Unit 2 Natural disasters 测试卷

注意事项:

- 1. 答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
- 2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,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。回答非选择题时,将答案 写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
- 3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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

第一节 (共5小题; 每小题 1.5分, 满分 7.5分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. Who came across a traffic accident?

(,		
	A. Jack.	B. Bill.	C. Sam.
() 2. What are they doing?		
	A. They are doing an exp	eriment.	
	B. They are listening to the	heir teacher.	
	C. They are playing a gar	ne together.	
() 3. Which of the colours belo	ow does the woman like?	
	A. Black.	B. Blue.	C. Brown.
() 4. Where is the man's broth	er now probably?	
	A. At home.	B. In the hospital.	C. In the office.
() 5. Why does the woman sug	ggest the boy play the guitar?	
	A. It's easy to learn.	B. It costs less.	C. It sounds nice.

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。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料,回答第6至7题。

717	70秋州州,西日和 0 王 7 赵。		
() 6. How much do people usuall	ly tip in Europe?	
	A. 10% of the total bill.	B. 15% of the total bill.	C. 20% of the total bill.
() 7. What does the woman think	of the US tipping standard?	
	A. It's too high.	B. It's quite low.	C. It's acceptable.

听第	7段	材料,回答第8至9题。		
() 8.	Where did the story happen?	•	
		A. On the bus.	B. At the bus station. C.	On the underground train
(9.	What did the other passenge	rs do?	
		A. They helped to catch the	robber.	
		B. They stood by and did no	thing.	
		C. They called a policeman.		
听第	8段	b材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。	0	
() 10). What has become one of the	e world's most serious issues'	?
		A. The destruction of anim	als' natural habitats.	
		B. The disappearance of wi	ild animals.	
		C. Global warming.		
() 11	. What are the speakers?		
		A. They are officials.	B. They are clerks.	C. They are students.
() 12	2. What will the speakers do?		
		A. Make cards and signs.		
		B. Tell people to recycle th	ings.	
		C. Reduce energy consump	otion.	
听第	9段	大材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。	0	
() 13	3. What does the man worry a	about?	
		A. World temperature.	B. Various diseases.	C. Environmental issues.
() 14	What impact is not mention	ned in the conversation?	
		A. The lack of food.	B. The imbalance of ecology.	C. The global warming.
() 15	. What is the woman's attitud	de to the man's remarks?	
		A. Critical.	B. Approval.	C. Indifferent.
() 16	6. What should people do acc	ording to the man?	
		A. Stop polluting the enviro	onment.	
		B. Be aware of the benefits	of environmental protection.	
		C. Do a survey on environr	nental pollution.	
听第	10	没材料,回答第 17 至 20 題	<u> </u>	
() 17	7. Where do people probably	speak different languages?	
		A. In Liverpool.	B. In London.	C. In Birmingham.
() 18	3. What is the best way to tra-	vel in Britain according to the	speaker?
		A. By train.	B. By coach.	C. By taxi.
() 19	O. What had you better not do	in a pub?	
		A. Be ready to give tips.		
		B. Ask waiters to come to y	your table.	
		C. Order your favourite dri	nks.	
() 20). What is not allowed in Brit	ain according to the passage?	
		A. Underage drinking.	B. Excessive drinking.	C. Drunk driving.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分35分)

第一节 (共10小题; 每小题 2.5分, 满分 25分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

"I was really scared at first, then it was kind of fun. Then, when more earthquakes happened, I didn't think it would ever stop. I wanted to sleep with my Mom and Dad. I only felt safe in a room with a table to hide under," said San Jose, age 9. Your child may appear to be acting well immediately following an earthquake and then suddenly turn shocked over a small aftershock (余意) two months later. Children react a little slowly to shocks, so it may be months before any of these feelings are expressed to others. The following are common behaviours, which can be seen in children after an earthquake. Along with them, there are some suggestions for ways that you can support them.

After an earthquake, a child may refuse to talk with others.

Suggestions: Try to get your children to do such activities as drawing or playing with pets together. Talk about what you are feeling or how you might feel in their situation.

Some children may be angry after an earthquake.

Suggestions: The behaviour results from their feeling helpless or hurt inside. It is a try for them to feel stronger. Do not blame the child in front of others. Talk to them about your experiences with loss and anger.

Some children may become depressed after an earthquake.

Suggestions: Their eating or sleeping habits may change. Their behaviour may be less active. Depression can even happen many months after the earthquake. It is very important to address the children's needs in time, like some food, clothes and friends. Don't talk about shocking news with them.

Actions speak louder than words to children, so share your tears, anger, and helplessness openly with them.

() 21. The intended readers of this passage are most probably	
	A. parents B. government officials C. children D. earthquake rescu	ıers
() 22. The author copied San Jose's words in the first paragraph in order to show	
	A. children will experience different mental states during and after an earthquake	
	B. children will experience fears and loneliness during and after an earthquake	
	C. human beings are powerless and hopeless during and after an earthquake	
	D. any child is childish facing bad lucks, even during and after an earthquake	
() 23. Often children are angry after an earthquake because	
	A. they will feel stronger B. they like to do so	
	C. they feel helpless or hurt inside D. parents blame them in public	

B

In a natural disaster—a hurricane, flood, volcanic eruption, or other catastrophes—minutes and even seconds of warning can make the difference between life and death. Because of this, scientists are working to use the latest technological advances to predict when and where disasters will happen. They are also studying how best to analyse and communicate this information once it is obtained.

Hurricane Georges made landfall in Biloxi, Mississippi, after damaging Haiti, the Dominican

Republic, Puerto Rico, and several islands of the Caribbean badly with torrential rains and winds up to 160 km per hour. Few people lost their lives along the Gulf Coast of the United States, although hundreds died in the Caribbean.

This was a very different outcome from 1900, when a powerful Gulf Coast hurricane made an unexpected direct hit on Galveston, Texas, killing at least 6,000 people.

Vastly improved hurricane warnings explain the different circumstances—residents of Galveston had no advance warning that a storm was approaching, while residents of Biloxi had been warned days in advance, allowing for extensive safety precautions (预防).

While people in Biloxi were thankful for the advance warning, some residents of New Orleans, Louisiana were less satisfied. A day before Georges made landfall, forecasters were predicting that the hurricane had a good chance of striking New Orleans. Because much of New Orleans lies below sea level, the city is at risk for flooding. Emergency management officials must begin evacuations (疏散) well before a storm strikes. But evacuation costs money: businesses close, tourists leave, and citizens take precautionary measures. The mayor of New Orleans estimated that his city's preparations for Georges cost more than 50 million. After Georges missed New Orleans, some residents questioned the value of the hurricane forecasts in the face of such high costs.

The different views on the early warnings for Hurricane Georges show some of the complexities related to predicting disasters. Disaster prediction is a process of providing scientific information to the government officials and other decision-makers who must respond to those predictions.

- - D. they suffered from a heavy hurricane attack

C. their preparations were made in vain

-) 26. What does the passage mainly talk about?
 - A. The different ways of disaster prediction.
 - B. Technological advances in disaster prediction.
 - C. The importance and uncertainty of disaster prediction.
 - D. The benefits and preparations of disaster prediction.

 \mathbf{C}

The preventive measures for forest fires include some pre-emptive (抢先的) methods that can help reduce the risks of fires and control their severity and spread, and thus, maintain ecological balance and protect natural resources. Close monitoring of forest fires caused by natural factors can help prevent their spread to a large extent. To contain forest fires, fire departments usually use water and chemical fire retardants (抑制剂) that can be dropped from planes and helicopters. To control the spread of a wildfire, firefighters usually create a control line by removing all fuel from an area so that the fire cannot travel across it.

Controlled burns are often employed by government authorities to reduce fuel build-up, and clean up the fallen leaves, and thus, prevent the spread of forest fires to a vast area. Regular

controlled burns can also help maintain biodiversity (生物多样性), as the smoke and heat produced in the process can facilitate (促进) the growth of seeds of certain plant species. Apart from these, responsible human behaviour can help reduce the number of forest fires to a great extent. In fact, we can reduce the number of wildfires dramatically by not leaving behind any source of fire in the forest.

Forest fires can affect climate and weather to a great extent, besides causing severe damage to valuable trees. Wildfires can increase the level of greenhouse gases (water vapour, carbon dioxide, etc), and therefore increase pollution and global warming. However, they are also an important part of the ecosystem, and many plants depend on the heat and smoke generated by wildfires for their growth and reproduction. But large wildfires can cause extensive damage to the ecosystem, which again highlights the importance of effective control and prevention of forest fires.

() 27. Fi	irefighters get rid of all fuel in all area in order to
A	. keep close monitoring of forest fires
В	. prevent the forest fire from occurring
C	. stop the wildfire from spreading
D	. protect the animals there
() 28. T	he government arranges some controlled burns mainly to
A	. burn the rubbish and keep the forest clean
В	. help keep the ecological balance of nature
C	. provide reasonable conditions for some animals' growth
D	. reduce fuel build-up and limit forest fires' spreading area
() 29. A	controlled forest fire may play a positive role because
A	. it promotes the development of some seeds
В	. a new forest will appear soon
C	. nature keeps its balance only by wildfires
D	. it makes the trees grow faster than before
() 30. T	he last paragraph tells us that
A	. the greenhouse gases are caused mainly by wildfires
В	. wildfires have both positive and negative effects
C	. people should be aware of the necessity of wildfires
D	. all the valuable trees disappear owing to wildfires
第二节 (井	ķ 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(有两项为多余选项)
Scientists	s think that more than 1,500 volcanoes have erupted in the past 10,000 years. Mount
Saint Helens	, a volcano in Washington State, erupted in 1980. (31)
Some vo	lcanoes are on land. Many more volcanoes are under the ocean. Some of these
volcanoes are	e underwater mountains. Some of these volcanoes are big cracks in the ocean floor.
There are ma	any volcanoes around the Pacific Ocean.
Volcanoe	es form only in certain places. (32) Earth's crust is broken into gigantic plates.
The plates sle	owly slide around on the partly melted rock deep inside Earth. Volcanoes often form
at the edges	
In some p	places, the plates move apart. (33) There are big cracks where plates are
	t under the Atlantic Ocean Lava (熔岩) nours out of these cracks. The lava cools

and hardens in the water and makes new seafloor.
Sometimes the edge of one plate slips under another plate. The edge goes deep into
the hot Earth and melts. It makes magma (岩浆). The magma pushes up into spaces in the rock.
When there is lots of magma, it erupts to make a volcano. Mount Saint Helens was made this way.
Sometimes one of Earth's plates moves over an especially hot spot deep in Earth. The hot spot
blows up hot magma. The magma melts through the crust and erupts. The Hawaiian Islands were
made by a hot spot. Lava from the hot spot built up into mountains on the Pacific Ocean floor.
(35)
Scientists have found volcanoes on Mars and other planets. They have even found volcanoes
on moons of Jupiter and Neptune.
A. In some places, the plates come together.
B. Volcanoes have existed for a long time on Earth, likely causing too many disasters.
C. Erupting volcanoes have caused terrible disasters.
D. It destroyed the forests around it and killed more than 50 people.
E. Lava comes out of the cracks between the plates.
F. The Hawaiian Islands are really the tops of volcanoes.
G. They form because Earth is actually a big ball of partly melted rock surrounded by a crust
of solid rock.
第一节 (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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。
You need to take cover if you ever see a dark cloud that36 funnel and pointed towards
the ground. People can be badly hurt or killed by 37 wood, glass, and other things blowing
around in a tornado.
It is <u>38</u> to study tornadoes. Scientists never know quite when or where they will appear,
and they move fast. In 1971, a scientist named Theodore Fujita made up a scale to tell how
a tornado is. His Fujita scale40 tornadoes by how much damage they do. The
scale goes from F0 to F5. Weak tornadoes may41 chimneys and break tree branches.
Powerful F5 tornadoes can42 houses off the ground and strip the bark (树皮) off the
43 of a tree.
Scientists want to get better at44 tornadoes. Better predictions would45 people
early of danger and could save many lives.
The National Weather Service sends out tornado watches, which46 that tornadoes
might form in the next few hours. A tornado warning means that a tornado has47 down, or
that someone has seen a 48 cloud.
You should find right away if you hear a tornado warning. Go to a basement if you
can. If you can't get to a basement, get into a50, an inside hallway, or a bathroom in the
middle of the house. Stay away from51 Get out of mobile containers. Tornadoes can blow
them away. 52 auditoriums, gymnasiums, supermarkets, and other buildings with big roofs
The roofs could in a tornado. If you are outside, lie 54 in a ditch and cover your
head to protect it 55 wood, glass, and other things flying around in the air.
() 36 A run out of B come up with C takes the form of D give rise to

() 37. A. flying	B. existing	C. rolling	D. sliding
() 38. A. important	B. hard	C. unbearable	D. interesting
() 39. A. sharp	B. heavy	C. scary	D. meresting D. powerful
() 40. A. ranks	B. supply	C. locate	D. process
() 41. A. crash	B. damage	C. track	D. process D. impact
(,			
() 42. A. build up	B. cut up	C. pick up	D. put up
() 43. A. crown	B. root	C. branch	D. trunk
() 44. A. predicting	B. export	C. control	D. describe
() 45. A. cheat	B. rid	C. inform	D. persuade
() 46. A. signal	B. prove	C. record	D. respond
() 47. A. fell	B. broken	C. turned	D. touched
() 48. A. pattern	B. funnel	C. medal	D. mass
() 49. A. shelter	B. relief	C. port	D. staff
() 50. A. port	B. car	C. closet	D. greenhouse
() 51. A. animals	B. exits	C. conference	D. windows
() 52. A. Enter	B. Leave	C. Tie	D. Rescue
() 53. A. break out	B. set sail	C. fall down	D. get away
() 54. A. orderly	B. flat	C. downstairs	D. entirely
() 55. A. within	B. beneath	C. beyond	D. from
window be seen you tip \$\displays \displays \dinploys \displays \displays \displays \displays \displays \displays \displays \displays \d	rer land, people might thin cause the (59) (two There is no way (60) burself in the path of a humber: Be sure you have a radiatell neighbours, friends should go if you need to (63) living near to the sinds of the control of the	called the eye. What is a calm are and it's over, only considered by part of the hurrical cricane, be sure constant, and family members are leave your home.	ile most of a hurricane have a in the storm. When the learning in the storm when the learning in the storm in the storm when the learning moves through. I have a storm when the storm in	e eye of a hurricane passes and rain increase again, ection, so if you ever find following (safe) (safe). Tell them where you fe place. You could stay
第第	Stay inside during the s 四部分写作(共两节 一节 应用文写作(满分 今天是你校安全日,你	torm. You could ⁽⁶⁵⁾ , 满分 40 分) 分 15 分)	el, or in ⁽⁶⁴⁾ emerg (injure) seriously 以"暴风雨来临和过后的	
要	点如下: 1. 暴风雨来临时,待 2. 暴风雨过后,不要		卜,要避开建筑物或大核 ₺⋯⋯	†······

注意:

- 1.100 词左右;
- 2. 可以适当添加内容,以使行文流畅。

第二节 读后续写 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面短文,根据所给情节进行续写,使之构成一个完整的故事。注意:

- 1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右;
- 2. 至少使用 5 个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;
- 3. 续写部分分为两段,每段的开头语已为你写好;
- 4. 续写完成后,请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

A serious earthquake can be a terrible experience, and it is easy to forget <u>safety</u> measures in disorder. Fortunately, most earthquake safety measures are common sense, but if you forget everything else, remember the following instructions: drop, cover, and hold on. Also, the most of earthquake deaths happen after the earthquake, so remember that the danger does not end when the <u>shaking</u> does! And it is wise to learn some simple safety tips to protect yourself or your family members.

Practise for an earthquake. You should do earthquake practice and teach your children about earthquake safety. Everyone in the family should do some earthquake practice often. It's very important.

Be always ready before an earthquake. It's necessary to prepare yourself and your family. All family members should know how to turn off gas, water and electricity and know useful telephone numbers (120, 110, 119, etc.)

There is a strong chance of short circuits (短路) and fire breakouts during an earthquake. If you are cooking when an earthquake happens, make sure you turn off electrical connections and gas immediately when an earthquake happens.

If you stay <u>indoors</u> during an earthquake, <u>move</u> away from unsupported areas: windows, large mirrors and so on. The purpose is to <u>protect</u> yourself from <u>falling</u> objects. Try to get under a doorway or another area of the building which is held up by strong beams (梁). Stay under a table or desk only if it is very strong. Do not rush to lifts, because it is far safer to stay where you are. Research has shown that most injuries happen when people inside buildings try to go out. Cover your head with your arms around it and curl (蜷缩) into a ball, and wait for the shaking to stop.

Unit 2 Natural disasters 参考答案

第一部分 听力

1–5 CABBB 6–10 AACAC 11–15 CACAB 16–20 ABABA

第二部分 阅读理解

21–23 AAC 24–26 BCC 27–30 CDAB 31–35 DGEAF

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节

36-40 CABDA 41-45 BCDAC 46-50 ADBAC 51-55 DBCBD

第二节

56. resulting 57. actually 58. to find 59. second 60. to stop 61. to remember 62. safety 63. If/While 64. an 65. be injured

第四部分 英语知识运用

第一节

When a storm has happened, stay indoors. But if you do go out, try not to walk or shelter close to buildings or trees. Keep away from walls and fences, for they may unexpectedly collapse on your side. Do not go outside to repair damage while the storm is in progress.

After the storm, be careful not to touch any electrical/telephone cables that have been blown down or are still hanging. Make sure that any vulnerable neighbours or relatives are safe and help them make arrangements for any repairs.

第二节

If you stay outdoors during an earthquake, go to an area which is as open as possible. Don't move to buildings, electric poles and other objects which may <u>fall</u> during an earthquake and injure you. If you are driving, stop the car as soon as possible and stay in your car. <u>Protect</u> your head and stay low to the ground till the <u>shaking</u> ends and it is safe to move. If you are close to the sea, try to get as far away from the water as possible. Earthquakes can cause huge waves that can really harm the people nearby.

After an earthquake, many buildings are less strong, although they appear safe. If you stay indoors, move people from the building quickly and help disabled or injured people. Once outdoors, move well away from the building so that if it falls down, you will not be injured. Wait till public <u>safety</u> officials announce that it is safe to stay indoors.

By planning ahead and keeping calm during an earthquake, you can greatly increase your chances of survival without injury.

Unit 2 Natural disasters 录音文字稿

Text 1

W: Jack said Bill's brother Sam was hit by a car yesterday. Isn't it terrible news?

M: Really? I hope he wasn't seriously injured.

Text 2

W: Peter, you mustn't do the experiment like that. Our teacher told us to follow his instructions.

M: Thank you for telling me about that.

Text 3

M: What a colourful picture! Did you paint that?

W: Yes! I'm taking an art class at my university. I like to use many colours. My favourites are red and blue because they are bright. I don't like black or brown.

Text 4

W: How is your brother feeling these days?

M: Much better, thanks. He should be coming home in a few days. The operation was a success and the doctors said he would recover in no time.

Text 5

M: Mom. I'd like to learn how to play music. What should I play?

W: Why don't you try the guitar? We can easily buy one for you. A piano would sound nice but is too expensive.

Text 6

M: Let's share the bill. How much is it?

W: Sure. It's 80 euros in total, so 40 euros each.

M: All right. Here you go.

W: Huh? Why are you giving me all these coins?

M: Well, don't you usually tip here in Europe?

W: We do. But it's usually 10% of the total bill.

M: Wow, that's very low compared to the standard in the US.

W: What's the average tip in the US?

M: 15%–20% of the total bill.

W: What? That's crazy!

M: I know. I think the European standard is much more acceptable.

Text 7

M: Julia, why are you late today? You're never late for work.

W: No, never have I ever been late for work, but ...

M: Wow! Your coat is very dirty! Did you fall?

W: Yes, I had a terrible experience on the underground train. Listen to this! A man came towards me and pulled out a knife. He pointed it right at me.

M: Oh, no! Are you all right? Did he hurt you?

W: No, he didn't hurt me, but he took my handbag away.

M: Then what happened and what did you do?

W: I caught hold of his knife, and he pushed me to the ground.

M: Oh, no! Why did you catch hold of his knife? That's too dangerous!

W: I don't know. I couldn't think.

M: What did the other passengers do? Did they help you?

W: Yes, they did. Two of them ran after him and he was caught at last.

M: Did the police come?

W: Yeah. The conductor called a policeman and he took the robber to the police station.

M: What a story! Thank God you are all right.

Text 8

W: Our earth is so polluted; animals' natural habitats are destroyed.

M: It is true. More and more species will be extinct in the near future. Global warming has become one of the world's most serious issues.

W: As environmentalists council members in our school, we have to do something about it!

M: How?

W: We have to protect our environment. There are many things we can do to make our world better!

M: Yes! I've heard of them! Reduce, recycle, reuse, is it? Reduce energy consumption, recycle papers, plastic, bottles, glass, and reuse papers, or other materials!

W: Oh, now I get it! I've just come up with a plan! Want to hear it?

M: Of course, can't wait. What is it?

W: We will make cards and signs saying "Preserve the Environment!" and make a list of things people can do and stick those signs in the school!

M: Your idea is so smart. OK, let's get started!

Text 9

W: Hello, Dreck. Why do you look so worried?

M: You are right. I am somewhat worried about environmental pollution.

W: Oh, yes! Our environment is in great danger. It is being polluted severely.

M: The problem of environmental pollution has become a major threat for human beings as well as animals.

W: Exactly! But what are you thinking about its impact?

M: The impact of environmental pollution is serious. It gives rise to ecological imbalance and brings about natural disasters.

W: Absolutely! In addition, the increase in world temperature is the result of environmental pollution. What is your idea about it?

M: I agree with you. Besides, I think the plants and animals are likely to be distinct on account of increasing temperatures.

W: Moreover, the ice is melting and the sea level is rising because of environmental pollution.

M: Yes, of course. Besides, due to environmental pollution, we are suffering various kinds of diseases.

W: What a terrible situation!

M: People from all walks of life should come forward to stop polluting the environment. They should be aware of its harmful effects.

Text 10

W: Hello, everyone. The yearly high season is coming. Have you prepared for your trip? As a Britisher, today I will give you some tips during your visit to Britain.

First, you will need a reasonable level of English to be able to communicate and you should not count on British people to be able to speak your language. This goes for pretty all of the UK, including Liverpool and Birmingham with the possible exception of London. Besides London—our capital city, I would recommend going across the country which is best achieved by train although it's expensive. A cheaper alternative is to use coaches, which gives you a chance to look at the countryside. If you visit a pub, you need to go to the bar to order drinks and do not assume that a waiter will come to your table. Tips are usually reserved to staff in restaurants and taxis. While the British people love having a drink, we are not a fan of excessive drinking. Underage drinking is also banned here.

That's all for today. See you tomorrow.

《英语》(必修·第三册)测试卷

答题卡

姓 名
贴条形码区
i
考生 缺考考生, 监考员用 2B
禁填 铅笔填涂左面的缺考标记

准 考 证 号												
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[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]				
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]				
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]				
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1.答题前,考生先将自己的姓名,准考证号填写清楚, 并认真核准条形码上的姓名、准考证号,在规定位置 注 贴好条形码。 意 2.选择题必须用 28 铅笔填涂;填空题和解答题必须 用 0.5mm 黑色签字笔答题,不得用铅笔或圆珠笔答 题;字体工整、笔迹清晰。 项 3.请按题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出区 域书写的答案无效;在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。 4.保持卡面清洁,不要折叠、不要弄破。

填涂样例 正确填涂

第月	卷 i	选技	¥题

第一部分: 听力

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
[A]																			
[B]																			
[C]																			

第二部分:阅读理解

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	
[A]															
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[C]															
[D]															
										[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]	[E]	
										[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	[F]	
										[G]	[G]	[G]	[G]	[G]	

第三部分:英语知识运用(第一节)

36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	5	1	52	53	54	55
[A]	[/	١]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]														
[B]	[E	3]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]														
[C]	[0	[[[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]														
[D]	[[]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]														

第11卷 非选择题

第三部分:英语知识运用(第二节)

56	57
58	59
60	61
62	63
64	65

请在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出矩形边框限定区域的答案无效!

第四部分:写作	
第一节 应用文写作	
第二节 概要写作/读局	
舟— □ 【似女子】[F] [美]	고 뜻크
	连九夕昕日的饮旸豆楠内作饮 初山柘亚沙州原阳空豆扁的饮安工为!
	请在各题目的答题区域内作答,超出矩形边框限定区域的答案无效!