# 中国人民大学 2018 年来华留学生本科人学考试 考试大纲及样题

# 汉语

考试内容包括三部分,共150分。

- 1. 听力理解
- 2 阅读理解
- 3 书面表达

## 一、听力理解 (60 分):

第一部分:共10题。每题听一次。每题播放一小段话,试卷上提供4个选项,考生根据听到的内容选出与其一致的一项。共10分。

听力材料:

精算师是运用数学、概率统计、经济和财政等知识来估算以及控制风险的一门职业。精算职业与民族保险业相生相伴,与中国金融市场的开放和发展相辅相成。精算师职业最初由上海登陆中国。1912年,原英商永年保险公司南京分公司经理吕岳泉创办了近代中国首家民族资本人寿保险公司——华安合群保寿公司。他致力于从优秀员工中选拔培养精算人才,一位名叫周大纶的年轻人脱颖而出,他也是目前已知的,第一位从事寿险精算工作的华人。

### 题目:

- A 中国人寿保险业务发展迅猛
- B 目前精算专业人才供不应求
- C 第一位华人精算师出自上海
- D 风险在企业发展中不可回避

第二部分: 共15 题。每题听一次。播放4篇讲话或者采访,每段语料后带3-5个问题,试卷上每题提供4个选项,考生根据听到的内容选出答案。共30分。

第2-5 题是根据下面这段话:

如果一个人稀里糊涂,双手垂拱而诸事不问,对这样人我们可以说,他"一问三不知"。那么"一问三不知"是怎么来的呢?为什么没说一问四不知呢?这"三不知"指的是哪三件不知道的事呢?

公元前 468 年,晋国的大夫苟瑶率大军讨伐郑国。郑国在春秋初年是个强国,后来日渐衰弱,成为一个弱小的诸侯国。郑国君王抵挡不住晋军的进攻,于是派大夫公子般到齐国去求救。

齐国的君主平公不能容忍晋国吞并郑国而更加强大,构成对齐国的威胁,就派大夫陈成子率军前去救援。陈成子率军到达淄水河岸的时候,天下大雨,士卒们不愿意冒雨过河。郑国的向导子思说:"晋国的兵马就在敝国都城的屋子底下,所以前来告急,敝国的君臣,正焦急地盼望齐军早日到达。如果再不行进,恐怕要来不及了。"陈成子披着雨篷,拄着兵戈,焦急地站在山坡上指挥齐军过河。战马见了滔滔的河水吓得嘶叫,他便用鞭子狠抽,硬逼它们过河,经过一番努力,齐军安全地渡过了淄水,准备与晋军交战。

晋军统帅苟瑶见齐军军容严整,心里有点害伯,便对左右部将说:"我占卜过攻打郑国,却没有占卜过和齐国作战。他们的军队排列得非常整齐,我们恐怕打不过他们。"部将们也赞成他的看法,主张撤兵。苟瑶一边下令撤军,一边派一位使者去齐军营地拜见陈成子。使者说:"我们的统帅让我向您解释:这次晋国出兵,其实是为了替您报仇。您陈大夫这一族,是从陈国分出来的。陈国虽然是被楚国灭掉的,但却是郑国的罪过。所以,敝君派我来调查陈国被灭的原因,同时问问您是否在为陈国忧愁。"

陈成子听了使者的活,知道这是苟瑶编造出来的谎言,十分生气地说:"欺压别人的人绝没有好下场,像苟瑶这样的人难道能够长久吗?"齐国的使者走后,有个名叫苟寅的部将报告陈成子说:"有一个从晋军来的人告诉我说,晋军打算出动一千辆战车来袭击我军的营门,要把齐军全部消灭。"陈成子听了严肃地说:"出发前国君命令我说:'不要追赶零星的士卒,不要害怕大批的人马。'晋军即使出动超过一千辆的战车,我也不能避而不战。你方才竟然讲出壮敌人威风,灭自己志气的话!回国以后,我要把你的话报告国君。"

苟寅自知失言,后悔地说:"今天我才知道,自己为什么总是得不到信任而要逃亡在外了,君子谋划一件事情,对事情的开始、发展、结果这三方面都要考虑到,然后向上报告。现在我对这三方面都不知道就向上报告,怎能不碰壁呢?"几天后晋军撤兵,陈成子也率军回国。

- 2. 这段话描述了一场什么样的战争?
- 3. 晋军统帅苟瑶为什么决定撤兵?
- 4. 听了苟寅的话, 陈成子的态度是什么?
- 5. "一问三不知"中的三个方面指的是什么? 题目:
  - 2. A 晋国联合陈国攻打郑国
    - B晋国联合楚国攻打齐国
    - C齐国帮助郑国反抗晋国
    - D 楚国帮助晋国反抗郑国
  - 3. A天降大雨无法作战
    - B 后勤补给没有跟上
    - C收到了撤兵的命令
    - D取胜的可能性不大

- 4. A 犹豫不决
  - B 按兵不动
  - C 乘胜追击
  - D 一战到底
- 5. A 军队的统帅、士兵和战术
  - B士兵的数量、素质和武器
  - C 事情的开始、发展和结果
  - D 语言的逻辑、流畅和连贯

第三部分:共10题。每题听一次,播放2篇讲话,每段语料后带5个问题,由考生根据听到的内容写出正确的答案。共20分。

第6-10 题是根据下面这段话:

1976年12月10日,祖籍山东日照的物理学家丁肇中因发现了粒子而获得诺贝尔物理学奖。在颁奖典礼上,这位出生于密西根大学城的美籍华裔坚持用汉语发言。这在当时引起了轰动,至今想起来仍然令所有的中国人感动。

2004年11月,丁肇中受中国南京某大学之邀到该校做报告。在报告会上,学校的许多学生都向这位科学巨匠踊跃提问。在与大学生展开互动交流的过程中,丁肇中对大学生们提出的问题,总是尽自己所能认真地予以回答。丁肇中认真的态度激发了更多学生的提问兴趣,其中有一位学生站起来问道:"您觉得人类在太空上能找到暗物质和反物质吗?"丁肇中坦言道:"不知道。"另一位学生站起来又问道:"您觉得您从事的科学实验有什么经济价值吗?"丁肇中依然认认真真地答道:"不知道。"又有一位学生起身问这位物理学大师:"您可以谈一下物理学未来二十年的发展方向吗?"丁肇中依然像回答前两个问题一样神态自然却又十分认真地回答:"不知道。"

在这位对物理学做出过划时代贡献的科学巨匠连续说了三个"不知道"之后,报告厅里的所有师生不再有人站出来提问,刚才还气氛热烈的报告厅内一阵沉静。片刻之后,报告厅的各个角落几乎在同一时间爆发出一阵阵响亮的掌声,这掌声持续了好长时间。

让我们重新将注意力转回到该校学生提出的那三个问题上。类似的问题我们常常在各种各样的学术研讨会或者其他会议上听到,这样的问题实在算不得深奥和古怪,甚至算不上新颖。可是对于这样的问题,丁肇中为什么会用"不知道"三个字来回答呢?

认真想一想,这样的问题确实还没有一个准确的答案,即使是对物理学有着深刻研究的丁肇中博士 也无法给予提问者一个精确的回答。可是,他完全可以用一种比较"灵活"的方式敷衍过去,在那样的 场合是不会有人与他较真的。更何况,在那些敬仰他的大学生眼中,他的回答无论是敷衍还是搪塞,都 相当于金科玉律。

然而,正是因为知道自己的言行对很多人具有一定的影响力,正是基于对科学和做人的认真,丁肇中才勇于在那种公开场合坦然承认自己"不知道"。对丁肇中有所了解的人都知道,说"不知道"对于丁肇中来说实在是一件再平常不过的事情。无论是在接受电视台采访时,还是在重要的学术交流会上,或者是在种种报告会或演讲会上,对于自己不清楚或者不太了解的问题,他都会坦然地说一声"不知道"。他不会顾及所谓的"颜面",他只是坚持中华民族的一条古训"知之为知之,不知为不知"。反过来想,如果不是有这种实事求是的科学态度和严谨务实的学术品格,丁肇中可能也不会取得如此令世人瞩目的成就。

在众目睽睽之下,承认自己"不知道",这实在是一种不简单的勇气。正是因为具备这种严谨务实的学术品格和过人的勇气,"大师"才能成为"大师"。而那些明明不知却假装无所不知的人充其量不过是"伪大师"罢了。

- 6. 丁肇中的研究领域是什么?
- 7. 面对三个学生的问题, 丁肇中的回答是什么?
- 8. 听到丁肇中的回答,报告厅里气氛如何?
- 9. 这件事情说明丁肇中具有什么样的科学态度?
- 10. 在说话人看来,"伪大师"是什么样的人?

## 二、阅读理解 (60 分):

第一部分: 快速阅读文章后回答问题(10分)

共 2 篇文章, 10 题。主要考查考生快速阅读查找所需信息的能力。具体要求是:

- 1. 阅读速度为 200~250 字/分。
- 2. 要求考生成段成篇地读,对于与所需信息无关的段落,一扫而过。通过跳读、扫读,迅速查找所需信息。
- 3. 答案要用汉字书写,字数在10个字以内。

## 第 11-15 题:

10月5日,瑞典卡罗琳医学院在斯德哥尔摩宣布将2015年诺贝尔生理学或医学奖授予中国药学家屠呦呦,以及另外两名科学家威廉·坎贝尔和大村智,表彰他们在寄生虫疾病治疗研究方面取得的成就。

疟疾就是民间俗称的打摆子或寒热病,是一种由疟原虫感染导致的寄生虫病,主要通过携带疟原虫的按蚊叮咬人群而传播,有四种疟原虫会使人类感染疟疾,包括恶性疟原虫、间日疟原虫、三日疟原虫和卵形疟原虫。疟原虫感染人体后,先后寄生于肝细胞和红细胞内,主要致病阶段则是红细胞内期的裂体增殖期。疟疾是威胁人类生命的一大顽敌,与艾滋病和癌症一起,被世界卫生组织列为世界三大死亡疾病之一。在青蒿素问世和推广前,全世界每年约有 4 亿人次感染疟疾,至少有 100 万人死于此病。感染和死亡者主要集中在相对贫穷的撒哈拉以南非洲地区。但如今,以青蒿素类药物为主的联合疗法已经成为世界卫生组织推荐的抗疟疾标准疗法。世卫组织认为,青蒿素联合疗法是目前治疗疟疾最有效的手段,也是抵抗疟疾耐药性效果最好的药物。这个帮助中国科学家首次叩开诺奖大门的青蒿素,为什么能取得这样强大的功效?

青蒿素最初是从一种名叫青蒿的植物中提取的含有过氧基团的倍半萜内酯药物。青蒿在中国民间又称作臭蒿或苦蒿,属菊科一年生草本植物,《诗经》"呦呦鹿鸣,食野之蒿"中的蒿指的就是青蒿。

早在公元前2世纪,中国先秦医方书《五十二病方》已经对植物青蒿有所记载;公元前340年,东晋的葛洪在其撰写的中医方剂《肘后备急方》一书中,首次描述了青蒿的退热功能;而明朝李时珍的《本草纲目》则明确指出它能"治疟疾寒热"。

上世纪 90 年代,在非洲一些地区治疗疟疾仍普遍采用奎宁,但这种药物对肝肾功能损伤较大。青蒿素是和已知其他抗疟药完全不同的新型药物,可能是青蒿素作用于食物泡膜,从而阻断了疟原虫营养摄取的最早阶段,使疟原虫较快出现氨基酸饥饿,迅速形成自噬泡,并不断排出虫体外,使虫体损失大

量胞浆而死亡。

在青蒿素研究的最初阶段,屠呦呦按照通常的中草药方法进行煎煮,其疗效并不好。后来她再次翻阅古代文献,东晋葛洪的《肘后备急方》中"青蒿一握,水一升渍,绞取汁,尽服之"的描述给了她新的启迪。难道青蒿中的有效成分忌高温或酶的影响?青蒿在什么情况下才能绞出"汁"来?只有嫩的枝叶才会绞出汁来!后来的实验证明,确实只有青蒿叶子才含有抗疟有效成分——青蒿素,占大量份额的坚硬茎秆是不含青蒿素的。屠呦呦重新设计了研究方案,用沸点只有 35℃的乙醚代替水或酒精来提取青蒿中的有效成分。而这正好抓住了问题的根本——温度,这正是青蒿素提取的关键。在 2009 年出版的专著中,屠呦呦提到了当时的一系列实验,她还特别提示:分离得到的青蒿素单体,虽经加水煮沸半小时,其抗疟药效稳定不变,由此可知只是在粗提取时,当生药中某些物质共存时,温度升高才会破坏青蒿素的抗疟作用。

目前,中国关于青蒿素的深入研究仍在进行,中国中医科学院中药研究所也在继续着一系列关于青蒿素的研究,屠呦呦作为青蒿素研究中心的主任,在新药开发和青蒿素治疗其他疾病如红斑狼疮和癌症等方面都取得了不错的进展。

- 11. "疟疾"是一种什么病?
- 12. 传统治疟药物奎宁存在什么缺陷?
- 13. 屠呦呦在哪本古代医学著作中获得了启发?
- 14. 青蒿素提取的关键是什么?
- 15. 青蒿素还可以用于治疗什么病?

## 第二部分: 完形填空(10分)

共 2 篇文章, 10 题。主要考查考生的阅读理解能力, 具体要求是:

- 1. 阅读速度为 140-180 字/分。
- 2. 通过阅读,掌握文章的主旨、要点和梗概,准确领会作者的态度和感情倾向。
- 3. 要求考生从所提供的选项中选出合适的选项填入空白处,使补足后的短文意思通顺,前后连贯,条理清楚,符合逻辑。

第 16-20 题:

欣赏音乐会时,有许多不成文的规矩,最容易犯规的恐怕就是在一部交响乐的乐章与乐章之间不能 鼓掌。这一令许多热情的观众都无法理解的规矩,究竟是从何而来的?

当然, 18.\_\_\_\_\_

除了乐章与乐章之间不能鼓掌的礼仪外,在演出开始后摄影、摄像、录音也是不妥的。这一方面是由于音乐会有复杂的版权问题,包括演员、乐谱等都有相当严格的版权限制,所以,观众应当尊重演出方的要求。另一方面,摄影时照相机或手机的闪光灯以及声响等,会干扰舞台上演员的演出。所以,即便是持有合法"摄影摄像证"的相关工作人员,也是禁止使用闪光灯的。

那么假如因为各种原因迟到了怎么办呢?那就必须等待剧院礼宾人员的引导,音乐会演出会在一首曲目完整结束后,而不是某个乐章完成,放迟到观众入场。20.

- A 乐章间到底能不能鼓掌, 曾经是一个有争议的话题。
- B歌剧或者芭蕾演出一般是幕间放迟到观众入场。
- C19 世纪末至 20 世纪初, 大多数观众接受了乐章之间不鼓掌的礼仪约定。
- D 早期的音乐会还是贵族们的俱乐部,本身就是小圈子的聚会,迟到早退是家常便饭。
- E 在歌剧演出中, 一首脍炙人口的咏叹调或者重唱被完美演绎之后, 观众完全可以尽情鼓掌喝彩。

## 第三部分:阅读理解后选择正确答案(40分)

共 5 篇文章, 20 题。主要考查考生的阅读理解能力。具体要求是:

- 1. 阅读速度为 140-180 字/分。
- 2. 能读懂略带文言色彩的文章。
- 3. 通过阅读,掌握文章的主旨、要点和梗概,准确领会作者的态度和感情倾向。
- 4. 凭借上下文,准确领会词语的引申义、活用义、多义词的含义以及成语、熟语的含义。
- 5. 对论述性文章能掌握文章的基本观点和思路。
- 6. 能对文章进行审辩式阅读(Critical reading)

## 第 21-24 题

汉语言文字的排列安排,很讲究韵律和节奏,有时还很讲究对偶。比如"食无求饱"和"居无求安"就一起用来表述生活简朴、不尚浮华的品格。二者不仅意义相关、结构一致,且前者结尾的"饱"字是 仄声,后者结尾的"安"字是平声。读着这样的语言组合,会使人享受到汉语起伏有致的形式美。语言文字组合的这个特点,在"春联"或者一般楹联、对联的语言环境里,常常表现得更加明显,甚至成了一种特定的撰写规矩。

例如:"九州莺歌燕舞,四海虎跃龙腾",词语的组合都是一个方位词加一个成语,而且上下两句都是由数词语素组合的、表示地域的名词,相互对仗,节奏、意义也互相对应。至于其中的两个成语"莺歌燕舞"和"虎跃龙腾",则是结构相同的鸟禽与兽类动态、举止的描述,用以烘托与象征欢快、喜庆的节日气氛。这样的对联,特别是在春节等吉庆日子里,更是俯拾即是。

对联的语言之所以为人们所喜爱,不仅因为这种词语组合形式的工巧,更在于其所蕴含意境的隽永。比如,"家居绿水青山畔,人在春风和气中"。从字词的安排上看,上下两句严格相对,但读起来会感到作者的用意侧重在下句,强调人在"春风和气"温暖之中是多么舒适惬意,前句只不过是铺垫罢了。像这样以语言"形式上对称"为基础,来造就"意义上不对称"效果的对联,还可以举出一些。比如,"天下文章同轨辙,门墙桃李半公卿"。这是清代乾隆进士于敏中写给介福的对联。介福学识渊博,桃李满天下。后来,这种以上联做铺垫,下联为重点的语言组合技巧,就成了书写对联时青睐的定式,比如,"风调雨顺,人寿年丰",以及"莫放春秋佳日过,最难风雨故人来"。

那么,有没有相反的,把表达重点放在上联的呢?当然有。比如,清代阮元赠魏成宪的联语:"两袖清风廉太守,二分明月古扬州"。作者的本意是在赞扬魏成宪的清廉,却把那描画扬州美景的句子用来煞尾。当代语言大师吕叔湘先生曾作一联:"今世岂无佳子弟,古人乐有贤父兄",此联要旨显然重在对当今"佳子弟"辈出的欣慰之情,下联相对应的词句不仅形成了很好的烘托,也延伸了上联的意境。其实,这也反映出汉语表达往往是遵从"前轻后重"规律,下联从不是无足轻重的,它总会在上联语意基础上推出新的引人入胜的内容。

人们在对联下句营造出人意表的效果,常常要借助于词性的变化与组合形式的出新。比如:"锦绣山河美,光辉大地春",这里,用形容词"美"陈述名词"山河"之动人,是常规语法表达;而以名词"春"来陈述"大地",这增强了语意的灵动,使名词"春"蕴含的各种形容性意境带给人们无限的联想。再如:"公羊传经,司马记史;白虎德论,雕龙文心"。最后一个小句,让名词"文"有了"刻画"的意思,十分生动。而清代学者俞樾为苏州漱玉山庄题联"丘壑在胸中,看叠石疏泉,有天然画意;园林甲吴下,愿携琴载酒,作人外清游。"上联中"叠石疏泉"是名词短语,下联相对处"携琴载酒"则为动词短语;"有天然画意"是静态句,"作人外清游"则是动态句。可见,"前静后动"也是对联常用

的句法手段。

对联的语言艺术是多种因素共同作用的结果,汉语的韵律、义类、句法和句类提供了丰富的表达手段,值得细品。

- 21. 第一段主要强调对联撰写时强调:
  - A 韵律
  - B 文字
  - C节奏
  - D 对偶
- 22. "俯拾即是"的意思是:
  - A 轻而易举
  - B 随处可见
  - C 大同小异
  - D 独树一帜

答案: DBDA

- 23. 下列对联中,表达重点在上联(前半句)的是:
  - A 家居绿水青山畔, 人在春风和气中
  - B 天下文章同轨辙, 门墙桃李半公卿
  - C 莫放春秋佳日过,最难风雨故人来
  - D 今世岂无佳子弟, 古人乐有贤父兄
  - 24. 括号里的字在句中作动词用的是:
    - A 白虎德论,雕龙(文)心
    - B 锦绣山河美, 光辉大地(春)
    - C 丘壑在胸中,看(叠)石疏泉
    - D 园林甲吴下, 愿携(琴)载酒

# 三、书面表达(30分)

共1题,主要考查学生的写作能力,具体要求是:

- 1. 阅读理解:全面把握给定资料的内容,准确理解给定资料的含义,准确提炼事实所包含的观点,并揭示所反映的本质问题。
- 2. 综合分析: 要求对给定资料的全部或部分的内容、观点或问题进行分析和归纳, 多角度地思考资料内容, 作出合理的推断或评价。
- 3. 提出和解决问题:要求借助自身的实践经验或生活体验,在对给定资料理解分析的基础上,发现和界定问题,作出评估或权衡,提出解决问题的方案或措施。
- 4. 文字表达能力:要求熟练使用汉语,运用说明、陈述、议论等方式,准确规范、简明畅 达地表述思想观点。

样题 25:

"低头党"是指无论站着、坐着、走着,都在低头玩手机的人。然而,近年来,原本应该活力四射的学生,却越来越多地加入了"低头党"的行列。据此,有人认为,应该禁止学生使用手机,手机严重干扰了学生的学习生活;而有人认为不应该禁止,因为手机在现代人的生活中有重要的作用,也可以用来学习、娱乐与家人联系等等。你对于禁止使用手机是什么意见?支持还是反对?请谈一谈。题目自拟,字数 400 字左右。

# 数学

# 大纲:

一、考试范围

以集合、函数与三角函数、数列、平面向量、概率、立体几何为考试的基本范围。

二、考试方式

以书面笔试的形式,在90分钟内闭卷完成。

三、试卷结构

全卷分为选择题、填空题和解答题三种题型.选择题是四选一型的单项选择题;填空题只要求直接填写结果,不要求写出计算过程或证明过程;解答题要求写出文字说明、演算步骤或证明过程.全卷满分为100分.

四、考试内容与要求

数学科的考试,按照"考查基础知识的同时,注重考查能力"的原则,确立以能力立意命题的指导思想,同时兼顾试题的基础性、综合性和现实性,重视试题的层次性,合理调控综合程度,坚持多角度、多层次的考查,努力实现全面考查综合数学素养的要求.

具体考试内容如下:

## 集合

- 1. 集合的含义与表示
- ①了解集合的含义,体会元素与集合的"属于"关系,能判断给定元素与集合是否是"属于"关系;
- ②能选择自然语言、图形语言、集合语言(列举法或描述法)描述不同的具体问题,感受集合语言的意义和作用。
- 2. 集合间的基本关系
- ①理解集合之间包含与相等的含义,能识别给定集合的子集;
- ②了解全集与空集的含义;
- ③能够计算给定集合的子集个数。
- 3. 集合的基本运算
- ①理解两个集合的并集与交集的含义,会求两个简单集合的并集与交集:
- ②理解在给定集合中一个子集的补集的含义,会求给定子集的补集;
- ③能使用 Venn 图表达集合的关系及运算:
- ④了解集合运算的性质,并运用性质简化集合的运算。

## 函数与三角函数

- 1. 函数概念与基本初等函数
- (1) 函数的概念:
- ①会用集合与对应的语言来刻画函数,会求一些简单函数的定义域和值域;
- ②会根据不同的需要选择恰当的方法(如图象法、列表法、解析法)表示函数;
- ③了解简单的分段函数:
- (2) 函数的图象与性质:
- ①理解函数的单调性;结合具体函数,了解奇偶性的含义;
- ②掌握一次函数和二次函数的性质,会用配方法研究二次函数的性质;
- ③会运用函数图象理解和研究函数的性质。
- (3) 指数函数:
- ①理解有理指数幂的含义,通过实例了解实数指数幂的意义,掌握幂的运算;
- ②理解指数函数的概念和意义,理解指数函数的单调性与特殊点。

- (4) 对数函数:
- ①理解对数的概念及其运算性质,知道用换底公式能将一般对数转化成自然对数或常用对数:
- ②理解对数函数的概念,体会对数函数是一类重要的函数模型;了解对数函数的单调性与特殊点。
- (5) 幂函数

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了解幂函数的概念,理解幂指数为1, 2, 3, -1, 2的幂函数的图象及其性质.

- 2. 三角函数
- (1) 三角函数的概念:
- ①理解任意角的概念、弧度的意义,能正确地进行弧度与角度的换算;
- ②掌握任意角的正弦、余弦、正切的定义,了解余切、正割、余割的定义,掌握同解三角函数的基本关系式,掌握正弦、余弦的诱导公式,理解周期函数与最小正周期的意义;
- ③掌握两角和与两角差的正弦、余弦、正切公式,掌握二倍角的正弦、余弦、正切公式;
- (2) 三角函数的图象与性质:
- ①了解正弦函数、余弦函数、正切函数的图象和性质,会用"五点法"画正弦函数、余弦函数和函数 $y=Asin(\omega x+\psi)$ 的简图:
- ②掌握正弦定理、余弦定理,并能初步运用它们解斜三角形。

## 数列

- 1. 数列的概念和表示
- ①了解数列的概念和几种简单的表示方法(列表、图象、通项公式、递推公式),了解数列是一种特殊函数:
- ②能够运用找规律的方法写出数列的通项公式,能够根据数列的通项公式写出指定项;
- ③了解数列前 n 项和的含义,会求简单数列的前 n 项和,能通过数列的前 n 项和公式求出通项公式。
- 2. 等差数列、等比数列
- ①理解等差数列、等比数列的概念:
- ②掌握等差数列、等比数列的通项公式与前 n 项和的公式;
- ③能用等差关系或等比关系及有关知识解决相应的问题。
- 3. 递推数列
- ①理解递推数列的含义;
- ②能够根据数列的递推公式和起始项计算数列的前几项:
- ③能够将简单的一阶递推数列转化为等差数列或等比数列求出通项公式。

## 平面向量

- 1. 平面向量的概念和表示
- ①了解向量的实际背景,理解平面向量和向量相等的含义;
- ②理解向量的几何表示;
- 2. 平面向量的运算
- ①掌握向量加、减法的运算,并理解其几何含义;
- ②掌握数乘向量的运算,并理解其几何含义,以及两个向量共线的条件。
- 3. 平面向量的坐标表示
- ①掌握向量的坐标表示;
- ②会用坐标表示平面向量的加、减与数乘向量运算;
- ③理解平面向量数量积的含义及坐标表达式,会进行平面向量数量积的坐标运算;
- ④能运用数量积表示两个向量的夹角,会用数量积判断两个平面向量的垂直关系。

## 概率

- 1. 随机事件的关系与运算
- ①理解随机事件的概念,理解互斥事件、对立事件的概念;

②理解事件的和(并)、积( 2. 概率 ①理解等可能性事件的概念,		的计算方法;		
②掌握概率的加法公式,掌		•		
③理解独立事件的概念,掌。④理解条件概率的概念,掌。		独立事件的方法;		
⑤理解随机变量的概念,掌		方差的计算方法。		
立体几何				
1. 空间几何体				
①认识柱、锥、台、球及其 ②了解棱柱、棱锥、棱台、			三视图;	
2. 点、线、面之间的位置关		// /A o		
①理解空间线、面的位置关	系;			
②了解四个公理和一个定理:		<b>没有主体大儿亚</b> 亚山		
公理 1: 如果一条直线上的两公理 2: 过不在一条直线上的				
公理3:如果两个不重合的			的公共直线。	
公理 4: 平行于同一条直线的				
定理:空间中如果两个角的。 ③掌握线、面平行或垂直的		么这两个角相等或互补。		
<b>○幸姓汉、画「</b> 有以至且的为尺寸任灰。				
样题:				
一、选择题(共10道小题,	每小题 4分, 共 40分)			
1. 等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_3$	=2,则 <i>S</i> <sub>5</sub> 等于 ( )			
A. 2	B. 5	C. 10	D. 2.5	
2. 从某批零件中随机抽取 50 个,然后再从 50 个中随机抽出 40 个进行检验,发现合格品有 38 个,				
则该批产品的合格率为 ( )				
		C 00%	D 00 FW	
A. 38%	B. 76%	C. 80%	D. 96.5%	
3. 已知 $f(2^x) = x$ ,则 $f$	(4)等于 ( )			
A. $\log_4 2$	B. $\log_2 4$	C. $2^2$	D. 2 <sup>4</sup>	
4. 已知△ <i>ABC</i> 中, a : b	: c=5:7:8,则角	B的大小为 ( )		

A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 120°

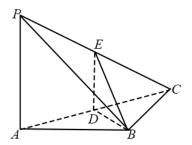
С. 20 п

6. 把函数 $y=2x+1$ 的图象按向量 $\mathbf{a}=(1,3)$ 平移,得到函数 $y=f(x)$ 的图象,则				
f(x) = ( )				
A. $2x+1$	B. 2 <i>x</i> -1	C. $2x + 5$	D. 2 <i>x</i> -5	
7. 集合 $A = \{x   x = 0\}$	$\cos\frac{n\pi}{3}, n \in \mathbf{Z}$ , $B = \{x \mid x \in \mathbf{Z}\}$	$=\sin\frac{m\pi}{6}, m\in\mathbf{Z}\}$ , $\mathbb{N}$ (	)	
A. $A \in B$	B. $A \subseteq B$	C. $B \subseteq A$	D. $A = B$	
8. 甲、乙、丙三位	同学各自在周六、周日两	天中任选一天参加社区活	动,则周六、	
周日都有同学参	加社区活动的概率为 (	)		
A. $\frac{1}{8}$	B. $\frac{3}{8}$	C. $\frac{1}{4}$	D. $\frac{3}{4}$	
9. 数列{an}满足a1	$=1$ , $a_2=2$ , $a_{n+2}=\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_{n+1}}$	$\frac{\cdot a_n}{+a_n}$ ,则 $a_5$ 等于 (	)	
A. $\frac{2}{3}$	B. $\frac{1}{2}$	C. $\frac{2}{7}$	D. $\frac{2}{11}$	
$10.  已知 a = \ln \frac{1}{2},$	$b = \sin \frac{1}{2}$ , $c = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , $M$ $a$ ,	b, c 的大小关系为 (	)	
A. a < b < c	B. <i>a</i> < <i>c</i> < <i>b</i>	C. <i>b</i> < <i>a</i> < <i>c</i>	D. <i>b</i> < <i>c</i> < <i>a</i>	
二、填空题(共 6 道小 11. 计算: $\log_{16} 32$	题,每小题 4 分,共 24; =	分)		
	$a_1 = 8$ , $a_4 = 20$ , 则 $a_5 = 3$ , $a_6 = 4$ , $a_6 = 5$ , 则			
			则 <i>x</i> + <i>y</i> 的值为	
15. 计算: $\sin^4 40^\circ + \sin^2 50^\circ \cos^2 50^\circ + \cos^2 40^\circ =$				
16. 已知非空集合 $S$ 的元素均为正整数,且满足"若 $x \in S$ ,则 $16-x \in S$ ".				
( $I$ ) 若集合 $S$ 仅有一个元素,则集合 $S$ 的元素为;				
(Ⅱ) 若集合 <i>S</i>	共有 $9$ 个元素,则集合 $S$	中所有元素之和为	<b>-</b>	
三、解答题(共4道小	题,每小题9分,共36分	分)		
17. 已知 $\overrightarrow{OA} = (\cos \frac{x}{2})$	$\sin\frac{x}{2}$ , $\overrightarrow{OB} = (\cos\frac{3x}{2}, -\sin\frac{x}{2})$	$ \sin \frac{3x}{2} $ , $f(x) = \left  \overrightarrow{AB} \right $ .		
( I ) 求函数 f (x)	)的单增区间;			
$(II)  \nexists x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right]$	$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} \\ \mathbf{r} \end{bmatrix}$ , $\vec{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x})$ 的最大值.			

18. 某班一次数学测试成绩各分数段人数分布情况为:

分值区间	[0,60)	[60,70)	[70,80)	[80,90)	[90,100]
人数	0	1	2	12	10

- ( I ) 从全班试卷中随机抽取一份, 求抽到分数在[80,100]之间的频率;
- (II) 现从分数在[80,100] 之间的试卷中任取 3 份分析学生失分情况,设抽取的试卷分数在[90,100] 的份数为 X,求 X的分布列和数学期望.
- 19. 如图,在三棱锥 *P-ABC* 中, *PA*⊥*AB*, *PA*⊥*BC*, *AB*⊥*BC*, *PA*=*AB*=*BC*=2, *D*为线段 *AC*的中点, *E*为线段 *PC*上一点.
  - (I) 求证: PA L BD;
  - (Ⅱ) 求证: 平面 BDE 上平面 PAC;
  - (Ⅲ) 当 PA//平面 BDE 时, 求三棱锥 E-BCD 的体积.



- 20. 已知有穷数列 $\{a_n\}$ 共有 m 项 $(m \ge 3, m \in \mathbb{N}_+)$ ,对于每个 i  $(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$  均有  $a_i \in \{1,2,3\}$ ,且首项 $a_1$  与末项 $a_m$  不相等,任意相邻两项也不相等。所有符合上述条件的数列 $a_n$ 的个数记为f(m).
  - (I) 写出 f(3), f(4) 的值;
  - (II) 求 f(m)的表达式.

# 英 语

## 大纲:

一、考试形式

以书面笔试的形式,在规定的时间内闭卷完成。

- 二、试卷结构
- 1. 试卷满分为 100 分。其中:基础知识运用 45 分、阅读理解 40 分、书面表达 15 分。
- 2. 试卷按照题型结构分为:选择题85分:非选择题15分。
- 三、考试内容与要求

注重考查考生的英语基础知识和语言综合运用能力。

基础知识部分包括词汇、句型、语法和习惯用法。词汇范围可参考《北京市普通高中会考考试说明》词汇表;语法包括名词、代词、数词、冠词、形容词、副词、连词、介词以及动词的时态、语态和非谓语动词的基本用法;句型包括简单句,并列句和复合句的基本用法:习惯用法重点考查交际用语的基本用法。

语言综合运用能力包括获取、理解、分析、筛选信息的能力和表达思想、传递信息的能力。四、试卷内容安排:

第一部分:基础知识运用

本部分共两节:

第一节: 单项填空 共 15 小题,每小题 1 分。每题在有情境的句子或对话中留出空白,要求考生从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

第二节: 完形填空 共 15 小题,每小题 2 分。在一篇短文中留出 15 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项,使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

第二部分: 阅读理解

本部分共两节:

第一节: 共 15 小题,每小题 2 分。要求考生根据所提供的短文内容(总字数不少于 1000 词),从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

第二节: 共 5 小题, 每小题 2 分。在一段短文中留出五个空白, 要求考生从所提供的七个选项中选出最佳选项, 使补全后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯。

第三部分:书面表达

本部分共 1 题,满分 15 分。要求考生根据所给提示,用英语写一篇不少于 50 词的短文。提示的形式有文字、图画、图表等。

## 样颗.

11 74:			
第一部分:知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)			
第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)			
从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。			
1. Nobody has any idea that how long it will be before the hostages			
A. will be released B. are to be released C. has been released D. are released	ased		
2. Mr. Sawyer started his career at Stanford University, he became Professor of Physics in 2002.			
A. which B. where C. when D. that			
3. When about the reason winning the prize, the girl owed the success to her teache	ers.		
A. asked B. asking C. being asked D. to be asl	ked		
4 you passed the test, it was never with flying colors, and you should practice more			

	B. Then		
5. Tom's elder brother h	as returned home from Par	is, where he for the	ree years as a visiting scholar
	B. stayed		
6. —How amazing it is	that astronauts are explorin	g outer space!	
—It's a challenge, I g	guess, man against i	nature.	
A. of	B. for	C. by	D. about
7. In order to keep fit, the	ne old man makes it a rule _	for a walk after su	pper every day.
A. going	B. to go	C. go	D. gone
8. So heavy that	I felt great relief after takir	ng it off.	
A. is the load	B. the load was	C. was the load	D. the load is
9. —Mum, my mobile p	phone is nowhere to be four	nd. — it in the lock	er room of the gym?
A. May you leave	B. Can you have left	<ul><li>C. Could you leave</li></ul>	D. Must you have left
10. No one knows for c	ertain how the first America	ans arrived in is now	the United States.
A. which	B. what	C. where	D. why
11. Oh! I can feel some	thing up my leg! It	must be an insect!	
A. to climb	B. climbing	C. climb	D. climbed
12. Unless you are brav	e enough to speak up, you'l	Il lose chances to ma	ake yourself understood.
A. more	B. less	C. much	D. fewer
	laying tennis, he is b		
A. everything	B. something	C. nothing	D. anything
14. But for the timely a	rrival of the police, her elde	er sister of all the m	noney.
A. were to be robb	ed B. would have been	robbed C. was robbed	D. might be robbed
15. —Can I come over	in an hour? —Sorry, I _	the house.	
A. will be cleaning	B. will clean	C. am cleaning	D. clean

## 第二节: 完型填空(共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

I still remember the first time I was "qualified" to go to a football game with my daddy. My parents had six children; so they had a million rules for when you could be "qualified" to do things. It was a cold fall day, and I had just turned 8, the magic "qualified" age for  $\underline{16}$ . The sky hung low and heavy over our heads as we  $\underline{17}$  the steep streets that led to the stadium. Following my dad, I raced to keep up with him. We bought our treats and climbed up to the top of the  $\underline{18}$ . Our seats were in the third row from the top, so they were easy to  $\underline{19}$ . It was very important for us to be in our seats before kick-off, which made everything leading up to it a mad  $\underline{20}$  against the clock. We had just  $\underline{21}$  into our seats when a light rain started to fall. Everyone opened their umbrellas.  $\underline{22}$  the rain, Daddy and I had a great time.

Each year, I returned to at least one game each season with my daddy. I  $\underline{23}$  these moments and looked forward to our time together. My dad and I became best  $\underline{24}$  at the football games. I could ask my dad about anything and knew that he would answer me  $\underline{25}$  and told me everything he remembered. I intently listened as he  $\underline{26}$  his childhood, my grandparents, the love between he and my mother, and politics at work in general.

When I was 19, The University of Utah was playing their opening game at Utah State University. Dad really wanted to go, and I really wanted to get those 27; so we drove a long trip to Utah. We ate huge hamburgers as we watched the game with the sun setting behind us.

This Sunday I will have the <u>28</u> of climbing those steep streets leading to the stadium once more. I walk a pace <u>29</u> now, so that my aged daddy can keep up with me.

In all my years of watching, I haven't really learned much about football. The details of the actual game have never 30 to me as much as the time I spent with my dad. Truly, the most important thing I have learned from watching football is this: Treasure every moment that I have the privilege of spending with my great teacher and friend—MY DADDY.

16.	A. basketball	B. volleyball	C. baseball	D. football
17.	A. climbed	B. crossed	C. blocked	D. passed
18.	A. street	B. stadium	C. seat	D. field
19.	A. find	B. use	C. keep	D. take
20.	A. desire	B. idea	C. plan	D. rush
21.	A. put	B. broke	C. turned	D. settled
22.	A. Besides	B. Despite	C. Below	D. Beyond
23.	A. recalled	B. chose	C. valued	D. provided
24.	A. friends	B. fans	C. viewers	D. judges
25.	A. actually	B. luckily	C. frequently	D. honestly

26.	A. spent	B. discussed	C. described	D. praised
27.	A. hours	B. tickets	C. teams	D. results
28.	A. activity	B. privilege	C. objective	D. challenge
29.	A. later	B. slower	C. closer	D. lighter
30.	A. returned	B. belonged	C. mattered	D. referred

第二部分: 阅读理解(共两节,满分40分) 第一节(共15小题,每小题2分,共30分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

#### A

## **Skydive Greene County**

Come out and let us teach you how to skydive today! Skydive Greene County is located in Xenia, Ohio and is within a reasonable driving distance of major cities in Ohio. Situated on a private airport, Skydive Greene County offers world-class training. We didn't start skydiving but we are Ohio's oldest skydiving school which opened in 1961!

## ◆ Tandem Skydiving

Tandem skydiving is required if this is your first time skydiving. After filling out paperwork and watching a short video, you will be ready to make your skydive. Somewhere around 11,500 feet you will be secured to your tandem instructor. The door will open and you exit the plane.

Your freefall with your instructor will last for approximately 40-50 seconds. We can almost guarantee this will be the most exciting minute of your life as you reach the speed of around 120 mph, falling for about two miles back to the earth!

Don't forget to have a video taken of your skydive to show all those that didn't think you would jump from an airplane!

## ◆ Static Line Courses

Once you have made your tandem skydiving, you can move on to our Static Line Program. The Static Line Jump is the traditional way to learn to skydive. We have classes throughout the year. Every student will be led through the entire day by a licensed instructor. Never does the student feel unattended.

Once training is over, students will make their first jump on that very same day! If the weather does not cooperate, you can come back the next day, or we will re-schedule a time to make your skydive.

### Price

\$165.00 Tandem skydiving only

\$175.00 Static Line Course only

Invite one of our professional videographers on your skydive:

\$125.00 DVD with photos

## Booking

To book your tandem skydive or skydiving course, call us at (937) 372-0700. We just ask for a call if you cannot keep your scheduled appointment. And you must be at least 18 years old to make a skydive at SGC. Come to learn with the best and make a skydive today! For further information, please call us at (937) 372-0700 or visit our website www. greenecounty.com!

31. Skydive Greene County	
A. offers training in major cities in Ohio	
B. is the oldest skydiving school in the USA	
C. guarantees every skydiver a freefall expe	rience
D. requires all the students to receive one-da	ny training
32. Skydivers doing tandem skydiving will have	to
A. practise before skydiving	B. jump with a professional coach
C. have a video taken while skydiving	D. show others how to skydive from a plane
33. What will a student probably do after training	g in Static Line Course?
A. Make a tandem skydiving.	B. Receive a skydive license.
C. Pay 165 dollars to SGC.	D. Try the freefall at once.
34. To book a skydive in SGC, one must	_•
A. telephone SGC B. fill in some forms	C. visit SGC's website D. keep the appointment

В

Alexis was hot and tired. With rage in her voice she shouted, "Pull me up! I give up, I hate this. This is stupid!" It was at that moment when Jason, the adviser on the trip, looked at me and said, "Ed, I'm going to go down

and talk with her." I then shouted down to Alexis, "Hold on! You can do this. We know you can!"

Jason grasped another rope, put his climbing harness(背带) on and began to rappel down the cliff. Within moments Jason was beside Alexis. She had her cheek directly against the face of the rock with her feet barely resting on a small piece of the cliff that jetted outward. Jason said to Alexis, "I know that you have been on this cliff now for what seems like a long time. Your feet and fingers are cramping(痉挛) up and your forearms feel as though they are on fire. But, Alexis, you are strong, look how far up you are already. You have taken one of the more difficult paths up the cliff. Look, Alexis, look at the path you have taken."

At that moment, Alexis moved her cheek away from the rock face and looked down. The bright white chalk she used on her hands to give her a better hold showed the path where her tired hands had moved her upward on the cliff. Jason was right. Alexis had taken the hardest way up the cliff. Jason then looked straight into Alexis' eyes and in a calm voice he said, "You are not alone out here, there are people who care about you, who want to help you and see you succeed. We are going to do this together. Are you ready?" Slowly she shook her head yes and took a deep breath.

35. Jason went down the cliff because	
A. Alexis took a wrong path	B. Alexis was trapped in rocks
C. Alexis didn't believe in herself	D. Alexis' forearms were badly hurt
36. We can infer from the passage that	<i>:</i>
A. Alexis was finally pulled up by Ed	
B. Alexis regretted having taken the wron	ng path up the cliff
C. Alexis was immediately sent to hospital	al after she was pulled up
D. Alexis successfully rock-climbed	• •
37. Alexis would probably become	
A. more strong-minded	B. easier to give up
C. poorer in health	D. less interested in rock climbing
	C

Can a monkey or a penguin take pictures? Sure, if it has a crittercam (动物随身拍)! Last month, more than 50 scientists from all over the world had a meeting in Washington DC. They talked about special cameras that allow them to see the world from animals' points of view.

Greg Marshall, inventor of the first crittercam, organized the meeting. Five years ago, he had the big idea for his small invention. While diving off the coast in Central America, Marshall noticed a shark with a parasitic (寄生的) fish on its belly. Wouldn't it be cool, he thought, if a camera were put on that shark, just like the parasitic fish? Marshall began to experiment by placing cameras on dogs and cats. The first wild animal he equipped with a camera was a turtle.

Marshall and other scientists have attached cameras to turtles, whales, lions and crows. The first crittercams were a bit large, but as technology and designs improved, the cameras became smaller. Crittercams allow researchers to see where animals travel and eat, and how they live. Scientists who study crittercam videos have learned that emperor penguins hunt under ice. They found adult green sea turtles are not actually vegetarians. The turtles eat small animals and dead fish. And just last month, researchers reported that the crows in the South Africa are even smarter than anyone knew. The clever crows not only use sticks as tools to catch insects, but they also save their favorite stick tools to use again!

Scientists hope someday to attach cameras to small animals like bats and birds. The future of animal filmmaking looks exciting.

filmmaking looks exciting.				
38. The idea of crittercam	was inspired by	•		
A. a parasitic fish	B. a shark	C. a turtle	D. a camera	
39. Crittercams were used	to			
A. search for animals		B. photograph the	e human life	
C. study dogs and cats	S	D. observe the an	imal world	
40. Scientists have found _	by studying the	e crittercam videos.		
A. many new things a	bout sea birds	B. useful tools for	r the insect catching	
C. some facts unknown to people before		D. different hunti	D. different hunting hobbies of sea animals	
41. The best title of the pas	ssage is			
A. Animal Photograpl	ners	B. Future Animal	Filmmaking	
C. Variable Habits of	Animals	D. The Invention	of Crittercam	

D

The regular use of text messages and e-mails can lower the IQ more than twice as much as smoking marijuana  $( \pm \kappa )$ . That is the statement of researchers who have found that tapping away on a mobile phone or computer

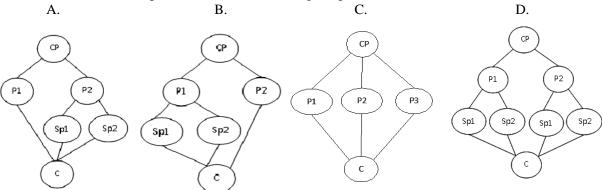
keyboard or checking for electronic messages temporarily knocks up to 10 points off the user's IQ. This rate of decline in intelligence compared unfavorably with the four-point drop in IQ associated with smoking marijuana, according to British researchers, who have described the phenomenon of improved stupidity as "infomania". The research conducted by Hewlett Packard, the technology company, has concluded that it is mainly a problem for adult workers, especially men.

It is concluded that too much use of modern technology can damage a person's mind. It can cause a constant distraction of "always on" technology when employees should be concentrating on what they are paid to do. Infomania means that they lose concentration as their minds remain fixed in an almost permanent state of readiness to react to technology instead of focusing on the task in hand. The report also added that, in a long term, the brain will be considerably shaped by what we do to it and by the experience of daily life. At a microcellular(微孔的) level, the complex networks of nerve cells that make up parts of the brain actually change in response to certain experiences.

Too much use of modern technology can be damaging not only to a person's mind, but to their social relationship. 1,100 adults were interviewed during the research. More than 62 percent of them admitted that they were addicted to checking their e-mails and text messages so often that they <u>scrutinized</u> work-related ones even when at home or on holiday. Half said that they always responded immediately to an e-mail and will even interrupt a meeting to do so. It is concluded that infomania is increasing stress and anxiety and affecting one's characteristics. Nine out of ten thought that colleagues who answered e-mails or messages during a face-to-face meeting were extremely rude.

The effects on IQ were studied by Dr. Glenn Wilson, a psychologist at University of London. "This is a very real and widespread phenomenon," he said. "We have found that infomania will damage a worker's performance by reducing their mental sharpness and changing their social life. Companies should encourage a more balanced and appropriate way of working."

- 42. We can learn from the passage that "infomania" .
  - A. has a positive influence on one's IQ
  - B. results in the change of part of the brain
  - C. lies in the problem of lack of concentration
  - D. is caused by too much use of modern technology
- 43. The research mentioned in the passage is most probably about \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the important function of advanced technology
  - B. the damage to one's brain done by unhealthy habits
  - C. the relevance between IQ and use of modern technology
  - D. the relationship between intelligence and working effectiveness
- 44. The underlined word "scrutinized" probably means "
  - A. examined carefully B. copied patiently C. corrected quickly D. admitted freely
- 45. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



CP: Central Point P: Point Sp:Sub-point(次要点) C: Conclusion

## 第二节: 任务型阅读(共5小题,每小题2分,共10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

#### E

## **Personal Shoppers**

I was shopping with Thomas, who has been working as a personal shopper for the past five years. "Personal shoppers are in great demand these days," he told me as we were walking past designer clothes shops. <u>46</u> He said that there were many people who wanted to be fashionable, but they didn't know where to start. They

needed a professional to advise them.

But why? I always call my best friend to help me find the perfect dress, not a stranger!

"47 The first thing I do is help my customer improve their image, I teach them to choose colors and clothes that suit them, and how to use make-up." Thomas told me. "Then I organize the customer's wardrobe.

48 The third service has to do with actual shopping: the personal shopper and the customer visit shops and buy clothes according to the customer's personality, lifestyle and needs.

Of course, each of the above services costs between 150 and 225 euros! 49 "Most of my customers are rich business people who call me for important meetings or business parties," explained Thomas. "However, I also work for people in all kinds of jobs and for retired men and women who want a change of look."

We spent the rest of the day shopping. Every time we came out of a shop, we had one more bag. In the end, I went home with a beautiful dress, two pairs of trousers, some lovely tops and a couple of coats. I'd never had a shopping day like this before! I admit that I'd spent more than I usually do, but I wouldn't have found such beautiful clothes without Thomas. 50

- A. I can help in three different ways.
- B. I asked him why this had happened.
- C. It depends on the customer's preferences.
- D. I might even throw away some old clothes.
- E. I just wish personal shoppers were a bit cheaper!
- F. People need help with choosing the right clothes.
- G. I just wonder how many people have this kind of money to spend.

## 第三部分:书面表达(满分15分)

51. 请根据下面提示,写一篇短文。词数不少于80。

假设你是红星中学学生李华,你在网上看到一则征寻语伴的广告,并对此感兴趣。请你根据广告的 内容,予以回复。简要介绍自己的中文优势和英语方面的需求。

I'm looking for an online language partner. I will help you with English in exchange for my Chinese practice. You must be a native speaker with standard Mandarin pronunciation and also want to improve your English.

Please write to me directly if this is of interest to you. Email: kathylane@gmail.com 提示: Mandarinn---普通话

Dear Kathy,

Yours, Li Hua