
**湖北省夷陵中学 2014 届高三五月全真模拟考试英语试
题 (A 卷)**

第一部分：听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案划在试卷上。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，共 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 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where is Mike now?
 - A. In the office.
 - B. At home.
 - C. In the classroom.
2. What is the most probable relationship between the two speakers?
 - A. Shop assistant and customer.
 - B. Husband and wife.
 - C. Teacher and student.
3. What is the man going to do?
 - A. See a film with the woman.
 - B. Have a rest.
 - C. See a film alone.
4. What does the man imply?
 - A. Hard work leads to success.
 - B. To see is to believe.
 - C. A good beginning is half done.
5. What is the man calling to do?
 - A. Ask for help.
 - B. See a doctor.
 - C. Put off an appointment.

第二节 (共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面五段对话或独白。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。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. What is the man doing?
 - A. Buying a ticket.
 - B. Serving a meal.
 - C. Booking a table.
7. When will the woman probably arrive at the restaurant?
 - A. At 2 p.m.

B. At 3 p.m.

C. At 7 p.m.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. When will the woman arrive in Wellington?

A. On Monday.

B. On Tuesday.

C. On Friday.

9. What do we know about the woman?

A. She will have a rather busy week.

B. She will have a comfortable journey.

C. She will meet her new agent in Sydney.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the man want to do?

A. He wants to buy a house.

B. He wants to sell his apartment.

C. He wants to rent a flat.

11. Which flat is the man interested in?

A. The one with a bathroom and a bedroom.

B. The one with two bedrooms and a sitting room.

C. The one with a kitchen but without a bathroom.

12. How much will the man pay for the bigger flat each year?

A. 3,600 dollars.

B. 2,400 dollars.

C. 3,000 dollars.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a bus station.

B. At a travel agency.

C. At a railway station.

14. Why does the man want to take a bus?

A. He wants to experience another way of travelling.

B. The bus tickets are cheaper than the train tickets.

C. The bus trip is more comfortable than the train trip.

15. Why are the bus tickets much cheaper than the train tickets?

A. The bus stops at several cities.

B. The bus trip takes longer time.

C. Few people enjoy the bus trip.

16. What do we know about the man?

A. He went the wrong way.

B. He can't make the decision now.

C. His aunt and uncle have different opinions.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A. The university library.

-
- B. The university dormitory.
C. The city library.
18. Where can you find a book on physics?
A. On level 1.
B. On level 2.
C. On level 3.
19. How long can a teacher keep the borrowed books at one time?
A. About 60 days.
B. About 14 days.
C. About 30 days.
20. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. A student can not check out a dictionary.
B. The library is open seven days a week.
C. You can use copy facilities on level four.

第二部分：词汇知识运用(共两节，满分30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. Their performance was rather successful because they had practiced over 10 times before they made the final _____ in the art festival.
A. qualification B. presentation C. clarification D. reputation
22. At this year's Paris Fashion Week, the designer wedding dresses made wedding fashion a separate _____ from mainstream fashion.
A. dimension B. heritage C. emphasis D. category
23. Donald Kagan taught a course on ancient Greek history in Cambridge University. His students would applaud at the end of each lecture to _____ his wonderful lecture full of true wisdom.
A. acknowledge B. congratulate C. recommend D. condemn
24. This meeting is very important for our company. If you cannot go yourself, please find someone to _____ for you.
A. substitute B. distribute C. contribute D. institute
25. The rest of us are punished for even the smallest wrongdoing, while he can _____ committing anything big.
A. fit in with B. get away with C. give birth to D. get close to
26. He tried to _____ his anger on hearing his son's offences; otherwise he would have beaten his son to death.
A. give up B. turn down C. hold back D. cut down
27. Johnson talked a lot in his turn. However, I didn't think his remarks were _____ to our topic. He just wanted to express himself.
A. considerate B. abnormal C. beneficial D. relevant
28. Jack, a 13-year-old schoolboy, often says no to his parent's opinion and doesn't listen

to them willingly because he is going through a _____ stage.

- A. conventional B. contemporary C. contradictory D. complicated

29. Grandfather Dingsdale had his back broken while working in the mines. _____, he spent the rest of his life in a wheelchair.

- A. Consequently B. Alternatively C. Absolutely D. Eventually

30. Advertisements come in many kinds. A company may advertise its products _____ newspapers, magazines, television and even skywriting.

- A. in spite of B. by means of C. on behalf of D. in terms of

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1 分，满 20 分）

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(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。

My class and I visited Chris Care Center in Phoenix, Arizona to comfort the old people who needed a little cheering up during the holiday season.

The first two 31 there were for persons requiring help in taking care of themselves. We sang 32 for them. They loved our sweet songs and the flowers that we left with them.

As we were 33 on the third floor for old people with Alzheimer (老年痴呆症), most of them 34 off at the walls or floor. However, one lady 35 my eye. She was sitting by the door, in a wheelchair, singing songs to herself. They weren't the songs that we were singing; at least they didn't 36 like that. As we got 37 with each festive song, she did as well. The louder we got, the louder she got. 38 she was singing, she was also 39 out to us with her hands and body. I knew that I should have gone over to her, but I thought that my 40 were to my students. People who worked at the care center could 41 to her, I thought. Just when I stopped feeling 42 about not giving her the attention she needed, one of my students, Justin, showed me what the holiday season is really about.

Justin also 43 the same lady. The difference between us is that he 44 on her needs, but I didn't. During the last song, "Silent Night," Justin walked over to her and held her hand. He looked this aged lady in her 45 and with his actions said, "You are important, and I will take my 46 to let you know that."

This tired, elderly lady stopped singing and held his hand. Then she touched his cheek with the other hand. Tears began to fall down her face. No 47 can completely describe that touching moment.

It 48 a boy to teach me, a man, about kindness and love. Justin's example of a complete, selfless attitude toward another was a 49 that I will never forget. He was the teacher that day, and I consider myself 50 to have witnessed his lesson.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 31. A. rooms | B. buildings | C. floors | D. groups |
| 32. A. bravely | B. shyly | C. madly | D. beautifully |
| 33. A. dancing | B. meeting | C. gathering | D. singing |
| 34. A. stared | B. shut | C. paid | D. glared |
| 35. A. looked | B. caught | C. escaped | D. hurt |

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|
| 36. A. appear | B. hear | C. sound | D. feel |
| 37. A. louder | B. nearer | C. faster | D. higher |
| 38. A. Because | B. As | C. Since | D. Though |
| 39. A. moving | B. reaching | C. coming | D. |
| spreading | | | |
| 40. A. interests | B. abilities | C. feelings | D. |
| responsibilities | | | |
| 41. A. speak | B. object | C. attend | D. |
| compare | | | |
| 42. A. afraid | B. sure | C. guilty | D. |
| scary | | | |
| 43. A. feared | B. avoided | C. helped | D. noticed |
| 44. A. called | B. acted | C. insisted | D. kept |
| 45. A. tears | B. hands | C. eyes | D. face |
| 46. A. time | B. flower | C. body | D. |
| cheek | | | |
| 47. A. words | B. poems | C. expressions | D. songs |
| 48. A. took | B. wasted | C. caused | D. made |
| 49. A. message | B. lesson | C. activity | D. class |
| 50. A. clever | B. foolish | C. right | D. lucky |

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

While Andrew was getting ready for work one Friday morning, he announced to his wife that he had finally decided to ask his boss for a salary raise. All day Andrew felt nervous and anxious as he thought about the upcoming showdown. What if Mr. Larchmont refused to grant his request? Andrew had worked so hard in the last 18 months and landed some great accounts for Braer and Hopkins Advertising Agency. Of course, he deserved a wage increase.

The thought of walking into Larchmont's office left Andrew weak in the knees. Late in the afternoon he was finally courageous enough to approach his superior. To his delight and surprise, the ever frugal Harvey Larchmont agreed to give Andrew a raise!

Andrew arrived home that evening despite breaking all city and state speed limits to a beautiful table set with their best china, and candles lit. His wife, Tina, had prepared a delicate meal including his favorite dishes. Immediately he figured someone from the office had tipped her off!

Next to his plate Andrew found a beautiful lettered note. It was from his wife. It read: "Congratulations, my love! I knew you'd get the raise! I prepared this dinner to show just how much I love you. I am so proud of your accomplishments!" He read it and stopped to reflect on how sensitive and caring Tina was.

After dinner, Andrew was on his way to the kitchen to get dessert when he observed that a second card had slipped out of Tina's pocket onto the floor. He bent forward to pick it up. It read: "Don't worry about not getting the raise! You do deserve one! You are a wonderful provider and I prepared this dinner to show you just how much I love you even though you did not get the increase."

Suddenly tears swelled in Andrew's eyes. Total acceptance! Tina's support for him was not conditional upon his success at work.

The fear of rejection is often softened and we can undergo almost any setback or rejection when we know someone loves us regardless of our success or failure.

51. What was Andrew's decision that Friday?

- A. To land some great accounts for the company.
- B. To request a wage increase from his boss.
- C. To celebrate his success with his wife at home.
- D. To get a job in the Braer and Hopkins Advertising Agency.

52. The underlined word "frugal" in Paragraph 2 most probably means "_____".

- A. economical
- B. simple
- C. wasteful
- D. effective

53. Why did Tina prepare a grand dinner for Andrew that day?

- A. She was confident of his getting a pay raise.
- B. She wanted to express her gratitude for his devotion to the family
- C. She believed that her husband was the best in his company.
- D. She meant to show her support whatever the result would be.

54. This story is written to show that _____.

- A. many fears turn out to be unfounded
- B. work hard and you will be rewarded
- C. unconditional love brings courage and strength
- D. we should never be afraid to ask for what is due to us

B

You probably know that frogs hop (齐足跳). But did you know that there is a tiny frog in the Pacific Northwest that belly flops (肚子先着水). It's called a tailed frog.

Dr. Rick Essner, who has been studying tailed frogs for the past few years, says, "I have looked at thousands of jumps and have never seen them land on their feet like other frogs." Most of the time, tailed frogs land on their stomachs and then bring their back legs in to prepare for another jump.

Essner first noticed these frogs because of the way they swim. Other frogs kick both of their back legs at the same time. But when a tailed frog swims, it pushes first with one leg and then the other.

To try to find out why tailed frogs belly flop, Essner and other scientists collected and filmed different kinds of frogs. They found that all of the frogs start their jumps the same way: they stretch out their legs. The change comes in midair and in the landing. Tailed frogs can't move their back legs as quickly as other frogs do. Maybe they don't need to. Tailed frogs live around water and quickly jump into the water to escape danger.

Early frogs developed around watery areas and could jump quickly into the water to escape danger. Scientists think those frogs blended in with (与...融合在一起) the green

plants on the side of the rocky streams, just like today's tailed frogs. "I would guess that other animals would have problems detecting them," explains Essner. When they did find those early frogs, the frogs could jump into the stream. They didn't need to continue hopping.

Tailed frogs and other kinds of frogs went their separate ways about 200 million years ago. Tailed frogs stayed by streams. Other kinds of frogs moved to places where new hopping skills allowed them to survive.

55. What's special about the tailed frog?

- A. It has a long tail.
- B. It jumps on one foot.
- C. It starts its jump differently.
- D. It lands on its stomach.

56. Why do tailed frogs belly flop?

- A. They have never left the water to live.
- B. They have trouble in stretching out their legs.
- C. Their back legs can't match other frogs'.
- D. Their front legs develop better than the back ones.

57. The underlined word "detecting" in Paragraph 5 means "_____".

- A. eating
- B. killing
- C. using
- D. discovering

58. What caused tailed frogs to land differently?

- A. Their habitat.
- B. Their enemies.
- C. The 200 million years.
- D. The change of air pressure.

C

For many American university students, the week-long spring break holiday means an endless party on a sunny beach in Florida or Mexico. In Panama City Beach, Florida, a city with a population of around 36,000, more than half a million university students arrive during the month of March to play and party, making it the number one spring break destination in the United States.

A weeklong drinking binge (狂欢作乐) is not for everyone, however, and a growing number of American university students have found a way to make spring break matter. For them, joining or leading a group of volunteers to travel locally or internationally and work for problems such as poverty, homelessness, or environmental damage makes spring break a unique learning experience that university students can feel good about.

During one spring break week, students at James Madison University in Virginia participated in 15 "alternative spring break" trips to nearby states, three others to more distant parts of the United States, and five international trips. One group of JMU students traveled to Bogalusa, Louisiana, to help rebuild homes damaged by hurricane. Another group traveled to Mississippi to organize creative activities for children living in a homeless shelter.

Students who participate in alternative spring break projects find them very rewarding.

Students often sleep on the floor of a school or church, or spend the week camping in

tents. But students only pay around \$250 for meals and transportation, which is much less than some of their peers spend travelling to more traditional spring break destinations.

Alternative spring break trips appear to be growing in popularity at universities across the United States. Students mention a number of reasons for participating. Some appreciate the opportunity to socialize and meet new friends. Others want to exercise their beliefs about people's obligation (责任) to serve humanity and make the world a better place. Whatever their reasons, these students have discovered something that gives them rich rewards along with a break from school work.

59. Which state in the US has the most famous spring break destination?

- A. Mexico. B. Virginia. C. Florida. D. Louisiana.

60. In American spring break holiday, more and more students _____.

- A. hold many more endless parties.
B. have much more spring binge.
C. choose to make international trips.
D. make their spring break meaningful.

61. Which of the following is mentioned as a key reason why students join in alternative spring break trips?

- A. They feel they must help other people.
B. They wish to get away from school work.
C. They desire to travel to distant places.
D. They hope to earn more money.

62. The text is mainly about _____.

- A. alternative spring break trips
B. spring break in Florida and Mexico
C. sleeping on the floor or camping in tents
D. famous tourist destinations around the US

D

The science fiction type of entertainment is considered by most to be fathered by Jules Verne (*A Journey to the Center of the Earth* and *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*) and H. G. Wells (*The Time Machine* and *The War of the Worlds*). Sci-Fi, as it is commonly shortened, is a fictional story in which science and technology have a significant influence on the characters and plot. Many such works are guesswork about what the future holds and how scientific findings and technological advances will shape humankind.

Writing in the late 1800s, Jules Verne was remarkably successful in his 10 guesses about future technologies of air conditioning, automobiles, the Internet, television, and underwater, air, and space travel. Unbelievably, of all places from which to choose, Jules Verne guessed Tampa, Florida, USA as the launching site of the first project to the Moon, which was only 200 kilometers away from the actual 1969 location at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

One of the best-known science fiction books is *Nineteen Eighty-Four* by George Orwell. Published in 1949, it was not meant as a prediction, but as a warning: Orwell was

describing what he saw as the outcome of the ideas, trends, and emerging technologies of his time. Many invented terms from this novel have become common in everyday use, such as “big brother” and “doublethink”. Even the author’s name has been made into an adjective—Orwellian—and has become a warning descriptor for situations where privacy is lost and the individual becomes sacrifice under a totalitarian (极权主义) government. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* was translated into sixty-five languages within five years of its publication, setting a record that still stands.

What helps bring science fiction into being is usually a new discovery. The author creates an analysis of the potential influence and consequences and then wraps it in a pleasant story. For example, the beginning of space exploration was followed a few years later by the *Star Trek* television program and movie series. Advances in genetics (遗传学) cause fantasies of the end of disease, horrors of eugenics (优生学), and thrillers where creatures disappearing long ago are brought back to life. The science fiction author’s self-determined role is that of field glasses for humanity—searching the world of future possibilities upon the road which we are traveling.

63. What can science fiction offer to people?
- A. An analysis of why a new technology could harm human.
 - B. A thoughtful look at the present drawbacks of technology.
 - C. A prediction of how a new discovery could influence mankind.
 - D. A thoughtful look at the past and what history brought to us.
64. Which of the following best summarizes the description of *Nineteen Eighty-Four*?
- A. A warning of cruel and unfair ruling.
 - B. A prediction of future technologies.
 - C. The consequence of scientific findings.
 - D. An imaginary perfect world of freedom.
65. From the passage we can learn that _____.
- A. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* adopted some popular terms
 - B. *Star Trek* movie series were based on space exploration
 - C. Cape Canaveral was mentioned in Jules Verne’s fiction
 - D. H.G. Wells predicted the Internet in the late 1800s
66. According to the author, what is the role of science fiction in society?
- A. A moral compass.
 - B. A reference of technology.
 - C. A record of science development.
 - D. A consideration of possibilities.

E

The \$11 billion self-help industry is built on the idea that you should turn negative thoughts like “I never do anything right” into positive ones like “I can succeed”. But was the positive thinking advocate Norman Vincent Peale right? Is there power in positive thinking?

Researchers in Canada just published a study in *Psychological Science* that says trying to get people to think more positively can actually have the opposite effect: it can simply stress how unhappy they are. The study’s authors, Joanne Wood and John Lee of

the University of Waterloo and Elaine Perunovic of the University of New Brunswick, begin by using older research showing that when people get feedback (反馈) which they believe is overly positive, they actually feel worse, not better. If you tell your friend who is not very clever that he has the potential of an Einstein, you're just underlining his faults. In the 1990s, a team including psychologist Joel Cooper of Princeton conducted an experiment. The participants were asked to write essays opposing financial support for the disabled, expressing little sympathy for them. When these participants were later praised for their sympathy, they felt even worse about what they had written.

In this experiment, Wood, Lee and Perunovic measured 68 students' self-respect. The participants were then asked to write down their thoughts and feelings for four minutes. Every 15 seconds, one group of students heard a bell. When it rang, they were supposed to tell themselves, "I am lovable." Those with low self-respect didn't feel better after the forced self-approval. In fact, their feelings turned significantly worse than those of members of the control group, who weren't urged to think positive thoughts.

The study provides support for newer forms for psychotherapy (心理治疗) that urge people to accept their negative thoughts and feelings rather than fight them. In the fighting, we not only often fail but can make things worse. Meditation (冥想) techniques, on the contrary, can teach people to realize their shortcomings from a larger, more realistic perspective. Call it the power of negative thinking.

67. The underlined part in Paragraph 2 probably means _____.
A. you are pointing out the mistakes he has made
B. you are not taking his mistakes seriously enough
C. you are stressing the fact that he is not intelligent
D. you are not trying to make him feel better about his faults
68. What do we learn from the experiment of Wood, Lee and Perunovic?
A. Self-approval can bring a positive change to one's feelings.
B. People with low self-respect seldom write down their true feelings.
C. It is important for people to continually improve their self-respect.
D. Forcing people to think positive thoughts may lower their self-respect.
69. It can be learned from the last paragraph that _____.
A. people can avoid making mistakes through meditation
B. different people tend to have different ways of thinking
C. meditation may prove to be a good form of psychotherapy
D. the effects of positive thinking differ from person to person
70. Which is the best title of this passage?
A. How to turn negative thoughts into positive ones?
B. Is positive thinking more powerful than negative thinking?
C. Encouragement is what it takes to restore confidence.
D. Meditation techniques: new means of psychotherapy.

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，根据汉语提示，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. Liu Han, once China's 230th richest person, together with his brother _____ on charges including murder and leading mafia-like gangs. (sentence)

刘汉，曾经排名中国第 230 位的富人连同他的兄弟一起因被指控犯有包括谋杀、领导黑恶势力在内的罪行而被判处死刑。

72. China calls on world powers _____ Teheran nuclear issue, while committing to strengthening economic and security cooperation with that country. (reach)

中国呼吁世界大国就德黑兰核问题达成协议，同时承诺与伊朗加强经济和安全合作。

73. Touched by this moving story, I am more convinced of the importance of honesty, _____ a warm and harmonious society. (contribute)

这个感人的故事深深触动了我，让我更加坚信诚实的重要性，它有助于建立温暖和谐的社会。

74. People complain that decisions to approve or deny a permit are often arbitrary rather than _____ fixed criteria. (base)

人们抱怨批准或拒绝许可证的决定通常是任意的，而非基于一定的标准。

75. Not only _____ than they thought they would, the older pessimists also seemed to suffer a lower ratio of disability and death for the study period. (feel)

在研究期间，那些年龄大些的“悲观主义者”不仅觉得比他们原先想的更满意，而且遭遇缺残和死亡的比率似乎也更低一些。

76. As a famous model, Lin ziling thinks most people can hardly imagine _____ to be watched that closely every minute of the day. (like)

身为名模，林志玲以为大多数人很难想象时刻被人那么近距离地观看会是什么样子。

77. Unfortunately many western media are still reporting the attack in Urumqi through rose colored glasses. It is high time we _____ double standards on terrorism, fighting terrorism with zero tolerance. (give)

不幸的是，西方媒体仍然在戴着有色眼镜报道乌鲁木齐的袭击事件。是该我们对恐怖主义放弃双重标准的时候了，以零容忍的态度向恐怖主义开战。

78. His understanding of the new skill is _____ of his older companions. What an excellent fellow! (superior)

他对于这种新技能的理解优于比他年长的同伴们。一个多优秀的伙计！

79. The Chinese Dream is the dream of our nation, our country, and of every single Chinese. _____, we must guarantee the realization of the Chinese Dream. (meet)

中国梦是民族之梦，国家之梦，是每个中国人的梦，不管我们遇到什么困难，我们必须确保中国梦之实现。

80. At the press conference, Foreign Ministry spokesman Hong Lei said, "It is the

Philippines rather than China _____ the tense situation the South China Sea. (blame)

在新闻发布会上，外交部新闻发言人洪磊说：“该为南中国海紧张局势负责的是菲律宾，而不是中国。”

第二节：短文写作（共1题，满分30分）

请根据下图的提示，并结合事例，用英语写一篇短文。



- 注意：①除诗歌外，文体不限；
②文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称；
③词数为120左右。

参考答案

A 卷

听力理解 1-5 CABAC 6-10 CAAAC 11-15 BAAAB 16-20 BACAA

多项选择 21-25 BDAAB 26-30 CDCAB

完形填空 31-35 CDDAB 36-40 CABBD 41-45 CCDBC 46-50 AAABD

阅读理解 51-54 BADC 55-58 DCDA 59-62 CDAA 63-66 CABD 67-70 CDCB

完成句子

71. was sentenced to death / was given (a) death sentence

72. to reach agreements / an agreement on

73. which contributes to building

74. based on

75. did they feel more satisfied

76. what it is / will be like

77. gave up / should give up

78. superior to that

79. Whatever / No matter what difficulties / difficulty we (may) meet (with)

80. that is to blame for

书面表达 (略)