

## 2014年浙江省英语高考试题及答案全国卷

### 第一部分：英语知识应用（共两节，满分30分）

#### 第一节：单项填空（共20小题，每小题0.5分，满分10分）

从A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

1. ---I am going to Spain for a holiday soon.  
--- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. It's my pleasure      B. Never mind      C. Leave it alone      D. Good for you
2. The paper is due next month, and I am working seven days \_\_\_\_\_ week, often long into \_\_\_\_\_ night.  
A. a; the      B. the; 不填      C. a; a      D. 不填; the
3. An average of just 18.75cm of rain fell last year, making \_\_\_\_\_ the driest year since California became a state in 1850.  
A. each      B. it      C. this      D. one
4. Joe is proud and \_\_\_\_\_, never admitting he is wrong and always looking for someone else to blame.  
A. strict      B. sympathetic      C. stubborn      D. sensitive
5. I don't become a serious climber until the fifth grade, \_\_\_\_\_ I went up to rescue a kite that was stuck in the branches of a tree.  
A. when      B. where      C. which      D. why
6. We most prefer to say yes to the \_\_\_\_\_ of someone we know and like.  
A. attempts      B. requests      C. doubts      D. promises
7. Last week a tennis ball hit me on the head, but I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain, believing that it would go away sooner or later.  
A. share      B. realize      C. ignore      D. cause
8. "Every time you eat a sweet, drink green tea." This is \_\_\_\_\_ my mother used to tell me.  
A. what      B. how      C. that      D. whether
9. No matter how carefully you plan your finances, no one can \_\_\_\_\_ when the unexpected will happen.  
A. prove      B. imply      C. demand      D. predict
10. While staying in the village, James unselfishly shared whatever he had with the villagers without asking for anything \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in return      B. in common      C. in turn      D. in place
11. Sofia looked around at all the faces: she had the impression that she \_\_\_\_\_ most of the guests before.  
A. has seen      B. had seen      C. saw      D. would see
12. Facing up to your problem \_\_\_\_\_ running away from them is the best approach to working things out.  
A. more than      B. rather than      C. along with      D. or rather

19. The aim of education is to teach young people to think for themselves and not follow others \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. blindly      B. unwillingly      C. closely      D. carefully
14. Annie Salmon, disabled, is attended throughout her school days by a nurse \_\_\_\_\_ to guard her.
- A. to appoint      B. appointing      C. appointed      D. having appointed
15. Cathy had quit her job when her son was born \_\_\_\_\_ she could stay home and raise her family.
- A. now that      B. as if      C. only if      D. so that
16. They were abroad during the months when we were carrying out the investigation, or they \_\_\_\_\_ to our help.
- A. would have come      B. could come      C. have come      D. had come
17. People won't pay attention to you when they still have a lot of ideas of their own crying \_\_\_\_\_ expression.
- A. from      B. over      C. with      D. for
18. There's no reason to be disappointed. \_\_\_\_\_, this could be rather amusing.
- A. Above all      B. As a result      C. In addition      D. As a matter of fact
19. How could you \_\_\_\_\_ such a fantastic job when you have been out of work for months.
- A. turn off      B. turn in      C. turn down      D. turn to
20. —I'd like a wake-up call at 7:00 a.m., please!
- OK, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. help yourself      B. You will certainly make it
- C. just do what you like      D. I'll make sure you get one

第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21—

40各题所给的四个选项中（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

I had worried myself sick over Simon's mother coming to see me. I was a new 21, and I gave an honest account of the students' work. In Simon's case, the grades were awfully low. He couldn't read his own handwriting. 22 he was a bright student. He discussed adult subjects with nearly adult comprehension. His work in no way reflected his 23.

So when Simon's mother entered the room, my palms(手掌心) were sweating. I was completely 24 for her lisses on both my cheeks. "I came to thank you," she said, surprising me beyond speech. 25 me, Simon had become a different person. He talked of how he 26 me, he had began to make friends, and for the first time in his twelve years, he had 27 spent an afternoon at a friend's house. She wanted to tell me how grateful she was for the 28 I had nurtured(培养) in her son. She kissed me again and left.

I sat, stunned(惊呆了), for about half an hour, 29 what had just happened. How did I make such a life-changing difference to that boy without 30 knowing it? What I finally came to 31 was one day, several months before, when some students were 32 reports in the front of the class, Jeanne spoke 33, and to encourage her to raise her voice, I had said, "Speak up. Simon's the expert on this. He is the 34 one you have to convince, and he can't hear you in the 35

of the room.” That was it. From that day on, Simon had sat up straighter, paid more attention, 36 more, and became happy. And it was all because he 37 to be the last kid in the last row. The boy who most needed 38 was the one who took the last seat that day.

It taught me the most 39 lesson over the years of my teaching career, and I’m thankful that it came 40 and positively. A small kindness can indeed make a difference.

- |                     |                |               |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. cleaner      | B. reporter    | C. monitor    | D. teacher      |
| 22. A. Or           | B. And         | C. But        | D. So           |
| 23. A. courage      | B. abilities   | C. feelings   | D. dream        |
| 24. A. desperate    | B. responsible | C. unprepared | D. unsuitable   |
| 25. A. Because of   | B. In spite of | C. Apart from | D. As for       |
| 26. A. loved        | B. envied      | C. pleased    | D. criticized   |
| 27. A. gradually    | B. constantly  | C. recently   | D. obviously    |
| 28. A. self-respect | B. self-doubt  | C. self-pity  | D. self-defence |
| 29. A. imagining    | B. observing   | C. wondering  | D. regretting   |
| 30. A. also         | B. even        | C. always     | D. still        |
| 31. A. expect       | B. remember    | C. believe    | D. accept       |
| 32. A. writing      | B. reviewing   | C. editing    | D. giving       |
| 33. A. quietly      | B. repeatedly  | C. quickly    | D. firmly       |
| 34. A. lucky        | B. lonely      | C. only       | D. likely       |
| 35. A. entrance     | B. middle      | C. front      | D. back         |
| 36. A. slept        | B. smiled      | C. shouted    | D. quarreled    |
| 37. A. intended     | B. pretended   | C. refused    | D. happened     |
| 38. A. change       | B. praise      | C. thanks     | D. visits       |
| 39. A. difficult    | B. painful     | C. valuable   | D. enjoyable    |
| 40. A. early        | B. slowly      | C. frequently | D. occasionally |

第二部分 阅读理解（第一节20小题，第二节5小题，满分50分）

第一节：阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

Wealth starts with a goal saving a dollar at a time. Call it the piggy bank strategy(策略). There are lessons in that time-honored coin-saving container.

Any huge task seems easier when reduced to baby steps. If you wished to climb a 12,000-foot mountain, and could do it a day at a time, you would only have to climb 33 feet daily to reach the top in a year. If you want to take a really nice trip in 10 years for a special occasion, to collect the \$15,000 cost, you have to save \$3.93 a day. If you drop that into a piggy bank and then once a year put \$1,434 in a savings account at 1% interest rate after-tax, you will have your trip money.

When I was a child, my parents gave me a piggy bank to teach me that, if I wanted something, I should save money to buy it. We associate piggy banks with children, but in many countries, the little containers are also popular with adults. Europeans see a piggy bank as a sign of good fortune and wealth. Around the world, many believe a gift of a piggy bank on New Year’s Day brings good luck and financial success. Ah, but you have to put **something** in it.

Why is a pig used as a symbol of saving? Why not an elephant bank, which is bigger and holds more coins? In the Middle Ages, before modern banking and credit instruments, people saved money at home, a few coins at a time dropped into a jar or dish. Potters(制陶工) made these

inexpensive containers from an orange-colored clay(黏土) called “pygg,” and folks saved coins in pygg jars. The Middle English word for pig was “pigge”. While the Saxons pronounced pygg, referring to the clay, as “pug”, eventually the two words changed into the same pronunciation, sounding the “i” as in pig or piggy. As the word became less associated with the orange clay and more with the animal, a clever potter fashioned a pygg jar in the shape of a pig, delighting children and adults. The piggy bank was born.

Originally you had to break the bank to get to the money, bringing in a sense of seriousness into savings. While piggy banks teach children the wisdom of saving, adults often need to relearn childhood lessons. Think about the things in life that require large amounts of money--- college education, weddings, cars, medical care, starting a business, buying a home, and fun stuff like great trips. So when you have money, take off the top 10%, put it aside, save and invest wisely.

41. What is the piggy bank strategy?

- A. Paying 1% income tax at a time.
- B. Setting a goal before making a travel plan.
- C. Aiming high even when doing small things.
- D. Putting aside a little money regularly for future use.

42. Why did the writer’s parents give him a piggy bank as a gift?

- A. To delight him with the latest fashion.
- B. To encourage him to climb mountains.
- C. To help him form the habit of saving.
- D. To teach him English pronunciation.

43. What does then underlined word “something”(Paragraph 3) most probably refer to?

- A. Money
- B. Gifts
- C. Financial success
- D. Good luck

44. The piggy bank originally was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a potter’s instrument
- B. a cheap clay container
- C. an animal-shaped dish
- D. a pig-like toy for children

45. The last paragraph talks about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the seriousness of educating children
- B. the enjoyment of taking a great trip
- C. the importance of managing money
- D. the difficulty of starting a business

B

*Here is some must-know information from a handbook on how people behave in doing business in some countries.*

### **In Brazil**

Brazilians are warm and friendly. They often stand close when talking and it is common for them to touch the person on the shoulder. People often greet each other (particularly women) with light cheek kisses. Schedules tend to be flexible, with business meetings sometimes starting later than planned. But to be safe, be on time. Meals can stretch for hours—there’s no such thing as rushing a meal in Brazil. Lunches also can start in the mid to late afternoon. Brazilians are social, preferring face-to-face communication over mails or phone calls.

### **In Singapore**

Singaporeans shake hands when they meet and often also greet each other with a small, polite bow. Business cards should be offered and received with two hands. Arriving late is considered disrespectful. So be on time. Efficiency(效率) is the goal, so meetings and dealings often are fast-paced. Singaporeans are direct in their discussions, even when the subject is about money. Rank is

important and authority is respected. This determines both people interact in meetings. For example, people avoid disagreeing outright with someone with a higher rank.

### **In the United Arab Emirates**

In the UAE, status is important, so the most senior or oldest should be greeted first with their titles. The handshake seems to be longer than elsewhere. So, do not pull away the handshake. Women should cover themselves when it comes to dress. Men also tend to be covered from neck to elbows(肘部) and down to the knees. People do not avoid entertaining in their homes, but they also hold business meals at restaurants. Touching or passing food or eating with your left hand is to be avoided. When meetings are one-to-one, if your host offers you coffee, you should refuse. It might seem odd, but it is a cultural tradition. Coffee should only be accepted if it is always set out or presented.

### **In Switzerland**

The Swiss tend to be formal and address each other by last name. They also are respectful of private lives. You should be careful not to ask about personal topics. Punctuality (守时) is vital, something that comes from a deep respect for others' time. Arrive at any meeting or event a few minutes early to be safe. They also have clear structure in their companies. Higher-ups make the final decisions, even if others might disagree. Neat, clean dress is expected. The Swiss follow formal table manners. They also keep their hands visible at the table and their elbows off the table. It is polite to finish the food on your plate.

46. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. communication types
- B. the workplace atmosphere
- C. customs and social manners
- D. living conditions and standards

47. Why do Singaporeans avoid arguing with their boss?

- A. They put efficiency in the first place.
- B. They dislike face-to-face communication.
- C. They want to finish meetings as quickly as possible.
- D. They are supposed to obey the person of a higher rank.

48. In the UAE, when should you refuse the coffee if it is offered?

- A. When greeting seniors.
- B. When meeting the host alone.
- C. When attending a presentation.
- D. When dining with business partners.

49. In which country do people care about where to put their hands at the dinner table?

- A. In Brazil.
- B. In Singapore.
- C. In the United Arab Emirate.
- D. In Switzerland.

C

Last summer, two nineteenth-century cottages were rescued from remote farm fields in Montana, to be moved to an Art Deco building in San Francisco. The houses were made of wood. These cottages once housed early settlers as they worked the dry Montana soil; now they hold Twitter engineers.

The cottages could be an example of the industry's odd love affair with "low technology," a concept associated with the natural world, and with old-school craftsmanship (手艺) that exists long before the Internet era. Low technology is not virtual (虚拟的) —so, to take advantage of it, Internet companies have had to get creative. The rescued wood cottages, fitted by hand in the late eighteen-hundreds, are an obvious example, but Twitter's designs lie on the extreme end. Other companies are using a broader interpretation (阐释) of low technology that focuses on nature.

Amazon is building three glass spheres filled with trees, so that employees can “work and socialize in a more natural, park-like setting.” At Google’s office, an entire floor is carpeted in glass. Facebook’s second Menlo Park campus will have a rooftop park with a walking trail.

Olle Lundberg, the founder of Lundberg Design, has worked with many tech companies over the years. “We have lost the connection to the maker in our lives, and our tech engineers are the ones who feel impoverished (贫乏的), because they’re surrounded by the digital world,” he says. “They’re looking for a way to regain their individual identity, and we’ve found that introducing real crafts is one way to do that.”

This craft based theory is rooted in history, William Morris, the English artist and writer, turned back to pre-industrial arts in the eighteen-sixties, just after the Industrial Revolution. The Arts and Crafts movement defined itself against machines. “Without creative human occupation, people became disconnected from life,” Morris said.

Research has shown that natural environments can restore(恢复) our mental capacities. In Japan, patients are encouraged to “forest-bathe,” taking walks through woods to lower their blood pressure.

These health benefits apply to the workplace as well. Rachel Kaplvin, a professor of environmental psychology, has spent years researching the restorative effects of natural environment. Her research found that workers with access to nature at the office—even simple views of trees and flowers—felt their jobs were less stressful and more satisfying. If low-tech offices can potentially nourish the brains and improve the mental health of employees then, fine, bring on the cottages.

50. The writer mentions the two nineteenth-century cottages to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Twitter is having a hard time
- B. old cottages are in need of protection
- C. early settlers once suffered from a dry climate in Montana
- D. Internet companies have rediscovered the benefits of low technology

51. Low technology is regarded as something that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is related to nature
- B. is out of date today
- C. consumes too much energy
- D. exists in the virtual world

52. The main idea of Paragraph 5 is that human beings \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have destroyed many pre-industrial arts
- B. have a tradition of valuing arts and crafts
- C. can become intelligent by learning history
- D. can regain their individual identity by using machines

53. The writer’s attitude to “low technology” can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. positive
- B. defensive
- C. cautious
- D. doubtful

54. What might be the best title for the passage?

- A. Past Glories, Future Dreams
  - B. The Virtual World, the Real Challenge
  - C. High-tech Companies, Low-tech Offices
  - D. The More Craftsmanship, the Less Creativity
- D

A city child’s summer is spent in the street in front of his home, and all through the long summer vacations I sat on the edge of the street and watched enviously the other boys on the block play baseball. I was never asked to take part even when one team had a member missing—not out of special cruelty, but because they took it for granted I would be no good at it. They were right,

of course.

I would never forget the wonderful evening when something changed. The baseball ended about eight or eight thirty when it grew dark. Then it was the custom of the boys to retire to a little stoop(门廊) that stuck out from the candy store on the corner and that somehow had become theirs. No grownup ever sat there or attempted to. There the boys would sit, mostly talking about the games played during the day and of the game to be played tomorrow. Then long silences would fall and the boys would wander off one by one. It was just after one of those long silences that my life as an outsider changed. I can no longer remember which boy it was that summer evening who broke the silence with a question: but whoever he was, I nod to him gratefully now. "What's in those books you're always reading?" he asked casually. "Stories," I answered. "What kind?" asked somebody else without much interest.

Nor do I know what drove me to behave as I did, for usually I just sat there in silence, glad enough to be allowed to rejoin among them; but instead of answering his question, I told them for two hours the story I was reading at the moment. The book was *Sister Carrie*. They listened bug-eyed and breathless. I must have told it well, but I think there was another and deeper reason that made them to keep an audience. Listening to a tale being told in the dark is one of the most ancient of man's entertainments, but I was offering them as well, without being aware of doing it, a new and exciting experience.

The books they themselves read were *the Rover Boys* or *Tom Swift* or G.A.Henty. I had read them too, but at thirteen I had long since left them behind. Since I was much alone I had become an enthusiastic reader and I had gone through the books-for-boys series. In those days there was no reading material between children's and grownups' books or I could find none. I had gone right from *Tome Swift and His Flying Machine* to Theodore Dreiser and *Sister Carrie*. Dreiser had hit my young mind, and they listened to me tell the story with some of the wonder that I had had in reading it.

The next night and many nights thereafter, a kind of unspoken ritual (仪式) took place. As it grew dark, I would take my place in the center of the stoop and begin the evening's tale. Some nights, in order to taste my victory more completely, I cheated. I would stop at the most exciting part of a story by Jack London or Bret Harte, and without warning tell them that that was as far as I had gone in the book and it would have to be continued the following evening. It was not true, of course; but I had to make certain of my new-found power and position. I enjoyed the long summer evenings until school began in the fall. Other words of mine have been listened to by larger and more fashionable audiences, but for that tough and athletic one that sat close on the stoop outside the candy store, I have an unreasoning love that will last forever.

55. Watching the boys playing baseball, the writer must have felt \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. bitter and lonely   | B. special and different |
| C. pleased and excited | D. disturbed and annoyed |

56. The writer feels grateful even now to the boy who asked the question because the boy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. invited him to join in their game
- B. liked the book that he was reading
- C. broke the long silence of that summer evening
- D. offered him an opportunity that changed his life

57. According to Paragraph 3, story-telling was popular among the boys basically because

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the story was from a children's book      B. listening to tales was an age-old practice  
C. the boys had few entertainments after dark      D. the boys didn't read books by themselves
58. The boys were attracted to *Sister Carrie* because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it was written by Theodore Dreiser      B. it was specifically targeted at boys  
C. it gave them a deeper feeling of pleasure      D. it talked about the wonders of the world
59. Sometimes the writer stopped at the most exciting part of a story to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. play a mean trick on the boys      B. experience more joy of achievement  
C. add his own imagination to the story      D. help the boys understand the story better
60. What is the message conveyed in the story?
- A. One can find his position in life in his own way.  
B. Friendship is built upon respect for each other.  
C. Reading is more important than playing games.  
D. Adult habits are developed from childhood.

第二节：下面文章中有5个段落需要添加首句（第61—

65题）。请从以下选项（A、B、C、D、E和F）中选出适合各段落的首句，并在答题纸上将相应选项的标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

- A. Be a good listener.      B. Care about the details.  
C. Strike up a conversation.      D. Make time for friendships.  
E. Reach out to the newcomers.      F. Avoid causing inconveniences

### Develop Better Relationships with Neighbors

Good neighbors are a lot like electricity or running water: we don't know how much we depend on them until we don't have them. They make our lives more pleasant and give us a sense of who we're, both as an individual and as a member of the community. Here's how to develop your relationships with these very important people in your life.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ Often neighbors don't even know each other's names. But it's okay to be the one to break

the ice, even if you've lived next door for years. Most neighbors enjoy making small talk with the

folks on the other side of the fence. So as you see them at work in their yards, smile, wave, and say

hello. Ask how their kids are (whether they're babies or in college), whether they could use an extra

cucumber from your garden, or what they think of the price at the local supermarket.

62. \_\_\_\_\_ These days, the old Welcome Wagon is a thing of the past. But your new neighbors may

be feeling lonely and unsure, especially if they're far from home, and might appreciate a friendly face

bearing fresh-baked chocolate cakes. If they have kids, tell them where the children in the neighborhood live. Recommend the best places to eat and sleep. Invite them over for coffee or tea

when they get settled, give them your number, and point to your house as you say good-bye.

63. \_\_\_\_\_ Return anything that you borrow from a neighbor, such as tools, in good repair and as



soon as you've finished with them. Replace anything that belongs to your neighbor that you, your

children, or your pets break or soil. Make sure that your car is not blocking their doorway. Such random acts of consideration will have your neighbors talking — and the talk will be good.

64. \_\_\_\_\_ If you value a friendship with your neighbors, spend time with them. What better way

to meet your neighbors than to invite them to an informal barbecue, pool party, or holiday open house? Better yet, you might even consider throwing a get-together in their honor. Deliver the invitations in person to everyone who lives on your street and chat with each for five minutes before

moving on to the next house. This way, you will get an idea of what your neighbors are like so that

you can plan for appropriate food and music.

65. \_\_\_\_\_ In a good relationship, it's really the little things that count. Help to bring in the mail

for the elderly neighbor when there is a heavy rain. When your neighbor forgets to take in his rubbish

cans, roll them back into his yard. If you're truly concerned, you'll know when your neighbor needs

some cheering up — a bunch of flowers or a helping hand when it's needed. All it takes to develop

your relationship with neighbors is the respect for their feelings.

### 非选择题部分（共40分）

### 第三部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

#### 第一节：短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

下面短文中有10处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

**增加：**在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写上该加的词。

**删除：**把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

**修改：**在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

**注意：**1.每处错误及修改均仅限一词；

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^weekend with you.Luckily  
the

I was completely tree then,so I'll to say"yes". I'll arrive in Bristol at around 8:00p.m.

am

in Friday evening.

on

I was taking a train to London's Victoria Station. I had noticed that the carriage was noise and filled with people.

Before long, a train inspector comes to check out tickets. A passenger realized he couldn't find his ticket but became quite upset. Then everyone in the carriage began searching the ticket, which

was eventually found under a seat several rows from his owner. The person who found a ticket smiled with pleasure at his success.

No one in the carriage had previously spoken to or even noticed the ticket-owner before. Yet, they had so quickly offered the strangers their help. If we could show concern to others on need, the world would be a better place to live in.

第二节：书面表达（满分30分）

学校图书馆需要购置一批新书，

现向学生征求意见。假如你是李越，你认为学校图书馆最需  
要购置科普类图书（popular science books）和文学类图书（literary books）。请你用英语给图书馆王老师写一封100—120词的信，推荐这两类书，并分别说明推荐理由。

注意：信的抬头与落款已给出（不计入词数）。

Dear Mr. Wang,

---

Yours sincerely  
Li Yue

参考答案：

01-05 DABCA 06-10 BCADA 11-15 BBACD 16-20 ADDCD

21-25 DCBCA 26-30 ACACB 31-35 BDACD 36-40 BDBCA

41-44 DCAB 45-49 CCDBD 50-54 DABAC 55-60 ADBCBA

61-65 CEFDB 短文改错：

I was taking a train to London's Victoria Station. I ~~had~~ noticed that the carriage was noise and filled

noisy

with people.

Before long, a train inspector comes to check out tickets. A passenger realized he couldn't find his

came

ticket but became quite upset. Then everyone in the carriage began searching <sup>^</sup>the ticket, which was

and

for

eventually found under a seat several rows from his owner. The person who found a ticket smiled with

its/the

the

pleasure at his success.

No one in the carriage had previous spoken to or even noticed the ticket-owner before. Yet, they

previously

had so quickly offered the strangers their help. If we could show concern to others on need, the world

stranger

in

would be a better place to live in.

书面表达:

*One possible student version:*

Dear Mr. Wang,

Knowing that our library is going to buy books, I'd like to give some suggestions.

What we need most are popular science books. Usually popular science books explain basic principles of nature in a simple and interesting way. They help us understand science subjects better and arouse our curiosity about scientific discoveries.

In addition to reading for knowledge, we read for fun and inspiration. That is why I recommend another category of books: literary books. Classic works, written by masters, present great thoughts through fascinating stories and language. They not only offer us joy and excitement, but also encourage us to think critically.

I'll be glad if you can consider my recommendation.

Yours sincerely,

Li Yue

### 第一部分：英语知识应用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节：单项填空（共20小题，每小题0.5分，满分10分）

从A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

1. —I am going to Spain for a holiday soon.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

A. It's my pleasure

B. Never mind

C. Leave it alone

D. Good for you

【考点】考察交际用语

【答案】D

【解析】本题考察的交际用语.A我的荣幸(指帮助对方做完某事,对方向你表示感谢的时候,你回答对方的用语);B没关系;C别理我;D好的很;这对你有好处;句意:---

我很快就要去西班牙度假了.—很好。根据句意说明是对前面一种情况的评价。故D正确。

【举一反三】—Putting on a happy face not only helps us make friends but also makes us feel better.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I'd love to                      B. I'm with you on that  
C. It's up to you                  D. It's my pleasure

【答案】B

【考点】本题考查交际用语。

【解析】句意为：——笑脸迎人不仅可以交到好朋友，而且可以使我们感觉良好。——这点我完全赞同。

2. The paper is due next month, and I am working seven days \_\_\_\_\_ week, often long into \_\_\_\_\_ night.

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

【考点】考察冠词

【答案】A

【解析】本句第一空中的a相当于per; per week每一个星期。第二空使用定冠词the, 表示特指long into the night直到深夜。句意：这份论文应该下个月上交，我一个星期要工作七天，而且总是要熬到深夜。故A正确。

【举一反三】My neighbor asked me to go for \_\_\_\_\_ walk, but I don't think I've got \_\_\_\_\_ energy.

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

【答案】D

【考点】考查冠词的用法。

【解析】句意为：我的邻居叫我去散步，但我认为我没有（那样的）力气。第一个空go for a walk为固定短语；第二个空特指散步用的力气。

3. An average of just 18.75cm of rain fell last year, making \_\_\_\_\_ the driest year since California became a state in 1850.

A. each                  B. it                  C. this                  D. one

【考点】考察代词辨析

【答案】B

【解析】本题四的选项中each表示三者或者三者以上中的任意一个；it指上文提及的同一事物；this指代上文说过事物；one指代可数名词单数，表示泛指。本句中的it指代last year。句意：去年平均降雨18.75厘米，让去年成为自从1850年加利福尼亚成为一个州以来最干燥的一年。故B正确。

【试题延伸】it做形式宾语，通常和下列动词连用：consider, think, make, find, believe, feel, guess...。一般说来，当不定式、动名词、从句等用作宾语且其后跟有宾语补足语时，就应在宾语补足语前使用形式宾语，而将真正的宾语移至句末。

【举一反三】We shouldn't take \_\_\_\_\_ for granted that we still have a lot of time before the Entrance Examination

A. this                  B. that                  C. it                  D. such

【答案】C

【解析】

试题分析：考查it做形式宾语：句意：我们不应该理所当然的认为我们离高考还有很长的时间。It是形式宾语，that引导的是真正的宾语从句，选C。

4. Joe is proud and \_\_\_\_\_, never admitting he is wrong and always looking for someone else to blame.

A. strict                  B. sympathetic                  C. stubborn                  D. sensitive

【考点】考察形容词词义辨析

【答案】C

【解析】本题考察的是形容词词义辨析。Strict严格的；sympathetic同情的，富有同情心的；stubborn固执的；sensitive敏感的。降雨：Joe很骄傲很固执，从来都不承认他错了而且总是责备别人。根据never admitting he is wrong and always looking for someone else to blame可知他很固执。故C正确。

【举一反三】\_\_\_\_\_, she is the sort of woman to spread sunshine to people through her smile

A. Shy and cautious                  B. Sensitive and thoughtful

C. Honest and confident .                      D. Lighthearted and optimistic

【答案】D

【考点】本题考查形容词辨析。

【解析】Shy and cautious意为“害羞的谨慎的；sensitive and thoughtful意为“敏感的与体贴的”；Honest and confident “诚实的与自信的”；Lighthearted and optimistic意为“愉快的与乐观的”。句意为“愉快与乐观的她，是那种通过微笑把阳光撒给他人的女士。”

5. I don't become a serious climber until the fifth grade, \_\_\_\_\_ I went up to rescue a kite that was stuck in the branches of a tree.

A. when                      B. where                      C. which                      D. why

【考点】考察定语从句

【答案】A

【解析】本题定语从句的先行词是the fifth grade，后面定语从句I went up to rescue a kite that was stuck in the branches of a tree中主谓宾句子结构很完整，所以使用过膝副词来引导定语从句，因为先行词是一个表示时间的名词，所以使用when来引导这个定语从句。直到五年级我才成为一个很认真的攀登者，在那时我登高去拿下一个卡在树枝上的风筝。Where的先行词必须是一个表示地点的名词，why的先行词是the reason,关系代词which在句中做主语，宾语或者表语。故A正确。

【举一反三】Between the two parts of the concert is an interval, \_\_\_\_\_ the audience can buy ice-cream.

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

【答案】A

【考点】考查定语从句。

【解析】句意：音乐会的两大构成部分中间有幕间休息时间，在这段时间里观众可以去买冰激凌。When引导的定语从句修饰an interval，when在从句中作时间状语。首先解析句子结构，判断从句类型，题干说“在音乐会中间有间歇，此时你可以买冰激凌。”题干的前半部分完整无缺，后半部分补充说明这个间歇你可以干的事，所以这是一个非限定性定语从句，先行词为interval，非限定性定语从句的功能就是对先行词进行补充说明。由于从句部分不缺少主干成分，而且interval表时间，所以正确答案为A。

6. We most prefer to say yes to the \_\_\_\_\_ of someone we know and like.

- A. attempts      B. requests      C. doubts      D. promises

【考点】考察名词词义辨析

【答案】B

【解析】名词attempt尝试；企图；request请求；doubt怀疑；promise诺言；我们更喜欢同意那些我们了解和喜欢的人的请求。根据句意说明B项request与上下文语境相符。故B正确。

【举一反三】—I can't repair these until tomorrow, I'm afraid.

—That's OK, there's \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. no problem    B. no wonder    C. no doubt      D. no hurry

【答案】D

【考点】本题考查名词词组。

【解析】根据第一句的意思可知“说话者担心来不及修好”，所以对方劝慰他不用急。no problem意思是“没问题”，通常单独使用或用That's no problem; (It's) no wonder...意思是“难怪”；There is no doubt...意思是“毫无疑问”。

7. Last week a tennis ball hit me on the head, but I tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain, believing that it would go away sooner or later.

- A. share      B. realize      C. ignore      D. cause

【考点】考察动词词义辨析

【答案】C

【解析】本题中的动词share分享，共同拥有；realize意识到，实现；ignore忽视，不理睬；cause导致；句意：上个星期一个网球击中了我的头部，但是我努力不理睬疼痛，认为它迟早会不疼了的。根据连词but说明前后是转折关系，故使用C项与上下文语境一致。

8. “Every time you eat a sweet, drink green tea.” This is \_\_\_\_\_ my mother used to tell me.

- A. what      B. how      C. that      D. whether

【考点】考察名词性从句

【答案】A

【解析】本题是名词性从句中的表语从句。What my mother used to tell me和系动词is构成系表结构，what既是这个从句的引导词，也在从句里充当动词tell的宾语。句意：这是我妈妈过去常常告诉我的事情。CD两项在从句中不充当任何成分，只是引导词而已。How意为“如何”，与上下文含义不相符。故A正确。

【试题延伸】在复合句中做主语的从句叫做主语从句，它的位置与陈述句基本结构中的主语相同。引导主语从句的关联词有：连词：that, whether；连接代词：who, whom, whose, what, which；连接副词：when, where, why, how；复合词：whatever, whoever, whomever, when? 蜥ever, wherever, whichever, however. 解答这类题目，关键在于分析清楚句子结构。通过判断引导词在从句中所作的成分及意义，来选择正确的引导词。

【举一反三】People have heard what the president has said; they are waiting to see \_\_\_\_ he will do.

A. how      B. what      C. when      D. that

【答案】B

【考点】此题考查what引导的宾语从句

【解析】此题考查what引导的宾语从句, 在从句中作do的宾语。排除A/C/D故选B.

9. No matter how carefully you plan your finances, no one can \_\_\_\_\_ when the unexpected will happen.

A. prove      B. imply      C. demand      D. predict

【考点】考察动词词义辨析

【答案】D

【解析】动词prove证明，结果是...；imply涉及...；demand要求，命令；predict预测；预见；句意：无论你多么详细地计划你的经济，没有人能够预测那些无法预料的事情何时回发生。根据but说明上下文之间是转折关系，虽然你做了详细的计划，但是意料之外的事情是无法预料的。根据句意说明D正确。

10. While staying in the village, James unselfishly shared whatever he had with the villagers without asking for anything \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. in return      B. in common      C. in turn      D. in place

【考点】考察介词短语保持

【答案】A

【解析】介词短语in return作为回报，后面常常接介词for；in common与...相似；in turn依次，轮流；反过来；in place恰当，在合适的地方。句意：当他住在那个村子里的时候，James无私地和村民们分享他拥有的一切，不要去得到任何回报。根据句意说明A正确。



11. Sofia looked around at all the faces: she had the impression that she \_\_\_\_\_ most of the guests before.

- A. has seen      B. had seen      C. saw      D. would see

【考点】考察时态

【答案】B

【解析】句意：Sofia回顾四周所有的脸庞，她有印象她之前见过大部分的客人。根据句意可知她见过这么多的客人是在她拥有这个印象之前发生的事情，本句中had说明看见这么多客人应该使用过去完成时。故B正确。

【举一反三】-----We didn't find Smith attending the lecture.

-----No one \_\_\_\_\_ him about \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture the following day.

- A. told; there to be      B. had told; there to be  
C. told; there was      D. had told; there being

【答案】D

【解析】考查时态和非谓语。根据前面一句可知told动作发生在didn't find之前，故用过去完成时；而about是个介词，故后面应用there being。

12. Facing up to your problem \_\_\_\_\_ running away from them is the best approach to working things out

- A. more than      B. rather than      C. along with      D. or rather

【考点】连词考察短语辨析

【答案】B

【解析】介词短语more than超过，不仅仅，非常；rather than代替，而不是；along with和...一起；or rather更准确地说；句意：面对你的问题而不是逃避是解决这些问题最好的方法。根据句意可知B项符合上下文含义。

13. The aim of education is to teach young people to think for themselves and not follow others \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. blindly      B. unwillingly      C. closely      D. carefully

【考点】考察副词词义辨析

【答案】A

【解析】副词blindly盲目地，没有目的地；

unwillingly不愿意地；closely亲密地；紧密地；carefully细心地；句意：教育的目的是教会别人自己思考而不是盲目地追随他人。根据句意说明A正确。

【举一反三】It was raining heavily. Little Mary felt cold, so she stood \_\_\_\_\_ to her mother.

A. close     B. closely     C. closed     D. closing

【答案】A

【考点】本题考查形容词及其比较级的用法。

【解析】先根据动词的搭配关系，可排除c、D两个选项；选项A可作动词、形容词或副词，作副词时，意思是“近地，靠近，接近”；而选项B也是副词，它是由close +ly而来，意思是“亲密地，密切地”。再根据句子的意思，选出正确答案A。译文：天下着大雨，Little Mary感到很冷，所以她紧紧站在母亲身旁。

14. Annie Salmon, disabled, is attended throughout her school days by a nurse \_\_\_\_\_ to guard her.

A. to appoint     B. appointing     C. appointed     D. having appointed

【考点】考察非谓语动词用法

【答案】C

【解析】本句中的动词appoint任命与前面的名词nurse之间构成逻辑上的被动关系，所以使用过去分词短语appointed

to guard her做定语来修饰前面的名词nurse。句意：残疾的Annie Salmon整个上学期间都是由一名被指定帮助他的护士照顾的。ABD三项均表示的是主动关系。故C正确。

【举一反三】—Who is the man \_\_\_\_\_ by a group of students there?

—A professor \_\_\_\_\_ research on physics.

A. followed; did     B. following; did  
C. followed; doing     D. following; doing

【答案】C

【解析】

试题分析：句意为：----后面跟着一群学生的那位男士是谁？  
做物理研究的一位教授。the man 与follow之间的关系为被动作后置定语，应为followed, a professor与do之间的关系为主动，教授做研究。故应为C

15. Cathy had quit her job when her son was born \_\_\_\_\_ she could stay home and raise her

family.

A. now that      B. as if      C. only if      D. so that

【考点】考察状语从句连词辨析

【答案】D

【解析】本题中的连词短语now that既然；as if似乎，好像；only if只要...；so that以至于，结果是；句意：当Cathy的儿子出生的时候，Cathy一句辞职了，以至于他可以待在家里抚养孩子。根据句意可知本句中的so that引导的是一个目的状语从句，从句中常常会有其他动词can等。根据句意说明D项正确。

【举一反三】 One's life has value one brings value to the life of others.

A. so that B. no matter how      C. as long as D. except that

【考点】连词

【答案】C

【解析】as long as意为“只要”；so that意为“以便；因此”；no matter how意为“不管怎样”；except that意为“除了”。句意为：只要一个人给别人的生活带来价值，那么他的生命就有价值。根据题意，应选C项。

16. They were abroad during the months when we were carrying out the investigation, or they \_\_\_\_\_ to our help.

A. would have come      B. could come      C. have come      D. had come

【考点】考察虚拟语气

【答案】A

【解析】本句考察的是一个含蓄的虚拟条件句，句中的or相当于if they had not gone abroad.因为前面句中使用的是were，说明这个虚拟语气是与过去事实相反，所以主句中使用的是“情态动词+have done”的形式。句意：在我们进行这项调查的这几个月里，他们在国外，要不然，他们就会来帮助我们的。故A正确。

【举一反三】 He \_\_\_\_\_ have completed his work; or he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.

A. should      B. must      C. wouldn't      D. can't

【答案】B

【考点】考查情态动词表猜测的用法。

【解析】由句意“他一定是已经完成工作了；否则，他就不会在海边玩得那么高兴。”可知是对过去发生事情的肯定推测。

17. People won't pay attention to you when they still have a lot of ideas of their own crying \_\_\_\_\_ expression.

A. from            B. over            C. with            D. for

【考点】考察固定搭配

【答案】D

【解析】本句考察的是固定搭配cry for..迫切需要，本句中的动词短语cry for expressing与前面的名词a lot of ideas of their own表示主动关系，所有使用现在分词短语做定语。句意：如果人们有很多迫切需要表达的观点的时候，他们是不会注意到你的。故D正确。

18. There's no reason to be disappointed. \_\_\_\_\_, this could be rather amusing.

A. Above all      B. As a result      C. In addition      D. As a matter of fact

【考点】考察介词短语词义辨析

【答案】D

【解析】介词短语above all首先，最重要的是；as a result结果；in addition另外，而且；as a matter of fact实际上；句意：没有让人失望的理由，实际上这件事情很让人高兴。根据句意可知上下文之间暗含的转折关系，而D项as a matter of fact“实际上”暗含的就是转折关系。故D项正确。

19. How could you \_\_\_\_\_ such a fantastic job when you have been out of work for months.

A. turn off      B. turn in      C. turn down      D. turn to

【考点】考察动词短语辨析

【答案】C

【解析】本题考察的是动词turn的短语辨析。Turn off关闭；turn in上交；turn down拒绝，调低；turn to求助，转向；句意：你已经失业了好几个月了，你怎么能够拒绝如此好的一份工作呢？根据句意可知C项符合上下文含义。故C正确。

【举一反三】 It is bad manners to \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation without a reason.

- A. break down    B. settle down    C. turn down    D. calm down

【答案】 C

【解析】

试题分析：考查短语动词词义辨识。题意：无故拒绝邀请是不礼貌的。break

down: (机械)抛锚; (人的精神)垮掉; settle down: 定居; turn down: 拒绝; calm down: 冷静下来。故C项正确。

20. —I'd like a wake-up call at 7:00 a.m., please!

—OK, .

- A. help yourself                      B. You will certainly make it
- C. just do what you like              D. I'll make sure you get one

【考点】考察交际用语

【答案】D

【解析】本题的四项交际用语都很重要.A

请自便；B你一定会做到的；C做你喜欢的事情；D我敢保证...(根据具体语境表示保证的内容)。句意：—我想在7点有叫早的电话！—

我保证那时会有电话叫醒你的。根据句意说明D项正确。

第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

【考点】考察教育类完型填空

【文章大意】作者在本文中叙述了老师一句不经意的表扬改变了一个孩子的人生。作者在文章最后一句A small kindness can indeed make a difference.告诉我们本文的主旨：小小的善意的行为真地会产生很大的影响。

21.D 考察名词词义辨析及上下文串联。A清洁工；B记者；C班长；D老师；根据39空后the years of my teaching career可知我是一名老师，这件事发生我刚刚做老师的时候。当Simon的妈妈过来看我的时候，我很担心，因为我是一名新老师。

22.C

考察连词辨析及语境理解。A或者，否则；B和，并且；C但是；D于是；Simon无法辨认自己的书写，但是他是一个很聪明的学生。根据句意可知上下文是转折关系，故使用连词and表示转折关系。



的情况下对那个男孩产生了如此巨大的影响呢？使用**even**表示强调，根据句意说明**B**项正确。

31.B

考察动词词义辨析及语境理解。**A**期待，预料；**B**记得；**C**认为，相信；**D**接受；最后我记得是几个月前的一天...；本句表示作者想起了具体所发生的事情。故**B**正确。

32.D

考察动词词义辨析及上下文串联。**A**写作；**B**评论；**C**编辑；**D**给予；发表，作...；几个月前，当几个学生在教室前面做报告的时候，Jenne说话的声音太小，为了鼓励她声音大一点，我说：声音大一点，Simon是这方面的专家，他是唯一的一个你要让他信服的人。我的这句话对Simon来说是一个很大的鼓励，也是他后来产生改变的主要原因。故**D**正确。

33.A

考察副词词义辨析及上下文串联。**A**安静地，声音小；**B**反复地；**C**迅速地；**D**坚定地；正是因为Jeanne说话声音很小，所以我才会说Simon是这方面的专家，他是唯一的一个你要让他信服的人。故**A**正确。

34.C

考察副词辨析。**A**幸运的；**B**孤单的；**C**唯一的；**D**可能的；我鼓励Jeanne：Simon是这方面的专家，他是唯一的一个你要让他信服的人。用**only**表示强调Simon是这方面的专家，表示强调。故**C**正确。

35.D

考察名词辨析及上下文串联。**A**入口处；**B**中央；**D**前面；**D**后面；我说：他在教室的后面听不见你的话。根据38空后who took the last seat that day.可知Simon的确坐在教室的最后。故**D**正确。

36.B

考察动词词义辨析及语境串联。**A**睡觉；**B**微笑；**C**喊叫；**D**争吵；从那天开始Simon坐得更直了，更认真，笑得更多也变得开心了。根据后面的happy说明选项里的smile与此相符合。故**B**正确。

37.D

考察动词词义辨析及语境串联。**A**打算，意图；**B**假装；**C**拒绝；**D**发生；碰巧；所有这一切都因为碰巧他是班级里坐在最后一排的孩子，也是最需要表扬的孩子。本句表示我并不是有意要表扬Simon。故**D**正确。

38. B

考察名词词义辨析及语境串联。A改变；B表扬；C感谢；D参观；访问；所有这一切都因为碰巧他是班级里坐在最后一排的孩子，也是最需要表扬的孩子。通常被老师忽视坐在教室后面的孩子都需要表扬和鼓励。故B正确。

39.C

考察形容词词义辨析及语境串联。A困难的；B痛苦的；C珍贵的；重要的；D愉快的，快乐的；这件事情给了我的教育事业一个很珍贵的教训，我很感激它是在我刚刚开始教书时出现的。故C正确。

40.A

考察形容词辨析及上下文串联。A早期地；B缓慢地；C频繁地；D偶然地；根据文章第一

行I was a new teacher得知这是在我是一名新老师的时候发生的事情，所以A项符合上下文。

### 【长难句解析】

What I finally came to remember was one day, several months before, when some students were giving reports in the front of the class, Jeanne spoke quietly, and to encourage her to raise her voice.

【翻译】我最后记得的是几个月前的一天，当一些学生在班级前面发表演讲的时候，Jeanne的声音很小，为了鼓励他提高声音，我说...

【分析】本句中的What I finally came to remember是一个主句从句，what既是引导词也在句中作为动词remember的宾语；在后面的宾语从句中有一个四件状语从句when some students were giving reports in the front of the class，后面句中还有一个不定式to encourage her to raise her voice在句中做目的状语。

**第二部分 阅读理解（第一节20小题，第二节5小题，满分50分）**

第一节：阅读下列材料，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

【考点】考察文化教育类阅读

【文章大意】作者在本文中介绍了the piggy bank strategy也就是存钱策略,并介绍了the pggy bank的起源和目的,号召人们都养成储蓄的好习惯。

41.D 推理题。根据文章第二段前3行If you wished to climb a 12,000-foot mountain, and could



do it a day at a time, you would only have to climb 33 feet daily to reach the top in a year. If you want to take a really nice trip in 10 years for a special occasion, to collect the \$15,000 cost, you have to save \$3.93 a day.作者一个这个例子告诉我们piggy bank strategy就是指每天都存一点钱以备未来之用。故D正确。

42.C 细节题。根据第三段第一句When I was a child, my parents gave me a piggy bank to teach me that, if I wanted something, I should save money to buy it.父母亲给我这个储蓄罐的目的是告诉我，如果想要得到某个东西，就要自己存钱来买。

通过这个做法来养成储蓄的习惯。故C正确。

43.A 猜测词义题。根据本句Around the world, many believe a gift of a piggy bank on New Year's Day brings good luck and financial success. Ah, but you have to put something in it.世界各地的人都认为储蓄罐是一个很好的能够带来好运和经济成功的礼物，但是条件是你要向里面放钱。因为储蓄罐就是用来养成存钱的习惯的，如果你不存钱，那就失去了价值。Something指money。故A正确。

44.B 推理题。根据文章第四段2, 3,4行people saved money at home, a few coins at a time dropped into a jar or dish. Potters(制陶工) made these inexpensive containers from an orange-colored clay(黏土) called "pygg," and folks saved coins in pygg jars.可知以前没有银行的时候，人们就是使用黏贴罐来存放零钱的，The piggy ban就是最初的储蓄罐。故B正确。

45.C 段落大意题。根据本段前两句Originally you had to break the bank to get to the money, bringing in a sense of seriousness into savings. While piggy banks teach children the wisdom of saving, adults often need to relearn childhood lessons.储蓄罐不仅可以帮助孩子养成存钱的好习惯，而且对成年人也是有好处的。所以本段讲述的是储蓄罐的重要性。故C正确。

#### 【长难句解析】

When I was a child, my parents gave me a piggy bank to teach me that, if I wanted something, I should save money to buy it.

【翻译】当我还是孩子的时候，我的父母亲就给了我一个储蓄罐并教会我如果我要某个地方，我就应该存钱来买它。

【分析】本句中的when引导的是一个时间状语从句，后的主句中动词teach后面还有双宾语，其中的直接宾语是that, if I wanted something, I should save money to buy

it, 引导词that最好不省略。其中if引导的是一个条件状语从句。

## B

### 【考点】考察文化知识类阅读

【文章大意】本文是一个介绍不同国家里人们不同的风俗习惯和文明礼仪的小册子，列举了巴西、新加坡、阿拉伯联合酋长国以及瑞士四个国家的具体例子。

46.C 中心思想题。根据文章中心句第一句Here is some must-know information from a handbook on how people behave in doing business in some countries.得知本文讲述的是一些国家里人们的行为举止是什么样子的，接在举例说明了四个国家中具体的风俗习惯。所以本文主要是关于世界各国的不同风俗习惯和文明礼仪的。故C正确。

47.D 推理题。根据In Singapore部分中Rank is important and authority is respected. This determines both people interact in meetings. For example, people avoid disagreeing outright with someone with a higher rank得知新加坡等级是很重要的，决定了在交流中人们应该如何行动，那么在交流时避免和老板争论是为了服从地位更高的人。故D正确。

48.B 细节题。根据In the United Arab Emirates部分中 When meetings are one-to-one, if your host offers you coffee, you should refuse.得知当你和主人单独相处时，你应该拒绝主人提供的咖啡。故B正确。

49.D 细节题。公积金In Switzerland部分这个The Swiss follow formal table manners. They also keep their hands visible at the table and their elbows off the table. It is polite to finish the food on your plate.得知在瑞士吃饭的时候，你阅读要注意自己的双手要放在桌子上。故D正确。

### 【长难句解析】

When meetings are one-to-one, if your host offers you coffee, you should refuse.

【翻译】当你和主人一对一见面的时候，如果主人给你咖啡，你应该拒绝。

【分析】本句中的when时间状语从句中含有一个省略句的用法，在when的后面省略了you are；当状语从句的主语和主句主语一致且含有be动词的时候，可以把状语从句的主语和be动词一起省略。

## C

### 【考点】考察科普知识类阅读

【文章大意】本文介绍了“大自然能够促进人的创造力”这一理念，也就是在自然环境下工

作的人们工作效率更高。所以世界上很多的大公司都积极创设自认的办公环境提高员工的创造力。

50.D 推理题。据文章第一段可知19世纪的两座小木屋被运到了San Francisco，现在让工程师在里面工作。根据第二段The cottages could be an example of the industry's odd love affair with “low technology,”这里的low technology是指在工业化之前的技术。也就是说现代科技的大公司发现了他们需要低科技年代的自然环境来提高员工的创造力。所以才会有第一段的做法。故D正确。

51.A 推理题。根据文章最后一段Her research found that workers with access to nature at the office—even simple views of trees and flowers—felt their jobs were less stressful and more satisfying.工人们在自然状态下的办公室里工作会感觉压力更下，更加满意。再根据文章第三段第一句Amazon is building three glass spheres filled with trees, so that employees can “work and socialize in a more natural, park-like setting.”可知这样做会让工人感觉是在自然环境下就像是在公园里工作一样。故Low technology 被认为是与自然有关的，故A正确。

52.B 段落大意题。根据第一句This craft based theory is rooted in history, William Morris, the English artist and writer, turned back to pre-industrial arts in the eighteen-sixties, just after the Industrial Revolution得知英国的艺术家和作家William Morris认为工业基础理论是扎根于历史的，很多都可以追溯到18世纪60年代之后的工业革命之后的艺术理论。也就是告诉我们人类有重视艺术的传统的。故B项正确。

53.A 推理题。根据文章第三段内容可知很多大公司都积极创设一种自然的低技术的环境来提高员工的创造性。在根据倒数第二段第一句Research has shown that natural environments can restore(恢复) our mental capacities.可知研究人们还认为自然的环境能够恢复员工的精神能力。这些都说明作者认为low technology是非常有好处的。也就是说作者对它的态度是积极的。故A正确。

54.C 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了之前的low technology对现在的高科技公司有很大作用，很多low technology可以被用来装饰办公室，来提高员工的创造性和恢复精神能力。在文章第三段里列举了多个实例，说明本文的主要内容是C项。

【长难句解析】

The cottages could be an example of the industry's odd love affair with "low technology," a concept associated with the natural world, and with old-school craftsmanship (手艺) that exists long before the Internet era.

【翻译】这些小木屋可以当成工业时代喜欢利用“低技术”的例子，这是一个与自然世界，存在与网络年代之前的旧手艺有关的概念。

【分析】本句较长，句中的a concept与前面的the industry's odd love affair with "low technology"是同位语的关系，associated with the natural world, and with old-school craftsmanship (手艺) that exists long before the Internet era.是一个形容词短语做定语修饰名词a concept。其中有定语从句that exists long before the Internet era修饰名词old-school craftsmanship。

## D

【考点】考察文化教育类阅读

【文章大意】本文讲述了一个很孤独的男孩，并没有融入到其他孩子之中。但是他通过将故事吸引了其他孩子，并在这一行动中体验了成功，在孩子们有了自己的位置。他是通过阅读获得了自己的位置的。同时也告诉我们阅读的重要性。

55.A 推理题。根据文章第一段2,3句I was never asked to take part even when one team had a member missing—not out of special cruelty, but because they took it for granted I would be no good at it.得知他们从来都没有邀请我和他们一起踢球，即使他们缺一个人。他们想当然地认为我不擅长。所以我总是很孤独也很难过，因为我没有融入到他们的世界。故A正确。

56.D 推理题。根据第二段最后3行I can no longer remember which boy it was that summer evening who broke the silence with a question: but whoever he was, I nod to him gratefully now. "What's in those books you're always reading?" he asked casually得知我很感激他是因为他问了一个问题，这个问题让我可以和他們进行交流，也就是给了我一个融入他们的机会，得以改变自己的生活。故D正确。

57.B 细节题。根据文章第三段最后一句Listening to a tale being told in the dark is one of the most ancient of man's entertainments, but I was offering them as well, without being aware of doing it, a new and exciting experience.

在夜晚听别人讲故事是一个古代人们娱乐自己的方法之一。也就是B项：听故事是一个古老的行为。故B正确。

58.C 推理题。根据本段最后一句I had gone right from Tome Swift and His Flying Machine to Theodore Dreiser and Sister Carrie. Dreiser had hit my young mind, and they listened to me tell the story with some of the wonder that I had had in reading it.因为在那个时候在孩子和成年人的读物之间的过渡的书籍并不多，所以我阅读了很多成年人的书，如Tome Swift and His Flying Machine 到Theodore Dreiser 和Sister Carrie.其中的Dreiser对我的思想很有促动，他们也听得很认真，主要是因为Sister Carrie给了他们更快乐。故C正确。

59.B 推理题。根据最后一段I would stop at the most exciting part of a story by Jack London or Bret Harte, and without warning tell them that that was as far as I had gone in the book and it would have to be continued the following evening.得知我经常在最精彩的地方停下了，第二天再讲。我这样做是很有成就感，因为自己可以吸引别人来听我讲故事，这让我体验了成功的喜悦。故B正确。

60.A

推理题。据文章第一段可知作者是一个很孤独的男孩，并没有融入到其他孩子之中。但是他通过将故事吸引了其他孩子，并在这一行动中体验了成功，在孩子们有了自己的位置。他是通过阅读获得了自己的位置的。故A正确。

#### 【长难句解析】

Listening to a tale being told in the dark is one of the most ancient of man's entertainments, but I was offering them as well, without being aware of doing it, a new and exciting experience.

【翻译】在黑暗里听故事是一个古老的娱乐形式，但是在他们没有意识到的情况下，我给了他们一直新的令人兴奋的经历。

【分析】本句中的主语是动名词短语Listening to a tale being told in the dark，其中的being told in the dark修饰名词tale，后面主句中的介词短语without being aware of doing it是一个伴随状语。

第二节：下面文章中有5个段落需要添加首句（第61—

65题）。请从以下选项（A、B、C、D、E和F）中选出适合各段落的首句，并在答题纸上将相应选项的标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

61. C 据本段第一句Often neighbors don't even know each other's names. But it's okay to be the one to break the ice , even if you've lived next door for years.邻居之间甚至都不知道对方的名字，但是打破沉默是很好的。可知作者建议我们要主

动开始于邻居对话，因为沟通是最好的相互理解的方法。所以C项符合本段中心思想。

62.E 据本段第二句But your new neighbors may be feeling lonely and unsure, especially if they're far from home, and might appreciate a friendly face bearing fresh-baked chocolate cakes.得知新来的邻居可能会感觉到孤单，尤其是当他们远离家人的时候。再根据本段最后一句Such random acts of consideration will have your neighbors talking — and the talk will be good.可知作者建议我们和他们进行交流。也就是说E项要和新邻居交流符合本段中心思想。

63.F 根据本段中的Return anything that you borrow from a neighbor及时归还你向邻居借用的东西。Make sure that your car is not blocking their doorway.不要堵住邻居的路。都说明本段告诉我们不要给邻居带来不便。光顾F正确。

64.D 据本段第一句If you value a friendship with your neighbors, spend time with them.如果你珍惜和邻居的友谊，你就应该花时间和邻居在一起。也就是说本段告诉我们要花时间来维持和邻居的友谊。故D项正确。

65.B 据文章第一句In a good relationship, it's really the little things that count.在良好的友谊里，真正重要额那些小事。接着举例进行了详细说明。也就是说作者建议我们要关注细节小事。故B正确。

### 非选择题部分（共40分）

#### 第三部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

##### 第一节：短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

###### 1.去掉had

本文叙述的是过去发生的一件事情，不需要使用过去完成时，因为过去完成时表示的是过去的过去的事情。句意：我注意到车厢里很吵闹都是人。

###### 2.noise改为noisy

本句中应该使用形容词noisy和系动词was构成系表结构，修饰车里当时的情况。同时noisy与后面的形容词短语filled with...构成并列关系。

###### 3.comes改为came

因为本文讲述的是过去发生的事情，所以使用一般过去时的时态。列车员过来检票。

###### 4.but改为and

句意：一位乘客找不到自己的票，很难受。上下文之间是顺接关系，所以使用and。But表

示上下文之间的转折关系。

5. searching后面加for 根据句意可知每个人都帮助他找票。固定搭配search for sth寻找sth;

6. his改为its/the 句意: 这张票最终是在它的主人几排后面的座位下面被找到的。Its指代the ticket。

7. a改为the 使用定冠词the特指上文提及的同一事物, 本文中特指前面提及的那张票。

8. previoes改为previously

本句中应该使用副词previously作状语, 修饰谓语动词。形容词previous通常作为定语或者表语, 不能做状语。

9. strangers改为stranger

句意: 他们如此迅速地给与陌生人他们的帮助。本句中的陌生人就是指那张票的主人, 是一个单数形式。

10. on改为in 固定搭配in

need需要。句意: 如果我们向那些需要帮助的人表示关心, 这个世界就会变得更美好。

## 第二节: 书面表达 (满分30分)

【考点】考察应用文写作

【写作指导】

本文属于应用文中的书信, 所以需要注意书信的特殊格式以及特殊用语。要求以李越的口吻向图书馆王老师推荐科普类图书 (popular science books) 和文学类图书 (literary books)。要点: 1. 你向王老师推荐这两类书。2. 理由: 科普类图书帮助我们理解科技的基本原则, 引起我们的的好奇心和发展意识。文学类的书可以提高我们的文学素养。鼓励我们批判类的思维。

本文对于考生的综合能力要求较高, 要求考生有很强的谋篇布局的能力和组织要点的能力。首先要选择自己熟悉的短语或者句型, 在你的能力范围之内, 选择句式时要赋予变化, 因为这样你才可以更好的驾驭。同时也要选择合适的连接词, 把各个要点组织成一个完整的整体, 如besides, further, last but not least等。在发表个人观点的时候, 可以使用谚语来提升整个文章的档次和文采, 也能增加得高分的可能性。

【一句多译】

那就是我推荐另外一种书: 文学作品。如古典文学, 大师作品。通过精彩的故事和语言呈现伟大的思想。

(1) That is why I recommend another category of books: literary books. Classic works, written by masters, present great thoughts through fascinating stories and language.

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【参考范文】

Dear Mr. Wang,

Knowing that our library is going to buy books, I'd like to give some suggestions.

What we need most are popular science books. Usually popular science books explain basic principles of nature in a simple and interesting way. They help us understand science subjects better and arouse our curiosity about scientific discoveries.

In addition to reading for knowledge, we read for fun and inspiration. That is why I recommend another category of books: literary books. Classic works, written by masters, present great thoughts through fascinating stories and language. They not only offer us joy and excitement, but also encourage us to think critically.

I'll be glad if you can consider my recommendation.

Yours sincerely,

Li Yue