

2014年四川省绵阳市三台中学高三第四次月考英语

第I卷(选择题,共90分)

第一部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分40分)

第一节:语法和词汇知识(共10小题;每小题1分,满分10分)

从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黑。

1. —Stay a bit longer, please. It's been such _____ fun having you here.

—Thank you, but I've got _____ early start tomorrow morning.

A. /; the

B. a; an

C. /; an

D. the; an

解析:考查冠词, the 表示特指; a/an 表示泛指, fun 表示乐趣时,是不可数名词;固定词组 got an early start 意思“早点出发”。选C。

答案: C

2. The growing speed of a plant is influenced by a number of factors, _____ are beyond our control.

A. most of them

B. most of which

C. most of what

D. most of that

解析:考查定语从句:先行词是 a number of factors, 定语从句用 most of+ which 引导, 句意:一个植物的生长速度受很多因素影响, 其中大部分不是我们控制的。选B。

答案: B

3. _____ the Internet is of great help, I don't think it's a good idea to spend too much time on it.

A. If

B. While

C. Because

D. As

解析:考查连词: A. If 如果, B. While 虽然, C. Because 因为 D. As 由于, 正如, 句意:虽然因特网很有用, 但我认为花太多时间在上面不是好主意。选B。

答案: B

4. Everything you choose in life should be based on _____ you value.

A. that

B. which

C. how

D. what

解析:宾语从句的考查:通过分析句子结构,可知这个句子中包含一个宾语从句,这个宾语从句是作介词的宾语,且引导词在从句中作宾语,表示“什么”,故用 what。

答案: D

5. —Madam, the two ties are the new arrival of this season.

—Well, I like _____ of them. Do you have another one?

- A. both
- B. either
- C. neither
- D. one

解析：考查代词：A. both（两者）都，B. either 两者中任何一个 C. neither（两者）都不 D. one 泛指，一个，由第一句话的 two 知道是两者，由 Do you have another one?可知两个都不喜欢，句意：——夫人，这两个领带是这一季的新品。—— 我不喜欢这两个，你还有别的吗？选 C。

答案：C

6. —Daddy, I want to watch my favorite program I Am a Singer tonight.

—_____. You must finish your homework.

- A. Go ahead
- B. That's great
- C. Forget it
- D. Why not

解析：考查交际用语：A. Go ahead 去做吧。B. That's great 很。C. Forget it 算了吧。D. Why not? 为什么不呢？句意：爸爸，今天晚上我想看我最喜欢的节目《我是歌手》。算了吧，你必须完成你的家庭作业。根据句意，可知选 C。

答案：C

7. —Did you see a child dressed in red pass by?

—Sorry, I _____ the poster on the board without noticing anyone.

- A. have read
- B. had read
- C. am reading
- D. was reading

解析：考查时态：句意：你看见一个穿着红色衣服的孩子从这经过了没？对不起，我一直在看板上的海报，没有注意任何人。表示刚刚正在做某事，用过去进行时态的形式，故选 D。

答案：D

8. On leaving CCTV, Li Yong _____ a teaching position at the Communication University of China.

- A. took up
- B. brought up
- C. set up
- D. called up

解析：考查动词短语：A. took up 开始，从事 B. brought up 提出 C. set up 建立，设置 D. called up 打电话；句意：一离开了央视，李咏就开始在中国传媒大学任教。根据句意，故选 A。

答案：A

9. The novel _____ in the conference just now was written by Mo Yan.

- A. talked about
- B. being talked about
- C. to be talked about
- D. having been talked about

解析：考查非谓语动词用法：句意：刚刚在会议中探讨的小说是莫言写的。句中有 just now 表示“刚刚”，强调动作发生在过去，并且已经完成，用过去分词的形式来表示动作已经完成，并表示被动，故选 A。

答案：A

10. Students _____ remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.

- A. may
- B. shall
- C. need
- D. can

解析：考察情态动词用法：考察情态动词用法。情态动词 shall 还可以可用于二、三人称的肯定句中表示说话人给对方的命令、警告、允诺、威胁等。也可以用于根据法律法规必须做某事。如 According to law, you shall give all your money to your daughter. 句意：学生们要坐在位置上直到所有的试卷都被收起来。根据句意说明这是按照考试的规定要做的事情。故 B 正确。

答案：B

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）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黑。 _

One afternoon, my son Adam asked me, “Are all people the same even if they are different in color?”

I thought for a minute, and then I said, “I’ll explain, 11 you can just wait until we make a quick 12 at the grocery store. I have something 13 to show you.”

At grocery store, we 14 some apples --- red, green and yellow ones. Back home, I told Adam, “It’s time to 15 your question.” I put one apple of each 16 on the table. Then I looked at Adam, who had a 17 look on his face.

“People are like apples. They come in all 18 colors, shapes and sizes. On the 19, some of the apples may not 20 look as the others.” As I was talking, Adam was 21 each one carefully.

Then, I took each of the apples and peeled (削皮) them, 22 them back on the table, but 23 a different place.

“Okay, Adam, tell me which is which.”

He said, “I 24 tell. They all look same now.” “Take a bite of 25. See if that helps you 26 which one is which.”

He took 27, and then a huge smile came cross his face. “People are 28 like apples! They are all different, but once you 29 the outside, they’re pretty much the same on the inside.”

He totally 30 it. I didn’t need to say or do anything else.

- 11.
- A. although
 - B. so
 - C. because
 - D. if

- 12.
- A. stop

- B. start
 - C. turn
 - D. stay
- 13.
- A. expressive
 - B. encouraging
 - C. informative
 - D. interesting
- 14.
- A. bought
 - B. counted
 - C. saw
 - D. collected
- 15.
- A. check
 - B. mention
 - C. answer
 - D. improve
- 16.
- A. size
 - B. type
 - C. shape
 - D. class
- 17.
- A. worried
 - B. satisfied
 - C. proud
 - D. curious
- 18.
- A. ordinary
 - B. normal
 - C. different
 - D. regular
- 19.
- A. outside
 - B. whole
 - C. table
 - D. inside
- 20.
- A. still
 - B. even
 - C. only
 - D. ever
- 21.
- A. examining
 - B. measuring
 - C. drawing
 - D. packing
- 22.
- A. keeping
 - B. placing
 - C. pulling
 - D. giving
- 23.
- A. on
 - B. toward
 - C. for

- D. in
- 24.
- A. mustn't
B. can't
C. shouldn't
D. needn't
- 25.
- A. each one
B. each other
C. the other
D. one another
- 26.
- A. admit
B. consider
C. decide
D. believe
- 27.
- A. big bites
B. deep breaths
C. a firm hold
D. close look
- 28.
- A. just
B. always
C. merely
D. seldom
- 29.
- A. put away
B. get down
C. hand out
D. take off
- 30.
- A. made
B. took
C. got
D. did

解析:

11. 所填词引导宾语从句，意思是：是否，选 D。
12. 所填名词与谓语动词 **make** 构成短语，意思是：做短暂的停留。**Make a start**: 开始，起程；**make a turn**: 轮流；**make a stay**: 待在某地，都与题干意思不符。
13. **expressive**: 表达的；**encouraging**: 奖励的，可鼓励的；**informative**: 提供消息的；**interesting**: 令人感兴趣的，有趣的。本句意思是：我有有趣的东西展示给你看。选 D。
14. 由 **grocery store** 可知此处选 A。
15. 本句意思是：现在到了回答你的问题的时间了。选 C。
16. **size**: 大小；**type**: 类型；**shape**: 形状；**class**: 群。本句意思是：我从每种（类型）的苹果拿出一个，放在桌子上。选 B。
17. 句意是：Adam 好奇地看这我。选 D。
18. 由空前的 **all** 可以推断出此处选 C。
19. 由后文中的 **outside** 可知此处选 A。
20. 所填词修饰动词 **look**，意思是：甚至，选 B。
21. 句子意思是：Adam 仔细的查看了每一个苹果。选 A。
22. 此处是非谓语动词做状语，逻辑主语是句子的主语，非谓语动词与逻辑主语是主动关系，且非谓语动词表示的动作与谓语动词的动作同时进行，用 **v-ing** 的一般式。

23. 所填介词与后文的名词 **place** 构成短语, 意思是: 在……地方, 选 D。
24. 本句意思是: 我不能识别。此处情态动词表能力, 选 B。
25. 句意是: 每个尝一口。选 A。
26. **admit**: 承认; **consider**: 考虑, 认为; **decide**: 决定; **believe**: 相信。根据句意选 C。
27. 根据前文的 **take a bite if...** 可知此处选 A。
28. 此处是肯定句, 所填词意思是: 很, 仅仅, 选 A。 **always** 意思是: 总是; **merely**: 只, 仅仅, 常用与否定句中; **seldom**: 很少, 都与句意不附。
29. **put away**: 收好; 储存; **get down**: 写下, 记下; **hand out**: 分发; **take off**: 起飞; 脱掉, 去掉; 名声大振。句子意思是: 但是一旦去掉其外皮, ……。选 D。
30. **Sb got it** 意思是: 他完全理解了。选 C。

答案: 11. D 12. A 13. D 14. A 15. C
 16. B 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. B
 21. A 22. B 23. D 24. B 25. A
 26. C 27. A 28. A 29. D 30. C

第二部分阅读理解 (共两节; 满分 50 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

根据短文内容, 从每题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Students who say they never or hardly ever used dictionaries may speak English well but usually write poorly, because they make many mistakes.

The students who use dictionaries most do not learn especially well either. The ones who look up every new word do not read fast. Therefore they do not have time to read much. Those who use small two-language dictionaries have the worst problems. Their dictionaries often give only one or two words as translations of English. But one English word often has many translations in a foreign language and one foreign word has many translations in English.

The most successful students are those who use large college edition dictionaries with about 100,000 words but do not use them too often. When they are reading, these students first try to get the general idea and understand new words from the context. Then they reread and use the dictionary to look up only key words that they still do not understand. They use dictionaries more for writing. If they are not sure how to spell a word, they always use a dictionary. Also, if they think a noun might have an unusual plural (复数) form, they check this in a dictionary.

31. The writer thinks that _____.
- A. choose a good dictionary, and you'll be successful in learning English
 B. dictionaries are not necessary to the students who learn English
 C. it is very important for students to use good dictionaries properly
 D. using dictionaries very often can't help to improve writing
32. According to the passage, which of the following is WRONG?
- A. Dictionaries have little effect on learning to speak English.
 B. Whatever new words you meet while reading, never use dictionaries.
 C. Small two-language dictionaries have serious shortcomings.
 D. Reading something for the first time, you'd better not use dictionaries.
33. When in the reading does the writer advise students to use a good dictionary?
- A. At the beginning of the reading

- B. At the end of the reading
- C. During the first reading
- D. After the first reading

34. This passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. that students shouldn't use small two-language dictionaries
- B. what were the shortcomings of small two-language dictionaries
- C. why students should use large college edition dictionaries
- D. what dictionary students should choose and how to use it

解析:

31. 态度观点题。本文讲述了不同的同学使用不同的字典会产生很不同的效果，告诉我们恰当使用字典的重要性。故 C 正确。

32. 推理题。根据文章 2,3 段内容可知当我们遇见生词的时候，不是所有的词都查字典，而是要去查最重要的关键词。也不是都不查。故 B 项说法错误。

33. 推理题。根据文章第三段，3,4,5 行 When they are reading, these students first try to get the general idea and understand new words from the context. Then they reread and use the dictionary to look up only key words that they still do not understand.可知我们在第一次阅读以后如果有不认识的单词可以查字典查询。故 D 正确。

34. 主旨大意题。本文主要告诉我们学生应该选择什么样的字典以及如何使用不同的字典。故 D 项正确。

答案：31. C 32. B 33. D 34. D

B

According to the British "Daily Mail" reported on May 22nd, the United States of America "Forbes" magazine recently released(发布) the 2013 annual "most powerful women list".

German Chancellor(总理，首相) Angela Merkel for three consecutive (连续的) years reelected top. There are 9 Chinese including Chinese first lady—Peng Liyuan. Brazil President Dilma Rousseff ranked second. "Bill and Melinda Gates foundation" co-chairman, Gate's wife Mi Linda (Melinda Gates) was third. The United States first lady Michel (wife of Obama) in 2010 in the first, from 2012 second drop to fourth. Former American Secretary of state Hillary Clinton as a fifth. The queen of England fell 12, drop to fortieth, another list of British women's female writer JK Rowling, ranked ninety-third.

The list of Chinese women, including Chinese President Xi Jinping's wife Peng Liyuan, intelligent mobile phone maker HTC founder Wang Xuehong, chief executive of Chongqing Longhu real estate development limited company chairman Wu Yajun, SOHO China Ltd and co-founder Zhang Xin, the World Health Organization Director-General Chen Fengfuzhen (Margaret Chan), Huawei chairman Sun Yafang, the Li Jiacheng Foundation Director Zhou triumph, Baidu Inc chief financial officer Li Xinzhe, Sun Media Klc Holdings Ltd chairman Yang Lan.

"Forbes" magazine said, this year the list of people are political, business, media, the humanitarian field, entertainment and technology industry elite (精英), but also some women were selected because of the huge wealth, including funds, media exposure and influence. The entertainment industry representatives include Beyonce Knowles, actress Anngelina Jolie and Lady Gaga. The list of women from 26 countries, there are 153000000 of them in Twitter "fans", 16 of them own Create Company. There are 15 new this year, including South Korean President

Park Geun-hye(朴槿惠).

35. How many times has German Chancellor Angela Merkel won the first place according to the passage?
- A. Once
B. Twice
C. Three times
D. four times
36. According to the passage, _____rank 93th on the list of 2013 annual "most powerful women list".
- A. Peng Liyuan
B. Lady Gaga
C. JK Rowling
D. Park Geun-hye
37. Which is true according to the passage?
- A. The United States first lady Michel in 2012 ranked second.
B. Peng Liyuan ranks 9th on the 2013 annual "most powerful women list".
C. Hillary Clinton is the present Secretary of state of America.
D. The great women come from sixty-two countries.
38. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Peng Liyuan was elected as one of the 2013 annual most powerful women
B. "Forbes" released the 2013 annual "most powerful women list".
C. The United States first lady Michel is no longer ranks NO.1.
D. Chinese people are becoming stronger and more influential than before.

解析:

35. 细节题: 从第二段的句子: German Chancellor(总理, 首相) Angela Merkel for three consecutive (连续的) years reelected top. 可知德国首相 Angela Merkel 第三次获得第一名。选 C。

36. 细节题: 从第二段的句子: another list of British women's female writer JK Rowling, ranked ninety-third. 可知 JK Rowling 获得 93 名。选 C。

37. 细节题: 从第二段的句子: The United States first lady Michel (wife of Obama) in 2010 in the first, from 2012 second drop to fourth. 可知美国第一夫人从 2012 年的第二名降到第四名。选 A。

38. 主旨题: 从第一段的句子: the United States of America "Forbes" magazine recently released the 2013 annual "most powerful women list". 可知这篇文章是关于福布斯公布 2013 年年度最有影响力女性名单。选 B。

答案: 35. C 36. C 37. A 38. B

C

One Sunday, my family had gathered at my parents' house to feast upon Mom's wonderful cooking. During the normal dinner chatter (闲聊), I noticed that my father was slurring (说话含混) his words. No one mentioned this during dinner, but I felt compelled to discuss it with my mother afterward.

We decided that there was something seriously wrong and that Dad needed to see the doctor.

Mom phoned me two days later. "The doctor found a brain tumor (肿瘤). It's too large at this

point to operate. Maybe they can do something then, but the odds are long.”

Even with the treatment, my father’s condition worsened, and the doctor finally informed us that this condition was terminal (晚期的). During one of his stays in the hospital, we brought our baby daughter Chelsey with us when we visited him. By this time he had great difficulty speaking. I finally figured out that he wanted Chelsey to sit on his stomach so he could make faces at her.

Watching the two of them together, I realized I was living an experience that would stay with me forever. Though grateful for the times they could share, I couldn’t shake the feeling of a clock ticking in the background.

On the visit to my parents’ home during what we all know was my father’s last days, my mother took Chelsey from my arms and announced, “Your father would like to see you alone for a minute.”

I entered the bedroom where my father lay on a rented hospital bed. He appeared even weaker than the day before.

“How are you feeling, Dad?” I asked. “Can I do anything for you?”

He tried to speak, but he couldn’t make out a word.

“I’m sorry, but I can’t understand you,” I said.

With great difficulty he said, “I love you.”

We don’t learn courage from heroes on the evening news. We learn true courage from watching ordinary people rise above hopeless situations. In many ways my father was a strict, uncommunicative man. He found it difficult to show emotion. The bravest thing I ever saw him do was overcome that barrier to open his heart to his son and family at the end of his life.

39. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The writer accompanied his father to a medical examination.
- B. The writer’s father got worse after the removal of the brain tumor.
- C. The writer was quick to notice the strange condition of his father.
- D. The writer’s father had known about his illness before the writer discovered it.

40. What does the underlined sentence “the odds are long” mean?

- A. There’s little possibility for Father to recover.
- B. It takes a long time for Father to recover.
- C. Father needs love and care from his family.
- D. They need a proper time to operate on Father.

41. The father had never said “I love you” to the writer before because _____.

- A. he believed in strictness and punishment
- B. he was not so attached to the writer
- C. he thought there was no need to tell the writer
- D. he was not used to openly showing his emotions

42. What does the writer attempt to tell us?

- A. We don’t often value health until we lose it.
- B. Don’t wait to see a doctor till it is too late.
- C. Life is short, so live your life to the fullest.
- D. Bravely express your love for your family.

39. 细节题。根据第一段 2,3 行 During the normal dinner chatter (闲聊), I noticed that my father was slurring (说话含混) his words.可知 C 正确。

40. 推理题。根据. “The doctor found a brain tumor (肿瘤). It’s too large at this point to operate.

Maybe they can do something then, but the odds are long.”以及下一段内容可知爸爸的病已经是晚期了恢复的可能性很小，故 A 正确。

41. 推理题。根据文章最后一段 In many ways my father was a strict, uncommunicative man. He found it difficult to show emotion. The bravest thing I ever saw him do was overcome that barrier to open his heart to his son and family at the end of his life.可知父亲很少对我们表现出感情，是因为他认为没有必要这样。故 D 正确。

42. 主旨大意题。本文通过爸爸患肿瘤，在生命的最后时期告诉我：I love you。这个告诉我们要对我们所爱的人勇敢表达自己的爱，不要等到以后来不及。故 D 正确。

答案：39. C 40. A 41. D 42. D

D

Someday a stranger will read your e-mail without your permission or scan the websites you've visited. Or perhaps someone will casually glance through your credit card purchases or cell phone bills to find out your shopping preferences or calling habits.

In fact, it's likely that some of these things have already happened to you. Who would watch you without your permission? It might be a girlfriend, a marketing company, a boss, a policeman or a criminal. Whoever it is, they will see you in a way you never intended to be seen—the 21st century equal to being caught naked(裸露的).

Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, though it's important to reveal(透露)yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. Actually few boundaries remain. The digital breadcrumbs(面包屑)you leave everywhere make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. In some cases, a simple Google search can reveal what you think. Like it or not, increasingly we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret. The key question is: Does that matter? For many Americans, the answer apparently is “no”. When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy, most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found a majority of people are pessimistic about privacy, with 60 percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is “slipping away, and that bothers me”.

But people say one thing and do another. Only a small part of Americans change any behavior in an effort to preserve their privacy. Few people turn down a discount at tollbooths(收费亭)to avoid using the EZ- Pass system that contracts(跟踪) automobile movements. And few turn down supermarket loyalty cards. Privacy economist Alessandro Acquits has run a series of tests that reveal people will submit personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cent-off coupon(优惠券).

But privacy does matter—at least sometimes. It's like health: when you have it, you don't notice it. Only when it's gone do you wish you'd done more to protect it.

43. From Paragraph 2, we can infer _____.

- A. criminals are easily caught on the spot with advanced technology
- B. people tend to be more frank with each other in the information age
- C. in the 21st century people try every means to look into others' secrets
- D. people's personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge

44. What would psychologists advise on the relationships between friends?

- A. There should be a distance even between friends.
- B. There should be fewer quarrels between friends.
- C. Friends should always be faithful to each other.

- D. Friends should open their hearts to each other.
45. Why does the author say “we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret”?
- A. There are always people who are curious about other’s affairs.
- B. Many search engines profit by revealing people’s identities.
- C. People leave traces around when using modern technology.
- D. Modern society has finally developed into an open society.
46. What do most Americans do with regard to privacy protection?
- A. They change behavior that might disclose their identity.
- B. They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.
- C. They rely more and more on electronic equipment.
- D. They use various loyalty cards for business deals.

解析:

43. 推理判断题。第二段提到, 有谁会不经过你的许可就会注视着你呢? 可能是女朋友、营销公司、老板、警察或者是罪犯。无论他是谁, 他们都会以你从来没有意想不到的方式看着你。而注视你的人自然能获取你的个人信息, 故可推断, 人们的个人信息很容易在他们不知晓的情况下被他人获取。故选 D。

44. 细节理解题。第三段 Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, though it’s important to reveal(透露) yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. 提到, 尽管在适当的时候向朋友、家人或爱人坦诚自己是重要的, 但分界线是重要的, 即: 人与人之间还应该保持适当的距离。由此判断选 A。其他选项不符合文意。

45. 推理判断题。根据第三段可知, 作者认为, 与朋友之间应该有适当的距离, 但实际上这种距离很少存在。因为你留下的电子面包屑(即电子痕迹)使陌生人很容易窃取你的个人资料。所以作者说, 不管你喜欢或不喜欢, 我们越来越多地生活在一个不能保密的世界里, 故选 C。其他选项不符合文意。

46. 细节理解题。根据 When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy, most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found a majority of people are pessimistic about privacy, with 60 percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is “slipping away, and that bothers me”. 可知, 大多数美国人希望保留私人空间, 但根据 But people say one thing and do another. Only a small part of Americans change any behavior in an effort to preserve their privacy. 可知, 他们对保护私人空间做得少。故选 B。

答案: 43. D 44. A 45. C 46. B

E

Some students get so nervous before a test; they do poorly even if they know the material. Sian Beilock has studied these highly anxious test-takers.

Sian Beilock: “They start worrying about the consequences. They might even start worrying about whether this exam is going to prevent them from getting into the college they want. And when we worry, it actually uses up attention and memory resources. I talk about it as your cognitive horsepower that you could otherwise be using to focus on the exam.”

Professor Beilock and another researcher, Gerardo Ramirez, have developed a possible solution. Just before an exam, highly anxious test-takers spend ten minutes writing about their worries about the test.

Sian Beilock: “What we think happens is when students put it down on paper, they think about the worst that could happen and they reappraise the situation. They might realize it’s not as

bad as they might think it was before and, in essence(本质上), it prevents these thoughts from popping up when they're actually taking a test.”

The researchers tested the idea on a group of twenty anxious college students. They gave them two short math tests. After the first one, they asked the students to either sit quietly or write about their feelings about the upcoming second test.

The researchers added to the pressure. They told the students that those who did well on the second test would get money. They also told them that their performance would affect other students as part of a team effort.

Professor Beilock says those who sat quietly scored an average of twelve percent worse on the second test. But the students who had written about their fears improved their performance by an average of five percent.

Next, the researchers used younger students in a biology class. They told them before final exams either to write about their feelings or to think about things unrelated to the test.

Professor Beilock says highly anxious students who did the writing got an average grade of B+, compared to a B- for those who did not.

Sian Beilock: “What we showed is that for students who are highly test-anxious, who'd done our writing intervention(排解), all of a sudden there was no relationship between test anxiety and performance. Those students most likely to worry were performing just as well as their classmates who don't normally get nervous in these testing situations.”

But what if students do not have a chance to write about their fears immediately before an exam or presentation? Professor Beilock says students can try it themselves at home or in the library and still improve their performance.

47. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. In the first math test, students who sat quietly performed better.
- B. In the second math test, students who wrote about their feelings did worse.
- C. Some college students are highly anxious test-takers while others are not in the tests.
- D. The result in the math test agrees with that in the biology test.

48. What may happen if students have the problem of test anxiety?

- A. Test anxiety can improve students' performance to some degree.
- B. Students' attention and memory resources run out when worried.
- C. Students may not be admitted into their favorite college if worried
- D. Test anxiety is sure to cause students to fail the test.

49. The result of the research suggests that _____.

- A. proper amount of burden may turn out to be a good thing
- B. avoiding facing the problem may contribute to relaxation
- C. facing the fears bravely may help one to achieve more
- D. taking no action before difficulty may result in success

50. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Anxious students overcome test anxiety by writing down fears.
- B. Being worried before tests does harm to students' performance.
- C. It is a common practice for students being worried before a test.
- D. It is important for students to overcome test anxiety.

解析:

47. 判断题。第一场考试中, 文章并没有进行比较, A 答案偷换概念。由 Professor Beilock says

those who sat quietly scored an average of twelve percent worse on the second test. But the students who had written about their fears improved their performance by an average of five percent.可知，第二场考试中，写了感受的学生表现的更好。故 A,B 错误。

C 选项文章并未提到当别的学生没在考试时，一些学生会变得焦虑。故 C 错误。由 Professor Beilock says highly anxious students who did the writing got an average grade of B+, compared to a B- for those who did not. Professor Beilock 说高度焦虑的学生考试前写下了他们的担忧，拿到了 B+，而没有写的只拿到了 B-，因此，考试前写下担忧的学生结果要好一些，与数学测试的结果是一致的，故本题答案为 D。

48. 细节题。由 when we worry, it actually uses up attention and memory resources.当我们担心时，事实上，它会消耗尽我们的注意力和精力，因此，可知，答案为 B。

49. 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段的内容可知。

50. 主旨题。文章主要是讲了如何减少焦虑对考试的影响，方法是可以将恐惧，焦虑写下来，从而可以减轻这种影响，并通过两个实验进行了说明，所以选 A,克服考试焦虑的方法是可以将担忧写下来。

答案：47. D 48. B 49. C 50. A

第二节：补全对话(共 5 小题，每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项多余选项。

注意：如选 E 涂 AB；如选 F 涂 AC；如选 G 涂 AD

—What do you think of this drawing of mine, Mary?

— 51

—The students of our school are going to hold a drawing competition next week.

—I heard about that. 52

—Yes. I'm going to enter this drawing competition. What do you think?

—I hate to tell you, but I heard through a friend that Henry is entering the competition.

—Really? 53

—Oh, come on. Your drawing is great.

—Sure. But Henry is really good at drawing and he's much better than I.

— 54

—I wish I knew if I was wasting my time.

—If you knew what the future was going to be like, life would be very boring. Don't worry about the competition.

—You are right, I'm sorry. I'm driving you crazy. Let's change the subject. 55

—No. That's all for today. I still wish you success in the competition.

—Many thanks.

- | |
|---|
| <p>A. Do you have more bad news?</p> <p>B. It's great.</p> <p>C. So what?</p> <p>D. Are you going to take part in it?</p> <p>E. What's happened then?</p> <p>F. I'm glad to hear that.</p> <p>G. I wish you hadn't told me.</p> |
|---|

答案： 51. B 52. D 53. G 54. C 55. A

第 II 卷(非选择题，共 60 分)

第三部分：写（共三节，满分 60 分）

第一节：阅读表达（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读下面短文并回答问题，然后将答案写到答题卡相应的位置上。（请注意问题后的词数要求）。

[1]Safety in the highway is not totally out of hand. Here are four ways we can protect ourselves when we travel.

[2]You are safer in a large car. People in small cars are injured more often and more severely than people traveling in large cars. Factories of small cars are strengthening their products' safety, which helps. But the mix of large cars and small cars on the road is the main reason of the problem.

[3]Being thrown into glass and metal car parts --- or being thrown from the car --- can really cause damage to you. That's why safety belts should be worn. The safety belt's main purpose is to pull you back. If your car has a sudden crash with another vehicle or object --- or if it rolls over. A belt can reduce the chance of fatal injury by 45% and the chance of serious injury by 50%.

[4]Air bags are important. More than half of all new cars sold have air bags. Air bags provide protection in frontal crashes --- the type of crash that kills the most drivers --- when they are also wearing safety belts. Most people are demanding air bags in the cars they buy. But the protection provided by air bags is limited in side or rear crashes; effective as they are, they can't take the place of safety belts.

[5]Drunk driving crashes are less likely to happen if you don't drink. Drunk driving is the most serious problem. Many people have realized that mixing drinking and driving can lead to death and injury, prison time and other results. There are movements to strengthen penalties (处罚) for it.

56. What is the main idea of the passage? (within 10 words.)

57. What's the main function of safety belts? (within 4 words)

58. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about? (within 5 words)

59. What does the underlined word "they" refer to? (within 2 words)

60. Why can't air bags take the place of safety belts? (within 10 words)

答案：

56. How to protect yourself when you travel.

57. To pull you back.

58. The importance of air bags.

59. Air bags.

60. Because air bags' protection is limited inside (rare crashes).

第二节：短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (^)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Today I was having a PE lesson while I fell down and hurt my foot. I was in greatly pain at that moment, but I tried to act as if nothing has happened until the class was over. Though I had difficulty walk back to my classroom, I still didn't tell anyone but even refused the offer of help of my classmates. As result, the pain in my foot became bad. Now I know I'm wrong. We can tell others our need for help and accept his help. Some day we can not help others in return. In this way, we can get along to each other happily and peacefully.

61. while 改成 when

62. greatly 改成 great

63. has 改成 had

64. walk 改成 walking

65. but 改成 and

66. As 与 result 之间加 a

67. bad 改成 worse

68. his 改成 their

69. not 去掉

70. to 改成 with

第三节：书面表达(满分 35 分)

作为 90 后的青少年，你愿意把你的秘密与父母分享吗？现在请你持赞同的观点发表你的看法，文章应包含以下内容：

1. 你的观点。
2. 你的理由。(两点)
3. 你的具体做法。(两点)

注意：

1. 词数：120 词左右。开头已给出，不计入总词数。
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Teenagers have their own secrets, but many of them wouldn't like to share their secrets with their parents. _____

答案:

Teenagers have their own secrets, but many of them wouldn't like to share their secrets with their parents.

Personally, I think that as teenagers, we should share our secrets with our parents. For one thing, our parents care for us so much that they certainly deserve to be trusted. For another, lacking in experience, we teenagers do need some help and support from them in making decisions or solving problems.

As for me, I always let my parents know my secrets. First of all, we often have heart-to-heart talks like close friends, so that they can know what I need, and even what I am upset about or eager for. Then, I always take their advice seriously, which can prevent me from doing wrong or help me make the right decisions.