

绝密★ 启封并使用完毕前

2015 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（四川卷）

英语

本试题卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）。第I卷至 8 页，第II卷 9 至 10 页，共 10 页。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。考生作答时，须将答案答在答题卡上，在本试题卷、草稿纸上答题不小。考试结束后，将本试题卷和答题卡一并交回

第I卷（选择题 共 90 分）

注意事项：

1. 必须使用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上将所选答案对应的标号涂黑
2. 第I卷共两部分，共计 90 分。

第一部分 英语知识运用（共两节，共 40 分）

第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，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。（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

1.—Sorry, I forgot to lock the door.

—_____ .Mike can do it later.

- A. No way B. Take your time C. Nothing serious D. You're welcome

2.You _____ be careful with the camera. It costs!

- A. must B. may C. can D. will

3.The books on the desk, _____ covers are shiny, are prizes for us.

- A. which B. what C. whose D. that

4.More expressways _____ in Sichuan soon to promote the local economy.

- A. are being built B. will be built C. have been built D. had been built

5.Brian is gifted in writing music; he is very likely to be _____ Beethoven.

- A. a B. an C. the D. 不填

6. There is only one more day to go _____ your favorite music group play live.

- A. since B. until C. when D. before

7. Andy is content with the toy. It is _____ he has ever got.

- A. a better B. the better C. a best D. the best

8. The exhibition tells us _____ we should do something to stop air pollution.

- A. where B. why C. what D. which

9. Little Tom sat _____ watching the monkey dancing in front of him.

A.amaze B.amazing C.amazed D.to amaze

10.Niki is always full of ideas,but_____is useful to my knowledge.

A.nothing B.no one C.neither D.none

第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、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。（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

My previous home had a stand of woods behind it and many animals in the backyard. That first year, I __11__ feeding peanuts to the blue jays, then the squirrels. The squirrels had no __12__ coming up right to me for them. As the months went by, the rabbits saw that I was no __13__ and didn't escape. When I threw carrot slices(薄片), they even came for a nibble(啃).Slowly they came to __14__ me, and by the end of the year they were eating out of my hand.

That second year, the rabbits __15__ me, and one would even sit up for slices! While I was feeding them, I __16__ that a groundhog who used to run away was now taking an __17__ interest in this food situation. I carefully extended a long __18__, with a keen eye on those teeth, and __19__, there were times I would have the groundhog sitting next to a rabbit, both munching(津津有味地咀嚼) on carrots. A few months later, while __20__, she would even turn her back to me. __21__ when she was facing away, I reached out and __22__ scratched (搔) her back with my finger. She didn't move.

By year three, the rabbits and the groundhog were back. The groundhog __23__ didn't have a problem with me scratching her back, and I got an idea, I'd always __24__, while slicing up carrots, that the end looked like a cap. __25__ one day, just to see what she would do ,I gently __26__ one on top of the groundhog's head. Again, not a __27__. The next time, I had my camera ready to record what you see here, one of several dozen such pictures, __28__ she had a slice to eat, she never __29__ the one on her head. It was a fair __30__ —I got a pleasure, and she had yet another tasty treat.

11.A.avoided B.started C.canceled D.suggested

12.A.business B.fun C.problem D.privilege

13.A.help B.cheat C.threat D.exception

14.A.trust B.miss C.admire D.appreciate

15.A.feared B.ignored C.discovered D.remembered

16.A.proved B.decided C.noticed D.understood

17.A.extreme B.increasing C.additional D.inspiring

18.A.squirrel B.rabbit C.peanut D.carrot

19.A.before long B.long ago C.over and over D.all over again

20.A.eating B.playing C.sitting D.sleeping

21.A.Next B.Once C.Soon D.Lately

22.A.carefully B.suddenly C.violently D.patiently

23.A.also B.thus C.just D.still

24.A.thought B.doubted C.admitted D.recognised

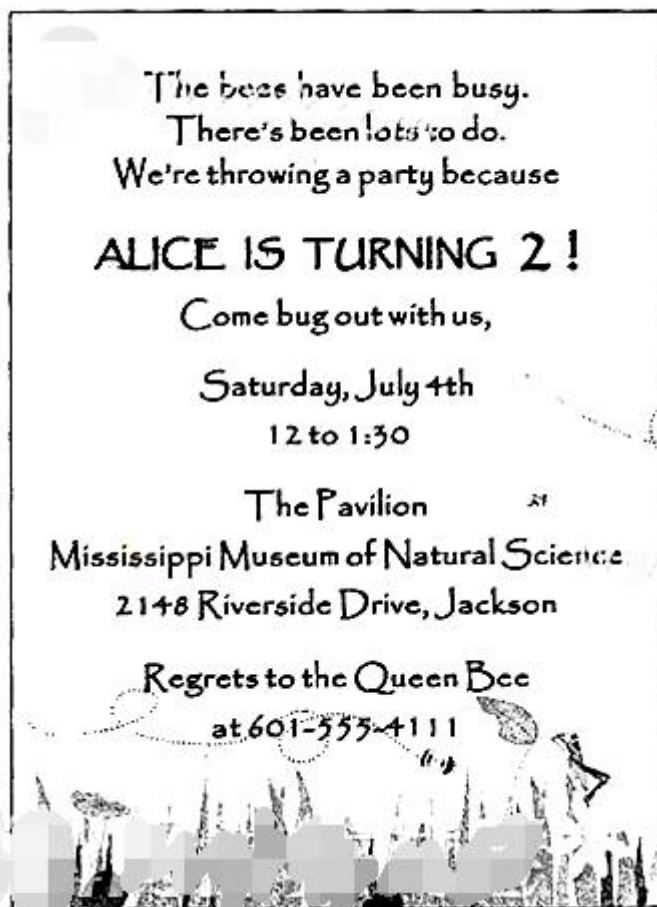
25.A.While B.Or C.So D.For

26. A. fixed B. placed C. hung D. kept
 27. A. tremble B. move C. delay D. hesitation
 28. A. Even if B. Ever since C. As far as D. So long as
 29. A. welcomed B. required C. bothered D. expected
 30. A. trade B. competition C. task D. affair

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，共 50 分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C、D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

A



31. The card above is _____

- A. a ticket B. a postcard
C. an invitation D. an advertisement

32. The party is for _____

- A. a birthday
B. the Queen
C. bee watching
D. the National Day

33. According to the card ,if you are unable to go ,you can _____.

- A. return the card
B. visit the Museum
C. ignore the message
D. contact Alice's mother

B

Nothing could stop Dad. After he was put on disability for a bad back, he bought a small farm in the country, just enough to grow food for the family. He planted vegetables, fruit trees and even kept bees for honey.

And every week he cleaned Old Man McColgin's chicken house in exchange for manure(肥料). The smell really burned the inside of your nose. When we complained about the terrible smell, Dad said the stronger the manure, the healthier the crops, and he was right. For example, just one of his cantaloupes filled the entire house with its sweet smell, and the taste was even sweeter.

As the vegetables started coming in, Dad threw himself into cooking. One day, armed with a basket of vegetables, he announced he was going to make stew(炖菜). Dad pulled out a pressure cooker and filled it up with cabbages, eggplants, potatoes, corns, onions and carrots. For about half an hour, the pressure built and the vegetables cooked. Finally, Dad turned off the stove, the pot began to cool and the pressure relief valve sprayed out a cloud of steam. If we thought Dad's pile of chicken manure was bad, this was 10 times worse. When Dad took off the lid, the smell nearly knocked us out.

Dad carried the pot out and we opened doors and windows to air out the house. Just how bad was it? The neighbors came out of their houses to see if we had a gas leak!

Determined, Dad filled our plates with steaming stew and passed them around. It didn't look that bad, and after the first wave had shut down my ability to smell, it didn't offend the nose so much, either. I took a taste. It would never win a prize in a cooking competition, but it was surprisingly edible, and we drank up every last drop of soup.

34. Why did Dad clean Old Man McColgin's chicken house regularly?

- A. To earn some money for the family.
B. To collect manure for his crops.
C. To get rid of the terrible smell.
D. To set a good example to us.

35. What can we infer about Dad's stew?

- A. It is popular among the neighbors.
 - B. It contains honey and vegetables.
 - C. It looks very wonderful.
 - D. It tastes quite delicious.
36. What does the underlined word “offend” in the last paragraph mean?
- A. To attract
 - B. To upset
 - C. To air
 - D. To shut
37. What can we learn about Dad from the text?
- A. He is an experienced cook.
 - B. He is a troublesome father.
 - C. He has a positive attitude to life.
 - D. He suffers a lot from his disability.

C

Across Britain, burnt toast will be served to mothers in bed this morning as older sons and daughters rush to deliver their supermarket bunches of flowers. But, according to a new study, we should be placing a higher value on motherhood all year.

Mothers have long known that their home workload was just as heavy as paid work. Now, the new study has shown that if they were paid for their parental labours, they would earn as much as £172,000 a year.

The study looked at the range of jobs mothers do, as well as the hours they are working, to determine the figure. This would make their yearly income £30, 000 more than the Prime Minister earns.

By analysing the numbers, it found the average mother works 119 hours a week, 40 of which would usually be paid at a standard rate and 79 hours as overtime. After questioning 1,000 mothers with children under 18, it found that, on most days, mums started their routine work at 7am and finished at around 11pm.

To calculate just how much mothers would earn from that labour, it suggested some of the roles that mums could take on, including housekeeper, part-time lawyer, personal trainer and entertainer. Being a part-time lawyer, at £48.98 an hour, would prove to be the most profitable of the “mum jobs”, with psychologist (心理学家) a close second.

It also asked mothers about the challenges they face, with 80 percent making emotional (情感的) demand as the hardest thing about motherhood.

Over a third of mums felt they needed more training and around half said they missed going out with friends.

The study shows mothers matter all year long and not just on Mother’s Day. The emotional, physical and mental energy mothers devote to their children can be never-ending, but children are also sources of great joy and happiness. Investing (投入) in time for parenting and raising relationships is money well spent.

38. How much would a mother earn a year if working as the Prime Minister?

- A. £ 30,000. B. £ 142,000.
C. £ 172,000. D. £ 202,000.

39. The biggest challenge for most mothers is from_____.
- A.emotional demand B.low pay for work
C.heavy workload D.lack of training
- 40.What is stressed in the last paragraph?
- A.Mothers'importance shows in family all year long.
B.The sacrifices mothers make are huge but worthwhile.
C.Mothers'devotion to children can hardly be calculated.
D.Investing time in parenting would bring a financial return.
- 41.What can we conclude from the study?
- A.Mothers'working hours should be largely reduced.
B.Mothers should balance their time for work and rest.
C.Mothers'labour is of a higher value than it is realised.
D.Mothers should be freed from housework for social life.

D

Their cheery song brightens many a winter's day. But robins are in danger of wearing themselves out by singing too much. Robins are singing all night — as well as during the day, British-based researchers say.

David Dominoni, of Glasgow University, said that light from street lamps, takeaway signs and homes is affecting the birds' biological clocks, leading to them being wide awake when they should be asleep.

Dr Dominoni, who is putting cameras inside nesting boxes to track sleeping patterns, said lack of sleep could put the birds' health at risk. His study shows that when robins are exposed to light at night in the lab, it leads to some genes being active at the wrong time of day. And the more birds are exposed to light, the more active they are at night.

He told people at a conference, "There have been a couple of studies suggesting they are increasing their song output at night and during the day they are still singing. Singing is a costly behaviour and it takes energy. So by increasing their song output, there might be some costs of energy."

And it is not just robins that are being kept awake by artificial light. Blackbirds and seagulls are also being more nocturnal. Dr Dominoni said, "In Glasgow where I live, gulls are a serious problem. I have people coming to me saying 'You are the bird expert. Can you help us kill these gulls?'. During the breeding(繁殖)season, between April and June, they are very active at night and very noisy and people can't sleep."

Although Dr Dominoni has only studied light pollution, other research concluded that robins living in noisy cities have started to sing at night to make themselves heard over loud noise.

However, some birds thrive(兴旺)in noisy environments. A study from California Polytechnic State University found more hummingbirds in areas with heavy industrial machinery. It is thought that they are capitalising on their predators(天敌)fleeing to quieter areas.

42. According to Dr Dominoni's study, what causes robins to sing so much?

- A. The breeding season.
- B. The light in modern life
- C. The dangerous environment.
- D. The noise from heavy machinery.

43. What is the researchers' concern over the increase of birds' song output?

- A. The environment might be polluted.
- B. The birds' health might be damaged.
- C. The industry cost might be increased.
- D. The people's hearing might be affected.

44. What does the underlined word "nocturnal" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. Active at night.
- B. Inactive at night.
- C. Active during the day.
- D. Inactive during the day.

45. Why do some birds thrive in noisy environments?

- A. Because there are fewer dangers.
- B. Because there is more food to eat.
- C. Because there is less light pollution
- D. Because there are more places to take shelter.

E

No one is sure how the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids near Cairo. But a new study suggests they used a little rock'n'roll. Long-ago builders could have attached wooden poles to the stones and rolled them across the sand, the scientists say.

“Technically, I think what they’re proposing is possible,” physicist Daniel Bonn said.

People have long puzzled over how the Egyptians moved such huge rocks. And there’s no obvious answer. On average, each of the two million big stones weighed about as much as a large pickup truck. The Egyptians somehow moved the stone blocks to the pyramid site from about one kilometer away.

The most popular view is that Egyptian workers slid the blocks along smooth paths. Many scientists suspect workers first would have put the blocks on sleds(滑板). Then they would have dragged them along paths. To make the work easier, workers may have lubricated the paths either with wet clay or with the fat from cattle. Bonn has now tested this idea by building small sleds and dragging heavy objects over sand.

Evidence from the sand supports this idea. Researchers found small amounts of fat, as well as a large amount of stone and the remains of paths.

However, physicist Joseph West thinks there might have been a simpler way, who led the new study. West said, “I was inspired while watching a television program showing how sleds might have helped with pyramid construction. I thought, ‘Why don’t they just try rolling the things?’ ” A square could be turned into a rough sort of wheel by attaching wooden poles to its sides, he realized. That, he notes, should make a block of stone “a lot easier to roll than a square”.

So he tried it.

He and his students tied some poles to each of four sides of a 30-kilogram stone block. That action turned the block into somewhat a wheel. Then they placed the block on the ground.

They wrapped one end of a rope around the block and pulled. The researchers found they could

easily roll the block along different kinds of paths. They calculated that rolling the block required about as much force as moving it along a slippery(滑的) path.

West hasn't tested his idea on larger blocks, but he thinks rolling has clear advantages over sliding. At least, workers wouldn't have needed to carry cattle fat or water to smooth the paths.

46. It's widely believed that the stone blocks were moved to the pyramid site by _____.

- A. rolling them on roads
- B. pushing them over the sand
- C. sliding them on smooth paths
- D. dragging them on some poles

47. The underlined part "lubricated the paths" in Paragraph 4 means _____.

- A. made the paths wet
- B. made the paths hard
- C. made the paths wide
- D. made the paths slippery

48. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 7 refer to?

- A. Rolling the blocks with poles attached.
- B. Rolling the blocks on wooden wheels.
- C. Rolling poles to move the blocks.
- D. Rolling the blocks with fat.

49. Why is rolling better than sliding according to West?

- A. Because more force is needed for sliding.
- B. Because rolling work can be done by fewer cattle.
- C. Because sliding on smooth roads is more dangerous.
- D. Because less preparation on paths is needed for rolling.

50. What is the text mainly about?

- A. An experiment on ways of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- B. An application of the method of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- C. An argument about different methods of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- D. An introduction to a possible new way of moving blocks to the pyramid site.

第二节 根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

选项中有两项为多余选项。(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

A: I need to lose some weight. My clothes don't fit anymore. __ 51 __

B: Well, instead of watching TV all day, you could do more exercise.

A: _____ 52 _____

B: Like cycling, or you could work out at the gym.

A: I don't have time. ____ 53 ____

B: OK, then you could change your diet. _____ 54 _____

A: You mean no more hamburgers! Oh no!

B: OK. _____ 55 _____

- A. Like what?
- B. I'm too busy.
- C. What should I do?
- D. Some more hamburgers?
- E. Buy some larger clothes then.
- F. That's a good idea. Thanks a lot.
- G. Eat something healthier, like fruit.

绝密★启用前

第 II 卷 (非选择题 共 60 分)

注意事项:

1. 必须使用 0.5 毫米黑色墨迹签字笔在答题卡上题目所指示的答题区域内作答, 答题在试题卷上无效
2. 第 I 卷共三节, 共计 60 分。

第三部分 写作 (共三节, 满分 60 分)

第一节 阅读表达: (共计 5 小题每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 并用英语回答问题, 请清楚问题后的词数要求。

It was a hot summer day that found me running down the street with a dollar in my sweaty hand. The closer I got to Sam & Joe's Stationery Store, the more excited I was. After all, a dollar was a tidy sum for an 11-year-old boy in 1961.

Out of breath, I swung open the door and got a blast of cold air that instantly cooled me off. I was in a place of pure happiness. Sam & Joe's had it all — books, candy, toys, baseball cards, puzzles and games. I went directly to the bar and ordered a bottle of soda. There I sat, considering my next move.

Books always came first. I picked out five titles. Next came the candy, rows and rows of it. I chose five candy bars, which brought my total to 75 cents. Then a bottle of cold orange juice, a bag of chips and a pack of Ted Williams baseball cards. After paying the clerk, I still had 5 cents.

I hurried directly to my backyard, where an apple tree patiently waited for me. There, sitting in the shade against its strong trunk, I read my books, ate my candy and drank my orange juice.

As I sat in my own personal heaven, I started thinking about having more. That's when a fantastic life-changing idea popped into my head: If I could get more money, I could buy more books I liked, buy anything I wanted. That's how it all started.

56. How did the boy feel on his way to Sam & Joe's?(no more than 5 words)

57. What does "a tidy sum" mean in Paragraph 1?(no more than 5 words)

58. What did the boy consider doing first after he ordered soda?(no more than 5 words)

59. What did the boy do while reading?(no more than 5 words)

60. Where was the boy's "personal heaven"?(no more than 9 words)

第二节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

下面短文中有 10 处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (Λ), 并在其下面写出该加的词;

删除: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:

1. 每句不超过两个错误;
2. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一次;
3. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者 (从第 11 处起) 不计分。

Hi, Janice,

It's been a month since I came to this new school and I really want share with you some of the problems I have been experiencing.

As I tell you last time, I made three new friend here. We hang out together during lunch and after school. We've been spending a lot of time sing in karaoke bars. It's been three Saturdays now and it really costs me many. And I started to see this as a time-wasting activity! In fact, I don't like to go anymore, so I'm afraid I'll lose their friendship. How do you think I should do? If you are me, would you talk to him?

Please help with me and give me some advice.

Grace

第三节 书面表达 (共 35 分)

假如你是李夏。你看到美国留学生 Sharon 在网上发帖, 希望有人能帮助她提高普通话 (Mandarin) 水平, 她可以教英语作为回报。请根据以下提示用英语给她写一封电子邮件。

1. 表达给她提供帮助的意愿;
2. 说明你能胜任辅导的理由;
3. 给出讲好普通话的两点建议;
4. 提出你学习英语的具体需求。

注意: 1. 词数 120 左右, 开头语已为你写好;

2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 文中不得透漏个人姓名和学校名称。

Hi Sharon,

This is Li Xia. I learned from your post that you want to improve your
Mandarin_____

Li Xia