

2014 年山东省德州市高三第二次模拟检测英语

第 I 卷(两部分, 共 105 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节。满分 55 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. "What a miracle!" said the baker, looking at _____ finished cake with _____ satisfaction.

- A. a; the
- B. the; /
- C. /; a
- D. the; a

解析: 句意: 面包师看着刚完成的面包满意地说: “真是奇迹!” 第一个空特指刚完成的面包所以用 the; 第二个空 with satisfaction “满意地” 为固定短语。

答案: B

2. —Are you satisfied with his grades?

—Yes. In fact, he couldn't have a _____ result.

- A. good
- B. better
- C. worse
- D. bad

解析: 否定词加比较级等于对最高级的肯定。句意: ---你对他的分数满意吗? ---是的。事实上, 他从来没有这么好的一次结果过。

答案: B

3. _____ too early for his appointment, Winston decided to read the magazines to kill the time.

- A. Arrive
- B. Arriving
- C. To arrive
- D. Having arrived

解析: 因主语是 Winston, 与 arrive 之间构成主谓关系, 所以用现在分词, 又因为 arrive 发生在 decided 之前, 所以用 arriving 的完成时即 having arrived。

答案: D

【举一反三】(2012 福建, 34) Pressed from his parents, and _____ that he has wasted too much time, the boy is determined to stop playing video games.

- A. realizing
- B. realized
- C. to realize
- D. being realized

解析: 句意: 被父母逼迫, 同时自己也意识到已经浪费了太多时间, 这个小男孩决定停止玩电子游戏。主语 the boy 与 press 之间是被动关系, 但是与 realize 之间是主动关系, 所以用现在分词形式作状语。

答案: B

4. —Hey, where are you?

—At the railway station. My train _____ at 8: 30 in the morning.

- A. leaves
- B. is leaving
- C. will have left
- D. will leave

解析：句意：---你在哪？---我在车站。火车将于早上八点半离开。表示按时间表时刻表要发生的动作一般现在表示将来。

答案：A

5. Was it on that lonely island _____ he family finally settled down?

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

解析：强调地点状语“在那个偏僻的小岛上”。

答案：C

【举一反三】(2010 安徽, 26) ---Was it by cutting down staff _____ she saved the film?

--- No, it was by improving work efficiency.

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

解析：分析句子结构可知，这时一个强调句型，强调的是方式状语 by cutting down staff。看到 it was 就要考虑是否是强调句，把 it was 和该空去掉，该句仍然成立，不缺任何成分，即可判断该句为强调句，故答案为 D。

答案：D

6. It's hard for elderly people to see _____ convenience a smart phone can bring to us.

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

解析：句意：对老年人来说很难看到手机给我们带来什么方便之处。what 意为“什么样的”，修饰 convenience。

答案：C

【举一反三】(2010 浙江, 9) It is uncertain _____ side effect the medicine will bring about, although about two thousand patients have taken it.

- A. that
- B. what
- C. how

D. whether

解析：句意：尽管大约有两千名病人已经服用了这种药物，但是它会带来什么样的副作用还不确定。what 意为“什么样的”，修饰 side effect。

答案：B

7. They could have attended the awarding ceremony, but their flight _____ due to the bad weather.

A. was delaying

B. had been delayed

C. has delayed

D. was delayed

解析：句意：他们本来能出席颁奖典礼，但是因为坏天气的原因航班被耽误了。句中 could have attended 可以看出是对过去的虚拟，所以用过去的某个时态，又因为航班是被推迟的，所以用一般过去时态的被动语态。

答案：D

【举一反三】(2010 安徽, 26) Bob would have helped us yesterday, but he _____

A. was busy

B. is busy

C. had been busy

D. will be busy

解析：“Bob would have helped us yesterday”使用了虚拟语气，表示与过去事实相反；but 后面的句子是对过去真实情况的陈述，所以用一般过去时。

答案：A

8. The scenic spot can attract 10, 000 tourists every year, _____ up to half are foreigners.

A. of which

B. of whom

C. in which

D. for whom

解析：句意：这个景点每年能吸引一万游客，其中有一半是外国人，所属关系所以用 of whom.

答案：B

【举一反三】(2010 四川, 13) In our class there are 46 students, _____ half wear glasses.

A. in whom

B. in them

C. of whom

D. of them

解析：句意：我们班共有 46 名学生，其中一半的学生戴眼镜。先行词是 students，“一半的学生”应表达为 half of the students，在介词之后关系代词应为 whom。故 C 项正确。

答案：C

9. No matter _____ appealing an advertisement is, remember that there is no such thing as a free lunch.

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

解析：句意：不用管广告是多么吸引人，记住，天下没有免费的午餐。appealing 是形容词，故用 how 来修饰。

答案：B

10. —We have booked two tickets for Romeo and Juliet.

—_____, sir.

- A. I'm sure
- B. My pleasure
- C. It's all right
- D. I'll check

解析：句意---我们订了两张《罗密欧与茱丽叶的票。》---我帮您查一查，先生。

答案：D

第二节 完形填空(共 30 小题；11 至 20 题，每小题 1 分；21—40 题，每小题 1.5 分。满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A

A fire completely destroyed my mobile home last year. Four months after I 11 the loan, I had to rebuild 12 what little I had saved. I knew what I had in the bank would not be enough 13 I began to rent out my RV, recreational vehicle(休旅车), as a way to help ends meet.

One woman who had 14 a week in the RV called and told me she just found out from her 15 that she had cancer and that her husband thought they probably should not be spending unnecessarily but saving for doctor bills. He felt that they should 16 the trip.

I could hear the disappointment in her 17 as she told me that she thought the trip was just what she and her family needed. Then she asked me how much it would 18 if they only took the RV for a few days 19. I was so moved by her story that I told her not to worry about the 20. I told her I wanted to give her and her family the trip for free. She broke down into tears at the offer. It was a beautiful moment I would never forget.

11.

- A. took over
- B. got through
- C. paid off
- D. looked up

解析：句意：在还清贷款 (pay off) 后四个月，我不得不用我剩余的那一点钱来重建我的家。take over “接管；接受”；get through “通过；接通电话；完成”；pay off “还清 (钱)”；look up “向上看”。

答案：C

12.

- A. with

B. through

C. by

D. on

解析：用钱（with）重修房子。

答案：A

13.

A. or

B. so

C. but

D. yet

解析：句意：因为我在银行里没有足够的钱，所以开始出租我的休旅车。前后是因果关系（so）。

答案：B

14.

A. bought

B. repaired

C. offered

D. reserved

解析：句意：预订了（reserve）一个周的休旅车的女士给我打电话并且告诉我她从医生那里得知她得了癌症……

答案：D

15.

A. advisor

B. doctor

C. driver

D. guide

解析：上下文联系，根据后文“but saving for doctor bills”可知答案是 doctor。

答案：B

16.

A. support

B. sponsor

C. cancel

D. damage

解析：根据前文说他丈夫说不应该花不必要的钱，而是应该省钱看医生可以看出，丈夫是想取消（cancel）这次旅游。support “支持”；sponsor “发起者”；cancel “取消”；damage “毁灭”。

答案：C

17.

A. disease

B. voice

C. family

D. health

解析：句意：我能从她说话中听出失望。人的嗓音 voice。disease “疾病”。

答案：B

18.

- A. spend
- B. take
- C. earn
- D. cost

解析：句意：她问我如果只租几天将花多少钱。某人花钱干某事“sb. spend money in doing sth; it costs sb. money; ”。

答案：D

19.

- A. either
- B. though
- C. anyway
- D. instead

解析：上文说租一周，现在反而是（instead）几天了。

答案：D

20.

- A. reward
- B. treatment
- C. profit
- D. Payment

解析：我告诉她不要担心钱（payment）的问题。

答案：D

B

On a cold winter day in Denver, I waited in line to see my hero, Jack Canfield, the coauthor of the best-selling Chicken Soup for the Soul series, a / an 21 to thousands of people. He was wise, kind and 22, a visionary for what is possible in the world. I thought, “If I can get to know him, I will become that.”

When I saw the opportunity, I 23 it. During his presentation, Jack reached for his wallet, 24 out a hundred-dollar bill, and said “Who wants this?” Hands 25 up in the audience; people leaned forward to see who Jack would choose. But I leapt up, ran up the stairs to the stage, and grabbed the 26 from his hand.

As I took the bill, he turned to me and said, “Yes, that’s it! We can’t 27 the opportunities to come to us. We must take action to 28 what we want!”

After this talk, I waited in 29 to meet Jack and asked for his personal e-mail address. Over the next several months, I sent him e-mails 30 my vision and dreams. He kindly e-mailed back simple 31 such as “Keep thinking and playing bigger; it’s much more fun that way. Love, Jack.” Then my life got 32 with other things. I lost sight of my inspiration and I 33 e-mailing Jack.

A year later, my dream gradually faded. I had this idea if I got back in touch with Jack. I 34 him again and again-but got no 35. As I sat down at my computer to check my email for the fifth time, I 36 woke up. What was I doing? Was I waiting for the 37 of life? Instantly, an inspiration came like lightning: We all have a “Jack” for whom we 38. Why not write a / an 39 about this waiting and call it “Waiting for Jack”.

Three years later, *Waiting for Jack* is a best—seller on Amazon! And I have grown in ways I 40 expected.

21.

- A. approach
- B. inspiration
- C. strategy
- D. experiment

解析：上下文联系。根据 33 空前前面可得知答案。

答案：B

22.

- A. doubtful
- B. available
- C. successful
- D. demanding

解析：句意：杰克·坎菲尔德是一位明智的、善良的、成功的作家，对世界上有可能出现的事具有远见性。doubtful “怀疑的”；available “可获得的”；successful “成功的”；demanding “要求高的”。

答案：C

23.

- A. seized
- B. drew
- C. missed
- D. sought

解析：句意：当我看到这次机会时，我抓住了（seize）。

答案：A

24.

- A. found
- B. made
- C. let
- D. pulled

解析：句意：当他从钱包里抽出（pull out）一百元钱时，……

答案：D

25.

- A. knocked
- B. turned
- C. picked
- D. shot

解析：句意：群众都举起了（shot up）手。knock up “敲门唤醒”；turn up “出现，露面”；pick up “拾起捡起”。

答案：D

26.

- A. wallet
- B. ticket
- C. bill

D. change

解析：句意：我跳起来，跑向舞台，从他手里抓住了那张钱（bill）。

答案：C

27.

A. expect

B. allow

C. recommend

D. instruct

解析：句意：我们不能指望（expect）机会会自己走向我们。allow “允许”；recommend “推荐”；instruct “指导”。

答案：A

28.

A. determine

B. destroy

C. exchange

D. create

解析：“毁坏”；exchange “交换”。

答案：D

29.

A. return

B. line

C. vain

D. advance

解析：根据第一句话可知答案为 line。

答案：B

30.

A. displaying

B. sharing

C. planning

D. arranging

解析：句意：我给他发送邮件向他分享（share）我的观点和梦想。display “展示；陈列”；plan “计划”；arrange “安排”。

答案：B

31.

A. encouragements

B. comments

C. conclusions

D. questions

解析：根据“Keep thinking and playing bigger; it's much more fun that way.Love, Jack.”可以看出都是一些鼓励的（encouragements）话，故答案为 encouragements。comment “评论”；conclusion “结论”。

答案：A

32.

A. easy

B. empty

C. happy

D. busy

解析：句意：那时候我正忙于（busy）其他事情。

答案：D

33.

A. checked

B. continued

C. stopped

D. enjoyed

解析：句意：我失去了灵感，并且也不给（stop）他回信了。

答案：C

34.

A. telephoned

B. emailed

C. read

D. searched

解析：句意：我一次又一次的给他发邮件（email）但是没有答复（response）。

答案：B

35.

A. respect

B. mercy

C. response

D. direction

解析：同上。respect “尊重”；mercy “怜悯”；direction “方向”。

答案：C

36.

A. gradually

B. strangely

C. carefully

D. suddenly

解析：句意：在我检查第五遍邮件时我突然（suddenly）醒悟了。gradually“逐渐地”；strangely“奇怪地”。

答案：D

37.

A. birth

B. end

C. trouble

D. prize

解析：句意：我一直在等我的人生价值（prize）吗？

答案：D

38.

A. live

B. wait

- C. work
- D. hunt

解析：句意：我们都有一个自己等待的杰克。wait for sb. “等待某人”。

答案：B

39.

- A. book
- B. letter
- C. email
- D. note

解析：因为杰克 坎菲尔德是一位作家，所以是写书（book）的。

答案：A

40.

- A. even
- B. never
- C. nearly
- D. always

解析：句意：我用一种从来没有（never）期望的方式成长着。

答案：B

第二部分 阅读理解(共 25 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 50 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。

A

For most people, below—freezing temperatures generally put a stop to outdoor exercise, but Siberian native Boris Fyodorov is not most people.

Minutes after the calendar ticked over to this past 2014 New Year’s Eve, Fyodorov set off on a solo, out—and—back marathon run from his home in the Siberian village of Oymyakon, completing the 26.2-mile course—his first marathon—in just over five hours. During the run he experienced temperatures as low as -38oC.

And that was just the way he wanted it.

“I heard about other marathons around the globe, naming themselves ‘the coldest’, like the most recent North Pole marathon with runners going at -28oC.” Fyodorov told the Siberian Times.“I thought surely this cannot be right. Our Oymyakon is the coldest inhabited place in northern hemisphere. Why don’t we arrange a marathon here?”

Oymyakon is widely considered to be one of the coldest places on the planet, and its record-low temperature of -68oC, recorded in 1933, is tied for the coldest recorded temperature for any inhabited place on Earth. The average January temperature in the area is -50oC.

Not only did Fyodorov finish the marathon in high spirits, but he also wants it to be colder the next time he tries it.“I really want to organize next Oymyakon marathon in January when the air goes down to -50oC or -60oC, ”he said.

Fyodorov is not the first person to take on a cold—weather athletic challenge like this. In addition to the North Pole Marathon that he mentioned, the Antarctica Marathon is held every year in late February, taking runners on an out—and—back tour from Russia’s Bellingshausen Station. A second Antarctica event—the Ice Marathon—has been held — 80F degrees south since 2006.

41. What’s the best title of the passage?

- A. How cold is too cold for an ice runner
- B. Sports in cold areas of the world
- C. Where is it too cold for humans
- D. The Antarctic Ice Marathon

解析：主旨大意题。中等。本篇文章主要讲述对体育爱好者来说，不管什么温度都是可以参加户外活动的。

答案：A

42. What does Fyodorov think about the North Pole Marathon?

- A. The runners are too slow.
- B. The distance is a little shorter.
- C. It is not cold enough.
- D. It set a new world record of marathon.

解析：细节理解题。较易。根据“I heard about other marathons around the globe, naming themselves ‘the coldest’, like the most recent North Pole marathon with runners going at -28oC.” Fyodorov told the Siberian Times.“I thought surely this cannot be right.” 可知答案为 C。

答案：C

43. Why did Fyodorov plan his marathon in Oymyakon?

- A. Because Oymyakon is one of the coldest places in the world.
- B. Because Fyodorov is more popular in Oymyakon.
- C. Because Fyodorov loves Oymyakon and plans to live there.
- D. Because Oymyakon has the best route for a marathon.

解析：推理判断题。中等。根据 “Our Oymyakon is the coldest inhabited place in northern hemisphere.Why don’t we arrange a marathon here? ” 可知答案为 A。

答案：A

44. We can learn from the last paragraph that_____.

- A. Antarctica Marathon is held in Russia every year
- B. the Ice Marathon is the coldest marathon in the world
- C. similar marathons take place in cold parts of the world
- D. Fyodorov are planning an Antarctica Marathon

解析：细节理解题。较易。根据最后一段 “In addition to the North Pole Marathon that he mentioned, the Antarctica Marathon is held every year in late February” 可得知答案为 C。

答案：C

45. Which part of a newspaper does the article come from?

- A. Health
- B. Education
- C. Culture
- D. Sports

解析：文章出处题。较易。本篇文章主要说了冬天在外面跑马拉松的事，很显然是关于体育方面的事。故答案为 D。

答案：D

B

Throughout life, change is the only thing that seems constant. Change has come to my life many ways, in myself, and in my surroundings. At the same time, some things stay the same. This

is when traditions are formed. I am often reminded of this by the photograph that sits by my bed.

It all began with a kiss on my very first day of school. I remember dancing around the mirror, watching as my dark blue dress created a teacup around my waist. I admired the little ruffle(褶边)of my shirt collar and how it matched perfectly with the trim at the bottom of my dress. I knew I would be the envy of all my classmates.

But somehow, something was missing. I reached under my bed for the large box of bows(蝴蝶结), in every color imaginable, that I was famous for. I picked out a white one that would match my shirt and carefully ran to my mom. She fastened the finishing touch to my short brown hair and I was ready for my very first day of school.

After admiring myself in the mirror, I heard my mom yell, "picture time!" I dashed downstairs where my mum led to the spot. I absolutely loved getting my picture taken.

After several individual shots and some with my older sister, Katherine, my dad came for a picture with us together. As I climbed onto my dad's lap, he wrapped his arms around Katherine and me and we both leaned in to kiss him on the cheek. At that moment, mum snapped the shot and our tradition began.

From then on, every year when the first day of school rolled around, we continued our tradition of pictures in the yard. The picture grew with my family; when my two younger sisters began school, our tradition expanded from 15 minutes to 45. The mass chaos was directed by my mom when my dad was already off to work or away on a business trip.

46. What's the author's family tradition?

- A. Photographs must be put in bedroom.
- B. Taking family pictures on a child's first day of school.
- C. Dad always drove children to their school.
- D. Each girl of the family has a large box of bows.

解析: 推测题。中等。本篇文章主要讲述了作者一家养成了在开学第一天在一起照相的习惯。

答案: B

47. Why did the author look for bows according to Para 2 and 3?

- A. Because her mother liked bows very much.
- B. Because she was famous for making bows.
- C. Because her favorite bow was missing.
- D. Because she wanted to look perfect.

解析: 细节理解题。中等。根据二三段作者围着镜子转圈来欣赏我自己, 想让同学们羡慕我。所以作者找蝴蝶结是为了让自己更好看。

答案: D

48. How did the author feel when she dressed herself up?

- A. Disappointed
- B. Excited
- C. Nervous
- D. Embarrassed

解析: 推测题。中等。作者一直处于兴奋状态。embarrassed “尴尬的”。

答案: B

49. We can infer from the last paragraph that_____.

- A. the author's father was sometimes too busy to join them
- B. the author didn't like taking pictures with her sister

- C. the author's younger sisters didn't like their tradition
- D. the author's mother was a film director

解析：推测题。中等。根据最后一段最后一句可知作者父亲有时候因公出差时母亲帮着照。

答案：A

50. What's the author's purpose of writing such a passage?

- A. To prove change is the only thing that seems constant.
- B. To show what a skilled photographer her mother was.
- C. To recall a family tradition on their first day of school.
- D. To display her beautiful look on the first day of school.

解析：主旨归纳题。中等。本片文章主要讲述作者回忆开学第一天和家人在一起照相的事。

答案：C

C

If you saw another kid ride her bike too fast around a corner and fall down, you might ride your bike more slowly on that turn. Yes, we humans are very sensitive to others' mistakes. And the same is true for other animals. Animals mess up all the time. They might eat poisonous leaves, fall off a tree or let their prey(猎物) slip away. By watching others fail, an animal can avoid making the same mistakes, thus improving its chance of survival.

Scientists suspected that one part of the brain helps animals process information about others' errors. Cells in that part appear to become more active when a person sees someone else making a mistake. But researchers didn't know whether individual cells in this part of the brain play different roles in detecting errors.

To investigate the brain's response to errors in more detail, the researchers taught a game to two macaques, a type of monkey. One monkey could press a yellow or green button while the other watched. If the first monkey pressed the right button, the team gave both animals a treat. Every couple of rounds, the two monkeys switched roles. Meanwhile, the scientists monitored individual cells in the animal's brains.

When the first monkey messed up the game by pressing the wrong button, a group of cells in the second monkey's brain fired. But if the second monkey also made the wrong choice during its turn, some of the cells in that group didn't respond. Those unresponsive cells reacted specifically to mistakes made by others, not to the monkey's own mistakes.

Scientists believe other parts of the brain also might help people process information about another's errors. "You start to think about this other person and see things from his angle." Ellen de Bruijn, told Science News. She studies the brain at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

51. According to Paragraph 1, animals' ability to learn from others' mistakes _____.

- A. used to be ignored by humans
- B. ensures that they will never fail
- C. is being lost because of humans
- D. helps them to survive better

解析：细节理解题。较易。根据第一段最后一句 "By watching others fail, an animal can avoid making the same mistakes, thus improving its chance of survival." 可知。

答案：D

52. The underlined word "detecting" in Paragraph 2 probably means "_____".

- A. correcting

- B. making
- C. sensing
- D. drawing

解析：词义猜测题。中等。句意：研究者不知道这一部分大脑中的单个细胞是否在意识到错误的时候会扮演不同的角色。

答案：C

53. From the game the scientists taught to two macaques, we can see _____.

- A. how the brain responds to mistakes
- B. which part of the brain is more active
- C. animals can avoid the same mistakes
- D. how the brain processes information

解析：细节理解题。较易。根据第三段第一句“To investigate the brain’s response to errors in more detail, the researchers taught a game to two macaques, a type of monkey.”可知。

答案：A

54. In the experiment mentioned, those unresponsive cells are only sensitive to _____.

- A. the same buttons
- B. others’ mistakes
- C. one’s own mistakes
- D. the monkey’s brain

解析：细节理解题。较易。根据第四段最后一句“Those unresponsive cells reacted specifically to mistakes made by others, not to the monkey’s own mistakes.”可知。

答案：B

55. What’s the main idea of the passage?

- A. An interesting experiment by scientists surprised us.
- B. Animals can learn from mistakes like human beings.
- C. Monkeys can avoid making mistakes by learning from us.
- D. The brain cells are always sensitive to others’ information.

解析：主旨大意题。中等。本篇文章主要讲述了动物们能和人类一样能从错误中学到东西。

答案：B

D

Nobody wants to be called a helicopter parent, who manages to be responsible for whatever a child does, however small a matter is—but parents want to protect their kids. At least no playing with sticks means no risk of lost eyes.

Yet as Gever Tulley points out in *Fifty Dangerous Things(You Should Let Your Children Do)*, children who grow up as safe as possible become adults who aren’t adventurous, highly adaptable, or confident. Sometimes you have to fall out of a tree to figure out how to climb one the right way, and learning that you can accomplish such a thing on your own teaches you that you can be self—sufficient.

With *Fifty Dangerous Things*, Gever Tulley, has written a handbook of activities that are, yes, dangerous at some level—like playing with fire, breaking glass, and opening batteries. The book is a blueprint to help parents and children explore the world, and ensure the children grow up, with a little common sense and a lot of curiosity.

Both the advice and the warnings are down to earth. Yes, there are risks, but Tulley provides

good ways to learn to avoid them through your own skill. It takes work to raise a child who can use a table saw or build a campfire. But with this book in hand, it'll be a satisfying adventure.

We see a child climbing a tree and the first thing we think of is how they might fall and be disabled for life. We seldom say, "Look at how well Sarah is climbing that tree!" When we protect children from every possible source of danger, we also prevent them from having the kinds of experiences that develop their sense of self—reliance, their ability to deal with risks, and their sense of accomplishment.

56. According to the author, a helicopter parent_____.

- A. lets his kids do whatever they want to
- B. allows his kids do what is dangerous
- C. does whatever he can to protect his kids
- D. considers whatever a kid does is risky

解析：细节理解题。较易。根据文章第一段“a helicopter parent, who manages to be responsible for whatever a child does, however small a matter is”可知答案为C。

答案：C

57. In Gever Tulley's view, _____.

- A. children should grow up in a completely safe environment
- B. doing dangerous things can be harmful to some degree
- C. children should keep away from dangerous environment
- D. dangerous activities can make adaptable children

解析：细节理解题。中等。根据第二段第一句“Yet as Gever Tulley points out in Fifty Dangerous Things(You Should Let Your Children Do), children who grow up as safe as possible become adults who aren't adventurous, highly adaptable, or confident.”可以看出成长在安全的环境的孩子们成人后都不具有冒险性，不适应周边环境、不自信。

答案：D

58. Which of the following is most likely to be included in Tulley's book?

- A. Reading books before sleep.
- B. Climbing up a steep rock
- C. Riding a bike to school.
- D. Breaking windows of the classroom

解析：推理判断题。中等。根据第三四段内容可知，Gever Tulley写的这本书主要是帮助家长 and 孩子们探测世界，敢于冒险，让孩子们有一定的常识和好奇心可以看出答案选B。

答案：B

59. The author thinks the advice and warnings in Fifty Dangerous Things is_____.

- A. practical for children to explore the world safely
- B. too abstract for the children to understand
- C. much too dangerous for most parents to accept
- D. risky for children to try all adventurous things

解析：推理判断题。中等。同上。

答案：A

60. When seeing a child doing dangerous things, most parents will_____.

- A. praise the child for his bravery
- B. do whatever possible to stop it
- C. offer some advice on coping with risks

D. stand by and watch him patiently

解析：推理判断题。中等。根据文章最后一段当我们看到孩子们爬树的时候很少有人说孩子爬树爬的好，总是怕掉下来从而阻止他们去做一些危险的事。

答案：B

E

On the day of college graduation, I told my friends and family the news: I was leaving the country I had lived in since childhood. “I just need a change, ”I told them, but there was more. I was running from heartbreak. My relationship with the United States is the most tough one I have ever had, as a country I loved and believed in did not love me back.

Back in the 90’s, my mother brought me from our home in the Caribbean islands to the U.S. when I was 4 years old. She worked as a live-in nanny(保姆)for two years, playing mommy for white kids whose parents had better things to do. She didn’t believe that nanny meant maid, and did whatever was asked of her. She was thirsty to embrace her American dream, hoping that her children would be educated and she might have nannies of her own.

That was our path—get a “good education.” When the neighborhoods with quality schools became too expensive for my mom to afford as a single parent, we went across the United States with GreatSchools. net as our compass: New Jersey, elementary school; Texas, middle school; Florida, high school; New York City, private university.

For a long time I survived by covering myself in all kinds of labels so that people would ignore the color of my skin, yet I existed on the edge of ugly, ignorant and uncultured. “Black people don’t really know how to swim, ”a white lady told me when I worked as a swim instructor at my neighborhood’s pool. “The black children don’t like to read very much, ” I overheard one librarian discussing with another while I sat down reading a book a couple feet away.

I was never able to make America my home. When I stripped myself of the labels painfully one by one, beneath them there is a wounded colored woman who refuses to be faceless anymore. My face may be disgusting to some since it bears proof that race continues to be a problem. My hope is that it will force Americans to reexamine their “post—racial” beliefs.

61. What was the real reason that made the author leave the United States?

- A. It couldn’t provide her with good education.
- B. She just needed a challenge in her way of life.
- C. The way she was treated there broke her heart.
- D. She was tired of living in a strange country.

解析：推理判断题。中等。根据文章第一段说在美国的日子是自己渡过的最艰难的，自己虽然热爱美国但是却不想再回来。故答案为 C。

答案：C

62. What can we infer about the author’s mother from Paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. She sacrificed a lot to live a better life in America.
- B. She was quite content to work as a live—in nanny.
- C. She was particular about the schools her daughter attended.
- D. She liked visiting all kinds of schools with the author.

解析：推理判断题。中等。从第二段可以看出，作者的母亲为了在美国生活自己给白种人作了两年保姆。故答案为 A。

答案：A

63. The author gives two examples in Paragraph 4 to show that_____.

- A. how ignorant and uncultured many people are in US
- B. she needed to cover herself in all kinds of labels
- C. the race problem is still serious in the United States
- D. black children often have no interest in reading books

解析：推理判断题。中等。从第四段作者当游泳教练时一位白人女士的话可以看出，白人对黑人仍存在偏见。

答案：C

64. The author's attitude towards the United States on race problem is_____.

- A. supportive
- B. positive
- C. neutral
- D. negative

解析：推理判断题。中等。根据最后一段我永远不想让美国成为自己的家以及再也不能容忍种族问题可以看出作者是持否定态度。supportive “支持的”；positive “积极的”；neutral “中立的”；negative “否定的”。

答案：D

65. The author writes the passage to expect_____.

- A. immigrants to get ready for more hardship
- B. the US to reflect on how it treats colored people
- C. her family to understand her decision
- D. the black people to reexamine their way of life

解析：作者意图题。中等。整篇文章以作者亲身经历为例说明美国仍然存在种族歧视。

答案：B

第II卷(共45分)

第三部分 书面表达(共两节，满分45分)

第一节 阅读表达(共5小题；67题2分，69题4分，其他每题3分，满分15分)

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

[1]A meow is often used by cats to signal a request to their mothers. Adult cats do not normally meow to each other, and so the meowing to human beings is likely partly an extension of the use of this signal. When communicating with human beings, adult cats express variations of their tones to demand food or attention, make complaints, and express puzzle. A change in tone, pace or punctuation changes the meaning, however slight.

[2] Although cats occasionally_____, they generally communicate with one another through body language. When preparing to fight an enemy or to frighten one away, cats can make long meows. Most sounds recognized as “meow” are specifically for human interaction.

[3] Dogs bark for many reasons, such as when intruders(humans, dogs, or other animals) approach their living space, when hearing an unfamiliar or unidentified noise, when seeing something that the dog doesn't expect to be there, or when playing. Barking also expresses different feelings for a dog, such as loneliness, fear, stress, and pleasure. Playful or excited barks are often short and sharp, such as when a dog is attempting to get a person or another dog to play.

[4]Dogs generally try to avoid conflict; their barks are part of what allows other dogs to tune

into their emotions, whether they're aggressive or are in a playful mood.

[5]The bark of a distressed or stressed dog is high pitched(定音调)and repetitive; it tends to get higher in pitch as the dog becomes more upset. For example, a dog left alone and who has separation anxiety might bark in such a way.

[6]Some research has suggested that dogs even have separate barks for different animals, including dog, fox, deer, human, squirrel and cat.

66. How does a cat express its different meanings to human beings?(no more than 8 words)

67. Fill in the blank in the second paragraph with proper words.(no more than 5 words)

68. What's the main idea of Paragraph 3? (no more than 6 words)

69. Complete the table below.(no more than 3 words for each blank)

	The features of a dog's barks	Their meanings
(1)		Happy or want to play
(2)	higher in pitch, repetitive	

70. What do cats and dogs have in common when communicating according to the passage? (no more than 10 words)

66. 解析: 根据最后一段最后一句“A change in tone, pace or punctuation changes the meaning, however slight.”可知答案。

答案: It meows differently in tone, pace or punctuation/ By changing the tone of meows, pace or punctuation/By meowing in different way.

67. 解析: 根据“they generally communicate with one another through body language.”可得知答案。

答案: meow to one another/meow to each other

68. 解析: 第一句为本段中心句。

答案: Dogs bark for many reasons.

69. 解析: 根据“Playful or excited barks are often short and sharp,”可知(1)答案; 根据“The bark of a distressed or stressed dog is high pitched(定音调)and repetitive; it tends to get higher in pitch as the dog becomes more upset”可知(2)答案。

答案: (1) short and sharp (2) upset, lonely, stressed

70. 解析: 前两段说猫对不同的猫发出不同的叫声; 三四自然段说狗有不同的情绪也发出不同的叫唤声, 可以看出不管猫还是狗都会对不同的动物发出不同的声音。

答案: They both make different sounds to express different feelings.

第二节 写作(满分 30 分)

假如你叫李华, 是某中学英语俱乐部的负责人。请你写一封电子邮件, 邀请外教 Brown 担任周末英语演讲比赛的评委, 要点包括:

1. 比赛时间和地点。

2. 比赛程序: 20 名选手, 先选话题, 再演讲, 并回答外教老师提问。

3. 备选话题: a. China Dream

b. True Friendship

c. If I were a president...

注意: 1. 词数 120—150, 开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数;

2. 适当增加细节, 以便文章连贯完整。

Dear Mr. Brown, _____

Yours
Li Hua