

2014年宁夏回族自治区银川一中高三第一次月考英语

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答案，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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

答案是B。

1. Where are they now?

A. In the ocean.

B. In the zoo.

C. In the classroom.

2. What's the man?

A. The guide of Sea World.

B. The classmate of the woman.

C. The father of the woman.

3. Which one is TRUE?

A. The woman will see the football game on TV.

B. The man invited the woman to see a film.

C. The man invited the woman to see his football game.

4. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man is a runner.

B. The woman will go shopping with the man.

C. The man will manage their family's store.

5. Where are they?

A. In the classroom.

B. In the hospital.

C. At home.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，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。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6至8题。

6. What will the man do this evening?

A. Go to London.

B. Meet somebody.

C. See the woman again.

7. Where are the two speakers?

A. In the street.

B. In a hotel.

C. In a taxi.

8. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. You needn't give extra money to taxi drivers in England.

B. All taxis in England are yellow.

C. It is the first time for the man to stay in England.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Where did the accident happen?
A. On Grand Park between 3rd and 4th Streets.
B. On Great Park between 13th and 14th Streets.
C. On Green Park between 3rd and 4th Streets.
10. When did the accident happen?[来源:学科网 ZXXXK]
A. 4:20 p.m.
B. 3:40 p.m.
C. 20:40 p.m.
11. What was this woman speaker doing at the moment?
A. She was driving in the street.
B. She was backing out of the way.
C. She was backing right into that car.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Why does the man decide not to go downtown at first?
A. He has to do his lessons.
B. He thinks it is too far away.
C. He doesn't want to go with Cathy.
13. What is Gilson's?
A. A big supermarket.
B. A watch repair shop.
C. A large parking lot.
14. Who is the woman speaking to?
A. A teacher.
B. A repairman.
C. A friend.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What are they doing?
A. Talking about a movie.
B. Going on rides.
C. Listening to music.
16. How do they feel about the water?
A. Fantastic.
B. Beautiful.
C. Frightening.
17. What do they have after the movie?
A. Food.
B. Drinks.
C. Candies.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What's the main topic of this talk?
A. My little private treasury.
B. The importance of honesty.
C. No money, no worry.
19. What did his colleague advise him to do after he had saved some money?
A. To try his luck on Gambling.
B. To buy some lottery tickets.
C. To put all his money in a bank.
20. What good luck did the lottery tickets bring him?
A. He lost his lottery tickets.
B. He sold his lottery tickets.
C. He won the first prize and got 4,000 yuan.

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）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. -- My parents are preparing my favorite dishes. Go with me and have a taste, okay?

-- _____. And I'll be glad to meet your parents.

- A. I think so
- B. I hope so
- C. I'm sure
- D. I'd love to

解析：考查交际用语。此处 I think so 我想如此；I hope so 我希望如此；I'm sure 我确信；I'd love to 我想去。句意：——我的父母正在准备我最喜欢吃的饭菜。和我一起去尝尝好吗？——我想去。我很高兴要见你的父母。根据句意选 D。

答案：D

22. The biggest whale is _____ blue whale, which grows to be about 29 meters long—the height of _____ 9-story building.

- A. the; the
- B. a; a
- C. a; the
- D. the; a

解析：第一空用定冠词表类别，特指“蓝鲸”；第二空泛指“一座 9 层楼那么高”。句意：最大的鲸是蓝鲸，它能长到 29 米长——相当于一座 9 层楼那么高。

答案：D

23. China's badminton superstar Lin Dan won a thrilling final for his fifth world champion in Guangzhou on Sunday over Lee Chong Wei, who _____ his game due to injury.

- A. concerned
- B. recovered
- C. abandoned
- D. recognized

解析：考查动词词义辨析。此处 concerned 关心；recovered 康复；abandoned 放弃；recognized 认出。句意：中国羽毛球超级明星林丹星期日在广州战胜了对手李重伟，赢得了他的激动人心的第五次世界锦标赛的冠军，在这场比赛中李重伟因为受伤放弃（abandoned）了比赛。

根据句意选 C。

答案：C

24. _____ by Japan's "purchase" of the Diaoyu Islands, China and Japan lose the opportunity of the 40th anniversary of normalization of diplomatic ties to further promote the bilateral (双边的) relations.

- A. Affected
- B. Affecting
- C. Having affected
- D. To be affected

解析：此处是过去分词短语作原因状语，这里 affect 和主语 China and Japan 是被动关系，故用过去分词。句意：中日关系受日本购买钓鱼岛的影响，中国和日本失去了外交关系正常化 40 周年的进一步提高双边关系的机会。

答案：A

25. Snowden arrived at Sheremetyevo International airport on June 23, _____ he was prevented from leaving for six weeks after the U.S. canceled his passport.

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

解析：句中 Sheremetyevo International airport 是先行词，其在定语从句中作地点状语，故用关系副词 where 引导。句意：斯诺登于 6 月 23 日到达 Sheremetyevo 国际机场，美国取消他的护照之后，他在那里被滞留 6 个星期。

答案：B

26. — The pop group S.H.E is said to have been invited to 2013 CCTV Spring Festival Show.

— Really? It's a long time _____ they three performed together on the mainland.

- A. since
- B. that
- C. when
- D. before

解析：根据句中的时态可知，从句用一般过去时而主句一般现在时，这样就产生了时间差，since 引导的从句中的谓语动词如果是短暂性动词，时间从动作结束时算起。故选 A。句意：她们很长时间没有在大陆表演了。

答案：A

27. Lizzie was _____ to see her friend off at the airport.

- A. a little more sad than
- B. more than a little sad
- C. sad more than a little
- D. a little more than sad

解析：此处 more than 意为：很，非常。相当于 very much；a little 修饰副词置于其前。故选 D。句意：Lizzie 很伤心地在机场为她的朋友送别。

答案：D

28. A cleaner was struck and killed by lightning when working on the tarmac(停机坪) at the Beijing airport at 8 a.m. August 11, 2013. Police said when they found the body he _____ a mobile phone.

- A. was still being held
- B. was still holding
- C. held
- D. had been holding

解析：句意：一位清洁工于 2013 年 8 月 11 日在北京机场的停机坪正在工作时被雷击中致死。警察说当他们找到尸体的时候，他手里还在握着一部手机。根据句意，这位清洁工（过去）被雷击中的时候，他手里正握着一部手机。所以用过去进行时。故选 B。

答案：B

29. Traditionally, college students hold a graduation ceremony to encourage themselves before they _____ on their life journey.

- A. get through
- B. give up
- C. set off
- D. settle down

解析：此处 get through 通过，完成，接通；give up 放弃；set off 引爆；动身；启程；settle down 处理。句意：从传统意义上说，大学生进行毕业典礼是为了在开启他们人生旅程之前鼓励他们自己。根据句意选 C。

答案：C

30. A cancer-stricken British teenager said on Thursday she _____ by messages of support from around the world after writing an online "Bucket List" of things she wanted to do before dying.

- A. had been moved
- B. has been moved
- C. is being moved
- D. would be moved

解析：根据句中的 said on Thursday 可知，她在星期四说用“现在完成时”，而过了之后，就

是过去完成时了。故选 A。句意：一位身患癌症的英国青年周四说，她在网上公布了她死亡之前想做的“Bucket List”之后，她被来自全世界的支持者的信息感动了。

答案：A

31. Drink driving should be treated as a crime _____ whether the driver causes a crash.

- A. according to
- B. regardless of
- C. in addition to
- D. in terms of

解析：此处 according to 根据，依照；regardless of 不管；in addition to 另外；in terms of 就……而言。酒驾应该被视为犯罪不管他是否导致了车祸。根据句意选 B。

答案：B

32. Every evening after dinner, if not _____ from work, I will spend some time walking my dog.

- A. being tired
- B. tiring
- C. tired
- D. to be tired

解析：句中 if not tired from work 是状语从句的省略。其相对于 if I am not tired from work，因为和主句的主语一致，所以改写成过去分词短语的形式。句意：每晚饭后，如果不是工作太累，我就会花些时间遛狗。

答案：C

33. -- Do you think it's a good idea to make friends with your students?

-- _____, I do. I think it's a great idea.

- A. Really
- B. Obviously
- C. Actually
- D. Generally

解析：此处 Really 真的；Obviously 显而易见地；Actually 事实上；Generally 一般情况下。句意：——你认为和学生交朋友是个好主意吗？——实际上，我同意。我认为那是个好主意。

根据句意选 C。

答案：C

34. It _____ have been Tom that parked the car here, as he is the only one with a car.

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

解析：此处 may 可能，表示可能性最小的推测；must 一定，必须；can 能，可能。表示理论上的可能性；should 应该，表示情理之中的事情。句意：一定是 Tom 把车停在这了，因为只有他才有车。根据句意表示可能性最大的推测，用 must。故选 B。

答案：B

35. -- I didn't realize how popular the restaurant was until I made a reservation the other day.

-- I beg your pardon, but when _____?

- A. was you realized it
- B. it was that you realized it
- C. you realized it
- D. was it that you realized it

解析：本句考查强调句，正常的语序是：it was when that you realized it，因为是问句，所以把 when 提到前面去了。句意：——一直到那天我定了饭，我才知道这家饭店是多么的出名了。——你再说一遍，你究竟是什么时候知道的。

答案：D

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

My father left for our native place on Thursday. In fact, he had never traveled by 36 before, so I just took this opportunity to let him 37 his first flight. 38 being asked to book a ticket by train, I got him a ticket on Jet Airways. The moment I handed over the ticket to him, he was surprised. The 39 was very apparent on his face as we waited for the time of the 40. Just like a schoolboy, he was 41 himself on that day, using the trolley(手推车) for his luggage and asking for a window seat. He was 42 enjoying himself and I, too, watching him experience all these things with 43. As he was about to go in for the security check-in, he walked up to me with tears in his eyes and 44 me. He became very 45 for what I had done meant a great deal to him. I told him there was no need to thank me.

Later, I 46 my life. As a child, how many dreams had our parents made come true? Without 47 the financial situation, we asked for dresses, toys, outings, etc. They tried to 48 all our needs. Did we ever say thanks for all they had done for us? Today 49 it comes to our children, we always think we should give them the best. But we tend to 50 that our parents have sacrificed a lot to see us happy, so it is our 51 to make sure their dreams are realized.

Old age is like a second childhood and just as we take care of our children, the same 52 needs to be given to our parents. I want to say sorry for making my father 53 so long for this small dream to be realized.

Just the fact that they are old does not mean that they will have to 54 everything and keep sacrificing. They have 55, too.

Take care of your parents. They are precious.

36.

- A. bus
- B. train
- C. ship
- D. air

37.

- A. catch
- B. miss
- C. experience
- D. change

38.

- A. In spite of
- B. Because of
- C. In case of
- D. Instead of

39.

- A. pride
- B. excitement
- C. admiration
- D. ambition

40.

- A. appointment
- B. dream
- C. travel
- D. show

41.

- A. encouraging
- B. warning
- C. teaching
- D. preparing

42.

- A. thoroughly
- B. slowly
- C. immediately
- D. suddenly

43.

- A. anger
- B. joy
- C. shyness
- D. curiosity

44.

- A. helped
- B. patted
- C. thanked
- D. praised

45.

- A. honest
- B. childish
- C. nervous
- D. emotional

46.

- A. looked for
- B. looked down upon
- C. looked into
- D. looked back on

47.

- A. understanding
- B. describing
- C. solving
- D. improving

48.

- A. avoid
- B. meet
- C. record
- D. check

49.

- A. unless
- B. because
- C. when
- D. though

50.

- A. learn
- B. express
- C. promise
- D. forget

51.

- A. ability
- B. responsibility
- C. freedom
- D. fortune

52.

- A. song
- B. advice
- C. attention
- D. thing

53.

- A. struggle
- B. wait

C. rest
D. stand

54.

A. hand in
B. pick up
C. pay off
D. give up

55.

A. wishes
B. jobs
C. plans
D. suggestions

解析:

36.考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 bus 汽车; train 火车; ship 轮船; air 空气。By air 意为: 乘飞机。根据后文的 his first flight 可知, 他以前从未乘飞机 (by air) 旅行过。故选 D。

37.考查动词词义辨析。此处 catch 抓住; miss 失去; experience 体验; change 改变。根据文意可知, 我就是想抓住这个机会, 让他体验 (experience) 一下他的第一次乘飞机旅行。

38.考查介词短语的用法。此处 In spite of 尽管, 不管; Because of 因为; In case of 以防; Instead of 取而代之的是。根据文意可知, 尽管我被要求定火车票, 但我还是为他定了机票。

39.考查名词词义辨析。此处 pride 骄傲; excitement 兴奋; admiration 羡慕; ambition 雄心。根据文意可知, 当他在等待旅行的时候, 他脸上显露出兴奋 (excitement) 的表情。

40.考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 appointment 预约; dream 梦想; travel 旅行; show 展示。根据文意可知, 当他在等待旅行 (travel) 的时候, 他脸上显露出兴奋的表情。故选 C。

41.考查动词词义辨析。此处 encouraging 鼓励; warning 警告; teaching 教; preparing 准备。就像个小男生, 那天他自己准备 (preparing) 好一切, 用手推车推行李并要求坐靠窗户的座位。

42.考查副词词义辨析。此处 thoroughly 完全地; 彻底地; slowly 慢慢地; immediately 立即; suddenly 突然。根据文意他完全地 (thoroughly) 享受着自己的快乐, 我高兴地看着他体验着一切。故选 A。

43.考查名词词义辨析。此处 anger 生气; joy 高兴; shyness 害羞; curiosity 好奇。根据文意他完全地享受着自己的快乐, 我高兴 (joy) 地看着他体验着一切。故选 B。

44.考查动词词义辨析。此处 helped 帮助; patted 拍; thanked 感谢; praised 表扬。根据文意当他就要通过安检去候机厅的时候, 他含着泪水走近我并感谢 (thanked) 我。

45.考查形容词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 honest 诚实的; childish 孩子气的; nervous 紧张的; emotional 动情的。根据文意因为我所做的一切对他很重要, 所以他很动情 (emotional)。

46.考查介词短语辨析。此处 looked for 寻找; looked down upon 看不起; looked into 调查; looked back on 回顾。根据文意回顾 (looked back on) 我以前的生活, 孩子时, 父母帮助我实现了多少梦想。

47.考查动词词义辨析。此处 understanding 理解; describing 描写; solving 解决; improving 改进。根据文意: 不理解 (understanding) 家里的财政情况, 我们要衣服、玩具或出游等。

48.考查动词词义辨析。此处 avoid 避免; meet 满足; record 记录; check 检查。他们设法满足 (meet) 我们要的一切。

49.考查状语从句的连接词。此处 unless 除非; because 因为; when 当……的时候; though 尽管。现在当 (when) 轮到我们孩子的时候, 我们总想给他们最好的。

50.考查动词词义辨析。此处 learn 学习; express 表达; promise 许诺; forget 忘记。我们总是倾向忘记 (forget) 父母牺牲很多看到我们高兴。

51.考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 ability 能力; responsibility 责任; freedom 自由; fortune 幸运。根据文意: 我们总是倾向忘记父母牺牲很多看到我们高兴。所以, 实现父母的梦想是我们的责任 (responsibility)。

52.考查名词词义辨析。此处 song 歌; advice 建议; attention 注意; 关心; thing 事情。

老年人就像孩子，我们应该像照顾我们的孩子一样，他们需要我们的关心（attention）。

53. 考查动词词义辨析。此处 struggle 斗争；wait 等待；rest 休息；stand 忍受。我很难过让父亲等（wait）了这么长的时间才实现他这小小的梦想。故选 B。

54. 考查动词短语的用法。此处 hand in 交上；pick up 捡起；pay off 回报；give up 放弃。他们老了，这是事实。但这并不意味着他们放弃（give up）了一切，相反，他们一直在牺牲。

55. 考查名词词义辨析。此处 wishes 愿望；jobs 工作；plans 计划；suggestions 建议。根据文意：他们老了，这是事实。但这并不意味着他们放弃（give up）了一切，相反，他们一直在牺牲。他们仍然有自己的愿望（wishes）。

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

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A. B. C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项。

A

Jimmy is an automotive mechanic, but he lost his job a few months ago. He has good heart, but always feared applying for a new job.

One day, he gathered up all his strength and decided to attend a job interview. His appointment was at 10 am and it was already 8:30. While waiting for a bus to the office where he was supposed to be interviewed, he saw an elderly man wildly kicking the tyre of his car. Obviously there was something wrong with the car. Jimmy immediately went up to lend him a hand. When Jimmy finished working on the car, the old man asked him how much he should pay for the service. Jimmy said there was no need to pay him; he just helped someone in need, and he had to rush for an interview. Then the old man said, “Well, I could take you to the office for your interview. It’s the least I could do. Please. I insist.” Jimmy agreed.

Upon arrival, Jimmy found a long line of applications waiting to be interviewed. Jimmy still had some grease(油腻物) on him after the car repair, but he did not have much time to wash it off or have a change of shirt. One by one, the applicants left the interviewer’s office with disappointed look on their faces. Finally his name was called. The interviewer was sitting on a large chair facing the office window. Rocking the chair back and forth, he asked, “Do you really need to be interviewed?” Jimmy’s heart sank. “With the way I look now, how could I possibly pass this interview?” he thought to himself.

Then the interviewer turned the chair and to Jimmy’s surprise, it was the old man he helped earlier in the morning. It turned out he was the General Manager of the company.

“Sorry I had to keep you waiting, but I was pretty sure I made the right decision to have you as part of our workforce before you even stepped into the office. I just know you’d be a trustworthy worker. Congratulations!” Jimmy sat down and they shared a cup of well-deserved coffee as he landed himself a new job.

56. Why did Jimmy apply for a new job?

- A. He was out of work
- B. He was bored with his job
- C. He wanted a higher position
- D. He hoped to find a better boss

57. What did Jimmy see on the way to the interview?

- A. A friend’s car had a flat tyre
- B. a wild man was pushing a car
- C. a terrible accident happened
- D. an old man’s car broke down

58. Why did the old man offer Jimmy a ride?

- A. He was also to be interviewed
- B. He needed a traveling companion
- C. He always helped people in need
- D. He was thankful to Jimmy

59. How did Jimmy feel on hearing the interviewer’s question?

- A. He was sorry for the other applicants
- B. There was no hope for him to get the job

- C. He regretted helping the old man
D. The interviewer was very rude

解析:

56. 考查细节理解。根据文章第一段中的 he lost his job a few months ago 可知, 他找新工作是因为他失去了工作。选 A。

57. 考查细节理解。根据文章第二段中的 he saw an elderly man wildly kicking the tyre of his car. Obviously there was something wrong with the car. 可知, 老人的车坏了。故选 D。

58. 考查细节理解。根据文章第二段中的 I could take you to the office for your interview. It's the least I could do. 可知, 老人送 Jimmy 是因为他对 Jimmy 的感激。故选 D。

59. 考查推理判断。根据文章第三段中的 Jimmy's heart sank. "With the way I look now, how could I possibly pass this interview?" 可以推知, Jimmy 丧失信心, 他感到面试无望。故选 B。

答案: 56. A 57. D 58. D 59. B

B

Below is a selection from a popular science book.

If blood is red, why are veins (静脉) blue?
Actually, veins are not blue at all. They are more of a clear, yellowish color. Although blood looks red when it's outside the body, when it's sitting in a vein near the surface of the skin, it's more of a dark reddish purple color. At the right depth, these blood-filled veins reflect less red light than the surrounding skin, making them look blue by comparison.

Which works harder, your heart or your brain?
That kind of depends on whether you're busy thinking or busy exercising. Your heart works up to three times harder during exercise, and shifts enough blood over a lifetime to fill a supertanker(超级油轮). But, in the long run, your brain probably tips it, because even when you're sitting still your brain is using twice as much energy as your heart, and it takes four to five times as much blood to feed it.

Why do teeth fall out, and why don't they grow back in grown-ups?
Baby (or "milk") teeth do not last long: they fall out to make bigger room for bigger, stronger adult teeth later on. Adult teeth fall out when they become damaged, decayed(腐烂) and infected by bacteria. Once this second set of teeth has grown in, you're done. When they're gone, they are gone. This is because nature figures you're set for life, and what controls regrowth of your teeth switches off.

Do old people shrink(收缩) as they age?
Yes and no. Many people do get shorter as they age. But, when they do, it isn't because they're shrinking all over. They simply lose height as their spine(脊柱) becomes shorter and more curved due to disuse and the effect of gravity(重力). Many (but not all) men and women do lose height as they get older. Men lose an average of 3-4 cm in height as they age, while women may lose 5 cm or more. If you live to be 200 years old, would you keep shrinking till you were, like 60 cm tall, like a little boy again? No, because old people don't really shrink! It is not that they are growing backwards—their legs, arms and backbones getting shorter. When they do get shorter, it's because the spine has shortened a little. Or, more often, become more bent and curved.

Why does spinning make you dizzy?
Because your brain gets confused between what you're seeing and what you're feeling. The brain senses that you're spinning using special gravity-and-motion-sensing organs in your inner ear, which work together with your eyes to keep your vision balance stable. But when you suddenly stop spinning the system goes out of control, and your brain thinks you're moving while you're not.

Where do feelings and emotions come from?
Mostly from an ancient part of the brain called the limbic system(边缘系统). All mammals have this brain area — from mice to dogs, cats, and humans. So all mammals feel basic emotions like fear, pain and pleasure. But since human feelings also involve other, newer bits of the brain, we feel more complex emotions than any other animal on this planet.

If exercise wears you out, how can it be good for you?
Because our bodies adapt to everything we do to them. And as far as your body is concerned, it's "use it, or lose it"! It's not that exercise makes you healthy, it's more that a lack of exercise leaves your body weak and easily affected by disease.

60. What is the color of blood in a vein near the surface of the skin?

- A. Blue
B. Light yellow
C. Red
D. Dark reddish purple

61. Why do some old people look a little shrunken as they age?

- A. Because their spine is in active use.
B. Because they are more easily affected by gravity.
C. Because they keep growing backwards.
D. Because their spine becomes more bent.

62. Which of the following statements about our brain is true?

- A. In the long run, our brain probably works harder than our heart.
- B. When our brain senses the spinning, we will feel dizzy.
- C. The brains of the other mammals are as complex as those of humans.
- D. Our feelings and emotions come from the most developed area in our brain.

63. What is the main purpose of the selection?

- A. To give advice on how to stay healthy.
- B. To provide information about our body.
- C. To challenge new findings in medical research.
- D. To report the latest discoveries in medical science.

解析:

60. 考查细节理解。根据第一段第二句 Although blood looks red when it's outside the body, when it's sitting in the vein near the surface of the skin, it's more of a dark reddish purple color. 很容易判断出选 D。

61. 考查细节理解。从第九段的 when they do get shorter, it's not because the spine has shortened a little. Or more often, become more bent and curved. 可知老年人变矮不是因为他们的脊柱变短, 更多的原因是因为他们的脊柱变弯曲。所以 D 选项正确。A 选项的内容文中没有提及; B 选项不符合文中的内容 They simply lose height as their spine (脊柱) becomes shorter and more curved due to disuse and the effects of gravity (重力); C 选项的内容与文中的描述相反。

62. 考查细节理解。根据第二段最后一句 But in the long run, your brain probably tips it, because even when you're sitting still your brain is using twice as much energy as your heart, and it takes four to five times as much blood to feed it. 可知 A 项正确。通过第五段最后一句 But when you suddenly stop spinning the system goes out of control, and your brain thinks you're moving while you're not 可知当我们突然停止旋转时才会感到眩晕, 所以 B 项错误; 通过第六段最后一句 But since human feelings also involve other, newer bits of the brain, we feel more complex emotions than any other animal on this planet. 可知 C, D 两项错误。

63. 考查推理判断。本篇的写作意图就是让我们了解我们的身体, 为我们提供一些基本的信息, 故 B 项正确。

答案: 60. D 61. D 62. A 63. B

C

LONDON --- A British judge on Thursday sentenced a businessman who sold fake(假冒的) bomb detectors(探测器) to 10 years in prison, saying the man hadn't cared about potentially deadly consequences.

It is believed that James McCormick got about \$77.8 million from the sales of his detectors - which were based on a kind of golf ball finder - to countries including Iraq, Belgium and Saudi Arabia.

McCormick, 57, was convicted(判罪) of cheats last month and sentenced Thursday at the Old Bailey court in London.

"Your cheating conduct in selling a great amount of useless equipment simply for huge profit promoted a false sense of security and in all probability materially contributed to causing death and injury to innocent people," Judge Richard Hone told McCormick. "you have neither regret, nor shame, nor any sense of guilt."

The detectors, sold for up to \$42,000 each, were said to be able to find such dangerous objects as bombs under water and from the air. But in fact they "lacked any grounding in science" and were of no use.

McCormick had told the court that he sold his detectors to the police in Kenya, the prison service in Hong Kong, the army in Egypt and the border control in Thailand.

"I never had any bad results from customers," he said.

64. Why was McCormick sentenced to prison?

- A. He sold bombs.
- B. He caused death of people.
- C. He made detectors.
- D. He cheated in business.

65. According to the judge, what McCormick had done _____.

- A. increased the cost of safeguarding

- B. lowered people's guard against danger
 - C. changed people's idea of social security
 - D. caused innocent people to commit crimes
66. Which of the following is true of the detectors?
- A. They have not been sold to Africa.
 - B. They have caused many serious problems.
 - C. They can find dangerous objects in water.
 - D. They don't function on the basis of science.
67. It can be inferred from the passage that McCormick _____.
- A. sold the equipment at a low price
 - B. was well-known in most countries
 - C. did not think he had committed the crime
 - D. had not got such huge profit as mentioned in the text

解析:

64. 考查细节理解。根据文章第一段中的 A British judge on Thursday sentenced a businessman who sold fake(假冒的) bomb detectors(探测器) to 10 years in prison,可知,一位英国商人出售假冒炸弹探测器被判处 10 年监禁。故选 D。

65. 考查推理判断。根据文章第三段中的 Your cheating conduct in selling a great amount of useless equipment simply for huge profit promoted a false sense of security and in all probability materially contributed to causing death and injury to innocent people 可以推知,给人们提供错误的安全意识,从而导致无辜的人死亡或受伤。故选 B。

66. 考查细节理解。根据文章倒数第二段中的 he sold his detectors to the police in Kenya 可知 A 错误;根据文章最后一段中的 I never had any bad results from customers 可知与 B 意思相反;根据文章倒数第三段中的 The detectors were said to be able to find such dangerous objects as bombs under water and from the air. But in fact they "lacked any grounding in science" and were of no use.可知 C 错误;根据文章倒数第三段中的 But in fact they "lacked any grounding in science" and were of no use.可知 D 正确。

67. 考查推理判断。根据文章的最后一句"I never had any bad results from customers," he said.可知,他认为他没导致严重的后果,所以,他不应该被治罪。故选 C。

答案: 64. D 65. B 66. D 67. C

D

“Indeed,” George Washington wrote in his diary in 1985, “some kind of fly, or bug, had begun to eat the leaves before I left home.” But the father of America was not the father of bug. When Washington wrote that, Englishmen had been referring to insects as bugs for more than a century, and Americans had already created lightning-bug(萤火虫)。But the English were soon to stop using the bugs in their language, leaving it to the Americans to call a bug a bug in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The American bug could also be a person, referring to someone who was crazy about a particular activity. Although fan became the usual term. sports fans used to be called racing bugs, baseball bugs, and the like.

Or the bug could be a small machine or object, for example, a bug-shaped car. The bug could also be a burglar alarm, from which comes the expression to bug, that is, “to install(安装) an alarm”. Now it means a small piece of equipment that people use for listening secretly to others' conversation. Since the 1840s, to bug has long meant “to cheat”, and since the 1940s it has been annoying.

We also know the bug as a flaw in a computer program or other design. That meaning dates back to the time of Thomas Edison. In 1878 he explained bugs as “little problems and difficulties” that required months of study and labor to overcome in developing a successful product. In 1889 it was recorded that Edison “had been up the two previous nights discovering ‘a bug’ in his invented record player.”

68. We learn from Paragraph 1 that _____.
- A. Americans had difficulty in learning to use the word bug
 - B. George Washington was the first person to call an insect a bug
 - C. the word bug was still popularly used in English in the nineteenth century

D. both Englishmen and Americans used the word bug in the eighteenth century

69. What does the word “flaw” in the last paragraph probably mean?

A. Explanation.

B. Finding.

C. Origin.

D. Fault.

70. The passage is mainly concerned with_____.

A. the misunderstanding of the word bug

B. the development of the word bug

C. the public views of the word bug

D. the special characteristics of the word bug

解析:

68.考查细节理解。根据文章第一段中的 When Washington wrote that, Englishmen had been referring to insects as bugs for more than a century,和 But the English were soon to stop using the bugs in their language, leaving it to the Americans to call a bug a bug in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.可知, 在 18 世纪美国人和英国人都使用 bug 这个词汇。故选 D。

69.考查猜测词义。根据文章第四段中的 In 1878 he explained bugs as “little problems and difficulties” that required months of study and labor to overcome in developing a successful product.可知, flaw 意为: little problems and difficulties, 缺点和不足。故选 D。

70.考查文章的主旨要义。文章通过华盛顿使用 bug 一词的故事, 阐述了美语和英语词汇发展的变化。

答案: 68. D 69. D 70. B

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据对话情景和内容, 从对话后的选项选出能入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Forgiveness

To forgive is a virtue, but no one has ever said it is easy. When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your hate. However, forgiveness is possible, and it can be surprisingly beneficial to your physical and mental health. People who forgive show less sadness, anger and stress and more hopefulness, according to a recent research.

____71____ Try the following steps:

Calm yourself. ____72____ You can take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, or someone you love.

Don't wait for an apology. Many times the person who hurt you does not intend to apologize. They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. ____73____ Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean becoming friends again with the person who upset you.

Take the control away from your offender(冒犯者). Rethinking about your hurt gives power to the person who causes you pain. Instead of focusing on your wounded feelings, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you.

____74____ If you understand your offender, you may realize that he or she was acting out of unawareness, fear, and even love. You may want to write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view.

Don't forget to forgive yourself. ____75____ But it can rob you of your self-confidence if you don't do it.

A. Why should you forgive?

B. How should you start to forgive?

C. Recognize the benefits of forgiveness.

D. Try to see things from your offender's angle.

E. For some people, forgiving themselves is the biggest challenge.

F. To make your anger die away, try a simple stress-management technique.

G. If you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting an awfully long time.

解析:

71.考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据上文“原谅不是一件容易的事”可知, 下文要

讲“怎样开始原谅别人”，这和下面尝试以下几个步骤相一致。故选 B。这是一个承上启下句。

72. 考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据下文谈的是“具体做法：做深呼吸和想一些快乐的事情。”所以上文应该是抽象的方法。故选 F（尝试简单的几种控制压力技术）。

73. 考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据上文的 Many times the person who hurt you does not intend to apologize. They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. 可知，许多次伤害你的人不想道歉。他们可能伤害了你，或者他们和你有不同的看事情的方法。所以等待他们道歉将是很长的时间，甚至等不到。故选 G。

74. 考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据后文的 You may want to write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view. 可知 D 正确。试着从冒犯者的角度看问题。

75. 考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据前文 Don't forget to forgive yourself 可知选 E。

答案：71. B 72. F 73. G 74. D 75. E

第 II 卷

第四部分：写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节：短文改错（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假如英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌的以下作文。文中共有 10 处错误，每句中最多有两处。错误涉及单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏词符号 \wedge ，并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 \ 划掉。

修改：在错词下面划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

I hardly remember my grandmother. She used to holding me on her knees and sing old songs. I was only four when she passes away. She is just a distant memory for me now.

I remember my grandfather very much. He was tall, with broad shoulder and a beard that turned from black toward gray over the years. He had a deep voice, which set himself apart from others in our small town, he was strong and powerful. In a fact, he even scared my classmates away during they came over to play or do homework with me. However, he was the gentlest man I have never known.

解析：

76. 此处 used to 意为：过去常常的意思，后加不定式。

77. 根据前文的 was 可知，用一般过去时 passed。

78. 根据文意可知，我清楚地记得爷爷。故用 well 或 clearly。

79. 考查名词的单复数，此处指人的肩膀，故用复数形式。

80. 考查动词短语，turn to 所以将 toward 改为 to。

81. 考查代词的用法。这里指：使他和其他人分开。

82. 考查并列连词的用法。两个分句用并列连词连接。

83. 考查固定短语的用法。此处事实上是 in fact，故去掉 a。

84. 考查状语从句的连接词。根据句意为，当他们过来和我玩或做作业的时候，故用 when。

85. 考查语意错误。根据句意：他是我认识的最和蔼的人。可知用 ever 曾经。

答案：

76. holding--hold

77. passes---passed

78. much----well/clearly

79. shoulder---shoulders

80. toward---to

81. himself--him

82. he 前加 and

83. 去掉 a

84. during---when

85. never---ever

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

实现有效的沟通, 建立良好的人际关系, 不仅要善于言表、更要学会倾听。请你根据下表中所提供的信息, 写一篇题为“Being a Good Listener”的英文演讲稿。

为何倾听	表示尊重, 增进理解, 建立良好的人际关系	
谁来倾听	家长倾听孩子	理解孩子, 消除代沟, ……
	老师倾听学生	了解学生, 满足需求, ……
	同学相互倾听	增进友谊, 互帮互学, ……
怎样倾听	(请考生联系自己拟定内容, 列举两至三点。)	

注意:

对所给要点, 逐一陈述, 适当发挥, 不要简单翻译。

词数 120 左右。开头和结尾已经写好, 不计入总词数。

演讲稿中不得提及考生所在学校及本人姓名。

Good afternoon, everyone!

The topic of my speech today is “Being a Good Listener”.

Thank you for your listening.

解析:

本文是一篇图表类写作。体裁是一篇演讲稿。这类试题需要学生充分发挥自己的想象, 根据图表内容把它们有机的结合在一起。成文时应注意: 1.文章内容要齐全; 2.时态: 用一般现在时; 3.人称: 一、三人称; 4.注意演讲稿的格式; 5.适当使用一些高级词汇和短语, 以提高文章的档次; 6.恰当使用一些连词和插入语, 使文章自然流畅。

1.使用从句: Many people suggest that parents should listen more to their children, so they will understand them better, and find it easy to narrow the generation gap; What I want to stress is that each of should listen more to others. 2.短语: meet one’s needs; In a word; be open-minded to; get close to。

范文:

Good afternoon, everyone!

The topic of my speech today is “Being a good Listener”.

Good listening can always show respect, promote understanding, and improve interpersonal relationship.

Many people suggest that parents should listen more to their children, so they will understand them better, and find it easy to narrow the generation gap; teachers should listen more to their students, then they can meet their needs better, and place themselves in a good relationship with their students; students should listen more to their classmates, thus they will help and learn from each other and a friendship is likely to be formed.

What I want to stress is that each of should listen more to others. Show your respect and never stop others till they finish their talk; show you are interested by a supportive silence or a knowing smile; be op en-minded to different opinions even though you don’t like them. In a word, good listening can really enable us to get closer to each other.

Thank you for your listening!