

# 湖北省七市（州）2014届高三4月联合考试 英语试题 (word版)

## 第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）

### 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。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In a library.                      B. In a cinema.                      C. At home.
2. What are the speakers talking about?  
A. Repairing machines.              B. Paying for tickets.              C. Changing notes.
3. Why does the woman refuse the man's invitation?  
A. She doesn't like going out with the man.              B. She will have dinner with Jack.  
C. She has to prepare for a plane trip.
4. How long has the man been learning French?  
A. For less than 5 years.              B. For more than five years.              C. For four and a half years.
5. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. The woman is wearing her friend's dress.              B. The woman wore the dress yesterday.  
C. The speaker are in the same class.

### 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至7题

6. What is the man's feelings after his job interview?  
A. Anxious                      B. Desperate                      C. Hopeful
7. How many candidates were able to go to the second interview?  
A. Four                      B. Twelve                      C. Sixteen

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题

8. What will the woman do if the telephone rings?  
A. Answer the phone.              B. Call the man back in.              C. Go to the neighbor's.
9. How can we describe the man?  
A. He's angry.                      B. He's anxious.                      C. He's excited.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题

10. When did the woman leave school?  
A. In 1996                      B. In 1995                      C. In 1994
11. Why did the woman start running?  
A. To keep fit                      B. To make money.                      C. To become famous.
12. What does the woman plan to do next year?  
A. Take part in the race in Europe.              B. Visit Europe with her family.  
C. Earn more money for a good school.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题

13. What does the man want to be?

- A. A movie star.                      B. A pop singer.                      C. A great musician.
14. How does the man feel about his future?  
A. Very confident.                      B. Light-hearted.                      C. Uncertain.
15. When will the man go to find a manager?  
A. After he takes his last exam.                      B. After he moves to London.  
C. After he knows his exam results.
16. What will the man probably do at first in London?  
A. Earn lots of money.                      B. Publish his record.                      C. Do part-time jobs.
- 听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. Why doesn't the speaker want to go to the mountains this year?  
A. Because it is a little cold this time and too far away.  
B. Because he went there last year  
C. Because it is not beautiful enough.
18. What does the speaker like about the seashore?  
A. Bathing in the sunshine.                      B. Taking a walk on the sands.                      C. Swimming in the sea.
19. How can the speaker probably go to the seashore?  
A. By car.                      B. On foot.                      C. By bike.
20. Where did the speaker decide to go at last?  
A. To his hometown.                      B. To the beach.                      C. To the mountains.

## 第二部分：词汇知识运用（共两节，满分 40 分）

### 第一节：多项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. Parents are supposed to make their own personal \_\_\_\_\_ until they feel their teens are responsible enough to drive safely.  
A. restriction                      B. approval                      C. permission                      D. achievement
22. Not particularly gifted but always trying to get the most out of his ability, the young man maximized his \_\_\_\_\_ and finally succeeded in his career.  
A. principle                      B. dimension                      C. potential                      D. boundary
23. We have to replace these old lamps with the new energy-efficient ones because they \_\_\_\_\_ too much electricity.  
A. transform                      B. absorb                      C. abuse                      D. consume
24. Studies show that 30-40% of all job applicants put false information on their resumes or applications, and \_\_\_\_\_ their qualifications during interviews to increase their chances of getting the post.  
A. exaggerate                      B. evaluate                      C. adjust                      D. strengthen
25. Unemployment is forcing many young people, often eager for independence, to \_\_\_\_\_ their parents longer than they would have hoped.  
A. decide on                      B. focus on                      C. rely on                      D. cany on
26. Some social scientists suggest that westerners should take advantage of the ancient Chinese wisdom to \_\_\_\_\_ the drawbacks of western philosophy.  
A. hold on to                      B. make up for                      C. go in for                      D. put up with
27. You should be \_\_\_\_\_ in the way you treat your children instead of being changeable, or they would get confused about how you really want them to be.  
A. consistent                      B. responsible                      C. flexible                      D. critical
28. North Korea has apparently told China it may be ready to return to six-nation talks, which appears to be a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ step aimed at ending its nuclear weapons programs.

- A. aggressive      B. primitive      C. tentative      D. passive
29. Going to an amusement park or ball game, watching a movie or television, are fun activities that help us relax, \_\_\_\_\_ forget our problems and maybe even laugh.
- A. temporarily      B. physically      C. regularly      D. originally
30. The government should keep the society safe and stable \_\_\_\_\_ establishing a sound social security system.
- A. by chance of      B. in terms of      C. by means of      D. in favor of

**第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 20 分）**

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（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。

Charlie was a US pilot in Vietnam. He flew 74 successful tasks. 31, on his 75th mission, his F4 fighter was 32 by a surface-to-air missile (导弹) and he was forced to escape. The only thing between him and near death was the 33 that he prayed would open. It did open and Charlie 34 it down to the ground alive, but he was caught and spent 6 years as a(n) 35 of war in a Vietnamese prison camp.

One day, many years after returning to his homeland, Charlie and his wife were sitting in a little 36 in Kansas City when he noticed two tables over was this guy who kept looking at him 37.

Charlie looked back but did not 38 him, but he kept catching this guy 39 at him. Finally the guy stood up and walked over to Charlie's table and said, "You're Captain Plumb. You flew jet fighters in Vietnam. You 40 from the aircraft carrier, you parachuted 41 enemy area and you were 42 a prisoner of war."

Somewhat 43, Charlie looked up at the guy and asked, "How did it 44 that you know all that?" The man smiled and said, "Because I packed your parachute. I guess it 45."

Charlie lay awake that night, 46 all the times he had walked through the long narrow room, below sea level on the aircraft carrier, with the tables where the men packed the parachutes. He wondered how many times he passed the man whose job would 47 save his life without even saying "hi", "good morning" or "good job" or "I 48 what you do."

Think about this for yourself. How many times in life do you pass the people whose help is 49 when you need it the most? The people who don't seek for the praises or the 50 or the achievement medal—the folks who are just out there packing parachutes?

31. A. Practically      B. Unfortunately      C. Consequently      D. Especially
32. A. destroyed      B. exposed      C. attracted      D. approached
33. A. door      B. filter      C. carrier      D. parachute
34. A. threw      B. dragged      C. dropped      D. made
35. A. prisoner      B. pilot      C. passenger      D. officer
36. A. library      B. restaurant      C. cottage      D. cinema
37. A. curiously      B. occasionally      C. seriously      D. anxiously
38. A. associate      B. recognize      C. confirm      D. mention
39. A. staring      B. laughing      C. shouting      D. pointing
40. A. set back      B. took off      C. moved up      D. settled down
41. A. above      B. throughout      C. beyond      D. into
42. A. cloned      B. employed      C. held      D. invited
43. A. annoyed      B. ridiculous      C. fragile      D. surprised
44. A. refer to      B. bring about      C. come about      D. infer to
45. A. expanded      B. worked      C. responded      D. conducted

- |                     |                 |                 |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 46. A. judging from | B. devoting to  | C. attaching to | D. reflecting on |
| 47. A. apparently   | B. immediately  | C. deliberately | D. eventually    |
| 48. A. congratulate | B. appreciate   | C. suspect      | D. tolerate      |
| 49. A. available    | B. beneficial   | C. appropriate  | D. worthwhile    |
| 50. A. hardships    | B. competitions | C. honors       | D. challenges    |

### 第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每篇短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

During my visit to my parents, I decided to explore their attic (阁楼). They have lived in their home in the mountains since 1953, so investigating the attic was a trip down memory lane for me.

I climbed the unstable ladder to the dusty, cold third floor. I looked around and noticed a very old basket in the corner, in which I found letters piled high, faded and dirty-untouched there. As I opened each letter, I discovered a new and previously unrevealed page of my parents' lives.

My father served in the Army. He wrote about his daily experiences with civilians, German POWs, baths and more. I was drawn to these letters. Each of my mother's letters was sealed with her 1944 lipstick kiss. Daddy wrote that he sealed his return letters by re-kissing her lipstick kiss. Oh, how they missed each other!

I finished reading six months of the letters and discovered there were at least eleven months missing. Where could they be?

Just six weeks after my visit, Daddy became very ill and was hospitalized. He was scheduled for kidney dialysis (肾透析) when I decided to fly to visit him. We discussed the letters. He told me how much receiving those lipstick-kissed letters had meant to him when he had been so far from home. As I left, the thought raced through my mind that tomorrow was Valentine's Day. But I quickly dismissed this thought. My father wasn't in any kind of shape to shop for a valentine. My parents had been married for fifty-six years. My mother would understand that her valentine would just have to be skipped this year.

Later that evening, Mother and I revisited the attic in search of the lost letters. Toward the bottom, we discovered an unmarked gold cardboard box. Yes! Here were the long-lost letters! I began looking through them. Lying separate, on top of the letters was the valentine card my father had sent Mother in 1944!

The next day, Mother and I visited Daddy in the hospital. I joked with him, saying softly, "Today is Valentine's Day, and I know you have been a little busy lately, but I've got something you covered." I handed him the card. He carefully opened the card, and when he recognized it, his eyes filled with tears.

There was nothing lacking that Valentine's Day after all. My father, in a voice shaking with emotion, read the loving message he'd sent to my mother fifty-six years earlier. And this time, he could read it to her in person.

51. What information do we get from the passage?

- A. The Valentine's card to Mum sent by my father in 1944 was a real treasure to them.
- B. I revisited the attic, hoping to find some gold boxes.
- C. My father's state of health was nothing serious six weeks after my first visit.
- D. My father had been in the army for just one year.

52. The underlined word "dismissed" in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sent away
- B. laid off
- C. turned down
- D. gave up

53. From the last paragraph, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. my father became totally well after he got the lost letters  
B. my father was excited to read the loving message to my mom personally  
C. my mother was fifty-six years old when she got the card  
D. my father and mother had never sent Valentine's cards to each other before
54. The letters in this passage are the symbol of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. kiss            B. faith            C. love            D. promise

B

Last Tuesday, a group of Washington, D.C. middle school students took a trip to New Zealand, learning, cooking and eating.

The students were part of A Taste of New Zealand at the Blair House, the President's guesthouse. The event was hosted by USA Chief of Protocol, Ambassador Capricia Marshall, and featured the New Zealand Ambassador to the United States, the Right Honorable Michael Moore.

Ambassador Moore was also previously the Prime Minister of New Zealand. New Zealand is an island in the South Pacific near Australia. It's composed of, as Ambassador Moore joked, around 4.5 million people and 40 million sheep. It also has nice multi-cultural food and traditions, which the students experienced firsthand.

The local students were joined by kids from the New Zealand embassy and they all got their hands messy cooking some of the favorite dishes in New Zealand. The menu included lamb chops, fish and chips, and a Kiwi-style vegetarian mini-pie.

The food was delicious and beautifully crafted with some help from the Blair House chief cooks and a special guest cooks from a New Zealand-style restaurant in Washington.

For dessert, there were several delicious things to choose from. But what stood out from the rest was the Pavlova, a treat made with fruit and others. Not only was the Pavlova nice to look at, but it's also a dish with some controversy.

Peter Macaulay, an adviser to the Embassy of New Zealand who attended with his two children, Brianna and Fraser, cheerfully explained why the Pavlova was so controversial.

Named after a Russian ballet dancer who visited the country in 1927, the Pavlova was created by the New Zealanders in honor of their special guest. The hullabaloo started when the dancer was honored with the same exact dish when she visited Australia. Ever since, a friendly competition has carried on over which country should take credit for originating the dessert.

"We say that we did. And I would stick with our story!" said Ambassador Moore, when asked about the dish.

A Taste of New Zealand was the fourth place in a series designed to highlight the unique cultures of select nations around the world. Like previous events, it was fun, enlightening, and delicious!

55. From the passage, we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. New Zealanders each have more than 10 sheep  
B. raising sheep is a big business in New Zealand  
C. sheep are what New Zealanders live on  
D. Pavlova was a special guest to Australia for a ballet performance

56. The underlined word "hullabaloo" may mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dish            B. celebration            C. quarrel            D. tradition

57. By saying "We say that we did" in the second paragraph from bottom, Moore

meant\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. New Zealanders created the dessert Pavlova
  - B. New Zealanders joined in the competition
  - C. New Zealanders could dance ballet
  - D. New Zealanders was honored for the Pavlova
58. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. American students took part in an exchange event
  - B. American students made a trip to New Zealand
  - C. American students learned the unique culture of New Zealand
  - D. American students experienced New Zealand through food

### C

Sales of crime novel *The Cuckoo's Calling* have rocketed since its author Robert Galbraith was unmasked as JK Rowling, according to The Bookseller.

It said 17,662 hardback copies were sold between 14 and 20 July, up from just 43 copies the previous week, according to Nielsen BookScan data. *The Cuckoo's Calling* was the week's bestselling hardback novel, despite some booksellers running out of stock.

The Harry Potter author was identified in a newspaper article last week. On a website Rowling said 8,500 English language copies had been sold in all forms, including e-books, before her unmasking.

The author added that she had received two offers from television production companies. "The situation was becoming increasingly complicated, largely because Robert was doing rather better than we had expected him to," she said. "But we all still hoped to keep the secret a little longer. Robert's success during his first three months as a published writer (discounting sales made after I was found out) actually compares favourably with JK Rowling's success over the similar period of her career"

However, the Bookseller reported the hardback had sold fewer than 500 copies in its three-month period on sale before the Sunday Times' expose. The recent sales were not enough to send *The Cuckoo's Calling* to the top spot in the official UK top 50, instead landing it in third place.

The Rowling revelation coincided with the paperback release of *The Casual Vacancy* — her first official post-Potter work — which sold 19,548 copies in the same week, making the book number two in the sales chart. Neither title managed to draw John Grisham's *The Racketeer* from the top of the chart, which shifted 24,222 copies — a 19% drop on the previous week.

Elsewhere on the Robert Galbraith website, Rowling has revealed the reason she chose her pen name. She said she picked Robert because US senator Robert F Kennedy was her "hero" and she had never used the name in one of her earlier books.

"I can only hope all the real *Robert Galbraiths* out there will be as forgiving as the real Harry Potters have been," she wrote. A follow-up to *The Cuckoo's Calling* has been finished and should be published next year, the author added.

59. What can we know about the sale of *The Cuckoo's Calling*?
- A. The English edition sells better than other editions.
  - B. The sales have come across decline in recent weeks.
  - C. The sale is beyond satisfaction before J.K. Rowling unmasked.
  - D. Book sellers can't cover any expense for the running out of the stock.
60. Why did J.K. Rowling reveal the true identity of her pen name?
- A. She wasn't involved in her former reputation willingly.

- B. She couldn't count on an imaginary man to go further.
  - C. She attempted to accept her inner conscience.
  - D. She received offers from television production.
61. What attitude does J.K. Rowling expect her readers to have towards *Robert Galbraith's*?
- A. Acceptable.
  - B. Complimentary.
  - C. Sympathetic.
  - D. Skeptical.
62. What does the passage mainly talk about?
- A. New challenges are coming for Rowling's career.
  - B. Unmasked author brings about a new rise.
  - C. Best sellers result from a new approach
  - D. Rowling's Creativity leads to another legend.

#### D

Is there a connection between a nation's contributions to international aid programs and the happiness of its citizens? According to a study of nine European donor (捐赠人) countries, there is a direct relationship between the level of foreign aid and level of happiness in the UK and France but for other European countries there seems to be no link. Full details of the analysis and its conclusions are published this month in the journal *Global Business and Economics Review*.

Mark Arvin and Byron Lew of Department of Economics, Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, have investigated the old proverb that it's better to give than receive. Previous research has suggested that for individuals giving money to worthy causes brings more happiness than spending it oneself. Elizabeth Dunn and colleagues at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, found that people said they were much happier if they were spending money "pro-socially" — that is on gifts for others or on charitable donations — rather than spending it on themselves.

Whether this proposal translates to the national level is open to question, but Arvin and Lew hoped to confirm that it is indeed the case by looking at the foreign aid disbursements (支付款) of nine donor countries in Europe and using general measures of happiness among a nation's citizens. Their statistical analysis hoped to reveal whether happiness levels could predict levels of aid offered.

"Our results reveal that for two important European donors, France and the UK, the aid-happiness link is a positive causal relationship from happiness to aid," the team says. "In addition, for France, there is also a positive causal connection from aid to happiness. This leads us to suspect that aid and happiness are likely both naturally born — at least for some countries."

The researchers point out that it is not surprising that there is a different effect in countries other than the UK and France because there are different attitudes towards foreign aid. Some nations have smaller public parts others donate at the institutional level and through private channels. Nevertheless, public giving seems to bring greater happiness to a nation as a whole as well as assisting those less fortunate.

63. The first paragraph mainly intends to\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. teach us how we can bring greater happiness to others
  - B. show us how the researchers made their study
  - C. guide us to read the conclusions drawn by the researchers
  - D. tell us different effects of giving on other European countries
64. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. any country can get greater happiness from giving at any time

- B. there is a negative connection from aid to happiness for European countries
  - C. the same effect exists in countries other than the UK and France
  - D. giving money brings more happiness than spending it on himself or herself
65. How does the author support his idea about the link between aid and happiness?
- A. By doing survey and interview.
  - B. By gathering data and description
  - C. By making comparison and detective.
  - D. By giving examples and analysis.
66. Which can be the best title of the passage?
- A. Happier to Give than to Receive
  - B. Different Attitudes, Different Effects
  - C. Donations and Contributions
  - D. A Relationship from Happiness to Aid

E

A weather system known as a polar vortex brought dangerously cold weather to large parts of the United States this week. A polar vortex is a cold, thick low pressure system. The air turns counter-clockwise when on the move.

The polar vortex started up in Canada. After crossing the border, it moved deep into the southeastern United States. The polar vortex brought the coldest temperatures in more than 20 years to many areas. Alice Jenkins lives in Washington D.C.

"I have a coat on. I have three sweaters. I have two blouses. But I don't feel like I have anything on."

Another woman, named Amanda, lives nearby in Maryland.

"It's D.C. It's not supposed to be this cold."

The extreme weather started with a low-pressure system near the North Pole. The Arctic air was pushed as far south as Alabama on wind currents known as the jet stream. The bitter cold covered much of the central United States, forcing schools, government offices and businesses to close.

But the polar vortex did not have the same effect everywhere.

Interestingly enough, it is wanner in Alaska and also somewhat wanner over Greenland because when you exhaust cold air in the North Pole and the Arctic region, when it's forced southward, it can't all stay there. Basically it's rushing towards us in the United States."

Camden Walker, a weather expert, says the weather system moved away quickly from places like Washington. But the cold air and high winds were staying longer in the middle of the country.

Temperatures of minus 10 degrees Celsius or lower were reported in Washington, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. In fact, temperatures in all or parts of the 50 states were below freezing at some point on Tuesday. Even in Hawaii, it was minus six degrees at the top of the state's highest mountain.

The effect of the polar vortex was extensive. Airline companies cancelled more than 11,000 flights over a four day period. The cold weather also interfered with train service. In the south, the Tennessee Valley Authority said it set a single day record for electricity as homeowners struggled to stay warm. But there was more to the picture.

67. Which of the following statements about the polar vortex is NOT true?

- A. It came from around the North Pole area.
- B. It caused great losses in the U.S.
- C. It caused Washington, D.C to be colder than usual in this season.
- D. All the places it swept across became extremely cold.

68. The purpose of Paragraphs 3,4 and 5 is to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. say Alice and Amanda should have put on more clothes



- B. indicate the extremely cold weather this year is unusual for Washington, D.C  
 C. show Washington, D.C is the most affected place in America  
 D. tell us women suffered more from the extreme weather
69. Central U.S. was more severely affected by the cold because \_\_\_\_ .  
 A. it was the place where the polar vortex was born  
 B. it was too low here for the polar vortex to leave  
 C. it was close to Washington, D.C  
 D. it was the cold air and high winds that stayed longer here
70. The passage is probably going to talk about \_\_\_\_ if it continues.  
 A. what can be done to stop it happening again  
 B. how long the extreme weather will last  
 C. other damage the polar vortex caused  
 D. the best way to stay warm this winter

#### 第四部分：书面表达（共两节，满分 50 分）

##### 第一节：完成句子（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读下列各小题，根据汉语句子，用句末括号内的英语单词完成句子，并将答案写在答题卡上的相应题号后。

71. When I was little, my mother used to sit by my bed, \_\_\_\_\_ until I fell asleep. (tell)

在我年幼的时候，我母亲常常坐在我的床边，给我讲故事直到我睡着。

72. The general manager was on the point of driving away \_\_\_\_\_ that he had left the important document in the office. (strike)

总经理正要开车离开，这时他突然想起他把那份重要的文件忘在办公室了。

73. Luckily I brought with me my umbrella, without which I \_\_\_\_\_ in the rain on my way home. (catch)

幸运的是我带了把伞，没有它，我在回家路上就会淋雨了。

74. \_\_\_\_\_, the beggar refused to accept the food thrown to him on the ground. (as)

尽管很饿，那个乞丐却拒绝接受别人扔在地上给他的食物。

75. \_\_\_\_\_ in performing the task, we shall keep in mind that we are a group and everyone is indispensable. (play)

一个人在完成这个任务过程中无论起着什么作用，我们一定要牢记：我们是一个团队，每个人都是不可或缺的。

76. I can't find my keys. I \_\_\_\_\_ them in the supermarket while shopping with my parents. (leave)

我的钥匙不见了，我肯定是跟父母购物时把它们丢在超市了。

77. Mr. Li earns only \_\_\_\_\_ as his wife, which makes him feel bad. (much)

李先生挣的钱只有他妻子的三分之一，这使他觉得很不舒服。

78. With the wall of the building \_\_\_\_\_ yellow, it looks even more beautiful. (paint)

这栋楼的墙壁粉刷成黄色后，它看起来更加漂亮了。

79. As a matter of fact, it is the mental addiction rather than the physical effects \_\_\_\_\_ it hard to quit smoking. (make)

事实上，让戒烟困难的不是生理上的影响，而是精神上的依赖。

80. Now, we are put into a position \_\_\_\_\_. Therefore laws for the protection of animals are so necessary. (die)

现在我们处于一种许多动物正在灭绝的境地。因此保护野生动物的法律是有必要的。

**第二节 短文写作（共 1 题；满分 30 分）**

请你根据以下提示，并结合事例，用英语写一篇短文。

As a famous writer once put it, "Life is like a big pot, when you go to the bottom of it, as long as you are willing to go, each direction is upward."

注意 ①无须写标题；

②除诗歌外，文体不限；

③内容必须结合你生活中的一个事例；

④文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称；

⑤词数不少于 120,如引用提示语则不计入总词数。

## 2014 年湖北七市（州）高三年级联合考试 英语参考答案及解析

**A 卷 1-70 题答案**

**第一部分：听力(30分)**

1—5 BACCA      6—10 BABCA      11—15 BCACB      16—20 ACCBA

**第二部分：词汇知识运用**

第一节：多项选择（10分）

21—25 CBADC      26—30 ADBCB

第二节：完形填空（20分）

31—35 ABACD      36—40 DBBAB      41—45 AADAB      46—50 DBABB

**第三部分：阅读理解（40分）**

51—54 DBCA      55—58 ACDA      59—62 CDBA      63—66 ACDB

67—70 BCDA

**B 卷 1—70 题答案**

听力部份

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
									0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
C	B	C	B	A	C	A	B	B	C	B	A	B	A	A	C	A	B	A	C

多项选择题

2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
A	C	D	A	C	B	A	C	A	C

完形填空题

3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
B	A	D	D	A	B	A	B	A	B	D	C	D	C	B	D	D	B	A	C

阅读理解题

5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

A	D	B	C	B	C	A	D	C	B	A	B	C	D	D	A	D	B	D	C
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#### 第四部分： 书面表达

##### 第一节：完成句子(20分)

71. telling me stories / telling stories to me
72. when (suddenly) it struck him
73. would/could/have been caught
74. Hungry as he was
75. Whatever role (part) one has played/is playing/plays  
No matter what role(part) one has played/is playing/plays
76. must have left
77. one third(1/3) as much (money)
78. painted
79. that makes
80. where/in which many animals are dying out

【评分原则】1. 主要结构正确、用给定的英语词完整表达所给的汉语信息，给满分；

2. 未用给定词不给分；
3. 主要结构不正确不给分；
4. 主要结构正确，信息完整，但一个或一个以上拼写错误扣0.5分；
5. 主要结构正确，信息有遗漏扣0.5分；
6. 主要结构正确，添加无关信息扣0.5分；
7. 其它可以接受的可能答案酌情给分。

71. tell 没有 ing，零分，没有 me 扣0.5分，写成 a story 扣0.5。
72. 没有 when 扣一分，没有 it 扣一分，时态错扣一分。
73. 如果写成 should/might/have been caught 扣一分，没用被动语态扣一分，没用虚拟语气零分。
74. 没倒装，零分；时态错扣一分。
75. Whatever 错扣一分；位置错扣0.5分。
76. 答案唯一。
77. one third 错，扣0.5分；没有 as 零分。
78. 答案唯一。
79. 没有 that 零分，时态错扣一分。
80. many animals are dying out 全对，但是没有 where/in which 扣一分；时态错扣一分。

##### 第二节：短文写作（30分）

### One possible version

Our life journey can't always be smooth, and we are bound to meet difficulties. Even at the worst time, if we have ambitious heart, we are sure to enjoy a happy and meaningful life.

I still remember my toughest time two years ago. Top student as I had been before, I was horrified to find in my new school I was behind others in math however hard I tried. So pessimistic was I that I sank into desperation. Fortunately my friend Xiao Ling noticed my depression and said "Cheer up. Never give up." Inspired by her words, I began to look at myself positively, which gave me the confidence to learn math.

It was my positive attitude and upward desire that made me a happy and successful student again. I totally understand that as long as we are willing to do, all our efforts will pay off definitely some day.

### 听力录音稿

这是2014年湖北省七市高三年级四月调考英语科听力部分。该部分分为第一、第二两节。注意回答听力部分时，请先将答案标在试卷上，听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将你的答案转涂到客观题答题卡上。

#### 第一节

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，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。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。现在，你有5秒钟的时间阅读第1小题的有关内容。

#### Text 1

M Mary, I'm going to draw the curtain. Is that all right with you?

W But I'm trying to read.

M Well, you see, I want to watch this movie on TV and the sun's shining on the screen.

W Oh, all right. But I'd like the light on.

#### Text 2

W Excuse me, Can I use notes to buy tickets?

M Yes. Some ticket machines take both notes and coins.

W How will I know if a machine takes both?

M It will say on the machine.

#### Text 3

M How about going to dinner with me tonight?

W I'd love to, but I haven't packed yet and my flight leaves at 5 o'clock.

M Well, then I'll ask Jack instead. Enjoy your flight.

W Thank you. I'll call you when I come back.

#### **Text 4**

W You speak French very well. How long have you been learning the language?

M I've been learning French for five and a half years.

W Oh, you have had a long practice. That's why you have a good command of French.

#### **Text 5**

M Your dress looks familiar. Did I see you wearing it yesterday?

W Well, not me. It belongs to my friend Susan, and she is in your class.

M She really has a lot of dresses.

W Yes. That's true.

第一节到此结束。

#### **第二节**

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 至第 7 两个小题。现在，你有 10 秒钟时间阅读这两个小题。

#### **Text 6**

W Hi, Mark. Are you in town for another job interview?

M Yes, I'm hopeful this time. I've just finished my second interview with this company.

W That sounds great. How many people are they interviewing?

M They interviewed 16 the first time and now four of us were chosen to go back for this interview. So, you know twelve failed in the first interview.

W Well. I hope it goes well. John and I would love it if you came back to this area to work, because we are friends.

M I would too.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至第 9 两个小题。现在，你有 10 秒钟时间阅读这两个小题。

#### **Text 7**

M Was the telephone ringing?

W I didn't hear anything.

M I thought I heard it ring two or three times.

W Sometimes when the windows are open, you can hear the neighbor's phone.

M Well, I'm expecting an important call, and I don't want to miss it.

W Is it anything I should know about?

M Not really. It has something to do with work and doesn't affect us here at home.

W Well, why don't you go ahead and do what to do outside? I will call you if the phone rings.

M Thanks. I think I will. I've been waiting so long now. I am getting nervous. I need to get out of house to breathe in some fresh air.

听第8段材料，回答第10至第12三个小题。现在，你有15秒钟时间阅读这三个小题。

### **Text 8**

M Chimokel, now, you are rich and famous. Did you want to become an athlete when you left school?

W Oh, no, I didn't. I come from a very poor family. I left school at sixteen and then I married Benjamin a year later, in 1995. I didn't think about running or sport at that time. Then I had four beautiful boys. We're a hard-working family, but we didn't have any money to send our boys to school. Then, last year, my neighbor told me about the running races and the prize money. So, I decided to start running, and here I am now!

M Did you win much money yesterday?

W Oh, yes. I did. Now we can send our children to a good school.

M Was this marathon your last race?

W Oh, I don't think so! They want me to race in Europe next year! I hope I can take my family.

听第9段材料，回答第13至第16四个小题。现在，你有20秒钟时间阅读这四个小题。

### **Text 9**

W You're leaving school soon, aren't you?

M Yes, my A-levels start next week, but I'm not bothered about the results, because when I leave school I'm going to concentrate on my music career. I'm the leading singer in a band and I don't need any qualifications to be a pop star. I see my future very clearly. I'm going to be incredibly famous and rich.

W So you've already got a contract then?

M Not yet. But the minute I've taken my last exam, I'm going to find a really good manager.

W So, do you intend to continue living at home?

M No way. I'm moving to London just as soon as I've left school. London's where it all happens in the music industry.

W Do you think you'll be able to live off your music right from the start?

M Well, I believe at first we might have to get part-time jobs for a few months and it's going to be hard, but I bet you, by this time next year, we'll have had a record in the charts.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。现在，你有 20 秒钟时间阅读这四个小题。

### Text 10

M There's a holiday next week and I can't decide what to do.

Last year I went north to the mountains. Everything was beautiful, but it is too cold this time of year. And it's really too far to go for a short holiday. I have decided that this is not a good time to go to the mountains. But I do want to go some place.

Perhaps this would be a good chance to go to the beach. I like to go for walks along the seashore in the warm sunshine and watch the water. It's only about eighty miles and I can get there in over an hour. After thinking it over, I'm sure that this is a better time for the seashore than the mountains. I guess I'll plan to go to the beach next week.

Oh, here's a letter from Jim. He says he is going to his house in the mountains for the holidays next week, and he wants me to go with him. After giving it some more thought, I guess it wasn't really too cold last year, and perhaps it might rain at the seashore and then I wouldn't enjoy it at all. The mountains are only 300 miles away. I think I'll write to Jim right now and tell him I'll go with him.

第二节到此结束，现在请用两分钟的时间把听力答案填涂在答题卡上，然后做笔试部分。

### 多项选择

21. 答案 C。“家长理当对他们的孩子做出一些个人的限制 (restriction) 直到他们觉得他们的孩子足够负责地安全地去驾驶。” A “容许，许可”； B “赞成”； C “限制”； D “成就”。
22. 答案 B。“这位年轻人虽然不是特别有天赋，但是他却总是尽他最大努力，将他的潜能 (potential) 发挥到最大，最终取得了成功。” A “原则、原理”； B “潜能、潜力”； C “方面、尺寸”； D “边界、范围”。
23. 答案 A。“我们必须用新的节能灯去替换这些旧的灯泡，因为他们耗 (consume) 电太多。” A “消耗”； B “吸收”； C “滥用”； D “改变”。
24. 答案 D。“研究表明有 30%-40% 的申请者在他们的个人简历或者是申请表上放上了一些错误的信息，在面试的时候夸大 (exaggerate) 他们的能力从而想提高他们获得职位的机会。” A “加强、巩固”； B “评价、估价”； C “调整”； D “夸大、夸张”。
25. 答案 C。“失业正在迫使那些渴望独立的年轻人去比他们原本希望的时间更久地去依赖 (rely on) 他们的父母。” A “决定”； B “集中于”； C “依赖、依靠”； D “继续、参与”。

26. 答案A。“一些社会学家建议西方人应该利用中国传统的智慧弥补(make up for)西方哲学的缺陷。” A “弥补”； B “坚持，抓住不放”； C “参加”； D “容忍”。
27. 答案D。“在对待孩子的方式上，你应该具有一贯性(consistent)而不是变化太多，否则孩子对于你究竟想要他们做什么就很茫然。” A “挑剔的”； B “负责的”； C “灵活的”； D “一致的”。
28. 答案B。“朝鲜已经很明显的告诉中国它也许已经准备回到六国会谈上，而这似乎在致力于结束核战计划方面是个试探性的一步。” A “侵略性的”； B “实验性的”； C “原始的”； D “被动的”。
29. 答案C。“到游乐园或者参加球赛、看电视或电影等都是可以让我们放松的娱乐活动，他们可以让我们暂时(temporarily)忘记我们的问题，甚至大笑。” A “有规律地、短期地”； B “身体地” C “暂时地、临时地” D “最初地、起地”。
30. 答案B。“政府应该通过(by means of )建立一个完善的社会保障体系保持社会的安全稳定。” A “意外的，偶然的”； B “用，通过”； C “在……方面”； D “赞同，有利于”。

#### 完形填空：〈英语双语阅读〉改编

大意：查理是一名越战美军飞行员。在他第75次执行任务时，他的F4幽灵战斗机被一发地对空导弹炸毁，唯一能够从死亡的边缘挽救他的就是随身带的降落伞，他祈祷着伞能打开。结果，降落伞顺利打开了，查理得以活着着陆，但被敌军俘虏，在越南监狱里被关了6年。一天，查理和妻子在一个小饭馆里，有个人走向查理，说出了有关他的一切。查理听完非常惊讶，那人解释：“因为我帮你打包整理了降落伞。” 当天晚上查理失眠了，“我有多少次走过那个最终救了我命的人身边却无视他？因为我是个飞行员，是个驾驶两倍于音速的飞机的‘精英一族’；是个战斗机飞行员而他仅仅是个水手？”他质问自己。回想自己吧：人生中有多少次你曾无视地走过帮助你最多的人？那个在最需要的时候默默替你打包降落伞的人？那些不求功名利禄，不求奖章甚至好处的人——那些仅仅是打包降落伞的人？

31. A. “不幸的”。“不幸的是在他第75次执行任务时，他的F4幽灵战斗机被一发地对空导弹炸毁。”
32. B. “炸毁”。他的F4幽灵战斗机被一发地对空导弹炸毁。A. “暴露” C. “吸引” D. “靠近”。
33. A. “降落伞。”他祈祷着降落伞能打开。
34. C. “让……降落到地面。”“降落伞顺利打开了，查理得以活着着陆。”
35. D. “俘虏。”被俘后在监狱里自然是做俘虏。
36. D. “餐馆。”后面有个“tables”做了暗示。
37. B. “好奇的。”有个人好奇的盯着他们。A. “偶尔的”。C. “严肃的” D. “着急的”
38. B. “辨认，认出。”他回头看但却不认识这个人。A. “使联合” C. “确认” D. “谈到”。
39. A. “盯着。”这个人一直不停地盯着他们看。C. “对他喊叫”。D. “指着”。



40. B. “起飞，腾飞”。“你从一艘航空母舰上起飞。” A. “推迟” C. “向前移动” D. “定居”。
41. A. “着落到了敌军的阵地。”
42. A. “关押。” 被关押在了敌军的阵地。Hold 的另外一个词义。
43. D. “惊讶”。听了那个人的话，查理有点惊讶。A. “恼火的” B. “可笑的” C. “脆弱的”。
44. A. “发生、产生”。查理很纳闷，“这一切是怎么回事？” how did it come about 是固定句型。B. “带” C. “谈到” D. “推断”。
45. B. “起作用”。这里指降落伞打开了。
46. D. “回忆起”。查理回忆起了那些所有的逝去的日子。A. “判断” B. “奉献” C. “依附、加入”。
47. B. “最终的。” 走过那个最终救了我命的人身边却无视他？ A. “明显的” C. “故意的”
48. A. “感谢”。我感谢你所做的一切。C. “怀疑” D. “容忍”。
49. B. “可得到的。” 那个在最需要的时候默默替你打包降落伞的人。
50. B. “荣誉。” 那些不求功名利禄，不求奖章甚至好处的人。

## 阅读理解

### A 篇

51. 答案 D. 细节理解题。从文章可以知道，1944 年父亲寄给母亲的情人节卡片对他们说是真正的宝贝。而前 3 个选项都有错误。
52. 答案 B. 词义理解题。从文章知道，我想着明天就是情人节了，也许父亲该为母亲准备一份礼物。但是我很快就放弃了这个想法，因为父亲根本就不可能出去购物。
53. 答案 C. 推理判断题。父亲终于能亲自把这张卡片上的洋溢着爱的文字读给母亲听，自然是满心激动和欢喜的。
54. 答案 A. 推理判断题。文章中的信件就是父母爱的象征。

### B 篇

55. 答案 A. 推理判断题。文章第 3 段谈到：It's composed of, as Ambassador Moore joked, around 4.5 million people and 40 million sheep. 所以，我们能推断养羊在英国是一个很大的生意。
56. 答案 C. 词义理解题。文章倒数第 3 段谈到，the Pavlova (奶油蛋白甜饼) 究竟是起于哪个国家，在英国和澳大利亚之间产生了争执。
57. 答案 D. 推理判断题。文中倒数第 2 段谈到，当这位大使说到，“我说是我们做的”，他的言下之意就是说是他们创造了这个美食 Pavlova。
58. 答案 A. 主旨大意题。本文主要谈的是美国中学生通过食物等去感受英国的文化。B 太大了，包含的范围太广。

### C 篇

59. 答案C. 推理判断题。文中第3段谈到, Rowling 说在她的真实身份被披露之前, 她的这本书就已经在网站上销售了有8500份英文的版本。所以, 我们可以推断在她的名字披露之前, 这本书的销售是很让人满意的(beyond satisfaction)。
60. 答案D. 推理判断题。从文中可以知道, 她的书在她披露了她的真实身份以后, 销量急剧上升。所以, 对于销量说, 书吸引人是一个方面, 但是作者本身的名气也是很重要的一个因素。她不太可能借助于一个名不见经传的笔名去获得书的销量的成功, 因此, 她选择了告知读者她的真实身份。
61. 答案B. 态度判断题。文章最后一段谈到, 她希望读者对这本书能像对待 the real Harry Potters 一样, 持宽容 (forgiving) 的态度。所以, 她希望的读者的态度应该是接受和包容这本书。
62. 答案A. 主旨大意题。文章第一句话就是全文的中心和主题。作者披露了自己的真实身份带了销量的急剧上升。

### D 篇

63. 答案A. 推理判断题。文章第一段就提出了话题, 在奉献和快乐之间是直接联系的。所以, 它的主要作用就是引导我们去阅读下文研究者们得出的结论。
64. 答案C. 推理判断题。文章第2段谈到, 给予比自己消费能给人带更多的幸福。
65. 答案D. 结构判断题。文字通过对9个捐赠国进行分析, 得出结论: 给予与幸福之间是有联系的。所以, 本文是通过举例、分析支撑作者的观点的。
66. 答案B. 主旨大意题。给予比得到能让人觉得更快乐。

### E 篇

67. 答案B. 细节理解题。一种被称为“极地涡旋”的天气系统为美国大片地区带危险的寒冷天气。但是阿拉斯加比较暖和, 格陵兰岛甚至更暖和一点。所以B是错误的。
68. 答案C. 推理判断题。文章中几个人的对话表明 Washington D. C. 天气异常寒冷。
69. 答案D. 细节理解题。文章倒数第三段谈到, 这种冷空气和大风在中部地区待的时间更长些, 所以这些地区遭受极寒天气的影响就更大些。
70. 答案A. 推理判断题。文章最后一段谈到, 这种极寒对美国大部分地区天气造成了极大的危害。特别是最后一句, **But there was more to the picture.**, 所以, 接下就会谈到更多受灾的情况。

### 完成句子:

71. telling me stories / telling stories to me, 非谓语动词 (-ing 形式) 做伴随状语。
72. when (suddenly) it struck him, 时间状语从句和固定句型。
73. would/could/have been caught, 对过去情况假设的虚拟语气。
74. Hungry as he was, as 的倒装。
75. Whatever role(part) one has played/is playing, 让步状语从句、时态以及固定短

语的用法。

76. must have left, 情态动词的完成时态的用法。
77. one third( $1/3$ ) as much (money), 倍数和比较级的用法。
78. painted.
79. that makes, 强调句型以及主谓一致。
80. where/in which many animals are dying out, 定语从句以及进行时态。