

# 2010-2023 历年江苏省苏锡常镇四市联考 (二) 英语试卷 (带解析)

## 第 1 卷

### 一. 参考题库(共 20 题)

1.—Do you understand the film *The Hobbit*, the most amazing US-made one last year?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but I am confused at many scenes.

- A. Not a little
- B. Not a bit
- C. Just a bit
- D. No problem

2.—I would appreciate it if you could forgive Lucy and be friendly to her as you used to.

—\_\_\_\_\_, if only she gave me a sincere apology.

- A. By all means
- B. By no means
- C. My pleasure
- D. It's a pleasure

3.Never before \_\_\_\_\_ the famous ancient garden was just a stone's throw away from the hotel, so out \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. had they known; went all they
- B. they had known; went all they
- C. had they known; they all went
- D. they had known; they all went

4.Hacking our senses to boost learning power

Some schools are pumping music, noises and pleasant smells into the classroom to see if it improves exam results. Could it work? Why do songs stick in our heads? What does your school smell like? Is it noisy or peaceful?

It might not seem important, but a growing body of research suggests that smells and sounds can have an impact on learning, performance and creativity. Indeed, some head teachers have recently taken to broadcasting noises and pumping smells into their schools to see whether it can boost grades. Is there anything in it? And if so, what are the implications for the way we work and study?

There is certainly some well-established research to suggest that some noises can have a harmful effect on learning. Numerous studies over the past 15 years have found that children attending schools under the flight paths of large airports fall behind in their exam results. Bridget Shield, a professor of acoustics (声学) at London South Bank University, and Julie Dockrell, from the Institute of Education, have been conducting studies on the effects of all sorts of noises, such as traffic and sirens (汽笛), as well as noise generated by the children themselves. When they recreated those particular sounds in an experimental setting while children completed various learning tasks, they found a significant negative effect on exam scores. “Everything points to a bad impact of the noise on children’s performance, in numeracy, in literacy, and in spelling,” says Shield. The noise seemed to have an especially harmful effect on children with special needs.

Whether background sounds are beneficial or not seems to depend on what kind of noise it is — and the volume. In a series of studies published last year, Ravi Mehta from the College of Business at Illinois and his colleagues tested people’s creativity while exposed to a soundtrack made up of background noises — such as coffee-shop chatter and construction-site drilling — at different volumes. They found that people were more creative when the background noises were played at a medium level than when volume was low. Loud background noise, however, damaged their creativity.

Many teachers all over the world already play music to students in class. Many are inspired by the belief that hearing music can boost IQ in later tasks, the so-called Mozart effect. While the evidence actually suggests it’s hard to say classical music boosts brainpower, researchers do think pleasant sounds before a task can sometimes lift your mood and help you perform well, says Perham, who has done his own studies on the phenomenon. The key appears to be that you enjoy what you’re hearing. “If you like the music or you like the sound — even listening to a Stephen King novel — then you do better. It doesn’t matter about the music,” he says.

So, it seems that schools that choose to prevent disturbing noises and create positive soundscapes could enhance the learning of their students, so long as they make careful choices. Yet this isn’t the only sense being used to affect learning. Special educational needs students at Sydenham high school in London are being encouraged to revise different subjects in the presence of different smells — grapefruit scents for maths, lavender for French and spearmint for history.

【小題 1】 The four questions in the first paragraph are meant to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. create some sense of humour to please the readers
- B. provide the most frequently asked questions in schools nowadays
- C. hold the readers’ attention and arouse their curiosity to go on reading
- D. declare the purpose of the article: to try to offer key to those questions

【小题 2】 What does the conclusion of the studies of noise conducted by Bridget Shield and Julie Dockrell suggest?

- A. Peaceful music plays an active role in students' learning.
- B. Not all noises have a negative impact on children's performance.
- C. We should create for school children a more peaceful environment.
- D. Children with special needs might be exposed to some particular sounds.

【小题 3】 Ravi Mehta's experiment indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. students' creativity improves in a quiet environment
- B. we may play some Mozart music while students are learning
- C. a proper volume of background noises does improve creativity
- D. noise of coffee-shop chatter is better than that of construction-site drilling

【小题 4】 Towards the positive impact of appropriate background sound and smell on students' learning and creativity, the author's attitude is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ambiguous
- B. doubtful
- C. negative
- D. supportive

【小题 5】 Which of the following is most likely to follow up the research findings?

- A. Experts' research into other senses that can improve students' grades.
- B. More successful examples of boosting learning power by using music.
- C. Suggestions for pumping lots of pleasant smells into school campuses.
- D. Debates on whether noises can really have positive effect on students' performance.

5. On 23rd December, 2013, Michael Schumacher — the famous Formula-One race car driver — received serious brain injuries after hitting his head on a rock while downhill skiing with his son. The accident happened during a family holiday in the French Alps. Although he was wearing a helmet, which broke apart on impact, the F1 celebrity was moving at speeds of up to 62 mph and skiing outside the off-piste safety demarcations (滑雪场地外的安全区). Doctors reported that he would have died on impact if he

hadn't been wearing a helmet. He has been in a coma (昏迷) since arriving at a nearby hospital where he was airlifted to from the site of the accident.

Michael Schumacher grew up in frugal (简朴的) conditions and started what would become his remarkable professional career when his working class father — a bricklayer — built him a go-kart from where he started participating in competitions. He started his adult career racing for Formula Ford in 1988 and later raced for Formula One Ford, Ferrari, and Mercedes AMG. He holds numerous F1 world records including most race victories, fastest laps, and most races won in a single season. According to

the Formula One website, he is “statistically the greatest driver the sport has ever seen”. Also notable are his contributions to charity, during the peak of his career he has given away more than 50 million Euros to a variety of charity organizations, most to help children around the world.

Millions of Europeans and other fans around the world are holding their breath and waiting for information about his hopeful recovery. We wish him and his family the best.

【小题 1】 Michael Schumacher is in a coma after \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crashing in an airlift accident
- B. a Formula One Ford car crash
- C. a skiing accident during his holiday
- D. a bump onto a rock in a skiing race

【小题 2】 What is ago-kart most likely to be?

- A. A medical instrument.
- B. A small car-racing field.
- C. A racing-car driver’s safety helmet.
- D. A small motor vehicle used for racing.

【小题 3】 From the passage we can learn that Michael Schumacher \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is recovering quickly at the Alpine Hospital in France
- B. gave all his money to charity during the height of his career
- C. raced for Ferrari and Mercedes before becoming a celebrity
- D. came from humble origins to become the greatest F1 driver ever

6.—Has Nancy gone back to her home in the UK?

—Yes. She \_\_\_\_\_ here only for three days with her friend.

- A. stayed
- B. had stayed
- C. has stayed
- D. is staying

7. Two professors at Harvard University published a study of 3,300 new graduates, looking at \_\_\_\_\_ their names had any bearing on their academic performance.

- A. that
- B. how
- C. why
- D. whether

8. 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C

和 D)中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

As of Monday, Amy Carrickhoff's video "Spoiled deer getting her bottle" was viewed more than 792,000 times and shared 9,600 times. In this heartwarming video, Carrickhoff stands outside her house in Oakridge, North Carolina, \_\_\_\_\_ for a deer she has named "Little Girl." The deer comes out of the \_\_\_\_\_ and jumps on her. It hurries up the driveway and \_\_\_\_\_ Carrickhoff into the house, where it then sucks down a baby bottle of goat's milk. When the \_\_\_\_\_ is gone, Carrickhoff wipes its mouth with a tissue.

While some animal lovers were touched by the obvious \_\_\_\_\_ Carrickhoff had with the deer, others felt she wasn't doing the deer any \_\_\_\_\_. They said she was allowing the deer to get too \_\_\_\_\_ around humans and it could have been hit by a car, been shot by a hunter, or hurt someone. "You just gave this animal a death \_\_\_\_\_ — you also have put all your neighbors and their children at \_\_\_\_\_ of being attacked when this deer matures, and when it doesn't get \_\_\_\_\_, it attacks someone," one reader wrote. Carrickhoff's comment was that if she had known the video would get so many \_\_\_\_\_ she would have changed out of her gym clothes. As for the deer, \_\_\_\_\_, the update isn't a happy one.

Little Girl continued coming back for bottles until around January 2011, when it moved onto \_\_\_\_\_ deer food, Carrickhoff said. "She walked off into the woods and we never saw her again," she said. "We \_\_\_\_\_ those woods ... we never found anything." Looking back, Carrickhoff said getting to know the deer was a special \_\_\_\_\_ that she wouldn't regret.

Friends had brought Little Girl to Carrickhoff's home because the woods in their backyard were protected, and the deer would be \_\_\_\_\_ from hunters. School children loved visiting the gentle creature, who would \_\_\_\_\_ them with its soft tongue and didn't mind being \_\_\_\_\_.

Carrickhoff is confident that she didn't over-domesticate (过度驯养) the animal. Even when Little Girl was bottle-fed, she lived in the woods and did "deer things", Carrickhoff's daughter said. The deer gave birth to a \_\_\_\_\_ of its own the following June, and toward the end, it wouldn't come when it was called. It was becoming \_\_\_\_\_ again.

She and her husband got so attached to Little Girl that they don't ever want to take care of another animal. "I just watch the videos and she kind of lives on," she said.

【小题 1】

- A. hunting
- B. asking
- C. calling
- D. applying

【小题 2】

- A. house
- B. woods

- C. cage
- D. garage

【小题 3】

- A. walks
- B. takes
- C. follows
- D. watches

【小题 4】

- A. animal
- B. milk
- C. bottle
- D. time

【小题 5】

- A. appointment
- B. accommodation
- C. peace
- D. bond

【小题 6】

- A. favor
- B. harm
- C. service
- D. business

【小题 7】

- A. comfortable
- B. excited
- C. uneasy
- D. embarrassed

【小题 8】

- A. sentence
- B. punishment
- C. direction
- D. prediction

【小题 9】

- A. sight
- B. mercy
- C. moment
- D. risk

【小题 10】

- A. hunted
- B. fed
- C. respected
- D. welcomed

【小题 11】

- A. copies
- B. cheers
- C. attacks
- D. views

【小题 12】

- A. fortunately
- B. hopefully
- C. sadly
- D. doubtfully

【小题 13】

- A. sufficient
- B. rare
- C. regular
- D. favorite

【小题 14】

- A. protected
- B. watched
- C. entered
- D. combed

【小题 15】

- A. event
- B. experience
- C. incident
- D. accident

【小题 16】

- A. discouraged
- B. safe
- C. parted
- D. invisible

【小题 17】

- A. lift
- B. lick
- C. touch
- D. taste

【小题 18】

- A. cheated
- B. cared
- C. studied
- D. petted

【小题 19】

- A. sister
- B. brother
- C. baby
- D. beast

【小题 20】

- A. timid
- B. tamed
- C. wild
- D. natural



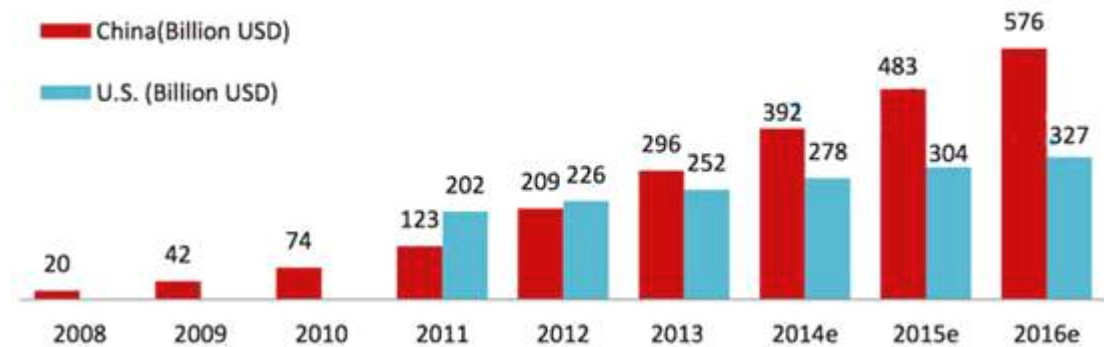
9.下图表为近几年中美两国电子商务发展比较及其将来几年的发展趋势。请根据图表信息，以“E-commerce, an ever-increasing trend in China”为题，为某英语报写一篇稿子，内容须包括：

- 1、图表主要信息（用 30 个左右英语单词描述）；
- 2、中国电子商务增长的原因（经济稳步增长，人民收入提高，人口大于美国，网上购物方便）；
- 3、你的观点（可从保护和规范电子商务市场谈起）。

注意：

- 1、词数 150 左右，开头已经给出，但不计入词数；
- 2、作文中不得提及你所在的学校及本人姓名。
- 3、参考词汇：cybercrime 网络犯罪；phishing 网络钓鱼

E-Commerce Sales and Growth 2008-2016  
(China vs US)



E-commerce, an ever-increasing trend in China

The chart shows China's e-commerce sales started with only 20 billion USD in 2008, and

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