

2015 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）英语
第 I 卷

第一部分：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）

1. —Sorry, Liz. I think I was a bit rude to you.

—_____, but don't do that again!

- A. Go ahead
- B. Forget it
- C. It depends
- D. With pleasure

解析：句意：--对不起，Liz。我想我对你有点粗鲁。--算了吧，不过不要再那样做了。A.Go ahead 好吧，行啊；B.Forget it 算了吧，不必在意；C.It depends 那还得看情况了；D.With plwasure 乐意效劳。根据句意可知选 B。

答案：B

2. The quality of education in this small school is better than _____ in some larger schools.

- A. that
- B. one
- C. it
- D. this

解析：句意：这所小学校的教育质量要好于一些大学校。句中代词代指不可数名词 the quality of education，故用代词 that。代词 it 和 one 都代指可数名词单数。故选 A。

答案：A

3. Only when Lily walked into the office _____ that she had left the contract at home.

- A. she realized
- B. has she realized
- C. she has realized
- D. did she realize

解析：句意：只有当莉莉走进办公室的时候，她才意识到她把合同往家里了。本题考查 only 位于句首，引导的时间状语从句，主句要主谓倒装。根据时态和句意可知选 D。

答案：D

4. —Jack, you seem excited.

—_____? I won the first prize

A. Guess what

B. So what

C. Pardon me

D. Who cares

解析：句意：——杰克，你看起来很兴奋。——猜看？我在英语演讲比赛中获得第一名。 A. Guess what 猜看； B. So what 那又怎么样； C. Pardon me 请问刚才你说的什么 D. Who cares 谁管它呢。根据句意可知选 A。

答案：A

5. _____ in painting, John didn't notice evening approaching.

A. To absorb

B. To be absorbed

C. Absorbed

D. Absorbing

解析：句意：全神贯注于绘画中，约翰没有注意到晚上到了。短语 be absorbed in 全神贯注于，在句中作状语。故选 C。

答案：C

6. Jane can't attend the meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon because she _____ a class at that time.

A. will teach

B. would teach

C. has taught

D. will be teaching

解析：试题分析：句意：简不能参加今天下午 3 点钟的会议，因为她那个时候在一个班上课。根据句中的时间状语 at that time 指代 at 3o'clock this afternoon 表示在将来的某一时刻正在做某事，故用将来完成时。

故选 D.

答案：D

7. I _____ have worried before I came to the new school, for my classmates here are very friendly to me.

A. mightn't

B. mustn't

C. needn't

D. couldn't

解析：句意：我来新学校之前本没有必要担心，因为这里我的同学对我非常友好。needn't have done 本没有必要做某事，表示实际上已经做了某事。根据句意可知选 C。

答案：C

8. _____ for two days, Steve managed to finish his report on schedule.

A. To work

B. Worked

C. To be working

D. Having worked

解析：句意：工作了两天，Steve 成功的按时完成了他的报告。句中的逻辑主语为 Steve，与 work 之间为主动关系，故用现在分词，这里用 having worked，表示动作的先后性。故选 D。

答案：D

9. Despite the previous rounds of talks, no agreement _____ so far by the two sides.

A. has been reached

B. was reached

C. will reach

D. will have reached

解析：句意：尽管之前多轮谈判，但到目前为止双方没有达成任何协议。根据句中的时间状语 so far“到目前

为止”可知用现在完成时。主语 agreement 与 reach 为被动关系，根据句意可知选 A。

答案：A

10. Tom had to_____ the invitation to the party last weekend because he was too busy.

A. turn in

B. turn down

C. turn over

D. turn to

解析：句意：上个周汤姆不得不拒绝宴会的邀请，因为他太忙了。A. turn in 上交；B. turn down 拒绝；C. turn over 移交；D. turn to 求助。根据句意可知选 B。

答案：B

11. If you have any doubts about your health, you'd better_____ your doctor at once.

A. convince

B. consult

C. avoid

D. affect

解析：句意：如果你对你的健康有任何疑问，你最好立刻向你的医生咨询。A. convince 说服；B. consult 咨询；C. avoid 避免；D. affect 影响。根据句意可知选 B。

答案：B

12. We need to get to the root of the problem_____ we can solve it.

A. while

B. after

C. before

D. as

解析：句意：在我们解决问题之前，我们需要找到问题的根源。A. while 当……时候，而；B. after 在……之后；C. before 在……之前；D. as 正如。根据句意可知选 C。

答案：C

13. I wish I _____ at my sister's wedding last Tuesday, but I was on a business trip in New York then.

- A. will be
- B. would be
- C. have been
- D. had been

解析：试题分析：句意：上个周二我本希望参加我姐姐的婚礼，但那时我在纽约出差。本题考查 wish 引导的宾语从句，表示与过去事实相反的愿望，从句用 had-过去分词。根据句意可知选 D。

答案：D

14 See, your computer has broken down again! It doesn't _____ sense to buy the cheapest brand of computer just to save a few dollars.

- A. have
- B. make
- C. display
- D. bring

解析：句意：看，你的电脑又坏了！只为省几美元买最便宜牌子的电脑是没有意义的。考查动词短语的固定搭配：make sense 有意义。根据句意可知选 B。

答案：B

15 The boss of the company is trying to create an easy atmosphere _____ his employees enjoy their work.

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

解析：句意：公司老板正尽力创造一种轻松的气氛，在这种气氛中，其员工喜欢他们的工作。句中先行词为 atmosphere，在从句中作地点状语，故用关系副词 where。根据句意可知选 A。

答案：A

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

My fiancé (未婚夫) and I were excited about shopping for our first home. But our funds were 16, and none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory.

One agent 17 a house in particular. Although her description sounded wonderful, the price was 18 our range, so we declined. But she kept urging us to have a look 19.

We finally did and it was 20 at first sight. It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake. Walking through the rooms and talking with the owners, a nice elderly couple, we felt the warmth and 21 of the marriage within that home. As perfect as it was, the price remained too high for us. But every day, we would sit by the lake, looking at the house and dreaming of 22 it would be like to live there.

Days later, we made a(n) 23 —far below the asking price. Surprisingly, they didn't 24 us. They renewed their offer 25. It was also much more than we could afford, but far 26 than the original asking price.

The next day, we got a 27 message that another buyer had offered a much higher price. Even so, we decided to talk with the 28 directly. We made our final offer, which 29 was thousands of dollars less than the other buyer's bid. We knew it, 30 we had to try.

"Sold!" said the owner. Then he 31: He'd seen us sitting by the lake all those times; he knew how much we loved the place and that we'd 32 the years of work they had put into their home; he realized he would take a 33 by selling it to us, but it was worthwhile; we were the people they wanted to live there. He told us to consider the 34 in the price "an early wedding present."

That's how we found our home and how I learned that when people are 35 they are not strangers, only friends we haven't yet met.

16.

- A. needed
- B. limited
- C. enough
- D. large

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. needed 需要的；B. limited 有限的；C. enough 足够的；D. large 大的。根据下一句中的 "and none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory." 可知答案选 B。

答案：B

17.

A. recommended

B. decorated

C. sold

D. rented

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. recommended 推荐；B. decorated 装修；C. sold 卖；D. rented 租。

根据后句 Although her description sounded wonderful 可知一个代理人特别向我们推荐一栋房子。选 A。

答案：A

18.

A. below

B. within

C. beyond

D. between

解析：考查介词以及对语境的理解。A. below 在.....下面；B. within 在.....里面；C. beyond 超过；D. between 在.....之间。根据后句 so we declined. 可知价格超过了我们的范围。故选 C。

答案：C

19.

A. at least

B. at most

C. at times

D. at hand

解析：考查短语以及对语境的理解。A. at least 至少；B. at most 至多；C. at times 有时；D. at hand 在附近。但她不停的催促我们至少去看一看。选 A。

答案：A

20.

A. relief

B. concern

C. love

D. curiosity

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. relief 欣慰；B. concern 关注；C. love 爱 D. curiosity 好奇。根据后句：It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake.可知我们对此房一见钟情。

答案：c

21.

A. pride

B. happiness

C. challenge

D. desire

解析：考查名词以及对语境的秘理解。A. pride 自豪；B. happiness 快乐；C. challenge 挑战 D. desire 要求。我们感到温馨与快乐。故选 B。

答案：C

22.

A. which

B. why

C. that

D. what

解析：考查名词性从句以及对语境的理解。A. which 哪一个；B. why 为什么；C. that 那个；D. what 什么。宾语从句中 be like 缺少宾语，故用关系词 what。选 D。

答案：D

23.

A. effort

B. offer

C. promise

D. profit

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. effort 努力；B. offer 提供；C. promise 许诺；D. profit 利润。

根据后句—far below the asking price 可知是 make an offer 出价。选 B。

答案：B

24.

A. come across

B. look after

C. depend on

D. laugh at

解析：考查短语以及对语境的理解。A. come across 偶然遇到；B. look after 照顾；C. depend on 依靠；

D. laugh at 嘲笑。令人惊讶的是，他们没有嘲笑我们。选 D。

答案：D

25.

A. instead

B. indeed

C. aside

D. apart

解析：考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. instead 相反 B. indeed 的确；C. aside 在……旁；D. apart 分开地。相反地，他们更新了他们的出价。选 A。

答案：A

26.

A. worse

B. better

C. less

D. higher

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. worse 更糟的；B. better 更好的；C. less 更少的；D. higher 更高的。但比原来的要价要少得多。选 C。

答案：C

27.

A. relaxing

B. disappointing

C. pleasant

D. regular

解析：考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. relaxing 轻松的；B. disappointing 令人失望的；C. pleasant 令人愉快的；D. regular 有规律的。第二天，我们得到一个令人失望的消息。选 B。

答案：B

28.

A. agents

B. buyers

C. managers

D. owners

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. agents 代理人；B. buyers 买方；C. managers 经理；D. owners 物主。因此，我们决定直接跟房东谈。选 D。

28. D

29.

A. already

B. still

C. generally

D. ever

解析：考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. already 已经；B. still 任然；C. generally 普遍地；D. ever 曾经。我们做出最终的价格，任然比其他买家出价少很多。故选 B。

答案：B

30.

- A. so
- B. or
- C. for
- D. but

解析：考查连词以及对语境的理解。A. so 如此；B. or 或者；C. for 为了； D. but 但是。前后句为转折关系，故用连词 but。选 D。

答案：D

31.

- A. apologized
- B. complained
- C. criticized
- D. explained

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. apologized 道歉；B. complained 抱怨；C. criticized 指责；D. explained 解释。后面为房主解释的内容。选 D。

答案：D

32.

- A. check
- B. analyze
- C. appreciate
- D. ignore

解析：考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. check 检查；B. analyze 分析；C. appreciate 感激；欣赏；D. ignore 忽视。其原因是我们欣赏他们投入家庭多年的努力。选 C。

答案：C

33.

- A. loss
- B. risk

C. chance

D. lead

解析：考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. loss 损失；B. risk 冒险；C. chance 机会；D. lead 带领。根据上下文可知把房子卖给我们他将会有损失，所以选 A。

答案：A

34.

A. increase

B. difference

C. interest

D. average

解析：考查名词对语境的理解。A. increase 增加 B. difference 不同；C. interest 兴趣 D. average 平均。他告诉我们会考能价格的不同作为一份提早的结婚礼物。

答案：B

35.

A. kind

B. polite

C. smart

D. energetic

解析：考查形容词对语境的理解。A. kind 热心的 B. polite 有礼貌的；C. smart 漂亮的 D. energetic 精力充沛的。根据后句 they are not strangers, only friends we haven't yet met.可知人们是热心的。

答案：A

第二部分： 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分）

A

University Room Regulations

Approved and Prohibited Items

The following items are approved for use in residential (住宿的) rooms: electric blankets, hair dryers, personal computers, radios, televisions and DVD players. Items that are not allowed in student rooms include: candles, ceiling fans, fireworks, waterbeds, sun lamps and wireless routers. Please note that any prohibited items will be taken away

by the Office of Residence Life.

Access to Residential Rooms

Students are provided with a combination (组合密码) for their room door locks upon check-in. Do not share your room door lock combination with anyone. The Office of Residence Life may change the door lock combination at any time at the expense of the resident if it is found that the student has shared the combination with others. The fee is \$25 to change a room combination.

Cooking Policy

Students living in buildings that have kitchens are only permitted to cook in the kitchen. Students must clean up after cooking. This is not the responsibility of housekeeping staff. Kitchens that are not kept clean may be closed for use. With the exception of using a small microwave oven (微波炉) to heat food, students are not permitted to cook in their rooms.

Pet Policy

No pets except fish are permitted in student rooms. Students who are found with pets, whether visiting or owned by the student, are subject to an initial fine of \$100 and a continuing fine of \$50 a day per pet. Students receive written notice when the fine goes into effect. If, one week from the date of written notice, the pet is not removed, the student is referred to the Student Court.

Quiet Hours

Residential buildings must maintain an atmosphere that supports the academic mission of the University. Minimum quiet hours in all campus residences are 11:00 pm to 8:00 am Sunday through Thursday. Quiet hours on Friday and Saturday nights are 1:00 am to 8:00 am. Students who violate quiet hours are subject to a fine of \$25.

36. Which of the following items are allowed in student rooms?

- A. Ceiling fans and waterbeds.
- B. Wireless routers and radios.
- C. Hair dryers and candles.
- D. TVs and electric blankets.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第一段第一句 The following items are approved for use in residential (住宿的) rooms: electric blankets, hair dryers, personal computers, radios, televisions and DVD players. 可知电视机和电热毯是允许使用的。

答案：D

37. What if a student is found to have told his combination to others?

- A. The combination should be changed.
- B. The Office should be charged.
- C. He should replace the door lock.
- D. He should check out of the room.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第二段 Life may change the door lock combination at any time at the expense of the resident if it is found that the student has shared the combination with others. 可知需要改变组合密码。

答案：A

38. What do we know about the cooking policy?

- A. A microwave oven can be used.
- B. Cooking in student rooms is permitted.
- C. A housekeeper is to clean up the kitchen.
- D. Students are to close kitchen doors after cooking.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第三段 With the exception of using a small microwave oven (微波炉) to heat food, students are not permitted to cook in their rooms. 可知小的微波炉是可以使用的。

答案：A

39. If a student has kept a cat in his room for a week since the warning, he will face _____.

- A. parent visits
- B. a fine of \$100
- C. the Student Court
- D. a written notice

解析：细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段 If, one week from the date of written notice, the pet is not removed, the student is referred to the Student Court. 可知。

答案：C

40. When can students enjoy a party in residences?

- A. 7:00 am, Sunday.
- B. 7:30 am, Thursday.
- C. 11:30 pm, Monday.
- D. 00:30 am, Saturday.

解析：推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 Quiet hours on Friday and Saturday nights are 1:00 am to 8:00 am. 可知周六的安静时间是早上 1 点到 8 点。

答案：D

B

Whether in the home or the workplace, social robots are going to become a lot more common in the next few years. Social robots are about to bring technology to the everyday world in a more humanized way, said Cynthia Breazeal, chief scientist at the robot company Jibo.

While household robots today do the normal housework, social robots will be much more like companions than mere tools. For example, these robots will be able to distinguish when someone is happy or sad. This allows them to respond more appropriately to the user.

The Jibo robot, arranged to ship later this year, is designed to be a personalized assistant. You can talk to the robot, ask it questions, and make requests for it to perform different tasks. The robot doesn't just deliver general answers to questions; it responds based on what it learns about each individual in the household. It can do things such as reminding an elderly family member to take medicine or taking family photos.

Social robots are not just finding their way into the home. They have potential applications in everything from education to health care and are already finding their way into some of these spaces.

Fellow Robots is one company bringing social robots to the market. The company's "Oshbot" robot is built to assist customers in a store, which can help the customers find items and help guide them to the product's location in the store. It can also speak different languages and make recommendations for different items based on what the customer is shopping for.

The more interaction the robot has with humans, the more it learns. But Oshbot, like other social robots, is not intended to replace workers, but to work alongside other employees. "We have technologies to train social robots to do things not for us, but with us," said Breazeal.

41. How are social robots different from household robots?

- A. They can control their emotions.
- B. They are more like humans.
- C. They do the normal housework.
- D. They respond to users more slowly.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第二段 While household robots today do the normal housework, social robots will be much more like companions than mere tools.可知社会机器人更像人。

答案：B

42. What can a Jibo robot do according to Paragraph 3?

- A. Communicate with you and perform operations.
- B. Answer your questions and make requests.
- C. Take your family pictures and deliver milk.
- D. Obey your orders and remind you to take pills.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第二段可知选D。

答案：D

43. What can Oshbot work as?

- A. A language teacher.
- B. A tour guide.
- C. A shop assistant.
- D. A private nurse.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第三段 You can talk to the robot, ask it questions, and make requests for it to perform different tasks.和 It can do things such as reminding an elderly family member to take medicine or taking family photos.可知。

答案：C

44. We can learn from the last paragraph that social robots will _____.

- A. train employees
- B. be our workmates

C. improve technologies

D. take the place of workers

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段 Breazeal 的话“ We have technologies to train social robots to do things not for us, but with us,”可知。

答案：B

45. What does the passage mainly present?

A. A new design idea of household robots.

B. Marketing strategies for social robots.

C. Information on household robots.

D. An introduction to social robots.

解析：主旨大意题。根据全文内容可知，文章主要介绍了社会机器人的功能与作用。

答案：D

C

One day when I was 12, my mother gave me an order: I was to walk to the public library, and borrow at least one book for the summer. This was one more weapon for her to defeat my strange problem — inability to read.

In the library, I found my way into the “Children’s Room.” I sat down on the floor and pulled a few books off the shelf at random. The cover of a book caught my eye. It presented a picture of a beagle. I had recently had a beagle, the first and only animal companion I ever had as a child. He was my secret sharer, but one morning, he was gone, given away to someone who had the space and the money to care for him. I never forgot my beagle.

There on the book’s cover was a beagle which looked identical to my dog. I ran my fingers over the picture of the dog on the cover. My eyes ran across the title, Amos, the Beagle with a Plan. Unknowingly, I had read the title. Without opening the book, I borrowed it from the library for the summer.

Under the shade of a bush, I started to read about Amos. I read very, very slowly with difficulty. Though pages were turned slowly, I got the main idea of the story about a dog who, like mine, had been separated from his family and who finally found his way back home. That dog was my dog, and I was the little boy in the book. At the end of the story, my mind continued the final scene of reunion, on and on, until my own lost dog and I were, in my mind, running together.

My mother's call returned me to the real world. I suddenly realized something: I had read a book, and I had loved reading that book. Everyone knew I could not read. But I had read it. Books could be incredibly wonderful and I was going to read them.

I never told my mother about my "miraculous" (奇迹般地) experience that summer, but she saw a slow but remarkable improvement in my classroom performance during the next year. And years later, she was proud that her son had read thousands of books, was awarded a PhD in literature, and authored his own books, articles, poetry and fiction. The power of the words has held.

46. The author's mother told him to borrow a book in order to_____.

- A. encourage him to do more walking
- B. let him spend a meaningful summer
- C. help cure him of his reading problem
- D. make him learn more about weapons

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第一段最后一句 This was one more weapon for her to defeat my strange problem — inability to read.可知母亲让他借书看是为了治愈他的阅读问题。故选 C。

答案： C

47. The book caught the author's eye because_____.

- A. it contained pretty pictures of animals
- B. it reminded him of his own dog
- C. he found its title easy to understand
- D. he liked children's stories very much

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第二段 The cover of a book caught my eye. It presented a picture of a beagle. I had recently had a beagle, the first and only animal companion I ever had as a child.可知此本书引起作者注意的原因。

选 B。

答案： B

48. Why could the author manage to read the book through?

- A. He was forced by his mother to read it.
- B. He identified with the story in the book.

- C. The book told the story of his pet dog.
- D. The happy ending of the story attracted him.

解析：推理判断题。根据第四段 That dog was my dog, and I was the little boy in the book. At the end of the story, my mind continued the final scene of reunion, on and on, until my own lost dog and I were, in my mind, running together.可知作者感同身受地把自己与书本得主人公联系在一起。选 B。

答案： B

49. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The author has become a successful writer.
- B. The author's mother read the same book.
- C. The author's mother rewarded him with books.
- D. The author has had happy summers ever since.

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段 And years later, she was proud that her son had read thousands of books, was proud that her son had read thousands of books, was awarded a PhD in literature, and authored his own books, articles, poetry and fiction. 可以判断作者最终成与一名成功的作家。

答案： A

50. Which one could be the best title of the passage?

- A. The Charm of a Book
- B. Mum's Strict Order
- C. Reunion with My Beagle
- D. My Passion for Reading

解析：主旨大意题。文章讲述了作者从一名阅读困难的孩子到最终成为一名成功的作家的故事，从而展现给我们书本的魅力。

答案： A

D

Once when I was facing a decision that involved high risk, I went to a friend. He looked at me for a moment, and then wrote a sentence containing the best advice I've ever had: Be bold and brave — and mighty (强大的) forces will come to your aid.

Those words made me see clearly that when I had fallen short in the past, it was seldom because I had tried and failed. It was usually because I had let fear of failure stop me from trying at all. On the other hand, whenever I had plunged into deep water, forced by courage or circumstance, I had always been able to swim until I got my feet on the ground again.

Boldness means a decision to bite off more than you can eat. And there is nothing mysterious about the mighty forces. They are potential powers we possess: energy, skill, sound judgment, creative ideas — even physical strength greater than most of us realize.

Admittedly, those mighty forces are spiritual ones. But they are more important than physical ones. A college classmate of mine, Tim, was an excellent football player, even though he weighed much less than the average player. “In one game I suddenly found myself confronting a huge player, who had nothing but me between him and our goal line,” said Tim. “I was so frightened that I closed my eyes and desperately threw myself at that guy like a bullet — and stopped him cold.”

Boldness — a willingness to extend yourself to the extreme—is not one that can be acquired overnight. But it can be taught to children and developed in adults. Confidence builds up. Surely, there will be setbacks (挫折) and disappointments in life; boldness in itself is no guarantee of success. But the person who tries to do something and fails is a lot better off than the person who tries to do nothing and succeeds.

So, always try to live a little bit beyond your abilities—and you’ll find your abilities are greater than you ever dreamed.

51. Why was the author sometimes unable to reach his goal in the past?

- A. He faced huge risks.
- B. He lacked mighty forces.
- C. Fear prevented him from trying.
- D. Failure blocked his way to success.

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第二段：It was usually because I had let fear of failure stop me from trying at all.可知作者过去没能达成目标是因为他割白失败。故选 C。

答案：C

52. What is the implied meaning of the underlined part?

- A. Swallow more than you can digest.

- B. Act slightly above your abilities.
- C. Develop more mysterious powers.
- D. Learn to make creative decisions.

解析：词句猜测题。根据后句 And there is nothing mysterious about the mighty forces.可以推测出这里为“行为略高于你的能力”之意。故选 B

答案：B

53. What was especially important for Tim's successful defense in the football game?

- A. His physical strength.
- B. His basic skill.
- C. His real fear.
- D. His spiritual force.

解析：细节理解题。根据第四段首句中 Admittedly, those mighty forces are spiritual ones. But they are more important than physical ones.可知在于他的精神力量。选 D

答案：D

54. What can be learned from Paragraph 5?

- A. Confidence grows more rapidly in adults.
- B. Trying without success is meaningless.
- C. Repeated failure creates a better life.
- D. Boldness can be gained little by little.

解析：段落大意题。根据第五段首句 Boldness — a willingness to extend yourself to the extreme—is not one that can be acquired overnight.可以知道大胆是一点点获得的。故选 D.

答案：D

55. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- A. To encourage people to be courageous.
- B. To advise people to build up physical power.
- C. To tell people the ways to guarantee success.

D. To recommend people to develop more abilities.

解析：推理判断题。根据全文内容可知作者联系自己的经历说明了大胆的重要性，并鼓励人们有勇气和胆量。故选 A。

答案：A

第 II 卷

第三部分：写作

第一节：阅读表达（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读短文，并按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

Six days a week, up and down the red hills of northeast Georgia, my grandfather brought the mail to the folks there. At age 68, he retired from the post office, but he never stopped serving the community.

On his 80th birthday, I sent him a letter, noting the things we all should be thankful for — good health, good friends and good outcomes. By most measurements he was a happy man. Then I suggested it was time for him to slow down. At long last, in a comfortable home, with a generous pension, he should learn to take things easy.

“Thank you for your nice words,” he wrote in his letter back, “and I know what you meant, but slowing down scares me. Life isn’t having it made; it’s getting it made.”

“The finest and happiest years of our lives were not when all the debts were paid, and all difficult experiences had passed, and we had settled into a comfortable home. No. I go back years ago, when we lived in a three-room house, when we got up before daylight and worked till after dark to make ends meet. I rarely had more than four hours of sleep. But what I still can’t figure out is why I never got tired, never felt better in my life. I guess the answer is, we were fighting for survival, protecting and providing for those we loved. What matters are not the great moments, but the partial victories, the waiting, and even the defeats. It’s the journey, not the arrival, that counts.”

The letter ended with a personal request: “Boy, on my next birthday, just tell me to wake up and get going, because I will have one less year to do things — and there are ten million things waiting to be done.”

Christina Rossetti, an English poet, once said: “Does the road wind uphill all the way? Yes, to the very end.” Today, at 96, my grandfather is still on that long road, climbing.

56. What was the author’s grandfather before he retired? (no more than 5 words)

解析：细节归纳题。根据文章第一段 at age 68, he retired from the post office 可以归纳出答案，注意字数的限制。

答案： He was a postman. Or: He worked in a post-office.

57. What did the author advise his grandfather to do in his letter? (no more than 10 words)

解析： 细节归纳题。 根据文章第二段 Then I suggested it was time for him to slow down. 可知作者在信中建议他爷爷放慢速度。 特别注意动词 advise 的用法。

答案： He advised him to slow down (and take things easy). / He advised he/his grandfather (should) slow down.

58. What is the grandfather's view on life according to his letter back? (no more than 10 words)

解析： 细节归纳题。 根据文章第四段 It's the journey, not the arrival, that counts. 等内容可以归纳出答案。

答案： The process is more important than the result.

Or: A man should not slow down however old he is.

Or: Life isn't having it made; it's getting it made. / It's the journey, not the arrival that counts.

59. How do you understand the underlined sentence in the last paragraph? (no more than 10 words)

解析： 句意猜测题。 根据上文的内容可以推断出。 他爷爷仍然在忙于做有意义的事情。

答案： My/His/The grandfather is still busy doing meaningful things.

Or: The grandfather is still living an active life.

Or: The grandfather is still involved in whatever he can do.

60. Do you agree with the grandfather's view on life? Give reasons in your own words, (no more than 20 words)

解析：开放题。首先要回到同意不同意他爷爷的生活观，并且陈述自己的理由。

答案： Yes. One should always be full of passion in his life no matter how old he is.

Or: People should make full use of their time to do something meaningful

No. It is more sensible for people to slow down and enjoy an easy life in their old age.

Or: Slowing down contributes to better health and longer life for people in old age.

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

61.

假设你是晨光中学学生会主席李津，你校拟向美国友好交流学校的中文班捐赠一批图书。请根据以下提示，写一封邮件与中文班班长 Chris 联系，并告知将于今年七月赴对方学校参加夏令营时带去赠书。

- (1) 自我介绍；
- (2) 拟捐赠图书的类型、册数、用途等；
- (3) 询问对方的其他需求。

注意：

- (1) 词数不少于 100；
- (2) 请适当加入细节，使内容充实、行文连贯。

参考词汇： 学生会 the Student Union

Dear Chris,

【解析】

试题分析：本篇书面要求写一封电子邮件。写作的时候要注意以下几点：一、动笔前，一定要认真分析要点，理解要点要表达的含义，不能遗漏要点，跑题偏题。内容要点包括：1.自我介绍及写信目的；2.拟捐赠图书的类型、册数、用途等；3.询问对方的其他需求；4.告知将于今年七月赴对方学校参加夏令营时带去赠书。二、写侧注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，尽量使田自己熟界的单词句代，同时也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次。

【参考答案】略