



## 2017 年山西阳泉教师招聘英语试题

(考试时间 120 分钟)

### 一、选择题

1. \_\_\_\_\_ apple fell from the tree and hit him on \_\_\_\_\_ head.  
A. The ; his            B. An; his            C. An; the            D. A; the
2. Just use this room for the time being, and we'll offer you a larger one \_\_\_\_\_ it becomes available.  
A. as soon as            B. unless            C. as far as            D. until
3. --- How did you like Nick's performance last night?  
--- To be honest, his singing didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to me much.  
A. appeal            B. belong            C. refer            D. occur
4. Parents \_\_\_\_\_ much importance to education. They will do their best to give their children that priceless gift.  
A. attach            B. pay            C. link            D. apply
5. --- My room gets very cold at night.  
--- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So is mine            B. So mine is  
C. So does mine            D. So mine does
6. ---I'm sure Andrew will win the first prize in the final.  
---I think so. He \_\_\_\_\_ for it for months.  
A. is preparing            B. was preparing  
C. has been preparing            D. had been preparing
7. \_\_\_\_\_ their hats into the air, the fans of the winning team let out loud shouts of victory  
A. To throw            B. Thrown            C. Throwing            D. Being thrown
8. Thank you for all your hard work last week. I don't think we \_\_\_\_\_ it without you.  
A. can manage            B. could have managed  
C. could manage            D. can have managed
9. Please remain \_\_\_\_\_, the winner of the prize will be announced soon .  
A. seated            B. seating            C. to seat            D. seat
10. We went through a period \_\_\_\_\_ communications were very difficult in the rural areas.  
A. which            B. whose            C. in which            D. with which
11. —I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ you'll water this kind of flower.  
—Every other day.  
A. how often            B. how long            C. how soon            D. how much
12. —John and I will celebrate our fortieth wedding anniversary next month.  
—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_!







- A. 读懂                      B. 写出                      C. 背诵                      D. 描写
23. 课程目标二级要求能根据图片或提示 ( ) 的句子。
- A. 说出简单的句子                      B. 写出简单的句子
- C. 写出简单的故事                      D. 进行个人信息交流
24. 新课标中一级语言技能对于读写的要求是 ( )。
- A. 能正确书写字母和单词                      B. 能写简单的问候语
- C. 写简短的标题                      D. 写简单的故事
25. 判定一节课的是否有实效最重要标准是看 ( )。

## 二、完形填空

As I held my father's hands one night, I couldn't help but notice their calluses(老茧) and roughness. His hands tell the story of his life as a 26, including all his struggles.

One summer, I remember, a drought (旱灾) hit Ontario, turning it into a 27 desert. On one of those hot mornings I was picking sweet corn with my dad to fill the last 28 from the grocery store. Fifty dozen was all we needed, which 29 took twenty minutes. That morning, however, the process didn't 30 quickly. After forty minutes of aimlessly walking in the field, we 31 needed twenty dozen. I was completely frustrated and 32. Dropping the basket heavily, I declared, "If the store wants its last twenty dozen, they can pick it themselves!" Dad 33. "Just think, my little girl, only ten dozen left for each of us and then we're 34." Such is Dad---whatever problem he 35, he never gives up.

36, the disastrous effects of the drought were felt all over our county. It was a challenging time for everyone, 37 Dad remained optimistic. He 38 to be grateful for other things like good health and food on our plates. Only then did I truly begin to 39. Dad and his faith that guided us through the hard times.

Dad is also a living example of real 40. From dawn to dusk, he works countless hours to 41 our family. He always puts our happiness 42 his own, and never fails to cheer me on at my sports games 43 his exhaustion after long days. His loving and selfless nature has inspired me to become more sympathetic and 44 putting others first.

Dad, the life 45 I have learned from you will stay with me forever. You are my father, teacher, friend and, most importantly, my hero.

26. A. teacher                      B. gardener                      C. farmer                      D. grocer
27. A. stormy                      B. lively                      C. disappearing                      D. burning
28. A. order                      B. form                      C. gap                      D. position
29. A. repeatedly                      B. normally                      C. finally                      D. really
30. A. go                      B. begin                      C. occur                      D. change
31. A. yet                      B. still                      C. even                      D. nearly
32. A. surprised                      B. nervous                      C. angry                      D. frightened
33. A. apologized                      B. cried                      C. complained                      D. laughed
34. A. lost                      B. done                      C. gone                      D. touched
35. A. meets with                      B. brings up                      C. works out                      D. thinks about





36. A. Thankfully    B. Hopefully    C. Unfortunately    D. Strangely  
 37. A. or    B. for    C. so    D. but  
 38. A. happened    B. seemed    C. continued    D. aimed  
 39. A. face    B. appreciate    C. examine    D. question  
 40. A. love    B. pride    C. friendship    D. honesty  
 41. A. support    B. settle    C. start    D. impress  
 42. A. after    B. before    C. beside    D. under  
 43. A. in spite of    B. in terms of    C. in control of    D. in place of  
 44. A. careful    B. regretful    C. considerate    D. humorous  
 45. A. history    B. motto    C. patterns    D. lessons

### 三、阅读理解

#### A

Gone are the days when men and women couldn't associate (交往) with each other. When we are asked whether boys and girls can associate with each other, most of us will say, "Yes, of course. Why not?"

If we want to deal with the association between boys and girls properly, here are some "dos and don'ts" for you to follow.

1. Keep a normal and healthy state of mind (心态). Our schools and classes are made up of boys and girls. It is very natural for boys and girls to contact each other and build up the friendship with the students of the other sex. Generally speaking, we should broaden the circle of the association. We should make as many friends as possible. We should have more friends of the other sex instead of one or two. We should contact the students in public instead of in secret.

2. Contact students of the other sex warmly, generously and sincerely. Don't be too nervous or too shy in contact with a person of the other sex. In that case it is very difficult for you to make a lot of friends, as no one likes a person who is too shy to say a word. If you are too shy a person, you can also find a way out. First of all, you can contact the students with the same interest and hobby with you. As both of you have much in common, you may have much to talk about. If you keep doing like that, little by little, you will gladly find you are also as free to express yourself as others.

3. Don't fall into the ditch (泥潭) of early love. The boys and girls at adolescence (青春期) are rich in feeling and full of imagination. They are easy to regard the friendship as a sign of love and fall in love with each other at an early age. In my opinion, boys and girls at middle school are too young and too tender to shoulder the heavy duty of love. Early love is a green apple that can't be eaten. An apple won't taste sweet until it is fully ripe (成熟). Do keep out of early love.

46. The main idea of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tell students to keep away from early love  
 B. give some advice on how to associate between boys and girls  
 C. say contact does good not only to boys but also to girls  
 D. teach boys how to talk with girls







C. animals have the ability to help human beings

53. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the article?

- A. Chimpanzees never help each other.
- B. Animals use their own language to communicate.
- C. People from different places have the same culture.

54. The traditional idea about dividing animals from human beings is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. human beings can use tools
- B. human beings can depend on each other
- C. human beings have the language to communicate

55. The main idea of the article is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the animal culture is different from the human culture
- B. knowledge and communication are no longer signs of only human behavior
- C. the line dividing human culture from animal culture is not as clear as we might think

### C

Five years ago, David Smith wore an expensive suit to work every day. “I was a clothes addict(迷),” he jokes. “I used to carry a fresh suit to work with me so I could change if my clothes got wrinkled(皱的).” Today David wears casual clothes — khaki pants and a sports shirt — to the office. He hardly ever wears a necktie. “I’m working harder than ever,” David says, “and I need to feel comfortable.”

More and more companies are allowing their office workers to wear casual clothes to work. In the United States, the changes from formal to casual office wear have been slow. In the early 1990s, many companies allowed their workers to wear casual clothes on Friday (but only on Friday). This became known as “dress-down Friday” or “casual Friday”. “What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for workers has really become an everyday thing,” said business adviser Maisly Jones.

Why have so many companies started allowing their workers to wear casual clothes? One reason is that it’s easier for a company to attract new workers if it has a casual dress code. “A lot of young people don’t want to dress up for work,” says the owner of a software company, “so it’s hard to hire people if you have a conservative dress code.” Another reason is that people seem happier and more productive when they are wearing comfortable clothes. In a study made by Levi Strauss and Company, 85 percent of employers said that casual dress has a side effect on work. Supporters of casual office wear also say that a casual dress code helps them save money. “Suits are expensive, if you have to wear one every day,” one person said. “For the same amount of money, you can buy a lot more casual clothes.”

56. David Smith refers to himself as having been “a clothes addict” because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he often wore khaki pants and a sports shirt
- B. he couldn’t stand a clean appearance
- C. he wanted his clothes to look tidy and clean all the time
- D. he didn’t want to spend much money on clothes

57. David Smith wears casual clothes now, because \_\_\_\_\_.





- A. they make him feel at ease when working
- B. he cannot afford to buy expensive clothes
- C. he looks handsome in casual clothes
- D. he no longer works for any company

58. According to this passage, which of the following is FALSE?

- A. Many workers don't like a conservative dress code.
- B. Comfortable clothes make workers more productive.
- C. A casual clothes code is welcomed by young workers.
- D. All the employers in the U.S. are for casual office wear.

59. According to this passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Company workers started to dress down about twenty years ago.
- B. Dress-down has become an everyday phenomenon since the early 1990s.
- C. "Dress-down Friday" was first given as a favor from employers.
- D. Many workers want to wear casual clothes to impress people.

60. In this passage, the following advantages of casual office wear are mentioned EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. saving worker's money
- B. making workers more attractive
- C. improving worker's feeling
- D. making workers happier

**D**

I found out one time that doing a favor for someone could get you into a lot of trouble. I was in the eighth grade at the time, and we were having a final test. During the test, the girl sitting next to me whispered something, but I didn't understand. So I leaned over her way and found out that she was trying to ask me if I had an extra pen. She showed me that hers was out of ink and would not write. I happened to have an extra one, so I took it out of my pocket and put it on her desk.

Later, after the test papers had been turned in, the teacher asked me to stay in the room when all the other students were dismissed (解散). As soon as we were alone she began to talk to me about what it meant to grow up; she talked about how important it was to stand on your own two feet and be responsible (负责任) for your own acts. For a long time, she talked about honesty and emphasized (强调) the fact that when people do something dishonest, they are really cheating (欺骗) themselves. She made me promise that I would think seriously (认真地) about all the things she had said, and then she told me I could leave. I walked out of the room wondering why she had chosen to talk to me about all those things.

Later on, I found out that she thought I had cheated on the test. When she saw me lean over to talk to the girl next to me, it looked as if I was copying answers from the girl's test paper. I tried to explain about the pen, but all she could say was it seemed very very strange to her that I hadn't talked of anything about the pen the day she talked to me right after the test. Even if I tried to explain that I was just doing the girl a favor by letting her use my pen, I am sure she continued (继续) to believe that I had cheated on the test.







61. The story took place (发生) exactly \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. in the teacher's office
  - B. in an exam room
  - C. in the school
  - D. in the language lab
62. The girl wanted to borrow a pen, because \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. she had not brought a pen with her
  - B. she had lost her own on her way to school
  - C. there was something wrong with her own
  - D. her own had been taken away by someone
63. The teacher saw all this, so she asked the boy \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. to go on writing his paper
  - B. to stop whispering
  - C. to leave the room immediately
  - D. to stay behind after the exam
64. The thing(s) emphasized in her talk was(were) \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. honesty
  - B. sense of duty
  - C. seriousness
  - D. all of the above
65. The boy knew everything \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. the moment he was asked to stay behind
  - B. when the teacher started talking about honesty
  - C. only some time later
  - D. when he was walking out of the room

### E

People in the United States honor their parents with two special days: Mother's Day, on the second Sunday in May, and Father's Day, on the third Sunday in June.

Mother's Day was proclaimed a day for national observance by President Woodrow Wilson in 1915. Ann Jarvis from Grafton, West Virginia, had started the idea to have a day to honor mothers. She was the one who chose the second Sunday in May and also began the custom of wearing a carnation.

In 1909, Mrs. Dodd from Spokane, Washington, thought of the idea of a day to honor fathers. She wanted to honor her own father, William Smart. After her mother died, he had the responsibility of raising a family of five sons and a daughter. In 1910, the first Father's Day was observed in Spokane. Senator Margaret Chase Smith helped to establish Father's Day as a national commemorative day, in 1972.

These days are set aside to show love and respect for parents. They raise their children and educate them to be responsible citizens. They give love and care.

These two special days are celebrated in many different ways. On Mother's Day people wear carnations. A red one symbolizes a living mother. A white one shows that the mother is dead. Many people attend religious services







to honor parents. It is also a day when people whose parents are dead visit the cemetery. On these days families get together at home, as well as in restaurants. They often have outdoor barbecues for Father's Day. These are days of fun and good feelings and memories.

66. According to the passage, which of the following about the second Sunday in May is not true ?

- A. It is a day to show love to mothers
- B. It is a day to wear carnations
- C. It is a day for people to visit the cemetery
- D. It is a day for many people to attend religious services

67. Choose the right time order of the following events.

- a. The first Father's Day was observed
- b. Mother's Day was proclaimed a day for national observance
- c. Father's Day became a day for national observance.
- d. The idea of honoring fathers was bought up

A. a b c d                      B. d a b c                      C. b a c d                      D. d a c b

68. Who plays the most important role in Father's Day becoming a national commemorative day?

- A. Mrs. Do
- B. Margaret Chase Smith
- C. Ann Jarvis
- D. Woodrow Wilson

69. From the passage, we know in the U.S \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one should wear a red carnation if one's mother pass away
- B. on Mother's Day, families often go out to have barbecues
- C. on Father's Day, people often stay at home to celebrate the special day
- D. The purpose to have these two special days is to show love to parents

70. The author's purpose of writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. call on people to love and respect their parents
- B. introduce Mother's Day and Father's Day
- C. tell the difference between Mother's Day and Father's Day
- D. show how important fathers and mothers are

#### 四、写作

Directions:

Your department is going to sponsor an international conference on "Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources". You are the secretary of the department. Write a letter to Professor Smith to.

- 71. invite him to attend the conference.
- 72. ask him to give a speech during the conference.
- 73. tell him some details of the arrangement.

You should write 120 words.





## 2017 山西阳泉教师招聘英语试题 参考答案及解析

### 一、选择题

1. A

【解析】本题考查冠词的用法。泛指的单数名词 apple 前应该用不定冠词 an，而在句型 hit sb. in/on the face/head 中，head, nose, face, eye 等表示身体部位的名词前要用定冠词 the。本句的意思是：从树上掉下一个苹果打中了他的头。

2. A

【解析】考察短语辨析。as soon as 一……就……；unless 除非；as far as 远到……；until 直到……才……；句意：暂时先住在这个房子里，等一有大房间就提供给你。根据语境可知 A 正确。

3. A

【解析】考查短语辨析。appeal to 吸引；belong to 属于；refer to 提及，谈及；参考；occur to 发生，想起；

【句意】--- 你认为 Nick 昨天晚上的表演怎么样？

--- 说实话。他的歌唱没有吸引到我。根据句意说明 A 正确。

4. A

【解析】考查动词词组。attach...to...表示“把……附在……上”；apply sth to sth 表示“把……贴、敷、涂在……”。句意：家长非常重视教育，他们将做一切以给他们孩子这个无价的礼物。

5. C

【解析】考查固定句式。表示前面的肯定情况同样适用于另外一个人的结构：so+助动词/情态动词/be+另一主语。本题因为前面是 get，所以后面使用助动词 does，句意为：我的房间在晚上非常冷，我的也一样。选 C。

6. C

【解析】考查时态。时间状语 for months 可知应该使用现在完成进行时。

【句意】—我确信 Andrew 在期末考试一定可以得第一。

—我也认为这样。在这几个月里他一直在准备。故 C 正确。

7. C

【句意】把帽子扔到天空，获胜球队的粉丝发出胜利的欢呼。

【解析】这里需要现在分词做状语，throw 与句子主语 the fans 之间为主谓关系，故用现在分词作状语。A 项表示动作还未发生；B、D 两项表示被动，均不符合句意。选 C。

8. B

【解析】：考查情态动词表示推测。对过去情况的推测使用“情态动词+have done”的形式；本题中的 I don't think we could have managed it without you 中是否定前移，我认为没有你我们是不可能做到的。couldn't have done 不可能做某事。故 B 正确。

9. A

【解析】考查动词的非谓语形式。remain 为系动词，意为“保持，仍是，尚待”后面接名



词，形容词，分词，不定式或介词短语。句意“请保持就座，这个奖的获胜者就要宣布了。seat 用作及物动词，让某人坐是 somebody be seated 或 seat somebody / oneself. 可以用 sitting 代替 seated .

10.C

【解析】考查定语从句：先行词是 a period，定语从句中缺少 in the period，用 in which 或 where 引导定语从句，句意：我们经历了一个阶段，期间在农村交流很难。选 C。

11.A

【解析】考查疑问词：A. how often 多久一次；B. how long 多长时间；C. how soon 多快；D. how much 多少。从答语：once a week，可知选 A。

【句意】---我想知道你要多长时间浇一次这种花。

---一星期一次。

12.D

【解析】考查交际用语。A. 振作起来；B. 做得好；C. 去做吧！D. 祝贺你！根据句意可知 D 正确。

【句意】---约翰和我下个月将庆祝我们的 40 个结婚纪念日。

---祝贺你。

13.C

【解析】考查主谓一致。本句的主语是 Professor Smith, along with his assistants，谓语动词要和前面的名词 Professor Smith 保持一致，故使用单数形式，排除 A、D 项。B 项不能单独做谓语。

【句意】史密斯教授和他的助手在夜以继日地做这项工作，以赶上最后期限。故 C 正确。

14.B

【解析】考查强调句型。强调句型：it is/was+被强调成分+that/who 其它成分。强调句型最大的特点就是去掉 it is/was...that/who...句子仍然成立。本题强调的是时间状语从句 not until he came back from Africa that year. 这个句子原本的形式是这样的 He didn't meet the girl he would like to marry until he came back from Africa that year.

【句意】直到那年他从非洲回来，他才遇见他要娶的女孩。故 B 正确。

## 二、完形填空

26. C

【解析】根据上文“their calluses (老茧) and roughness”和 30 空后的“After forty minutes of aimlessly walking in the field...”可以判断出作者的父亲是一个农民。teacher 老师；gardener 花匠，园艺师；farmer 农民；grocer 食品杂货店店主/店员。所以 C 项符合句意。

27.D

【解析】根据上文“a drought (旱灾) hit Ontario, turning...”和 27 空后的“On one of those hot mornings...”可以推断出干旱将安大略变成了一个滚烫的沙漠。stormy 暴风雨的；lively 活泼的，生动的；disappearing 消失的；burning 燃烧的，滚烫的。所以 D 项符合句意。

28.A

【解析】根据此句中 fill the last \_\_\_\_\_ from the grocery store(杂货店)和 32 空后的“If the store wants its last twenty dozen...”可以推断出空格处填“订单”。order 订购，订单，订货，fill the last order 为最后一个订单

配货; form 表格, 形式, 形状; 形态; gap 间隙, 缺口, 空白; position 位置, 职位。所以 A 项符合句意。

29.B

【解析】根据下文“*That morning, however, the process didn't \_\_\_\_\_ quickly. After forty minutes of...*”可以推断出这一过程(花费了 40 分钟)正常情况下只需 20 分钟。*repeatedly* 反复地, 再三地; *normally* 正常地, 通常地; *finally* 最后, 终于; *really* 实际上, 事实上。所以 B 项符合句意。

30.A

【解析】根据上下文可推测空格处所在句的句意: 然而, 那个早上, 过程\_\_\_\_\_不快。*go* 进行, 进展; *begin* 开始; *occur* 发生; *change* 变化; 零钱。所以 A 项符合句意。

31.B

【解析】根据上文“*Fifty dozen was all we needed*”和下文“*If the store wants its last twenty dozen, they can pick it themselves!*”可以推断 31 空所在句的句意为“漫无目的地在田地里走了 40 分钟后, 我们仍需要摘 20 打”。*yet* 然而, 可是; *still* 仍然, 还; *even* 甚至; *nearly* 几乎, 差不多。所以 B 项符合句意。

32.C

【解析】根据关键词 *frustrated* 和下文“*Dropping the basket heavily...*”可以推断出作者生气了。*surprised* 感到吃惊的; *nervous* 紧张的; *angry* 生气的; *frightened* 感到害怕的。所以 C 项符合句意。

33.D

【解析】根据下文“*whatever problem he \_\_\_\_\_, he never gives up*”可以推断出作者的父亲对待生活的态度是非常积极、乐观的, 故此处选 D 项, *laugh*“笑”。*apologize*“道歉”; *cry*“哭, 哭泣”; *complain*“抱怨”, 均与语境不符。

34.B

【解析】空格处所在句的句意为“.....我们每个人就只剩下 10 打了, 然后我们就完成了”。*lost* 迷路的; *done* 已完成的; *gone* 过去的, 用完了的; *touched* 感动的。所以 B 项符合句意。

35.A

【解析】*meet with* 碰到, 遇见; *bring up* 养育, 提出, 谈到, 呕吐; *work out* 计算出, 弄明白; *think about* 考虑, 思考。根据上下文可推测空格处所在句的句意为“这就是父亲——无论遇到什么问题, 他从不放弃”。所以 A 项符合句意。

36.C

【解析】根据下文 *the disastrous effects of the drought were felt all over our country*“干旱所带来的灾难性影响席卷全国”可以推断出本空填的词应意为“不幸的是”。*thankfully* 高兴地, 感激地; *hopefully* 有希望地, 有前途地; *unfortunately* 不幸的是; *strangely* 奇怪的是。所以 C 项与语境相符。

37.D

【解析】根据上文“*It was a challenging time for everyone...*”和下文的关键词 *optimistic* 可以推断出前后两句具有转折关系。*or* 或者, 否则; *for* 为了; *so* 因此; *but* 但是。所以 D 项符合题目要求的转折关系。

38.C

【解析】*happen to...* 碰巧/恰巧.....; *seem to...* 好像/似乎.....; *continue to...* 继续.....; *aim to...* 打算..... 上文提到干旱所带来的灾难性影响席卷全国, 但父亲仍然保持着乐观的态度。所以可推测本空所在句的意思是“他一如既往地感激其他事情, 如健康的身体和我们盘中的食物”。故 C 项符合句意。

39.B



【解析】根据上下文可推测空格处所在句的句意为“直到那时我才真正地开始欣赏父亲以及父亲引导我度过困难时期的信念”。face 面对；appreciate 欣赏，感激；examine 检查，测验；question 质疑，问问题。所以 B 项符合句意。

40.A

【解析】根据下文“His loving and selfless nature has inspired...”可以推断出父亲也是一个能够付出真爱的活生生的例子。love 爱；pride 自豪，骄傲；friendship 友谊；honesty 诚实。所以 A 项符合句意。

41.A

【解析】support 支持，维持，供养，资助；settle 定居，安定；start 开始；impress 给……留下印象。根据上下文可推测空格处所在句的句意为“他从早到晚工作了无数个小时是为了养活我们一家人”。所以 A 项符合句意。

42.B

【解析】根据下文“His loving and selfless nature...putting others first.”可以推断出父亲总是把别人放在第一位，也就是说总是把我们的幸福放在他自己的幸福的前面。after 在……之后；before 在……之前；beside 在……旁边；under 在……下面。所以 B 项符合语境。

43.A

【解析】in spite of 尽管；in terms of 在……方面，依据，按照；in control of 控制，管理，掌握；in place of 代替，取代。根据上下文可推测空格处所在句的句意为“他总是把我们的幸福放在他自己幸福的前面，即使……精疲力竭，父亲也从未忘记在体育比赛中为我加油鼓劲”。所以 A 项符合句意。

44.C

【解析】根据下文“putting others first”可以推断出“父亲是具有同情心的、体贴他人的”。careful 仔细的，细心的；regretful 遗憾的，后悔的；considerate 考虑周到的，体贴的；humorous 幽默的。所以 C 项 considerate 符合语境。

45.D

【解析】根据下文“You are my father, teacher, friend and, most importantly, my hero.”可以推断出空格处是指从父亲那里学到的关于生活的经验与教训。history 历史；motto 座右铭；pattern 模式；lesson 教训，经验，课。所以 D 项符合语境。

### 三、阅读理解

A

46.B

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第二段“If we want to deal with the association between boys and girls properly, here are some ‘dos and don’ts’ for you to follow.”说明本文是作者给出的在交友方面的建议，选 B。

47.C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第三段划线词 broden 后面的句子 “We should make as many friends as possible.”可知我们应尽可能多交朋友，即要扩大交际圈子，故选 C。

48.C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后一行 “We should contact the students in public instead of in secret.”说明 C 符合要求。



49.B

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段“The boys and girls at adolescence (青春期) are rich in feeling and full of imagination. They are easy to regard the friendship as a sign of love and fall in love with each other at an early age.”可知 A、B、C 三项均正确。而此句“In my opinion, boys and girls at middle school are too young and too tender to shoulder the heavy duty of love.”表明作者认为青春期男孩和女孩都太年轻不足以承担得起爱情的责任，故选 B。

50.D

【解析】细节理解题。倒数第二段中 “In that case it is very difficult for you to make a lot of friends, as no one likes a person who is too shy to say a word.” 意为没人喜欢太腼腆而一言不发的人，D 选项正好与其意思相反，故选 D。

B

51.C

【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第一段 “When we speak of culture, we mean a way of life that a group of people have in common.”描述，可知这个单词指的是，一群人共同拥有的一种生活方式。故选 C。

52.A

【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第二段“But these aspects(方面) of human behavior, or ‘culture’, can also be found in the lives of certain animals.”及下文描述，可知通过大猩猩能制造和使用工具，我们可以知道动物们也可能有像我们一样的文化。故选 A。

53.B

【解析】细节理解题。从短文倒数第二句“Animals can also share knowledge with each other and use their own language to communicate.”可知动物同样能够使用它们自己的语言来沟通和共享信息。故选 B。

54.A

【解析】细节理解题。根据短文第二段“We used to think that the ability to use tools was the dividing line between human beings and other animals.”描述，可知我们过去常常认为能使用工具是人类和动物之间的区别。故选 A。

55.C

【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要谈论的是文化，排除 B；而且强调的是人类文化与动物文化的相似处，又排除 A。

C

56.C

【解析】语义理解题。大卫自嘲以前是服装爱好者，衣服一起皱，他就得换上备穿的服装。

57.A

【解析】语义理解题。从第 1 段最后一句话 “I’m working harder than ever,” David says, “and I need to feel comfortable.” 可找到答案。

58.D

【解析】细节判断题。根据最后一段中的“85 percent of employers said that casual dress has a side effect on





work.”可知 85 %的雇主不赞同穿便装上班。

59.C

【解析】细节判断题。从第 2 段最后 1 句 “What started out as an extra one-day-a-week benefit for employees has really become an everyday thing.” 可以做出正确判断。

60.B

【解析】推断题。通读最后一段可知选项 A(为雇员省钱)、C (提高雇员的工作热情)、D(使雇主高兴) 在原文中均被提到，只有 B 未被提到。

D

61.B

【解析】细节理解题。故事发生在考试进行期间，故选 B。

62.C

【解析】推理判断题。由 “She showed me that hers was out of ink and would not write.”可知她的笔坏了。

63.D

【解析】细节理解题。由 “Later, after the test papers had been turned in, the teacher asked me to stay in the room...”可知考完试后，老师让他留下 (stay behind)。

64.A

【解析】细节理解题。由 “For a long time, she talked about honesty and emphasized (强调) ...”可知老师反复强调的就是 cheat 的反面诚实 (honesty)。

65.C

【解析】推理判断题。由最一段 “Later on...”可知。

E

66.C

【解析】五月的第二个周日是母亲节，根据原文 A、B、D 都是正确的，C 项未被提及，故选 C。

67.B

【解析】根据第二段及第三段关于母亲节及父亲节形成的先后关系来判断。

68.B

【解析】从第三段 “Senator Margaret Chase Smith helped to established Father’s Day as a national commemorative day, in 1972.” 看出：是参议员史密斯于 1972 年帮助将父亲节推广为全国性节日的。

69.D

【解析】第一段表明美国人民以两个特殊的日子向父母表示敬意：这便是每年五月第二个星期日的母亲节和六月第三个星期日的父亲节。

70.B

【解析】写这篇文章的目的是介绍母亲节和父亲节。







#### 四、写作

January 22, 2008

Dear Professor Smith,

It has been a long time since we met last time. I hope everything goes on well with you. Today, I am writing to you to invite you to attend a conference to be held by our department. Next month, our department is going to sponsor an international conference on "Protection and Conservation of Natural Resources". About 100 scholars and researchers both from home and abroad will get together to discuss how to protect and conserve natural resources. We sincerely hope you could be present and what's more, we, as the sponsor, would be delighted if you could deliver a speech at that time. The conference will be held from the 12th to 15th next month in our university and we would offer more detailed information soon with more things being settled down. We are looking forward to your reply. Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

