

2015 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。

Table with 9 columns: 题号, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, 总分, 统分人签字. Row 1: 题号, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, 总分, 统分人签字. Row 2: 分数, , , , , , , ,

第 I 卷(选择题,共 125 分)

Table with 2 columns: 得分, 评卷人. Row 1: 得分, 评卷人. Row 2: ,

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. measure B. deadline C. heat D. feather
2. A. laughter B. enough C. cough D. ghost
3. A. rob B. climb C. disturb D. absorb
4. A. uncle B. product C. rural D. ugly
5. A. slow B. shower C. flower D. how

Table with 2 columns: 得分, 评卷人. Row 1: 得分, 评卷人. Row 2: ,

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. Only in my thirties a purpose in life. A. did I find B. I did find C. I found D. found I
7. his telephone number, she didn't know how to get in touch with him. A. Having forgotten B. To have forgotten C. Forgetting D. To forget
8. These are the pictures of the hotel we held our annual meetings. A. where B. which C. that D. when
9. I wonder if there is university in your hometown. A. the B. / C. a D. an

- 10. It is that text messaging while driving is dangerous. A. significant B. obvious C. necessary D. sufficient
11. My secretary usually opens my post it's marked "private". A. for B. as C. unless D. if
12. My aunt's business has been doing poorly, but she's hoping that her will change. A. emotion B. luck C. duty D. fame
13. Who should be responsible the accident? A. at B. of C. with D. for
14. The old man, together with his neighbors, the performance when it began to rain. A. have enjoyed B. has enjoyed C. was enjoying D. were enjoying
15. My teacher recommended that I as careful as possible when I took an exam. A. will be B. be C. am D. were
16. Several novels by Mo Yan into English so far. A. had been translated B. were translated C. are translated D. have been translated
17. The pianist didn't until the last minute before the concert. A. turn up B. turn out C. turn off D. turn on
18. -I'm sorry about the misunderstanding. -You apologize; it wasn't your fault. A. needn't B. wouldn't C. couldn't D. mustn't
19. Let's go to the airport a little earlier we can choose better seats. A. now that B. for that C. by that D. so that
20. Jason made sharp comments on Mary's idea, but he didn't mean her. A. to be hurt B. to hurt C. hurt D. hurting

Table with 2 columns: 得分, 评卷人. Row 1: 得分, 评卷人. Row 2: ,

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.

Where do cars get their energy from? For most cars, the answer is petrol. 21 some cars use electricity. These cars have 22 motors that get their power from large batteries. In 23, there are even cars that have 24 an electric motor and a petrol motor. These types of cars are 25 hybrid (混合) cars.

Most people tend to think of electric cars as a new 26, but they have been around for a long time. In the 27 19th and early 20th centuries electric cars were common because the technology for petrol engines was not very advanced. But 28 the petrol engine became easier to make and more powerful, this type of engines became the most 29. Interest in electric cars was high in the 1970s and 1980s because 30 became very expensive. Recently, electric cars have again become well-liked because people want cars that pollute 31.

Electric cars are better than petrol cars 32 several ways. The biggest benefit is reduced pollution. In areas 33 there is a high percentage of electric cars, pollution is not that serious. The second benefit of electric cars is a 34 in the dependence on foreign oil. Several countries don't want to

35 on oil from other countries. Since electric cars can run on electricity from coal or nuclear power stations, there is less need to import oil.

21. A. But B. Nor C. Or D. And
 22. A. traditional B. common C. same D. special
 23. A. summary B. detail C. time D. addition
 24. A. all B. both C. either D. neither
 25. A. described B. regarded C. called D. known
 26. A. invention B. influence C. instrument D. intention
 27. A. last B. beginning C. recent D. late
 28. A. unless B. after C. before D. until
 29. A. popular B. comfortable C. difficult D. dangerous
 30. A. motors B. power C. cars D. oil
 31. A. much B. more C. less D. few
 32. A. by B. in C. at D. on
 33. A. when B. where C. what D. which
 34. A. start B. need C. reduction D. rise
 35. A. put B. hold C. rely D. keep

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 the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

As we recently discovered, there is a Stepmother's Day, though it is not on any official holiday calendar. So, it would be safe to assume that there is a similar day for stepdads, too. Right? Well, it depends on what you read. A Google search brought up posts that say, for example, "It's on father's day—father's day is for fathers, step-fathers and people who are like fathers to you—it's a day for making father figures feel special." Further searching found a Stepfather's Day Facebook page that says, "The unofficial Stepfather's Day is the fourth Sunday of June." Unfortunately, as of the publishing of this article, only 30 people have "liked" the page. Considering that studies show 3.3 million men, or 11.1% of U. S. fathers, live with at least one stepchild, that's only a drop in the ocean.

It's interesting to note that there is a National Grandparents' Day. President Jimmy Carter signed it into law in 1978. Law! While grandparents are undoubtedly special people in our children's lives, they are often seen as the most loving family members. But what about the stepparents? The stepparents are the ones who are often the outsiders, the ones who have to endure the hurtful "You're not my dad!" or "You're not my mom!" And yet they never give up. They do their best to overcome the inherent challenges of stepparents and be role models for their stepchildren. These unsung (未被颂扬的) family heroes deserve "official" days of honor. Perhaps if we are loud enough, President Obama, who had a stepfather himself, will sign into law National Stepmother's Day and National Stepfather's Day.

Are you with me? Follow me and get your voice heard. How cool it would be if we could make this happen!

36. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 1 refer to?
 A. 11.1% of U. S. fathers who live with at least one stepchild in the U. S.
 B. 3.3 million men who live with at least one stepchild in the world.
 C. Father figures who are equally honored in the U. S.
 D. 30 people who support Stepfather's Day on the Facebook page.

37. What did President Jimmy Carter sign into law in 1978?
 A. The National Stepchildren's Day.
 B. The National Stepparents' Day.
 C. The National Grandparents' Day.
 D. The National Grandchildren's Day.
38. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "inherent" in Paragraph 2?
 A. Inevitable. B. Lasting. C. Unbelievable. D. Tough.
39. What is the reason for setting an official holiday for stepparents?
 A. Because they are often seen as the most loving family members.
 B. Because they deserve respect and honor as family members.
 C. Because they love their role as stepparents.
 D. Because they are often treated as heroes in the family.

Passage Two

Most students choose "Homestay" accommodation when they study abroad; others select Homestay even if they are not on a study visit. Statistics show that it's a form of accommodation gaining in popularity all the time.

But what is Homestay? And what makes it so popular?

Homestay means living with a family, or "host family" as we say. There are three ways of doing it:

- choose to learn English in a language school near to your Homestay location;
- have your English classes in the house with a member of the family who is a qualified teacher;
- select not to have classes at all when you visit—a popular choice if you want to do the tourist thing for example.

Even in their busy summer period the organizations that arrange the Homestays will always try to place you with the most suitable host family to match your requirements. Placement (安置) organizations think about location, interests, language level, eating requirements, allergies (过敏) and other requests you may have.

Though prices vary according to your needs, good quality Homestay accommodation can be relatively economical—and although you may be charged an extra amount of money if you want your Homestay in or near the city centre. Even if you stay further out, you can expect your journey into the centre not to exceed 30 minutes.

Not only does Homestay accommodation represent value for money, it also gives you an excellent opportunity to practise English with your host family. This is a very important extra for students who like to speak as much English as possible. But if you plan to learn English, why not have your English classes in your host family? There's no better way to learn English than this—the perfect combination of learning and accommodation combined with the cultural experience!

40. Homestay is an ideal choice for students who _____.
 A. want to learn statistics B. plan to study overseas
 C. plan to visit relatives D. want to stay at home

41. Who will consider students' requirements before their Homestay starts?
 A. The language school. B. The host family.
 C. The English teacher. D. The placement organization.
42. Which of the following is a key factor affecting the price of Homestay?
 A. Students' specific needs. B. Students' language level.
 C. Nationality of the host family. D. Eating habits of the host family.
43. What can be inferred from the passage?
 A. The author finds Homestay accommodation expensive.
 B. The author finds Homestay arrangement complicated.
 C. The author is in favor of Homestay accommodation.
 D. The author is doubtful about the safety of Homestay.

Passage Three

Using less energy around the home is easier than you might think, saving your money while creating a healthier, more comfortable living space for you and your family. Changing a few old habits can make an impact on your energy bill, your comfort and the environment. Here are some handy tips to make your house more energy-efficient.

Lower the heat

If your home has adjustable central heating, lowering the room temperature even slightly can make a difference. You may not feel it, but your wallet will. It is even more advisable to control temperatures at different times of the day.

Hang clothes out to dry

If the weather allows it, head outside and dry your laundry on a clothesline. The sunlight will help eliminate bacteria and dust. While clothes dryers get the job done faster, they also use up energy. By hanging your clothes out you'll be cutting greenhouse gases by about three kilograms per load.

Take advantage of natural light

Installing large windows on the northern side of your house can help you make use of sunlight's natural warmth. To stay cool indoors on hot summer days, install blinds (百叶窗) to block the heavy sun. Put your desk near the window, then you don't need a lamp in the daytime.

Wrap (裹) your pipes

Be sure your hot-water pipes are properly wrapped. In an average home, heating water accounts for more than one-quarter of the energy bill. Why let warmth go to waste before it reaches you?

Choose the right size for appliances (家用电器)

When the time comes to replace appliances, select those that are both energy-efficient and of the appropriate size for your needs. Don't buy bigger ones just because you can.

44. What benefit may using less energy at home bring about?
 A. Enlarging your living space. B. Keeping old habits unchanged.
 C. Having a healthier living environment. D. Improving your work efficiency.
45. Which of the following is one of the advantages of hanging clothes out to dry?
 A. It gets clothes dry much faster than clothes dryers.
 B. It uses half the energy that clothes dryers do.
 C. It may help to build a greenhouse.
 D. It helps remove bacteria in clothes.

46. What can be installed on the northern side of your house to make better use of natural light?
 A. Shades. B. Windows. C. Blinds. D. Curtains.
47. Besides energy-efficiency, what else should be considered when replacing appliances?
 A. Proper size. B. Good quality.
 C. Replacing time. D. Reasonable price.

Passage Four

I talk to strangers for a living and love the challenge of getting their stories published in newspapers. I've been married for years, but until six months ago, I could be a typical absent-minded husband. Often I was just nodding when I was supposed to. When my wife asked, "Did you even hear what I just said?" I would defensively say, "Of course I did!"

In January, I began to lose my voice. Doctors told me I needed surgery, or my throat would be permanently damaged. Total silence would be required for the first few weeks of my recovery.

Two hours after the surgery, my eyes filled with tears as my two-year-old son looked puzzled because I wouldn't answer his questions. I wanted to talk but couldn't. Luckily, I'd recorded myself reading some of his favorite books. That would come in handy the next couple of weeks.

When I got home, I noticed a "side effect": as my wife talked to me to keep up my spirits, I wasn't just hearing her; I was listening to her. Over the next few weeks, I didn't want to miss a word she said. I began to hear sweetness in her voice. It had never left. I'd just stopped noticing. I found myself understanding her better on topics I'd previously dismissed as "things I just don't get as a guy". I also realized my son wasn't just talking nonstop but that he often had thoughtful things to say. Even while walking my dog in the woods near our home, I began hearing pleasant patterns in birdsongs. Before my surgery, I'd have spent those walks on my phone.

After several weeks, I was fully recovered. Conversation in our house is better now, not because I'm talking more. I'm just listening better and becoming less and less surprised that I like what I hear.

48. According to the passage, the author is most likely a _____.
 A. journalist B. doctor C. driver D. teacher
49. What does the wife mean by asking "Did you even hear what I just said?" in Paragraph 1?
 A. You didn't have to nod while you were listening.
 B. You should tell me what I said just now.
 C. You should listen to me.
 D. You didn't want to talk with me.
50. What is true of the author after the surgery?
 A. He was unwilling to talk to his wife.
 B. He was unable to communicate with his son.
 C. He was required to keep silent for the first few months.
 D. He was worried about his recovery after the surgery.
51. What did the author realize after the surgery?
 A. His dog liked pleasant birdsongs.
 B. His son didn't like talking.
 C. His wife was a talkative woman.
 D. His house was full of pleasant talks.

Passage Five

Coconut (椰子) is an unusual food for many reasons. It is one of the largest edible seeds produced by any plant. Its unusual contents also make it unique in the seed world—it consists of both “meat” and “water” inside. The coconut meat is the white substance with which we are all familiar, as it is used extensively for cooking and flavorings; the coconut water is a white and sweet liquid.

Portuguese (葡萄牙的) explorers gave the nut its name in the 15th century, referring to it as coco, meaning “ghost” in their language. The outside appearance of coconuts reminded them of a ghost’s face, and the tree has had that name ever since.

The coconut has varied uses. It is used to make various cooking oils for fast-food restaurants around the world to make diet materials. The coconut fluid is a favorite drink in hot climates, providing a cool and refreshing beverage right off the tree. This water is also used by manufacturers of various sports drinks. Even the shell itself has many uses, including animal food and fertilizer.

Yet the coconut is also useful in many ways that have nothing to do with food. Coconut oil is used for cosmetics (化妆品), medicines, and so on. Dried coconut shells are used in many countries as a tool for shining wood floors. The shells are also used for shirt buttons, and are commonly found on Hawaiian clothing. They are even used for musical instruments and bird houses.

And all these are only some of the uses found for the coconut fruit. The coconut tree, which produces the nut, also produces many useful things. It’s no wonder that the coconut tree has been taken as “the tree of life”.

52. What does the underlined word “edible” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Eatable.
- B. Available.
- C. Visible.
- D. Collectible.

53. The coconut got its name because of _____.

- A. its round shape
- B. its ghostlike appearance
- C. its hard shell
- D. its white color

54. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Types of coconut seeds.
- B. The discovery of coconut.
- C. The history of coconut.
- D. Uses of coconut.

55. What can be learned from the passage?

- A. Coconut fluid can become fertilizer.
- B. Coconut trunks are houses for birds.
- C. Coconut trees are useful plants.
- D. Coconut oil is rare and expensive.

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. I’ll catch up on my reading to kill time | B. There isn’t a cloud in the sky |
| C. Did you catch the news today | D. How long have you been waiting |
| E. Have a nice day | F. Don’t forget your book |
| G. Where are you going today | H. That’s not our bus |

(At a bus stop)

Mary: We couldn’t ask for a better day, could we?

John: I know. 56. I love this time of the year.

Mary: This bus seems to be running late, doesn’t it? 57?

John: I’ve been here for at least ten minutes.

Mary: Ah, here comes a bus!

John: Oh good. Wait! 58. That bus goes downtown.

Mary: Well, it looks like we’ll be waiting a little longer. 59, I guess.

John: Oh, I’m afraid you have no time for that. Here’s our bus.

Mary: Oh great! I thought it would never come.

John: 60!

Mary: You too.

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)在英语学习中遇到了一些困难,希望得到帮助。请给你的英国笔友(Jason)写封信,内容包括:

- 介绍你学习英语的经历;
- 描述你在英语学习中遇到的困难;
- 希望笔友给你一些建议。

密 封 线 内 不 要 答 题

参考答案及解析

I. Phonetics

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

II. Vocabulary and Structure

6. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查倒装句和动词的时态。
【应试指导】 句意:直到到了30多岁,我才找到了生活的目的。“only + 介词短语”结构置于句首时,句子要用倒装结构。由 in my thirties 可知,句子应为一般过去时,只有 A 项符合题意,故选 A。
7. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。
【应试指导】 句意:已经忘记了他的电话号码,她不知道怎么去联系他。forget 与其逻辑主语 she 之间为主动关系,且 forget 这一动作发生在主句动作发生之前,应用完成时态, A 项符合题意,故选 A。
8. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查定语从句。
【应试指导】 句意:这些是我们举办年会的那个宾馆的照片。where 引导定语从句修饰先行词 hotel,且在从句中作状语,符合题意,故选 A。
9. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查冠词的用法。
【应试指导】 句意:我想知道你的家乡有大学吗? 此处 university 为可数名词,且为第一次提到,所以应用不定冠词,又因为 university 的发音以辅音开头,应选用 a, 故选 C。
10. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查形容词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:开车发短信明显是很危险的。significant 重要的; obvious 明显的; necessary 必要的; sufficient 充足的。
11. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查连词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:我的秘书通常会打开我的邮件,除非邮件标有“私人信件”字样。for 为了,表示目的; as 因为,表示原因; unless 除非,表示否定条件; if 如果,表示假设。C 项符合题意,故选 C。
12. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查名词词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:我阿姨的生意一直不好,但她正期望着时来运转。emotion 感情; luck 命运,运气; duty 职责; fame 名声。
13. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:谁应该为这起事故负责? be responsible for 意为“对……负责”,符合题意。
14. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 考查主谓一致和动词的时态。
【应试指导】 句意:开始下雨时,那个老人和他的邻居正在欣赏表演。当主语后跟有介词短语 together with 时,谓语动词的数与介词短语前的主语一致。此处谓语动词的数应与 the old man 一致,应为单数,且此处表示过去正在进行的动作,应用过去进行时,故选 C。
15. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查虚拟语气。
【应试指导】 句意:我的老师建议我考试时应尽可能仔细。recommend 后的宾语从句应使用虚拟语气,谓语动词用“should + 动词原形”的形式,should 可以省略。
16. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查动词的时态和语态。
【应试指导】 句意:到目前为止,莫言的几本小说已经被翻译成英文。由 so far 可知,句子的谓语动词应用现在完成时态,且主语 several novels 与谓语动词为被动关系,故应用现在完成时态的被动语态形式,故选 D。
17. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查短语词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:这个钢琴家直到音乐会开始前最后一分钟才出现。turn up 出现; turn out 关掉; turn off 关掉,完成; turn on 打开。

18. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 考查情态动词。
【应试指导】 句意:——关于这次误会我感到很抱歉。——你没必要道歉,这不是你的错。needn't 不必,没必要; wouldn't 将不; couldn't 不能; mustn't 禁止,不能。
19. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 考查短语词义辨析。
【应试指导】 句意:我们早点去机场吧,这样我们就可以选择更好的座位。so that 意为“以便,为了”,符合题意。
20. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 考查固定搭配。
【应试指导】 句意:杰森对玛丽的观点给出了犀利的评价,但他并不是有意要伤害她。mean to do sth. 意为“有意做某事”,符合题意。mean doing sth. 表示“意味着……”。

III. Cloze

21. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:对大部分车来说,答案是汽油,但是有些车使用电。前后两句为转折关系, but 表示转折关系,符合题意。
22. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 traditional 传统的; common 普通的; same 同样的; special 特殊的,特别的。此处表示“特殊的马达”,故选 D。
23. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:此外,甚至有电动马达和汽油马达两者兼具的汽车。in addition 意为“此外,另外”,符合题意。
24. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 all 表示“三者或三者以上都”; both 表示“两者都”; either 表示“两者中的一个”; neither 表示“两者都不”。根据题意,此处应选 both。
25. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:这种车被称为混合车。describe 描述; regard 认为; call 叫,称呼; know 知道。
26. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 invention 发明; influence 影响; instrument 工具,手段; intention 意图,目的。此处表示“大多数人认为电车是一种新的发明”,故选 A。
27. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“在19世纪晚期和20世纪初期”, in the late 19th century 意为“19世纪晚期”,符合题意。
28. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:但是当汽油引擎变得容易制造并且动力更强之后,这种引擎成了最受欢迎的一种。after 意为“在……之后”,符合题意。
29. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 popular 流行的,受欢迎的; comfortable 舒服的; difficult 困难的; dangerous 危险的。根据题意,应选 A。
30. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 人们对电动汽车越来越感兴趣的原因应该是油价越来越贵。oil 意为“汽油”,符合题意。
31. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处表示“人们想要污染较小的车”, less 意为“较少的,较小的”,符合题意。
32. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 此处意为:电动汽车在几个方面比燃油汽车更好。in 意为“在……方面”,符合题意。
33. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 理解推断题。
【应试指导】 where 引导定语从句,修饰先行词 areas,且在从句中作状语,符合题意。

34. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 词义辨析题。
【应试指导】 此处意为：电车的第二个好处是可以减少对外国石油的依赖。start 开始；need 需要；reduction 减少，下降；rise 提高。根据题意，应选 C。
35. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 固定搭配题。
【应试指导】 此处意为：有些国家不想依赖来自其他国家的石油。rely on 意为“依靠，依赖”，符合题意。
- IV. Reading Comprehension
36. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 根据题意可知，that 指的是前一句所说内容，即在 Facebook 上只有 30 个人支持继父节，与 330 万继父相比，这 30 个人只是沧海一粟。
37. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段前两句可知，Jimmy Carter 总统在 1978 年签署通过了祖父母节。
38. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 inevitable 不可避免的；lasting 持续的；unbelievable 令人难以相信的；tough 困难的。此处表示作为继父母固有的挑战，inherent 表示“固有的，不可避免的”，与 A 项意思最接近。
39. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段倒数第二句“These unsung...deserve ‘official’ days of honor.”可知，B 项符合题意，故选 B。
40. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第一段可知，大多数在国外留学的学生会选择 Homestay 这种住宿方式，而且根据全文最后一句可知，Homestay 对打算在国外学习英语的人来说是最理想的选择。B 项符合题意，故选 B。
41. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由倒数第三段最后一句“Placement organizations think about location...other requests you may have.”可知，D 项符合题意，故选 D。
42. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由倒数第二段第一句“Though prices vary according to your needs...you may be charged an extra amount of money if you want...”可知，影响 Homestay 价格的关键因素是学生的特殊要求。
43. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 从全文特别是从最后一句“There’s no better way...”可看出，作者对 Homestay 这种住宿方式是持支持态度的，故选 C。
44. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第一段第一句可知，在家里节省能源不仅可以节约开支，还能创造一个更健康、更舒适的居住空间，故选 C。
45. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第三段前两句可知，把衣服挂在户外晾干，阳光可以去除细菌和灰尘，故选 D。
46. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由倒数第三段第一句“Installing large windows on the northern side of your house can help you make use of sunlight’s natural warmth.”可知，B 项符合题意，故选 B。
47. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由最后一段第一句可知，更换家电时，要选择节能的，同时要选大小合适的。A 项符合题意，故选 A。
48. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第一段第一句“I talk to strangers for a living...getting their stories published in newspapers.”可知，作者最有可能是一位新闻工作者。
49. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由第一段最后四句可知，作者在家里听家人说话时总是心不在焉，所以当他的妻子问“你听到我刚才说什么了吗”时，她意思是“你应该听我说”，故选 C。

50. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段最后一句及第三段第一句可知，作者手术后被要求头几个星期不能说话，所以他想与他的儿子交流却做不到。B 项符合题意，故选 B。
51. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由最后一段最后两句“Conversation in our house is better now...I like what I hear.”可知，作者手术后更喜欢倾听家里人的谈话了，家里也充满了愉快的谈话，故选 D。
52. 【答案】 A
【考情点拨】 词语理解题。
【应试指导】 第一段前两句指出，椰子是一种不平常的食物，原因有很多种，其中一个原因就是它是最大的可食用的植物种子之一。edible 意为“可以吃的”，与选项 A 意思相近，故选 A。
53. 【答案】 B
【考情点拨】 事实细节题。
【应试指导】 由第二段可知，椰子得其名是因为它的外表像鬼脸，故选 B。
54. 【答案】 D
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 通读全文可知，文章主要介绍了椰子的各种各样的用途，D 项符合题意，故选 D。
55. 【答案】 C
【考情点拨】 推理判断题。
【应试指导】 由最后一段最后两句“The coconut tree, which produces the nut, also produces many useful things. It’s no wonder...”可知，椰子树是很有用的一种植物，故选 C。

V. Daily Conversation

56. 【答案】 B
57. 【答案】 D
58. 【答案】 H
59. 【答案】 A
60. 【答案】 E

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。