**2015年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（广东卷）**

**英 语**

**I、语言知识及应用（共两节，满分45分）**

第一节 完形填空（共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分）

How long can human beings live? Most scientists who study old age think that the human body is \_\_\_1\_\_\_ to live no longer than 120 years. However, 110 years is probably the longest that anyone could hope to live —— if he or she is \_\_\_2\_\_\_ healthy and lucky. Some scientists even say we can live as long as 130 years! Yet, our cells simply cannot continue to reproduce \_\_\_3\_\_\_. They wear out, and as a result, we get old and \_\_\_4\_\_\_ die.

Even though we can’t live forever, we are living a \_\_\_5\_\_\_ life than ever before. In 1900, the average American life span (寿命) was only 47 years, but today it is 75 years!

When does old age begin then? Sixty-five may be out-of-date as the \_\_\_6\_\_\_ line between middle age and old age. After all, many older people don’t begin to experience physical and mental \_\_\_7\_\_\_ until after age 75.

People are living longer because more people \_\_\_8\_\_\_ childhood. Before modern medicine changed the laws of nature, many children died of common childhood \_\_\_9\_\_\_. Now that the chances of dying \_\_\_10\_\_\_ are much lower, the chances of living long are much higher due to better diets and health care.

On the whole, our population is getting older. The \_\_\_11\_\_\_ in our population will have lasting effects on our social development and our way of life. Some people fear such changes will be for the worse, while some see \_\_\_12\_\_\_, not disaster, many men and women in their “golden years” are healthy, still active, and young in \_\_\_13\_\_\_ if not in age.

As the society grows old, we need the \_\_\_14\_\_\_ of our older citizens. With long lives ahead of them, they need to \_\_\_15\_\_\_ active and devoted.

1. A. designed B. selected C. improved D. discovered

2. A. completely B. generally C. apparently D. extremely

3. A. rapidly B. harmlessly C. endlessly D. separately

4. A. eventually B. hopelessly C. automatically D. desperately

5. A. busier B. longer C. richer D. happier

6. A. finishing B. guiding C. waiting D. dividing

7. A. stress B. damage C. decline D. failure

8. A. survive B. enjoy C. remember D. value

9. A. problems B. fears C. worries D. diseases

10. A. poor B. young C. sick D. quiet

11. A. changes B. recovery C. safety D. increases

12. A. dreams B. chances C. strengths D. choices

13. A. mind B. appearance C. voice D. movement

14. A. protection B. suggestions C. contributions D. permission

15. A. sound B. appear C. turn D. stay

**第二节 语法填空（共10小题； 每小题1.5分，满分15**分）

Mr. Johnson lived in the woods with his wife and children. He owned \_\_\_16\_\_\_ farm, which looked almost abandoned. \_\_\_17\_\_\_ (lucky), he also had a cow which produced milk every day. He sold or exchanged some of the milk in the towns nearly \_\_\_18\_\_\_ other food and made cheese and butter for the family with what \_\_\_19\_\_\_ (leave). The cow was their only means of support, in fact. One day, the cow was eating grass \_\_\_20\_\_\_ it began to rain heavily. While making great efforts to run away, she \_\_\_21\_\_\_ (fall) over the hill and died. Then the Johnson tried to make a living \_\_\_22\_\_\_ the cow. In order to support his family, Mr. Johnson began to plant herbs and vegetables. Since the plants took a while to grow, he started cutting down trees \_\_\_23\_\_\_ (sell) the wood. Thinking about his children’s clothes, he started growing cotton too. When harvest came around, he was already selling herbs, vegetables and cotton in the market \_\_\_24\_\_\_ people from the town met regularly. Now it occurred to \_\_\_25\_\_\_ that his farm had much potential and that the death of the cow was a bit of luck.

**II、阅读（共两节，25题，满分50分）**

**第一节、阅读理解（共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分）**

**A**

Peter loved to shop used articles. Almost a month ago, he bought popular word game that used little pieces of wood with different letters on them. As he was purchasing it, the salesgirl said, “Uh, look, the game box haven’t even been opened yet. That might be worth some money. ”

Peter examined the box, and, sure enough, it was completely covered in factory-sealed plastic. And he saw a date of 1973 on the back of the box.

“You should put that up for auction (拍卖) on the Internet, and see what happens.” the salesgirl said.

“Yes, you’re right. People like something rare.” Peter agreed, “I can’t imagine there being very many unopened boxes of this game still around 40 years later.”

“Don’t forget to tell me if you sell it.” the salesgirl smiled.

“No problem.” Peter said.

After he got home, Peter went online to several auction websites looking for his game. But he couldn’t find it. Then he typed in the name of the word game and hit Search. The search result was 543 websites containing information about the changes of the game. Over the years, the game had been produced using letters in different sizes and game boards in different colors. He also found some lists of game fans looking for various versions of the game. Peter emailed some of them, telling them what he had.

Two weeks later, Peter went back to the shop.

“Hello. Do you still remember the unopened word game?”

The salesgirl looked at him for a second, then recognized him and said, “Oh, hi!”

“I’ve got something for you,” Peter said. “I sold the game and made $1,000. Thank you for your suggestion.” He handed her three $ 100 bills.

“Wow!” the salesgirl cried out. “Thank you, I never expected it.”

26. Which of the following best describes Peter’s word game?

A. It was made around 40 years ago.

B. It had game boards in different sizes.

C. It was kept in a plastic bag with a seal.

D. It had little pieces of wood in different colors.

27. What did the salesgirl probably think of Peter’s word game?

A. Old and handy. B. Rare and valuable.

C. Classic and attractive. D. Colorful and interesting

28. Peter got the names of the game fans from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. an auction B. the Internet C. a game shop D. the second-hand shop

29. What happened at the end of the story?

A. Peter gave the girl $300 as a reward. B. The salesgirl became Peter’s friend.

C. Peter returned the word game for $ 1,000. D. The salesgirl felt confused to see Peter again.

30. What is the main theme of the story?

A. It’s important to keep a promise.

B. It’s great to share in other people’s happiness.

C. We should be grateful for the help from others.

D. Something rare is worth a large amount of money.

**B**

When I was nine years old, I loved to go fishing with my dad. But the only thing that wasn’t very fun about it was that he could catch many fish while I couldn’t catch anything. I usually got pretty upset and kept asking him why. He always answered, “Son, if you want to catch a fish, you have to think like a fish”, I remember being even more upset then because, “I’m not a fish!” I didn’t know how to think like a fish. Besides, I reasoned, how could what I think influence what a fish does?

As I got a little older I began to understand what my dad really meant. So, I read some books on fish. And I even joined the local fishing club and started attending the monthly meetings. I learned that a fish is a cold-blooded animal and therefore is very sensitive to water temperature. That is why fish prefer shallow water to deep water because the former is warmer. Besides, water is usually warmer in direct sunlight than in the shade. Yet, fish don’t have any eyelids(眼皮) and the sun huts their eyes… The more I understood fish, the more I became effective at finding and catching them..

When I grew up and entered the business world, I remember hearing my first boss say, “We all need to think like sales people.” But it didn’t completely make sense. My dad never once said, “If you want to catch a fish you need to think like a fisherman.” What he said was, “You need to think like a fish.” Years later, with great efforts to promote long-term services to people much older and richer than me, I gradually learned what we all need is to think more like customers. It is not an easy job. I will show you how in the following chapters.

31. Why was the author upset in fishing trips when he was nine?

A. He could not catch a fish. B. His father was not patient with him.

C. His father did not teach him fishing. D. He could not influence a fish as his father did.

32. What did the author’s father really mean?

A. To read about fish. B. To learn fishing by oneself.

C. To understand what fish think. D. To study fishing in many ways.

33. According to the author, fish are most likely to be found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. in deep water on sunny days B. in deep water on cloudy days

C. in shallow water under sunlight D. in shallow water under waterside trees.

34. After entering the business world, the author found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it easy to think like a customer B. his father’s fishing advice inspiring

C. his first boss’s sales ideas reasonable D. it difficult to sell services to poor people

35. This passage most likely comes from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. a fishing guide B. a popular sales book

C. a novel on childhood D. a millionaire’s biography

**C**

Daniel Anderson, a famous psychologist, believes it’s important to distinguish television’s influences on children from those of the family. We tend to blame TV, he says, for problems it doesn’t really cause, overlooking our own roles in shaping children’s minds.

One traditional belief about television is that it reduces a child’s ability to think and to understand the world. While watching TV, children do not merely absorb words and images (影像). Instead, they learn both explicit and hidden meanings from what they see. Actually, children learn early the psychology of characters in TV shows. Furthermore, as many teachers agree, children understand far more when parents watch TV with them, explaining new words and ideas. Yet, most parents use an educational program as a chance to park their kids in front of the set and do something in another room.

Another argument against television is that it replaces reading as a form of entertainment. But according to Anderson, the amount of time spent watching television is not related to reading ability. TV doesn’t take the place of reading for most children; it takes the place of similar sorts of recreation, such as listening to the radio and playing sports. Things like parents’ educational background have a stronger influence on a child’s reading. “A child’s reading ability is best predicted by how much a parent reads.” Anderson says.

Traditional wisdom also has it that heavy television-watching lowers IQ (智商) scores and affects school performance. But here, too, Anderson notes that no studies have proved it. In fact, research suggests that it’s the other way around. “If you’re smart young, you’ll watch less TV when you’re older,” Anderson says. Yet, people of lower IQ tend to be lifelong television viewers.

For years researchers have attempted to show that television is dangerous to children. However, by showing that television promotes none of the dangerous effects as conventionally believed, Anderson suggests that television cannot be condemned without considering other influences.

36. By watching TV, children learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. images through words B. more than explicit meanings

C. more about images than words D. little about people’s psychology

37. An educational program is best watched by a child \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. on his own B. with other kids C. with his parents D. with his teachers

38. Which of the following is most related to children’s reading ability?

A. Radio-listening B. Television-watching

C. Parents’ reading list D. Parents’ educational background

39. Anderson believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the more a child watches TV, the smarter he is

B. the younger a child is, the more he watches TV

C. the smarter a child is, the less likely he gets addicted to TV

D. the less a child watches TV, the better he performs at school

40. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A. To advise on the educational use of TV. B. To describe TV’s harmful effects on children.

C. To explain traditional views on TV influences. D. To present Anderson’s unconventional ideas.

**D**

It was once common to regard Britain as a society with class distinction. Each class had unique characteristics.

In recent years, many writers have begun to speak the 'decline of class' and 'classless society' in Britain. And in modern day consumer society everyone is considered to be middle class.

But pronouncing the death of class is too early. A recent wide-ranging society of public opinion found 90 percent of people still placing themselves in particular class; 73 percent agreed that class was still a vital part of British society; and 52 percent thought there were still sharp class differences. Thus, class may not be culturally and politically obvious, yet it remains an important part of British society. Britain seems to have a love of stratification.

One unchanging aspect of a British person's class position is accent. The words a person speaks tell her or his class. A study of British accents during 1970s found that a voice sounding like a BBC newsreader was viewed as the most attractive voice, Most people said this accent sounded 'educated' and 'soft'. The accents placed at the bottom in this study, on the other hand, were regional（地区的）city accents. These accents were seen as 'common' and 'ugly'. However, a similar study of British accents in the US turned these results upside down and placed some regional accents as the most attractive and BBC English as the least. This suggests that British attitudes towards accent have deep roots and are based on class prejudice.

In recent years, however, young upper middle-class people in London, have begun to adopt some regional accents, in order to hide their class origins. This is an indication of class becoming unnoticed. However, the 1995 pop song 'Common People' puts forward the view that though a middle-class person may 'want to live like common people' they can never appreciate the reality of a working-class life.

41. A recent study of public opinion shows that in modern Britain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is time to end class distinction

B. most people belong to middle class

C. it is easy to recognize a person’s class

D. people regard themselves socially different

42. The word stratification in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. variety B. authority C. division D. qualification

43. The study in the US showed that BBC English was regarded as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. regional B. educated C. prejudiced D. unattractive

44. British attitudes towards accent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have a long tradition B. are based on regional status

C. are shared by the Americans D. have changed in recent years

45. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. The middle class is expanding B. A person’s accent reflects his class

C. Class is a key part of British society D. Each class has unique characteristics.

**信息匹配**（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

请阅读下列应用文及相关信息，并按照要求匹配信息。请在答题卡上将对应题号的相应选项字母涂黑。

首先阅读下列活动介绍：

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A | B |
| **A Night of Glamor and Intrigue at Shanghai Bund in 1930**To celebrate Asia heritage month, Trendy New York is proud to present “Cheongsam Night out--A date with Cheongsam beauties in Shanghai Bund 1930”.May 16, 9:00 PM-May 17, 12:00 AM. EDT330 West 40th Street, New York. NY 10018 | **Picking Partners---NEW YORK**Featuring adaptations from Chinese and Western classic, including works from Chinese Academy Award---winning composer Tan Dun, the Beijing Guitar Duo teamed up with Cuban guitar virtuoso Manuel Barrueco (right) for a China West Concert at the New York Historical Society on April 23.  |
| C | D |
| **Heroes of History: Legacy of My Chinese Family**Join us as actress Tina Chen recounts the fascinating story of three generations of her mother’s family and their contributions to the history of China.Friday, May 8, 6:30PM--7:30PMChina Institute125 East 65th Street, New York, NY 10065  | **Great shorts---NEW YORK**A photography exhibition held by HAN Media to celebrate its founding in New York City on April 24, featuring three emerging Chinese photographers; Yingxi Michael Shi, Haiyin Lin and Liming Guan, whose works have appeared in publications such as Vogue, ELLE, The New York Times and others. |
| E | F |
| **Forbidden delights---NEW YORK**The first session of the China Institute in America short course Beijing: The City Through Its Architecture opens on Wednesday. Nancy S. Steinhardt discusses the Forbidden City and Beijing’s imperial architecture.  | **Passing on the Kunqu Art: From Master to Disciples**Kunqu Society, the classical Chinese theater which combines singing, dancing and acting to literary works by masters of Ming and Qing Dynasties, performing introduces four signature plays of Kunqu Master Jiqing Zhang to American audiences.Sunday, April 19, 2:00PM, ESTMiller Theatre at Columbia University2960 Broadway, New York, NY 10027 |

46. Edward Leonardo Norton, connoisseur of Chinese and Japanese antiques. He has a strong interest in classical Chinese literary works. He even starts going to evening classes to learn classical Chinese at Columbia University.

47. Daphne Sui-yuan Tan, former director of National Association of Photographers. After reading some history books on how the first group of Chinese immigrants survived in America of the 19th century, she has become keen on her own family history and that of others.

48. Sharon Collins, pop singer and amateur photographer. Her marriage with a serious music critic has drawn her to his world, so she is now crazy about classical music and will not miss any chance to attend a concert with her husband.

49. Michelle Higgins, eminent photographer and columnist for quite a few internationally-known travel magazines. Recently, she has shown great interest in photo exhibits which feature young artists with Islamic or Chinese background.

50. Caroline Hugo, famous writer and influential movie critic. Last year her fantasy story which involved the mysterious Forbidden City received critical acclaim. Now she is conceiving a romance that has Shanghai of the 1930s as the setting.

**III、写作**（共两节， 满分40分）

**第一节 基础写作**（共1小题，满分15分）

你接受了一项写作任务，为英语校报写一篇科技报道。

[写作内容]

请根据以下信息，介绍国外医疗行业出现的一项新技术。内容包括：

技术名称：DNA检测

检测方法：唾液样本分析

检测费用：125英镑

检测时长：4到6周

检测用途： 1. 预测重大疾病

2. 预知食物偏好

3. 提示合适的锻炼方式

检测影响： 1. 增强健康意识

2. 易引起过度焦虑

\*唾液样本：saliva sample

[写作要求]只能用5个句子表达全部内容；

[评分标准]句子结构准确，信息内容完整，篇章连贯。

**第二节 读写任务**（共1小题，满分25分）

On the first day of her work, Sally found that a class full of problems was waiting for her. Six teachers had quit before her. When she walked into the classroom, it was chaos; two boys were fighting in the far corner, yet the rest of the class seemed not to notice them; some girls were chatting and some were running about; paper, food packages and other garbage were littered around….Just when she was about to speak, a student rushed in and pushed her aside! He was twenty minutes late!

Sally walked onto the platform, picked up a piece of chalk and wrote on the blackboard: “Rule 1: We are family! “ All students stopped to look at her. And she continued with Rule 2, Rule 3… In the following weeks, Sally worked out 10 class rules and posted them on the walls of the classroom. She patiently explained all the rules to the students and require everyone to follow them.

Surprisingly, Sally was not driven out like the former teachers; instead, she won respect from the students. Over the year, she witnessed gradual change in the class. At the graduation ceremony, just as she expected, she was very proud to stand with a class of care, manners and confidence.

**[写作内容]**

1. 用约30个词概括上文的主要内容。

2. 用约120个词就班规谈谈你的想法，内容包括：

(1) 你们班最突出的问题是什么？

(2) 针对该问题你会设计一条什么班规？

(3)你认为班规会带来什么影响？

**[写作要求]**

1. 作文中可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事，也可以参照阅读材料的内容，但不得直接引用原文的句子。

2. 作文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称。

[评分标准] 概括准确，语言规范，内容合适，篇章连贯。

2015 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（广东卷）

英  语  参  考  答  案  与  详  解

 完形填空  1-5 ADCAB           6-10 DCADB         11-15 ABACD

【解析】 试题分析：这篇短文讲的是人的寿命是有限的，但是随着社会的发展，人民生活水平的提高，人们的寿命比以前更长了，而且老龄化已经成为了社会的一个趋势。我们的社会需要这些老年人们继续保持积极的心态，为社会做贡献。

1.A 考查动词及语境的理解。句意：大多数研究年龄的科学家们认为人体被设计得不会活过120岁，designed设计；selected选择，挑选；improved 提高，改善；discovered发现。根据句意可知，科学家们认为人体结构的设计决定了人类最多不会活过120岁。故应选A。

2.D考查副词及语境的理解。句意：然而，如果他非常地健康和幸运，110岁可能是人们希望能活的最长的寿命。completely完全地；generally一般地；apparently显然地；extremely及其，非常。根据句意可知，如果一个人非常地健康而且很幸运，人们希望能活到110岁。故选D。

3.C考查副词及语境的理解。句意：然而，我们的细胞不会一直无止境地再生。rapdily快速地；hopelessly没有希望地；endlessly无止境地；seperately分离地，分开地。根据文意可知，因为人体的细胞不会无止境地再生，因此人的生命是有限的。因此应选C。 4.A考查副词及语境的理解。句意：他们（细胞）慢慢消耗尽，结果我们就会变老最终死亡。eventually最终；hopelessly没有希望地；automatically自动地；desperately绝望地。根据句意可知选A。

5.B考查形容词及语境的理解。句意：尽管我们不能永久地活着，但是我们的寿命比以前更长了。busier更忙的；longer更长的；richer更富有的；happier更开心的。根据这一段的内容可知，现在，人们的寿命比以前更长了。故选B。

6.D考查形容词及语境的理解。句意：作为中年和老年的分界线，65岁可能已经过时了。finishing 完成；guiding 指导，指引；waiting 等待；dividing划分。根据文意可知，把65岁当做中年和老年的分界线，这已经不适合现在的形势了。dividing line分界线，故选D。 7.C考查名词及语境的理解。句意：毕竟，很多老年人直到75岁之后才开始经历身体和精神的衰落。stress 压力，压迫；damage 损坏；decline 衰落，衰弱；failure失败。根据句意可知，现在很多老年人是在75岁之后身体和精神才开始衰弱的，故选C。

8.A考查动词及语境的理解。句意：现在人们活得更长因为更多的人从童年中幸存下来。

survive 幸存；enjoy 喜欢，欣赏；remember 记得；value价值，估价。根据这一段的内容和the chances of living long are much higher due to a better diets and health care可知，现在的人平均寿命比以前更长的一个原因是人们从童年的疾病中幸存了下来，故选A。

9.D考查名词及语境的理解。句意：在现代医学改变了自然的法则之前，很多孩子死于常见的儿童疾病。problems 问题；fears 恐惧，害怕；worries 担心；diseases 疾病。根据句意可知，以前的人们因为很多普遍的儿童疾病而死，所以导致平均寿命比较低。故选D。

10.B考查形容词及语境的理解。句意：既然年少夭折的可能性更低了，那么活得更长的机会就更高了，因为有了更好的饮食和医学护理。poor 穷的；young 年轻的；sick 病的；quiet 安静的。根据这一段的意思可知，以前人们在小的时候就因为生病死去了，dying young就是年少死去。故选B。

11.A考查名词及语境的理解。句意：人口结构的改变会对我们社会的发展和我们的生活方式有持续的影响。changes 改变；recovery 恢复；safety 安全；increases 增长，增加。根据下文中Some people fear such changes will…可知，我们现在的人口结构改变了，故选A。 12.B考查名词及语境的理解。句意：一些人担心这个改变将会带来一些坏处，然而还有一些人看到的是机会，而不是灾难。dreams 梦想；chances 机会；strengths 力量；choices 选择。根据句意可知，这句话中的while 表示对比，即跟前一种人不一样的看法，故选B。 13.A考查名词及语境的理解。句意：现在，很多处在―黄金年龄‖的男士和女士，身体都非常健康，仍然积极，心态也很年轻。mind 心态；appearance 外表；voice 声音；movement移动。根据句意可知，这里应该是说虽然年龄老了，但是心态依然年轻，故选A。

14.C考查名词及语境的理解。句意：随着我们的社会老龄化，我们需要这些老年公民们的贡献。protection 保护；suggestions 建议；contributions 贡献；permission允许。根据文意可知，现在的社会逐渐老龄化，因此老年人也要继续给我们的社会做贡献，故选C。

15.D考查动词及语境的理解。句意：前面还有很长的寿命，他们需要保持积极的心态和奉献的精神。sound 听起来；appear 好像；出现；turn 转，变成；stay保持。根据文意可知，现在人们的寿命更长了，因此老年人也要继续保持积极心态，为我们的社会做贡献。故应选D。

语法填空

16. a     17. Luckily           18. for         19. was left           20. when

21. fell       22. without           23. to sell         24. where             25. him

【解析】 试题分析：这篇短文讲述的是Johnson先生一家人靠着农场里的奶牛维持生活，但是一次意外奶牛死了，Johnson先生不得不想其他办法继续生活。他一边种药草和蔬菜，一边砍树去集上卖木头。上帝在给他关上了一扇门的时候，又给他打开了一扇门。 16. 句意：他拥有一个农场，这个农场看起来都快废弃了。a 是不定冠词，表示泛指一个……，修饰可数名词单数。根据文意可知，Johnson先生和家人住在树林里，他拥有一个农场。故填a。

17. 句意：幸运的是，他还有一头奶牛，每天都能产奶。luckily副词，幸运的是。根据文意可知，Johnson先生的农场很破旧，都快要废弃了。但是还有奶牛每天都产奶，能让他维持生存，所以这是一件幸运的事。这里用副词形式修饰整个句子。

18. 句意：他去附近的镇里卖牛奶，或是用牛奶来换其他的食物。本句话中exchange 的意思是交换，根据句意可知，Johnson先生用牛奶来换其他的食物。这里是用短语exchange…for…，故填介词for。

19. 句意：他去附近的镇里卖牛奶，或是用牛奶来换其他的食物，用剩下的牛奶制作奶酪和黄油。leave离开；剩下，留下。根据文意可知，Johnson先生一家靠农场里的奶牛产奶来生活。除去卖掉的和换其他食物的牛奶，剩下的他就用来制作奶酪和黄油。这里what was left是一个宾语从句，根据句意可知用被动语态。

20. 句意：一天，奶牛正在吃草，这时突然开始下起大雨。when是并列连词，意思是正在这时。这句话使用的句型是be doing sth. when…，正在做某事这时……。

21. 句意：在慌忙逃跑的时候，奶牛摔下了山死了。fall摔倒，掉下来，根据文意可知，这篇短文使用的是一般过去时态，故这里填过去式fell。

22. 句意：牛奶死了，Johnson先生不得不继续生活。with和……一起。根据文意可知，牛奶在慌忙躲雨的时候，不小心摔死了，因此Johnson先生就不得不没有了奶牛来生活。故填without。

23. 句意：因为这些药草和蔬菜需要花费时间来生长，Johnson先生就开始砍树来卖木头。sell卖，销售。根据文意可知，Johnson先生一边种植药草和蔬菜，一边砍树去卖掉木柴。这里用动词不定式形式在句中做目的状语。 24. 句意：丰收的时候，他已经在人们定期赶集的市场上去卖药草、蔬菜和棉花了。where 在这里引导的是一个定语从句，修饰先行词the market。

25. 句意：现在看来好像他的农场是非常有潜能的，奶牛的死也似乎给他带来了好运气。It occurred to sb. that…某人突然发现……，这是一个固定的句型，因为这篇短文讲述的是Johnson先生，故填him。 【考点定位】语法填空。

 阅读理解 26-30 ABBAC        31-35 ACDBB        36-40 BCDCD       41-45 DBDAC

【解析】 试题分析：本文叙述了Peter在听从了一位女销售员的建议，买了一个旧的游戏盒子，并到网上拍卖。结果他挣了1000美元。为了感激这位女销售员，他给了她300美元做为回报。 26. A细节理解题。根据―I can‘t imagine there being many unopened boxes of this game still around 40 years later.‖可知，这个游戏盒子大概是在40年前制造的。故选A。 27. B推理判断题。根据―the salesgirl said, ―Oh, look, the game box haven‘t even been opened yet. That might be worth some money. ‖‖可知，这个女销售员认为这个游戏盒子没有被打开过，可能值钱，有价值。故选B。

28. B推理判断题。根据―The search result was 543 websites containing information about the changes of

 the game. ...He also found some lists of game fans looking for various versions of the game.‖可知Peter是从网上得知这个游戏爱好者的名字。故选B。

29. A细节理解题。根据―Peter said. ―I sold the game and made $1,000. Thank you for your suggestion.‖ He handed her three $ 100 bills.‖可知Bill感谢这位女销售员的建议，给了她300美元作为回报。故选A。

30. C推理判断题。全文围绕着Peter听了女销售员的建议，买了这个游戏盒，赚了钱，为了表示感谢，他给了这位女销售员300美元作为回报。故推断这个故事的主题是我们应该感激别人的帮助。故选C。

【考点定位】故事类短文阅读。 【解析】

试题分析：本文叙述了作者以通过父亲教授他钓鱼时，要像鱼一样思考，学会钓鱼的道理，告诉大家从事商业销售时要像消费者一样去思考。

31. A细节理解题。根据第一段的―But the only thing that wasn‘t very fun about it was that he could catch many fish while I couldn‘t catch anything. I usually got pretty upset‖可知，作者感到难过，是因为他捉不到一条鱼，故选A。

32. D推理判断题。根据The more I understand fish, the more I became effective at finding and catching them.―我越了解鱼，我越能有效地找到鱼，抓住鱼。‖可知，此处父亲的意思是要我了解钓鱼的方法，故选D。 33. D推理判断题。根据That is why fish prefer shallow water to deep water. 可知，鱼喜欢在浅水里，不喜欢在深水里，故排除AB两项。根据Water is usually warmer in direct sunlight than in the shade. Yet, fish don‘t have any eyelids(眼皮) and the sun hurts their eyes可知，鱼喜欢呆在阴凉处，不喜欢呆在阳光直射的地方，故排除C项。D项，水边树下的浅水处是鱼喜欢呆的地方，故此处更有可能发现鱼。故选D。

34. B推理判断题。根据I gradually learnt what we all need is to think more like customers. ―我逐渐了解我们需要像消费者一样去思考‖，这与父亲的―You need to think like a fish‖相似，因此，这是父亲的话给他的启发。故选B。

35. B推理判断题。根据It is not an easy job. I will show you how in the following chapters.―这不是一份轻松的工作，我将在下面几章里向你们展示如何去做‖，故推断这是在教授大家如何去销售的书，故选B。

【考点定位】故事类短文阅读。 【解析】

试题分析：本文叙述著名心理学家Daniel Anderson对孩子们看电视的看法，打破了以往人们认为看电视对孩子不好的想法。他认为孩子们看电视不止学到显现出来的东西，父母陪孩子看电视，孩子可以学到更多的知识；孩子看电视并没有代替孩子阅读，并没有影响孩子的智商。

36. B细节理解题。根据第二段的Instead, they learn both explicit and hidden meanings from what they see.可知，孩子们通过看电视，可以学到显性和隐藏的意义，因此不仅仅学到隐藏的意思，故选B。

37. C推理判断题。根据第二段的Furthermore, as many teachers agree, children understand far more when parents watch TV with them.―孩子们有父母陪着看电视理解得更多‖，故推断教育节目最好是父母陪着孩子看。故选C。

38. D细节理解题。根据第三段的―A child‘s reading ability is best predicted by how much a parent reads.‖ Anderson says.‖可知，父母的阅读量对孩子的阅读能力影响最大，故选D。 39. C细节理解题。根据第四段的―If you‘re smart young, you‘ll watch less TV when you‘re older,‖可知，如果你小时候越聪明，长大后看电视看得越来越少，故选C。 40. D推理判断题。根据最后一段的Anderson suggests that television cannot condemned without considering other influences.―Anderson认为不应该按照常规，不考虑电视的其他影响而去谴责电视，故推断这篇文章的目的是呈现Anderson打破常规的想法，故选D。 【考点定位】教育类短文阅读。 【解析】

这篇短文给我们讲述了在英国阶级社会中，阶级划分是重要的一部分。作者在短文中给我们介绍了两项调查，通过调查的结果我们可以看到，英国社会里的阶级划分没有消失，它是英国社会重要的一部分。

41. D细节理解题。根据短文第三段的内容可知，关于―阶级消亡‖的说法，在英国对大众进行了一个调查，结果发现90%的人们仍然把自己划分在一定的阶层中；73%的人认为阶级是英国社会一个必不可少的部分，由此可知人们仍然认为他们在社会中是有区别的。故选D。

42. B词义猜测题。根据短文第三段的内容可知，根据一项关于英国社会阶级是否消亡的调查可知，绝大多数人仍然认为英国社会存在不同的阶级，这是英国社会中重要的一部分。由此可知，英国人好像对阶级划分非常热衷。stratification划分，跟B选项是同义词，故选B。

43. D细节理解题。根据第四段中―However, a similar study of British accents in the US turned these results upside down and placed some regional accents as the most attractive and BBC English as the least.‖可知，美国关于英语口音的调查结果刚好和英国的调查结果相反，他们认为一些地方口音是最吸引人的，而BBC英语是最不吸引人的，故选D。

44. A 推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句话This suggests that British attitudes towards accent have deep roots and are based on class prejudice. 这表明，英国的态度口音有很深的渊源，而且是基于阶级偏见。

45. C主旨大意题。这篇文章给我们讲述了在英国社会中，阶级划分是重要的一部分。作者在短文中给我们做了两项调查，其中一项告诉我们大多数人们认为阶级是英国社会必不可少的一部分，另一项是关于人们说话的口音，英国和美国的调查结果正好相反，也说明了英国阶级划分的根源非常深。由此可知C选项：阶级是英国社会中的一个重要部分符合短文的大意。故选C。

【考点定位】文化类短文阅读。 46-50 FCBDA 【解析】 试题分析：

46. F根据Edward Leonardo Norton 对于中国的古典文学作品感兴趣，并且去上夜校来学习古典汉语。选项F叙述的是Kunqu Society是中国古典的戏院，把唱歌、跳舞和中国文学作品联系起来。这正符合Edward Leonardo Norton的要求，故选F。

47. C根据Daphne Sui-yuan Tan对于自己的以及其他人的家族历史感兴趣。选项C叙述的是legacy of my Chinese Family，关于家族的历史，这正符合Daphne Sui-yuan Tan的要求，故选C。

48. B根据Sharon Collins是一名歌手和业余摄影师，她对于古典音乐非常感兴趣，她不错过参加音乐会的任何机会。选项B叙述的是Picking partners将在4月23日召开音乐会，这正符合Edward Leonardo Norton的要求，故选B。

49. D根据Michelle Higgins对于摄影展非常感兴趣。选项D叙述的是一次摄影展在4月24日在纽约举行，这正符合Edward Leonardo Norton的要求，故选D。

50. A此题以错选E，应该是根据Caroline Hugo写过关于紫禁城一个故事。但要注意这个表达Now she is conceiving a romance that has Shanghai of the 1930s as the setting. 表明应该是和上海有关的。故选A。 【考点定位】信息匹配。

基础写作 一、范文 Version 1:

A new technology, DNA test, has appeared recently as good news for some people. All they have to do is to pay 125 pounds, give testers their saliva sample and wait for 4 to 6 weeks. The result can help them see how much chance they have of getting serious disease, what they love to eat and what exercise suit them most. The medical report may raise their awareness of keeping fit. However, it may give rise to unnecessary anxiety in some people as well.

Version 2:

     An analysis of saliva sample, a medical fee of 125 pounds and a waiting period of 4 to 6 weeks now means a lot to some people. They will know better their dietary habits, the best exercises for them and above all, what serious disease may attack them. All these are made possible with the aid of a new technology, DNA test. After reading the test report, people may realize more clearly the importance of staying healthy. Some of them, however, may become overly concerned about their health. Version 3:

     DNA test, a new technique, which is tested by analyzing saliva sample, appears in the foreign medical industry. Lasting for 4-6 weeks, the test costs 125 pounds. As for its functions, not only can the technique be used to predict major diseases, but it also enables people to foresee the examinees‘food preferences. With such a technique, examiners are able to provide various suggestions on appropriate ways of exercise for examinees. It is said that the test will enhance the examinees‘consciousness of health, but on the contrary it will also be more likely to result in over-anxiety.

 读写任务

Confronted with the misbehavior of her new class, Sally emphasized the idea of “we are family” and afterwards worked out 10 rules to regulate the students’ conduct. Amazingly, she earned respect from her students, all of whom later grew to be confident, considerate and well-behaved.

The most obvious problem with our class is lack of interaction or teamwork. Everyone is minding his or her own business without paying the slightest attention to the people around, thus giving rise to inefficiency in their study and even putting a limit to the play of their potential.

To address the issue concerned, I would make it a rule that every Friday a project of a certain subject should be assigned by teachers and completed by every study group consisting of four students. The final presentation on the following Monday will be a result of group work.

From where I stand, this rule will definitely exert a profound and far-reaching effect on students‘ academic performance. First and foremost, a harmonious but competitive interaction in a group will help everyone‘s learning. Additionally, we can combine our skills and knowledge as well as experiences in solving problems more efficiently. It is for those reasons that I firmly believe that this rule will promote the learning atmosphere and our teamwork spirit.

With continuous efforts, our class, a big family, will compose an extraordinary harmonious symphony.