

29. A. aiming B. looking C. waving D. pointing
 30. A. missed B. kept C. regretted D. excused
 31. A. way B. relation C. answer D. devotion
 32. A. neither B. none C. either D. no
 33. A. hated B. employed C. disappointed D. visited
 34. A. so B. or C. but D. for
 35. A. finish B. forgive C. experience D. consider

得分	评卷人

四、阅读理解: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

When you go on your job interview (面试), be sure to dress well, be on time, do your research and NEVER ask any of the following questions:

1. "How quickly could I be promoted (晋升)?"

An employer first of all wants an employee to be happy with the position they have. Ambition (抱负) is good, but there is a time and place to discuss promotion, and it's not during an interview.

2. "Will I be able to work from home?"

This is basically telling your future boss—before you've even started—that you're too lazy to come into the office.

3. "How much vacation time does this position offer?"

Although this could be asked, this is the type of information you should get AFTER you've been offered a position and not before.

4. "Will I have to work with a team?"

Almost all jobs need some kind of teamwork, so any sign that you are not a good team player will leave you with unfavorable points in an employer's eyes.

5. "Does this position come with a handsome pay?"

The pay is usually discussed after a position has been offered. If an employer offers this subject, feel free to discuss it. Otherwise, try not to look like you are interested only in things for your own good. An employer will more readily hire someone interested in bettering themselves AND the company as a whole.

36. An employer usually expects an employee to be _____.
- A. hungry for promotion B. satisfied with the vacation
 C. pleased with the position D. curious about the workplace
37. Asking to work from home may make your future boss think that _____.
- A. you want to stay away from your boss B. you work better at home
 C. you're unwilling to meet others D. you're too lazy to come into the office
38. When can you offer the subject of pay?
- A. Before you ask about teamwork. B. After you get the job.
 C. At the end of your interview. D. At the beginning of your interview.
39. What might be the best title of this text?
- A. Questions Not to Ask in a Job Interview B. How to Dress for a Job Interview
 C. Clever Answers to Interview Questions D. Proper Time for a Job Interview

B

Maria Mitchell (1818 - 1889), the first woman astronomer (天文学家) in the United States, was born in Nantucket, Massachusetts. Her parents valued education and insisted on giving her the same quality of education that boys received.

Her father, William Mitchell, was an astronomer and teacher himself. When he built his own school, Maria became a student and also a teaching assistant to him. At home, Maria's father taught her to watch the stars and other natural objects in space using his personal telescope (望远镜).

Later she went to work at the library of the Nantucket Atheneum. Over the next twenty years, she

further developed her interest in reading as many books as she could. She spent her nights watching the sky closely with her father.

On October 1, 1847, Maria discovered a comet (彗星) by merely using a two-inch telescope. Some years before, King Frederick VI of Denmark had set up prizes to each discoverer of a "telescopic comet". The prize was to be given to the "first discoverer" of each such comet because comets were often discovered by more than one person.

There was once a question of who should be the winner. As the story goes, Francesco de Vico had discovered the same comet two days later, but had reported it to the European official organization first. However, after some discussion this was settled in Mitchell's favor. She won the prize in 1848 and became a big name the world over. The comet was named "Miss Mitchell's Comet".

40. What can be learnt about Maria's parents according to the text?
- A. They came from low-income families. B. They gave Maria equal chance for education.
 C. They were both astronomers. D. They were both teachers.
41. Who played the most important role in Maria's great achievement?
- A. King Frederick VI. B. Francesco de Vico.
 C. Her father. D. Her mother.
42. What problem did Maria meet with in winning the prize?
- A. She named the comet on her own. B. She did not use the required telescope.
 C. She did not report her discovery in time. D. She discovered the comet with her father.
43. When did Francesco de Vico discover the comet?
- A. In 1818. B. In 1889.
 C. In 1848. D. In 1847.

C

Many schools have their art programs removed in an effort to improve test scores and save money. However, some researchers believe that this is not correct. Students can master some basic skills in art class that they cannot find in a normal classroom.

Allow me to share why you have to take art class.

First and most important, it stimulates creativity (激发创造力). Art schools encourage you to think outside the box and be creative enough to create something artistic. It can be used not only in art but in life, too.

Besides, it helps you make the right choice. In art class, you are usually free to do what you want. In every art class, you are required to make decisions that can determine what your painting will turn out to be.

In addition, students can learn the art of critical (批判性的) thinking as a skill of observation (观察). For example, art students find ways to imagine. That is a skill they need to become better readers and problem settlers.

What is more, it is noted that the company's bosses are actively looking for employees who can think creatively. Creative thinking is one of the most important skills that students can learn in art courses.

Finally, students who are trained in art class have interesting mental habits. They learn how to work on a task for a long time and how to continue to work even if they are discouraged. They are better for creating a link between the classroom and the outside world. In addition, children who do art work are able to look back on their work and make judgments about themselves.

44. Why are art programs removed from many schools?
- A. To make students have their own hobbies.
 B. To improve students' test scores and save money.
 C. To help students master some job skills.
 D. To give students more free time.
45. What is the most important quality students develop in art class?
- A. Determination. B. Carefulness.
 C. Creativity. D. Honesty.

of 代替; according to 根据; except for 除……以外。结合句意可知, A 正确。

14. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 本题考查固定搭配。句意: 大卫决定在赛季结束后放弃足球。decide to do sth. 决定做某事。故 C 正确。
15. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 本题考查冠词。句意: 显然, 游戏的目的是为了孩子们的数学技能。object 特指这项游戏的目的, 所以用定冠词 the; children 是复数且没有限定, 是泛指, 所以前面不用冠词。故 D 正确。
16. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 本题考查介词辨析。句意: 她一到家就发现她的老朋友已经在那里了。on 一……就……; for 为了; by 通过; with 用。结合句意可知, A 正确。
17. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 本题考查连词辨析。句意: 他说他有这件 T 恤, 尽管我从没见过他穿过。after 在……之后; since 自从; although 尽管; if 如果。结合句意可知, C 正确。
18. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 本题考查时态。句意: 当安娜走进房间的时候, 一群年轻人正围着桌子热烈地讨论着。when 引导的时间状语从句中主句用的是过去进行时, 所以从句也应用过去时。同时, 安娜走进房间是一个短暂性的动作, 因此动词用一般过去式。故 D 正确。
19. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 本题考查日常交际用语。句意: ——你介意我打开窗户吗? ——不, 你开吧。Do you mind...? 句型用来询问对方是否介意。一般情况下, 如果不介意, 答语用 No, go ahead 或 help yourself; 如果介意, 答语用 Yes, you'd better not. 故 B 正确。
20. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 本题考查时态和语态。句意: 明年市中心将建一座博物馆。由 next year 可知句子应用一般将来时态。同时, museum 与 build 之间是被动关系, 所以用被动语态。故 A 正确。

三、完形填空

21. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。压根不知道有一天早上醒来我的眼睛会肿得像气球一样! know 知道; doubt 怀疑; insist 坚持; fear 害怕。故选 A。
22. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 词组辨析题。如此多的问题从我脑海中经过。cut through 穿过; go through 经过; pull through 渡过难关; hurry through 匆匆做完。故选 B。
23. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。我是不是感染上了冰岛的某种疾病? cause 引起; fight 打架; catch 感染; treat 治疗。catch a disease 意为“染病”。故选 C。
24. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。我得到的唯一帮助就是从附近的小诊所买的一些抗过敏药。on 在……上; from 来自; with 用; to 到……去。故选 B。
25. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 推理判断题。医生给我的眼药水使我的眼睛肿得更严重了, 由此推断出这些眼药水不值得花费时间和金钱。pain 疼痛; adventure 冒险; weight 重量; money 金钱。故 D 正确。
26. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据上下文可知, 我之前一直处于悲伤、紧张的状态, 最后决定放轻松, 和朋友好好玩一玩。由此推断出, 我停止了悲伤。try 尝试; mind 介意; prefer 喜欢; stop 停止。故 D 正确。
27. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。我和我的朋友们度过了一个愉快的夜晚, 就好像一切都是正常的。fair 公平的; mistaken 弄错的; similar 相似的; wrong 不正常的。故 D 正确。
28. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。第二天早上醒来, 我去检查我的眼睛有多肿。check 检查; explain 解释; describe 描写; mark 做记号。故 A 正确。
29. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 词组辨析题。第二天早上醒来, 我去检查我的眼睛有多肿, 竟发现我看到的是自己正常的面孔。aim at 瞄准; look at 看; wave at 向……挥手; point at 指向。故 B 正确。
30. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 推理判断题。根据上下文可知, 我之前吃药, 滴眼药水, 眼睛都没好, 可是和朋友玩了一晚上之后眼睛竟然奇迹般地好了。由此推断出, 我不停地问自己为什么没能早点儿这样做。miss 想念; keep 不断; regret 后悔; excuse 原谅。故 B 正确。
31. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 固定用语题。和朋友在一起, 玩得开心点儿真的就是我问题的答案吗? the answer to a problem 意为“问题的答案”。故 C 正确。
32. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 省略倒装题。直到今天, 我仍然不知道那年夏天我得了什么病, 我所看的许多医生也都不知道。当表示前面所说的情况也适合于后者时, 可以用 so/ neither/ nor 引导的倒装句, 其中 so 表示肯定意义, neither/ nor 表示否定意义。故 A 正确。
33. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。直到今天, 我仍然不知道那年夏天我得了什么病, 我所看的许多医生也都不知道。hate 讨厌; employ 雇用; disappoint 使失望; visit 看, 参观。此外, visit a doctor 意为“看医生”。故 D 正确。
34. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 连词辨析题。我真的很想回到冰岛看一看极光, 但是我非常害怕我是对这个国家过敏。so 因此; or

否则; but 但是; for 因为。故 C 正确。

35. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 词义辨析题。我希望我再也不会经历这么严重的眼睛了。finish 完成; forgive 原谅; experience 经历; consider 考虑。故 C 正确。

四、阅读理解

36. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第三段第一句话可知, 雇主首先是希望员工对自己的职位满意。故 C 正确。
37. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第五段可知, 如果你问将来的老板你能否在家工作的话, 会让老板觉得你太懒了, 不愿意来办公室上班。故 D 正确。
38. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由最后一段第一句话可知, 薪水问题通常应在确定自己得到这份工作后再讨论。故 B 正确。
39. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 主旨大意题。文章的第一段为主题句, 点明了全文的主旨: 求职面试中绝对不要问的问题。故 A 正确。
40. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第一段第二句可知, 玛丽亚的父母非常重视教育问题, 并且坚持为她提供与男孩同等质量的教育。故 B 正确。
41. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 推理判断题。由第二段可知, 玛丽亚的父亲既是一名天文学家, 也是一名教师。玛丽亚既是父亲的学生也是父亲的助教, 并且在家的時候父亲用自己的望远镜教她观察天体以及其他自然物体。由此推断出, 玛丽亚取得巨大的成就, 其父亲起了非常重要的作用。故 C 正确。
42. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 推理判断题。由最后一段第二句可知, 弗兰西斯科·德·维科在两天后发现了同样的一颗彗星, 但是他第一个将这顆彗星报告给了欧洲的官方机构。由此推断出, 玛丽亚没能及时报告她的发现。故 C 正确。
43. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 推理判断题。由第四段第一句可知, 玛丽亚在 1847 年 10 月 1 日发现了这颗彗星。由第五段第二句可知, 弗兰西斯科·德·维科在两天后也发现了这颗彗星。由此推断出, 弗兰西斯科·德·维科也是在 1847 年发现这颗彗星的。故 D 正确。
44. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第一段第一句可知, 为了提高学生的考试分数并节省开支, 许多学校取消了他们的艺术课。故 B 正确。
45. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第三段第一句可知, 首先且最重要的一点是艺术课可以激发创造力。故 C 正确。
46. 【答案】C
【应试指导】 推理判断题。通读全文后, 不难发现本文是围绕艺术课对学生来说有什么样的好处展开的。由此推断出, 艺术课可以在很多方面帮助学生。故 C 正确。
47. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第一段第二句可知, 公寓是一栋居住楼, 被分成独立的单元, 所以公寓是人们住的地方。故 A 正确。
48. 【答案】A
【应试指导】 事实细节题。由第三段第五句可知, 一年中, 你最多可以在公寓式酒店住 120 天。故 A 正确。
49. 【答案】B
【应试指导】 词义猜测题。由最后一段可知, 一些比较有钱的公司为了给他们的老板提供一个舒适的环境, 通常会买这种公寓式酒店套房。由此推断出, purchase 意为“购买”。closed 关闭; bought 买; damaged 损害; repaired 修理。故 B 正确。
50. 【答案】D
【应试指导】 推理判断题。由最后两段可知, 无论个人还是企业, 只要有钱的话, 都可以购买这种公寓式酒店套房。由此推断出, 公寓式酒店可以为不同的人所有。故 D 正确。

五、补全对话

51. Could you tell me the way to
52. Which bus should I take
53. How long will it take
54. You're welcome
55. Bye

六、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Dr. Smith,

How are you doing recently?

As you are going to leave China, we intend to hold a farewell party for you on Friday, October 27th at Room 1002, Building 8. I'm writing to invite you to join the party. It will begin at 7:00 p. m. and last two hours. On that evening, all the English teachers and the students in your class will be present. We have prepared various interesting programs for you, including songs and dances. And we're very excited to hear your speech then. Hope you can join us and have some fun.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,
Li Hua