

2014年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（重庆卷）英语

一、单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

请从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

1. A smile costs _____, but gives much.

- A. anything
- B. something
- C. nothing
- D. everything

解析：本题考察的是代词辨析。Anything 任何事情；something 某些事情，重要人物；nothing 什么也没有，没有事情；everything 所有的事情。句意：微笑不要我们花任何东西，但是却会给我们很多。本题中的关键词是 but 说明上下文之间是转折关系，所选之词要和后面的 much 表示相反的意思。故 C 正确。

答案：C

2. ---Why not stay here a little longer?

---_____, but I really have to go.

- A. Never mind
- B. I'd love to
- C. Please to meet you
- D. I can't find any reason

解析：本题考察的是交际用语。A 没关系（用来回答对方的道歉）；B 我很高兴要做某事...（后面常常和 but 连用，表示委婉地拒绝）；C 遇见你很高兴；D 我找不到任何理由。句意：—为什么不在这里多待一会？—我想多待一会，的是我真得必须得走了。本句的关键词是 but，说明本句表示的是委婉地拒绝对方。同时在 to 后面省略了 stay here a little longer。故 B 正确。

答案：B

3. I've ordered some pizza, so we _____worry about cooking when we get home tired.

- A. can't
- B. dare not
- C. needn't
- D. may not

解析：本题考察的是情态动词意义辨析。Can't 不可能；做不到；dare not 不敢；needn't 不必；may not 也许不；句意：我已经点了一些披萨，所以当我们很累地到家的使用，不必担心做饭的问题。Need 既可以作为情态动词，也可以作为行为动词。当它作为情态动词的使用常常用于疑问句和否定句中，表示“不必”。根据句意说明 C 正确。

答案：C

4. You'd better write down her phone number before you_____ it.

- A. forget
- B. are forgetting

C. forgot

D. will forget

解析：本题考察的是时态题中的一个常用的用法。在时间状语从句和条件状语从句中，常常使用一般现在时代替将来时。本句中的连词 **before** 引导的就是一个时间状语从句，所以使用一般现在时代替将来时。句意：在你忘记之前最好把他的电话号码写下来。故 A 正确。

答案：A

5. The producer comes regularly to collect the cameras _____ to our shop for quality problems.

A. turning

B. returned

C. to turn

D. to be returned

解析：本题考察的是非谓语动词中分词做定语用法。本句中的动词 **return** 与前面的名词 **cameras** 构成逻辑上的被动关系，所以使用过去分词短语在句中做定语来修饰 **cameras**，从语法作用上来说相当于一个定语从句 **which are returned** D 项中使用的是不定式的被动形式，表示的将来要发生的事情。句意：这位生产商经常过来收集因为质量问题被退还的相机。

故 B 正确。

答案：B

6. I can't tell you _____ way to the Wilsons' because we don't have _____ Wilson here in the village.

A. the; a

B. a; /

C. a; the

D. the ; /

解析：本题第一空后名词 **way** 有介词短语 **to the Wilson's** 修饰，说明特指 **Wilson** 家的路。所以使用定冠词 **the** 表示特指。而第二空后的名词 **Wilson** 是一个人名，通常都是单独使用，但是本题中使用 **a** 修饰，泛指一个名叫 **Wilson** 的人。句意：我无法告诉你去 **Wilson** 家的路，因为在这个村子里没有一个名叫 **Wilson** 的人。故 A 正确。

答案：A

7. She drove so fast at the turn that the car almost went _____ the road.

A. on

B. along

C. from

D. off

解析：本题考察的是动词 **go** 加上不同的介词或副词构成的动词短语的意义辨析。短语 **go on** 进行；**go along** 进行，进展，沿着....；**go off** 停止运转，突然大作（铃声）；句意：在拐弯处他开得如此之快，以至于他的汽车几乎在路上停了下来（由于甩尾）。根据句意可知 D 项符合上下文。

答案：D

8. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he _____ until yesterday.

A. will come

- B. was coming
- C. had come
- D. came

解析：本题考察的是过去进行时表示过去将来时的用法。当表示事先计划好的，安排好的要发生的事情，且谓语动词是一些表示位置变化的动词，如：leave, come 等的时候，可以使用进行时表示将来时。句意：James 已经到了，但是知道昨天我才知道他要来。根据句意可知他要来这里计划好的事情，且动词 come 表示的是位置变化。故 B 正确。

答案：B

9. We'll reach the sales targets in a month _____ we set at the beginning of the year.

- A. which
- B. where
- C. when
- D. what

解析：本题考察的是定语从句中关系词的选择。本题定语从句的先行词是 the sales target, 后面的定语从句中动词 set 后面缺少宾语，所以使用关系代词 which 指代先行词，在句中作为动词 set 的宾语。句意：一个月后我们就将实现年初的时候设定的销售目标。BC 两项都是关系副词，它们在句中通常都作为状语。What 不是定语从句的关系词。故 A 正确。

答案：A

10. — I spent two weeks in London last summer.

— Then you must have visited the British Museum during your stay. _____ you?

- A. mustn't
- B. haven't
- C. didn't
- D. hadn't

解析：本题考察的反义疑问句中比较特殊的一种“情态动词+have done”的反义疑问句。当主句中“情态动词+have done”后面有过去时的时间状语，就对一般过去时反问；如果句子没有一般过去时的时间状语，就对现在完成时中的助动词 have/has 提问。句意：—去年夏天，我在伦敦两个星期。—你在那里的时候，一定去了大英博物馆吧，是吧？本句中有了 during your stay 你在那里的时候，这是一个一般过去时的时间状语，指去年在那里的时间。所以对一般过去时提问，句中是动词 visit，所以使用 didn't。故 C 正确。

答案：C

11. Group activities will be organized after class _____ children develop team spirit.

- A. helping
- B. having helped
- C. helped
- D. to help

解析：本题考察的不定式做目的状语的用法。句意：为了帮助培养孩子的团队精神，课后将要组织很多的集体活动。本句中的不定式短语 to help children develop team spirit 在句中做目的状语，表示组织很多集体活动的目的。其余三项通常都不用做目的状语。故 B 正确。

答案：D

12. —Is it true that Mike refused an offer from Yale University yesterday?

—Yeah, but I have no idea _____ he did it; that's one of his favorite universities.

- A. when
- B. Why
- C. that
- D. how

解析：本题实际上是一个同位语从句，是对名词 **idea** 的内容进行的说明。句意：—Mike 拒绝了耶鲁大学的录取，这是真的吗？—是的，我不知道他为什么要这样做。耶鲁大学是他最喜欢的大学之一。短语 **have no idea** 后面可以使用多种形式的同位语结构，如 **have no idea where to go** 等。根据句意可知使用 **why** 表示原因。故 **B** 正确。

答案：B

13. It was John who broke the window. Why are you talking to me as if I _____ it?

- A. had done
- B. have done
- C. did
- D. am doing

解析：连词短语 **as if** 似乎，好像；其后面的从句有两种情况，如果是真的事情，就使用陈述语气；如果表示的是假的事情，就使用虚拟语气，其中与过去相反，使用“过去完成时”；与将来相反，使用过去将来时；与现在相反，使用一般过去时。句意：打破玻璃的是 John，为什么你和我说话，好像是我打破了玻璃一样。根据前一句中的 **was** 说明打破玻璃是过去发生的事情，所以是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气，故使用过去完成时。故 **A** 正确。

答案：A

14. Half an hour later, Lucy still couldn't get a taxi _____ the bus had dropped her.

- A. until
- B. When
- C. although
- D. where

解析：本题中的 **where** 引导的是一个地点状语从句，修饰动词短语 **get a taxi**。句意：半小时以后，在公交车把他丢下的地方，他还是没有乘坐上出租车。**AB** 项通常引导的都是时间状语从句，**C** 项通常引导的是让步状语从句。根据句意可知 **D** 正确。

答案：D

15. —Jack, I'd like to have your opinions about my written report.

—_____. But I have one suggestion.

- A. That's a good idea
- B. You are too modest
- C. It looks fine to me
- D. You should check it first

解析：本题考察的是交际用语。**A** 那是一个好主意。**B** 你太谦虚了；**C** 对我来说，看起来还不错；**D** 你先检查一下。句意：—Jack，我想问问你对我写的这份报告怎么看？—对我来说看起来还不错。但是我有一个建议。本题的关键词是 **but...**；后面说我有一个建议，**but** 说明可以前后是转折关系，可知前面认为这个报告还不错。故 **C** 正确。

答案：C

二、完形填空（共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

请阅读下面两篇短文，掌握大意,然后从 16~35 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项。

A

Five months after my husband Steve died, I woke up one morning to the maddening sound of a leaking faucet (水龙头). I knew it needed repairs badly, but it 17 me so much just to think of it.

All our 17 life, I was the “artist,” bringing to our house much imagination. Steve was the “18” one. He had a real gift for handling chores (家务活), 19 me from unpleasant repair jobs.

But how could such a good man have his life cut short so suddenly! I had been so sad and angry that I completely 20 the house. That leaky faucet somehow awakened me to the fact that I now had to 21 the challenge of getting things fixed.

I got a workman named Ahmed. Entering the house, he stopped before a picture of Steve and me. “Doesn’t your husband 22 this kind of work?” he asked. “It’s not hard.”

“He died months ago. When he was alive, he did all the repair jobs 23” I said quietly. Ahmed looked at me 24, but didn’t reply. He fixed the faucet, adjusted the dishwasher door, and replaced a showerhead. Apparently he was gifted as Steve had been.

He did a(n) 25 job. I asked him to name his fee. “No charge, Ma’am,” he said. “My father died early, and the neighbors helped my family through.”

By fixing a faucet, Ahmed mended my soul. Although I would sure carry the pain of 26 with me along, Ahmed reminded me of the abundant 27 in the world.

16.

- A. hurt
- B. puzzled
- C. cost
- D. disappointed

解析：考察动词辨析和上下文理解。A 伤害；使...难受；B 使...困惑；；C 花费，使...失去；D 使...失望；句意：丈夫去世 5 个月后的一个早晨我醒来看到了滴水的水龙头，我知道这个水龙头需要修理，但是想到了这件事情就让我很难过。因为这维修水龙头让我想起了我的丈夫。故 A 正确。

答案：A

17.

- A. separate
- B. shared
- C. spiritual
- D. social

解析：考察形容词辨析。A 分开的，单独的；B 分享的，一起的；C 精神上的；D 社会的；句意：在我们一起度过的生活里，我就是个“艺术家”（什么家务活都不要做）；而他是家里那一个很实际的人，默默做完家里的所有的事情。这里的 shared 表示我们一起度过的时间。

答案：B

18.

- A. active
- B. boring
- C. careless
- D. practical

解析：考察形容词辨析及上下文串联。A 积极的；B 乏味的；C 粗心的；D 实际的，实用的；本句中的形容词 **practical** 与前面以及的 **artist** 形成了对比，表示相反的意思。故 D 正确。

答案：D

19.

- A. attracting
- B. sheltering
- C. driving
- D. prohibiting

解析：考察动词辨析及上下文串联。A 吸引；B 庇护，保护；C 驾驶，驱赶；D 禁止；我的丈夫很有做家务活的天赋，庇护着不要去做那些维修坏了的东西的工作。本句是指很多家务都被丈夫做掉了。

答案：B

20.

- A. ignored
- B. hated
- C. cleaned
- D. missed

解析：考察动词辨析和文章理解。A 忽视；不理睬；B 讨厌；不喜欢；C 清洁；D 错过，思念；句意：在丈夫去世的这段时间里我非常难受，完全忽视了家里的一切。本句再次说明我对丈夫的思念之情。

答案：A

21.

- A. come up with
- B. face up to
- C. look forward to
- D. step away from

解析：考察动词短语辨析。A 提出，想出；B 面对；C 期待；D 远离；句意：但是漏水的水龙头让我面对着把东西修好的挑战。根据句意说明 B 正确。

答案：B

22.

- A. begin
- B. check
- C. like
- D. find

解析：考察动词辨析和上下文理解。A 开始；B 检查，核对；C 喜欢；D 发现；找到；我找了一个工人来帮忙。他看见了我的丈夫的照片，就问我：难道你的丈夫不喜欢做这些事情吗？

答案：C

23.

- A. gratefully

- B. firmly
- C. bravely
- D. wonderfully

解析：考察副词词义辨析及上下文串联。A 感激地；B 坚定地；C 勇敢地；D 很棒地；句意：他几个月前去世了，当他活着的时候，他的修理工作做得很棒。本句与第二段第 2 行形成了呼应关系。

答案：D

24.

- A. strangely
- B. innocently
- C. painfully
- D. sympathetically

解析：考察副词辨析。A 奇怪地；B 无辜地，幼稚地；C 痛苦地；D 同情地；听到我说的话，知道了我的丈夫去世了，所以 Ahmed 很同情地看着我。

答案：D

25.

- A. terrible
- B. excellent
- C. important
- D. dangerous

解析：考察形容词词义辨析。A 可怕的，糟糕的；B 及其优秀的，出色的；C 重要的；D 危险的；他的修理工作做的很出色。把坏了的东西都修理好了，所以我要付钱给他，但是他没有收。

答案：B

26.

- A. loss
- B. failure
- C. fear
- D. regret

解析：考察名词辨析和上下文串联。A 损失，失去；B 失败；C 恐惧；D 遗憾；通过帮助我修理漏水的水龙头，Ahmed 让我感觉到了温暖。尽管我的心里仍然会有着失去亲人的痛苦，但是他让我想起了在这个世界上还有很多善良的人。

答案：A

27.

- A. friendship
- B. devotion
- C. kindness
- D. justice

解析：考察名词词义辨析和上下文串联。A 友谊；B 努力，热爱；C 善良；D 公平，正义；尽管我的心里仍然会有着失去亲人的痛苦，但是他让我想起了在这个世界上还有很多善良的人。文章中叙述的 Ahmed 对我的帮助让我知道人们的善良。

答案：C

Cultural differences occur wherever you go. When visiting another country, you should be aware of those differences and 28 them. Here are some 29 on how to fit in.

Every traveler to a foreign country feels 30 at some point. What you do can make locals laugh. Your best defense is a sense of 31 If you can laugh off eating with the wrong hand in India, locals will warm to you as “ that crazy foreigner. ”

Wearing proper clothes is important too, 32 locals will judge you by what you wear. In some Middle Eastern countries, exposing your flesh is 33 , especially if you are a woman. So leave your tom jeans at home.

Asia

Also be cautious about expressing 34 .Getting angry in Southeast just makes you look silly. In some countries it is 35 to kiss in public.

28.

- A. reject
- B. recite
- C. respect
- D. remove

解析：考察动词词义及上下文串联。A 拒绝；B 背诵；C 尊敬；D 去除；句意：文化差异无处不在。当你去另外一个国家的时候，一定要意识到这些文化的差异还有尊重这些差异。接下来作者就给我们提了一些具体的建议。

答案：C

29.

- A. plans
- B. tips
- C. arguments
- D. choices

解析：考察名词辨析和上下文串联。A 计划；B 建议；C 争论，观点；D 选择；根据下文 3 段中的描述可知都是对处理文化差异的建议。故 B 正确。

答案：B

30.

- A. unsafe
- B. excited
- C. satisfied
- D. awkward

解析：考察形容词辨析和上下文串联。A 不安全的；B 兴奋的；C 满意的；D 尴尬的，难处理的；句意：到国外旅游的每个人在某个时候都会感到尴尬，因为你不了解对方的文化，你所做的事情让对方感到好笑。

答案：D

31.

- A. relief
- B. belonging
- C. humor
- D. direction

解析：考察名词词义辨析和上下文串联。A 轻松，缓解；B 所有物；C 幽默；D 方向；根据下面一句中的 laugh off 说明当你的行为让当地人笑的时候，你化解尴尬最好的方法就使用幽默感。

答案：C

32.

A. but

B. for

C. so

D. or

解析：考察连词辨析。A 但是（表示转折）；B 因为（表示补充说明原因）；C 于是（说明上下文因果关系）；D 否则，要不然；或者；句意：穿合适的衣服也很重要，因为当地人会根据你穿的衣服来判断你。根据句意可知表示的是补充说明要注意穿着的原因。

答案：B

33.

A. forbidden

B. allowed

C. expected

D. tolerated

解析：考察动词词义辨析和上下文串联。A 禁止；B 允许；C 期待；D 容忍；句意：在一些中东国家，暴露皮肤是禁止的，尤其是女性。根据句意可知 A 正确。

答案：A

34.

A. emotions

B. concern

C. interest

D. views

解析：考察名词辨析及上下文串联。A 情绪；B 担心；C 兴趣；D 观点；句意：在表达你的感情的时候也要很谨慎，在东南亚地区生气会让你看起来很愚蠢。根据下句中的 getting angry 可知本句表示的是表达情绪。

答案：A

35.

A. natural

B. advisable

C. unwise

D. unnecessary

解析：考察形容词辨析以及上下文理解。A 自然的；B 明智的，可取的；C 不明智的；D 不必的；本段讨论的是在一些国家里要很谨慎地表示自己的情感。那么亲吻也是不明智的，因为这也是一个表示情感的方法。故 C 正确。

答案：C

三、阅读理解（共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分）

请阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项。

A

I was never very neat, while my roommate Kate was extremely organized. Each of her objects had its place, but mine always hid somewhere. She even labeled (贴标签) everything. I always looked for everything. Over time, Kate got neater and I got messier. She would push my dirty clothing over, and I would lay my books on her tidy desk. We both got tired of each other.

War broke out one evening. Kate came into the room. Soon, I heard her screaming, "Take your shoes away! Why under my bed!" Deafened, I saw my shoes flying at me. I jumped to my feet and started yelling. She yelled back louder.

The room was filled with anger. We could not have stayed together for a single minute but for a phone call. Kate answered it. From her end of the conversation, I could tell right away her grandma was seriously ill. When she hung up, she quickly crawled (爬) under her covers, sobbing. Obviously, that was something she should not go through alone. All of a sudden, a warm feeling of sympathy rose up in my heart.

Slowly, I collected the pencils, took back the books, made my bed, cleaned the socks and swept the floor, even on her side. I got so into my work that I even didn't notice Kate had sat up. She was watching, her tears dried and her expression one of disbelief. Then, she reached out her hands to grasp mine. I looked up into her eyes. She smiled at me, "Thanks."

Kate and I stayed roommates for the rest of the year. We didn't always agree, but we learned the key to living together: giving in, cleaning up and holding on.

36. What made Kate so angry one evening?

- A. She couldn't find her books.
- B. She heard the author shouting loud.
- C. She got the news that her grandma was ill.
- D. She saw the author's shoes beneath her bed.

解析：考察细节题。根据文章第二段 1, 2 行: take your shoes away! why under my bed, 可知让她发怒的是她看见我的鞋子在她的床下面。故 D 正确。

答案：D

37. The author tidied up the room most probably because_____.

- A. she was scared by Kate's anger
- B. she hated herself for being so messy
- C. she wanted to show her care
- D. she was asked by Kate to do so

解析：推理题。根据文章第三段最后 2 行 All of a sudden, a warm feeling of sympathy rose up in my heart 突然我的心里产生了一个很温暖的感觉。接着在文章第四段里作者主动地帮助打扫房间，可知作者这样做为了表示自己的关心，因为 Kate 的奶奶生病了，她非常难受。故 C 正确。

答案：C

38. How is Paragraph 1 mainly developed?

- A. By analyzing causes.
- B. By showing differences.
- C. By describing a process.
- D. By following time order.

解析：推理题。在第一段里作者详细叙述了 Kate 是一个很有条理的人，她的东西总是很整洁，有些东西甚至都贴上标签。而我总是很杂乱，东西乱放。作者是通过叙述我们两人之间的差异来组织这一段的內容的。故 B 正确。

答案： B

39. What might be the best title for the story?

- A. My Friend Kate
- B. Hard Work Pays Off
- C. How to Be Organized
- D. Learning to Be Roommates

解析：主旨大意题。作者在本文中叙述了自己的室友 Kate 是一个非常有条理的人，而我是一个很没有规矩意识的人，东西总是乱放。后来我们两个人之间发生的一场冲突让我学会了去关心她，学会了要收拾整理自己的东西。学会了如何做一个室友。故 D 正确。

答案： D

B

There have always been a lot of commonly believed but exercise. Some people believe that they can't help putting on hold that if they stop exercising, their muscles will turn into fat. Here are some more myths: false ideas about being fat and doing weight as they get older, while others I'll never lose weight — I come from a fat family.

Wrong! While we can't change the body type we are born with, we can't blame our genes for making us fat. There's plenty of evidence that fatness runs in families, and the main reason is that they share the same habits of eating too much and exercising too little.

I am fat because I burn calories slowly.

Wrong! Fatness is not caused by a slow metabolism(新陈代谢). In fact, although fat people consume more energy than slim people, they also fail to realize how much they eat! Keeping a diary can help you work out your daily food intake more accurately.

Exercise is boring

Wrong! Anything will become boring if you do it repetitively. The key is to develop a balanced and varied program that's fun as well as progressive. If you enjoy a Sunday walk, take a different route. If you do yoga, try a tai chi class. If you like swimming, set yourself a distance or time challenge.

No pain, no gain.

Wrong! Exercise is not meant to hurt. Indeed, pain is your body telling you something's wrong, and continuing to exercise could lead to serious injury. You may experience mild discomfort as you begin to exercise regularly, but this is your body adapting to the positive changes in your lifestyle and the aches should disappear relatively quickly. If they don't, rest and seek medical advice.

40. What does the author think about being fat?

- A. It is the family genes that make people fat.
- B. People are fat because they consume too little energy.
- C. A diary of exercise can prevent people from becoming fat.
- D. It is the consequence of people's unbalanced lifestyle.

解析：推理题。作者在文章中否定了多个关于肥胖和锻炼的错误观点。根据第二段最后一句 the main reason is that they share the same habits of eating too much and exercising too little 可知肥胖和遗传无关，和我们的饮食习惯以及锻炼太少有关。A 项说法是错误的。B 项的说法与文章相反，人们肥胖是由于摄入太多引起的。文章只是说记日记可以让我们知道自己吃了多少。只有 D 项说法是正确的。

答案：D

41. According to the author, how can we make exercise more interesting?

- A. By taking varied exercise.
- B. By choosing simple exercise.
- C. By doing regular exercise.
- D. By sticking to outdoor exercise.

解析：细节题。根据文章倒数第二段 1,2 行 The key is to develop a balanced and varied program that is fun as well as progressive。可知关键在于要有一个平衡的，多样化的锻炼的计划。也就是说要有多种不同的锻炼形式相互配合。故 A 正确。

答案：A

42. What is the author's opinion about "No pain, no gain" in exercising?

- A. Keeping fit is essentially a painful experience.
- B. Exercise should be stopped if continuous pain is felt.
- C. Pain in exercise is a precondition for reaching your goal.
- D. Getting used to pain leads to positive changes in your body.

解析：推理题。根据文章最后一段 1,2 行 pain is your body telling you something is wrong, and continuing to exercise could lead to serious injury。可知如果我们的身体感觉疼痛就说明有了问题我们就应该停止锻炼，否则就会受伤了。故 B 正确。

答案：B

43. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To declare the importance of keeping fit.
- B. To clarify some misconceptions about fitness and exercise.
- C. To confirm what has long been believed about keeping fit.
- D. To explain some medical facts about being fat and doing exercise.

解析：推理题。根据文章第一句：There have always been a lot of commonly believed but false ideas about being fat and doing exercise 可知本文是人们中一些关于肥胖和锻炼的错误的观点的说明。故 B 正确。

答案：B

C

The idea of being able to walk on water has long interested humans greatly. Sadly, biological facts prevent us ever accomplishing such a thing without artificial aid_ we simply weigh too much, and all our mass pushes down through our relatively small feet, resulting in a lot of pressure that makes us sink.

However, several types of animals can walk on water. One of the most interesting is the common basilisk *Basiliscus basiliscus*, a lizard (蜥蜴) native to Central and South America. It can run across water for a distance of several meters, avoiding getting wet by rapidly hitting the water's surface with its feet. The lizard will take as many as 20 steps per second to keep moving forward. For humans to do this, we'd need huge feet that we could bring up to our ears in order to create adequate w hitting. ”

But fortunately there is an alternative : cornflour. By adding enough of this common thickening agent to water (and it does take a lot), you can create a "non-Newtonian" liquid that doesn't behave like normal water. Now, if the surface of the water is hit hard enough, particles(粒子) in the water group together for a moment to make the surface hard. Move quickly enough and

put enough force into each step, and you really can walk across the surface of an adequately thick Liquid of cornflour.

Fun though all this may sound, it's still rather messy and better read about in theory than carried out in practice. If you must do it, then keep the water wings handy in case you start to sink--and take a shower afterward!

44. Walking on water hasn't become a reality mainly because humans _____.

- A. are not interested in it
- B. have biological limitations
- C. have not invented proper tools
- D. are afraid to make an attempt

解析：推理题。根据文章第 2 行：We simply weigh too much, and all our mass push down through our relatively small feet.可知我们人类太重了，我们的身体把太多的重量都加到了我们的脚上，带来了太多的压力，让我们会沉下去。故 B 正确。

答案 B

45. What do we know about Basiliscus basiliscus from the passage?

- A. It is light enough to walk on water.
- B. Its huge feet enable it to stay above water.
- C. It can run across water at a certain speed.
- D. Its unique skin keeps it from getting wet in water.

解析：细节题。根据第二段第 4 行：The lizard will take as many as 20 steps per second to keep moving forward.可知这种蜥蜴可以在水面之上连续奔跑一段距离而不沉到水里。故 C 正确。

答案：C

46. What is the function of the cornflour according to the passage?

- A. To create a thick liquid.
- B. To turn the water into solid.
- C. To help the liquid behave normally.
- D. To enable the water to move rapidly.

解析：推理题。根据文章第三段第 2,3 行：you can create a “non-Newtonian” liquid that doesn't behave like normal water. Now ,if the surface of the water is hit hard enough ...可知这种 cornflour 会让水面上形成一个很厚的表层。故 A 正确。

答案：A

47. What is the author's attitude toward the idea of humans' walking on water?

- A. It is risky but beneficial.
- B. It is interesting and worth trying.
- C. It is crazy and cannot become a reality.
- D. It is impractical though theoretically possible.

解析：推理题。根据文章倒数第三行 Fun though all this may sound, it's still rather messy and better read about in theory than carried out in practice。可知这种做法仍然只是停留在理论上，并不能在实际上有应用。说明作者认为这是不实际的。故 D 正确。

答案：D

D

One moment it was quiet and calm in the forest, the next, the air was charged with tension. The elephant had heard the distant alarm calls of animals and her mood suddenly changed. I urged

the elephant deeper into the forest. We sounded like a forest fire-crackling, snapping, trailblazing. But through all the noise came a sharp warning cry. The elephant stopped and we heard it again — the tell-tale call of a spotted deer.

I looked quickly around the shadows of the forest. Rays of sunlight shone through tree branches, beneath which the patchwork (交错) of green plants and shadows-within-shadows would make tiger stripes (条纹) look more attractive. Apart from an occasional noise from the elephant's stomach, the forest was silent.

Gradually, the tension slipped from our bodies. The elephant seized a nearby branch and put it into her mouth. I reached forward and gently moved my hand over the elephant's neck; there was a soft part, free of wrinkles and hairs, behind her ear.

This was my fourth time to sense the aura of the forest in Corbett, although I saw no tigers in the end. Located at the foot of the Himalayan mountains, Corbett is home to about 135 Bengal tigers, but the forest seemed to be guarding their whereabouts (出没处), a silent reminder of their secrecy and rarity. Still, I was happy enough touching the elephant behind the ear. If I had so desperately wanted to see a tiger, I could have gone to a zoo. After all, spotting tigers merely confirms their beauty; tracking them can make you aware of something more.

48. Which of the following was a clear signal of alarm?

- A. The elephant stopped.
- B. A spotted deer called.
- C. The elephant seized a branch.
- D. The forest was silent for a while.

解析: 推理题。根据文章第一段第 2 行: had heard the distant alarm calls of animals。可知我们听见了警告声。在一段最后一句: the elephant stopped and we heard it again—the tell-tale call of a spotted deer, 可知这里的 a spotted deer 就是第二行中提到的 alarm calls。故 B 正确。

答案: B

49. The author begins his account of the tour in the forest mainly by_____.

- A. describing various sounds
- B. comparing different animals
- C. listing different activities
- D. introducing various plants

解析: 推理题。根据第一段 3,4 行 we sound like a forest fire-crackling, snapping, trailblazing 等, 这些都是描述森林里不同的声音, 这正是文章里作者对于自己第四次旅行的叙述。故 A 正确。

答案: A

50. What does the underlined part “to sense the aura” most probably mean?

- A. To see the diversity.
- B. To enjoy the scenery.
- C. To feel the atmosphere.
- D. To experience the freedom.

解析: 推理题。根据本句可知作者已经是第四次来到 Corbett 来感受森林, 他不是来看风景的, 也不是来看多种多样的动物(他可以去动物园), 他是来体验森林里的氛围的。正是对森林里的这种很独特的氛围才让他一次次地来到这里。故 C 正确。

答案: C

51. How does the author feel after several visits to Corbett?

- A. Seeing a Bengal tiger is quite thrilling.
- B. It is very time-consuming to travel in Corbett.
- C. It is really worthwhile to study the animals in Corbett.
- D. The process of finding Bengal tigers is most appealing.

解析：推理题。根据文章最后一句 After all, spotting tigers merely confirms their beauty; tracking them can make you aware of something more 可知作者认为来到这里看到老虎只会让你确认老虎是美丽的，但是追踪老虎会让感受到更多的东西。也就是让我更能够感受森林的氛围。故 D 正确。

答案：D

E

It's generally believed that people act the way they do because of their personalities and attitudes. They recycle their garbage because they care about the environment. They pay \$5 for a caramel brul6e latte because they like expensive coffee drinks.

It's undeniable that behavior comes from our inner dispositions (性情), but in many instances we also draw inferences about who we are, as suggested by the social psychologist Daryl Bern, by observing our own behavior. We can be strangers to ourselves. If we knew our own minds, why would we need to guess what our preferences are from our behavior? If our minds were an open book, we would know exactly how much we care about the environment or like lattes. Actually, we often need to look to our behavior to figure out who we are.

Moreover, we don't just use our behavior to learn about our particular types of character—we infer characters that weren't there before. Our behavior is often shaped by little pressures around us, which we fail to recognize. Maybe we recycle because our wives and neighbors would disapprove if we didn't. Maybe we buy lattes in order to impress the people around us. We should not mistakenly believe that we always behave as a result of some inner disposition.

Whatever pressures there can be or inferences one can make, people become what they do, though it may not be in compliance (符合) with their true desires. Therefore, we should all bear in mind Kurt Vonnegut's advice: "We are what we pretend to be, so we must be careful about what we pretend to be."

52. According to the passage, personalities and attitudes are commonly believed to_____.

- A. determine one's behavior
- B. reflect one's taste
- C. influence one's surroundings
- D. result from one's habits

解析：推理题。根据文章第一段 1,2 行 It is generally believed that people act the way they do because of their personalities and attitudes。可知人们都认为他们做事情是因为他们的性格让他们这样做了。也就是说他们认为他们的性格决定了他们的行动。故 A 正确。

答案：A

53. Which of the following would Daryl Bern most probably agree with?

- A. The return of a wallet can indicate one's honesty.
- B. A kind person will offer his seat to the old.
- C. One recycles plastics to protect the environment.
- D. One buys latte out of true love of coffee.

解析：推理题。根据文章第二段第一句：It's undeniable that behavior comes from our inner dispositions....可知作者认为：无法否认我们的行为来自我们内心的性情。这句话说明我们的行为可以说明我们的性格。A 项：归还钱包的做法可以说明人们很善良。故 A 正确。

答案：A

54. What can be inferred from the underlined sentence in the passage?

- A. We fail to realize our inner dispositions.
- B. We can be influenced by outside pressures.
- C. Our behavior is the result of our true desires.
- D. Our characters can shape our social relationships.

解析：推理题。根据下划线前面一句：Our behavior is often shaped by little pressure around us, which we failed to recognize. 可知我们的行为经常受到我们周围的压力的影响，这一点我们很少意识到。接着就列举下划线的例子，说明该例子表示的正是我们容易受到外界压力的影响，做出一个与内心性格不一样的事情。故 B 正确。

答案：D

55. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

- A. Personalities and attitudes.
- B. Preferences and habits.
- C. Behavior and personalities.
- D. Attitudes and preferences.

答案：C

四、写作(共两个写作任务,满分 35 分)

写作一 (满分 15 分)

请结合材料, 按要求用英文写作。

“My friend falls, I laugh ; my phone falls, I cry.”

- 要求：(1)就此材料发表你的看法；
(2)紧扣材料,有明确的观点；
(3)词数不少于 60；
(4)在答题卡上作答。

解析：本文属于开放性作文，根据材料：My friend falls, I laugh; my phone falls, I cry. “朋友摔倒了，我笑了。我的手机摔了，我哭了”。这句话说明现在人们过度使用手机，而忽略了现实生活中的友谊。可以写成议论文，讨论手机过对使用，影响现实交流。使用一般现在时和第三人称。要点：1.现在人们过度使用手机，忽视了现实中人与人之间的交流，产生了很多的问题。2 反对过分使用手机，鼓励人们积极参加各种活动，在现实中与更多的人交流。紧扣文章主题，给出的要点都需要包括，缺一不可。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，一定要契合给出的开头，不能出现文章脱节问题。尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。

答案：(略)

写作二 (满分 20 分)

青少年研究专家 Susan Beacham 在自己的英文网站上开辟专栏,邀请大家分享心目中的“最好礼物”。她认为,礼物贵在心意,应为之付出时间和精力。

假设你是李华, 请用英文发帖,内容应包括:

- 赞同 Susan 的看法

- 你收到或送出的最好礼物是什么
- 该礼物的意义
- 期待大家回复

注意：(1)词数不少于 80;

(2)符合语言规范;

(3)在答题卡上作答;

(4)开头已给出（不计入总词数）。

I am a high school student from China. _____

解析：本文要求你以李华的口吻描述你对于 Susan 持有的“礼物贵在心意，应为之付出时间和经历”观点的态度。属于议论文写作，所以使用一般现在时和第一人称。要点：1.赞成 Susan 的看法。2.举例说明你收到的最好的礼物（朋友之间用心做的一张生日卡片）等；3.该礼物说明朋友对我的感情是真挚的，生虽然礼物不贵重，但是情义很重。4.期待大家的回复。

答案：（略）