

2015 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (湖南卷)

英 语

本试卷分为四个部分, 共 12 页。时量 120 分钟。满分 150 分

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

Section A (22.5 marks)

Directions: In this section, you will hear six conversations between two speakers. For each conversation, there are several questions and each question is followed by three choices marked A, B and C. Listen carefully and then choose the best answer for each question.

You will hear each conversation TWICE.

Conversation 1

1. When does the woman usually get home from work?

- A. About 6:30. B. About 7:30. C. About 8:30.

2. What did the woman do last night?

- A. She watched TV.
B. She recorded a program.
C. She prepared for a lecture.

Conversation 2

3. How often does the man exercise at the gym?

- A. Every day. B. Every two days. C. Once a week.

4. Where will the two speakers meet before doing exercise this Friday?

- A. At the park. B. At the cafe. C. At the cinema.

Conversation 3

5. What is Mr. Chester doing?

- A. Telephoning someone.
B. Speaking to the woman.
C. Leaving the man a message.

6. What is the man's last name?

- A. Oliver. B. Horst. C. Robert.

Conversation 4

7. Why will the woman be late?

- A. She didn't catch the train.
B. She didn't finish her paper.
C. She didn't wake up in time.

8. Where is the man?

A. At the station.

B. At home.

C. At the office.

9. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Parent and child.

C. Husband and wife.

Conversation 5

10. For whom does the woman buy the T-shirt?

A. Herself.

B. Her husband.

C. Her friend.

11. How much does the T-shirt normally cost?

A. \$54.

B. \$60.

C. \$70.

12. Why does the salesman agree to sell the T-shirt at \$48?

A. It is cheaper online.

B. He is in a hurry.

C. A button is lost.

Conversation 6

13. When did the woman arrive?

A. Friday.

B. Saturday.

C. Sunday.

14. What major did the man choose in the end?

A. English.

B. Biology.

C. History.

15. What suggestion does the man give on reading the books?

A. Making notes.

B. Skimming first.

C. Reading word by word.

Section B (7.5 marks)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully and then fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Fill in each blank with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

You will hear the short passage TWICE

School Web Design 16

I. Meet on 17 from 2:30 to 3:15

II. Create a website for a competition

● Website

☆ on your ancestor 18

☆ 18 long & well constructed

● Competition

☆ has a first prize of \$300 for beginners & \$ 18 for the advanced

☆ do it by yourself, list the software you used

Part II Language Knowledge (45 marks)

Section A (15 marks)

Directions: For each of the following unfinished sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

21. It was when we were returning home _____ I realized what a good feeling it was to have helped someone in trouble.
 A. which B. that C. where D. how
22. As you go through this book, you _____ that each of the millions of people who lived through World War II had a different experience.
 A. will find B. found C. had found D. have found
23. Only after talking to two students _____ that having strong motivation is one of the biggest factors in reaching goals.
 A. I did discover B. did I discover C. I discovered D. discovered
24. Video games can be a poor influence if _____ in the wrong hands.
 A. to leave B. leaving C. leave D. left
25. I wasn't able to hide my eagerness when I _____, "What do you wish me to do now?"
 A. ask B. have asked C. am asking D. asked
26. You have to know _____ you're going if you are to plan the best way of getting there.
 A. what B. that C. where D. who
27. It is important to remember that success _____ a sum of small efforts made each day and often _____ years of achieve.
 A. is; takes B. are; takes C. are; take D. is; take
28. He must have sensed that I _____ him. He suddenly glanced at me and said quietly, "Why are you staring at me like that?"
 A. would look at B. looked at C. was looking at D. am looking at
29. It is a truly delightful place, _____ looks the same as it must have done 100 years ago with its winding streets and pretty cottages..
 A. as B. where C. that D. which
30. _____ what you're doing today important, because you're trading a day of your life for it
 A. Make B. To make C. Making D. Made
31. I am looking forward to the day _____ my daughter can read this book and know my feelings for her.
 A. as B. why C. when D. where
32. All we need _____ a small piece of land where we can plant various kinds of fruit trees throughout the growing seasons of the year.
 A. are B. was C. is D. were
33. It's not doing the things we like, but liking the things we have to do _____ makes life happy.
 A. that B. which C. what D. who
34. Whenever you _____ a present, you should think about it from the receiver's point of view.
 A. bought B. have bought C. will buy D. buy
35. _____ ourselves from the physical and mental tensions, we each need deep thought and inner quietness.

A. Having freed

B. Freed

C. To free

D. Freeing

Section B (18 marks)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

It was a rainy morning and the children, mainly boys with various learning difficulties, refused to settle for the start of the lesson. As an inexperienced teacher, I tried every means to get them to be 36, but in vain. My panic was rising and I could feel my heart beating wildly. This was the 37 of my job as a music teacher, I thought -- teaching was not for me. Then I had an idea. Hoping that no one would notice that I was 38 inside, I threw my voice as far as it would reach: "Put your heads on the desks and close your 39! We are going on a journey."

40, the children fell silent. "Now what should I do?" I thought to myself. Reaching over to my collection of CDs, I blindly 41, put it in the machine and played it.

Obediently (顺从地), my class lay their heads on their desk, closed their eyes and 42. When the music started, the room was filled with the most beautiful tones and musical colors I could have ever imagined. All the children were 43. When the music finished, I asked them all to raise their 44 slowly so that we could share our musical journey.

At this point, when all the children were willing to share their experiences, I began to learn how to 45. The music allowed me to learn that teaching is about sharing and respect, tears and smiles, the knowing and the

46 and most of all, an understanding of each other. This was the power that 47 in the classroom could have.

36. A. glad

B. safe

C. kind

D. quiet

37. A. end

B. aim

C. rule

D. plan

38. A. guessing

B. shaking

C. responding

D. laughing

39. A. eyes

B. mouths

C. books

D. doors

40. A. Punctually

B. Importantly

C. Amazingly

D. Obviously

41. A. passed one on

B. gave one back

C. turned one in

D. took one out

42. A. slept

B. nodded

C. waited

D. continued

43. A. talking

B. singing

C. dancing

D. listening

44. A. legs

B. heads

C. arms

D. shoulders

45. A. teach

B. imagine

C. play

D. understand

46. A. unprepared

B. unspoken

C. unknown

D. unforgotten

47. A. games

B. music

C. tears

D. knowledge

Section C (12 marks)

Directions: Complete the following passage by filling in each blank with one word that best fits the

context.

Research has become both simpler and more complex. It's simpler because, 48 you have computer, you can find information you need by searching the Internet. For all your information, you don't have to go to 49 library to find the relevant resource and take notes on it. Instead, you can find some sources from the Internet

50 print the copies needed. Remember, however, that you should usually consult different types of sources. That is, you 51 always rely just on the Internet for your research.

While finding information is easier than ever, at the same time, researching has become 52 complex. There is a lot more material available, which means you may be overwhelmed 53 the amount of information. You need to learn 54 to sort through and find the relevant information for your particular project. Also,

55 need to check the accuracy of it.

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 marks)

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage.

A

Forget Cyclists, Pedestrians are Real Danger

We are having a debate about this topic. Here are some letters from our readers.

■ Yes, many cyclists behave dangerously. Many drivers are disrespectful of cyclists. But pedestrians are probably the worse offenders.

People of all ages happily walk along the pavement with eyes and hands glued to the mobile phone, quite unaware of what is going on around them. They may even do the same thing while crossing a road at a pedestrian crossing or elsewhere. The rest of us have to evade (避让) them or just stand still to wait for the unavoidable collision.

The real problem is that some pedestrians seem to be, at least for the moment, in worlds of their own that are, to them, much more important than the welfare of others.

——Michael Horan

■ I love the letter from Bob Brooks about cyclists (*Viewpoints, May 29*). I am afraid they seem to think they own the roads.

I was walking across Altrincham Road one morning when a cyclist went round me and on being asked what he was doing he shouted at me.

The government built a cycle lane on the road but it is hardly used.

The police do nothing. What a laugh they are!

The cyclists should all have to be made to use the cycle lanes and wear helmets, fluorescent (发荧光的)

jacket and lights at night and in the morning they should pay some sort of tax and be fined for not wearing them.

——Carol Harvey

■ Cyclists jump on and off pavements (which are meant for pedestrians), ride at speed along the pavements, and think they have a special right to go through traffic lights when they are on red.

I was almost knocked down recently by a cyclist riding on the pavement when there was a cycle lane right next to him.

Other road users, including horse riders, manage to obey the rules so why not cyclists?

It's about time they had to be registered and insured, so when they do hit a pedestrian or a vehicle, or cause an accident, at least they can be treated and there might be an opportunity to claim.

——JML

Write to *Viewpoints* of the newspaper.

56. Michael Horan wrote the letter mainly to show that _____.

- A. drivers should be polite to cyclists
- B. road accidents can actually be avoided
- C. sine pedestrians are a threat to road safety
- D. walking while using phones hurts one's eyes

57. Carol Harvey suggests that cyclists should _____.

- A. be provided with enough roads
- B. be asked to ride on their own lanes
- C. be made to pay less tax for cycling
- D. be fined for laughing at policemen

58. What is a complaint of JML?

- A. Very few drivers are insured.
- B. Cyclists ride fast on pavements.
- C. Pedestrians go through red traffic lights.
- D. Horse riders disrespect other road users.

59. The underlined word "they" in the third letter refers to _____.

- A. accidents
- B. vehicles
- C. pedestrians
- D. cyclists

60. The three letters present viewpoints on _____.

- A. real source of road danger
- B. ways to improve road facilities
- C. measures to punish road offences
- D. increased awareness of road rules

In its early history, Chicago had floods frequently, especially in the spring, making the streets so muddy that people, horses, and carts got stuck. An old joke that was popular at the time went something like this: A man is stuck up to his waist in a muddy Chicago street. Asked if he needs help, he replies, "No, thanks. I've got a good horse under me."

The city planner decided to build an underground drainage (排水) system, but there simply wasn't enough difference between the height of the ground level and the water level. The only two options were to lower the Chicago River or raise the city.

An engineer named Ellis Chesbrough convinced me the city that it had no choice but to build the pipes above ground and then cover them with dirt. This raised the level of the city's streets by as much as 12 feet.

This of course created a new problem: dirt practically buried the first floors of every building in Chicago. Building owners were faced with a choice: either change the first floors of their buildings into basements, and the second stories into main floors, or **hoist** the entire buildings to meet the new street level. Small wood-frame buildings could be lifted fairly easily. But what about large, heavy structures like Tremont Hotel, which was a six-story brick building?

That's where George Pullman came in. He had developed some house-moving skills successfully. To lift a big structure like the Tremont Hotel, Pullman would place thousands of jackscrews (螺旋千斤顶) beneath the building's foundation. One man was assigned to operate each section of roughly 10 jackscrews. At Pullman's signal each man turned his jackscrew the same amount at the same time, thereby raising the building slowly and evenly. Astonishingly, the Tremont Hotel stay open during the entire operation, and many of its guests didn't even notice anything was happening. Some people like to say that every problem has a solution. But in Chicago's early history, every engineering solution seemed to create a new problem. Now that Chicago's waste water was draining efficiently into the Chicago River, the city's next step was to clean the polluted river.

61. The author mentions the joke to show _____.

- A. horses were fairly useful in Chicago
- B. Chicago's streets were extremely muddy
- C. Chicago was very dangerous in the spring
- D. the Chicago people were particularly humorous

62. The city planners were convinced by Ellis Chesbrough to_____.

- A. get rid of the street dirt
- B. lower the Chicago River
- C. fight against heavy floods
- D. build the pipes above ground

63. The underlined word "hoist" in Paragraph 4 means "_____".

- A. change
- B. lift
- C. repair
- D. decorate

64. What can we conclude about the moving operation of the Tremont Hotel?

- A. It went on smoothly as intended.

- B. It interrupted the business of the hotel.
- C. It involved Pullman turning ten jackscrews.
- D. It separated the building from its foundation.

65. The passage is mainly about the early Chicago's _____.

- A. popular life styles and their influences
- B. environmental disasters and their causes
- C. engineering problems and their solutions
- D. successful businessmen and their achievements

C

Have your parents ever inspected your room to see if you cleaned it properly? Imagine having your entire houses, garage, and yard inspected at any time -- with no warning. Inspections were a regular part of lighthouse (灯塔) living, and a keeper's reputation depended on results. A few times each year, an inspector arrived to look over the entire light station. The inspections were supposed to be a surprise, but keeper sometimes had advance notice.

Once lighthouses had telephones, keepers would call each other to warn that the inspector was approaching. After boats began flying special flags noting the inspector aboard, the keeper's family made it a game to see who could notice the boat first. As soon as someone spotted the boat, everyone would do last-minute tidying and change into fancy clothes. The keeper then scurried to put on his dress uniform and cap. Children of keepers remember inspectors wearing white gloves to run their fingers over door frames and windowsills looking for dust.

Despite the serious nature of inspections, they resulted in some funny moments. Betty Byrnes remembered when her mother did not have time to wash all the dishes before an inspection. At the time, people did not have dishwashers in their homes. In an effort to clean up quickly, Mrs. Byrnes tossed all the dishes into a big bread pan, covered them with a cloth and stuck them in the oven. If the inspector opened the oven door, it would look like bread was baking, he never did.

One day, Glenn Furst's mother put oil on the kitchen floor just before the inspector entered their house. Like floor wax, the oil made the floors shiny and helped protect the wood. This time, though, she used a little too much oil. When the inspector extended his hand to greet Glenn's mother, he slipped on the freshly oiled surface. "He came across that floor waving his arms like a young bird attempting its first flight," Glenn late wrote. After he steadied himself, he shook Glenn's mother's hand, and the inspection continued as though nothing had happened.

66. What does Paragraph I tell us about the inspection at the light station?

- A. It was carried out once a year.
- B. It was often announced in advance.
- C. It was important for the keeper's fame.
- D. It was focused on the garage and yard.

67. The family began making preparations immediately after _____.

- A. one of the members saw the boat
B. a warning call reached the lighthouse
C. the keeper put on the dress uniform and cap
D. the inspector flew special flags in the distance
68. Mrs. Byrnes put the dishes in the oven because this would _____.
- A. result in some fun
B. speed up washing them
C. make her home look tidy
D. be a demand from the inspector
69. If the inspector had opened the oven door, he would have seen _____.
- A. an empty pan
B. many clean dishes
C. pieces of baked bread
D. a cloth covering something
70. The inspector waved his arms _____.
- A. to try his best to keep steady
B. to show his satisfaction with the floor
C. to extend a warm greeting to Glenn's mother
D. to express his intention to continue the inspection

Part IV Writing (45 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Directions: Read the following passage. Fill in the numbered blanks by using the information from the passage

Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

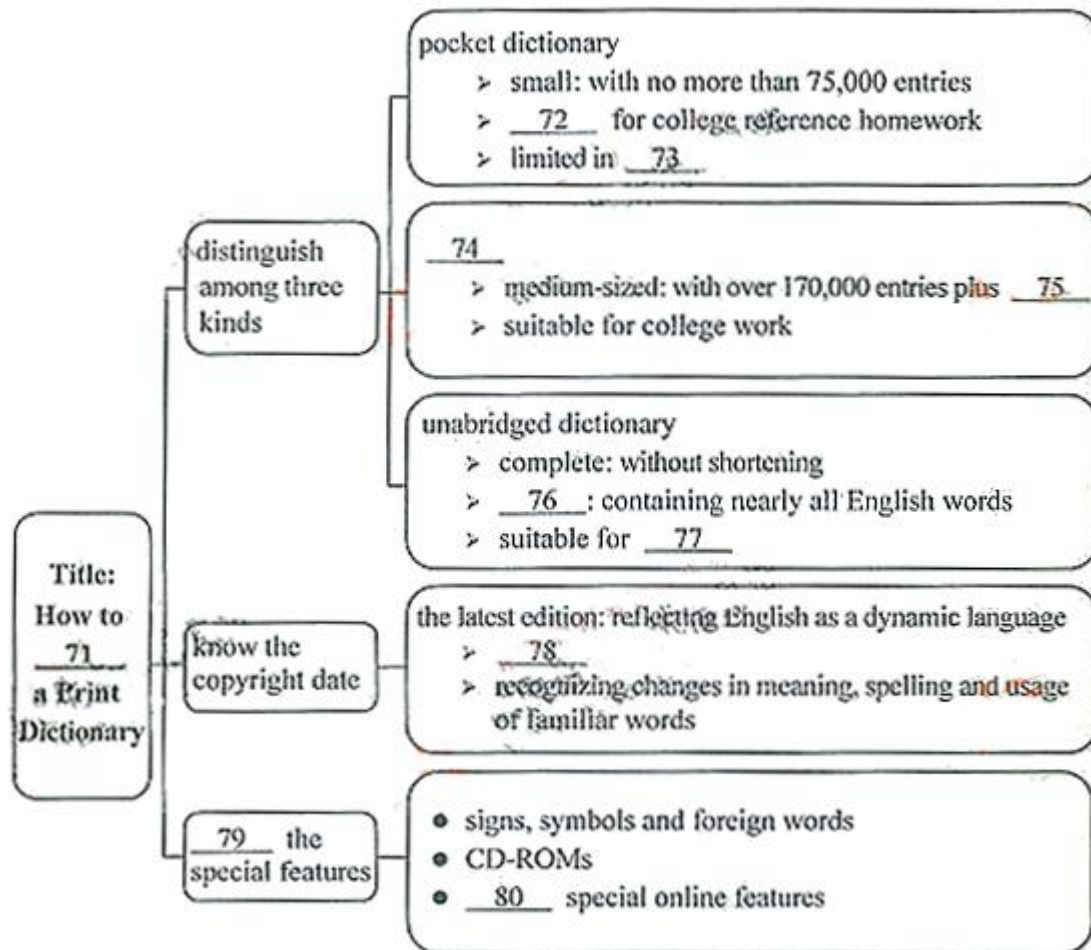
Not all print dictionaries are the same, as you will notice when you select one. To make a wise selection, you should know how to distinguish among three kinds of print dictionaries: pocket, desk, and unabridged. You should also know the copyright date of your dictionary, and check its special features.

A pocket dictionary is small. Generally, it contains no more than 75,000 entries, making it handy to carry to class and efficient to use. However, a pocket dictionary doesn't contain enough entries to be adequate for college reference homework. In addition, the information about each word in a pocket dictionary is generally limited. A desk dictionary is medium sized, generally containing over 100,000 entries as well as extra features. For college work, you should own a current desk dictionary. An unabridged dictionary is a complete dictionary. Abridged dictionaries, such as pocket and desk dictionaries, are shortened. Because unabridged dictionaries contain nearly all English words, they are large and heavy. They are often used by schools and libraries.

If the copyright date of your current dictionary shows that it was published five or more years ago, consider investing in a more recent edition. English is a dynamic language that admits new words and

recognizes changes in meaning, spelling, and usage of familiar words. This is reflected in an up-to-date dictionary.

In selecting a dictionary, check the features it offers besides vocabulary definitions. Many editions contain signs, symbols and foreign words. Some also contain CD-ROMs and access to special online features.



Section 2 (10 minutes)

Directions: Read the following passage. Answer the questions according to the information given in the passage.

Walk Out of the Comfort Zone and Try New Things

For most high school students, free periods are useless. From what I have seen, few do homework, instead many are on their phones and talking, making it impossible for those who actually want to do work to complete any. As a senior next year, I think extra periods should be used to take optional subjects.

Our school offers many classes. Now is the time to experiment in different fields of study. We will never know if we are interested or talented in a subject if we don't try it.

In my 8th grade, I was told that I had to take an art class as a graduation requirement; so in the 9th grade I took Studio and Art. One of the projects was to build a clay pot, but I built mine incorrectly, so it broke in the kiln (窑). I found out that I have no artistic ability at all, and now I know for sure that I do not want to be an artist. However, the class was one of my favorites that year. I was able to try new activities and test my

ability.

Walk out of our comfort zone and try new things! College is when we should focus on a specific major, but high school is when we have to figure it out.

Half of all college students change their major at some point. By doing that hundreds of dollars are wasted on classes that they would have never needed to take. So use our extra periods to find out what we want to do in college. The classes we choose can impact us in future. Taking optional subjects will enrich our mind. It will also show colleges we are diverse students.

81. How should we use our extra periods in the author's opinion?

(No more than 9 words)

(2 marks)

—

82. Why does the author think we should experiment in different fields of study?

(No more than 17 words)

(2 marks)

—

83. Why did the clay pot show the author's lack of artistic ability?

(No more than 10 words)

(3 marks)

—

84. According to the author, how will taking optional subjects impact up in the future?

(No more than 13 words)

(3 marks)

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Section C (25 marks)

Directions: Write an English composition according to the instructions given below.

请以老师当众表扬你为话题，用下面所给的句子开头，续写一篇英语短文。

As a student, I can tell you that there is nothing better than being praised by my teacher before my classmates.

注意：

1. 将所有句子写在答题卡上；
2. 续写词数不少于 120 个；
3. 不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

参考答案:

Part I :

Section A

1-5 ACBAA 6-10 BABCC 11-15 BCACB

Section B

16: Club 17: Monday 18: background 19: 5 pages 20: 750

Part II :

Section A

21-25: BABDD 26-30: CACDA 31-35: CDCAB

Section B

36-40: DABAC 41-45: DCDBA 46-47: CB

Section C

48. if 49. the 50. and 51. shouldn't 52. more 53. with 54. how 55. you

Part III

56-60 CBBDA 61-65 BDBAC 66-70 CACDA

Part IV**Section A**71. Select 72. inadequate 73. word information 74. desk dictionary 75. extra features
76. large and heavy 77. schools and libraries 78. admitting new words 79. check 80. access to**Section B**

81. We should use them to take optional subjects.

82. We will never know if we are interested or talented in a subject without trying it.

83. It was built incorrectly and broke in the kiln.

84. It will enrich our mind and show colleges we are diverse students.

Section C

作文(略)