

绝密★启用前

2015年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

英语 笔试

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，共 130 分，考试时间 100 分钟，第 I 卷 1 页至 9 页，第 II 卷 10 页至 12 页。

答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。答卷时，考生务必将答案涂写在答题卡上，答在试卷上的无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

祝各位考生考试顺利！

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 每小题选出答案后，用铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如果改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。
2. 本卷共 55 小题，共 95 分。

第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

例：Stand over there _____ you'll be able to see it better.

- A. or B. and C. but D. while

答案是 B。

1. —Sorry, Liz. I think I was a bit rude to you.

—_____, but don't do that again!

- A. Go ahead B. Forget it
C. It depends D. With pleasure

2. The quality of education in this small school is better than _____ in some larger schools.

- A. that B. one C. it D. this

3. Only when Lily walked into the office _____ that she had left the contract at home.

- A. she realized B. has she realized
C. she has realized D. did she realize

4. —Jack, you seem excited.

15. The boss of the company is trying to create an easy atmosphere _____ his employees enjoy their work.

- A. where B. which C. when D. who

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

My fiance (未婚夫) and I were excited about shopping for our first home. But our funds were 16, and none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory.

One agent 17 a house in particular. Although her description sounded wonderful, the price was 18 our range, so we declined. But she kept urging us to have a look 19.

We finally did and it was 20 at first sight. It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake. Walking through the rooms and talking with the owners, a nice elderly couple, we felt the warmth and 21 of the marriage within that home. As perfect as it was, the price remained too high for us. But every day, we would sit by the lake, looking at the house and dreaming of 22 it would be like to live there.

Days later, we made a(n) 23 — far below the asking price. Surprisingly, they didn't 24 us. They renewed their offer 25. It was also much more than we could afford, but far 26 than the original asking price.

The next day, we got a 27 message that another buyer had offered a much higher price. Even so, we decided to talk with the 28 directly. We made our final offer, which 29 was thousands of dollars less than the other buyer's bid. We knew it, 30 we had to try.

"Sold!" said the owner. Then he 31: He'd seen us sitting by the lake all those times; he knew how much we loved the place and that we'd 32 the years of work they had put into their home; he realized he would take a 33 by selling it to us, but it was worthwhile; we were the people they wanted to live there. He told us to consider the 34 in the price "an early wedding present."

That's how we found our home and how I learned that when people are 35, they are not strangers, only friends we haven't yet met.

16. A. needed B. limited C. enough D. large
17. A. recommended B. decorated C. sold D. rented
18. A. below B. within C. beyond D. between
19. A. at least B. at most C. at times D. at hand
20. A. relief B. concern C. love D. curiosity
21. A. pride B. happiness C. challenge D. desire

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 22. A. which | B. why | C. that | D. what |
| 23. A. effort | B. offer | C. promise | D. profit |
| 24. A. come across | B. look after | C. depend on | D. laugh at |
| 25. A. instead | B. indeed | C. aside | D. apart |
| 26. A. worse | B. better | C. less | D. higher |
| 27. A. relaxing | B. disappointing | C. pleasant | D. regular |
| 28. A. agents | B. buyers | C. managers | D. owners |
| 29. A. already | B. still | C. generally | D. ever |
| 30. A. so | B. or | C. for | D. but |
| 31. A. apologized | B. complained | C. criticized | D. explained |
| 32. A. check | B. analyze | C. appreciate | D. ignore |
| 33. A. loss | B. risk | C. chance | D. lead |
| 34. A. increase | B. difference | C. interest | D. average |
| 35. A. kind | B. polite | C. smart | D. energetic |

第二部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

University Room Regulations

Approved and Prohibited Items

The following items are approved for use in residential (住宿的) rooms: electric blankets, hair dryers, personal computers, radios, televisions and DVD players. Items that are not allowed in student rooms include: candles, ceiling fans, fireworks, waterbeds, sun lamps and wireless routers. Please note that any prohibited items will be taken away by the Office of Residence Life.

Access to Residential Rooms

Students are provided with a combination (组合密码) for their room door locks upon check-in. Do not share your room door lock combination with anyone. The Office of Residence Life may change the door lock combination at any time at the expense of the resident if it is found that the student has shared the combination with others. The fee is \$25 to change a room combination.

Cooking Policy

Students living in buildings that have kitchens are only permitted to cook in the kitchen. Students must clean up

after cooking. This is not the responsibility of housekeeping staff. Kitchens that are not kept clean may be closed for use. With the exception of using a small microwave oven (微波炉) to heat food, students are not permitted to cook in their rooms.

Pet Policy

No pets except fish are permitted in student rooms. Students who are found with pets, whether visiting or owned by the student, are subject to an initial fine of \$100 and a continuing fine of \$50 a day per pet. Students receive written notice when the fine goes into effect. If, one week from the date of written notice, the pet is not removed, the student is referred to the Student Court.

Quiet Hours

Residential buildings must maintain an atmosphere that supports the academic mission of the University. Minimum quiet hours in all campus residences are 11:00 pm to 8:00 am Sunday through Thursday. Quiet hours on Friday and Saturday nights are 1:00 am to 8:00 am. Students who violate quiet hours are subject to a fine of \$25.

36. Which of the following items are allowed in student rooms?

- A. Ceiling fans and waterbeds.
- B. Wireless routers and radios.
- C. Hair dryers and candles.
- D. TVs and electric blankets.

37. What if a student is found to have told his combination to others?

- A. The combination should be changed.
- B. The Office should be charged.
- C. He should replace the door lock.
- D. He should check out of the room.

38. What do we know about the cooking policy?

- A. A microwave oven can be used.
- B. Cooking in student rooms is permitted.
- C. A housekeeper is to clean up the kitchen.
- D. Students are to close kitchen doors after cooking.

39. If a student has kept a cat in his room for a week since the warning, he will face _____.

- A. parent visits
- B. a fine of \$100
- C. the Student Court
- D. a written notice

40. When can students enjoy a party in residences?

- A. 7:00 am, Sunday.
- B. 7:30 am, Thursday.

C. 11:30 pm, Monday.

D. 00:30 am, Saturday.

B

Whether in the home or the workplace, social robots are going to become a lot more common in the next few years. Social robots are about to bring technology to the everyday world in a more humanized way, said Cynthia Breazeal, chief scientist at the robot company Jibo.

While household robots today do the normal housework, social robots will be much more like companions than mere tools. For example, these robots will be able to distinguish when someone is happy or sad. This allows them to respond more appropriately to the user.

The Jibo robot, arranged to ship later this year, is designed to be a personalized assistant. You can talk to the robot, ask it questions, and make requests for it to perform different tasks. The robot doesn't just deliver general answers to questions; it responds based on what it learns about each individual in the household. It can do things such as reminding an elderly family member to take medicine or taking family photos.

Social robots are not just finding their way into the home. They have potential applications in everything from education to health care and are already finding their way into some of these spaces.

Fellow Robots is one company bringing social robots to the market. The company's "Oshbot" robot is built to assist customers in a store, which can help the customers find items and help guide them to the product's location in the store. It can also speak different languages and make recommendations for different items based on what the customer is shopping for.

The more interaction the robot has with humans, the more it learns. But Oshbot, like other social robots, is not intended to replace workers, but to work alongside other employees. "We have technologies to train social robots to do things not for us, but with us," said Breazeal.

41. How are social robots different from household robots?

A. They can control their emotions.

B. They are more like humans.

C. They do the normal housework.

D. They respond to users more slowly.

42. What can a Jibo robot do according to Paragraph 3?

A. Communicate with you and perform operations.

B. Answer your questions and make requests.

C. Take your family pictures and deliver milk.

D. Obey your orders and remind you to take pills.

43. What can Oshbot work as?

A. A language teacher.

B. A tour guide.

C. A shop assistant.

D. A private nurse.

44. We can learn from the last paragraph that social robots will _____.

A. train employees

B. be our workmates

C. improve technologies

D. take the place of workers

45. What does the passage mainly present?

A. A new design idea of household robots.

B. Marketing strategies for social robots.

C. Information on household robots.

D. An introduction to social robots.

C

One day when I was 12, my mother gave me an order: I was to walk to the public library, and borrow at least one book for the summer. This was one more weapon for her to defeat my strange problem — inability to read.

In the library, I found my way into the “Children’s Room.” I sat down on the floor and pulled a few books off the shelf at random. The cover of a book caught my eye. It presented a picture of a beagle. I had recently had a beagle, the first and only animal companion I ever had as a child. He was my secret sharer, but one morning, he was gone, given away to someone who had the space and the money to care for him. I never forgot my beagle.

There on the book’s cover was a beagle which looked identical (相同的) to my dog. I ran my fingers over the picture of the dog on the cover. My eyes ran across the title, *Amos, the Beagle with a Plan*. Unknowingly, I had read the title. Without opening the book, I borrowed it from the library for the summer.

Under the shade of a bush, I started to read about Amos. I read very, very slowly with difficulty. Though pages were turned slowly, I got the main idea of the story about a dog who, like mine, had been separated from his family and who finally found his way back home. That dog was my dog, and I was the little boy in the book. At the end of the story, my mind continued the final scene of reunion, on and on, until my own lost dog and I were, in my mind, running together.

My mother’s call returned me to the real world. I suddenly realized something: I had read a book, and I had loved reading that book. *Everyone* knew I could not read. But I had read it. Books could be incredibly wonderful and I was going to read them.

I never told my mother about my “miraculous” (奇迹般的) experience that summer, but she saw a slow but remarkable improvement in my classroom performance during the next year. And years later, she was proud that

her son had read thousands of books, was awarded a PhD in literature, and authored his own books, articles, poetry and fiction. The power of the words has held.

46. The author's mother told him to borrow a book in order to _____.

- A. encourage him to do more walking
- B. let him spend a meaningful summer
- C. help cure him of his reading problem
- D. make him learn more about weapons

47. The book caught the author's eye because _____.

- A. it contained pretty pictures of animals
- B. it reminded him of his own dog
- C. he found its title easy to understand
- D. he liked children's stories very much

48. Why could the author manage to read the book through?

- A. He was forced by his mother to read it.
- B. He identified with the story in the book.
- C. The book told the story of his pet dog.
- D. The happy ending of the story attracted him.

49. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The author has become a successful writer.
- B. The author's mother read the same book.
- C. The author's mother rewarded him with books.
- D. The author has had happy summers ever since.

50. Which one could be the best title of the passage?

- A. The Charm of a Book
- B. Mum's Strict Order
- C. Reunion with My Beagle
- D. My Passion for Reading

D

Once when I was facing a decision that involved high risk, I went to a friend. He looked at me for a moment, and then wrote a sentence containing the best advice I've ever had: Be bold and brave — and mighty (强大的) forces will come to your aid.

Those words made me see clearly that when I had fallen short in the past, it was seldom because I had tried

and failed. It was usually because I had let fear of failure stop me from trying at all. On the other hand, whenever I had plunged into deep water, forced by courage or circumstance, I had always been able to swim until I got my feet on the ground again.

Boldness means a decision to bite off more than you are sure you can eat. And there is nothing mysterious about the mighty forces. They are potential powers we possess: energy, skill, sound judgment, creative ideas — even physical strength greater than most of us realize.

Admittedly, those mighty forces are spiritual ones. But they are more important than physical ones. A college classmate of mine, Tim, was an excellent football player, even though he weighed much less than the average player. “In one game I suddenly found myself confronting a huge player, who had nothing but me between him and our goal line,” said Tim. “I was so frightened that I closed my eyes and desperately threw myself at that guy like a bullet(子弹) — and stopped him cold.”

Boldness — a willingness to extend yourself to the extreme — is not one that can be acquired overnight. But it can be taught to children and developed in adults. Confidence builds up. Surely, there will be setbacks (挫折) and disappointments in life; boldness in itself is no guarantee of success. But the person who tries to do something and fails is a lot better off than the person who tries to do nothing and succeeds.

So, always try to live a little bit beyond your abilities — and you’ll find your abilities are greater than you ever dreamed.

51. Why was the author sometimes unable to reach his goal in the past?

- A. He faced huge risks.
- B. He lacked mighty forces.
- C. Fear prevented him from trying.
- D. Failure blocked his way to success.

52. What is the implied meaning of the underlined part?

- A. Swallow more than you can digest.
- B. Act slightly above your abilities.
- C. Develop more mysterious powers.
- D. Learn to make creative decisions.

53. What was especially important for Tim’s successful defense in the football game?

- A. His physical strength.
- B. His basic skill.
- C. His real fear.
- D. His spiritual force.

54. What can be learned from Paragraph 5?
- A. Confidence grows more rapidly in adults.
 - B. Trying without success is meaningless.
 - C. Repeated failure creates a better life.
 - D. Boldness can be gained little by little.
55. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
- A. To encourage people to be courageous.
 - B. To advise people to build up physical power.
 - C. To tell people the ways to guarantee success.
 - D. To recommend people to develop more abilities.

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2015年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津卷）

英语 笔试

第 II 卷

注意事项：

1. 用黑色墨水的钢笔或签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。
2. 本卷共 6 小题，共 35 分。

第三部分：写作

第一节：阅读表达（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

阅读短文，按照题目要求用英语回答问题。

Six days a week, up and down the red hills of northeast Georgia, my grandfather brought the mail to the folks there. At age 68, he retired from the post office, but he never stopped serving the community.

On his 80th birthday, I sent him a letter, noting the things we all should be thankful for — good health, good friends and good outcomes. By most measurements he was a happy man. Then I suggested it was time for him to slow down. At long last, in a comfortable home, with a generous pension, he should learn to take things easy.

“Thank you for your nice words,” he wrote in his letter back, “and I know what you meant, but slowing down scares me. Life isn't having it made; it's getting it made.”

“The finest and happiest years of our lives were not when all the debts were paid, and all difficult experiences had passed, and we had settled into a comfortable home. No. I go back years ago, when we lived in a three-room

house, when we got up before daylight and worked till after dark to make ends meet. I rarely had more than four hours of sleep. But what I still can't figure out is why I never got tired, never felt better in my life. I guess the answer is, we were fighting for survival, protecting and providing for those we loved. What matters are not the great moments, but the partial victories, the waiting, and even the defeats. It's the journey, not the arrival, that counts."

The letter ended with a personal request: "Boy, on my next birthday, just tell me to wake up and get going, because I will have one less year to do things — and there are ten million things waiting to be done."

Christina Rossetti, an English poet, once said: "Does the road wind uphill all the way? Yes, to the very end." Today, at 96, my grandfather is still on that long road, climbing.

56. What was the author's grandfather before he retired? (no more than 5 words)

57. What did the author advise his grandfather to do in his letter? (no more than 10 words)

58. What is the grandfather's view on life according to his letter back? (no more than 10 words)

59. How do you understand the underlined sentence in the last paragraph? (no more than 10 words)

60. Do you agree with the grandfather's view on life? Give reasons in your own words, (no more than 20 words)

第二节：书面表达（满分 25 分）

61.

假设你是晨光中学学生会主席李津，你校拟向美国友好交流学校的中文班捐赠一批图书。请根据以下提示，写一封邮件与中文班班长 Chris 联系，并告知将于今年七月赴对方学校参加夏令营时带去赠书。

(1) 自我介绍；

(2) 拟捐赠图书的类型、册数、用途等；

(3) 询问对方的其他需求。

注意：

(1) 词数不少于 100；

(2) 请适当加入细节，使内容充实、行文连贯。

参考词汇：学生会 the Student Union

Dear Chris,
