

Unit 1 Nature in the balance 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. What will the man do today?
A. Play football. B. Buy some flowers. C. Work in the garden.
- () 2. How does the man feel about going to school by bike?
A. Happy. B. Tired. C. Worried.
- () 3. How much did Tom return to the woman?
A. \$5. B. \$15. C. \$50.
- () 4. What will the woman do this afternoon?
A. Have her hair cut. B. Watch a film. C. See a dentist.
- () 5. When does the man advise the woman to collect her computer?
A. This Friday. B. Next Monday. C. Next Tuesday.

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。

- () 6. What can we learn about Mr Brown?
A. He is in his office. B. He is at a meeting. C. He is out for a meal.
- () 7. What will the man probably do next?
A. Call back. B. Come again. C. Leave a message.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

- () 8. What does the man usually do on the weekends?
A. He goes hiking.
B. He goes cycling.
C. He goes on short trips.
- () 9. Where does the woman usually swim?
A. In the ocean.
B. In a nearby river.
C. At a swimming pool.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

- () 10. How long will the woman stay in Yangshuo?
A. For one month. B. For two months. C. For three months.
- () 11. What is the main attraction of Yangshuo for the woman?
A. The comfortable climate.
B. The natural scenery.
C. Local dishes.
- () 12. With whom will the man spend his vacation?
A. The woman. B. His parents. C. His friends.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

- () 13. When will the visitors come?
A. In March. B. In April. C. In May.
- () 14. How many visitors are coming?
A. 8. B. 10. C. 12.
- () 15. What will the visitors do on the second day?
A. Go to a party. B. Visit schools. C. Attend a lecture.
- () 16. Where will the visitors go on the final day?
A. To London. B. To Scotland. C. To the coast.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

- () 17. What kind of teenage life did Richard lead at school?
A. Difficult. B. Ordinary. C. Exciting.
- () 18. What did Richard do at the age of 16?
A. He quit school.
B. He started a magazine.
C. He set up a student advisory centre.
- () 19. What business did the mail-order company do?
A. Selling low-priced records.
B. Signing new musicians.
C. Providing space travel.
- () 20. When did Richard build a recording studio?
A. In 1970. B. In 1972. C. In 1992.

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

Animals are natural resources that people have wasted throughout our history.

Animals have been killed for their fur and feathers, for food, for sport, and simply because they were in the way. Thousands of kinds of animals have disappeared from the world forever. Hundreds more are on the danger list today. About 170 kinds in the United States alone are considered in danger.

Why should people care? Because we need animals. And because once they are gone, there will never be any more.

Animals are more than just beautiful and interesting. They are more than just a source of food. Every animal has its place in the balance of nature. Destroying one kind of animal can create many problems.

For example, when farmers killed large numbers of hawks (老鹰), the farmers' stores of corn and grain were destroyed by rats and mice. Why? Because hawks eat rats and mice. With no hawks to keep down their numbers, the rats and mice multiplied quickly.

Luckily, some people are working to help save the animals. Some groups raise money to let people know about the problem. They also try to get the governments to pass laws protecting animals in danger.

Quite a few countries have passed laws. These laws forbid the killing of any animals or plants on the danger list. Slowly, the number of some animals in danger is growing.

() 21. What is the best title for the passage?

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Animals in Danger. | B. Useful Animals. |
| C. Laws for Animals. | D. Save the Animals. |

() 22. Animals are important to us mainly because _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. they give us a source of food | B. they keep the balance of nature |
| C. they are beautiful and lovely | D. they give us a lot of pleasure |

() 23. What is the meaning of the underlined word "multiplied" in the passage?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A. Turned black. | B. Became less. |
| C. Became more. | D. Ate food. |

B

Energy goes from one plant or animal to another. A food chain shows how this energy moves. Each time an animal gets eaten, its energy is passed onto the animal that eats it. The food chain is very important because it keeps the balance of nature. If one part of the food chain disappears, it can affect all the other plants and animals. Any threat to the food chain is a threat to the environment's biodiversity (生物多样性). The food chain helps keep animal populations in balance. However, if something happens to increase or decrease one of the links in the food chain, that balance is broken. If one animal becomes endangered, it puts all the animals above it at risk.

Some of the threats are natural, such as wildfires, hurricanes, tornados, floods and so on. But the biggest threats to the food chain come from you and me. These threats include overhunting, overfishing, logging, farming, development, pollution, etc. The food chain is endangered anywhere humans have had an effect on the natural environment.

A recent study shows that the overfishing of large sharks is damaging the food chain along the US Atlantic coast. Canadian and American scientists say sharks are being killed in great numbers for their meat and fins (鳍). Now, there are not enough sharks to eat the cow nose ray (牛鼻鳐). The rays' population has increased and they have eaten up the shellfish to the point where it has hurt commercial fishing.

Many of us disturb the natural environment in our own backyards. It's up to us to take care of the environment and try not to disrupt the natural food chain. If we don't act responsibly, animals will start disappearing.

- () 24. What can we learn from paragraph 1?
- A. The food chain is not easy to be broken.
 - B. The energy of an animal usually disappears when it dies.
 - C. Increasing the links will not break the balance of nature.
 - D. Breaking the food chain is bad for the biodiversity of the environment.
- () 25. The study mentioned in paragraph 3 proves that _____.
- A. human activities can be a big threat to the food chain
 - B. we are all responsible for the breaking of the food chain
 - C. natural disasters are hard to break the food chain
 - D. hunting large sharks for meat is beneficial
- () 26. We can infer that the writer wrote this passage mainly to _____.
- A. explain what the food chain is
 - B. tell us something interesting about Nature
 - C. suggest that we stop eating meat to save animals
 - D. suggest that we should not disrupt the natural food chain

C

In 1892, the Sierra Club was formed. In 1908, an area of coastal redwood trees north of San Francisco was established as Muir Woods National Monument. In the Sierra Nevada mountains, a walking trail from Yosemite Valley to Mount Whitney was dedicated in 1938. It is called John Muir Trail.

John Muir was born in 1838 in Scotland. His family name means moor, which is a meadow full of flowers and animals. John loved nature from the time he was small. He also became interested in climbing rocky cliffs and walls.

When John was eleven, his family moved to the United States and settled in Wisconsin. John was good with tools and soon became an inventor. He first invented a model of a sawmill (大型锯机). Later he invented an alarm clock that would cause the sleeping person to be tipped out of bed when the timer sounded.

Muir left home at an early age. He took a thousand-mile walk south to the Gulf of Mexico in 1867 and 1868. Then he sailed for San Francisco. The city was too noisy and crowded for Muir, so he headed inland for the Sierra Nevadas.

When Muir discovered the Yosemite Valley in the Sierra Nevada, it was as if he had come home. He loved the mountains, the wildlife, and the trees. He climbed the mountains and even climbed trees during thunderstorms in order to get closer to the wind. He put forth the theory in the late 1860s that the Yosemite Valley had been formed through the action of glaciers (冰川). People ridiculed him. Not until 1930 was Muir's theory proven correct.

Muir began to write articles about the Yosemite Valley to tell readers about its beauty. His writing also warned people that Yosemite was in danger from timber mining and sheep farming interests. In 1901, Theodore Roosevelt became the President of the United States. He was interested in conservation. Muir took the President through Yosemite, and Roosevelt helped get legislation passed to create Yosemite National Park in 1906.

Although Muir won many conservation battles, he lost a major one. He fought to save the Hetch Valley, which people wanted to dam (筑坝) in order to provide water for San Francisco. In the late 1913, a bill was signed to dam the valley. Muir died in 1914. Some people say losing the fight to protect the valley killed Muir.

- () 27. Which time order of the events related to Muir is correct?
- The Sierra Club was formed.
 - Muir Woods National Monument was created.
 - John Muir learned to climb rocky cliffs.
 - John Muir walked to the Gulf of Mexico.
 - The Muir family moved to the United States.
- A. abcd B. abbad C. ceabd D. cedab
- () 28. When did Muir invent a unique form of the alarm clock?
- While the Muir family lived in Wisconsin.
 - After he sailed to San Francisco.
 - After he travelled in Yosemite.
 - While the family still lived in Scotland.
- () 29. What did John Muir do soon after he arrived in San Francisco?
- He wrote short stories for the local newspaper.
 - He put forth a theory about how Yosemite was formed.
 - He headed inland for the Sierra Nevadas.
 - He began to write articles about the Sierra Nevadas.
- () 30. What is NOT the deed Muir do to promote the conservation of the Yosemite Valley?
- He proved the Valley had been formed through the action of glaciers.
 - He tried to tell his readers about the Valley's beauty.
 - He warned Yosemite was in danger from timber mining and sheep farming.
 - He won the president's support to create Yosemite National Park.

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项(有两项为多余选项)。

Why do animals migrate? In most cases, they migrate to have the best possible living conditions all year round.

Migrating birds

Arctic terns (北极燕鸥) make one of the longest journeys of all. These seabirds spend the summer in the Arctic, ⁽³¹⁾ _____. The birds lay eggs and bear their young here. As winter approaches, the birds fly south. They fly all the way to the Antarctic, where it's summer and they can find plenty of fish. ⁽³²⁾ _____ It's about 20,000 miles (35,000 kilometres) long. Many kinds of ducks, hawks, songbirds, and other birds also migrate.

Caribou (驯鹿)

⁽³³⁾ _____ Caribou, a kind of deer, live in northern Canada in summer. They feed on the grass

on Arctic plains. In the fall, the caribou gather in large herds and migrate to forests farther south in Canada. The herds move slowly, stopping along the way. But they may travel long distances, sometimes more than 1,900 miles (5,000 kilometres) in a year.

(34)

Long migrations are also common in the sea. Humpback whales spend the summer in the icy waters of the Arctic and Antarctic. There, they find plenty of shrimp-like krill. Krill are the main food of these whales. In winter, the whales travel towards the equator to give birth in warmer waters. By the time the whales return to their summer home, their young are big enough to make the journey.

Salmon are born in streams and rivers, (35) _____. Then they migrate to the sea. When they are ready to breed, the salmon journey back upriver. They find the stream they were born in. Here, they lay eggs and die.

- A. Sea journeys
- B. Long migrations
- C. Some large mammals migrate, too.
- D. Other flying creatures besides birds migrate, too.
- E. where they spend their first two or three years
- F. Their round-trip journey takes them about six months, three months each way!
- G. where there are plenty of small fish to eat

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

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。

Colourful tropical fish swim through warm water around a coral reef. The fish are part of the coral reef 36. Beautiful orchids (兰花) grow on trees 37 above the rainforest floor. They're part of the rainforest ecosystem.

An ecosystem is all the 38 and non-living things in a certain area. All the plants and animals, even the 39 that live in the soil, are living parts of an ecosystem. Air, water, and rocks are non-living parts.

The living things in an ecosystem are either producers or 40. Producers don't eat other living things but make food. Trees, grasses, and other 41 plants make food. These plants are called 42 producers. Plants use non-living 43—nourishing substances, such as the 44 in soil and water—to help them make food. They use energy in 45 to make food. They also use carbon dioxide to make food.

Consumers are animals that eat other living things. Animals that 46 eat plants are primary consumers (食草动物). Rabbits, mice, and plant-eating 47 are primary consumers.

Some ecosystems are 48, and some are small. A tropical rainforest ecosystem might 49 hundreds of square miles. A mangrove (红树林) swamp ecosystem might 50 only a few miles along the shore of an island.

Some changes are 51 for ecosystems. Some pine forests need fires for the pine trees to 52. The seeds are sealed inside pinecones. The heat from a forest fire 53 the seal and lets the seeds out.

Polluting the air, soil, and water can 54 ecosystems. Building dams and irrigation can harm ecosystems around the rivers. Bulldozing (推平) wetlands and cutting down forests 55 ecosystems.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| () 36. A. ecosystem | B. family | C. species | D. mass |
| () 37. A. flying | B. tracking | C. jumping | D. towering |
| () 38. A. official | B. various | C. living | D. harmful |
| () 39. A. microorganisms | B. wildlife | C. residents | D. stones |
| () 40. A. mammals | B. consumers | C. sellers | D. carriers |
| () 41. A. regional | B. green | C. global | D. chief |
| () 42. A. advanced | B. useful | C. primary | D. vital |
| () 43. A. belt | B. variety | C. organizations | D. nutrients |
| () 44. A. frogs | B. gases | C. oxygen | D. chemicals |
| () 45. A. food | B. sunlight | C. soil | D. greenhouse |
| () 46. A. only | B. thus | C. mainly | D. successfully |
| () 47. A. lions | B. insects | C. animals | D. sharks |
| () 48. A. clever | B. awkward | C. huge | D. entire |
| () 49. A. cover | B. pollute | C. benefit | D. refresh |
| () 50. A. combine | B. stretch | C. match | D. adapt |
| () 51. A. poisonous | B. important | C. good | D. dangerous |
| () 52. A. defend | B. survive | C. damage | D. reproduce |
| () 53. A. melts | B. cooks | C. processes | D. recycles |
| () 54. A. lengthen | B. shut | C. delay | D. harm |
| () 55. A. conserves | B. inserts | C. destroys | D. irrigate |

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

All things in ⁽⁵⁶⁾ _____ ecosystem are connected with one another. These connections come through food and energy. The energy comes from the Sun. Plants use the energy in sunlight ⁽⁵⁷⁾ _____ (make) food. Some animals eat the plants; ⁽⁵⁸⁾ _____ (other) eat the plant-eating animals. The way energy ⁽⁵⁹⁾ _____ (flow) in food from plants to animals is called a food chain; food chains that overlap food webs.

Let's look at an ecosystem in a forest. Water flowing in a river makes the riverbanks wet. Plants ⁽⁶⁰⁾ _____ need lots of water grow along the riverbanks. Insects feed on plants in or along the river. A salmon ⁽⁶¹⁾ _____ (swim) by eats the insects that fall in the water. A brown bear that lives in the forest jumps into the river and swipes its paw in the water. The bear catches and eats the salmon.

The bear tosses the salmon's bones and meat ⁽⁶²⁾ _____ the riverbank. The tiny bacteria and fungi (真菌) feed upon the remains of the salmon. They break ⁽⁶³⁾ _____ the salmon into chemical nutrients. ⁽⁶⁴⁾ _____ (nutrient) from the salmon go into the soil.

The roots of plants along the riverbank take up the nutrients. They use the nutrients to make food. In this way, nutrients ⁽⁶⁵⁾ _____ (recycle) back through the ecosystem.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作 (满分 15 分)

阅读下面一则故事，用英文写 100 词左右的短文，说明其中的道理和教训。

Not many years ago, some farmers were worried because hawks were taking many of their chickens. The farmers didn't know what to do. Finally, they went to the country officials and asked for help.

"Kill the hawks," the officials said. "We will even pay for them." So the farmers began to think of ways to kill the hawks. The farmers killed many hawks. They no longer had to worry about their chickens. But now they had a new worry. Field mice were eating up a lot of the farmers' grain.

第二节 概要写作 (满分 25 分)

阅读下面的短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Around the world, there is an increase in the demand for reforestation. This is because the consumption of the forests has affected not only the animals living in the area, but also the people. Reforestation is about the rebuilding of the forests that have been severely destroyed. It can offer a lot of benefits when the recreation is successful.

There are many things to be done when it comes to this type of effort. This includes collecting seedlings (幼苗) that are native in the area to make sure that there is a natural reconstruction of the area. Some additional trees which are not native in the area also need to be planted. It is important to make sure that they are suited to the climate and the type of soil. The importance of having multiple species of trees is considered to make sure that the needs of other species that will live and grow in the area are met.

Destroying a forest is easy but rebuilding it is really hard. So a good plan is needed to make the reforestation a successful one. The plan must include accurate spacing on plants and trees. This is to ensure that they won't cover each other while they grow. Keep in mind that you can't just plant the seedlings anywhere.

The forest greatly helps in the reduction of air pollution. Trees are responsible for the production of oxygen and absorption of carbon dioxide. The forest also protects us from typhoons and other natural disasters. It is there for a reason just like everyone else on this planet.

There cannot be a better way to restore the balance of nature than to increase the forest area. We must remember that the forest is a natural habitat of a wide variety of animals and plants. In this manner, there is no substitute for reforestation.

Unit 1 Nature in the balance 参考答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 CABCC 6-10 CACCA 11-15 BCABB 16-20 CABAB

第二部分 阅读理解

21-23 DBC 24-26 DAD 27-30 DACA 31-35 GFCAE

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节

36-40 ADCAB 41-45 BCDDDB 46-50 ABCAB 51-55 CDADC

第二节

56. an 57. to make 58. others 59. flows 60. that/which
61. swimming 62. onto/on/to 63. down 64. Nutrients 65. are recycled

第四部分 写作

第一节

Hawks eat not only chickens but also field mice. Actually, they may eat more field mice than chickens. But the officials and farmers didn't realize that. When they killed a lot of hawks, they changed the balance.

When people settle in a place, they may destroy too many wild plants. But these plants are the main food for the animals. If the animals can't find enough plants to eat, they will starve or have to leave the place. As a result, the balance of nature in the area is ruined. So we should learn to live with wild plants and animals.

第二节

With the increasing consumption of forests, reforestation is badly needed for all of us. To achieve this goal, various seedlings that are native or not need to be planted. A good plan including spacing on plants and trees should be made to make planting successful. All of these efforts are extremely meaningful because the forest plays a vital role in reducing air pollution and keeping the balance of nature.

Unit 1 Nature in the balance 录音文字稿

Text 1

W: This is a wonderful day for working in the garden.

M: Yes, I agree. But I want to play football today.

W: But you can't. You have promised to help me today.

M: OK. You're right. I'll help you.

Text 2

W: Do you live very far from your school?

M: About 8 kilometres, but it doesn't seem that far. There isn't much traffic along this road. It's great to go by bike.

Text 3

M: What's wrong with you? You look so upset.

W: Tom never keeps his word. He promised to return my \$50 last month, but he only gave me \$15 last week.

Text 4

W: Sorry, Ryan. I can't go to the cinema with you today. I have got an appointment for a dental check-up at 3. Could we make it tomorrow?

M: OK, but I can't come until 5 because I have to go to the hairdresser's immediately after school.

Text 5

W: When can I collect my computer?

M: Well, we're a bit busy at the moment but we can get around to it by Friday. So if you come around next Monday... Oh, Monday is a holiday, so pop around the following day then.

Text 6

M: Hello, may I speak to Mr Brown?

W: I'm sorry. He is out for lunch. Would you like to leave a message?

M: Er... what time do you expect him to be back?

W: Say... in half an hour.

M: Thank you. I'll try back later.

Text 7

W: What do you usually do on the weekend?

M: I usually take short trips to nearby places with friends.

W: Good! I like hiking and cycling. But swimming is my favourite.

M: That's great! I think it's a very healthy activity. Where do you swim?

W: Mostly at the city swimming pool. Sometimes I go to the beach with friends.

M: I know you really like nature.

W: Well, what else do you do in your free time?

M: I love fishing in the river.

W: Nice! You really know how to enjoy life.

Text 8

W: Summer vacation is coming and it will last for two full months. Where are you going?

M: I haven't decided where to go yet. What about you?

W: I'm going to Yangshuo in Guangxi province with my parents to spend the first month of the vacation there.

M: Why do you want to go there?

W: Well, as we all know, Yangshuo is one of the most beautiful places in the world. I can try some local dishes and enjoy the comfortable climate there. And the natural scenery attracts me the most.

M: Wow! That sounds great!

W: Why not come with us?

M: Well, I'd like to, but I have an appointment with my friends. They are talking about going to several different places, such as Lijiang, Wuyuan and so on.

W: Where do you want to go?

M: I am dreaming of going to Lijiang, but I don't know if everyone will agree to go there.

Text 9

M: Now, Kathy, do you know when the visitors from India are coming?

W: We offered them three choices—the end of March, the middle of April, and the beginning of May. And they chose the earliest one, which is good actually, with the exams coming up in May.

M: Right. And how many visitors are coming? Did you say about 12?

W: Yes, they said 12 at first, but changed to 10 this morning.

M: Good, we have 8 weeks to prepare. Here are my suggestions: on the first day, a welcome party. Then they can visit the schools in the district on the second and third days.

W: We've got to remember this group wants to look at how computers are being used in the classroom.

M: Exactly, so I want to ask Mr Goodman to give them a talk on this on the afternoon of the third day.

W: That'll fit in very nicely.

M: And on their last day, they want to do some sightseeing. We can take them on the tour of London, but many of them may have been there already. And Scotland will be too far away.

W: Why not take them for a walk along the coast? It should be interesting.

M: Good idea, Kathy. I'm sure they'll like it.

Text 10

W: Have you ever flown on Virgin Atlantic Airways or used a Virgin mobile phone? If so, you have put a few more dollars in Richard Branson's pocket. Born in Britain in 1950, Richard is a world-famous businessman. He's best known for his bravery. He is exciting and has never been afraid to take a risk. Richard had an unusual teenage life. His difficulty with reading and writing made school a constant struggle. However, he started a national magazine called Student when he was only 16 years old. At 17, he decided to set up a student advisory centre to help other young people. Richard started the now-famous Virgin brand in the music industry in 1970. He began by opening a mail-order company that sold records of discount prices. Two years later, he built a recording studio and took chances on new musicians that no other recording companies would sign. In 1992, Richard sold Virgin Records for one billion dollars. By then, he had moved into many other industries, including publishing and air travel. Virgin Atlantic Airways, which Richard started in 1984, has long been Britain's second-largest international airline. However, Richard has always dreamed about flying even higher. In 2004, he founded a space tourism company called Virgin Galactic. Anyone with \$200,000 to spare can go online and book a ticket to travel in space in the future.

《英语》（必修·第三册）测试卷

答题卡

姓名 _____

贴条形码区

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

[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[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]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

- 注意**
- 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，在规定位置贴好条形码。
 - 2.选择题必须用 2B 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。
 - 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I卷 选择题

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]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[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]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]
[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[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	51	52	53	54	55
[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]	[A]
[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]	[B]
[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]	[C]
[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]	[D]

第II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/读后续写

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！