

Unit 4 Scientists who changed the world 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. How many pills does the woman take every day?
A. Two. B. Six. C. Eight.
- () 2. What is the man's new science teacher like?
A. Strange. B. Strict. C. Lively.
- () 3. Which address is the man looking for?
A. 615 fifth street. B. 616 sixth street. C. 615 sixth street.
- () 4. What will the man do at 4:00?
A. Take a test. B. Have a class. C. Visit a doctor.
- () 5. What does the man need to do?
A. Wash the dishes. B. Take the trash out. C. Clean the living room.

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。

- () 6. What did the man want to be when he was a little boy?
A. A scientist. B. A teacher. C. A pilot.
- () 7. How does the woman feel about her dream of being a tour guide?
A. Confident. B. Confused. C. Worried

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 10 题。

- () 8. Where does the woman live now?
A. In Canada. B. In America. C. In Japan.
- () 9. What language is the woman good at?
A. Italian. B. French. C. Spanish.
- () 10. What does the woman teach in a school?
A. Medicine. B. English. C. Maths.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 11 至 13 题。

- () 11. Why didn't the man realize his childhood dream?
A. His parents didn't support him.
B. He was offered another good job.
C. He lost interest in it later.
- () 12. What did the woman want to be when she was a little girl?
A. A pilot. B. A scientist. C. A teacher.
- () 13. What languages is the woman good at?
A. English and French.
B. English and Italian.
C. French and Italian.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 14 至 17 题。

- () 14. How many pandas are living in the wild today?
A. About 600. B. About 1,600. C. About 6,000.
- () 15. What do pandas spend 12 to 14 hours doing every day?
A. Eating. B. Playing. C. Sleeping.
- () 16. In some scientists' opinion, what do pandas benefit from being black and white?
A. They can attract more tourists.
B. They can protect themselves well.
C. They can see each other easily in the forest.
- () 17. Why are pandas in a dangerous situation?
A. Human beings are destroying bamboo forests.
B. They aren't used to cold and rainy weather.
C. They are hunted for their fur.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

- () 18. What did the scientists do to the road?
A. They repaired it. B. They painted it. C. They blocked it.
- () 19. Why are young birds drawn to the road surface?
A. It's warm. B. It's brown. C. It's smooth.
- () 20. What is the purpose of the scientists' experiment?
A. To keep the birds there for a whole year.
B. To help students study the birds well.
C. To prevent the birds from being killed.

the condition would have been a disaster. But Hawking rolled over hardship as if it were just a pebble under his wheelchair. “Life would be tragic,” he once said, “if it weren’t funny.” He kept smiling even though he spent more than 50 years in a wheelchair.

“He loved adventure and fun,” says Mlodinow, who once took Hawking on a punt-boat trip down the River Cam in Cambridge, England, despite the obvious danger of the boat turning over. “You know about when he went on the Vomit Comet? It’s a plane that flies in a parabolic (抛物线的) path so you are weightless, like you are in space. A lot of people vomit, but he loved that sort of thing.” And he was 65 at the time.

Hawking’s greatest hit, humour-wise, was probably the cocktail party he threw in 2009. It was a “welcome reception for future time travellers,” he said, so naturally, he sent out the invitations the day after the party. No one showed up yet. “Maybe one day someone living in the future will find the information and use a wormhole time machine to come back to my party, proving that time travel will one day be possible,” Hawking explained. And if that happens, don’t be surprised if Hawking is there too. After all, he never missed a chance to have fun.

- () 24. Pope John was a man who _____.
- didn’t believe in God
 - didn’t admit gravity to be right
 - was interested in science
 - died of falling off a palace roof
- () 25. How did Hawking deal with his hardship?
- He didn’t dare to overcome it.
 - He considered it to be tragic.
 - He faced it positively.
 - He always asked others to help him.
- () 26. Which is the best title of the passage?
- Hawking, a humorous scientist
 - Hawking, a person who loves adventure
 - Hawking, a man of great achievements
 - Hawking, a great fighter and scientist

C

More than four decades ago, British scientist Robert Edwards first witnessed the miracle of human life growing inside a test tube at his Cambridge lab. Since that ground-breaking moment, more than four million babies have been born through IVF and in 2010 his great contribution to science was finally recognized as he was awarded the Nobel Prize for medicine.

With the help of fellow scientist Patrick Steptoe, the Manchester-born physiologist developed IVF—leading to the birth of the world’s first test-tube baby. Dr Steptoe died 10 years later but their work has transformed fertility (生育力) treatment and given hope to millions of couples.

It was a scientific breakthrough that transformed the lives of millions of couples. They said, “His achievements have made it possible to treat infertility, a disease which makes human unable to have a baby. This condition has been afflicting a large percentage of mankind including more than 10% of all couples worldwide.”

Louise Brown, the world’s first test-tube baby, made international headlines when she was born in Oldham, Gtr Manchester, in 1978 to parents Lesley and John who had been fruitlessly

trying for a baby since 1969.

IVF (in vitro fertilization) is the process whereby egg cells are fertilised outside the body before being implanted in the womb (子宫). After a cycle of IVF, the probability of a couple with infertility problems having a baby is one in five—the same as healthy couples who conceive naturally.

Professor Edwards, who has five daughters and 11 grandchildren, began his research at Cambridge University in 1963, after receiving his PhD in 1955. He once said, “The most important thing in life is having a child. Nothing is more special than a child.”

But his work attracted widespread criticism from some scientists and the Catholic Church who said it was “unethical and immoral”.

Martin Johnson, professor of reproductive (生殖的) sciences at the University of Cambridge, said the award was “long overdue”. He said, “We couldn’t understand why the Nobel has come so late but he is delighted—this is the cherry on the cake for him.”

- () 27. What did Robert Edwards contribute to science?
- A. Making it possible to treat infertility.
B. Building a new modern Cambridge lab.
C. Getting women to have more children.
D. Enabling poor couples to live a better life.
- () 28. Which is the best definition for the underlined word “afflicting”?
- A. Arresting one’s attention. B. Causing suffering to.
C. Getting ... misunderstand. D. making ... confused.
- () 29. How did the people react when Edwards began his IVF work?
- A. Everybody was in favour of it.
B. All the scientists were against it.
C. Different people had different ideas.
D. His work won support from the government.
- () 30. What did Martin Johnson think of Robert Edwards’ being awarded Nobel Prize?
- A. Hopeless. B. Meaningless. C. Embarrassing. D. Exciting.

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)。

Pasteur discovered that bacteria (细菌) cause many diseases. ⁽³¹⁾ _____. He proved that diseases could be cured by stopping the spread of bacteria.

How Pasteur helped industry

Louis Pasteur was born in France in 1822. He studied physics and chemistry in Paris. The wine-making industry in France was in trouble during the mid-1800s ⁽³²⁾ _____. Pasteur discovered that germs were getting into the wine and turning it sour. He found that heat killed these germs and prevented the wine from spoiling. Pasteur later applied his discovery to milk. His way of heating foods to kill bacteria is now called pasteurization (巴氏灭菌法).

⁽³³⁾ _____. In the mid-1800s, a disease was killing off silkworms before they could spin silk threads. Pasteur showed that the disease was in the silkworm eggs and that getting rid of any infected eggs could keep the disease from spreading.

⁽³⁴⁾ _____

Pasteur then discovered how to make vaccines (疫苗) to protect people and animals against

disease. He observed that animals infected with a disease sometimes became immune to the disease—that is, protected from getting the disease again. Pasteur found that he could weaken germs in his laboratory. When he put weakened germs into the bodies of animals, the animals became immune to the disease caused by the germs. Pasteur made a vaccine to protect sheep against a disease called anthrax.

One of Pasteur's most important discoveries was a vaccine against rabies (狂犬病). People can get this deadly disease⁽³⁵⁾ _____. In 1885, a mother begged Pasteur to treat her young son who had been badly bitten by a dog with rabies. The vaccine worked, and the boy lived.

- A. Anthrax and rabies
- B. How Pasteur prevented disease
- C. Pasteur became a national hero in France for saving the wine and silk industries
- D. because much of the wine was spoiling
- E. He showed that bacteria get into living things and then multiply
- F. Pasteur also helped the French silk industry
- G. if they are bitten by an animal infected with rabies

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。

Eli Whitney (1765–1825) born in Westboro, Massachusetts travelled to the South. In Georgia, he ___ 36 ___ and built a model for the cotton gin (轧棉机).

Before the cotton gin, cotton seeds had to be ___ 37 ___ from the cotton fibres by hand, which took a great deal of time. Whitney's machine quickly ___ 38 ___ the seeds from the fibres. ___ 39 ___, Whitney's cotton gin cleaned more cotton in one day than a person could do by hand in a whole year!

The ___ 40 ___ of the cotton gin made cotton the most important crop of the American South. Millions of acres of cotton ___ 41 ___ Southern fields. In turn, the boom in cotton ___ 42 ___ millions of slave workers to the fields to pick cotton.

The price of cotton clothing fell. Cotton fabrics could ___ 43 ___ be dyed in bright colours and patterns. Soon, everyone wanted to wear these ___ 44 ___ cotton clothes. This prompted the ___ 45 ___ of textile mills, which demanded more and more ___ 46 ___ cotton to turn into cloth.

Eli Whitney made ___ 47 ___ money from his cotton gin. Whitney opened a factory to make cotton gins. But a ___ 48 ___ prevented the company from making ___ 49 ___ machines to fill the flood of orders.

Other factories soon began ___ 50 ___ Whitney's invention. Whitney had ___ 51 ___ for a patent to protect his rights to his invention in 1794. But his patent was not enforced until 1807. Then in 1812, his ___ 52 ___ to renew his patent was denied.

In 1798, Whitney won a contract to provide 10,000 muskets (滑膛枪) for the American military. He ___ 53 ___ with making standard parts in different guns. In 1900, as the ___ 54 ___ founder of standardized production, Whitney's name and deeds were ___ 55 ___ to the American Hall of fame.

- () 36. A. designed B. indicated C. revealed D. published
 () 37. A. downloaded B. ignored C. picked D. imported

- () 38. A. saved B. prevented C. differed D. separated
- () 39. A. Actually B. Officially C. Absolutely D. Accidentally
- () 40. A. charge B. invention C. mystery D. freedom
- () 41. A. surfed B. surrounded C. blanketed D. towered
- () 42. A. permitted B. conducted C. involved D. tied
- () 43. A. globally B. easily C. nowhere D. broadly
- () 44. A. fashionable B. expensive C. formal D. warm
- () 45. A. power B. fund C. export D. growth
- () 46. A. rare B. natural C. raw D. soft
- () 47. A. considerable B. little C. evil D. instant
- () 48. A. favour B. donation C. fire D. snowstorm
- () 49. A. sufficient B. distinguished C. intelligent D. scientific
- () 50. A. quitting B. postponing C. trying D. copying
- () 51. A. ran B. applied C. called D. stood
- () 52. A. survival B. error C. request D. wisdom
- () 53. A. experimented B. dealt C. combined D. equipped
- () 54. A. military B. outstanding C. limited D. noble
- () 55. A. extracted B. declared C. illustrated D. elected

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。

When an agricultural scientist⁽⁵⁶⁾ _____ (name) George Washington Carver looked at peanuts, he saw more than a nut in a shell. He saw an opportunity for farmers and⁽⁵⁷⁾ _____ (find) more than 300 uses for the peanut and other plants. He showed farmers the value of⁽⁵⁸⁾ _____ (raise) other crops and also showed farmers how⁽⁵⁹⁾ _____ (improve) the soil.

In addition to finding new uses for peanuts, he found industrial uses for sweet potatoes and soybeans. He developed a new type of cotton⁽⁶⁰⁾ _____ (know) as Carver's hybrid. He also taught ways of making soil⁽⁶¹⁾ _____ (grow) better crops.

Carver,⁽⁶²⁾ _____ (appoint) in 1935 to an important position in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, earned many awards and honours for his work, including the Spingarn Medal⁽⁶³⁾ _____ (award) to him in 1923 by the NAACP. In 1940, he donated his savings⁽⁶⁴⁾ _____ (establish) the George Washington Carver Foundation. Carver died at Tuskegee on 5 January, 1943. The farm in Missouri where he was born⁽⁶⁵⁾ _____ (become) the George Washington Carver National Monument in 1943.

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)

以 "I want to be a scientist" 为题写一篇英语短文, 要点如下: 1. 愿望; 2. 理由; 3. 决心。
注意:

1. 100 词左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文流畅。

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。

Besides a scientist and an inventor, Benjamin Franklin was a very famous American statesman (政治家).

He wrote and published many articles about political issues. In 1754, the colonies sent representatives to a meeting to discuss how they should respond to the French and Indian War. There Franklin proposed his Albany Plan, calling for the colonies to keep their independence while working together on issues that affected all of them. His plan was rejected, but his vision of government would later influence the writing of the United States Constitution.

From 1757 to 1772, Franklin spent most of his time living in London. He represented the colonies in British politics. Franklin explained America's views of British tax policies, such as the Stamp Act. His efforts helped get the hated Stamp Act repealed by the British government.

Like many Americans, Franklin felt torn between remaining connected to Great Britain and the desire for independence. He understood the growing anger of Americans over British taxes and other actions. Franklin returned to Pennsylvania in May 1775. The American Revolution (1775–1783) had begun a month earlier when fighting broke out in Massachusetts.

In 1775, the 70-year-old Franklin served as a representative at the Second Continental Congress, an early American governing body. He worked on many committees, including the committee that wrote the *Declaration of Independence*.

Franklin spent most of the war years in Europe as a diplomat representing the American congress. He helped convince France to loan the Americans money to fund the war effort. Franklin's humour and intelligence made him very popular in France. Eventually, France joined America in fighting—and defeating—the British.

As the war wound down, Franklin helped negotiate a peace treaty with Great Britain. The treaty, signed in 1783, recognized America's independence and ended the long war.

Unit 4 Scientists who changed the world 参考答案

第一部分 听力

1-5 BBCAC 6-10 CAABA 11-15 ABCBA 16-20 CABAC

第二部分 阅读理解

21-23 BDC 24-26 BCA 27-30 ABCD 31-35 EDFBG

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节

36-40 ACDAB 41-45 CDBAD 46-50 CBCAD 51-55 BCABD

第二节

56. named 57. found 58. raising 59. to improve 60. known
61. growing/grow 62. appointed 63. awarded 64. to establish 65. became

第四部分 写作

第一节

I want to be a scientist. A good scientist can make a difference to the world. To be a scientist, I can help people solve a large number of tough problems in certain fields and as for me, it is a great cause, bringing me a sense of accomplishment. Science could push forward the economic and social development of a country. Therefore it is great to be a scientist.

I may have to face a lot of challenges to be a scientist. But I will develop good study habits, thinking deeply and comprehensively. I will work hard, reading more and doing more.

第二节

Benjamin Franklin was a great American statesman. He wrote and published many articles about political issues, which would later influence the writing of the United States Constitution. While living in London, he explained America's views of British tax policies. Even feeling torn between remaining connected to Great Britain and the desire for independence, he worked on many committees, including the one that wrote the *Declaration of Independence*. He also helped negotiate a peace treaty to recognize America's independence from Great Britain.

Unit 4 Scientists who changed the world 录音文字稿

Text 1

W: Doctor, I have a bad sore throat.

M: Let me see. Nothing serious. Take two of these pills a time and three times a day.

Text 2

W: Hey, Tony. What do you think of your new science teacher?

M: Uh ... She seldom smiles at us and she is very strict with us, but she sometimes tells us funny and strange stories to make the class lively and interesting.

Text 3

M: Is this 615 sixth street?

W: No, it's 616 fifth street.

Text 4

M: Professor Goodwin, I wasn't in class yesterday because I had a cold. Could you give me a make-up test?

W: Of course. Come to my office at four o'clock, and we'll do it then.

Text 5

W: Did you finish cleaning the living room, Ted?

M: Sorry, Mom. I washed my dishes and took out the trash. I just forgot about the living room.

W: Why don't you do that while I make us some tea?

Text 6

W: John, what was your dream when you were a little boy?

M: I dreamed of being a pilot. Unfortunately, I didn't realize it.

W: I had the same experience. When I was a little girl, I dreamed of being a great scientist. But I'm just an office clerk now.

M: Okay, forget about that. What are you trying to do right now?

W: I'm working hard to learn English. I want to be a tour guide.

M: Great! Keep following your dream.

W: I will. I believe I can realize it this time.

Text 7

M: Excuse me, madam, have you got a moment? I'm doing a survey on TV watching habits. Could I ask you a few questions?

W: Certainly. Go ahead.

M: Well, I need some basic information about you. First of all, what is your name?

W: Anne.

M: Are you a Canadian citizen?

W: Actually, I am American. I have been living here in Canada for more than 15 years. But I was born in the US.

M: What is your first language? ... Or what is the language you wish to use in the survey?

W: You may ask the questions in either language. I am good at French, but my mother language is English.

M: What is your job?

W: I am a doctor working for the General Hospital. I also consider myself a medical science

researcher. I teach medicine in a school, too. That is why I am very busy.

Text 8

W: John, when you were little, what did you dream of doing in the future?

M: Oh, I dreamed that I'd be a pilot when I grew up.

W: So what happened? Did you just lose interest in being a pilot?

M: No. My parents said it was too dangerous, and they wanted me to find a safer job. How about you? What did you dream of becoming when you were a little girl?

W: When I was a little girl, I dreamed of being a great scientist, but now, as you can see, I'm just a common office clerk.

M: So what are you dreaming now?

W: Well, I really want to be a translator some day, so I'm working hard to learn English.

M: You're so good at language learning. Your French and Italian are fluent. Well, I hope you will succeed in that dream some day!

Text 9

M: I'm doing research about the panda. Can you give me a thorough introduction of it?

W: Of course. Only about 1,600 pandas are living in the wild today. They can only be found in the cold and rainy forests of western China.

M: And what about its eating habits?

W: The panda likes eating bamboo. It usually spends 12 to 14 hours every day eating bamboo. It eats over 80 pounds of bamboo a day. In the wild, pandas seldom live together. They usually live alone and do not meet other pandas. They can live for about twenty years. We can see that the pandas are black and white in colour. Some scientists believe this helps them stand out in the forest. Then they can find each other easily.

M: Well, what is the panda's enemy?

W: The worst enemy of the panda is humans. We replace the bamboo forests with cities and farmland. It's more and more difficult for the pandas to find food and a place to be their home.

Text 10

M: Here is a piece of news for bird lovers. Scientists have painted a long road, red, yellow, and white. They help to discourage the sea birds from wandering onto the highway. "The area is home to large crowds of birds that come to stay for the season. Young birds are often attracted to the warm road surface and get killed by the traffic," a student majored in biology tells the broadcaster. The youngsters' feathers are brown in colour. The dark-coloured road surface makes the youngsters hard to be noticed. As the number of tourists has grown, so has the amount of traffic on the roads. Biologist Kristen says the plan is to see how the birds respond to the multicoloured road this summer, and if it works, the idea could spread to other parts of the country.

《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！

