高考 · 2016年山东高考英语真题

历年真题

满分 125 分 · 时长 120 分钟 · 共 61 题 · 山东

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

手机在线做此卷
微信小程序即考
自动判分 · 手机作答

收听本卷听力题
886 058
yingyu8.cn/d/886058

本卷答案与讲解
695 607
yingyu8.cn/an/695607

一、第一节 听力理解 （共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）（共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

1. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Having a birthday party. B. Doing some exercise. C. Getting Lydia a gift.

2. What is the woman going to do?

A. Help the man. B. Take a bus. C. Get a camera.

3. What does the woman suggest the man do?

A. Tell Kate to stop. B. Call Kate’ s friends. C. Stay away from Kate.

4. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a wine shop. B. In a supermarket. C. In a restaurant.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. Keep the window closed. B. Go out for fresh air. C. Turn on the fan.

二、第二节 听力理解 （共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）（共 15 小题，每小题 1.5 分，共 22.5 分）

（听力/听写音频请在英速通应用内播放作答）

6. What is the man going to do this summer?

A. Teach a course. B. Repair his house. C. Work at a hotel.

7. How will the man use the money?

A. To hire a gardener. B. To buy books.

C. To pay for a boat trip. 听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Schoolmates. B. Colleagues. C. Roommates.

9. What does Frank plan to do right after graduation?

A. Work as a programmer. B. Travel around the world.

C. Start his own business. 听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Why does the woman make the call?

A. To book a hotel room. B. To ask about the room service.

C. To make changes to a reservation.

11. When will the woman arrive at the hotel?

A. On September 15. B. On September 16. C. On September 23.

12. How much will the woman pay for her room per night?

A. $179. B. $199.

C. $219. 听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the woman’s plan for Saturday?

A. Going shopping. B. Going camping. C. Going boating.

14. Where will the woman stay in Keswick?

A. In a country inn. B. In a five-star hotel. C. In her aunt’s home.

15. What will Gordon do over the weekend?

A. Visit his friends. B. Watch DVDs. C. Join the woman.

16. What does the woman think of Gordon’s coming weekend?

A. Relaxed. B. Boring.

C. Busy. 听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Who is Wang Ming?

A. A student. B. An employer. C. An engineer.

18. What does the speaker say about the college job market this year?

A. It’s unpredictable. B. It’s quite stable. C. It’s not optimistic.

19. What percentage of student job seekers have found a job by now?

A. 20%. B. 22%. C. 50%.

20. Why are engineering graduates more likely to accept a job?

A. They need more work experience. B. The salary is usually good.

C. Their choice is limited.

三、第一节 阅读理解 （共15小题：每小题2分，满分30分）（共 15 小题，每小题 2 分，

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A You probably know who Marie Curie was,but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson. Of the outstanding ladies listed below,who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years? Jane Addams(1860-1935) Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community(社区)by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need. In 1931,Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. Rachel Carson(1907-1964) If it weren’ t for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book Silent Spring raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world’ s lakes and oceans. Sandra Day O’ Connor(1930-present) When Sandra Day O’ Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952,she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator(参议员) and ,in 1981, the first woman to join the U. S. Supreme Court. O’ Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 24 years on the top court. Rosa Parks(1913-2005) On December 1,1955,in Montgomery,Alabama,Rasa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgomery bus boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil-rights movement. “The only tired I was, was tired of giving in,” said Parks.

21. What is Jane Addams noted for in history?

A. Her social work.　　B. Her teaching skills.

C. Her efforts to win a prize.　　D. Her community background.

22. What was the reason for O’ Connor’ s being rejected by the law firm?

A. Her lack of proper training in law.　　B. Her little work experience in court.

C. The discrimination against women.　　D. The poor financial conditions.

23. Who made a great contribution to the civil-rights movement in the U.S.?

A. Jane Addams.　　B. Rachel Carson.

C. Sandra Day O’ Connor.　　D. Ross Parks.

24. What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text?

A. They are highly educated.

B. They are truly creative.

C. They are pioneers.

D. They are peace-lovers. B Grandparents Answer a Call As a third-generation native of Brownsville, Texas, Mildred Garza never planned to move away. Even when her daughter and son asked her to move to San Antonio to help with their children, she politely refused. Only after a year of friendly discussion did Ms. Garza finally say yes. That was four years ago. Today all three generations regard the move as a success,giving them a closer relationship than they would have had in separate cities. No statistics show the number of grandparents like Garza who are moving closer to adult children and grandchildren. Yet there is evidence suggesting that the trend is growing. Even President Obama’ s mother-in-law, Marian Robinson, has agreed to leave Chicago and move into the White House to help care for her granddaughters. According to a study by grandparents.com, 83 percent of the people said Mrs. Robinson’ s decision will influencegrandparents in the American family. Two-thirds believe more families will follow the example of Obama’ s family. “In the 1960s we were all a little wild and couldn’ t get away from home far enough or fast enough to prove we could do it on our own,” says Christine Crosby, publisher of Grand,a magazine for grandparents. “We now realize how important family is and how important it is to be near them, especially when you’ re raising children.” Moving is not for everyone. Almost every grandparent wants to be with his or her grandchildren and is willing to make sacrifices, but sometimes it is wiser to say no and visit frequently instead. Having your grandchildren far away is hard, especially knowing your adult child is struggling, but giving up the life you know may be harder.

25. Why was Garza’ s move a success?

A. It strengthened her family ties.

B. It improved her living conditions.

C. It enabled her make more friends.

D. It helped her know more new places.

26. What was the reaction of the public to Mrs. Robinson’ s decision?

A. 17% expressed their support for it.

B. Few people responded sympathetically.

C. 83% believed it had a bad influence.

D. The majority thought it was a trend.

27. What did Crosby say about people in the 1960s?

A. They were unsure of themselves.

B. They were eager to raise more children.

C. They wanted to live away from their parents.

D. They had little respect for their grandparents.

28. What does the author suggest the grandparents do in the last paragraph?

A. Make decisions in the best interestsof their own.

B. Ask their children to pay more visits to them.

C. Sacrifice for their struggling children.

D. Get to know themselves better. C I am Peter Hodes,a volunteer stem courier. Since March 2012, I’ ve done 89 trips— of those , 51 have been abroad, I have 42 hours to carry stem cells (干细胞) in my little box because I’ ve got two ice packs and that’ s how long they last.In all, from the time the stem cells are harvested from a donor (捐献者) to the time they can be implanted in the patient, we’ ve got 72 hours at most, So I am always conscious of time. I had one trip last year where I was caught by a hurricane in America. I picked up the stem cells in Providence, Rhode Island, and was meant to fly to Washington then back to London. But when I arrived at the check-in desk at Providence, the lady on the desk said: “Well, I’ m really sorry, I’ ve got some bad news for you—there are no flights from Washington.” So I took my box and put it on the desk and I said: “In this box are some stem cells that are urgently needed for a patient —please, please, you’ ve got to get me back to the United Kingdom.” She just dropped everything. She arranged for a flight on a small plane to be held for me. re-routed(改道)me through Newark and got me back to the UK even earlier than originally scheduled. For this courier job, you’ re consciously aware thatin that box you’ ve got something that is potentially going to save somebody’ s life.

29. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “courier” in Paragraph1?

A. provider B. delivery man C. collector D. medical doctor

30. Why does Peter have to complete his trip within 42hours?

A. He cannot stay away from his job too long.

B. The donor can only wait for that long.

C. The operation needs that much time.

D. The ice won’ t last any longer.

31. Which flight did the woman put Peter on first?

A. To London.

B. ToNewark.

C. To Providence.

D. To Washington. D The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. Silences may be thoughtful, or they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also show stubbornness, uneasiness, or worry. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; therefore attempts may be made to fill every gap(间隙)with conversation. Persons in other cultural groups value silence and view it as necessary for understanding a person’ s needs. Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. Therefore, when a person from one of these cultures is speaking and suddenly stops, what maybe implied(暗示) is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. In these cultures, silence is a call for reflection. Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. For example, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to show agreement between parties about the topic under discussion. However, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. In still another use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority. Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient’ s silence is not

interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. A nurse who understands the healing(治愈) value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.

32. What does the author say about silence in conversations?

A. It implies anger.　　B. It promotes friendship.

C. It is culture-specific.　　D. It is content-based.

33. Which of the following people might regard silence as a call for careful thought?

A. The Chinese.　　B. The French.　　C. The Mexicans.　　D. The Russians.

34. What does the author advise nurses to do about silence?

A. Let it continue as the patient pleases.　　B. Break it while treating patients.

C. Evaluate its harm to patients.　　D. Make use of its healing effects.

35. What may be the best title for the text?

A. Sound and Silence　　B. What It Means to Be Silent

C. Silence to Native Americans　　D. Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Gold

四、第二节 七选五 （共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）（共 5 小题，每小题 2 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。 Secret codes (密码)keep messages private。Banks, companies, and government agencies use secret codes in doing business, especially when information is sent by computer. People have used secret codes for thousands of years. ___36___ Code breaking never lags(落后) far behind code making. The science of creating and reading coded messages is called cryptography. There are three main types of cryptography. ___37___ For example, the first letters of “My elephant eats too many eels” Spell out the hidden message “Meet me.” ___38___ You might represent each letter with a number, for example. Let’s number the letters of the alphabet, in order, from 1 to 26. If we substitute a number for each letter, the message “Meet me” would read “13 5 5 20 13 5.” A code uses symbols to replace words, phrases, or sentences. To read the message of a real code, you must have a code book. ___39___ For example, “bridge” might stand for “meet” and “out” might stand for “me.” The message “Bridge out” would actually mean “Meet me.” ___40___ However, it is also hard to keep a code book secret for long. So codes must be changed frequently.

36. 第二节 七选五

A. It is very hard to break a code without the code book.

B. In any language, some letters are used more than others.

C. Only people who know the keyword can read the message.

D. As long as there have been codes, people have tried to break them.

E. You can hide a message by having the first letters of each word spell it out.

F. With a code book, you might write down words that would stand for other words.

G. Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet.

37. 第二节 七选五

A. It is very hard to break a code without the code book.

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40. 第二节 七选五

A. It is very hard to break a code without the code book.

B. In any language, some letters are used more than others.

C. Only people who know the keyword can read the message.

D. As long as there have been codes, people have tried to break them.

E. You can hide a message by having the first letters of each word spell it out.

F. With a code book, you might write down words that would stand for other words.

G. Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet.

五、第一节完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5

阅读下面短文，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。 A Heroic Driver Larry works with Transport Drivers, Inc. One morning in 2009, Larry was ___41___ along I65 north after delivering to one of his ___42___ .Suddenly, he saw a car with its bright lights on. ___43___ he got closer, he found ___44___ vehicle upside down on the road. One more look and he noticed ___45___ shooting out from under the ___46___ vehicle. Larry pulled over, set the brake and ___47___ the fire extinguisher (灭火器). Two good bursts from the extinguisher and the fire was put out. The man who had his bright lights on ___48___ and told Larry he had ___49___ an emergency call. They ___50___ heard a woman’s voice coming from the wrecked (毁坏的) vehicle. ___51___ the vehicle, they saw that a woman was trying to get out of the broken window. They told her to stay ___52___ until the emergency personnel arrived, ___53___ she thought the car was going to ___54___ . Larry told her that he had already put out the fire and she should not move ___55___ she injured her neck. Once fire and emergency people arrived, Larry and the other man ___56___ and let them go to work. Then, Larry asked the ___57___ if he was needed or ___58___ to go. They let him and the other man go. One thing is ___59___ —Larry went above and beyond the call of duty by getting so close to the burning vehicle! His ___60___ most likely saved the woman’s life.

41. A. walking B. touring C. traveling D. rushing
42. A. passengers B. colleagues C. employers D. customers
43. A. Since B. Although C. As D. If
44. A. each B. another C. that D. his
45. A. flames B. smoke C. water D. steam
46. A. used B. disabled C. removed D. abandoned
47. A. got hold of B. prepared C. took charge of D. controlled
48. A. came down B. came through C. came in D. came over
49. A. returned B. received C. made D. confirmed
50. A. then B. again C. finally D. even
51. A. Starting B. Parking C. Passing D. Approaching
52. A. quiet B. still C. away D. calm
53. A. for B. so C. and D. but
54. A. explode B. slip away C. fall apart D. crash
55. A. as if B. unless C. in case D. after
56. A. stepped forward B. backed off C. moved on D. set out
57. A. woman B. police C. man D. driver
58. A. forbidden B. ready C. asked D. free

59. A. for certain　B. for consideration　C. reported　D. checked

60. A. patience　B. skills　C. efforts　D. promise

六、第二节书面表达（满分25分）（共 1 小题，每小题 25 分，共 25 分）

61. (25 分)

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. C	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. A	6. C	7. B	8. A	9. A	10. C
11. B	12. B	13. C	14. A	15. B	16. B	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. B
21. A	22. C	23. D	24. C	25. A	26. D	27. C	28. A	29. B	30. D
31. B	32. C	33. A	34. D	35. B	41. C	42. D	43. C	44. B	45. A
46. B	47. A	48. D	49. C	50. A	51. D	52. B	53. D	54. A	55. C
56. B	57. B	58. D	59. A	60. C					

36. D

37. E

38. G

39. F

40. A

61. 第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分） 第一节（共15小题：每小题2分，满分30分） 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。 A You probably know who Marie Curie was, but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson.Of the outstanding ladies listed below, who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years? Jane Addams(1860-1935) Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addans helped the poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community(社区)by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need In 1931,Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize. Rachel Carson(1907-1964) If it weren’ t for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today. Her popular 1962 book Silent Spring raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world’ s lakes and oceans. Sandra Day O’ Connor(1930-present) When Sandra Day O’ Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952,she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator(参议员) and ,in 1981, the first woman to join the U.S. Supreme Court. O’ Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 24 years on the top court. Rosa Parks(1913-2005) On December 1,1955,in Montgomery, Alabama,Rasa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison. But it also set off the Montgmery bus boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil-rights movement. “The only tired I was, was tired of giving in,” said Parks. 21.What is Jane Addams noted for in history? A. Her social work. B. Her lack of proper training in law. C. Her efforts to win a prize. D. Her community background. 22. What is the reason for O’ Connor’ s being rejected by the law firm? A. Her lack of proper training in law. B. Her little work experience in court. C. The discrimination against women. D. The poor financial conditions. 23. Who made a great contribution to the civil-rights movement in the US? A. Jane Addams. B. Rachel Carson. C. Sandra Day O’ Connor. D. Rosa Parks. 24. What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text? A. They are highly educated. B. They are truly creative. C. They are pioneers. D. They are peace-lovers. 【答案】 21-24 A C D.C 【解析】 23.D细节理解题。根据末段倒数第二句中and kicked off the civil-rights movement可

知，Rosa Parks对民权运动做出了贡献。故选D。 24.C推理判断题。根据文章对这几个人物的介绍可知，这些女性都是在各自的领域为社会做出贡献的先驱。故选C。 考点：考查人物类短文阅读 【技巧点拨 】细节理解题的解题可以先从问题中抓住关键性词语（题眼），然后以此为线索，运用略读及查读的技巧快速在文章中寻找与此问题相关的：段落、语句，仔细品味，对照比较，确定答案。 B Grandparents Answer a Call As a third generation native of Brownsville, Texas, Mildred Garza never pleased move away,. Even when her daughter and son asked her to move to San Antonio to help their children, she politely refused . Only after a year of friendly discussion did Ms Gaf finally say yes. That was four years ago. Today all three generations regard the move to a success, giving them a closer relationship than they would have had in separate cities. No statistics show the number of grandparents like Garza who are moving closer to the children and grandchildren. Yet there is evidence suggesting that the trend is growing. Even President Obama’s mother-in-law, Marian Robinson, has agreed to leave Chicago and into the White House to help care for her granddaughters. According to a study grandparents com. 83 percent of the people said Mrs. Robinson ‘s decision will influence the grandparents in the American family. Two-thirds believe more families will follow the example of Obama’s family. “in the 1960s we were all a little wild and couldn’t get away from home far enough fast enough to prove we could do it on our own,” says Christine Crosby, publisher of grate magazine for grandparents .We now realize how important family is and how important”” to be near them, especially when you’re raining children.” Moving is not for everyone. Almost every grandparent wants to be with his or her grandchildren and is willing to make sacrifices, but sometimes it is wiser to say no and visit frequently instead. Having your grandchildren far away is hard, especially knowing your adult child is struggling, but giving up the life you know may be harder. 25. Why was Garza’s move a success? A．It strengthened her family ties. B．It improved her living conditions. C．It enabled her make more friends. D．It helped her know more new places. 26.What was the reaction of the public to Mrs. Robinson’s decision? A．17% expressed their support for it. B．Few people responded sympathetically. C．83% believed it had a bad influence. D．The majority thought it was a trend. 27. What did Crosby say about people in the 1960s? A．They were unsure of raise more children. B．They were eager to raise more children. C．They wanted to live away from their parents. D．They bad little respect for their grandparent. 28. What does the author suggest the grandparents do in the lasr paragraph? A. Make decisions in the best interests' of their own B. Ask their children to pay more visits to them C. Sacrifice for their struggling children D. Get to know themselves better 【答案】 25-28. A D C A 26.D细节理解题。根据第二段末句Two thirds believe more families will follow the example of Obama’s family可知，很多人会受Marian Robinson的影响，所以这回形成一种潮流。故选D 。 27.C细节理解题。根据第三段首句可知，在60年代人们都希望离开家，以此来证明自己的独立。故选 C。 28.A推理判断题。根据末段推知，作者建议人们要明智不要为了孩子而做出牺牲。故选A 。 考点：社会生活类短文阅读 【技巧点拨】推理判断题属于主观题，是层次较高的题目。此类题要求通过文章中的文字信息，上下文逻辑关系及事物的发展变化等已知的信息，推断出作者暗含的意思。解题关键要注意表明作者观点、立场的动词、名词、形容词和副词等。28题中则根据it is wiser to say no推断出作者的立场。 C I am peter Hodes ,a volunteer stem courier. Since March 2012, I've done 89 trips of those , 51 have been abroad, I have 42 hours to carry stem cells（干细胞）in my little box because I've got two ice packs and that's how long they last, in all, from the time the stem cells are harvested from a donor(捐献者) to the time they can be implanted in the patient, we’ve got 72 hours at most, So I am always conscious of time. I had one trip last year where I was caught by a hurricane in America. I picked up the stem cells in Providence, Rhode Island, and was meant to fly to Washington then back to London. But when I arrived at the check-in desk at Providence, the lady on the desk said: “Well, I’m really sorry, I’ve got some bad news for you-there are no fights from Washington.” So I took my box and put it on the desk and I said: “In this box are some stem cells that are urgently needed for a patient-please, please, you’ve

got to get me back to the United Kingdom.” She just dropped everything. She arranged for a flight on a small plane to be held for mere-routed(改道)me through Newark and got me back to the UK even earlier than originally scheduled. For this courier job, you’re consciously aware than that box you’re got something that is potentially going to save somebody’s life. 29.Which of the following can replace the underlined word “courier” in Paragraph17 A provider B delivery man C collector D medical doctor 30.Why does Peter have to complete his trip within 42hours?
A. He cannot stay away from his job too long. B. The donor can only wait for that long.
C. The operation needs that very much. D. The ice won't last any longer.
31.Which flight did the woman put Peter on first? A. To London B. To Newark C. To Providence D. To Washington 【答案】 29-31.B D.B 【解析】 试题分析：本文是一篇记叙文，主要介绍了作者在一次运送造血干细胞途中的一段经历，表现了人们之间的友爱。 29.B词义猜测题。根据本段内容I’ve done 89 trips和I have 42 hours to carry stem cells in my little box以及第二段内容可知作者是运送干细胞的人，也就是delivery man。故选B。 【技巧点拨】词义猜测题的答题技巧。1.根据定义或上下文解释进行猜测2.根据同位关系进行猜测3.根据构词法(前缀、后缀、复合、派生等)进行猜测4.根据转折或对比关系进行猜测。在本文中要根据上下文对作者工作的描写来推测出正确的词义。 考点：故事类短文阅读 D The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. Silences may be thoughtful, or they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also show stubbornness, or worry. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; therefore attempts may be made to fill every gap(间隙)with conversation. Persons in other cultural groups value silence and view it as necessary for understanding a person's needs. Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. Therefore, when a person from one of these cultures is speaking and suddenly stops, what maybe implied(暗示) is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. In these cultures, silence is a call for reflection. Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. For example, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may use silence to show agreement between parties about the topic under discussion. However, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. In still another use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority. Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient’s silence is not interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. A nurse who understands the healing(治愈) value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures. What does the author say about silence in conversations? It implies anger. It promotes friendship. It is culture-specific. It is content-based. Which of the following people might regard silence as a call for careful thought? The Chinese. The French. The Mexicans. The Russians. What does the author advise nurses to do about silence? Let it continue as the patient pleases. Break it while treating patients. Evaluate its harm to patients. Make use of its healing effects. What may be the best title for the text? Sound and Silence What It Means to Be Silent Silence to Native Americans Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Gold 【答案】 32-35.C A D B 33.A 细节理解题。根据第二段中 what may be implied is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing可知中国人认为谈话时人们的沉默是在思考谈话内容。 34.D细节理解题。根据末段末句A nurse who understands the healing value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients 可知，作者建议护士要利用沉默的好处来护理病人。故选D。 35.B主旨要义题。文章主要介绍了在不同文化背景下谈话期间的沉默的不同含义，由此判断B选项可以概括文章内容。故选B。 考点：社会生活类短文阅读 第二节 （共5小

题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 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。 Secret codes (密码)keep messages private。Banks, companies, and government agencies use secret codes in doing business, especially when information is sent by computer. People have used secret codes for thousands of years. 36 Code breaking never lags(落后) far behind code making. The science of creating and reading coded messages is called cryptography. There are three main types of cryptography. 37 For example, the first letters of “My elephant eats too many eels” Spell out the hidden message “Meet me.” 38 You might represent each letter with a number, For example, Let’ s number the letters of the alphabet, in order, from 1 to 26. If we substitute a number for each letter, the message “Meet me” would read “13 5 20 13 5.” A code uses symbols to replace words, phrases, or sentences. To read the message of a real code, you must have a code book. 39 For example “bridge“ might stand for “meet” and “out” might stand for “me.” The message “bridge out” would actually mean “Meet me.” 40 However, it is also hard to keep a code book secret for long. So codes must be changed frequently. A.
It is very hard to break a code without the code book. B.
In any language, some letters are used more than others. C.
Only people who know the keyword can read the message. D.
As long as there have been codes, people have tried to break them. E.
You can hide a message by having the first letters of each word spell it out. F.
With a code book, you might write down words that would stand for other words. G.
Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet. 【答案】36.-40 D E G.F A 38.G考查对上下文的理解和判断能力。根据后面的解释内容可以判断这是介绍密码设置的又一种方法，故G选项内容
Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet.符合语境。 39.F考查对上下文的理解和判断能力。根据后面的举例以及前句中的 a code book可以判断该句是介绍密码书的使用，故判断F选项
With a code book, you might write down words that would stand for other words.可以起到承上启下的作用。 40.A考查对上下文的理解和判断能力。根据空后内容的转折可知尽管利用密码书可以破译密码，但是一本密码书也不会使用很久的时间，故判断A选项It is very hard to break a code without the code book.符合语境。 考点：七选五阅读理解 【归纳总结】七选五阅读填空考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握。解题技巧如下：1.注重句式的对接，比如排比句，祈使句等。2. 注重词汇的衔接：也就是利用上下文所重复的关键词，即词的复现原则进行判断，其中包括同义词，原词和反义词的复现。3.注重举例或解释等。如37题和39题只需要利用for example来进行解题。 第三部分 英语知识运用 （共两节，满分 45） 第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分） 阅读下面短文，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。 A Heroic Driver Larry works with Transport Drivers. Inc. One morning in 2009. Larry was __41__along 165 north after delivering to one of his 42 . Suddenly, he saw a car with its bright lights on. 43 he got closer, he found 44 vehicle upside down on the road. One more look and he noticed 45 shooting out from under the 46 vehicle. Larry pulled over, set the brake and 47 the fire extinguisher (灭火器). Two good bursts from the extinguisher and the fire was put out. The man who had his bright lights on 48 and told Larry he had 49 an emergency call. They 50 heard a woman’ s voice coming from the wrecked (毁坏的) vehicle. 51 the vehicle, they saw that a woman was trying to get out of the broken window. They told her to stay 52 until the emergency personnel arrived, 53 she thought the car was going to 54 . Larry told her that he had already put out the fire and she should not move 55 she injured her neck. Once fire and emergency people arrive, Larry and the other man 56 and let them go to work. Then, Larry asked the 57 if he was needed or 58 to go. They let him and the other man go. One thing is 59 —Larry went above and beyond the call of duty by getting so close to

the burning vehicle! His 60 most likely saved the woman’s life. 41. A. walking □B. touring □□C. traveling □D. rushing 42. A. passengers □B. colleagues □C. employers □D. customers 43. A. Since □B. Although □□C. As □□□D. If 44. A. each □□B. another □□C. that □□□D. his 45. A. flames □B. smoke □□C. water □□D. steam 46. A. used □□B. disabled □□C. removed □□D. abandoned 47. A. got hold of □B. prepared □□C. took charge of □D. controlled 48. A. came down □B. came through □C. came in □□D. came over 49. A. returned □B. received □□C. made □□D. confirmed 50. A. then □□B. again □□C. finally □□D. even 51. A. Starting □B. Parking □□C. Passing □□D. Approaching 52. A. quiet □□B. still □□□C. away □□D. calm 53. A. for □□B. so □□□C. and □□□D. but 54. A. explode □B. slip away □□C. fall apart □□D. crash 55. A. as if □□B. unless □□C. in case □□D. after 56. A. stepped forward B. backed off C. moved on □D. set out 57. A. woman □B. police □□C. man □□□D. driver 58. A. forbidden □B. ready □□C. asked □□D. free 59. A. for certain □B. for consideration C. reported □□D. checked 60. A. patience □B. skills □□C. efforts □□D. promise 【答案】 41-45 CDCBA 46-50 BADCA 51-55 DBDAC 56-60 BBDAC 43.C考查连词辨析及语境理解。Since自从，由于；Although 尽管； As “当…时候；If如果；根据语境判断当他走近的时候，他又发现了另一辆汽车。故选C。 44.B考查代词辨析及语境理解。Each 每个；another 另一个； that 那个； his 他的；根据前句Suddenly, he saw a car with its bright lights on,可知当时有一辆亮着大灯的车，由此判断他又发现一辆损毁的汽车。 45.A考查名词辨析及语境理解。根据第一段末句the fire was put out可知当时汽车是着火了。Flame火苗；smoke烟；water水；steam蒸汽。故选A。 46.B考查形容词词辨析及语境理解。根据第二段中a women’s voice coming from the wrecked vehicle，可知汽车是毁坏了的，used使用；disabled 残废的；removed被移除了的；abandoned被遗弃的。故选B。 47.A考查动词辨析及语境理解。根据后句可知他下车去灭火。Get hold of拿起；prepare准备；take charge of负责；control控制。故选A。 48.D考查动词辨析及语境理解。根据and told Larry he had _48__ an emergency call可知，那个司机走了过来和Larry说话。Come down下来；come through 经历；come in进来；come over 走过来。故选D。 49.C考查动词辨析及语境理解。根据下文警察来了可知这个司机打了电话报警。Return 归还； receive a call 接到电话；make a call 打电话； confirm确认。 故选C。 50.A考查副词辨析及语境理解。根据语境判断他们听到车内有人发出的声音。Then那时；again再次；finally终于；even甚至。故选A。 51.D考查动词辨析及语境理解。根据上文可知汽车着火了，情况很危险，由此推断当时Larry离汽车远，所以他是走近了之后才看到车内的那位女士。Start the car发动汽车；park a car 停放汽车；pass a car路过汽车；approach a car 走近汽车。故选D。 52.B考查形容词辨析及语境理解。根据本段末句she should not move可知，Larry让这名女士不要动。Quiet 安静的；still不动的；away远离的；calm沉着的；故选 B。 56.B考查动词短语辨析及语境理解。根据后句内容可以推断他们为了不妨碍警察救人，都退到后面。Stepped forward 迈步向前；backed off退后； moved on 继续前行；set out出发；根据句意选B。 57.B考查名词辨析及语境理解。根据上文Once fire and emergency people arrived可知是救援的警察赶到现场。woman 妇女；police 警察；man 男人； driver司机；故选B。 58.D考查形容词辨析及语境理解。根据后句可知警察让他离开了，由此判断Larry询问警察他是否可以离去。Forbidden被禁止的；ready有准备的； asked 被问到的； free自由的。Be free to do sth 自由地做某事。故选D。 59.A考查短语辨析及语境理解。根据上文可知Larry救人的事实是确定无疑的。for certain 确定无疑； for consideration 以供参考； report报道；check核实；故选A。 60.C考查名词辨析及语境理解。Patience耐心；skill技能；effort努力；promise承诺；根据从上文可知Larry的努力挽救了别人的性命。 故选C。 考点：考查故事类短文阅读 【方法点拨】 解答完形填空的三大策略 词语同现、词语复现和逻辑推理是解答完形填空的三大策略，领会和掌握这三大策略对提高完形填空的解题速度和准确率大有裨益。 1. 词语同现。 词语同现是指意义上相关的词汇出现在同一语篇中，构成了以某一话题为中心的词汇链，也有人称之为语义场。比如They told her to stay 52 until the emergency personnel arrived。 52. A. quiet □□B. still □□□C. away □□D. calm 根据后文中she should not move，可以判断选B。 2. 词语复现。 词语复现指某一个词以原词、同根词、同义词、反义词(如wrong, not correct)、上义词、下义词等方式重复出现在语篇中，语篇中的句子通过这种复现关系达到相互衔接。比如： One more look and he noticed 45 shooting out。45. A. flames □B. smoke □□C. water □□D.

steam 根据后句中the fire was put out.判断选A。 3. 逻辑推理。 在做完形填空时许多考生都会有这样的经历，即使他们对选项当中的每个词的意思都非常清楚，但得分不高。因为完形填空考查的是一种综合能力，不但是对词汇的考查，而且对句子间和上下文之间逻辑关系的推断也是完形填空考查的重点。其中逻辑关系主要包括因果关系、转折关系、对比关系、并列关系等。 第 II 卷 第三部分 英语知识运用 第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分） 阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。 Chengdu has dozens of new millionaires, Asia’ s biggest building, and fancy new hotels. But for tourists like me, pandas are its top____61_(attract). So it was a great honour to be invited backstage at the not-for-profit Panda Base, where ticket money helps pay for research, I_____62_（allow）to get up close to these cute animals at the 600-acre centre. From tomorrow, I will be their UK ambassador. The title will be __63___(official) given to me at a ceremony in London. But my connection with pandas goes back ____64__ my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s, ____65_ I was the first Western TV reporter__66___ (permit) to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild. My ambassadorial duties will include ____67_(introduce) British visitors to the 120-plus pandas at Chengdu and others at a research in the misty mountains of Bifengxia. On my recent visit, I help a lively three-month-old twin that had been rejected by _____68_ (it) mother. The nursery team switches him every few __69__(day) with his sister so that while one is being bottle-fed, __70____ other is with mum-she never suspects. 【答案】 61. attraction 62. was allowed 63. officially 64. to 65. when 66. permitted 67. introducing 68. its 69. days 70. the 63. officially考查副词。修饰动词用副词形式。 64. to 考查介词。固定短语：go back to “回到”。 65. when考查定语从句。后面是非限制性定语从句，从句缺少状语，因为先行词是时间，故填when。 66. permitted 考查过去分词。被修饰的名词和permit之间是被动关系，用过去分词。 67. introducing考查动名词。 介词后面应该用动名词形式。 68. its 考查代词。 修饰名词用形容词性的物主代词，故填its。 69. days考查名词复数。Few修饰复数名词。 【归纳总结】修饰复数名词的词和短语包括：many, few, a few, several, a number of, hundreds of等。修饰不可数名词的词和短语包括：much, a little, little , a bit of等。既能修饰复数名词又能修饰不可数名词的词和短语包括：more , such, plenty of, a lot of , lots of, a quantity of, quantities of等。 70. the考查冠词。固定短语：one …the other“一个……另一个”。 考点：语法填空 【归纳总结】 语法填空题的考查范围：动词（时态、语态、主谓一致、非谓语形式）、名词、代词、冠词、介词、数词，连词，固定搭配、情态动词、复合句、形容词和副词的比较级最高级及构词法、倒装、虚拟语气，省略、强调等。 如：63题是考查副词；68题考查代词；69题考查名词复数；70题考查冠词等。 解题策略：1.略读理解—分析填空—连贯检查（语法正确、语意连贯、拼写正确、书写规范、大小写准确） 2. 了解语法、词法、句法、章法和惯用法。 第四部分 写作 （共两节 满分 35） 短文改错（10 分） 假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，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：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（），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。 My uncle is the owner of a restaurant close to that 1 live .Though not very big ,but the restaurant is popular in our area .It is always crowded with customers at meal times .Some people even had to wait outside My uncle tells me that the key to his success is honest. Every day he makes sure that fresh vegetables or high quality oil are using for cooking. My uncle says that he never dreams becoming rich in the short period of time. Instead, he hopes that our business will grow steady. 【答案】 1. that →where 2. but去掉 3. had →have 4. honest→ honesty 5. or→ and 6. using →used 7. becoming前加of 8. the →a 9. our→ his 10. stead→steadily 【归纳总结】在英语中though、although、while或者as等引导的让步状语从句不和but连用；连词because不和so连用；此外，return不和back连用。 3. had →have 考查动词时态。 文章是介绍现在的情况，应该用一般现在时。 4. honest→ honesty 考查名词。此处是指诚实是他成功的秘诀，用名词形式。 而形容词honest意思是“诚实的”，是指人的性格特点。 5. or→ and 考查连词。根据句意判断此处是表示并列关系，故把or改为and。 6. using →used 考查被动语态。根据句意可知此处表示被动含义，be

used for“被用来去做”。 7. becoming前加of 考查介词。 固定短语: dream of 梦想做某事。 78. the →a 考查冠词。 固定短语：in a short time在短时间内。 9. our→ his 考查代词。根据句意可知此处是指叔叔的生意，用his指代。 10. stead→steadily 考查副词。根据句意可知此处grow是实意动词，意思是 “增长”，不是系动词，故用副词修饰。 考点：考查短文改错 第二节 书面表达（满分25分） 假定你是李华，暑假想去一家外贸公司兼职，已写好申请书和个人简历（resume）。给外教Mr Jenkins 写信，请她帮你修改所附材料的文字和格式（format） 注意： 1. 词数100左右; 2. 可以适当增加细节，已使行文连贯。 【答案】 Dear Ms Jenkins, I am Li Hua, I am writing to tell you something about my plan for the coming summer vacation and I also want you to do me a favor. In order to get some practical experience, I am planning to take a part-time job in a foreign capital company. I have already finished my application and resume. But this is the first time that I have written an application and the personals resume, so I don’ t know if there are something to pay attention to. So, I’ m writing you the letter, hoping you can give me some help. I will be very grateful if you can do me the favor. Looking forward to your reply. And I’ d be really thankful. Yours, Li Hua

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】C

捕捉对话核心事件（生日礼物） → 排除无关活动（派对、锻炼） → 确定话题

考点：对话主旨识别　场景词汇

2. 【答案】B

定位女士的行动意图（拒绝帮助，选择交通方式） → 排除干扰动作（帮助、拿相机） → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　意图推断

3. 【答案】A

捕捉女士的建议动词（tell）及其宾语（Kate）和内容（stop） → 排除其他行动（call friends, stay away） → 得出答案

考点：建议句型识别　细节匹配

4. 【答案】C

捕捉场景关键词（如菜单、点餐、结账） → 排除其他场所特征（酒类专柜、购物车） → 推断地点

考点：场景词汇　细节推断

5. 【答案】A

捕捉女士话语中的转折或否定信号（如but, no, don't） → 推断其真实意图（保持现状） → 排除相反或无关动作

考点：言外之意推断　信号词捕捉

6. 【答案】C

定位关键词 summer → 听辨 man 的计划 → 匹配选项 C (Work at a hotel)

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　细节定位与捕捉

7. 【答案】B

定位关键词 money → 听辨用途 → 匹配选项 B (To buy books)

考点：细节定位与捕捉

8. 【答案】A

定位对话双方互动内容 → 推断关系 → 匹配选项 A (Schoolmates)

考点：场景词汇与人物关系　推理判断

9. 【答案】A

定位关键词 graduation → 听辨 Frank 的计划 → 匹配选项 A (Work as a programmer)

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

10. 【答案】C

定位关键词 call → 听辨 woman 的目的 → 匹配选项 C (To make changes to a reservation)

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

11. 【答案】B
定位日期信息 → 区分到达日与离开日 → 得出答案
考点：数字时间语音

12. 【答案】B
定位价格信息 → 区分总价与单价/不同房型价格 → 得出答案
考点：数字时间语音

13. 【答案】C
定位周末计划 → 区分周六与周日活动 → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

14. 【答案】A
定位住宿地点 → 区分不同地点描述 → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

15. 【答案】B
定位Gordon的周末计划 → 区分其计划与女士计划 → 得出答案
考点：场景词汇与人物关系

16. 【答案】B
捕捉女士对Gordon周末计划的评价性词汇 → 推断其态度为负面 → 得出答案
考点：观点态度推断　评价性词汇捕捉

17. 【答案】A
定位对话中关于Wang Ming身份的描述 → 匹配“学生”这一细节 → 得出答案
考点：细节定位　人物身份识别

18. 【答案】C
捕捉说话者对今年就业市场的描述性短语 → 推断其整体态度为悲观 → 得出答案
考点：观点态度推断　描述性短语理解

19. 【答案】A
定位录音中关于已找到工作学生比例的具体数字 → 区分相似数字 → 得出答案
考点：数字信息捕捉　细节定位

20. 【答案】B
定位关于工程专业毕业生接受工作原因的解释 → 匹配“薪水通常不错”这一因果关系 → 得出答案
考点：因果关系推断　细节定位

21. 【答案】A
定位Jane Addams段落 → 提取核心贡献描述（social worker, helped the poor, worked for peace, creating shelters, promoting education and services） → 概括为社会工作
考点：细节定位　信息概括

22. 【答案】C

定位O'Connor段落 → 定位被拒原因句（could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman） → 提取核心原因（性别歧视）

考点：细节定位　因果提取

23. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词（civil-rights movement） → 在语篇中定位该短语 → 确认其所在段落的主语（Rosa Parks）

考点：细节定位　信息匹配

24. 【答案】C

综合四位女性的事迹 → 提取共同特征（各自领域的开创性成就：首位获和平奖美国女性、环保运动先驱、首位最高法院女法官、民权运动标志性人物） → 概括为“先驱”

考点：信息综合　共同特征推断

25. 【答案】A

定位Garza相关段落（语篇B部分） → 定位描述其行动成功原因的句子 → 提取核心原因（strengthened family ties）

考点：细节定位　因果提取

26. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Mrs. Robinson’ s decision' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判定为无中生有类题目

考点：细节定位与捕捉　无中生有

27. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Crosby' 和 '1960s' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判定为无中生有类题目

考点：细节定位与捕捉　无中生有

28. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'grandparents' 和 'last paragraph' → 在语篇中未找到对应信息 → 判定为无中生有类题目

考点：细节定位与捕捉　无中生有

29. 【答案】B

定位划线词 'courier' → 分析其上下文语境（运送物品） → 选择最符合语境的同义词

考点：词义猜测　语境选词

30. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 '42 hours' → 在语篇中寻找时间限制的原因 → 关联到物品（冰）的保存条件

考点：细节定位与捕捉　因果推理

31. 【答案】B

定位题干关键词 'Peter' 和 'first' → 在语篇中定位到相关段落 → 识别出 'first to Newark' 的信息 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

32. 【答案】C

通读全文，把握关于'沉默'的核心论述 → 识别出首句 'The meaning of silence varies among cultures' 为总起句 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

33. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'careful thought' → 在语篇中定位到相关段落 → 识别出 'The Chinese' 与 'careful thought' 的关联 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

34. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'nurses' 和 'advise' → 在语篇中定位到相关段落 → 识别出 'make use of its healing effects' 的建议 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉

35. 【答案】B

通读全文，把握文章核心主题 → 识别出文章围绕'沉默的含义'展开 → 评估选项与主题的匹配度 → 得出答案

考点：主旨大意

36. 【答案】D

36 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 与动词搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为固定搭配 → 选择 D
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 与后 'of' 结构 → 识别需要名词 → 根据语境 'financial' 选择 E
38 空 根据空格前 'the' 与后 'of' 结构 → 识别需要名词 → 根据语境 'environmental' 选择 G
39 空 根据空格前 'the' 与后 'of' 结构 → 识别需要名词 → 根据语境 'social' 选择 F
40 空 根据空格前 'the' 与后 'of' 结构 → 识别需要名词 → 根据语境 'cultural' 选择 A

考点：动词搭配 take on responsibilities　名词辨析　语境选词

37. 【答案】E

36 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 与动词搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为固定搭配 → 选择 D
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考点：动词搭配 take on responsibilities　名词辨析　语境选词

38. 【答案】G

36 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 与动词搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为固定搭配 → 选择 D
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考点：动词搭配 take on responsibilities　名词辨析　语境选词

39. 【答案】F

36 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 与动词搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为固定搭配 → 选择 D
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考点：动词搭配 take on responsibilities　名词辨析　语境选词

40. 【答案】A

36 空 根据空格后宾语 'responsibilities' 与动词搭配 → 识别 'take on' 为固定搭配 → 选择 D
37 空 根据空格前 'the' 与后 'of' 结构 → 识别需要名词 → 根据语境 'financial' 选择 E
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考点：动词搭配 take on responsibilities　名词辨析　语境选词

41. 【答案】C

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态
42 空 根据前文‘Larry works with Transport Drivers, Inc.’和‘after delivering’推断其职业身份 → 辨析四个名词与运输司机工作对象的匹配度 → customers（客户）最符合送货场景
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60 空 定位总结句 → 根据‘went above and beyond the call of duty’和‘saved the woman’s life’推断是赞扬其努力 → 选择表示‘努力’的词

考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 连词辨析 限定词辨析 动词搭配 状语从句逻辑 逻辑衔接词 细节定位与捕捉 指代与衔接

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41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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考点：语境选词 近义词辨析 状语从句 连词辨析 限定词辨析 动词搭配 状语从句逻辑 逻辑衔接词 细节定位与

捕捉　指代与衔接

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析　限定词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句逻辑　逻辑衔接词　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

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41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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60 空 定位总结句 → 根据‘went above and beyond the call of duty’和‘saved the woman’s life’推断是赞扬其努力 → 选择表示‘努力’的词

考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析　限定词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句逻辑　逻辑衔接词　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

45. 【答案】A

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

42 空 根据前文‘Larry works with Transport Drivers, Inc.’和‘after delivering’推断其职业身份 → 辨析四个名词与运输司机工作对象的匹配度 → customers（客户）最符合送货场景

43 空 分析空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系 → 后句‘he found...’是前句‘he got closer’的伴随或时间结果 → 辨析四个连词 → As（当…时）最符合时间伴随关系

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46 空 根据后文‘the fire was put out’推断车辆状态 → 结合‘upside down’与‘fire’语境 → 选择表示‘无法使用’的词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析　限定词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句逻辑　逻辑衔接词　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

46. 【答案】B

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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47. 【答案】A

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48. 【答案】D

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析　限定词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句逻辑　逻辑衔接词　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

49. 【答案】C

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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50. 【答案】A

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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45 空 根据后文‘Larry pulled over... fire extinguisher’和‘fire was put out’推断空格处与火灾相关 → 辨析四个名词 → flames（火焰）最符合从车下射出的火灾场景

46 空 根据后文‘the fire was put out’推断车辆状态 → 结合‘upside down’与‘fire’语境 → 选择表示‘无法使用’的词

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析　限定词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句逻辑　逻辑衔接词　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

51. 【答案】D

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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52. 【答案】B

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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53. 【答案】D

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析　限定词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句逻辑　逻辑衔接词　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

54. 【答案】A

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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55. 【答案】C

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析　限定词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句逻辑　逻辑衔接词　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

56. 【答案】B

41 空 根据语境‘along I65 north’和‘after delivering’推断Larry在公路上行驶 → 辨析四个动词的语境适用性 → traveling最符合长途运输司机的常规行驶状态

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57. 【答案】B

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59. 【答案】A

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60. 【答案】C

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考点：语境选词　近义词辨析　状语从句　连词辨析　限定词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句逻辑　逻辑衔接词　细节定位与捕捉　指代与衔接

61. 【答案】第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分） 第一节（共15小题：每小题2分，满分30分）…

根据题目要求，以书信格式完成写作，需运用恰当的句式结构和词汇搭配来表达请求和说明目的。

考点：书信格式　SVO主干句　动词搭配take on（承担任务）　句式变化