**2014年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（湖南卷)**

**英语**

本试题卷分四个部分，共12页。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.

Example:

When will the magazine probably arrive?

A. Wednesday. B. Thursday. C. Friday.

**The answer is B.**

**Conversation 1**

1. What will the woman do first?

A. Take a shower. B. Go camping. C. Set up a time.

2. When will the man probably call the woman?

A. Thursday. B. Friday. C. Sunday.

**Conversation 2**

3. What is the man going to do?

A, Have a coffee break. B. See a doctor. C. Buy a pet.

4. What happened to the man?

A. He fell ill. B. He lost his dog. C. He slept badly.

**Conversation 3**

5. What is the woman?

A. A bus driver. B. A waitress. C. A tour guide.

6. What does the man want to get?

A. Some gifts. B. A menu. C. A bus schedule.

**Conversation 4**

7. What did the man do yesterday?

A. He saw a movie. B. He watched TV.

C. He visited some friends.

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8. What time will the speakers probably meet this Saturday evening?

A. At 6:30. B. At 7:00. C. At 7:30.

9. Which of the following will the man buy?

A. Some drinks. B. A birthday cake. G. Concert tickets.

**Conversation 5**

10. What is the woman doing now?

A. She is serving a customer.

B. She is conducting an interview.

C. She is doing some recording.

11 .When does the man go to the nursing home?

A. Tuesdays. B. Thursdays. C. Sundays.

12. Where will the man probably be working next Monday?

A. At the airport nearby.

B. In the studio next door,

C. At the store downtown.

**Conversation 6**

13. Why does the woman call the man?

A. The oven doesn’t work.

B. The heater won’t start.

C. The plug is broken.

14. Who will handle the problem first tomorrow evening?

A. The woman. B. The man. C A worker.

15. Who is the woman speaking to?

A. Her husband. B. Her house owner. C. Her boss.

**Section B (7.5 marks)**

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and then Jill 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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Voice Mail from Kelly Black**  1. Call Mr. Brown to 16\_\_\_ the appointment time.  2. E-mail the staff members about next week’s 17\_\_ .  3. Ask the repairman to fix the broken 18 in the office.  4. Give a list of all the employees to the \_\_19\_\_\_\_owner.  5. Take 20 on the desk to the post office. |

英语试题第2页（共12页)

**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 IX Choose the one that best completes the sentence.ZXXK**

****

The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket the desert,

A. covering B. covered C. cover D. to cover

**The answer is A.**

21.Children，when by their parents, are allowed to enter the stadium.

A. to be accompanied B. to accompany

C. accompanying D. accompanied

1. If Mr. Dewey­ \_\_\_\_\_ present, he would have offered any possible assistance to

the people there.

A. were B. had been G. should be D. was

23.\_\_\_\_your own needs and styles of communication is as important as learning to

convey your affection and emotions.

A. Understanding B. To be understood

€. Being understood D. Having understood

24. As John Lennon once said，life is\_\_\_\_\_ happens to you while you are busy making other plans.

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

25. — I’ve prepared all kinds of food for the picnic.

—Do you mean we\_\_\_\_\_ bring anything with us?

A. can’t B. mustn’t C. shan’t D. needn't

26； You will never gain success you are fully devoted to your work\*

A. when B. because C. after D. unless

27. There is no greater pleasure than lying on my back in the middle of the grassland, \_\_\_\_\_at the night sky.

A. to stare B. staring C. stared D, having stared

28. Since the time humankind started gardening, we \_\_\_\_\_to make our environment more beautiful.

A. try B. have been trying

C. are trying D. will try

29. Only when you can find peace in your heart \_\_\_\_\_good relationships with others.

A. will you keep B. you will keep C. you kept D. did you keep

30. what you’re doing today important, because you’re trading a day of your life

for it

A. Make B. To make C. Making D. Made

31.1 am looking forward to the day my daughter can read this book and know my

feelings for her.

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

32. All we need a small piece of land where we can plant various kinds of fruit

trees throughout the growing seasons of the year.

A. are B. was C. is D. were

33. It’s not doing the things we like, but liking the things we have to do makes life happy.

A. that B. which C. what D. who

34. Whenever you , a present, you should think about it from the receiver’s point of view.

A. bought B. have bought C. will buy D. buy

35. ourselves from the physical and mental tensions，we each need deep thought

and inner quietness.

A. Having freed B. Freed C. To free D. Freeing

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* ZXXK**

The summer before I went off to college, Mom stood me in her usual spot behind the ironing board (烫衣板)and said, “Pay attention: I’m going to teach you to iron.”

Mom clearly explained her 36 for this lesson. I was going to be 37 and needed to learn this vital skill. Also, I would be meeting new people, and properly ironed clothes would help me make a good 38 .

“Learn to iron a shirt,” zxxkcom Mom said, “and you can iron anything.”

But ironing shirts was not 39 work. It didn’t make use of long muscles we used to throw a baseball，and it wasn’t a 40 operation like ice-skating. Ironing was like driving a car on a street that has a stop sign every 10 feet, Moreover,an iron produced steam and it carried an element of 41 .If you touched the wrong part of it, you’d get burnt. If you forgot to turn it off when you 42 ,you might bum down the house.

As for technique, Mom 43 me to begin with the flat spaces outward, always pushing the iron forward into wrinkled (有褶皱的）parts. Collars had to be done right. Mom said they were close to your face, where everyone would 44 them.

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Over the years, I’ve learned to iron shirts skillfully, which gives me a sense of 45 Whatever failures I suffer in my life, an ironed shirt tells me I am good at something. 46 ,through ironing I’ve learned the method for solving even the most troublesome problems. “ 47 wrinkles one at a time,” as Mom might have said, “and before long everything will get ironed out.”

36. A. reasons B. rules C. emotions D.methods

37.A. helpful B. confident C. powerful D. independent

38. A. conclusion B. suggestion C. impression D. observation

39. A. useful B. easy C. special D. suitable

40. A. direct B. single C. smooth D. strange

41. A. doubt B. pressure C. surprise D. danger

42. A. went away B. fell down C. jumped off D. looked up

43. A. taught B. chose C. forced D. sent

44. A. touch B. design C. see D. admire

45. A. honesty B. freedom C. justice D. pride

46. A. Instead B. Besides C.Otherwise D. However

47. A. Make up B. Deal with C Ask for D. Rely on

**Section C (12 marks)**

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

We can choose our friends, but usually we cannot choose our neighbors. However, to get a happy home life, we have to get along with 48 as well as possible.

An important quality in a neighbor is consideration for 49 . People should not do things 50 will disturb their neighbors unnecessarily. For example, television sets need not be played at full volume (音量） 51 loud pop music should not be played very late at night. By avoiding things likely to upset your neighbors, you can enjoy 52 friendly relationship with them.

An equally important quality is tolerance. Neighbors should do all they can to avoid disturbing other people， 53 there are times when some level of disturbance is unavoidable. 54 neighbors want to get along well with each other, they have to show their tolerance. In this way, everyone will live 55 peace.

**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 andD. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage.***

A

***Want to improve your writing skills? New Writing South is directing the way!***

**·Towner Writer Squad (班组）for kids aged 13-17**

Led by comedy and TV writer, Marian Kilpatrick, Towner Writer Squad will meet once a month at the contemporary art museum for 11 months, starting 12 October, 2014.

The **FREE** squad sessions will include introductions to a wide range of writing styles, from poetry to play writing and lyrics (抒情诗）to flash fiction, to support the development of young writers.

**Application & Selection**

If you would like to apply to be part of the Towner Writer Squad, please send a sample piece of your writing (about 500 words), responding to the title‘LUNCH,’with your name, age, address and e-mail address to: [debo@newwritingsouth.com](mailto:debo@newwritingsouth.com).

Once all applications are in,zxxk com you will be invited to an open selection event on 17 September，4-5pm, at the gallery of Towner. This will be an informal opportunity to meet the Squad Leader, Squad Associate and other young people.

You will also have a chance to get to know the fantastic gallery space and get a taste of what’s to come.

**Deadline for applications: 8 September, 2014**

For further information go to: facebook.com/towner or towner.org.uk or newwritingsouth.com

Any questions 一 feel free to send your e-mail to Towner Writer Squad Associate: [whame@towner.gov.uk](mailto:whame@towner.gov.uk)

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**·Beginner Writing Project for kids aged 10-13**

Due to popular demand, a writing project will be started for eager beginners.

**Start time: 6 September, 2014**

Meet every other Saturday，2-4pm, at the Towner Study Centre.

Study and write at your own pace 一 you do not have to rush 一 as you have a year to go through the project. Practise under the guidance of some experienced writers and teachers who can help you with basic writing skills. Most importantly, build confidence and have fun while writing!

No previous experience or special background is required. Many others have been successful this way. If they can do it, why can’t you?

**Fee: £179**

For more information go to: newtowner.org.uk or generate.org.uk



56. Towner Writer Squad will be started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to train comedy and TV writers

B. to explore the fantastic gallery space

C. to introduce a contemporary art museum

D. to promote the development of young writers

57. To join the Writer Squad，each applicant should first \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. provide a piece of their writing

B. meet the Writer Squad Leader

C. offer their family information

D. complete an application form

58. Applications for the Writer Squad should be e-mailed no later than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 6 September, 2014

B. 8 September, 2014

C. 17 September, 2014

D. 12 October, 2014

59. What is most important for the beginners?

A. Practising as much as possible.

B. Gaining confidence and having fun.

C. Studying and writing at their own pace.

D. Learning skills from writers and teachers.

60. More information about Beginner Writing Project can be found at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. facebook.com/towner

B. newwritingsouth.com

C. newtowner.org.uk

D. towner.org.uk

B

In the mid-1950s, I was a somewhat bored early-adolescent male student who believed that doing any more than necessary was wasted effort. One day, this approach threw me into embarrassment

In Mrs. Totten’s eighth-grade math class at Central Avenue School in Anderson, Indiana, we were learning to add and subtract decimals (小数).

Our teacher typically assigned daily homework, which would be recited in class the following day. On most days, our grades were based on our oral answer to homework questions.

Mrs. Totten usually walked up and down the rows of desks requesting answers from student after student in the order the questions had apeared on our homework sheets. She would start either at the zxxk front or the back of the classroom and work toward the other end.

Since I was seated near the middle of about 35 students, it was easy to figure out which questions I might have to answer. This particular time, I had completed my usual two or three problems according to my calculations.

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What I failed to expect was that several students were absent, which threw off my estimate. As Mrs. Totten made her way from the beginning of the class，I desperately tried to determine which math problem I would get. I tried to work it out before she got to me, but I had brain freeze and couldn’t function.

When Mrs. Totten reached my desk，she asked what answer I’d got for problem No. 14. “I…I didn’t get anything,” I answered，and my face felt warm.

“Correct,” she said.

It turned out that the correct answer was zero.

What did I learn that day? First, always do all your homework. Second, in real life it isn’t always what you say but how you say it that matters. Third，I would never make it as a mathematician.

If I could choose one school day that taught me the most, it would be that one.

61. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 1 indicate?

A. It is wise to value one’s time.

B. It is important to make an effort

C. It is right to stick to one’s belief.

D. It is enough to do the necessary.

62. Usually, Mrs. Totten asked her students to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. recite their homework together

B. grade their homework themselves

C. answer their homework questions orally

D. check the answers to their homework questions

63. The author could work out which questions to answer since the teacher always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. asked questions in a regular way

B. walked up and down when asking questions

C. chose two or three questions for the students

D. requested her students to finish their usual questions

64. The author failed to get the questions he had expected because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the class didn’t begin as usual

B. several students didn’t come to school

C. he didn’t try hard to make his estimate

D. Mrs. Totten didn’t start from the back of the class

65，Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?

A. An Unforgettable Teacher

B. A Future Mathematician

C. An Effective Approach

D. A Valuable Lesson

62. Usually, Mrs. A. recite their

C

The behaviour of a building’s users may be at least as important as its design when it comes to energy use, according to new research from the UK Energy Research Centre (UKERC). The UK promises to reduce its carbon emissions (排放）by 80 percent by 2050, part of which will be achieved by all new homes being zero-carbon by 2016. But this report shows that sustainable building design on its own — though extremely important- is not enough to achieve such reductions: the behaviour of the people using the building has to change too.

The study suggests that the ways that people use and live in their homes have been largely ignored by existing efforts to improve energy efficiency (效率)，**which** instead focus on architectural and technological developments.

‘Technology is going to assist but it is not going to do everything,’explains Katy Janda, a UKERC senior researcher，‘consumption patterns of building users can defeat the most careful design. ’In other words，old habits die hard, even in the best-designed eco-home.

Another part of the problem is information. Households and bill-payers don’t have the knowledge they need to change their energy-use habits. Without specific information，it’s hard to estimate the costs and benefits of making different choices. Feedback (反馈） facilities, like smart meters and energy monitors，could help bridge this information gap by helping people see how changing their behaviour directly affects their energy use; some studies have shown that households can achieve up to 15 percent energy savings using smart meters.

Social science research has added a further dimension (方面），suggesting that individuals’behaviour in the home can be personal and cannot be predicted 一 whether people throw open their windows rather than turn down the thermostat (恒温器) , for example.

Janda argues that education is the key. She calls for a focused programme to teach people about buildings and their own behaviour in them.

66. As to energy use, the new research from UKERC stresses the importance of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. zero-carbon homes B. the behaviour of building users

C. sustainable building design D. the reduction of carbon emissions

67. The underlined word “which” in Paragraph 2 refers to”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

A. the ways B. their homes

C. developments D. existing efforts

68. What are Katy Janda’s words mainly about?

A. The importance of changing building users, habits.

B. The necessity of making a careful building design.

C. The variety of consumption patterns of building users.

D. The role of technology in improving energy efficiency. **ZXXK**

69. The information gap in energy use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. can be bridged by feedback facilities

B. affects the study on energy monitors

C. brings about problems for smart meters

D. will be caused by building users’ old habits

70. What does the dimension added by social science research suggest?

A. The social science research is to be furthered.

B. The education programme is under discussion.

C. The behaviour of building users is unpredictable.

D. The behaviour preference of building users is similar.

Part IV Writing (45 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

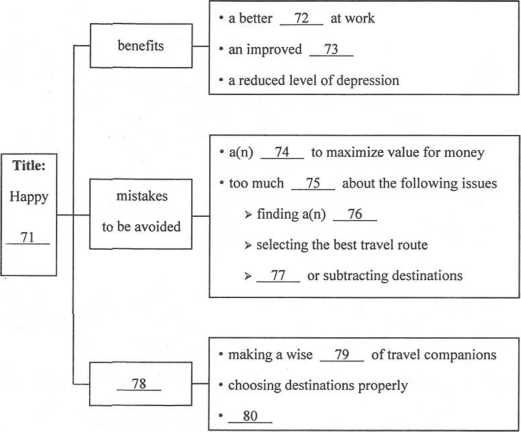
Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in the numbered blanks by using the information from the passage.

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Many of us invest valuable time，energy and money planning our vacations. We do this because we know for sure that going on vacations must be good for us. Research proves this feeling without a doubt. Vacations help us perform better at work, improve our sleep quality and cushion us against depression.

Yet, despite these benefits, many of us return home with a feeling that our last vacation was OK - but not great. In order to change this, some mistakes should be avoided. A classic one for vacation planners is attempting to maximize value for money by planning trips that have too many components (组成部分)• Perhaps you’re planning a trip to Europe, seven cities in 10 days，and you realize it will cost only a little more to add two more destinations to the list Sounds fine in theory, but hopping from one place to the next hardly gives an opportunity to experience what psychologists call mindfulness - time to take in our new surroundings, time to be present and absorb our travel experiences. Another mistake is that we worry too much about strategic issues such as how to find a good flight deal，how to get from A to B，or which destinations to add or subtract from our journey. These issues may seem important, but our psychological state of mind is far more important.

Actually, vacation happiness is based on the following top rules. First, choose your travel companions wisely, because nothing contributes more significantly to a trip than the right companions. Second，don’t spend your vacation time in a place where everything is too expensive so as to maintain a positive mood. Third, shop wisely, for meaningful experiences provide more long-term happiness than physical possessions.



Section B (10 marks)

Directions: Read the following passage. Answer the questions according to the

information given in the passage.

Kids and Ponds

Years ago there was a group of kids who would hang around at some local ponds in the woods near their houses in Warwick, Rhode Island. In summer they caught frogs and fish. When winter arrived they couldn’t wait to go skating. Time passed, and the ponds became the only open space for the kids to enjoy themselves in that neighborhood.

One day. a thirteen-year-old boy from this group of kids read in the local newspaper that a developer wanted to fill in the ponds and build over a hundred small houses called condominiums. So the boy went door to door and gathered more than two hundred signatures (签名）to stop the development A group of citizens met and decided to support him.

At the meeting of the town planning board (委员会)，the boy was quite nervous at first and spoke very softly. But when he saw the faces of his friends and neighbors in the crowd and thought about what was happening to their favorite ponds，his voice grew louder. He told the town officials that they should speak for the citizens. He also insisted that they should leave enough space for children. A few days later，the developer stopped his plan.

Nine years later, when that teen was a senior in college, he was informed that the developer was back with his proposal to build condominiums. Now twenty-two years old, he was studying wetlands ecology. He again appeared before the town planning board. This time as an expert witness, he used environmental protection laws to explain restrictions on development in and around wetlands and the knowledge of wetlands ecology to help improve the development. Finally some condominiums were built, but less than half the number the developer wanted. The ponds where those kids used to hang around were protected by a strip of natural land，and are still there today.

81. What did the kids like to do at the local ponds in winter?

(No more than 6 words) (2 marks)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 82. How did the boy win the citizens’ support? |  |
| (No more than 10 words) | (2 marks) |
| 83. What did the boy tell the town officials? |  |
| (No more than 16 words) | (3 marks) |
| 84.What helped the boy to protect the ponds successfully nine years later? |  |
| (No more than 12 words) | (3 marks) |

Section C (25 marks)

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

学校正在组织科技创新大赛，你想为日常生活中某件物品（如钢笔、书包、鞋

子……)设计添加新功能来参赛。请以“My Magic ”为题写~篇英语短文，介

绍你的创意。

内容：

1.说明设计理由

2.介绍新功能。

注意;:

1.词数不少于120个t

2.不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

答案

1-5. ABACC 6-10. AACCB 11-15. BCABB

16. change 17. meeting 18. light 19. gift shop 20. the package

21-25. DBACD 26-30. DBBAA 31-35. CCADC 36-40. ADCBC 41-47 DAACD BB

48. them 49. others 50. which/that 51. and 52. a 53. but 54. If/When 55. in

56-60. DABBC 61-65. DCABD 66-70. BDAAC

71. Vacations 72. performance 73. quality of sleep 74. attempt 75. wrong 76. good flight deal

77. adding 78. rules 79. choice 80. shopping wisely

81. They liked to go skating

82. He went door to door and gathered their signatures

83. He told them they should speak for the citizens and leave enough space for children.

84. Environmental protection laws and the knowledge of wetlands ecology helped him.

2014湖南卷答案解析

【名师简评】本试题注重了对考生英语的基础知识和基本能力考查，重点突出，如语言运用题中对于非谓语动词考查是重点，差不多达到了单选题的30%，另外还考查了三大从句，动词时态，情态动词，虚拟语气，特殊句式，主谓一致等基础知识；完形填空题两篇文章选材多样，设问灵活，着重与对语篇理解，行文逻辑和词汇知识的考查；阅读理解题选材新颖，设问层次感强，涵盖了阅读理解题的常用设问形式，问题区分度好；写作部分对考生的英语语言运用能力要求较高，考生可以适当的发挥，使其个性得到一定程度的张扬。总之，本试题有很好的导向性和前瞻性。

21. D【解析】考查非谓语动词。由when可知所填词做题干的时间状语，逻辑主语是题干的主语children，所填词与逻辑主语是被动关系，故用过去分词，选D。

22. B【解析】考查虚拟语气。根据主语的谓语动词形式可知题干表示与过去的事实相反，从句谓语动词用had+过去分词，故选B。

23. A【解析】考查非谓语动词。所填词做题干的主语，应用动名词形式，且是陈述一个客观事实，用动名词的一般式，故选A。

24. C【解析】考查名词性从句。所填词引导表语从句，引导词做从句的主语，指物，用what，故选C。

25. D【解析】考查情态动词。题干意思是：——我已经准备好了野餐要带的各种食物。——你的意思是我们不必带食物了吗？由此可知所填词意思是“不必”，故选D。

26. D【解析】考查状语从句。题干意为：除非你全身心地投入到你的工作中，否则你就不会获得成功。所填词引导条件状语从句，意思是“除非，如果不”，故选D。

27. B【解析】考查非谓语动词。所填词做伴随状语，与lying的动作同时进行，且与逻辑主语是主动关系，用v-ing的一般式，故选B。

28. B【解析】考查动词时态。根据since引导的时间状语从句可知所填词表示“从过去一直持续到现在的动作”，强调其持续性，应用现在完成进行时，故选B。

29. A【解析】考查特殊句式。Only所修饰的状语位于句首时，主句用部分倒装句，即将主句谓语中的助动词、系动词或情态动词提到主句的主语前，根据从句可知主句用一般将来时，故选A。

30. A【解析】考查谓语动词。根据because一词可知其前是一个句子，所填词做其谓语，应用谓语动词，根据从句的时态可知所填词用一般现在时，所填词应用动词原形，故选A。

31. C【解析】考查定语从句。先行词是day，关系词在从句中做时间状语，应用关系副词when，故选C。

32. C【解析】考查主谓一致和动词时态。根据表语a small piece of land可知谓语用单数，而根据从句的时态可知所填词用一般现在时，故选C。  
33. A【解析】考查强调句型。被强调部分是not doing the things we like, but liking the things we have to do，指动作（物），故用that，选A。

34. D【解析】考查动词时态。分析题干可知本句是陈述一个客观事实，应用一般现在时，所填词用原形，故选D。

35. C【解析】考查非谓语动词。题干意思是：为了使我们自己从句身体和心理的紧张中解脱出来，我们每个人都需要深度思考和内心的安宁。所填词做目的状语，应用动词不定式，故选C。

Section B

【文章大意】在“我”上大学前的那个假期里，母亲教“我”熨烫衣服的方法，并以此为例，教给了“我”人生的哲理。母亲的那次“教熨烫衣服课”使“我”受益匪浅。

36. A【解析】根据空后的介词for可以推断出所填词意思是“原因，理由”，选A。

37. D【解析】句意是：我将要独立，所以必须学会这些重要的技能。所填词意思是“独立的”，做表语，故选D。

38. C【解析】根据前一分句中的meeting new people可以推断出所填词与make构成固定搭配，意思是“给……留下……印象”，故选C。

39. B【解析】根据后几句的意思可知本句意思是：但熨烫衣服不是一件简单的工作。故选B。

40. C【解析】根据ice-skating可以推断出所填词意思是“平坦的，顺利的”，故选C。

41. D【解析】根据后两句可以可知本句意思是：还有，熨斗产生蒸汽，它有一些危险因素存在。故选D。

42. A【解析】go away意为“消失，离开”；fall down意为“失败，倒塌”；jump off意为“跳下，开始行动”；look up意为“打量，抬头看”。句意是：当你走开时忘了关电源，你有可能会烧着整个房子。故选A。

43. A【解析】根据第一自然段中的I’m going to teach you to iron可知此处选A。

44. C【解析】句意是：每个人都能看见。故选C。

45. D【解析】根据skillfully可知“我”能数量地熨烫衣服，那么应该是有种“自豪感”，故选D。

46. B【解析】句意是：此外，通过熨烫衣服，我甚至学会了解决最棘手的问题的方法。所填词表示进一步补充说明，意为“此外，还有”，故选B。

47. B【解析】make up意为“弥补，编造，组成”；deal with意为“处理，对付”；ask for谓语“要求，请求”；rely on意为“依靠”。句意是：一次对付一个褶皱的地方。故选B。

Section C

【文章大意】本文大意是说明处理好邻里关系的重要性。

48. them 【解析】所填词指代前文中的neighbors，做宾语，故用them。

49. others【解析】句意是：邻里一个重要的优秀品质是我他人着想。故用others.

50. which/that【解析】引导定语从句，先行词是things，指物，关系词在从句中做主语，故用which或that。

51. and【解析】分句句意可知前后句是相加顺延关系，故用连词and。

52. a【解析】relationship意为“关系”，在此处用作可数名词单数，故前加不定冠词a。

53. but【解析】根据前一句中的avoid和后一句中的unavoidable可知此处所填词表转折，故用连词but。

54. If/When【解析】句意是：如果（当）邻居们想要和睦相处时，他们会互相忍让。所填词引导条件或时间状语从句，故用if或when。

55. in【解析】所填词与peace构成固定短语，意思是“和平地”，用介词in。

Part III

A

【文章大意】本文是两篇广告，大意是介绍了两个针对青少年学生的写作培训课程的具体内容。

56. D【解析】细节理解题。根据Towner Writer Squad for kids aged 13-17中的第二自然段的最后一句可知本题选D。

57. A【解析】细节理解题。根据Application & Selection中的首句可知要申请参加此培训课的学院要带上自己的一篇习作，故选A。

58. B【解析】细节理解题。根据Deadline for applications: 8 September 2014一句可知申请者的截止日期是2014年9月8日，故选B。

59. B【解析】细节理解题。根据Beginner Writing Project for Kids aged 10-13中的build confidence and have fun while writing可知本题选B。

60. C【解析】细节理解题。根据第二篇广告的最后一句可知本题选C。

B

【文章大意】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文，大意是介绍最有价值的一堂数学课。“我”的数学老师每次上课都让学生们口头回答前一天的数学题，她通常是按学生的座号的顺序或倒序进行提问，而“我”的座号是全班的中间，所以每次提问时“我”都能按顺序算好自己该回答那个题，然后就这一个题做好准备。但那天却出了问题，“我”虽然计算好了自己要回到的问题，但有几个同学请假了，老师提问的不是“我”准备的问题，当老师提问到“我”时，“我”说：我得到了零。老师说：对。原来那个题的答案就是零。“我”居然回答对了。从那堂课“我”得到了很多启示，是最有价值的一堂课。

61. D【解析】句意猜测题。文中划线句的意思是：做那些额外的事都是浪费精力，即做需要做的事就足够了，故选D。

62. C【解析】细节理解题。根据第三自然段的最后一句可知数学老师常常让学生在课堂上口头回答前一天的数学作业题，故选C。

63. A【解析】推理判断题。根据第四自然段的最后一句可知老师提问的顺序通常是按座号的顺序或倒序，即老师的提问是有规律的，故选A。

64. B【解析】细节理解题。根据第六自然段的首句可知“我”没有算准要回答的问题的原因在于有几个同学缺课了，故选B。

65. D【解析】主旨大意题。根据最后一句可以推断出本文大意是：最有价值的一堂课，故选D。

C

【文章大意】本文是一篇科普说明文，大意是说明建筑物的使用者的行为至少和它的设计一样的重要，即人们家庭对于能源的消费量直接影响我们的生活环境的质量。

66. B【解析】推理判断题。根据文章首句可知英国能源研究中心的研究表明了人们行为举止对环境的重要性，故选B。

67. D【解析】词义猜测题。Which引导非限制性定语从句，其先行词是existing efforts，故选D。

68. A【解析】推理判断题。根据第三自然段中的consumption patterns of building users can defeat the most careful design一句可知专家强调改变人们的家庭生活习惯的重要性，故选A。

69. A【解析】细节理解题。根据第四自然段中的最后一句可知本题选A。

70. C【解析】细节理解题。根据第五自然段的首句可知人们在家庭的行为活动是不可预知的，故选C。

Part IV Writing

Section A

71. vocations【解析】通读全文，且根据文中多次提到的vocation可知本文大意是关于快乐的假期，故此处用vocations.

72. performance【解析】根据第一自然段中的Vocations help us perform better at work一句可知此处用perform的名词形式performance。

73. quality of sleep【解析】由第一自然段最后一句中的improve our sleep quality可知答案。

74. attempt【解析】根据第二自然段中的A classic one for vocation planners is attempting to maximize value for money…可知此处用attempt。

75. worry【解析】根据第二自然段中的Another mistake is that we worry too much…可知此处用worry。

76. good flight deal【解析】根据第二自然段中的…such as how to find a good flight deal可知答案。

77. adding【解析】根据第二自然段中的or which destination to add or subtract from our journey可知此处用adding。

78. rules【解析】根据第三自然段首句中的the following top rules可知此处用rules。

79. choice【解析】根据第三自然段中的First, choose your companions wisely可知此处用choice。

80. shopping wisely【解析】根据本段中的Third, shop wisely可知此处用shopping wisely。

Section B

81. They liked to go skating. 【解析】根据第一自然段中的When winter arrived they couldn’t wait to go skating.可知在冬天他们喜欢去滑冰。

82. They went door to door and gathered their signatures. 【解析】根据第二自然段的倒数第二句中so the boy went door to door and gathered more than two hundred signatures to stop the development.一句可知男孩是通过挨家挨户去居民家里去争取人们的签名支持。

83. He told them they should speak for the citizens and leave enough space for children. 【解析】根据第三自然段中的He also insisted that they should leave enough space for children可知答案。

84. Environmental protection laws and the knowledge of wetlands ecology helped them. 【解析】根据最后一自然段中的he used environmental protection laws to explain restrictions on development in and around wetlands and the knowledge of wetlands ecology to help improve the development.可知答案。

Section C

【思路点拨】本题是一篇半开放作文，但对考生的英语语言运用能力要求较高，因此考生要注意仔细审题，审题主要是从一下几个方面着手：（1）体裁：说明文；（2）主体时态：一般现在时；（3）主体人称：第三人称单数；（4）内容要点：①新设计的名称和用途；②设计原理（理由）；③功能介绍。除过做好审题环节外，在写作时还要注意使用较高级的词汇和较复杂的句式结构，并注意行文的逻辑性和连贯性。另外要注意书写和标点符号的准确使用。

【参考范文】

【范文点评】