

港澳台全国联考理科英语冲刺密卷五

本试卷满分 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟

第一部分：听力

听下面对话或独白。每段对话后有一个小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D、四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，你将有十秒钟的时间来回答有关问题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：（录音） Man: I wonder why the office is still not open ?

Woman: But it's not yet eight .In fact ,it's only a quarter to eight.

When does the office open ?

A. At 8:30

B. At 8:15

C. At 8:00

D. At 7:45

答案是 C

听第一段材料，回答第 1 小题

1.Where are the two speakers?

A. At a supermarket.

B. In a restaurant.

C. At home.

D. In a hotel.

听第二段材料，回答第 2 小题

2.Why did the man refuse the job?

A.He has another position to prepare.

B. He didn't think he was capable of doing the job.

C. He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.

D. He wants to spend more time with his family.

听第三段材料，回答第 3 小题

3.What do we know about Mrs. Fisher?

A. She has no family.

B. She lives alone probably.

C. She will go abroad.

D. She has a brother abroad.

听第四段材料，回答第 4 小题

4.What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The man could not wait to see Susan.

B. Susan's work is to report the latest news in town.

C. Susan is eager to share some information with the man.

D. Susan and the man are good friends.

听第五段材料，回答第 5 小题

5.What does the man imply?

A. He is confident of getting the job.

- B. He isn't sure of getting the job fully.
- C. The interview didn't go as well as he expected.
- D. He doesn't want to get that job.

听第六段材料，回答第6至8小题

6. Where are the two speakers?
- A. In the airport.
 - B. In the post office .
 - C. At the railway station.
 - D. At the school gate.
7. How long will the woman's stuff arrive?
- A. About 19 days.
 - B. About 18 days .
 - C. About 30 days.
 - D. About 9 days .
8. How much will the woman pay?
- A. \$5.90.
 - B. \$10.20.
 - C. \$16.20.
 - D. \$10.80.

听第七段材料，回答第9至11小题

9. What is the woman doing?
- A. Complaining about the campus food.
 - B. Seeking comments on the campus food.
 - C. Pushing for changes in the campus food.
 - D. Collecting information on the campus life.
10. What does the man think of the campus food?
- A. Too expensive.
 - B. Excellent .
 - C. Unsatisfactory.
 - D. Acceptable
11. What is the man unhappy with?
- A. The vegetables.
 - B. The closing time.
 - C. The soup.
 - D. The price.

听第八段材料，回答第12至14小题

12. What do the two speakers do with the box?
- A. Put it in the lift.
 - B. Bring it to the office.
 - C. Carry it to the woman's.
 - D. Leave it where it is.
13. What does the woman do after lunch if she's free on weekdays?
- A. She takes a nap on the sofa.
 - B. She gets on the Internet.
 - C. She reads the newspaper.
 - D. She goes to the movie.
14. When does the woman get to her office?
- A. At about 3:30pm.
 - B. At about 3:45pm.
 - C. At about 4:15pm.
 - D. At about 4:45 pm.

听第九段材料，回答第15至17小题

15. What might be the man?
- A. An operator.
 - B. A reporter.
 - C. A manager.
 - D. A worker.
16. Why do some people prefer working at home?
- A. To save time.
 - B. To get more jobs.

C .To earn more money.

D. To save money.

17 .What might happen in the future?

A. The British firm could move to Paris.

B. People might work at home for a foreign company.

C .Clerks could have more time to talk on the phone.

D. People will never go to work at rush hour.

听第十段材料，回答第18至20小题

18 .Where is the second stop of the tour?

A. The library.

B. The Teacher's office.

C .The Student Office.

D. The Student Center.

19. What is the main purpose of the Student Center?

A. To provide help and leisure activities.

B. To help students with their enrollment.

C. To provide textbooks for university courses.

D. To provide a place for sports meeting.

20. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

A .The textbooks for courses.

B .The university enrollment.

C .Important locations on campus.

D. The entertainment for students.

第二部分．英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项选择：（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 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.—Sorry, I forgot to lock the door.

—_____. Mike can do it later..

A. No way

B. Take your time

C. Nothing serious

D. You're welcome

22. You _____be careful with the camera. It costs!

A .must

B. may

C. can

D. will

23. Jim insisted that he _____ the task alone to challenge himself.

A. finished

B. has finished

C. finish

D. had finished

24. More expressways_____in Sichuan soon to promote the local economy.

A. are being built

B. will be built

C. have been built

D. had been built

25. _____, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class.

A. A quiet student as he may be

B. Quiet student as he may be

C. Be a quiet student as he may

D. Quiet as he may be a student

26. There is only one more day to go _____your favorite music group play live.

- A. since B. until C. when D. before
27. Andy is content with the toy. It is _____ he has ever got.
A. a better B. the better C. a best D. the best
28. The exhibition tells us _____ we should do something to stop air pollution.
A. where B. why C. what D. which
29. Little Tom sat _____ watching the monkey dancing in front of him.
A. amazedly B. amazing C. amazed D. to amaze
30. Niki is always full of ideas, but _____ is useful to my knowledge.
A. nothing B. no one C. neither D. none
31. -- Do you really mean it when you say he will _____ a good president?
-- Yes, I think he has all the right qualities to be a president.
A. make B. turn C. suit D. serve
32. _____ we as a nation want is not words but tougher action on pollution from cars.
A. That B. Which C. What D. Whatever
33. He _____ the invitation to go to New York because he had signed up for a Summer Camp.
A. turned up B. turned away C. turned down D. turned off
34. I just wonder _____ that makes him so excited.
A. why it does B. what he does C. how it is D. what it is
35. Double ovens are a good idea, especially _____ you are cooking several meals at a time.
A. though B. if C. that D. unless

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，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We've heard it before --we've heard it on the news, from teachers, from parents -- children and teenagers today are growing up too fast. There are not too many people that will 36 with that statement. Teenagers are faced with serious problems and decisions at an early 37. In fact most teenagers' daily schedules are as 38 as those of an adult's.

I have been working since I was thirteen, and always in companies in which I was working with adults. I have had to learn to think and 39 like an adult to be taken 40. So, I count myself as one who has grown up too fast. I just graduated from high school, and have recently spent some time reflecting (反思) on the 41 eighteen years-- thinking about myself, what I have gained, and what 42 I have yet to achieve.

We are expected to work hard, get excellent 43, be in a good relationship, and know what we want to do 44. The list goes on and on. But the 45 is clear: We live in a society today that is 46 our childhood. We no longer have many years to be careless and fancy-free. We are expected to 47 the strict school rules and

to excel (擅长) in everything we do.

I've known these things for a long time, and knew that they 48 me. But, I never really admitted it until last night, when I learned a 49 lesson, taught me by my boss for whom I work. We had finished a job at a remote site. It was about 11:30 at night, and we had gone back to his house. We were talking about the 50 he had been making to his home. One of the things he said was "I 51 my basketball hoop (篮圈)." Then he threw a basketball to me.

I hadn't 52 a basketball in five years.

We proceeded to shoot hoops for about 40 minutes. Both of us were terribly bad at it, but we spent the whole time 53 heartily like children. Then I realized something: I am still a child. Oh, the law 54 I'm an adult. But, we are still really and truly children. We all need to have 55 once in a while.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. argue | B. disagree | C. satisfy | D. discuss |
| 37. A. age | B. stage | C. year | D. grade |
| 38. A. certain | B. tight | C. careful | D. perfect |
| 39. A. study | B. speak | C. work | D. act |
| 40. A. seriously | B. lightly | C. actively | D. successfully |
| 41. A. last | B. other | C. rest | D. coming |
| 42. A. purposes | B. success | C. goals | D. jobs |
| 43. A. textbooks | B. grades | C. teachers | D. schools |
| 44. A. in life | B. in time | C. for ages | D. for ever |
| 45. A. information | B. message | C. notice | D. idea |
| 46. A. ruining | B. correcting | C. envying | D. shortening |
| 47. A. recognize | B. accept | C. learn | D. follow |
| 48. A. inspired | B. disappointed | C. affected | D. frightened |
| 49. A. valuable | B. practical | C. effective | D. useful |
| 50. A. furniture | B. improvements | C. equipment | D. arrangements |
| 51. A. moved | B. fixed | C. sold | D. broke |
| 52. A. played | B. caught | C. seized | D. held |
| 53. A. laughing | B. shouting | C. running | D. shooting |
| 54. A. notices | B. talks | C. says | D. speaks |
| 55. A. a rest | B. a talk | C. fun | D. sports |

第三部分：阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Starry Night



Have you ever seen a real night sky that looks like Van Gogh's *Starry Night*? I hope not! So, why would an artist paint the sky this way? Perhaps I can answer that with another question. When you're happy, why do you sing instead of speaking? Or when you're in love, why do you speak of roses and honey? When we do these things, we, too are artists. We're using something that goes beyond a mere scientific description in order to communicate our feelings more powerfully than straightforward words can. So consider for a moment that Van Gogh might not have been hallucinating (产生幻觉的) on the night he painted this. Maybe he felt something so powerful that he had to go beyond the familiar to express it.

I hope I'm reminding you of something you already know as I describe the experience of being outside at night under a crystal clear sky that makes everything seem clean and refreshing. So you look up. And suddenly you see the sky that you've seldom seen before. It's not just the same old dark night sky tonight. Instead, the blackness is a deep, rich blue that is more bottomless than any ocean. The stars are not spots of light but brilliant, magical diamonds that dance like tiny angels. In just this special moment, the sky is somehow alive, and it seems to speak to you silently about the meaning of infinity (无限).

Now look at the painting again. Can you see something of what makes this such a famous and well-loved image? But there's more here than that. Van Gogh painted this while he was quite struck down by a mental disease. It is natural to imagine that he frequently battled the fear that he would never escape his prison to true freedom. It is natural for us to imagine this because each of us has faced our own personal prison, whether it be disease, the loss of a loved one, serious financial problems ... In such moments it is tempting to give up to despair (绝望) and collapse in hopelessness.

Looking at this painting, I imagine Van Gogh in just such a moment of despair, when he is struck by the memory of one of those amazing night skies. He recalls the sense that he is not alone, that there is a living, infinite world with rich colorful creatures and scenes all around.

And so the sky flows across the canvas (画布) full of vitality (活力) and power. The stars don't just sparkle; they explode. Looking closer, we notice that the earth itself seems to respond to the movement in the sky, forming its own living waves in the mountain and rolling trees. In the sleepy village, the windows of the houses glow (发光) with the same light that brightens the universe. The giant trees at the left seem to capture the joy by stretching upwards toward the sky.

What a tremendous message of hope there is in this masterpiece! Even if our troubles persist, the world around us assures us that life is worth living. That's what the angels sing about. Doesn't it make you want to sing, too?

56. Looking at the painting *Starry Night*, we can see all the following except _____.

- A. The singing angels B. the giant trees C. the sleepy village D. the sparkling stars

57. Van Gogh does NOT describe a feeling of _____ through the Starry Night.
A. happiness B. vitality C. power D. despair
58. The underlined word “prison” in the 3rd paragraph probably means _____.
A. trouble in one’s life B. mental illness
C. control from the authority D. a place where criminals are kept
59. What is the main purpose of this passage?
A. To explain how Van Gogh painted the Starry Night.
B. To tell us how to appreciate the Starry Night.
C. To prove Van Gogh was in a hallucinating state of mind while painting the picture.
D. To show us the beauty of the sky on a starry night.

B

Energy independence. It has a nice ring to it. Doesn’t it? If you think so, you’re not alone, because energy independence has been the dream of American president for decades, and never more so than in the past few years, when the most recent oil price shock has been partly responsible for kicking off the great recession.

“Energy independence” and its rhetorical (修辞的) companion “energy security” are, however, slippery concepts that are rarely through ,though. What is it that we want independence from, exactly?

Most people would probably say that they want to be independent from imported oil. But there are reasons that we buy all that oil from elsewhere.

The first reason is that we need it to keep our economy running. Yes, there is a trickle (涓涓细流) of biofuel (生物燃料) available, and more may become available, but most biofuels cause economic waste and environmental destruction.

Second, Americans have basically decided that they don’t really want to produce all their own oil. They value the environmental quality they preserve over their oil imports from abroad. Vast areas of the United States are off-limits to oil exploration and production in the name of environmental protection. To what extent are Americans really willing to endure the environmental impacts of domestic energy production in order to cut back imports?

Third, there are benefits to trade. It allows for economic efficiency, and when we buy things from places that have lower production costs than we do, we benefit. And although you don’t read about this much, the United States is also a large exporter of oil products, selling about 2 million barrels of petroleum products per day to about 90 countries.

There is no question that the United States imports a great deal of energy and, in fact, relies on that steady flow to maintain its economy. When that flow is interrupted, we feel the pain in short supplies and higher prices, At the same time, we derive massive economic benefits when we buy the most affordable energy on the world market and when we engage in energy trade around the world.

60. What does the author think of biofuels?

- A. They keep America's economy running healthily.
 - B. They prove to be a good alternative to petroleum.
 - C. They do not provide a sustainable energy supply.
 - D. They cause serious damage to the environment.
61. Why does America rely heavily on oil imports?
- A. It wants to expand its storage of crude oil.
 - B. Its own oil reserves are quickly running out.
 - C. It wants to keep its own environment intact.
 - D. Its own oil production falls short of demand.
62. What does the author say about oil trade?
- A. It proves profitable to both sides.
 - B. It improves economic efficiency.
 - C. It makes for economic prosperity.
 - D. It saves the cost of oil exploration.
63. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To justify America's dependence on oil imports.
 - B. To arouse Americans' awareness of the energy crisis.
 - C. To stress the importance of energy conservation.
 - D. To explain the increase of international oil trade.

C

Passenger pigeons (旅鸽) once flew over much of the United States in unbelievable numbers. Written accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries described flocks (群) so large that they darkened the sky for hours.

It was calculated that when its population reach its highest point, there were more than 3 billion passenger pigeons – a number equal to 24 to 40 percent of the total bird population in the United States, making it perhaps the most abundant birds in the world. Even as late as 1870 when their numbers had already become smaller, a flock believed to be 1 mile wide and 320 miles (about 515 kilometers) long was seen near Cincinnati.

Sadly, the abundance of passenger pigeons may have been their undoing. Where the birds were abundant, people believed there was an ever-lasting supply and killed them by the thousands. Commercial hunters attracted them to small clearings with grain, waited until pigeons had settled to feed, then threw large nets over them, taking hundreds at a time. The birds were shipped to large cities and sold in restaurants.

By the closing decades of the 19th century, the hardwood forests where passenger pigeons nested had been damaged by Americans' need for wood, which scattered (驱散) the flocks and forced the birds to go farther north, where cold temperatures and spring storms contributed to their decline. Soon the great flocks were gone, never to be seen again.

In 1897, the state of Michigan passed a law prohibiting the killing of passenger pigeons, but by then, no sizable flocks had been seen in the state for 10 years. The last confirmed wild pigeon in the United States was shot by a boy in Pike County, Ohio, in 1900. For a time, a few birds survived under human care. The last of them, known affectionately as Martha, died at the Cincinnati Zoological Garden in September 1, 1914.

64. In the 18th and early 19th centuries, passenger pigeons _____.
A. were the biggest bird in the world B. lived mainly in the south of America
C. did great harm to the natural environment D. Were the largest population in the US
65. The underlined word “undoing” probably refers to the pigeons’ _____.
A. escape B. ruin C. liberation D. evolution
66. What was the main reason for people to kill passenger pigeons?
A. To seek pleasure. B. To save other birds. C. To make money. D. To protect crops.
67. What can we infer about the law passed in Michigan?
A. It was ignored by the public. B. It was declared too late.
C. It was unfair. D. It was strict.

D

The baby is just one day old and has not yet left hospital. She is quiet but alert (警觉)。Twenty centimeters from her face researchers have placed a white card with two black spots on it. She stares at it carefully. A researcher removes the card and replaces it by another, this time with the spots differently spaced. As the cards change from one to the other, her gaze(凝视) starts to lose its focus - until a third, with three black spots, is presented. Her gaze returns; she looks at it for twice as long as she did at the previous card. Can she tell that the number two is different from three, just 24 hours after coming into the world?

Or do newborns simply prefer more to fewer? The same experiment, but with three spots shown before two, shows the same return of interest when the number of spots changes. Perhaps it is just the newness? When slightly older babies were shown cards with pictures of objects (a comb, a key, an orange and so on), changing the number of objects had an effect separate from changing the objects themselves. Could it be the pattern that two things make, as opposed to three? No again. Babies paid more attention to squares moving randomly on a screen when their number changed from two to three, or three to two. The effect even crosses between senses. Babies who were repeatedly shown two spots became more excited when they then heard three drumbeats than when they heard just two; likewise (同样地) when the researchers started with drumbeats and moved to spots.

68. The experiment described in Paragraph 1 is related to the baby’s _____.
A. sense of hearing. B. sense of sight. C. sense of touch. D. sense of smell.
69. Babies are sensitive to the change in _____.
A. the size of cards. B. the colour of pictures.
C. the shape of patterns. D. the number of objects.
70. Why did the researchers test the babies with drumbeats?
A. To reduce the difficulty of the experiment. B. To see how babies recognize sounds.
C. To carry their experiment further. D. To keep the babies’ interest.

71. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. Science fiction.
- B. Children's literature.
- C. An advertisement.
- D. A science report.

E

Indian's snake charmers (耍蛇者) are to be retrained as wildlife teachers under a plan to prevent their unique skills and knowledge from being lost. The charmers, who make snakes dance to the sound of flutes (笛子), used to be a traditional feature of Indian life, performing in towns and villages, until they were banned in 1972 to control the trade in snake skins.

The government is now considering a plan to train the snake charmers, as they are known, to visit schools and zoos to tell children about forests and wildlife. There is also a proposal to set up a "dial a snake charmer" service to help householders to deal with unwelcome intruders (入侵者).

"For generations they have been a feature of Indian life but now they can't earn a living for fear of arrest," said Behar Dutt, a professor behind the plans, "if a policeman doesn't catch them, animal rights activists report them."

Many snake charmers have continued to work clandestinely since the ban, despite the threat of up to three years in jail. But their trademark cloth-covered baskets, hanging from a bamboo pole carried across their shoulders, make them an easy target (目标) for police.

The fate of Shisha Nath, 56, from Badarpur, a village just outside of Delhi, is typical of practitioners (从业者) of the dying art. "I used to earn enough to support my family and send my children to school," he said. "Now it's hard to earn even for a day. My children want to be snake charmers. It's our identity. We love the work. But it's become impossible."

Next month Dutt's project to train 30 snake charmers will begin at a snake park in Pune, western India, where experts will enrich their home-grown skills with some formal knowledge.

More than the law, though, it is the dishonest attitude of their fellow countryman that angers many snake charmers.

"We're disturbed all the time but when people want a snake removed from the house, they rush to us," said Prakash Nath, who was ordered recently to the home of Sonia Gandhi, the Congress party leader.

72. According to the passage, snake charmers will be retrained as wildlife teachers mainly because_____.

- A. schools need large numbers of such teachers
- B. most of them cannot support their families
- C. their performances on the street are banned
- D. the government plans to save the dying art

73. The purpose of the proposed "dial a snake charmer" in paragraph 2 telephone service is _____.

- A. to give performance of snake dancing
- B. to teach householders how to catch and kill snakes
- C. to offer cleaning service to wealthy householders

D. to help remove unwanted snakes from the houses

74. The word underlined word “clandestinely” in paragraph 4 can be best replaced by the word “_____”.

A. secretly

B. happily

C. unconsciously

D. diligently

75. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Snake charmers can easily be recognized by the police on the street.

B. Children of snake charmers would not like to continue their fathers' job.

C. Snake charmers are quite angry with the attitude of their fellow countrymen.

D. The animal rights activists take a negative attitude towards snake charmers.

第四部分 短文改错（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行做出判断是对还是错。如果是对的，在该行右边横线上划一个勾（√）；如果有错误（每行不会多余一个错误），则按情况改错如下：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：再错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

例：

When I have free time I go ^ a long walk. Some

(a) _____ for

People read ~~the~~ books or watch television while

(b) _____ the

Others have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do all

(c) _____ √

of these things as well as climbed buildings.

(d) climbing; climb

I am Peter Hodes, the volunteer stem courier. Since March 2012, I've done 89 trips, 51 of that have been abroad. I have 42 hours to carry stem cells（干细胞）in my little box because I've got two ice packs and that's how long they last at all. From the time the stem cells are harvested from a donor(捐献者) to the time they can be implant in the patient, we've got 72 hours at most, and I am always conscious of time.

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

I had one trip last year when I was caught by a hurricane in America. I pick up the stem cells in Providence, Rhode Island, and was meant to fly Washington then back to London. But when she arrived at the check-in desk at Providence, the lady on the desk said: “Well, I'm real sorry. I've got some bad news for you-there are no flight from Washington.” So I took my box and

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

86. _____

87. _____

88.

89.

90.

第五部分 书面表达 (共 1 题; 满分 20 分)

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

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

注意:

- 1.词数 120 左右，开头语已为你写好；
2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3.文中不得透漏个人姓名和学校名称；

Dear Sharon,

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

<http://luge.tennis>

Yours sincerely,
Li Xia

<http://luge.tenghoo.net.cn/>