

## 2014年江苏省盐城中学高三10月月考英语

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分10分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共5小题；每小题0.5分，满分2.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What is the time now?

- A. 20:00.
- B. 20:10.
- C. 20:20.

2. What is the woman complaining about?

- A. The long wait.
- B. A mistake in her bill.
- C. The broken computer system.

3. How does Jim probably feel now?

- A. Surprised.
- B. Curious.
- C. Disappointed.

4. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a zoo.
- B. In a bookstore.
- C. In a library.

5. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She has decided to go to business school.
- B. She was asked to give up science.
- C. She will not be a successful manager.

第二节（共15小题；每小题0.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6~7题。

6. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The weather.
- B. Outdoor activities.
- C. Plans for this weekend.

7. What are the speakers going to do tomorrow?

- A. Visit Mount Tai.
- B. Go fishing.
- C. Visit the History Museum.

听第 7 段材料，回答 8-9 小题。

8. What kind of music does the man like best?

- A. Rock music.
- B. Jazz.
- C. Classical music.

9. Who can play the violin?

- A. Kate.
- B. David.
- C. Hazel.

听第 8 段材料，回答 10-12 小题。

10. What's the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
- B. Journalist and visitor.
- C. Official and farmer.

11. Where does the man live now?

- A. In a polluted city.
- B. On a lonely island.
- C. By a beautiful mountain.

12. Why does the woman come to the mountain?

- A. To look for a place to move in.
- B. To see whether the mountain is polluted.
- C. To have a look at the man's small house.

听第 9 段材料，回答 13-16 小题。

13. What was the woman?

- A. A teacher.
- B. A reporter.
- C. An editor.

14. Why did the woman change her job?

- A. She didn't get a high salary.
- B. She wanted to work in her husband's company.
- C. Her workplace was too far from her new house.

15. What does the man want to put in the newspaper?

- A. A house-seeking advertisement.
- B. A house-selling advertisement.
- C. A house-renting advertisement.

16. Where is the man moving?

- A. England.
- B. America.
- C. Finland.

听第 10 段材料，回答 17-20 小题。

17. What do people like to watch in big cities?

- A. Ice-skating shows.
- B. Bicycle races.
- C. Soccer games.

18. In which country is it suitable for swimming?

- A. Austria.
- B. Australia.
- C. Thailand.

19. How is the weather in Thailand?

- A. It often snows.
- B. It is very cold.
- C. It seldom rains.

20. What do the Swiss love to do?

- A. Skiing.
- B. Surfing.
- C. Hiking.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 40 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

21. The selection of the date for the picnic was rather \_\_\_\_\_, for it mattered little to most of the club members who were free during the holidays.

- A. vague
- B. compulsory
- C. arbitrary
- D. sacred

解析: A. vague 模糊的, 含糊的 B. compulsory 义务的, 必修的 C. arbitrary 任意的, 随心所欲的 D. sacred 神圣的。根据后半句的句意“因为这对俱乐部的大部分成员来说是无关紧要他们在整个假期都有空。”可判断出, 野餐的日子是随意挑选的。

答案: C

22. Mrs. Johnsons has many \_\_\_\_\_ including gardening and wine-making.

- A. inspirations
- B. ambitions
- C. affairs
- D. occupations

解析: A. inspirations 启示 B. ambitions 雄心 C. affairs 私通, 事件 D. occupations 消遣, 职业。句意: 约翰逊有许多消遣, 包括园艺和酿酒。

答案: D

23. \_\_\_\_\_ to the extraordinary beauty of Changling is the Ling'en Palace, many of \_\_\_\_\_ decorations made fragrant type of wood native to China.

- A. Added; its
- B. Adding; whose
- C. Added; whose
- D. Adding; its

解析: 第一个空 be adding to 被增添 很明显这个是倒装。还原为 The Ling'en Palace is adding to the extraordinary beauty of Changling. 陵恩殿为长陵增添了非凡的美, 排除 A 和 C, 第二个空是非限定性定语从句, 先行词是 Ling'en Palace, whose+名词“它的……”。

答案： B

24. \_\_\_\_is the gravity of the situation that we can't \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of public attention enough.

- A. This; deliver
- B. Such; underline
- C. So; stress
- D. What; strike

解析： deliver 投递； underline 强调； 在...下面划线； stress 使紧张； strike 打， 打击。 考查倒装句， such 置于句首句子要倒装， such is + 名词 + 从句，（正常的是 sth is such that.....） such 代替的是 that we can't \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of public attention enough.

答案： B

25. The Food-for-Life Programme has helped people by sending emergency food aid to countries during times of trouble, \_\_\_\_\_ the Food-for-Growth Programme which targets people at risk.

- A. as did
- B. so did
- C. as has
- D. as does

解析： 句中出现逗号， 结合选项， 考察 as 引导的非限定性定语从句， 代替前面的整个句子。 as 正如， 句意： Food-for-Life 计划通过在困难时期发送紧急粮食救援来帮助人们， 这正如 Food-for-Growth 一样， 以处于危难中的人为目标。

答案： C

26. The poor country found itself at a crossroads\_\_\_\_\_ it should decide which of the two should be placed before \_\_\_\_\_: its economic development or environmental protection.

- A. where; another
- B. which; the other
- C. which; another
- D. where; the other

解析： 先行词 crossroads， 且从句缺少状语， 故用 where； 根据 of the two， 两者中的另一个， 故选 D。

答案： D

27. "But he isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in his support for the reform," \_\_\_\_\_ the director.

- A. subjective; chanted
- B. absolute; contradicted
- C. consistent; objected
- D. bureaucratic; objected

解析： A. subjective; 主观的 chanted 颂扬 B. absolute 绝对的; contradicted 反驳 C. consistent 始终如一的; objected 反对 D. bureaucratic 官僚的; objected 反对； 句意：“但是他对改革的支持不是始终如一的”， 导演演说。

答案： C

28. We do not have a big car, old expensive vases or paintings. \_\_\_\_\_, what I value about my father is the care and love he shows for me and my family.

- A. Though
- B. Rather
- C. Or rather
- D. Further

解析：A. Though 尽管；B. Rather 宁可，宁愿；C. Or rather 更精确地说，倒不如说；D. Further 进步地。句意：我们没有大车、古老的昂贵的花瓶或者字画，相反我更珍惜的是父亲对我和我的家人的照顾和爱。

答案：B

29. He would be in better health now \_\_\_\_\_ with too much work when young.

- A. had he not burdened himself
- B. if he was not burdened
- C. were he not burdened
- D. had he not been burdened himself

解析：句意：如果他年轻的时候没有干大量工作的话，他现在的身体会更好一些。根据句意可判断出考察虚拟语气。从句有 when young（年轻的时候），提示我们从句表示的是对过去的虚拟，应该用 had done 结构，排除 B 和 C。be burdened oneself with“担负着”，从句还原为 if he had not been burdened himself with too much work when young.省略 if 的虚拟语气，助动词、系动词、情态动词+主语+动词。

答案：D

30. The ID card is an important means of identification, \_\_\_\_\_ is easy \_\_\_\_\_ around.

- A. that; to carry
- B. one; to be carried
- C. which; to carry
- D. which ; to be carried

解析：句中有逗号，先行词 The ID card，考非限定性定语从句，排除 A 和 B，be easy to do 主动表被动，故选 C。句意：身份证是一个重要识别方式，它很容易随身携带。

答案：C

31. People are \_\_\_\_\_ the use of alternative energy sources because the rate \_\_\_\_\_ we are now assuming fuels like gas and oil is shocking and they may run out one day.

- A. wrestling with; by which
- B. pushing for; at which
- C. catching up on; at which
- D. accounting for; on which

解析：wrestle with 全力对付，努力克服，push for 奋力争取，急切要求，catchup on 赶上，account for 对……负责任。第二个空先行词是 rate,且从句缺少状语，用 where=at which at the rate”以……的速度”。句意：人们正在急切要求使用替代能源，因为我们现在正在消耗的像天然气、石油这样燃料的速度是惊人的，总有一天会用完。

答案：B

32. It wasn't until he spent every penny of his \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. did he hire himself out
- B. that did he hire himself out
- C. that he hired himself out

D. before he hired himself out

C. 解析：固定强调句型 It was not until...that+主语+谓语，注意 that 从句不倒装。

33. \_\_\_\_\_, he failed to handle the fragile vase with great caution and broke it.

A. However he was reminded frequently

B. No matter he was reminded frequently

C. However frequently he was reminded

D. No matter he was frequently reminded

解析：however 引导的让步状语从句最大的特点就是 however+形容词\副词+主语+谓语。符合这一特点的只有 C。

答案：C

34. Farmers have benefited from \_\_\_\_\_ is called a water buffalo bank \_\_\_\_\_ a water buffalo results in every farmer owning one and harvesting more with less human labor.

A. what; where

B. that; which

C. which; which

D. which; where

解析：from 是介词，介词后面缺少宾语成分，考察宾语从句，且从句缺少主语，排除 B，which 用在这里意思不通。根据第一个空，可直接选 A。第二个空考察定语从句，先行词是 a water buffalo bank，表地点用 where。

答案：A

35. The concert, \_\_\_\_\_ to raise money for the victims of hunger in Ethiopia, was successful in \_\_\_\_\_ the statesmen into doing something about the problem.

A. intending; pressing

B. intended; pressuring

C. intended; reasoning

D. intending; persuading

解析：第一个空：intended 的逻辑主语是 concert, be intended to do sth.打算做某事，这里只要省略 be 动词即可；第二个空介词后用 doing。

答案：B

36. Fundamental \_\_\_\_\_ computers are to \_\_\_\_\_ more industrial structure, heavy reliance on them may separate people in daily life and affect their interpersonal relationships.

A. as; develop

B. though; developing

C. although; developed

D. because; develop

解析：as, though 的倒装：形容词/状语/动词+as/though+主谓。本句是形容词提前。be fundamental to doing sth. /to sth. 对……是十分重要的或必不可少的。还原 Computers are fundamental to developing more industrial structure. 句意：计算机对开发更多的产业结构很重要，严重依赖它们可能把人们从日常生活中分离开，影响他们的人际关系。

答案：B

37. He had just lost his job when, at the precise moment, his girlfriend broke up with him. She \_\_\_\_\_ salt into his wound.

- A. rubbed
- B. had rubbed
- C. would rub
- D. was rubbing

解析：注意句中出现 at the precise moment“就在那时”，提示我们此处要用过去正在进行时。句意：他刚刚丢了工作，就在这个时候，他的女朋友和他分手了，她这是在他伤口上撒盐。

答案：D

38. Music should be taught routinely in schools because of the benefits \_\_\_\_\_ can have on the development of the brains of young children.

- A. which
- B. that
- C. it
- D. one

解析：it 指代句中 music。这是一个省略关系代词 that/which 的定语从句。完整结构：Music should be taught routinely in schools because of the benefits that/which it can have on the development of the brains of young children.将整个句子换成“Music should be taught routinely in schools because it(music)can have benefits on the development of the brains of young children”就更容易理了。句意：音乐应该成为学校的常规的教学科目，因为音乐对青少年智力的开发大有裨益。

答案：C

39. "I \_\_\_\_\_ her a long time ago," he doubted, "She doesn't look at all familiar."

- A. might have met
- B. should have met
- C. might meet
- D. should meet

解析：句中出现 a long time ago, 所以是对过去的情况进行推测，应该是情态动词的完成式，排除 C 和 D。might have done, 或许；B should have done 过去应该做而没有做。句意：他怀疑到：我有可能很久前遇见过她，她看起来不是很熟悉。

答案：A

40. ---Hi, Nigel. You sure lead a dog's life. What's up with that?

--- \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. All are not thieves that dogs bark at.
- B. A staff is quickly found to beat a dog with.
- C. Barking dogs don't bite.
- D. My boss wants me to finish the project tonight.

解析：A. All are not thieves that dogs bark at. 犬之所吠，并非皆贼。B. A staff is quickly found to beat a dog with. 欲加之罪，何患无词。C. Barking dogs don't bite. 会叫的狗不咬人。D. My boss wants me to finish the project 老板要求我今晚就完成这个项目。句意：--奈杰尔，你活得可真辛苦，怎么搞的？--老板要求我今晚就完成这个项目。

答案：D

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从短文后所给的四个选项（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。

Over the past few decades, more and more countries have opened up the markets, increasingly 41 the world economy into one free-flowing global market. The question is: Is economic globalization 42 for all?

According to the World Bank, one of its chief supporters, economic globalization has helped reduce 43 in a large number of developing countries. It quotes one study that shows increased wealth 44 to improved education and longer life in twenty-four developing countries as a result of integration (融合) of local economies into the world economy. Home to 45 three billion people, these twenty-four countries have seen incomes 46 at an average rate of five percent 47 to two percent in developed countries.

Those who 48 globalization claim that economies in developing countries will benefit from new opportunities for small and home-based businesses. 49, small farmers in Brazil who produce nuts that would originally have sold only in 50 open-air markets can now promote their goods worldwide by the Internet.

Critics take a different view, believing that economic globalization is actually 51 the gap between the rich and poor. A study 52 by the UN-sponsored World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization shows that only a few developing countries have actually 53 from integration into the world economy and that the poor, the uneducated, unskilled workers, and native peoples have been left behind. 54, they maintain that globalization may eventually threaten emerging businesses. For example, Indian craftsmen who currently seem to benefit from globalization because they are able to 55 their products may soon face fierce competition that could pot them out of 56. When large-scale manufacturers start to produce the same goods, or when superstores like Wal-Mart 57, these small businesses will not be able to 58 and will be crowded out.

One thing is certain about globalization—there is no 59. Advances in technology combined with more open policies have already created an interconnected world. The 60 now is finding a way to create a kind of globalization that works for the benefit of all.

41.

- A. transforming
- B. transferring
- C. transporting
- D. transiting

42.

- A. possible
- B. smooth
- C. good
- D. easy

43.

- A. crime
- B. poverty
- C. conflict
- D. population

44.

- A. contributing
- B. responding

C. turning

D. owing

45.

A. or so

B. some

C. certain

D. only

46.

A. remain

B. drop

C. shift

D. increase

47.

A. contrasting

B. contrary

C. compared

D. comparing

48.

A. doubt

B. define

C. advocate

D. ignore

49.

A. In addition

B. For instance

C. In other words

D. All in all

50.

A. mature

B. new

C. local

D. foreign

51.

A. finding

B. exploring

C. bridging

D. widening

52.

A. conducted

B. carrying out

C. got

D. making

53.

A. suffered

- B. profited
  - C. learned
  - D. withdrawn
- 54.
- A. Furthermore
  - B. Therefore
  - C. However
  - D. Otherwise
- 55.
- A. consume
  - B. deliver
  - C. export
  - D. advertise
- 56.
- A. trouble
  - B. business
  - C. power
  - D. mind
- 57.
- A. pouring
  - B. coming in
  - C. flow
  - D. move in
- 58.
- A. keep up
  - B. come in
  - C. go around
  - D. help out
- 59.
- A. taking off
  - B. getting along
  - C. holding out
  - D. turning back
- 60.
- A. agreement
  - B. prediction
  - C. outcome
  - D. challenge

解析:

【文章综述】文章主要讲述的是市场开放，即全球化给人们带来的影响。文章中包含两种相反的观点，一种观点陈述的是全球化带来的好处，一种观点陈述的是全球化带来的问题，各有充足的论点和论据。文章最后，得出结论，全球化不可避免、无回头路可走，只有想办法找到一条最好的全球化的道路。

41.A A. transforming 转换，改变 B. transferring 转让，过户 C. transporting 运输 D. transiting 运输；在过去的几十年里，越来越多的国家已经开放了市场，越来越多的世界经济转型为自由流动的全球市场。

42.C A. possible 可能的 B. smooth 顺利的，平滑的 C. good 好的 D. easy 容易的；根据上一句的“increasingly

transforming the world economy into one free-flowing global market”逐渐地把世界经济转变为了一个自由流动的全球大市场。很明显这是讲的市场开放的好处，因此后面提出问题，“问题是，经济全球化对所有人都好吗（有好处吗）？”

43. B A. crime 犯罪 B. poverty 贫穷 C. conflict 冲突 D. population 人口；根据后文的“*It quotes one study that shows increased wealth 44 to improved education and longer life in twenty-four developing countries*”中的 *increased wealth* 增加的财富，可知，市场开放给这些国家带来了财富的增加，财富增加了，那么就是减少了贫困问题，故选择 B 项。

44. A A. contributing to 促成，导致 B. responding to 对……做出反应 C. turning to 转向，向某人求助 D. owing to 由于，根据后面的 *improved education and longer life* 可知，教育得到了改善，人的寿命得到了延长，因此是产生了好的促进作用，因此选择 A 项。

45. B A. or so 大约 B. some 大约 C. certain 某一、必然 D. only 仅仅；大约 3 亿人的家园，or so 放要修饰的词后面。

46. D A. remain 保持 B. drop 下降 C. shift 变化 D. increase 增长；上文提到 *increased wealth*，这 24 个国家的人的收入增加了平均百分之五。

47. C A. contrasting 对比，对照 B. contrary 相反的 C. compared 与……相比 D. comparing 与……相比；*compared to* 意为“与…相比”，可视为独立成分。

48. C A. doubt 怀疑 B. define 定义 C. advocate 提倡 D. ignore 忽视；根据后面的“*economies in developing countries will benefit from new opportunities for small and home-based businesses*”发展中国家的经济会收益，源于小型的、家庭型生意获得的新机会，尤其是其中的“*benefit from*”可知，该观点的 *those* 人们是支持，提倡市场开放的，因此选择 C 项。

49. B A. In addition 此外 B. For instance 例如 C. In other words 换句话说 D. All in all 总之；上一句讲到了小型的、家庭型的生意会获得等多的机会，该句讲的是他们具体是得到怎样的机会，因此属于具体说明、举例说明，故选择 B

50. C A. mature 成熟的 B. new 新的 C. local 当地的 D. foreign 外国的；前半句的 *originally* 和本句中的 *new, worldwide* 是对比关系，即过去是当地市场，现在市场开放后是全球市场。

51. D A. finding 找到 B. exploring 探索 C. bridging 架桥 D. widening 拓宽；根据前面的“*Critics take a different view*”可知，该部分陈述的是反对市场开放的观点，因此他们认为市场开放会加大（*widen*）穷人和富人之间的差距。

52. A A. conducted B. carrying out 执行 C. got 得到 D. making 使，制造；*conduct a study* 进行一项研究。

53. B A. suffered 遭受 B. profited 获益 C. learned 学习 D. withdrawn 撤走，拿走；根据后面的“*the poor, the uneducated, unskilled workers, and native peoples have been left behind*”可知，穷人、未受教育的人、没有技术的工人和当地人都被丢在了后面，也就是说只有少部分人是从中（市场开放）收益的，即 *profit from sth.* 从……中受益、获益

54. A A. Furthermore 此外 B. Therefore 因此 C. However 然而 D. Otherwise 否则；根据下文的“*globalization may eventually threaten emerging businesses.*”意为全球化会逐渐威胁到新兴企业。该观点与上面几句的观点类似，都是属于反对市场开放的，因此跟上一观点是递进关系，因此选择 A 项。

55. C A. consume 消耗，消费 B. deliver 递送，发表 C. export 出口 D. advertise 做广告；例如，印度的手艺人目前看起来是从全球化中收益了，因为他们可以出口他们的商品，但是他们很快就会面对激烈的竞争，这可能会让他们破产。

56. B A. trouble 麻烦 B. business 生意 C. power 权力 D. mind 想法；*Out of trouble* 脱离困境；*out of business* 破产；*out of power* 丧失权利；*out of mind* 心不在焉。根据根据“*face fierce competition*”可知，激烈的竞争可能会导致他们破产。

57. D A. pouring 涌出 B. coming in 进来 C. flow 流，流出 D. move in 搬进，迁进；当大型制造商开始生产同样的产品，或者像 Wal-Mar 这样的大型超市搬进来，小手艺人的生意将不能继续下去。

58.A A. keep up 保持, B. come in 进来 C. go around 四处走动 D. help out 帮助.....摆脱困境。根据上文的 out of business 破产和下文的 be crowded out 被排挤出去可知,此处指的是小手艺人的生意将不能继续下去。

59.D A. taking off 起飞, 脱掉 B. getting along 与.....相处 C. holding out 伸出、坚持 D. turning back 往回走; 根据下文可知, 随着科技的发展, 还会有更多的开放政策, 将会出现更好的全球化, 因此可知, 全球化是必然的, 是没有回头路可走的。

60.D A. agreement 同意, 合同 B. prediction 预测 C. outcome 后果 D. challenge 挑战; 目前最大的挑战就是找到一个方法, 来创造出一个人能够对每一个人都有好处的全球化。

答案: 41-45 ACBAB 46-50 DCCBC 51-55 DABAC 56-60 BDADD

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 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



NEMS

NEWRI Environmental  
Master of Science

NEWRI: Nanyang Environment & Water Research Institute

Be a leader in environmental science and engineering through the NEMS programme	
NEWRI Environmental Master of Science(NEMS) is a primary graduate education and research programme conducted by Nanyang Technological University's (NTU's) NEWRI, with summer attachment at Stanford University. It aims to train engineers and scientists to meet the increasing environmental challenges for Asia and the wider region.	NEWRI-Nanyang Environment & Water Research Institute  NEWRI is enabling Singapore to be a global center of environmental science and technology in providing technological solutions to the world. It is committed to environmental and water technologies through its ecosystem of education, research and developmental activities.
<b>Master of Science Applications</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applications open now and close on 30 May 2013 for Singapore applicants.</li> <li>• Graduates having relevant engineering or science background, including final-year students, are invited to apply.</li> <li>• Applicants are required to have a certificate of GRE.</li> </ul>	NEWRI is trying its best to pull together NTU's water and environment-related centers and institutes, gathering one another's strengths for the benefit of industry and society.
Further information and application materials are available at the Website: <a href="http://www.Cee.ntu.edu.sg/Graduate/NEMS">http:// www. Cee.ntu.edu.sg/Graduate/NEMS</a>	<b>Highlights of Programme:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ Students spend a full summer term at Stanford taking regular courses and continue with the rest of their academic programme at NTU.</li> <li>★ It is a 12-month full-time course in environmental science &amp; engineering.</li> <li>★ Students under NEMS will have opportunities to do research projects</li> </ul>
Scholarship for tuition grants and living expenses at both Stanford and NTU are available.	
Enquiry contact: Ms Christian Soh Tel: (65) 6861 0507 Fax:(65) 68614606	

Email: nems@ntu.edu.sg

Information on other graduate programmes available at:  
[www.ntu.edu.sg/cee/program/postgrad.asp](http://www.ntu.edu.sg/cee/program/postgrad.asp)

under NEWRI as well as to continue for the Doctor's degree.

★ Graduating students receive the NTU degree and a certificate from Stanford for their summer attachment.

61. If one wants to apply for the NEMS programme, it is essential for him to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have passed the GRE test
- B. make contact with Ms Soh
- C. possess a university diploma
- D. major in engineering or science

62. Students admitted to the NEMS Programme \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are required to obtain a Doctor's degree
- B. will first have regular courses at Stanford
- C. needn't be released from their regular jobs
- D. can receive degrees of both NTU and Stanford

63. What's the main purpose of the NEMS programme?

- A. To offer scholarship for tuition grants and living expenses.
- B. To strengthen the cooperation between NTU and Stanford.
- C. To train experts on environmental science and engineering.
- D. To introduce Nanyang Environment & Water Research Institute.

解析:

【文章综述】文章介绍了新加坡南洋技术学院进行的一个关于环境保护的计划及其具体内容。

61.A. 解析: 细节理解题 根据 Master of Science Applications 里的要求 Applicants are required to have a certificate of GRE. 申请者要有 GRE 证书。

62.B. 解析: 细节理解题 Highlights of Programme 中第一点 Students spend a full summer term at Stanford taking regular courses and continue with the rest of their academic programme at NTU.

63.C. 解析: 细节理解题 文中 It aims to train engineers and scientists to meet the increasing environmental challenges for Asia and the wider region.

答案: ABC

## B

Listening to music while you drive can improve your speed and ability to get away from accidents, according to Australian psychologists. But turning your car radio up to full volume could probably make you end up in an accident. The performance of difficult tasks can be affected if people are subjected to loud noise. The experience of pulling up at traffic lights alongside cars with loud music made some psychologists in the University of Sydney look into whether loud music has something to do with driving.

The psychologists invited 60 men and women aged between 20 and 28 as subjects and tested them on almost the same driving tasks under three noise conditions: silence, rock music played at a gentle 55 decibels(分贝), and the same music at 85 decibels.

For 10 minutes the subjects sat in front of a screen operating a simple machine like a car. They had to track a moving disk on screen, respond to traffic signals changing color, and brake in response to arrows that appeared without warning.

On the tracking task, there was no difference in performance under the three noise conditions. But under both the loud and quiet music conditions, the performers "braked" at a red light about 50 milliseconds sooner than they

did when there was no rock music at all. That could mean a reduction in braking distance of a couple of meters actually, the difference between life and death for a pedestrian.

When it came to the arrows that appeared across the visual field, the psychologists found that when the music was quiet, people responded faster to objects in their central field of sight by about 50 milliseconds. For the people listening at 85 decibels, response times dropped by a further 50 milliseconds—a whole tenth of second faster than those “driving” with no music.

“But there’s a trade-off,” the psychologists told the European Congress of Psychology. “They lose the ability to look around the whole situation effectively.” In responding to objects that suddenly appeared, people subjected to 85-decibel rock music were around 100 milliseconds slower than both the other groups. Since some accidents—such as children running into the road—take place without any notice, drivers listening to loud music must be less safe as a result.

64. Which of the following is the best way to make driving safer?

- A. Loud music.
- B. Quiet music.
- C. Silence.
- D. Heavy metal music.

65. Where did the researchers do the experiment?

- A. At crossroads.
- B. At a police traffic station.
- C. In a crowded street.
- D. Under the same conditions as those of the streets.

66. Which of the following didn’t help the performers to “brake” sooner at red lights?

- A. Silence.
- B. Loud music.
- C. Quiet music.
- D. Rock music.

67. Which of the following is NOT true of loud music?

- A. It helped the performers to brake sooner at red lights.
- B. It helped the performers to be more careful.
- C. It helped the performers to respond faster to objects suddenly stepping in the way.
- D. It can do more good than harm to drivers.

解析:

【文章综述】文章讲述了澳大利亚心理学家通过对 60 个男女司机在不放音乐、放 55 分贝音乐和 85 分贝音乐的情况下，看看分贝大的音乐会对司机会产生怎样的影响。

64.B。解析：细节理解题 根据第一段前二句 Listening to music while you drive can improve your speed and ability to get away from accidents, according to Australian psychologists. But turning your car radio up to full volume could probably make you end up in an accident. 澳大利亚心理学家说你开车时听音乐可以提高你的速度和远离交通事故能力。但是车里的录音机声音被调到最大时可能会使你丧失生命。

65.D。解析：细节理解题 根据第二段第一句 tested them on almost the same driving tasks under three noise conditions:

65.A。解析：细节理解题 根据第四段第二句 But under both the loud and quiet music conditions, the performers “braked” at a red light about 50 milliseconds sooner than they did when there was no rock music at all. 但在大声的和安静的音乐条件下,表演者看到红灯时刹车时间要比在没有摇滚音乐的情况下约快 50 毫秒时间。由此可知 the loud and quiet music, rock music 这三种音乐可以帮助他们在红灯时早点踩刹车。

67.C。解析：判断推理题 根据文章最后一句 Since some accidents—such as children running into the road—take

place without any notice, drivers listening to loud music must be less safe as a result. 有一些交通事故，比如孩子突然跑到马路上--没有注意到就发生了，关键词 less safe。说明这种情况下司机的反应慢。

答案：BDAC

### C

Grasshoppers are having to change their song—one of the iconic sounds of summer—to make themselves heard above the noise of road traffic, ecologists have discovered. The study, published in the British Ecological Society's journal *Functional Ecology*, is the first to show that human-made noise affects natural insect populations. Animals use sound to communicate for many reasons, including marking out territory, warning of predators and finding mates, and although previous research shows birds, whales and even frogs change their calls in noisy environments, the impact of human-made noise on insects has been neglected until now. Ulrike Lampe and colleagues from the University of Bielefeld in Germany caught 188 male bow-winged grasshoppers, half from quiet locations and half from beside busy roads. The grasshoppers use their song to attract mates.

The team then studied the differences in the two groups' songs in the laboratory. To encourage them to sing they exposed the males to a female grasshopper, and then recorded their courtship songs. Analysis of almost 1,000 recordings revealed grasshoppers living beside noisy roads produced different songs to those living in quieter locations.

According to Lampe: "Bow-winged grasshoppers produce songs that include low and high frequency components. We found that grasshoppers from noisy habitats increase the volume of the lower-frequency part of their song, which makes sense since road noise can mask signals in this part of the frequency spectrum(频谱)."

The team's findings are important because traffic noise could be upsetting the grasshopper's mating system(交配系统). "Increased noise levels could affect grasshopper courtship in several ways. It could prevent females from hearing male courtship songs properly, prevent females from recognizing males of their own species, or impair females' ability to estimate how attractive a male is from his song," Lampe explains.

Having discovered that human-made noise affects insect communication, the researchers now want to learn more about how the mechanism works, and whether the grasshoppers adapt to noise during their development as larvae(幼虫), or whether males from noisy habitats produce different songs due to genetic differences.

The bow-winged grasshopper is a common species in Central Europe. Adults occur mainly between July and September, preferring dry grasslands. Around 1.5 cm long, they vary in colour from green and browns to red and purple. The male's song consists of 2 second-long phrases that increase in amplitude(振幅) towards the end. The beginning of a phrase is characterized by slower ticking sounds that increase in speed and amplitude, leading to a buzzing sound towards the end of the phrase. A courtship song usually includes 2 phrases.

68. The author wrote the article to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduce how grasshoppers make noises to attract mates.
- B. raise the awareness of protecting bow-winged grasshoppers.
- C. warn us that human-made noise has changed ecological system.
- D. inform us of a recent discovery of ecological research.

69. Which of the following could be the main idea of the passage?

- A. Grasshoppers change their songs to adapt to the noisy environment.
- B. Bow-winged grasshoppers use their songs to communicate.
- C. Grasshoppers' songs include both low and high frequency components.
- D. Bow-winged grasshoppers are a common species in Central Europe.

70. What does the underlined word "impair" in the fourth paragraph mean?

- A. repair

- B. weaken
- C. develop
- D. improve

71. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Grasshopper larvae learn to adapt to human-made noise.
- B. Animals make sounds only for the purpose of finding mates.
- C. Road noise can cover the lower-frequency part of their song.
- D. Bow-winged grasshoppers grow up into adults in spring.

解析:

【文章综述】文章主要是告诉我们生态学研究的最新发现，蚱蜢为了适应嘈杂的环境会改变声音。

68.D。解析：写作意图题 根据第一段第二句 The study, published in the British Ecological Society's journal Functional Ecology, is the first to show that human-made noise affects natural insect populations. 可知作者写这篇文章主要是告诉我们生态学研究的最新发现。

69.A。解析：主旨大意题 根据文章的内容和第一段第一句：Grasshoppers are having to change their song — one of the iconic sounds of summer — to make themselves heard above the noise of road traffic,可知这篇文章的主要内容是蚱蜢为了适应嘈杂的环境会改变声音

70.B。解析：词义猜测题 or 连接的两个动词是并列关系，前半句是 prevent females from recognizing males of their own species, prevent “阻止，削弱”的意思。

71.C。解析：细节理解题 根据第三段第二句：We found that grasshoppers from noisy habitats increase the volume of the lower-frequency part of their song, which makes sense since road noise can mask signals in this part of the frequency spectrum(频谱).“可知公路上的噪音会覆盖它们歌声中的低频部分

答案：DABC

## D

Hilary Smith belonged to a good family. But by the age of twenty, he had spent all the money the good old family had. He then had some trouble with the bank and was put in prison. He escaped from the prison and ran to Australia without delay.

Hilary did not like Australia and Australia did not like Hilary. What he could do seemed to be one of two things: die or work. Then he remembered that he was not alone in the world. He had an aunt.

She was his father's only sister, but his father used to say she brought no glory to the family. Hilary, of course, tried to discover what she had done. It seemed that she had failed to marry a nobleman. Instead, she had chosen a husband who was connected with "trade". Of course as soon as she became "Mrs. Parks", her brother considered her dead. Later on, Mr. Parks died and left her a lot of money; but that did not bring her back to life in her brother's opinion.

Hilary discovered his aunt's address. Fortunately she remained faithful and honest to him even after she fell ill. So Hilary's star shone again, and soon he moved into her house and lived as comfortably as a sailor who had just reached harbor. He had only about a sixpence in his pocket.

One thing was soon clear: his aunt was seriously ill, and nothing could cure her illness. Hilary was very worried. Fate had found a home for him, and was now going to throw him out of it. There was only one thing that could save him: her will.

"Will?" she said, "yes, I have made one. That was when I was a girl and had not much money. I left all my money to some religious people."

"Didn't you make another will when you were married?" Hilary asked.

His aunt shook her head. "No," she said in a low voice, "There was no need. When I finally had a lot of money I found I had no relations."

On the next day he went to the public library and examined a book of law. It told him what he already believed. When a woman is married, an earlier will loses its value. A new will must be made. If no new will is made, the money goes to the nearest relation. Hilary knew that he was his aunt's only relation. His future was safe.

After a few months had passed, Hilary's problems became serious. He badly needed money. He had expensive tastes, and owed a lot of money to shopkeepers. They trusted him because his aunt was rich; but the debt was terrible.

Unfortunately his aunt did not want to discuss money matters at all. In the end they had a quarrel about the small amount of ten pounds. Hilary was not very angry. He began to wonder about a new problem. Was it kind to want his aunt to live any longer? Was it not better for her to die now? While he was considering what to do, his aunt told him that she was going to send for her lawyer. So she was going to make a new will, Hilary thought. She might leave all her money to someone else. Soon he reached a clear decision. He must do a great kindness to the poor old woman.

One night when the old servant who had been nursing his aunt went off, he doubled the amount of some medicine. The total amount was too great and it could just put her to sleep forever.

"Thank you," his aunt took the glass from his hand with a grateful look. "I want, more than anything, to sleep, and never to wake up again. Is that what you wish, Hilary? Don't blame me if I have some doubts about what you intended to do. Sick people get these ideas, you know. One thing I ought to explain to you. Mr. Parks never married me. He already had a wife and couldn't marry again. That made your foolish father very angry with me...Well, if I am alive tomorrow I shall make another will in your favor. If I die tonight, you'll get nothing...No, Hilary, don't try to take the glass away. If you do that, I shall know; and I don't want to know. Good night, Hilary."

Then, very carefully, she raised the glass to her mouth and drank.

72. Why did Hilary's father consider his aunt dead?

- A. Because he thought she was a shame to the family.
- B. Because she married a businessman with a wife against his will.
- C. Because she broke away from the family for a better life.
- D. Because they lost contact with each other after her marriage.

73. The underlined sentence "He must do a great kindness to the poor old woman" in paragraph 11 suggests that Hilary Smith \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. decided to do his aunt a favor to call in a lawyer
- B. was determined to put his aunt's life to an end
- C. made up his mind to take good care of his aunt
- D. would help his aunt to donate all her money to religious people

74. According to the law book, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Hilary's aunt is not allowed to make a new will.
- B. Hilary's aunt must leave the money to the religious people after she dies.
- C. the money will go to Hilary after his aunt dies without a new will.
- D. Hilary must look after his aunt till her death because he is the only relation.

75. Which detail from the story is the climax(高潮)of the story?

- A. Hilary escaped from the prison.
- B. Hilary quarreled with his aunt about ten pounds.
- C. Hilary's aunt made a will to leave all her money to someone else.
- D. Hilary's aunt drank the medicine her nephew prepared for her.

解析:

【文章综述】本文讲述了 Hilary 的故事，他为了钱而谋杀了自己的阿姨。最终聪明反被聪明误了。

72.A. 解析：判断推理题 根据第 3 段第四句 Instead, she had chosen a husband who was connected with

"trade". Of course as soon as she became "Mrs Parks", her brother considered her dead. 和倒数第 2 段 One thing I ought to explain to you. Mr Parks never married me. He already had a wife and couldn't marry again. That made your foolish father very angry with me. . . 说明 Hilary 的父亲认为他的妹妹做的事情是一件让人羞愧的事情。

73.B. 解析: 判断推理题 根据下一段 he doubled the amount of some medicine. The total amount was too great and it could just put her to sleep forever. 说明他想谋杀他的阿姨, 想让她一睡不醒。

74.C. 解析: 细节理解题 根据第 8 段 When a woman is married, an earlier will lose its value. A new will must be made. If no new will is made, the money goes to the nearest relation. Hilary knew that he was his aunt's only relation. His future was safe. 一个女人结婚以后, 原来立的遗嘱是无效的, 她会立个新遗嘱, 她的钱会遗传给她最亲的亲戚。这样的条款正好符合 Hilary 的阿姨的情况。

75.D. 解析: 细节理解题 根据文章最后两段内容可知在他的阿姨喝了那杯水的时候, 故事到了高潮。故事也随之结束。Hilary 聪明反被聪明误了。故文章最后一段是高潮部分。

答案: ABCA

第四部分: 任务型阅读(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下列短文, 并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。注意: 每个空格只填一个单词。

There's a huge power in knowing how to make adjustments in life. In fact, it's possible to turn failure into success by making the right adjustments. The trick is in knowing where the adjustment is needed and how much.

We call people who have the ability to make the best life adjustments happy. And on the other hand we call people who refuse or neglect to make adjustments sad, frustrated or confused.

Whatever your stage in life, age or financial level, everyone will face what I call the 3 C's. The 3 C's are changes, challenges and choices. The person who handles the 3 C's the best we call happy and well adjusted.

One obstacle many people trip over is assuming money will help them make the best life adjustments. Wrong! It may help in some ways, but even money won't help unless you have the knowledge and put in the effort. For instance, dysfunctional (不正常的) wealthy people who find it hard to deal with the challenges, changes and choices of life are not that hard to find.

So, what's one of the key factors of people who fail to live up to their potential? They fail to make life adjustments when faced with changes, challenges or choices.

Here are 3 simple but powerful tips to help you make effective life adjustments when faced with the 3 C's or changes, challenges and choices.

Learn To Think With Your Eyes And Ears

When you learn how to think with your eyes we call that observation and when you learn how to think with your ears we call that hearing. Most people see but few people know how to observe. The difference between seeing and observing is like the difference between reading and studying.

The same goes with listening. It only requires ears to hear, but it often takes awareness and thought to listen. One factor in helping you to listen better is to hear not only what people say but what they don't say. Reading body language and voice inflection can help you listen between the lines. All these play an effective role in helping you to think with your eyes and ears.

Learn To Go With The Flow

The people who learn to make the best life adjustments cultivate the habit of going with the flow. For example, they refuse to sweat the small stuff; they remain flexible to life changes. The best way to do that is to trust your instincts(直觉). The more you do that the more they will work for you.

Worry tends to ruin your God-given instincts. Notice people who can go with the flow and you'll find a person with sharp instincts.

## Be Prepared For Changes, Challenges And Choices

If you can keep an attitude of preparation you'll have the best chance of making effective life adjustments. What kind? The kind that can see you through problems, setbacks and challenges.

As the saying goes, "If you stay ready, you don't have to get ready." That's the best advice for anyone who wants to make the best life adjustments and win!

Title: Whoever Makes The Best Adjustments (76)\_\_\_\_\_

(77)_____	Supporting details
Introduction	Failure can turn into success when the right adjustments are made.
Definition	3C's stand for changes, challenges and choices. And people best at (78)_____ 3C's are happy and well adjusted.
Wrong (79) _____	Money (80)_____ than your knowledge and effort will help you make the best life adjustments.
Three tips	Learn to (81)_____ and listen. * Different from seeing, observation means thinking with eyes. * (82)_____ hearing, listening requires awareness and thought.
	Learn to go with the flow. * Adapting to life changes without being (83)_____ about small stuff. * Forming the habit of going with the flow by (84)_____ on your instincts.
	Be prepared for 3C's. With an attitude of preparation, you are more (85)_____ to adjust to life effectively.

解析:

【文章综述】文章介绍会做出调整的人会成功或获胜，具体介绍了 3C 的方法可以让人们更好的适应。

76.Wins/Succeeds 根据文章第一段的句子: In fact, it's possible to turn failure into success by making the right adjustments. 可知做出调整的人会成功或获胜，填 Wins/Succeeds。

77.Outlines 根据 Introduction、Definition、Three tips 可知，这里是 3C 的提纲。

78.handling 根据第三段最后一句 The person who handles the 3 C's the best we call happy and well adjusted. 关键词 handle, 介词 at 后要用动词 ing。

79.assumption/thought/idea/opinion 根据第四段的句子: One obstacle many people trip over is assuming money will help them make the best life adjustments. Wrong! It may help in some ways, but even money won't help unless you have the knowledge and put in the effort. 可知这些是人们错误的假设或想法。

80.rather 根据第四段的句子: One obstacle many people trip over is assuming money will help them make the best life adjustments. Wrong! It may help in some ways, but even money won't help unless you have the knowledge and put in the effort. 可知有的人认为是钱而不是努力会让我们更好的适应，rather than 而不是。

81.observe 根据 Learn To Think With Your Eyes And Ears 小标题下第一句 When you learn how to think with your eyes we call that observation and when you learn how to think with your ears we call that hearing. 结合 Learn to (81) and listen. Listen 对应 hearing,那么 81 对应的是 observation, 这里要用动词原形 observe。

82.Unlike 根据第一个小标题下面的句子: It only requires ears to hear, but it often takes awareness and thought to listen. 可知 hear 和 listen 是不一样的，填 Unlike。

83.worried/concerned 根据第二个小标题下面的句子: Worry tends to ruin your God-given instincts. 可知不

要担心一些小的事情，将 worry 改成 worried 或 concerned

84. depending/relying/counting 根据第二个小标题下面的句子：The best way to do that is to trust your instincts(直觉).可知要依靠自己的直觉，这样可以养成顺其自然的习惯。

85. likely 根据第三个小标题下面的句子：If you can keep an attitude of preparation you'll have the best chance of making effective life adjustments. 可知如果你有准备的态度，就更有可能做出有效的调整，填 likely/possible/probable。

答案：

76. Wins/Succeeds

77. Outlines

78. handling

79. assumption/thought/idea/opinion

80. rather

81. observe

82. Unlike

83. worried/concerned

84. depending/relying/counting

85. likely

第五部分：单词拼写（共 10 题，满分 10 分）

请认真阅读下列句子，根据所读内容在空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

86. Everyone assembled in the hall at the a\_\_\_\_\_ time.

87. Be ready and willing to make c\_\_\_\_\_ between your needs and those of your partner.

88. He was faced with the d\_\_\_\_\_ of whether or not to return to his country.

89. The Malvern Hills have provided i\_\_\_\_\_ for many artists and musicians over the decades.

90. The printed word is no s\_\_\_\_\_ for personal discussion with a great thinker.

91. \_\_\_\_\_（考虑到）that you are no longer involved with this man, your response is a little extreme.

92. When I first came to college I realized that brainpower didn't \_\_\_\_\_(重要) for much.

93. The students spent all day making \_\_\_\_\_(装饰) for the party.

94. Since \_\_\_\_\_(平等) is highly valued in society, both men and women are supposed to have opportunities in finding a job.

95. The government is taking \_\_\_\_\_(试验性质的)steps towards tackling the country's economic problems.

解析：

86. appointed 每个人都在约定的时间到大厅里集合。

87. compromises 准备好并且乐意在你和你伴侣的需要之间做出妥协。

88. dilemma 他面对的困境是是否返回他的祖家。

89. inspiration 在过去的几十年里，莫尔文丘陵为许多艺术家和音乐家提供了灵感。

90. substitute 书面语不能代替个人与伟大的思想家的面对面讨论。

91. Considering 考虑到你已经与这个男人划清了界限，你的反应有点儿过头。

92. count 当我第一次来到大学时我意识到智力并不重要。

93. decorations 学生们花了一整天的时间装饰晚会（现场）。

94. equality 因为平等是社会的高度重视，男性和女性都应该有机会找到一份工作。

95. tentative 政府正在采取初步的步骤来解决国家的经济问题。

答案：

86. appointed

- 87. compromises
- 88. dilemma
- 89. inspiration
- 90. substitute
- 91. Considering
- 92. count
- 93. decorations
- 94. equality
- 95. tentative

第六部分：书面表达（共 1 题，满分 20 分）

阅读下面的短文，然后按要求写一篇 150 字左右的英语短文。

There once was a little boy who had a bad temper. His father gave him a bag of nails and told him that every time he lost his temper, he must hammer a nail into the back of the fence.

The first day the boy had driven 37 nails into the fence. Over the next few weeks, as he learned to control his anger, the number of nails hammered daily gradually dwindled down. He discovered it was easier to hold his temper than to drive those nails into the fence.

Finally the day came when the boy didn't lose his temper at all. He told his father about it and the father suggested that the boy now pull out one nail for each day that he was able to hold his temper. The days passed and the young boy was finally able to tell his father that all the nails were gone.

The father took his son by the hand and led him to the fence. He said, "You have done well, my son, but look at the holes in the fence. The fence will never be the same. When you say things in anger, they leave scars just like these. And no matter how many times you say you're sorry, the wounds will still be there."

写作内容：

1. 以“Anger management”为题约 30 个词概括上文的主要内容。
2. 谈谈你的想法（120 词），内容包括：
  - （1）分析愤怒情绪可能产生的后果（至少两点）；
  - （2）就如何控制愤怒情绪提出建议（至少两点）。

写作要求：1. 不得直接引用原文中的句子。

2. 作文中不得出现真实的姓名和学校名称。

评分标准：概括准确，语言规范，内容合适，语篇连贯。

Anger management

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解析：

【思路点拨】书面表达和 2014 年江苏卷的高考这题一样，需要根据所给内容概括要点。要求考生就“愤怒管理”这一现象谈看法，分析愤怒情绪产生的后果，并提建议。范文按照写作要点安排，是典型的三段论。第一段按照写作要求以“Anger management”为题用两句话概括上文的主要内容。第二段采用分—总来分析愤怒情绪产生的不良后果。用了一个 if 的条件状语从句和三个短句。最后一句用 In a word,来总结上述内容。最后一段用了两个复合句给出控制不良情绪的建议。第一个句子包含了 what 的主语从句，when 引导

的时间状语从句以及非谓语动词。总体来说范文要点齐全，写作层次清晰，紧扣要点框架并适当添加细节，行文连贯，句式多变，能够正确运用各种复合句。

范文：

#### Anger management

A bad-tempered boy finally learned to properly manage his anger following his father's advice---hammering nails into the fence. And he was also made to understand that venting anger can do irreversible harm to others. (35)

If anger is expressed in harmful ways, it can lead to problems, sometimes for you and often for others around you. People with poor anger management are more likely to have problems with personal relationships. What's worse, they can experience anxiety, depression, even problems with alcohol. In a word, it can affect the overall quality of their life.

To keep your anger in check, you need to recognize what makes you angry and identify the warning signs of anger in your body, so that when you are about to lose it, you can get out of the situation, taking a walk or using other distractions from the situation. But if you feel your anger is out of control, don't hesitate to seek professional assistance from a psychologist or a support group. (131)