

2015 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（上海卷）英语

第 I 卷（共 103 分）

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1.

- A. impatient
- B. confused
- C. pleased
- D. regretful

2.

- A. at a bus stop
- B. at a laundry
- C. at the dentist's
- D. at the chemist's

3.

- A. An actor
- B. A salesman
- C. A translator
- D. A writer

4.

- A. He lost his classmate's homework.
- B. He can't help the woman with her math.
- C. He broke the woman's calculator.
- D. He doesn't know where the "on" button is.

- 5. A. The woman should go to another counter.
- B. The woman gives the man so many choices.
- C. The man dislike the sandwiches offered there.
- D. The man is having trouble deciding what to eat.

- 6. A. She has no idea where to find the man's exam result.
- B. She isn't allowed to tell students their grades.
- C. Dr. White hasn't finish grading the papers.

D. Dr. White doesn't want to be contacted while he's away.

7.

- A. Move to a neat dormitory
- B. Find a person to share their apartment
- C. Clean the room with the roommate
- D. Write an article about their roommate

8. A. Bob won't take her advice

- B. Bob doesn't want to go abroad
- C. She doesn't think Bob should study overseas
- D. She hasn't talked to Bob since he went aboard

9.

- A. The snack bar isn't usually so empty.
- B. Dessert is served in the snack bar.
- C. The snack bar is near the library.
- D. Snacks aren't allowed in the library.

10.

- A. Take her bicycle to the repair shop.
- B. Leave her bicycle outside.
- C. Clean the garage after the rain stops.
- D. Check if the garage is dry.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11.

- A. It helps care for customers' dogs.
- B. You have to buy food for dogs.
- C. None of the dogs are caged.
- D. There is a dog named Princess.

12.

- A. She likes the food there.
- B. She enjoys the fun with a pet.
- C. She can have free coffee.
- D. She doesn't like to be alone.

13.

- A. A new kind of cafe.
- B. A new brand of cafe.
- C. A new home for pets.
- D. A new way to raise pets.

Question 14 through 16 are based on the following passages.

14.

- A. A trend that high achievers are given a lower salary.
- B. A view that life quality is more important than pay.
- C. A dream of the young for fast-paced jobs.
- D. A new term created by high achievers.

15.

- A. 10%
- B. 12%
- C. 6%
- D. 7%

16.

- A. People are less satisfied with their lives.
- B. The financial investment may increase.
- C. Well-paid jobs are not easy to find.
- D. Unexpected problems may arise.

Section C

Directions: In section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN ONE WORD for each answer.

SRT Service Notes	
Account No.:	_____ 17 _____
Service Request:	Check the _____ 18 _____
Solutions:	Send another _____ 19 _____ (2 pm on _____ 20 _____)

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

In what way are these climbers special?	They are all _____ 21 _____.
Why did they choose to conquer Mount Kilimanjaro?	_____ 22 _____.
What did they do in time of difficulty?	They persevered, _____ 23 _____ each other.
How did they record their adventure?	By keeping _____ 24 _____.

II. Grammar and vocabulary

Section A

Directions: After reading the passages below, fill in the blanks to make the passages coherent and grammatically correct. For the blanks with a given word, fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word; for the other blanks, use one word that best fits each blank.

(A)

Gift from a stranger

My local supermarket is always busy. The first parking space I found was convenient, but I'd noticed a woman in a blue car circling for a while. (25) _____ I was in a good mood, I let her have it. On the edge of the car park I backed into the next available spot—it was a tight fit.

Pretty soon I'd made my way through the supermarket and was back in the fresh air. Feeling good, I (26) _____(empty) my purse change into the hands of a homeless man and helped a struggling woman reverse park(倒车).

Just as I approached my car, I saw the woman I'd let have my car space earlier. She was giving me (27) _____ odd look—half puzzled, half intent(热切的). I smiled and wished her a pleasant day. As I squeezed back into my car, I spotted the same lady (28) _____ (look) in at me. "Hello," she said, hesitantly. "This (29) _____ sound crazy but I was on my way to drop some of my mother's things off at the charity bins." You are just so much (30) _____ her." You helped those people, I noticed, and you seemed so happy." She looked at me meaningfully and passed a box in through the window. "I think she would like you to have it." (31) _____ (shock), I took it from her automatically. She smiled and walked away.

After a pause, I opened the box. Inside was a beautiful gold necklace with a large grey pearl. It was (32) _____ (nice) gift I'd ever received, and it was from a complete stranger. The necklace was around my neck, a warm reminder of human kindness.

解析:

25.考查连词。根据句子成分分析,句子有两个谓语(was和let),其中let sb. do sth.是固定用法,所以得出所填空格为连词。根据画线部分后的句意“我心情很好,我让她用这个”分析,前后句子构成一种因果关系,所以答案为Because。又因为As和since作为连词时也可以表示因为,所以答案也可以是As和Since。此外,也要注意大写首字母。

26.考查谓语动词的时态。根据句子结构分析,空格前面的I是主语,划线部分填写的是谓语的形式。根据句意“心情很好,我清空了钱包的零钱给一个无家可归的男士以及帮助了一个女士倒车”以及中间的连词and后面的谓语helped,可以知道该空填的是一般过去式,又由于empty单词最后一个字母y,要进行变化,所以答案是emptied。

27.考查冠词的用法。本句的句意是“她给了我一个奇怪的表情,一半困惑,一半热切。”根据句子的结构形式分析:破折号后面是一个解释说明的作用。结合画线部分后面是一个形容词加名词的情况,可以知道该空,应该是填写冠词。又由于形容词odd是以元音开头,所以答案是an。

28.考查非谓语的用法。该句前面As I squeezed back into my car是一个状语从句,根据句子成分分析,主句已经有了谓语形式saw,所以判断空格应该是一个非谓语的形式。由于see有一个用法是see sb doing,用于看到正在进行的事情。结合句意“当我倒车的时候,我看到同样这个女性在看着我”,综合可以得出答案。

29.考查情态动词的用法。本题难度较大;细心观察分析可以看到本句(This (29)_____

sound crazy) 中 sound 为原形, 后面所使用的谓语形式是过去式 was, 那么可以判断该空应该是填写情态动词。在这里面是表示一种可能的猜测, 而且可能性不大, 所以答案是might/may。

30. 考查介词的用法。分析该空的句子结构, You 为主语, are 为系动词, just so much 为状语, me 为宾语, 可以得知, 画线部分应该是填一个介词, 构成“主+be+介词+宾语”的结构。根据句意, 你和她非常的像。可以知道该空的答案是 like。

31. 考查非谓语的用法。划线部分后接逗号, 单独一个词作状语。该词在句中能作状语修饰谓语动词或整个句子, 根据句意“非常震惊, 我自动从她手中接过。”由于是用于指我震惊, 所以用词是 ed 结尾, 另外, shocked 分词的形式是作为形容词, 它常用作状语。

32. 考查最高级的用法。根据划线部分后的表达“gift I'd ever received”, 意为我曾经收到的礼物。其中隐含的一个意思就是收到礼物中最好的一个, 隐含一个最高级。整个句子的意思是, 这是我收到的最好的一个礼物。另外最高级的形容词前面还需要一个 the, 所以答案是the nicest。

答案:

25. As/Because/Since

26. emptied

27. an

28. looking

29. might/may

30. like

31. Shocked

32. the nicest

(B)

Ask helpful Hannah

Dear helpful Hannah,

I've got a problem with my husband, Sam. He bought a smart phone a couple of months ago and he took it on our recent ski vacation to Colorado, it was a great trip except for one problem. He has a constant urge (33) _____ for next messages; he checks his phone every five minutes! He's so addicted to it that he just can't stand the idea (34) _____ there may be an important text. He can't help checking even at inappropriate times like when we are eating in a restaurant and I am talking to him! He behaves (35) _____ any small amount of boredom can make him feel the need to check his phone even when he know he shouldn't. The temptation to see (36) _____ is connecting him is just too great. When I ask him to put down the phone and stop (37) (ignore) me, he say, "In a minute." but still checks to see if (38) _____ has posted something new on the Internet. Our life (39) _____ (interrupted). If we go somewhere and I ask him to have the phone at home, he suffers from withdrawal symptom. May this dependency on his smart phone has become more than an everyday problem.

I recently read an article about "nomophobia," (40) _____ is a real illness people can't suffer from the fear of being without your phone! I am worried that Sam maybe suffering from this illness because he feels anxious if he doesn't have his phone with him, even for a short time.

Who would have thought that little devices like these could have brought so much trouble!

Sick and Tired Sadie

解析：

33.考查非谓语的用法。分析句子成分，句子已经有了一个谓语 **have**，所以空格填写的是非谓语形式。结合句意和结构不难得出答案。该题考查了一个结构是 **have sth to do sth** 表目的的。也就是不定式作后置定语修饰 **urge**。此句意为：他有一个持续的强烈欲望想要查看手机信息。

34.考查同位语从句连词的用法。分析句子成分，该句还有三个谓语形式，**is,can't stand** 和 **may be**,含有一个连词 **that**，综合分析之后可以知道划线部分是应该填一个连词。**he just can't stand the idea** 他不能忍受一种想法，**that** 句子到最后都是 **idea** 的同位语（也就是想法的具体内容）。类似抽象名词：**thought/fact/news/truth** 等，考生们应引起注意。

35.考查状语从句连词的用法。本句意为“他表现的好像一点点小打扰就要迫使他再检查一遍手机”。分析句子成分，知道 **behave** 是不及物动词，后面的句子是状语从句。然后根据画线部分是两条横线，也就是要填入两个单词，然后根据语意“好像”，不难得出答案是 **as if/as though**。

36.考查宾语从句连词的用法。根据划线部分的前面是 **see** 和后面的 **is**,可以知道该空要填写的是一个宾语从句的连词，既作宾语从句的连词，也在宾语从句中充当主语的成分。根据语意“看谁在和他联系”，可以知道答案是 **who**.整句的意思是“查看是谁和他联系的诱惑是如此的强烈”

37.考查固定搭配。根据画线部分前面的 **stop** 可以知道答案有两种，一是 **stop doing sth**.停止做某事，**doing** 是 **stop** 的宾语，是要停止的动作；二是 **stop to do sth**.是“停下来开始做另一件事”，**to do** 是 **stop** 的状语，表示目的，要开始做的事情。根据句意“当我要求他放下手机和停止不理睬我，他说，就一分钟。”可以知道答案是 **doing** 的形式。由于 **ignore** 是以 **e** 结尾，所以答案是 **ignoring**。

38.考查代词。分析句子成分，38空所在 **if** 从句作 **see** 的宾语，故从句缺少主语，考虑所填的是代词。根据句意“查看是否有人已经发布一些新的消息在网络上”可知填入所需代词 **someone** 或 **somebody**。

39.考查动词的时态和语态。本句意为“我们的生活被影响了。”分析句子成分，**our life** 是主语，划线部分充当的是谓语。所以该句考查的是谓语的时态，时态的特征一般是有时间的提示词。如果在没有提示词的情况下，那么根据句意只要讲得通的情况下都可以填。根据句意可以是现在完成时，也可以是现在进行时，也可以是一般现在时。另外由于是物（**our life**）作主语，所以都应该是使用被动语态

40.分析句子结构，这是一个非限制性定语从句的句子。先行词 **nomophobia** 无手机恐惧症，划线部分在从句中作主语，表示那些无法忍受手机不在身边的人群很可能得这种恐惧症。所以答案是 **which**。

答案：

33. to check

34. that

35. as if/as though

36. who

37. ignoring

38. someone/somebody

39. has been interrupted/is being interrupted/is interrupted

40. which

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. access	B. alternatives	C. designed	D. confirmed	E. conflicting
F. elements				
G. function	H. innovative	I. prospective	J. separate	K. supporting

Considering how much time people spend in effects, it is important that with A be well designed. Well-designed office spaces help create a corporation's image. They motivate workers and they make an impression on people who visit and might be potential, or 41, customers. They make business work better, and they are a part of the corporate culture to live in.

As we move away from an industrial-based economy to a knowledge-based one, office designers come up with 42 to the traditional work environments of the past. The design industry has moved away from a fixed office setup and created more flexible "strategic management environments." These 43 solutions are meant to support better organizational performance.

As employee hierarchies(等级制度) have flattened or decreased, office designers' response to this change has been to move open-plan areas to more desirable locations within the office and create fewer formal private offices. The need for increased flexibility has also been 44 by changes in workstation design. Office and work spaces often are not 45 to a given person on a permanent basis. Because of changes to methods of working, new design allow for expansion or movement of desks, storage, and equipment within the workplace. Another important design goal is communication, which designers have improved by breaking the walls that 46 workstations. Designers have also created informal gathering places and upgraded employees' 47 to heavily trafficked areas such as copy and coffee rooms.

Corporate and institutional office designers often struggle to resolve a number of competing and often 48 demands, including budgetary limits, employees hierarchies and technological innovation (especially in relation to computerization). These demands must also be balanced with the need to create interiors(内饰) that in some way enhance, establish or possess a company's image and will enable employees to 49 and their best.

All these 50 of office design are related. The most successful office designs are like good marriage—the well-designed office and the employees that occupy it are seemingly made for each other.

解析:

41. 考查形容词。根据划线部分前面的单词 *potential* (形容词, 潜在的) 和 *or* (表并列, 意为或者), 可以知道答案是一个形容词且意思和潜在的是相近的。结合备选答案及单词意思, 只有 *prospective* (adj. 未来的; 预期的; 可能的; 有希望的;) 符合。

42. 考查名词。本句的句意是“随着我们从以工业为基础的经济转移到知识为基础的经济, 办公室设计者已经想出了一些替代传统工作环境的事物。”根据画线部分前后的介词可以知道该空应该填一个名词。在备选答案中是名词的选项有三个, 分别是 *alternative* (adj. 替代的; 另类的; 备选的; 其他的; n. 可供选择的事物); *elements* (成分; 原理, 基础; 要素); *function* (n. 功能, 作用; 应变变量, 函数; 职务; 重大聚会)。结合句意, 不难得出答案。

43. 考查形容词。根据划线部分后面的名词 *solutions* (解决办法) 可以知道该空应该是填一个形容词, 又根据划线部分前面的代词 *These* 可以知道, 后面所说的内容其实是指代前一

句话的内容“设计工厂已经把—个固定的办公室转变为—个创造性地灵活环境”。备选答案中能够和创造性同义的词就只有这个选项 innovative 革新的

44. 考查动词。根据划线部分前面的 has also been 以及划线部分后面的 by changes, 这是典型的被动语态的结构形式 have/has been done by sth. 所以可以知道答案选项应该是过去分词形式。备选的答案有 assigned (分派); confirmed (确认), 根据句意可以知道答案是 confirmed.

45. 考查动词。根据画线部分前面的 are 及主语 offices and work spaces (物作主语), 也可以判断该题应该是过去分词形式, 表被动。结合上一题(44题)剩下的备选答案, 通过语意判断, 该句表达的是办公室及工作空间不是分派给—个人永久使用。所以答案为 assigned.

46. 考查动词。该句意思是“另一个重要的设计目标就是交流, 这意味着设计者已经通过降低分割工作空间的墙来改善。”根据画线部分前面的 that 以及前面的 wall, 可以判断这是一个定语从句, 修饰墙。再根据句意中的交流, 不难得出答案是“分割的” separate.

47. 考查名词。根据划线部分前面的 employees' 这个名词所有格及划线部分后的介词, 可以知道这个空格要填名词形式。如果从搭配的角度来看, 基本可以确定答案为 access, access to 的意思是进入。如果按照意思来排除, 也可以知道答案是 access。本句意为“设计者也创造了—个非正式的聚会地方, 同时也更新了员工进入如复印室和咖啡屋之类的地方。”

48. 考查动名词作形容词用法。根据画线部分前面的结构 competing(竞争的) and, 可以知道, 空格应该填写—个和 competing 结构上相同(动名词形式), 意思是相近的。在备选答案中, 动名词的形式有两个 conflicting(相矛盾的, 冲突的)和 supporting(支持的)。综合分析, conflicting 才是答案。

49. 考查动词。本句意为“这种要求要注意均衡内饰的需要和使得员工起到最好的作用, 内饰在一定程度上, 可以加强, 建立或促进公司的形象。”根据划线部分前面的 to, 结合搭配 enable sb. to do sth. 可以知道空格填动词形式, 而且是原形。到现在的备选答案只有 function, 所以答案就是它了。另外, 要注意 function 可以做不及物动词及名词。

50. 考查名词。根据划线部分的前面是 these, 后面是 of 可以知道空格要填的是一个名词形式。再根据 these 的指代作用, 知道这个名词应该是一个还有概括意义的词。综合上面的题目, 剩下的备选答案是 elements (要素)和 supporting (支持), 其中 supporting 词性不对, 这也表明 supporting 是多余的那种选项。所以答案是 elements. 本句意为“所有的这些办公室要素都有关联”。

答案:

41. I. prospective

42. B. alternatives

43. H. innovative

44. D. confirmed

45. C. assigned

46. J. separate

47. A. access

48. E. conflicting

49. G. function

50. F. elements

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

If you studied pictures that ancient people left on rock walls and you tried to determine their meaning, you would not detect interest in romance among the artists. ____ 51 ____, you would see plenty of animals with people running after them. Life for ancient people's earned to center on hunting and gathering wild foods for meals.

In modern times, when food is available in grocery stores, finding love is more ____ 52 ____ in people's lives. The ____ 53 ____ is all around us. It is easy to prepare a list of modern stories having to do with love. An endless number of books and movies qualify as love stories in popular culture.

Researchers are studying whether love, a highly valued emotional state, can be ____ 54 _____. They ask, what is love? Toothpaste companies want us to think attraction is all about clean teeth, but clean teeth go only so far. Scientists wonder how much the brain gets involved. You have probably heard that opposites attract but that ____ 55 ____ attract, too. One thing is certain: The truth about love is not yet set in stone.

First Impression

To help determine the ____ 56 ____ of attraction, researchers paired 164 college classmates and had them talk for 3, 6 or 10 minutes so they could get a sense of each other's individuality. Then students were asked to ____ 57 ____ what kind of relationship they were likely to build with their partners. After nine weeks, they reported what happened.

As it turned out, their ____ 58 ____ judgments often held true. Students seemed to ____ 59 ____ at an early stage who would best fit into their lives.

The ____ 60 ____ Knows

Scientists have also turned to nonhumans to increase understanding of attraction. Many animals give off pheromones — natural chemicals that can be detected by, and then can produce a response in, other animals of the same species. Pheromones can signal that an animal is either ready to fight or is feeling ____ 61 ____ to partnerships. In contrast, humans do not seem to be as ____ 62 ____ as other animals at detecting such chemicals. Smell, however, does seem to play a part in human attraction. Although we may not be aware of chemicals like pheromones consciously, we give and receive loads of information through smell in every interaction with other people.

Face Value

Being fond of someone seems to have a number of factors, including seeing something we find attractive. Researchers had people judge faces for ____ 63 _____. The participants had 0.013 seconds to view each face, yet somehow they generally considered the images the same as people who had more time to study the same faces. The way we ____ 64 ____ attractiveness seem to be somewhat automatic.

When shown an attractive face and then words with good or bad associations, people responded to ____ 65 ____ words faster after viewing an attractive face. Seeing something attractive seems to cause happy thinking.

51.

- A. Instead
- B. Therefore
- C. Moreover
- D. Otherwise

解析：考查副词以及对语境的理解。Instead 意为相反，Therefore 意为因此，Moreover 意为此外，Otherwise 意为否则。观察空格前后的句式结构，可以前面用的是 you would not detect ... ,后面用的是 you would see，使用的动词不同，结构相同。由于前面有 not，后面没有，所以可知此处表达为意思相反，所以答案为 A。

答案：A

52.

- A. romantic
- B. stressful
- C. central
- D. artificial

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。romantic 意思是“浪漫的”，stressful 意思是“压力的”，central 意思是“中心的”，artificial 意思是“人工的”。根据上一句话“life for ancient people seemed to center on hunting”及本句的“In modern times, finding love is”，分析语境，知道这两个句子是把古代和现代的情况进行对比。前一句用了 center，后一句用 central，两者的关系是同根重现。

答案：C

53.

- A. priority
- B. proof
- C. possibility
- D. principle

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。priority 意为优先权，proof 意为证明，possibility 意为可能性，principle 意为原则。后两句的意思是：很容易准备一系列的有关爱的现代故事。在当前的流行文化中，无数的故事和电影归类为爱情故事。根据这两句，的意思，结合上下文语境可知道本句的意思就是有很多证明的例子，所以答案为 proof。

答案：B

54.

- A. tested
- B. impressed
- C. changed
- D. created

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。tested 意为测试，imposed 意为强加，changed 意为改变，created 意为创造。根据本段的最后一句话“One thing is certain: The truth about love is not yet set in stone. 确定了一件事情是：爱的真理还不确定”可以知道科学家研究的是爱是否能够创造，而不应该是测试，改变或者是强加。其中 set in stone 就像中文里说的“板上钉钉”，表示绝对不变。

答案：D

55.

- A. appearances
- B. virtues

- C. similarities
- D. passions

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。appearances 意为外表，virtues 意为美德，similarities 意为相似，passions 意为激情。根据划线部分前面的连词 but 可以判断前后是转折的意思，而 opposites 意为相反的，所以答案为相似的。

答案：C

56.

- A. illustrations
- B. implications
- C. ingredients
- D. intentions

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。illustrations 意为说明，implications 意为含义；暗示；牵连，卷入；可能的结果，影响，ingredients 意为成分，intentions 意为意图，目的。根据小标题 First Impression（第一印象）以及后面所描述的实验方法、内容和结果，可以知道实验的目的是决定吸引力的成分。

答案：C

57.

- A. predict
- B. investigate
- C. diagnose
- D. recall

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。predict 意思是“预测”，investigate 意思是“调查”，diagnose 意思是“诊断”，recall 意思是“回忆”。根据 58 题后面的 judgment(判断)，可以知道此处的答案应该是和判断同义的词。又根据该句后面的句子“after nine weeks, they reported what happened.9 周之后，他们报道发生了什么事情”可以知道这一些是还没有发生的事情，也就是预测到的东西。

答案：A

58.

- A. critical
- B. initial
- C. random
- D. mature

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。critical 意思是“批评的”，initial 意思是“原始的”，random 意思是“随意的”，mature 意思是“成熟的”。根据第 57 题预测的东西，那么预测的东西相对而言就是原始的，最初的判断。

答案：B

59.

- A. memorize
- B. distinguish
- C. negotiate

D. question

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。memorize 意为记忆，distinguish 意为区别，negotiate 意为谈判，question 意为疑问。根据前一句话的意思“结果证明他们最初的判断是正确的”，该句要表达的意思和前一句相同，也就是说“学生似乎能够在早期区别适合他们的生活人”。

答案：B

60.

A. Nose

B. Eye

C. Heart

D. Hand

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。Nose 意为鼻子，Eye 意为眼睛，Heart 意为心脏，Hand 意为手。空格处的词是小标题，是对本段的高度概括。它往往在句首或句末找答案。在本段的最后两句话都提到了一个词 smell（嗅觉），四个选项中和嗅觉有关的词只有 A。

答案：A

61.

A. open

B. alert

C. resistant

D. superior

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。open 意为开放的，alert 意为警觉的，resistant 意为抵抗的，superior 意为优越的。根据前面的搭配 either... or... 要么.....，要么，表明此处是一个反义表达。前面使用的是战争，那么后面应该是一种开放，也就是坦诚以对。

答案：A

62.

A. disappointed

B. amazed

C. confused

D. gifted

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。disappointed 意为失望的，amazed 意为惊奇的，confused 意为困惑的，gifted 意为有天赋的。根据 In contrast（相反）以及后文

“Although we may not be aware of chemicals 尽管我们没有意识到”，结合上下文语境知道在这里表达人类没有像动物那么有天赋。

答案：D

63.

- A. emotion
- B. attractiveness
- C. individuality
- D. signals

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。emotion 意为情感，attractiveness 意为吸引力，individuality 意为个人的，signals 意为信号。根据上一句话最后一个单词 attractive，结合上下文知道此处答案和这个单词 attractive 是同根重现，所以答案是 attractiveness。

答案：B

64.

- A. enhance
- B. possess
- C. maintain
- D. assess

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。enhance 意为加强，possess 意为拥有，maintain 意为维持，assess 意为评定。该句是本段的总结，前面提到的是研究者做的吸引力实验，最后得出的结论就是我们评估吸引力的方法自动的。这是评估的方法，而不能是拥有，维持，或者是加强，所以答案为 assess。

答案：D

65.

- A. familiar
- B. plain
- C. positive
- D. irritating

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。familiar 意为熟悉，plain 意为普通的，positive 意为积极的，irritating 意为无礼的。根据最后一句的表达“Seeing something attractive seems to cause happy thinking. 看一些吸引力的事情似乎能够导致快乐的思考。”不能得出答案的表达应该是一种快乐思考，所以答案为 positive 积极的。

答案：C

第二部分：阅读理解（第一节共 20 小题，第二节 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 50 分）
阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

Look to many of history's cultural symbols, and there you'll find an ancestor of Frosty, the snowman in the movie Frozen. It appeared on some of the first postcards, starred in some of the earliest silent movies, and was the subject of a couple of the earliest photos, dating all the way

back to the 1800s. I discovered even more about one of humanity's earliest forms of life art during several years of research around the world.

For example, snowmen were a phenomenon in the Middle Ages, built with great skill and thought. At a time of limited means of expression, snow was like free art supplies dropped from the sky. It was a popular activity for couples to leisurely walk through town to view the temporary works of chilly art. Some were created by famous artists, including a 19-year-old Michelangelo, who in 1494 was appointed by the ruler of Florence, Italy, to build a snowman in his mansion's courtyard.

The Miracle of 1511 took place during six freezing works called the Winter of Death. The city of Brussels was covered in snowmen—an impressive scene that told stories on every street corner. Some were political in nature, criticizing the church and government. Some were a reflection of people's imagination. For the people of Brussels, this was a defining moment of defining freedom. At least until spring arrived, by which time they were dealing with damaging floods.

If you fear the heyday of the snowman has passed, don't worry: I've learned that some explosive snowman history is still being made today. Every year since 1818, the people of Zurich, Switzerland, celebrate the beginning of spring by blowing up a snowman. On the third Monday of April, the holiday Sechselauten is kicked off when a cotton snowman called the Boogg is stuffed with explosive and paraded through town by bakers and other tradesmen who throw bread to the crowds. The parade ends with the Boogg being placed on a 40-foot pile of firewood. After the bells of the Church of St. Peter have rung six times, representing the passing of winter, the pile is lit. When the snowman explodes, winter is considered officially over—the quicker it is burnt down, the longer summer is said to be.

66. According to the passage, why did snowmen become a phenomenon in the Middle Ages?

- A. People thought of snow as holy art supplies.
- B. People longed to see masterpieces of snow.
- C. Building snowmen was a way for people to express themselves.
- D. Building snowmen helped people develop their skill and thought.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“**At a time of limited means of expression, snow was like free art supplies dropped from the sky** 在那时，表达方式的方法有限，雪就像是来自于上天的一种自由艺术。”这说明雪的流行是因为它是一种表达的方式，关键词是 **express**，而且 **means** 和 **way** 同义。

答案：C

67. “The heyday of the snowman” (paragraph 4) means the time when_____.

- A. snowmen were made mainly by artists
- B. snowmen enjoyed great popularity
- C. snowmen were politically criticized
- D. snowmen caused damaging floods

解析：细节理解题。根据黑体字后面的内容“**has passed, don't worry: I've learned that some explosive snowman history is still being made today.** 已经过去了，不用担心：我了解到一些历史的雪人现在依然在制造。”这表明担心的是现在没有了这样的东西，换句话说就是现在不再流行，所以答案就是 B。

答案：B

68. In Zurich, the blowing up of the Boogg symbolizes_____.

- A. the start of the parade
- B. the coming of a longer summer
- C. the passing of the winter
- D. the success of tradesmen

解析：细节理解题。根据“celebrate the beginning of spring...庆祝春天的开始”，可以知道答案应该是冬天的过去，用就是春天的开始。所以答案是 C。

答案：C

69. What can be concluded about snowmen from the passage?

- A. They were appreciated in history
- B. They have lost their value
- C. They were related to movies
- D. They vary in shape and size

解析：推理题。根据文章的第一句话 look to so many of history’s cultural symbols 回顾许多的历史文化标志，另外整篇文章出现过很多的 history，结合上下文可以知道答案是 A（雪人在历史上是受欣赏的）。另外也可以根据排除法，排除其他选项。比如 B 选项，他们的价值依然存在，所以它的表达错误。C 选项，雪人的确是与电影有关，但是这个答案不可以通过文章得出来。D 选项在文章中没有提及这个内容。

答案：A

B

	<div data-bbox="641 1126 1369 1265" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="641 1288 1420 1489" data-label="Text"> <p>The Curse of the Were-Rabbit(2005) is the first full-length feature film made by directors Nick Park and Steve Box with their amazing plasticine(粘土) characters Wallace and Gromit. It won an Oscar in 2006, and if you watch it, you’ll understand why. It’s an absolutely brilliant cartoon comedy.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="641 1500 1420 1870" data-label="Text"> <p>Cheese-loving inventor Wallace and his brainy dog Gromit have started a company to protect the town’s vegetables from hungry rabbits. However, just before the annual Giant Vegetable Competition, an enormous rabbit begins terrorising the town. It is attacking all the vegetables and destroying everything in its path. The competition organizer, Lady Tottington, hires Wallace and Gromit to catch the monster alive. But they will have to find the were-rabbit before gun-crazy hunter Victor Quartermaine who is desperate to kill it.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="641 1881 1420 2040" data-label="Text"> <p>The screenplay is witty and full of amusing visual jokes. As usual, the voice of Peter Sallis is absolutely perfect for the role of Wallace, and Gromit is so beautifully brought to life, he can express a huge range of emotions without saying a word. And both Helena</p> </div>
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What's NEW film review



Bonham-Carter, who plays the part of Lady Tottington, and Ralph Fiennes as Victor are really funny.

To sum up, *The Curse of the Were-Rabbit* is an amazing film which is suitable for both children and adults. If you liked Wallace and Gromit's previous adventures and you appreciate the British sense of humour, you'll love this film. Don't miss it!

70. In the film review, what is paragraph A mainly about?

- A. The introduction to the leading roles
- B. The writer's opinion of acting
- C. The writer's comments on the story
- D. The background information

解析：主旨大意题 根据 A 部分的表述，介绍了这部电影的人物角色，导演，获得荣誉以及其他相关的信息，而这些信息就是背景，所以答案是选 D。 The introductions to the leading roles (介绍主角)， The writer's opinion of acting (作者对表演的看法)， The writer's comments on the story (作者对故事的评论)， 以上 3 个选项的内容都是片面的，不能够作为主旨大意。

答案：D

71. According to the film review, “monster” (paragraph B) refers to _____.

- A. a gun-crazy hunter
- B. a brainy dog
- C. a scary rabbit
- D. a giant vegetable

解析：猜词题 4个选项文章中都有提到，既然说是指代，那么不妨把4个选项都带了进去理解，那么不难发现答案就是C。同时也要关注一些连词的表达，比如however和but。根据最后一句话的描述，可以排除hunter选项；dog是进行寻找的动物，不是被找的动物；根据monster后的alive活抓可以排除vegetable选项。

答案：C

72. Which of the following is a reason why the writer recommends the film?

- A. It's full of wit and humour.
- B. Its characters show feelings without words.
- C. It is an adventure film directed by Peter Sallis.
- D. It is about the harmony between man and animals.

解析：细节题。根据C部分的第一句话“the screenplay is witty and full of visual jokes 剧本是聪明而充满魅力的视觉的笑话”以及D部分的最后一句话“you appreciate the British sense of humour, you'll love this film. Don't miss it!你喜欢英国的幽默感，你会喜欢这部电影的。不要错过它！”这两点都反应出了一个东西，那就是幽默和智慧，所以答案为A。

答案：A

C

One of the executives gathered at the Aspen Institute for a day-long leadership workshop using the works of Shakespeare was discussing the role of Brutus in the death of Julius Caesar. “Brutus was not an honorable man,” he said. “He was a traitor(叛徒). And he murdered someone in cold blood.” The agreement was that Brutus had acted with cruelty when other options were available to him. He made a bad decision, they said—at least as it was presented by Shakespeare—to take the lead in murdering Julius Caesar. And though one of the executives acknowledged that Brutus had the good of the republic in mind, Caesar was nevertheless his superior. “You have to endeavor,” the executives said, “our policy is to obey the chain of command.”

During the last few years, business executives and book writers looking for a new way to advise corporate America have been exploiting Shakespeare's wisdom for profitable ends. None more so than husband and wife team Kenneth and Carol Adelman, well-known advisers to the White House, who started up a training company called “Movers and Shakespeares”. They are amateur Shakespeare scholars and Shakespeare lovers, and they have combined their passion and their high level contacts into a management training business. They conduct between 30 and 40 workshops annually, focusing on half a dozen different plays, mostly for corporations, but also for government agencies.

The workshops all take the same form, focusing on a single play as a kind of case study, and using individual scenes as specific lessons. In Julius Caesar, sly provocation(狡诈的挑唆) of Brutus to take up arms against the what was a basis for a discussion of methods of team building

and grass roots organism.

Although neither of the Adelmans is academically trained in literature, the programmes, contain plenty of Shakespeare tradition and background. Their workshop on Henry V, for example, includes a helpful explanation of Henry's winning strategy at the Battle of Agincourt. But they do come to the text with a few biases(偏向): their reading of Henry V minimizes his misuse of power. Instead, they emphasize the story of the youth who seizes opportunity and becomes a masterful leader. And at the workshop on Caesar, Mr. Adelmans had little good to say about Brutus, saying "the noblest Roman of them all" couldn't make his mind up about things.

Many of the participants pointed to very specific elements in the play that they felt related Caesar's pride, which led to his murder, and Brutus's mistakes in leading the after the murder, they said, raise vital questions for anyone serving as a business when and how do you resist the boss?

73. According to paragraph 1, what did all the executives think of Brutus?

- A. Cruel.
- B. Superior.
- C. Honorable.
- D. Bade

解析: 细节理解题 根据第一段描述所用的一些词语 "not an honorable man 不是一个受敬仰的人", "traitor 叛徒", "in cold blood 冷血" 等可以得出答案为 cruel 残忍的。Superior 意为较高的(级别、地位); 较好的(在质量等方面); 较多的(数量); 上等的; rude 意为粗鲁的。

答案: A

74. According to the passage, the Adelmans set up "Movers and Shakespeares" to _____.

- A. help executives to understand Shakespeare's plays better
- B. give advice on leadership by analyzing Shakespeare's plays
- C. provide case studies of Shakespeare's plays in literature workshops
- D. guide government agencies to follow the characters in Shakespeare's plays.

解析: 细节题。根据第二段的一些用词 "well-known advisers to the White House 著名的白宫顾问", "management training business 管理训练商业", 可以知道答案是与 leadership 管理有关。其中 leadership (领导) 和 management 是同义词。

答案: B

75. Why do the Adelmans conduct a workshop on Henry V?

- A. To highlight the importance of catching opportunities.
- B. To encourage masterful leaders to plan strategies to win.
- C. To illustrate the harm of prejudices in management.
- D. To warn executives against power misuse.

解析: 细节理解题。根据 "Instead, they emphasize the story of the youth who seizes opportunity and becomes a masterful leader. 相反, 他们强调年轻人的故事。这些年轻人能够抓住机会以及成为有能力的领导" 可以知道答案是强调抓住机会的重要性。其中 highlight 强调和 emphasize 是同义词, seizes opportunity 和 catch opportunities 是同义词。

答案: A

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

- A. the Adelmans' programme proves biased as the roles of characters are maximized.
- B. executives feel bored with too many specific elements of Shakespeare's plays.

C. the Adelmans will make more profits if they are professional scholars.

D. Shakespeare has played an important role in the management field.

解析：推理题。纵观全文，本文提到的一个是莎士比亚，以及是 Adelmans 所创立的一个培训商业，这个培训主要是和管理有关，也与领导有关。所以答案是 D Shakespeare has played an important role in the management field.（莎士比亚在管理领域也起着重要作用）。

答案：D

77. The best title for the passage is _____.

A. Shakespeare's plays: Executives reconsider corporate culture

B. Shakespeare's plays: An essential key to business success

C. Shakespeare's plays: a lesson for business motivation

D. Shakespeare's plays: Dramatic training brings dramatic results

解析：标题题。四个选项的意思分别是 A. Shakespeare's plays: Executives reconsider corporate culture（莎士比亚戏剧：管理层重新认识企业文化）；B. Shakespeare's plays: An essential key to business success（莎士比亚戏剧：成功商业的关键）；C. Shakespeare's plays: a lesson for business motivation（莎士比亚戏剧：商业动机的一节课）；D. Shakespeare's plays: Dramatic training brings dramatic results（莎士比亚戏剧：戏剧的训练带来喜剧的结果）。标题题选择的正确答案是简练高度概括，而且以文章主题相关，综合这几个因素只有 D 选项才符合，其他选项，要么和主题无关，要么就是扩大了范围。

答案：D

Section C

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Youth sport has the potential to accomplish three important objectives in children's development. First, sport programs can provide youth with opportunities to be physically active, which can lead to improved physical health. Second, youth sport programs have long been considered important to youth's psychosocial development, providing opportunities to learn important life skills such as cooperation, discipline, leadership, and self-control. Third, youth sport programs are critical for the learning of motor skills; these motor skills serve as a foundation for future national sport stars and recreational adult sport participants. When coaches develop activities for youth practices and when sport organizations design youth-sport programs, they must consider the implication of deliberate play and deliberate practice.

Research from Telama(2006) states that regular participation in deliberate play or deliberate practice activities during childhood and youth (ages nine to eighteen) increases the likelihood of participation in sports during adulthood by six times for both males and females. Côté(2002) defines deliberate play activities in sport as those designed to maximize enjoyment. These activities are regulated by flexible rules adapted from standardized sport rules and are set up by the children or by an involved adult. Children typically change rules to find a point where their game is similar to the actual sport but still allows for play at their level. For example, children may change soccer and basketball rules to suit their needs and environment (e.g. in the street. on a playing field or in someone's backyard). When involved in deliberate play activities, children are less concerned with the outcome of their behavior. (whether they win or lose) than with the behavior. (having fun).

On the other hand, Ericsson (1993) suggests that the most effective learning occurs through involvement in highly structured activities defined as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice activities require effort, produce no immediate rewards, and are motivated by the goal of improving performance rather than the goal of enjoyment. When individuals are involved in deliberate play, they experiment with different combinations of behaviors, but not necessarily in the most effective way to improve performance. In contrast, when individuals are involved in deliberate practice, they exhibit behavior focused on improving performance by the most effective means available. For example, the backhand skills in tennis could be learned and improved over time by playing matches or by creating fun practice situations. However, players could more effectively improve their backhand performance by practicing drills that might be considered less enjoyable. Although drills are used in most effective means available practice might not be the most enjoyable, they might be the most relevant to improving performance.

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS)

78. Besides the learning of motor skills, what are the other two important objectives of youth sport?

解析: Improved physical health and psychosocial development 细节题。根据文章第一段“First, sport programs can provide youth with opportunities to be physically active, which can lead to improved physical health. Second, youth sport programs have long been considered important to youth’s psychosocial development, providing opportunities to learn important life skills such as cooperation, discipline, leadership, and self-control. 首先, 运动项目可以为年轻人提供机会锻炼, 从而改善身体健康。第二, 青年运动项目一直被认为是重要的青少年的心理发展, 提供机会学习重要的生活技能, 如合作、纪律、领导和自我控制。”对这个的内容进行高度概括, 所以可以知道答案是 Improved physical health and psychosocial development 改善身体健康和心理发展。

答案: Improved physical health and psychosocial development

79. If children participate in deliberate play or deliberate practice activities, they are more likely to_____.

解析: participate in sports during adulthood 细节题, 根据“Research from Telama (2006) states that regular participation in deliberate play or deliberate practice activities during childhood and youth (ages nine to eighteen) increases the likelihood of participation in sports during adulthood by six times for both males and females. Telama(2006) 的研究指出, 在儿童和青少年(年龄在9到18)时, 定期参与故意玩或刻意练习活动, 不管是男性还是女性, 在成年时增加参与运动的可能性六达倍多。”缩短答案字数为 participate in sports during adulthood 在成年参加体育运动。

答案: participate in sports during adulthood

80. In deliberate play activities, what do children do to maximize enjoyment?

解析: They change rules to suit their needs and their environment 根据“For example, children may change soccer and basketball rules to suit their needs and environment 例如,孩子可能会改变足球和篮球规则以适应他们的需求和环境”, 可以知道答案是 They change rules to suit their needs and their environment 他们改变规则以适应他们的需求和他们的环境。

答案: They change rules to suit their needs and their environment

81. In contrast to deliberate play, deliberate practice is aimed at_____.

解析: improving performance 根据文章最后一句话 “Although drills are used in most effective means available practice might not be the most enjoyable, they might be the most relevant to improving performance. 虽然演习中使用可用的最有效的手段也许不是最有趣的练习, 它们可能是最相关的改善表现。” 可以知道答案是 improving performance 改善表现。

答案: improving performance

第 II 卷 (共 47 分)

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 美食是人们造访上海的乐趣之一。 (visit)
2. 街头艺术家运用创意将鲜艳明亮的色彩带进了老社区。 (bring)
3. 在你生命中, 如果有一个人你需要对他说对不起, 那么就去向他道歉吧。 (apology)
4. 这个游戏的独特之处在于它让孩子学会如何应对现实生活中的问题。 (what)
5. 申请材料需要精心准备, 这样你心仪的学校才会对你的能力有全面、准确地了解。 (in order that)

解析:

1. 本句重点考察两个知识点。一个是乐趣之一, 说明此处的乐趣应该用复数, 必须是可数名词, 因此选择 pleasure。另一个是题目中给出的 visit, 需要谨慎处理, 是用做动词还是名词。此处我们给出一个时间状语从句 when people visit Shanghai, 同时还可使用其他从句进行处理。所以答案是 Delicious food is one of the pleasures when people visit Shanghai.

2. 本题难度不大, 重点是明亮的色彩的表达, 可以使用 bright colors, 用可以使用 bright and vivid colors, 所以答案是 Street artists bring bright and vivid colors into older neighborhoods with originality.

3. 本题考查 there be+定语从句从而构成条件状语从句。另外考查“道歉”用“make apology to sb.”。所以答案是 If there is someone to whom you need say sorry in your life, make an apology to him.

4. 本题考察 what 引导的主语从句, 以及“be peculiar to”的用法。所以答案是 What makes this game peculiar lies in that it teaches kids how to handle the problems in real life.

5. 本题主要考固定词组的掌握, 为了使用 in order that 引导出的目的状语从句。另外也考查 preferred school, have...knowledge/ understanding of..., overall, accurate 等。所以答案是 The applications should be carefully prepared in order that the school you like can have an overall and accurate knowledge of your abilities.

答案:

1. Delicious food is one of the pleasures when people visit Shanghai.
2. Street artists bring bright and vivid colors into older neighborhoods with originality
3. If there is someone to whom you need say sorry in your life, make an apology to him.
4. What makes this game peculiar lies in that it teaches kids how to handle the problems in real life.

5. The applications should be carefully prepared in order that the school you like can have an overall and accurate knowledge of your abilities.

II. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120–150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

学校即将举办“读书节”，目前正广泛征集“读书节”宣传册图片。假设你是该校学生潘阳，你已找到以下三幅图片，决定给读书节组委会写一封信，推荐其中一幅，你的信须包括以下内容：

1. 简单描述你想推荐的那幅图片；
2. 阐述你用这幅图片宣传“读书节”的理由。



解析：

本篇书面表达陈述观点及理由。

写作时注意以下几点：

- 1、仔细阅读有关提示，弄清试题提供的所有信息，明确从以上三张图片中选择一张。
- 2、根据要表达的内容确定句子的时态、语态；就本文而言应该用一般现在时。但是在以具体事例阐述的时候使用过去时。
- 3、注意使用高级词汇和句式，以增加文章的亮点。

亮点说明：本文结构紧凑，层次分明，而且使用了多种句式和结构。

运用定语从句 a picture which can be used in the brochure to remind the students of the

pleasure of reading.; a personal activity which needs quietness and concentration; your classmates or best friends, who turn out to have been deeply impressed as well; My ideal atmosphere of reading is just like that, through which you can not only appreciate the content by yourself, but also have the pleasure of sharing the plots or opinions with your peers, which will ultimately enhance your understanding of the book;

运用连词 Though,

运用副词 deeply 修饰 impressed

运用了宾语从句 discussing heatedly what they have just read; It seems that they have had a lot of fun through the discussion; Just imagine that you have read a terrific detective story; it is admitted that reading is mostly a personal activity; I sincerely hope that you will take my suggestion into consideration

此外，文章还使用了大量习语和短语，如 not only ...but also; as far as I'm concerned; To sum up ; share with; 等。

答案：

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Since the Reading Festival is around the corner, I'm writing to recommend a picture which can be used in the brochure to remind the students of the pleasure of reading.

In the picture, three students are sitting at the table, discussing heatedly what they have just read. It seems that they have had a lot of fun through the discussion. Though it is admitted that reading is mostly a personal activity which needs quietness and concentration, as far as I'm concerned, it can also be a sharing experience when the same book is being appreciated. Just imagine that you have read a terrific detective story with fascinating and intricate plots. You are so amazed by the genius of the writer and you can't help sharing it with your classmates or best friends, who turn out to have been deeply impressed as well. The moment you mention the book, the passion and enthusiasm about the story will explode which can never be gained on your own. My ideal atmosphere of reading is just like that, through which you can not only appreciate the content by yourself, but also have the pleasure of sharing the plots or opinions with your peers, which will ultimately enhance your understanding of the book. To sum up, the reason of my recommendation is quite simple and apparent that reading, instead of being dull and isolating, can be full of participation and common interest. I sincerely hope that you will take my suggestion into consideration and I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Pan Yang