2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（山东卷）

**英 语**

本试卷分第I卷和第II卷两部分，共12页，满分150分。考试用时120分钟。考试结束后，将本试卷降答题卡一并交回。

注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必用0.5毫米黑色签字笔将自己的姓名、座号、考生号、县区和科类填写在答题卡和试卷规定的位置上。
2. 第I卷每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选 涂其他答案标号。
3. 第II卷必须用0.5毫米黑色签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡上各题目指定区域内相应的位置，不能写在试卷上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不能使用涂改液】胶带纸、修正带。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

第I卷（共105分）

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）

该部分分为第一、第二两节。注意：回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束时，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

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秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。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。

听下面一段对话，回答第6至7两个小题。

6. What is Sara going to do?
A. Buy John a gift B. Invite John to France C. Give John a surprise

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

A. Funny B. Exciting C. Strange

听下面一段圣诞，回答第8和第9两个小题

8. Why does Diana say sorry to Peter?
A. She has to give up her travel plan.
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.

听下面一段对话，回答第10至第12三个小题。

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

听下面一段对话，回答第13至16四个小题。

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 for his work
C. He prefers American food.

听下面一段独白，回答第17至20四个小题。

17. What do we know about the Plaza Leon?
A. It’s a new building B. It’s a small town C. It’s a public place

18. When do parents and children like going to the Plaza Leon?
A. Saturday nights B. Sunday afternoon 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 has a famous university

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节,满分35分）

第一节 单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. I’ve lived in New York and Chicago, but don’t like \_\_\_\_ of them very much.
A. either B. any C. each D. another

22. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_ cold winter night and the moon was shining brightly across \_\_\_\_ night sky.
A. 不填；a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; 不填

23. — How far can you run without stopping?
— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’ve never tried.

A. Don’t mention it B. That’s all right
C. I have no idea D. Go ahead

24. I didn’t think I’d like the movie, but actually it \_\_\_\_\_ pretty good.
A. has been B. was C. had been D. would be

25. The room is empty except for a bookshelf \_\_\_\_\_ in one corner.
A. standing B. to stand C. stands D. stood

26. Mark needs to learn Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his company is opening a branch in Beijing.
A. unless B. until C. although D. since

27. — Oh no! We’re too late. The train \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

— That’s Ok. We’ll catch the next train to London.
A. was leaving B. had left C. has left D. has been leaving

28. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I have to give a speech, I get extremely nervous before I start.
A. Whatever B. Whenever C. Whoever D. However

29. I stopped the car \_\_\_\_ a short break as I was feeling tired.
A. take B. taking C. to take D. taken

30. It’s good to know \_\_\_\_\_ the dogs will be well cared for while we’re away.
A. what B. whose C. which D. that

31. There is no simple answer, \_\_\_\_\_ is often the case in science.
A. as B. that C. when D. where

32. — This is a really lively party. There’s a great atmosphere, isn’t there?
— \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The hosts know how to host a party.
A. Don't worry B. Yes, indeed C. No, there’s isn’t D. It all depends

33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the cafeteria before, Tina didn’t want to eat there again.
A. Having eaten B. To eat C. Eat D. Eating

34. The Smiths are praised \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the way they bring up their children.
A. from B. by C. at D. for

35. Finally he reached a lonely island \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was completely cut off from the outside world.

A. when B. where C. which D. whom

第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡将该项涂黑。

I used to be a very self-centered person, but in the past two years I have really changed. I have started to think about other people 36 I think about myself. I am happy that I am becoming a 37 person.

I think my 38 started when I was at Palomar College. At first, I just wanted to get my 39 and be left alone. I thought I was smarter than everyone else, so I hardly ever 40 to anyone in my classes. By the end of my first semester, I was really 41 . It seemed as if everyone but me had made friends and was having fun. So tried a(n) 42 . I started asking people around me how they were doing, and if they were having trouble I 43 to help. That was really a big 44 for me. By the end of the year, I had several new friends, and two of 45 are still my best friends today.

A bigger cause of my new 46 , however, came when I took a part-time job at a Vista Nursing Home. One old lady there who had Alzheimer’s disease became my 47 . Every time I came into her room, she was so 48 because she thought I was her daughter. Her real daughter never 49 her, so I took her place. She let me 50 . that making others feel good make me feel good, too, when she died, I was 51 , but I was very grateful to her.

I think I am a much 52 person today than I used to be, and I hope I will not 53 these experiences. They have 54 me to care about other people more than about myself. I 55 who I am today, and I could not say that a few years ago.

36. A. since B. before C. or D. unless

37. A. famous B. simple C. different D. skilled

38. A. education B. career C. tour D. change

39. A. balance C. homework C. degree D. interest

40. A. talked B. wrote C. lied D. reported

41. A. careful B. lonely C. curious D. guilty

42. A. argument B. game C. experiment D. defence

43. A. dared B. offered C. hesitated D. happened

44. A. dream B. problem C. duty D. step

45. A. us B. which C. them D. whom

46. A. attitude B. hobby C. hope D. luck

47. A. friend B. partner C. guide D. guest

48. A. polite B. happy C. strange D. confident

49. A. bothered B. answered C. visited D. trusted

50. A. explain B. guess C. declare D. see

51. A. homeless B. heartbroken C. bad-tempered D. hopeless

52. A. quieter B. busier C. better D. richer

53. A. forget B. face C. improve D. analyze

54. A. forced B. preferred C. ordered D. taught

55. A. miss B. like C. wonder D. expect

第三部分：阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分 40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

Jimmy is an automotive mechanic, but he lost his job a few months ago. He has good heart, but always feared applying for a new job.

One day, he gathered up all his strength and decided to attend a job interview. His appointment was at 10 am and it was already 8:30. While waiting for a bus to the office where he was supposed ot be interviewed, he saw an elderly man wildly kicking the tyre of his car. Obviously there was something wrong with the car. Jimmy immediately went up to lend him a hand. When Jimmy finished working on the car, the old man asked him how much he should pay for the service. Jimmy said there was no need to pay him; he just helped someone in need, and he had to rush for an interview. Then the old man said, “Well, I could take you to the office for your interview. It’s the least I could do. Please. I insist.” Jimmy agreed.

Upon arrival, Jimmy found a long line of applications waiting to be interviewed. Jimmy still had some grease on him after the car repair, but he did not have much time to wash it off or have a change of shirt. One by one, the applicants left the interviewer’s office with disappointed look on their faces. Finally his name was called. The interviewer was sitting on a large chair facing the office window. Rocking the chair back and forth, he asked, “Do you really need to be interviewed?” Jimmy’s heart sank. “With the way I look now, how could I possibly pass this interview?” he thought to himself.

Then the interviewer turned the chair and to Jimmy’s surprise, it was the old man he helped earlier in the morning. It turned out he was the General Manager of the company.

“Sorry I had to keep you waiting, but I was pretty sure I made the right decision to have you as part of our workforce before you even stepped into the office. I just know you’d be a trustworthy worker. Congratulations!” Jimmy sat down and they shared a cup of well-deserved coffee as he landed himself a new job.

56. Why did Jimmy apply for a new job?
A. He was out of work B. He was bored with his job
C. He wanted a higher position D. He hoped to find a better boss

57. What did Jimmy see on the way to the interview?
A. A friend’s car had a flat tyre B. a wild man was pushing a car
C. a terrible accident happened D. an old man’s car broke down

58. Why did the old man offer Jimmy a ride?
A. He was also to be interviewed B. He needed a traveling companion
C. He always helped people in need D. He was thankful to Jimmy

59. How did Jimmy feel on hearing the interviewer’s question?
A. He was sorry for the other applicants
B. There was no hope for him to get the job
C. He regretted helping the old man
D. The interviewer was very rude

60. A. What can we learn from Jimmy’s experience？
A. Where there is a will, there’s a way
B. A friend in need is a friend indeed
C. Good is rewarded with good.
D. Two heads are better than one

B

George Gershwin, born in 1998, was one of America’s greatest composers. He published his first song when the was eighteen years old. During the next twenty years he wrote more than five hundred songs.

Many of Gershwin’s songs were first written for musical plays performed in theatres in New York City. These palys were a popular form of entertainment in the 1920s and 1930s. Many of his songs have remained popular as ever. Over the years they have been sung and played in every possible way — from jazz to country.

In the 1920s there was a debate in the United States about jazz music. Could jazz, some people asked, be considered serious music? In 1924 jazz musician and orchestra leader Paul Whiteman decided to organize a special concert to show that jazz was serious music. Gershwin agreed to compose something for the concert before he realized he had just a few weeks to do it. And in that short time, he composed a piece for piano and orchestra which he called Rhapsody in Blue. Gershwin himself played the piano at the concert. The audience were thrilled when they heard his music. It made him world-famous and showed that jazz music could be both serious and popular.

In 1928, Gershwin went to Paris. He applied to study composition (作曲)with the well-known musician Nadia Boulanger, but she rejected him. She was afraid that classical study would ruin his jazz-influenced style. While there, Gershwin wrote An American in Paris. When it was first performed, critics (评论家)were divided over the music. Some called it happy and full of life, to others it was silly and boring. But it quickly became popular in Europe and the United States. It sill remains one of his most famous works.

George Gershwin died in 1937, just days after doctors learned he had brain cancer. He was only thirty-nine years old. Newspapers all over the world reported his death on their front pages. People mourned the loss of the man and all the music he might have still written.

61. Many of Gershwin’s musical works were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
A. written about New Yorkers B. Composed for Paul Whiteman
C. played mainly in the countryside D. performed in various ways

62. What do we know about the concert organized by Whiteman?
A. It attracted more people to theatres B. It proved jazz could be serious music
C. It made Gershwin leader of the orchestra D. It caused a debate among jazz musicians.

63. What did Gershwin do during his stay in Paris?
A. He created one of his best works B. He studied with Nadia Boulanger
C. He argued with French critics D. He changed his music style

64. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
A. Many of Gershwin’s works were lost
B. The death of Gershwin was widely reported
C. A concert was held in memory of Gershwin
D. Brain cancer research started after Gershwin’s death.

65. Which of the following best describes Gershwin?
A. Talented and productive B. Serious and boring
C. popular and unhappy D. Friendly and honest

C

You can’t always predict a heavy rain or remember your umbrella. But designer Mikhail Belvacv doesn’t think that forgetting to check the weather forecast before heading out should result in you getting wet. That’s why he created lampbrella, a lamp post with its own rain sensing umbrella.

The designer says he come up with the idea after watching people get wet on streets in Russia. “once, I was driving on a central Saint Petersburg street ad saw the street lamps lighting up people trying to hide from the rain. I thought it would be appropriate to have a canopy(伞蓬)built into a street lamp.” he said.

The lampbrella is a standard-looking street lamp fitted with an umbrella canopy. It has a built-in electric motor which can open or close the umbrella on demand. Sensors(传感器)then ensure that the umbrella offers pedestrians shelter whenever it starts raining.

In addition to the rain sensor, there’s also a 360°motion sensor on the biberglass street lamp which detects whether anyone’s using the lampbrella. After three minutes of not being used the canopy is closed.

According to the designer, the lampbrella would move at a relatively low speed, so as not to cause harm to the pedestrians. Besides, it would be grounded to protect from possible lighting strike. Each lampbrella would offer enough shelter for several people. Being installed at 2 meters off the ground, it would only be a danger for the tallest of pedestrians.

While there are no plans to take lampbrella into production, Belyacv says he recently introduced his creation one Moscow Department, and insists this creation could be installed on my street where a lot of people walk but there are no canopies to provide shelter.

66. For what purpose did Belyacv create the lampbrella?
A. To predict a heavy rain B. To check the weather forecast
C. To protect people from the rain D. To remind people to take an umbrella

67. What do we know from Belyacv’s worlds in Paragraph2?
A. His creation was inspired by an experience
B. it rains a lot in the city of Saint Petersburg
C. Street lamps are protected by canopies
D. He enjoyed taking walks in the rain

68. Which of the following show how the lampbrella works?
A. motor→canopy→sensors B. Sensors→motor→canopy
C. motor→sensors→canopy D. canopy→motor→sensors

69. What does paragraph 5 mainly tell us about the lampbrella?
A. Its moving speed B. Its appearance
C. Its installation D. Its safety

70. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A. The designer will open a company to promote his product
B. The lampbrella could be put into immediate production
C. The designer is confident that his creation is practical
D. The lampbrella would be put on show in Moscow

D

Sparrow is a fast-food chain with 200 restaurants. Some years ago, the group to which Sparrow belonged was taken over by another company. Although Sparrow showed no sign of declining, the chain was generally in an unhealthy state. With more and more fast-food concepts reaching the market, the Sparrow menu had to struggle for attention. And to make matters worse, its new owner had no plans to give it the funds it required.

Sparrow failed to grow for another two years. Until a new CEO, Carl Pearson, decided to build up its market share. He did a survey, which showed that consumers who already used Sparrow restaurants were extremely positive about the chain, while customers of other fast-food chains were unwilling to turn away from them. Sparrow had to develop a new promotional campaign.

Pearson faced a battle over the future of the Sparrow brand. The chain’s owner now favored rebranding Sparrow as Marcy’s restaurants. Pearson resisted, arguing for an advertising campaign designed to convince customers that visits to Sparrow restaurants were fun. Such an attempt to establish a positive relationship between a company and the general public was unusual for that time. Pearson strongly believed that numbers were the key to success, rather than customers’ speeding power. Finally, the owner accepted his idea.

The campaign itself changed the traditional advertising style of the fast-food industry. The TV ads of Sparrow focused on entertainment and featured original sons performed by a variety of stars. Instead of showing the superiority of a specific product, the intension was to put Sparrow in the hearts of potential customers.

Pearson also made other decisions which he believed would contribute to the new Sparrow image. For example, he offered to lower the rent of any restaurants which achieved a certain increase in their turnover. (营业额)

These efforts paid off, and Sparrow soon became one of the most successful fast-food chains in the regions where it operated.

71. Which was one of the problems Sparrow faced before Pearson became CEO?
A. The number of its customers was declining
B. Its customers found the food unhealthy
C. It was in need of financial support
D. Most of its restaurants were closed

72. What does the underlined word “them” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
A. Customers of Sparrow restaurants B. Sparrow restaurants
C. Customers of other fast-food chains D. other fast-food chains

73. For what purpose did Pearson start the advertising campaign?
A. To build a good relationship with the public
B. To stress the unusual tradition of Sparrow
C. To lean about customers; spending power.

D. To meet the challenge from Marcy’s restaurants.

74. The TV ads of Sparrow \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
A. changed people’s views on pop stars
B. amused the public with original songs
C. focused on the superiority of its products
D. influenced the eating habits of the audience

75. What was Pearson’s achievement as a CEO?
A. He managed to pay off Sparrow’s debts.
B. He made Sparrow much more competitive
C. He helped Sparrow take over a company
D. He improved the welfare of Sparrow employees

第II卷

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，满分45分）

1. 阅读表达 （第76、77、80题每题3分，第78题4分，79题2分，满分15分）

阅读下面短文并用英语回答问题，交答案与在答题卡相应的位置上（请注意76、77、79和80四个小题后面的词数要求）。（每年的高考试题是下一届复习的绝好资料，无论你是老师或是学生，都应该花时间好好研究全国各省市的高考试题，这无论对你教学或英语学习将带来莫大的帮助。我们奇速英语全国名师大联盟团队最近将陆续上传全国各地高考英语试题主要是供我们自己团队钻研，同时也可方便全国广大师生转载保存一起来研究学习，后期我们奇速英语名师大联盟团队60多位英语特级教师将陆续把我们的研究成果在此空间发布出来与大家共同分享，本套是上传的第9套（2013山东英语试题及答案 ）。在英语教学或学习方面，如果你有好的意见建议或困惑，欢迎与我们联系，我们将免费帮你解答，我是你的朋友《教育界》总策划＆《奇速英语》总编（蔡章兵QQ757722345）

[1] Jean Paul Getty was born in 1892 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. He became a millionaire when he was only 24. His father was wealthy, but he did not help his son. Getty made his millions alone. He made his money from oil. He owned Getty Oil and over 100 other companies. The Fortune magazine once called Getty “the richest man in the world.”

[2]But money \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He married five times and divorced five times. He had five children but spent little time with them. None of Getty’s children had very happy lives.

[3]Getty loved to make money and loved to save it. In spite of his great wealth, Getty was miser. Every evening, he wrote down every cent he spent that day. He even put pay telephone in the guest’s bedrooms in his house so he could save money on phone bills.

[4] In 1973, kidnappers took his 16-year-old grandson, and demanded a large amount of money for his safe return. Getty’s son asked his father for money to save his child. But Getty refused. The kidnappers were merciless and Getty’s son made repeated requests for help from his father. Finally, Getty agreed to lend the money, but at 4 percent interest.

[5] Getty started a museum at his home Malibu, California. He bought many important and beautiful pieces of art for the museum. When Getty died in 1976, the value of the collection in the museum was $1 billion. He left all his money to the museum. After his death, the museum grew in size. Today it is one of the most important museums in the United States. Getty made a large fortune in his life, but he gave his money to the art world because he wanted people to learn about and love art.

76. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1? (no more than 8 words)
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

77. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 2 with proper words. (no more than 7 words)
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

78. Explain the underlined sentence in Paragraph3.
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

79. What did the kidnappers do to Getty’s family (no more than 10 words)
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

80. What does the author want to tell us about Getty in the last paragraph? (no more than 10 words)
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

第二节 写作（满分30分）

假如你是新华中学的学生李华，你的美国朋友Tom一周前给你发电子邮件，询问你暑假里的打算，但你因准备期末考试未能及时回复。请根据双下要点给他回封邮件：

1. 未及时回信的原因；
2. 你假期的打算（如做兼职、旅行、做志愿者等）

注意：1. 词数：120-150；
 2 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

**2013高考英语（山东卷）解析**

**单选选择**

21 答案：A 考点：代词

解析：any, each, another都用于三者或以上，只有either是用于两者之间。根据题意，我曾住在纽约和芝加哥，是两者，所以选either。

22答案：B 考点：冠词

解析：前面是泛指，所以选a, 因此只可能选B,而后面是sky，和sun，moon一样是独一无二的，所以选the。

23答案： C 考点：情景交际

解析：根据题意，你可以不间断的跑多远？然后回答是我从来没有尝试过，因此要选C我也不知道。A别提了 B没关系；别客气 D 继续；加油

24答案：B 考点：动词时态语态-过去时

解析：整个句子的环境是过去时，因为是 didn’t think ，同时有but连接句子，时态前后要保持一致。因此，答案应选过去时was。

25答案：A 考点：非谓语动词-现在分词做定语

解析：根据选项此题考查非谓语。Bookshelf 和后面动词stand是主动关系，所以答案选择现在分词形式。

26答案：D 考点：状语从句-原因状语从句

解析：根据题意，前后之间为因果关系，因为要开分公司，所以需要学习汉语。答案选择D。

27答案：C 考点：动词时态语态-现在完成时

解析：根据后半部分语境，要赶下一辆火车，所以，火车已经开走了。选择现在完成时。

28答案：B 考点：状语从句-时间状语从句

解析：根据语境，无论我什么时候做演讲，都会感到非常的紧张。

29答案：C 考点：非谓语动词-不定式做目的状语

解析：根据语境，此处应用to do不定式表达停车的目的。所以答案选择C。

30答案：D 考点：名词性从句-主语从句

解析：根据语境，it 做形式主语，后面从句完整，用that进行引导。所以答案选择D。

31答案：A 考点：定语从句-as引导的非限制性定语从句

解析：as 引导非限定性定语从句，可以指代整句话。所以答案选择A。

32答案： B 考点：情景交际

解析：根据语境，情景的上半部分是来称赞Party办的很不错，而后面语境部分是说主办方很会举办party。证明同意上面的观点，所以答案选择B。

33答案：A 考点：非谓语动词做状语。

解析：Tina didn’t want to 是一个过去的时态，eat这个动作是在之前发生，所以选择A。

34答案：D 考点：介词

解析：固定搭配。be praised for.

35答案：C 考点：定语从句

**完形填空**

1. B before在..,之前，表示的含义是在考虑自己之前先考虑别人，对应前边的改变自我为中心。
2. C含义是不同的，做出改变，变成了不同于以前的人。
3. D.改变，这个单词贯穿全文。
4. C学位。因为对应前文中的在大学里，只想取得学位。
5. A talk to sb和某人谈话，因为前文说是自己认为比别人聪明，因此几乎不和别人说话。
6. B 孤独的，没有朋友，正好对应下文的It seemed as if everyone but me had made friends and was having fun.
7. C词义实验的含义，引申为一种突破，一种改变，对应下文开始做的事情。
8. B offer to do sth表示主动提出做某件事情，更能体现出想改变的决心。
9. D step表示一种进步。紧接着，对应下文的具体的进步之处。
10. C注意and这个连词的作用，引文是并列句，因此注意语法的作用，使用them。
11. A 由首句可知，作者之前是个self-centered person，通过一次经历发生了变化并对比自己的今昔，所以可得出是Attitude（态度）的变化
12. A考察名词词义辨析，通过文章的became.可推测出old lady是作者的friend（朋友）
13. B 考察形容词词义辨析，通过空格后面的because she thought I was her daughter可推测出old lady是非常高兴的
14. C 考察动词词义辨析，通过文中信息得知old lady是一个病人，所以可推测出是来看望(visit)自己
15. D考察动词词义辨析 see看，观察 explain解释，declare宣称guess猜测
16. B 复合形容词的考察，she died,……but I was also very grateful to her.可知作者当时的心情肯定是悲伤的，选heartbroken
17. C 对形容词比较级的考察，整篇文章在写作者的今昔对比，从一个自我的人变成现在一个乐于帮助别人的人，所以肯定是better，表示情况好转
18. A 考察动词词义辨析，作者通过这次的experience发生了好的变化，可推测作者想记住这次经历，所以选will not forget,其他均不符合语境
19. D考察动词词义辨析，作者通过这次经历使自己变得更好，所以可推测这次经历“教会”了自己……
20. B考察动词词义辨析，通过文章可推测出与之前比较作者更“喜欢”现在的自己，选like，其他选项均不符合语境

**阅读理解**

A篇

解析：根据句子结构分析，后面为定语从句，从句中缺少主语，所以答案只能选择C。

56. A

细节理解，定位在原文第一段中的第一句话，“...,but he lost his job a few months ago.”

57. D

细节题解，定位在原文第二段中“there was something wrong with the car.”break down意为损坏。

58. D

细节理解，定位在第二段中的最后一句话。

59. B

细节理解，定位在原文第三段Jimmy’s heart sank.”...,how could I possibly pass this interview,he thought to himself”Jimmy 的心一沉“我现在这个样子，怎么可能通过这场面试呢？”

60. C

推理判断，A选项，有志者事竟成。B选项，患难见真情。C选项，好人有好报。D选项，三个臭皮匠顶个诸葛亮。

B篇

61答案选D。细节理解题，原文定位于第二段末Over the years they have been sung and played in every possible way —— from jazz to country.其中“they”指代Gershwin’s musical works，“in every possible way ”与 various ways属于同义替换，所以选D。

62答案选B。细节理解题，原文定位于第三段中In 1924, jazz musician and orchestra leader Paul Whiteman decided to organize a special concert to show that jazz was serious music .其中“show that jazz was serious music”和B选项是表达的一个意思，所以选B。

63答案选A。细节理解题，原文定位于第四段中“It still remains one of his most famous works.”其中it指的就是*An American in Paris，“*one of his most famous works.”即A选项中的 one of his best works.

64答案选B。推理判断题，读完整段之后，“Newspapers all over the world reported his death on their front pages.”即说明了B选项“The death of Gershwin was widely reported.”固B正确。其它选项均没有涉及。

65答案选A。概括题，从全文看，这个人不可能用boring这样感情色彩负面的词来形容，固B错误；文中提到他popular，但没有说他unhappy，固C错误；friendly和honest在文中没有具体体现，太武断，没有根据，固D错误；A选项中talented有天分的，productive多产的，准确地描述了Gershwin作为一个作曲家所具备的素质。

C篇

66. 答案 C

细节理解题

解析：题目问的是Belyaev创造lampbrella的目的是什么。原文定位第二段第一句话，he came up with…….Russia,可以看出这个发明是为了防止人们淋雨。

67.答案 A

推理判断题

解析：定位第二段，引号部分为作者的亲身经历，由此产生了这个创意，因此答案为A选项。

68.答案 B

排序题

解析：原文定位，根据第三段关键词，可以先排除A .D 选项。伞棚的打开或关闭是先由传感器来接受然后通过motor来进行操控，因此答案为B选项。

69.答案 D

主旨大意题

解析：根据第五段中的关键词so as not to cause harm…以及protect…from…，可知此发明体现了其安全性。

70.答案 C

推理判断题

解析：定位原文最后一段，and insists…可以推理判断设计者对他的创意很有信心。

D篇

71答案：C；

**关键句**：”And to make matters worse ,its new owner had no plans to give it the funds it required.”

**解析**：“Although Sparrow showed no sign of declining”排除A选项；“the chain was generally in an unhealthy state. ”中一个unhealthy成为选项B的干扰点。“And to make matters worse ,its new owner had no plans to give it the funds it required.”由此可得答案C； D选项无涉及。

72.答案：D；

**关键句：**He did a survey, which showed that consumers who already used Sparrow restaurants were extremely positive about the chain, while customers of other fast-food chains were unwilling to turn away from them..

**解析**：此处，turn away from 表示“从....处走开”，所以from之后应该表示主语的原始位置，所以应该是other fast-food chains

73.答案：A；

关键句:Pearson resisted, arguing for an advertising campaign designed to convince customers that visits to Sparrow restaurants were fun. Such an attempt to establish a positive relationship between a company and the general public was unusual for that time.

解析：关键句中”such an attempt to（表目的） establish a positive relationship between a company and the general public”直接定位到正确答案A

74答案：B；

关键句:The TV ads of Sparrow focused on entertainment and featured original songs performed by a variety of stars. Instead of showing the superiority of a specific product, the intention was to put Sparrow in the hearts of potential customers.

解析:因为“Instead of showing the superiority of a specific product”，所以排除C选项；因“The TV ads of Sparrow focused on entertainment and featured original songs performed by a variety of stars.”所以得出正确答案 B；A和D选项未涉及；

75答案：B；

关键句:These efforts paid off, and Sparrow soon became one of the most successful fast-food chains in the regions where it operated.

解析:因“their efforts paid off”意为“他们的努力得到了回报”，而非偿清债务，所以排除选项A；因为“Sparrow soon became one of the most successful fast-food chains in the regions where it operated”所以正确答案是B； C选项和D选项未涉及。

**阅读表达**

1. Getty made a large fortune himself.

本题考查段落的主旨大意。由本段后面部分可知本段主要大意为Getty自己创造了大量财富。

1. didn’t make his family happy / didn’t bring a happy family

从下文可知Getty的家庭与孩子都不幸福。

1. Although Getty had a lot of money, he was a mean person.

根据上下文语境可推断出miser意思为吝啬的，小气的。

1. They took Getty’s grandson and demanded a lot of money

对文章内容进行总结可得出答案，答案符合文章意思即可。

1. He made a great contribution to the local art.

最后一段主要讲了Getty对家乡博物馆的贡献，其目的在于让更多的人了解并热爱艺术。

**写作**

奇速英语押题模板：

Dear XXX，

 It is for a long time that we have not seen each other . How is everything going on with you?或 I am Li Hua, a third-grade student who is about to graduate from Xinhua High School. I’m writing this letter to express my interest/gratitude/appology/advice ...to you for...

 ***In the first place***, I’ll be so sorry/grateful /curious/happy...if you could .. It’s +adj + for me that ........ ***What’s more***, the reason why I ... is that... Therefore, no one can deny the fact that.......Take a vivid example, I always........ ***Last but not least*** , it must be pointed out that I would love to give/know/tell ...

 (***To sum up***, only in this way can we create a brighter future.)

 I am looking forward to hearing from you. And I'll appreciate it very much if you give me an early reply.

 Yours sincerely,

 Li Hua

 写作范文：

 Dear Tom，

 How is everything going on with you? I’m writing this letter to express my appology to you for not writing you back in time.

 ***In the first place***, I’ll be so happy if you could accept my apology. It’s of great importance for me to make full preperations for the final exam last week. Therefore, I couldn’t spare enough time to write you back in time . ***What’s more***, I am willing to tell you that I am to do some part-time jobs in the summer holiday. No one can deny the fact that we can have our vision broadened in the process. ***Last but not least*** , it must be pointed out that I would love to go travelling during this holiday.

 I am looking forward to hearing from you. And I'll appreciate it very much if you give me an early reply.

 Yours sincerely,

 Li Hua