

专升本英语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和 第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 150 分钟。）

第 I 卷（选择题，共 125 分）

Directions :

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letter combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | A honest | B ghost | C vehicle | D hotel |
| 2 | A fail | B portrait | C rain | D main |
| 3 | A exercise | B box | C exact | D mix |
| 4 | A view | B flew | C few | D new |
| 5 | A weapon | B whole | C water | D wonder |

1. 【答案】 D
2. 【答案】 B
3. 【答案】 C
4. 【答案】 B
5. 【答案】 B

Directions : There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6 Not only _____ very well, but also _____ well.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A she cooks ; does she dance | B she cooks ; she dances |
| C does she cook; she dances | D does she cook; does she dance |

【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 考查 not only...but also 的用法。

【应试指导】句意：她不仅善于烹调，而且善于跳舞。not only 放在句首时，句子要倒装，但 but also 后的句子不必倒装。

7 I' d like to live somewhere_____ the sun shines all year long.

- A which B of which C where D at where

【答案】C

【考情点拨】考查定语从句。

【应试指导】句意：我想住在某个整年都是阳光明媚的地方 C 关系副词 where 引导定语从句，且在从句中作地点状语，符合题意。

8 The facilities of the older hotel_____.

- A is as good or better than the new hotel
B are as good or better than the new hotel
C is as good as or better than that of the new hotel
D are as good as or better than those of the new hotel

【答案】D

【考情点拨】考查主谓一致和比较级的用法。

【应试指导】句意：那家旧些的旅馆的设施和新旅馆的设施一样好，或旧旅馆的设施比新旅馆的设施更好。主语 facilities 为复数，首先排除 A、C 两项。B 项的比较对象不妥当，D 项为比较级正确形式。

9 You should have been more patient_____ that customer ; I' m sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.

- A of B with C for D at

【答案】B

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】句意：你应该对那位顾客更耐心些的，我相信他有可能买这块表。be patient with sb. 对.....有耐心。

10 He promised that he would ____ to get us two tickets of the soccer game

- A manage B fulfil

C accomplish

D succeed

【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查动词词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:他许诺设法给我们搞到两张足球比赛的票。manage 设法;manage to do sth. 设法做某事,符合题意。fulfil 履行,实现;accomplish 完成;succeed 成功做.....,一般用于 succeed in doing sth. 句式中。

11 Silver is the best conductor of electricity, copper_____ it closely

A followed

B following

C to follow

D being followed

【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 考查非谓语动词。

【应试指导】 句意:银是最好的导体,铜紧次之。copper 与 follow 之间为主动关系,故用现在分词形式。

12 He drove to the airport to _____ Mr Dixon who came to see him from Orlando.

A pick up

B set out

C call for

D turn down

【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意:他开车去机场接从奥兰多来看他的狄克逊先生。pick up 接(人);set out 出发;call for 需要;turn down 拒绝,关小。

13 It is kind_____you to do me a favor at this moment

A to

B for

C of

D about

【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 考查固定句型。

【应试指导】 句意:谢谢你在这个时候来帮我。It is + adj + of sb. to do sth. 是固定句型。

14 — My room gets very cold at night

— _____

A So is mine

B So does mine

C So mine is

D So mine does

【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 考查倒装语序。

【应试指导】 句意:— 我的房间到晚上就变得很冷。— 我的也是。由 so, neither, nor 开头的句子, 表示重复前面句子的部分意思, 但前后两句的主语不同, 且句子应用倒装结构。

15 _____ parents say and do has a life-long effect on their children

A What

B That

C Which

D As

【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查主语从句。

【应试指导】 句意: 父母的言行对他们的孩子有终生的影响。从句中缺少宾语, 排除 that, 因 that 在名词性从句中不充当任何成分。which 有选择含义, 应排除。what 符合题意。

16 Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.

A of them

B whose

C their

D with whom

【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 考查非限制性定语从句。

【应试指导】 句意: 很多小孩在村里都得到了很好的照顾, 他们的父母远在大城市里打工。whose 引导非限制性定语从句, 且在从句中作定语, 符合题意。

17 The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.

A count on

B count in

C count up

D count out

【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 考查词组词义辨析。

【应试指导】 句意: 经理需要一个他能够依靠的助手, 在他不在时助手可以处理问题。count on 依靠, 依赖; count in 把.....计算在内; count up 加起来; count out 逐个地数。

18 The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.

A neither

B so

C either

D both

【答案】 A

【考情点拨】考查倒装句。

【应试指导】句意：该机构没有违规,但也没有很负责任地操作。后半句为倒装句,所以A项正确。C、D两项可排除。使用so的前提是前面句子必须是肯定句,所以B项错。

19 We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came_____

View.

A from B in C before D into

【答案】 D

【考情点拨】考查固定搭配。

【应试指导】句意：看到小屋的红屋顶时,我们都欢呼起来。come into view为固定搭配,意为“进入视线,视野”。

20 They took_____measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.

A fruitful B beneficial C valuable D effective

【答案】 D

【考情点拨】考查形容词词义辨析。

【应试指导】句意:他们采取了有效措施防止毒气泄漏。fruitful硕果累累的,成功的;beneficial对.....有益的,有利的;valuable有价值的;effective有效的,产生效果的。

III Cloze (30 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

I once went to a town in the north of England on business.

It was about 7 : 30 in the evening when I reached the hotel. The manageress, a strict old lady of about 60, showed me to my room. When I asked her what time dinner was, she said there was only one sitting at 6 :30, and I had 21 it.

“Never mind,” I said. “ I’ m not very hungry. I’ ll just have a drink in the bar (酒吧) and a sandwich.”

“Bar!” she 22 her voice. “This is a respectable hotel, young man. If you want beer, you must go somewhere else.” She spoke 23 a glass of beer was a dangerous drug.

I went to a bar and had some beer and sandwiches and then went to the cinema. At about 11: 30 I 24. Everything was in darkness. I knocked at the door, but nothing happened. The 25 sound was the church clock opposite, which suddenly struck the half-hour with such force that it made me jump. 26 a window opened upstairs. The old lady 27 and asked me what was going on. I explained who I was and she let me 28 after ten minutes' wait. She was in her nightdress. She told me seriously that guests were 29 to be back in the hotel by 11 o' clock.

I went to bed but could not sleep. Every quarter of an hour the church clock struck and at midnight the whole hotel shook with the noise. Just before dawn, I finally 30.

When I arrived at breakfast, everyone else had nearly 31 and there was not enough coffee to go round.

“Did you 32 well, young man?” the old lady asked.

“33, I don' t think I could go through another night in that room, ” I replied. “I hardly slept at all.”

“That' s because you conversation were 34 all night drinking! ” she said angrily, putting 35 to the conversation.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21 A. had | B. passed |
| C. missed | D. caught |
| 22 A. lost | B. lowered |
| C. dropped | D. raised |
| 23 A. evenif | B. since |
| C. although | D. asif |
| 24 A. went to bed | B. walked to a club |
| C. returned to the hotel | D. drove to a restaurant |
| 25 A. only | B. sharp |
| C. sweet | D. last |
| 26 A. Firstly | B. Wonderfully |
| C. Unfortunately | D. Finally |
| 27 A. came out | B. got up |
| C. looked out | D. woke up |
| 28 A. down | B. out |
| C. back | D. in |

- 29 A. ordered B. expected
C. taught D. encouraged
- 30 A. fell asleep B. went to bed
C. got up D. gave in
- 31 A. arrived B. done
C. finished D. started
- 32 A. play B. sleep
C. eat D. do
- 33 A. First of all B. Never mind
C. To tell you the truth D. As a result
- 34 A. away B. here
C. down D. up
- 35 A. an end B. a saying
C. a joke D. a pause

21. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 由文章可知，作者 7:30 到达旅馆，而旅馆只在 6:30 时才供餐，所以他已经错过就餐时间了。miss 错过。

22. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 raise one' s voice 提高声音，符合题意。

23. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 此句意为：她这样说好像啤酒就是毒药似的。as if 好像。

24. 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 由句意可知，此处指作者返回旅馆，故选 C。

25. 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 理解推断题。

【应试指导】 此处意为：唯一的的声音是对面教堂里的钟声。only 仅仅的，唯一的。

26. 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】firstly 首先;wonderfully 极好地;unfortunately 不幸地;finally 最后, 最终, 符合题意。

27. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】前面提到楼上的窗户打开了, 所以这里只能是通过窗户向外看, 故 look out 符合题意。

28 【答案】D

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】此处意为: 我等了十分钟后她才让我进来。let sb. in 让某人进来。

29 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】be expected to do sth... 应该去做某事, 预料... 会做某事。

30. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】此处意为: 天亮之前, 我终于睡着了。fall asleep 睡着, 强调状态; go to bed 去睡觉, 强调动作; get up 起床; give in 屈服

31. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】后面提到没有足够的咖啡了, 所以可知这里表示的是“别人都已经快吃完了”。finish(完成) 符合题意。

32. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】从作者的回答中我们可知, 老人问的是作者睡得好不好。

33. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】词义辨析题。

【应试指导】first of all 首先;never mind 不介意; to tell you the truth 说实话; as a result 结果。此处意为“说实话”, 故选 C。

34. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】up 没睡觉的, 符合题意。

35. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】理解推断题。

【应试指导】put an end to 使终止，结束，符合题意。

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions : There are five reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by four questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A , B , C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever ignored spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much priority it must be given over general language development and writing ability. The problem is, how to encourage a child to express himself freely and confidently in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher ' s interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to "play safe" . He will tend to write only words within his spelling range, choosing to avoid adventurous language. That, s why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to content rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience : " This work is terrible! There are far too many spelling errors and your writing is illegible (难以辨认的) . " It may have been a sharp criticism of the pupil, s technical abilities in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had omitted to read the essay, which contained some beautiful expressions of the child' s deep feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centred on the child ' s idea, an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation to seek improvement.

36 Teachers are different in their opinions about_____

- A the difficulties in teaching spelling
- B the role of spelling in general language development
- C the complexities of the basic writing skills

- D the necessity of teaching spelling
- 37 The expression “play safe” probably means _____
- A to write carefully
- B to do as teachers say
- C to use dictionaries frequently
- D to avoid using words one is not sure of
- 38 The writer seems to think that the teacher’s judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is _____
- A reasonable B unfair C foolish D careless
- 39 The major point discussed in the passage is _____
- A the importance of developing writing skills
- B the complexities of spelling
- C the correct way of marking compositions
- D the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

36. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章第一段第三句指出，至于怎样教孩子们拼写，拼写在孩子总体语言发展和写作能力中被重视的程度，看法却大不相同。故选 B。

37. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】文章第二段第一句指出，如果教师们过分关注拼写问题，聪明的孩子就可能“做得安全些”，随后又解释到，那就是只用自己的把握拼写正确的词语。

38. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】在文章第三段中，作者见到教师对一个孩子习作的评语时，认为这种批评太尖刻，而且这位教师并没有注意到这篇习作的內容，所以这种批评是不公平的。

39. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】主旨大意题。

【应试指导】通读全文,作者在讨论拼写能力与孩子总体语言水平发展的关系后,对某些教师过分关注孩子们拼写的正确性提出批评,并指出,孩子习作的内容比拼写正确更重要。因此,本文讨论的要点是拼写和作文内容的关系。

Passage Two

We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. “Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?” “When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?” When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it, s too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don’ t really listen closely we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, “You’ re a lucky dog.” That’ s being friendly. But “lucky dog” ? There’ s a bit of envy in those words. Maybe he doesn’ t see it himself. But bringing in the “dog” puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn’ t think you deserve your luck.

“Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for” is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in this phrase is the thought that your problem isn’ t important. It’ s telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven’ t got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone’ s words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His posture? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

40 According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that _____

- A we fail to listen carefully when they talk
- B people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say
- C people usually state one thing but mean another
- D we tend to doubt what our friends say

41 In the sentence “Maybe he doesn’ t see it himself” in paragraph 2 , the pronoun “it” refers to _____

- A being friendly B a bit of envy
C lucky dog D your luck

42 When we listen to a person talking, the most important thing for us to do is to_____

- A notice the way the person is talking
B take a good look at the person talking
C mind his tone, his posture and the look in his eyes
D examine the real meaning of what he says based on his manner, his tone and his posture

43 The author most probably is a _____

- A teacher B psychologist
C philosopher D doctor

40 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 由第二段第二句及第三段首句可知，有时人们所说的话掩饰了其真实含义，而且言不由衷。故选 C

41 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 词语理解题。

【应试指导】 本句中的 it 指的就是上句提到的 a bit of envy。

42 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章最后一段告诉我们要想弄懂一个人说话的真实含义，就要注意他的方式，语调和姿态。D 项概括全面，故选 D

43 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 推理判断题。

【应试指导】 通过了解文章的意思，我们可以看出作者分析了交际过程的心理因素，并从心理学角度提出建议，以使人们少犯错误。由此可知，作者可能是个心理学家。

Passage Three

The intelligence test used most often today are based on the work of a Frenchman, Alfred Binet. In 1905, Binet was asked by the French Ministry of Education to develop a way to identify those children in French schools who were too “mentally deficient (不足的)” to

benefit from ordinary schooling and who needed special education. The tests had to distinguish those who were merely behind in school from those who were actually mentally deficient.

The items that Binet and his colleague Theophile Simon included on the test were chosen on the basis of their ideas about intelligence. Binet and Simon believed intelligence includes such abilities as understanding the meaning of words ; solving problems, and making commonsense judgements. Two other important assumptions also shaped Binet、s and Simon' s work : (1) that children with more intelligence will do better in school and (2) that older children have a greater ability than younger children.

Binet' s first test consisted of thirty tasks. They were simple things most childi' en learn as a result of their everyday experiences. The tasks were arranged in groups, according to age. Binet decided which tasks were appropriate for a given age group by giving them first to a large number of children of different ages. If more than half of the children of a given age passed a test, it was considered appropriate for that age group.

44. The main purpose of this passage is to _____ .

- A. tell the origin of intelligence tests
- B. explain the basic principle of intelligence tests
- C. describe the changes in the content of intelligence tests
- D. state the development of intelligence tests

45. What was the purpose of the intelligence test designed by Alfred Binet in 1905?

- A. To select top students.
- B. To know who had received ordinary schooling.
- C. To put students in a right order.
- D. To make sure who required particular treatment.

46. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Intelligence includes word understanding and problem solving.
- B. More intelligent children usually do better in school.
- C. The French Ministry of Education was charged with the development of first intelligence tests.
- D. Intelligence is related with age.

47. How did Binet decide which task to include on his first test?

- A. He first worked out thirty tasks for mentally deficient children.
- B. He first gave all the tasks to many children both younger and older.
- C. He first gave the tasks to many children he thought appropriate.
- D. He first gave some of the tasks to different groups of children.

44 【答案】 A

【考情点拨】 主旨大意题。

【应试指导】 本文讲述了法国人 Alfred Binet 开始进行智力测试的过程,其目的是告诉我们智力测试的起源。

45 【答案】 D

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章第一段指出,法国教育部要求 Alfred Binet 开发一种方法确定哪些学生智力不足,需要特殊教育,将成绩差的学生和有智力缺陷的学生区分开来。所以测试的目的是确定哪些学生需要特殊教育,故选 D。

46 【答案】 C

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 由第二段可知, A、B、D 三项正确。文章第一段第二句提到,法国教育部要求 Alfred Binet 开发一种方法确定哪些学生智力不足,需要特殊教育,而没有提到法国教育部负责完成此项工作。

47 【答案】 B

【考情点拨】 事实细节题。

【应试指导】 文章最后一段倒数第二句指出, Binet 通过将事先设计好的全部测试题发给不同年龄的学生以确定哪些测试题对某年龄段的学生适合。B 项符合题意, 故选 B。

Passage Four

Mrs. Peters stopped playing the piano when she began to work. She had lived in a very small flat, and there had been no room for a piano. But when she married, she had a new flat which was big enough for one. So she decided to get one and her husband agreed and helped her. She saved some money, and her parents gave her a generous amount of money for her birthday. Then she went to a shop and said,

“I’ ll choose whichever piano does not cost too much and fits into my living room. ”
When she had paid for the piano, the shop assistant asked her if she would like him to get it tuned (调音) every few months. Mrs. Peters agreed.

A few months later she heard from the shop that a man was coming to tune the piano at ten that morning. Now she had not cleaned the house yet, so it was dusty and untidy. Mrs. Peters hated having even the least amount of dirt, and felt ashamed whenever strange people saw her house like that. So she had to hurry to clean everything carefully. It meant a lot of effort, and it made her hot and tired, but anyhow, by the time the man arrived, everything was finished.

She opened the door, and the man was standing there with a big dog. “ Good morning,” the man said politely, “Will it disturb you if I bring my dog in, please? I ’ m blind, and he leads me wherever I go. ”

48. Mrs. Peters was soon able to buy a piano because_____ .
- A. her parents gave her all the money for it
 - B. she saved enough money for it
 - C. her husband gave her the money
 - D. she saved some money and her relatives gave her the rest
49. One morning,_____ .
- A. a man was coming to repair her piano
 - B. Mrs. Peters received a telephone call from the shop
 - C. the piano was sent to her house at 10 o’ clock
 - D. Mrs. Peters was going to clean the house
50. “It meant a lot of effort, and it made her hot and tired”. Here “it” refers to _____ .
- A. hating dirt
 - B. cleaning everything
 - C. waiting for the man
 - D. feeling ashamed of the dirty and untidy house
51. Mrs. Peters had wasted her time getting everything clean as_____ .
- A. the dog would dirty the house
 - B. the piano tuner could see nothing in the house
 - C. the dog disturbed Mrs. Peters

D. the piano tuner always took the dog

48. 【答案】D

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】文章第一段第五句指出, Mrs. Peters 节省了一些钱, 父母在她生日时给了她一笔钱。因此, 两笔钱加在一起, 才能买一台钢琴。

49. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文章第三段第一句指出, 几个月后, 商店里说有一个人当天上午十点将来给钢琴调音。只有 B 符合题意。

50. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】根据上下文可知, 此句中“it”指前一句所做的事情, 即 clean everything carefully。

51. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】文中讲到, 彼得斯夫人精心打扫房间, 是因为当陌生人来访时, 如果房间很脏、很乱, 她会感到很难堪的。而当钢琴调音师到来时, 她才知道这是一位盲人, 根本看不到房间是否干净。

Passage Five

There was a river with a small town on either side of it. The towns were linked by a bridge.

One day, a hole appeared in the bridge. Both towns agreed that the hole should be mended. However, disagreement came up as to who should mend it. Each town thought that it had a better reason for the other to mend the hole. The town on the right bank said that it was at the end of the road, so the left-bank town should mend the hole. The town on the left bank, on the other hand, insisted that all the traffic came to the right-bank town, so it was in their interest to mend the bridge.

The quarrel went on and on, and so did the hole. The more it went on, the more the hostility between the two towns grew.

One day a man fell into the hole and broke his leg. People from both towns questioned him closely about whether he was walking from the right bank to the left or from the left

bank to the right, in order to decide which town should be blamed for the accident. But he could not remember, since he got drunk that night.

Some time later, a car was crossing the bridge and broke an axle (轴) because of the hole. Neither town paid any attention to the accident, as the traveler was not going from one to the other, but was merely passing through. The angry traveler got out of the car and asked why the hole was not mended.

On hearing the reason, he declared, "I'll buy this hole. Who's the owner?"

Both towns at once declared that they owned the hole.

"One or the other, whoever owns the hole must prove it."

"How shall we prove it?" asked both sides.

"That's simple. Only the owner of the hole has the right to mend it. I'll buy the hole from who ever mends the bridge."

People from both towns rushed to do the job while the traveler smoked a cigar and his driver changed the axle. They mended the bridge in no time and asked for the money for the hole.

"What hole?" The traveler looked surprised. "I can't see any hole. I've been looking for a hole for several years now. I'm prepared to pay a good price for it, but there's no hole here. Are you pulling my leg or what?"

He got into his car and drove off.

52 What did the two towns quarrel about?

- A Which of them should mend the hole
- B Whether the hole should be mended
- C Why there was a hole in the bridge
- D When they should mend the hole

53 The man who had fallen into the hole failed to answer any questions because he _____

- A had one of his legs broken
- B was busy changing the axle
- C had drunk too much wine
- D was afraid to blame anybody

54 Both towns rushed to mend the hole in order to prove that _____

- A they owned the whole bridge
- B they had the right to sell the hole
- C they were able to mend the hole

D they could afford to mend the hole

55 In “Are you pulling my leg or what?”, the phrase “pulling my leg” refers to_____

- A trying to stop me
- B laughing at me
- C putting me in trouble
- D making fun of me

52. 【答案】A

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第二段第三句可知，两个小镇在谁应该修补桥上的洞这个问题上有争执。

53. 【答案】C

【考情点拨】事实细节题。

【应试指导】由第四段最后一句可知，那个人因为喝醉了，记不清楚了，所以无法回答提出的问题。

54. 【答案】B

【考情点拨】推理判断题。

【应试指导】由文章可知，那个过路人说他将买这个洞，而只有洞的主人才能得到钱，为了证明他们是这个洞的主人，有权利卖这个洞，这两个小镇上的人争着去补这个洞。故选B。

55 【答案】D

【考情点拨】词语理解题。

【应试指导】从文章中我们可以看出，这个过路人原先提出要买这个洞，而现在洞已被补好，没有了，所以他也不用再付钱了。倒数第二段内容为这个人的辩解之词，所以“pulling my leg”应为“开玩笑”之意。

V. Daily Conversation (15 points)

Directions: Pick out appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogue by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- A. I enjoy P.E. at school
- B. I like basketball
- C. What kind of movies do you like, then
- D. Because it's exciting
- E. It's an action movie and it's interesting
- F. Oh, I like comedies, too
- G. Sorry I don't want to go to a movie
- H. I don't like watching movies

Dave: What sports do you like?

Rita: I like basketball.

Dave: Why do you like it?

Rita: 56.

Dave: Do you want to play it now?

Rita: 57.

Dave: What movie?

Rita: 58.

Dave: But I don't think so. Action movie are boring and scary.

Rita: 59?

Dave: I like comedies.

Rita: 60.

56. 【答案】D

57. 【答案】G

58. 【答案】E

59. 【答案】C

60. 【答案】F

第 II 卷（非选择题，共 25 分）

VI. Writing(25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are supposed to write a composition in English in 100 -120 words based on the following information. Remember to write it clearly.

61. 10月27日（星期六），你和同学参观了清华大学，请根据下列内容用英语写篇日记。内容应包括：老教授的热情接待，参观了图书馆、实验楼和校园等。可以适当增减细节。

【参考范文】

Saturday October 27, 2012

Fine

Today we visited Qinghua University. Early in the morning we arrived at the gate of Qinghua University, where an old professor gave us a warm welcome. The professor showed us around and explained many things to us enthusiastically. First we went to the library. We saw many, many books and quite a number of students were absorbed in reading. Then we visited the lab building. On the campus, we found here and there students studying under the trees. The old professor gave us a lecture in the afternoon. Time passed quickly. Before we knew it, it was time for us to say good-bye.