

# 2014 年宁夏回族自治区银川一中高三年级第二次月考英语

## 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。

1. Who is the man most probably speaking to?

- A. His wife.
- B. A travel agent staff .
- C. A waitress.

2. What does the man mean?

- A. He needs a lot of help.
- B. He is hungry now.
- C. The work is easy for him.

3. What does the woman mean?

- A. She is not so sure about the vote now.
- B. She will of course vote for Bob.
- C. She has found out another candidate who is more suitable.

4. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At an airport.
- B. In a restaurant.
- C. In a waiting room.

5. What do we know about the man?

- A. He is allergic to cats.
- B. He had a bad cold on his first day of work.
- C. He often brings his cat to work.

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。

请听第 6 段材料，回答 6 至 7 题

6. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. In a store.
- B. At the airport.
- C. In the street.

7. What does the man suggest the woman do first?

- A. Turn left.
- B. Drive back to the traffic lights .
- C. Drive along the road for a mile.

请听第 7 段材料，回答 8 至 9 题。

8. What does the woman worry about?

- A. The result of a football match.
- B. A heavy rainstorm.
- C. The arrangement of a TV program .

9. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a park.
- B. At the weather station.
- C. At home.

请听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why is the woman here?  
A. To buy a present.  
B. To look for some cheap things.  
C. To get another wallet.
11. Why does the woman dislike the brown wallet ?  
A. It is too big and heavy.  
B. It is too expensive.  
C. It doesn't have a place to put pictures.
12. How much does the woman spend in the end?  
A. \$25.9  
B. \$13.99  
C. \$5.00

请听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the man's trouble?  
A. He lost all his data in his work.  
B. He can't find his data in the computer.  
C. His computer has crashed in the middle of his work. .
14. How can the man retrieve his data ?  
A. Asking for help from the company suggested by the woman.  
B. Switching off his computer.  
C. Changing an advanced antivirus software.
15. What does the woman suggest the man do when he's calling the company ?  
A. Try again before switching off the computer.  
B. Refer to her name when speaking to Kit.  
C. Mention his computer's name.
16. What is the company's phone number?  
A. 0238-356-789  
B. 0208-346-789  
C. 0208-356-739.

请听第 10 段材料，回答 17 至 20 题。

17. What is intelligence according to this passage?  
A. The ability to study well.  
B. The ability to get high scores on some tests.  
C. The ability to deal with life.
18. What will an intelligent person do when meeting a new situation?  
A. Care more about what might happen to him.  
B. Concentrate on what to do about the situation.  
C. Care more about himself.
19. What will an intelligent person do if he fails?  
A. Learn from his mistakes.  
B. Try not to feel ashamed.  
C. Regret as much as possible.
20. Which is not the quality of a bright child?  
A. Trying to find out about life.  
B. Building a wall between him and life.  
C. Having a special outlook on life.

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. —Do you mind if I shut down the radio?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. The good news will be on the air in a few minutes.  
A. Of course not.

- B. I'm afraid I do.  
C. why not?  
D. Yes, just go ahead.

解析：句意：—我关掉收音机你介意吗？—我想我介意。新闻几分钟后就开始广播了。此处 Of course not 当然不介意；I'm afraid I do 恐怕我介意；why not? 为什么不呢？Yes, just go ahead 介意，你关掉吧。根据句意选 B。

答案：B

22. After running for such \_\_\_\_\_ long time, everyone was out of \_\_\_\_\_ breath.

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

解析：第一空 a long time 意为：很长的一段时间；第二空考查短语 out of breath 意为：上气不接下气；此短语不用冠词。故选 D。句意：跑了如此长的一段时间之后，大家都气喘吁吁了。

答案：D

23. There is gas \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere; can you smell it?

- A. suffering  
B. retiring  
C. escaping  
D. dropping

解析：此处 suffering 忍受，遭受；retiring 退休；escaping 泄露；逃跑；dropping 掉下。句意：气体有地方泄露；你能闻到它的味道吗？根据句意选 C。

答案：C

24. Since Mr. Evans took over the firm last month, he \_\_\_\_\_ to the busy schedule.

- A. adapted  
B. has adapted  
C. had adapted  
D. adapts

解析：此处 adapt to 意为：适应。句意：Mr. Evans 上个月接管的公司，他已经适应了繁忙的日程。根据句意上个月就接管了公司，到目前为止已经适应了工作日程。表明过去的动作对现在造成的影响，故用现在完成时。

答案：B

25. Since time is limited, let's cut \_\_\_\_\_ the unimportant details.

- A. off  
B. away  
C. up  
D. out

解析：此处 cut off 切断；cut away 砍下，砍掉；cut up 切碎；cut out 删除。句意：既然时间有限，我们就删除那些不重要的细节。根据句意选 D。

答案：D

26. The first week of university is an exciting time \_\_\_\_\_ freshmen familiarize themselves with their college and make new friends.

- A. that  
B. when  
C. what  
D. on which

解析：句中 an exciting time 是先行词，其在定语从句中作时间状语。故用 when。句意：上大学的第一周是令人兴奋的时光，在这段时间里大学新生熟悉他们的学校并交新朋友。

答案：B

27. The convenient media give people the chance to have the information we look forward \_\_\_\_\_ to them quickly and cheaply.

- A. to deliver
- B. deliver
- C. to delivering
- D. to delivered

解析：句中 we look forward to 是 information 的定语从句，information 在定语从句中在介词 to 的宾语，句中 to 和 delivered 属于两部分，delivered 是 have sth done 结构中的过去分词。故选 D。句意：便捷的媒体给人们把我们渴望的信息迅速而廉价地传送给他们的机会。

答案：D

28. —Tom, why didn't you go to work today?

—Oh, the manager said he no longer wanted to see me again; \_\_\_\_\_, I was fired.

- A. above all
- B. after all
- C. in other words
- D. in some way

解析：此处 above all 首先；after all 毕竟；in other words 换句话说；in some way 在某种程度上。句意：—Tom 你为什么今天不上班呢？—噢，经理说他想不再看到我了。换句话说，我被解雇了。根据句意选 C。

答案：C

29. So \_\_\_\_\_ that many parents are too worried to let their children travel alone at the beginning of the new term.

- A. is the distance great
- B. great the distance is
- C. the distance is great
- D. great is the distance

解析：在 so……that 句型中，当把 so 前置时，主句需用部分倒装的形式。本句的正常语序是：The distance is so great that many parents are too worried to let their children travel alone at the beginning of the new term. 句意：距离太远许多父母太担心不让他们的孩子在新学期初独自旅行。

答案：D

30. Famous physicists from all over the world came to the US to \_\_\_\_\_ the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Albert Einstein's birth.

- A. congratulate
- B. celebrate
- C. applaud
- D. participate

解析：选项 congratulate 祝贺；celebrate 庆祝；applaud 鼓掌；participate 参加。句意：来自著名的物理学家们来到美国庆祝爱因斯坦的 100 岁生日。根据句意选 B。

答案：B

31. When the clock \_\_\_\_\_ 11, I was about to leave for the supermarket.

- A. knocked
- B. hit
- C. beat
- D. struck

解析：此处 knocked 撞击，敲打；hit 打；beat 有规律的跳动；struck 打铃，击。这里钟表打铃用 strike。句意：当钟表打 11 点的铃的时候，我正要去超市。

答案：D

32. Do you prefer \_\_\_\_\_ when your boss takes an interest in your personal life?[来源:学\*科\*网]

- A. this
- B. 不填
- C. that
- D. it

解析：此处考查 prefer 后接形式宾语 it，再接宾语从句的形式。这里 it 是形式主语，when 引导宾语从句。句意：你喜欢老板对你的个人生活感兴趣吗？

答案：D

33. These chairs may look good, but they're very un-comfortable \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to sit on
- B. to be sat on
- C. sit on
- D. sitting on

解析：这里 they 是句子的主语，并且作介词 on 的宾语。这时用不定式的主动形式表示被动含义。故选 A。句意：这些椅子看起来好，但它们坐上去不舒服。

答案：A

34. He \_\_\_\_\_ the exam, but he was too careless.

- A. could have passed
- B. couldn't have passed
- C. must have passed
- D. may have passed

解析：此处 could have passed the exam 表示本能通过考试，实际上没有。句意：他本能通过考试的，但是他太粗心了。

答案：A

35. Nothing could be done, he \_\_\_\_\_ absent.

- A. was
- B. being
- C. to be
- D. be

解析：句中 Nothing could be done 是主句，其后是一个逗号，中间没有连词，所以后面需要独立主格结构的形式。这里是逻辑主语，being 是现在分词。故选 B。句意：他不来什么也做不了。

答案：B

## 第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题，每题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36-55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

My mother always says that I'm born to dance ballet. But that September when I was in a ballet \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_ and went to do a turn, something just happened. I heard it and I surely \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ it. I went right to a doctor and got an MRI, which \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of damage to my knee—a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ injury for a dancer. I had to have a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_.

Everything had been going so well and now I had this huge injury. Dance was my life, but \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_, I wasn't going to be able to do it for a year or possibly never again.

My dad was really a big inspiration for me. He was \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_ a battle against cancer at that time. He showed me how to make it through a \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_ situation. I thought that if he could do that, I could handle this, too. \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ my operation, I had great difficulty walking, but I knew that if I really worked hard, my injury would \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_.

Several months later, I definitely wasn't at my strongest, but I could \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ a class. The dancing I did was basic \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_ that my knee could handle.

Once we started practicing in the fall, I was beginning to feel like myself again. One day, I

48 \_\_\_\_\_ the schedule and my name was next to Eliot Feld. I thought it must be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 49 because he is very famous in the ballet world. But it wasn't. He \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ me and taught me a lot of things. At 18, I had a solo performance! It was a big \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_. I was so excited and felt like a real ballerina. After the \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_, Eliot said, "You know, you have a gift—and you are also made of \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_. "That, coming from him, was the \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ compliment(赞美) I have ever received. I'd like to think that \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ my injury made me strong.

36.

- A. school
- B. class
- C. team
- D. play

37.

- A. felt
- B. accepted
- C. broke
- D. touched

38.

- A. pointed
- B. said
- C. showed
- D. read

39.

- A. necessary
- B. important
- C. practical
- D. deadly

40.

- A. operation
- B. cry
- C. holiday
- D. test

41.

- A. all of a sudden
- B. in time
- C. at present
- D. once in a while

42.

- A. leading
- B. losing
- C. fighting
- D. inventing

43.

- A. wonderful
- B. difficult
- C. positive
- D. heavy

44.

- A. At
- B. During
- C. After
- D. Over

45.

- A. move
- B. go
- C. die
- D. heal

46.

- A. take up
- B. get through
- C. break into
- D. set out

47.

- A. damages
- B. activities
- C. moves
- D. breathes

48.

- A. stole
- B. checked
- C. faced
- D. borrowed

49.

- A. problem
- B. opportunity
- C. mistake
- D. task

50.

- A. held
- B. obeyed
- C. received
- D. encouraged

51.

- A. success
- B. secret
- C. surprise
- D. position

52.

- A. performance
- B. speech
- C. competition
- D. match

53.

- A. mud
- B. wood
- C. steel
- D. gold

54.

- A. simplest
- B. greatest
- C. deepest
- D. smartest

55.

- A. turning to
- B. letting out
- C. setting up
- D. dealing with

解析:

36. 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 school 学校; class 班级; team 对; play 剧。那个九月当我在舞蹈班做节目的时候, 意外发生了。根据后文的 but I could 46 a class. 可推断出选 B。

37. 考查动词词义辨析。此处 felt 感受; accepted 接收; broke 破坏; touched 触摸。我听到了, 也感受到了。我径直找医生做了一个 MRI。

38. 考查动词词义辨析。此处 pointed 指出; said 说出; showed 显现出; read 读出。我径直

找医生做了一个 MRI，这张片子表明我的膝盖伤得很厉害。对一个舞蹈演员来说，是一个致命的伤。

39. 考查形容词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 necessary 必须的；important 重要的；practical 实用的；deadly 致命的。我径直找医生做了一个 MRI，这张片子表明我的膝盖伤得很厉害。对一个舞蹈演员来说，是一个致命的伤。

40. 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 operation 手术；cry 哭；holiday 假期；test 考试。因为我受了伤，所以需要手术（operation）。

41. 考查介词短语的含义及语境理解。此处 all of a sudden 突然；in time 及时；at present 目前；once in a while 偶尔。跳舞是我的生命。但突然我一年不能跳舞了也许是永远不能了。

42. 考查动词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 leading 引领；losing 失去；fighting 对抗；inventing 发明。我的父亲给了我很大的鼓励。他那时正在和癌症作斗争。

43. 考查形容词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 wonderful 极好的；difficult 困难的；positive 积极的；heavy 重的。他向我展示如何闯过难关。

44. 考查介词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 At 在……点；During 在……期间；After 在……之后；over 在……之上。手术之后我克服困难行走，但是我知道如果我真的努力锻炼，我的伤就会痊愈。

45. 考查动词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 move 移动；go 走；die 死；heal 治愈。手术之后我克服困难行走，但是我知道如果我真的努力锻炼，我的伤就会痊愈（heal）。

46. 考查动词短语的含义及语境理解。此处 take up 从事；get through 通过；成功；break into 破门而入；set out 开始；出发。几个月后，虽然我没有达到最佳状态，但我可以成功上课了。

47. 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 damages 伤害；activities 活动；moves 动作；breathes 呼吸。我做的是简单的动作，我的膝盖能承受。

48. 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 stole 偷；checked 检查；faced 面对；borrowed 借。一天，我查看（checked）我的训练表，我的名字挨着 Eliot Feld。我想那一定是一个错误。因为他在芭蕾界就很有名了。

49. 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 problem 问题；opportunity 机会；mistake 错误；task 任务。一天，我查看我的训练表，我的名字挨着 Eliot Feld。我想那一定是一个错误（mistake）。因为他在芭蕾界就很有名了。

50. 考查动词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 held 握住；obeyed 遵守；received 接收；encouraged 鼓励。他鼓励我并且教会了我许多东西。

51. 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 success 成功；secret 秘密；surprise 吃惊；position 位置。18 岁那年，我举行了个人表演。那是一次巨大的成功。

52. 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 performance 表演；speech 演讲；competition 竞争；match 比赛。根据前文的 I had a solo performance 可知，此处用 performance。表演之后，Eliot 说，给你一个礼物（用金子做的个人塑像），同时，你也是用金子做的。以表示对他的鼓励和赞赏。

53. 考查名词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 mud 泥；wood 木头；steel 钢；gold 金子。表演之后，Eliot 说，给你一个礼物（用金子做的个人塑像），同时，你也是用金子（gold）做的。以表示对他的鼓励和赞赏。

54. 考查形容词词义辨析及语境理解。此处 simplest 最简单的；greatest 最伟大的；deepest 最深的；smartest 最聪明的。那是我所获得的最好的（greatest）赞美。

55. 考查动词短语的含义及语境理解。此处 turning to 转向；letting out 泄露；setting up 建立；dealing with 对待，处理。我想正是我对待我的伤痛的态度使我更坚强。

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

### 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



Taking exams in a large group setting can be stressful for students and for the staff members who are watching over them. When classrooms are crowded and desks are close together, cheating might be tempting.

One university in Thailand came up with an anti-cheating hat that makes it almost impossible for students to see other students' papers. A photo of the students wearing the anti-cheating hats made its way to the internet, and the university was criticized for making students wear those ridiculous looking homemade hats. The hats were made by stapling two pieces of paper onto a headband, one to each side of the head.

After being criticized, senior academic staff at Kasetsart University in Bangkok, Thailand, released a statement saying that the hats idea came from students. They said that in a bid to prevent cheating they asked the students for ideas on how to prevent cheating in the upcoming exam, which was being taken by almost one hundred students. Students came up with different ideas, then the paper hat idea was selected by them as the most fit. The university claims that no-one was forced to use the hat, but they all chose to do so. "When wearing the hat during the exam, students felt more relaxed," Nattadon Rungruangkitkrai, a lecturer at the university said. "It was not meant to indicate that Kasetsart students often cheat on exams. I apologize if the photo makes other people look at my students in a negative way," Rungruangkitkrai added.

56. Why was the university criticized on the Internet?
- A. The homemade anti-cheating hat looked too simple.
  - B. Wearing the anti-cheating hat made students look ridiculous.
  - C. Wearing the anti-cheating hats couldn't prevent students from cheating in the exam.
  - D. The university forced students to wear the anti-cheating hat.
57. What's most of the Kasetsart University students' attitude towards the cheating hat?
- A. skeptical
  - B. supportive
  - C. objective
  - D. negative
58. It can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. It's useless wearing the anti-cheating hat in the exam.
  - B. Kasetsart students are often caught cheating in the exam.
  - C. Wearing the anti-cheating hat is effective in some degree.
  - D. Some students are forced to wear the anti-cheating hat.

解析:

56.考查细节理解。根据文章第二段中的 the university was criticized for making students wear those ridiculous looking homemade hats.可知, 大学受到批评是因为让学生戴上那些可笑的看起来像家做的帽子。故选 B。

57.考查推理判断。根据文章第三段中的 Students came up with different ideas, then the paper hat idea was selected by them as the most fit. The university claims that no-one was forced to use the hat, but they all chose to do so. "When wearing the hat during the exam, students felt more relaxed,"可知, 学生们自己想出的主意, 没有人强迫他们戴帽子。他们考试时戴上这种帽子感到很舒服。由此推断他们对这种做法表示支持。故选 B。

58.考查推理判断。根据文章第三段中的 Students came up with different ideas, then the paper hat idea was selected by them as the most fit.可以推知, 学生提出的戴纸帽的方式, 是最适合的防止作弊的方法。故选 C。

答案: 56. B 57. B 58. C

## B

In the hit film The bucket List, Jack Nicholson and Morgan Freeman meet in hospital in California after they have been diagnosed with cancer. Between them they cook up a "bucket list" ----- a to-do list of all they want to do before they kick the bucket. The movie makes you wonder

what would be on your bucket list. So let's pack up some and see what it would cost to go out and have a little fun.

#### THE PYRAMIDS, GIZA, EGYPT

On to the pyramids, surely on anyone's bucket list. Exotik Tours can take you there on a variety of trips, including their popular Egypt Express which includes three nights in Cairo and a three-night Nile Cruise(乘船游览). From \$1,384, including four-and five-star accommodation, 12 meals and a ton of sightseeing.

www.exotiktours.com 416-646-3347

#### TAJ MAHAL, AGRA, INDIA

One of the world's most fascinating images, India's Taj Mahal makes even Nicholson and Freeman look calm. Toronto's Goway Travel has many suggestions for India, including a three-day independent visit to Agra. Stay at the attractive Oberoi AmarVilas overlooking the Taj. Include two breakfasts, touring and airport transfer from \$1,420.

www.gowaytravel.com 416-322-1034

#### THE GREAT WALL, CHINA

If the Great Wall of China is on your bucket list, check into Tour East Holiday's four-day Amazing Beijing Tour for \$580 per person, four-star accommodation, sightseeing including the Forbidden City and the Great Wall, breakfasts and two lunches, transportation and guide.

www.toureastholidays.com 416-929-0888

#### THE HIMALAYAS, NEPAL

And on to the Himalayas. Talk about something truly majestic(壮丽的). See the top of the world on GAP Adventures' Everest Adventure tour, a 15-day exploration including Everest Base Camp, teahouse lodge stays, and walking through Sherpa villages. Incredibly affordable at just \$665 plus local payment of \$250. GAP Adventures warns that this is a physically demanding trip.

www.gapadventures.com 416-260-0999

59. The underlined phrase "kick the bucket" in Paragraph 1 means \_\_\_\_.

A. come to life

B. play a game

C. list interesting places

D. pass away

60. According to the passage, where can you enjoy a view of the whole Taj Mahal?

A. In Sherpa village.

B. Near the Forbidden City

C. At Oberoi AmarVilas

D. Through Egypt Express.

61. If you take on the Everest Adventure tour, you should be aware that \_\_\_\_.

A. it is a tiring trip.

B. the sights may not be so good.

C. you may not be used to the food there

D. it is an expensive trip

62. Which of the following websites may offer you more information about Agra?

A. [www.exotiktours.com](http://www.exotiktours.com)

B. [www.gowaytravel.com](http://www.gowaytravel.com)

C. [www.gapadventures.com](http://www.gapadventures.com)

D. [www.toureastholidays.com](http://www.toureastholidays.com)

解析:

59.考查猜测词义。根据第一段中的 Jack Nicholson and Morgan Freeman meet in hospital in California after they have been diagnosed with cancer.可知, Jack Nicholson and Morgan Freeman 在医院被诊断出癌症,他们在死亡之前,把想做的事列一个单子。所以选 D。

60.考查细节理解。根据文章第三段中的 Stay at the attractive Oberoi AmarVilas overlooking the Taj.可知, Oberoi AmarVilas 是欣赏 Taj Mahal 的最好的地点。故选 C。

61.考查细节理解。根据最后一个广告中的 GAP A.dventures warns that this is a physically demanding trip.可知,勃朗峰的旅行是一个需要体力的旅行。故选 A。此处 physically demanding 和 tiring 是同义表达。

62.考查细节理解。根据第二则广告中的 [www.gowaytravel.com](http://www.gowaytravel.com) 可知 B 正确。

答案: 59. D 60. C 61. A 62. B

## C

Chinese writer Mo Yan has won the 2012 Nobel Prize in Literature, announced the Swedish Academy in Stockholm on Thursday. The win makes Mo Yan the first Chinese citizen to win the Nobel in its 111-year history. Informed of his win today, the author, who was having dinner at home, was “overjoyed and scared”.

Born in 1955 to parents who were farmers, Mo Yan — a pen name for Guan Moye, grew up in Gaomi, Shandong province in eastern China. At the age of 12, he left school to work, first in agriculture, later in a factory. In 1976 he joined the army and during this time began to study literature and writing.

He published his first book in 1981, but found literary success in 1987 with *Hong Gaoliang Jiazu*, which was successfully filmed in the same year, directed by famous Chinese director Zhang Yimou. In his writing, Mo Yan draws on his youthful experiences and on settings in the province of his birth and his works show the life of Chinese people as well as the country’s unique culture and folk customs. Mo Yan is known as a productive writer. In addition to his novels, he has published many short stories and essays on various topics. Despite his social criticism, he is seen in his homeland as one of the most famous contemporary authors. Dozens of his works have been translated into English, French, Japanese and many other languages.

The awarding ceremony has been held on December 10. The winner has won a medal, a personal diploma and a cash award of about \$1 million.

63. How did Mo Yan feel when he was told about the news?

- A. Excited and proud.
- B. Worried and cautious.
- C. Uncertain and shocked.
- D. Happy and surprised.

64. One of Mo Yan’s characteristics of writing is that he \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. focuses on social problems in the country
- B. writes about topics he is familiar with
- C. describes his characters in a unique way
- D. explains difficult matters in simple words

65. What’s the best title for this passage?

- A. Mo Yan Wins Nobel Prize in Literature
- B. An Introduction to Nobel Prize
- C. How Mo Yan Gets Nobel Prize
- D. A World Famous Writer, Mo Yan

解析：

63. 考查细节理解。根据文章第一段中的 Informed of his win today, the author, who was having dinner at home, was “overjoyed and scared”. 可知，当得知他获得诺贝尔文学奖的时候，他是又高兴又兴奋。此处 overjoyed and scared 和 Happy and surprised 是同义句表达。故选 D。

64. 考查细节理解。根据文章第三段中的 In his writing, Mo Yan draws on his youthful experiences and on settings in the province of his birth and his works show the life of Chinese people as well as the country’s unique culture and folk customs. 可知，莫言的作品主要以他出生的省份和中国的文化及民族习俗为背景。故选 B。

65. 考查文章的标题。根据全文内容可知，文章主要报道了莫言获得诺贝尔文学奖的这个消息，介绍他的生平是次要的。故选 A。

答案：63. D 64. B 65. A

## D

It was reported last week that developers could take photos from Apple mobile and Google Android devices without the phone owners knowing that the images were being taken. In Apple’s case, developers can also obtain the location information for each photo.

Senator(参议员) Charles Schumer said in a telephone interview that his office had spoken with officials at both Apple and Google on Monday.

“We asked them if they could find a way on their own to prevent Apple from having access to private information,” Mr. Schumer said. “They were friendly and open to the idea that this ought to be changed.”

On Sunday, Mr. Schumer said that he planned to send a letter to the Federal Trade Commission asking the agency to investigate Apple and Google after the privacy concerns came to light. Claudia Bourne Farrell, an F.T.C. spokeswoman, said the agency had received the letter but she could not comment further.

“It worries people to think that one’s personal photos, address book, and who knows what else can be obtained and even posted online without permission,” Mr. Schumer wrote in his letter to the F.T.C. “If the technology exists to open the door to this kind of privacy invasion, then surely technology exists to close it, and that’s exactly what must happen.”

Mr. Schumer said if Apple and Google could not come to an agreement to fix the problem, then he would be forced to take the issue further.[来源:学.科.网 Z.X.X.K]

He said other companies had been willing to work with his office to fix issues. “I’m optimistic that we can get this changed without any regulation,” he said. “If it’s not changed, then we’ll turn to the F.T.C., and if that doesn’t work then we’ll consider legislative approach.”

The F.T.C. has warned companies to try to be more vigilant(警醒的) in their efforts to protect consumers when it comes to privacy.

66. The senators spoke with officials at both Apple and Google\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to urge them not to invade consumers’ privacy.
- B. to discuss whether it is illegal to have access to private information.
- C. to stop them from developing the technology of taking photos.
- D. to keep them from obtaining the location information for each photo.

67. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Privacy invasion from Apple has existed for a long time.
- B. Mr. Schumer takes the privacy concerns caused by Apple and Google seriously.
- C. Privacy invasion from Google has existed for a long time.
- D. Apple and Google have decided to make a change.

68. Mr. Schumer’s letter to the F.T.C. mainly shows that the technology to open the door to privacy invasion\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. causes privacy invasion to happen frequently.
- B. can be used if permitted.
- C. causes people to worry about the safety of their personal information .
- D. causes personal information to be posted online without permission.

69. If the privacy concerns can’t be solved with the help of the F.T.C., \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The senators will force the companies not to invade privacy.
- B. The companies will be closed.
- C. The companies will be fined.
- D. The senators will turn to legislation.

70. Where can we read about the passage?

- A. In a newspaper.
- B. In a magazine
- C. In a science report.
- D. In a textbook.

解析:

66.考查细节理解。根据文章第三段中的 We asked them if they could find a way on their own to prevent Apple from having access to private information 可知, 参议员们问他们, 他们是否能独立找到阻止苹果公司进入个人信息空间。此处的 privacy 和 private information 同义。故选 A。

67.考查细节理解。根据文章中的 he said. “If it’s not changed, then we’ll turn to the F.T.C., and if that doesn’t work then we’ll consider legislative approach.”可知, Mr. Schume 说, 如果不改变, 我们就向联邦贸易协会求助, 如果那不起作用, 我们将考虑法律手段。这说明他对 Apple and Google 侵犯个人隐私这个问题是认真的。故选 B。根据文章第一段中的 It was reported last week that developers could take photos from Apple mobile and Google Android devices without the phone owners knowing that the images were being taken.可知, 这事是上周报道的, 时间不长。所以 AC 错误。文章没有提到它们已经决定改变。故 D 项错误。

68.考查推理判断。根据文章第五段中的“‘It worries people to think that one’s personal photos, address book, and who knows what else can be obtained and even posted online without permission,’” Mr. Schumer wrote in his letter to the F.T.C.可知, 个人的相片、地址等可能被获得,

甚至没有经过许可就被传到网上,这令人们很担心。此处采用的是同义句表达的方法。选 C。

69. 考查细节理解。根据文章倒数第二段中的 he said. "If it's not changed, then we'll turn to the F.T.C., and if that doesn't work then we'll consider legislative approach."可知, Mr. Schume 说,如果不改变,我们就向联邦贸易协会求助,如果那不起作用,我们将考虑法律手段。故选 D。

70. 考查推理判断。根据文章第一段中的 It was reported last week that developers could take photos from Apple mobile and Google Android devices without the phone owners knowing that the images were being taken.可知是新闻报道。根据文章的内容可知不是科技内容。故排除 C。选 A。

答案: 66. A 67. B 68. C 69. D 70. A

## 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。

Americans use the term "college students" to mean students either in colleges or universities. Not only that, Americans almost never say "going off to university" or "when I was in university." That sounds British. 71

College, university: what's the difference? 72. Both offer undergraduate degrees in the arts and sciences, for example. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living.

But many colleges do not offer graduate studies. Another difference is that universities are generally bigger. 73

Another place of higher education, especially in technical areas, is an institute, like the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Yet even an institute of technology can offer a wide choice of programs and activities.

Modern universities developed from those of Europe in the Middle Ages. The word "university" came from the Latin universities, describing a group of people organized for a common purpose. 74. In England, colleges were formed to provide students with places to live. Usually each group was studying the same thing. So college came to mean an area of study.

The first American universities divided their studies into a number of areas and called each one a college. This is still true. 75. For example, Harvard College is the undergraduate part of Harvard University.

Programs in higher learning can also be called schools, like a school of engineering or a medical school within a college or university. You know, learning all these terms is an education in itself.

- A. A college can also be a part of a university.
- B. There are more universities than colleges in the USA.
- C. They offer more programs and do more research.
- D. "College" came from collegium, a Latin word with a similar meaning.
- E. Universities and colleges offer students different opportunities.
- F. Instead, they say "going off to college" and "when I was in college."
- G. Colleges and universities have many things in common.

解析:

71. 考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据上文 Americans almost never say "going off to university" or "when I was in university."可知, 美国人几乎不说"going off to university" or "when I was in university."但是他们说, "going off to college" and "when I was in college."。这是逻辑的衔接。不说……而说……。

72. 考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据后文 Both offer undergraduate degrees in the arts and sciences, for example. And both can help prepare young people to earn a living.可知, 谈得是两者的共同点。故选主题句 G。

73. 考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据前文 But many colleges do not offer graduate studies.可知, college 不提供进一步学习。而 universities 则提供更多的课程和研究。故选 C。

74. 考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据前文 The word "university" came from the Latin universities, describing a group of people organized for a common purpose.可知, 前后对应都说各自的来源。故选 D。

75.考查上下文的语境理解及逻辑推理。根据后文的 For example, Harvard College is the undergraduate part of Harvard University.可知选 A。这是总说和分说的关系。

答案: 71. F 72. G 73. C 74. D 75. A

## 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  $\backslash$  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。

例如:

It was very nice to get your invitation to spend  $\wedge$  weekend with you. Luckily I was the am completely free then, so I'll ~~to~~ say "yes". I'll arrive in Bristol at around 8 pm in Friday on evening.

Patience is of great importance in our daily life. Once I waited a bus to come at a stop. 30 minutes past, but no bus came. Both upset and annoyed, I decided to walk on feet. But no sooner had I left when the bus arrived. I thought if I had waited for one more minute, I would have caught it. If I chose to take a next bus, I would have to wait for other 30 minutes. Only then do I realize my problem. Being impatient will possible waste all the effort that we have put it in. Now whenever I am close to lose my patience, I'll think of this experience.

解析:

76.waited 后加 for 考查不及物动词的用法。此处 wait 是不及物动词, 后接 for 后带宾语;

77.past-passed 考查易错词辨析。此处 past 是形容词作定语, passed 是动词的过去式。此处句子缺谓语故用动词 passed;

78.feed-foot 考查短语的表达。短语: 步行应表达为: on foot;

79.when-than 考查固定句型的用法。根据前面的 no sooner 可知, 后文用 than;

80.a-the 考查冠词的用法。此处特指下一趟车, 故用定冠词 the;

81.other-another 考查形容词的用法。此处修饰数词用 another 置于数词之前;

82.do-did 考查动词时态。根据文章的内容可知此处用一般过去时;

83.possible-possibly 考查副词的用法。此处修饰动词 waste 用副词;

84.去接 it 考查代词的用法。此处 that we have put it in 是定语从句, 先行词是 the effort, 作宾语, 所以 it 成分重复。应去掉 it;

85.lose-losing 考查介词的用法。此处 be close to 中的 to 是介词, 其后用动名词。故用 losing。

答案:

76. waited 后加 for

77. past-passed

78. feed-foot

79. when-than

80. a-the

81. other-another

82. do-did

83. possible-possibly

84. 去接 it

85. lose-losing

第二节: 书面表达(满分 25 分)

高考越来越近了，很多高考生家长都为孩子请来高考保姆（nurse），学校挂高考倒计时牌，每天上午、下午第一节课前，由老师带领全班学生喊口号……对于家长和学校的这些做法人们褒贬不一。

请根据以上说明、写作要点和写作要求，为校刊“英语角”版面写一篇短文。

写作要点：

- 1.赞成者观点；
- 2.反对者观点；
- 3.自己的观点。

写作要求：

- 1.短文词数不少于 100；
- 2.开头部分已写好，不计入总词数；[来源]
- 3.可根据情况增减细节，详略得当；
- 4.不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

参考词汇：倒计时牌 countdown board 口号 slogan

With less than 60 days before the College Entrance Examinations, \_\_\_\_\_

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解析：

本文是一篇议论文。文章给出了简单的汉语提示，这要求考生成文时要充分发挥自己的想象力。将文章内容自然的表达出来。成文时应注意以下几点：1.采用三段成文法：（1）叙述现象；（2）文章的重点，正反双方的观点；（3）发表我的看法。2.时态：用一般现在时为主；3.人称：第三人称；4.恰当使用高级词汇、短语和句型，提高文章的档次；5.适当使用一些连词和插入语，使文章表达自然、流畅。

使用了非谓语动词短语作状语：saying that they will keep up the students' fighting spirits and help them achieve success in their final exams. 使用了倒装句：Only by being happy and confident can we eventually work miracles.使用了从句：I understand why schools and parents behave the ways they do, They believe students can only perform their best when they are not stressful.短语：be in favour of ; keep up。

答案：

Many parents hire nurses to take care of their children, some schools put up countdown boards in the classrooms and every day before the first class in the morning or afternoon teachers shout encouraging slogans together with their students

Some people are in favour of these measures, saying that they will keep up the students' fighting spirits and help them achieve success in their final exams. Others think differently. They believe students can only perform their best when they are not stressful.

As a Senior 3 student, I understand why schools and parents behave the ways they do, but the more you hurry, the less process you are likely to make. Only by being happy and confident can we eventually work miracles.