

2014 年江苏省高考英语试卷解析版

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分听力（共两节，满分 20 分）

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

A. Find a place. B. Buy a map. C. Get an address.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

2. （1 分）What will the man do for the woman?

A. Repair her car.

B. Give her a ride.

C. Pick up her aunt.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】B

【点评】略

3. （1 分）Who might Mr. Peterson be?

A. A new professor.

B. A department head.

C. A company director.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】C

【点评】略

4. （1 分）What does the man think of the book?

A. Quite difficult.

B. Very interesting.

C. Too simple.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】B

【点评】略

5. (1 分) What are the speakers talking about?

A. Weather. B. Clothes. C. News.

【考点】15: 短对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】A

【点评】略

6. (2 分) 听第 6 段材料, 回答 6、7 题.

6. Why is Harry unwilling to join the woman?

A. He has a pain in his knee.

B. He wants to watch TV.

C. He is too lazy.

7. What will the woman probably do next?

A. Stay at home.

B. Take Harry to hospital.

C. Do some exercise.

【考点】16: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】B C

【点评】略

7. (2 分) 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题.

8. When will the man be home from work?

A. At 5: 45.

B. At 6: 15.

C. At 6: 50.

9. Where will the speakers go?

A. The Green House Cinema.

B. The New State Cinema.

C. The UME Cinema.

【考点】16: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】AC

【点评】略

8. (3分) 听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题.

10. How will the speakers go to New York?

A. By air.

B. By taxi.

C. By bus.

11. Why are the speakers making the trip?

A. For business.

B. For shopping.

C. For hoilday.

12. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Driver and passenger.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Fellow workers.

【考点】16: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】AAC

【点评】略

9. (4分) (1) Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. In a restaurant.

B. In an office.

C. In a classroom.

(2) What does John do now?

A. He's a trainer.

B. He's a tour guide.

C. He's a college student.

(3) How much can a new person earn for the first year?

A. \$ 10, 500.

B. \$ 12, 000.

C. \$ 15, 000.

(4) How many people will the woman hire?

A. Four.

B. Three.

C. Two.

【考点】16: 长对话理解.

【分析】略

【解答】BCAC

【点评】略

10. (4分) 听第10段材料, 回答第17至20题.

17. How long has the speaker lived in a big city?

A. One year. B. Ten years. C. Eighteen years.

18. What is the speaker's opinion on public transport?

A. It's comfortable. B. It's time - saving. C. It's cheap.

19. What is good about living in a small town?

A. It's safer. B. It's healthier. C. It's more convenient.

20. What kind of life does the speaker seem to like most?

A. Busy. B. Colourful. C. Quiet.

【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) Lessons can be learned to face the future, _____ history cannot be

changed. ()

A. though B. as C. since D. unless

【考点】92: 从属连词.

【分析】尽管历史无法改变, 但是学习过去的经验可以(更好地)面对未来, .

【解答】答案: A

though 尽管; as 因为; since 因为; unless 除非. 题干表示的是转折的含义, 意为"即使", 要用表示让步关系的连词 though/although. 故选 A.

【点评】连词是用来连接复合句的, 类型较多, 用法灵活. 平时学习时, 要注意区分和掌握.

12. (1 分) The book has helped me greatly in my daily communication, especially at work _____ a good impression is a must. ()

A. where B. when C. as D. which

【考点】7A: 关系副词; H1: 限制性定语从句.

【分析】这本书在日常交际中极大地帮助了我, 尤其是在第一印象至关重要的工作中.

【解答】答案: A

分析句子结构可知, "especially at work _____ a good impression is a must"是定语从句, work 是先行词, "_____ a good impression is a must"是从句部分; 将先行词放到从句中 "a good impression is a must at work" 其中 "at work" 作地点状语, 所以要用关系副词 where. 关系副词 when 在定语从句中作时间状语; as, which 作为关系代词, 不能作状语, 所以 B. C. D 都不正确.

故选: A.

【点评】本题考查的是定语从句中关系副词的用法. 解题的突破口是对句子成分的正确分析, 例如: 当从句部分有主语和宾语时, 就可以排除关系代词, 而选择可用作状语的关系副词.

13. (1 分) - How much do you know about the Youth Olympic Games to be held in Nanjing?

- Well, the media _____ it in a variety of forms. ()

A. cover B. will cover
C. have covered D. covered

【考点】E8: 现在完成时.

【分析】- - 关于将在南京举办的青奥会你了解多少?

- 嗯，媒体已经用各种形式进行了报道。

【解答】答案：C

根据句意"媒体已经用各种形式进行了报道。"可以判定出，本题用现在完成时态，强调过去的事情对现在的影响还存在。

故选：C。

【点评】考查时态时，句中如果没有明显的时间状语，就需要考生认真分析句意，从语境、上下文中推断句子所需要的时态。

14. (1 分) Tom always goes jogging in the morning and he usually does push - ups too to stay _____. ()

A. in place B. in order C. in shape D. in fashion

【考点】8B: 介词短语。

【分析】为了保持身材（有形），每天早晨 Tom 总去慢跑，也经常做引体向上。

【解答】答案 C。

A 项"有序，在适当的位置"；B 项"井井有条"；D 项"流行的，时尚的"；C 项"身材有形；健康的，状态良好的"；根据句意可知，Tom 锻炼的目的是为了保持好身材。故选 C。

【点评】本题考查介词短语辨析。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介词短语。平时学习中要加强介词短语的积累。

15. (1 分) Top graduates from universities are _____ by major companies. ()

A. chased B. registered
C. offered D. compensated

【考点】AE: 动词的辨析。

【分析】优秀大学毕业生受到大公司的追捧。

【解答】答案：A chase 追逐，追求；register 注册，登记；offer 提供；compensate 补偿。句意表达的是受到大公司的欢迎和追捧，故选 A。

【点评】动词短语是一个比较难的语言点，搭配较多，用法灵活。学习时，要注意积累。尤其是相似或相近的用法，要注意区分和掌握。

16. (1 分) - What a mess! You are always so lazy!

- I'm not to blame, mum. I am _____ you have made me. ()

A. how B. what C. that D. who

【考点】58: 连接代词；HD: 表语从句。

【分析】 - - 怎么这么乱啊！你总是这么懒。

！ - - 我不应该受到责备，妈妈。我今天这个样子都是你造成的。

【解答】答案：B

解答名词性从句时，如果从句中缺少主宾表语时，一般选择 what。如果指人，则用 who，但考虑本题从句中_____you have made me 缺少 me 的宾语补足语，而且句意指的是妈妈使他成为那个样子，所以 B 正确。

【点评】考查此类试题，要分析从句缺少什么成分，其次要注意一些特殊的语境，比如用 what 指代人，表示人的状态或职业。

17. (4 分) She was put under house arrest two years ago but remained a powerful _____ in last year's election. ()

A. symbol B. portrait C. identity D. statue

【考点】35：名词的词义辨析。

【分析】两年前她就遭软禁，但她在去年的选举中仍然是代表人物。

【解答】A

本题考查词意辨析。A. symbol 符号；象征；标志； B. portrait 肖像；画像；描写 C. identity 一致；身份；特征 D. statue 雕像；塑像。故选 A。

【点评】名词辨析考查的是词意理解，平时学习时要注意积累。

18. (1 分) The idea "happiness, " _____, will not sit still for easy definition. ()

A. to be rigid B. to be sure
C. to be perfect D. to be fair

【考点】64：形容词词意辨析。

【分析】"幸福"的观念，可以肯定的是，决不意味着轻而易举，一蹴而就。

【解答】答案：B

A. to be rigid 硬性的； B. to be sure 可以肯定的是； C. to be perfect 十全十美地； D. to be fair 公平地说；此处是插入语，结合前后的句意可知，to be sure 符合句意；故选 B

【点评】本题考查了形容词词意辨析。做本题的关键是在理解题意的基础上，正确辨析各选项的意思，从而选出答案；这就需要平时应熟练掌握一些形容词及其短语的意义及用法。

19. (1 分) The lecture _____, a lively question - and - answer session followed. ()

- A. being given B. having given
C. to be given D. having been given

【考点】 B1: 现在分词的被动式; B2: 现在分词的完成式.

【分析】演讲完成后有一个生动的问答板块。

【解答】答案：D

题干中 give 是作 lecture 的后置定语，两者构成动宾关系，要用被动；句意表达的 give 动作发生在 follow 之前，要用分词的完成式，故选 D。

【点评】现在分词是非谓语动词的一种，表达主动或进行；过去分词表达被动或完成；动词不定式表达未发生的动作。学习时，要注意区分和掌握。

20. (1 分) - Dad, I don't think Oliver the right sort of person for the job.

- I see. I'll go right away and _____ . ()

- A. pay him back B. pay him off
C. put him away D. put him off

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】——爸爸，我认为 Oliver 不是这份工作的合适人选。

- - - 我知道，我马上去拿钱打发了他。

【解答】答案：B

A. pay him back 报复他, 偿还他的钱; B. pay him off 拿钱打发了他, 为他做出补偿;
C. put him away 把他送进监狱, 把他关起来; D. put him off 使他分心; 根据语境 Oliver
不是这份工作的合适人选可知, 此处的意思应是给他结清工资并解聘他; 故选 B

【点评】本题考查的是动词短语的用法。做本题时，需要明确各选项中动词短语的意思，然后在理解句意的基础上，找出正确答案；因此在平时的学习中，应注意积累一定的词汇及动词短语，并且要牢记它们的意义。

21. (1 分) It was sad to me that they, so poor themselves, _____ bring me food. ()

- A. might B. would C. should D. could

【考点】A6: 情态动词.

【分析】让我感到难过的是，他们自己那么穷，竟然还给我带吃的。

【解答】答案：C

分析句意可知，此处表达的意思应是：他们自己那么穷，竟然还给我带吃的；A. 可能，可以；B. 愿意，会；C. 表示惊讶：竟然；D. 能，可能；

故选：C.

【点评】本题考查了情态动词 should（表示惊讶，意为：竟然，居然会）的用法。作此类题时，需要熟练掌握各情态动词所具有的意义及用法。

22. (1 分) I can't meet you on Sunday. I'll be _____ occupied. ()

- A. also B. just
C. nevertheless D. otherwise

【考点】7B: 副词辨析.

【分析】周日我不能和你见面，否则我将没空了。

【解答】答案：D

A. also 同样，也； B. just 仅仅，只是； C. nevertheless 然而，尽管如此； D. otherwise 否则，另外； 句中 occupied 意为：无空闲的；分析句意可知，此处表达的是转折的意思，故选 D

【点评】本题考查了副词词义辨析。做本题时，应首先理解句意，弄清句子之间的意义关系；其次应熟练掌握各副词的意义及用法。

23. (1 分) Legend has it that the origin of the Dragon Boat Festival is to _____ the soul of Qu Yuan. ()

- A. remember B. remind C. recover D. recall

【考点】AE: 动词的辨析.

【分析】关于龙舟节的起源，传说是为了纪念屈原的亡灵。

【解答】答案：D remember 记住；remind 提醒；recover 康复；recall 回忆，想起。句意表达的是为了让人们想起，故选 D。

【点评】动词短语是一个比较难的语言点，搭配较多，用法灵活。学习时，要注意积累，尤其是相似或相近的用法，要注意区分和掌握。

24. (1 分) Good families are much to all their members, but _____ to none. ()

- A. something B. anything C. everything D. nothing

【考点】54: 不定代词.

【分析】句意为：好的家庭对它所有的成员来说都非常重要，但不是任何人的全部。

【解答】 答案: C

everything 意为"一切, 全部", 符合语境。something 某事; anything 任何事; nothing 什么都没有, 这三个选项不符句意。句中的 none 是指代人(家庭成员), 是否定词, 也

就是"没有家庭成员",意思是好的家庭不是家庭成员的全部。故本题选择 C。

【点评】考查不定代词,要了解不同的不定代词在语境中的含义。

25. (1 分) - _____!Somebody has left the lab door open.

- Don't look at me. ()

A. Dear me

B. Hi, there

C. Thank goodness

D. Come on

【考点】II: 语言交际。

【分析】- - 哎呀!有人离开实验室门还开着。

- - 不要看着我(不是我干的)。

【解答】答案 A。

B 项"嗨"; C 项"谢天谢地"; D 项"加油"; A 项"哎呀(表示惊讶)"; 根据上下文的语境可知,前者对于实验室的门还开着很惊讶。因此 A 项符合语境,故选 A。

【点评】本题考查情景交际。解答此类题目首先应该读懂句意,分析上下文语境和逻辑关系。其次对每个选项中的交际用语的适用情况要掌握,根据语境锁定正确答案。关键平时学习中要对交际用语多积累多总结反复记忆。

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) Dale Carnegie rose from the unknown of a Missouri farm to international fame because he found a way to fill a universal human need.

It was a need that he first (36) D back in 1906 when young Dale was a junior at State Teachers College in Warrensburg. To get an (37) B, he was struggling against many difficulties. His family was poor. His Dad couldn't afford the (38) B at college, so Dale had to ride horseback 12 miles to attend classes. Study had to be done (39) A his farm - work routines. He withdrew from many school activities (40) C he didn't have the time or the (41) D. He had only one good suit. He tried (42) B the football team, but the coach turned him down for being too (43) A. During this period Dale was slowly (44) C an inferiority complex (自卑感), which his mother knew could (45) A him from achieving his real potential. She (46) A that Dale join the debating team, believing that (47) B in speaking could give him the confidence and recognition that he needed.

Dale took his mother's advice, tried desperately and after several attempts (48) C made

it. This proved to be a (49) D point in his life. Speaking before groups did help him gain the (50) D he needed. By the time Dale was a senior, he had won every top honor in (51) C. Now other students were coming to him for coaching and they, (52) C, were winning contests.

Out of this early struggle to (53) B his feelings of inferiority, Dale came to understand that the ability to (54) A an idea to an audience builds a person's confidence. And, (55) D it, Dale knew he could do anything he wanted to do - and so could others.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. admitted | B. filled | C. supplied | D. recognized |
| 37. A. assignment | B. education | C. advantage | D. instruction |
| 38. A. training | B. board | C. teaching | D. equipment |
| 39. A. between | B. during | C. over | D. through |
| 40. A. while | B. when | C. because | D. though |
| 41. A. permits | B. interest | C. talent | D. clothes |
| 42. A. on | B. for | C. in | D. with |
| 43. A. light | B. flexible | C. optimistic | D. outgoing |
| 44. A. gaining | B. achieving | C. developing | D. obtaining |
| 45. A. prevent | B. protect | C. save | D. free |
| 46. A. suggested | B. demanded | C. required | D. insisted |
| 47. A. presence | B. practice | C. patience | D. potential |
| 48. A. hopefully | B. certainly | C. finally | D. naturally |
| 49. A. key | B. breaking | C. basic | D. turning |
| 50. A. progress | B. experience | C. competence | D. confidence |
| 51. A. horse - riding | B. football | C. speech | D. farming |
| 52. A. in return | B. in brief | C. in turn | D. in fact |
| 53. A. convey | B. overcome | C. understand | D. build |
| 54. A. express | B. stress | C. contribute | D. repeat |

55. A. besides B. beyond C. like D. with

【考点】M6: 人生感悟类阅读.

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文. 主要讲述了 Dale Carnegie (戴尔·卡耐基) 从不为人所知, 到享有国际声誉的成功故事. 他年轻时因为家里穷不得不每天往返 12 英里求学. 后来他听从母亲的建议, 学习演讲, 从而获得自信, 最终成为成功的演说家. 文章旨在告诉我们自信心的重要性, 有了自信, 我们就可以做到我们想做的任何事情.

【解答】36. D 考查动词辨析. 根据第二段最后一句"…recognition that he needed"和第一段中的"…he found…a universal human need."可知, 戴尔意识到了自己的所需. recognize"识别, 意识到", 符合语境. 故选 D.

37. B 考查名词辨析. 根据上句中的"when young Dale was a junior at State Teachers College in Warrensburg"可知, 为了获得教育, 他经历了很多困难. 故选 B.

38. B 考查名词辨析. 根据第二段第二、四句"…against many difficulties. His family was poor…had to ride horseback 12 miles to attend classes."可知, 他不得不骑着马上学, 并且家里很穷, 故可以判断, 他的父亲无法为他支付膳宿费. board 意为"膳宿, 董事会, 甲板", 符合语境. 故选 B.

39. A 考查介词辨析. 根据后文"his farm - work routines"及"withdrew from many school activities"和"he didn't have the time"可知, 他做农活和没时间参加许多学校活动, 他应该是在农活间隙中学习. between 意为"在…之间", 符合语境. 故选 A.

40. C 考查连词辨析. 根据第二段第三行中的"He withdrew from many school activities…", 可知, 学校的许多活动他没有参加, 应该是说明不参加的原因. 所以用 because 引导原因状语从句. 故选 C.

41. D 考查名词辨析. 根据后面一句"He had only one good suit."可知, 他没有好衣服. clothes 意为"衣服", 符合语境. 故选 D.

42. B 考查介词辨析. 他想争取参加足球队, 但是被教练拒绝. "try for"为固定搭配, 意为"争取, 谋求", 符合语境. try on 试穿; try in 把…放进去; try with 用…尝试. 故选 B.

43. A 考查形容词辨析. 根据第二段第二行中的"His family was poor", 可知, 他因为贫穷, 生活艰苦, 长得比较瘦弱. 故选 A 项.

44. C 考查动词辨析. 根据语境可知, 在那一段时期, 因为太瘦弱, 足球教练拒绝了他,

并且不怎么参加学校活动，Dale 慢慢地形成了自卑感。develop 意为"养成，形成"，符合语境。故选 C。

45. A 考查动词辨析。根据句意可知，他的妈妈知道，这种自卑感将阻止他发挥他真正的潜能。"prevent sb from doing sth"为固定搭配，意为"阻止某人做某事"，故选 A。

46. A 考查动词辨析。根据第三段中的第一句"Dale took his mother's advice..."及语境可知，他的妈妈建议他参加辩论队，认为辩论队里的演讲的练习会给他所需要的认可和信心。"suggest"表示"建议"时后接从句，从句为虚拟语气，用"should+动词原形"，故选 A 项。

47. B 考查名词辨析。根据下文的语境可知，戴尔获得荣誉，一定是自己反复练习的缘故。"practice 训练，实践"，符合语境。故选 B。

48. C 考查副词辨析。根据"tried desperately and after several attempts"及后文"he had won every top honor"可知，他不顾一切地反复尝试，他最后终于成功了。finally 意为"最后，终于"，符合语境。故选 C。

49. D 考查名词辨析。根据第二段的内容"Dale 形成自卑"以及第三段中"made it 他成功了"可知，这是他人生的"转折点"。"turning"意为"转折"，符合语境。故选 D。

50. D 考查名词辨析。根据"speaking could give him the confidence and recognition that he needed"可知，在众人面前演讲确实能帮助他获得他所需要的自信。"confidence"意为"自信"，符合语境。故选 D。

51. C 考查名词辨析。根据第三段中的"Speaking before groups..."可知，他在演讲中获奖了。speech 意为"演讲"，符合语境。故选 C。

52. C 考查介词短语辨析。根据语境可知，现在，其他学生过来找他培训，他们也一个一个地赢得比赛。"inturn"意为"依次，轮流"，符合语境。"in return"作为报答；"in brief"简明地；"in fact"事实上。故选 C。

53. B 考查动词辨析。根据第二、三段内容可知，戴尔通过参加演讲克服了自己的自卑感，找到了自信。"overcome"意为"克服"，符合语境。故选 B。

54. A 考查动词辨析。根据第三段中戴尔参加演讲比赛的叙述可知，戴尔逐渐认识到他有能力在听众面前表达思想。express 意为"表达"，符合语境。故选 A。

55. D 考查介词辨析。根据语境可知，带着这种自信，Dale 知道他能够做他想要做的任何事，别人也是如此。with 意为"带着"，符合句意。故选 D 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)

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