

2015 年普通高等学校招生全国统一卷

英语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从试题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

- A. £19.15 B. £9.18 C. £9.15

答案是 C。

1. What time is it now?

- A. 9:10 B. 9:50 C. 10:00

2. What does the woman think of the weather?

- A. It's nice B. It's warm C. It's cold

3. What will the man do?

- A. Attend a meeting B. Give a lecture C. Leave his office

4. What is the woman's opinion about the course?

- A. Too hard B. Worth taking C. Very easy

5. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Speak louder. B. Apologize to her. C. Turn off the radio.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。

每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. How long did Michael stay in China?

- A. Five days. B. One week. C. Two weeks.

7. Where did Michael go last year?

- A. Russia. B. Norway. C. India.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题

8. What food does Sally like?

- A. Cook dinner. B. Fish. C. Eggs.

9. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Cook dinner. B. Go shopping. C. Order dishes.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Where are the speakers?

- A. In a hospital. B. In the office. C. At home.

11. When is the report due?

- A. Thursday. B. Friday. C. Next Monday.

12. What does George suggest Stephanie do with the report?

- A. Improve it.
B. Hand it in later.
C. Leave it with him.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Salesperson and customer.
B. Homeowner and cleaner.
C. Husband and wife.

14. What kind of apartment do the speakers prefer?

- A. One with two bedrooms.
B. One without furniture.
C. One near a market.

15. How much rent should one pay for the one-bedroom apartment?

- A. \$350 B. \$400 C. \$415

16. Where is the apartment the speakers would like to see?

- A. On Lake Street B. On Market C. On South Street.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What percentage of the world's tea exports go to Britain?

- A. Almost 15% B. About 30% C. Over 40%

18. Why do tea taster taste tea with miik?
A. Most British people drink tea that way.
B. Tea tastes much better with milk.
C. Tea with milk is healthy.
19. Who suggests a price for each tea?
A. Tea tasters.
B. Tea esporters.
C. Tea companies.
20. What is the speaker talking about?
A. The life of tea tasters.
B. Afternoon tea in Britain.
C. The London Tea Trade Centre.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

A

My color television has given me nothing but a headache. I was able to buy it a little over a year ago because I had my relatives give me money for my birthday instead of clothes that wouldn't fit. I let a salesclerk fool me into buying a discontinued model. I realized this a day later, when I saw newspaper advertisements for the set at seventy-five dollars less than I had paid. The set worked so beautiful when I first got it home that I would keep it on until stations signed off for the night. Fortunately, I didn't get any channels showing all-night movies or I would never have gotten to bed.

Then I started developing a problem with the set that involved static(静电) noise. For some reason, when certain shows switched into a commercial, a loud noise would sound for a few seconds. Gradually, this noise began to appear during a show, and to get rid of it, I had to change to another channel and then change it back. Sometimes this technique would not work, and I had to pick up the set and shake it to remove the sound. I actually began to build up my arm muscles(肌肉) shaking my set.

When neither of these methods removed the static noise, I would sit helplessly and wait for the noise to go away. At last I ended up hitting the set with my fist, and it stopped working altogether. My trip to the repair shop cost me \$62, and the sit is working well now, but I keep expecting more trouble.

21. Why did the author say he was fooled into buying the TV set?
A. He got an older model than he had expected.
B. He couldn't return it when it was broken.

- C. He could have bought it at a lower price.
D. He failed to find any movie shows on it.
22. Which of the following can best replace the phrase "signed off" in paragraph 1?
A. ended all their programs
B. provided fewer channels
C. changed to commercials
D. showed all-night movies
23. How did the author finally get this TV set working again?
A. By shaking and hitting it
B. By turning it on and off
C. By switching channels
D. By having it repaired
24. How does the author sound when telling the story?
A. Curious
B. Anxious
C. Cautious
D. Humorous

【答案】

21. C
22. A
23. D
24. D

【解析】
试题分析：我的彩电带给我的只有让我头疼的事。从一开始就让我很不痛快。因为我花的钱比广告上的多，这还不算，片子还是过时的，而且质量也有问题，最后只好花钱修。不知道它还会给我带来什么麻烦。
21.C 细节理解题。根据第一段第四行 "when I saw newspaper advertisements for the set at seventy-five dollars less than I had paid." 当我看到报纸上 75 美元比我买的价格低的时候，我感觉我上当了。故选 C。

22.A 词义推测题。根据后一句，幸运的是，我不用整晚上看电影了，否则我不能睡觉了，故选 A。

23.D 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段，可知作者修电视机花了 62 美元，故选 D。

24.D 推理判断题。根据开头说：没有电视节目就可以睡觉，中间还说晃动电视来锻炼肌肉，可知作者语调幽默。故选 D。

考点：故事类短文阅读

B

Your house may have an effect on your figure. experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. you can make your environment work for you instead of against you. Here are some ways to turn your home into part of your diet plan.

Open the curtains and turn up the lights. dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are often less self-conscious(难为情) when they're in poorly lit places – and so more likely to eat lots of food. If your home doesn't have enough window light, get more lamps and flood the place with brightness.

Mind the colors. Research suggests warm colors fuel our appetites. In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. Warm colors like yellow make food appear more appetizing, while cold colors make us less hungry. So when it's time to repaint, go blue.

Don't forget the clock – or the radio. People who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories(卡路里) per meal than those who rush through their meals. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at 30 minutes. And while you're at it, actually sit down to eat. If you need some help slowing down, turning on relaxing music. It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. Big serving bowls and plants can easily makes us fat. We eat about 22 percent more when using a 12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake(摄入) jumps by 14 percent. And we'll pour about 30 percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tall, skinny glass.

25. The text is especially helpful for those who care about ____.

- A. their home comforts
- B. their body shape
- C. house buying
- D. healthy diets

26. A home environment in blue can help people ____.

- A. digest food better
- B. reduce food intake
- C. burn more calories

- D. regain their appetites
27. What are people advised to do at mealtimes?
- A. Eat quickly.
- B. Play fast music
- C. Use smaller spoons
- D. Turn down the lights
28. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. Is Your House Making You Fat?
- B. Ways of Serving Dinner
- C. Effects of Self-Consciousness
- D. Is Your Home Environment Relaxing?

【答案】

25. B

26. B

27. C

28. A

【解析】

试题分析：想要减肥，除了少吃外，还和房间有关系。建议有4条：1.房间要明亮；2.用冷色系会减少食欲；3.放一些舒缓的音乐就餐；4.用小的碗碟。

25.B 推理判断题。根据全文第一段 Here are some ways to turn your home into part of your diet plan 可知，这篇文章更可能是对那些在乎自己的体型的人有帮助。

26.B 细节理解题。根据第三段第二句话 in one study,.....可知在蓝色的房间内人吃的相对较少。

27.C 推理判断题。最后一段介绍，要想少吃，要用小碗小勺，前面介绍说到，吃得快，房间暗会增加饮食，放舒缓的音乐有助于减少饮食的速度和进食量。故选 C。

28.A 主旨大意题。根据开头的后文可知，本文就房间的布置给那些想减肥的人士提了一些建议。所以选 A 可以更好地概括全文。

考点：科普类短文阅读

C

More students than ever before are taking a gap year(间隔年) before going to university. It used to be the “year off” between school and university. The gap-year phenomenon originated(起源) with the months left over to Oxbridge applicants between entrance exams in

November and the start of the next academic year.

This year, 25,310 students who have accepted places in higher education institutions have put off their entry until next year, according to statistics on university entrance provided by the University and College Admissions Service (UCAS).

That is a record 14.7% increase in the number of students taking a gap year. Tony Higgins from UCAS said that the statistics are good news for everyone in higher education. "Students who take a well-planned year out are more likely to be satisfied with, and complete, their chosen course. Students who take a gap year are often more mature and responsible," he said.

But not everyone is happy. Owain James, the president of the National Union of Students (NUS), argued that the increase is evidence of student hardship – young people are being forced into earning money before finishing their education. "New students are now aware that they are likely to leave university up to £ 15,000 in debt. It is not surprising that more and more students are taking a gap year to earn money to support their study for the degree. NUS statistics show that over 40% of students are forced to work during term time and the figure increases to 90% during vacating periods," he said.

29. What do we learn about the gap year from the text?

- A. It is flexible in length.
- B. It is a time for relaxation
- C. It is increasingly popular
- D. It is required by universities

30. According to Tony Higgins. students taking a gap year ____.

- A. are better prepared for college studies
- B. know a lot more about their future job
- C. are more likely to leave university in debt
- D. have a better chance to enter top universities

31. How does Owain James feel about the gap-year phenomenon?

- A. He's puzzled
- B. He's worried
- C. He's surprised
- D. He's annoyed

32. What would most students do on their vacation according to NUS statistics?

- A. Attend additional courses.
- B. Make plans for the new term

- C. Earn money for their education
- D. Prepare for their graduate studies

【答案】

29. C

30. A

31. B

32. C

【解析】
试题分析：本文提到大学的学费高使得很多大学生在上大学前就要先去挣钱然后再上大学学习。这样的好处是让学生更珍惜大学的时光，更成熟有责任感。但是也给人们带来了思考。
29.C 推理判断题。由短文第一段及第三段第一句话可知间隔年越来越受欢迎，因此选 C。

30.A 细节理解题。由人名定位到短文第三段。第三段在说它的优点，有间隔年之后再去上大学，会让人更成熟有责任感，对大学的学习有帮助。故选 A。

31.B 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 But not everyone is happy.然后提到 Owain, 他说越来越多的学生会在 gap year 期间是要去挣大学的费用。故选 B。

32. C 细节理解题。根据文章最后一句话可知：90%的学生要在假期挣学费。

考点：社会社会类短文阅读

D

Choose Your One-Day-Tours!

Tour A - Bath & Stonehenge: including entrance fees to the ancient Roman bathrooms and Stonehenge - £ 37 until 26 March and £ 39 thereafter.

Visit the city with over 2,000 years of history and Bath Abbey, the Royal Crescent and the Costume Museum, Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous prehistoric monuments dating back over 5,000 years.

Tour B - Oxford & Stratford including entrance fees to the University St Mary's Church Tower and Anne Hathaway's - £ 32 until 12 March and £ 36 thereafter

Oxford: Includes a guided tour of England's oldest university city and colleges. Look over the "city of dreaming spires(尖顶)" from St Mary's Church Tower. Stratford: Includes a guided tour exploring much of the Shakespeare wonder.

Tour C - Windsor Castle & Hampton Court including entrance fees to Hampton Court Palace - £ 34 until 11 March and £ 37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Windsor and Hampton Court, Henry VIII's favorite palace. Free time to visit Windsor Castle(entrance fees not included).With 500 years of history, Hampton Court was once the home of four Kings and one Queen. Now this former royal palace is open to the public as a major tourist attraction. Visit the palace and its various historic gardens, which include the famous maze(迷宫)where it is easy to get lost!

Tour D -Cambridge including entrance fees to the Tower of Saint Mary the Great - £ 33 until 18 March and £ 37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Cambridge, the famous university town, and the gardens of the 18th century.

33. Which tour will you choose if you want to see England's oldest university city?

- A. Tour A
- B. Tour B
- C. Tour C
- D. Tour D

34. Which of the following tours charges the lowest fee on 17 March?

- A. Windsor Castle & Hampton Court
- B. Oxford & Stratford
- C. Bath & Stonehenge
- D. Cambridge

35. Why is Hampton Court a major tourist attraction?

- A. It used to be the home of royal families
- B. It used to be a well-known maze
- C. It is the oldest palace in Britain
- D. It is a world-famous castle

【答案】

33. B

34. D

35. A

【解析】

试题分析：本文介绍了四个旅游目的地。从价格到参观的内容，说明非常详细，四个地方都以英国的游览胜地为主。

33. B 细节理解题。根据原文 Tour B 中 Oxford: Included a guided tour of England's oldest university and colleges 可知为 B。

34.D 细节理解题。根据每一部分的价格介绍: Tour A 到 3 月 17 日为 £37, Tour B 为 £36, Tour C 为 £37, Tour D 为 £33, 故选 D。

35.A 细节理解题。根据 Hampton was once the home of four Kings and one Queen 判断答案为 A。

考点: 广告类短文阅读。

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Training for a marathon requires careful preparation and steady, gradual increases in the length of the runs. 36, buy the best-fitting running shoes you can find. No one can say which brand will work best for you or feel best on your feet, so you have to rely on your experience and on the feel of each pair as you shop. When you have found shoes that seem right, walk in them for a few days to double-check the fit. 37. As always, you should stretch(伸展) at least ten minutes before each run to prevent injuries.

During the first week, do not think about distance, but run five minutes longer each day. 38, it is wise to take a day off to rest. But during the next week, set a goal of at least a mile and a half per run. 39. After two weeks, start timing yourself. 40. Depending on the kind of race you plan to enter, you can set up a timetable for the remaining weeks before the race.

- A. After six days
- B. For a good marathon runner
- C. Before you begin your training
- D. With each day, increase the distance by a half mile
- E. If they still feel good, you can begin running in them
- F. Time spent for preparation raises the quality of training
- G. Now you are ready out a goal of improving distance and time

【答案】

36. C

37. E

38. A

39. D

40. G

【解析】:

试题分析: 本文是如何锻炼马拉松为话题, 提到从长期的角度说应该做到精心准备, 循序渐进。这样才能达到锻炼的目的。

36. C 考查对上下文的理解。上文提到跑马拉松, 下文说买一双合脚的鞋子。所以这里应该是前的准备工作。故选 C。

37. E 考查对上下文的理解。上文提到: 穿着鞋走走路以确保合适, 下文提到跑。所以这里应该说如果穿着的感觉很好, 就可以跑了。故选 E。

38. A 考查对上下文的理解。上文提到练习的第一周怎么做, 下文提到第二周, 所以这里应该是练习一周后稍做休息, 一周是 6 天, 故选 A。

39. D 考查对上下文的理解。这里在讨论逐渐加长跑步的距离, 每天增加一定的距离才合理, 故选 D。

40. G 考查对上下文的理解。最后是提速。在规定的距离内如何训练自己跑得快。这样才能参加比赛。故选 G。

考点: 生活类短文阅读。

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A, B, C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Where do you go when you want to learn something? School? A friend? A tutor? These are all 41 places of learning. But it may well be that the learning you really want 42 somewhere else instead. I had the 43 of seeing this first hand on a 44.

My daughter plays on a recreational soccer team. They did well this season and so 45 a tournament, which normally was only for more skilled club teams. This led to some 46 experiences on Saturday as they played against teams 47 trained. Through the first two games, her 48 did not get one serious shot on goal. As a parent, I 49 seeing my daughter playing her best, 50 still defeated.

It seemed that something clicked with the 51 between Saturday and Sunday. When they 52 for their Sunday game, they were 53 different. They had begun to integrate

(融合) the kinds of play and teamwork they had 54 the day before into their 55. They played aggressively and 56 scored a goal.

It 57 me that playing against the other team was a great 58 moment for all the girls on the team. I think it is a general principle. 59 is the best teacher. The lessons they learned may not be 60 what they would have gotten in school, but are certainly more personal and meaningful, because they had to work them out on their own.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. public | B. traditional | C. official | D. special |
| 42. A. passes | B. works | C. lies | D. ends |
| 43. A. dream | B. idea | C. habit | D. chance |
| 44. A. trip | B. holiday | C. weekend | D. square |
| 45. A. won | B. entered | C. organized | D. watched |
| 46. A. painful | B. strange | C. common | D. practical |
| 47. A. less | B. poorly | C. newly | D. better |
| 48. A. fans | B. tutors | C. class | D. team |
| 49. A. imagined | B. hated | C. avoided | D. missed |
| 50. A. if | B. or | C. but | D. as |
| 51. A. girls | B. parents | C. coaches | D. viewers |
| 52. A. dressed | B. showed up | C. made up | D. planned |
| 53. A. slightly | B. hardly | C. basically | D. completely |
| 54. A. seen | B. known | C. heard | D. read |
| 55. A. styles | B. training | C. game | D. rules |
| 56. A. even | B. still | C. seldom | D. again |
| 57. A. confused | B. struck | C. reminded | D. warned |
| 58. A. touching | B. thinking | C. encouraging | D. learning |
| 59. A. Experience | B. Independence | C. Curiosity | D. Interest |
| 60. A. harmful to | B. mixed with | C. different from | D. applied to |

【答案】

41. B

42. C

43. D

44. C

45. B

46. A

47. D

48. D

49. B

50. C

51. A

52. B

53. D

54. A

55. C

56. A

57. B

58. D

59. A

60. C

【解析】

试题分析：本文通过看女儿参加的一场足球锦标赛，给我们启发，学校里的学习很重要，但是亲身经历和实践是更好的学习和老师。

41. B 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. public 公众的；B. traditional 传统的；C. official 官方的；D. special 特别的；根据语境可知，这里提到的应该是传统教育方式。

42. C 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. passes 传递；B. works 起作用；C. lies 在于；D. ends 结束。本句应该分析句子结构：the learning 后是定语从句 you really want，所以这里所填的是做谓语的动词。真正想要的学习却不在上述的这些方面，在别的地方。故选 C。

43. D 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. dream 梦想；B. idea 想法；C. habit 习惯；D. chance 机会。我有机会看到了这样的学习。

44. C 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. trip 旅行；B. holiday 假期；C. weekend 周末；D. square 广场。从下文的周六的比赛会很艰苦和 It seemed that something clicked with the 51 between Saturday and Sunday. 可知，是周末发生的事。

45. B 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. won 赢； B. entered 进入； C. organized 组织； D. watched 观看。从下文可知，女儿所在的足球队打得好所以进入了锦标赛。
46. A 考查形容词以及对语境的理解。A. painful 痛苦的； B. strange 奇怪的； C. common 普通的； D. practical 实用的。由语境可知，对手比作者女儿的队 better trained，可以推断这将是一场痛苦的比赛。
47. D 考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. less 少于； B. poorly 差的； C. newly 新的； D. better 更好的。根据常识可知，进入锦标赛的一般都是训练更好的队伍。
48. D 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. fans 粉丝； B. tutors 教练； C. class 班； D. team 队。根据上下文可知，是女儿所在的足球队没进球得分。
49. B 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. imagined 想象； B. hated 不喜欢； C. avoided 避免； D. missed 想念，错过。作为家长，一般都不会喜欢看自己的孩子尽力了，又要输。
50. C 考查连词以及对语境的理解。A. if 如果； B. or 或者； C. but 但是； D. as 因为。根据上文可知，没进球，自己的孩子尽力了却要输，这是作为家长所不愿意看到的。
51. A 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. girls 女孩； B. parents 家长； C. coaches 教练； D. viewers 观众。本文一直在说女儿，当然应该是说女儿们的变化。
52. B 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. dressed 给……穿衣服； B. showed up 出现； C. made up 编造； D. planned 计划。从下文可知，周日和周六的表现完全不同。
53. D 考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. slightly 轻微地； B. hardly 几乎不； C. basically 基本地； D. completely 完全地； 根据后面文章可知，这些孩子们表现和之前完全不同，completely 符合语境。
54. A 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. seen 看； B. known 知道； C. heard 听到； D. read 读。她们把她们所看到的球队的打法运用到自己的比赛中。
55. C 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. styles 风格； B. training 训练； C. game 比赛； D. rules 规则。她们把前一天在赛场上看到的打法和团队精神运用到自己的赛场上。所以才和以前不同。

56. A 考查副词以及对语境的理解。A. even 甚至; B. still 仍然; C. seldom 很少; D. again 又。她们和前一场比赛,打得有闯劲,甚至还得了一分。

57. B 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. confused 使困惑; B. struck 击打; C. reminded 提醒; D. warned 警告。It strike sb.是固定句式,意思是让某人突然想到,符合语境。

58. D 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. touching 接触; B. thinking 思考; C. encouraging 鼓励; D. learning 学习。和另一个队比赛也是一个很好的学习的机会。和文章的开头相呼应。

59. A 考查名词以及对语境的理解。A. Experience 经历; B. Independence 独立; C. Curiosity 好奇; D. Interest 兴趣。结合全文的意思可知,经历是最好的老师。

60. C 考查动词以及对语境的理解。A. harmful to 对.....有伤害; B. mixed with 混合; C. different from 不同; D. applied to 应用于。亲身体验得到的东西和在学校里学到的可能不同,但是更有个性有意义。

考点:教育类短文阅读。

第II卷

第三部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第二节(共10小题,每小题1.5分,满分15分)

阅读下面材料,在空白处填入适当的内容(1个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The adobe dwellings (土坯房) 61 (build) by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest are admired by even 62 most modern of architects and engineers. In addition to their simple beauty, what makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their 63 (able) to “air condition” a house without 64 (use) electric equipment. Walls made of adobe take in the heat from the sun on hot days and give out that heat 65 (slow) during cool nights, thus warming the house. When a new day breaks, the walls have given up their heat and are now cold enough 66 (cool) the house during the hot day; 67 the same time, they warm up again for the night. This cycle 68 (go) day after day: The walls warm up during the day and cool off during the night and are thus always a timely offset(抵消) for the outside temperatures. As 69 (nature) architects, the Pueblo Indians figured out exactly 70 thick the adobe walls needed to be to make the cycle work on most days.

【答案】

61. built

62. the

63.ability

64.using

65.slowly

66.to cool

67.at

68.goes

69.natural

70.how

【解析】:

试题分析: 土坯房比现在的房子好在冬暖夏凉。现代的建筑师都很羡慕这样的房子不用空调就能很好地调节室内的温度, 不过关键这是房子的墙的厚度。

61.built 动词 build 和定语 The adobe dwellings 是逻辑上的动宾关系, 所以用其过去分词 built 做定语。

62.the 形容词最高级 most modern 前加 the。

63.ability 代词 their 后接名词, 所以用 able 的名词形式 ability。

64.using 介词 without 后接动名词 use 去掉字母 e 再加-ing。

65.slowly 用 slow 的副词形式 slowly 修饰动词 give out。

66.to cool 形容词加 enough 后接不定式。

67.at at the same time 是固定词组。

68.goes 根据上下文, 此处用一般现在时态。这种循环日复一日。

69.natural 形容词做定语修饰名词 architects。

70.how 根据句意, 应用 how 修饰形容词 thick, 连接宾语从句。

考点: 语法填空。

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第二节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词作斜线 (\\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

One day , little Tony went to a shopping center with his parent. It was very crowded. Tony saw a toy on a shop window. He liked it so very much that he quickly walked into the shop. After looks at the toy for some time, he turned around and found where his parents were missing. Tony was scared and begun to cry. A woman saw him drying and telling him to wait outside a shop. Five minutes later, Tony saw parents. Mom said, “ How nice to see you again! Dad and I were terrible worried. ” Tony promised her that this would never happen again.

【答案】

71. parent 改为 parents

72. on 改为 in

73. very 去掉

74. looks 改为 looking

75. where 改为 that 或者去掉 where

76. begun 改为 began

77. telling 改为 told

78. a 改为 the

79. saw 后加 his

80. terrible 改为 terribly

【解析】

试题分析: 本文讲述了小男孩 Tony 和父母上街购物，街上人多，Tony 没有告诉父母就独自进了一家商店，结果和父母走散，后来在街上又得以相见的故事。

71. parent 改为 parents 看下文可知，是父母两个，所以用 parents。

72. on 改为 in Tony 走进商店，说明玩具在橱窗里面，用 in。

73. very 去掉 这里是“如此喜欢以至于”的意思，应该是：like so much that....

74. looks 改为 looking after 之后跟从句或 v-ing 形式，故 looks 改为 looking 。

75. where 改为 that 或者去掉 where found 后面的宾语从句是陈述句，故 where 改为 that 或者去掉 where。

76. begun 改为 began and 前后的谓语动词时态要一致，故 begun 改为 began。

77. telling 改为 told and 前后的谓语动词时态要一致，see 和 tell 是并列谓语，故 telling 改为 told。

78. a 改为 the 由上下文可知，此处 shop 是第二次出现，应该用定冠词，故 a 改为 the。

79. saw 后加 his 由上下文可知，他看到的是他的父母，故 saw 后加 his。

80. terrible 改为 terribly 修饰形容词 worried 要用副词，故 terrible 改为 terribly。

考点：语法填空。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

86. 假如你是李华，计划和同学去敬老院（nursing home）陪老人们过重阳节（the Double Ninth Festival）。请给外教 Lucy 写封邮件，邀她一同前往，内容包括：

1. 出发及返回时间；
2. 活动：包饺子、表演节目等。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 结语已为你写好。

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours

Li Hua

【参考答案】

Dear Lucy,

I'd like to invite you to join us for a visit to the nearby nursing home next Saturday for the Double Ninth Festival. It is the day for the elderly in our culture. We'll go and make dumplings and cakes with the elderly people there. We'll also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope will make them happy. We should be back around 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If you are able to come with us, please let us know and we'll wait for you at the gate at 9 in the morning.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours

Li Hua

【解析】

试题分析：本篇书面表达属于英文书信，根据提示信息说明邀请 Lucy 去参加的活动和时间等。写作时注意以下几点：1、仔细阅读有关提示，弄清试题提供的所有信息，明确三个要点：邀请、时间、具体活动。2、提纲是文章的总体框架，要在提纲的范围内进行分析、构思和想象。要依据提示情景或词语，按照一定逻辑关系来写。本文写作时可以按照要点所给的顺序写。3、根据要表达的内容确定句子的时态、语态。就本文而言应该用一般将来时态。4.注意使用高级词汇和句式，以增加文章的亮点。

【亮点说明】本文结构紧凑，层次分明。We'll also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope will make them happy.中用了 which 引导的定语从句和句式 spend time doing。此外，还有 if 从句以及一些短语如 invite you to join us, for a visit to, make dumplings 等。

考点：考查提纲作文。