by

50%. Your doctor may use some medicine to control your glucose (葡萄糖) levels and keep your blood pressure in check.

Know your numbers. To see if your pre-diabetes is improving, have your blood sugar checked regularly. A fasting blood sugar of 100 to 125 mg/dl suggests pre-diabetes; 126 mg/dl or above is diabetes; and below 100 is normal. Other tests, including glucose tolerance and A1C, also are used to monitor blood sugar.

36. What do we learn from the two studies mentioned in Paragraph 1?

- A. Enough attention should be paid to the treatment of type 2.
- B. Pre-diabetes will surely become type 2 diabetes.
- C. Pre-diabetes is ranked No. 1 danger threatening Americans' health.
- D. Pre-diabetes is likely to become diabetes within years.

37. To prevent or delay a diabetes diagnosis, people with pre-diabetes should pay most attention to _____.

- A. heart disease
- B. glucose levels
- C. stroke
- D. exercises

38. Which of the following suggests that you have pre-diabetes?

- A. 110 mg/dl.
- B. 70 mg/dl.
- C. 130 mg/dl.
- D. 90 mg/dl.

39. What column of a newspaper is most likely to have this article?

- A. Education.
- B. Technology.
- C. Health.
- D. Entertainment.

Passage Two

Like any teenagers, the face of *One Teen Story* is changing fast. Just a year old, the monthly magazine of short fiction for young people is getting a new editor-in-chief: Patrick Ryan, 47, the associate editor of *Granta* from 2009 to 2013. He left the London-based literary journal last month.

Editing *One Teen Story*—the younger sibling (姊妹篇) of *One Story* magazine—will offer Ryan a chance to reach a whole new audience. "It's really the only magazine for young adult short fiction," he says from his office in New York. "It's tremendously exciting that there are younger people out there who have subscriptions and look forward to getting these stories once a month. That form is usually only presented when it's forced upon them in schools."

Designed for readers 14 and up, *One Teen Story* publishes nine issues a year. Like its sibling magazine, it doesn't carry photographs or advertising. It's just exactly what it says: one story per issue.

Ryan says young people are "looking for engaging reads about people whom they can identify with. It's not about having a message or positive spin (说教). It always starts on a character level, and it has to have an interesting story. If you look at the 'Twilight' characters and the 'Harry Potter' characters, they feel very contemporary."

Ryan also sees the magazine as a way to encourage talented authors. "I would love to make *One Teen Story* the first publication for writers who then go on and keep at this business. I just really love the idea that this magazine would be the starting point for somebody—would be the push to make a talented writer feel that it was worth keeping at this."

40. Who is Patrick Ryan?
 A. He is the editor-in-chief of "Twilight".
 B. He is the editor-in-chief of *Granta*.
 C. He is the editor-in-chief of *One Teen Story*.
 D. He is the editor-in-chief of *One Story*.
41. What is *One Teen Story*?
 A. It is a column of a newspaper.
 B. It is a story magazine for teenagers.
 C. It is a magazine of science fiction.
 D. It is a London-based literary journal.
42. According to Ryan, what attracts young readers most?
 A. Characters and stories close to their life.
 B. Photographs and illustration.
 C. Political teachings and moral messages.
 D. Chances and practices in business.
43. In the last paragraph, the underlined phrase "this business" means _____.
 A. editing magazines B. reading stories
 C. making money D. writing stories

Passage Three

Couples are restricting the size of their families in the UK because of cash worries brought on by the financial crisis and the subsequent decline. We're now up to nearly 3.7 million families where there is an only child, a rise from about 3.3 million in 2005. That means nearly half of all parents have only one child.

Financial worries aren't the only driver. The trend towards later motherhood has been mentioned as a cause, as have soaring costs of raising a child, which have been calculated as £222,500 from birth to 21 years of age. This is an increase of nearly 40% in 10 years.

The increasing availability of IVF(试管婴儿) is also a factor and an interesting one. Couples who might have remained childless in the past now invest in IVF and get pregnant. And because of the cost they stop after one child.

It may not be a bad thing; there are outstanding examples of talented only children. Some argue that being an only child promoted their success. These include actors Natalie Portman and Al Pacino, golfer Tiger Woods and even Queen Victoria. A study from the Institute for Social and Economic Research at the University of Essex also showed that the fewer brothers and sisters a child has, the happier they are. It seems fighting for parental attention and affection—which sometimes descends into physical fights—is more stressful than any adult had previously thought. And it's not compensated(弥补) by having a playmate.

44. The smaller size of UK families is mainly related to _____.
 A. health problems B. financial problems
 C. cultural problems D. technical problems
45. The passage shows that IVF is _____.
 A. very expensive B. safer than natural pregnancy
 C. a risky investment D. very popular in UK

46. What is a proved advantage of one-child family?
 A. Efficient family education. B. Improved family life.
 C. Promotion of children's success. D. Higher number of sports stars.
47. The findings of the institute at the University of Essex might mean that _____.
 A. parents-children relationship is off balance
 B. the only children's lack of playmates causes problems
 C. children have to struggle for parental love
 D. the only children are much happier than others

Passage Four

At first glance, there hardly seems to be any comparison between Ravenna and Rome, but back in the 5th century, it was Ravenna that served as capital of the Western Roman Empire. In this city, Roman rulers built monuments which are famous, then and now, for their sweeping mosaics(镶嵌图案). Seven of Ravenna's eight buildings from the 5th and 6th centuries are spectacularly decorated with examples of this ancient art. "In the past, many people couldn't read or write," says tour guide and Ravenna native Silvia Giogoli. "Mosaics were a way to explain the religion and the political situation to the people."

Visitors to Ravenna can look at pieces of art by ancient artists, listen to musicians, and learn to make their own masterpieces.

Travel Tips

When to Go: June—October; weather is pleasant in April and May but historic sites can get crowded with school groups.

Where to Stay: Walk through historic district sites from Albergo Cappello and stay at a modern Hotel Centrale Byron.

How to Get Around: Take the train from Bologna, and then walk, bike, or use taxis within the city.

Where to Eat or Drink: Housed in a former movie theater, two-story Ristorante Cinema Alexander blends 1940s Hollywood flavor with homemade Emilia Romagna courses and attentive service (helpful in translating the menu). For fresh seafood, try Osteria L' Accigua and Da Buco.

What to Buy: Watch the next generation of Emilia Romagna mosaic artists create contemporary and traditional pieces in local studios where modern artists use the same methods as their Byzantine forefathers.

What to Read Before You Go: *Ravenna in Late Antiquity*, by Deborah Mauskopf Deliyannis (2010), provides a wide-ranging look at the city's art, architecture, and history.

48. In ancient times, mosaics were used to _____.
 A. explain religion and politics
 B. display artistic achievements
 C. teach reading and writing
 D. compete with Roman paintings
49. Lots of schoolchildren visit historic sites such as Ravenna in _____.
 A. September B. May
 C. October D. June

50. If you want to try fresh seafood, you should go to _____.

- A. Ristorante Cinema Alexander
- B. Emilia Romagna
- C. Osteria L' Accigua and Da Buco
- D. Hotel Centrale Byron

51. Why is *Ravenna in Late Antiquity* recommended in this passage?

- A. Because tourists can get valuable tips for buying art pieces.
- B. Because it was written by a famous writer.
- C. Because it provides useful information about the city's weather.
- D. Because tourists get to learn a lot about the city from it.

Passage Five

When you pat your pet dog, he wags (摆来摆去) his tail. That is his way of saying that he loves you. And, if you pay attention, you will see that he uses his tail to say so many things. Every movement of the tail means a different thing. If the dog is wagging its tail, it is a sign of friendliness; if his tail is straight, it means he is getting ready for a fight; and if his tail is tucked (塞) behind his legs, it means he is giving up the fight.

Unlike dogs, cats' tail language is not so expressive. When a cat feels threatened, he puffs himself up to appear big and his tail shakes with tension. And when he is displeased with something, he lashes out (甩动) his tail.

The tail language of dogs and cats has a little story behind it. Earlier, when dogs and cats had not become friends with human beings, they were predators. They used to hunt other animals for their food. When dogs went out hunting with their friends, tail language came handy. When they were close to each other, dogs could use facial expressions to talk. But, for long-distance communication, they used their tails. Unlike dogs, cats liked to hunt alone. So, they did not need to use tail language too often. As a result, their vocabulary in tail language is much smaller than that of dogs'.

52. What does it mean when a dog's tail is straight?

- A. It is going to fight.
- B. It has a lot to say to you.
- C. It likes to be patted.
- D. It wants to stop fighting.

53. A cat tries to appear big when it is _____.

- A. ready to hunt
- B. facing a danger
- C. hungry
- D. unhappy

54. Which of the following does the author intend to say?

- A. Dogs and cats are usually good pets.
- B. Dogs and cats are not good friends.
- C. Dogs use tail language more than cats.
- D. Dogs are much friendlier than cats.

55. In the last paragraph, the underlined word "predators" refers to _____.

- A. animals that live in the wild
- B. animals that follow and obey other animals
- C. animals kept by people
- D. animals that kill and eat other animals

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. You can't believe it | B. Congratulations |
| C. What makes the day so important | D. Cheer up |
| E. It's a wonderful day | F. Is that true |
| G. Thanks, Daddy | H. I'm proud of you |

Father: How's your day at school, Costa?

Costa: 56, Daddy! It's a day I will never forget.

Father: Oh, is it? 57, my son?

Costa: I have been made the chairman of the Students' Association.

Father: That's great. 58!

Costa: 59.

Father: That's really nice. You stood first in the examination and now you have won the chairmanship. 60, my son.

Costa: Thank you, Daddy.

第 II 卷 (非选择题, 共 25 分)

得分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write an essay in English in 100 - 120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it neatly.

61. 你 (Li Yuan) 的班级即将组织一次郊游 (picnic), 请你给你的外籍教师 (Steve) 写封信, 内容包括:

- 邀请他参加此项活动;
- 介绍活动的具体安排和内容 (如时间、地点等);
- 告知需要做的准备 (如着装、自备午餐等);
- 希望他参加并尽快给予答复。

Dear Steve, _____

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

1. 【答案】D
2. 【答案】B
3. 【答案】C
4. 【答案】B
5. 【答案】A

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】考查定语从句。
【应试指导】句意:我三年前种的这些苹果树还没结过果。which 用在这里引导非限制性定语从句,指代前面的先行词“These apple trees”。that 只能引导限制性定语从句;而 when 引导的定语从句的先行词只能为时间;what 不能引导定语从句,都不符合题意。
7. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】考查谓语动词。
【应试指导】句意:别给我提那个糟糕的日子;我把自己弄得太丢脸了。由前面的时间“that awful day”为过去的时间可知,后一句是对过去事件的叙述,谓语动词应用一般过去式。故选 B。
8. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】考查谓语动词。
【应试指导】句意:亲子关系对孩子的性格有很大影响。主语“The relationship”为不可数名词,且句子是对事实的一般性叙述,所以谓语动词应用一般现在时的单数形式。故选 C。
9. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】考查倒装句式。
【应试指导】句意:只有坦诚才能让你赢得朋友的信任与支持。“only + 介词短语”置于句首时,后面的句子应倒装。结合句意可知,句子应使用一般现在时。故选 D。
10. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】句意:如果昨天没有下雨,他们就能按时完成工作。“If”引导的条件状语从句中用了“had not rained”,是对过去发生的事情的虚拟,所以主句的谓语动词应用“would have + 动词过去分词”。故选 C。
11. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】考查限定词顺序。
【应试指导】句意:他们正在研究太阳系的第二大行星土星及其卫星。由题意可知,这里说的是第二大行星,故须用序数词 second,而当序数词与最高级连用时,序数词应放在最高级的前面。故选 A。
12. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】考查介词短语辨析。
【应试指导】句意:我女儿除了有轻微的头痛,身体相当不错。beside 没有除了的意思,故排除 B。besides 除了……还……,不符合题意;but for 要不是,用于表示一种虚拟。故选 C。
13. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】考查比较级的修饰词。
【应试指导】句意:她比我的待遇好很多。四个选项只有 much 能用来修饰比较级,故选 B。
14. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】考查词义辨析。
【应试指导】句意:因为身体状况不好,他不得不辞去这份工作。because 与 as 都能表示原因,但后面必须引导的是句子。as for 至于,不能用来表示原因。故选 C。
15. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:她需要更多的同龄朋友。“of one's own age”是固定搭配,表示与某人同年龄段的,故选 D。period 时期;year 年;stage 阶段;age 年龄。
16. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】考查连词辨析。
【应试指导】句意:我想和你一起去,但是现在我手头正忙着。whenever 无论何时;however 但是;wherever 无论何地;whatever 无论何物。只有 however 能用来表示转折关系,故选 B。
17. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】句意:他匆忙闯进办公室,门都没来得及关。主语“He”与让门开着是主动关系,故用动词的现在分词来表示伴随状态。故选 B。
18. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】考查动词短语辨析。

【应试指导】句意:吸烟与酗酒可能会导致心脏病与癌症。come from 来自;result from 因为;get to 到达,开始;lead to 导致。

19. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】句意:长期来看,这项训练将会让你表现得更出色。in the long run 是固定搭配,表示从长远来看。故选 A。
 20. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】考查动词辨析。
【应试指导】句意:截止到 21 世纪末,海平面有望上升 7 到 23 英寸。expect 期望,预料;inspect 审查;detect 探测;suspect 怀疑。
- ## III. Cloze
21. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】诺贝尔奖在六个领域(area)设奖:物理,化学,医药,文学,和平,经济。region 区域;part 部分;class 阶级。
 22. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】诺贝尔奖的奖金来自瑞典发明家诺贝尔创设的基金(fund)。scholarship 奖学金;bond 债券;investment 投资。
 23. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】结合上下文可知,诺贝尔是想用这些钱来让世界变得更好(better)。cleaner 更洁净;larger 更大;richer 更富有。
 24. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】结合上下文可知,诺贝尔选择很多机构或组织,是为了决定(determine)诺贝尔奖的得主。
 25. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】由后面的“a gold medal, a diploma and a lot of money”可知,应选择一个表示包括(consist of)的词。refer to 指;make up 组成;focus on 关注。
 26. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】结合第三段最后一句中的“a group”可知,除和平奖之外的其他诺贝尔奖只能授予个人(individual)。institution 机构;organization 组织;single 未婚人士。
 27. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】诺贝尔和平奖既可以授予个人,也(also)可以授予一个团体。still 仍然;yet 然而;ever 曾经。
 28. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】介词辨析题。
【应试指导】具体的某一天或某一天的上下午,要用 on 来表示,故选 B。
 29. 【答案】A
【考点点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】诺贝尔是一位化学家、工程师和发明家,他最著名的发明——炸药让他成了一名富翁。在该定语从句中,“most famous invention”与先行词“a chemist, engineer and inventor”是所有关系,所以需要 who 来引导。
 30. 【答案】D
【考点点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】诺贝尔发明的炸药使他成为一名富(rich)翁。结合上下文可知,诺贝尔设立的诺贝尔奖包括一大笔奖金,由此说明诺贝尔自己是一名富裕的人。serious 严肃的;humorous 幽默的;smart 聪敏的,均不符合题意。
 31. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】炸药这种武器是致命(deadly)的。magic 神奇的;strange 奇怪的;mysterious 神秘的。
 32. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】理解推断题。
【应试指导】结合上下文可知,诺贝尔总是反对战争与暴力(violence)。confusion 困惑;jealousy 嫉妒;hatred 恨意。四个选项中,只有暴力能与战争并列,表明由炸药引起的危害。
 33. 【答案】C
【考点点拨】词义辨析题。
【应试指导】诺贝尔留下一大笔钱,是为了奖励为人类(mankind)和平作出巨大贡献的人。mind 头脑;race 种族;region 区域。
 34. 【答案】B
【考点点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】有些年份(years)诺贝尔奖没有得主,因为没有合适的候选人。time 时间;times 时代,均不符合题意。由于用了 some 修饰,所以需要 year 的复数形式 years。

35. 【答案】A
 【考情点拨】词义辨析题。
 【应试指导】此处指能够配得上诺贝尔奖的候选人。worthy 值得的,配得上的;valuable 有价值的;worthwhile 值得做的,有价值的,常用来修饰事物;invaluable 宝贵的。

IV. Reading Comprehension

36. 【答案】D
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】第一段第三句表明,美国糖尿病协会一项长期研究发现,糖尿病前期的人中每年有11%会发展成为糖尿病晚期;根据第一段第四句可知,另外一项研究表明,糖尿病前期在十年或更短时间内很可能会发展成为2型糖尿病。由此可知,糖尿病前期在几年内可能发展成糖尿病,故选D。
37. 【答案】B
 【考情点拨】理解推断题。
 【应试指导】由倒数第二段第三句可知,医生会用药控制你体内的血糖水平;结合上下文也可知,血糖水平与糖尿病的各个时期相对应。由此可以推断出,为了推迟或阻止糖尿病发病,前期糖尿病患者应密切关注他们的血糖水平。
38. 【答案】A
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】由最后一段第三句可知,糖尿病前期患者的血糖水平为100mg/dl到120mg/dl。故选A。
39. 【答案】C
 【考情点拨】理解推断题。
 【应试指导】本篇文章主要讲前期糖尿病应注意的一些事项,属于卫生保健类文章。故选C。
40. 【答案】C
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】由第一段前两句可知,Patrick Ryan是 One Teen Story 的主编,故选C。
41. 【答案】B
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】由第二段第二句可知,One Teen Story 是一本针对青少年的短篇小说杂志,且其总部设在纽约。故选B。
42. 【答案】A
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】根据第四段前三句可知,Ryan 认为,年轻读者在寻找这样的一种读物,他们能识别其中的人物,与说教和信息无关,有人物和故事。
43. 【答案】D
 【考情点拨】理解推断题。
 【应试指导】最后一段的主旨句为第一句,即Ryan也把 One Teen Story 看成鼓励有天赋的作者的一种方式。根据最后一段第二句也可得知,Ryan 想要把 One Teen Story 办成第一种针对从事故事创作的作者的杂志。
44. 【答案】B
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】第一段第一句就开门见山,点明了英国家庭缩小的主要原因是金融危机和随之出现的金融衰退,这些都是金融问题,故选B。
45. 【答案】A
 【考情点拨】推理判断题。
 【应试指导】根据第三段第二、三句可知,一些在过去没有要孩子的夫妇,现在用试管婴儿的方法生下孩子,但是由于费用问题,他们不会要第二个孩子。由此可以推断出,IVF 极为昂贵。
46. 【答案】C
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】最后一段表明了独生子女家庭的好处:有人认为独生子女更容易获得成功,研究表明独生子女更幸福等。由最后一段第二、三句也可以看出,独生子女家庭更容易促进孩子成功。
47. 【答案】D
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】由最后一段倒数第三句可知,埃塞克斯大学的社会和经济研究所的研究表明,孩子的兄弟姐妹越少,就会越快乐。最后一段最后两句也表明,获得玩伴的快乐并不能弥补为争夺父母的疼爱所产生的抑郁。故选D。
48. 【答案】A
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】由第一段最后一句可知,镶嵌图案在过去是一种解释宗教与政治情况的方式。故选A。
49. 【答案】B
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】根据“When to Go”这一条建议可知,四、五月份的天气宜人,但那时的历史遗迹可能因学生团体而拥挤。故选B。

50. 【答案】C
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】根据“Where to Eat and Drink”这一条建议中的第二句可知,在 Osteria L' Accigua and Da Buco 可以吃到海鲜。故选C。
51. 【答案】D
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】由最后一段可知,Ravenna in Late Antiquity 为读者提供了该城市的艺术、建筑与历史的很多看点。由此可见,之所以推荐,是因为游客可以从 Ravenna in Late Antiquity 中了解到很多有关 Ravenna 的知识。
52. 【答案】A
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】由第一段最后一句中的“if his tail is straight, it means he is getting ready for a fight”可知,狗的尾巴竖起来时,表明它将要战斗。故选A。
53. 【答案】B
 【考情点拨】事实细节题。
 【应试指导】由第二段第二句可知,当猫遇到威胁时,它就会耸动身子,让自己显得更大,同时紧张地摇动尾巴。故选B。
54. 【答案】C
 【考情点拨】推理判断题。
 【应试指导】本篇文章并没有探讨狗与猫的关系、两者孰优孰劣以及它们哪一个更友好;只是通过一些例子与一个小故事表明,狗比猫用尾语用得更多。故选C。
55. 【答案】D
 【考情点拨】推理判断题。
 【应试指导】第三段第三句是对第三段第二句中“predator”的解释。根据第三段第三句可知,猫与狗曾经经常捕食其他动物。由此可知,predator 指捕食其他动物的肉食动物。故选D。

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56. 【答案】E
 57. 【答案】C
 58. 【答案】B
 59. 【答案】G
 60. 【答案】H

VI. Writing

写作评分标准

1. 评分原则:
 (1) 本题总分为25分,分五档给分。
 (2) 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后根据该档次的具体要求给分。
 (3) 纳入第五档次的作文应取得至少两位阅卷教师的认可。
 (4) 字数不足100或超出120的,酌情扣1分~2分。
 (5) 拼写与标点符号的准确性视其对表达的影响程度予以评分。英、美式拼写均可。
 (6) 如书写较差,以至影响表达,将分数降低一个档次。
2. 评分标准:

第五档 (21分~25分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题突出;内容充实,层次分明;行文流畅;使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇;基本无语言错误。
第四档 (16分~20分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 主题明确;内容完整,层次清楚;文字连贯;语法结构有变化,词汇比较丰富;有少量语言错误。
第三档 (11分~15分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容尚完整,有层次;语句较通顺;虽有不少语言错误,但不影响内容表达。
第二档 (6分~10分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 主题不明确;内容不完整,层次不清;缺少连贯性;语句欠通顺;有较多的语言错误,影响了内容表达。
第一档 (1分~5分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 明显跑题;内容贫乏,结构层次混乱;语句不通顺;有严重的语言错误。
0分	所写的内容与试题要求毫不相关,语句混乱,无法理解。