

绝密★启用前

2014 年中华人民共和国普通高等学校
联合招收华侨、港澳地区、台湾省学生入学考试
英 语

注意事项:

- 1.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
- 2.将答案涂写在答题卡上,写在本试卷上无效。
- 3.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

I.听力(共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分;满分 30 分)

听完录音后,从各题所给的四个选项中选出能回答所提问题的最佳选项。所有录音材料均仅读一遍。

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 1 段材料,回答第 1 小题

1. What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. Hobbies. B. Cooking. C. Food. D. Shopping.

听第 2 段材料,回答第 2 小题

2. How much earlier do they want to arrive at the airport?

- A. 1 hour. B. 1.5 hours. C. 2 hours. D. 3 hours.

听第 3 段材料,回答第 3 小题

3. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Email her. B. Settle down.
C. Give her a job. D. Move to New York.

听第 4 段材料，回答第 4 小题

4. What is the woman's advice?

- A. Having a good rest.
- B. Talking to his teacher.
- C. Going to the hospital.
- D. Doing his homework.

听第 5 段材料，回答第 5 小题

5. What does the woman do?

- A. A writer.
- B. A painter.
- C. A waitress.
- D. A salesperson.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 小题

6. When did this conversation take place?

- A. In the morning.
- B. At noon.
- C. In the evening.
- D. At midnight.

7. What is the relationship between the two woman?

- A. Doctor and patient.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Mother and son.
- D. Husband and wife.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 小题

8. What does the man and form the woman?

- A. Her mobile phone.
- B. The company phone book.
- C. Gloria's phone number.
- D. The address of the boss.

9. Why is the man in such a hurry?

- A. He's late for work.
- B. He has lots of work to do.
- C. He is eager to return to his seat.
- D. He doesn't want the boss to get mad.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 小题

10. What help dose the man ask the woman about?

- A. Using her computer.
- B. Copying her notes.
- C. Finding a book.
- D. Checking his library record.

11. What does the woman mean by "it is on reserve"?

- A. Walk around the university. B. Stay in the classroom.
C. Return to you room. D. Go to the library.

II.英语运用（共 35 小题，每小题 1 分；满分 35 分）

A) 单项填空（共 15 小题）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21.---Excuse me?

--- _____ ?

---How can I get to the nearest bookstore?

- A. sorry B. Yes. C. pardon D. Why

22.I can't really tell you anything _____ what you know already. I'm sorry.

- A. upon B. about C. of D. Why

23.---Why don't we take a little break?

---Didn't we just have _____?

- A. so. B. one C. that D. this

24.The snow was now two feet deep, _____ it difficult for Sophie to get the car out.

- A. making B. made. C. having made. D. to make.

25.---I think I'll give my dad a call.

---You _____.He has been worried about you all day.

- A. will. B. may. C. should. D. can.

26.Why buy a newspaper _____ you can read the news online for free?

- A. when. B. where. C. which. D. what.

27.The country life John was used to _____ greatly since he left 10 years ago.

- A. change. B. has changed. C. changing. D. having changed.

28._____ something is done, there will be more pollution in the air in this area.

- A. If. B. Since. C. Although. D. Unless.

29.He tried very hard to join the army but was _____ down because of his poor health.

- A. turned. B. broken. C. slowed. D. brought.

30.All work is pleasant _____ when the habit of working is formed.

- A. do. B. doing. C. to do. D. done.

31.They offer help and advice to _____ interested in becoming a teacher.

- A. us. B. anyone. C. whichever. D. who.

32.---Why is she so angry?

---I don't know. I can't _____ what I have done to annoy her.

- A. make out. B. make up. C. make of. D. make form.

33.EBay and Amazon are popular websites _____ people can sell goods to each other.

- A. where. B. which. C. when. D. whose.

34.Badly in need of money, she finally decided to call Karl, Whom _____ before.

- A. once she'd met only. B. she'd met once only.
C. only she'd once only. D. she'd met only once.

35.I remember my father _____ home a huge Christmas tree even though we had little money last year.

- A. bring. B. to bring. C. bringing. D. brings.

B) 完形填空 (共 20 小题)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36 至 55 各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

When Mohammed Rezwan was growing up in Bangladesh, his school would close each year for months at a time because of seasonal flooding. Unlike many of his friends, Rezwan ___ 36 ___ to complete his education. But her never ___ 37 ___ how sad he felt when school was canceled(取消) .He decided to make it possible for kids in his country to ___ 38 ___ their education all year round.

_____ studying to become an architect, Rezwan return to the poor village in northwestern Bangladesh where he _____ up. He thought ,“If the children cannot go to school, why don't we _____ school to them?” Rezwan designed a school boat that could reach students _____ during a flood. The floating school was so _____ that Rezam has since built 17 more. Each boat _____ a classroom, a library and computers.

Floods have long been a _____ of life for the people of Bangladesh. In recent years, flooding has become more severe. Scientists say climate change is to _____. Experts say that by 2050, the crowded country could _____ one-fifth of its land to floods. As many as 20 million people could be _____ with nowhere to live.

Rezwan is not letting the challenges slow him down. _____, he is coming up with more solutions(措施). Besides _____, he has developed library boats, health-care boats and houseboats. All of them _____ on solar power. The boats have provided _____ to at least 90,000 families.

“The people who live in the riverside areas here cannot _____ from the floods,” Rezwan says. “So I believe that we have to learn to live on _____.” Rezwan hopes that the people of Bangladesh can continue to come up with good _____ to the challenges their country faces.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 36.A.planned | B.determined | C.managed | D.failed |
| 37.A.discovered | B.experienced | C.imagined | D.forget. |
| 38.A.follow | B.continue | C.delay | D.begin |
| 39.A.After | B.For | C.When | D.Since |
| 40.A.brought | B.pushed | C.grew | D.went |
| 41.A.show | B.send | C.offer | D.bring |
| 42.A.even | B.only | C.ever | D.if |
| 43.A.different | B.beautiful | C.successful | D.interesting |
| 44.A.accepts | B.contains | C.presents | D.produces |
| 45.A.fact | B.wonder | C.problem | D.matter |
| 46.A.doubt | B.believe | C.expect | D.blame |
| 47.A.lose | B.lead | C.reduce | D.drop |
| 48.A.dealt | B.driven | C.left | D.helped |
| 49.A.Otherwise | B.instead | C.Probably | D.However |
| 50.A.climate change | B.seasonal flooding | C.riverside areas | D.school boats |
| 51.A.float | B.run | C.feed | D.stand |
| 52.A.services | B.skills | C.space | D.energy |
| 53.A.learn | B.keep | C.suffer | D.escape |
| 54.A.land | B.hope | C.water | D.courage |
| 55.A.ways | B.solutions | C.ideas | D.words |

III. 阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2.5 分；满分 50 分）

阅读下列短文，并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中，选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Watermelons, as anyone who's ever eaten one has likely noticed, contain both small white seeds and large black ones. As it's watermelon season, many people tend to ask “What's the

difference between the seeds? ”

Maturity(成熟).All watermelon seeds start off small and white before growing into larger black, red, brown or dotted seeds. The average American watermelon has about 200 to 800 seeds, and roughly 5 percent of those are still immature upon harvest. These seeds are infertile, so unlike their black cousins, you can't use them to plant your own crop of watermelons.

Undeveloped seeds should not be confused with seeds from white-seeded watermelons, which are very common in China and the Middle East. American farmers tend to produce watermelons of the black-seeded variety, but watermelons have many different gene organizations that can produce a variety of seed, skin, and flesh(果肉)colors.

Along with squash, cucumber, and pumpkin, watermelons are members of the cucurbit family, which produce fruits with thick skin and a fleshy center. While all of them start out with white seeds, watermelons are the only ones with seeds that can then change into various colors.

Despite the childhood myth that swallowing(吞咽)watermelon seeds will cause you to grow a watermelon inside your stomach, all watermelon seeds--mature and immature--can be eaten. Some think that if you eat a whole seed it could get stuck in your stomach, but chewing it up a bit will solve that problem. Watermelon seeds are filled with important nutrients that can help keep you healthy.

56.What does the passage mainly talk about?

- A.Fruit maturity.
- B. Watermelon seeds.
- C. Growing watermelons
- D. Stories about watermelons.

57.What does the underlined word “infertile”(Paragraph 2)mean?

- A. White.
- B. Weak.
- C. Not ripe.
- D. Not productive.

58.According to Paragraph 3,what do we learn about white watermelons seeds?

- A.They can be easily found in China.
- B.They are simply undeveloped seeds.
- C.They are welcomed by American farmers.
- D.They are seldom seen in the Middle East.

59. What is special about watermelons compared with other members of the cucurbit family?

- A.They have thicker skins.
- B. They have a fleshy center.

- C. Their seeds change colors.
- D. They have different shapes.

60. What does the writer say about watermelon seeds at the end of the text?

- A. Swallowing them will make you strong.
- B. Immature seeds will cause stomachache.
- C. Black seeds can cause big problems.
- D. They are good for health if chewed well.

B

Have you visited Disneyland in California? As a California boy, I have visited Disneyland about 30 times and I have learned a few things to make your trip much more satisfying.

Buy your tickets in advance to save time waiting in the ticket line. Pay attention to whether your tickets have to be picked up at Guest Relations. Guest Relations does not open until the park opens. However, some special tickets allow early entry into Disneyland. This means you can enter the park one hour before the gates open and ride some of the more popular rides before the lines get long. This can mean 7 am in the summer.

Afternoon Break. If you have a hotel in the area, plan to go to the park early, take a break at your hotel in the afternoon and come back to spend the evening at the parks. Since most families with small children leave early, the lines for popular rides are shorter at night. This mostly applies during the summer when the park is open from 8 am until 11 pm or midnight.

Fireworks from Fantasyland. The best view of the fireworks is from Main Street in front of Sleeping Beauty's Castle. Most of the Fantasyland rides close down during fireworks and re-open afterwards. If you watch the fireworks from Fantasyland near Dumbo the Flying Elephant and the Carrousel, the fireworks will appear both in front of you and behind you, so you have to watch in two directions, but you'll be first in line when the Fantasyland rides re-open. Otherwise there's usually a 40-minute or longer wait for these rides.

Stay at Disney area hotel. Even if you live in Southern California, you can save time and money by staying at a hotel close to the Disney Resort. Stay at a hotel with free parking and breakfast and it can equal what you would have paid for parking, gas and breakfast at Disneyland if you drive in for the day.

61. What advantage will there be if you get special tickets?

- A. You can get in with the help of Guest Relations.
- B. You can enter the park after the park closes.
- C. You can be the special guests to the park.
- D. You can start your visit one hour earlier.

62. According to Paragraph 3, when are the lines for popular rides shorter?

- A. In the morning.
- B. In the afternoon.
- C. At noon.
- D. At night.

63. If you want to watch the fireworks and get on the popular rides right after, the best place is _____.

- A. at the Disney Hotel
- B. Near Dumbo the Flying Elephant
- C. In front of Sleeping Beauty's Castle
- D. On the Main Street

64. What are the benefits of staying at a hotel near the park?

- A. It saves money and time.
- B. The hotel often provides free gas.
- C. It is much easier to get the tickets.
- D. You can watch fireworks from the hotel.

C

In the post-Harry Potter world, we've received repeated promises that scientists are "getting closer" to a real invisibility cloak(隐身斗篷). In recent months, researchers were able to bend light around small objects underwater using carbon nanotubes(碳毫微管). And Texas scientists found a way to hide 3-D objects.

Now, scientists at the University of Manchester in the United Kingdom have developed a theoretical way to hide objects from vibrations(振动), such as those caused by earthquakes. Dr. William Parnell hopes to develop a device that sends vibration waves around an object, rather than through it, preventing damage, according to reports from io9.com.

With this theory comes the challenge of finding the proper material. According to *The Telegraph*, the scientists think that a special rubber will do the trick. For now, however, this is all just a theory, and the University of Manchester team is now tasked with realizing the idea. If this

concept does word ,the results could be wonderful. Entire buildings would be safe from earthquake or enemy attack.

It would be great to go back in time and insure that the National Cathedral and the Washington Monument did not suffer damage from the earthquake in August 2011. And more importantly, it could prevent disaster like that in Japan March 11, 2011, when an earthquake and tsunami resulted in nuclear crisis. But how expensive it would be to produce and use, especially if it were to protect entire structures? It seems likely to be too pricey to protect average homes, for instance. But as is so often the case here, the development is in such early stages that thinking is more parlor game.

65. What efforts are scientists making now according to the first paragraph?

- A. To produce powerful cloaks.
- B. To play tricks like Harry Potter.
- C. To make objects invisible.
- D. To get carbon nanotubes out of water

66. What has been achieved so far about the project?

- A. A scientific theory has been developed.
- B. Earthquake vibrations can be stopped.
- C. A piece of equipment has been designed.
- D. Vibration waves can get through objects.

67. What can we infer from Paragraph 3?

- A. More experiments need to be done.
- B. Suitable material cannot be found.
- C. Scientists are good at presenting theories.
- D. The concept may not be practical.

68. What is a possible weak point of the whole idea even if it works?

- A. Some disasters cannot be prevented.
- B. People cannot go back in time.
- C. Nuclear crisis may be caused.
- D. It can cost a lot of money.

D

The average U.S consumer now spends as much time online as watching television, according

to a research reported today by Forrester Research.

To technology fans, it might seem strange to think of people ever watching TV more than they surfed the Web. But the data marks a great change for the country at large ;this is the first year in Forrester’s study that people have reported spending equal amounts of time on the two activities--13hours a week.

And it’s not because people are spending less time watching TV; those numbers have remained about the same. It’s because Internet usage has grown so greatly--121% in the past five years. So what are people doing less? Listening to the radio and reading things like newspapers and magazines offline, according to the study.(We at Digits guess they might be spending less time doing other things too, like “going outside.”)

E-commerce and social networking have seen the biggest rise in popularity since 2007,the study of more than 40,000people showed. Three years ago, only about a third of Americans were shopping online, and now nearly two thirds are. Only about 35% of people visit social-networking sites like Facebook regularly, but that’s up from just 15% in 2007.

As for all the tools that have produced the most popular word in the tech world--microblogging services like Twitter and streaming media(流媒体)like Pandora--well, those haven’t quite caught on among the masses. Even reading blogs is something done by only 18% of people in the study.

“The reality is these activities will never have the mass attraction of something like email,” which is used by 92%of people, writes researcher Jacqueline Anderson in the report. Her theory is that people are most likely to adopt(采用)technology that fills a general need and fits easily with other things they were doing anyway.

Readers, what do you think? What do you spend most time doing--watching TV or using the Internet? And which new technologies will be most likely to catch on with the average people?

69.What does Forrester Research tell us about the American people?

- A.They don’t like watching TV now.
- B.They spend more time reading.
- C.They use Internet more often than before.
- D.They always go for an outing.

70.What do most people do on the Internet according to the study?

- A.Buying things online.
- B. Visiting Facebook

C. Reading blogs

D. Internet Now as Popular as TV

71. What do we learn from Jacqueline Anderson's theory?

A. Microblogging will become more popular soon.

B. People tend to use technology that meets their needs.

C. Twitter will be the most useful tool.

D. People often like trying new things.

72. What's the best title for this news report?

A. Less TV Better Life

B. Internet Is Changing

C. Less Internet More Outings

D. Internet Now as Popular as TV

E

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73.If you are interested in animals, on which day should you attend the lecture?

- A. Oct 4 B.Oct 11 C. Oct 18 D. Oct 25

74. Who hosted the lecture?

- A. Professor Pyle. B. Professor Mitch
C. Professor Ramirez. D. Professor Grober.

75.What do we learn about the lectures form the poster?

- A. They are only for small kids.
B. They are held in Yale University.
C. They are delivered in all weathers.
D. They are about sports and games.

IV.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。现对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 (√); 如果有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误), 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: 在错词下画一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

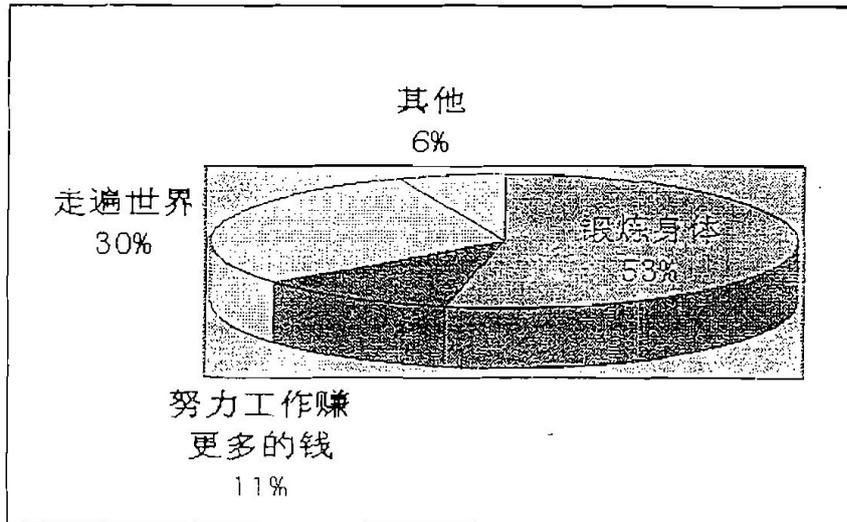
注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

例:

- When I have free time I go ∧ a long walk. Some (a) for
People read the books or watch television while (b) the
other have sports. Charles and Linda Mason do (c) √
all of these things as well as climbed buildings. (d) climbing; climb

V. 书面表达 (共 1 题, 满分 20 分)

你所在的社团对中国某地区 60 岁以上的老人进行了一次调查。问题是“如果你回到 20 岁, 你最想做的是什么?”结果如下:



现在你的社团委托你给 New Century 英文报发去一篇报道，简要介绍这个调查的情况，并发表你的看法。

注意：1.词数 100 个左右；2.可适当增减内容。

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