

江苏高考学科基地密卷(十)

英语

注意事项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

1. 本试卷共 12 页, 包含第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分, 共 120 分。

考试时间 120 分钟。考试结束后, 只要将答题纸交回。

2. 答题前, 请您务必将自己的姓名、学校、考试号用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔填写在答题纸上, 并用 2B 铅笔把答题纸上考试号对应数字框涂黑, 如需改动, 请用橡皮擦干净后, 再正确涂写。

3. 请认真核对监考员在答题卡上所粘贴的条形码上的姓名、考试证号与你本人的是否相符。

4. 答题时, 必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔写在答题纸上的指定位置, 在其它位置作答一律无效。

第 I 卷(三部分, 共 85 分)

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 20 分)

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How did the woman help her son?
A. She paid for the car.
B. She bought him a suit.
C. She attended the graduation.
2. Why is the woman calling?
A. To confirm an appointment.
B. To reschedule an appointment.
C. To cancel an appointment.
3. What will Alice do later?
A. Send an email. B. Have breakfast. C. Attend a meeting.
4. Who is the woman probably talking with?
A. A doctor. B. A professor. C. A coach.
5. What does the man think of the hair dressers in the new hair salon?
A. They are the best.
B. They are not very skillful.
C. They are as good as this one.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 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, 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. Why does the woman think the other driver is mad?
A. He shook his fist at them.
B. He shouted at them.
C. He broke their window.

7. What does the woman tell Jerry to do?
 A. Continue telling his story.
 B. Go a little faster.
 C. Focus on driving.
- 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。
8. Where does the man want to study?
 A. In Germany. B. In America. C. In the UK.
9. What does the woman suggest the man to do with his parents?
 A. Write them a letter.
 B. Study close to them.
 C. Talk with them calmly.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman doing in the beginning?
 A. Surfing the Internet.
 B. Checking her email.
 C. Writing a letter.
11. What do the speakers' parents have in common?
 A. They both dislike change.
 B. They both act like a child.
 C. They're both good at computers.
12. What do the man's parents mainly want him to do?
 A. Find a part-time job.
 B. Spend more time studying.
 C. Visit his grandparents more often.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Which band is the man in?
 A. The Marionettes. B. The Cavemen. C. Hatchet.
14. What type of music do "The Lipstick Warriors" play?
 A. Jazz music. B. Pop music. C. Rock and roll.
15. Why might the man's band have a good chance of winning?
 A. They have the best drummer.
 B. Their lead singer is confident.
 C. The entire band is highly talented.
16. How many judges will there be?
 A. 4. B. 5. C. 25.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What was the weather like last month?
 A. Clear. B. Rainy. C. Cloudy.
18. When will the rain go away?
 A. On Wednesday. B. On Friday. C. On Saturday.
19. What will the highest temperatures be next week?
 A. Seventies. B. Eighties. C. Nineties.
20. Why will a fire ban be put into place?
 A. To avoid another forest fire.
 B. To show how hot it is.
 C. To remind people about danger in the east.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下面各题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. The second Shanghai International ImportExpo provided a platform for global companies, _____ they can communicate with Chinese consumers and know about their demands.
A. who B. which C. where D. when
22. All applicants are supposed to meet certain standards before _____ a job as a teacher.
A. offered B. offering C. to be offered D. being offered
23. I don't like winter, because I have to wear thick and _____ clothes and therefore behave in an awkward way.
A. casual B. delicate C. shabby D. clumsy
24. —Did you criticize him for his absence that day?
—Yes, and it was some time _____ I realized the truth.
A. though B. once C. before D. while
25. But for the joint efforts of famous Chinese scientists, some important equipment defending our country _____ so soon.
A. was not invented B. had not been invented
C. wouldn't be invented D. wouldn't have been invented
26. There is a crisis of _____ among medical staff as to whether they should tell the patient the truth sometimes.
A. consciousness B. consequence
C. competence D. conscience
27. Most scientists believe there is life in outer space, but can't reach a consensus _____ there are living creatures.
A. when B. whether C. where D. that
28. Bob Shaw sailed from one side of the ocean to the other without eating any food but drinking sea water, _____ in the end.
A. to survive B. surviving
C. having survived D. survived
29. Though you are _____ to freedom of speech, you can't hurt others' feelings or damage the interests of other countries.
A. entitled B. committed C. exposed D. admitted
30. —As Aesop put it, beauty of the mind is superior to _____ of the body.
—Exactly! Try to be loved for what you are inside.
A. one B. the one C. it D. that
31. The Palace Museum will remain one of the most popular sightseeing destinations as it _____.
A. always was B. has always been
C. always is D. had always been
32. The new regulation for people using urban rail services was issued recently, and will be _____ on April, 1 to promote the civilization.
A. in charge B. in store
C. in effect D. in command

33. —Bad luck, the washing machine has broken down again.
—How come? It _____ all right this morning.
A. is working B. was working C. has worked D. had worked
34. You should _____ the reasons for your scheme in your report so that the committee might approve it.
A. make out B. lay out C. try out D. set out
35. —You will get a fifty-dollar discount if you book a stay of two or more nights.
—_____ I have no reason to say no.
A. What a great deal! B. You must be joking!
C. You can say that again. D. Sounds a good idea.

第二节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1分,满分20分)

请认真阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Some years ago, writing in my diary used to be a usual activity. I gained a certain satisfaction from seeing my 36 forever recorded on paper. After all, isn't accumulating 37 a way of preserving the past?

When I was thirteen years old, I went on a long journey in a great valley. During the trip, I was busy recording every incident, name and place I 38. I felt proud to be spending my time productively, preserving for future generations a 39 description of my travels. On my last night there, I 40 out of my tent, diary in hand. The sky was clear and lit by the 41 of the moon, and the walls of the valley looked threatening behind their screen of 42. I 43 took out my pen...

At that point, I understood that nothing I wrote could ever 44 or replace the few seconds I allowed myself to experience the dramatic 45 of the valley. All I remembered of the previous few days were the dull characterizations I had 46 in my diary.

Now, I only write in my diary when I need to write down a(n) 47 thought or feeling. I still love to record ideas and quotations that 48 me in books, or 49 that are particularly meaningful. I take pictures, but not very often—only of objects I find really beautiful. I'm no longer 50 satisfied with having something to remember when I grow old. I realize that life will simply pass me by if I stay behind the 51, busy preserving the present so as to live it in the future.

I don't want to wake up one day and have nothing but a pile of pictures and 52. Maybe I won't have as many exact 53 of people and places; maybe I'll forget certain facts, 54 at least the experiences will always remain inside me. I don't live to make memories—I just live, and the memories 55 themselves.

36. A. classmates B. experiences C. scores D. teachers
37. A. knowledge B. possessions C. memories D. evidence
38. A. came across B. figured out C. thought of D. longed for
39. A. general B. rough C. brief D. detailed
40. A. slipped B. wandered C. fled D. rushed
41. A. glare B. stare C. gaze D. peer
42. A. rivers B. trees C. shadows D. views
43. A. reluctantly B. hesitantly C. thoughtfully D. automatically
44. A. match B. stand C. seize D. prevent

45. A. cold B. quietness C. beauty D. depth
 46. A. picked out B. set down C. made up D. got across
 47. A. casual B. abrupt C. special D. ordinary
 48. A. bother B. trouble C. embarrass D. strike
 49. A. observations B. feelings C. impressions D. reflections
 50. A. modestly B. blindly C. ridiculously D. foolishly
 51. A. door B. stage C. camera D. scene
 52. A. notes B. cards C. letters D. films
 53. A. decorations B. guidelines C. representations D. characteristics
 54. A. but B. so C. though D. as
 55. A. reproduce B. change C. fade D. form

第三部分 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

About London Bungee Jump



Savour this spectacular and thrilling 160ft bungee jump next to London's O2 Arena! Throw yourself off a bungee crane from a magnificent height against the stunning backdrop of the O2

Arena, the River Thames, Canary Wharf and the central London skyline.

On arrival at the venue you'll be weighed twice to ensure the correct bungee cord is used and then kitted out with the bungee rope and double safety harnesses. The professional instructors are super safety conscious and make extensive checks, especially of the main ankle harness.

You will then be welcomed to the crane platform by your instructor and the ascent to 160ft will begin. Then after a final check, you're ready to fly and it's up to you to take the dramatic step and launch yourself into thin air.

Before you know it, you'll be plummeting downwards until the bungee cord steadily checks your trajectory and you rebound upwards into a series of giant exhilarating bounces before you are finally lowered to a thick air cushion on the ground below.

Important Information

We recommend that you book in your jump at least four to six weeks in advance to avoid disappointment.

Once you have made your booking please call the UK Bungee Club to check availability.

Once booked you will receive a confirmation with the details to call and book your Bungee Experience date and time. All confirmation will then be sent to you from the supplier direct.

Minimum Age: 14 (14 to 16 year olds require parent or guardian permission and signature)

Maximum Age: 49 without a Doctors certificate, no maximum age with a Doctors certificate

Maximum Weight: 18 stone 911B

Waist Harness fit waist size of 15.7in to 49.2in

If you are not in good health or pregnant you should not jump

If you have any medical conditions, you should seek medical advice before jumping

Please inform the team if you are taking any medication

Spectators are welcome

Glasses or hard contact lenses cannot be worn

To make your reservation, please call 0845 319 5767

56. How do the organizers ensure a participant's safety?

A. By giving timely warnings

B. By providing professional guidance

C. By accompanying the participants

D. By making extensive safety checks

57. To experience the London Bungee Jump, _____.

A. you must be under 49 years old

B. you should be in good health

C. no companions are allowed in

D. a booking will guarantee you the opportunity

B

Stress can emerge when we're negotiating something, especially if we feel pressured. However, sometimes stress can be positive. The key is how we deal with it.

Many underlying reasons can make us feel overwhelmed when negotiating. A bad negotiation can happen due to a misunderstanding with our boss or coworkers. A project that wasn't delivered on time and made the company look bad or an excessive workload can also cause stress.

Thus, when stress invades us, the first thing we feel is an overwhelming sensation. Ideas pile up in our minds and keep us from thinking clearly. Instead of doing it in an orderly and calm way, chaos takes over. That's why, if we're stressed and have to negotiate at the same time, we're more likely to be confused and this can affect our decisions.

Sometimes, stress can make us try to escape. We start to feel more pressure, so much so that we want to get out of the situation. It can even make us feel insecure and as if we didn't know how to act or how to face the conflict that may arise. We may also be unrelenting with the other person or not express our opinions.

If we give in to stress, there will be bad consequences. Learning how to deal with stress in order to succeed and not let ourselves get carried away by pressure is important. To do this, it's important that we take the following steps into account:

Be well prepared to negotiate: refuting opinions in a justifiable way is difficult if we're not well informed. We need to have enough knowledge about the subject we're negotiating. Knowing other colleagues' opinion before negotiating can also help us know what we can expect during that negotiation.

Practice active listening: this is a key aspect in any negotiation. You have to listen to the other person before speaking. What do they think? What point do they want to make? It's better to not rush when it comes to speaking and to listen carefully beforehand.

Use emotional intelligence: if you start feeling stressed during a negotiation, you may raise your voice and not listen to the other person. Therefore, it's important to breathe, calm down, and control your

emotions. Identifying both your own and the other person's emotions is important during a negotiation.

Start the negotiation over; if the negotiation has strayed from the main goal, you may start over. In order to do so, you can go back to the start or just start again another day when you feel better and have enough information to do it successfully.

Take your time; knowing when to postpone or resume a negotiation is important. Rushing won't help you at all.

58. Why does stress prevent people from making good decisions?
- A. Because sometimes stress can be positive.
 - B. Because stress can cause misunderstandings.
 - C. Because people usually run away from stress.
 - D. Because people cannot think clearly under great pressure.
59. Which of the following is an example of active listening?
- A. Control your feelings before you speak.
 - B. Listen carefully and respond quickly.
 - C. Think carefully before listening to the speaker.
 - D. Listen and try to figure out the speaker's intention.
60. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?
- A. To warn readers of the bad consequences of stress.
 - B. To introduce the negative effects of stress to readers.
 - C. To give instruction on how to handle stress in negotiations.
 - D. To argue for effective measures of successful negotiations.

C

New technologies are really beneficial in this day and age. However, at the same time, they've caused a series of difficulties that we must overcome if we want our company to work properly. One of the most important issues to overcome is a lack of internal communication.

Internal communication is the process through which a company's different components transmit information among themselves. Through this process, employees are able to work together and be in tune with each other.

Nonetheless, it's common for companies to go through stages where there's a lack of internal communication. This limits both the company's results and the employees' welfare.

There must be internal communication at every level inside a company. In this regard, some of the most important types of communication are as follows.

First. Those in charge have to know exactly what their employees are doing so they can have the necessary information in order to make assertive decisions. This applies to both directors and intermediate positions.

Second. In a large company, the different departments must communicate since they're interrelated. Those responsible for each department must be aware of what the other ones are doing to be able to do their work effectively.

Third. In smaller fields, team members must know all the information

regarding their projects and the company's general goals. This promotes work engagement and employee effectiveness.

Occasionally, these three types of communication don't flow as they should. Those responsible for communication may transmit the information inappropriately. There could also be no direct communication channels between the different members of the company. On the other hand, sometimes there is a willingness to communicate but the employees simply don't have the necessary social skills to do it appropriately. The first thing people should do is develop communication skills so that they're able to use them in effective ways.

In all these cases, there will be a lack of internal communication inside the company. This will affect the overall results and the employees' welfare. That's why it's so important for companies to pay attention to internal communication. If they find there's a problem with it, the sooner they solve it, the better.

61. What can be the main cause of lack of internal communication?
- A. New technologies.
 - B. Employees' welfare
 - C. Process of transmitting information.
 - D. Different levels of the company.
62. The main idea of Para. 5 is _____.
- A. function of directors
 - B. leaders of a company
 - C. communication for decision making
 - D. understanding employees
63. Which of the following is NOT a cause obstacle to internal communication?
- A. There is no wifi available to them.
 - B. There is no channel between members.
 - C. Employees lack communicative skills.
 - D. People cannot communicate in effective ways.
64. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?
- A. To introduce ideas about making decisions.
 - B. To promote new technologies used in a company.
 - C. To offer solutions to problems in a company.
 - D. To show lack of internal communication in a company.

D

My dad insists that there are three levels of fun. He got this idea from a *National Geographic* speaker he heard a few years ago, but it always seemed to me to be a way to justify dragging my brother and me on some of the worst vacations possible, like the time we went to Lake Wenatchee and I got over 100 mosquito bites.

My dad's version of the scale goes something like this:

Level one: You do something fun, and afterwards you can smile and nod and say to each other "that was fun!" In other words, it's what any

sane, right-minded person would hope for out of an excursion with their father.

Level two starts to get more difficult to explain. This is basically white water rafting. You clamber into a small rubber raft with a guide, you bounce past some pointy-looking rocks, but in the end you never actually fall out of the boat, no matter how much you feared you might along the way. Afterwards, you get to sit around the campsite and talk bravely about how much “fun” you had even though you know it’s a tiny bit of a lie.

Now, the third level of fun is something of a specialty for my dad. In this level, you go out, you do something and are miserable the entire time, and afterwards all you can think about is how terrible it was. Actually, a lot of my level-three fun has happened on my dad’s boat, like “that time our sailboat grounded on a sandbar and we had to wait for the tide to come back in only to then sail directly into an enormous storm,” and “that time our boat’s engine stopped working while we were going through a narrow channel and my dad had to start an emergency handling.

The author E. B. Whitewas a man who understood this level of fun instinctively. One of my favorites of his stories, “*Once More to the Lake*,” starts with the narrator recalling a 1904 trip to Maine with his father in which “we all got ringworm(藓) from some kittens and had to rub Pond’s Extract on our arms and legs night and morning, and my father rolled over in a canoe with all his clothes on; but outside of that the vacation was a success and from then on none of us ever thought there was any place in the world like that lake in Maine.”

Culturally, we tend to let dads off the hook pretty easy; they can do the bare minimum and still get praised just for showing up. Level three fun isn’t that, though; it takes a special kind of person to make a “bad trip” into something you feel strangely protective of when you look back on it. My dad and I might have been tired, cranky even injured, but we were together for the experience.

My dad, believe it or not, never let the threat of a trip escalating into level three fun hold me or my brother back from an experience.

A few years ago, we decided to finish the last leg of the Wonderland Trail, a nearly 100-mile backpacking trip around Mount Rainier. Not having trained much prior to the hike, I was tortured by increasingly painful shin splints down the hill. By the end of the trail, I was fully in tears, every step an acute, white-hot flash of pain.

When our campsite for the night finally became visible through the fog, my dad took my pack and carried it with his own for the last quarter mile. As I limped along, I mentally complained about my dad’s another stupid vacation idea. Why couldn’t we go on cruises like a normal family? What’s so wrong with a day at the park?

But that’s key—despite all the “unpleasant memories,” I was happy. Now the events have become a sort of secret language for those of us who were there, the way war buddies might share a private understanding.

To anyone who wasn't there, it might sound like we'd made a grand misjudgment. But because I was there, I also know what it looks like when the brush on the hills turns colors in an early alpine autumn. I know how the first snow in the high mountains makes everything appear as if you're seeing it through a dusty pane of glass...

65. Which statement properly describes the third level of fun?
- It is never fun while you're doing it, and it even ends in a painful rescue.
 - It may frustrate you at some moment like when you are caught in a pouring rain.
 - It sucks the entire time you are doing it, but you are satisfied with it at the bar chat later.
 - It is fun the entire time you're doing it and never disappoints you like a picnic at the park.
66. According to "Once More to the Lake", E. B. White might think _____.
- the trip to Maine with his father was a total failure
 - the memory of the trip in Maine became part of them
 - Maine was the last place they would like to visit again
 - they enjoyed the vacation when they escaped Maine
67. Dads who involve little in their kids' life are mentioned so as to _____.
- compare differences and similarities of dads in life
 - criticize those who are irresponsible for their kids
 - emphasize the efforts dads make for level three fun
 - warn readers against bad trips organized by dads
68. What does the underlined phrase mean in the passage?
- Submitting to.
 - Evolving into.
 - Speeding up.
 - Interfering in.
69. After finishing the last leg of the Wonderland Trail, _____.
- she can better figure out her father's language
 - she has a deeper understanding of the real fun
 - she appreciates her dad's shouldering his pack
 - she realizes the importance of her dad's support
70. How does the author find his father's preference to the third level of fun?
- Cold-blooded.
 - Warm-hearted.
 - Iron-willed.
 - Well-intended.

第 II 卷(两部分,共 35 分)

第四部分 任务型阅读(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。

注意:请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填 1 个单词。

There's plenty of evidence that visible signs of social inequality bother

lots of people. For example, a recent paper by political scientists Melissa Sands and Daniel de Kadt found that when people in South Africa saw an expensive car, their willingness to raise taxes on the wealthy increased. Plenty of economics experiments in lab settings have found strong aversion (反感) to inequality.

Understanding exactly how and why inequality bothers people is the key to creating a happier society. Traditional remedies include redistribution of income and wealth through taxation, as well as so-called predistribution—reshaping the economic system to produce more equal market outcomes—through unions and other pro-worker institutions.

Although compressing the distribution might be good, there may be additional approaches that foster a broader middle-class sensibility. Reducing actual inequality is good, but reducing visible status differences along important dimensions may also be helpful.

For example, there's public space. In a society where beaches are private, communities are gated and open space is fenced off, people without access to the land are constantly reminded of their subordinate position in society. But public parks, beaches, roads and other common areas create an inclusive and equal feeling. These are spaces where the wealthy mingle with those of lesser means on a plane of rough equality—he may have a more expensive beach umbrella, but on a public beach a rich person is just another human being sharing the same sand and water as everyone else. Public transportation is similar—when the wealthy ride the same local trains as common laborers, it creates a space where visible status differences are reduced.

Housing can also help reduce perceptions of apparent distinction. When wealthy people live in mansions and poor people in shacks it provides a constant reminder of inequality. But building public housing or subsidized rental units in dense cities allows low-income people to have dwellings that, while not the same as multimillion-dollar condominiums, are not wildly different either. The suburbs, whose sprawl is often bad for the environment but provides many lower-income people with the opportunity to own a free-standing home, can also provide a form of equality—especially if the government assists people of modest means to own their own homes.

A third example is public education. Integration of school districts puts kids from wealthier backgrounds in the same classes and the same social settings as kids of lower socioeconomic status. They eat at the same tables, do the same homework and (mostly) join the same clubs.

In addition to compressing the income and wealth distributions, therefore, society can foster a middle-class esprit by providing public goods and services—spaces and institutions that reduce or eliminate invidious (惹人反感的) status differences. Ultimately, that connection and feeling of commonality might really be what defines the middle class.

Passage outline	Supporting details
A phenomena	Obviously, social inequality tends to give 71. _____ to a strong feeling of dislike.
72. _____ to ending inequality	<p>◆ Income and wealth should be 73. _____ again through taxation among more people.</p> <p>◆ More equal market outcomes can be produced by 74. _____ the economic system.</p> <p>◆ It may be beneficial to 75. _____ visible status differences in a few important dimensions.</p>
76. _____	<p>◆ Public space and public transportation creates a feeling of inclusiveness and 77. _____, reducing visible status differences.</p> <p>◆ The government offers 78. _____ to low-income people to possess their homes to reduce beliefs of apparent distinction.</p> <p>◆ Public education makes it possible for kids from different backgrounds to stay together without any 79. _____.</p>
Conclusion	80. _____ from distributing the income and wealth more fairly, public goods and services also help reduce or eliminate status differences.

第五部分 书面表达(满分 25 分)

81. 请根据你对以下两幅图的理解,写一篇 150 词左右的短文



你的作文应包括以下内容:

1. 简要描述两幅图的内容;
2. 概述你对图中两位家长做法的理解;
3. 举例说明这两幅图对你的启示。

注意:

1. 可参照图画适当发挥;
2. 作文词数 150 左右;
3. 作文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息,如校名、人名等。

请

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