

英语试题（样题）

考生须知

1. 本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分，共 **6** 页，满分 **100** 分，考试时间 **50** 分钟；
 2. 在试卷、答题卡及答题纸上认真填写姓名和网络报名号；
 3. 试卷 I 答案一律涂写在答题卡上，试卷 II 答案一律书写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效；
 4. 考试结束后将试卷、答题卡和答题纸一并交回。

第一卷 (共 65 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂墨。

1. — I'm making _____ progress with the help of my teachers.
— Great! I hope you can go to _____ college next year.
A. /; a B. the; / C. the; a D. /; /

2. We didn't plan our art exhibition like that but it _____ very well.
A. worked out B. worked on C. went out D. carried on

3. With the entrance examination _____ up, our classmates work harder and harder.
A. came B. come C. coming D. having come

4. Perhaps that is the only point _____ I completely agree.
A. that B. which C. when D. where

5. — Do you have any double rooms _____?
— Oh, let me see if there are any left.
A. preferable B. considerable C. possible D. available

6. — Have you _____ some new ideas?
— Yeah, I'll tell you later.
A. come about B. come into C. come up with D. come out with

7. — Hi, Tracy, you look tired.
— I am tired. I _____ the windows all day.
A. cleaned B. had cleaned C. have been cleaning D. have cleaned

8. She hasn't got enough money _____ she can buy the ring.
A. which B. that C. with which D. for which

9. — Would you like to go to Shanghai?
— Yes. In the last ten years, great changes _____ in Shanghai.
A. has taken place B. have happened C. have taken place D. have been taken place

10. _____! Don't get too close to the building of which walls are being painted.
A. Get along B. Come on C. Watch out D. Set off

11. — Why didn't you tell her about the appointment?
— She drove away _____ we could say a word.

- A. before B. until C. when D. after
12. Men will not be _____ to the restaurant without a tie in this hotel.
 A. allowed B. permitted C. let D. admitted
13. — Why did you stop writing?
 — I _____ my writing paper.
 A. ran out of B. have been used up C. have used up of D. have run out
14. Up to now, large quantities of food _____ to Africa to save the starving people.
 A. is sent B. has been sent C. have been sent D. are sent
15. Oct.1st, _____ is our National Day, is celebrated with singing and dancing.
 A. which B. as C. when D. that

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分; 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 16—35 各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Exercise is good for you, but most people really know very little about how to exercise properly. When you try, you can run into _____. Many people ____ that when specific muscles are exercised, the fat in the neighboring area is “____ up”. Yet the ____ is that exercise burns fat from all over _____. Studies show muscles which are not ____ lose their strength very quickly. To regain it needs 48 to 72 hours and exercise every other day will ____ a normal level of physical strength.

To ____ weight you believe you should always “work up a good sweat” when _____. In fact, no. Sweating only ____ body temperature to prevent over heating. This is ____ water loss. ____ you replace the liquid, you replace the _____.

Walking is the ____ and easy-to-do exercise. It helps the circulation of blood ____ the body, and has a direct ____ on your overall feeling of health. Experience says that 20 minutes' exercise ____ is minimum amount.

____ your breathing doesn't return to normal state within minutes after you finish ____, you've done _____.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 16. A. fun | B. joy | C. matter | D. trouble |
| 17. A. understand | B. see | C. hope | D. know |
| 18. A. built | B. burned | C. piled | D. grown |
| 19. A. reply | B. possibility | C. truth | D. reason |
| 20. A. arm | B. leg | C. stomach | D. body |
| 21. A. exercised | B. examined | C. protected | D. cured |
| 22. A. lose | B. raise | C. burn | D. keep |
| 23. A. lose | B. gain | C. keep | D. burn |
| 24. A. working | B. exercising | C. practising | D. playing |
| 25. A. raises | B. reduces | C. destroys | D. keeps up |
| 26. A. how | B. why | C. nothing but | D. more than |
| 27. A. While | B. Once | C. As | D. Whenever |
| 28. A. weight | B. muscle | C. sweat | D. strength |
| 29. A. best | B. easiest | C. favorite | D. slowest |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 30. A. over | B. around | C. throughout | D. with |
| 31. A. effect | B. use | C. usage | D. affect |
| 32. A. an evening | B. a month | C. a day | D. a night |
| 33. A. But if | B. But | C. If | D. And if |
| 34. A. working | B. walking | C. exercising | D. breathing |
| 35. A. enough | B. much | C. too much | D. much too |

第三节 阅读理解 (共 10 小题,每小题 2 分; 共 20 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Except for the sun, the moon looks the biggest object in the sky. Actually it is one of the smallest, and only looks big because it is so near to us. Its diameter is only 2160 miles (3389 km), or a little more than a quarter of the diameter of the earth.

Once a month, or, more exactly, once every 29.5 days, at the time we call “full moon”, its whole disc looks bright. At other times only part of it appears bright, and we always find that this is the part which faces towards the sun, while the part facing away from the sun appears dark. People could make their pictures better if they kept this in mind—only those parts of the moon which are lighted up by the sun are brighter. This shows that the moon gives no light of its own. It only throws back the light of the sun, like a huge mirror hung in the sky.

Yet the dark part of the moon’s surface is not completely black; usually it is just light enough for us to be able to see its shape, so that we speak of seeing “the old moon in the new moon’s arms”. The light by which we see the old moon does not come from the sun, but from the earth. We know well how the surface of the sea or of snow, or even of a wet road, may throw back uncomfortably much of the sun’s light on to our faces. In the same way the surface of the whole earth throws back enough of the sun’s light on to the face of the moon for us to be back to see the parts of it which would otherwise be dark.

36. Why is the dark part of the moon not completely black? _____

- A. The earth throws back sunlight on to the moon.
- B. The sun shines on the moon’s surface.
- C. The moon throws back the light from the sun.
- D. The moon has light of its own.

37. How often do we see the moon as its brightest? _____

- A. Once every week.
- B. Once every year.
- C. Once every 29.5 days.
- D. Once every 27 days.

38. What is meant by “seeing the old moon in the new moon’s arms”? _____

- A. We can see the dark parts of the moon, though not clearly.
- B. The new moon is at its brightest.
- C. The dark parts of the moon are bright enough for us to see.
- D. Part of the moon’s surface is lighted by the sun.

39. Which of these is true? _____

- A. The moon which appears round at its brightest is called full moon.
- B. The moon's diameter is exactly one fourth of that of the earth.
- C. The light by which we see the old moon comes from the sun.
- D. The part of the moon which is not lighted by the sun is completely dark.

B

When she looked ahead, Florence Chadwick saw nothing but a solid wall of fog. Her body was numb (麻木的). She had been swimming for nearly sixteen hours. Already she was the first woman to swim the English Channel in both directions. Now, at age 34, her goal was to become the first woman to swim from Catalina Island to the California coast.

On that fourth of July morning in 1952, the sea was like an ice bath and the fog was so thick that she could hardly see her support boats. Sharks swam toward her lone figure, only to be driven away by rifle shots. Against the cold sea, she struggled on—hour after hour—while millions watched on national television.

Alongside Florence in one of the boats, her mother and her trainer offered encouragement. They told her it wasn't much farther. But all she could see was fog. They urged her not to give up. She never had...until then. With only a half mile to go, she asked to be pulled out.

Still thawing (使变暖和) her chilled body several hours later, she told a reporter, "Look, I'm not excusing myself, but if I could have seen land I might have made it." It was not fatigue (疲劳) or even the cold water that defeated her. It was the fog. She was unable to see her goal.

Two months later, she tried again. This time, despite the same dense fog, she swam with her faith intact (完整无损的) and her goal clearly pictured in her mind. She knew that somewhere behind that fog was land and this time she made it! Florence Chadwick became the first woman to swim the Catalina Channel, eclipsing (超越) the men's record by two hours!

40. Why didn't Florence swim across the Catalina Channel for the first time? _____

- A. Because she was too tired to go on swimming.
- B. Because the fog was so thick that she couldn't see her support boats clearly.
- C. Because she couldn't see the goal on land.
- D. Because the sea water was too cold.

41. What does the underlined sentence mean? _____

- A. She had never been so hopeless.
- B. She had never thought of giving up.
- C. She had never seen such a thick fog.
- D. She had never swum across the Channel before.

42. Which of the following is NOT true? _____

- A. Florence Chadwick spent less time swimming across the Catalina Channel than men.
- B. Florence Chadwick succeeded in swimming across the Catalina Channel in September, 1952.
- C. People had to use guns to drive away some flesh-eating animals in the sea.
- D. No women but Florence Chadwick were able to swim the English Channel in both directions.

C

The producer appeared behind the recording studio window and smiled and waved to me like an old friend. And after I had read out a little test piece, he said, "That's fine, wonderful, your voice is perfect, lively, wonderful." Then I read a longer passage in English about the delights of touring in Britain, and another about the delights of visiting London, and both were "excellent" and "just right", and I began to consider a job in radio.

To be honest, I was fairly sure of myself though I lacked experience. Across the room in the Hamburg News Agency where we both worked, a friend named Peter Turner called to me, "I say, Mike, a man on the phone here wants someone to do a recording in English, and I'm booked up. Would you read something to him in English as a sort of test?" I did, and they said, "Perfect, lovely, wonderful, ..." Would I come round?

It was after reading their passage in English in the studio that they noticed my vowel (元音) pronunciations were not altogether King's English, or even Prince Philip's, there was a larger silence than usual, then the voice said: "Fine, lovely..., but you said the word 'castle' with a short 'a'. Could we have the passage again please, but this time say 'castle'."

This was easy. But then he noticed other differences in my pronunciation.

"It's my northern English accent," I said, angry, because I had to apologize for it.

"Oh, I see...but Mike, we'll have to get it right, I'm afraid. The recording is for teaching English to German schoolchildren, and it must be spoken in the way it is taught in German schools."

I read the passage again...and again ... and again. But of course you cannot change the pronunciation of a lifetime in an hour. The studio men were in the state of having lost hope and underlined the vowels which caused me to feel angry, so that I'd remember them. Few, really. But because I had to concentrate (集中) on them, I made a lot of mistakes in my reading. Everyone got somewhat irritable (easily made angry), so we all went out for a beer.

43. Broadcasting did not make Mike nervous _____.

- A. although he had never done any before
- B. because he worked in a news agency
- C. because he was used to talking on the phone
- D. although the passages were long

44. What happened after Mike had read the third passage? _____

- A. They made him repeat it.
- B. They said nothing.
- C. They began to discuss the King's English.
- D. They could not understand one of the words.

45. They wanted Mike to change his pronunciation because _____.

- A. German schoolchildren did not like a northern accent
- B. it was different from the English taught in German schools
- C. it was different from the English spoken in Germany
- D. German schoolchildren were taught through recordings

第二卷 (共 35 分)

第一节：单词拼写 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

请根据首字母或中文提示完成下列句子，每空只填一个词。请将答案写在答题纸的相应位置。

1. The Lantern Festival falls on the fifteenth of the first 1_____ month.
2. You don't have to sacrifice environmental protection to _____ (促进) economic growth.
3. He's not very s_____ at using chopsticks.
4. "I've just passed my driving test!" " _____! (祝贺)"
5. We need to hurry or we'll miss our _____ (飞行; 班机).
6. They put an a_____ in The Morning News, offering a high payment for the right person.
7. The People's Republic of China was f_____ in 1949.
8. The stores have to _____ (竞争) for customers in the Christmas season.
9. I really _____ (钦佩) the way she brings up those kids on her own.
10. She won a full s_____ to Harvard, which can save a really large sum of money for her family.
11. Meals can be s_____ to you in your room in our hotel.
12. Since his parents died early, he had to earn his own living when he was a _____ (青少年).
13. I a_____ to four universities and was accepted by all of them.
14. I am _____ (自信的) that everything will come out right in time.
15. I don't want to get i_____ in some boring argument about who is to blame.

第二节 阅读填空 (共 10 个空; 每空 2 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面的短文，并依据首字母提示在空白处填上适当的词使文章完整，并且逻辑清晰。注意：每空只填写一个词。请将答案写在答题纸的相应位置。

It's not that there's no public 16.t_____ in America. Many cities have 17. t_____, buses and subways to help commuters (乘公共汽车上下班的人) get to and 18.f_____ work. Some large 19. u_____ even have buses to take students to classes across 20. c_____. But most people find it much more 21. c_____ to drive, even if they do have to deal with 22. t_____. Nowadays busy families often have more than one 23. v_____. Many people view their car as a status symbol. But no matter their 24. s_____ status, people without 25. w_____ feel tied down.

试题说明

本试题用于北京师范大学外国留学生本科生入学写作能力测试。总分 100 分，
考生获得 60 分为及格，相当于新 HSK 五级书写部分 60 分水平。

北京师范大学外国留学生本科生入学考试

写作

注意事项

写作测试作答时间为 30 分钟。

请结合这张图片写一篇 300 字以上的短文（100 分）



数学试题（样题）

考生须知

1. 本试卷共三题，满分 **100** 分，考试时间 **50** 分钟；
2. 在试卷及答题纸上认真填写姓名和网络报名号；
3. 试卷答案一律书写在答题纸上，在试卷上作答无效；
4. 考试结束后将试卷和答题纸一并交回。

一、选择题：本大题共 **19** 小题，每小题 **4** 分，共 **76** 分。

1、已知集合 $M = \{-1, 1, 2\}$ ，集合 $N = \{y \mid y = x^2, x \in M\}$ ，则 $M \cap N = (\quad)$

- A. $\{1, 2, 3\}$ B. $\{1, 4\}$ C. $\{1\}$ D. \emptyset

2、 M 、 N 是两个集合，定义集合 $M - N = \{x \mid x \in M, \text{ 且 } x \notin N\}$ ，如果 $M = \{x \mid \log_3 x < 1\}$ ，

$N = \{x \mid 1 < x < 3\}$ ，那么 $M - N = (\quad)$

- A. $\{x \mid 0 < x \leq 1\}$ B. $\{x \mid 0 < x < 1\}$
C. $\{x \mid 1 \leq x < 2\}$ D. $\{x \mid 2 \leq x < 3\}$

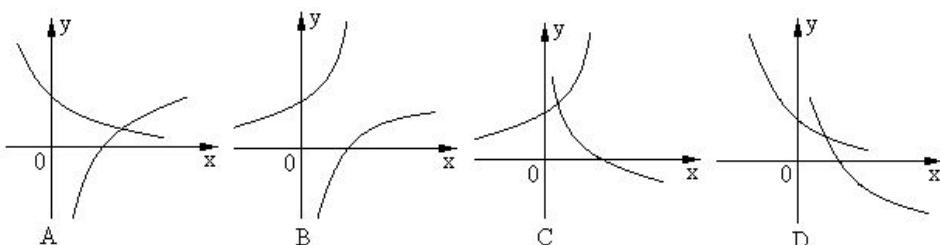
3、已知集合 $A = \{-1, 1, 2\}$ ，映射 $f: A \rightarrow B$ 是取绝对值，如果集合 B 中的元素都是 A 中元素在 f 下的象，那么集合 $B = (\quad)$

- A. $\{-1, 1, 2\}$ B. $\{1, 2\}$ C. $\{1\}$ D. $\{2\}$

4、算法的三种基本结构是 ()

- A. 顺序结构、模块结构、条件分支结构 B. 顺序结构、循环结构、模块结构
C. 顺序结构、条件分支结构、循环结构 D. 模块结构、条件分支结构、循环结构

5、当 $a > 1$ 时，在同一坐标系中，函数 $y = a^{-x}$ 与 $y = \log_a x$ 的图象是图中的()



6、若实数 x 满足不等式 $x^2 - x - 6 < 0$ ，那么 $\sqrt{x^2 + 4x + 4} + |3 - x| = (\quad)$

- A. $2x - 1$ B. $1 - 2x$ C. 5 D. -5

7、Rt△ABC中， $AB=3$ ， $BC=4$ ， $AC=5$ ，将三角形绕直角边 AB 旋转一周所成的几何体的体积为 ()

- A. 48π B. 16π C. 12π D. 36π

8、等差数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的前 m 项和 $S_m = 100$ ，则 $m(a_3 + a_{m-2}) = (\quad)$

- A. 100 B. 200 C. 300 D. 400

9、已知两条直线 $y = ax - 2$ 和 $y = (a+2)x + 1$ 互相垂直，则 a 等于（ ）

- A. 2 B. 1 C. 0 D. -1

10、在正方体 $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 中，下列几种说法中正确的是（ ）

- A. $A_1C_1 \perp AD$ B. $D_1C_1 \perp AB$
C. AC_1 与 DC 成 45° 角 D. A_1C_1 与 B_1C 成 60° 角

11、过点 (3, 1) 且与直线 $x + y = 1$ 垂直的直线方程是（ ）

- A. $x - y + 2 = 0$ B. $3x - y - 8 = 0$
C. $x - 3y + 2 = 0$ D. $x - y - 2 = 0$

12、圆 $C: (x+1)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 8$ 的圆心到直线 $x + y + 1 = 0$ 的距离等于（ ）

- A. $4\sqrt{2}$ B. $2\sqrt{2}$ C. 2 D. $\sqrt{2}$

13、下列各角中与 240° 角终边相同的角为（ ）

- A. $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ B. $-\frac{5\pi}{6}$ C. $-\frac{2\pi}{3}$ D. $\frac{7\pi}{6}$

14、在等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中，公比 $q = \frac{2}{3}$ ，则直线 $a_{n+1}x - a_ny + 3 = 0$ 与直线 $3x + 2y - 7 = 0$ 的位置关系是（ ）

- A. 平行 B. 垂直 C. 相交但不垂直 D. 重合

15、若 $\sin(-\alpha) = -m$ ，则 $\sin(3\pi + \alpha) + \frac{1}{2}\sin(2\pi - \alpha)$ 等于（ ）

- A. $-\frac{2}{3}m$ B. $-\frac{3}{2}m$ C. $\frac{2}{3}m$ D. $\frac{3}{2}m$

16、已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{x}, & x \geq 0 \\ (\frac{1}{2})^x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ ，则 $f[f(-1)] =$ （ ）

- A. $\sqrt{2}$ B. $\pm\sqrt{2}$ C. $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ D. $\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

17、已知向量 $\overrightarrow{OM} = (3, -2)$, $\overrightarrow{ON} = (-5, -1)$ ，则 $\frac{1}{2}\overrightarrow{MN}$ 等于（ ）

- A. (8, 1) B. (-8, 1) C. $(4, -\frac{1}{2})$ D. $(-4, \frac{1}{2})$

18、设 x, y 满足 $\begin{cases} 2x + y \geq 4, \\ x - y \geq 1, \\ x - 2y \leq 2, \end{cases}$ 则 $z = x + y$ （ ）

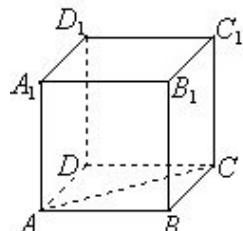
- A. 有最小值 2, 最大值 3 B. 有最小值 2, 无最大值
 C. 有最大值 3, 无最小值 D. 既无最小值, 也无最大值

19、某商场对顾客实行购物优惠活动, 规定一次购物付款总额:

- (1) 如果不超过 200 元, 则不给予优惠;
 - (2) 如果超过 200 元但不超过 500 元, 则按标价给予 9 折优惠;
 - (3) 如果超过 500 元, 其 500 元内的按第(2)条给予优惠, 超过 500 元的部分给予 7 折优惠. 在优惠期间, 某人第一次购物付款 168 元, 第二次购物付款 423 元, 假设他一次性购买上述两次同样的商品, 则应付款是 ()
- A. 413.7 元 B. 513.7 元 C. 546.6 元 D. 548.7 元

二、填空题: 本大题共 4 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 16 分.

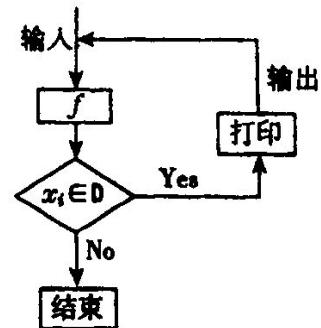
- 20、已知正方体 $ABCD - A_1B_1C_1D_1$ 的棱长为 2, 则点 D_1 到直线 AC 的距离是_____.



- 21、设 $\{a_n\}$ 为等差数列, 其中 $a_5 = 9, a_{15} = 39$, 则 $a_{10} =$ _____.

- 22、掷一枚质地均匀的骰子, 则掷得奇数点的概率是_____.

- 23、对于任意函数 $f(x), x \in D$, 可按如图所示构造一个数列发生器, 其工作原理如下:



- ① 输入数据 $x_0 \in D$, 经过数列发生器输出 $x_1 = f(x_0)$;

- ② 若 $x_1 \notin D$, 则数列发生器结束工作; 若 $x_1 \in D$, 则将 x_1 打印并反馈回输入端, 再输出 $x_2 = f(x_1)$, 依此类推.

若 $f(x) = x + \sqrt{x} + \frac{1}{4}$, $D = (0, +\infty)$. 若输入 $x_0 = 1$, 则打印输出的数据 $x_{20} =$ _____.

三、解答题: 本大题共 1 小题, 共 8 分. 写出必要的文字说明、推理过程或演算步骤.

24、本小题共 8 分

设 $f(x) = 6\cos^2 x - \sqrt{3}\sin 2x - 3$.

(I) 求 $f(x)$ 的最大值及最小正周期;

(II) 令 $g(x) = f\left(x + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$, 判断函数 $g(x)$ 的奇偶性, 并说明理由;

(III) 若锐角 α 满足 $f(\alpha) = -2\sqrt{3}$, 求 $\tan \frac{4}{5}\alpha$ 的值.

北京师范大学外国留学生本科生入学考试

综合能力测试

注 意 事 项

一、综合能力测试包括两部分内容：

- (1) 阅读理解：综合填空（12 题），文章阅读（21 题）
- (2) 推理测验：图形推理（30 题）

作答时间为 100 分钟。

二、所有题目都有四个供选择的答案，要求在答题卡上把代表正确答案的字母涂黑，如：[A] [B] [D]。答案必须涂在答题卡上，写在本试卷上无效。

三、严格遵守考场规则，听从监考人员的指挥。考试结束后，必须把试卷和答题卡留下，放在桌上。等监考人员回收、清点后，才能离场。

请填写：

姓名：_____

准考证号：_____

考场号：_____

座位号：_____

翻页开始作答阅读理解部分

一、综合填空（12题）

说明：

1-12题，每段文字中都有若干个空（空前标有题目序号），每个题目右边都有A B C D四个词语，请根据上下文的意思选择惟一恰当的词语，并将正确答案填涂在答题卡上。

(一)

在上海一个小小舞台上，我看见了屠格涅夫笔下的德国音乐家老伦蒙。他或者坐在钢琴前面，将最高贵的感情1._____在音乐中，2._____给一个人；或者立在蓝天底下，摇动他那白发飘飘的头，用赞叹的调子说着：“你这美丽的星星，你这3._____星星。”望着蓝空里像眼睛一样4._____着的无数星子，他的眼睛湿润了。

我了解这个老音乐家的眼泪。这应该是灌溉灵魂的春雨吧。

- 1. A. 寄托 B. 寄存 C. 寄送 D. 寄给
- 2. A. 呈上 B. 呈献 C. 呈送 D. 呈寄
- 3. A. 纯净的 B. 纯美的 C. 纯洁的 D. 纯粹的
- 4. A. 闪耀 B. 闪动 C. 照耀 D. 闪烁

(二)

胡杨，是我平生所见最5._____树。胡杨生下来一千年不死，死了后一千年不倒，倒下去一千年不朽。这不是神话。无论是在塔里木，还是在内蒙额济纳旗，我都看见了大片6._____无边的枯杨。它们生前为所挚爱的热土7._____到最后一刻，死后仍奇形怪状地8._____在战友与敌人之间。它们让战友落泪，它们让敌人尊敬。那亿万棵宁死不屈、双拳紧握的枯杨，似一幅悲天悯人的冬天童话。

- 5. A. 悲惨的 B. 悲哀的 C. 悲剧的 D. 悲壮的
- 6. A. 壮阔 B. 壮丽 C. 茁壮 D. 广阔
- 7. A. 战斗 B. 战争 C. 决斗 D. 斗争
- 8. A. 站立 B. 挺立 C. 树立 D. 挺拔

(三)

人类在何种天气下，更容易患呼吸系统疾病呢？其实，不管是日益 9._____的气温本身，还是人类处于这种气温环境之中，都不一定使人更容易染上气喘、过敏症、传染病等疾病。真正的危险来自于城市地表温度的增加、干旱区域的高密度颗粒物 10._____，以及传染疾病向更高纬度地区的 11._____。随着气候变化 12._____的高温热浪、恶劣的空气污染以及其它一些极端天气事件的发生，呼吸系统疾病有可能大规模爆发。在这种情况下，易感人群需要得到更多支持与照顾。

- 9. A. 增大 B. 增加 C. 增高 D. 提高
- 10. A. 分布 B. 布局 C. 布置 D. 位置
- 11. A. 传播 B. 传送 C. 散播 D. 敷布
- 12. A. 致使 B. 导致 C. 导入 D. 引入

二、文章阅读（21题）

说明：

13-33 题，每段文字后都有三个问题，每个问题都有 A B C D 四个答案，请快速阅读，根据文字内容选择惟一恰当的答案，并将正确答案填涂在答题卡上。

短文阅读

(一) 有趣的种子旅行

一株植物少则有几十颗种子，多则有几十万颗种子。如果它们只停留在原地，挤成一堆，很难想象怎么能生活下去；如果发生自然灾害，如干旱、洪涝、火灾等等，集中在一块就更有灭绝的危险。种子的旅行是长期自然选择的结果。

像大豆、绿豆、油菜、芝麻等植物的种子，有一种“弹射”的本领，果实成熟后会突然扭曲、炸裂，将种子弹射到几十厘米甚至几米之外。根据资料，植物界中的弹射“冠军”，可能是一种生长在美洲的木樨草，射程可达 14 米之远。

在非洲北部和欧洲南部，有一种有趣的植物叫喷瓜。它的果实成熟时，那些包藏种子的浆汁，就像气球中的空气那样，对果皮产生强大的压力，只要轻轻一碰，果实的黏液和种子就一起喷发出来，可射 6 米之远，所以当地人称它为“铁炮瓜”。

19 世纪中叶，航行在大西洋上的一艘船，意外发现一个黑色的沥青圆球，打开一看，原来是一个椰子壳，里面藏着一张羊皮纸。原来，这是当年哥伦布写的一封信。当时的航海者没有无线电通讯设备，常常利用椰子壳等漂浮物来传递信息。椰子经常以这种方式传播后代，所以我们见到的椰子树，除了人工栽培的之外，几乎都长在海滩边上。

13. 种子“旅行”的根本目的是

- A. 免除自然灾害
- B. 生存繁衍
- C. 争夺生存空间
- D. 更好地适应环境

14. 喷瓜传播种子的方式，用哪个词语概括得最准确

- A. 爆炸
- B. 流淌
- C. 扭曲
- D. 撕裂

15. 文中提起发现“哥伦布的信”的用意是

- A. 椰子靠在海上漂泊传播种子
- B. 椰子具有很好的防水性
- C. 野生椰子都长在海边
- D. 人类航海历史的悠久

(二) 奇妙的“银”

公元前三百多年，希腊王国皇帝亚历山大带领军队东征时，受到热带痢疾的感染，大多数士兵得病死亡，但皇帝和军官们却很少染疾。这个谜直到现代才被解开。原来皇帝和军官们的餐具都是用银制造的，而士兵的餐具都是用锡制造的。银在水中能分解出极微量的银离子，这种银离子能吸附水中的微生物，使微生物赖以呼吸的酶失去作用，从而杀死微生物。

普通的抗生素仅能杀死六种不同的病原体，而含银的抗生素则能杀死 650 种以上的病原体。所以，人类在两千年前就知道用银片作外科手术的良药、用银煮水治病。中国古代法医早就懂得用“银针验尸法”来测定死者是否中毒而死，帮助人们破获了不少谋杀案件。

银的这种特性如果加以利用，可以预防一些自然灾害。火山爆发及某些大地震前，地表均有可能渗出含硫的气体。这种气体会使银器的表面很快变成黑色，从而显示出火山将要爆发、大地震将要来临的征兆。

16. 古希腊君王与贵族使用银质器具的意外收获是

- A. 彰显了尊贵的地位
- B. 避免了痢疾感染
- C. 使得食物更加美味
- D. 防止水的分解

17. 中国古代法医“银针验尸法”的原理是

- A. 银针能判断死者是否中毒
- B. 银针具有消毒的作用
- C. 含银的抗生素疗效更好
- D. 银片是外科手术的良药

18. 银器变黑可能预示着火山爆发或地震，是由于

- A. 某些渗出的含硫的气体，可以与银发生反应
- B. 银在水中能分解出极微量的银离子
- C. 银能杀死微生物
- D. 银能杀死很多病原体

(三) 老树

六十年江湖生涯，老树是我的好朋友。

童年的故乡本有很多高大的树，孩子们谁也不理会树有什么美。少小离家老大回的游子最珍惜老树，因树比人活得久长，抚摸老树，仿佛抚摸了逝去的旧亲朋，老树仍抽枝发叶，它尚活着，它自然认识世世代代的主人。

有一回在贵州原始森林里爬坡，背着笨重的画箱，全靠着两只手攀着树枝前进，有些树看来躯干结实，不意一抓却成灰，我摔跤滚下，几乎丧生，这是初次见到站着死去的树，寿终正寝，真正享受了天年。

树不仅是生命的标志，也是艺术的标志。人们说风格是人，也可以说风格是树，像树一样逐渐成长。树的年轮是一年一年添增的，而风格的形成往往不一定与岁月成正比，越老未必越有风格，但有风格缺绝对需要长年累月的耕作。

19. 离家多年的游子，对老树的情感不包括

- A. 老树像多年的故友 B. 老树旺盛的生命力
C. 看到老树，仿佛回到了往昔的岁月 D. 老树仿佛认识归来的游子
20. 作者在贵州原始森林里，给作者最大的震撼是
- A. 老树救了“我”的生命 B. 老树顽强的生命力
C. 老树结实的躯干 D. 老树站着死的姿态
21. 和老树相比，艺术风格
- A. 和岁月成正比 B. 越老越有风格
C. 是常年累月积累的结果 D. 像树的年轮一样一年一年增长

对比阅读

(一)

片段一

行为学的相互作用影响体系揭示：在各种僵持局面中，如果一方坦率承认自己“可能有错”，对方也许就会不再坚持原来的立场，事态转向你所期盼的方向发展。

片段二

美国独立战争时期的宪法得以顺利诞生，就得力于著名政治家富兰克林的化敌为友之术。当时，在制宪会议上，与会者对宪法解释出现了激烈的争论，会议气氛白热化。富兰克林为平息冲突，以便完成制宪工作，起立向与会人士致辞，坦率承认出现分歧可能是源于自我的错误，因此得以化敌为友，顺利通过了宪法。

由此可知，“可能我错了”的说法，无疑是积极的在对方坚固的防御之墙上钻洞，化敌为友。

22. 片断一和片断二的关系是
- A. 总分 B. 并列 C. 递进 D. 分总
23. 哪个论断最能概括片段一和片段二的主题
- A. 勇于承认自己错误，化敌为友
B. 在各种僵持局面中，坚持真理

- C. 放弃自己的立场和主见
 - D. 向不友好的人表示友好
24. 哪个描述最能体现“行为学的相互作用影响体系”中的“互相作用”
- A. 僵持中，一方勇于承认自己的错误。
 - B. 某种情况，事情会朝着预想的方向转化。
 - C. 对看不顺眼的人，采取和善的态度。
 - D. 富兰克林承认自己的错误，使得宪法顺利通过。

(二)

片段一

到图书馆、书店走走，到街头报刊亭看看，每次都感到纸页文字对生命的一种威逼。几年前还在热心地讨论“读书有没有禁区”的问题，我是主张对文化人不应有禁区的，但现在却出现了一种意想不到的无奈：必须自设禁区，否则将是时间的泻漏，生命的破碎，将会从一生的孜孜不倦走向一生的无所作为。

片段二

为此，一些真正把书读通了的人总是反对“开卷有益”的说法，主张由学者们给社会开出一些大大小小的书目，我赞成这种做法，但这种做法主要适合正在求学的年轻人。对于中年人来说，生命已经自立，选择的重任主要是靠自己来完成了。因此，自设禁区，其实是成熟的表现。

感觉极好的文章少读，感觉不对的文章不读，这是我的基本原则。

感觉极好，为什么要少读呢？因为感觉极好是很不容易的事，一旦找到，就要细细体会，反复咀嚼，这就突然遇上一部好片，看完后我绝对不会紧接着看另外一部，而会一个人走到江边，沉湎很久。我即便知道其他几部片子并不比这一部差，也舍不得一块儿奢侈地吞噬。

25. 关于片段一和片段二共同讨论的话题是
- A. 读书有没有禁区
 - B. 开卷有益
 - C. 读书应自设禁区
 - D. 好文章要少读
26. 读书自设禁区，并不是

- A. 成熟的表现
- B. 防止浪费时间
- C. 防止生命从孜孜不倦走向无所作为
- D. 只读优秀的、大家的文章

27. 对于“我”读书的自设禁区，表述不准确的是

- A. 一种意想不到的无奈
- B. 感觉不对的文章不读
- C. 感觉极好的文章少读，甚至只读一遍
- D. 自设禁区的文章是需要长时间寻找的

长文阅读

(一) 茶马古道

今天人们所说的“茶马古道”，源自古代的“茶马互市”，即先有“互市”，后有“古道”。而“茶马互市”是我国历史上汉藏民族间一种传统的贸易形式，唐代文献中就已经有所记载。

到宋代，内地茶叶生产飞跃发展，其中一部分茶叶“用于博马，实行官营”，在四川的名山等地设置了专门管理茶马贸易的“茶马司”。宋朝统治者为什么如此重视“茶马互市”呢？当时契丹、西夏和女真等少数民族的崛起对两宋政权造成严重威胁，迫使朝廷同西南地区少数民族保持友好关系，以便集中力量与西北少数民族政权抗衡。在这种情况下，“茶马互市”除了为朝廷提供一笔巨额茶利收入补充军费之需外，更重要的是，既满足了国家对战马的需要，又维护了宋朝西南边境的安全。

那么，藏族为什么也很重视“茶马互市”呢？因为藏族非常喜欢饮茶。招待客人，首先端出来的就是茶；外出旅行，必带的也是茶；累了，饮几口热茶能立即消除疲劳；病了，饮一口浓茶能解毒去病；用煮过的茶叶喂牲畜，马吃了长膘快，牛吃了增加奶量。尤其藏族平时食用肉、乳较多，喝茶可以解油腻、助消化。对于长期以自给自足的自然经济为主的藏族来说，他们并不需要外界供给很多东西，但茶叶却是绝对不可缺少的。

唐宋以后，汉藏人民之间通过“茶马互市”建立起来的友谊，一直延续到元、明、清。元代为了加强对藏区的管理，在“茶马古道”沿线推行“土官治土民”的土司制度，把以“茶马互市”为主的交通线路定为正式驿路，并设置驿站。从此“茶马古道”既是经贸之道、文化之道，又是治藏安藏之道。

到了清代，“茶马互市”作为一种重要制度逐渐从历史地平线上消失，取而代之的是“边茶贸易”制度。藏族对茶叶的需求有增无减，对其他产品如丝绸、布料、铁器等的需求也开始增加；而内地对藏区马匹的需求虽然减少，却对藏区皮革、黄金，以及虫草、贝母等珍贵药材的需求大幅增加。这样，汉藏之间的贸易范围更加广泛，骡铃声声，马蹄阵阵，“茶马古道”沿线的民间贸易更加繁荣。

“茶马古道”作为连接内地与康藏地区的交通大动脉，历经唐、宋、元、明、清，虽然最终消失，但它对促进康藏地区经济发展、加强汉藏民族融合、维护国家统一的历史作用不容低估。

28. 下列关于“茶马古道”的表述，错误的一项是（ ）。

- A. 所谓“茶马古道”是汉藏两族之间由于长期以茶易马而形成的贸易通道。
- B. 在宋代，“茶马古道”上的巨额茶利收入是当时全国军费的主要来源。
- C. “茶马古道”到元代已成为一条经贸之道、文化之道和治藏安藏之道。
- D. “茶马古道”为发展经济、团结人民和国家统一发挥了很大的历史作用。

29. 下列表述不符合原文意思的一项是（ ）。

- A. 为了官营茶马贸易的需要，宋朝在四川一些地方设置了“茶马司”。
- B. 茶叶在藏区可谓物尽其用，除供人饮用外，煮过的茶叶还拿来喂牲畜。
- C. 历史上，藏族自给自足的自然经济不需要外界供给除茶叶以外的东西。
- D. “边茶贸易”取代“茶马互市”，促使汉藏民间贸易更加繁荣兴旺。

30. 根据原文提供的信息，下列推断正确的一项是（ ）。

- A. “古道”晚于“互市”，因此“茶马古道”的形成不应该早于唐代。
- B. 元代推行的“土官治土民”的土司制度，扩大了藏族地区的民族自治权。
- C. 清代以后，“茶马古道”由于“边茶贸易”的兴起而在历史地平线上消失。
- D. 内地对藏区皮革、黄金以及药材的需求大幅增加，使马匹的交易量减少

（二）不要让城市失去记忆

20世纪80年代初，英国皇家建筑学会主席在中国考察之后对城市规划界说：“现在全世界的城市建设都面临一个共同的危险，我们的城镇正趋向同一种模样，这是很遗憾的。希望中国的城市建设能够尊重中国文化，尊重城市原有的特色。中国历史文化的传统太珍贵了，不能允许它们被那些虚假、肤浅的标准概念的洪水淹没。我确信你们将会遭遇这种危险，你们要用全部智慧、决策和洞察力去抵抗。”

20年后的今天，这个意味深长的警告不幸言中。

目前，我国各地正在进行大规模的城市建设。在热火朝天的城市建设中，襄樊古城的千年城墙一夜之间惨遭摧毁，曾是明代抗倭前线、清代鸦片战争主战场、宁波商帮发祥地的定海古城在“旧城改造”的名义下被夷为平地，作为北京民居灵魂的四合院也在减少……朱门绿廊、雕梁画栋、青砖碧瓦早已成为遥远的过去，盲目的建设和更新正在使我们的城市失去记忆。

当人类砍倒第一棵树的时候，文明开始了；而当人类砍倒最后一棵树的时候，文明结束了。城市是复杂的，可是往往也如此简单。厮杀声依然回荡不已的古罗马角斗场，蛛网般交织的威尼斯水巷，清冽蔚蓝的多瑙河，清秋远村旷野平芜的圆明园废墟，横亘万里烽火连绵的长城……城市的生命与性格、历史与记忆就蜿蜒在城市的每一方土地、每一片草坪、每一道天际轮廓线……无数的城市史告诉我们，城市的记忆不是历史教科书中枯燥的数字和资料，而是活生生留于城市空间和时间中的生命的热度、岁月的痕迹、文化的积淀。

城市不仅仅是单体建筑的简单集合，不仅仅是高楼大厦、立交桥、高架桥，更是一股从远古吹向未来的心灵之风，是一个民族生存发展的记忆载体。每个时代都在城市建设中留下了自己的痕迹，而保存城市的记忆，保护历史的延续性，保留人类文明发展的脉络，是人类现代文明发展的需要。

建筑界有一句被建筑师们经常重复的话：“建筑创作从寻找城市开始。”韩国首尔市现代化建设初期，决策者填平了蜿蜒于古城内的清溪川，建起了高速公路。然而，人们发现，尽管现代化建设带来了经济的腾飞，城市却越来越失去其本身的文化内涵和历史价值。2003年，首尔市政府毅然决定炸掉高速公路，重现清溪川古河道，追溯城市的历史记忆，恢复城市的历史脉络。

亡羊补牢，犹未为晚。中国城市史行进到21世纪，已经进入需要我们反思的阶段。

31. 题目“不要让城市失去记忆”中“记忆”一词的内涵是（ ）。
- A. 城市原有的特色
 - B. 中国历史文化的传统
 - C. 每个时代都在城市建设中留下了自己的痕迹
 - D. 存留于城市空间和时间中的生命的热度、岁月的痕迹、文化的积淀。
32. 从全文看，作者强调“不要让城市失去记忆”的原因，不正确的一项是（ ）。
- A. 尊重城市原有特色；
 - B. 继承历史文化传统；
 - C. 中国城市史行进到 21 世纪，已经进入需要我们反思的阶段；
 - D. 保存城市的记忆是人类现代文明发展的需要。
33. 文章第(4)段说“当人类砍倒第一棵树的时候，文明开始了；而当人类砍倒最后一棵树的时候，文明结束了。”对这句话的理解不正确的一项是（ ）
- A. 人类曾经征服自然，创造出伟大的文明。
 - B. 人类是自然的主人，可以左右自然的进程。
 - C. 我们在城市改造中要学会认识自然，与自然友好相处。
 - D. 人类如果仍以地球的主人自居，对地球为所欲为，结果必将破坏地球上的生态环境，自食恶果。

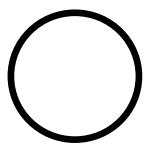
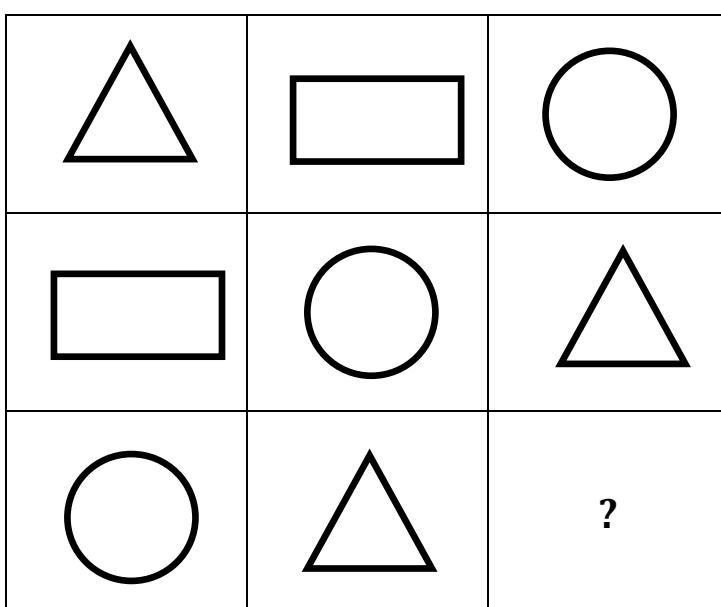
翻页开始作答图形推理测验

说明：

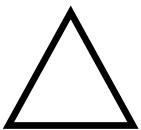
这部分一共 30 道题目，每个题目有四个备选答案，其中仅有一个是正确答案。每道题目中的图形序列都有规律，请仔细观察，根据图形的规律作答。30 道题目由易到难，请按照题目顺序依次作答。

例如：

70.



A



B



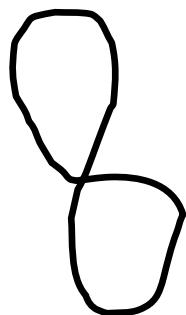
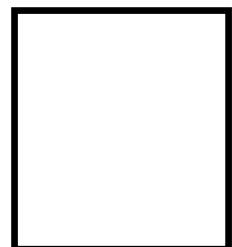
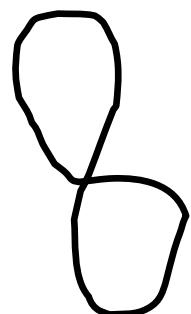
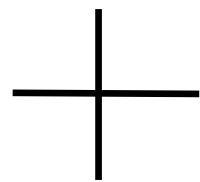
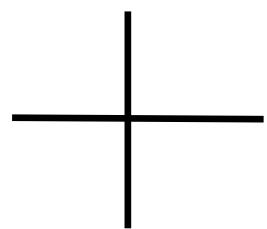
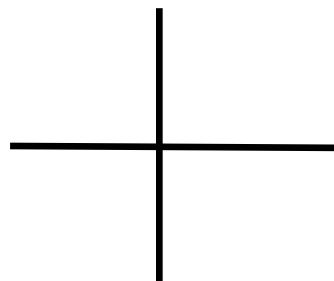
C



D

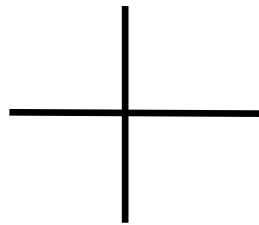
70 题唯一答案是 C，你应该在答卷上找到题号 32，在字母 C 上划一横道。

34.



A

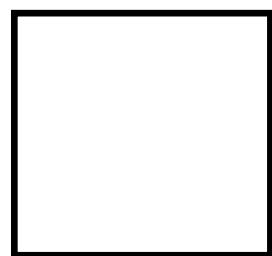
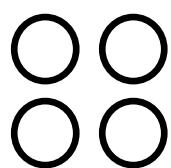
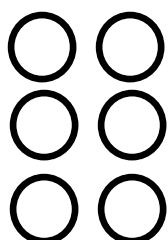
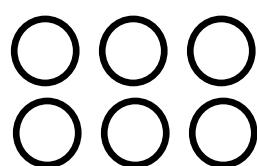
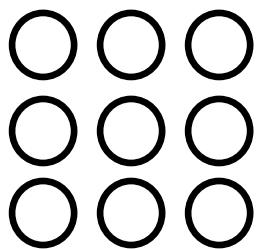
B



C

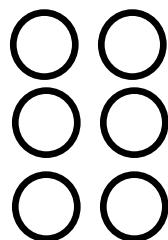
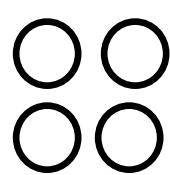
D

35.



A

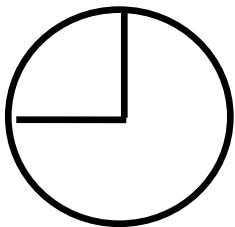
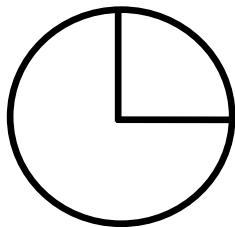
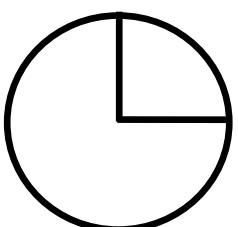
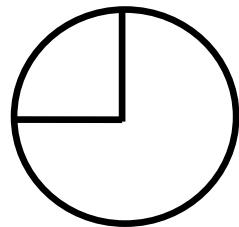
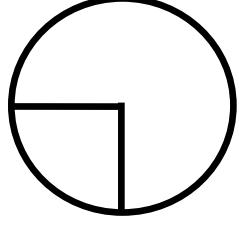
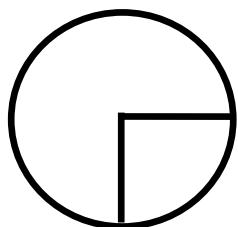
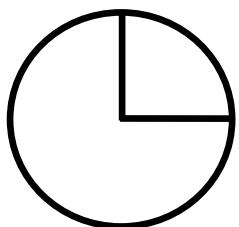
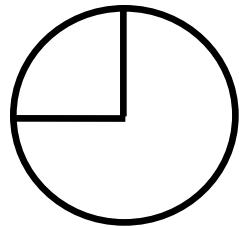
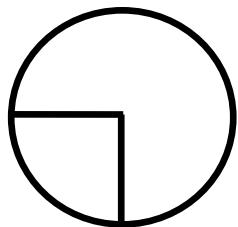
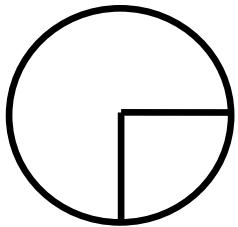
B



C

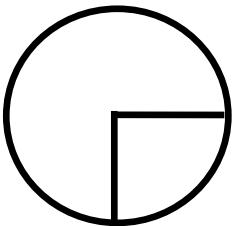
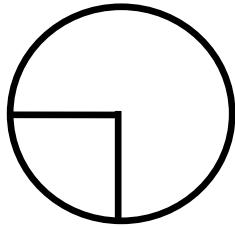
D

36.



A

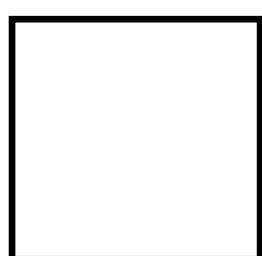
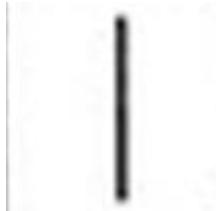
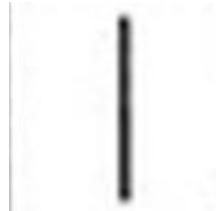
B



C

D

37.



A



B

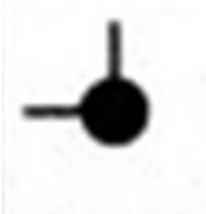
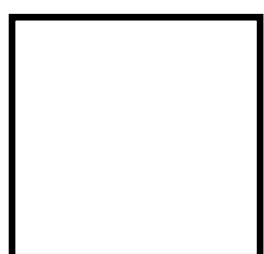


C



D

38.



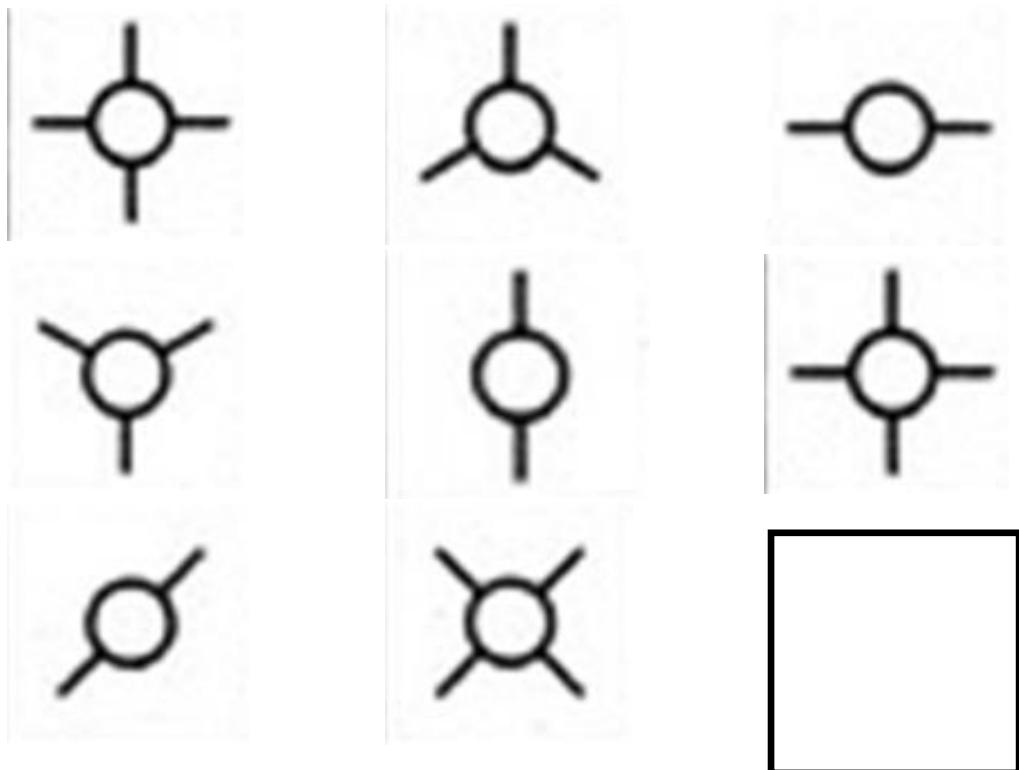
A

B

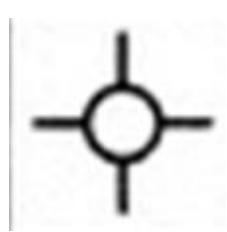
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D

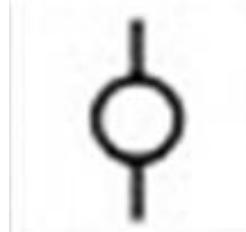
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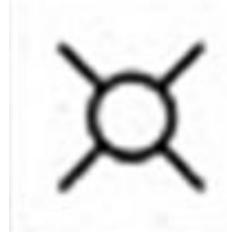
A



B

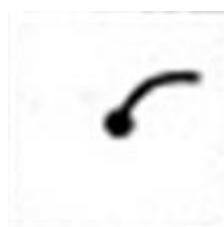
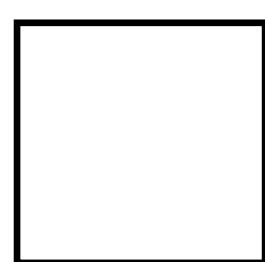
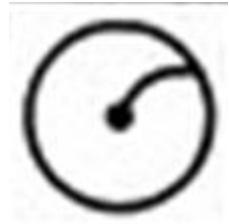
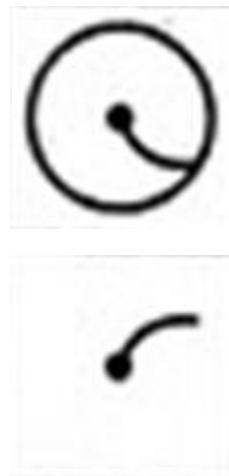
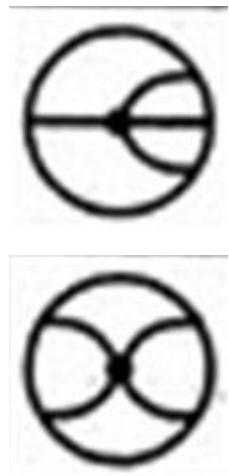
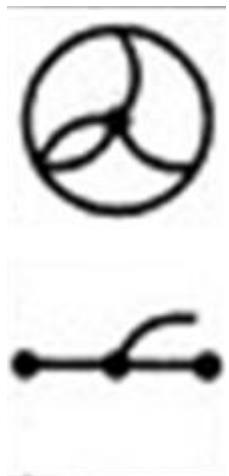


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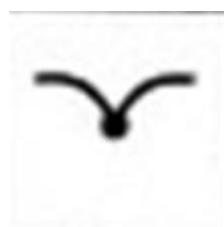


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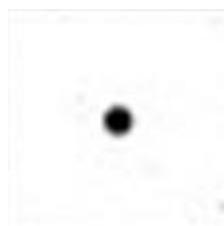
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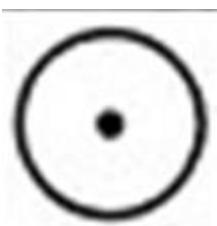
A



B

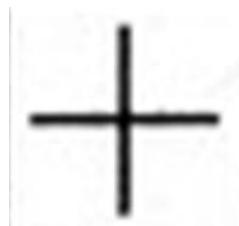
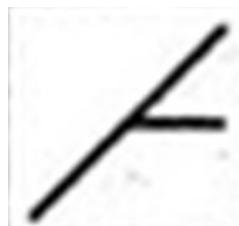
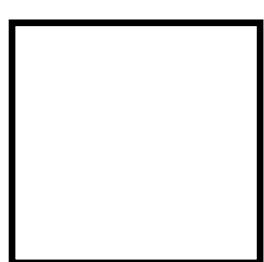
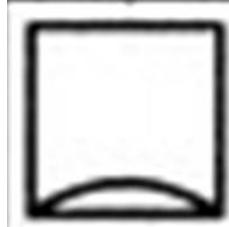
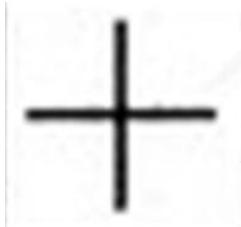
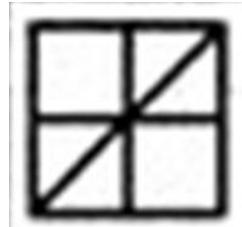
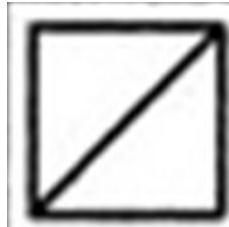


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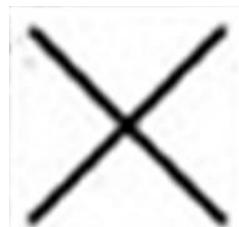
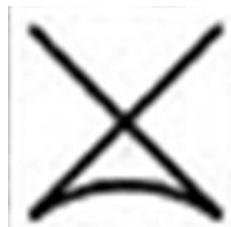
D

41.



A

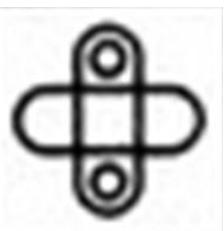
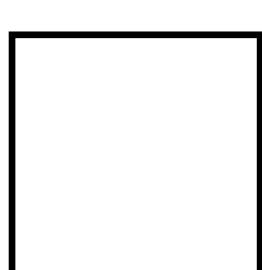
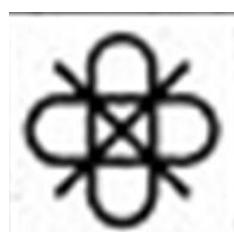
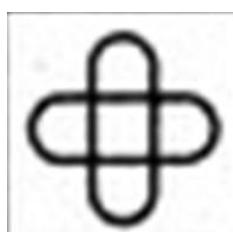
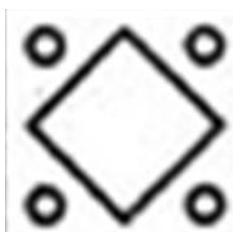
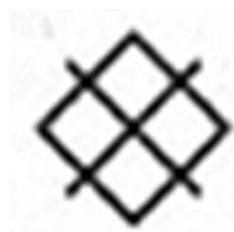
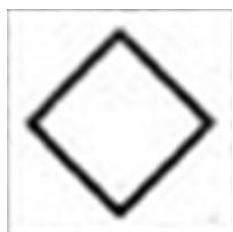
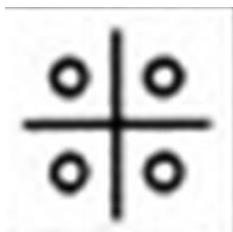
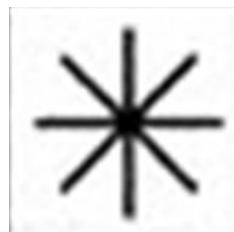
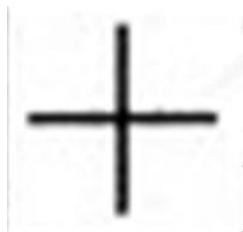
B



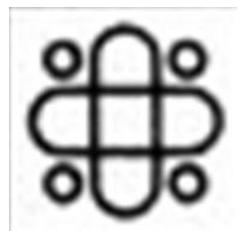
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D

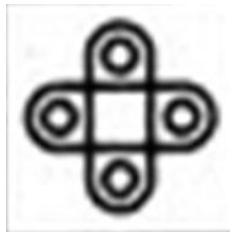
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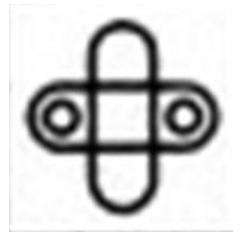
A



B

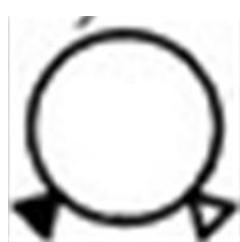
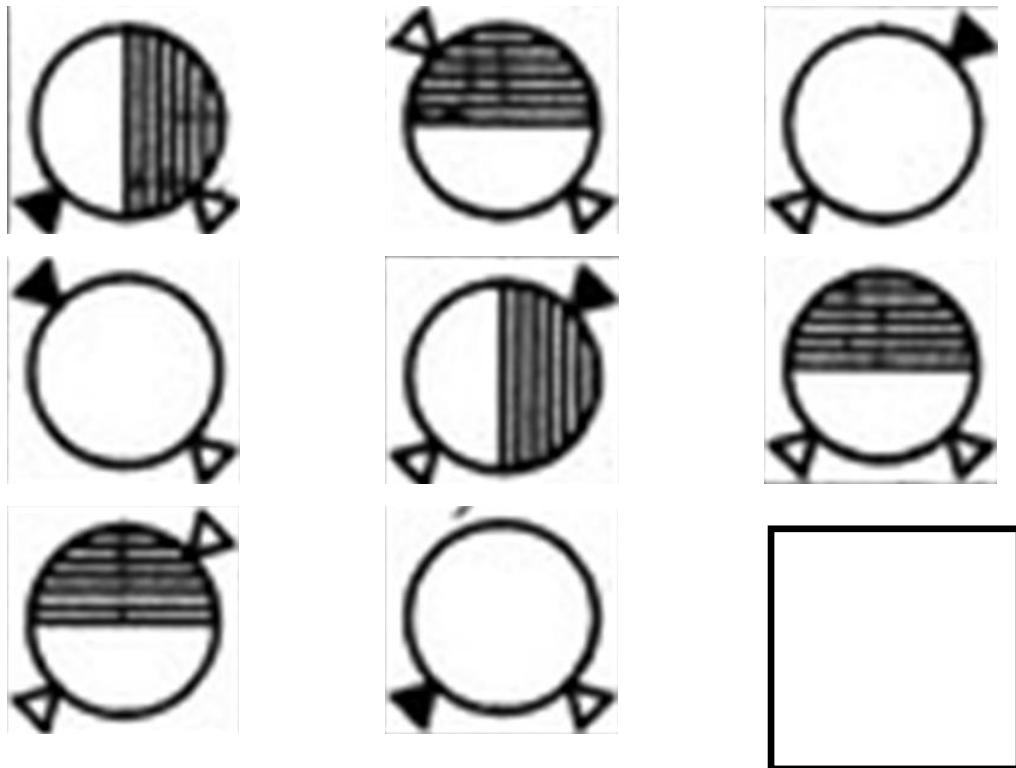


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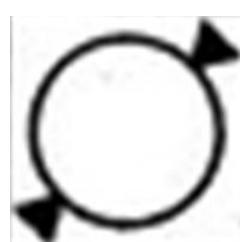


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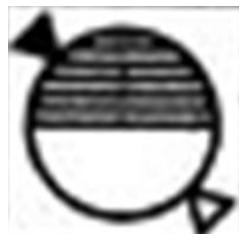
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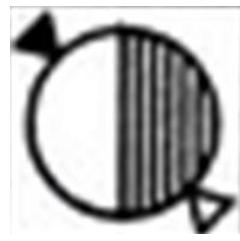
A



B

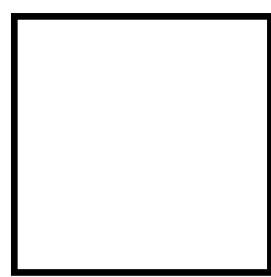
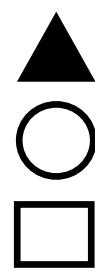


C



D

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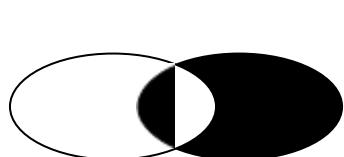
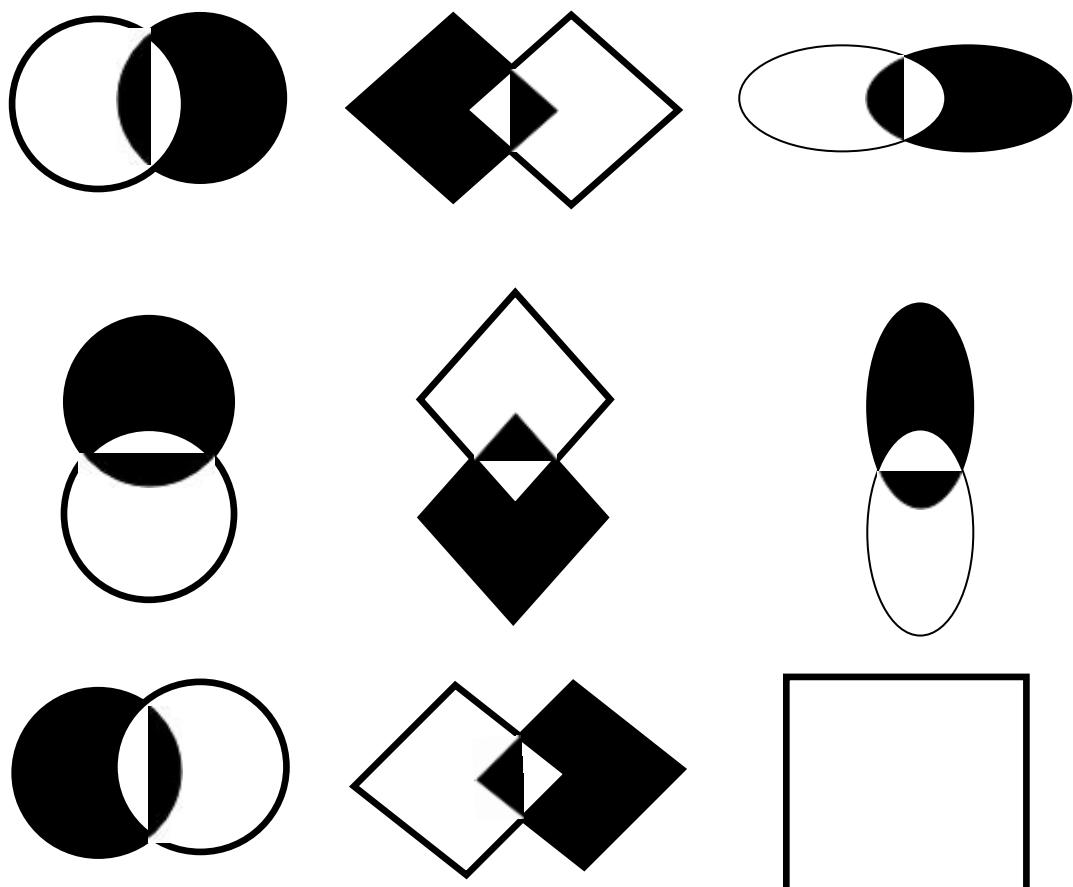
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B

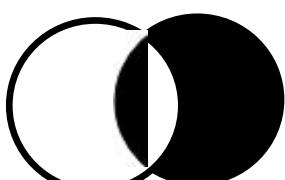
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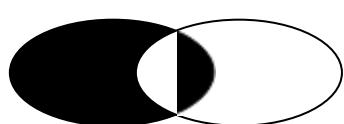
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A



B

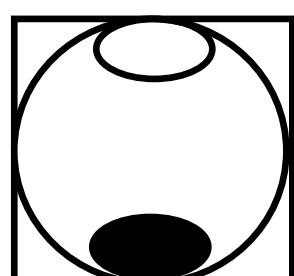
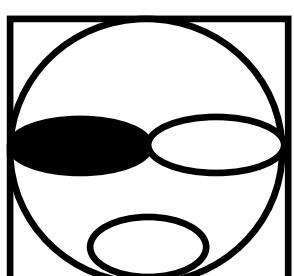
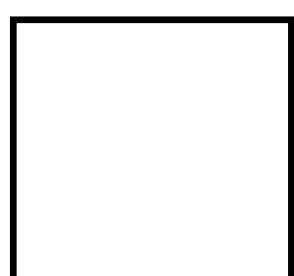
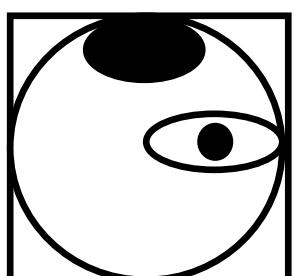
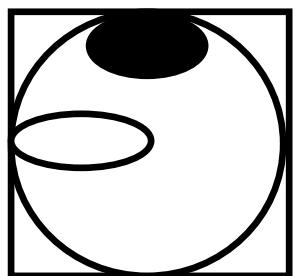
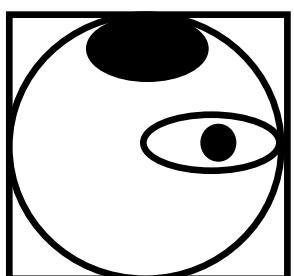
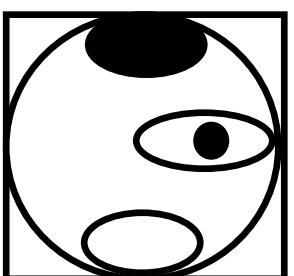
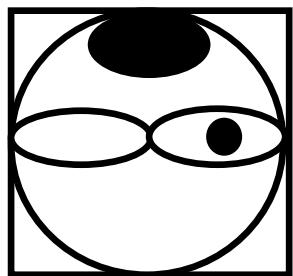
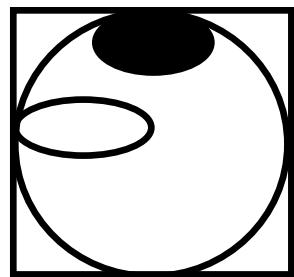
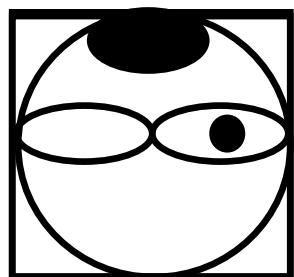
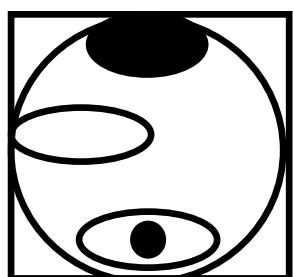


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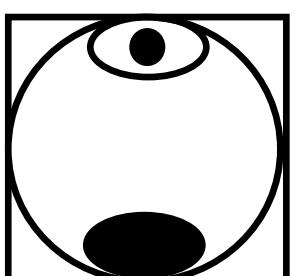
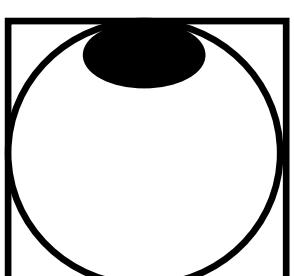


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46.

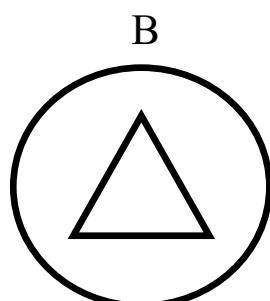
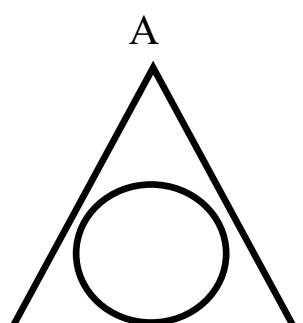
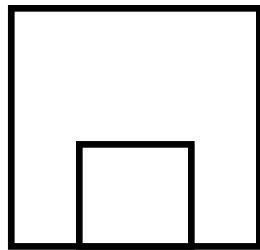
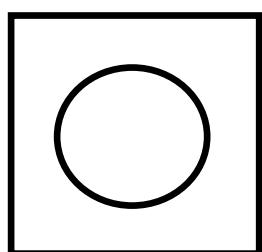
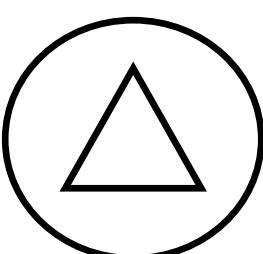
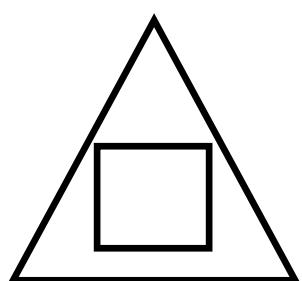
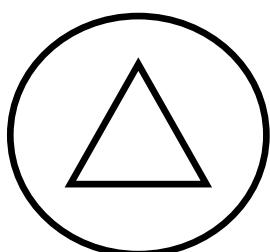
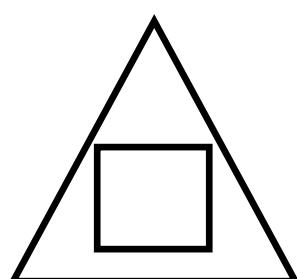
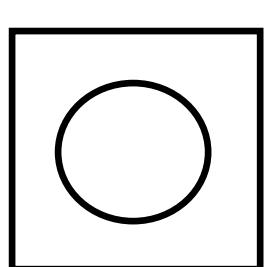
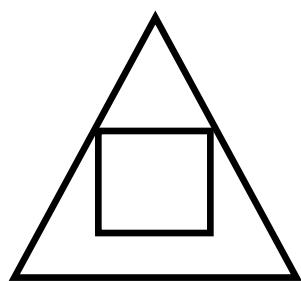
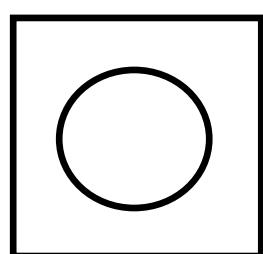
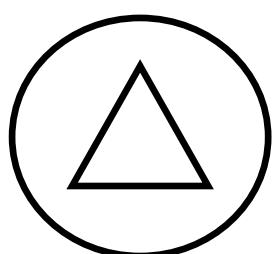


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C

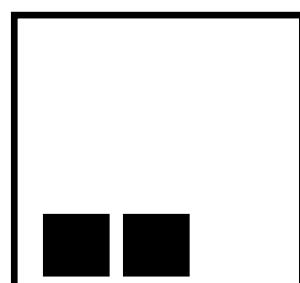
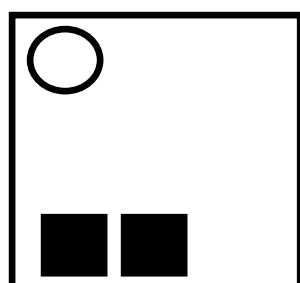
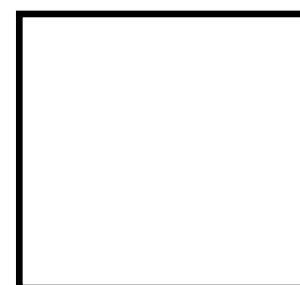
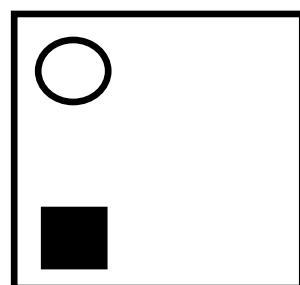
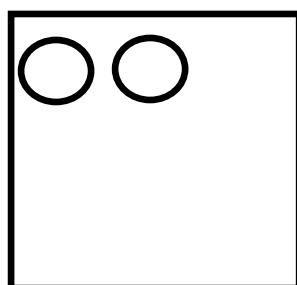
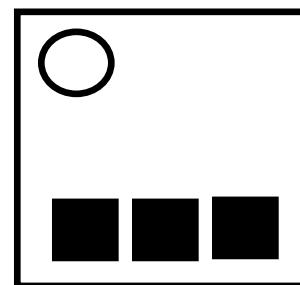
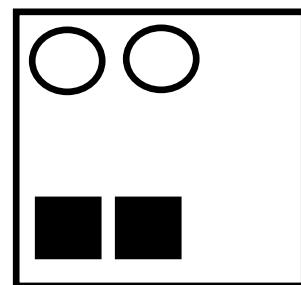
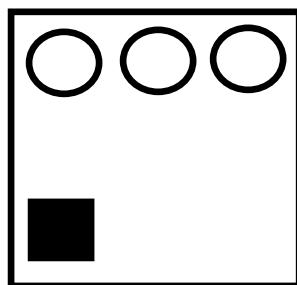
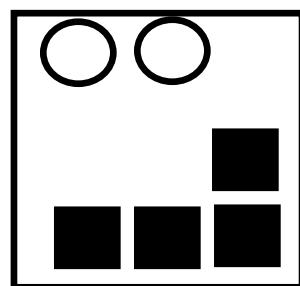
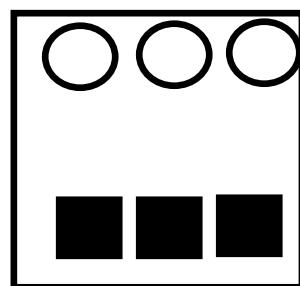
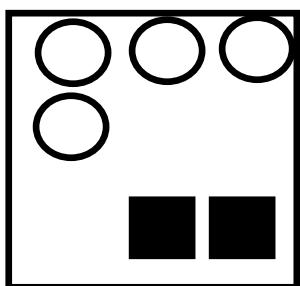
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C

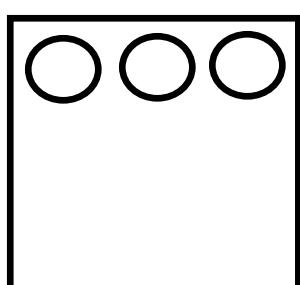
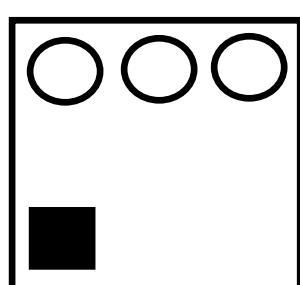
D

48.



A

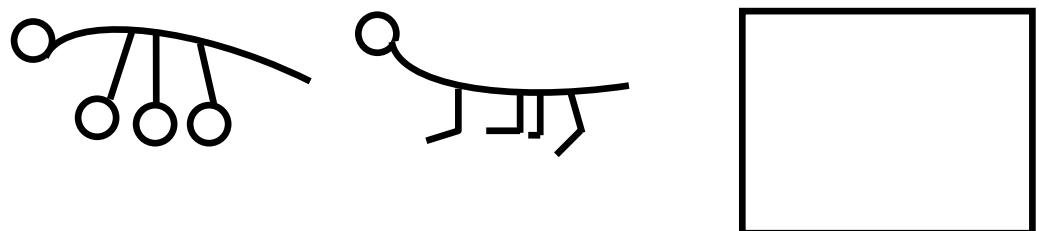
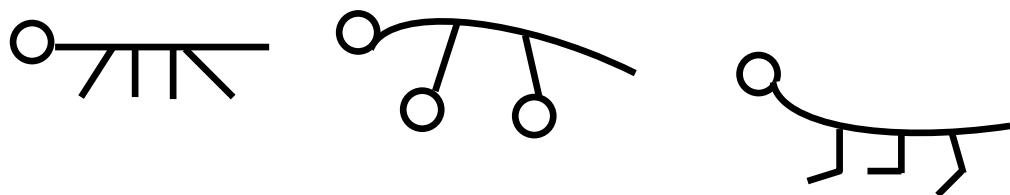
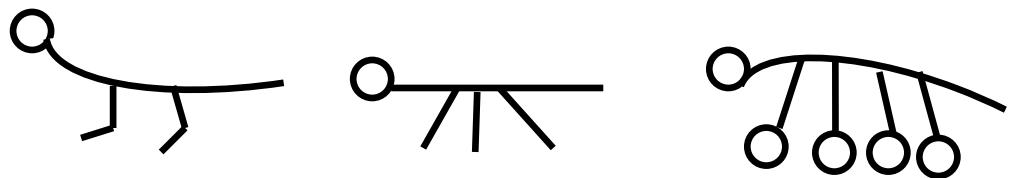
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C

D

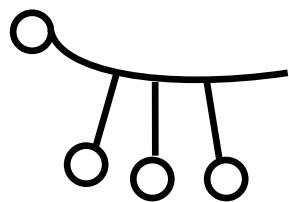
49.



A



B

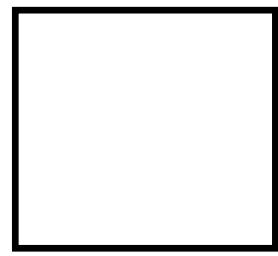
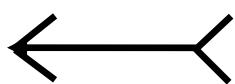
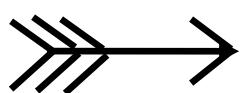


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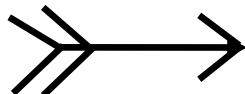


D

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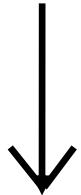
A



B

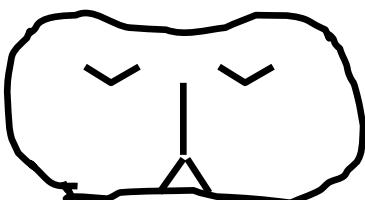
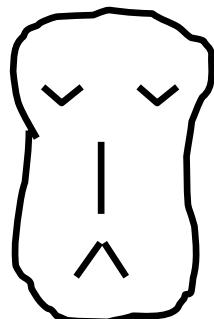
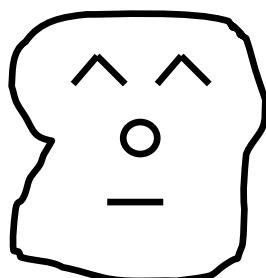
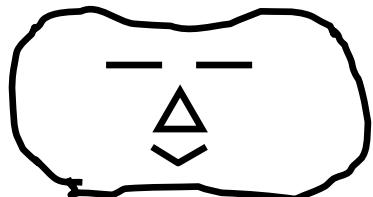
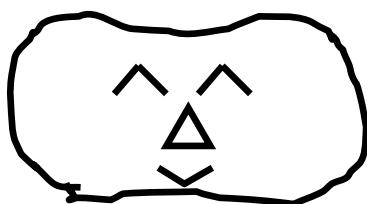
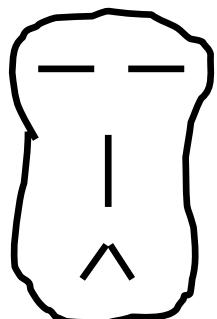
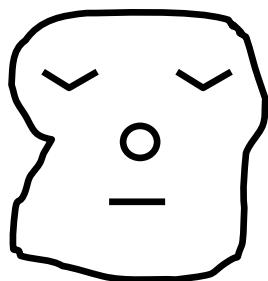
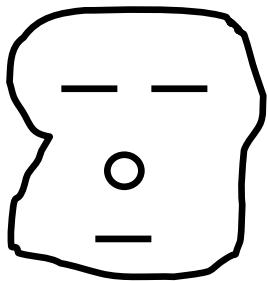
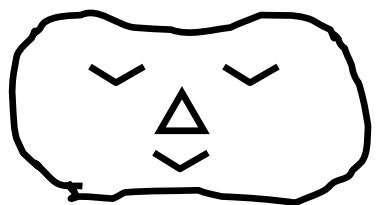
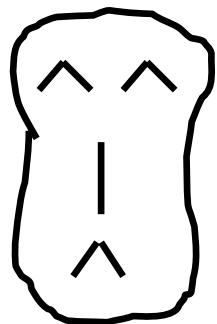


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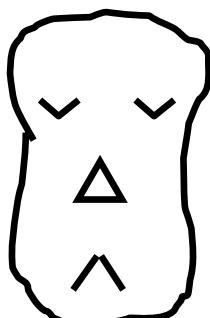
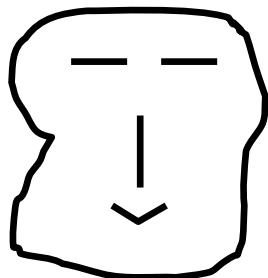
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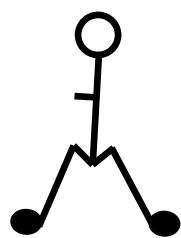
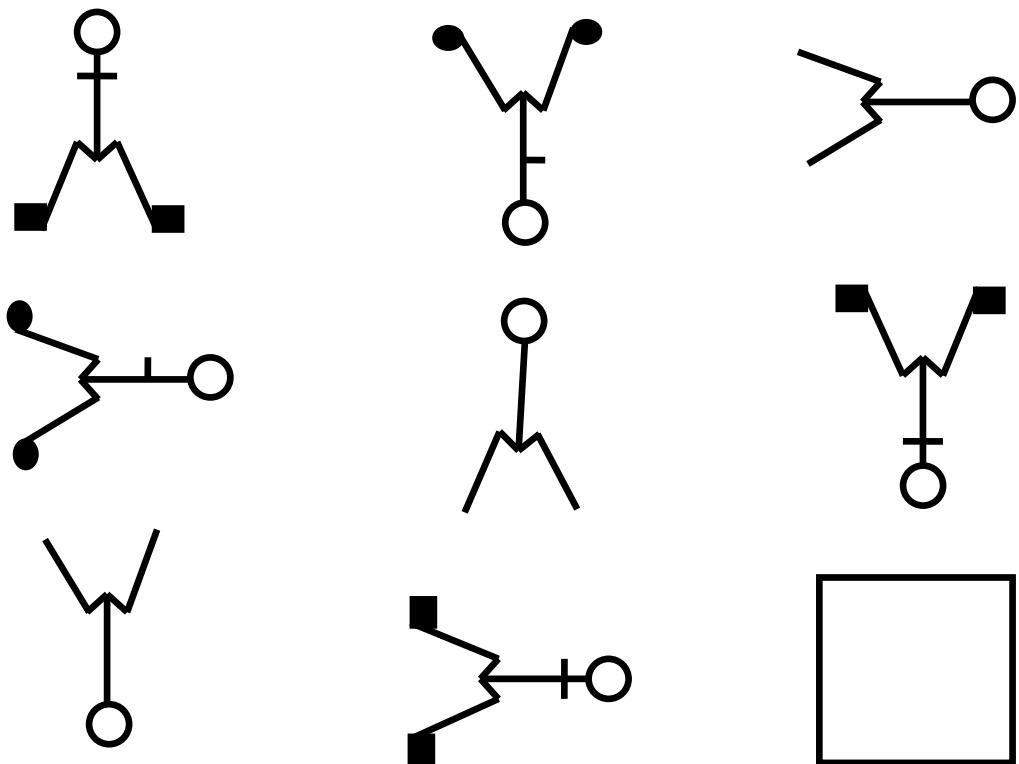
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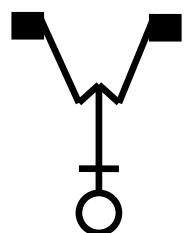


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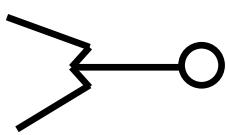
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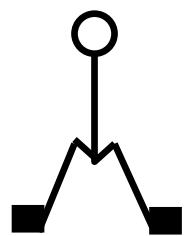
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B

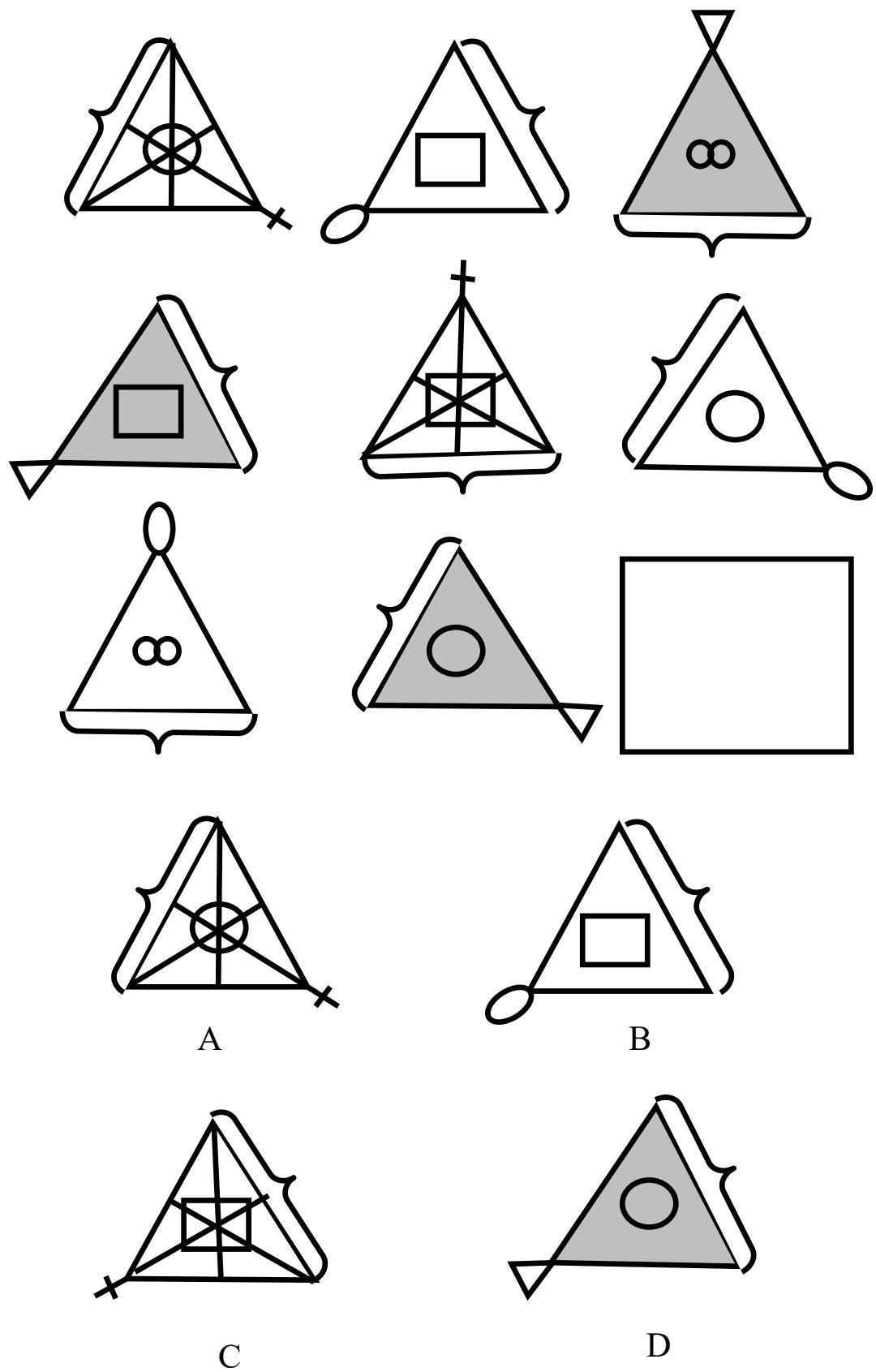


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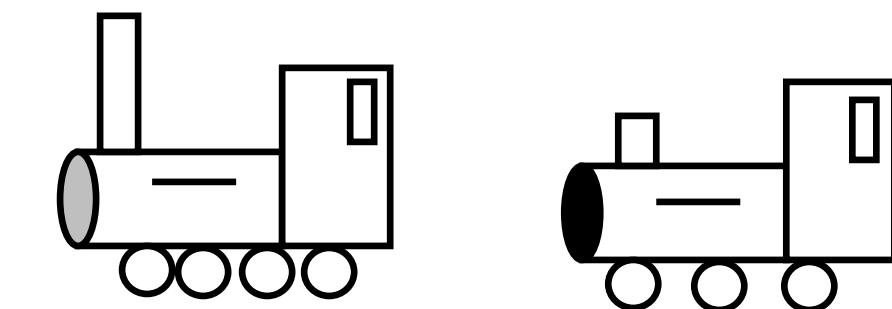
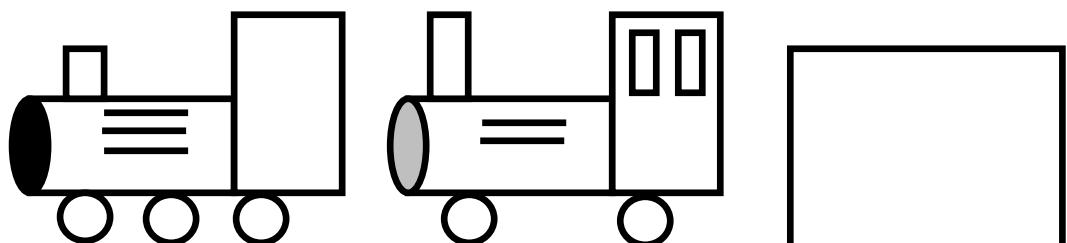
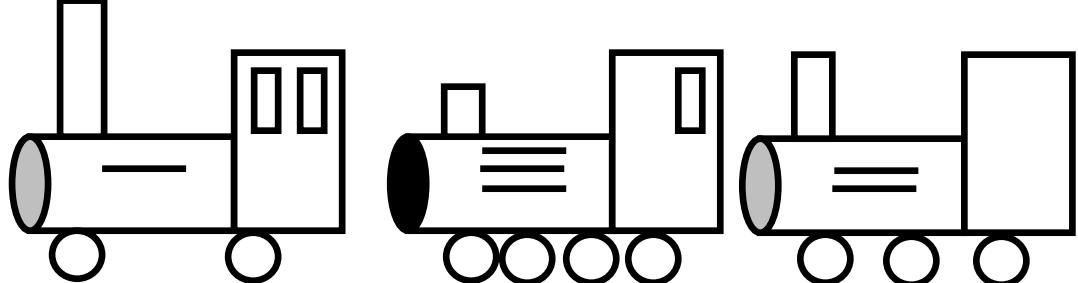
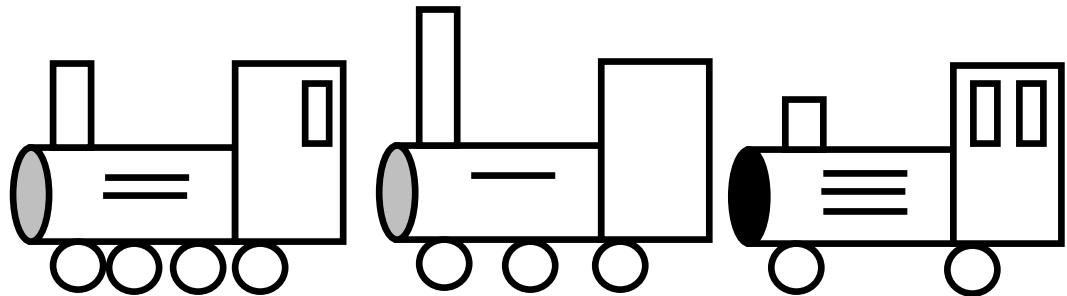


D

53.



54.



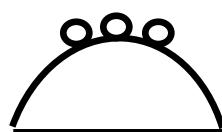
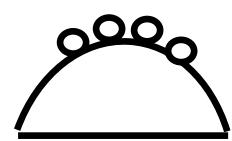
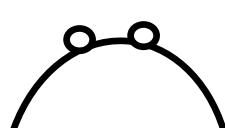
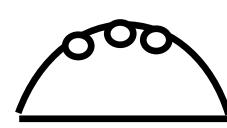
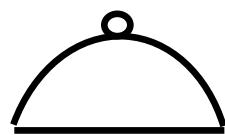
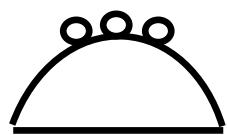
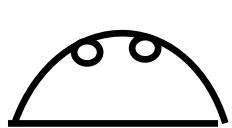
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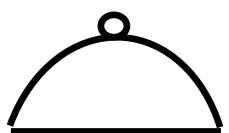
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55.



A

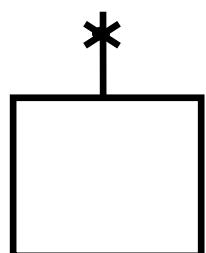
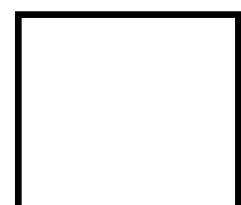
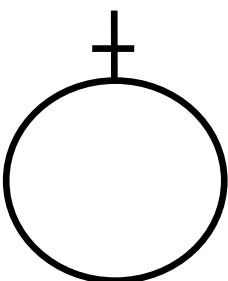
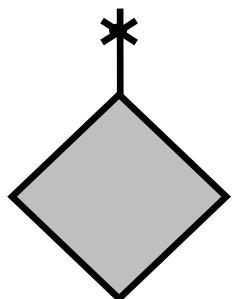
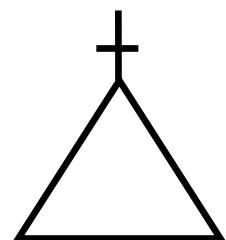
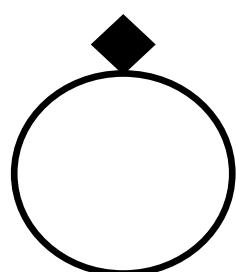
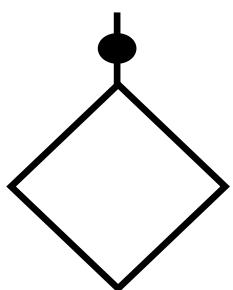
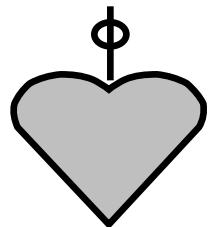
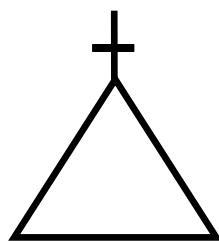
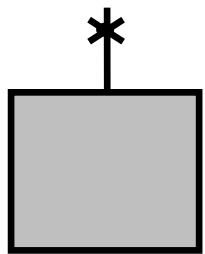
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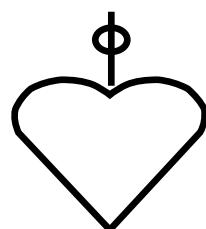
C

D

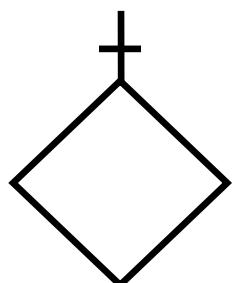
56.



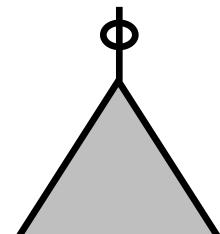
A



B

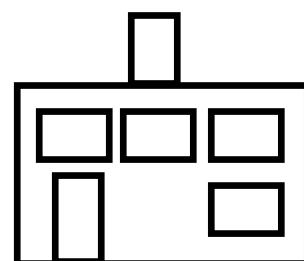
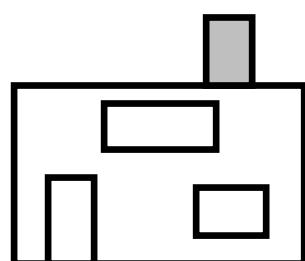
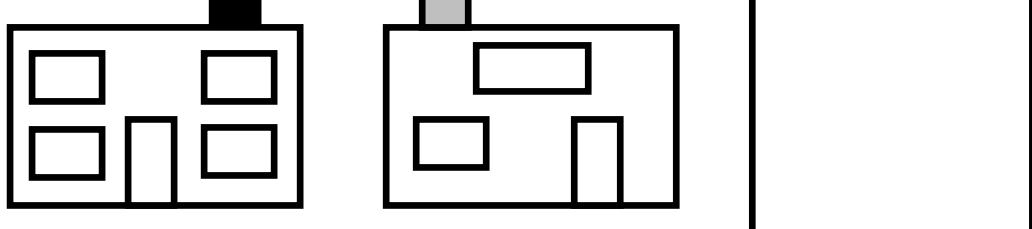
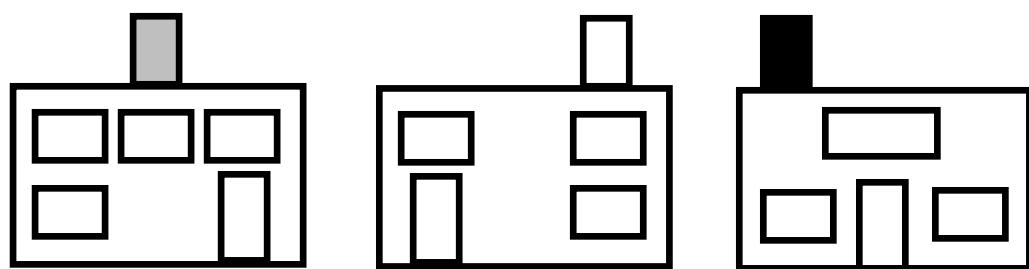
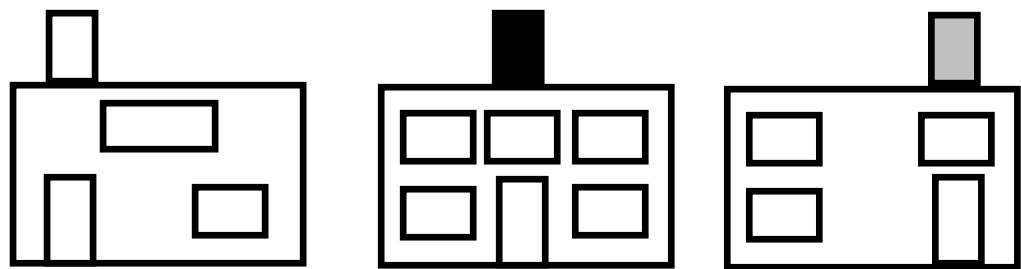


C



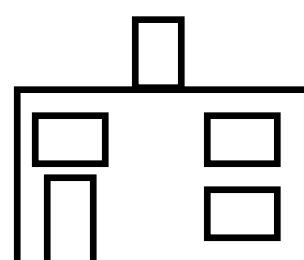
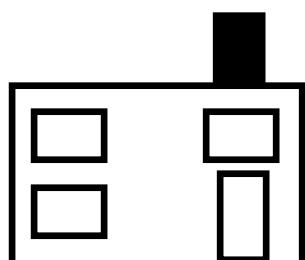
D

57.



A

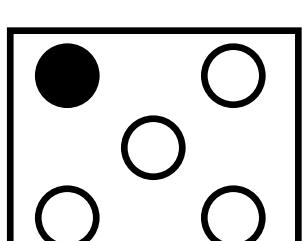
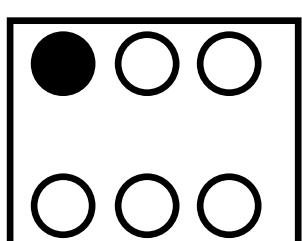
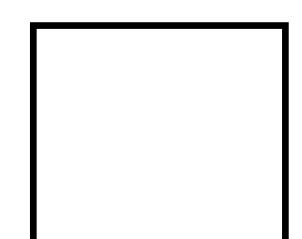
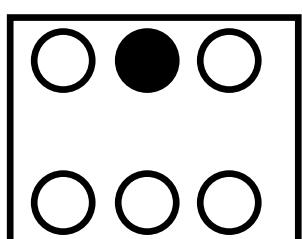
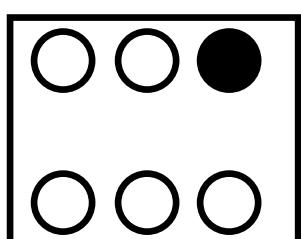
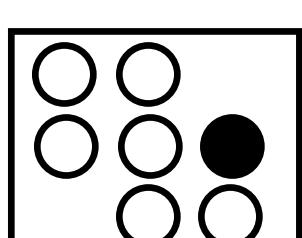
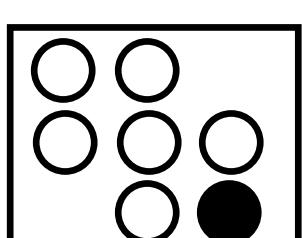
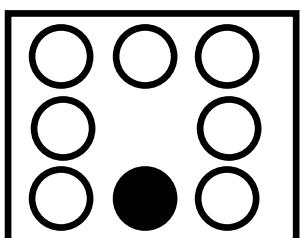
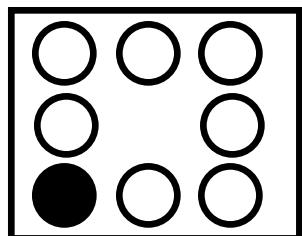
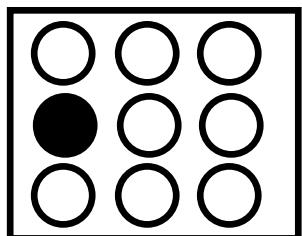
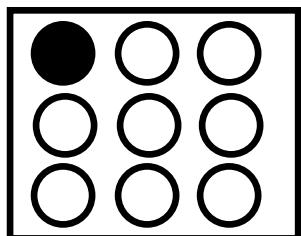
B



C

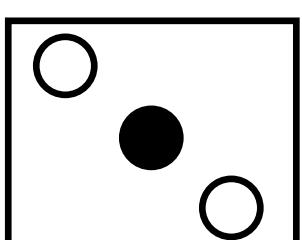
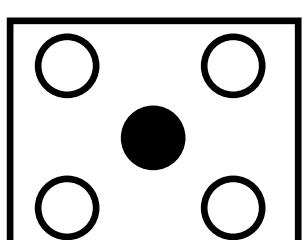
D

58.



A

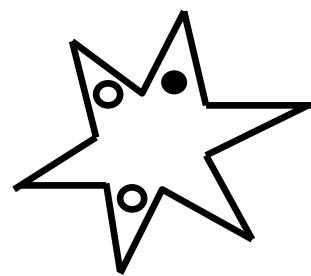
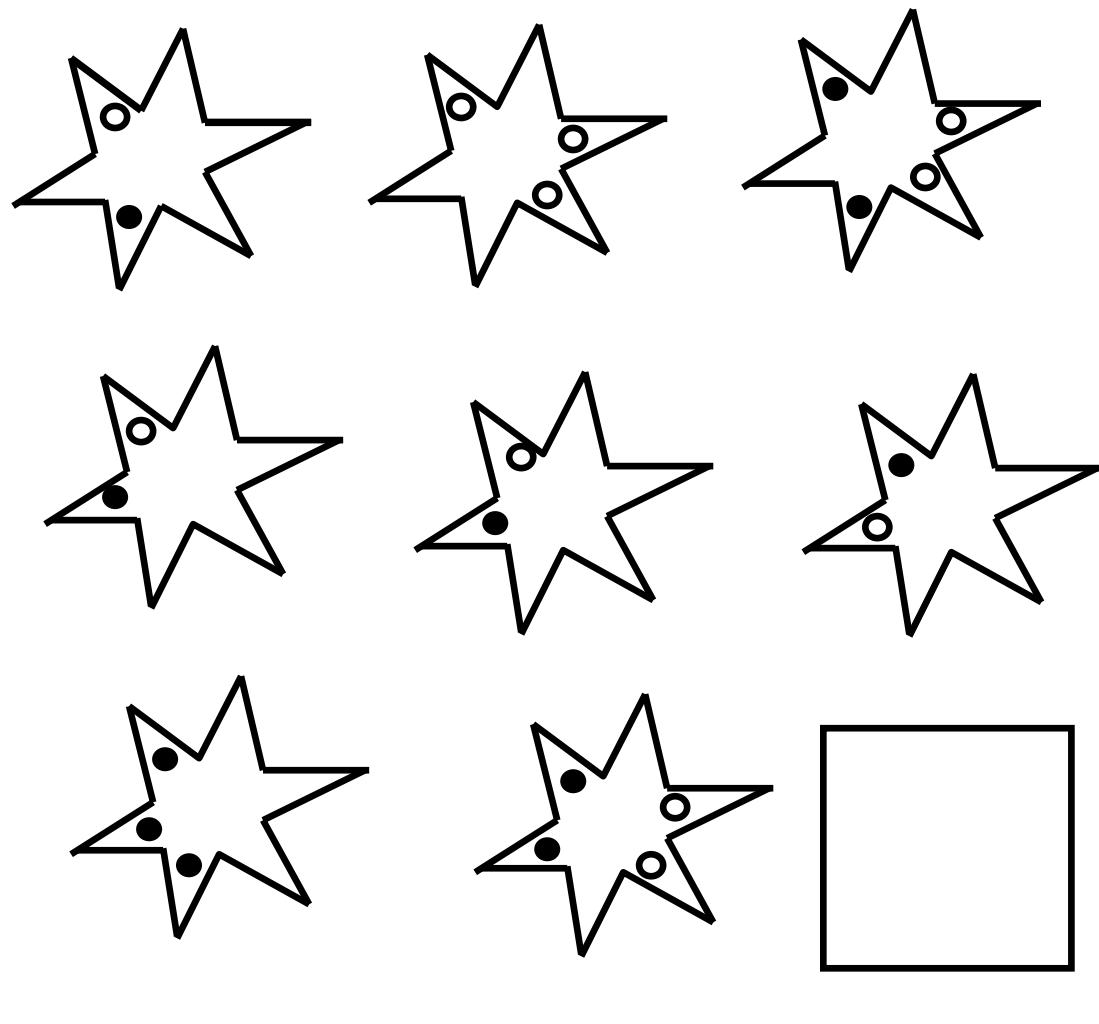
B



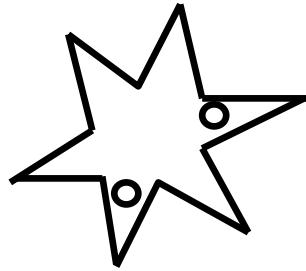
C

D

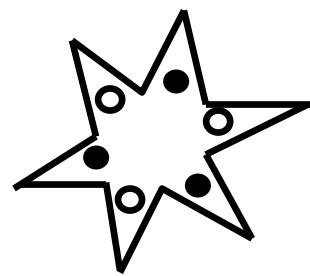
59.



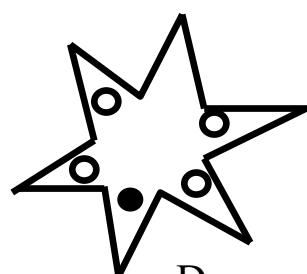
A



B

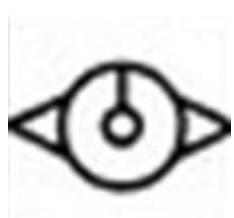
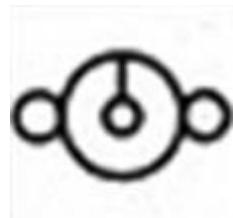
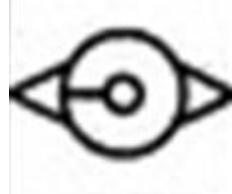
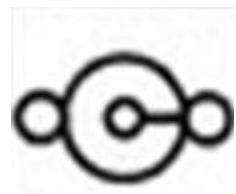
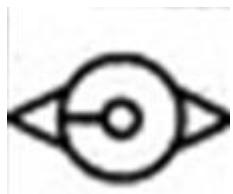
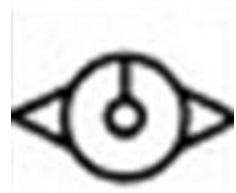
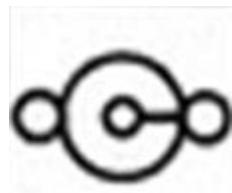


C



D

60.



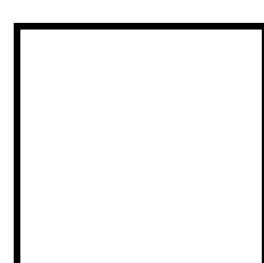
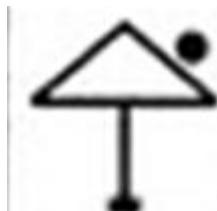
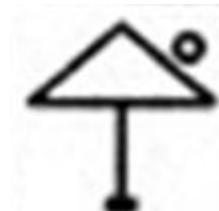
A

B

C

D

61.



A



B

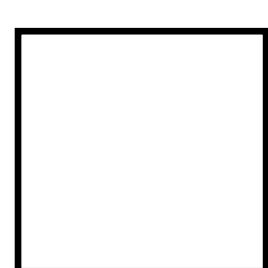
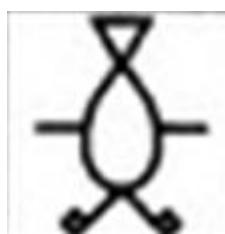
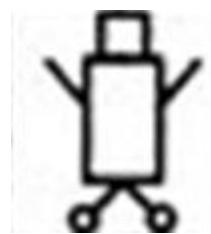
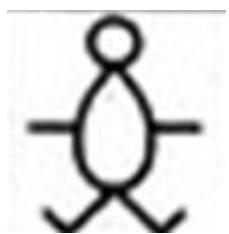
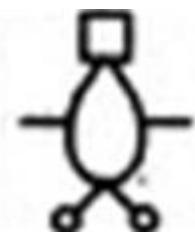
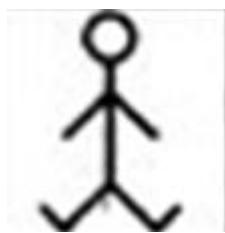
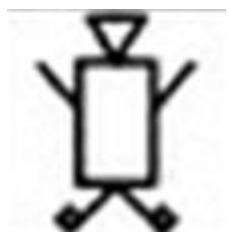


C



D

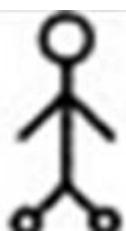
62.



A



B

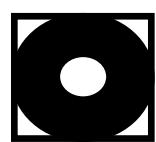
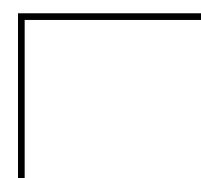
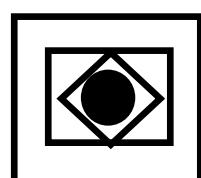
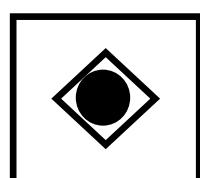
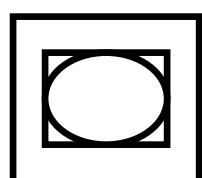
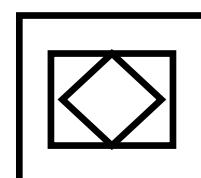
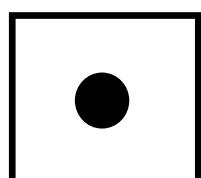
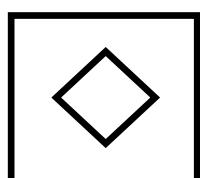
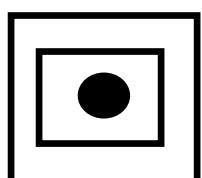
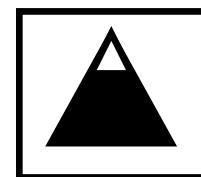
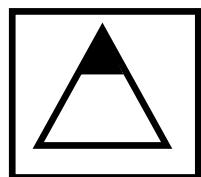
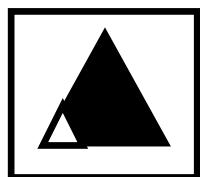
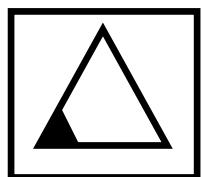
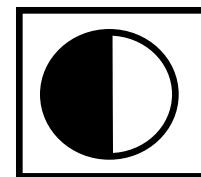
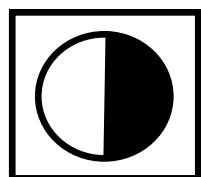
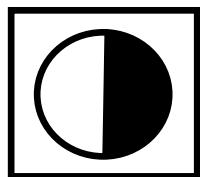
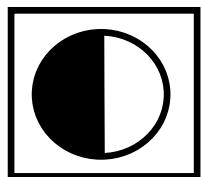


C



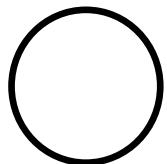
D

63.



A

B



C

D