

2013-2014学年度江苏省南通市第二次模拟考试英语

第I卷（三部分共85分）

第一部分听力（共两节，满分20分）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1分，满分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. Where are the speakers?

- A. In the house.
- B. At the park.
- C. At school.

答案：A

2. Why wouldn't the man let the woman drive?

- A. He prefers to walk.
- B. She is not a good driver.
- C. She has got drunk.

答案：B

3. What do we know about the speakers?

- A. They live in California.
- B. They've moved to a new state.
- C. They ride bikes to work.

答案：A

4. Where are the speakers possibly going?

- A. To a bank.
- B. To a grocery store.
- C. To a farmers' market.

答案：C

5. Why does the woman want to stop?

- A. She doesn't want the car to kill the cat.
- B. She wants to find out where the cat will go.
- C. She believes the black cat may bring her bad luck.

答案：C

第二节（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，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。每段对话读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What is the winter of the area like?

- A. Seldom below 38 degrees.
- B. Seldom below freezing point.
- C. Seldom above 32 degrees.

答案：B

7. Why does the man want the weather to get colder?

- A. He wants to sell more blankets.
- B. He would like to play on the ice.
- C. He has never seen ice on the ground before.

答案: B

8. What are the speakers planning to do?

- A. Learn to cook some food.
- B. Have a party at home.
- C. Copy tent life in their yard.

答案: C

9. How does the woman sound?

- A. Excited.
- B. Relaxed.
- C. Confused.

答案: A

10. Why wouldn't the woman forgive the man at first?

- A. He said something against her seriously.
- B. He said something bad about her publicly.
- C. He said something wrong about her.

答案: A

11. How does the man relieve the woman's anger?

- A. By explaining the reason to her.
- B. By making up an excuse to her.
- C. By repeating his praises for her.

答案: C

12. What will the woman probably do next?

- A. Blame the man.
- B. Say sorry to Marissa.
- C. Confirm the man's remark.

答案: B

13. What does the woman wish they could do?

- A. Move to a bigger house.
- B. Live in one place permanently.
- C. Change jobs to earn more money.

答案: B

14. Why have the speakers moved so much?

- A. The man loves adventures.
- B. They both like changes in life.
- C. The man job forces him to do so.

答案: C

15. What will happen in a year according to the man?

- A. He might get promoted in the pany.
- B. He will stop building relationships.
- C. He won't have to work so hard.

答案： A

16. What is the woman doing when starting the talk?

A. Having a discussion.

B. Making a plaint.

C. Offering a suggestion.

答案： B

听第10段材料 ,回答第17至20题 。

17. Where is the group going?

A. To the beach.

B. To the village.

C. To the mountains.

答案： C

18. What do we know about the temperature there today?

A. Highest in history.

B. 140 below the record.

C. Cool and fortable.

答案： B

19. What will be supplied on the trip?

A. Food.

B. Towels.

C. Water.

答案： C

20. What does the speaker think might happen on the trip?

A. Someone could not find their way.

B. Someone would lose consciousness.

C. Someone might have something lost.

答案： A

第二部分英语知识运用（共两节，满分35分）

第一节单项填空（共15小题；每小题1分，满分15分）

请认真阅读下面各题，从题中所给的A. B. C.D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. When asked how he came up with the excellent idea, he said one of his childhood experiences was the original_____to begin his story.

A. application

B. evaluation

C. creation

D. inspiration

解析：句意：当他被问起他是怎么想到如此好的主意的时候，他说他童年的一个经历是开始他故事的最初的灵感。application意思为“申请，应用”；evaluation意思为“评估，评价”；creation意思为“创造，制造，创造物”；inspiration意思为“灵感”。根据句意，应选D项。

答案： A

22. The boys reached an island separated from the outside world, _____they believed lots of treasure was hidden somewhere.

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

解析：分析句子的结构，they believe 是插入语，本句是定语从句，先行词是an island，在后面的从句中充当的是地点状语，故用关系副词where。

答案：C

23. Considering writers' different historical backgrounds, a literary critic should not be_____in his approach to judging a piece of writing.

- A. sufficient
- B. superior
- C. sustainable
- D. subjective

解析：句意“考虑到作者的不同的历史背景，文学批评家不应该太主观的用他的方法来判断这个写作。” Sufficient意思为“充足的”； superior意思为“较高的，较好的”； sustainable意思为“可以持续的，可以忍受的，可以支撑的”； subjective意思为“主观的，个人的”，根据“Considering writers' different historical backgrounds”可知不应该太主观，故选D项。

答案：D

24. —Have you brought the photo of your family?

—Yes, I_____it the whole morning.

- A. would look for
- B. looked for
- C. have been looking for
- D. had looked for

解析：句意：——你带来你的家庭照的吗？——是的，我找了一个早上。分析句子：已经带来了家庭照。故一个早上寻找家庭照只是过去的事情，故用的一般过去时。故选B项。根据时间状语the whole morning，本题容易选成C项。

答案：B

25. —What is upsetting you, dear?

—_____it is necessary for us to move our home to the city.

- A. Why
- B. How
- C. That
- D. Whether

解析：句意：“——什么使你难过？——对于我们是否有必要把家搬到城里。”根据句子的语境，可知选D项。

答案：D

26. — _____? You look so excited!

—Peter told me that I've been chosen to attend the national competition on behalf of our school.

- A. What's coming up
- B. So what
- C. How are things going
- D. How come

解析：句意：—— 发生什么？你看上去那么激动？——皮特告诉我已经被选去代表我们学校参加国家竞赛。What's coming up 发生了什么？ So what 那又怎么样？ How are things going 情况怎么样？ How come 为什么，怎么会那样？根据回答，可知选A项。

答案：A

27. The local government has already collected three million dollars, _____ for the environment improvement.

- A. intended
- B. intending
- C. to intend
- D. to be intended

解析：分析句子结构，横线上缺少的是非谓语动词，The local government和intend 是被动关系，用动词的过去分词形容词化，短语be intended for sth. 故选A项。

答案：A

28. What do you think would happen if the engine _____ suddenly stop working?

- A. would
- B. might
- C. should
- D. could

解析：句意：如果发动机突然停止工作你认为会发生什么？本句是if 引导的虚拟语气，根据前面主句是would +动词原形，故与现在或者将来相反，故从句用动词过去式，should +动词原形，were to do sth. 故选C项。

答案：C

29. —Did you come back from work early yesterday afternoon?

—Yes. It was not yet five o'clock _____ I got home.

- A. until
- B. when
- C. that
- D. before

解析：句意：——你昨天下午是否回来的很早？——是的。我到家的时候还不到五点钟。When 引导时间状语，表示“当……时候”，符合题意，故选B项。

答案：B

30. When you visit our town next August, a modern sports center _____, for the National Games are to be held then.

- A. will be constructing

- B. has been constructing
- C. will have been constructed
- D. is being constructed

解析：根据时间状语next August，排除B,D两项，在根据a modern sports center和construct 是被动关系，排除A项，用将来完成时。故选C项。

答案：C

31. —Are you going on a visit to New Zealand next Saturday?

—I haven't decided yet. It is still_____.

- A. in the air
- B. over the moon
- C. to the point
- D. between the lines

解析：句意:下个星期六你是否去新西兰？还没决定。In the air还未决定, over the moon欣喜若狂, to the point切题，切中要害, between the lines字里行间。根据句意，应选A项。

答案：A

32. It is reported that in New Mexico, not until they graduate _____ to leave high school.

- A. teenagers will be allowed
- B. will teenagers be allowed
- C. will be allowed teenagers
- D. allowed teenagers will be

解析：分析句子结构，本句是not until 的部分倒装句，故排除A，D项，而后面助动词will + 主语+谓语动词，故选B项。

答案：B

33. Judging the voice not by appearance but by the voice itself makes the TV show_____from numerous amusement programs.

- A. hold out
- B. stand out
- C. stretch out
- D. turn out

解析：句意：从声音来判断而不是通过外貌，通过声音来判断可以让其从众多的娱乐节目中脱颖而出。 hold out 意思为“伸出，拿出”； stand out意思为“突出”。 stretch out意思为“延伸”； turn out “结果是，竟然是”，根据句意，应选B项。

答案：B

34. Who do the passengers on board think it is up to_____ a final decision about such a matter?

- A. make
- B. making
- C. to make
- D. to be making

解析：分析句子是句型it is up to sb. to do sth. 由某人来决定做某事。排除A,B，表示将要发生的动作，而不表示正在进行的动作，故选C项。

答案：C

35. —Excuse me, I have to return my book to the library.

—_____. It isn't due until next Saturday.

- A. Take it easy
- B. Take it seriously
- C. Take your order
- D. Take your time

解析：句意：对不起，我得把我的书还给图书馆。慢慢来。到下个星期六才到期。take it easy 意思为：[口语]轻松点；别紧张，沉住气；别着急；（多用于别人对某事感到不安之类的情情况下）Take it seriously 意思为：认真处理；take your order意思是：点菜；take your time 别着急；慢慢来（慢慢来，侧重于做事速度。比如说你请别人帮忙，别人正好有事做，你就可以说take your time，让他先把自己的事忙完再说）根据句意，应选D项。

答案：D

第二节完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

请认真阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

True leadership is not just the ability to identify the talent and skill of the polished individuals around you. It involves being able to dig beneath the surface and discover 36.

Once there was a boy who constantly sat and talked in his math class, and seemed 37 in group activities. Most teachers would 38 think of him as a problem student.

However, Anna was different. She believed the student was above 39 in other areas so she created a strategy to find out.

Anna didn't 40 the parents. Instead she organized a handful of activities in the class to get more information. In place of calling out for volunteers in class she created a 41 for each Friday: Girls vs. Boys.

The first week the class was totally 42. Everyone wanted to win. Even the boy had his hand up the whole time trying to get a turn. 43, Anna waited, and waited, and waited. Finally the 44 teacher paired the boy with the most 45 girl student in class.

Now the two teams had a 46 score, all the students sat back eager to see the result. As the teacher placed the question on the board, most of the students began to 47 their heads: this was a question they had never 48 in class.

" 49 " the teacher yelled. Both students started doing it 50 thinking of how to solve the complex question. Their classmates, full of 51, exclaimed, "Hurry, hurry, hurry!" The boy finished it just seconds before the girl and spun around with his 52 raised, "I won!" Almost nobody could believe the student they admired failed until Anna 53 the result.

This was what Anna tried to get. it turned out that the student wasn't bad, he was 54. So we can see that 55 hidden abilities is not always easy but the end results can be magical. Try your hand at this quality of leadership now and report your results.

36.

- A. truth
- B. treasure
- C. potential

D. motivation

解析：考查名词。根据“dig beneath the surface”挖掘地下，可知这儿是发现潜能。故选C项。truth意思为“真理”；treasure意思为“金银财宝，宝藏”；potential意思为“潜能”；motivation意思为“动机”

答案：C

37.

A. active

B. cautious

C. discouraged

D. disconnected

解析：考查形容词。根据前面“who constantly sat and talked in his math class”可知这个小男孩在数学课上不断的说话，可知这个小男孩在上数学课上许多活动不连贯。故选D disconnected 意思为“不连贯的”，而active意思为“积极的”；cautious意思为“小心翼翼的”；discouraged意思为“泄气的”。

答案：D

38.

A. immediately

B. appropriately

C. abnormally

D. scarcely

解析：考查副词。根据前面“there was a boy who constantly sat and talked in his math class, and seemed 37 in group activities.”可知好多老师直接就认为他是一个有问题的学生。故选immediately意思为“直接地，立刻，马上”，而appropriately意思为“大约”；abnormally意思为“不正常地”；scarcely意思为“很少”。

答案：A

39.

A. limit

B. average

C. prejudice

D. value

解析：考查名词。根据下文“she created a strategy to find out.”故推知Anna认为这个学生在其他地方应该不错的，在平均数之上的。Above average 在平均数之上。符合题意。limit意思为“限制”；prejudice意思为“偏见”；value意思为“价值”。

答案：B

40.

A. contact

B. comfort

C. warn

D. blame

解析：考查动词。根据后面“Instead she organized a handful of activities in the class to get more information.”故前面讲的是Anna没有联系家长而是组织了一系列的活动。故选contact意思为“联系”，符合题意。而comfort意思为“安慰”；warn意思为“警告”；blame意思为“责备”。

答案：A

41.

- A. dilemma
- B. debate
- C. game
- D. petition

解析：考查名词。根据后面“Girls vs. Boys”可知Anna每个星期五都组织了竞赛。故选competition 意思为“竞赛”；dilemma意思为“尴尬”；debate意思为“争论”；game意思为“游戏”。

答案：D

42.

- A. creative
- B. noisy
- C. enthusiastic
- D. curious

解析：考查形容词。根据后面“Everyone wanted to win. Even the boy had his hand up the whole time trying to get a turn.”可知才开始的时候，每个人都非常有激情。故选enthusiastic 意思为“有激情的”，而creative 意思为“具有创造性的”；noisy 意思为“吵闹的”；curious 意思为“好奇的”。

答案：C

43.

- A. Yet
- B. Still
- C. Somehow
- D. Therefore

解析：考查连词。根据“Anna waited, and waited, and waited.”可知前后是转折关系。然而Anna一直等。故选A项。而Still 意思为“仍然”；Somehow意思为“以某种方式”；Therefore 意思为“因此”。

答案：A

44.

- A. arbitrary
- B. wise
- C. ridiculous
- D. puzzled

解析：考查形容词。根据下文“This was what Anna tried to get - it turned out that the student wasn't bad.”可知这个老师是个伯乐，是个非常有智慧的老师，故选B项；而arbitrary 意思为“武断的”；ridiculous意思为“荒唐的”；puzzled意思为“困惑的”。

答案：B

45.

- A. elegant
- B. careless
- C. hardworking
- D. considerate

解析：考查形容词。根据后面的“Almost nobody could believe the student they admired failed”可知这个女生是学习非常勤奋的，受其他学生钦佩的。故选hardworking意思为“学习勤奋”。

的”；。而elegant意思为“优雅的”；careless意思为“粗心的”；considerate意思为“体贴入微的”。

答案：C

46.

- A. rare
- B. close
- C. poor
- D. different

解析：考查形容词。根据后面的语境和all the students sat back eager to see the result., 可知两个队的比分是非常接近的。故选B项。

答案：B

47.

- A. turn
- B. lift
- C. shake
- D. nod

解析：考查动词词义辨析。根据后面“this was a question they had never 48 in class.”写在黑板上的题目是非常难的，故很多学生都摇头，故选C项。而turn意思为“变”；lift意思为“举起”；nod意思为“点头”。

答案：C

48.

- A. raised
- B. feared
- C. overlooked
- D. covered

解析：考查动词词义辨析。根据上下文语境，可知这些难题是上课从来没有涉及的。故选cover意思为“涉及”，而raise意思为“举起，筹集”；fear意思为“害怕”；overlook意思为“忽视”。不符合题意。

答案：D

49.

- A. Go
- B. Hurry
- C. Look
- D. Try

解析：考查动词词义辨析。根据常识，老师说的是，比赛开始。故选A项。

答案：A

50.

- A. skillfully
- B. slowly
- C. casually
- D. abruptly

解析：考查副词词义辨析。根据“thinking of how to solve the complex question.和Hurry, hurry, hurry”可知都在慢慢地做题目。故选B项。而skillfully意思为“有技能地”；casually意思为“不经意地”；abruptly意思为“突然”。

答案： B

51.

A. chaos

B. anxiety

C. courage

D. excitement

解析：考查名词词义辨析。根据后面“exclaimed, "Hurry, hurry, hurry!"可知所有的学生都非常激动。故选D项。而 chaos 意思为“混乱”； anxiety意思为“焦虑”； courage意思为“勇气”。

答案： D

52.

A. arms

B. hopes

C. confidence

D. eyes

解析：考查名词词义辨析。根据后面的“spun around with his 52 raised,”可知这个小男孩举起他的胳膊。故选A项。而hopes 意思为“希望”； confidence意思为“信心”； eyes意思为“眼睛”。

答案： A

53.

A. obtained

B. analyzed

C. confirmed

D. adjusted

解析：考查动词词义辨析。根据前面“Almost nobody could believe the student they admired failed”可知直到Anna证实这个结果所有的学生才相信。故选C项。Obtain意思为“获得”； analyze意思为“分析”； adjust意思为“调整，调节”。

答案： .C

54.

A. upset

B. bored

C. tired

D. spoiled

解析：考查形容词辨析。根据前面的“This was what Anna tried to get. it turned out that the student wasn't bad,”可知这个小男孩可能是无聊的。故选B项。

答案： .B

55.

A. foreseeing

B. assessing

C. appreciating

D. recognizing

解析：考查动词词义辨析。根据后面“hidden abilities is not always easy but the end results can be magical.”我们要识别孩子们的潜能，这些潜能可能不那么容易找但是结果可能神奇的。故选D项。而 foresee意思为“预测”； assess意思为“评定，估价”； appreciate意思为“感

激，欣赏”。

答案：D

第三部分阅读理解(共15小题;每小题2分,满分30分)

请认真阅读下列短文,从短文后各题所给的A.B. C.D四个选项中,选出最佳选项

A

Check out our top 5 weather apps(应用程序)for your smart phones, which will keep you one step ahead of nature.

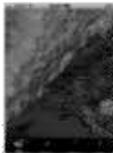


1. Tornado Warning and Alert App
This app from the American Red Cross tracks a tornado as it approaches with step-by-step advice about what to do before the storm hits. A siren warning is built into the app and goes off when the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration issues a tornado warning in your area.

5



2. The Weather Channel App
This app includes weather forecasts from more than 200 meteorologists and lets you check what kind of weather lays ahead, complete with storm prediction maps. The Weather Channel app also alerts users to storm warnings in the area.



3. Lightning Finder
If the goal is to get to the storm, rather than avoid it, this app is here to help. The Lightning Finder color-codes the age of the lightening bolt, and estimates a safe distance from which to watch it.



4. NOAA Weather Radio HD
This app broadcasts radio reports from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and gives you around-the-clock updates on the latest weather warnings, watches, advisories, and forecasts. Push notifications alert you to serious storm warnings in your area even when you are not currently using the application. The app also gives detailed four-day forecasts based on your GPS coordinates, or a chosen location.



5. Dark Sky
Stay dry with Dark Sky, which offers weather reports, including minute-by-minute rain forecasts for your exact location. To keep its predictions as accurate as possible, this app forecasts only one hour into the future.

56. If you want to keep track of daily weather changes, you may choose _____.

- A. Lightening Finder
- B. The Weather Channel App
- C. Tomado Warning and Alert App
- D. NOAA Weather Radio HD

解析：细节理解题，根据NOAA Weather Radio HD 中的This app broadcast ...and gives you around-the-clock updates on the latest weather warning. 故选D项。

答案：D

57. Which of the following is true about Dark Sky?

- A. It is especially suitable to predict wet days.
- B. It provides more services than the others.
- C. It only offers accurate prediction for your area.
- D. It keeps you aware of the weather days ahead.

解析：推理判断题。根据Dark Sky 中minute-by-minute rain forecasts for your exact location. 可在A 项正确，而C项错误， B项没提到，根据最后一句only one hour into the future可知D项也是错误的。

答案：A

58. The main differences of the five apps lie in _____.

- A. users' phones
- B. users' locations
- C. their images
- D. their functions

解析：推理判断题。根据五种程序应用的功能的介绍是不同的， 故选D项。

答案：D

B

Not very long ago, the question would have seemed absurd. Now it is on the lips of respected scientists; MPs(议员) are beginning to talk of "a war on sugar", and even England's chief medical officer has said sugar may have to be, like the old enemy tobacco, taxed in order to protect the nation's health.

There came a time in the evolution of public attitudes to smoking, when the doctors had been shouting for long enough that the public was broadly aware of the risks and the only question left, for Government was: what should we do about it?

Some believe we are now at the same point in our attitudes to sugar. Others - largely but not only representatives of the food and drink industry - say the entire debate has been skewed,(歪曲) by those who spread stories deliberately to make people nervous.

More or less everyone agrees that eating too much sugar is bad for you. There is also no doubt obesity is a growing problem which is putting a significant, avoidable burden on the NHS by increasing the rates of diabetes, heart disease and other long-term conditions.

But to what extent is sugar - rather than saturated fats, or salt, carbohydrates or proteins, or any of the other devils of modern diets - the cause of obesity and how much should we worry about it?

Yesterday, hopes of achieving anything resembling clarity (清楚) from the World Health Organization (WHO) were confused once again, which, widely expected to reduce the

recommended sugar intake by a half in new draft guidance, instead said it would continue to recommend that sugar make up no more than 10 per cent of the energy we consume, while adding that cutting this to five per cent would have "additional benefits". The decision will now go out to public consultation.

Simon Capewell, professor of the University of Liverpool, said that he suspected "dirty work" on the part of food and drinks companies might lie behind the WHO's less than resounding message.

"The food industry say Government has no business interfering (介入) in families, we must protect personal choice," Professor Capewell said. "We say there is no personal choice. At the moment, a mother can walk into a supermarket with a choice of four tomato soups - with three, or four, or five teaspoons of sugar in them. She has a choice of thousands of ready meals - with five, or six, or even nine teaspoons of sugar in."

59. By referring to smoking the author indicates that _____.

- A. sugar has just turned out to be as harmful as smoking
- B. it is not easy for authorities to restrict or ban something
- C. it is easy for people to see bad effects of something
- D. people must see the disadvantages of sugar immediately

解析：文章结构题。根据第二段 "There came a time in the evolution of public attitudes to smoking, when the doctors had been shouting for long enough that the public was broadly aware of the risks and the only question left, for Government was: what should we do about it?"和第三段

"Some believe we are now at the same point in our attitudes to sugar. Others" 无论在禁烟还是禁止糖上，对于权力机构来说是很难的。故选B项。

答案：B

60. WHO has changed its idea mainly because _____.

- A. it thinks the danger of sugar to health is overemphasized
- B. it finds it safe to take in as much sugar as people do now
- C. it believes certain amount of intake of sugar does us good
- D. it has been put under pressure by food and drinks companies

解析：推理判断题。根据第六段 "while adding that cutting this to five per cent would have "additional benefits".可知他们改变主意是因为他们认为吃适量的糖对我们的身体有好处。故选C项。

答案：C

61. When reporting the argument about sugar, the author seems to _____.

- A. remain objective
- B. stand by those against it
- C. believe it harmless
- D. hold the view of "wait-and-see"

解析：根据第五段 "But to what extent is sugar - rather than saturated fats, or salt, carbohydrates or proteins, or any of the other devils of modern diets - the cause of obesity and how much should we worry about it?" 作者提出的看法，第六段作者用事例来说明他是支持那些反对禁糖的人。故选B项。

答案：B

62. Which of the following can be the proper title for the passage?

- A. Is sugar the new evil?

- B. How much sugar do you take daily?
- C. Is sugar to be taxed?
- D. How much do you know about sugar?

解析：主旨大意题。本文是议论文，糖是我们生活中的必需品，原来是这样，但是现在是这样吗？现在也像禁烟一样让人们远离糖，糖是新的罪魁祸首吗？故最佳答案是A项。

答案：A

C

Scientists from the University of East Anglia have identified four new man-made gases that are contributing to the damage to the ozone(臭氧) layer. Two of the gases are accumulating at a rate that is causing concern among researchers.

Worries over the growing ozone hole have seen the production of chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) gases restricted since the mid 1980s. But the precise origin of these new, similar substances remains a mystery.

Lying in the atmosphere, the ozone layer plays a critical role in blocking harmful UV rays, which cause cancers in humans and reproductive problems in animals.

Scientists from the British Antarctic Survey were the first to discover a huge "hole" in the ozone over Antarctica in 1985. The evidence quickly pointed to CFC gases, which were invented in the 1920s, and were widely used in refrigeration. Extraordinarily, global action was rapidly agreed to deal with CFCs and the Montreal Protocol to limit these substances came into being in 1987. A total global ban on production came into force in 2010.

Now, the newly discovered four new gases can destroy ozone and are getting into the atmosphere from as yet unidentified sources. Three of the gases are CFCs and one is a hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC), which can also damage ozone.

The research has shown that four gases were not around in the atmosphere at all until the 1960s, which suggests they are man-made. The scientists discovered the gases by analyzing polar snow pack. Air from this snow is a natural archive of what was in the atmosphere up to 100 years ago. The researchers also looked at modern air samples, collected at remote Cape Grim in Tasmania.

They estimate that about 74,000 tonnes of these gases have been released into the atmosphere. Two of the gases are accumulating at significant rates. However, they don't know where the new gases are being released from and this should be investigated. Possible sources include chemicals for insecticide (杀虫剂) production and solvents (溶液) for cleaning electronic ponents. The three CFCs are being destroyed very slowly in the atmosphere - so even if emissions (散发) were to stop immediately, they will still be around for many decades to come.

Of the four species identified, CFC-113a seems the most worrying as there is a very small but growing emission source somewhere, maybe from agricultural insecticides. We should find it and take it out of production.

63. What do we know about the newly discovered gases?
- A. Some are surely produced by the development of agriculture.
 - B. The CFCs will have a long impact once they are released.
 - C. They gather together in the atmosphere at a medium speed.
 - D. Their amounts are not large enough to cause damage to us.

解析：推理判断题。根据第四段“The evidence quickly pointed to CFC gases, which were

invented in the 1920s, and were widely used in refrigeration. Extraordinarily, global action was rapidly agreed to deal with CFCs and the Montreal Protocol to limit these substances came into being in 1987. A total global ban on production came into force in 2010.”可知CFCs一旦释放就会有很长影响，故选B项。

答案：B

64. The underlined word "archive" in Paragraph 6 is closest to the meaning of "_____"

- A. state
- B. resource
- C. phenomenon
- D. storeroom

解析：词义猜测题。根据第六段划线后“collected at remote Cape Grim in Tasmania.”可知这儿指的是储藏室，故选D项。

答案：D

65. What will the scientists probably attempt to do about the gases next?

- A. Find out what can replace things like insecticides and put them into use.
- B. Find out how they destroy ozone and get rid of those in the atmosphere.
- C. Find out where they are exactly from and stop them from being released.
- D. Find out if HCFC is more harmful than CFCs and take proper measures.

解析：根据倒数第二段“However, they don't know where the new gases are being released from and this should be investigated”和最后一段“We should find it and take it out of production.”科学家尽力想知道这些是来自哪里才能阻止他们释放。故选C项。

答案：C

D

Charles Dickens was one of the most beloved storytellers in the English language. His novels made him famous in his own time, and continue as classics in ours.

Dickens began his literary career with almost no formal education. He was born in Landport, on Feb. 7, 1812, the second of eight children. When he was 12, his father was sent to debtor's prison. Dickens was forced to quit school and work in a London blacking factory. He would rework that terrible experience into his fiction for the rest of his life.

"He was a social reformer," says actor Simon Callow, author of a new biography called Charles Dickens and the Great Theatre of the World. "He knew what poverty was. He knew what it was to be rejected, to be cast aside, to live in squalor (悲惨)."

And so Dickens wrote with great sympathy for the suffering of innocent and vulnerable (易受攻击的) children - characters like David Copperfield, Little Dorrit and the orphan, Oliver Twist:

With his slice of bread in his hand, and his little brown parish cap on his head, Oliver was now led away from the wretched home, where one kind word or look never lighted the gloom of his infant (幼儿) days.

Yet he burst into an agony of childish grief as the cottage gate closed after him. Wretched as were the little panions in, misery he was now leaving behind him, they were the only friends he had ever had.

His first book Sketches by Boz came out in 1836. With the appearance of Oliver Twist in London periodicals in 1837, the 25-year-old Dickens became the most popular writer in England.

But his first love was theater, and he considered being an actor.

"When he was actually writing, he became his characters," says Peter Ackroyd, author of *Dickens: Public Life and Private Passion*. "He would get up from his desk, go over to the mirror and mouth the words - do the expressions, grimaces (鬼脸), whatever, and then laugh, chuckle to himself, then go back to his desk and write it down."

Dickens created 989 named characters, which increased his popularity. Every one of his major works has been adapted for either stage or screen. A Christmas Carol inspired more than a dozen films, from Alistair Sims' *Scrooge* in 1951 to Jim Carrey's voicing of the same character in Disney's 2009, 3-D animated film.

The original 1843 manuscript (手稿) of *A Christmas Carol* is on display at the Morgan Library. Dickens wrote everything by hand, in tiny script, with a quill pen. Remarkably, the manuscript is both the first and the final draft, says Kiely, the curator. You can see where Dickens has changed the name of the first chapter from "Old Marley's Ghost" to "Marley's Ghost". Further down the page, he has canceled an entire section.

"He realizes he's not writing a novel, and he only has a very short time in which to write this," Kiely explains. "He's got to keep it tight, in order for it to be published in time for Christmas."

Dickens wrote all the time. He traveled with a portable inkwell and a supply of quill pens. He was working on his last novel, *Our Mutual Friend*, en route from France to London when the train he was on crashed.

Dickens died five years later in 1870, after a stroke at age 58. As a talent and a social reformer, Dickens' achievement was extraordinary, says novelist T.C. Boyle, who earned a doctorate in Victorian literature.

"He achieved what any great artist achieves - a body of work that has entertained and delighted and instructed people down through the ages. That's what we all hope for," says Boyle. But Dickens' greatest fiction was his own character, says Callow, the biographer: "People think of him as a cheerful man ... but he was increasingly suffering from depression and a sense of hopelessness. And that's worth knowing. I think it's always good to know that great creative individuals have their struggle, their drama."

66. What can probably be reflected in Dickens' works?

- A. His love for his family.
- B. His childhood sufferings.
- C. His desire for formal education.
- D. His reason to choose literary career.

解析: 细节理解题。根据第一段的末尾“*He would rework that terrible experience into his fiction for the rest of his life.*”他把儿时受的磨难写进了他的作品中了。故选B项。

答案: B

67. The author quotes Dickens' description of *Oliver Twist* mainly to show _____.

- A. that Dickens was full of pity for poor children
- B. that Dickens knew well about poor children
- C. what real poverty was like in his days
- D. what kind of life *Oliver Twist* lived

解析: 文章结构题。根据“*And so Dickens wrote with great sympathy for the suffering of innocent and vulnerable (易受攻击的) children*”和后面举例人物*Oliver Twist*可知他对那些遭受无辜的

磨难和易受攻击的孩子们充满了同情。故选A项。

答案：A

68. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. Sketches by Boz is nothing but a complete failure
- B. Oliver Twist made Dickens first known to the public
- C. A Christmas Carol proved Dickens an efficient writer
- D. Our Mutual Friend came into being on a train

解析：推理判断题。根据“A Christmas Carol inspired more than a dozen films, from Alistair Sims' Scrooge in 1951 to Jim Carrey's voicing of the same character in Disney's 2009, 3-D animated film.”可以说明狄更斯是一个非常能干的作家，故选C项。

答案：C

69. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. all the characters created by Dickens are popular
- B. people prefer films based on Dickens' novels to his works
- C. Dickens were more interested in performing than in writing
- D. the films and plays based on Dickens' novels raise his popularity

解析：推理判断题。根据“But his first love was theater, and he considered being an actor.”可推知C正确。

答案：C

70. What did Dickens intend to do by telling his stories?

- A. To amuse his readers and change society.
- B. To analyze the nature of society he was in.
- C. To make an attack on the upper class of the time.
- D. To get rid of his depression and sense of hopelessness.

解析：推理判断题。根据课文的最后“a body of work that has entertained and delighted and instructed people down through the ages. That's what we all hope for,”可知通过讲故事来让人们高兴，来改变社会。故选A项。

答案：A

第II卷（两部分共35分）

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1个单词。请将答写在答题卡上相号的横线上。

Emotional Intelligence (EQ or EI) is a set of abilities or competencies that enable us to understand and manage ourselves and our emotions effectively. EQ also helps us understand and effectively relate to others. Stress tolerance, leadership, communication, social responsibility, problem solving and creativity all require high EQ.

Here are some of the major emotional intelligence competencies that make up a fully integrated personality as well as a sample of a state of the art assessment that measures EQ.

Emotional Expression - The ability to express your feelings and instincts (本能). Emotional expression is a necessary part of your day.

Emotional Awareness of Others - The ability to hear, sense or intuit what other people may be feeling from their words, body language (not verbal) or other direct or indirect clues.

Flexibility - The ability to bounce back, be flexible, and retain curiosity and hope in the face of adversity, change or challenge.

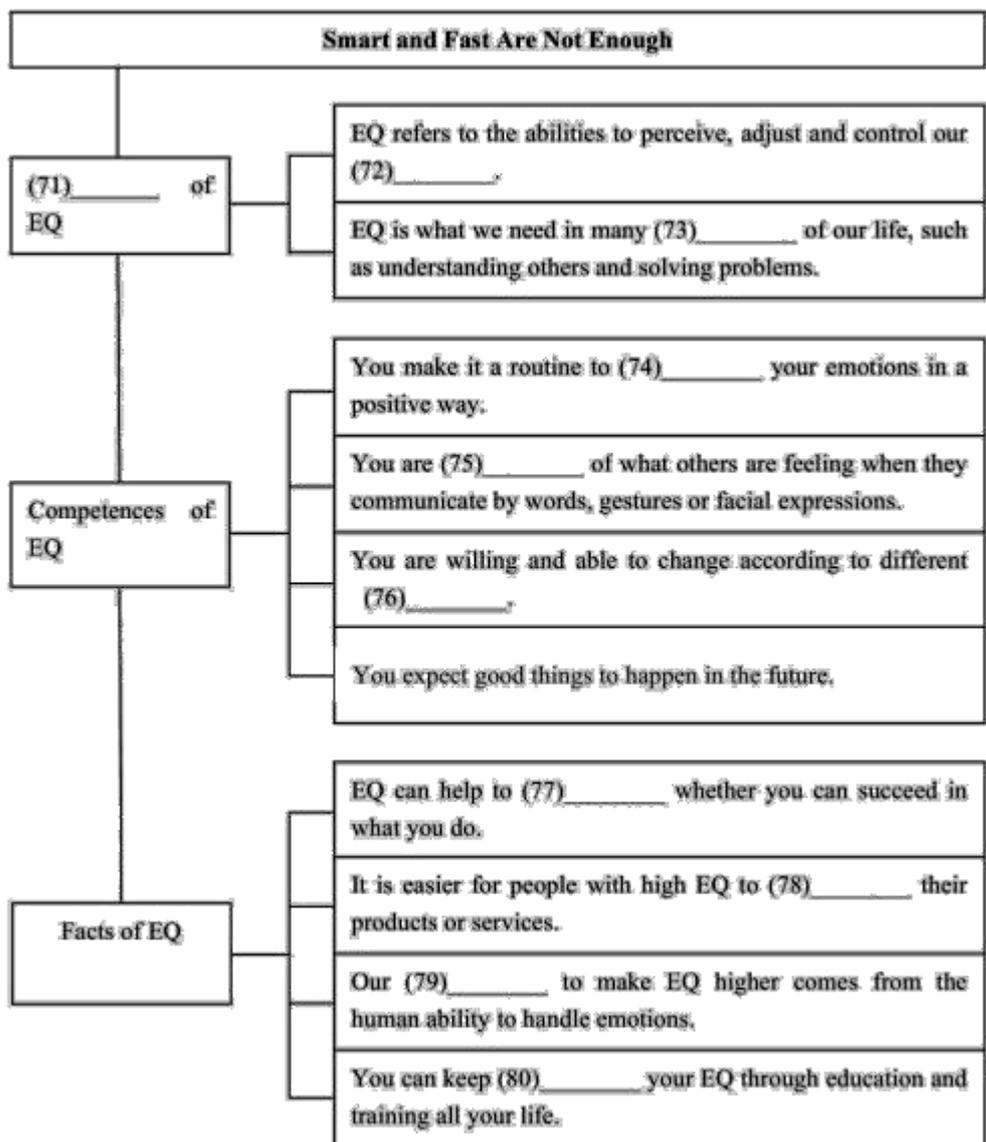
Optimism - Being positive and optimistic.

EQ is recognized to be one of the most important predictors of personal, business and professional success. In a world of unprecedented change and challenge it is our ability to increase our EQ that will help us build the leadership, transparent communication and collaboration to lead better lives, do better business and contribute to a better world.

IQ may get you the client, but your EQ skills will help you keep the client and build a growing practice. Why? Because, while human beings like to make their decisions in an intelligent way to purchase a product or a service, the bottom line remains that we buy services and products from those we trust and like. It is our ability to trust and like another person that makes us feel comfortable with the relationship and inspires the desire to have or to purchase something from them.

It is the human ability to put instincts, emotions and thoughts into the correct position in relation to each other that gives us the competence to increase our emotional intelligence. And it is the human ability to use the changes and challenges we face to develop self awareness and emotional management that helps us communicate better.

With appropriate education and training, Emotional Intelligence can be developed throughout our lives. Like most human competences, Emotional Intelligence is best increased in the learning and the doing, and that is why EQ focused coaching is so powerful.



71. 解析：根据后面的表格中的两项可知讲的是智商的定义。

答案：Introduction/ Concept/ Definition

72. 解析：根据第一段“Emotional Intelligence (EQ or EI) is a set of abilities or competencies that enable us to understand and manage ourselves and our emotions effectively.”中的emotions 的提示。

答案：emotions/ feelings

73. 解析：根据第一段“EQ also helps us understand and effectively relate to others. Stress tolerance, leadership, communication, social responsibility, problem solving and creativity all require high EQ.”中Stress tolerance, leadership, communication, social responsibility, problem solving and creativity可知我们生活中的很多方面。

答案：aspects

74. 解析：根据“The ability to express your feelings and instincts (本能). Emotional expression is a necessary part of your day.”中的express 的提示可知答案。

答案：express/ show/ display

75. 解析：根据前面的标题“Emotional Awareness of Others” be aware of 意思为“意识到”。

答案：aware/ conscious

76. 解析：根据“and retain curiosity and hope in the face of adversity, change or challenge.”可知根据不同的情况来并进行改变。

答案：circumstances/ situations

77. 解析：根据“EQ is recognized to be one of the most important predictors of personal, business and professional success.”中的predictors 可知考查的是词性变化。

答案：predict/ foresee/distinguish/ tell

78. 解析：根据“It is our ability to trust and like another person that makes us feel comfortable with the relationship and inspires the desire to have or to purchase something from them.”可知拥有高智商的人容易卖出的产品或者服务。

答案：sell

79. 解析：根据“It is the human ability to put instincts, emotions and thoughts into the correct position in relation to each other that gives us the competence to increase our emotional intelligence.”可知答案。

答案：competence/ ability

80. 解析：根据“With appropriate education and training, Emotional Intelligence can be developed throughout our lives.”可知答案。

答案：developing/ impossible/ increasing

第五部分书面表达(满分25分)

81. 请你根据对下面这幅漫画的理解，以“e back to reality”为题，用英语写一篇作文。



你的作文应包括以下内容：

1. 简要描述漫画的内容；
2. 概述你对这幅图的理解；
3. 举例说明你会怎样做。

注意：

1. 可参照漫画适当发挥；
2. 作文词数150左右；
3. 作文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息，如校名、人名等。

Cone back to reality

解析：这个试卷写作任务是如何写漫画作文。根据对所给漫画的理解，描述一下他们可能的做法并发表我们的看法。相比较而言，漫画提示的开放性更大，留给学生更广阔的自由发挥空间。要写好漫画作文，第一步：由画面到文字；简要描述漫画的内容，图上的妇女沉溺于网上交友，而忽视了门外许多真人朋友。第二步：概述你对这个图的理解；现实生活中许多的年轻人沉溺于虚拟的世界上，切断了与外界的联系，这种情况不利于年轻人的发展。第三步：表明你自己的观点。我们应该走进现实生活中，这样才能实现自己的人生价值。考生要讲究文中的遣词造句，要多使用高中学段的词汇和复杂句式，如各种从句的运用以及非谓语动词的使用，使得句式富于变化，句句有所不同，增加文章的可读性。

答案：

Come back to reality

As is shown in the picture, a woman is sitting in the front of the computer and trying to make friends to her facebook, Just outside the door, some people are eagerly watching her make friends with her.

The picture reminds me of many young people who are computer addiction themselves in the virtual world and it continues, they will be eventually cut off. There is no doubt that the virtual world can be exciting, but that's not the reason for them. Too much time and energy devoted to the Internet and lead to a disaster in physically. The real world that we live in is what counts.

As for myself, I'll devote myself to worthwhile things in real life, from making friends to studies, only in this way can I make my life full and valuable.