



听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where are the speakers?  
 A. In a hospital. B. In the office. C. At home.
11. When is the report due?  
 A. Thursday. B. Friday. C. Next Monday.
12. What does George suggest Stephanie do with the report?  
 A. Improve it. B. Hand it in later. C. Leave it with him.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?  
 A. Salesperson and customer. B. Homeowner and cleaner. C. Husband and wife.
14. What kind of department do the speakers prefer?  
 A. One with two bedrooms. B. One without furniture. C. One near a market.
15. How much rent should one pay for the one-bedroom apartment?  
 A. \$350. B. \$400. C. \$415.
16. Where is the apartment the speakers would like to see?  
 A. On Lake Street. B. On Market Street. C. On South Street.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What percentage of the world's tea exports go to Britain?  
 A. Almost 15%. B. About 30%. C. Over 40%.
18. Why do tea tasters taste tea with milk?  
 A. Most British people drink tea that way. B. Tea tastes much better with milk. C. Tea with milk is healthy.
19. Who suggests a price for each tea?  
 A. Tea tasters. B. Tea exporters. C. Tea companies.
20. What is the speaker talking about?  
 A. The life of tea tasters. B. Afternoon tea in Britain. C. The London Tea Trade Centre.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (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。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

答案是 B

21. — Can you come to a party on Saturday, Peter?  
 — Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm already going out, I'm afraid.  
 A. what a pity! B. don't ask! C. how come? D. so what?
22. If you come to visit China, you will \_\_\_\_\_ a culture of amazing depth and variety.  
 A. develop B. create C. substitute D. experience
23. \_\_\_\_\_ scientists have learned a lot about the universe, there is much we still don't know.  
 A. Once B. Since C. Though D. Unless
24. Just as I got to the school gate, I realised I \_\_\_\_\_ my bank in the cafe.  
 A. have left B. had left C. would leave D. was leaving
25. A ship in harbor is safe, but that's not \_\_\_\_\_ ships are built for.  
 A. what B. whom C. why D. when
36. I'm so \_\_\_\_\_ to all those volunteers because they helped my terrible day end happily.  
 A. special B. superior C. grateful D. attractive
27. \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between the two research findings will be one of the worst mistakes you make.  
 A. Ignore B. Ignoring C. Ignored D. Having ignored
28. Some experts think reading is the fundamental skill upon \_\_\_\_\_ school education depends.  
 A. it B. that C. whose D. which
29. It is reported that a space station \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon in years to come.  
 A. will be building B. will be built C. has been building D. has been built
30. There is no need to tell me your answer now. Give it some \_\_\_\_\_ and then let me know.  
 A. thought B. support C. protection D. authority

31. They gave money to the old people's home either \_\_\_\_\_ or through their companies.  
 A. legally                      B. sincerely                      C. personally                      D. deliberately
32. It is lucky we booked a room, or we \_\_\_\_\_ nowhere to stay now.  
 A. had                              B. had had                      C. would have                      D. would have had
33. They believe that there are transport developments \_\_\_\_\_ that will bring a lot of changes for the better,  
 A. out of date                      B. out of order                      C. around the clock                      D. around the comer
34. \_\_\_\_\_ he once felt like giving up, he now has the determination to push further and keep on going.  
 A. Where                              B. As                              C. In case                              D. New that
35. — How is your table tennis these days? Still playing?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_. I just don't seem to find the time these days.  
 A. That's right                      B. No, not much                      C That's                              D. Don't worry

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

In our modern world, when something wears out, we throw it away and buy a new one. The 36 is that countries around the world have growing mountains of 37 because people are throwing out more rubbish than ever before.

How did we 38 a throwaway society? First of all, it is now easier to 39 an object than to spend time and money to repair it. 40 modern manufacturing (制造业) and technology, companies are able to produce products quickly and inexpensively. Products are plentiful and 41.

Another cause is our 42 of disposable (一次性的) products. As 43 people, we are always looking for 44 to save time and make our lives easier. Companies 45 thousands of different kinds of disposable products: paper plates, plastic cups, and cameras, to name a few.

Our appetite for new products also 46 to the problem. We are 47 buying new things. Advertisements persuade us that 48 is better and that we will be happier with the latest products. The result is that we 49 useful possessions to make room for new ones.

All around the world, we can see the 50 of this throwaway lifestyle. Mountains of rubbish just keep getting bigger. To 51 the amount of rubbish and to protect the 52, more governments are requiring people to recycle materials. 53, this is not enough to solve (解决) our problem.

Maybe there is another way out. We need to repair our possessions 54 throwing them away. We also need to rethink our attitudes about 55. Repairing our possessions and changing our spending habits may be the best way to reduce the amount of rubbish and take care of our environment.

36. A. key                              B. reason                              C. project                              D. problem
37. A. gifts                              B. rubbish                              C. debt                              D. products
38. A. face                              B. become                              C. observe                              D. change
39. A. hide                              B. control                              C. replace                              D. withdraw
40. A. Thanks to                              B. As to                              C. Except for                              D. Regardless of
41. A. safe                              B. funny                              C. cheap                              D. powerful
42. A. love                              B. lack                              C. prevention                              D. division
43. A. sensitive                              B. kind                              C. brave                              D. busy
44. A. ways                              B. places                              C. jobs                              D. friends
45. A. donate                              B. receive                              C. produce                              D. preserve
46. A. adapts                              B. returns                              C. responds                              D. contributes
47. A. tired of                              B. addicted to                              C. worried about                              D. ashamed for
48. A. newer                              B. stronger                              C. higher                              D. larger
49. A. pick up                              B. pay for                              C. hold onto                              D. throw away
50. A. advantages                              B. purposes                              C. functions                              D. consequences
51. A. show                              B. record                              C. decrease                              D. measure
52. A. technology                              B. environment                              C. consumers                              D. brands
53. A. However                              B. Otherwise                              C. Therefore                              D. Meanwhile
54. A. by                              B. in favour of                              C. after                              D. instead of
55. A. spending                              B. collecting                              C. repairing                              D. advertising

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答



62. What can we infer about the An daughters?  
 A. They did not finish their college education.  
 B. They could not bear to work in the family business.  
 C. They were influenced by what Helene taught them.  
 D. They were troubled by disagreement among family members.

63. Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?  
 A. How to Run a Corporation  
 B. Strength Comes from Peace  
 C. How to Achieve a Big Dream  
 D. Family Unity Builds Success

### C

As Internet users become more dependent on the Internet to store information, are people remember less? If you know your computer will save information, why store it in your own personal memory, your brain? Experts are wondering if the Internet is changing what we remember and how.

In a recent study, Professor Betsy Sparrow conducted some experiments. She and her research team wanted to know the Internet is changing memory. In the first experiment, they gave people 40 unimportant facts to type into a computer. The first group of people understood that the computer would save the information. The second group understood that the computer would not save it. Later, the second group remembered the information better. People in the first group knew they could find the information again, so they did not try to remember it.

In another experiment, the researchers gave people facts to remember, and told them where to find the information on the Internet. The information was in a specific computer folder (文件夹). Surprisingly, people later remember the folder location (位置) better than the facts. When people use the Internet, they do not remember the information. Rather, they remember how to find it. This is called "transactive memory (交互记忆)"

According to Sparrow, we are not becoming people with poor memories as a result of the Internet. Instead, computer users are developing stronger transactive memories; that is, people are learning how to organize huge quantities of information so that they are able to access it at a later date. This doesn't mean we are becoming either more or less intelligent, but there is no doubt that the way we use memory is changing.

64. The passage begins with two questions to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. introduce the main topic  
 B. show the author's attitude  
 C. describe how to use the Internet  
 D. explain how to store information
65. What can we learn about the first experiment?  
 A. Sparrow's team typed the information into a computer.  
 B. The two groups remembered the information equally well.  
 C. The first group did not try to remember the information.  
 D. The second group did not understand the information.
66. In transactive memory, people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. keep the information in mind  
 B. change the quantity of information  
 C. organize information like a computer  
 D. remember how to find the information
67. What is the effect of the Internet according to Sparrow's research?  
 A. We are using memory differently.  
 B. We are becoming more intelligent.  
 C. We have poorer memories than before.  
 D. We need a better way to access information.

### D

There are an extremely large number of ants worldwide. Each individual (个体的) ant hardly weigh anything, but put together they weigh roughly the same as all of mankind. They also live nearly everywhere, except on frozen mountain tops and around the poles. For animals their size, ants have been astonishingly successful, largely due to their wonderful social behavior.

In colonies (群体) that range in size from a few hundred to tens of millions, they organize their lives with a clear division of labor. Even more amazing is how they achieve this level of organization. Where we use sound and sight to communicate, ants depend primarily on pheromone (外激素), chemicals sent out by individuals and smelled or tasted by fellow members of their colony. When an ant finds food, it produces a pheromone that will lead others straight to where the food is. When an individual ant comes under attack or is dying, it sends out an alarm pheromone to warn the colony to prepare for a conflict as a defense unit.

In fact, when it comes to the art of war, ants have no equal. They are completely fearless and will readily take on a creature much larger than themselves, attacking in large groups and overcoming their target. Such is their devotion to the common good of the colony that not only soldier ants but also worker ants will sacrifice their lives to help defeat an enemy.

Behaving in this selfless and devoted manner, these little creatures have survived on Earth, for more than 140 million years, far longer than dinosaurs. Because they think as one, they have a collective (集体的) intelligence greater than you would expect from its individual parts.

68. We can learn from the passage that ants are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not willing to share food  
 B. not found around the poles  
 C. more successful than all other animals  
 D. too many to achieve any level of organization

69. Ants can use pheromones for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. escape  
 B. communication  
 C. warning enemies  
 D. arranging labor

70. What does the underlined expression "take on" in Paragraph 3 mean?

- A. Accept.  
 B. Employ.  
 C. Play with.  
 D. Fight against.

71. Which of the following contributes most to the survival of ants?

- A. Their behavior.  
 B. Their size.  
 C. Their number.  
 D. Their weight-

**E**

Food serves as a form of communication in two fundamental ways. Sharing bread or other foods is a common human tradition that can promote unity and trust. Food can also have a specific meaning, and play a significant role in a family or culture's celebrations or traditions. The foods we eat—and when and how we eat them—are often unique to a particular culture or may even differ between rural (农村的) and urban areas within one country.

Sharing bread, whether during a special occasion (时刻) or at the family dinner table, is a common symbol of togetherness. Many cultures also celebrate birthdays and marriages with cakes that are cut and shared among the guests. Early forms of cake were simply a kind of bread, so this tradition hits its roots in the custom of sharing bread.

Food also plays an important role in many New Year celebrations. In the southern United States, pieces of corn bread represent blocks of gold for prosperity (兴旺) in the New Year. In Greece, people share a special cake called *vasilopita*. A coin is put into the cake, which signifies (预示) success in the New Year for the person who receives it.

Many cultures have ceremonies to celebrate the birth of a child, and food can play a significant role. In China, when a baby is one month old, families name and welcome their child in a celebration that includes giving red-colored eggs to guests. In many cultures, round foods such as grapes, bread, and moon cakes are eaten at welcome celebrations to represent family unity.

Nutrition is necessary for life, so it is not surprising that food is such an important part of different cultures around the world.

72. According to the passage, sharing bread \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. indicates a lack of food  
 B. can help to develop unity  
 C. is a custom unique to rural areas  
 D. has its roots in birthday celebrations

73. What does the coin in *vasilopita* signify for its receiver in the New Year?

- A. Trust.  
 B. Success.  
 C. Health.  
 D.

Togetherness.

74. The author explains the role of food in celebrations by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. using examples  
 B. making comparisons  
 C. analyzing causes  
 D. describing processes

75. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. The custom of sharing food.  
 B. The specific meaning of food.  
 C. The role of food in ceremonies.  
 D. The importance of food in culture.

2015年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(安徽卷)

英 语

第 II 卷

考生注意事项:

请用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上作答, 在试题卷上答题无效。

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节任务型读写(共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

阅读下面短文，根据所读内容在表格中的空白处填入恰当的单词。注意：每个空格只填一个单词。

Pup a group of strangers in a room together, and they'll probably start a conversation. "Hot today, isn't it?" one might say. "You said it." another replies.

Why do we talk so much about the weather? When we meet new people, we don't begin by telling them our life story. We start with small talk, a polite conversation about something like traffic or weather.

Research suggests that small talk can build new friendships. When we begin conversations with new people, we want to feel comfortable, and so do they. We use small talk to find common interests. Once we have a common interest, a friendship can begin.

Small talk even helps people get hired. In order to impress at a job interview, you need to bond with the interviewer right away. Proper small talk can make that first impression get you the job.

So, how can you make small talk lead to a new friendship or job? First off, find common ground. Select something around you that you share with the other person.

Next, keep the conversation going. Compliment (赞美) the other person to make him or her feel comfortable, and ask questions to show interest.

Third, keep eye contact (接触). When you look people in the eye, they feel you appreciate what they are saying. It makes you appear honest and builds trust.

Naturally, shy people might not have enough confidence to start up conversations with strangers. Talking to someone you don't know is not the easiest thing to do! Some experts say with more practice, small talk does get easier.

Some people avoid small talk because they dislike discussing things like traffic or weather. For them, they are just too small. However, when you think about it, small talk is anything but small. In fact, it is actually a very big deal!

Title	Small Talk: A Big (76)_____
Introduction	We are likely to make small talk when we (77)_____ meet people.
(78)_____	❖ Small talk can help people form (79)_____ friendships.
	❖ Small talk can also help people Ret a (80)_____.
Advice	❖ Find some topics (81)_____ with the other person.
	❖ Keep the talk going by making compliments and (82)_____ questions.
	❖ Keep eye contact in conversation to build (83)_____.
	❖ (84)_____ more in order to make small talk easier.
Conclusion	Small talk really (85)_____ a lot to us.

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

某英文杂志正在举办以 "Fancy yourself as an interviewer" 为主题的征文活动，请你以 "A Famous Chinese I Would Like to Interview" 为题，写一篇英语短文。

内容包括：

1. 采访的对象；
2. 采访的原因；
3. 想提的问题。

注意：

1. 词数 120 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯；
3. 短文中不能出现与本人相关的信息；
4. 短文的标题已给出,不计入总词数。

A Famous Chinese I Would Like to Interview

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