

2015 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（湖南卷）英语

本试卷分为四个部分。时量 120 分钟。满分 150 分

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (22.5 marks)

Directions: In this section, you will hear six conversations between two speakers. For each conversation, there are several questions and each question is followed by three choices marked A, B and C. Listen carefully and then choose the best answer for each question.

You will hear each conversation TWICE.

Conversation 1

1. When does the woman usually get home from work?

- A. About 6:30.
- B. About 7:30.
- C. About 8:30.

2. What did the woman do last night?

- A. She watched TV.
- B. She recorded a program.
- C. She prepared for a lecture.

Conversation 2

3. How often does the man exercise at the gym?

- A. Every day.
- B. Every two days.
- C. Once a week.

4. Where will the two speakers meet before doing exercise this Friday?

- A. At the park.
- B. At the cafe.
- C. At the cinema.

Conversation 3

5. What is Mr. Chester doing?

- A. Telephoning someone.
- B. Speaking to the woman.
- C. Leaving the man a message.

6. What is the man's last name?

- A. Oliver.
- B. Horst.
- C. Robert.

Conversation 4

7. Why will the woman be late?

- A. She didn't catch the train.
- B. She didn't finish her paper.

- C. She didn't wake up in time.
8. Where is the man?
- A. At the station.
- B. At home.
- C. At the office.
9. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Teacher and student.
- B. Parent and child.
- C. Husband and wife.

Conversation 5

10. For whom does the woman buy the T-shirt?
- A. Herself.
- B. Her husband.
- C. Her friend.
11. How much does the T-shirt normally cost?
- A. \$54.
- B. \$60.
- C. \$70.
12. Why does the salesman agree to sell the T-shirt at \$48?
- A. It is cheaper online.
- B. He is in a hurry.
- C. A button is lost.

Conversation 6

13. When did the woman arrive?
- A. Friday.
- B. Saturday.
- C. Sunday.
14. What major did the man choose in the end?
- A. English.
- B. Biology.
- C. History.
15. What suggestion does the man give on reading the books?
- A. Making notes.
- B. Skimming first.
- C. Reading word by word.

Section B (7.5 marks)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and then fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Fill in each blank with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

You will hear the short passage **TWICE**

I. Meet on 17 from 2:30 to 3:15

II. Create a website for a competition

● Website

☆ on your ancestor 18

☆ 18 long & well constructed

● Competition

☆ has a first prize of \$300 for beginners & \$ 18 for the advanced

☆ do it by yourself, list the software you used

Part II Language Knowledge (45 marks)

Section A (15 marks)

Directions: For each of the following unfinished sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

21. It was when we were returning home _____ I realized what a good feeling it was to have helped someone in trouble.

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

解析：考查强调句。根据分析：此句是 It was...开头且去掉 It was, when we were returning home I realized what a good feeling it was to have helped someone in trouble. 是一个完整意义上的句子，故判断此句是一个强调句，强调 when we were returning home；强调句常用句型：It is(was)+被强调部分+that(who)...。句意：正是在我回家的时候我才意识到帮助别人与危难之时感觉是多么令人愉悦。故选 B。

答案：B

22. As you go through this book, you _____ that each of the millions of people who lived through World War II had a different experience.

- A. will find
- B. found
- C. had found
- D. have found

解析：考查时态。一般将来时表示将要发生的动作或情况。在一般将来时的句子中，有时有表示将来时间的状语，有时没有时间状语，这时要从意思上判断是否指未来的动作或情况。句意：当你通读这本书的时候，你将会发现成千上万的经历过二战的每个人都有不同的经历。根据句意，判断主语的时态为一般将来时，故选 A

答案：A

23. Only after talking to two students _____ that having strong motivation is one of the biggest factors in reaching goals.

- A. I did discover

B. did I discover

C. I discovered

D. discovered

解析：考查 **only** 位于句首的部分倒装。副词 **only** 位于句首，强调方式状语、条件状语、地点状语、时间状语等状语时，主句要进行部分倒装。如果被 **only** 所强调的状语为状语从句，该状语从句不倒桩，只对主句进行倒装。此题中 **only** 作为副词放在句首修饰时间状语 **after talking to two students**，所以主句要进行部分倒装。部分倒装是指将谓语的一部分如助动词或情态动词倒装至主语之前。如果句中的谓语没有助动词或情态动词，则需添加助动词 **do**，**does** 或 **did**，并将其置于主语之前。句意：在和两个学生交谈之后我才意识到拥有强烈的动机是达到目的的最大因素。故选 **B**。

答案：B

24. Video games can be a poor influence if _____ in the wrong hands.

A. to leave

B. leaving

C. leave

D. left

解析：考查状语从句中的省略问题。用作状语的从句叫状语从句。状语从句可置于句首、句末或句中，一般来说，状语从句都比较完整。但是，在一些状语从句中存在的省略问题，可以归纳为以下两点：1. **when, while, if, as if, although / though, as, until, once, whether, unless, where** 等引导的从句中，如果其谓语为 **be**，而主语与主句的主语相同时，则从句的主语和 **be** 可省略。有时从句的主语为 **it** 时，也可省略 **it** 或从句中的有关成分。2. **than, as, no matter what / who** 等后面成分的省略。句意：如果电子游戏落入一个错误的人手中就能够产生一个不良影响。

答案：D

25. I wasn't able to hide my eagerness when I _____, "What do you wish me to do now?"

A. ask

B. have asked

C. am asking

D. asked

解析：考查时间状语的时态。一般过去时表示过去某个时间里发生的动作，常和表示过去的时间状语连用。此题主句的时态为一般过去时，表示这个事情和动作发生在过去，故从句时态也要用一般过去时。句意：我不能隐藏我的渴望，当我问道，“你现在希望我做些什么？”

故选 D
答案：D

26. You have to know _____ you're going if you are to plan the best way of getting there.

A. what

B. that

C. where

D. who

解析：考查宾语从句。根据分析可知：**You have to know...**后面是一个宾语从句。宾语从句的

连接词有连接代词和连接副词，连接代词有：who, whom, whose, which, what, 在句中担任主语、宾语、定语或者表语，连接副词有：when, where, why, how, 在句中担任状语的成分。You're going if you are to plan the best way of getting there.是一个完整的句子，所以应该用连接副词来引导从句。句意：如果你已经计划好了去那里的最佳方案，你必须知道你要去哪里。故选 C。

答案：C

27. It is important to remember that success _____ a sum of small efforts made each day and often _____ years of achieve.

A. is; takes

B. are; takes

C. are; take

D. is; take

解析：考查主谓一致原则。主谓一致指“人称”和“数”方面的一致关系。根据分析，第一空的谓语要填一个单数，因为此宾语从句：...that success _____ a sum of...day.的主语是 success, 一个单数名词，故谓语要用 is；后面的句子：often _____ years to achieve.的主语也是 success, 故第二空的谓语也是一个单数形式。句意：成功是将每天一小点努力积累起来，是需要多年的努力去达到，记住这些很重要。

答案：A

28. He must have sensed that I _____ him. He suddenly glanced at me and said quietly, "Why are you staring at me like that?"

A. would look at

B. looked at

C. was looking at

D. am looking at

解析：考查时态。过去进行时，是表示过去某个具体时刻正在进行的事情或动作，如果没有具体的时间，可以从意义上去把握。句意：他一定是注意到我在看着他。他突然看向我然后轻声问道：“你为什么要那样盯着我看？”根据分析，此句在意义上应该用进行时，又根据此句中的 must have sensed 和 glanced at 可知是过去进行时，故选 C

答案：C

29. It is a truly delightful place, _____ looks the same as it must have done 100 years ago with its winding streets and pretty cottages.

A. as

B. where

C. that

D. which

解析：考查定语从句关系代词。根据分析：此句是一个非限制性定语从句，先行词是 place, 在定语从句中是作主语的，所以用关系代词引导。As 引导非限制性定语从句时要放在句首，故排除，选用 which。句意：这真是一个令人愉快的地方，这里的蜿蜒的小路和美丽的村庄一定和 100 年前看起来是一模一样的。故选 D。

答案：D

30. When the clerk saw a kind face wrinkled in an apologetic smile, she stood rooted to the ground, _____ whether to stay or leave.

- A. wondering
- B. wonder
- C. to wonder
- D. wondered

解析: 考查非谓语动词。主句的主语 she 与动词 wonder 构成逻辑上的主动关系, 因此用 v. ing 形式作伴随状语, 故选 A。句意: 当那个小职员看到一张善良的面孔泛起皱纹并歉意地一笑时, 她像生了根一样站在那儿, 不知道是走还是留。

答案: A

31. Always _____ in mind that your main task is to get this company running smoothly.

- A. to keep
- B. to have kept
- C. keep
- D. have kept

解析: 考查祈使句。这是一个完整的句子, 而 that 引导的是宾语从句, 因此只能是祈使句。故选 C。句意: 永远记住, 你的主要任务就是让这个公司平稳运行。

答案: C

32. I had a strong desire to reach in and play with the toy, but _____ thankfully by the shop window.

- A. am held back
- B. held back
- C. hold back
- D. was held back

解析: 考查动词的时态和语态。根据主句中的 had 可知时态是一般过去时; hold 与主语构成逻辑上的被动关系, 因此用一般过去时的被动语态, 故选 D。句意: 我极其渴望进到商店去玩那个玩具, 但是幸亏被橱窗挡住了。

答案: D

33. _____ the job takes a significant amount of time, most students agree that the experience is worth it.

- A. If only
- B. After
- C. Although
- D. In case

解析: 考查状语从句。句意: 尽管这项工作需要占用大量的时间, 但是大部分学生还是认为(从工作中获得的)这些经验还是值得的。根据句意可知, 主从句构成让步关系。故选 C。

答案: C

34. Sometimes I act as a listening ear for fellow students _____ what is bothering them.

- A. to talk over

- B. talked over
- C. talk over
- D. having talked over

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：有时我充当了倾听同学们谈论烦心事的对象。此处不定式表示目的。故选 A。

答案：A

35. That's why I help brighten people's days. If you _____, who's to say that another person will?

- A. didn't
- B. don't
- C. weren't
- D. haven't

解析：考查动词的时态。根据主句中 **another person will** 可知，此处隐含将来的动作，但是条件状语从句中通常用现在时表示将来的动作。故选 B。句意：这就是我为什么为别人的生活增添乐趣，如果你不这样做的话，天知道还会有谁做。

答案：B

Section B (18 marks)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

It was a rainy morning and the children, mainly boys with various learning difficulties, refused to settle for the start of the lesson. As an inexperienced teacher, I tried every means to get them to be 36, but in vain. My panic was rising and I could feel my heart beating wildly. This was the 37 of my job as a music teacher, I thought -- teaching was not for me. Then I had an idea. Hoping that no one would notice that I was 38 inside, I threw my voice as far as it would reach: "Put your heads on the desks and close your 39! We are going on a journey." 40, the children fell silent. "Now what should I do?" I thought to myself. Reaching over to my collection of CDs, I blindly 41, put it in the machine and played it.

Obediently(顺从地), my class lay their heads on their desk, closed their eyes and 42. When the music started, the room as filled with the most beautiful tones and musical colors I could have ever imagined. All the children were 43. When the music finished, I asked them all to raise their 44 slowly so that we could share our musical journey.

At this point, when all the children were willing to share their experiences, I began to learn how to 45. The music allow me to learn that teaching is about sharing and respect, tears and smiles, the knowing and the 46 and most of all, an understanding of each other. This was the power that 47 in the classroom could have.

36.

- A. glad
- B. safe
- C. kind

D. quiet

解析：考查形容词。根据第一段的开头：**refuse to settle for the start of the lesson** 和第二段中的：**the children fell silent!**可知文章一开始作者试图开始上课，但是教室太吵了。句意：我试了每一种方法让他们安静下来，但是只是徒劳无功。故选 D。

答案：D

37.

A. end

B. aim

C. rule

D. plan

解析：考查名词。根据后文的：**I thought-----teaching was not for me.**可知这是作者最后一次作为音乐老师上课。句意：这是我作为音乐老师最后一次上课，我觉得，教书不适合我。故选 A。

答案：A

38.

A. guessing

B. shaking

C. responding

D. laughing

解析：考查动词。根据前文的：**My panic was rising and I could feel my heart beating widely.**可知此时作者的内心是生气地激动着，但是毫无办法。他试图让学生不去发现他此时的内心的情绪排山倒海地激动，用 **shaking** 来表达作者内心难以平息的怒火。故选 B。

答案：B

39.

A. eyes

B. mouths

C. books

D. doors

解析：考查名词。根据第三段开头：**my class lay their heads on their desk, closed their eyes...**可孩子此时作者叫他的学生将头放在桌子上然后闭上眼睛。故选 A。

答案：A

40.

A. Punctually

B. Importantly

C. Amazingly

D. Obviously

解析：考查副词。A. **Punctually** 准时的，如期的 B. **Importantly** 重要的 C. **Amazingly** 令人惊讶的 D. **Obviously** 明显地；可知作者无意识的做法让学生迅速地安静了下来，所以在此用 **amazingly** 表示惊讶，故选 C。

答案：C

41.

- A. passed one on
- B. gave one back
- C. turned one in
- D. took one out

解析：考查动词词组。A. passed one on 传了一个 B. Gave one back 给了一个…… C. Turn one in 转了一个 D. took one out 拿出一个；句意：触及到我的那些 CD 收藏，我盲目地取出一张，把他放进机器里然后它放出了声音。故选 D。

答案：D

42.

- A. slept
- B. nodded
- C. waited
- D. continued

解析：考查动词。根据后文的：When the music started, the room was filled with the most beautiful tones and musical colors.可知当作者将音乐放进机器里，学生们趴在自己的桌子上静静地等着音乐响起来，故选 C

答案：C

43.

- A. talking
- B. singing
- C. dancing
- D. listening

解析：考查动词。老师在放音乐，当然学生们都在听，listening 放在此较其他选项都比较合适。故选 D

答案：D

44.

- A. legs
- B. heads
- C. arm
- D. shoulders

解析：考查名词。Raise sb's head(s)抬起头来。句意：当音乐放完的时候，我要求他们所有人慢慢地抬起头来，那样的话，我们就可以一起分享我们的音乐之旅。故选 B

答案：B

45.

- A. teach
- B. imagine
- C. play

D. understand

解析：考查动词。根据前文：At this point, when all the children were willing to share their experiences,可知学生们从开始的不愿响应作者到最后跟着作者一起参与其中，这让作者开始知道怎么教书了，故选 A

答案：A

46.

A. unprepared

B. unspoken

C. unknown

D. unforgotten

解析：考查形容词。A. unprepared 为准备好的 B. unspoken 无言的 C. unknown 未知的 D. unforgotten 难忘的；根据前文有 the knowing 已知的，又有 and 连接，可知横向上填 unknown 未知的，构成像前文 tears and smiles 那样的对比，形成对仗，故选 C

答案：C

47.

A. games

B. music

C. tears

D. knowledge

解析：考查名词。根据前文：The music allowed me to learn that teaching is about sharing and respect, tears and smiles, the knowing and the unknown and, most of all, an understanding of each other.可知这些都是音乐的好处，它让我们知道了分享和尊重，泪水和欢笑，已知与未知，最主要的是它让我们相互了解。所以最后一句作者旨在总结：这就是课堂音乐所拥有的力量。

答案：B

Section C (12 marks)

Directions: Complete the following passage by filling in each blank with one word that best fits the context.

Research has become both simpler and more complex. It's simpler because, 48 you have computer, you can find information you need by searching the Internet. For all you information, you don't have to go to 49 library to find the relevant resource and take notes on it. Instead, you can find some sources from the Internet 50 print the copies needed. Remember, however, that you should usually consult different types of sources. That is, you 51 always rely just on the Internet for you research.

While finding information is easier than ever, at the same time, researching has become 52 complex. There is a lot more material available, which means you may be overwhelmed 53 the amount of information. You need to learn 54 to sort through and find the relevant information for your particular project. Also, 55 need to check the accuracy of it.

解析：

48.作者开头所说的研究变得简单且复杂，然后根据后文的 you can find information you need

by searching the Internet.可知作者想分别说简单之处和复杂之处分别在哪，作者首先说了简单之处在哪。句意：如果你有电脑，你就能够通过上网找到你需要的信息。故填 if。

49.固定词组：Go to the library 去图书馆。句意：你所要的信息，都不需要去图书馆找相关资料，做笔记。故填 the。

50.find resource 和 print the copies 是并列关系，用 and 连接。句意：相反，你可以从网上找到你想要的资料然后将它们打印下来。故填 and。

51.根据前文作者告诉我们：你应该从不同的方面找不同类型的资料。句意：那就是说，你不应该常常依赖于互联网。故填 shouldn't。

52.根据第一段的文章开头：Research has become both simpler and more complex.可知第一段说完研究变得更简单后，此段开始陈述研究的复杂之处，故填 more。

53.固定词组：be overwhelmed with 忙着做……；句意：有很多的材料都很适合你的研究，这就意味着你将忙于筛选各种信息。故填 with。

54.句意：你需要知道怎样从中筛选出对你的研究有用的相关信息。根据句意，故填 how。

55.根据分析：此句缺少主语，故填 you，而不是其他代词，因为上一句的主语是 you，且有 also 作为连接。句意：当然，你也需要去求证它们的准确性。故填 you。

答案：

48. if

49. the

50. and

51. shouldn't

52. more

53. with

54. how

55. you

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage.

A

Forget Cyclists, Pedestrians are Real Danger

We are having a debate about this topic. Here are some letters from our readers.

■ Yes, many cyclists behave dangerously. Many drivers are disrespectful of cyclists. But pedestrians are probably the worse offenders.

People of all ages happily walk along the pavement with eyes and hands glued to the mobile phone, quite unaware of what is going on around them. They may even do the same thing while crossing a road at a pedestrian crossing or elsewhere. The rest of us have to evade(避让) them or just stand still to wait for the unavoidable collision.

The real problem is that some pedestrians seem to be, at least for the moment, in worlds of their own that are, to them, much more important than the welfare of others.

——Michael Horan

■ I love the letter from Bob Brooks about cyclists (Viewpoints, May 29). I am afraid they seem to think they own the roads.

I was walking across Altrincham Road one morning when a cyclist went round me and on being asked what he was doing he shouted at me.

The government built a cycle lane on the road but it is hardly used.

The police do nothing. What a laugh they are!

The cyclists should all have to be made to use the cycle lanes and wear helmets, fluorescent (发荧光的) jacket and lights at night and in the morning they should pay some sort of tax and be fined for not wearing them.

——Carol Harvey

■Cyclists jump on and off pavements (which are meant for pedestrians), ride at speed along the pavements, and think they have a special right to go through traffic lights when they are on red.

I was almost knocked down recently by a cyclist riding on the pavement when there was a cycle lane right next to him.

Other road users, including horse riders, manage to obey the rules so why not cyclists?

It's about time they had to be registered and insured, so when they do hit a pedestrian or a vehicle, or cause an accident, at least they can be treated and there might be an opportunity to claim.

——JML

Write to Viewpoints of the newspaper.

56. Michael Horan wrote the letter mainly to show that _____.

- A. drivers should be polite to cyclists
- B. road accidents can actually be avoided
- C. since pedestrians are a threat to road safety
- D. walking while using phones hurts one's eyes

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段中的最后一句话：But pedestrians are probably the worse offenders.（但是，路人可能才是更严重的罪犯）可知 Michael Horan 的观点是，路人对道路安全存在威胁，故选 C。

答案：C

57. Carol Harvey suggests that cyclists should _____.

- A. be provided with enough roads
- B. be asked to ride on their own lanes
- C. be made to pay less tax for cycling
- D. be fined for laughing at policemen

解析：细节理解题。根据第八段的开头：The cyclists should all have to be made to use the cycle lanes and wear helmets,可知 Carol Harvey 建议骑自行车的人应该在他们的应该走的道路去骑。故选 B。

答案：B

58. What is a complaint of JML?

- A. Very few drivers are insured.
- B. Cyclists ride fast on pavements.
- C. Pedestrians go through red traffic lights.
- D. Horse riders disrespect other road users.

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第四段第一句话：Cyclists jump on and off pavements (which are

meant for pedestrians), ride at speed along the pavements, and think they have a special right to go through traffic lights when they are on red.可知 JML 抱怨骑自行车的人骑得太快, 对道路安全产生隐患。故选 B。

答案: B

59. The underlined word "they" in the third letter refers to _____.

- A. accidents
- B. vehicles
- C. pedestrians
- D. cyclists

解析: 细节推理题。最后一段说到: It's about time they had to be registered and insured, so when they do hit a pedestrian or a vehicle, or cause an accident, at least they can be treated and there might be an opportunity to claim. JML 希望对自行车拥有这登记, 当他们撞到行人或者车辆、制造出车祸的时候, 他们能够别追查到, 所以 They 在此指的是 cyclists。故选 D。

答案: D

60. The three letters present viewpoints on _____.

- A. real source of road danger
- B. ways to improve road facilities
- C. measures to punish road offences
- D. increased awareness of road rules

解析: 主旨大意题。根据文章的标题和所有读者的来信不难发现这篇文章主要是围绕到底是谁(自行车或者行人)才是道路安全存在的隐患。故选 A。

答案: A

B

In its early history, Chicago had floods frequently, especially in the spring, making the streets so muddy that people, horses, and carts got stuck. An old joke that was popular at the time went something like this: A man is stuck up to his waist in a muddy Chicago street. Asked if he needs help, he replies, "No, thanks. I've got a good horse under me."

The city planner decided to build an underground drainage(排水) system, but there simply wasn't enough difference between the height of the ground level and the water level. The only two options were to lower the Chicago River or raise the city.

An engineer named Ellis Chesbrough convinced me the city that it had no choice but to build the pipes above ground and then cover them with dirt. This raised the level of the city's streets by as much as 12 feet.

This of course created a new problem: dirt practically buried the first floors of every building in Chicago. Building owners were faced with a choice: either change the first floors of their buildings into basements, and the second stories into main floors, or hoist the entire buildings to meet the new street level. Small wood-frame buildings could be lifted fairly easily. But what about large, heavy structures like Tremont Hotel, which was a six-story brick building?

That's where George Pullman came in. He had developed some house-moving skills successfully. To lift a big structure like the Tremont Hotel, Pullman would place thousands of

jackscrews(螺旋千斤顶) beneath the building's foundation. One man was assigned to operate each section of roughly 10 jackscrews. At Pullman's signal each man turned his jackscrew the same amount at the same time, thereby raising the building slowly and evenly. Astonishingly, the Tremont Hotel stay open during the entire operation, and many of its guests didn't even notice anything was happening. Some people like to say that every problem has a solution. But in Chicago's early history, every engineering solution seemed to create a new problem. Now that Chicago's waste water was draining efficiently into the Chicago River, the city's next step was to clean the polluted river.

61. The author mentions the joke to show _____.

- A. horses were fairly useful in Chicago
- B. Chicago's streets were extremely muddy
- C. Chicago was very dangerous in the spring
- D. the Chicago people were particularly humorous

解析：细节理解题。根据文章第一段第一句话：In its early history, Chicago had floods frequently, especially in the spring, making the streets so muddy that people, horses, and carts got stuck.可知芝加哥是因为洪水的经常泛滥导致大街上总是泥泞不堪，行人、马和车全部都堵在路上。所以作者提及那个玩笑是为了突出芝加哥这一特点，故选 B。

答案：B

62. The city planners were convinced by Ellis Chesbrough to_____.

- A. get rid of the street dirt
- B. lower the Chicago River
- C. fight against heavy floods
- D. build the pipes above ground

解析：细节理解题。根据第三段第一句话：An engineer named Ellis Chesbrough convinced me the city that it had no choice but to build the pipes above ground and then cover them with dirt.可知以 Eill Chesbrough 为首的人们认为应该在地上埋下排水管道。故选 D。

答案：D

63. The underlined word "hoist" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

- A. change
- B. lift
- C. repair
- D. decorate

解析：细节推理题。根据后文：Small wood-frame building could be lifted fairly easily.可知另一种方法就是将建筑升高。故选 B。

答案：B

64. What can we conclude about the moving operation of the Tremont Hotel?

- A. It went on smoothly as intended.
- B. It interrupted the business of the hotel.
- C. It involved Pullman turning ten jackscrews.
- D. It separated the building from its foundation.

解析：细节推理题。根据倒数第二段中的倒数第二句话：At Pullman's signal each man turned

his jackscrew the same amount at the same time, thereby raising the building slowly and evenly.(在 Pullman 的指导下, 每个人同时抬起他们手中的千斤顶, 因此建筑就被慢慢地、平整地抬起来了)可知 A 项正确, 故选 A

答案: A

65. The passage is mainly about the early Chicago's _____.

- A. popular life styles and their influences
- B. environmental disasters and their causes
- C. engineering problems and their solutions
- D. successful businessmen and their achievements

解析: 主旨大意题。文章的第一段就提出芝加哥城所存在的问题, 接下来的段落讨论了解决这个问题的一些方法, 最后一段讲到这些方法虽然解决当前的问题, 但是随之而来的又会冒出一些新的问题有待解决。故文章大致上讲述的是建造的问题与解决办法, 故选 C。

答案: C

C

Have your parents ever inspected your room to see if you cleaned it properly? Imagine having your entire houses, garage, and yard inspected at any time -- with no warning. Inspections were a regular part of lighthouse(灯塔) living, and a keeper's reputation depended on results. A few times each year, an inspector arrived to look over the entire light station. The inspections were supposed to be a surprise, but keeper sometimes had advance notice.

Once lighthouses had telephones, keepers would call each other to warn that the inspector was approaching. After boats began flying special flags noting the inspector aboard, the keeper's family made it a game to see who could notice the boat first. As soon as someone spotted the boat, everyone would do last-minute tidying and change into fancy clothes. The keeper then scurried to put on his dress uniform and cap. Children of keepers remember inspectors wearing white gloves to run their fingers over door frames and windowsills looking for dust.

Despite the serious nature of inspections, they resulted in some funny moments. Betty Byrnes remembered when her mother did not have time to wash all the dishes before an inspection. At the time, people did not have dishwashers in their homes. In an effort to clean up quickly, Mrs. Byrnes tossed all the dishes into a big bread pan, covered them with a cloth and stuck them in the oven. If the inspector opened the oven door, it would look like bread was baking. he never did.

One day, Glenn Furst's mother put oil on the kitchen floor just before the inspector entered their house. Like floor wax, the oil made the floors shiny and helped protect the wood. This time, though, she used a little too much oil. When the inspector extended his hand to greet Glenn's mother, he slipped on the freshly oiled surface. "He came across that floor waving his arms like a young bird attempting its first flight," Glenn late wrote. After he steadied himself, he shook Glenn's mother's hand, and the inspection continued as though nothing had happened.

66. What does Paragraph I tell us about the inspection at the light station?

- A. It was carried out once a year.
- B. It was often announced in advance.
- C. It was important for the keeper's fame.
- D. It was focused on the garage and yard.

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段的倒数第四行和倒数第三行：and a keeper's reputation depend on the result.（看守人的名声取决于结果的好坏）可知，选 C。

答案：C

67. The family began making preparations immediately after _____.

- A. one of the members saw the boat
- B. a warning call reached the lighthouse
- C. the keeper put on the dress uniform and cap
- D. the inspector flew special flags in the distance

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段第三句话：As soon as someone spotted the boat, everyone would do last-minute tidying and change into fancy clothes.可知在家庭成员中一旦有人发现船的到来，全家人就开始快速准备，故选 A。

答案：A

68. Mrs. Byrnes put the dishes in the oven because this would _____.

- A. result in some fun
- B. speed up washing them
- C. make her home look tidy
- D. be a demand from the inspector

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的第二句话：Betty Byrnes remembered when her mother did not have time to wash all the dishes before an inspection.可知没有时间在检查之前去洗所有的碗，所以 Mrs. Byrnes 将所有的碗都丢进了烤箱避免被 inspector 发现。故选 A。

答案：C

69. If the inspector had opened the oven door, he would have seen _____.

- A. an empty pan
- B. many clean dishes
- C. pieces of baked bread
- D. a cloth covering something

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的倒数第三行：Mrs. Byrnes tossed all the dishes into a big bread pan, covered them with a cloth and stuck them in the oven.可知当 inspector 打开烤箱的时候他只会看到一块盖着布的某物，故选 D。

答案：D

70. The inspector waved his arms _____.

- A. to try his best to keep steady
- B. to show his satisfaction with the floor
- C. to extend a warm greeting to Glenn's mother
- D. to express his intention to continue the inspection

解析：细节理解题。根据最后一段倒数第三行：After he steadied himself, he shook Glenn's mother's hand, and the inspection continued as though nothing had happened.可知 inspector 挥动着他的双手保持平衡。故选 A。

答案：A

Part IV Writing (45 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in the numbered blanks by using the information from the passage

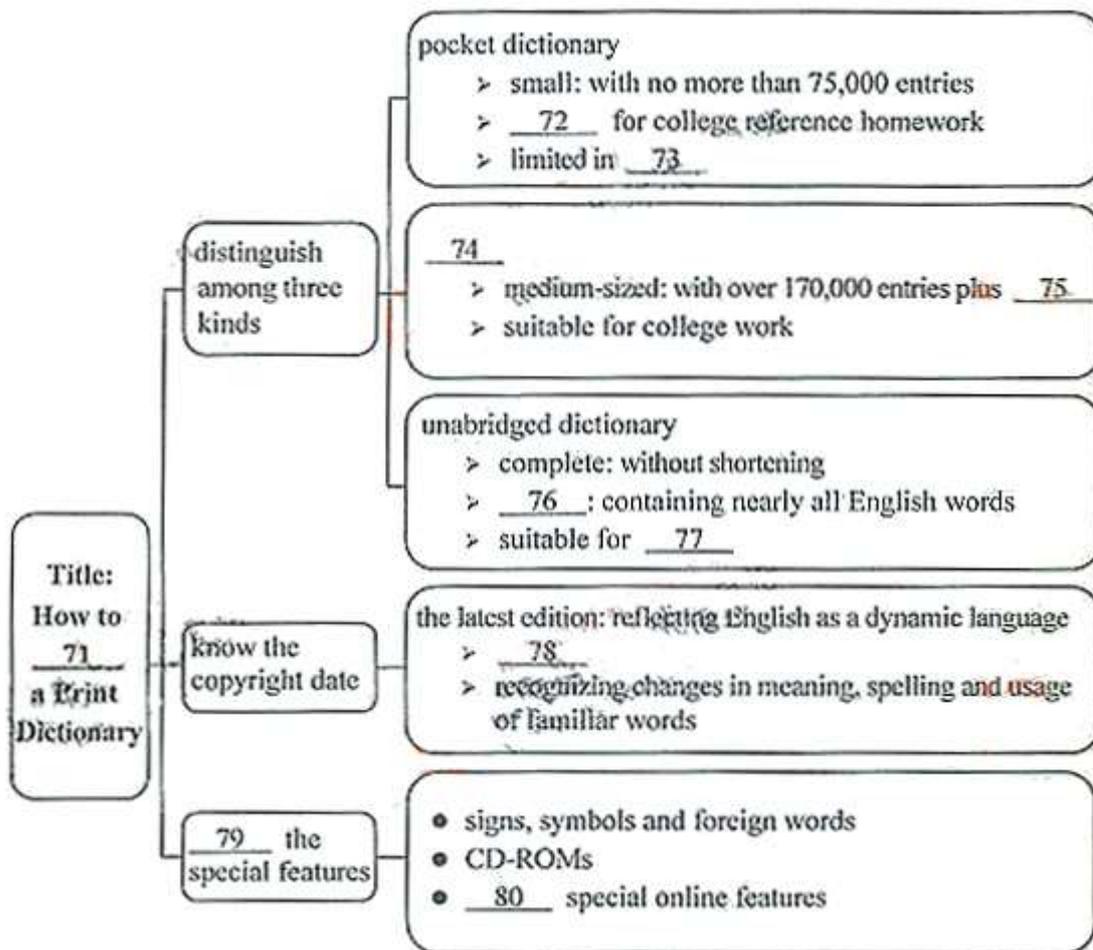
Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Not all print dictionaries are the same, as you will notice when you select one. To make a wise selection, you should know how to distinguish among three kinds of print dictionaries: pocket, desk, and unabridged. You should also know the copyright date of your dictionary, and check its special features.

A pocket dictionary is small. Generally, it contains no more than 75000 entries, making it hardly to carry to class and efficient to use. However, a pocket dictionary doesn't contain enough entries to be adequate for college reference homework. In addition, the information about each word in a pocket dictionary is generally limited. A desk dictionary is medium sized, generally containing over 100,000 entries as well as extra features. For college work, you should own a current desk dictionary. An unabridged dictionary is a complete dictionary. Abridged dictionaries, such as pocket and desk dictionaries, are shortened. Because unabridged dictionaries contain nearly all English words, they are large and heavy. They are often used by schools and libraries.

If the copyright date of your current dictionary shows that it was published five or more years ago, consider investing in a more recent edition. English is a dynamic language that admits new words and recognizes changes in meaning, spelling, and usage of familiar words. This is reflected in an up-to-date dictionary.

In selecting a dictionary, check the features it offers besides vocabulary definitions. Many editions contain signs, symbols and foreign words. Some also contain CD-ROMs and access to special online features.



解析:

71. 本文讲述了三字典的类型, 旨在告诉读者如何根据需去选择字典。故填 Select。

72. 根据第二段中的第三句话: However, a pocket dictionary doesn't contain enough entries to be adequate for college reference homework. 可知作者认为口袋字典不能用来作为家庭作业的参考。不能够胜任 inadequate for...。故填 inadequate。

73. 根据第二段的第四句话: In addition, the information about each word in a pocket dictionary is generally limited. 可知口袋字典里每个单词里的意思是有限的。故填 word information。

74. 根据题目中的第二个方框里给出的信息可知作者写完 pocket dictionary 后接着写第二种字典: desk dictionary。故填 desk dictionary。

75. 根据第二段中的第五句话: desk dictionary is medium sized, generally containing over 100,000 entries as well as extra features. 可知中等体积是 desk dictionary 的特点。故填 extra features。

76. 根据第二段中的倒数第二句话: Because unabridged dictionaries contain nearly all English words, they are large and heavy.。故填 large and heavy。

77. 根据第二段的最后一句话: They are often used by schools and libraries. 可知 unabridged dictionaries 适用于学校和图书馆。故填 schools and libraries。

78. 根据第三段的第二句话可知英语是一种动态的语言, 所以字典也应该及时地更新, 允许新的单词的加入。故填 admitting new words。

79. 根据第四段的第一句话: In selecting a dictionary, check the features it offers besides vocabulary definitions. 可知题目中最后一个方框里的三条信息所讲的是选择字典时要检查词汇意外的特点, 故填 check。

80.根据全篇章的最后一句话: Some also contain CD-ROMS and access to special online features.
可知, 故填 access to。

答案:

71. Select

72. inadequate

73. word information

74. desk dictionary

75. extra features

76. large and heavy

77. schools and libraries

78. admitting new words

79. cheek

80. access to

Section B (10 mark.)

Directions: Read the following passage. Answer the questions according to the information given in the passage.

Walk Out of the Comfort Zone and Try New Things

For most high school students, free periods are useless. From what I have seen, few do homework, instead many are on their phones and talking, making it impossible for those who actually want to do work to complete any. As a senior next year, I think extra periods should be used to take optional subjects.

Our school offers many classes. Now is the time to experiment in different fields of study. We will never know if we are interested or talented in a subject if we don't try it.

In my 8th grade, I was told that I had to take an art class as a graduation requirement; so in the 9th grade I took Studio and Art. One of the projects was to build a clay pot, but I built mine incorrectly, so it broke in the kiln(窑). I found out that I have no artistic ability at all, and now I know for sure that I do not want to be an artist. However, the class was one of my favorites that year. I was able to try new activities and test my ability.

Walk out of our comfort zone and try new things! College is when we should focus on a specific major, but high school is when we have to figure it out.

Half of all college students change their major at some point. By doing that hundreds of dollars are wasted on classes that they would have never needed to take. So use our extra periods to find out what we want to do in college. The classes we choose can impact us in future. Taking optional subjects will enrich our mind. It will also show colleges we are diverse students.

81. How should we use our extra periods in the author's opinion?

(No more than 9 words)

(2 marks)

82. Why does the author think we should experiment in different fields of study?

(No more than 17 words)

(2 marks)

83. Why did the clay pot show the author's lack of artistic ability?

(No more than 10 words)

(3 marks)

84. According to the author, how will taking optional subjects impact up in the future?

(No more than 13 words)

(3 marks)

解析:

81. We should use them to take optional subjects.根据第一段最后一句话: As a senior next year, I think extra periods should be used to take optional subjects.可知作者认为应该用课外时间去学一些课外的科目。故填 We should use them to take optional subjects.。

82. We will never know if we are interested or talented in a subject without trying it.根据第二段倒数第一句话和倒数第二句话: Now is the time to experiment in different fields of study. We will never know if we are interested or talented in a subject if we don't try it.可知答案, 有因为字数有限, 所以将 we don't try it 改成 without trying it.故填 We will never know if we are interested or talented in a subject without trying it.。

83. It was built incorrectly and broke in the kiln.根据第三段第二句话: One of the projects was to build a clay pot, but I built mine incorrectly, so it broke in the kiln (窑).可知作者因为做错了陶罐导致它粉碎, 从而得知自己没有艺术家的天分。故填 It was built incorrectly and broke in the kiln.。

84. It will enrich our mind and show colleges we are diverse students.根据最后一段话的倒数两句话: The classes we choose can impact us in future. Taking optional subjects will enrich our mind. It will also show colleges we are diverse students.可知去学选修课可以丰富我们的大脑, 让我们成为一个多彩多艺的大学生。故填 It will enrich our mind and show colleges we are diverse students.。

答案:

81. We should use them to take optional subjects.

82. We will never know if we are interested or talented in a subject without trying it.

83. It was built incorrectly and broke in the kiln.

84. It will enrich our mind and show colleges we are diverse students.

Section C (25 marks)

Directions: Write an English composition according to the instructions given below.

请以老师当众表扬你为话题, 用下面所给的句子开头, 续写一篇英语短文。

As a student, I can tell you that there is nothing better than being praised by my teacher before my classmates.
--

注意:

- 1.将所有句子写在答题卡上;
- 2.续写词数不少于 120 个;
- 3.不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

答案：略。