**2013年高考全国新课标英语试题及答案解析**

**（本试卷适用于河南、河北、山西）**

**注意事项：**

1. 本试卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）两部分。第I卷1至13页，第II卷14至16页。

2. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在本试卷相应的位置。

3. 全部答案在答题卡上完成，答在本试卷上无效。

4. 第I卷听力部分满分30分，不计入总分，考试成绩录取时提供给高校作参考。

5. 考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

**第I卷**

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，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。听完每段对话后，你都有10称钟的时间来回答有关小题如阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. ￡19.15. B. ￡9.18. C. ￡9.15.

答案是 C。

**1. What does the man want to do?**

A. Take photos. B. Buy a camera. C. Help the woman.

**2. What are the speakers talking about>**

A. A noisy night. B. Their life in town. C. A place of living.

**3. Where is the man now?**

A. On his way. B. In a restaurant. C. At home

**4. What will Celia do?**

A. Find a player. B. Watch a game. C. Play basketball.

**5. What day is it when the conversation takes place?**

A. Saturday. B. Sunday. C. Monday.

第二节（共15小题：每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，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。

听第6段材料，回答6、7题。

**6. What is Sara going to do?**

A. Buy John a gift. B. Give John a surprise. C. Invite John to France.

**7. What does the man think of Sara’s plan?**

A. Funny. B. Exciting. C. Strange.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

**8. Why does Diana say sorry to peter?**

A. She has to give up her travel pan.

B. She wants to visit another city.

C. She needs to put off her test.

**9. What does Diana want Peter to do?**

A. Help her with her study. B. Take a book to her friend. C. Teach a geography lesson.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

**10. Why does the man call the woman?**

A. To tell her about her new job.

B. To ask about her job program.

C. To plan a meeting with her.

**11. Who needs a new flat?**

A. Alex. B. Andrea. C. Miranda.

**12. Where is the woman now?**

A. In Baltimore. B. In New York. C. In Avon.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

**13. What does Jan consider most important when he judges a restaurant?**

A. Where the restaurant is.

B. Whether the prices are low.

C. How well the food is prepared.

**14. When did Jan begin to write for a magazine?**

A. After he came back to Sweden.

B. Before he went to the United States.

C. As soon as he got his first job in 1982.

**15. What may Jan do to find a good restaurant?**

A. Talk to people in the street. B. Speak to taxi drivers. C. Ask hotel clerks.

**16. What do we know about Jan?**

A. He cooks for a restaurant.

B. He travels a lot of his work.

C. He prefers American food.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题

**17. What do we know about the Plaza Leon?**

A. it’s new building. B. it’s a small town. C. it’s public place.

**18. When do parents and children like going to the Plaza Leon?**

A. Saturday nights. B. Sunday afternoons. C. Fridays and Saturdays.

**19. Which street is known for its food shops and markets?**

A. Via del Mar Street. B. Fernando Street. C. Hernandes Street.

**20. Why does the speaker like Horatio Street best?**

A. It has an old stone surface. B. it is named after a writer. C. It is a famous university.

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分55分）

第一节 单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

**21. ——Why, this is nothing but common vegetable soup!**

 **——, madam. It’s our soup of the day.**

A. Let me see B. So it is C. Don’t mention it D. Neither do I

* 【答案】：B
* 【解析】：本题考查交际用语。

句意：“哎呀，这只是普通的蔬菜汤！” “确实是，女士。这就是我们今天的汤。”

选项A适合用于此语境，可表示日常礼貌的交际表达；而选项B、C、D均不符合语境和句意要求。

**22. They might just have a place \_\_\_\_\_ on the writing course — why don’t you give it a try?**

A. leave B. left C. leaving D. to leave

* 【答案】：B
* 【解析】：本题考查非谓语动词。

句意：他们可能只保留了一个位置给写作课程——你为什么不试试看呢？

leave作动词讲，可表示“使保留，留下备用”，leave和place属于被动关系，故left作place的后置定语，表示“剩下的位置，保留的位置”。

**23. Try not to cough more than you can \_\_\_ since it may cause problems to your lungs.**

A. check B. allow C. stop D. help

* 【答案】：D
* 【解析】：本题考查固定用法。

句意：想咳就咳出来吧，不要忍着，因为这可能引发你的肺部疾病。

sb. can not help表示“某人忍不住（或无法抑制）”，本句将not前置了，故答案为help。

**24. If we \_\_\_\_ now to protect the environment, we’ll live to regret it.**

A. hadn’t acted B. haven’t acted C. don’t act D. won’t act

* 【答案】：C
* 【解析】：本题考查if引导的现在真实条件句。

句意：如果我们现在不采取行动保护环境的话，我们将抱憾终身。

if引导的现在真实条件句的结构为：主将从现（主句用一般将来时，从句用一般现在时）。本题中，主句为we'll live，从句应为don't act，一般现在时的否定形式，故答案为选项C。

**25. Tony can hardly boil an egg, still \_\_\_\_ cook dinner.**

A. less B. little C. much D. more

* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】：本题考查固定用法。

句意：托尼连煮鸡蛋都不太会，就更不用说做饭了。

still less为固定短语，表示“更不用说，更何况”。

**26. Police have found \_\_\_\_ appears to be the lost ancient statue.**

A. which B. where C. how D. what

* 【答案】：D
* 【解析】：本题考查what引导宾语从句。

句意：警方已锁定了那个可能是遗失的古雕像。

found后接宾语从句，从句中appears to缺少主语成分，所以应该选一个连接代词引导宾语从句，故排除选项B和C；what可以引导宾语从句，在本句中既可作found的宾语，又可作从句的主语，选项A不符合题意，故本题答案为选项D。

**27. When I first met Bryan I didn’t like him, but I \_\_\_\_ my mind.**

A. have changed B. change C. had changed D. would change

* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】：本题考查现在完成时。

句意：当我第一次见到布莱恩时，我不怎么喜欢他，但我已经改变我对他的看法了。

现在完成时表示动作从过去一个不确定的时间开始，一直持续到现在，并且将来有可能继续下去（也可能到此结束），强调过去发生的动作对现在造成的影响或结果。现在完成时have changed对现在造成的影响就是我改变了对Bryan的看法。

**28. The driver wanted to park his car near the roadside but was asked by the police \_\_\_\_.**

A. not to do B. not to C. not do D. do not

* 【答案】：B
* 【解析】：本题考查动词不定式。

句意：司机想靠路边停车，但警察不让他这么做。

ask sb. (not) to do sth.表示“要求某人做（不要做）某事”，本题中，was asked用于被动语态，不定式to后的成分可省略，以避免和前面的动词park重复。

**29. The door \_\_\_\_\_ open, no matter how hard she pushed.**

A. shouldn’t B. couldn’t C. wouldn’t D. mightn’t

* 【答案】：C
* 【解析】：本题考查情态动词。

句意：不管她怎么用力推门，都无法打开这扇门。

wouldn't表示“不能，无法”，其余三项均不符合句意要求。

**30. At the last moment, Tom decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a new character to make the story seem more likely.**

A. put up B. put in C. put on D. put off

* 【答案】：B
* 【解析】：本题考查动词短语辨析。

句意：在最后时刻，汤姆决定增加一个新角色使故事显得更真实一些。

put up 提出；提升，使升高；

put in 把……写进（信函，故事等）；

put on 饰演，上演；穿，戴；

put off 下车；脱掉；推迟，延迟；

综上所述，只有选项B符合句意要求。

**31. India attained \_\_\_\_ independence in 1947, after \_\_\_\_\_ long struggle.**

A. 不填; a B. the; a C. an; 不填 D. an; the

* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】：本题考查定冠词和不定冠词。

句意：经过一段漫长的斗争，印度于1947年实现了独立。

independence是不可数名词，故可排除选项C和D。independence前不需加定冠词the特指，“实现独立”的表达为attain independence。

**32. There’s no way of knowing why one man makes an important discovery \_\_\_\_\_ another man, also intelligent, fails.**

A. since B. if C. as D. while

* 【答案】：D
* 【解析】：本题考查连词while。

句意：人们无法解释为什么有人能做出重大发现，然而同样聪明的另一个人却失败了。

通过句意可知，本题想要表达的是一个转折关系，while作连词讲，可表示“（对比两件事或两个人）而，然而”；since意为“因为，由于”；if意为“如果”；as意为“当……时；因为；尽管”，故本题答案为选项D。

**33. “You can’t judge a book by its cover,” \_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. as the saying goes old B. goes as the old saying

C. as the old saying goes D. goes as old the saying

* 【答案】：C
* 【解析】：本题考查固定用法。

句意：古人云“你不能根据封面来评价一本书”。

as the old saying goes为固定表达，意为“古人云，俗话说，正如古话所说”。

**34. It was a real race \_\_\_\_ time to get the project done. Luckily, we made it.**

A. over B. by C. for D. against

* 【答案】：D
* 【解析】：本题考查介词。

句意：我们要像真正在比赛一样争分夺秒地完成该项目。幸运的是，我们做到了。

over prep. 在……的上方；在……期间；遍及；

by prep. 靠近；通过，经由；

for prep.（表示对象、用途等）给，对，供；为了；关于；

against prep. 逆，对抗；反对；与……相反；

综上所述，只有选项D符合句意要求。

**35. The sunlight is white and blinding, \_\_\_\_ hard-edged shadows on the ground.**

A. throwing B. being thrown C. to throw D. to be thrown

* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】：本题考查非谓语动词。throwing做结果状语表必然结果.

第二节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）

阅读下列短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）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。

I went to a group activity, “Sensitivity Sunday”, which was to make us more 36 the problems faced by disabled people. We were asked to “ 37 a disability” for several hours one Sunday. Some members, 38 , chose to use wheelchairs. Others wore sound-blocking earplugs（耳塞）or blindfolds（眼罩）.

Just sitting in the wheelchair was a 39 experience. I had never considered before how 40 it would be to use one. As soon as I sat down, my 41 made the chair begin to roll. Its wheels were not 42 . Then I wondered where to put my 43 . It took me quite a while to get the metal footrest into 44 . I took my first uneasy look at what was to be my only means of 45 for several hours. For disabled people, “adopting a wheelchair” is not a temporary（临时的） 46 .

I tried to find a 47 position and thought it might be restful, 48 kind of nice, to be 49 around for a while. Looking around, I 50 I would have to handle the thing myself? My hands started to ache as I 51 the heavy metal wheels. I came to know that controlling the 52 of the wheelchair was not going to be a(n) 53 task.

My wheelchair experiment was soon 54 . It made a deep impression on me. A few hours of “disability” gave me only a taste of the 55 , both physical and mental, that disabled people must overcome.

**36. A. curious about B. interested in C. aware of D. careful with**

* 【答案】：C
* 【解析】本题考查词组辨析。curious about “对……感到好奇”；interested in “对……有兴趣”；aware of“知道，意识到，关心”；careful with“小心……”；根据上下文可知，这个小组活动的目的是让我们对残疾人面对的问题更加的了解和关心。选项C符合题意。

**37. A. cure B. prevent C. adopt D. analyze**

* 【答案】：C
* 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。cure“治愈”；prevent“防止，预防”；adopt“采用，挑选”；analyze“分析”；disability前面有不定冠词a修饰，表示“某一方面的残疾”，结合上下文可知本句在具体解释前面提到的小组活动的内容，即“让我们挑选一个残疾方面，在周日体验几个小时”。

**38. A. instead B. strangely C.as usual D. like me**

* 【答案】：D
* 【解析】本题考查上下文语义。instead“反而，却”；strangely“奇怪地”；as usual“像平常一样”；like me“像我一样”；前面提到每个人都需要选择一个项目，有些人选择了轮椅，有些人选择了耳塞或眼罩。从下文可知，我也是选择了轮椅，所以答案选D。

**39. A. learning B. working C. satisfying D. relaxing**

* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】本题考查learning“学习，了解”； working“工作上的，起作用的”；satisfying“令人满意的”；relaxing“使人放松的”；仅仅是坐在轮椅中都是一个学习了解的过程。

**40. A. convenient B. awkward C. boring D. exciting**

* 【答案】：B
* 【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。convenient“方便的”；awkward“笨拙的，难操纵的”；boring“枯燥的”；exciting“令人激动的，使人兴奋的”；从下文可以知道，作者在操作轮椅时频频出错，所以轮椅对他来说应是很难操纵，所以，答案选B。

**41. A. height B. force C. skill D. weight**

* 【答案】：D
* 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。height“高度”；force“力；权力；暴力”；skill“技巧”；weight“重量，体重”；force一般强调用个人意志发出的力量，而weight指客观重量。本句意为“我一坐上去，我身体的重量就使轮椅开始转起来。”

**42. A. locked B. repaired C. powered D. grasped**

* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。lock“锁，上锁”；repair“修理”；power“充电”；grasp“抓紧，抓牢”；前面提到一坐上去，轮椅就转了起来，由此可知轮子是没有上锁的。

**43. A. hands B. feet C. keys D. handles**

* 【答案】：B
* 【解析】本题考查上下文语义。从下文的footrest可知，这里作者应该是不知道把脚搁在哪里。

**44. A. place B. action C. play D. effect**

* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】本题考查词组搭配。get sth. into place意为“使……就位，准备就绪”。

**45. A. operation B. communication C. transportation D. production**

* 【答案】：C
* 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。operation“操作”；communication“交流，通讯”；transportation“交通工具”；production“生产”；文章第一段提到作者会在轮椅中体验好几个小时，从空格后面的for several hours可知，这里作者看的是轮椅，而轮椅是一种交通工具，所以答案选C。

**46. A. exploration B. education C. experiment D. entertainment**

* 【答案】：C
* 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。exploration“探险，探索”；education“教育”；experiment“尝试，试验”；entertainment“娱乐”；显然，对于残疾人来说，坐轮椅不是一次临时的尝试。

**47. A. flexible B. safe C. starting D. comfortable**

* 【答案】：D
* 【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。flexible“灵活的”；safe“安全的”；starting“开始的”；comfortable“舒服的”；此处意为“我试着去找一个比较舒服的姿势。

**48. A. yet B. just C. still D. even**

**49. A. shown B. pushed C. driven D. guided**

**50. A. realized B. suggested C. agreed D. admitted**

* 【答案】：B
* 【答案】：B
* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】48、49、50可以连起来判断答案。从下文“环顾四周，我才意识到我要自己推这个轮椅！”从作者的感叹语气可以推断，作者一开始还以为会有人来带着他到处走走，所以觉得这样很不错。48题选B，此处just意为“真正地，实在，的确”，后面常接形容词，用于口语中。这是一道比较难的题目。49题选B，be pushed around表示“被别人推着到处转转”。50题选A，realize“意识到”。

**51. A. lifted B. turned C. pressed D. seized**

* 【答案】：B
* 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。lift“举起来”；turn“转动”；press“按压”；seize“抓住”，作者是坐在轮椅上，所以这里应该是转动轮椅，答案选B。

**52. A. path B. position C. direction D. way**

* 【答案】：C
* 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。path“小路”；position“位置”；direction“方向”；way“路，路线”；这里应该是控制轮椅的方向，答案选C。

**53. A. easy B. heavy C. major D. extra**

* 【答案】：A
* 【解析】本题考查上下文语义。前面提到“在转动轮椅的时候，我的手开始痛起来”，由此可知，控制轮椅的方向并不是一件轻松活，答案选A。

**54. A. forgotten B. repeated C. conducted D. finished**

* 【答案】：D
* 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。forget“遗忘，忘记”；repeat“重复”；conduct“管理，引导，指挥”；finish“结束”。首先可以排除B、C选项，从后面一句“它给我留下来深刻的印象”可知，作者并没有很快就忘记这次坐轮椅之旅，所以可以排除A项。

**55. A. weaknesses B. challenges C. anxieties D. illnesses**

* 【答案】：B
* 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。weakness“弱点，缺点”；challenge“挑战”；anxiety“焦虑，担心”；illness“病，疾病”；从最后的overcome可知，这里应该是克服“挑战”。

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分60分）

第一节 （共15小题；每小题3分，满分45分）

**A**

Some people will do just about anything to save money. And I am one of them. Take my family’s last vacation. It was my six-year-old son’s winter break form school, and we were heading home from Fort Lauderdale after a weeklong trip. The flight was overbooked, and Delta, the airline, offered us $400 per person in credits to give up our seats and leave the next day. I had meetings in New York，So I had to get back. But that didn't mean my husband and my son couldn't stay. I took my nine-month-old and took off for home.

The next day, my husband and son were offered more credits to take an even later flight. Yes, I encouraged—okay, ordered—them to wait it out at the airport, to "earn" more Delta Dollars. Our total take: $1,600. Not bad, huh?

Now some people may think I'm a bad mother and not such a great wife either. But as a big-time bargain hunter, I know the value of a dollar. And these days, a good deal is something few of us can afford to pass up.

I've made living looking for the best deals and exposing （揭露） the worst tricks. I have been the consumer reporter of NBC's ***Today*** show for over a decade. I have written a couple of books including one titled ***Tricks of the Trade: A Consumer Survival Guide***. And I really do what I believe in.

I tell you this because there is no shame in getting your money’s worth. I’m also tightfisted when it comes to shoes, clothes for my children, and expensive restaurants. But I wouldn't hesitate to spend on a good haircut. It keeps its shape longer, and it's the first thing people notice. And I will also spend on a classic piece of furniture. Quality lasts.

**56. Why did Delta give the author's family credits?**

A. They took a later flight. B. They had early bookings.

C. Their flight had been delayed. D. Their flight had been cancelled.

* 【答案】： A. They took a later flight.
* 【解析】细节题。由Delta定位到第一段，The flight was overbooked, and Delta, the airline, offered us $400 per person in credits to give up our seats and leave the next day.可知，因为航班超额预定，航空公司不得不取消我们的座位，让我们乘坐第二天的航班，正因为此，他们为我们提供了补贴。由此可知，正确答案为A。

**57. What can we learn about the author?**

A. She rarely misses a good deal. B. She seldom makes a compromise.

C. She is very strict with her children. D. She is interested in cheap products.

* 【答案】：A. She rarely misses a good deal.
* 【解析】细节题。由文中第三段And these days, a good deal is something few of us can afford to pass up.可知，如今几乎没有人负担得起拒绝一个好的交易，而从作者之前的经历来看，她也甚至钱的价值，所以正确答案为A。

**58. What does the author do?**

A. She's a teacher. B. She's a housewife.

C. She's a media person. D. She's a businesswoman.

* 【答案】：C. She's a media person.
* 【解析】细节题。由关键词consumer reporter定位文章第四段。I have been the consumer reporter of NBC's Today show for over a decade. I have written a couple of books…作者是美国广播公司今日秀节目的记者，并且写过一些书。由此可知，作者是个媒体人。因此，正确答案为C。

**59. What does the author want to tell us?**

A. How to expose bad tricks. B. How to reserve airline seats.

C. How to spend money wisely. D. How to make a business deal.

* 【答案】：C. How to spend money wisely.
* 【解析】主旨题。由关键词getting your money worth定位文章最后一段。I tell you this because there is no shame in getting your money’s worth.把钱花在恰当的地方，让物有所值，不是什么害臊的事。由此可知，本文主要告诉我们该如何明智的花钱。因此，正确答案为C。

**B**

They baby is just one day old and has not yet left hospital. She is quiet but alert （警觉）. Twenty centimeters from her face researchers have placed a white card with two black spots on it. She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze（凝视） starts to lose its focus — until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns: she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. Can she tell that the number two is different from three, just 24 hours after coming into the world?

Or do newborns simply prefer more to fewer? The same experiment, but with three spots shown before two, shows the same return of interest when the number of spots changes. Perhaps it is just the newness? When slightly older babies were shown cards with pictures of objects (a comb, a key, an orange and so on), changing the number of objects had an effect separate from changing the objects themselves. Could it be the pattern that two things make, as opposed to three? No again. Babies paid more attention to squares moving randomly on a screen when their number changed from two to three, or three to two. The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise （同样地） when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots.

**60. The experiment described in Paragraph 1 is related to the baby’s\_\_.**

A. sense of hearing B. sense of sight C. sense of touch D. sense of smell

* 【答案】：B. sense of sight.
* 【解析】细节题。第一段中She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other,her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus - until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns: she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card.婴儿仔细盯着白板上的两个黑点看。然后纸板交换，婴儿视觉开始不能聚焦核心，换成3个黑点时，婴儿又开始集中注视了。由此可知，该实验是研究婴儿的视觉。因此，正确答案为B。

**61. Babies are sensitive to the change in\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. the size of cards B. the colour of pictures

C. the shape of patterns D. the number of objects

* 【答案】：D.the number of objects.
* 【解析】细节题。还是看第一段，As the cards change from one to the other,her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus - until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns: she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card.卡片改变时，直到出现3个黑点纸板时，婴儿又开始集中注视了。由此可知，婴儿对于有不同数目黑点的纸板比较敏感。因此，正确答案为D。

**62. Why did the researchers test the babies with drumbeats?**

A. To reduce the difficulty of the experiment. B. To see how babies recognize sounds.

C. To carry their experiment further. D. To keep the babies’ interest.

* 【答案】：C.To carry their experiment further.
* 【解析】推理题。由关键词drumbeats定位文章第二段。The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two;likewise(同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots.测验效果在不同感官间交叉。与听到两声鼓声相比，当听到三声鼓声的时候婴儿看着两个点会变得更兴奋。由此可知，鼓声是一个背景，测试的还是婴儿听不同次数鼓声时对看到的纸板数字的反应。因此，正确答案为C。

**63. Where does this text probably come from?**

A. Science fiction. B. Children’s literature. C. An advertisement. D. A science report.

* 【答案】：D.A science report.
* 【解析】推测题。由文中第一段出现researcher,以及第二段中出现experiment，可以推测。该文是一篇科技报道。因此，正确答案为D。

**C**

It happened to me recently. I was telling someone how much I had enjoyed reading Barack Obama’s ***Dreams From My Father*** and how it had changed my views of our President. A friend I was talking to agreed with me that it was, in his words, “a brilliantly （精彩地）written book”. However, he then went on to talk about Mr. Obama in a way which suggested he had no idea of his background at all. I sensed that I was talking to a book liar.

And it seems that my friend is not the only one. Approximately two thirds of people have lied about reading a book which they haven’t. In the World Book Day’s “Report on Guilty Secrets”, ***Dreams From My Father*** is at number 9. The report lists ten books, and various authors, which people have lied about reading, and as I’m not one to lie too often (I’d hate to be caught out), I’ll admit here and now that I haven’t read the entire top ten. But I am pleased to say that, unlike 42 percent of people, I have read the book at number one, George Orwell’s ***1984***. I think it’s really brilliant.

The World Book Day report also has some other interesting information in it. It says that many people lie about having read Jane Austen, Charles Dickens, Fyodor Dostoevsky (I haven’t read him, but haven’t lied about it either) and Herman Melville.

Asked why they lied, the most common reason was to “impress” someone they were speaking to. This could be tricky if the conversation became more in–depth!

But when asked which authors they actually enjoy, people named J. K. Rowling, John Grisham, Sophie Kinsella (ah, the big sellers, in other words). Forty-two percent of people asked admitted they turned to the back of the book to read the end before finishing the story (I’ll come clean: I do this and am astonished that 58 percent said they had never done so).

**64. How did the author find his friend a book liar?**

A. By judging his manner of speaking. B. By looking into his background.

C. By mentioning a famous name. D. By discussing the book itself.

* 【答案】：D. By discussing the book itself.
* 【解析】细节题。由关键词find his friend a book liar定位至文章第一段。由“However, he then went on to talk about Mr. Obama in a way which suggested he had no idea of his background at all.”可知，作者发现朋友撒谎，是因为朋友对此书的深入讨论暴露了他对奥巴马背景的无知，因此，正确答案为D。

**65. Which of the following is a “guilty secret” according to the World Book Day report?**

A. Charles Dickens is very low on the top-ten list. B. 42% of people pretended to have read ***1984***.

C. The author admitted having read 9 books. D. ***Dreams From My Father*** is hardly read.

* 【答案】：B. 42% of people pretended to have read 1984.
* 【解析】推理题。由关键词guilty secret定位至文章第二段。由“But I am pleased to say that, unlike 42 percent of people, I have read the book at number one, George Orwell’s 1984. I think it’s really brilliant.”，结合上文“The report lists ten books, and various authors, which people have lied about reading”可推测出，有42%的人撒谎说读过1984，因此，正确答案为B。

**66. By lying about reading, a person hopes to .**

A. control the conversation B. appear knowledgeable

C. learn about the book D. make more friends

* 【答案】：D. make more friends
* 【解析】细节题。由题干By lying about reading, a person hopes to定位至文章第四段。由 “Asked why they lied, the most common reason was to ‘impress’ someone they were speaking to.”可知，大多说人撒谎是想要给别人留下好印象，从而结交更多朋友，因此，正确答案为D。

**67. What is the author’s attitude to 58% of readers?**

A. Favorable. B. Uncaring C. Doubtful D. Friendly

* 【答案】：C. Doubtful
* 【解析】态度题。由关键词58% of readers定位至文章第五段。由 “I’ll come clean: I do this and am astonished that 58 percent said they had never done so”可知，作者对这58%的人表示怀疑，因此，正确答案为D。

**D**

**The National Gallery**

**Description:**

The National Gallery is the British national art museum built on the north side of Trafalgar Square in London. It houses a diverse collection of more than 2,300 examples of European art ranging from 13th-century religious paintings to more modern ones by Renoir and Van Gogh. The older collections of the gallery are reached through the main entrance while the more modern works in the East Wing are most easily reached from Trafalgar Square by a ground floor entrance

**Layout:**

The modern Sainsbury Wing on the western side of the building houses 13th- to 15th-century paintings, and artists include Duccio, Uccello, Van Eyck, Lippi, Mantegna, Botticelli and Memling.

The main West Wing houses 16th-century paintings, and artists include Leonardo da Vinci, Cranach, Michelangelo, Raphael, Bruegel, Bronzino, Titan and Veronese.

The North Wing houses 17th-century paintings, and artists include Caravaggio, Rubens, Poussin, Van Dyck, Velazquez, Claude and Vermeer.

The East Wing houses 18th- to early 20th-century paintings, and artists include Canaletto, Goya, Turner, Constable, Renoir and Van Gogh.

**Opening Hours:**

The Gallery is open every day from 10am to 6pm (Fridays 10am to 9pm) and is free, but charges apply to some special exhibitions.

**Getting There:**

Nearest underground stations: Charing Cross (2-minute walk), Leicester Square (3-minute walk), Embankment (7-minute walk), and Piccadilly Circus (8-minute walk).

**68. In which century’s collection can you see religious paintings?**

A. The 13th. B. The 17th. C. The 18th. D. The 20th.

* 【答案】： A. The 13th
* 【解析】细节题。由religious paintings定位至Description部分。由 “ranging from 13th-century religious paintings”可知，宗教绘画是13世纪的藏品，因此，正确答案为A。

**69. Where are Leonardo da Vinci’s works shown?**

A. In the East Wing. B. In the main West Wing.

C. In the Sainsbury Wing. D. In the North Wing.

* 【答案】：B. In the main West Wing.
* 【解析】细节题。由Leonardo da Vinci定位至Layout部分。由 “The main West Wing houses 16th-century paintings, and artists include Leonardo da Vinci…”可知，Leonardo da Vinci的作品在the main West Wing展出，因此，正确答案为B。

**70. Which underground station is closest to the National Gallery?**

A. Piccadilly Circus. B. Leicester Square. C. Embankment. D. Charing Cross.

* 【答案】： D. Charing Cross.
* 【解析】细节题。由underground station定位至Getting There部分。由此段可知，从Charing Cross至美术馆走路只需两分钟，因此，正确答案为D。

第二节 （共5小题；每小题3分，满分15分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Business is the organized approach to providing customers with the goods and services they want. The word business also refers to an organization that provides these goods and services. Most businesses seek to make a profit（利润）— that is, they aim to achieve income that is more than the costs of operating the business. 71 Commonly called nonprofits, these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers. 72

Business management is a term used to describe the techniques of planning, direction, and control of the operations of a business. 73 One is the establishment（制定） of broad basic policies with respect to production; sales; the purchase of equipment, materials and supplies; and accounting. 74 The third relates to the establishment of standards of work in all departments. Direction is concerned primarily with supervision（监管）and guidance by the management in authority. 75

A. Control includes the use of records and reports to compare actual work with the set standards for work.

B. In this connection there is the difference between top management and operative management.

C. Examples of nonprofit business include such organizations as social service agencies and may hospitals.

D. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs.

E. The second aspect relates to the application of these policies by departments.

F. In the theory of business management, organization has two main aspects.

G. Planning in business management has three main aspects.

* 71
* 【答案】：D. However, some businesses only seek to earn enough to cover their operating costs.
* 【解析】推理题。本题的后一句出现了一个新名词nonprofits（非盈利），而前文的内容是在说大多数企业都在寻求利润，那这里语义的突然变化就提示了我们空格处所填内容应该与seek to make a profit（寻求利益）语义相反，而与nonprofit相同，因为只有这样才能自然的引出下文。纵观选项，只有答案D出现了however，表示语义的转折，所以正确答案为D。
* 72
* 【答案】：C. Examples of nonprofit business include such organizations as social service agencies and many hospitals.
* 【解析】推理题。根据文意，前文提到的these organizations are primarily nongovernmental service providers中的these organizations实指non profits organizations，所以此处72题的内容应该是对nongovernmental service providers（非政府服务提供商）的进一步解释。纵观选项，只有答案C是在举例子，而且也出现了关键词nonprofit，所以正确答案为C。
* 73.
* 【答案】：G. Planning in business management has three main aspects.
* 【解析】 推理题。这道题的解题方法就是我们说的充分利用“指路词”。下文中出现了One is...，The third relates...，可见本空是个总起句，概括了什么东西包含有三个方面。纵观选项，只有答案G出现了three，且主语planning正好复现了第二段首句出现的techniques of planning，所以正确答案为G。
* 74.
* 【答案】：E. The second aspect relates to the application of these policies by departments.
* 【解析】推理题。还是依靠“指路词”，文中出现过了第一和第三，所以本空肯定描述的是第二方面。纵观选项，只有答案E出现了the second，所以答案为E。
* 75.
* 【答案】：A. Control includes the use of records and reports to compare actual work with the set standards for work.
* 【解析】推理题。观察第二段可知，商务管理中涉及的techniques of planning, direction均已经提到，只差最后一个control（控制）还未提及，所以本空一定和control有关。纵观选项，只有答案A出现了关键词control，所以答案为A。

**第II卷**

 **注意事项：**

用0.5毫米黑色笔迹的签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第四部分 写作（共两页，满分35分）

第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌中间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：把缺词处叫个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

 2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

I hardly remember my grandmother. She used to holding me on her knees and sing old songs. I was only four when she passes away. She is just a distant memory for me now.

I remember my grandfather very much. He was tall, with broad shoulder and a beard that turned from black toward gray over the years. He had a deep voice, which set himself apart from others in our small town, he was strong and powerful. In a fact, he even scared my classmates away during they came over to play or do homework with me. However, he was the gentlest man I have never known.

* 失分的主要原因：

1. 语法知识掌握不牢固 2. 不了解设题原则

3. 脱离语境，没有联系上下文 4. 忽视了行文逻辑

短文改错题所涉及到的高频考点，恰好也是中学生在写作中经常出现的错误。

* 主要错误：
1. 动词的时态和语态
* 【解析】错误1：本题考查固定用法used to do something，表示“过去常常”。holding改为hold。
1. 名词单复数及主谓一致问题
* 【解析】错误2：本题考查时态。该句描述的是过去的事实，应用过去时，passes改为passed。
1. 句子结构和句子完整性
* 【解析】错误3：本题考查副词。very much 很多；一般修饰数量多少；very well 很好；一般修饰动词。此句是对remember这个动词的修饰，应用very well。

4.上下文语意和指代

* 【解析】错误4：本题考查名词单复数。shoulder此处指的是双肩，所以shoulder改为复数shoulders。

5.介词

* 【解析】错误5：本题考查时态。该句描述的是过去某段时间内的事实变化，应用过去完成时。turned前面加上had。

6.固定(习惯)用法

* 【解析】错误6：本题考查代词。该句为非限制性定语从句，主语是which，指a deep voice，谓语动词为set，宾语可直接用名词的宾格，不存在反射或强调关系，因而不需要用反身代词来himself，应用him。

7.词性

* 【解析】错误7：本题考查并列连词。该句由两个单句构成，前一个单句中带有非限制性定语从句。两个单句需要用并列连词连接，此处根据句意应用and。

8.冠词

* 【解析】错误8：本题考查固定用法。in fact 事实上，实际上。

9.连词和从句引导词

* 【解析】错误9：本题考查从属连词。when 当……时候；during 在……期间；由句义可知，此处应用when。

10.动词不定式

* 【解析】错误10：本题考查副词。never 意为从未有过；ever意为曾经，在任何时候。由句义可知，应用ever。

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你是李华。请你给笔友Peter写封信，告诉他你叔叔李明将去他所在城市开会，带去他想要的那幅中国画，同时询问他是否可以接机。信中还需说明：

李明：高个子，戴眼镜

航班号：CA985

到达：8月6日上午11:30

注意：1. 词数100左右；2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯； 3. 开头语和结束语已为你写好。

* 【答案】略
* 【解析】略