

2015 年天津市高考英语试卷解析版

参考答案与试题解析

一、选择题（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

1. (1 分) - Sorry, Liz. I think I was a bit rude to you.

- _____, but don't do that again! ()

A. Go ahead

B. Forget it

C. It depends

D. With pleasure

【考点】JI: 语言交际.

【分析】- - - 对不起，利兹。我想我刚才对你粗鲁了点。

- - - 不必在意，不过下次别这样了。

【解答】答案 B.

选项 A Go ahead 的意思是：好吧，行啊；

选项 B Forget it 的意思是：算了吧，不必在意；

选项 C It depends 的意思是：那得看情况了；

选项 D With pleasure 的意思是：乐意效劳。

根据句意和选项的意思应该选择 B.

【点评】做这类题目，首先要正确理解四个选项的意思，然后分析各表达使用的场合，注意语境。

2. (1 分) The quality of education in this small school is better than _____ in some larger schools. ()

A. that

B. one

C. it

D. this

【考点】55: 指示代词.

【分析】这所小学校的教育质量要比那些大学校的好。

【解答】答案：A

句中的代词要代替不可数名词 the quality of education. that、it 和 one 都相当于 the+名词，one 和 it 都指代可数名词单数，故排除 B、C 两项；that 指代不可数名词，代同名异物，符合题意。故选 A.

【点评】考查指示代词，只要分清泛指和特指，代替可数还是不可数名词即可。

3. (1 分) Only when Lily walked into the office _____ that she had left the contract at

home. ()

A. she realized

B. has she realized

C. she has realized

D. did she realize

【考点】GB: 倒装句.

【分析】当李莉走进办公室的时候, 她才发现她把合同落家里了.

【解答】本题选 D 解析: only 位于句首时, 且后接时间状语从句或介词短语时, 主句用部分倒装; 如果位于句中, 或者后接名词短语, 则不需要倒装. 本题后接 when 引导的时间状语从句, 主句要用部分倒装, 结合主句过去完成时的时态, 故选 D.

【点评】本题考查部分倒装的应用, 应熟记引起倒装的一些特征词.

4. (1 分) - Jack, you seem excited.

- _____? I won the first prize ()

A. Guess what

B. So what

C. Pardon me

D. Who cares

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】- - 杰克, 你看起来很激动.

- - - 你猜到了吗? 我得了第一名.

【解答】答案 A.

选项 A Guess what 是指"猜猜看",

选项 B So what 是指"那又怎么样",

选项 C Pardon me 是指"请问刚才你说的什么, 再说一遍"的意思,

选项 D Who cares 是指"谁管他呢, 谁又在乎"呢?

根据句意, 应该选择 A.

【点评】本题主要考察交际用语, 可以根据句意以及选项本身的意义来进行选择.

5. (1 分) _____ in painting, John didn't notice evening approaching. ()

A. To absorb

B. To be absorbed

C. Absorbed

D. Absorbing

【考点】BB: 过去分词.

【分析】全神贯注于绘画中, 约翰没有注意到夜幕降临了.

【解答】答案: C. be absorbed in 为固定短语, 译为"全神贯注于...", Absorbed 在句中作状语, 表示被动. A、B 项为不定式, 一般表示将来; D 项为现在分词, 表示主动. 故选: C.

【点评】考查非谓语动词，分清不定式、现在分词和过去分词的用法就不难做出。

6. (1 分) Jane can't attend the meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon because she _____ a class at that time. ()

A. will teach

B. would teach

C. has taught

D. will be teaching

【考点】E3：一般将来时.

【分析】Jane 今天下午三点不能参加会议，因为那时她要上课。

【解答】 答案: D

A 项是一般将来时; B 项是过去将来时; C 项是现在完成时; D 项是将来进行时。

由 **at that time** 可知, Jane 那时正在上课, 而且是下午三点, 还没发生, 是将来正在进行的动作; 而一般将来时只是将要发生的动作, 不强调正在进行. 故选 D 项.

【点评】考查时态，要抓住关键词，或时间状语。还要分清每种时态的句子结构。

7. (1分) I _____ have worried before I came to the new school, for my classmates here are very friendly to me. ()

A. mightn't

B. mustn't

C. needn't

D. couldn't

【考点】A6: 情态动词.

【分析】句意：在我去新学校之前我没有必要担忧，因为我这里的同学对我很友善。

【解答】答案 C. mightn't"不可能"; mustn't"禁止, 不允许"; needn't"没必要"; couldn't"不可能, 不能". 因为我的同学对我很友善, 所以我没有必要担忧, 故答案选 C.

【点评】抓住题目的突破点，由句子中的因果关系可以确定选 C。

8. (1 分) for two days, Steve managed to finish his report on schedule. ()

A. To work

B. Worked

C. To be working

D. Having worked

【考点】B3: 现在分词; HH: 时间状语从句.

【分析】由于已经工作两天了，史蒂芬设法按时完成了工作。

【解答】答案：D 句子的主语 Steve 和 work 之间是主谓关系，即主动关系，故用现在分词作状语。用 having worked 表示分词的动作发生在主句谓语动词 managed 的动作之前。故选 D。

【点评】考查非谓语动词作状语，主要要分清句子的主语和非谓语动词之间是主动关系还是被动关系即可。主动关系就用现在分词；被动关系就用过去分词。如果分词的动作

很明显地发生在主句谓语动词的动作之前，则用分词的完成时，即 **having done**.

9. (1 分) Despite the previous rounds of talks, no agreement _____ so far by the two sides. ()

A. has been reached

B. was reached

C. will reach

D. will have reached

【考点】F2: 现在完成时的被动语态.

【分析】尽管以前经过多轮谈判，但是到目前为止双方还没有达成一致。

【解答】答案：A 由时间状语 so far 可知，句子应该用现在完成时态。又因为 agreement 和 reach 之间是被动关系，故应该用现在完成时的被动语态。B 项是一般过去式；C 项是一般将来时；D 项是一般将来时的被动语态。都不符合题意，都排除。

故选：A.

【点评】考查现在完成时的被动语态，要根据时间状语以及主语和动词之间的关系判断。

10. (1 分) Tom had to _____ the invitation to the party last weekend because he was too busy. ()

A. turn in

B. turn down

C. turn over

D. turn to

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】 上周汤姆因为太忙不得不拒绝晚会的邀请。

【解答】答案 B A 项意为"上交，归还"；B 项意为"拒绝，关小点"；C 项意为"移交，翻转"；D 项意为"转向，求助于"。由于"too busy"，所以拒绝了邀请。

故选: B.

【点评】考查动词短语辨析，正确分析句子意思及掌握每个动词短语的意思是做此类题的关键。

11. (1 分) If you have any doubts about your health, you'd better _____ your doctor at once. ()

A. convince

B. consult

C. avoid

D. affect

【考点】A8: 实义动词.

【分析】如果你对你的健康有疑问，你最好咨询你的医生。

【解答】答案 B

convince"说服, 信服"; consult"咨询, 参考"; avoid"避免"; affect"影响". have any

doubts, 就要"咨询"医生. 故选 B.

【点评】动词词义辨析题, 分析句意和动词词义即可.

12. (1 分) We need to get to the root of the problem _____ we can solve it. ()

A. while B. after C. before D. as

【考点】92: 从属连词; HH: 时间状语从句.

【分析】在我们解决问题之前, 我们需要找到问题的根源.

【解答】本题答案 C

解析: 本题考查时间状语从句中连词的用法, 主句 We need to get to the root of the problem (我们需要找到问题的根源), 从句 we can solve it (我们能够解决问题), 根据分析, 主从句缺少表时间的连接词, A while 当...时候 (一般与进行时连用), 尽管 B after 在...之后 C before 在...之前 D as 正如, 结合分析, 故选 C.

【点评】考察时间状语从句的从属连词的习惯用法.

13. (1 分) I wish I _____ at my sister's wedding last Tuesday, but I was on a business trip in New York then. ()

A. will be B. would be C. have been D. had been

【考点】GJ: 虚拟语气.

【分析】我希望上周二那天是在我姐姐的婚礼上, 但是那会我正在纽约出差.

【解答】根据 last Tuesday 可知是对过去情况的假设, wish 后跟宾语从句用虚拟语气时从句中的谓语动词形式为 had done, 故选 D. A 选项为一般将来式, B 选项为过去将来式, C 选项为现在完成式, 所以 ABC 都错误.

【点评】此题考查 wish 后跟宾语从句时用虚拟语气的情况. 分为三种情况: 1. 对现在情况的假设: wish+主语+动词过去式 (be 用 were); 2. 对过去情况的假设: wish+主语+had+过去分词; 3. 对将来情况的假设: wish+主语+would/could+动词原形. 解题时先根据语境或时间副词/短语的提示, 确定是对哪种情况的假设, 再选用正确的谓语动词形式.

14. (1 分) See, your computer has broken down again! It doesn't _____ sense to buy the cheapest brand of computer just to save a few dollars. ()

A. have B. make C. display D. bring

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】看, 你的计算机又出故障了! 只为省几美元而买最便宜牌子的计算机是没意义

的。

【解答】答案：B 此题考查的是固定短语“没意义”。英语为 make sense。其它三个动词均没有此搭配。

故选：B。

【点评】考查固定短语，记忆性的知识，只要平时多积累即可。

15. (1 分) The boss of the company is trying to create an easy atmosphere _____ his employees enjoy their work. ()

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

【考点】79：连接副词；H1：限制性定语从句；HL：目的状语从句。

【分析】句意为：这个公司的老板在努力营造一个轻松的氛围，在这个轻松的氛围中，他的员工享受着他们的工作。

【解答】答案：A。本题考查定语从句的关系词，从句中缺少状语，atmosphere 表示抽象地点的范畴，所以选择 where。

【点评】考查定语从句时，首先要分析从句中的句子成分，要看是否缺少主语或宾语、表语，如果缺少主语或宾语、表语，则用关系代词，如果缺少状语，则用关系副词。

第二节：完形填空（共 1 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 16~35 各题所给出的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

16. (30 分) My fiancé (未婚夫) and I were excited about shopping for our first home. But our funds were (16) B, and none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory. One agent (17) A a house in particular. Although her description sounded wonderful, the price was (18) C our range, so we declined. But she kept urging us to have a look (19) A. We finally did and it was (20) C at first sight. It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake. Walking through the rooms and talking with the owners, a nice elderly couple, we felt the warmth and (21) B of the marriage within that home. As perfect as it was, the price remained too high for us. But every day, we would sit by the lake, looking at the house and dreaming of (22) D it would be like to live there. Days later, we made a (n) (23) B - far below the asking price. Surprisingly, they didn't (24) D us. They renewed their offer (25) A. It was also much more than we could afford, but far (26) C than the original asking price.

The next day, we got a (27) B message that another buyer had offered a much higher price. Even so, we decided to talk with the (28) D directly. We made our final offer, which (29) B was thousands of dollars less than the other buyer's bid. We knew it, (30) D we had to try.

"Sold!" said the owner. Then he (31) D: He'd seen us sitting by the lake all those times; he knew how much we loved the place and that we'd (32) C the years of work they had put into their home; he realized he would take a (33) A by selling it to us, but it was worthwhile; we were the people they wanted to live there. He told us to consider the (34) B in the price "an early wedding present. "

That's how we found our home and how I learned that when people are (35) A they are not strangers, only friends we haven't yet met.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. needed | B. limited | C. enough | D. large |
| 17. A. recommended | B. decorated | C. sold | D. rented |
| 18. A. below | B. within | C. beyond | D. between |
| 19. A. at least | B. at most | C. at times | D. at hand |
| 20. A. relief | B. concern | C. love | D. curiosity |
| 21. A. pride | B. happiness | C. challenge | D. desire |
| 22. A. which | B. why | C. that | D. what |
| 23. A. effort | B. offer | C. promise | D. profit |
| 24. A. come across | B. look after | C. depend on | D. laugh at |
| 25. A. instead | B. indeed | C. aside | D. apart |
| 26. A. worse | B. better | C. less | D. higher |
| 27. A. relaxing | B. disappointing | C. pleasant | D. regular |
| 28. A. agents | B. buyers | C. managers | D. owners |
| 29. A. already | B. still | C. generally | D. ever |
| 30. A. so | B. or | C. for | D. but |

31. A. apologized B. complained C. criticized D. explained
32. A. check B. analyze C. appreciate D. ignore
33. A. loss B. risk C. chance D. lead
34. A. increase B. difference C. interest D. average
35. A. kind B. polite C. smart D. energetic.

【考点】L1: 记叙文.

【分析】文章大意: 作者和未婚夫准备买房结婚, 但是资金有限. 一次作者对一个房子一见钟情, 但价格仍然很高, 但通过最后的努力, 作者以很低的价格买到了心仪的房子.

【解答】16. B 形容词以及对语境的理解. A. needed 需要的; B. limited 有限的; C. enough 足够的; D. large 大的. 根据下一句中的 and none of the houses in our price range seemed satisfactory. "可知"我们的钱是有限的". 所以答案选 B.

17. A 动词辨析. A. recommended 推荐; B. decorated 装修; C. sold 卖; D. rented 租. 根据后句 Although her description sounded wonderful 可知一个代理人特别向我们推荐一栋房子. 所以本题选 A.

18. C 介词辨析. A. below 在...下面; B. within 在...里面; C. beyond 超过; D. between 在...之间. 根据后句 so we declined. 可知价格超过了我们的范围. 故选 C.

19. A 介词短语辨析. A. at least 至少; B. at most 至多; C. at times 有时; D. at hand 在附近. 根据上下文可知, 她不停的催促, 所以我们至少去看一看. 所以本题选 A.

20. C 名词辨析. A. relief 欣慰; B. concern 关注; C. love 爱; D. curiosity 好奇. 根据后句 It was Our Home, small and charming, overlooking a quiet lake. 可知我们对此房一见钟情. 故选 C

21. B 名词辨析. A. pride 自豪; B. happiness 快乐; C. challenge 挑战; D. desire 要求. 根据上下文可知, 跟和善的一对房主夫妇交谈, 我们感到温馨与快乐. 所以本题选 B.

22. D 考查名词性从句的连接代词. A. which 哪一个; B. why 为什么; C. that 那个; D. what 什么. 宾语从句中 be like 缺少宾语, 故用连接代词 what. 所以选 D.

23. B 名词辨析. A. effort 努力; B. offer 提供; C. promise 许诺; D. profit 利润. 根据后句 - far below the asking price 可知是 make an offer, 意思是"出价". 所以选

B.

24. D 动词短语辨析. A. come across 偶然遇到; B. look after 照顾; C. depend on 依靠; D. laugh at 嘲笑. 根据句意可知, 令人惊讶的是, 他们没有嘲笑我们. 所以选 D.

25. A 副词辨析. A. instead 相反 B. indeed 的确; C. aside 在...旁; D. apart 分开地. 相反地, 他们更新了他们的出价. 所以本题选 A.

26. C 形容词辨析. A. worse 更糟的; B. better 更好的; C. less 更少的; D. higher 更高的. 根据句意可知: 虽然他们更新之后出的价是超过我们的支付能力, 但比原来的要价要少得多. 所以选 C.

27. B 形容词辨析. A. relaxing 轻松的; B. disappointing 令人失望的; C. pleasant 令人愉快的; D. regular 有规律的. 根据下一句"that another buyer had offered a much higher price"可知我们得到的是一个令人失望的消息. 所以选 B.

28. D 名词辨析. A. agents 代理人; B. buyers 买方; C. managers 经理; D. owners 物主. 根据句意可知, 有人出了很高的价格买这个房子, 所以, 我们决定直接跟房东谈. 故本题选 D

29. B 副词辨析. A. already 已经; B. still 仍然; C. generally 普遍地; D. ever 曾经. 句意为: 我们给出我们最终的价格, 但是仍然比另外的一个买家出价少很多. 故选 B.

30. D 考查连词辨析. A. so 如此, 因此; B. or 或者; C. for 为了; D. but 但是. 句意为: 我们知道这一点 (出的价格比别人低), 但是我们不得不去试一下. 因此前后句之间的关系是转折关系, 故用连词 but. 选 D.

31. D 动词辨析. A. apologized 道歉; B. complained 抱怨; C. criticized 指责; D. explained 解释. 房主最终同意卖, 后面的主要是房主解释的内容. 所以选 D.

32. C 动词辨析. A. check 检查; B. analyze 分析; C. appreciate 感激; 欣赏; D. ignore 忽视. 其原因是我们会感激并珍惜他们投入这个房子多年的努力. 所以本题选 C.

33. A 名词辨析. A. loss 损失; B. risk 冒险; C. chance 机会; D. lead 带领. 根据上下文可知, 把房子卖给我们, 他将会有损失, 所以选 A.

34. B 名词辨析. A. increase 增加; B. difference 不同; C. interest 兴趣; D. average 平均. 他告诉我们会考虑把价格之间的差额 (房主出的价和我们出的价之间的差额) 作

为一份提前的结婚礼物。所以选 B。

35. A 形容词辨析。A. kind 热心的 B. polite 有礼貌的 C. smart 漂亮的 D. energetic 精力充沛的。根据后句 they are not strangers, only friends we haven't yet met. 可知：当人们是善良的，他们不是陌生人，仅仅是之前我们还没有遇到的朋友。所以选择 A。

【点评】记叙文完形填空题多半以事情发展的顺序进行叙述。正确把握文章的发展顺序对于把握文章的主旨有着重要的意义，因此在选择答案时可以先理清人物的关系及各自所做的事情，再结合各选项中词汇的辨析，选出正确答案。

第二部分：阅读理解（共 4 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 50 分）阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

17. (12.5 分) University Room Regulations

Approved and Prohibited Items

The following items are approved for use in residential (住宿的) rooms: electric blankets, hair dryers, personal computers, radios, televisions and DVD players. Items that are not allowed in student rooms include: candles, ceiling fans, fireworks, waterbeds, sun lamps and wireless routers. Please note that any prohibited items will be taken away by the Office of Residence Life.

Access to Residential Rooms

Pet Policy

No pets except fish are permitted in student rooms. Students who are found with pets, whether visiting or owned by the student, are subject to an initial fine of 100 and a continuing fine of 50 a day per pet. Students receive written notice when the fine goes into effect. If, one week from the date of written notice, the pet is not removed, the student is referred to the Student Court.

Quiet Hours

Residential buildings must maintain an atmosphere that supports the academic mission of the University. Minimum quiet hours in all campus residences are 11:00 pm to 8:00 am Sunday through Thursday. Quiet hours on Friday and Saturday nights are 1:00 am to 8:00 am. Students who violate quiet hours are subject to a fine of 25.

36. Which of the following items are allowed in student rooms? D.

- A. Ceiling fans and waterbeds.
 - B. Wireless routers and radios.
 - C. Hair dryers and candles.
 - D. TVs and electric blankets.
37. What if a student is found to have told his combination to others? A .
- A. The combination should be changed.
 - B. The Office should be charged.
 - C. He should replace the door lock.
 - D. He should check out of the room.
38. What do we know about the cooking policy? A .
- A. A microwave oven can be used.
 - B. Cooking in student rooms is permitted.
 - C. A housekeeper is to clean up the kitchen.
 - D. Students are to close kitchen doors after cooking.
39. If a student has kept a cat in his room for a week since the warning, he will face C .
- A. parent visits
 - B. a fine of 100
 - C. the Student Court
 - D. a written notice
40. When can students enjoy a party in residences? D .
- A. 7: 00am, Sunday.
 - B. 7: 30am, Thursday.
 - C. 11: 30pm, Monday.
 - D. 00: 30am, Saturday.

【考点】O3: 广告布告类阅读; P2: 文中细节.

【分析】本文介绍了大学住宿制度中的五项规定:

允许和禁止的物品: 允许使用电热毯、电吹风、个人电脑、收音机、电视和 DVD 播放器, 不允许使用蜡烛、吊扇、烟火、电热充水床垫、日光灯和无线路由器, 如果携带会被没收.

宿舍的密码锁: 密码要保密, 如果发现将密码告诉他人, the Office of Residence Life 可

以随时更改房门锁的组合密码，费用将由学生承担。

做饭的政策：学生只允许在厨房里做饭且必须收拾干净，除了可以使用小的微波炉来加热食物外，不允许学生在房间里做饭。

养宠物的政策：除了鱼，其它宠物禁止带入室内，如果发现，将罚款 50 - 100 美金，如果在接到书面通知后的一星期里没有移走宠物，将被送交学生法庭处理。

保持安静的时间规定：为保证有良好的学习环境，必须保持安静的氛围，学生应该在周五和周六的凌晨 1：00 到早上 8：00 保持安静，在周日到周四的凌晨 11：00 到早上 8：00 保持安静，违者处以罚金。

【解答】36. D 考查细节理解 根据第一部分中的"The following items are approved for use in residential （住宿的） rooms: electric blankets, hair dryers, personal computers, radios, televisions and DVD players."可知，在学生宿舍里允许使用电热毯、电吹风、个人电脑、收音机、电视和 DVD 播放器，故选 D。

37. A 考查细节理解 根据第二部分中的"The Office of Residence Life may change the door lock combination at any time at the expense of the resident if it is found that the student has shared the combination with others"可知，如果发现学生将组合密码告诉他人，the Office of Residence Life 可以随时更改房门锁的组合密码，费用将由学生承担，故选 A。

38. A 考查细节理解 根据第三部分中的"With the exception of using a small microwave oven to heat food, students are not permitted to cooked in their rooms"可知，除了可以使用小的微波炉来加热食物外，不允许学生在房间里做饭，由此可知选 A。

39. C 考查细节理解 根据第四部分中的"If, one week from the date of written notice, the pet is not removed, the student is referred to the Student Court"可知，如果学生在接到书面通知后的一星期里没有移走宠物，他将被送交学生法庭处理，故选 C。

40. D 考查细节理解 根据最后一部分"Quiet hours on Friday and Saturday nights are 1: 00 am to 8: 00 am"可知，学生应该在周五和周六的凌晨 1：00 到早上 8：00 保持安静，由此可知 D 项正确。

【点评】广告布告类阅读试题目的是为了向读者传输信息，阅读这类文章时，应该在整体把握文章结构的前提下，主要注意细节信息。做题时，要找到答案一定要找到题干在原文中的出处，再把原文和选项相比较。根据所提问题用寻读、跳读的方法可达到事半功倍的效果。

18. (12.5 分) Whether in the home or the workplace, social robots are going to become a lot more

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