

## 2014年北京市西城区高三二模试题英语

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30分）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，共7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例：What is the man going to read?

- A. newspaper.
- B. A magazine.
- C. A book.

答案：A

1. What will the woman probably do now?

- A. Go for a trip.
- B. Board the plane.
- C. Take a rest.

2. What is the man doing?

- A. Offering help.
- B. Asking for advice.
- C. Making an appointment.

3. What would the woman like to have now?

- A. glass of wine.
- B. Some more chicken.
- C. Nothing else.

4. Where are the two speakers talking?

- A. At home.
- B. On the phone.
- C. At the restaurant.

5. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Waiter and customer.
- B. Teacher and student
- C. Boy and girl friends.

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，共15分）

听下面4段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的A、B、C三个选项选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有5秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话你将听两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至7题。

6. Why does the woman think New York is a nice place to live in?

- A. It has a large population.
- B. It offers an exciting life.
- C. It's interesting and quiet.

7. Where does the conversation take place?

- A. In New Zealand.

- B. In the US.
- C. In Canada.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What does the man usually do at home?
- A. Do the washing-up.
  - B. Wash clothes.
  - C. Clean the car.
9. What does the man promise to do at last?
- A. Do all the housework from next weekend.
  - B. Clean the kitchen after cooking.
  - C. Prepare meals every day.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is the woman a bit nervous?
- A. She is afraid of getting up late.
  - B. She is a newcomer to the school.
  - C. She isn't ready for the coming exam.
11. What must the students do before morning reading?
- A. Hand in homework.
  - B. Do morning exercises.
  - C. Go to the teacher's office.
12. What can the students do if they feel hungry?
- A. Ask the teacher for some food.
  - B. Have something to eat in class.
  - C. Eat something during the break.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. How did the speaker go to Manhattan from Long Island?
- A. By bus.
  - B. By ship.
  - C. By subway.
14. What was the weather like during the speaker's visit to New York City?
- A. Warm.
  - B. Cold.
  - C. Sunny.
15. What do we know about the speaker?
- A. The speaker visited Manhattan alone.
  - B. The speaker didn't know how to ice-skate.
  - C. The speaker went to the top of the Statue of Liberty.

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面一段对话，完成第 16 题至 20 题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有 20 秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有 60 秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。请将答案写在答题纸上。

Sunnyside Inn Reservation Information	
Name of the guest	Bob <u>16</u>
Available rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ a smoking room</li> <li>◇ a non-smoking room</li> <li>◇ a room of 200 dollars per <u>17</u>, plus a 10% room tax</li> </ul>
Reservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ a non-smoking room for <u>18</u></li> <li>◇ on <u>19</u> 20<sup>th</sup></li> </ul>
Total fee	<u>20</u> dollars, plus a 10% room tax

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例：It's so nice to hear from her again. \_\_\_\_\_, we last met more than thirty years ago.

- A. What's more
- B. That's to say
- C. In other words
- D. Believe it or not

答案：D

21. —You look great!

—I \_\_\_\_\_ out. Check out my muscles!

- A. will work
- B. was working
- C. have been working
- D. had been working

解析：句意：—你看起来很棒啊！—我一直都在锻炼。你 看看我的肌肉！根据句意可知正是因为一直都在锻炼所以现在才会与如此好的肌肉和体型，得到了对方的夸奖。使用现在完成进行时，表示从过开始一直持续到现在都在不停地锻炼。故使用现在完成进行时。C 正确。

答案：C

22. \_\_\_\_\_ Stephon Marbury is an American, he has become a role model among Beijing basketball fans.

- A. As
- B. Although
- C. When
- D. Since

解析：as 随着，因为，当...时；although 尽管；when 当...时；since 自然；句意：尽管斯蒂芬·马布里是一个美国人，但是他已经成为北京篮球迷的模范了。本句中的 although 表示上下文之间的转折关系。故 B 正确。

答案：B

23. It's been discovered in the study\_\_\_\_\_people are more relieved after forgiving others.

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

解析：本句中的 it 是形式主语，that 引导的是真正的主语从句，that 在这个主语从句中 u 充当任何成分，只是一个引导词而已。句意：在研究中人们已经发现在原谅别人以后人们更加宽慰。BCD 三项都要在句中做成分的。故 A 正确。

答案：A

24. Grandpa was shocked by the news. Rarely\_\_\_\_\_him so quiet.

- A. do I see
- B. had I seen
- C. I had seen
- D. I saw

解析：本句中的 rarely 很少，是一个表示否定意义的词，放在句首的时候，后面的主句要使用部分倒装。句意：听到这个消息爷爷很惊讶。我很少看见他如此安静。根据句意可知是在这之前，我很少看见他如此安静，现在的情况已经使用了一般过去时，在这之前要使用过去完成时。故 B 正确。

答案：B

25. The report aims to explain how these conclusions\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. were reached
- B. had been reached
- C. have reached
- D. had reached

解析：句义：这篇报告旨在解释这些结论是如何做出来的。本句实际考察的是固定搭配 reach the conclusion 得出结论。根据句义可知使用的是被动语态，排除 CD 项，B 项为过去完成时的被动语态，在上下文中没有出现过去的过去的含义。而得出结论是已经发生的事情，故 A 正确。

答案：A

26. Sometimes,\_\_\_\_\_a patient a get-well card is better than visiting him.

- A. to be sent
- B. being sent
- C. having sent
- D. sending

解析：句义：有时候，给病人送一张慰问卡要比去看他会更好。本句考察的动名词做主语，动名词做主语表示的经常性习惯性的事情，而不是指具体的一次性的事情。根据句义可知使用主动语态，排除 AB 项，C 项使用的是动名词的完成式，表示动作之前就已经完成了，而在上下文中没有这样的含义。故 D 正确。

答案：D

27. It's always hard to remember a name when one doesn't have a face to go with\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. him
- B. it
- C. her
- D. one

解析：代词 **him** 是一个宾格，指代的是男性的他；**it** 指代上文出现的同一事物；**her** 指代女性的她；**one** 指代可数名词单数，表示泛指；本句中的 **it** 指代前面半句中出现的 **a name**。句义：要记住一个没有脸庞与之相配的人的名字是很难的。故 **B** 正确。

答案：B

28. It was unusual that such close neighbors\_\_\_\_\_not know one another.

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

解析：情态动词 **could** 能够，可能；**would** 会；**must** 必须，一定，非得；**should** 应该，竟然；句义：如此亲密的邻居竟然相互不认识真是太不同寻常了。根据句义可知本句中的 **should** 表示“竟然”，说明惊讶的语气。故 **D** 正确。

答案：D

29. The agent promised to keep the family members fully\_\_\_\_\_of any developments.

- A. inform
- B. informing
- C. informed
- D. being informed

解析：实际上本句考察的是固定搭配 **inform sb of sth** 通知某人某事，让某人知道某事；其中的 **sb** 与 **inform** 构成被动关系，所以使用过去分词做宾语补足语。本句中的 **the family members** 与动词 **inform** 构成被动关系。惊讶：那位代理商允诺会让所有的家庭成员都了解所有的发展的。故 **C** 正确。

答案：C

30. — The professor gave a really good speech.

— I suggest you\_\_\_\_\_him some specific questions about his work experience.

- A. have asked
- B. will ask
- C. asked
- D. ask

解析：本句中的动词 **suggest** 表示建议的时候，后面的宾语从句要使用虚拟语气“**should+动词原形**”其中的 **should** 可以省略。建议：—那位教授给我们做了一个很精彩的演讲。—我建议你去问一下关于他工作经历的一些详细的问题的。**D** 项前面省略了 **should**。故 **D** 正确。

答案：D

31. A person who has never tasted bitter won't know\_\_\_\_\_sweet is.

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

解析：本句中的动词 know 后面是一个宾语从句，这个宾语从句的主语是 sweet，系动词 is 后面缺少了表语。CD 两项是连词副词，只能在句中做状语，不能做表语。Which 一直都有疑问的意思，表示具体范围之内的“哪一个”。所以使用 what，既引导起这个宾语从句，也在宾语从句中做系动词 is 的表语。故 B 正确。

答案：B

32. The landlady prefers to have women in the apartment rather than men. She thinks women take \_\_\_\_\_ care of things!

- A. well
- B. good
- C. better
- D. best

解析：句义：这位女房东更愿意把房子租给女性，而不是男性。她认为女性会把房子里的东西照顾得更好。根据上下文的含义可知是把女性和男性进行比较，故使用了比较级。C 项正确。

答案：C

33. Based on a true story, the film shows a hero racing \_\_\_\_\_ time to get back the stolen papers.

- A. behind
- B. against
- C. about
- D. at

解析：介词 behind 落后于...；against 反对，靠着，逆着；at 在...地方；句义：以一个真实的故事为基础，这部电影展示了一个与时间赛跑拿回了被偷走的论文的英雄的故事。故 B 正确。

答案：B

34. I've made several travel plans for our vacation, but I'll leave it to you \_\_\_\_\_ one.

- A. choosing
- B. chosen
- C. to choose
- D. choose

解析：本句中的不定式在句中做目的状语。句义：为我们的假期我已经制作了几个旅行计划，我留下给你，让你选择一个；根据句义可知把旅行计划留给你是为了让你选择一个。故 C 正确。

答案：C

35. Paris has some great museums \_\_\_\_\_ visitors can see fine works of impressionist painters.

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

解析：本题中的定语从句的先行词是 *some great museums*，后面定语从句 *visitors can see fine works of impressionist painters.* 的主谓宾的句子结构很完整，所以使用关系副词来引导，因为先行词是指地点的名词，所以使用 *where*。句义：巴黎有很多在里面游客可以看到有名的画家的作品的博物馆。故 A 正确。

答案：A

## 第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

My class and I visited Chris Care Center in Phoenix, Arizona to comfort the old people who needed a little cheering up during the holiday season.

The first two 36 there were for persons requiring help in taking care of themselves. We sang 37 for them. They loved our sweet songs and the flowers that we left with them.

As we were 38 on the third floor for old people with Alzheimer (老年痴呆症), most of them 39 off at the walls or floor. However, one lady 40 my eye. She was sitting by the door, in a wheelchair, singing songs to herself. They weren't the songs that we were singing, at least they didn't 41 like that. As we got 42 with each festive song, she did as well. The louder we got, the louder she got. 43 she was singing, she was also 44 out to us with her hands and body. I knew that I should have gone over to her, but I thought that my 45 were to my students. People who worked at the care center could 46 to her, I thought. Just when I stopped feeling 47 about not giving her the attention she needed, one of my students, Justin, showed me what the holiday season is really about.

Justin also 48 the same lady. The difference between us is that he 49 on her needs, but I didn't. During the last song, "Silent Night," Justin walked over to her and held her hand. He looked this aged lady in her 50 and with his actions said, "You are important, and I will take my 51 to let you know that."

This tired, elderly lady stopped singing and held his hand. Then she touched his cheek with the other hand. Tears began to fall down her face. No 52 can completely describe that touching moment...

It 53 a boy to teach me, a man, about kindness and love. Justin's example of a complete, selfless attitude toward another was a 54 that I will never forget. He was the teacher that day, and I consider myself 55 to have witnessed his lesson.

36.

- A. rooms
- B. buildings
- C. floors
- D. groups

解析：上下文串联。A 房间；B 建筑物，大楼；C 楼层；D 一群；the first two floors 前两层楼，下一段有 the third floor 做暗示，故选 C。

答案：C

37.

- A. bravely
- B. shyly
- C. madly
- D. beautifully

解析：副词辨析。A 勇敢地；B 害羞地；C 发疯地；D 美丽地；beautifully 和下句 sweet 形成呼应,指我们给他们唱了一些很好听的歌曲。故选 D。

答案：D

38.

- A. dancing
- B. meeting
- C. gathering
- D. singing

解析：词义辨析。A 跳舞；B 遇见；C 聚集；D 唱歌；此题属于后暗示，后文提到一位老太太唱的歌不是我们正在唱的，故选 D。

答案：D

39.

- A. stared
- B. shut
- C. paid
- D. glared

解析：动词辨析。A 盯着...看；B 关闭；C 付钱；D 生气地盯着...看；stare off 盯着,从宾语 wall or floors 可知，本句是指那些患有老年痴呆症的老人不理我们唱歌，只是盯着墙壁看。故选 A。

答案：A

40.

- A. looked
- B. caught
- C. escaped
- D. hurt

解析：动词辨析。A 看见；B 吸引，抓住；C 逃脱；D 伤害；catch my eyes 吸引了我的目光，故选 B。

答案：B

41.

- A. appear
- B. hear
- C. sound
- D. feel

解析：动词辨析。A 出现，似乎；B 听（强调听的动作）；C 听起来（系动词）；D 感觉；sound 听起来像..意为：至少听起来不像是我们正在唱的,故选 C。

答案：C

42.

- A. louder
- B. nearer
- C. faster

D. higher

解析：上下文串联。该词属于后暗示，根据 *The louder we got, the louder she got.* 当我们大声唱欢快的歌曲时，她也会如此。我们声音越大，她的声音也会随之变大，故选 A。

答案：A

43.

A. Because

B. As

C. Since

D. Though

解析：连词辨析。A 因为；B 随着，当...时；C 自从，既然；D 尽管；当我们在唱歌的时候，as 引导时间状语从句，故选 B。

答案：B

44.

A. moving

B. reaching

C. coming

D. spreading

解析：动词辨析。A 移动；B 伸出；C 到来；D 传播；reach out 伸出，当我们唱歌的时候，她也会和我们一起伸出手，故选 B。

答案：B

45.

A. interests

B. abilities

C. feelings

D. responsibilities

解析：名词辨析。A 兴趣；B 能力；C 感觉；D 责任；我认为我的责任是教会我的学生，故选 D。

答案：D

46.

A. speak

B. object

C. attend

D. compare

解析：动词词义辨析。A 说话，讲话；B 反对；C 参加，照顾；D 比较；短语 attend to sb. 照顾，伺候；我认为在照顾中心里工作的人会来照顾她的。

答案：C

47.

A. afraid

B. sure

C. guilty

D. scary

解析：形容词辨析。A 害怕的；B 确定的；C 内疚的；D 让人惊慌的；guilty 惭愧，意为：当我刚刚停止因为没有给她应有的关注而产生的羞愧感时，我其中一个学生告诉我这个假期的真正含义。

答案：C

48.

- A. feared
- B. avoided
- C. helped
- D. noticed

解析：动词辨析。A 害怕，唯恐；B 避免；C 帮助；D 注意到；notice 我的学生也关注到这个老太太。

答案：D

49.

- A. called
- B. acted
- C. insisted
- D. kept

解析：短语辨析。Call on 号召；act on 对...付诸实施；insist on 坚持；keep on 继续；Justin 也注意到这个老太太，但是我们之间的区别在于我直接采取了行动，而我却没有。

答案：B

50.

- A. tears
- B. hands
- C. eyes
- D. face

解析：名词辨析。A 眼泪；B 手；C 眼睛；D 脸庞；in one's eyes 看着某人的眼睛；本句是指 Justin 看着老太太的眼睛说....。

答案：C

51.

- A. time
- B. flower
- C. body
- D. cheek

解析：名词辨析。A 时间；B 花朵；C 身体；D 脸颊；take my time 花费时间；Justin 说我会花时间让你知道这一点的。

答案：A

52.

- A. words
- B. poems
- C. expressions
- D. Songs

解析：名词辨析。A 语言；B 诗歌；C 短语；D 歌曲；没有任何语言可以表达当时令人感动的场面。

答案：A

53.

- A. took
- B. wasted

C. caused

D. made

解析：固定句式。本题考察的是：It takes sb some time to do sth 做某事花费了某人...时间等；本句中 It took a boy to teach me,a man about kindnes and love.一个男孩教会我一个成年人关于爱和善良。

答案：A

54.

A. message

B. lesson

C. activity

D. class

解析：名词辨析。A 消息，信息；B 教训；C 活动；D 班级； lesson 人生教训，我的学生教会我一个永远不会忘记的教训。

答案：B

55.

A. clever

B. foolish

C. right

D. lucky

解析：形容词辨析。A 聪明的；B 愚蠢的；C 正确的；D 幸运的；我能够亲眼目睹这个人生课程是非常幸运的，故选 D。

答案：D

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40分）

第一节（共15小题；每小题2分，共30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

We're always looking for well-written reviews of books, music, movies, television shows, websites, video games and other products. When writing a review, concentrate on exactly what you liked or didn't like. Give examples of strengths and weaknesses, be descriptive and provide background information on an author, director, actor or musician, if possible. Find professional reviews in magazines or newspapers and see how reviewers deal with their topic, but be sure to express your own voice in your review.

Grammar Hint for Reviews: When describing a book, movie, album or anything else, use the present tense.

#### Book Reviews

Discuss an author's technique, strengths and weaknesses instead of focusing on the plot. Does the story flow? Is there a strong sense of character and place? Did you stay up until dawn to finish it? Is it good reading for teenagers? What influence did it have on you and why? If you've read other books by the same author, discuss how this book compares.

#### Movie Reviews

Think of the major Oscar categories and consider the performances, music, lighting and setting, etc. Do these work together? Did some hold up while others didn't? If the movie is based

on a book, discuss whether one is better than the other and why. If the movie is a remake, compare the film to its original.

Remember that a well-written movie review should discuss strengths and weaknesses. Some readers may not have seen a movie yet, so don't give away an exciting scene or the ending!

#### College Reviews

Begin by providing an overview of the college, including location, size and a description of the campus and/or dorm life. Think about all aspects of your college visit. What academic, athletic and after-class programs are available? What are the students like? What makes the college different from others? Every school has strengths and weaknesses. Be objective. Consider what the school has to offer and who might enjoy or benefit the most from attending there.

56. When writing a review, you\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cannot refer to any previous review
- B. must express your own views and opinions
- C. must provide some information about the author
- D. needn't give any examples to support your views

解析: 细节题。根据文章第一段 3,4 行 Give examples of strengths and weaknesses, be descriptive and provide background information on an author, director, actor or musician, if possible 可知当我们在写评论的时候, 要提供作者的背景知识。故 B 正确。

答案: B

57. Which aspects should be included in all three reviews?

- A. Strengths and weaknesses.
- B. Plot and character.
- C. Programs and scenes.
- D. Location and description.

解析: 细节题。根据后三段中的 Discuss an author's technique, strengths and weaknesses instead of focusing on the plot 和 Remember that a well-written movie review should discuss strengths and weaknesses.和 Every school has strengths and weaknesses.可知这三种评论里都需要提及 strengths and weaknesses。故 A 正确。

答案: A

58. Where can you probably find the passage?

- A. In a personal diary.
- B. In an official report.
- C. In a tourist guidebook.
- D. In a popular magazine.

解析: 推理题。本文主要说明的是如何写出很好的评论, 所以不可能是个人日记和官方报告, 也不会是旅游指南。最可能的是与写作有关的杂志。故 D 项正确。

答案: D

#### B

My grandmother Adele loved culture and was generous with its gifts. When I was a child, she took me to museums, restaurants, dances. She showered me with gifts from her travels around the world. But I can only remember her giving me one book—a book that, to this day, I have not read. She presented me with her own favorite childhood book: Hans Brinker. My grandmother was happy to share this book with me. She even decorated the title page with her proud writing.

I tried to read it. I adored reading, and would dive into a new pile of books from the library all at once. But something about Hans Brinker just wouldn't let me in. The story was set in Holland, a long time ago. It felt dull and unfamiliar—even though I was a fan of classics of other times and places. I simply read the first pages over and over. I could not progress.

Standing on a bookshelf in our living room, the book was like something I avoided. It scolded me for not being interested, for not trying hard enough, for disappointing my grandmother.

The book started to fit in, almost forgotten, until Adele asked. Had I read it? Did I like it? Always determined, she wanted to know the answer. I would make some kind of excuse, feel bad, and open it again, hoping for a new reaction. The book weighed on me.

Years passed and finally Adele and I both accepted that I would never read Hans Brinker. Eventually I cleared the book from the shelf. The Hans Brinker experience led me to set a rule that I've lived by ever since: Do not ask about a book given as a gift. Don't ask, despite your desire to discuss it to grow closer. The desire for such connection is what gives book-giving with special meaning—and increases the owner's possibility to be a letdown.

Guilt is basically the same as for all gifts, though. If the giver doesn't have the pleasure of seeing or hearing about the gift being enjoyed, and asks whether it is, then the owner—unless she can truthfully say “yes”—either has to admit to not liking the present, or else lie on the spot. Neither is pleasant. So, don't ask.

59. When the author was a kid, his grandmother\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. took him to travel around the world a lot
- B. loved to take him to museums and stores
- C. shared her childhood stories with him
- D. gave him many gifts

解析：推理题。根据文章 1,2 行 My grandmother Adele loved culture and was generous with its gifts. When I was a child, she took me to museums, restaurants, dances. She showered me with gifts from her travels around the world.可知我的奶奶对于礼物是很慷慨，可知她经常会给我一些礼物。故 D 正确。

答案：D

60. What does the author think about the book his grandmother gave him?

- A. Boring.
- B. Interesting.
- C. Puzzling.
- D. Disappointing.

解析：推理题。根据文章第二段 2,3 行 But something about Hans Brinker just wouldn't let me in. The story was set in Holland, a long time ago. It felt dull and unfamiliar—even though I was a fan of classics of other times and places.可知我对这本根本不感兴趣，也没有读的愿望，是因为我认为这本书很无聊。故 A 正确。

答案：A

61. The underlined sentence “The book weighed on me” in Paragraph 4 probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the book is too heavy for the author to carry
- B. the author feels stressful facing the book
- C. the book is full of powerful viewpoints

D. the author keeps reading the book

解析：推理题。根据前面两句 Always determined, she wanted to know the answer. I would make some kind of excuse, feel bad, and open it again, hoping for a new reaction. 可知当奶奶问我有没有读过那本书的时候，我总是找各种各样的借口。可知当我面对着这本书的时候，总是感觉很有压力，因为奶奶给我了，但是我却没有读。故 B 正确。

答案：B

62. The author learns from the Hans Brinker's experience that never\_\_\_\_\_.

A. give others books as gifts

B. lie to people who give you gifts

C. get close to others through gifts

D. talk about the books given as gifts

解析：细节题。根据第五段 2,3 行 The Hans Brinker experience led me to set a rule that I've lived by ever since: Do not ask about a book given as a gift. Don't ask, despite your desire to discuss it to grow closer. 可知从这本书里我得出一个教训：永远不要谈论作为礼物送出去的书。因为你不知道对方有没有读，如果对方没有阅读会很尴尬。故 D 正确。

答案：D

## C

Google has kicked off Google Science Fair (GSF) 2014, its annual online competition for bright, creative and ambitious teenagers who want to change the world with science. While the project is led by Google, it also has the backing of the Lego Group and world-famous publications National Geographic and Scientific American. The competition is open for students aged 13 to 18, who can sign-up now, form a team and begin working on a submission.

The winner will be rewarded with a ten-day exploration to the Galapagos Islands aboard the National Geographic Endeavor, as well as a VIP tour of 'Spaceport America' in New Mexico. Google is also throwing in a \$50,000 scholarship and \$10,000 for the winner's school to purchase cutting-edge science lab equipment.

Google suggests that each project should be “an in-depth investigation of a science question or engineering problem” but otherwise, it's up to students to pick and develop an idea that follows the competition rules.

Completed projects need to be submitted by May 12, 2014 at 11:59 PDT. Google will announce the regional competitors in June, ahead of global finalists in August and the competition winners in September.

Interested? Here are the rules.

If you want to enter the competition as an individual (个人), you should register first. Complete requested information about yourself and your project in the registration section before creating your project. You may edit this later. Click the box stating that you have read, accept, and agree to be bound by these Official Rules and Terms.

Upon completion of registration you may begin working on your project. The project must follow the technical, creative, and legal entry requirements set out in these Official Rules and the Googlesciencefair.com Site. You will be required to complete all sections of the Project Site.

You may begin working on your project after completing the registration process, however, you may not submit it for judging until you have requested and received parental consent (允许). Once you have done this, your parent or guardian will receive an email from Google with

instructions on how they can give their consent for you to participate. The project will not be judged unless this consent is received.

63. From the first paragraph, we can learn that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. GSF is a science competition
- B. teenagers should form a team
- C. every teenager can take part in it
- D. GSF is organized by Google alone

解析：推理题。根据第一段 1,2 行 its annual online competition for bright, creative and ambitious teenagers who want to change the world with science 可知这是一个每年都举行的为那些想用科学改变世界的年轻人的网络比赛。故 A 正确。

答案：A

64. What is mainly discussed in the last paragraph?

- A. Parental consent.
- B. Submission time.
- C. Registration process.
- D. Project requirements.

解析：段落大意题。根据最后一段 1,2 行 however, you may not submit it for judging until you have requested and received parental consent (允许).可知如果父母不允许你参加，你是没有机会去参加这样的比赛的。所以本段主要讲述的就是你要获得父母的允许。故 A 正确。

答案：A

65. If you plan to enter GSF alone, you\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. should create your project first
- B. you needn't follow the official rules
- C. you should provide some personal information
- D. you should start your project before registration

解析：细节题。根据文章第五段第二行 Complete requested information about yourself and your project in the registration section before creating your project.可知报名的时候，你需要提供一些你自己的个人信息。故 C 正确。

答案：C

66. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. offer tips on how to enter GSF
- B. provide information about GSF
- C. persuade teenagers to enter GSF
- D. show teenagers the importance of GSF

解析：推理题。根据文章主题段第一段 Google has kicked off Google Science Fair (GSF) 2014, its annual online competition for bright, creative and ambitious teenagers who want to change the world with science.提出了这样的一个话题，然后再接下来几段里详细叙述了如何报名参加这样的比赛以及注意事项等。故 B 正确。

答案：B

D

Dear Mom, Clear My Calendar

September is around the corner, and some of us are already complaining about summer's end. But parents have a special reason to do so. The end of summer means the start of school. And

these days, planning a young child's schedule is a big challenge. The challenge is no longer finding activities to fill a child's day; it is saying no to the hundreds of options available. Our mailbox is filled with brochures urging us to sign our kids up for classes from cooking to martial arts(武术).

Educators are themselves discouraged by the number of special classes that many children attend. In the name of "enrichment," three-year-olds not only go to preschool in the morning but study French or gymnastics after lunch. One teacher tells of a four-year-old asking for help in the toilet before hurrying off to tennis. Another teacher says that children sometimes hold on to her at pickup time. What happened to unstructured time?

A generous explanation is that we enjoy giving children opportunities we never had. The truth however is that many parents have doubts about how much time they spend away from their families. And one way to reduce this guilt is to believe that time spent in these classes is somehow more beneficial to children than the time we know we should be giving them ourselves.

David Elkind, an expert on children, suggests that the 1960s gave birth to the belief that earlier is better. Parents hope that early music lessons, for example will build a child's confidence. The truth, however, is that any time children are asked to do too much, too soon, they are at greater risk for feelings of failure.

A child's time does not have to be planned to be meaningful. Remember the lazy days of summer? Some children sleep late and play with the kids across the street until it's time to come home for dinner. However, with the majority of mothers working, fewer children enjoy that idle(空闲的) time now.

Come September, children across the country will finish a full day of kindergarten, only to attend an after-school program until 6 P.M., when a working mom or dad comes to take them home. That's too much for a five-year old. Finances, of course, do limit some parents. But let's be honest with ourselves - our own busy schedules, whatever they involve, are no excuse for burdening a young child's.

67. The author holds that it's a challenge to plan a schedule for a child mainly because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a child's schedule is too complex
- B. activities suitable for kids are limited
- C. parents are stuck in numerous choices
- D. children always say no to parents' advice

解析：细节理解题。第一段 And these days, planning a young child's schedule is a big challenge. The challenge is no longer finding activities to fill a child's day; it is saying no to the hundreds of options available.提出父母会面临巨多的课外辅导班的选择,故选 C。

答案：C

68. What the two teachers say in Paragraph 2 implies that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. children love to stay at school
- B. they are popular with children
- C. children dislike after-school classes
- D. after-school classes are of poor quality

解析：推理题，文中第二段中 One teacher tells of a four-year-old asking for help in the toilet before hurrying off to tennis. Another teacher says that children sometimes hold on to her at pickup time. What happened to unstructured time? 两位老师举的事例充分说明孩子不喜欢上辅导班，都向老师求助了。故选 C。

答案：C

69. According to the author, what is the real reason for parents to send their children to after-school classes?

- A. Parents want to make up for their own regrets.
- B. After-school classes develop children's potential.
- C. Parents have doubt about their own ability to guide children.
- D. After-school classes give parents an excuse for being absent.

解析：细节题，从第三段 1,2 行 A generous explanation is that we enjoy giving children opportunities we never had. The truth however is that many parents have doubts about how much time they spend away from their families 和最后一句 But let's be honest with ourselves - our own busy schedules, whatever they involve, are no excuse for burdening a young child's.可知家长们把孩子送到辅导班主要是因为自己没有时间陪孩子，故选 D。

答案：D

70. Which of the following will the author probably agree with?

- A. For children's benefits, the earlier the better.
- B. Children's spare time should be carefully designed.
- C. Idle time for children is becoming a thing of the past.
- D. Parents should be forgiven if they have a good reason.,

解析：推理判断题，文中提到家长由于工作繁忙没有时间陪孩子而把孩子送到课外班，孩子们的空闲时间已经一去不复返了，故选 C。

答案：C

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Flash Mob: The Pop Culture

If you see a group of people dancing and singing on the street or in the railway station, you don't need to feel surprised. They are a flash mob. Who are they? Are they mobs (暴民)? 71 Actually, a flash mob is a group of people who gather suddenly in a public place, do something unusual for a brief period of time, and then quickly separate.

A flash mob is usually organized with the help of the Internet or other digital communications networks. 72 At a predetermined time, they gather and perform some tasks such as exchanging books, coming together to look at the sky, waving their hands and yelling something at the top of their lungs for 30 seconds. Then, they quickly disappear before the police can arrive.

Bill Wasik, senior editor of Harper's Magazine, organized the first flash mob in Manhattan in May 2003 and the first successful flash mob gathered on June 3, 2003 at Macy's department store. More than one hundred people stepped onto the ninth floor carpet department of Macy's department store, gathering around an expensive carpet. Following this flash mob, about 200 people flooded the lounge of the Hyatt hotel and applauded for about fifteen seconds. 73 Flash mob gatherings can sometimes shock people. Such an activity might seem amusing, but it might also frighten people who are not aware of what is taking place. 74 They also have enormous economic potential, such as using flash mobs to advertise a product.

75 People use it to do many things. For example, in 2009, Michael Jackson's fans took part in a flash mob to remember him. Hundreds of his fans gathered outside the railway

station in Liverpool. They were singing and dancing Michael's famous song "Beat It" together. And in another example, some people took part in a flash mob to tell more people not to use negative words.

- A. Flash mobs give people from all walks of life an opportunity to come together to create a memory.
- B. Don't be confused by their name.
- C. People are attracted by the silly and harmless activities.
- D. The flash mob is now becoming more and more popular.
- E. Using mobile phones, the flash mob can change their gathering place.
- F. A later mob saw hundreds of people in Central Park making bird noises.
- G. The messages may be forwarded to friends, who forward to more people.
- H. Undoubtedly, flash mobs can serve as good political tools in any direction.

解析:

71. 承接上下文, 意为: 他们是暴民吗? 不要被名字所迷惑。事实上他们是一群这样的人: 突然出现在公共场合, 在很短的时间内完成一系列不同寻常的事情然后迅速离开, 故选 A。

72. 承接上下文, 一般这种活动都是通过互联网或电子通讯组织好, 一拨人提前告知另外一拨人或朋友, 在提前决定好的时间来到某个地方进行一番活动, 故选 F。

73. 承接前文, 有明显的时间顺序, 前面提到 first, following this flash mob, 所以这里是 A later mob..., 故选 E。

74. 后面提到经济方面的帮助, 该空是政治方面的作用, 故选 G。

75. 中心句, "快闪" 越来越流行, 人们可以利用它做很多事情, 故选 C。

答案: 71. A      72. F      73. E      74. G      75. C

#### 第四部分: 书面表达 (共两节, 35 分)

##### 第一节 (15 分)

你在北京的英国朋友 Tom 非常喜欢中国绘画。请你根据以下信息, 给 Tom 写信, 告诉他近期将要举办的一个画展, 并建议他去参观。

时间: 5 月 10 日到 25 日

地点: 中国美术馆

内容: 张大千 100 多幅绘画作品

画家简介: 中国 20 世纪国画大师, 擅长多种画法, 在山水画方面卓有成就。

注意: 1. 词数不少于 50。

2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

3. 信的开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

4. 参考词汇: landscape 山水画; 山水画法

Dear Tom,

---

Yours,

Li Hua

解析: 本文属于提纲类短文, 告诉 Tom 近期要举行的一个画展。使用第三人称为主, 因为这个画展还没有举行, 所以使用一般将来时。要点: 1. 时间: 5 月 10 日到 25 日; 2. 地点: 中国美术馆; 3. 内容: 张大千 100 多幅绘画作品 4. 画家简介: 中国 20 世纪国画大师, 擅长多种画法, 在山水画方面卓有成就。5. 建议他去参观。提纲类书面表达主要特点是: 要点

明确，范围具体，贴近生活，易于动笔。此类试题中有较多的文字说明，实际上规定了考生表述的思路，对考生的写作范围作了较为明确的限定，试题中规定的要点一个也不能回避。考生极易受中文提纲的制约，将书面表达变成了翻译，造成语法结构和语汇上的单调，因此平时要多练习，活用语言，使文章流畅。

答案：

Dear Tom,

I know you love Chinese paintings. Here is a piece of good news for you. There will be an exhibition of Zhang Daqian's paintings at the National Art Museum of China from May 10st to 25th. As you know, Mr. Zhang, one of the most famous Chinese painters of the 20th century, was a master at many types of painting, especially landscapes. The coming exhibition will be composed of more than 100 of his masterpieces. I believe it will be a great time for all his fans. Don't miss it.

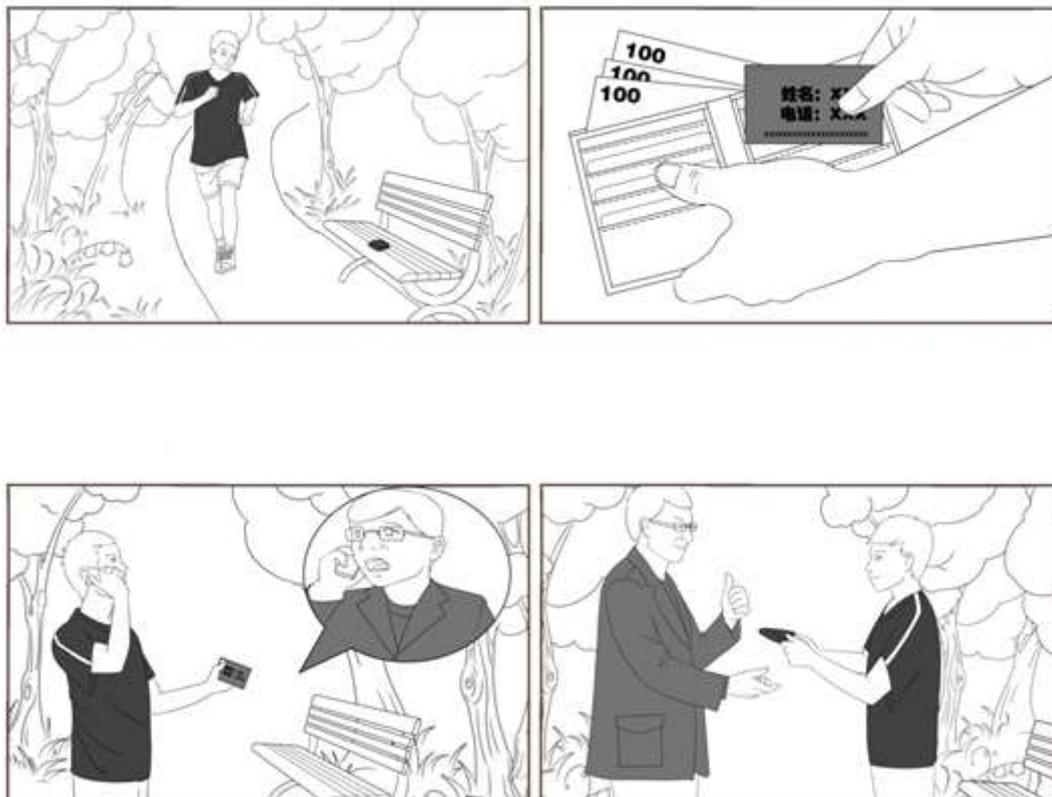
If you need further information, just let me know.

Yours,  
Li Hua

## 第二节 (20分)

假设你是红星中学高三(1)班的学生李华，校报英文版正在开展“续写雷锋日记”活动。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，将你所做的一件好事以日记形式记述下来，向校报投稿。注意：1. 日记的开头已为你写好。

2. 词数不少于 60。



Saturday, May 3

Fine

This morning, \_\_\_\_\_

解析：本题考察的是看图作文。要求以李华的口吻并用日记的形式来描述图片内容。所以使

用一般过去时和第一人称。要点：1.李华早晨起来在公园里跑步，发现了长凳上有一个钱包。2.打开钱包，发现里面有一些钱和名片。3.李华联系钱包的主人；4.对方过来取钱包，并表扬李华的好行为。看图作文要求考生将画面所包含的有效信息直接运用英语思维转换成英语语言文字，再根据这些要点谋篇布局。要求考生把看到的图画用文字表达出来，除了能表达清楚图画中的信息外，考生还需要根据词数要求，适当拓展并发挥想象，从而使文章的叙述不单调。如果是记叙文类的写作素材，考生要注意故事的时间、地点、人物、事件的起因、过程、结果这六个要素；如果是说明文或议论文，考生则首先要对图画的内容进行描述，然后围绕图画的信息进行说明或议论。此时考生一定要注意把握图画的中心思想，写出图画要反映的内容。

答案：

Saturday, May 3

Fine

This morning, I was jogging in the park when I caught sight of a wallet on a bench. Clearly, someone had left it there by accident. I picked it up and checked the contents. Inside it, I found some money and a card with a phone number. Believing that the owner would be worried, I immediately tried the number. A man answered it in an anxious voice. Hearing that I had his wallet, he sighed with relief and told me he would return right away. Ten minutes later, the man arrived. After confirming he was the owner, I handed the wallet back to him. With his thumb up, he expressed his gratitude to me repeatedly. Seeing the smile on his face, I felt happy that I was able to help.