

2015 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（安徽卷）英语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

21. — Can you come to a party on Saturday, Peter?

— Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm already going out, I'm afraid.

- A. what a pity!
- B. don't ask!
- C. how come?
- D. so what?

解析：句意：--皮特，你周六能来参加聚会吗？--噢，真遗憾！（到时候）恐怕我已经出去了。A 真遗憾！；B 别问了！；C 怎么会？；D 那又怎样？根据句意可知，这里指可能参加不了聚会，因此此处表示“遗憾”，故选 A。

答案：A

22. If you come to visit China, you will \_\_\_\_\_ a culture of amazing depth and variety.

- A. develop
- B. create
- C. substitute
- D. experience

解析：句意：如果你来中国旅游，你将会体验到一种有深度和多样化的文化。A 发展，培养；B 创造；C 代替；D 经历。故选 D。

答案：D

23. \_\_\_\_\_ scientists have learned a lot about the universe, there is much we still don't know.

- A. Once
- B. Since
- C. Though
- D. Unless

解析：句意：虽然科学家已经了解到很多有关宇宙的知识，但是我们不知道的还有很多。A. Once 一旦；B 既然，自从， C 虽然， D 除非。once 和 Unless 表示条件，Since 表示原因或时间，Though 表示让步或转折。这里是转折含义，故选 C。

答案：C

24. Just as I got to the school gate, I realized I \_\_\_\_\_ my bank in the cafe.

- A. have left
- B. had left
- C. would leave
- D. was leaving

解析：句意：我刚一到学校门口，就意识到我把书落在餐馆了。realized 后省略了 that，这里是一个宾语从句，从句时态与主句保持一致，“落下”的动作发生在“意识到”之前，应该用过去完成时，故选 B。

答案：B

25. A ship in harbor is safe, but that's not \_\_\_\_\_ ships are built for.

- A. what
- B. whom
- C. why
- D. when

解析：句意：船停放在海港里是很安全的，但这并非建造船的目的。isn't 后跟从句作表语，表语从句中的 for 后缺少宾语，用 what 引导，what 与 for 连用，表示目的。故选 A。

答案：A

26. I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ to all those volunteers because they helped my terrible day end happily.

- A. special
- B. superior
- C. grateful
- D. attractive

解析：句意：我非常感激所有的志愿者，因为他们帮我把糟糕的一天变成了愉快的一天。A 特殊的；B 优秀的，比.....好的；C 感激的；D 有吸引力的。根据句意可知，这里是在向志愿者表达感激之情，故选 C。

答案：C

27. \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between the two research findings will be one of the worst mistakes you make.

- A. Ignore
- B. Ignoring

C. Ignored

D. Having ignored

解析：句意：忽视这两项研究结果的差异将会是你所犯的最严重的错误之一。句子缺少主语 Ignore 的逻辑主语是 you，两者是主谓关系，因此用动名词做主语，故选 B。

答案：B

28. Some experts think reading is the fundamental skill upon \_\_\_\_\_ school education depends.

A. it

B. that

C. whose

D. which

解析：句意：一些专家认为阅读是学校教育所依赖的基本技能。it 不能引导定语从句；that 不用于介词之后；whose 作定语，其后需有名词；depend on/upon 依靠，依赖，介词后只能用 which 或 whom 来构成定语从句的引导词，故选 D。

答案：D

29. It is reported that a space station \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon in years to come.

A. will be building

B. will be built

C. has been building

D. has been built

解析：句意：据报道，人们在接下来的几年里将在月球上建一个空间站。根据“in years to come”可知用将来时，space station 和 build 是动宾关系，应该使用被动语态，故选 B。

答案：B

30. There is no need to tell me your answer now. Give it some \_\_\_\_\_ and then let me know.

A. thought

B. support

C. protection

D. authority

解析：句意：现在没必要告诉我答案，你再思考一下，之后告诉我。A 思考；B 支持；C 保护；D 权威，当局。这里指让对方再好好想想，故选 A。

答案：A

31. They gave money to the old people's home either \_\_\_\_\_ or through their companies.

- A. legally
- B. sincerely
- C. personally
- D. deliberately

解析：句意：他们给那位老人的家里送钱，有的是一个人的名义，有的则是通过他们的公司。A 合法地；B 真诚地；C 亲自，当面地，个人而言；D 故意地。故选 C。

答案：C

32. It is lucky we booked a room, or we \_\_\_\_\_ nowhere to stay now.

- A. had
- B. had had
- C. would have
- D. would have had

解析：句意：我们很幸运地订到了房间，否则的话，我们现在就会无处可去了。or 引导含蓄虚拟条件句，or 后面是主句，相当于 if we hadn't booked a room, we would have nowhere to stay now.，根据“now”可知，是对现在进行虚拟，因此用 would+动词原形，故选 C。

答案：C

33. They believe that there are transport developments \_\_\_\_\_ that will bring a lot of changes for the better.

- A. out of date
- B. out of order
- C. around the clock
- D. around the corner

解析：句意：他们认为即将到来的交通发展将会带来很多好的方面的变化。A 过时的；B 发生故障的；C 昼夜不停地；D 即将来临。故选 D。

答案：D

34. \_\_\_\_\_ he once felt like giving up, he now has the determination to push further and keep on going.

- A. Where
- B. As
- C. In case
- D. Now that

解析：句意：曾经让他感到想放弃的地方，现在他决心继续前进。A 那里； B 尽管，当，因为。随着； C 以防， D 既然。 where 表示地点，引导让步状语从句， as 引导让步状语从句常用倒装，即 tried as he has 表目的； now that 表原因。这里指让他感到想放弃的地方，故选 A。

答案：A

35. — How is your table tennis these days? Still playing?

— \_\_\_\_\_. I just don't seem to find the time these days.

- A. That's right
- B. No, not much
- C That's great
- D. Don't worry

解析：句意：—你的乒乓球练得怎样了？还在练习吗？—没怎么练。我现在似乎没有时间练习。A 是的，没错； B 没，没怎么打； C 真棒； D 别担心。故选 B。

答案：B

## 第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

In our modern world, when something wears out, we throw it away and buy a new one. The 36 is that countries around the world have growing mountains of 37 because people are throwing out more rubbish than ever before.

How did we 38 a throwaway society? First of all, it is now easier to 39 an object than to spend time and money to repair it. 40 modern manufacturing (制造业) and technology, companies are able to produce products quickly and inexpensively. Products are plentiful and 41.

Another cause is our 42 of disposable (一次性的) products. As 43 people, we are always looking for 44 to save time and make our lives easier. Companies 45 thousands of different kinds of disposable products: paper plates, plastic cups, and cameras, to name a few.

Our appetite for new products also 46 to the problem. We are 47 buying new things. Advertisements persuade us that 48 is better and that we will be happier with the latest

products. The result is that we 49 useful possessions to make room for new ones.

All around the world, we can see the 50 of this throwaway lifestyle. Mountains of rubbish just keep getting bigger. To 51 the amount of rubbish and to protect the 52, more governments are requiring people to recycle materials. 53, this is not enough to solve (解决) our problem.

Maybe there is another way out. We need to repair our possessions 54 throwing them away. We also need to rethink our attitudes about 55. Repairing our possessions and changing our spending habits may be the best way to reduce the amount of rubbish and take care of our environment.

36.

- A. key
- B. reason
- C. project
- D. problem

解析：考查名词辨析。A 答案；B 原因；C 项目；D 问题。根据第二行“the world...”可知，出现的问题是垃圾堆积如山，故选 D。

答案：D

37.

- A. gifts
- B. rubbish
- C. debt
- D. products

解析：考查名词辨析。A 礼物；B 垃圾；C 债务；D 产品。句意：因为人们现在扔掉很多垃圾，因此，垃圾堆积成了山，故选 B。

答案：B

38.

- A. face
- B. become

C. observe

D. change

解析：考查动词辨析。句意：A 面对；B 变得；C 观察，庆祝；D 改变。根据“first of all...”可知，这里讲的是乱扔垃圾的原因，故选 B。

答案：B

39.

A. hide

B. control

C. replace

D. withdraw

解析：考查动词辨析。A 躲藏；B 控制；C 代替；D 撤退，收回。句意：与花时间和钱修理相比，现在更容易更换物品，故选 C。

答案：C

40.

A. Thanks to

B. As to

C. Except for

D. Regardless of

解析：考查短语辨析。A 多亏；B 至于；C 除了；D 不管。句意：多亏了当代制造业和技术，公司能够更快地生产产品，成本也降低很多，故选 A。

答案：A

41.

A. safe

B. funny

C. cheap

D. powerful

解析：考查形容词辨析。A 安全的；B 滑稽的；C 便宜的；D 强有力的。根据“inexpensively”可知，成本降低的话，产品价格相对也会降低，故选 C。

答案：C

42.

A. love

B. lack

C. prevention

D. division

解析：考查名词辨析。A 爱，B 缺少；C 阻止；D 划分。句意：另一个原因是人们对一次性产品的钟爱，故选 A。

答案：A

43.

A. sensitive

B. kind

C. brave

D. busy

解析：考查形容词辨析。A 敏感的；B 友好的；C 勇敢的；D 忙碌的。根据“we are always looking for”可知，人们总是在节省时间，说明人们很忙碌，故选 D。

答案：D

44.

A. ways

B. places

C. jobs

D. friends

解析：考查名词辨析。A 方法，B 地方，C 工作，D 朋友。a way to do sth 做某事的方法，是固定搭配，故选 A。

答案：A

45.

- A. donate
- B. receive
- C. produce
- D. preserve

解析：考查动词辨析。A 捐赠；B 收到；C 生产；D 保存。句意：企业生产大量的一次性产品，故选 C。

答案：C

46.

- A. adapts
- B. returns
- C. responds
- D. contributes

解析：考查动词辨析。A 适应，改编；B 返回；C 回应；D 做贡献。adapt to 适应，return to 返回，归还，respond to 反应，contribute to 为……做贡献，促成，有助于。句意：人们对新产品的欲望促成了这一问题，故选 D。

答案：D

47.

- A. tired of
- B. addicted to
- C. worried about
- D. ashamed for

解析：考查短语辨析。A 厌倦；B 沉迷于；C 担心；D 感到羞耻。根据“appetite”可知，人们痴迷于购买新产品，故选 B。

答案：B

48.

- A. newer
- B. stronger
- C. higher

D. larger

解析：考查形容词比较级。A 更新的；B 更强壮的；C 更高的；D 更大的。句意：广告使人们相信新的更好，故选 A。

答案：A

49.

A. pick up

B. pay for

C. hold onto

D. throw away

解析：考查动词短语。A 捡起，学会，车接；B 支付；C 抓住，坚持；D 扔掉。句意：人们扔掉自己的物品来为新的腾地方，故选 D。

答案：D

50.

A. advantages

B. purposes

C. functions

D. consequences

解析：考查名词辨析。A 优点，有利条件；B 目的；C 功能，作用，D 后果。根据下句可知，这里指的是乱扔垃圾的后果，故选 D。

答案：D

51.

A. show

B. record

C. decrease

D. measure

解析：考查动词辨析。A 显示，展示；B 记录；C 减少；D 测量。句意：越来越多的政府要求人们循环使用物品，这样做是为了减少垃圾，故选 C。

答案：C

52.

- A. technology
- B. environment
- C. consumers
- D. brands

解析：名词辨析。A 技术；B 环境；C 消费者；D 品牌。要求人们循环利用也是为了保护环境，故选 B。

答案：B

53.

- A. However
- B. Otherwise
- C. Therefore
- D. Meanwhile

解析：考查副词辨析。A 然而；B 要不然；C 因此；D 同时。句意：然而，只是要求人们循环利用是远远不够的，故选 A。

答案：A

54.

- A. by
- B. in favour of
- C. after
- D. instead of

解析：考查介词辨析。A 通过；B 支持；C 在.....之后；D 代替，而不是。句意：我们需要修理我们的财物，而不是扔掉它们，故选 D。

答案：D

55.

- A. spending

- B. collecting
- C. repairing
- D. advertising

解析：考查动词辨析。A 花费，度过；B 收集；C 修理；D 宣传。句意：我们也需要重新考虑对修理的态度，根据下句“repairing...”可知答案，故选C。

答案：C

第三部分阅 读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分)

A

*Welcome to the Electronic Village to explore new ways of language teaching and learning.*

Electronic Village Program (Thursday, June 18, 2015)	
<p style="text-align: center;">Nearpod</p> <p>❖9:00 am to 10:00 am</p> <p>❖Room 501</p> <p>Nearpod is a software program that creates a rich context (语境) for students to learn vocabulary. The presenter will show how to use it.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TEO</p> <p>❖ 2:00 pm to 3:00 pm</p> <p>❖Room 502</p> <p>Our students come from different backgrounds but have the same desire to learn on-line. The presenter will use examples from his first on-line class to explain how any teacher can begin teaching on-line with TEO.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Kahoot</p> <p>❖10:30 am to 11:30 am</p> <p>❖ Room 601</p> <p>Kahoot software can be used to create grammar tests which can be graded on a network. It can provide students with instant feedback (反馈), including reports about their strengths and</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Prezi</p> <p>❖3:30 pm to 4:20 pm</p> <p>❖Room 602</p> <p>Uses of Prezi in listening and speaking courses draw students' attention to speaking more fluently. The presenter will show how students can use Prezi to confidently present on a variety of topics, including</p>

weaknesses.	introducing family, friends, and hobbies.
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56. Nearpod can be used to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. offer grammar tests
- B. teach listening on-line
- C. help vocabulary learning
- D. gain fluency in speaking

解析：细节理解题。根据“for students to learn vocabulary”可知答案，Nearpod 软件能够为用户提供丰富的语言环境来练习词汇。

答案：C

57. If you want to improve your speaking skills, you can go to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Room 501
- B. Room 502
- C. Room 601
- D. Room 602

解析：细节理解题。根据“Uses of Prezi in listening and speaking courses”可知，Prezi 为用户提供听力和口语方面的课程，其对应的房间是 602 。

答案：D

58. Which of the following can assess your grammar learning?

- A. Nearpod.
- B. Kahoot.
- C. TEO.
- D. Prezi.

解析：细节理解题。根据“Kahoot software can be used to create grammar tests”可知，Kahoot 软件为用户创建语法测试，来评估用户的语法技能。

答案：B

59. A teacher who wants to learn on-line teaching is expected to arrive by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 9:00 am
- B. 10:30 am
- C. 2:00 pm
- D. 3:30 pm

解析：细节理解题。根据“The presenter will use examples from his first on-line class to explain how any teacher can begin teaching on-line with TEO.”可知，TEO 的嘉宾将使用例子来解释如何进行网络教学，时间是下午两点到三点。

答案：C

## B

When her five daughters were young, Helene An always told them that there was strength in unity (团结). To show this, she held up one chopstick, representing one person. Then she easily broke it into two pieces. Next, she tied several chopsticks together, representing a family. She showed the girls it was hard to break the tied chopsticks. This lesson about family unity stayed with the daughters as they grew up.

Helene An and her family own a large restaurant business in California. However, when Helene and her husband Danny left their home in Vietnam in 1975, they didn't have much money. They moved their family to San Francisco. There they joined Danny's mother, Diana, who owned a small Italian sandwich shop. Soon afterwards, Helene and Diana changed the sandwich shop into a small Vietnamese restaurant. The five daughters helped in the restaurant when they were young. However, Helene did not want her daughters to always work in the family business because she thought it was too hard.

Eventually the girls all graduated from college and went away to work for themselves, but one by one, the daughters returned to work in the family business. They opened new restaurants in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Even though family members sometimes disagreed with each other, they worked together to make the business successful. Daughter Elisabeth explains, "Our mother taught us that to succeed we must have unity, and to have unity we must have peace. Without the strength of the family, there is no business."

Their expanding business became a large corporation in 1996, with three generations of Ans

working together. Now the An's corporation makes more than \$20 million each year. Although they began with a small restaurant, they had big dreams, and they worked together. Now they are a big success.

60. Helene tied several chopsticks together to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the strength of family unity
- B. the difficulty of growing up
- C. the advantage of chopsticks
- D. the best way of giving a lesson

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段“she tied several chopsticks together, representing a family”可知，Helen 把筷子绑在一起并试若折断它们，是为了显示团结的力量

答案：A

61. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that the An family \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. started a business in 1975
- B. left Vietnam without much money
- C. bought a restaurant in San Francisco
- D. opened a sandwich shop in Los Angeles

解析：细节理解题。根据“when Helene and her husband Danny left their home in Vietnam in 1975, they didn't have much money”可知，当离开越南时，Helene 夫妇并没有太多的钱。

答案：B

62. What can we infer about the An daughters?

- A. They did not finish their college education.
- B. They could not bear to work in the family business.
- C. They were influenced by what Helene taught them.
- D. They were troubled by disagreement among family members.

解析：推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“Eventually the girls all graduated from college and went away to work for themselves, but one by one, the daughters returned to work in the family business”可知，Helene 的女儿们相继回到了家族企业，但文中未提到她们无法承受家族企业里的工作。排除 B：根据“they worked together. Now they are a big success”可知，虽然有分歧，但她们还是齐心协力地工作。排除 D。

答案：C

63. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

- A. How to Run a Corporation
- B. Strength Comes from Peace
- C. How to Achieve a Big Dream
- D. Family Unity Builds Success

解析：选择最佳标题。根据第一段“Helene An always told them that there was strength in unity (团结).”和第三段“to succeed we must have unity”与第四段“and they worked together. Now they are a big success.”可知，文文章主要讲的是家庭团结对取得成功的重要性。文章没有讲怎样经营一家大型公司，也没有提到怎样实现伟大梦想。

答案：D

### C

As Internet users become more dependent on the Internet to store information, are people remember less? If you know your computer will save information, why store it in your own personal memory, your brain? Experts are wondering if the Internet is changing what we remember and how.

In a recent study, Professor Betsy Sparrow conducted some experiments. She and her research team wanted to know the Internet is changing memory. In the first experiment, they gave people 40 unimportant facts to type into a computer. The first group of people understood that the computer would save the information. The second group understood that the computer would not save it. Later, the second group remembered the information better. People in the first group knew they could find the information again, so they did not try to remember it.

In another experiment, the researchers gave people facts to remember, and told them where to find the information on the Internet. The information was in a specific computer folder (文件夹). Surprisingly, people later remember the folder location (位置) better than the facts. When people use the Internet, they do not remember the information. Rather, they remember how to find it. This is called “transactive memory (交互记忆)”.

According to Sparrow, we are not becoming people with poor memories as a result of the

Internet. Instead, computer users are developing stronger transactive memories; that is, people are learning how to organize huge quantities of information so that they are able to access it at a later date. This doesn't mean we are becoming either more or less intelligent, but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing.

64. The passage begins with two questions to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. introduce the main topic
- B. show the author's attitude
- C. describe how to use the Internet.
- D. explain how to store information

解析：写作意图题。根据第一段“Experts are wondering if the Internet is changing what we remember and how”可知，作者使用两个问句是为了引出要讨论的话题。

答案：A

65. What can we learn about the first experiment?

- A. Sparrow's team typed the information into a computer.
- B. The two groups remembered the information equally well.
- C. The first group did not try to remember the information.
- D. The second group did not understand the information.

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段“People in the first group knew they could find the information again, so they did not try to remember it”可知答案。

答案：C

66. In transactive memory, people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. keep the information in mind
- B. change the quantity of information
- C. organize information like a computer
- D. remember how to find the information

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“Rather, they remember how to find it. This is called “transactive memory(交互记忆)””可知，在交互记忆里，人们记得怎样找到信息。

答案：D

67. What is the effect of the Internet according to Sparrow's research?

- A. We are using memory differently.
- B. We are becoming more intelligent.
- C. We have poorer memories than before.
- D. We need a better way to access information.

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一段“but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing”可知，互联网对人们的记忆产生的影响是它改变了我们使用记忆力的方式。

答案：A

## D

There are an extremely large number of ants worldwide. Each individual (个体的) ant hardly weigh anything, but put together they weigh roughly the same as all of mankind. They also live nearly everywhere, except on frozen mountain tops and around the poles. For animals their size, ants have been astonishingly successful, largely due to their wonderful social behavior.

In colonies (群体) that range in size from a few hundred to tens of millions, they organize their lives with a clear division of labor. Even more amazing is how they achieve this level of organization. Where we use sound and sight to communicate, ants depend primarily on pheromone (外激素), chemicals sent out by individuals and smelled or tasted by fellow members of their colony. When an ant finds food, it produces a pheromone that will lead others straight to where the food is. When an individual ant comes under attack or is dying, it sends out an alarm pheromone to warn the colony to prepare for a conflict as a defense unit.

In fact, when it comes to the art of war, ants have no equal. They are completely fearless and will readily take on a creature much larger than themselves, attacking in large groups and overcoming their target. Such is their devotion to the common good of the colony that not only soldier ants but also worker ants will sacrifice their lives to help defeat an enemy.

Behaving in this selfless and devoted manner, these little creatures have survived on Earth, for more than 140 million years, far longer than dinosaurs. Because they think as one, they have a collective (集体的) intelligence greater than you would expect from its individual parts.

68. We can learn from the passage that ants are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not willing to share food
- B. not found around the poles
- C. more successful than all other animals
- D. too many to achieve any level of organization

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段 “They also live nearly everywhere, except on frozen mountain tops and around the poles” 可知答案，结冰的山顶和两极没有蚂蚁。

答案：B

69. Ants can use pheromones for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. escape
- B. communication
- C. warning enemies
- D. arranging labor

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段 “Where we use sound and sight to communicate, ants depend primarily on pheromone (外激素)” 可知，我们使用声音和视觉来交流，而蚂蚁却使用外激素。

答案：B

70. What does the underlined expression “take on” in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Accept.
- B. Employ.
- C. Play with.
- D. Fight against.

解析：猜测词义题。根据 “attacking in large groups and overcoming their target” 可知，这里指与比自己大的敌人战斗。

答案：D

71. Which of the following contributes most to the survival of ants?

- A. Their behavior.
- B. Their size.
- C. Their number.
- D. Their weight

解析:推理判断题.根据第一段,“largely due to their wonderful social behavior”和最后一段“Behaving in this selfless and devoted manner, ...they think as one, they have a collective (集体的) intelligence greater than you would expect from its individual parts.

”可知,蚂蚁之所以能够存活下来,是因为它们的社会行为.

答案: A

## E

Food serves as a form of communication in two fundamental ways. Sharing bread or other foods is a common human tradition that can promote unity and trust. Food can also have a specific meaning, and play a significant role in a family or culture's celebrations or traditions. The foods we eat—and when and how we eat them—are often unique to a particular culture or may even differ between rural (农村的) and urban areas within one country.

Sharing bread, whether during a special occasion (时刻) or at the family dinner table, is a common symbol of togetherness. Many cultures also celebrate birthdays and marriages with cakes that are cut and shared among the guests. Early forms of cake were simply a kind of bread, so this tradition hits its roots in the custom of sharing bread.

Food also plays an important role in many New Year celebrations. In the southern United States, pieces of corn bread represent blocks of gold for prosperity (兴旺) in the New Year. In Greece, people share a special cake called *vasilopita*. A coin is put into the cake, which signifies (预示) success in the New Year for the person who receives it.

Many cultures have ceremonies to celebrate the birth of a child, and food can play a significant role. In China, when a baby is one month old, families name and welcome their child in a celebration that includes giving red-colored eggs to guests. In many cultures, round foods such as grapes, bread, and moon cakes are eaten at welcome celebrations to represent family unity.

Nutrition is necessary for life, so it is not surprising that food is such an important part of different cultures around the world.

72. According to the passage, sharing bread\_\_\_\_\_.

A. indicates a lack of food

- B. can help to develop unity
- C. is a custom unique to rural areas
- D. has its roots in birthday celebrations

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段“Sharing bread or other foods is a common human tradition that can promote unity and trust”可知，分享食物可以促进团结和建立信任。

答案：B

73. What does the coin in *vasilopita* signify for its receiver in the New Year?

- A. Trust.
- B. Success.
- C. Health.
- D. Togetherness.

解析：细节理解题。根据第三段“A coin is put into the cake, which signifies (预示) success in the New Year...”可知，硬币预示着来年的成功。

答案：B

74. The author explains the role of food in celebrations by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. using examples
- B. making comparisons
- C. analyzing causes
- D. describing processes

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第二段，“In China, when a baby is one month old, families name and welcome their child in a celebration that includes giving red-colored eggs to guests. In many cultures, round foods “可知，作者主要使用了举例的方法来解释食物在庆祝中的角色。

答案：A

75. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The custom of sharing food.
- B. The specific meaning of food.
- C. The role of food in ceremonies.
- D. The importance of food in culture.

解析：主旨大意题。根据第一段“and play a significant role in a family or culture’s celebrations or traditions”和第四段“Many cultures have ceremonies to celebrate”及最后一段“food is such an important part of different cultures around the world”可知，文章主要讲的是食物在不同文化中的作用。

答案：D

## 第II卷

第四部分写作(共两节，满分35分)

第一节任务型读写(共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

阅读下面短文，根据所读内容在表格中的空白处填入恰当的单词。注意：每个空格只填一个单词。

Put a group of strangers in a room together, and they’ll probably start a conversation. “Hot today, isn’t it?”one might say. “You said it.” another replies.

Why do we talk so much about the weather? When we meet new people, we don’t begin by telling them our life story. We start with small talk, a polite conversation about something like traffic or weather.

Research suggests that small talk can build new friendships. When we begin conversations with new people, we want to feel comfortable, and so do they. We use small talk to find common interests. Once we have a common interest, a friendship can begin.

Small talk even helps people get hired. In order to impress at a job interview, you need to bond with the interviewer right away. Proper small talk can make that first impression get you the job.

So, how can you make small talk lead to a new friendship or job? First off, find common ground.

Select something around you that you share with the other person.

Next, keep the conversation going. Compliment (赞美) the other person to make him or her feel comfortable, and ask questions to show interest.

Third, keep eye contact (接触). When you look people in the eye, they feel you appreciate what they are saying. It makes you appear honest and builds trust.

Naturally, shy people might not have enough confidence to start up conversations with strangers.

Talking to someone you don’t know is not the easiest thing to do! Some experts say with more practice, small talk does get easier.

Some people avoid small talk because they dislike discussing things like traffic or weather. For them, they are just too small. However, when you think about it, small talk is anything but small. In fact, it is actually a very big deal!

Title	Small Talk: A Big (76)_____
Introduction	We are likely to make small talk when we (77)_____ meet people.
(78)_____	❖ Small talk can help people form (79)_____ friendships.
	❖ Small talk can also help people get a (80)_____.
Advice	❖ Find some topics (81)_____ with the other person.
	❖ Keep the talk going by making compliments and (82)_____ questions. ❖ Keep eye contact in conversation to build (83)_____.
	❖ (84)_____ more in order to make small talk easier.
Conclusion	Small talk really (85)_____ a lot to us.

76. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: Deal 根据最后一段 “In fact, it is actually a very big deal” 可知, 事实上, 简短对话非常重要, a big deal 是固定短语.

77. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: first 根据 “Put a group of strangers in a room together” 可知, 陌生人见面可能会开始简短的聊天, 由此可知, 他们是首次见面.

78. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: Advantages/Benefits 根据第三段可知, 简短的谈话可以帮助人们形成友谊, 帮助人们找到工作, 说明这里说的是好处或优点.

79. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: new 根据第三段 “Research suggests that small talk can build new friendships” 可知答案.

80. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: job/position/post 根据第四段 “Proper small talk can make that first impression get you

the job.”可知答案。

81. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: shared 根据第五段 “Select something around you that you share with the other person.”可知答案, 这里用过去分词作后置定语。

82. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: asking/rasing 根据第六段 “and ask questions to show interest”可知, 通过提问问题来表示自己感兴趣, by 后跟动名词。

83. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: trust 根据第七段 “It makes you appear honest and builds trust.”可知, 眼神接触能使人显得真诚, 并建立信任。

84. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: Practice/Practise 根据倒数第二段 “Some experts say with more practice, small talk does get easier.”可知, 简短对话经过多加练习之后就会变得容易。

85. \_\_\_\_\_

解析: matters/means 根据最后一段 “small talk is anything but small. In fact, it is actually a very big deal!”可知, 简短对话绝非不起眼, 事实上, 简短对话很重要。matter 重要, 相当于 count。Mean a lot to sb 对某人来说意义重大。

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

86. 某英文杂志正在举办以“Fancy yourself as an interviewer”为主题的征文活动, 请你以“A Famous Chinese I Would Like to Interview”为题, 写一篇英语短文。

内容包括:

1. 采访的对象;
2. 采访的原因;

3. 想提的问题。

注意：

1. 词数 120 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 短文中不能出现与本人相关的信息；
4. 短文的标题已给出，不计入总词数。

#### A Famous Chinese I Would Like to Interview

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解析：题目是一篇命题材料作文，作文的写作要点已经给出，考生需要根据提示进行写作，必须涵盖所有要点，还要注意语篇的连贯性。注意使用高级词汇和定语从句、倒装、强调等重卢语法知识。词数在 120 左右，标题不计入总词数。注意行文的连贯性，不能出现与本人有关的信息口

答案：范文

#### A Famous Chinese I Would Like to Interview

The person I would like to interview is Yang Liwei.

I would really like to interview him because he is not only the first Chinese to go to space but also one of the greatest astronauts in the world. I have long been interested in space exploration and I believe I could learn a great deal from him about it.

If I could interview him, I would ask him what made him an astronaut and how he was trained. I would also like to know how he felt in space and whether space travel is such great fun as I have read. Finally, I would like to ask a few questions about his personal life, which must be very interesting.