



第二节

听下面几段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有三个小题，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。听每段对话或独白前，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。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 至 8 三个小题。

6. What does Mary want most?  
A. A Barbie doll.                      B. Some cookies.                      C. Some chocolates.
7. What time do the speakers plan to go to bed?  
A. At 7 pm.                                B. At 8 pm.                                C. At 9 pm.
8. When does the conversation probably take place?  
A. On New Year's Day.                  B. On Christmas Eve.                  C. On Mary's birthday.

听下面一段对话，回答第 9 至 11 三个小题。

9. What are they mainly talking about?  
A. Weather.                                B. Food.                                    C. Health.
10. What is the weather like in Princeton in autumn?  
A. It rains a lot.                          B. It's rather dry.                          C. It's too hot.
11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
A. Husband and wife.                  B. Waiter and customer.                  C. Teacher and student.

听下面一段对话，回答第 12 至 14 三个小题。

12. What does the man like to do?  
A. Play football.                          B. Watch sports.                          C. Go swimming.
13. How many hours does the woman do exercise every day?  
A. One.                                        B. Two.                                        C. Three.
14. Who does the woman often play badminton with?  
A. Her husband.                          B. Her son.                                  C. Her friend.

听下面一段对话，回答第 15 至 17 三个小题。

15. What is the woman's problem?  
A. Her back aches.                        B. Her tooth aches.                        C. Her stomach aches.
16. When does the woman usually get a very sharp pain?  
A. After breakfast.                        B. After lunch.                              C. After supper.
17. How often should the woman take the medicine?  
A. Once a day.                                B. Twice a day.                                C. Three times a day.

听下面一段独白，回答第 18 至 20 三个小题。

18. According to the speaker, what is "a shopping woman"?  
A. She is crazy about shopping.  
B. She works as a shop assistant.  
C. She often makes a shopping list.
19. How many ties does the speaker's father have?  
A. Three.                                      B. Seven.                                      C. Ten.
20. Who has seventeen hats?  
A. The speaker.                              B. The speaker's sister.                      C. The speaker's mother.

二、单项选择（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。

21. As we all know, \_\_\_\_\_ Asian Games held in Guangzhou was \_\_\_\_\_ great success.  
A. an; a                      B. the; a                      C. the; the                      D. 不填; a
22. When I asked him \_\_\_\_\_ to the post office, he didn't seem to understand me.  
A. how I can get                      B. how can I get  
C. how I could get                      D. how could I get
23. No \_\_\_\_\_ that you will pass the coming exam, for you have been well prepared for it.  
A. wonder                      B. problem                      C. question                      D. doubt
24. —Do you know anything about the school?  
—Yes. In fact, this is the third time I \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A. was                      B. came                      C. have been                      D. will come
25. Mike's skateboard is very good, but I think mine is much \_\_\_\_\_ than his.  
A. good                      B. well                      C. better                      D. best
26. His parents tried to \_\_\_\_\_ him to go abroad after his graduation from the university, but they failed.  
A. persuade                      B. advise                      C. suggest                      D. allow
27. We won't be able to learn English well \_\_\_\_\_ we learn enough words by heart and do enough reading.  
A. as                      B. once                      C. when                      D. unless
28. As a student, you \_\_\_\_\_ spend so much time playing computer games, which is a waste of time.  
A. may not                      B. mustn't                      C. needn't                      D. won't
29. —Why do you look so worried?  
—I bought an MP5 player yesterday, but I can't find \_\_\_\_\_ anywhere now.  
A. it                      B. one                      C. any                      D. that
30. To keep healthy, many people \_\_\_\_\_ Tai chi as a regular form of exercise.  
A. turn up                      B. set up                      C. make up                      D. take up

三、完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 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。

An eight-year-old child heard her parents talking about her little brother. All she knew was that he was very 31 and only a very expensive operation could save him. They were a poor family and no one would lend them the 32.

One day, her daddy said to her tearful mother, "Only a miracle(奇迹) can save him now." 33 this, the little girl went to her bedroom and 34 her money from its hiding place and counted it 35. Then she hurried to a drugstore with the money in her hand.

"My brother Andrew has 36 bad growing inside his head and my daddy says only a miracle can save him. So how much does a miracle 37?"

"We don't sell a miracle here, child. I'm sorry," the salesman said with a smile. Just then, a well-dressed man heard it and asked, "What kind of miracle does your brother 38?"

"I don't know," she answered with her eyes full of 39. "He's really sick and Mum says he needs an operation. But my daddy can't 40 it, so I have brought all my money."

"How much do you have?" asked the man.

"\$1.11, but I can try and get some more," she answered.

"Well, what luck," smiled the man. "\$1.11, the 41 of a miracle for your little brother." He took up the girl's hand and said, "Take me to where you 42. I want to see your brother and meet your 43. Let's see if I have the kind of miracle you need."

That well-dressed man was Dr Carlton Armstrong, a 44 doctor who had saved many people's lives. The operation was 45 and it wasn't long before Andrew was home again.

- |                  |               |               |              |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 31. A. sad       | B. mad        | C. sick       | D. dangerous |
| 32. A. money     | B. food       | C. chance     | D. medicine  |
| 33. A. Seeing    | B. Reading    | C. Realizing  | D. Hearing   |
| 34. A. pulled    | B. picked     | C. pushed     | D. placed    |
| 35. A. nervously | B. carefully  | C. politely   | D. patiently |
| 36. A. nothing   | B. anything   | C. everything | D. something |
| 37. A. take      | B. cost       | C. spend      | D. pay       |
| 38. A. have      | B. need       | C. know       | D. like      |
| 39. A. hope      | B. anger      | C. tears      | D. thanks    |
| 40. A. afford    | B. offer      | C. support    | D. provide   |
| 41. A. prize     | B. value      | C. price      | D. bill      |
| 42. A. study     | B. work       | C. play       | D. live      |
| 43. A. parents   | B. teachers   | C. neighbours | D. friends   |
| 44. A. rich      | B. poor       | C. handsome   | D. famous    |
| 45. A. unusual   | B. successful | C. difficult  | D. expensive |

#### 四、阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

第一节 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项,

并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

It was Sunday. I had one last patient to see. I approached her room in a hurry and stood at the doorway. She was an older woman, sitting at the edge of the bed, struggling to put socks on her swollen(肿胀的) feet. I entered, spoke quickly to the nurse, and examined her chart. She was getting better.

I looked down at her. She asked if I could help put on her socks. Instead, I said something like this: “How are you feeling? Your sugars and blood pressure were high but they’re better today. The nurse mentioned you were anxious to see your son who’s visiting you today. I bet you really look forward to seeing him.”

She stopped me with a serious voice, as if she was giving an order. “Sit down, Doctor. This is my story, not your story.”

I was surprised and embarrassed. I sat down. I helped her with the socks. She began to tell me that her only son lived around the corner from her, but she had not seen him in five years. She believed that her health problems really had something to do with it. After hearing her story and putting on her socks, I asked if there was anything else I could do for her. She shook her head and smiled. All she wanted me to do was to listen.

Later on, I often thought of what that woman taught me. Everyone has a story and each story is different. Some have a beginning, middle and end. Others wander without a clear conclusion. Yet all those things do not really matter. What matters to the storyteller is that the story is heard — without interruption or judgment.

46. The writer went to visit the older woman to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. listen to her story  
B. tell her good news  
C. help her put on her socks  
D. see if she was getting better
47. What problem did the older woman have?
- A. She ate too much sugar.  
B. She had high blood pressure.  
C. She had too many visits.  
D. She liked telling others stories.
48. The underlined word “it” in Paragraph 4 refers to the older woman’s \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not having seen her son for long  
B. having no one to look after her  
C. serious voice when giving orders  
D. struggling to put socks on her feet
49. According to the text, we know that the writer was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. serious  
B. honest  
C. patient  
D. humorous
50. What does the story mainly tell us?
- A. Everyone should learn to listen to others.  
B. Children had better stay with their parents.  
C. We all have a story and each one is different.  
D. Older women are good at telling their stories.

B

Do you think you are smart? If you are not sure, *You Are Smarter Than You Think* by an

American teacher Thomas Armstrong will tell you: you are smart in some way.

To show this, Thomas tells the story of his life. When he was little, he did badly at school and was sent down a year. But later on, he found he was good at writing. He worked hard and became a writer and teacher.

Being smart does not just mean being good at school tests. There are many other ways to be smart. Thomas Armstrong says there are different types of intelligence: music, sports, space, getting on with people, being able to understand yourself, and being good at natural history.

Every child has any one of these intelligences. The point is how to find them and make use of them.

Each child comes into the world with some talent(天赋). If the child is helped, he can do better in our world.

Parents and teachers must help the child to keep those gifts. Thomas says a good way to build these intelligences at home or school is story-telling.

If you want to be friendly with other people, you can prepare a story and put on a play before other people. It is the same with musical intelligence, since you can make the lyrics (歌词) of a song!

If you want to know more about ways to be smart, write to *You Are Smarter Than You Think* at [www.thomasarmstrong.com](http://www.thomasarmstrong.com).

51. Thomas Armstrong thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he's much smarter than anyone else      B. everyone can be smart in some way  
C. smart children are good at school tests      D. people who are smart are hard-working
52. As a young boy, Thomas Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. knew about types of intelligence      B. was rather poor at school tests  
C. wished to be a writer and teacher      D. got on well with other people
53. Which of the following can help build children's intelligences?
- A. School Tests.      B. Song lyrics.  
C. Natural history.      D. Story-telling.
54. The text is most probably \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a web advertisement      B. a science report  
C. a book introduction      D. a touching story
55. What can be the best title for the text?
- A. Practice makes perfect      B. No pains, no gains  
C. You can all be clever kids      D. One is not too old to learn

第二节 阅读下面六个标题(选项 A、B、C、D、E 和 F), 选出与 56—60 题描述相匹配的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

- A. Write your article carefully.
- B. Give an example to support your belief.
- C. Start with the main point of your paragraph.
- D. Put them all together.
- E. Repeat your point once more.
- F. Give the reason why you believe this.

56. \_\_\_The first sentence is usually called a “topic sentence”. Simply state whatever the topic is. Try to start with an interesting sentence. Instead of saying “Joe is a teacher”, say “Joe is one of the best English teachers in the history of the world!”
57. \_\_\_Next, write why you think so. You might write, “Students need a kind teacher to guide them, so they can always move in the right direction.”
58. \_\_\_Find an example. This will paint a word picture in your readers’ minds. “I never listened to English much before I heard of Teacher Joe, but now I listen to his jokes, sayings and dictations. Listening has helped me improve my speaking ability in English, and now I’m moving up to a better job.” Sounds great, doesn’t it?
59. \_\_\_Your readers will often remember the last thing you write. So try to use different words to say the same thing. “Joe has helped tens of thousands of students learn English. He deserves the title of ‘Super Teacher’ more than anyone else I have ever met.”
60. \_\_\_Joe is one of the best English teachers I have ever met. I think all students need a kind teacher to guide them, so they can always move in the right direction. I never listened to English much before I heard of Teacher Joe, but now I listen to his jokes, sayings and dictations. Listening has helped me improve my speaking ability in English, and now I’m moving up to a better job. Joe has helped tens of thousands of students learn English. He deserves the title of “Super Teacher” more than anyone else.

### 非选择题（共两大题，满分 25 分）

#### 五、短文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文，请根据短文内容从方框中所给的 15 个词中选用 10 个词并用其正确形式填空。将答案填写在答题卡的指定区域。每个词只能选用一次。

advice	daylight	something	can	for	speech	weak	rise
proper	strong	everything	should	take	news	say	

Habit is 61 we do very often. We do not think when we are doing it. We can have good habits or bad habits. Here is some 62 on what to do if you want to be healthy.

Early to bed and early to 63 makes a man healthy and wise. This is an old English 64. Is this true? Perhaps it is. The body must have enough sleep. If you do not go to bed early, you cannot have enough sleep. Then you cannot think or do your work 65.

Some people go to bed late at night and get up late in the morning. This is not good 66 them. We must sleep at night when it is dark. The dark helps us to sleep well. When the 67 comes, we must get up. This is the time for exercise. Exercise keeps the body 68.

Exercise helps the blood to move around inside the body. Blood 69 food to all parts of our bodies. The brains in our heads also need blood. We think with our brains. If we take exercise and keep our bodies healthy, we 70 think well.

#### 六、书面表达（满分 15 分）

假如你是李华，在英国剑桥大学学习。请根据内容要点和要求，给你的英国朋友 Tom 写一封电子邮件介绍你的学习生活。

- 内容要点：
1. 每周上课时间安排；
  2. 对老师的印象；
  3. 与同学的关系；
  4. 业余活动；
  5. 邀请 Tom 一起过圣诞节。

- 写作要求：
1. 短文需写在答题卡的指定区域；
  2. 文章中不得出现个人真实信息；
  3. 词数 100 词左右（不含开头和结尾部分）；
  4. 可适当发挥以使行文连贯。

Dear Tom,

How is everything going? I'm studying in Cambridge University now.

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Yours,  
Li Hua