

2015 年江苏省高考英语试卷解析版

参考答案与试题解析

一、第一部分听力（共两节，满分 20 分）

1. （1 分）What time is it now?

- A. 9: 10.
- B. 9: 50.
- C. 10: 00.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

2. （1 分）What does the woman think of the weather?

- A. It's nice.
- B. It's warm.
- C. It's cold.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

3. （1 分）What will the man do?

- A. Attend a meeting
- B. Give a lecture
- C. Leave his office.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

4. （1 分）What is the woman's opinion about the course?

- A. Too hard
- B. Worth taking
- C. Very easy.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】B

【点评】略

5. (1 分) What does the woman want the man to do?

A. Speak louder.

B. Apologize to her.

C. Turn off the radio.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

6. (2 分) (1) How long did Michael stay in China?

A. Five days.

B. One week.

C. Two weeks.

(2) Where did Michael go last year?

A. Russia.

B. Norway.

C. India.

【考点】16: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】BC

【点评】略

7. (2 分) 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题.

8. What food does Sally like?

A. Chicken.

B. Fish.

C. Eggs.

9. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. Cook dinner.
- B. Go shopping.
- C. Order dishes.

【考点】16: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】BC

【点评】略

8. (3分)(1) Where are the speakers?

- A. In a hospital.
- B. In the office.
- C. At home.

(2) What is the report due?

- A. Thursday.
- B. Friday.
- C. Next Monday.

(3) What does suggest Stephanie do with the report?

- A. Improve it.
- B. Hand it in later.
- C. Leave it with him.

【考点】16: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】BAB

【点评】略

9. (4分)(1) What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Salesperson and customer.
- B. Homeowner and cleaner.
- C. Husband and wife.

(2) What kind of apartment do the speakers prefer?

- A. One with two bedroom.
- B. One without furniture.

C. One near a market.

(3) How much rent should one pay for the one - bedroom apartment?

A. \$ 350.

B. \$ 400.

C. \$ 415.

(4) Where is the apartment the speakers would like to see?

A. On Lake Street.

B. On Market Street.

C. On South Street.

【考点】16: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

10. (4 分) (1) What percentage of the world's tea exports go to Britain?

A. About 15%.

B. About 30%.

C. Over 40%.

(2) Why do tea tasters taste tea with milk?

A. Most British people drink that way.

B. Tea tastes much better with milk.

C. Tea with milk is healthy.

(3) Who suggests a price for each tea?

A. Tea tasters.

B. Tea exporters.

C. Tea companies.

(4) What is the speaker talking about?

A. The life of tea tasters.

B. Afternoon tea in Britain.

C. The London Tea Trade Centre.

【考点】17: 短文理解.

【分析】略

【解答】略

【点评】略

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 15 分）第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）请阅读下面各题，从题中所给的 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。

11. (1 分) The number of smokers, _____ is reported, has dropped by 17 percent in just one year. ()

- A. it B. which C. what D. as

【考点】59：关系代词.

【分析】正如所报道的那样，吸烟者的数量仅一年就减少了 17%.

【解答】答案 D. 这是含有非限制性定语从句的复合句，空缺的词为关系代词，故排除 A、C. as 引导的非限制性定语从句位置灵活，可以放在句首、句中、句末. 本题容易误选 B 项，把 the number of smokers 看成是先行词，这里的关系代词指代的是 the number of smokers has dropped by 17percent in just one year 这一整句话，而且"as is reported"是常用表达法

故选：D.

【点评】对于关系代词的选择，要分析句子成分，还要结合关系代词本身的用法，加以选择和判断.

12. (1 分) Schools should be lively places where individuals are encouraged to _____ to their greatest potential. ()

- A. accelerate B. improve C. perform D. develop

【考点】A8：实义动词.

【分析】句意：学校应该是一个充满生机的地方，在这里每个学生个体都被鼓励充分发展，最大限度地激发潜能.

【解答】答案 D. A 选项"加快，加速"常见搭配有"accelerate the pace of"; B 选项"改进，提高"; C 选项"表现，表演，执行"; D 选项"开发；发展；冲洗（胶片），养成"; D 项符合语境，

故选：D.

【点评】本题考查动词辨析. 解答此类题目首先要读懂句意，然后根据上下文语境锁定

合适的动词。平时要加强动词词汇量的积累。

13. (1 分) - Jim, can you work this Sunday?

- _____? I've been working for two weeks on end. ()

A. Why me B. Why not C. What if D. So what

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】- - - Jim, 这个星期六你能加班吗?

- - - 为什么是我? 我已经连续工作两周了.

【解答】答案 A.

选项 A Why me? 的意思是为什么是我;

选项 B Why not 的意思是为什么不呢;

选项 C What if 的意思是要是…会怎么样;

选项 D So what 的意思是那又怎么样.

根据语境和句意, 应该选择 A.

【点评】做这类题目, 要根据选项的意义、用法及句意来做出正确的选择和判断.

14. (1 分) Much time _____ sitting at a desk, office workers are generally troubled by health problems. ()

A. being spent B. having spent
C. spent D. spending

【考点】A4: 动词的过去分词; BB: 过去分词.

【分析】句意: 因为大部分时间都坐在办公桌前, 所以办公室职员一般都受健康问题的困扰.

【解答】考查独立主格结构. 由句子结构可知, 分词的逻辑主语 much time 与主句主语 office workers 不一致, 所以是独立主格结构. 逗号后为主句, 逗号前为独立主格结构作原因状语. time 与 spend 是被动关系, 故填 spent.

【点评】解答此类题目首先要分析句子结构找出主句, 同时要注意主句的主语与分词的逻辑主语是否一致, 如果不一致, 则为独立主格结构. 然后再分析分词的逻辑主语与动词的主被动关系, 主动用 doing, 被动用 done.

15. (1 分) _____ Li Bai, a great Chinese poet, was born is known to the public, but some won't accept it. ()

A. That B. Why C. Where D. How

【考点】79: 连接副词; H7: wh - 引导的主语从句.

【分析】句意为: 中国伟大诗人李白出生的地点是大众都知道的, 但是有些人却不能接受这一点.

【解答】答案: C. is 之前的内容是主语从句, 从句中缺少状语, 根据逻辑关系, 此处应该是出生的地方, 而不是方式或原因.

【点评】在主语从句中, 除了要考虑句子成分, 还要看句子前后的逻辑关系.

16. (1 分) It is so cold that you can't go outside _____ fully covered in thick clothes. ()

A. if B. unless C. once D. when

【考点】92: 从属连词.

【分析】句意: 外面非常冷, 如果不裹一件厚实点的衣服, 千万不要出去.

【解答】A 选项"如果"; C 选项"一旦"; D 选项"当...时候"; B 选项"如果不, 除非"; unless = if...not, 句中"unless fully covered"为"连词+省略结构", 补充完整为"unless you are fully covered"可转换成"If you aren't fully covered"理解, 根据句意及逻辑关系"外面非常冷"可推知"如果不裹一件厚实点的衣服会很冷."B 项符合语境.

故选: B.

【点评】本题考查状语从句中连词的辨析. 解答此类题目首先要理解题干的意思, 其次要知道各选项的意思, 然后依次把各个选项意思放入句子根据语境, 不难选出正确答案. 关键还是在平时学习的过程中, 多积累多总结多记忆.

17. (1 分) The university started some new language programs to _____ the country's Silk Road Economic Belt. ()

A. apply to B. cater for C. appeal to D. hunt for

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】句意: 这所大学开办了一些新的语言课程以满足国家丝绸之路经济带的需要.

【解答】答案: B. apply to 意为"向...申请; 应用"; appeal to 意为"对...有吸引力; 呼吁"; hunt for 意为"搜寻, 猎捕, 寻找". cater for 意为"迎合, 满足需要; 供应伙食", 其"迎合, 满足需要"可使句意完整, 符合逻辑, 故选 B.

【点评】此题考查动词短语辨析. 解此类词或短语辨析时, 一要弄清句意, 二要明白各选项的意思, 从而选出符合句意的答案.

18. (1 分) It might have saved me some trouble _____ the schedule. ()

- A. did I know B. have I known
C. do I know D. had I known

【考点】GB: 倒装句; GJ: 虚拟语气.

【分析】 它可能已省了我一些麻烦，要是我知道这个计划的话。

【解答】根据主句谓语动词 **might have done**，可以知道是对过去情况的假设，那么 **if** 从句中谓语动词则需用 **had done** 来表示对过去情况的假设，从而使得主从句保持一致。当虚拟条件句的谓语动词是助动词 **had** 时，**if** 可以省略，从而将 **had** 置于句首，句子倒装。所以 **D** 选项正确。

故选: D.

【点评】此题考查虚拟语气中 if 省略倒装的现象。当虚拟条件句的谓语动词含有 were, should (助动词), had (助动词) 时, if 可以省略, 从而将 were, should (助动词), had (助动词) 置于句首, 句子倒装。解此类题时, 要根据语境、时间状语或主从句中的谓语动词形式, 来判断是对过去、现在、将来三个时间里, 哪一个时间的虚拟假设, 再做题。

19. (1分) The whole team _____ Cristiano Ronaldo, and he seldom lets them down. ()
- A. wait on B. focus on C. count on D. call on

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】全队都寄希望于 Cristiano Ronaldo, 他很少令他们失望.

【解答】wait on 意为"服侍，伺候"；focus on 意为"集中注意力于…"；call on 意为"拜访；号召"。count on 意为"指望，依靠"符合题意，故选 C。

【点评】此题考查动词短语辨析。解词义辨析题时，首先要弄清句意，再来选择合适的词或短语。

20. (1分) The real reason why prices _____, and still are, too high is complex, and no short discussion can satisfactorily explain this problem. ()
- A. Were B. will be C. have been D. had been

【考点】E2: 一般过去时.

【分析】过去和现在价格一直居高不下的真正原因很复杂，简短的讨论解释这一问题无法让人满意.

【解答】答案 A. 根据句意和题干中的 and still are 提示, 可知过去的价格也一直居高不下, 故用一般过去时, 表示过去的状态, 故选 A.

【点评】用何种时态，可以根据句意以及题目中所给的提示进行判断和选择。

21. (1 分) The police officers decided to conduct a thorough and _____ review of the case. ()

A. comprehensive

B. complicated

C. conscious

D. crucial

【考点】64: 形容词词意辨析.

【分析】警官决定对这起案件进行一次彻底的、广泛的审查.

【解答】答案: A

A 项是"综合的, 广泛的"; B 项是"复杂的"; C 项是"有意识的, 神智清醒的"; D 项是"重要的, 决定性的". 句中 thorough 和 comprehensive 为并列关系, 故选 A 项.

【点评】形容词词义辨析, 只要分清句子中形容词词义即可.

22. (1 分) Some schools will have to make _____ in agreement with the national soccer reform. ()

A. judgments

B. adjustments

C. comments

D. achievements

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】一些学校将不得不作出调整以和国家足球改革相一致.

【解答】答案 B. make judgments 意为"作出判断"; make comments 意为"发表评论"; make achievements 意为"取得成就". make adjustments 意为"作出调整", 结合句子的意思, "为了和国家足球改革相一致", 所以要"作出调整", 故选 B.

【点评】此题考查名词意思辨析. 解此类词义辨析题时, 需结合句意, 辨清各选项的词义, 从而选出正确的答案.

23. (1 分) - Why didn't you invite John to your birthday party?

- Well, you know he's _____. ()

A. an early bird

B. a wet blanket

C. a lucky dog

D. a tough nut

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】- 你为什么邀请约翰来参加你的生日派对呢?

- 哦, 你知道他是一个令人扫兴的人.

【解答】选项 A an early bird 是指早起的人; 选项 B a wet blanket 是指令人扫兴的人; 选

项 C lucky dog 是指幸运儿；选项 D a tough nut 是指难对付的人，这四个选项都是俗语，根据句意以及选项的意思，应该选择 B.

故选：B.

【点评】做这类题目，首先要正确理解四个选项的意思，然后根据句意来选择正确的选项.

24. (1 分) Many of the things we now benefit from would not be around _____ Thomas Edison. ()

A. thanks to

B. regardless of

C. aside from

D. but for

【考点】GJ: 虚拟语气.

【分析】要不是托马斯爱迪生，我们现在收益的许多东西将不复存在.

【解答】A 选项 thanks to"幸亏，多亏";

B 选项 regardless of"不管，不顾";

C 选项 aside from"除了，除...以外";

D 选项 but for"要不是"可用来表示虚拟条件，可用 if 条件从句代替.

but for Thomas Edison = if it hadn't been for Thomas Edison

【点评】此题考查含蓄型虚拟语气. 含蓄型虚拟语气常用 without, but for 引出，相当于 If it weren't for... 和 If it hadn't been for..., 其意为"若不是(有)" "要不是".

25. (1 分) - Go and say sorry to your Mom, Dave.

- I'd like to, but I'm afraid she won't be happy with my _____. ()

A. requests

B. excuses

C. apologies

D. regrets

【考点】31: 可数名词及其单复数.

【分析】- - Dave, 去向你妈妈说对不起. - - 我想去, 但是我怕她不会接受我的道歉.

【解答】答案 C A 项是"请求"; B 项是"借口"; C 项是"道歉"; D 项是"后悔". 由"say sorry"可知, 此处应是"道歉". 故选 C 项.

【点评】根据情景对话辨析名词词义, 只要弄明白对话的意思即可.

第二节: 完形填空 (共 1 小题; 每小题 20 分, 满分 20 分) 请阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 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.

26. (20 分) I was required to read one of Bernie Siegel's books in college and was hooked on his

positivity from that moment on. The stories of his unconventional (36) ideas and the exceptional patients he wrote about were so (37) amazing to me and had such a big (38) impact on how I saw life from then on. Who knew that so many years later I would look to Dr. Bernie and his CDs again to (39) get through my own cancer experience? I'm an ambitious (40) writer, and when I started going through chemo (化疗), even though I'm a very (41) positive person, I lost my drive to write. I was just too tired and not in the (42) mood. One day, while waiting to go in for (43) treatment, I had one of Dr. Bernie's books in my hand. Another patient (44) noticed what I was reading and struck up a conversation with me (45) because he had one of his books with him as well. It (46) turned out that among other things, he was an eighty - year - old writer. He was (47) actually a published author, and he was currently (48) working on a new book.

We would see each other at various times and (49) became friends. Sometimes he wore a duck hat, and I would tell myself, he was definitely a (n) (50) fan of Dr. Bernie. He really put a (51) smile on my face. He unfortunately (52) passed away last year due to his cancer, (53) but he left a deep impression on me and gave me the (54) inspiration to pick up my pen again. I (55) thought to myself, "If he can do it, then so can I. "

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. tastes | B. ideas | C. notes | D. memories |
| 37. A. amazing | B. shocking | C. amusing | D. strange |
| 38. A. strike | B. push | C. challenge | D. impact |
| 39. A. learn from | B. go over | C. get through | D. refer to |
| 40. A. reader | B. writer | C. editor | D. doctor |
| 41. A. positive | B. agreeable | C. humorous | D. honest |
| 42. A. mood | B. position | C. state | D. way |
| 43. A. advice | B. reference | C. protection | D. treatment |
| 44. A. viewed | B. knew | C. noticed | D. wondered |

45. A. while B. because C. although D. providing
46. A. came out B. worked out C. proved out D. turned out
47. A. naturally B. merely C. hopefully D. actually
48. A. deciding B. investing C. working D. relying
49. A. became B. helped C. missed D. visited
50. A. patient B. operator C. fan D. publisher
51. A. sign B. smile C. mark D. mask
52. A. showed up B. set off C. fell down D. passed away
53. A. since B. but C. so D. for
54. A. guidance B. trust C. opportunity D. inspiration
55. A. promised B. swore C. thought D. replied

【考点】L1: 记叙文.

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。作者读了 Bernie Siegel 的书，深受书中积极人生观的影响。之后作者不幸身患癌症，病痛的折磨使他放弃了写作，但在治疗期间结识一位同样受到 Bernie 影响，年迈却仍坚持写作的病友。在病友死后，作者又重新拾起纸笔，以此告诉读者书籍给人带来积极的影响。

【解答】36. B 考查名词。根据首段首句可知，作者读了 Bernie Siegel 的书，深受书中积极人生观的影响。此处 *unconventional ideas* 意为“非传统的观点”与上句中“积极的人生观”呼应。故选 B 项。

37. A 考查形容词。根据上文中“*unconventional*（非传统的）”和“*unexceptional*（例外的）”提示可知，他书中所写的东西对我来说十分惊异。故选 A 项。

38. D 考查名词。*have an impact on* 为固定搭配，意为“对…有影响”。A 项“打击”；B 项“推，逼迫”；C 项“挑战”；D 项“影响”。故选 D 项。

39. C 考查动词短语。根据下文可知，作者不幸身患癌症，病痛的折磨使他放弃了写作。但病友的执着和 Bernie Siegel 积极的人生观让自己又重新拾起纸笔，渡过了这段艰难时期。A 项“从…中获取经验，汲取教训”；B 项“复习，仔细检查”；D 项“提到，涉及，参考”；C 项“渡过难关”；C 项符合语境，故选 C 项。

40. B 考查名词。根据下文中“*I lost my drive to write*”可知，作者是一名有抱负的作

家。A 项"读者"; B 项"作家"; C 项"编辑"; D 项"医生"。故选 B 项。

41. A 考查形容词。句意: 尽管我是一个积极的人, 还是失去了写作的动力。a positive person 与 I lost my drive to write 构成让步关系, 可推知, 作者是一位非常积极乐观的人。故选 A 项。

42. A 考查名词。根据语境作者因为病痛失去了写作的动力, 感到太累, 故可推知, 作者心情不好。not in the mood 意为"心情不好"。故选 A 项。

43. D 考查名词。根据作者生病了, 应该是等待治疗, 可知, D 项符合语境。故选 D 项。

44. C 考查动词。由下文可知, 另一位病人应是注意到了作者正在读的书。notice"注意到"。故选 C 项。

45. B 考查连词。根据句意: "该空后是他主动和我攀谈的原因: 他身上也有一本 Bernie 的书"可知, 空处前后是因果关系, 所以 because 表原因符合语境。故选 B 项。

46. D 考查动词短语。A 项"出现, 出版"; B 项"锻炼, 解决, 制定"; C 项"证明是合适的, 令人满意的"; D 项"证明是, 结果是"。"It turned out that"是固定搭配, 意为"结果是..., 结果证明..."; 根据语境"除此之外, 他是一位八十岁的作家。"可知, D 项符合语境, 故选 D 项。

47. D 考查副词。A 项"自然地"; B 项"仅仅"; C 项"有希望地"; D 项"事实上"; 根据句意"事实上, 他是一位撰稿人, 目前在写一本新书。"可知, D 项符合语境, 故选 D 项。

48. C 考查动词搭配。A 项 decide on"决定, 确定"; B 项 invest on"投资, 花时间在...上"; D 项 rely on"依赖, 依靠"; C 项 work on"从事, 忙于"; 根据句意"他目前在写一本新书"可知, C 项符合语境。故选 C 项。

49. A 考查动词。A 项"成为"; B 项"帮助"; C 项"错过"; D 项"拜访"。根据句意"我们总是在许多时候见到对方, 成了朋友"可知, 后来作者和那位病人时不时地见面, 也就成了朋友, A 项符合语境, 故选 A 项。

50. C 考查名词。A 项"病人"; B 项"操作员, 接线员"; C 项"粉丝"; D 项"出版商"。根据句意可知, 他的确是 Bernie 的书迷。故选 C 项。

51. B 考查名词。A 项"标志, 迹象, 征兆"; B 项"微笑"; C 项"标记"; D 项"面罩"。根据语境可知, 作者原本心情不好, 后来交了新朋友, 心情也好转了, 朋友的举动感染了我, 使我在生活中面带微笑。故选 B 项。

52. D 考查动词短语. A 项"出现, 露面"; B 项"出发, 动身"; C 项"跌倒"; D 项"去世(死的委婉表达)". 根据空前的"unfortunately"可知, 作者的这位朋友去世了, D 项符合语境, 故选 D 项.

53. B 考查连词. A 项表示时间; B 项表示转折; C 项表示结果; D 项表示原因; 根据句意"他去年不幸死于癌症, 但给我留下了深刻的印象"可知, 前后两分句之间是转折关系, 故选 B 项.

54. D 考查名词. A 项"指导"; B 项"信任"; C 项"机会"; D 项"鼓舞, 激励, 启发"; 根据空后的"pick up my pen again"可知, 他给了作者鼓舞, 作者重新开始写作. 故选 D 项.

55. C 考查名词. A 项"承诺"; B 项"郑重发誓"; C 项 think to oneself"自言自语"; D 项"回答"; 根据句意"我对自己说"如果他能做到, 我也能"可知, C 项符合语境, 故选 C 项.

【点评】解答此类题目可遵循以下步骤: 第一步, 通读全文, 了解文章大意, 获得整体印象, 同时初选出一批较有把握的答案. 第二步, 边核对初选答案边补填留下的空格. 如果短文难度较大, 则可复读几遍, 核对和确定答案. 有些空一时决定不了, 可作个记号, 待复查时再确定. 第三步, 复查定稿. 从整体理解角度出发, 仔细审核答案, 确保意义上、语法上没有错误, 同时对遗留下来的少数几个空格作最后选择.

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 4 小题; 每小题 4 分, 满分 30 分) 请阅读下列短文, 从短文后各题所给的 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.

27 . (4 分)

Visitor Code

- **Arrive with nothing that can harm New Zealand**
If you are arriving from overseas, bring no food, animal or plant material into the country. If in doubt declare it to Customs.
- **Protect plants and animals**
Never allow dogs or other pets to run freely in areas of nesting birds, other wildlife, or where signposted.
- **Get rid of rubbish**
Always get rid of your rubbish properly and recycle waste (e.g., glass, paper) where possible.
- **Be considerate with other waste**
If using a portable toilet always throw away your toilet waste at a proper waste station. In the back country, bury your toilet waste in a shallow hole away from waterways.
- **Keep New Zealand's water clean**
Because soaps and other wastes can harm waterways, be careful your washing water doesn't pollute the sea, lakes and rivers.
- **Take care with fire**
Always observe district fire bans. Be careful if you smoke or have an outdoor fire or barbecue—make sure ashes are cold before leaving.
- **Camp or picnic carefully**
When camping or picnicking, use facilities provided.
- **Keep to the track**
Keep to the track, where one exists, so you lessen the chance of damaging fragile plants.
- **Be considerate**
When driving, minimize noise and observe no smoking signs.



56. According to the Code, visitors should act A.

- A. with care and respect
- B. with relief and pleasure
- C. with caution and calmness
- D. with attention and observation

57. What are you encouraged to do when travelling in New Zealand? C

- A. Take your own camping facilities.

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