

2014年安徽省六校研究会高二（新高三）素质测试英语

本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，第 I 卷第 1 至第 8 页，第 II 卷第 9 至第 10 页。全卷满分 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

第 I 卷

第一部分听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What do we learn about Shawn?

- A. He is careless about his appearance.
- B. He is ashamed of his present condition.
- C. He changes jobs frequently.

答案：A

2. What does the man imply?

- A. Jane may be caught in a traffic jam.
- B. Jane should have started a little earlier.
- C. He knows what sort of person Jane is.

答案：A

3. What is the woman's team doing?

- A. Training for the Mid-Atlantic Championships.
- B. Making preparations for a trans-Atlantic trip.
- C. Collecting information about baseball games.

答案：A

4. What do we learn about John?

- A. He had a narrow escape in a car accident.
- B. He lost his mother two weeks ago.
- C. He has been having a hard time.

答案：C

5. What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The woman has known the speaker for a long time.
- B. The man had difficulty understanding the lecture.
- C. The woman thinks highly of the speaker.

答案：C

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. How long did the man stay in Bahamas?

- A. About 3 days.

- B. About 7 days.
- C. About 10 days.

答案: B

7. How is the woman's company going?

- A. Things are going quite well.
- B. It is just starting up.
- C. Just so-so.

答案: A

8. What will happen in the fall?

- A. The man will return to work.
- B. The woman will be able to take a vacation.
- C. The woman will have a baby.

答案: C

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. When will all of the exams end?

- A. This Friday.
- B. On January 23rd
- C. On January 26th.

答案: B

10. How many students are there in the man's dorm?

- A. 4.
- B. 5.
- C. 6.

答案: C

11. What do we know about the party?

- A. It will be held after the term.
- B. All the man's classmates will come.
- C. The man's uncle will make a video of the evening.

答案: A

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What does the man ask the information for?

- A. For some surveys.
- B. For a meeting.
- C. For a class project.

答案: B

13. What sport is the 36-to-45 age group's second choice?

- A. Jogging.
- B. Tennis.
- C. Skiing.

答案: C

14. In which age group are men a bit more active than women?

- A. The 18-to-26 age group.

- B. The 27-to-35 age group.
- C. The 46-to-55 age group.

答案： A

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. How does the man know the shop?
- A. From a friend.
 - B. From the newspaper.
 - C. From the Internet.

答案： A

16. Who does the man like most?
- A. Jimi Hendrix.
 - B. Jimmy Page.
 - C. Fender.

答案： B

17. Why is the Jimmy Page's guitar so expensive?
- A. It was played at his 1970 show.
 - B. His signature is on it.
 - C. It is the only Fender in the store.

答案： B

听第 10 段材料，回答 18 至 20 题。

18. What should international students do when they get to college in America?
- A. Ask the college to recommend a doctor.
 - B. Take out a medical insurance policy.
 - C. Get a check-up.

答案： B

19. According to the man, what is the standard form of medical care in America?
- A. Public clinics.
 - B. College clinics.
 - C. Private doctors.

答案： C

20. What should international students bring when they go to America?
- A. Their health records.
 - B. The contact information of their doctors.
 - C. Medicine.

答案： A

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. At first, I didn't know what_____Facebook was, and now I do know what it is. I have to say, it sounds like_____huge waste of time.

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

C. the; a

D. a; the

解析：考查定冠词与不定冠词的区别。“Facebook”首字母大写，是地名或公司名，或人名；这里是个网名，不用冠词；第二空：a waste of time 固定搭配，意为“浪费时间”；句意：起初我不知道 Facebook 是什么，现在知道是什么。我不得不说，它听起来像是很浪费时间。故 B 正确。

答案：B

22. We _____ know things about each other that we should not know, have no right _____, and have a right, actually, not to know.

A. increasingly; to know

B. decreasedly; knowing

C. increasingly; know

D. decreasingly; knew

解析：考查副词及动词形式的区别。Increasingly 意为“越来越；日益”；decreasedly 意为“减少，降低”；decreasingly 意为“渐渐减少地”；句意：我们越来越相互之间了解我们不应该知道没有权利知道，以及事实上有权利不知道。That 从句后面谓语动词之间有 and 来连接表示并列，and 前后的结构是一样的，后面是“have a right, actually, not to know.”；前面应该是：have no right to know；故 A 正确。

答案：A

23. I watch sports the way a dog will watch TV: I'm attracted by the motion and color, but no actual comprehension _____.

A. take place

B. took place

C. had taken place

D. is taking place

解析：考查动词短语的区别。句意：我观看体育运动就像一只狗看电视：我是被动作和色彩所吸引，但实际上并不理解运动的含义。sth. take place=sth. happen，用在这表示“没有实际上的理解发生”，也就是“不理解”至于时态，因为前面 I'm attracted by……用的是现在时，而观看比赛是个长时间持续性动作，“不理解”和“观看”是同步进行的，因此用进行时。其实相当于 comprehension is happening；故 D 正确。

答案：D

24. A good “teammate” doesn't _____ make a good partner. Those who put their partners in this category were most _____ to describe their relationship as slightly unhappy.

A. necessarily; possibly

B. likely; possibly

C. necessarily; likely

D. likely; likely

解析：考查形容词、副词的区别。句意：一个好的队友没有必要形成一个好的伙伴。那些把他们的伙伴进行分类的人是最有可能把他们的友谊当做有些不愉快。Necessarily 意为“不必要地”；possibly 意为“可能地”是副词；likely 是形容词，意为“可能的”既可以用人做主语又可以用物做主语。句型结构：it is likely that sb/sth...=sth/sb is likely to do sth. 后面一句：

是 those “那些人” 做主语，故 C 正确。

答案：C

25. More than 33% of men and women say they have watched a TV show or movie that affected them so much that they considered_____.

- A. breaking off
- B. breaking up
- C. breaking down
- D. breaking out

解析：考查动词短语的区别。超过百分之三十三的男人和妇女说到，他们看一部那么影响他们的电视或电影以至于他们都考虑终止了。A 终止，中断； B 分解，疏散； C 出故障； D 爆发；故 B 正确。

答案：B

26. As best as I could determine, I was standing in_____was once a terrible place, where they took you in and hurt you.

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

解析：考查宾语从句引导词的区别。A What 引导宾语从句=the thing that/the things persons that, 但得根据情况来看，上文提到什么东西，这里的 thing 就是什么东西，例如：He saves what he earns. 中的 what 就是 money； He is no longer what he was. 中的 what 就是 the person that； 根据句意：尽我所能决定的，我正站在曾经是一个所是在那里他们欺骗你和伤害你的恐怖的地方。B 哪一个； C 不能放在介词后，D 哪里，不能刚在介词 in 后。故 A 正确。

答案：A

27. If you spend the spring sneezing, take a look at your plate. Some foods_____make allergies worse.

- A. should
- B. must
- C. can
- D. may

解析：考查情态动词的区别。A should 表示说话者的意愿及应尽的责任和义务； B 用在肯定句中表示较有把握的推测，意为“一定”； C 会；表示客观上会 D 也许；可能性最小；其中 A 项、B 项、D 项都表示推测，句意：如果你度过春天打喷嚏，看看你的菜。一些食物可能使过敏更严重。这里没有表示推测的；故 C 正确。

答案：C

28. Our patients_____faster recoveries and greater pain relief than patients undergoing open neck and back surgery. And they're up and_____around within a few hours of surgery.

- A. figure; walk
- B. average; walking
- C. calculate; walked

D. make; walking

解析：考查动词的区别。句意：我们的病人总体上比那些正在做开颈开背手术的病人具有恢复更快、疼痛更小的特点。而且，他们能在手术过后几小时之内下床四处走动。A figure 出现；B 调和，平均程度；C 计算；D 制作；average 作及物动词有“调和，拉平，使具有平均程度”的意思 be up 起床 “be up” 后面的 walking 是 ing 短语做状语表示“起床”后“走动”的伴随状态。故选 B 正确。

答案：B

29. The best way to get a serious point _____without causing offense is_____humour.

A. across; with

B. out; within

C. across; in

D. down; by

解析：考查动词及介词的区别。get sth across “使明白，理解”；with +名词做表语或状语，with humour，是幽默的意思；句意：明白一个严肃观点最好的方法就是没有引起冒犯的情况下是有幽默的。故 A 正确。

答案：A

30. I was making copies at work, and someone came into the room while talking on his cell phone.

Should I have left _____ him privacy?

A. give

B. to give

C. to show

D. showing

解析：考查动词短语的区别。句意：我正在拷贝我的工作，有人打着电话进入那个房间。我应该给他留着不受干扰的状态吗 leave to do 留着做某事，give sb. Sth. 给予某人某东西。故 B 正确。

答案：B

31. With that information_____, I sought out Douglas Smith, director of the Center for Brain Injury and Repair at the University of Pennsylvania.

A. in hand

B. in the hand

C. in hands

D. in the hands

解析：考查介词短语的区别。A in hand adv.在手头，在进行中，掌握住而；B in the hand 是 adj 表示在手中；有 in one's hands 表示“受某人的管理，保存或控制的”；没有 C、D 结构，排除；句意：由于有信息在手头，我找到了在宾夕法尼亚大学的脑损伤与修复中心的主任---道格拉斯史密斯。故 A 正确。

答案：A

32. As each man I contacted recounted painful details, I felt as though I were talking with my father. Not only were they similar in appearance, but_____the same things.

A. had they experienced

- B. they have experienced
- C. they had experienced
- D. had experienced they

解析：考查动词时态的区别。句意：当我接触的每个人详细描述痛苦的细节时，我都感觉好像我在跟我爸爸交谈。他们不但相貌相似，而且他们经历了同样的事情。Not only 后面跟的从句倒装，but 后的句子不倒装，讲述他们相貌相像用 were，属于一般过去时，因而他们经历过同样的事情应该是发现相貌相似之前就经历过的，用过去完成时且不倒装；故 C 正确。

答案：C

33. It was from John, _____ gave me a big key to _____ my dad.

- A. who; understand
- B. that; understanding
- C. who; understanding
- D. which; to understand

解析：考查定语从句引导词的区别。它就是来自于给予我明白我父亲一个关键点的约翰。先行词 John 是人，引导定语从句的关系代词可以用 that 或 who，但约翰后有逗号隔开，后面的从句是非限制性定语从句，故不能用 that 引导非限，只能用 who；a big key to …… “……的一个关键”中的 to 是介词，to 后面要用动词 ing 形式；故 C 正确。

答案：C

34. I accepted a _____ teaching students ages 6 to 12 with severe learning and behavioral _____ who'd moved from school to school.

- A. position; difficulties
- B. post; hard
- C. job; troubles
- D. occupation; difficulty

解析：考查名词的区别。句意：我接受了一个教从这个学校到那个学校且具有严重学习困难及行为六到十二岁的学生们的职位。A 职位；困难； B 职位；努力 C 工作；困难； D occupation 可以泛指各种专业；困难； position 与 post 都表示职位的区别： post 更倾向于 job 它更强调一份工作，而且使用环境并不十分正式；而 position 更强调“职位”这不仅仅代表了一个位置，一份工作，同时也带有“负责任的”“职称”等比较正式的隐藏含义，所以第一空填 position； difficulty 表示具体的困难时是可数名词，表示抽象概念“困难”时是不可数名词，题干指学习和行为困难，所以用复数“difficulties”；故 A 正确。

答案：A

35. ---I really want to go bungee jumping. Want to go with me? _____

--- Yes, I'm willing to.

- A. Is it up to you?
- B. Would you be up for it?
- C. Guess what?
- D. You bet!

解析：考查交际用语的区别。A 由你决定吗； B 你会了吗； C 猜猜什么； D 你打赌！根据语境：我真想去蹦极跳。想跟我去吗？你会了吗？下文的回答：是的，我愿意去，只有 B

正确。

答案：B

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

Fill Her Tank First

The summer of 1975 I'd just graduated from college in Southern California and received a 1968 Ford Capri for a graduation present. I had my first job, in Los Angeles. One Sunday night, 36 myself a very independent grown-up, I left my uncle's place in South Laguna after a visit, without 37 to him that I had less than an 38 of a tank of gas and no cash to buy 39 on the way to L.A. I pulled onto the Pacific Coast Highway and watched the needle 40 as I headed north. When I started running on fumes, I pulled into a 41. There was no self-service 42; there were no credit cards, no ATMs.

I begged the guy at the station. I 43 write him a check for gas, I said, or I could sleep in my car and try to 44 to a town with a bank the next morning. As he was informing me that I could sleep in my car but he'd have me 45, a station wagon 46 to the next pump. The driver--- a thin, plain, middle-aged guy---overheard the tail end of my 47 request. As the attendant went to serve him, he nodded at me. "48 her tank first," he said.

"Really?" I said. Hope 49. "Oh, thank you. Thank you. But please. I just need two dollars' 50. I just need to go home."

"Fill it," he 51 to the attendant. Then to me, "You will do the same one day, for someone else."

I keep looking for that unlucky young person, 52 to save her night on the road. Meanwhile, in case she never 53 up, I try for other acts of random kindness. That 54 driver is always at the pump a few feet away, 55 the attendant to fill mine first.

36.

- A. thinking
- B. hoping
- C. knowing
- D. showing

37.

- A. confirming
- B. convincing
- C. admitting
- D. concerning

38.

- A. eighty
- B. eight
- C. eighth
- D. eighths

39.

- A. another
- B. more
- C. much
- D. some

40.

- A. drop
- B. increase
- C. reduce
- D. decrease

41.

- A. train station
- B. bus station
- C. railway station
- D. gas station

42.

- A. at one time
- B. at a time
- C. at times
- D. at that time

43.

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

44.

- A. scramble
- B. drive
- C. climb
- D. walk

45.

- A. ordered
- B. helped
- C. warned
- D. arrested

46.

- A. went up
- B. drove up
- C. pulled up
- D. drew into

47.

- A. tried
- B. succeeded
- C. reasoned
- D. failed

48.

- A. Fill
- B. Filled
- C. Filling

- D. To fill
- 49.
- A. increased
- B. raised
- C. accumulated
- D. fired
- 50.
- A. value
- B. worthy
- C. worth
- D. money
- 51.
- A. pardoned
- B. repeated
- C. said
- D. spoke
- 52.
- A. ensuring
- B. supposing
- C. hoping
- D. considering
- 53.
- A. shows
- B. goes
- C. grows
- D. comes
- 54.
- A. easy-going
- B. polite
- C. powerful
- D. quiet
- 55.
- A. introducing
- B. instructing
- C. Interesting
- D. interacting

解析：

36. 动词辨析。A 思考；B 希望；C 知道；D 展示；根据上下文意思，作者已经有工作，应该是成年，而且作者说自己离开叔叔家没有告诉叔叔她的车子的汽油已经快用完了，也没有钱加更多的汽油。由此可知，作者认为自己是非常自立的人，故 A 正确。

37. 动词辨析；A 证实；B 使信服；C 承认；D 关心；根据上文可知，作者自认为自己是自立的成年人，汽油完了也要自己去解决，所以此空填“admitting”表示：不向他承认汽油不够的事实，其它选项句意不通。故 C 正确。

38. 数词辨析。这里要表达我汽车油箱里有不到八分之一了，八分之一表达“an eighth”相当于“one eighth”，故 C 正确。
39. 上下文串联。根据文章内容，作者的油箱里有一些汽油，此时再买一些汽油就是更多的了，结合 50 空后面一句“I just need to go home.”说明再买就更多了；故 B 正确。
40. 动词辨析。A 下降； B 增加； C 减少； D 减少；根据本句意思：作者说她把车开上太平洋海岸线高速，在向北开的路上她看着仪表上的指针慢慢下降。指针不能减少，油量可以减少，故 A 正确。
41. 名词辨析。A 火车站； B 汽车站； C 地铁站； D 加油站；作者说她的车开始冒烟了，应该是汽油快用完了，所以她把车开进了一个加油站。下文作者说她“write him a check for gas”；故 D 正确。
42. 介词短语辨析。A 曾经； B 一次，每次； C 有时，间或； D 在那时；上句提到：她把车开进了一个加油站。就在那时，她发现加油站里没有自动服务，没有信用卡也没有 ATM 取款机。故 D 正确。
43. 情态动词辨析。A 可以； B 或许； C 应该； D 必需；根据文章内容：作者因为没有钱，只能去求站里的那家伙，请求别人会说：could 语气比较委婉，下文作者说到她可以睡在车里，第二天就、、、；可知 A 正确。
44. 上下文串联。A 爬行，攀登； B 开车； C 爬； D 走；作者说到她可以睡在车里，第二天就经尽力走到一个有银行的镇里去取钱还加油站工作人员；故 D 正确。
45. 动词辨析。A 命令； B 帮助； C 警告； D 拘留；根据内容：这个服务员似乎太没人情味了，作者已承诺开支票或睡在车里第二天取钱来偿还，可是他仍然不动摇，服务员说可以让我睡在车里，但他要扣留我，以防我不给钱。故 D 正确。
46. 动词短语辨析。A 上升，提高； B 开车上 C 停车； D 进入；货车开到加油的管那里就停下来，故 C 正确。
47. 动词辨析。A 尝试； B 成功； C 原因； D 失败；那个司机偶然听到我的请求加油意思，结合上文意思：服务员没有答应作者的请求，作者没能成功加到油。故 D 正确。
48. 根据上文：由于服务员过去给别人加油，别人又听到我说的乞求的话，故别人就想先让加油。本句是祈使句，故填动词原形；选 A 正确。
49. 动词辨析。A 增加； B 提高； C 积累； D 点燃；根据上文作者听到那人说先给我加油，作者应该是感到能加油的希望越来越大；故 A 正确。
50. 形容词辨析。下文提到作者只是想回到家就可以了，所以作者加值两美元的汽油就可以了；故 C 正确。
51. 动词辨析。A 再说一遍； B 重复一次； C 说； D 讲；上文已经说了：“fill her tank first”，这时又说：“Fill it”，且 pardon 一般是由于问者对他人的言语听不清楚而发；repeat 强调与前文内容重复就可以用，故 B 正确。
52. 动词辨析。A 确保； B 假设； C 希望； D 考虑；上文那位先生说作者会在将来某一天为另外的某些人做同样的事，也就是帮助他人，于是作者盼望着那么一个不幸的年轻人（遇到困难）让她有机会去帮助。故 C 正确。
53. 动词辨析。A 出现； B 去； C 成长； D 来；作者说：“同时，如果那个需要帮助的人不出现，我就尝试做其它善事”；故 A 正确。
54. 形容词辨析。A 容易相处的； B 有礼貌的； C 有力量的； D 安静的；文中男士给人的感觉就是不说很多话的。故 D 正确。
55. 动词辨析。A 介绍； B 命令； C 有趣的； D 相互；当时服务员不想给我加油是怕我不能给钱给他，所以作者得到别人的帮忙，别人一直很想帮助我，所以是命令服务员给作者加油。故 B 正确。

答案:

36. A 37. C 38. C 39. B 40. A
41. D 42. D 43. A 44. D 45. D
46. C 47. D 48. A 49. A 50. C
51. B 52. C 53. A 54. D 55. B

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

A

Strange Baby-Naming Laws

Germany Parents are banned by law from using last names and the names of objects and products as first names. A child's first name must clearly indicate his or her sex, and all names must be approved by the office of vital statistics in the area in which the child was born.

Iceland The country's naming committee consults the National Register of Persons to determine if a name is acceptable. If parents want to go off-list, they must apply for approval and pay a fee, and the name must contain only letters in the Icelandic alphabet.

New Zealand The country's Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act of 1995 prohibits parents from choosing a name that “might cause offense to a reasonable person; is unreasonably long; or is, includes, or resembles an official title or rank,” including, apparently, Adolf Hitler and Yeah Detroit—both names recently rejected.

Denmark If Danish parents prefer a moniker not on the list of 7,000 preapproved baby names, they must get permission from local church and government officials. Fifteen to 20 percent of the 1,100 reviewed names—including creative spellings of common names, last names as first names, and unusual names—are rejected each year.

56. You can tell whether a baby is a girl or a boy according to the first name in_____.

- A. Denmark
- B. New Zealand
- C. Iceland
- D. Germany

57. In Iceland, the names should _____.

- A. be approved by the office of vital statistics.
- B. be accepted by the National Register of Persons.
- C. contain only letters in the Roman alphabet.
- D. be paid for some money.

58. Which name is accepted in New Zealand?

- A. Bin Laden
- B. Talula Does The Hula
- C. Keenan Got Lucky
- D. John Smith

59. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Danish babies' names should be on the list if parents can't get the permission.
- B. Each year about 150-200 reviewed names are rejected in Denmark.
- C. Adolf Hitler is banned in Iceland.
- D. Parents should pay a fee for babies' names if the names are rejected.

解析:

56. 细节理解题。根据第一段“Germany”中第二句“A child's first name must clearly indicate his or her sex”可知：一个孩子的名字必须清楚地表明他或她的性。故 D 正确。

57. 细节理解题。根据第二段 Iceland 部分第一句“The country's naming committee consults the National Register of Persons to determine if a name is acceptable.”可知 B 正确。

58. 细节理解题。根据第三段“New Zealand”部分分号后面的内容“a name that “might cause offense to a reasonable person; is unreasonably long; or is, includes, or resembles an official title or rank,” including, apparently, Adolf Hitler and Yeah Detroit—both names recently”可知 D 正确；A 项与 resembles an official title or rank 不符；B 项、C 项与 is unreasonably long 不符；。

59. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段第一句“If Danish parents prefer a moniker not on the list of 7,000 preapproved baby names, they must get permission from local church and government officials.”可知 A 正确。B 项，根据最后一段“Fifteen to 20 percent of the 1,100 reviewed names”可知不对；C 项根据第二段“the name must contain only letters in the Icelandic alphabet.”中没有列出字母，故不对。D 项后面应改为 go off -list 才对。

答案：56. D 57. B 58. D 59. A

B

Digital Trend: BOOKLESS LIBRARIES

What if you could fit all of a library's collection in the palm of your hand? That's part of the idea behind an upcoming bookless public library in San Antonio. Called Biblio Tech, the system will lend out e-readers loaded with 10,000 titles for two-to-three -week periods. But don't bother holding on to the device longer than that because it's programmed to go dead.

Other libraries have tried similar programs: In 2002, the Santa Rosa Branch Library in Tucson, Arizona, launched a digital-only facility, and a bookless project was proposed last year in Newport Beach, California. Those digital-only projects folded—residents wanted their paperbacks—but Stanford University maintains a successful bookless engineering library with over 65,000 titles. Officials say digital libraries are a low-cost way to educate the masses and argue their rise is inevitable.

Still, some insist print isn't doomed. A recent Wall Street Journal article notes that e-book purchases skew (倾斜) heavily toward the sort of “light entertainment” novels you can pick up at the grocery store. A survey from the Pew Research Center shows that about 90 percent of digital readers still crack open physical books. (After all, there are only four Twilight books. How hard is it to drag those around?)

60. From the first paragraph, we can tell _____.

- A. you can always keep all of the books in your hands,
- B. Biblio Tech will lend readers 10,000 books temporarily.
- C. the books will not be stored in your device forever.
- D. the bookless public library can be found in San Antonio now.

61. The following statements are true except that _____.

- A. the Santa Rosa Branch Library lend out e-readers with 10,000 books.
- B. the physical books are still popular despite those bookless projects.
- C. Stanford University sets a successful example of bookless engineering.
- D. some officials agree that digital libraries are educative and unavoidable.

62. What is the meaning of the underlined word in paragraph 2?

- A. succeeded

- B. opened
- C. accepted
- D. failed

63. Some people insist that print will not disappear because _____.

- A. e-books are mainly sort of “light entertainment” novels.
- B. most of the digital readers prefer books about physics.
- C. a majority of e-reader users still choose to read paperbacks.
- D. it is easy to take 4 Twilight books everywhere.

解析:

60. 细节理解题。A 项从第一句话 “What if you could fit all of a library's collection in the palm of your hand?” 可知只是一种假设；从倒数第二句话也知道不是所有的书，排除；B 项从第三句话可知是 10000 titles，指的是文章，不是书本。C 项从本段最后一句 “But don't bother holding on to the device longer than that because it's programmed to go dead.” 可知是正确。D 项本段中的 “upcoming” 和 “the system will” 可知是未来的设想，并非现在就有了，故排除 D。

61. 细节理解题。根据第一段提到 10000 titles，以及 “the system will” 故 A 项错误；B 项与第三段最后一句相符；C 项与第二段倒数第二句相符；D 项与第二段最后一句相符。

62. 词义猜测题。根据本句话 “Those digital-only projects folded—residents wanted their paperbacks—but Stanford University maintains a successful bookless engineering library with over 65,000 titles.” 中有并列连词 but，说明前后两句话意思相反，下文讲到斯坦福大学有一个成功的无书图书馆，所以该空与 successful 相反的词，故 D 正确。

63. 推理判断题。本题题干是双重否定表示肯定，根据最后一段第三句 “A survey from the Pew Research Center shows that about 90 percent of digital readers still crack open physical books” 可知 C 正确。

答案：60. C 61. A 62. D 63. A

C

It had been a difficult move. I'd left my family and friends in Indiana, the beloved state where I'd lived most of my life. My new home in Florida was thousands of miles away from anything I knew. It was hot—all the time. Jobs were hard to come by, but I was up for almost any challenge.

At last, I taught in a special school where students have severe learning and behavioral difficulties.

Another teacher and I had spent weeks teaching the children appropriate behavior for public outings. Unexpectedly, only a few students, including Kyle, had not earned the privilege of going. He was determined to make his disappointment known.

In the corridor(走廊) between classrooms, he began screaming, cursing, spitting, and swinging at anything within striking distance. Once his outburst died down, he did what he'd done when he was angry at all his other schools, at home, even once at a juvenile detention(拘留)center. He ran.

People watched in disbelief as Kyle dashed straight into the heavy morning traffic in front of the school.

I heard someone shout, “Call the police!”

But I ran after him.

Kyle was at least a foot taller than me. And he was fast. His older brothers were track stars at the nearby high school. But I could run long distances without tiring. I would at least be able to

keep him in my sight and know he was alive.

After several blocks of running directly into oncoming traffic, Kyle slowed his pace.

He took a sharp left. Standing next to a trash bin, Kyle bent over with his hands on his knees. I must have looked ridiculous. But his was not a look of fear. I saw his body relax. He did not attempt to run again. Kyle stood still and watched me approach. I had no idea what I was going to say or do, but I kept walking closer.

He opened his mouth to speak when a police car pulled up, abruptly filling the space between Kyle and me. The school principal and an officer got out. They spoke calmly to Kyle, who willingly climbed into the back of the vehicle. I couldn't hear what was said, but I didn't take my eyes off Kyle's face, even as they drove away.

I couldn't help but feel that I had failed him, that I should have done or said more, that I should have fixed the situation.

I shared my feelings with a speech therapist who was familiar with Kyle's history. "No one ever ran after him before, Rachel," she said. "No one. They just let him go."

Things changed the day he ran and I ran after him, even though I didn't have the right words, even though I wasn't able to save him from the mess he was in. It was the day I didn't throw my hands in the air and decide he was too fast, a waste of time and effort, a lost cause. It was the day my mere presence was enough to make a profound difference.

64. From the passage we know that _____.

- A. the author left her family to Florida because jobs were hard to come by in Indiana.
- B. students were allowed to go out after they passed some specific tests.
- C. the author worked in a school where students were excellent.
- D. no teacher had ever run after Kyle before except the author.

65. Which of the following description about Kyle is not true?

- A. He had some behavioral difficulties and once moved from one detention to another.
- B. He used to run out to let out his anger when he was in school, home or juvenile detention.
- C. Different from his brothers, he learned in a special school while not a normal high school.
- D. He was moved by his teacher who treated him with more patience and understanding.

66. Which is the correct order of the trace?

- ①He burst out when he knew he couldn't go out.
- ②I decided to run after him.
- ③Kyle stopped beside a trash bin.
- ④A police car came and Kyle left with it.
- ⑤He rushed into the heavy morning traffic.
- ⑥Kyle slowed his pace.
- ⑦I walked toward Kyle.

A. ①⑤②⑥③⑦④

B. ①⑤②④⑥⑦③

C. ⑤④②⑥③⑦①

D. ①②⑥⑦③④⑤

67. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. Kyle, a Boy with Learning and Behavior Difficulties.
- B. The Teacher Who Ran.
- C. A School with Special Students.
- D. A Terrible Conflict.

解析：

64. 细节理解题。A 项与第一段第二、第三句不相符；B 项文中没有提到；C 项与文章第二段相悖；D 项从第十三段 “I shared my feelings with a speech therapist who was familiar with Kyle's history. “No one ever ran after him before, Rachel,” she said. “No one. They just let him go.” 可知是正确的。

65. 细节理解题。A 项与第四段不相符；B 项第四段最后两句提到这个内容；C 项文章第八段有涉及该内容；D 与文章最后一段后面两句相符。

66. 细节理解题。首先是他知道不能出去而大哭（第四段提到），然后他冲进拥挤的交通，看到这情况我决定追他，他减慢他的步伐在一个垃圾箱旁停下来，我走向前，最后警车到来 Tyle 跟着就离开了。故 A 正确。

67. 主旨大意题。文章大篇幅都在写 “我” run after Tyle 最后他终于改变了。所以 B 正确。

答案：64. D 65. A 66. A 67. B

D

Poor Oral Health Leads to Social and Emotional Problems

A new report says nearly four-billion people have major tooth decay, or cavities. That number represents more than half of the world's population. Health officials are warning that failure to repair cavities can lead to social and emotional problems.

Wagner Marcenes is with the Institute of Dentistry at Queen Mary, University of London. He led a team of researchers as part of the Global Burden of Disease 2010 study. About 500 researchers attempt to collect and examine studies about all major diseases. They used the information to estimate rates of the infection.

The report says untreated tooth decay is the most common of all 291 major diseases and injuries. Professor Marcenes says cavities or holes in permanent teeth are also known as caries.

"Caries is a chronic disease that shares the same risk factors as cancer, cardiovascular disease. What we're having now is an increase in disease from highly developed countries happening in sub-Saharan Africa and probably it will be in other areas of Africa, too."

He says an increase in tooth decay in Africa could be a result of developing countries becoming more like Western nations.

"It is likely to be related to a change in diet. Our industrialized diet leads to chronic disease, which includes caries. And that may be the main explanation."

Western diets are rich in sugar, a leading cause of health problems in the mouth. Wagner Marcenes says oral health problems can have a major effect on a person's quality of life. First, cavities make eating difficult. Second, people may change what they eat. They may eat softer foods that are not hard to chew. However, softer foods are often fattier foods.

But professor Marcenes says the biggest issue in tooth decay is both social and mental. He says the researchers found strong evidence that the mouth has a big influence on socialization. He says many people want to hide bad teeth. They smile less and communicate less.

Wagner Marcenes is calling for an "urgent, organized, social response" to the widespread lack of oral health. He believes in a natural method to fight tooth decay by having a healthier diet. He is also calling for the development of new and less costly dental materials and treatments.

68. From the passage, we know that Wagner Marcenes _____.

A. works as the leader of the Institute of Dentistry at Queen Mary, University of London.

B. and his researchers accumulate some studies to find out some ways to cure all major disease.

C. is in charge of the activity to estimate the infection rate with the collected and examined studies

- about all major studies.
- D. thinks that the most serious problem caused by tooth decay is cancer that will last for a long time.
69. Caries is a disease that _____.
- A. is listed in the most common of all 291 major diseases and injuries which will last for a long time..
- B. is closely related to industrialized diet which calls for people to eat slowly.
- C. increases in Africa now because developing countries are becoming developed countries.
- D. will cause psychological disorder which will affect people's communication.
70. The writer wrote this passage in order to _____.
- A. arouse people's concern about caries and take measures to deal with it.
- B. tell the result of the Global Burden of Disease 2010 study.
- C. warn people in Africa to adjust their diet to prevent caries.
- D. tell doctors that caries affects a person's quality of life.
71. What is the writer's attitude towards tooth decay?
- A. indifferent
- B. concerned
- C. angry
- D. negative

解析：

68. 细节理解题。根据第二段第一、第二句“Wagner Marcenes is with the Institute of Dentistry at Queen Mary, University of London.”可知其人是与该机构一起工作，并非该机构的领导者，第二句提到他领导一个研究队，所以 A 不对；B 项提到“cure all major disease”太过绝对且文中并无体现；C 项根据第二段第二、第三、第四句可知是正确的；D 项提到第四段第一句是说他们一样危险。故不对。

69. 细节理解题。A 项根据第三段第一、第二句可知对象误用，排除；B 项第三段第一句以及第六段第一句可知是错的；C 项提到成为发达国家是错的，应该为“more like western nations”才对；D 项从第八段最后一句可以看出：这种疾病将引起心理混乱影响人们的交流。故 D 正确。

70. 推理判断题。作者写本文就是引起人们关注这种疾病并采取措施处理。故 A 正确；B 项告诉研究结果是片面的观点；C 项从第五段看出只是一个观点；D 项不是仅仅告诉医生所以不对。

71. 事实细节题。从文章结构来看，先提出问题然后提出解决办法，说明作者是持着关心的态度来写的。故 B 正确。

答案：68. C 69. D 70. A 71. B

E

The United Nations is warning that the world is not prepared to deal with the fast growth of cities. The World Economic and Social Survey 2013 calls for new ways to meet the needs of city populations. More than 6.5 billion people are expected to be living in cities by 2050.

Most new city dwellers will be in developing countries. The United Nations says the effect on limited resources in many countries will be huge. The World Economic and Social Survey points to the increasing demand for energy, water, sanitation, public services, education and health care.

The world population is expected to rise to more than nine billion by 2050, two-thirds of all

people are expected to live in cities. The United Nations says about 80 percent of this growing urban population will be found in Africa and Asia.

The report says sustainable development of urban areas requires coordination and investments to deal with important issues, these include land-use, food security, job creation and transportation.

Willem Van Der Geest is with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, he says cities need to work closely with rural communities, so that food supplies can be secured, and the environment can be protected.

"We need enough integration(整合, 融合) with cities... An integration between the rural and urban economies is absolutely vital for issues of nutrition, food security, and environmental sustainability."

The report says development in a sustainable (可持续发展) way is important to end poverty. The report also examines the problem of food insecurity, which affects hundreds of millions of people around the world. One in eight people still severely lack nutrition.

UN officials say some things are clear. The Assistant Secretary-General for Economic Development, Shamshad Akhtar, says world food production will have to increase by 70%, that increase will be needed to feed the additional 2.3 billion people expected on the planet by the middle of the century. She says an important part of meeting that need is to waste less food. "There has to be efforts to reduce food wastage."

Food and nutrition security are core elements of the sustainable development agenda.

73. The survey includes the following statements except that _____.

- A. varieties of demands are hard to meet because of the increasing population in Africa and Asia.
- B. one way to put an end to poverty is to be able to develop for a long time.
- C. transportation is an important issue to deal with when it comes to sustainable development of urban areas.
- D. hundreds of millions of people around the world are affected by the problem of food insecurity.

74. From the passage we can infer that _____.

- A. cities grow so fast that the world can't find out new ways to deal with the growing population.
- B. the growing city dwellers who mainly come from the developing countries greatly challenge limited resources in the world.
- C. sustainable development of urban areas requires coordination and investments to deal with important issues
- D. food wastage is an effective way to feed the additional 2.3 billion people by the middle of the century.

75. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. The World Economic and Social Survey 2013.
- B. City Population Will Increase to 9 Billion.
- C. Cities Need to Cooperate with Rural Areas.
- D. The World Is Not Prepared to Deal with the Fast Growth of Cities.

76. The passage is chosen from_____.

- A. a textbook
- B. a travel guide
- C. a novel
- D. a newspaper

解析:

73. 细节理解题。文章只是说“call for”，且下文还提出了可行办法。故 A 观点片面；B 项根据第七段第一句“The report says development in a sustainable(可持续发展) way is important to end poverty.”可知正确；C 项根据第四段最后一句“these include land-use, food security, job creation and transportation.”正确；D 项与第七段第二句相符。故选 A。

74. 推理判断题。A 项说得太过绝对，且最后可清楚知道“wast eless food”是方式之一；B 项根据第二段“he United Nations says the effect on limited resources in many countries will be huge.”、第三段“The United Nations says about 80 percent of this growing urban population will be found in Africa and Asia.”可知是正确。C 项原文直接出现；D 项根据第八段说：粮食生产必必需增加到 70%，增加的这部分将可供养 2.3 billion people。所以不对。

75. 主旨大意题。文章主要讲未来全球人口增长极城市化进程，在进程中面临的挑战以及一些解决措施。A 项，文章通过对 2013 年世界经济和社会调查引出城市化面临的问题，是文章内容之一；B 项第三段第一句话提到，是个观点之一；C 项第五段第一句后面“he says cities need to work closely with rural communities,”也是观点之一；故 D 正确。

76. 归纳总结题。A 教科书；B 旅游指南；C 小说；D 报纸；文章涉及热点问题集出现较多的专业人员、专业术语。故 D 正确。

答案：73. A 74. B 75. D 76. 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适当的单词。每个空格只填一个单词。

The United States has announced a plan to fight the quickly growing threat from cyber spies and Internet attackers known as hackers. America's Attorney General Eric Holder recently said that ever - improving technology is making it easier for people and countries to strike at the United States.

Mister Holder said the Justice Department is fighting back aggressively. He said it is working with various states and government agencies to find and bring to justice those involved in cyber theft and cyber espionage(谍报活动). And, the attorney general called for increased co-operation with private companies. He described the importance of keeping trade secrets a secret.

Attorney General Eric Holder: "A single trade secret can be worth millions – or even billions – of dollars. Trade secret theft can require companies to lay off employees, close factories, to lose sales and profits, to experience a decline in competitive position and advantage, or even to go out of business."

The new policy also calls for fines and trade actions against individuals and countries that target American trade secrets.

The plan was announced the day after the American information security company Mandiant published the findings of its investigation of cyber-attacks. It reports that more than 140 companies have been attacked since 2006. The targets include some of the biggest companies in the United States, companies like Apple Computer, Facebook, Lockheed Martin, CocaCola and many others.

In addition to companies and banks, the hackers are also reported to strike state, federal and international agencies and organizations. Among the areas targeted are satellites, information technology, telecommunications, aerospace, public administration and scientific research.

US Takes Action 77._____ Cyber Theft Threat	
the 78._____ of the plan	to fight back the threat from the hackers for the reason that 79._____ at US is becoming easier than before
80._____ to fight back	1. to 81._____ with official agencies and private companies. 2. not to give 82._____ trade secrets. 3. to fine and sanction(制裁) those who target trade secrets.
the results of 83._____	1. Some of the biggest companies have been attacked, 84._____ Apple Computer, Facebook. 2. 85._____ from companies and banks, other important organizations are struck. ① more 86._____ employees. ② lost sales and profits. ③ the decline of competitive position and advantage. ④ bankruptcy (破产) .

解析:

77. 从文章开头“The United States has announced a plan to fight the quickly growing threat from cyber spies” 得出主要采取行动对抗黑客威胁。

78. 根据第一句“The United States has announced a plan to” 中 to 表示目的。故填这三个词。

79. 根据第一段最后一行“is making it easier for people and countries to strike at the United States.” 得出答案。

80. 根据第二、第三、第四段可知是回击的措施方法。

81. 根据第二段最后一行“he attorney general called for increased co-operation with private companies. He described the importance of keeping trade secrets a secret.” 可知增加合作。

82. 根据第二段最后一句“保持商业机密的重要性” 意识就是说：不要把商业机密透露给黑客。可知。

83. 根据第五段第一句末尾“The plan was announced the day after the American information security company Mandiant published the findings of its investigation of cyber-attacks.” 证券公司出版了调查黑客侵袭的结果；可知。

84. 根据第五段最后一句“The targets include some of the biggest companies in the United States, companies like Apple Computer, Facebook, Lockheed Martin, CocaCola and many others.” 可知。

85. 根据最后一段“In addition to companies and banks,” 可以看出“除了公司和银行” 得出答案。

86. 根据第三段第二句“Trade secret theft can require companies to lay off employees, close factories” 可知是解雇员工。

答案:

77. Against

78. purpose/goal/aim

79. striking

80. ways/means/measures

- 81. cooperate
- 82. away
- 83. cyber-attacks
- 84. including/like
- 85. Apart
- 86. laid-off

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

现在网上购物已成为一种时尚，网上购物有很多好处，但也有不少问题，请你谈谈你的看法和建议。字数：120 字左右

解析：本文是议论文习作，没有提供材料，要求学生必须把握写作要求和写作目的。考生在写作之前必需认真审题，首先要注意文章的时态，议论目前的情况，要求让学生写对现在网上购物的看法和建议，因此本文必须用第三人称。根据题目要求罗列出提纲要点：越来越多的人网上购物，有好的一面，好的就是：1 网上购物扮演着必要的角色；2 给我们带来方便，3 不仅可以省钱还可对许多商店和产品进行选择。又有不好的一面：1 买的东西与想要的东西不符；2 由于低价我们可能买回一些无用的东西；3 可能受骗；罗列提纲之后应该注意句子的衔接，一定用上一些连接词，用一些高级词汇以提高作文的档次。然在书写上，要干净整洁的卷面与字数要求，一般能达到较高的分数。

答案：

Online Shopping

Instead of going to physical stores, more and more people choose to go shopping online. Actually, online shopping plays an essential role in our daily life owing to much convenience it brings us. Furthermore, not only can it save money, but it also offers lots of stores and goods at the same time, which provides additional ordering options and convenience.

As each coin has two sides, online shopping isn't exception. To begin with, we often receive the shirt with the wrong size, because we can try it by ourselves. Next, due to the low price online, we are likely to lose control and buy many useless things. What's more, there are many swindlers who cheat us by opening a fake online store.

In conclusion, as a new booming thing, online shopping does have some benefits, but its potential dangers can not be ignored. Only when we work together can online shopping have a better future.