

绝密★启用前

湖北襄阳四中 2014 届高三高考仿真模拟考试英语试题 B 卷

本试题卷共 16 页。全卷满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

★ 祝考试顺利★

注意事项:

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上试卷类型 B 后的方框涂黑。
2. 选择题的作答：每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。答在试题卷、草稿纸上无效。
3. 完成句子和短文写作题用 5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔将答案直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。答在试题卷、草稿纸上无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

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

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15 . B. £ 9.15 . C. £ 9.18 .

答案：B

1. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. A student and her classmate.
B. A teacher and her workmate.
C. A teacher and a student.
2. Where are they standing now?
A. Outside a book shop.
B. In a clothes shop.
C. In front of a clothes shop.
3. How late at least does the man have to check his ticket?
A. 11:35 a.m.
B. 12:45 p.m.
C. 12:05 p.m.
4. What caused the man's eyes red?
A. Sand.
B. Some eye disease.
C. Sadness.
5. What can be inferred from the dialogue?

- A. The woman thought the color is good for the man.
- B. The man would have bought the sunglasses if they were brown.
- C. The man did not buy the sunglasses because they were brown.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，5秒钟。听完后，各小题将给出秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至8 题。

- 6. Who is Steven?
 - A. The woman's husband.
 - B. The woman's uncle.
 - C. Mrs. White's son.
- 7. When did Steven hurt himself?
 - A. This week.
 - B. Last week.
 - C. A month ago.
- 8. What part of the body did Steven hurt?
 - A. His hand.
 - B. His heart.
 - C. His leg.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

- 9. What is the weather like today?
 - A. Warm and wet.
 - B. Nice and sunny.
 - C. Hot and sunny.
- 10. What season is it now?
 - A. Summer.
 - B. Spring.
 - C. Autumn.
- 11. What will they have to take to the farm?
 - A. Umbrellas.
 - B. Baskets.
 - C. Shoes.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

- 12. What happened to the woman?
 - A. She lost her black cloth shoulder bag.
 - B. She lost her brown leather shoulder bag.
 - C. She lost her purple leather shoulder bag.
- 13. Where does the conversation take place?
 - A. In a lost-and-found office.
 - B. In a bag shop.

C. In the library.

14. What's not in the bag?

A. Some keys.

B. A telephone directory.

C. Some letters.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Relatives.

B. Hirer and landlady.

C. Roommates.

16. What does the man want to do about the house?

A. Change the colors of the walls.

B. Change the colors of the lights.

C. Keep a cat in the house.

17. Which one is not right in the following statement?

A. The man can't smoke in the bedroom.

B. The man can't take many friends to the house.

C. The man can cook at any time.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the most common way to affect people's shopping behavior?

A. Pictures.

B. Films.

C. Advertisement.

19. According to the passage, who can benefit from ads?

A. Only the manufactures.

B. Both the shoppers and the manufactures.

C. Only the shoppers.

20. Which is right in the following statement?

A. Computers are a new medium as fast, easy and exact as other media.

B. The Internet will play an increasingly important role in people's shopping.

C. The Internet is only a good way for shopping.

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。

例: To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their _____ and weaknesses.

A. strengths

B. benefits

C. techniques

D. values

答案: A

21. It takes little for a teacher to generously praise a student, but for the student, sometimes its function is beyond _____.

- A. imagination B. impression C. recognition D. expression
22. Nowadays working parents find that, while they have good _____ to read bedtime stories to their children, it's hard to fit it into their busy schedules.
A. inspirations B. priorities C. intentions D. achievements
23. As a reporter, he is always busy _____ the events from all walks of life and gets to rub shoulders with all the big names in politics.
A. divorcing B. covering C. erasing D. revealing
24. We always _____ our concerts with this song, not only because it's a great piece of music, but also because we can get energies from the audience.
A. consume B. convert C. combine D. conclude
25. Evidence suggests the MH370 was most likely to be deliberately taken over by someone familiar with the aircraft, but mechanical problems have not been _____.
A. ruled out B. figured out C. rooted out D. squeezed out
26. Jim records his physical training every time so that he can _____ it and think about how he should improve it the next day.
A. appeal to B. contribute to C. refer to D. adapt to
27. Rice is a _____ food in most Asian nations and any shortage could lead to unrest and instability, making governments extremely sensitive to its price.
A. stable B. staple C. capable D. remarkable
28. Asia is one of the most _____ and most promising regions in the world, and its development is closely connected with the development of other continents.
A. dynamic B. essential C. flexible D. primitive
29. With *smog* (烟雾) _____ blanketing many cities in China, chances are that you may not even remember the good old days when the sky was much clearer and the air fresher.
A. abruptly B. constantly C. initially D. slightly
30. The system can actually warn us _____ when our behavior might lead to a negative outcome so that we can avoid making mistakes.
A. in turn B. in place C. in store D. in time

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。

Once upon a time, two brothers, who lived on neighboring farms, fell into conflict. It was the first serious 31 in their 40 years' brotherhood. Then one day the long tie 32. It resulted from a small misunderstanding, and then grew into a major difference, and eventually exploded into an exchange of 33 words followed by weeks of silence.

Very early one morning there was a(n) 34 on the elder brother's door. He opened it to find a man with a carpenter's toolbox. "I'm 35 for a few days' work," he said. "Perhaps you would have a few small jobs here and there. Could I help you?"

"Well as it happens there is," said the elder brother, 36 across the *creek* (河沟) to his brother's farm. "My younger brother lives there. A conflict broke out between us and he used his *bulldozer* (推土机) to dig the creek to 37 me and thus a gap 38 between us. And I'll do something to 39 him back. See that pile of wood over there? I want you to build me a 3-metre-high fence, so I won't need to see him or his place anymore."

The carpenter said, "I think I understand the 40. Show me the nails and the digger and I'll be able to do a job that 41 you."

The elder brother had to go to town for supplies, so he helped the carpenter get the materials ready and then he was 42 for the day. About sunset 43 the elder brother returned, the carpenter had just finished his job. Much to the elder brother's shock: there was no 44 there at all; instead there was a bridge, 45 from one side of the creek to the other. And his younger brother was coming across the bridge.

"You are quite a fellow to build this bridge 46 all I've said and done," he said.

The two brothers then met in the middle of the bridge, taking each other's hand and 47. They then turned to see the carpenter 48 his toolbox on his shoulder.

"No, wait, please 49 a few days. I've a lot of other projects for you," said the older brother.

"I'd love to stay on," the carpenter said, "but I have many more 50 to build."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. distance | B. routine | C. gap | D. regret |
| 32. A. came about | B. set up | C. run out | D. fell apart |
| 33. A. acute | B. bitter | C. absurd | D. genuine |
| 34. A. knock | B. accident | C. delivery | D. response |
| 35. A. arranging | B. qualifying | C. accounting | D. hunting |
| 36. A. pointing | B. walking | C. expanding | D. leading |
| 37. A. please | B. advocate | C. annoy | D. concern |
| 38. A. fills | B. narrows | C. deposits | D. exists |
| 39. A. pay | B. hold | C. bring | D. call |
| 40. A. trend | B. situation | C. duty | D. practice |
| 41. A. strikes | B. attracts | C. frustrates | D. satisfies |
| 42. A. around | B. over | C. off | D. back |
| 43. A. until | B. when | C. while | D. since |
| 44. A. room | B. toolbox | C. fence | D. farm |
| 45. A. stretching | B. ranging | C. transporting | D. swinging |
| 46. A. in defense of | B. in spite of | C. in favor of | D. in honor of |
| 47. A. trembled | B. fought | C. embraced | D. swore |
| 48. A. raise | B. spread | C. display | D. remove |
| 49. A. play | B. wander | C. enjoy | D. stay |
| 50. A. farms | B. bridges | C. houses | D. fences |

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

Last week I did something that scared me. I stood in front of nearly 200 financial planners and I talked to them about why financial blogs are a good thing.

I'm a confident writer. I've been doing this long enough that I know my strength and my limitations. I'm less confident as a speaker. I don't have time to pause to collect my thoughts. I'm not able to edit. I'm afraid of being trapped in a corner without being able to talk my way out. Basically, I'm scared to speak.

It would be easy to simply refuse the chances that come my way. When somebody asks me to speak in front of a group, I could say "no". When radio and television stations call for an interview, I could say "no". But for the past two years, I've been following my own policy to say "yes" to new chances.

To say "yes" is to live in fear. My goal is to continually improve myself to become better than I am today. One way to do that is to do the things that scare me, to take them on as challenges, and to learn from them even if I fail.

In mid-November, a local station asked me to appear on live television. "I realize it's short notice," the producer wrote, "but we'd love to have you on the show if you're available tonight." I was frightened. I thought about recent taped television interviews that I had hated. I was afraid of what might happen.

But I also thought about the things that had gone right. I thought of how my speaking skills had improved over the past year. And then I thought of the book I was reading, a book that I had bought for \$1.29 at the local store. *The Magic of Thinking Big* was a huge bestseller during the 1960s. Written by Dr. David Schwartz, a professor at Georgia State University, the book contains dozens of practical tips on how to take risks to achieve big goals. Schwartz argues that nobody will believe in you until you believe in yourself.

So when the television producer asked if I wanted to appear on his show, I thought big. "Sure," I said. "I'll do it." I acted confidently, but on the inside I was frightened. What I needed was techniques to build up my confidence and to overcome my fear.

51. Why is the author afraid of speaking in public?
- A. He is aware of his potential.
 - B. He has few chances to talk.
 - C. He likes writing better.
 - D. He is not able to edit what he says.
52. The underlined words "my own policy" (in Para.3) probably mean _____.
- A. hesitating before chances
 - B. self-improving through challenges
 - C. turning down the invitations
 - D. saying yes to fear
53. The author mentioned the book *The Magic of Thinking Big* mainly because _____.
- A. it was a bestseller
 - B. its author was famous
 - C. it was inspiring
 - D. its price was attractive
54. What is the author's purpose to write the passage?
- A. To share his experiences of overcoming fear.
 - B. To give practical tips on speaking in public.
 - C. To persuade people to follow his example.
 - D. To analyze his strength and weaknesses.

B

Is the "Go to College" Message Overdone?

Even in a weak job market, the old college try isn't the answer for everyone. A briefing paper from the Brookings Institution warns that "we may have overdone the message" on college, senior fellow Isabel Sawhill said.

"We've been telling students and their families for years that college is the only way to succeed in the economy and of course there's a lot of truth to that," Ms. Sawhill said. "On average it does pay off 1/4. But if you load up on a whole lot of student debt and then you don't graduate, that is a very bad situation."

One comment that people often repeat among the years of slow job growth has been the value of education for landing a job and advancing in a career. April's national unemployment rate stood at 7.5%, according to the Labor Department. The unemployment rate for high-school graduates over 25 years old who hadn't attended college was 7.4%, compared with 3.9% for those with a bachelor's degree or more education. The difference is even bigger among those aged 16-24. The jobless rate for those with only a high school diploma in that age group is about 20%. At the same time, recent research by Canadian economists warns that a college degree is no guarantee of promising employment.

Ms. Sawhill pointed out that among the aspects that affect the value of a college education is the field of one's major: Students in engineering or other sciences end up earning more than ones who major in the arts or education. The cost of *tuition* (学费) and the availability of financial aid are other considerations, with public institutions generally a better financial bargain than private ones.

She suggested two ways to improve the situation: increasing *vocational* (职业的)-technical training programs and taking a page from Europe's focus on early education rather than post-secondary learning. ^aThe European countries put a little more attention to getting people prepared in the primary grades,^o she said. ^aThen they have a higher bar for whoever goes to college—but once you get into college, you're more likely to be highly *subsidized* (资助).^o

She also is a supporter of technical training—to teach students how to be plumbers, welders and computer programmers—because ^aemployers are desperate^o for workers with these skills.

55. People usually think that _____.
- A. the cost of technical schooling is a problem
 - B. technical skills are most important for finding a job
 - C. one will not succeed without a college degree
 - D. there is an increased competition in getting into a college
56. What does the underlined part ^ataking a page from^o (in Para.5) possibly mean?
- A. Learning from.
 - B. Changing from.
 - C. Differing from.
 - D. Hearing from.
57. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Public institutions charge more for education.
 - B. European universities are stricter with students.
 - C. Canadian students prefer to major in engineering.
 - D. Students with certain skills are in great demand.
58. Ms. Sawhill may probably agree that _____.
- A. technical training is more important than college education
 - B. too much stress has been put on the value of college degrees
 - C. a college degree will ensure promising employment
 - D. it's easier for art students to find favorite jobs

C

Can a Language Become Extinct?

A language can become extinct when the last person who can speak it passes away. Or more likely when the second-last person who speaks it dies because then there is no one left to talk to. According to *linguists* (语言学家) there is nothing unusual about a single language dying out. But what is happening today is quite remarkable.

According to the recent statistics, there are approximately 6,000 languages in the world as we speak, about half of which are going to die out in the next century.

There are several reasons as to why a language can eventually die out. These range from natural disasters, such as hurricanes, to sociological factors, like cultural *assimilation* (同化), in which the culture of a minority group is gradually replaced by a stronger one. The former can cause tribes to leave their natural habitat and therefore become fewer and fewer in number. However, it doesn't happen very frequently. In fact, the latter is a much bigger threat and it is responsible for the extinction of a lot of languages in countries like the USA and Australia. For instance, Chemehuevi is one of the languages which is really close to dying out since its sole speaker is an old, yet healthy, man named Johnny Hill, Jr.

It is very important for as many languages as possible to be preserved. Scientists have been trying to raise people's awareness on how certain tribes have specific words which cannot be expressed in let's say English simply because there is no equal meaning. Namely, the Yupik of Alaska have 99 names to describe different layers of ice formation, or how the Tofa of Siberia classify *reindeer* (驯鹿). In other words, when languages die out, mankind's wisdom reduces.

On a happier note, there are many famous cases which show what can be done to preserve languages in danger of extinction. In particular, the Maori in New Zealand have created so-called *language nests*: organizations which help children under five learn the language. They provide them with a setting where they are exposed to the language quite often so that they get to realize that communicating in Maori is as natural as communicating in English. There is always, of course, the risk that the children won't keep the language alive after they have left their *language nests*. Nevertheless, hope dies hard.

59. What most probably caused the death of languages in the USA and Australia?

- A. Habitats were lost.
- B. Natural disasters struck.
- C. Foreign languages were spoken.
- D. Native cultures disappeared.

60. In paragraph 3, the author states his opinion by _____.

- A. listing definitions
- B. presenting causes and effect
- C. providing examples
- D. comparing with other opinions

61. What does the author really intend to tell us in the last paragraph?

- A. Measures should be taken in spite of difficulties.
- B. Environment is important in language protection.
- C. People can do little about a language's extinction.
- D. Attempts may not produce the desired effect.

62. The author believes that _____.

- A. all languages are finally going to die out
- B. human wisdom can be reflected in languages
- C. the protective approaches have proved ineffective
- D. the current situation of languages hardly requires attention

D

Are you an optimist? Do you look at your glass and see it as half full? Do you believe that every cloud has a silver lining and that things generally turn out for the best? Do you believe that if something is meant to be, it will

be? If you reply "yes" to all of these questions, then you are an optimist. You probably are enthusiastic, cheerful and outgoing. You may be successful at work and in love.

But you may be misguided because things don't turn out for the best. You may believe that when one door closes another one opens (for example, you may fail to obtain a new job; another chance will come around soon). Wrong. When one door closes, another door *slams* (砰然关上) in your face. That's bitter reality.

Now a book has been published which confirms what *pessimists* (悲观者) have suspected all along. It's called *The Positive Power of Defensive Pessimism*. Its author argues that defensive pessimism can lead to positive results. Defensive pessimism is a strategy used to manage fear, anxiety and worry. Defensive pessimists prepare for the things by setting low outcomes for themselves. They carefully consider everything that may go wrong and plan for ways to handle these problems. And this gives them a sense of control. Lawrence Sanno, a psychology professor, says, "What's interesting about defensive pessimists is that they tend to be very successful people, so their low opinion of the situation's outcomes is not realistic. They use it to motivate themselves to perform better."

So far, so good. This is not rocket science. Defensive pessimists prepare carefully and consider what might go wrong, whether at work, on date or even in a sports game. It makes sense to have a back-up plan. There are many sayings in English urging caution. For example, "Don't put all your eggs in one basket." And "Don't count your chickens until they hatch." To have a confident and optimistic approach to life's problems is good. But listen to what Woody Allen, the American comedian says, "Confidence is what you have before you understand the problem."

There are *pros and cons* (利与弊) to being an optimist and a pessimist. Don't feel bad if you see the glass half empty. You are a realist. But lighten up and hook up with someone who sees the same glass half full.

63. What's the passage mainly about?

- A. A book that has recently been published.
- B. The benefits of defensive pessimism.
- C. The dangers of being too optimistic.
- D. How to become successful in life.

64. The underlined sentence "This is not rocket science" (in Para. 4) means _____.

- A. there is no real proof
- B. the cost is not so high
- C. it is quite simple to understand
- D. it's not a dangerous thing to do

65. Which of the following English expressions would a defensive pessimist believe?

- A. Whatever will be, will be.
- B. The glass is half full not half empty.
- C. Every cloud has a silver lining.
- D. Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

66. We can infer from the passage that the writer is probably _____.

- A. a realist
- B. an optimist
- C. a defeatist
- D. a scientist

E

Recently, a case of lifeboat *ethics* (伦理) occurred. On Aug. 4, Graham and Sheryl Anley, while boating off the coast of South Africa, hit a rock. As the boat threatened to sink, the husband got off, but his wife was trapped in the boat. Instead of freeing his wife and getting her to shore, Graham grabbed Rosie, their pet dog. With Rosie

safe and sound, Graham returned for Sheryl.

It's a great story, but it doesn't strike me as especially newsworthy. News is supposed to be about something fairly unique, and recent research suggests that lots of people also would have grabbed their Rosie first.

We have strange relationships with our pets. We look after our pets with great love and better health care than billions of people receive. We speak to pets with the same high-pitched voices that we use for babies. As an extreme example of our feelings about pets, the *Nazis* (纳粹) had strict laws that guaranteed the kind treatment of the pets of Jews being shipped to death camps.

A recent paper by George Regents University demonstrates this human involvement with pets to an astonishing extent. Participants in the study were told a situation in which a bus is out of control, knocking down a dog and a human. Which do you save? With responses from more than 500 people, the answer was that it depended: What kind of human and what kind of dog?

Everyone would save a brother, grandparent or close friend rather than a strange dog. But when people considered their own dog VS people less connected with them— a distant cousin or a hometown stranger— votes in favor of saving the dog came rolling in. And an astonishing 40% of people surveyed, including 46% of women, voted to save their dog over a foreign tourist.

What does a finding like this mean? First, that your chances aren't so good if you find yourself in another country with a bus bearing down on you and a cute dog. But it also points to something deeper: our *unprecedented* (史无前例的) attitude toward animals, which got its start with the birth of kind-hearted societies in the 19th century.

We can extend sympathy to an animal and feel its pain like no other species. But let's not be too proud of ourselves. As this study and too much of our history show, we're pretty selective about how we extend our kindness to other human beings.

67. What is the function of the first paragraph?
- A. To present the theme of this essay straightly.
 - B. To lead in the main topic of this essay.
 - C. To create a relaxing mood for readers.
 - D. To raise problems that will be solved later.
68. The author mentions Nazi laws in the third paragraph _____.
- A. to show how cruel the Nazis were to the Jews
 - B. as an example to persuade people not to love pets
 - C. as an example to display the kindness of the Nazis
 - D. to illustrate the strange relationship between human and pets
69. Which of the following is true according to the article?
- A. Human beings are more and more concerned with animals nowadays.
 - B. Most people surveyed choose to save their own dog rather than a human.
 - C. It was in the 19th century that human beings started to love their pets.
 - D. The story of the Anleys and their dog was too unique to be newsworthy.
70. What does the author mainly argue for?
- A. Pets are of great significance to us human beings.
 - B. It is kind of human beings to extend kindness to animals.
 - C. We should rethink about our attitude towards animals and mankind.
 - D. We should be selective when showing attitude toward other human beings.

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。

例：_____ was that the young player performed extremely well in the table tennis

tournament. (delight)

令球迷欣喜的是那位年轻的球员在乒乓球锦标赛中表现得极为出色。

71. The girls are receiving shape training, which is _____ to be a dancer. (take)
女孩们正在接受形体训练，这是作为一名舞者所必需的。
72. _____ for over two months, the missing Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 plane still remains a mystery to the public. (search)
对失联航班 MH370 的搜寻已进行了两个多月，但对于公众来说谜团仍未解开。
73. It is not the teachers but the national test system _____ for the student's heavy study burden nowadays. (blame v.)
对于学生现在的学业重压，该受责备的是国家考试体系，而不是老师们。
74. Indeed English isn't hard to learn. Knowing more words and expressions _____ for you to read and communicate. (make)
的确，学英语不难。掌握更多的词汇和表达会使你更容易地阅读和交流。
75. We often hear of _____ from overwork, but in nine cases out of ten they are really suffering from worry or anxiety. (break)
我们常常听人说人们因工作过度而垮下来，但实际上十有八九是因为饱受担忧或焦虑的折磨。
76. _____ of the progress her son made, the mother kept calm and didn't say much to praise him. (as)
尽管对儿子取得的进步感到骄傲，但那位妈妈很镇定，并没有说太多表扬他的话。
77. There are five kinds of paper to make a card with, none _____ easily. (tear)
这里有五种纸可以用来做卡片，它们都不容易撕破。
78. Were there only one kind of flower in the world, people would find it boring _____. (however)
如果世界上只有一种花朵，无论它再美，那也是单调的。
79. A new study suggests that those who had mental health disorders during childhood are _____ become the bullies than those who didn't. (likely)
一项新的研究表明，那些被认为在儿童时期患有精神疾病的人三倍更有可能成为恶霸。
80. If you hadn't taken the road guided by the GPS, you _____ the mud now. (stick)
如果你不走那条由 GPS 指引的路，你现在就不会陷在泥里了。

第二节：短文写作（共 1 题；满分 30 分）

请根据以下提示，并结合事例，用英语写一篇短文。

High school life is regarded as the best time as well as the most difficult time in one's life. We feel puzzled, regretful, joyful, grateful... Whatever it is, we experience and we grow.

- 注意：
- ① 无须写标题，不得照抄英语提示语；
 - ② 除诗歌外，文体不限；
 - ③ 内容必须结合自己生活中的具体事例；
 - ④ 文中不得透露个人姓名和学校名称；
 - ⑤ 词数不少于 120。

襄阳四中 2014 届 5 月模拟考试 A 卷答案:

1. CBCCA 6. BACAA 11. CACBA 16. ABBCA
21. DBACD 26. BADAC
31. BCADC 36. DBCDA 41. CBABD 46. ABDCA
51. CABD/BDCA/CBDA/ABCD/ACDB

襄阳四中 2014 届 5 月模拟考试 B 卷答案:

1. ACAAB 6. CBABC 11. ABACB 16. ACCAB
21. ACBDA 26. CBABD
31. CDBAD 36. ACDAB 41. DCBCA 46. BCADB
51. DBCA/CADB/DCAB/BCDA/BDAC

完成句子:

71. what it takes
72. Having been searched
73. that is to blame
74. will make it easier
75. people breaking down
76. Proud as she was
77. of which tears
78. however beautiful it is
79. three times more likely to
80. wouldn't get stuck in

书面表达:

One possible version: (1)

As a senior three student, it won't take long before I graduate. Now, I have much to share with my fellow students. These three years are the most difficult yet valuable time in my life, during which period I laugh, cry, feel joyous, puzzled and I grow up as well.

First of all, I would like to express my appreciation to my dear head teacher, Mr. Zhang, without whose help and advice, I couldn't have gone through all the puzzle, depression and trouble. Speaking of this, an unforgettable experience came flooding into my mind when I first came into high school. At that time, I became so addicted to playing computer games that I felt my school life was dull and boring. What's worse, I abandoned myself to drinking and smoking, as a consequence of which, I was left far behind my classmates in studies. Nevertheless, my head teacher never gave me up, he came up to me when I was in desperate need of help, with whose assistance and encouragement, I made up my mind to alter what I used to be. After months' efforts, I eventually succeeded kicking my bad habit and made great progress in all my studies.

It's high time to say goodbye to the teachers and classmates whom I liked, loved, hurt or misunderstood. Thank you for accompanying me through the years. All the time we spent together will be precious memories in the future. Meanwhile, I hope all the younger fellows can treasure everything you face and study hard. Time and tide wait for no men. Only when you make full use of time can you embrace a bright a bright future.

One possible version: (2)

As a senior three student, it won't take long before I graduate. Now, I have much to share with my fellow students. These three years are the most difficult yet valuable time in my life, during which period I laugh, cry, feel joyous, puzzled and I grow up as well.

First of all, I would like to express my appreciation to my desk mate, Li Ming, as well as my dear classmates, with whose help and advice, I couldn't have enjoyed so pleasant and joyous school life, nor could have

I gone through all the puzzle, depression and trouble. Speaking of this, an unforgettable experience came flooding into my mind on January 20, 2011. On that day, the weather was tough and the whole schoolyard was coated with heavy snow. It was our English class, but out of curiosity, none of us intended to stay in the classroom. To our excitement, Mr. Zhang, our English teacher announced that we would play the snow fight and make snowman outside of the classroom. Crazy and cheerful, running and screaming, we spent so unforgettable a class!

It's high time to say goodbye to the teachers and classmates whom I love deeply. Thank you for accompanying me through the years. All the time we spent together will be precious memories in the future. Finally I hope that all the younger fellows can treasure everything you face and study hard. Time and tide wait for no men. Only when you make full use of time can you embrace a bright a bright future.

听力文稿:

(Text 1)

W: I heard that you got the first place in the English exam. Congratulations!

M: Thanks. I am sure you also have done a good job.

(Text 2)

W: Wait for a moment. What does the poster on the window say?

M: Some clothes are discounted. Let's go inside and see if I can find a beautiful dress for you.

(Text 3)

W: We can start at 9:00 and arrive in Guangzhou around 12:00. Is it OK?

M: Can we start earlier? My train will leave at 12:05 a. m, and it will stop checking tickets at least 30 minutes ahead.

(Text 4)

W: Your eyes are red. You don't feel very well, do you? Is there anything sad?

M: Nothing sad. There is a little sand in my eyes.

(Text 5)

W: Don't you want to buy the sunglasses? They suit your face shape.

M: Well. I would have bought them right away if they were brown. I don't like black ones.

(Text 6)

M: Mrs. White looks worried these days.

W: So she does. Steven hurt himself a week ago.

M: Oh, I'm sorry to hear that. What happened to him?

W: He forgot to cut off the electricity before he mended the light. She was sorry that her husband wasn't at home then. M: The child is too young to do that, I think.

W: So do I. He almost cut his finger off. It nearly broke Mother's heart.

(Text 7)

M: It is a lovely day, isn't it?

W: Yes. Nice and sunny.

M: It's much better than last week. It was so warm and wet.

W: Yes, This is just wonderful. I kept wishing it would become cool and autumn would be here a little earlier this year.

M: Well, it seems that you got your wish. I wonder what it is going to be like tomorrow.

W: I didn't hear weather report on the radio.

M: Well, this afternoon we'll have to go to the farm.

W: Right. We'd better take umbrellas.

(Text 8)

M: What can I do for you, madam?

W: I've lost my shoulder bag.

M: Are you sure you have searched everywhere?

W: Yes, I can't find it anywhere.

M: Can you describe it to me?

W: Yes, it is brown and has a large button at the front.

M: What is it made of?

W: It's made of leather.

M: When did you last have it?

W: I had it with me before I played table tennis on the chair.

But after I came back from the rest room, it was not there any longer.

M: What's in it?

W: My purse with about 200 Yuan, my keys, my cell phone and an address book.

M: Please leave me your name and telephone number so that we can inform you as soon as possible.

W: Thanks a lot.

(Text 9)

M: Well, it's a lovely room. It's quite a nice size, but I don't like green paint very much. Would it be all right if I painted the walls a different color?

W: Yes, that's fine, as long as you don't paint them a very dark color. One of my tenants painted them black a few years ago. That was terrible.

M: Is there anything I should know?

W: Well, I don't allow cats to go upstairs at all.

M: Oh? Not at all?

W: No, absolutely not. I don't like animals and I don't allow people to smoke in bedrooms.

M: Oh, no, no. I agree with that. I don't smoke anywhere. Can I use the kitchen if I want to cook something?

W: Yes, but only before 7 o'clock in the evening. And I don't allow people to stick pictures on the walls. You know when you take the pictures down, it leaves marks on the wall.

M: OK. I see.

W: And one more thing if you don't mind. I don't want any big noisy parties, so only two or three friends at the same time, please.

M: Oh, right. I'll do that. Well, it sounds fair. Thank you very much.

(Text 10)

Media such as TV, radio and newspapers affect people's shopping behavior greatly. The most common way is through advertisement. We can see or hear ads everywhere, in the newspapers, in the street, on the buses or on the radio. We are usually interested in these ads and often want to buy the products advertised. This is just what the manufacturers hope for. They spend a lot of money to advertise their products through various media. The ads can provide you with a lot of information about the various items. So ads benefit not only manufacturers but also shoppers. In modern society, computers have also become a new medium. People get information about the products on the Internet. This is a faster, easier and more exact way for both shopping and advertising than any other way. The Internet will play an increasingly important role in people's shopping.