

绝密★启用前

试卷类型：A

2015 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)

英 语

本试卷共 12 页，三大题，满分 135 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必用黑色笔迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名和考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型(A)填涂在答题卡相应的位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。
3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。
4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁，考试结束后，将试题与答题卡一并交回。

I 语言知识及应用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 1—15 各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

How long can human beings live? Most scientists who study old age think that the human body is 1 to live no longer than 120 years. However, 110 years is probably the longest that anyone could hope to live --- if he or she is 2 healthy and lucky. Some scientists even say we can live as long as 130 years! Yet, our cells simply cannot continue to reproduce 3. They wear out, and as a result, we get old and 4 die.

Even though we can't live forever, we are living a 5 life than ever before. In 1900, the average American life span(寿命) was only 47 years, but today it is 75 years!

When does old age begin then? Sixty-five may be out-of-date as the 6 line between middle age and old age. After all, many older people don't begin to experience physical and mental 7 until after age 75.

People are living longer because more people 8 childhood. Before modern medicine changed the laws of nature, many children died of common childhood 9. Now that the chances of dying 10 are much lower, the chances of living long are much higher due to better diets and health care.

On the whole, our population is getting older. The 11 in our population will have lasting effects on our social development and our way of life. Some people fear such changes will be for the worse, while some see 12, not disaster. Today, many men and women in their "golden

years" are healthy, still active, and young in 13 if not in age.

As our society grows old, we need the 14 of our older citizens. With long lives ahead of them, they need to 15 active and be devoted.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. discovered | B. selected | C. improved | D. designed |
| 2. A. extremely | B. generally | C. apparently | D. completely |
| 3. A. rapidly | B. harmlessly | C. endlessly | D. separately |
| 4. A. desperately | B. hopelessly | C. automatically | D. eventually |
| 5. A. busier | B. longer | C. richer | D. happier |
| 6. A. finishing | B. waiting | C. guiding | D. dividing |
| 7. A. stress | B. damage | C. decline | D. failure |
| 8. A. enjoy | B. survive | C. remember | D. value |
| 9. A. diseases | B. fears | C. worries | D. problems |
| 10. A. poor | B. young | C. sick | D. quiet |
| 11. A. changes | B. recovery | C. safety | D. increases |
| 12. A. dreams | B. chances | C. choices | D. strengths |
| 13. A. mind | B. appearance | C. voice | D. movement |
| 14. A. protection | B. suggestion | C. permission | D. contributions |
| 15. A. sound | B. appear | C. stay | D. turn |

第二节 语法填空 (共 10 题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为 16—25 的相应位置上。

Mr. Johnson lived in the woods with his wife and children. He owned 16 farm, which looked almost abandoned. 17 (lucky), he also had a cow which produced milk every day. He sold or exchanged some of the milk in the towns nearby 18 other food and made cheese and butter for the family with what 19 (leave). The cow was their only means of support, in fact. One day, the cow was eating grass 20 it began to rain heavily. While making efforts to run away, she 21 (fall) over the hill and died. Then the Johnson tried to make a living 22 the cow. In order to support his family, Mr. Johnson began to plant herbs and vegetables. Since the plants took a while to grow, he started cutting down trees 23 (sell) the wood. Thinking about his children's clothes, he started growing cotton too. When harvest came around, he was already selling herbs, vegetables and cotton in the market 24 people from the towns met regularly. Now it occurred to 25 that his farm had much potential and that death of the cow was a bit of luck.

II 阅读 (共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项

涂黑。

A

Peter loved to shop used articles. Almost a month ago, he bought a popular word game that used little pieces of wood with different letters on them. As he was purchasing it, the salesgirl said, “Oh, look, the game box hasn’t even been opened yet. That might be worth some money.”

Peter examined the box and, sure enough, it was completely covered in factory-sealed plastic. And he saw a date of 1973 on the back of the box.

“You should put that up for auction (拍卖) on the Internet, and see what happens.” The salesgirl said.

“Yes, you’re right. People like something rare,” Peter agreed. “I can’t imagine there being very many unopened boxes of this game still around 40 years later.”

“Don’t forget to tell me if you sell it,” the salesgirl smiled.

“No problem,” Peter said.

After he got home, Peter went online to several auction websites looking for his game. But he couldn’t find it. Then he typed in the name of the word game and hit Search. The search result was 543 websites containing information about the changes of the game. Over the years, the game had some produced using letters in different sizes and game boards in different colors. He also found some list of game fans looking for various versions of the game. Peter emailed some of them, telling them what he had.

Two weeks later, Peter went back to the shop.

“Hello. Do you still remember the unopened word game?”

The salesgirl looked at him for a second, then recognized him and said, “Oh, hi!”

“I’ve got something for you,” Peter said. “I sold the game and made \$1,000. Thank you for your suggestion.” He handed her three \$100 bills.

“Wow!” the salesgirl cried out. “Thank you. I never expected it.”

26. Which of the following best describes Peter’s word game?
- A. It was made around 40 years ago.
 - B. It had game boards in different sizes.
 - C. It was kept in a plastic bag with a seal.
 - D. It had little pieces of wood in different colors.
27. What did the salesgirl probably think of Peter’s word game?
- A. Old and handy.
 - B. Rare and valuable.
 - C. Classic and attractive.
 - D. Colorful and interesting
28. Peter got the names of the game fans from _____.

- A. an auction
 - B. the Internet
 - C. a game shop
 - D. the second-hand shop
29. What happened at the end of the story?
- A. Peter gave the girl \$300 as a reward.
 - B. The salesgirl became Peter's friend.
 - C. Peter returned the word game for \$1,000.
 - D. The salesgirl felt confused to see Peter again.
30. What is the main theme of the story?
- A. It's important to keep a promise.
 - B. It's great to share in other people's happiness.
 - C. We should be grateful for the help from others.
 - D. Something rare is worth a large amount of money.

B

When I was nine years old, I loved to go fishing with my dad. But the only thing that was not very fun about it was that he could catch many fish while I couldn't catch anything. I usually got pretty upset and kept asking him why. He always answered, "Son, if you want to catch a fish, you have to think like a fish". I remember I didn't know how to think like a fish. Besides, I reasoned, how could what I think influence what a fish does?

As I got a little older I began to understand what my dad really meant. I read some books on fish. And I even joined the local fishing club and started attending the monthly meetings. I learned that a fish is a cold-blooded animal and therefore is very sensitive to water temperature. That is why fish prefer shallow water to deep water because the former is warmer. Besides, water is usually warmer in direct sunlight than in the shade. Yet, fish don't have any eyelids(眼皮)and the sun hurts their eyes. The more I understood fish, the more I became effective at finding and catching them.

When I grew up and entered the business world, I remember hearing my first boss say, "We all need to think like salespeople." But it didn't completely make sense. My dad never once said, "If you want to catch a fish you need to think like a fisherman." What he said was, "You need to think like fish." Years later, with great efforts to promote long-term services to people much older and richer than me, I gradually learned what we all need is to think more like customers. It is not an easy job. I will show you how in the following chapters.

31. Why was the author upset in the fishing trips when he was nine?
- A. He could not catch a fish.
 - B. His father did not teach him fishing.
 - C. His father was not patient with him.

- D. He could not influence.
32. What did the author's father really mean?
- A. To read about fish.
 - B. To learn fishing by oneself.
 - C. To understand what fish think.
 - D. To study fishing in many ways.
33. According to the author, fish are more like to be found ____.
- A. in deep water on cloudy days
 - B. in deep water on sunny days
 - C. in shallow water under sunlight
 - D. in shallow water under waterside trees
34. After entering the business world, the author found ____.
- A. it easy to think like a customer.
 - B. his father's fishing advice inspiring.
 - C. his first boss's sales ideas reasonable
 - D. it difficult to sell services to poor people
35. This passage most likely comes from ____.
- A. a fishing guide
 - B. a popular sales book
 - C. a novel on childhood
 - D. a millionaire's biography

C

Daniel Anderson, a famous psychologist, believes it's important to distinguish television's influences on children from those of the family. We tend to blame TV, he says, for problems it doesn't really cause, overlooking our own roles in shaping children's minds.

One traditional belief about television is that it reduces a child's ability to think and to understand the world. While watching TV, children do not merely absorb words and images(影像). Instead, they learn both explicit and hidden meaning from what they see. Actually, children learn early the psychology of characters in TV shows. Furthermore, as many teachers agree, children understand far more when parents watch TV with them, explaining new words and ideas. Yet, most parents use an educational program as a chance to park their kid in front of the set and do something in another room.

Another argument against television is that it replaces reading as a form of entertainment. But according to Anderson, the amount of time spent watching television is not related to reading ability. TV doesn't take the place of reading for most children; it takes the place of similar sorts of recreation, such as listening to the radio and playing sports. Things like parents' educational background have a stronger influence on a child's reading. "A child's reading ability is best

predicted by how much a parent reads,” Anderson says.

Traditional wisdom also has it that heavy television-watching lowers IQ (智商) scores and affects school performance. But here, too, Anderson notes that no studies have proved it. In fact research suggests that it's the other way around. “If you're smart young, you'll watch less TV when you're older,” Anderson says. Yet, people of lower IQ tend to be lifelong television viewers.

For years researchers have attempted to show that television is dangerous to children. However, by showing that television promotes none of the dangerous effects as conventionally believed, Anderson suggests that television cannot be condemned without considering other influences.

36. By watching TV, children learn _____.
- A. images through words
 - B. more than explicit meanings
 - C. more about images than words
 - D. little about people's psychology
37. An educational program is best watched by a child _____.
- A. on his own
 - B. with other kids
 - C. with his parents
 - D. with his teachers
38. Which of the following is most related to children's reading ability?
- A. Radio-listening.
 - B. Television-watching.
 - C. Parents' reading list.
 - D. Parents' educational background.
39. Anderson believes that _____.
- A. the more a child watches TV, the smarter he is
 - B. the younger the child is, the more he watches TV
 - C. the smarter a child is, the less likely he gets addicted to TV
 - D. the less a child watches TV, the better he performs at school
40. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To advice on the educational use of TV.
 - B. To describe TV's harmful effects on children.
 - C. To explain traditional views on TV influences.
 - D. To present Anderson's unconventional ideas.

D

It was once common to regard Britain as a society with class distinction. Each had unique characteristics.

In recent years, many writers have begun to speak of the 'decline of class' and 'classless society' in Britain. And in modern day consumer society everyone is considered to be middle class.

But pronouncing the death of class is too early. A recent wide-ranging study of public opinion found 90 percent of people still placing themselves in a particular class; 73 percent agreed that class was still a vital part of British society; and 52 percent thought there were still sharp class differences. Thus, class may not be culturally and politically obvious, yet it remains an important part of British society. Britain seems to have a love of stratification.

One unchanging aspect of a British person's class position is accent, the words a person speaks tell her or his class. A study of British accent during the 1970s found that a voice sounding like a BBC newsreader was viewed as the most attractive voice. Most people said this accent sounded 'educated' and 'soft'. The accents placed at the bottom in this study, on the other hand, were regional (地区的) city accents. These accents were seen as 'common' and 'ugly'. However, a similar study of British accents in the US turned these results upside down and placed some regional accents as the most attractive and BBC English as the least. This suggests that British attitudes towards accent have deep roots and are based on class prejudice.



In recent years, however, young upper middle-class people in London, have begun to adopt some regional accents, in order to hide their class origins. This is an indication of class becoming unnoticed. However, the 1995 pop song 'common people' puts forward the view that though a middle-class person may 'want to live like common people' they can never appreciate the reality of a working-class life.



41. A recent study of public opinion shows that in modern Britain _____.
- A. it is time to end class distinction
 - B. most people belong to middle class
 - C. it is easy to recognize a person's class
 - D. people regard themselves socially different
42. The word stratification in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. variety
 - B. division
 - C. authority
 - D. qualification
43. The study in the US showed that BBC English was regarded as _____.
- A. regional
 - B. educated
 - C. prejudiced
 - D. unattractive
44. British attitudes towards accent _____.
- A. have a long tradition
 - B. are based on regional status

- C. are shared by the Americans
 - D. have changed in recent years
45. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The middle class is expanding.
 - B. A person's accent reflects his class.
 - C. Class is a key part of British society.
 - D. Each class has unique characteristics.

第二节 信息匹配 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下列应用文及相关信息, 并按照要求匹配信息, 请在答题卡上将对应题号的相应选项字母涂黑。首先请阅读某大学提供给学生的项目信息:

A	B
<p>A Night of Glamor and intrigue at Shanghai Bund in 1930</p>  <p>To celebrate Asian heritage month, Trendy New York is proud to present "Cheongsam Night Out---- A date with Cheongsam beauties in Shanghai Bund 1930". May 16, 9:00 PM--May 17, 12:00 AM, EDT 330 West 40th Street, New York, NY 10018</p>	 <p>Picking Partners --- NEW YORK Featuring adaptations from Chinese and Western Classics, including works from Chinese Academy Award winning composer Tan Dun, the Beijing Guitar Duo teamed up with Cuban guitar virtuoso Manuel Barrueco (right) for a China West Concert at the New York Historical Society on April 23.</p>
C	D
<p>Heroes of History: Legacy of My Chinese Family</p>  <p>Join us as actress Tina Chen recounts the fascinating story of three generations of her mother's family and their contributions to the history of China.</p>	 <p>Great shots---NEW YORK A photography exhibition held by HAN Media to celebrate its founding in New York City on</p>

<p>Friday, May 8, 6:30PM—7:30PM China Institute 125 East 65th Street, New York, NY 10065</p>	<p>April 24, featuring three emerging Chinese photographers: Yingxi Micheal Shi , Haiyin Lin and Liming Guan, whose works have appeared in publications such as <i>Vague</i>, <i>ELLE</i>, <i>The New Times</i> and others.</p>
<p>E</p>	<p>F</p>
 <p>Forbidden delights-----NEW YORK The first session of the China Institute in America short course <i>Beijing: The City Through Its Architecture</i> opens on Wednesday. Nancy S. Steinhardt discusses the Forbidden City and Beijing’s imperial architecture</p>	<p>Passing on the Kunqu Art: From Master to Disciples</p>  <p>Kunqu Society, the classical Chinese theater which combines singing, dancing and acting to literary works by masters of Ming and Qing Dynasties, performance introduces four signature plays of Kunqu Master Jiqing Zhang to American audiences. Sunday, April 19, 2:00PM, EST Miller Theatre at Columbia University 2960 Broadway, New York NY 10027.</p>

46. Edward Leonardo Norton, connoisseur of Chinese and Japanese antiques. He has a strong interest in classical Chinese literary works. He even starts going to evening classes to learn classical Chinese at Columbia University.

47. Daphne Sui-yuan Tan, former director of National Association of Photographers. After reading some history books on how the first group of Chinese immigrants survived in American in American in the 19th century, she has become keen on her own family history and that of others.

48. Sharon Collins, pop singer and amateur photographer. Her marriage with a serious music critic has drawn her to his world, so she is now crazy about classical music and will not miss any chance to attend a concert with her husband.

49. Michelle Higgins, eminent photographer and columnist for quite a few internationally-known travel magazines. Recently, she has shown great interest in photo exhibits which feature young artists with Islamic or Chinese background.

50. Caroline Hugo, famous writer and influential movie critic. Last Year Her fantasy story which involved the mysterious Forbidden City received critical acclaim, Now she is conceiving a romance that has Shanghai of the 1930s as the setting.

III 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 基础习作(共 1 小题，满分 15 分)

你接受了一项写作任务，为英语校报写一篇科技报道。

[写作内容]

请根据以下信息，介绍国外医疗行业出现的一项新技术，内容包括：

技术名称：DNA 检测 检测方法：唾液样本分析 检测费用：125 英镑 检测时常：4 到 6 周 检测用途：1. 预测重大疾病 2. 预知食物偏好 3. 提示合适的锻炼方式 检测影响：1. 增强健康意识 2. 易引起过度焦虑
--

*唾液样本：saliva sample

[写作要求]

只能用 5 个句子表达全部内容

[评分标准]

句子结构准确，信息内容完整，篇章结构连贯。

第二节 读写任务（共 1 小题；满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，然后按照要求写一篇 150 词左右的英语短文。

On the first day of her work, Sally found that a class full of problems was waiting for her. Six teachers had quit before her. When she walked into the classroom, it was chaos; two boys were fighting in the far corner, yet the rest of the class seemed not to notice them; some girls were chatting and some were running about; paper, food packages and other garbage were littered around.... Just when she was about to speak, a student rushed in and pushed her aside! He was twenty minutes late!

Sally walked onto the platform, picked up a piece of chalk and wrote on the blackboard: "Rule 1: We are family!" All students stopped to look at her. And she continued with Rule 2, Rule 3.... In the following weeks, Sally worked out 10 class rules and posted them on the walls of the classroom. She patiently explained all the rules to the students and required everyone to follow them. Surprisingly, Sally was not driven out like the former teachers; instead, she won respect from the students. Over the year, she witnessed gradual changes in the class. At the graduation ceremony, just as she expected, she was very proud to stand with a class of care, manners and confidence.

[写作内容]

1. 用约 30 个词概括上文的主要内容
2. 用约 120 个词就班规谈谈你的看法，内容包括：
 - (1) 你们班最突出的问题是什么？
 - (2) 针对该问题你会设计一条什么班规？
 - (3) 你认为该班规会带来什么影响？

[写作要求]

1. 作文中可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事，也可以参照阅读材料的内容。但不得直接引用原文的句子。
2. 作文中不得出现真实姓名和学校名称。

[评分标准]

概括准确，语言规范，内容合适，篇章连贯。

参考答案全解析

● 完形填空

1. 选 D, A 发现, B 选择, C 提升, D 设计。句意: 大多数研究老年的科学家认为人类的身体是被设计不会活超过 120 年的。这里容易错选 A 发现, 由于前面写着科学家认为, 如果选 A 发现意思会矛盾, 所以选 D 设计。
2. 选 A, A 极度地, B 一般地, C 明显地, D 彻底地。句意: 然而 110 年已经是所有人希望活的年数里最长的了, 如果他或她极度健康和幸运。由于前半句用了最高级 longest, 那么后半句选极度地会更符合语境。
3. 选 C, A 快速地, B 无害地, C 无限地, D 分开地。句意: 一些科学家甚至说我们可以活到 130 岁, 然而我们的细胞不能无限复制。
4. 选 D, A 绝望地, B 无希望地, C 自动地, D 最后。句意: 他们(指细胞)坏了, 结果是, 我们最终变老和死去。
5. 选 B, A 更忙的, B 更久的, C 更富裕的, D 更开心的。句意: 尽管我们不能永生, 但我们现在比以前活得更久了。根据前半句的永生, 可以推出后面要选涉及时间的词语, 因此选 B 更久的。
6. 选 D, A 结束的, B 等待的, C 导向的, D 分割的。句意: 65 岁作为中年人和老年人的分割线或许过时了。因为涉及两者, 中年人和老年人, 所以应选两者之间的分割线更符合。
7. 选 C, A 压力, B 破坏, C 衰退, D, 失败。句意: 毕竟许多年长者直到 75 岁才开始体验生理上和心理上的衰退。文章的主题就是生命的长度, 只有 C 衰退更符合主题。
8. 选 B, A 享受, B 幸存, C 记住, D 珍惜。句意: 人们活得更久了, 因为更多的人在童年时期就幸存下来了。和上题一样, 也是要根据主题做题。
9. 选 A。A 疾病, B 害怕, C 担忧, D 问题。句意: 在现代药物改变自然规律之前, 许多孩子因普通的儿童疾病而死。
10. 选 B, A 贫穷的, B 年轻的, C 有病的, D 安静的。句意: 既然英年早逝的机会少得多了, 长寿的机会也会因饮食和健康保健而高得多。前文一直在写 childhood, 而选项 young 是和 childhood 最有关联的词, 所以应选 young。
11. 选 A, A 改变, B 痊愈, C 安全, D 增加。句意: 我们人口的变化将会对社会发展和我们的生活方式产生持续的影响。前文讲到“getting older”就是一个变化趋势。后文亦提到“such changes”再次验证。
12. 选 B, A 梦想, B 机会, C 选择, D 优势。句意: 一些人担心这样的改变将会让情况变得更糟糕, 然而一些人看到了转机, 而不是疾病。
13. 选 A, A 心态, B 外表, C 声音, D 移动。句意: 今天, 很多正处于“黄金年华”的男人和女人是健康的、活跃的, 年龄上不年轻, 在心态上仍是年轻的。
14. 选 D, A 保护, B 建议, C 允许, D 贡献。句意: 当我们的社会愈加成熟, 我们需要年长公民的贡献。
15. 选 C, A 听起来, B 看起来, C 保持, D 转变。句意: 他们前面还有漫长的岁月, 因此他

们需要保持积极和投入。

● 语法填空

16、a. 考冠词，第一次提及到 farm。

17、Luckily。词性转换，abandoned 与 produced milk 构成转折。

18、for。固定搭配，exchange for.....，用什么交换什么

19、was left。被动语态，由于整篇文章的时态是过去时，而且 with 后面是宾语从句，what 缺少谓语动词，且与 what 构成被动语态。

20、when/as。连词，be doing when/as，当.....时候.....

21、fell。谓语动词时态。和后面的 died 构成并列结构，且时态是过去时。

22、without。介词，因为前面提及到 she fell over the hill and died，所以就要“没有”奶牛。

23、to sell。非谓语，表目的，砍树是为了卖树。

24、where。引导词，定语从句，先行词是 market，且后面的从句完整，故填关系副词 where。

25、him。代词，发生在某人身上，it occurred to sb.

● 阅读理解

【A 篇】是一篇记叙文，讲述了 Peter 在一个售货员的建议下把未开封的 40 年前的游戏在网上卖出的故事以及其中的道理：

26. A 由“Peter’s word game”可以定位到第一、二段对于游戏的描述。原文“he saw a date of 1973 on the back of the box”可知这是一个约 40 年前制作的游戏。

27. B 推断题。首先要找到 salesgirl 的话，第一段，salesgirl 说道“The game box hasn’t even been opened yet. That might be worth some money.”，还建议 Peter 进行拍卖，可以推测出，她认为是 valuable 的。

28. B 从题干“the names of the game fans”可以定位到第七段“He also found some list of game fans...”，这件事是在“After he got home, Peter went online...”这句话之后，是 Peter 上网做的事情之一。

29. A 细节理解题。结尾 Peter 给了 salesgirl three \$100 bills。考生要注意，不能大意只看到 \$100 的数字，忽略了前面的 three。

30. C 主旨大意题。因为本文是记叙文，所以并没有明确的主题句，因此可以采用排除法。salesgirl 只是让 Peter 卖出去之后告知她，而不是答应要给她报酬，所以跟 promise 无关，排除 A；in other people’s happiness 因为文中主角是 Peter，所以 other people 如果是指 salesgirl 的话，文中并没有提到 Peter 分享 salesgirl 的 happiness，所以排除 B；D 只是细节抽象出来的赚钱道理，脱离文章主旨。

【B 篇】是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，来自 Bill Stinnett 的 *Think like your customer* 的第一章 *What Customers Think About* 的开头，主要讲的是作者根据小时候同父亲一起钓鱼的时候，父亲给自己讲的钓鱼的道理，来思考自己在长大后在生意场上的做法。

31.A 由题干“nine years old”可以定位到原文第一段,注意逻辑转折词 but 后面的句子“he could catch many fish while I couldn't catch anything”, 父亲能够抓很多鱼,但是他抓不到。可知答案为 A。

32. D 由题干“really mean”定位到第二段的首句,“As I got a little older I began to understand what my dad really meant.”。之后描述我阅读相关书籍,参加俱乐部,研究鱼的习性,最后一句“我越了解鱼,我捕鱼时就越高效”,得知爸爸是想让我多了解鱼。

33. B 题干中关键词不明显,但是选项出现了 water, sunlight 之类的词,可以定位到第二段“*That is why fish prefer shallow water to deep water because the former is warmer.*”,对这句话进行同义转换可知选 B。

34. B 由题干“entering the business world”可以定位到最后一段,尤其注意 but 转折后面的部分。此题可以用排除法, A 选项,根据文中 it is not an easy job, 可以排除; C 选项,原文 didn't completely make sense 是老板说的话讲不通,可以排除; D 选项脱离了全文的主旨;选 B,是爸爸的观点牵引出他认为做生意角度要站在顾客那边。

35.C 问文章体裁,从最后一句 I will show you how in the following chapter, 可知作者在下一章将要提到如何 think like customers, 将要陈述做生意上的想法,所以选 C

【C 篇】是一篇议论文,来源于 July 28, 1991, Madeline Drexler 发表于 Boston Globe 的 *Don't Touch That Dial*, 论述了电视对孩子的积极影响:

36. B. 通过题干“By watching TV”可以定位到第二段“While watching TV”, 原文是“While watching TV, children do not merely absorb words and images. Instead, they learn both explicit and hidden meanings from what they see.” 注意转折词 Instead, 说明我们应该关注转折后的内容,从 both explicit and hidden 可以知道 hidden 和 explicit 是并列关系的反义词,“孩子不仅仅学单词和影像,然而,还学习他们看到的表面的和隐藏的意义。进而得出答案 more than explicit meanings。

37. C. 这道题难度不大,因为设置的混淆选项如 other kids, his teachers 都不符合文章的主旨。由“educational program”同义转换定位到第二段的“TV shows”。原文是“As many teachers agree, children understand far more when parents watch TV with them”可以得出答案 with his parents。

38. D. 由“most related to...reading ability”定位到第三段,但是原文为“The amount of time spent watching television is not related to reading ability”, 因此本句不是答案所在,继续往下看看到“parents' educational background have a stronger influence on a child's reading”因此可知, Parents' educational background 是正确答案。

39. C. 关于 Anderson 的观点可以定位到第四段“If you're smart young, you'll watch less TV when you're older”, 通过同义转换可以得出答案: the smarter a child is, the less likely he gets addicted to TV。

40. D. 这是问写作目的的题目, A 为建议电视在教育运用; B 为描述电视对孩子的有害影响; C 为解释关于电视影响的传统观点; D 为展示 Anderson 不同于传统的观点。通读全文可知 Anderson 的观点贯穿了整个文章, 正确答案应该选 D。

【D 篇】是议论文, 题目话题比较新鲜, 是关于英国阶级意识的介绍:

41. D。由题干的“A recent study of public opinion”可以定位到第三段，而研究的结果是“90 percent of people...; 73 percent agreed that...; and 52 percent...”研究结果是由三组数据列出，对他们的内容进行归纳概括可以得出答案 People regard themselves socially different。
42. B。猜词题，由上句“class may not be...obvious, yet it remain an important part...”可知后半句的 it 仍然是指 class“阶级”，接下来由于我们没有看到逻辑转折的词，所以下句“Britain seems to have a love of stratification”依然在讲阶级。那么，stratification 的意思就应该是 class 的同义词 division。
43. D。由题干“The study in the US”定位到原文“a similar study of British accents in the US turned these results upside down and placed some regional accents as the most attractive and BBC English as the least.”所以 BBC English 是 the least，同义转换也就是 unattractive。
44. A。由题干“British attitudes”定位到第四段最后一句“British attitudes towards accent have deep roots and are based on class prejudice”，deep root 意为根深蒂固，经过同义转换后应该选 a long tradition。
45. C。主旨题。从文章首段可知 class distinction 是文章的关键词。文章并没有专门讲 middle class，因此排除 A；accent 只是文中用以支持关于阶级的论点的细节，可以排除 B；文章是把阶级作为一个整体来论述的，并没有分开 each class 来论述 characteristic，排除 D。

● 信息匹配

46. 答案选 F。F 选项中的“classical Chinese theater”“literary works”和 46 题题干中的“classical Chinese literary works”相匹配。
47. 答案选 C。C 选项中的“story of three generations of her mother’s family”以及标题中的“My Chinese Family”与 47 题题干中的“keen on her own family history and that of others”相匹配。
48. 答案选 B。B 选项中的“Chinese and Western Classics”“China West Concert”与 48 题题干中的“crazy about classical music”“not miss any chance to attend a concert”相匹配。
49. 答案选 D。D 选项的图片以及文中的“A photography exhibition”“Vague, ELLE, The New Times”“featuring three emerging Chinese photographers”与 49 题中的“photographer”“photo exhibits”“magazines”“feature young artists with Islamic or Chinese background”相匹配。
50. 答案选 A。A 选项中的“Asian heritage”“Cheongsam Night Out----- A date with Cheongsam beauties in Shanghai Bund 1930”，与 50 题题干中的“A date with Cheongsam beauties in Shanghai Bund 1930”相匹配。

● 基础写作

根据题目的信息点，可分句如下：

第一句：介绍新技术的名称、及检测方法。

第二句：该技术的检测费用及检测时长。

第三、四句：用途。

第五句：检测影响。

第一句：同位语、定语从句表达手段

介绍类作文一般来说第一句都可以用上同位语和定语从句来整合琐碎信息。

DNA test, a new technique, which is tested by analyzing saliva sample, appears in the foreign medical industry.

第二句：非谓语表达手段

当两个信息点当中出现两个动词时，就可以用非谓语的表达手段。

Lasting for 4-6 weeks, the test costs 125 pounds.

第三句：黄金倒装句型 not only...but also...

当信息点中有需要并列的地方，特别是两个句子间的并列时，可以用 not only...but also...这一黄金句型并进行倒装。

As for its functions, not only can the technique be used to predict major diseases, but it also enables people to foresee the examinees' food preference.

第四句：介词短语

当信息点较少，只能写出简单句时，可尝试用 with 介词短语锦上添花。

With such a technique, examiners are able to provide various suggestions on appropriate ways of exercise for examinees.

第五句：并列句

第五句之间存在转折关系，可用 but 整合成并列句。

It is said that the test will enhance the examinees' consciousness of health, but on the contrary it will also be more likely to result in over-anxiety.

参考范文：

DNA test, a new technique, which is tested by analyzing saliva sample, appears in the foreign medical industry. Lasting for 4-6 weeks, the test costs 125 pounds. As for its functions, not only can the technique be used to predict major diseases, but it also enables people to foresee the examinees' food preference. With such a technique, examiners are able to provide various suggestions on appropriate ways of exercise for examinees. It is said that the test will enhance the examinees' consciousness of health, but on the contrary it will also be more likely to result in over-anxiety.

● 读写任务

今年的读写任务以“班规”为主题，让部分考生略感意外。稍微观察和思考之后不难发现，这

次的作文命题从微观细节中入手，是一个所有班级学生都面临和熟悉的问题，因此考生基本都能做到有话可说。

参考范文：

Confronted with the misbehavior of her new class, Sally emphasized the idea of “we are family” and afterwards worked out 10 rules to regulate the students’ conduct. Amazingly, she earned respect from her students, all of whom later grew to be confident, considerate and well-behaved.

The most obvious problem with our class is lack of interaction or teamwork. Everyone is minding his or her own business without paying the slightest attention to the people around, thus giving rise to inefficiency in their study and even putting a limit to the play of their potential.

To address the issue concerned, I would make it a rule that every Friday a project of a certain subject should be assigned by teachers and completed by every study group consisting of four students. The final presentation on the following Monday will be a result of group work.

From where I stand, this rule will definitely exert a profound and far-reaching effect on students’ academic performance. First and foremost, a harmonious but competitive interaction in a group will help everyone’s learning. Additionally, we can combine our skills and knowledge as well as motivate each other to greater accomplishments. Last but not least, studying in group can share our experiences in solving problems more efficiently. It is for those reasons that I firmly believe that this rule will promote the learning atmosphere and our teamwork spirit.

With continuous efforts, our class, a big family, will compose an extraordinarily harmonious symphony.