

2015年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(四川卷)
英 语

第 I 卷 (选择题共 90 分)

第一部分英语知识运用 (共两节, 共 40 分)

第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

1.—Sorry, I forgot to lock the door.

—_____ Mike can do it later..

- A. No way
- B. Take your time
- C. Nothing serious
- D. You're welcome

解析: 考查情景交际.选项 A 意为没门, 选项 B 意为慢慢来;选项 C 意为没什么大不了的;选项 D.意为不客气.此题上文意为:对不起, 我忘了锁门;下文意为 Mike 稍后会做的, 根据语境选择 C 最为恰当。

答案: C

2.You _____ be careful with the camera. It costs!

- A. must
- B. may
- C. can
- D. will

解析: 考查情态动词.根据下文的 it costs 可知, 照相机很昂贵, 故选择 A, 意为你一定要非常小心对待照相机, 它很昂贵。

答案: A

3.The books on the desk, covers are shiny, are prizes for us.

- A.which
- B. what
- C. whose
- D. that

解析: 考查定语从句.本题考查定语从句的连接词, 先行词为 the books, 和 covers 之间存在所有关系, 故选择 C, 意为书的封面.句意为: 桌上的书是给我们的奖励, 那些书的封面闪闪发光。

答案: C

4.More expressways _____ in Sichuan soon to promote the local economy.

- A. are being built
- B. will be built
- C. have been built
- D. had been built

解析: 考查时态.本句为时态题, 根据时 if}状语 soon 可知, 考查了将来时, 故选择 B.句意

为:四川将建设更多的高速公路以促讲当地的经济。

答案: B

5.Brian is gifted in writing music; he is very likely to be _____Beethoven.

A. a

B. an

C. the

D.不填

解析: 考查冠词。本题考查不定冠词在人名前,表示:一个像...那样的人。故选择 A,句意为: Brian 在创作音乐上极有才华,他很有可能成为一个像贝多芬那样的人才。

答案: A

6.There is only one more day to go _____your favorite music group play live.

A. since

B. until

C. when

D. before

解析: 考查连词。选项 A 意为自从;选项 B 意为直到;选项 C 意为当...时;选项 D 意为在...之前。此题前一分句意为: 还有一天;后一分句意为: 你最喜欢的乐队现场表演。根据句意选择 D,句意为: 还有一天你最喜欢的乐队将会现场演奏。

答案: D

7.Andy is content with the toy. It is _____he has ever got.

A. a better

B. the better

C. a best

D. the best

解析: 考查最高级和比较级。根据上一句话可知, Andy 对这个玩具很满意,故选择 D,意为: 这是他曾得到的最好的玩具。

答案: D

8.The exhibition tells us_____ we should do something to stop air pollution.

A. where

B. why

C. what

D. which

解析: 考查宾语从句。本句考查宾语从句的连接词.宾语从句中不缺少主语和宾语,故选项 C 错误,选项 D 担当定语,也错误.根据意思:这个展览告诉了我们,我们为什么要停止空气污染而不是我们在哪儿停止空气污染,故选择 B.

答案: B

9.Little Tom sat _____watching the monkey dancing in front of him.

A. amaze

B. amazing

- C. amazed
- D. to amaze

解析：本句考查形容词作状语。本句考查形容词作伴随状语，意为：小 Tom 坐在那儿看着小猴子在他面前跳舞，很吃惊。主要考查 B、C 之间的区别，选项 B 意为：令人吃惊的，常修饰物；而选项 C 意为：感到吃惊的，常修饰人。根据句意，本题选择 C。

答案：C

10. Niki is always full of ideas, but _____ is useful to my knowledge.

- A. nothing
- B. no one
- C. neither
- D. none

解析：考查代词。选项 a 意为什么都没有、没有东西;不和 of 连用,故选项 a 错误。选项 B 只可以翻.指人,故选项 B 错误.选项 c 意为两者都不,语意不符.选项 D 可指人也可指物,相当于 no+n,故此题选择 D.句意为:Niki 总是有很多想法,但是没有一个想法对我的知识有用.

答案：D

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

My previous home had a stand of woods behind it and many animals in the backyard. That first year, I 11 feeding peanuts to the blue jays, then the squirrels. The squirrels had no 12 coming up right to me for them. As the months went by, the rabbits saw that I was no 13 and didn't escape. When I threw carrot slices(薄片), they even came for a nibble(啃).Slowly they came to 14 me, and by the end of the year they were eating out of my hand.

That second year, the rabbits 15 me, and one would even sit up for slices! While I was feeding them, I 16 that a groundhog who used to run away was now talking an 17 interest in this food situation. I carefully extended a long 18, with a keen eye on those teeth, and 19, there were times I would have the groundhog sitting next to a rabbit, both munching(津津有味的咀嚼) on carrots. A few months later, while 20, she would even turn her back to me. 21 when she was facing away, I reached out and 22 scratched (搔) her back with my finger, She didn't move.

By year three, the rabbits and the groundhog were back. The groundhog 23 didn't have a problem with me scratching her back, and I got an idea, I'd always 24, while slicing up carrots, that the end looked like a cap. 25 one day, just to see what she would do, I gently 26 one on top of the groundhog's head. Again, not a 27. The next time, I had my camera ready to record what you see here, one of several dozen such pictures, 28 she had a slice to eat, she never 29 the one of her head. It was a fair 30 —I got a pleasure, and she had yet another tasty treat.

答案：11-15BCCAD 16-20CBDAA 21-25BADAC 26-30BBDCA

11.

- A. avoided
- B. started

- C. canceled
- D. suggested

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. avoided 避免；B. started 开始；C. canceled 取消；D. suggested 建议。根据语意，第一年可知，作者开始做某事，有个循序渐进的过程，故选择 B，意为作者开始用花生喂蓝鸟。

12.

- A. business
- B. fun
- C. problem
- D. privilege

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. business 生意；B. fun 乐趣；C. problem 问题；D. privilege 特权。考查短语 have no problem doing sth.意为做某事没有问题。根据意思，选择 C，句意为：松鼠也会来到我面前。

13.

- A. help
- B. cheat
- C. threat
- D. exception

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. help 帮助；B. cheat 欺骗；C. threat 威胁；D. exception 例外。根据下文的 didn't escape 可知，兔子不怕我，故选择 C，意为兔子看到我并没有威胁。

14.

- A. trust
- B. miss
- C. admire
- D. appreciate

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. trust 信任；B. miss 错过、思念；C. admire 钦佩；D. appreciate 感激、欣赏。根据下文的 by the end of the year they were eating out of my hand.可知，小兔越来越信任我。故选择 A。

15.

- A. feared
- B. ignored
- C. discovered
- D. remembered

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. afraid 害怕；B. ignored 忽视；C. discovered 发现；D. remembered 记住。根据下文的 one would even sit up for slices 可知选择 D，意为小兔们越来越不害怕我，也就是说它们开始记得我。

16.

- A. proved
- B. decided
- C. noticed
- D. understood

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. proved 证明； B. decided 决定； C. noticed 注意； D. understood 理解。根据下文的 a groundhog who used to run away was now talking an _____ interest in this food situation. 可知选择 C，意为作者注意到这么一个情况。

17.

- A. extreme
- B. increasing
- C. additional
- D. inspiring

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. extreme 极端的； B. increasing 不断增长的； C. additional 额外的； D. inspiring 鼓舞人心的。根据下文的土拨鼠逐渐不怕作者可知，选择 B，指土拨鼠开始对...越来越感兴趣。

18.

- A. squirrel
- B. rabbit
- C. peanut
- D. carrot

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. squirrel 松鼠； B. rabbit 兔子； C. peanut 花生； D. carrot 胡萝卜。根据下文的 both munching(津津有味地咀嚼) on carrots.可知选择 D，意为我把胡萝卜伸给土拨鼠吃。

19.

- A. before long
- B. long ago
- C. over and over
- D. all over again

解析：考查连词以及对语境的理解。A. before long 不久之后； B. long ago 很久之前； C. over and over 一次又一次； D. all over again 再一次。根据下文可知，土拨鼠不怕作者，故选择 A，指不久之后的情况。

20.

- A. eating
- B. playing
- C. sitting
- D. sleeping

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. eating 吃； B. playing 玩； C. sitting 坐； D. sleeping 睡觉。根据上文可知在津津有味地吃胡萝卜，故选择 A。

21.

- A. Next
- B. Once
- C. Soon
- D. Lately

解析：考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. Next 下一次； B. Once 曾经、一次； C. Soon 很快； D. Lately 最近、近来。根据句意选择 B，意为曾经有一次，当她转过身时， ...。

22.

- A. carefully
- B. suddenly

C. violently

D. patiently

解析：考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. carefully 仔细地、小心地；B. suddenly 突然；C. violently 暴力地；D. patiently 有耐心地。根据上文可知，作者是慢慢让动物不再害怕他，故选择 A，指作者小心翼翼地伸出手去搔她的背。

23.

A. also

B. thus

C. just

D. still

解析：考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. also 也；B. thus 因此；C. just 正好、恰恰；D. still 仍然。根据上文的 by year three ,可知，到了第三年动物仍然不怕他，故选择 D。

24.

A. thought

B. doubted

C. admitted

D. recognized

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. thought 认为；B. doubted 怀疑；C. admitted 承认；D. recognized 意识。根据下文的 that the end looked like a cap 可知，这是作者的想法，故选择 A。

25.

A. While

B. Or

C. So

D. For

解析：考查连词以及对语境的理解。A. While 当...时；B. Or 否则；C. So 因此；D. For 因为。根据上文可知，作者认为胡萝卜根部像帽子，然后有一天他就把它当帽子用了，故选择 C。

26.

A. fixed

B. placed

C. hung

D. kept

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. fixed 安装；B. placed 放置；C. hung 悬挂；D. kept 维持。根据句意，选择 B，因为作者把胡萝卜根部当帽子戴在土拨鼠的头上，故选择 B。

27.

A. tremble

B. move

C. delay

D. hesitation

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. tremble 颤抖；B. move 动；C. delay 推延；D. hesitation 犹豫。根据上文的 again, 可知，土拨鼠没有动，故选择 B。

28.

A. Even if

- B. Ever since
- C. As far as
- D. So long as

解析：考查连词以及对语境的理解。A. Even if 即使；B. Ever since 自从；C. As far as 就...而言；D. So long as 只要。根据意思，选择 D，意为只要有胡萝卜片吃，...。

29.

- A. welcomed
- B. required
- C. bothered
- D. expected

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. welcomed 欢迎；B. required 要求；C. bothered 烦恼；D. expected 期待。根据上文可知，只要她有的吃，她就不会烦恼头上这片了，故选择 C。

30.

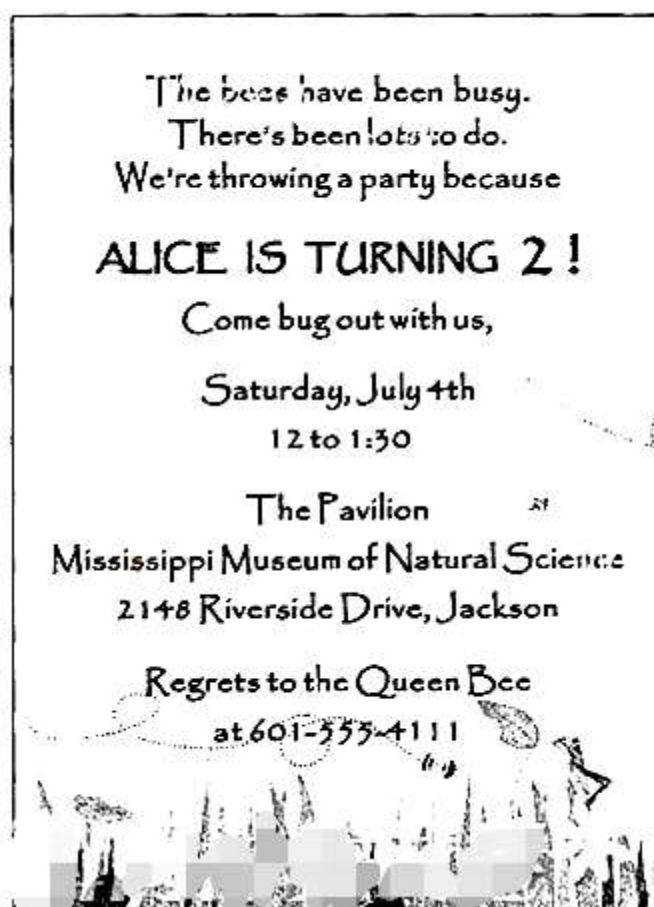
- A. trade
- B. competition
- C. task
- D. affair

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. trade 交易；B. competition 竞争；C. task 任务；D. affair 事务。根据句意选择 A，意为这是一个公平的交易。

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，共 50 分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中，选出最佳选项。（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

A



答案：31.C 32.A

33.D

31.The card above is_____

- A. a ticket
- B. a postcard
- C. an invitation
- D. an advertisement

解析：细节理解题。根据文章的 we are throwing a party 以及 come bug with us.可知，这是一张邀请函，故选择 C。

答案： C

32.The party is for_____

- A. a birthday
- B. the Queen
- C. bee watching
- D. the National Day

解析：细节理解题。根据文章中的 Alice is turning 2,可知，是为了庆祝生日的，故选择 A。

答案： A

33.According to the card ,if you are unable to go ,you can.

- A. return the card
- B. visit the Museum
- C. ignore the message
- D. contact Alice'mother

解析：细节理解题。根据文章中的 regrets to the Queen Bee at 601-555-4111 可知如果不能来，请打电话给妈妈，故选择 D。

答案： D

B

Nothing could stop Dad. After he was put on disability for a bad back, he bought a small farm in the country, just enough to grow food for the family. He planted vegetables, fruit trees and even kept bees for honey.

And every week he cleaned Old Man McColgin's chicken house in exchange for manure(肥料). The Smell really burned the inside of your nose. When we complained about the terrible smell, Dad said the stronger the manure, the healthier the crops, and he was right. For example, just one of his cantaloupes filled the entire house with its sweet smell, and the taste was even sweeter.

As the vegetables started coming in, Dad threw himself into cooking. One day, armed with a basket of vegetables, he announced he was going to make stew(炖菜).Dad pulled out a pressure cooker and filled it up with cabbages, eggplants, potatoes, corns, onions and carrots. For about half an hour. the pressure built and the vegetables cooked. Finally, Dad turned off the stove, the pot began to cool and the pressure relief valve sprayed out a cloud of steam. If we thought Dad's pile of chicken manure was bad, this was 10 times worse. When Dad took off the lid, the smell nearly knocked us out.

Dad carried the pot out and we opened doors and windows to air out the house. Just how bad was it? The neighbors came out of their houses to see if we had a gas leak!

Determined, Dad filled our plates with steaming stew and passed them around it didn't look that bad, and after the first wave had shut down my ability to smell, it didn't offend the nose so much, edible, and we drank up every last drop of soup.

34. Why did Dad clean Old Man Mocolgin's chicken house regularly?

- A. To earn some money for the family.
- B. To collect manure for his crops.
- C. To get rid of the terrible smell.
- D. To set a good example to us.

解析: 细节理解题。根据文章第一段的 And every week he cleaned Old Man McColgin's chicken house in exchange for manure (肥料)。可知选择 B, 是为了收集肥料。

答案: B

35. What can we infer about Dad's stew?

- A. It is popular among the neighbors.
- B. It contains honey and vegetables.
- C. It looks very wonderful.
- D. It tastes quite delicious.

解析: 推理判断题。根据最后一段的 we drank up every last drop of soup. 可知, 选择 D, 意为父亲的炖菜非常美味。

答案: D

36. What does the underlined word "offend" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. To attract
- B. To upset
- C. To air
- D. To shut

解析: 词义判断题。根据文章上文的 the first wave had shut down my ability to smell, 可知, 此处指的是鼻子闻不到那种味道, 故选择 B, 意为搅乱。

答案: B

37. What can we learn about Dad from the text?

- A. He is an experienced cook.
- B. He is a troublesome father.
- C. He has a positive attitude to life.
- D. He suffers a lot from his disability.

解析: 推理判断题。根据文章内容可知, 父亲在背部受伤后, 不愿意休息, 而是自己经营着小农场, 而且在收获后, 还自创菜, 故选择 C 最为恰当, 指父亲对于生活有着积极的态度。

答案: C

C

Across Britain, burnt toast will be served to mothers in bed this morning as older sons and daughters to deliver their supermarket bunches of flowers, But, according to a new study, we should be placing a higher value on motherhood all year.

Mothers have long known that their home worked was just heavy as paid work. Now, the new

study has shown that if they were paid for their parental labours, they would earn as much as \$ 172,000 a year.

The study looked at the range of jobs mothers do, as well as the hours they are working, to determine the figure. This would make their yearly income £ 3000 more than the Prime Minister earns.

By analysing the numbers, it found the average mother works 119 hours a week, 40 of which would usually be paid at a standard rate 79 hours as overtime. After questioning 1,000 mothers with children under 18, it found that, on most days, mums started their routine work at 7am and finished at around 11pm.

To calculate just how much mothers would earn from that labour, it suggested some of the roles that mums could take on, including housekeeper, part-time lawyer, personal trainer and entertainer. Being a part-time lawyer, at £ 48.98 an hour, would prove to be the most profitable of the “mum jobs”, with psychologist (心理学家) a close second.

It also asked mothers about the challenges they face, with 80 percent making emotional (情感的) demand as the hardest thing about motherhood.

Over a third of mums felt they needed more training and around half said they missed going out with friends.

The study shows mothers matter all year long and not just on, Mother's Day. The emotional, physical and mental energy mothers devote to their children can be never-ending, but children are also sources of great joy and happiness. Investing (投入) in time for parenting and raising relationships is money well spent.

38. How much would a mother earn a year if working as the Prime Minister?

- A. £ 30,000.
- B. £ 142,000.
- C. £ 172,000.
- D. £ 202,000.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章的 they would earn as much as \$ 172,000 a year. 以及 This would make their yearly income £ 3000 more than the Prime Minister earns. 可知，总理的工资是 172000-3000=142000。故选择 B。

答案：B

39. The biggest challenge for most mothers is from.

- A. emotional demand
- B. low pay for work
- C. heavy workload
- D. lack of training

解析：细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段的 It also asked mothers about the challenges they face, with 80 percent making emotional (情感的) demand as the hardest thing about motherhood. 可知，选择 A。

答案：A

40. What is stressed in the last paragraph?

- A. Mothers' importance shows in family all year long.
- B. The sacrifices mothers make are huge but worthwhile.

- C. Mothers' devotion to children can hardly be calculated.
D. Investing time in parenting would bring a financial return.

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一段的 The emotional ,physical and mental energy mothers devote to their children can be never-ending, but children are also sources of great joy and happiness.可知，选择 B，指母亲付出的牺牲是巨大的，但是又是值得的。

答案： B

41.What can we conclude from the study?

- A. Mothers' working hours should be largely reduced.
B. Mothers should balance their time for work and rest.
C. Mothers' labour is of a higher value than it is realised.
D .Mothers should be freed from housework for social life.

解析：推理判断题。根据文章第一段的 But, according to a new study, we should be placing a higher value on motherhood all year.可知，作者认为母亲的重要性应该得到更多的关注，故选择 C。

答案： C

D

Their cheery song brightens many a winter's day. But robins are in danger of wearing themselves out by singing too much. Robins are singing all night — as well as during the day, British-based researchers say.

David Dominoni, of Glasgow University, said that light from street lamps, take away signs and homes is affecting the birds' biological clock, leading to them being wide awake when they should be asleep.

Dr Dominoni, who is putting cameras inside nesting boxes to track sleeping patterns, said lack of sleep could put the birds' health at risk. His study shows that when robins are exposed to light at night in the lab, it leads to some genes being active at the wrong time of day. And the more birds are exposed to light, the more active they are at night.

He told people at a conference, "There have been a couple of studies suggesting they are increasing their song output at night and during the day they are still singing. Singing is a costly behaviour and it takes energy. So by increasing their song output, there might be some costs of energy."

And it is not just robins that are being kept awake by artificial light. Blackbirds and seagulls are also being more nocturnal. Dr Dominoni said, "In Glasgow where I live, gulls are a serious problem. I have people coming to me saying `You are the bird expert. Can you help us kill these gulls?'.During the breeding(繁殖)season, between April and June, they are very active at night and very noisy and people can't sleep."

Although Dr Dominoni has only studied light pollution, other research concluded that robins living in noisy cities have started to sing at night to make themselves heard over loud noise.

However, some birds thrive(兴旺)in noisy environments. A study from California Polytechnic University found more hummingbirds in areas with heavy industrial machinery. It is thought that they are capitalising on their predators(天敌)fleeing to quieter areas.

42.According to Dr Dominoni's study, what cause robins to sing so much?

- A. The breeding season.

- B. The light in modem
- C. The dangerous environment.
- D. The noise from heavy machinery.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第二段的 David Dominoni, of Glasgow University, said that light from street lamps, take away signs and homes is affecting the birds biological clock, leading to them being wide awake 可知选择 B。

答案： B

43.What is the researchers' concern over the increase of birds' song output?

- A. The environment might be polluted.
- B. The birds' health might be damaged.
- C. The industry cost might be increased.
- D. The people's hearing might be affected.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章 Singing is a costly behavior and it takes energy. So by increasing their song output, there might be some costs of energy. 可知，唱歌唱得越多，就会损耗更多的能量，故选择 B。

答案： B

44.What does the underlined word "nocturnal" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Active at night.
- B. Inactive at night.
- C. Active during the day.
- D. Inactive during the day.

解析：词义辨析题。根据上文的 And it is not just robins that are being kept awake by artificial light. Blackbirds and seagulls are also being 可知乌鸦和海鸥情况也一样，也就是说这两种鸟晚上也唱歌，故选择 A，指晚上很兴奋。

答案： A

45.Why do some birds thrive in noisy environments?

- A. Because there are fewer dangers.
- B. Because there is more food to eat.
- C. Because there is less light pollution
- D. Because there are more places to take shelter.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的 It is thought that they are capitalising on their predators(天敌)fleeing to quieter areas. 可知，它们的天敌都去了安静的地方，故选择 A，指在这些工业区，天敌更少，也就是危险更少。

答案： A

E

No one is sure how the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids near Cairo. But a new study suggests they used a little rock'n'roll. Long-ago builders could have attached wooden pole s to the stones and rolled then across the sand, the scientists say.

“Technically, I think what they’re proposing is possible,” physicist Daniel Bonn said.

People have long puzzled over how the Egyptians moved such huge rocks. And there’s no

obvious answer. On average, each of the two million big stones weighed about as much as a large pickup truck. The Egyptians somehow moved the stone blocks to the pyramid site from about one kilometer away.

The most popular view is that Egyptian workers slid the blocks along smooth paths. Many scientists suspect workers first would have put the blocks on sleds(滑板). Then they would have dragged them along paths. To make the work easier, workers may have lubricated the paths either with wet clay or with the fat from cattle. Bonn has now tested this idea by building small sleds and dragging heavy objects over sand.

Evidence from the sand supports this idea. Researchers found small amounts of fat, as well as a large amount of stone and the remains of paths.

However, physicist Joseph West think there might have been a simpler way, led the new study. West said, "I was inspired while watching a television program showing how sleds might have helped with pyramid construction. I thought, 'Why don't they just try rolling the things?' "A square could be turned into a rough sort of wheel by attaching wooden poles to its sides, he realized. That, he notes, should make a block of stone "a lot easier to roll than a square".

So he tried it.

He and his students tied some poles to each of four sides of a 30-kilogram stone block. That action turned the block into somewhat a wheel. Then they placed the block on the ground.

They wrapped one end of a rope around the block and pulled. The researchers found they could easily roll the block along different kinds of paths. They calculated that rolling the block required about as much force as moving it along a slippery(滑的)path.

West hasn't tested his idea on larger blocks, but he thinks rolling has clear advantages over sliding. At least, workers wouldn't have needed to carry cattle fat or water to smooth the paths.

46. It's widely believed that the stone blocks were moved to the pyramid site by _____.

- A. rolling them on roads
- B. pushing them over the sand
- C. sliding them on smooth paths
- D. dragging them on some poles

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第四段的 The most popular view is that Egyptian workers slid the blocks along smooth paths.可知选择 C。

答案：C

47. The underlined part "lubricated the paths" in Paragraph 4 means _____.

- A. made the path wet
- B. made the path hard
- C. made the path wide
- D. made the path slippery

解析：词义猜测题。根据第四段的 To make the work easier, 以及下文的 either with wet clay or with the fat from cattle.可知，这样做是为了让路更加平滑，故选择 D。

答案：D

48. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 7 refer to?

- A. Rolling the blocks with poles attached.
- B. Rolling the blocks on wooden wheels.

C. Rolling poles to move the blocks.

D. rolling the blocks with fat.

解析：词义猜测题。这是考查指代词的指代内容，由于是指代词，可知内容应该在上文，根据第六段的内容可知，选择 A，意为把杆绑在石块上，然后滚动石块。

答案：A

49. Why is rolling better than sliding according to West ?

A. Because more force is needed for sliding.

B. Because rolling work can be done by fewer cattle.

C. Because sliding on smooth road is more dangerous.

D. Because less preparation on path is needed for rolling.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的 workers wouldn't have needed to carry cattle fat or water to smooth the paths. 可知，滚动石块不需要有准备工作，故选择 D。

答案：D

50. What is the text mainly about ?

A. An experiment on ways of moving blocks to the pyramid site.

B. An application of the method of moving blocks to the pyramid site.

C. An argument about different methods of moving blocks to the pyramid site.

D. An introduction to a possible new way of moving blocks to the pyramid site.

解析：主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知，文章主要讲述了一种新的把石块移动到金字塔地址的方法，故选择 D。

答案：D

第二节 根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项多余选项。（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

A: I need to lose some weight. My clothes don't fit anymore. 51

B: Well, instead of watching TV all day, you could do more exercise.

A: 52

B: Like cycling, or you could work out at the gym.

A: I don't have time. 53

B: OK, then you could change your diet. 54

A: You mean no more hamburgers! Oh no!

B: OK. 55

- A. Like what?
- B. I'm too busy.
- C. What should I do?
- D. Some more hamburgers?
- E. Buy some larger clothes then.
- F. That's a good idea. Thanks a lot.
- G. Eat something healthier, like fruit.

51. 考查对下文的总结概括能力。根据下文的 you could do more exercise 可知，上文是询问该怎么做，故选择 C。

答案：C

52. 考查对下文的总结概括能力。根据下文的 like cycling or you could workout at the gym, 可知，上文要求说话者举例说明，故选择 A。

答案：A

53. 考查对下文的总结概括能力。根据上文的 I don't have time, 可知，选择 B，意为我很忙。

答案：B

54. 考查对下文的总结概括能力。根据上文的 you could change your diet. 可知，选择 G，意为吃些健康的食品，如水果。

答案：G

55. 考查对下文的总结概括能力。根据上文的 You mean no more hamburgers! Oh no! 可知，这个人不想只吃水果，故选择 E，指如果不这样做，就只有买大号的衣服了。

答案：E

第 II 卷（非选择题 共 60 分）

注意事项：

1. 必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色墨迹签字笔在答题卡上题目所指示的答题区域内作答，答题在试题卷上无效

2. 第 I 卷共三节，共计 60 分。

第三部分 写作（共三节，满分 60 分）

第一节 阅读表达：（共计 5 小题每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

阅读下面短文，并用英语回答问题，请清楚问题后的词数要求。

It was a hot summer day that found me running down the street with a dollar in my sweaty hand. The closer I got to Sam & Joe's Stationery Store, the more excited I was. After all, a dollar was a tidy sum for an 11-year-old boy in 1961.

Out of breath, I swung open the door and got a blast of cold air that instantly cooled me off. I was in a place of pure happiness. Sam & Joe's had it all—books, candy, toys, baseball cards, puzzles and games. I went directly to the bar and ordered a bottle of soda. There I sat, considering

my next move.

Books always came first. I picked out five titles. Next came the candy, rows and rows of it. I chose five candy bars, which brought my total to 25 cents. Then a bottle of cold orange juice, a bag of chips and a pack of Ted Williams baseball cards. After paying the clerk, I still had 5 cents.

I hurried directly to my backyard, where an apple tree patiently waited for me. There, sitting in the shade against its strong trunk, I read my books, ate my candy and drank my orange juice.

As I sat in my own personal heaven, I started thinking about having more. That's when a fantastic life-changing idea popped into head: If I could get more money, could buy more books I liked. buy anything I wanted. That's how it all started.

56.How did the boy fell on his way to Sam & Joe's(no more than 5 words)

解析: He felt excited 根据第一段的 The closer I got to Sam & Joe's Stationery Store, the more excited I was 可知, 回答 He felt excited.

答案: He felt excited.

57.What does "a tidy sum" mean in Paragraph 1?(no more than 5 words)

解析: Much/A lot of money 根据下文内容可知, 作者买了很多东西, 以及上文的 excited 可知, 作者很激动, 故推断指的是一大笔钱, 故回答 much money 或者 a lot of money.

答案: Much/A lot of money

58.What did the boy consider doing first after he ordered soda?(no more than 5 words)

解析: He considered buying books.根据第三段的 Books always came first.可知, 作者考虑买书, 故回答 He considered buying books.

答案: He considered buying books.

59.What did the boy do while reading?(no more than 5 words)

解析: He ate and drank.根据倒数第二段的 I read my books, ate my candy and drank my orange juice.可知回答 He ate and drank.

答案: He ate and drank.

60.Where was the boy's "personal heaven"?(no more than 9 words)

解析: It was under the apple tree in the backyard.根据上文的 I hurried directly to my backyard, where an apple tree patiently waited for me. There, sitting in the shade against its strong trunk.可知, 作者的天堂就是后院的苹果树下。

答案: It was under the apple tree in the backyard.

第二节短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

下面短文中有 10 处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (∧), 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. 每句不超过两个错误；
2. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一次；
3. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Hi, Janice,

It's been a month since I came to this new school and I really want share with you some of the problems I have been experiencing.

As I tell you last time, I made three new friend here. We hang out together during lunch and after school. We've been spending a lot of time sing in karaoke bars. It's been three Saturdays now and it really costs me many. And I started to see this as a time—wasting activity! In fact ,I don't like to go anymore, so I'm afraid I'll lose their friendship. How do you think I should do? If you are me, would you talk to him?

Please help with me and give me some advice.

Grace

61. 解析：加上 to 考查动词 want 的用法，want 用不定式担当状语，故加上 to。句意为：我真地很想和你分享一下我经历的问题。

答案：加上 to

62. 解析：tell-told 考查时态。根据时间状语 last time 可知，此句需要用一般过去时，故把 tell 成 told。句意为：正如我上次告诉你的那样。

答案：tell--told

63. 解析：friend—friends 考查名词的复数。名词 friend 为可数名词，其前有 three 修饰，需要用复数形式，故把 friend 改成 friends。句意为：我在这儿交了三个新朋友。

答案：friend--friends

64. 解析：sing—singing 考查动名词担当宾语。本句考查句型 spend... (in) doing sth 结构，故把 sing 改成 singing。

答案：.sing--singing

65. 解析：many—much 考查代词。根据句意，指的是花费很多钱，故用 much 而非 many。句意为：那真的花费很多。

答案：many--much

66. 解析：so--but 考查连词。上一分句意为：我不想再去；下一分句意为：我怕失去他们的友谊，两个分句之间有转折关系，故把 so 改成 but。

答案：so--but

67. 解析：How—What 考查疑问词的选择。本句中 do 之后缺少宾语，表示事情，故用 what 而非 how。注意首字母要大写。

答案：How--What

68. 解析：are—were 考查虚拟语气。根据句子可知，此处为虚拟语气，与现在事实不相符，故把 are 改成 were。句意为：如果你是我,....

答案：are--were

69. 解析：him—them 考查代词。根据上文可知，作者交了三个朋友，故用 them 而非 him。句意为：你会和他们说吗？

答案：him--them

70. 去掉 with 考查动词。动词 help 为及物动词，其后接宾语时无需加介词，故去掉 with。
句意解析：

为：请帮帮我，给我一些建议。

答案：去掉 with

考点：考查短文纠错

第三节 书面表达（共 35 分）

71. 假如你是李夏。你看到美国留学生 Sharon 在网上发帖，希望有人能帮助她提高普通话（Mandarin）水平，她可以教英语作为回报。请根据以下提示用英语给她写一封电子邮件。

1. 表达给她提供帮助的意愿；
2. 说明你能胜任辅导的理由；
3. 给出讲好普通话的两点建议；
4. 提出你学习英语的具体需求。

注意：

1. 词数 120 左右，开头语已为你写好；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 文中不得透漏个人姓名和学校名称；

Hi Sharon,

This is Li Xia. I learned from your post that you want to improve your Mandarm

解析：考查提纲类作文。提纲作文在写作时需要注意以下几个方面：首先需要审题。即：审要求、审

文体、审人称、审时态。其次，考生要能够抓中心，列要点，列出写作提纲。写作文时，一定要切题，抓住中心，紧扣要点。然后在体裁明确、中心突出、要点清晰的前提下，考生应该选择自己最熟悉、最有把握的词语、句型，将要点逐条表达出来。最后根据要点选词组句，然后按照篇章结构连句成篇。本篇文章的要点具体，可分成三段写，第一段写要点 1、2；第二段写要点 3；第三段写要点 4、1 以及希望得到对方的回信。

亮点说明：本文要点齐全，结构完整。使用多种句式，如定语从句：I am Chinese, which means Mandarin is a must for me to communicate with others in my daily life.、表语从句：It is just what I want.等。还使用了大量短语等。

答案：

Hi Sharon,

This is Li Xia. I learned from your post that you want to improve your Mandarin. I am quite interested in it. I think I'm fit for it. As a student, I have been learning Mandarin for many years. In addition, I am Chinese, which means Mandarin is a must for me to communicate with others in my daily life. So I'm quite confident that I can help you learn Mandarin.

Learning Mandarin takes time, so if you want to learn it well, you should spend much time practicing Mandarin everyday. As the saying goes, practice makes perfect. Besides, you can also read some books in Chinese, see some Chinese films and listen to some Chinese radio programmes. Speaking and listening are very important for a language learning, by which you are sure to make great progress.

In your post, you say you can teach English as a reward. It is just what I want. I'm eager to

improve my English. So, if you allow me to help you learn Mandarin, you can also help me improve my English. We can contact each other by video chat every night for half an hour in English and half an hour in Chinese, so that we can improve our oral speaking.

Hope for you early reply!

Your Sincerely
Li Xia