听力

1-5 ABAAB  6-10 ACCBB 11-15 CBABC 16-20 ACBAC

阅读理解

21-23 DBA 24—27 ADBA 28—31 DACB 32—35 AACD

七选五：36-40 EDBAF

完形填空

41-45 BDCDC 46-50 DABCD 51-55 DABDC 56-60 ABCBA

语法填空：

61. has become; 62. most famous; 63. facing; 64. to imagine; 65. though/however; 66. in; 67. which; 68. that; 69. arrival 70. creativity

单词拼写

71. annoyed 72. junior 73.conducting 74.satisfaction 75.recommended

76. substitute 77. Voluntary 78.certificate 79.staff 80.obeys

It was on the cold November night that I saw my creature the first time. Felt very anxious, I

 a the前加 for Feeling

prepared the equipment that would give life to the thing that lie at my feet. It was already one

lay

in the morning. My candle was almost burnt out then I saw the yellow eyes of the creature open.

when/加and

It breathed hard, and moved its arms and legs. How can I describe my emotions? I had tried to

make it beautiful, however it was the ugly thing I had ever seen! Its hair was black and its

 ugliest

teeth was white. But these things were contrasted horrible with its skin. I wish I thought more

 were 去掉were horribly had thought

carefully before creating it.

参考范文：

Dear Tom,

How are you doing? I’m glad to have received your letter. Here I’d like to give you some

advice on how to prepare for the College Entrance Examination effectively.

First, it’s very important to have a definite goal and a correct estimation of yourself．Only in this way will you not be easily pleased or disappointed with what you have known and done．Besides, during the earlier revision, pay more attention to the basic knowledge, which will help to develop your ability to solve problems later. What’s more, you’d better sometimes communicate with your parents, teachers or classmates, who may help you out when you are in trouble．Finally, striking a proper balance between study and rest keeps you energetic and a healthy diet is useful as well．
**阅读解析**

21．grants指前一句提到的$21.7 million of funding.故选D

22．根据第三段In the last stages of ALS…and sometimes control a few muscles.故选B

23．最后一段第一二句who retired in 2008 after eight seasons. Gleason was diagnosed with ALS in 2011.故选A

24.根据第一段的句子Before he knew it,Nicholas was lost,all alone!可知,Nicholas独自一人迷失在雪地里了,故选A。

25. 根据第四段可知Nicholas保持温暖的方式是建了一个雪洞,故选D。

26. 根据第五段中的句子He had walked for about a mile when a volunteer searcher found him.可知Nicholas在周二遇到了一名救援人员,在被困两天之后获救了,故选B项。

27. 根据最后一段中的句子he was super impressed that Nicholas had made it since he knew better than anyone how hard Nicholas had to work to stay alive.可知A项正确。

28. 主旨大意题。根据第一段中的“Teenagers who drink alcohol are at higher risk of becoming victims of violence”可知答案为D。

29. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段最后一句中的“this research shows that there should be equal effort to reduce victimization”可知答案为A。

30. C根据文章最后一段drinkers may be... late at night可知答案。

31. 细节理解题。B项偷换概念，原文为“a lot of previous alcohol-related violence work had focused on the offenders”，这些研究不一定就是这位教授以前的研究。

1. A．细节理解题．根据文章第四段"In the long run，Urmson sees a future of safer roads-the majority of auto accidents are caused by human error-and fewer traffic jams"Urmson遇见了将来的道路会更加安全，因为大多数交通事故是由于人为错误或交通堵塞造成的，可知使用自动驾驶汽车可以减少交通堵塞；所以A选项是正确的．
2. A．细节理解题．根据文章第三段"The cars are built to operate without a steering wheel，accelerator（油门）or brake pedal．"Our software and sensors do all the work，"Urmson said"Urmson认为他们的软件和传感器做了所有的工作，可知自动驾驶汽车的软件和传感器是至关重要的；所以A选项是正确的．
3. C．词义推断题．根据文章最后一段"The vehicles have sensors that"can detect objects out to a distance of more than two football fields in all directions，which is especially helpful on busy streets with lots of intersections"可知这种车辆的传感器，可以检测很远距离之外的物体，这一点对于有很多交叉路口的繁忙街道特别有帮助，因此可推测 intersections是指十字路口；所以C选项是正确的．
4. D．主旨大意题，通读全文，文章主要向我们描述了Google开发的自动驾驶汽车，它使用控制软件和感应器让汽车能从较远的距离感应到物体的移动，还能控制车速以确保交通安全．并且这种新型汽车已经通过了考验，未来很快就将被投入使用；因此可推测最合适的标题是．Google的自驾车即将被应用于城市街道；所以D选项是正确的．

36-40试题分析：本文以城市化为中心，讲述了城市由过去规模小，农民人口多，到后来现代化之后，城市规模逐渐变大，农民人口逐渐减少的现象，反应了社会的变迁。在过去的两个世纪中工业革命打破了城市和乡村的平衡，现在一个美国的农民就能够供给一百个非农业人口的粮食

36．E根据前句“The first city was probably founded no more than 5,500 years ago”和后句nearly everyone lived on farms or in tiny rural (乡村的) villages.可知此处讲的是以前城市的情况，纵观选项只有E选项内容涉及到了过去的城市情况，内容符合语境，选E

37.D考查对语境的理解和上下文的推理判断能力。根据前一句的“ Britain was only the beginning”可以判断后面要讲述逐渐的一种变化，英国只是个开始，因此D选项内容Soon many other industrial nations become urban societies.可以承接上文，选D。

38. B考查对语境的理解和上下文的推理判断能力。根据前一句的“Today, over 82% of Americans live in cities. Only about 2% live on farms”可知目前超过82%的美国人住在城市，只有2%的人住在农场，由此可以推断下一句应该介绍其余人们的情况，而B选项中the rest恰好对此做出了补充，因此选B。

39. A考查对语境的理解和上下文的推理判断能力。根据前一句的”It took about ninety-five people on farms to feed five people in cities”可知要有95个人在农场里工作，才能养活5个城市里的人，由此推断城市里居住的人肯定要少，规模肯定很小，选A。句意：这种原因导致了城市规模很小

40. F考查对语境的理解和上下文的推理判断能力。根据后面的“ Today, instead of needing ninety-five farmers to feed five city people, one American farmer is able to feed more than a hundred non-farmers”可知，现在一个美国人在农场里工作，可以养活100多个非农美国人，因此现代化让农民更加多产，让更多的人可以居住在城市里，选F。

**完形填空解析**

41. 由下文 “a few months later drove out to the Banana River” 可推知，米歇尔买了一个风筝冲浪板，然后上了几堂课（lessons），并在几个月后就到 Banana 河冲浪去了。lecture “演讲”，skill “技能”，take some skills “需要一些技能”，measure “测量；程度”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

42. 结合上文可知，米歇尔喜欢上了风筝冲浪，在上了几节课后，便去 Banana 河冲浪了，在那里她遇见了约翰，约翰主动提出帮她提高（improve）技术。show “展示”，teach “教”，require “要求”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为D。

43. 上文提到约翰主动提出帮米歇尔提高技能，故可推断这里指约翰在指导（instructed）她。expect “期待”，control “控制”，save “节省；解救”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

44. 由上文 “John instructed Michelle while his wife, Nancy, stayed behind on a Jet Ski” 可知，在约翰指导米歇尔时，约翰的妻子南希在后面的摩托艇上，如果米希尔遇到什么麻烦，就会有人（someone）把米歇尔带回来。someone 在这里指代南希。everyone “每个人”，none “没有人”，均不符合文意。anyone 作“任何人”讲时，用于否定句或疑问句，故不正确。故正确答案为D。

45. 结合语境可知，John 在离开前给了米歇尔一些建议（tips）。sail “帆船；航行”，chance “机会”，handle “手柄”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

46. 由下文 “He knew that the stronger the wind grew ...” 可知风变强了。故此处表示约翰感觉到风速加快了（pick up）。get up “起床”，slow down “减速”，die down “变弱；逐渐消失”，均与下文不对应。故正确答案为D。

47. 由下文 “The wind was too strong for her to handle the kite” 可知，风越强，对米歇尔来说控制冲浪板越具有挑战性（challenging）。exciting “令人激动的”，interesting “有趣的”，frightening “令人恐惧的”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为A。

48. 结合语境可知，John 很担心（Worried），所以他调头并开始返回米歇尔和妻子处。amazed “惊奇的，吃惊的”，frustrated “沮丧的”，surprised “感到惊讶的；出人意料的”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

49. 由下文的 “The wind was too strong for her to handle the kite.” 可知风力太强，米歇尔已经无法控制风筝了，由此可推断她已经（already）决定靠岸了。always “总是”，still “仍然”，even “即使”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

50. 由上文的 “The wind was too strong for her to handle the kite” 中的 kite 可知，她准备通过释放用来扬帆的四根绳子之一来卸下风筝（kite）。board 意为“冲浪板”，line 意为“线；绳子”，boat 意为“船”，均与上文不对应。故正确答案为D。

51. 由上文 “She prepared to land her kite by releasing one of the four lines that kept the sail in the air” 可知米歇尔想靠岸。本句表示“她没有得到机会”，由此推知前后为转折关系，故应使用 but，D项正确。so “因此”，and “并且”，or “或者”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为D。

52. 由后文 “a huge wind sent the kite upward” 可知，此时米歇尔的风筝还在。故此句意为：她被扔在水里，仍然连在（attached to）风筝上，attach to 意为“系在...上”，即“和...连在一起”。appeal to “对…有吸引”，apply to “适用于”，add to “增加；加到”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为A。

53. 结合上文的 “Seconds later, a huge wind sent the kite upward. Even more dangerous, the sail's lines started to twist together, round and round.” 可知，几秒钟之后，一股巨大的风将风筝吹了起来，帆的线绞在一起，一圈又一圈，她尝试（attempted）摆脱风筝，可是失败了。由后文 “But she failed” 可知她没有成功，故 manage to “成功做到”，不符合文意。demand “要求”，advise “建议”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

54. 由前文 “Nancy was several hundred feet away on the Jet Ski” 可知，摩托艇上的南希离米歇尔几百英尺远，可推断此处表示她不能迅速地（quickly）去帮她。bravely “勇敢地”，nearly “几乎”，slowly “缓慢地”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为D。

55. 结合后文的 “out of the water” 可知，米歇尔感觉约翰在把她从水里往出拉（lift）。lift 强调“从...中拉起来”。fetch 强调“到别处取来…”，bring 意为 “带来；拿来”，put 意为 “放置”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

56. 结合前文的 “he tried to pull the handle” 和下文的 “Then suddenly, John let go” 可知，John 在试着拉手柄，但最终突然对米歇尔放手了。由此推知，John 不能够到（reach）手柄。sense 意为“感觉；理解”，remember 意为“记住”，均不符合文意。feel 意为“触摸；感觉到”，若置于此则言外之意是 John 已经失去了知觉或者丧失了触摸的能力等情况，即“无法触摸到”的原因不是客观的距离限制而应是感知存在的偏差，不合语境。故正确答案为A。

57. 结合文意可知，米歇尔确信如果约翰不能抓紧（hold onto）她，她会死掉，hold onto 为固定搭配，意为“紧紧抓住，抓住不放”。hold down “抑制；压制”，hold back “隐瞒；退缩”，hold out “伸出”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

58. 由上文的 “he tried to pull the handle but couldn't reach it” 可知，约翰想要救米歇尔但是没能成功，在他看到南希靠近他们时，他认为（figured）他有较好的机会来救米歇尔。doubt “怀疑”，insist “坚持”，pretend “假装”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为C。

59. 结合文意可知，在此危急时刻，他应该是用尽力气（strength）从摩托艇上跳到风筝上然后把风筝拉向水里。heart “心；感情”，care “照料；关心”，consideration “考虑”，均不符合文意。故正确答案为B。

60. 由上文 “This experience hasn't kept Michelle from loving kite-boarding” 可知，虽然米歇尔差点出了意外，但是她没有停止对风筝冲浪的喜爱。故可推断她认为“生命很脆弱，但是也意味着要享受（enjoyed）生活”。push “推动”，spend “花费；消耗”，均不符合文意。please “使…高兴”，其主语应该为人，但此处主语为 life，故不正确。故正确答案为A。

听力原文

**Text 1:**

M: I’m going to visit my brother in Seattle. I told him to meet me at the airport at 5:00. See, we’ll reach there very soon.

W: Yes, in 20 minutes.

**Text 2:**

M: I really need your help on my chemistry paper.

W: OK, I’ll help you with the search, but after that you’re on your own.

**Text 3:**

M: Professor Goodwin, I wasn’t in class yesterday because I had a cold. Could you give me a make-up test?

W: Of course. Come to my office at four o’clock, and we’ll do it then.

**Text 4:**

W: I’m thinking of starting my own tour company?

M: Tour company? But you can’t find your way to your own apartment!

**Text 5:**

M: Can you bill me later?

W: I’m sorry, I can’t. You’re a new patient, so the fee for the first examination is due now. You can pay in cash, by credit card or by check.

M: Well, OK then.

**Text 6:**

W: Someone’s just stolen my purse. I left it on this table while I went to the restroom … and when I came back, I saw this guy running out of the café. He was about 17 with short blond hair. I noticed he had a scar on his forehead.

M: OK, madam. I’ll call the police now. But I’m afraid we aren’t responsible for your loss although it took place here.

W: I know.

**Text 7:**

W: What about having a swimming pool, a dance studio, outdoor tennis courts, and …

M: Hold on a minute, you don’t need outdoor tennis courts. Only four people can use a tennis court. Wouldn’t it be better to have two all-weather soccer fields? More students can play.

W: OK, so let’s have the indoor courts for when the weather’s bad. I think there should be a children’s pool as well as a swimming pool.

M: Well, I think a swimming pool will be enough. What do you think about having basketball courts?

W: Yes, we definitely need basketball courts.

**Text 8:**

M: Hi, Kim. Why didn’t you come to Alex’s party?

W: What? But the party’s tonight, isn’t it?

M: Oh Kim! It was last night! Saturday, not Sunday!

W: I can’t believe I missed it! Oh well. How was it?

M: Well, I ate a lot. Alex’s mum made some great pizza. And we played some computer games. I took no interest in that. And the music was terrible. But the cake was amazing! It was actually two cakes, one on top of the other. [来源:学|科|网Z|X|X|K]

W: Wow! Did the party finish late?

M: I think so. I left at ten but Alex said most people didn’t leave until half past eleven.

W: Why did you leave early?

M: My parents couldn’t pick me up and I didn’t want to walk home. So I had to take the ten fifteen bus home.

**Text 9:**

W: Martin, we really must decide where we want to go this summer. I’ve always wanted to visit France. Why don’t we drive through France the first week and then, down, into Italy for the second?

M: That’s a great idea. When we get to the bottom of Italy we could go on the ferry to one of the Greek islands.

W: But if we stay in the north of Italy, we could drive into Switzerland and see that for our third week.

M: OK. Let’s go up into Switzerland and then we could drive back into Italy and continue driving down to southern Italy where we could catch the ferry to one of the Greek islands for our fourth week. I’d love to go to Rhodes.

W: Then from Rhodes, how about getting another ferry and spending our fifth week in Turkey? From there we could drive back up through ex-Yugoslavia, into France and then into England.

M: Before coming back into England there are Germany and Austria, too. But I don’t think we can see all these places in six weeks, can we?

W: No, not really. So let’s spend our last week on the west coast of England, driving around Cornwall.

M: It all sounds wonderful.

**Text 10**

W: OK, everyone. Today’s presentation is by Nathan. Start when you’re ready, Nathan.

M: OK. Hello, everyone. Our presentation is called A smaller world and it’s about technology and cultural change. The talk focuses on technology that makes the world smaller. First of all, can you imagine life without cars and planes? Before the invention of these means of transport, people could only travel by train or boat, and they couldn’t travel very fast. Now, with cars and planes, we can travel farther and faster. Some people even live in one country and work in another because they can fly to work. Before we move onto the next type of technology, it is important to remember that planes and cars do have their disadvantages. They can be dangerous and they cause a lot of pollution, and this also changes the way we live.

OK. Second, communications technology, like television and the Internet, certainly makes the world smaller. We stay in our house or office, but we can see news and shows from all around the world. With the Internet, we can write and chat to people all over the world. But nowadays, people spend more time using the technology than they do meeting other people. We’re spending more and more of our time in our houses, talking to strangers in other countries, than we are with our friends and neighbors. My grandmother could name all the people in her street, but I don’t even know the names of my neighbors.

W: OK. Thank you, Nathan, that was great.