

2015年高考英语试卷（新课标II）

参考答案与试题解析

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上，录音结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共5小题，每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15 B. £9.18 C. £9.15

答案是C.

1. What time is it now?

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

2. What does the woman think of the weather?

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

3. What will the man do?

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

4. What is the woman's opinion about the course?

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

5. What does the woman want the man to do?

A. Speak louder. B. Apologize to her. C. Turn off the radio.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. How long did Michael stay in China?

- A. Five days. B. One week. C. Two weeks.

7. Where did Michael go last year?

- A. Russia. B. Norway. C. India.

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.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Where are the speakers?

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

11. When is the report due?

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

12. What does George suggest Stephanie do with the report?

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

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

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

14. What kind of apartment do the speakers prefer?

- A. One with two bedrooms. B. One without furniture. C. One near a market.

15. How much rent should one pay for the one-bedroom apartment?

- A. \$350. B. \$400. C. \$415.

16. Where is the apartment the speakers would like to see?

- A. On Lake Street. B. On Market Street. C. On South Street.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What percentage of the world's tea exports go to Britain?

- A. Almost 15%. B. About 30%. C. Over 40%.

18. Why do tea tasters taste tea with milk?

- A. Most British people drink tea that way.
B. Tea tastes much better with milk.
C. Tea with milk is healthy.

19. Who suggests a price for each tea?

- A. Tea tasters. B. Tea exporters. C. Tea companies.

20. What is the speaker talking about?

- A. The life of tea tasters.
B. Afternoon tea in Britain.
C. The London Tea Trade Centre.

听力试题答案及原文

【参考答案】

1-5 ACABC 6-10 BABCB 11-15 ABCAB 16-20 CBAAC

听力原文:

第一节（共5小题，每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

Text 1

W: What time is your train leaving?

M: It leaves at ten. I've got fifty minutes left.

W: You'd better hurry, or you won't be able to catch it.

Text 2

M: Nice weather we're having, don't you think?

W: No. It is too cold.

M: I think it is just right.

W: I'd prefer it a few degrees warmer.

Text 3

M: Now, let's stop talking and get going. I need to be in my office in fifteen minutes, or I'll be late for a meeting.

W: Okay, bye.

Text 4

M: This course is really difficult.

W: I don't think it's all that bad. And we'll benefit a lot from it.

M: So, you're taking it too?

W: That's true.

Text 5

W: Could you turn that off? I can't hear myself think.

M: What?

W: The radio.

M: Oh! Sorry.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

Text 6

W: Hi Michael! I heard you just came back from a holiday.

M: Yes. I stayed for a week in China, and five days in India.

W: You do travel a lot, don't you? Last year, you went to Norway, right?

M: Well, I've been to quite some countries, but not yet to Norway. Last summer, I toured Russia for two weeks.

Text 7

M: Sally, do you like seafood?

W: Yes, of course.

M: Is there anything you especially like?

W: Well, I really don't know. I can never remember the names.

M: Okay. Is there any food you don't eat?

W: Well, I don't eat chicken. And I don't like eggs, either. But I like all kinds of fish and vegetables.

M: Then let's look at the menu and see what they've got for us.

Text 8

M: You look pale, Stephanie. What's wrong?

W: I don't feel good. I have a bad headache. In fact, I haven't got much sleep this past week, and I feel really tired.

M: Why don't you go to see a doctor?

W: Yeah, I think I should. But I have a report due tomorrow. Ms. Jenkins needs it for the board meeting next Monday.

M: Well, it's Wednesday today. Why don't you talk to Ms. Jenkins, and ask if you can hand it in on Friday morning?

W: Maybe I should try. I guess I just need a good sleep. Thanks, George.

M: If you need any help with the report, just let me know.

Text 9

W: Anything interesting in the paper today, dear?

M: Well, yeah. There are a few here that might interest us. Here's one for just four hundred dollars. It only has one bedroom, but it sounds nice, near Lake Street.

W: Yeah. Let me see what the cheapest two-bedroom apartment is. Oh, here's one on Market Street. It's a real bargain. Only three hundred and fifty dollars. But it doesn't have any furniture.

M: Well, it costs a lot to buy all the furniture.

W: Oh, here's another one for just over four hundred dollars. This sounds very interesting! It's on South Street. That's a nice area.

M: Yes, it's quiet. Did you say two bedrooms?

W: Yes, at four hundred and fifteen dollars.

M: Why don't we go and have a look?

W: Okay, I'll give them a call.

Text 10

Look at this picture. It's the London Tea Trade Centre. As you can see, it is on the north bank of the river Thames. It is the center of an important industry in the

everyday lives of the British people. Tea is the British national drink. Every man, woman, and child over ten years of age has on average over four cups a day. Or some one thousand, five hundred cups annually. About thirty percent of the world's exports of tea makes its way to London. And Britain is by far the largest importer of tea in the world. Now, in the second picture, you can see how tea is tasted in the Tea Trade Center before it is sold. Here, different types of tea are tasted by skilled tea tasters, before they're sold at each week's tea sale. It's amazing to see them at work. Over a hundred kinds of tea are laid out in a line on long tables. The tasters generally taste teas with milk, since that is how the majority of British people drink their tea. The tasters move down the line with surprising speed, tasting from a spoon and deciding what is a fair price for each tea. After that, they...

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（共15小题：每小题2分，满分30分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

My color television has given me nothing but a headache. I was able to buy it a little over a year ago because I had my relatives give me money for my birthday instead of a lot of clothes that wouldn't fit. I let a salesclerk fool me into buying a discontinued model. I realized this a day late, when I saw newspaper advertisements for the set at seventy-five dollars less than I had paid. The set worked so beautifully when I first got it home that I would keep it on until stations signed off for the night. Fortunately, I didn't get any channels showing all-night movies or I would never have gotten to bed.

Then I started developing a problem with the set that involved static (静电) noise. For some reason, when certain shows switched into a commercial, a loud noise would sound for a few seconds. Gradually, this noise began to appear during a show, and to get rid of it, I had to change to another channel and then change it back. Sometimes this technique would not work, and I had to pick up the set and shake it to

remove the sound. I actually began to build up my arm muscles (肌肉) shaking my set.

When neither of these methods removed the static noise, I would sit helplessly and wait for the noise to go away. At last I ended up hitting the set with my fist, and it stopped working altogether. My trip to the repair shop cost me \$62, and the set is working well now, but I keep expecting more trouble.

21. Why did the author say he was fooled into buying the TV set?

A. He got an older model than he had expected.

B. He couldn't return it when it was broken.

C. He could have bought it at a lower price.

D. He failed to find any movie shows on it.

22. Which of the following can best replace the phrase “signed off” in Paragraph 1?

A. ended all their programs. B. provided fewer channels.

C. changed to commercials. D. showed all-night movies.

23. How did the author finally get his TV set working again?

A. By shaking and hitting it. B. By turning it on and off.

C. By switching channels. D. By having it repaired.

24. How does the another sound when telling the story ?

A. Curious B. Anxious C. Cautious D. Humorous

【考点】M3: 逸闻趣事; P4: 逻辑推理; P6: 作者情感态度。

【分析】我的彩电尽让我头疼了。

一年多以前，因为亲戚给了买生日礼物的钱，没去买许多不合适的衣服，所以就买了它。我受到店员的蒙蔽买了一台停产的机型。

当我看到这种电视的报纸广告上是75美元，要比我买的便宜时，我意识到我上当了。

最初把它买回家时，这台电视是如此的好以至于我常把它开到晚上节目结束。

幸好，我没有发现哪个频道是放一整晚影片的，否则，我会一夜不睡觉。

后来我发现了电视有静电噪音的问题，不知什么原因，当电视节目变成广告的时候，很大的噪音就会响上几秒，渐渐地，这种声音开始出现在节目中，

为了去掉这种噪音，我不得回来回换频道。

有时候这样做也不起作用，为了去掉这种声音，我只好搬起电视来回晃动。

实际上，晃电视的同时，我还锻炼了胳膊上的肌肉。

当这两种方法都没有消除静态噪音时，我只能无助的坐等噪音消失。

最后我终于用拳头砸了电视，它完全坏了。

我去修理厂花费了62美元，现在电视修好了，但我认为还会有更多的麻烦。

【解答】CADD

21. C 细节推理题. 根据第一段. "I realized this a day late, when I saw newspaper advertisements for the set at seventy-five dollars less than I had paid"当我看到这种电视的报纸广告上是75美元，要比我买的便宜时，我意识到我上当了. 答案C 他本来能以更低的价格买到它. 故选C.

22. A 词义推测题. 根据后一句"Fortunately, I didn't got any channels showing all-night movies or I would never have gotten to bed. ("幸好，我没有发现哪个频道是放一整晚影片的，否则，我会一夜不睡觉.)可知，应该是"我常把它开到晚上节目结束"，所以"singed off"应该是"停止播放"的意思，也就是没有节目了. 故选A.

23. D 细节理解题. 根据文章最后一段"My trip to the repair shop cost me \$62, and the set is working well now."我去修理厂花费了62美元，现在电视修好了. 故选D.

24. D 推理判断题. 根据"I had to pick up the set and shake it to remove the sound. I actually began to build up my arm muscles (肌肉) shaking my set."为了去掉这种声音，我只好搬起电视来回晃动。

实际上，晃电视的同时，我还锻炼了胳膊上的肌肉."可知作者语调幽默. 故选D.

【点评】文章主要讲了作者花了较高的价格买了一台老式的并且有质量问题的彩电，最后又花钱去维修，还担心会碰到更多的麻烦。

本文关键是要抓住细节进行阅读理解，学会根据语境去猜测词意，体会作者的语言风格等。

B

Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. You

can make your environment work for you instead of against you. Here are some ways to turn your home into part of diet plan.

Open the curtains and turn up the lights. Dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are often less self-conscious (难为情) when they're in poorly lit places-and so more likely to eat lots of food. If your home doesn't have enough window light, get more lamps and flood the place with brightness.

Mind the colors. Research suggests warm colors fuel our appetites. In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. Warm colors like yellow make food appear more appetizing, while cold colors make us feel less hungry. So when it's time to repaint, go blue.

Don't forget the clock—or the radio. People who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories (卡路里) per meal than those who rush through their meals. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at least 30 minutes. And while you're at it, actually sit down to eat. If you need some help slowing down, turn on relaxing music. It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat. We eat about 22 percent more when using a 12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake (摄入) jumps by 14 percent. And we'll pour about 30 percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tall, skinny glass.

25. The text is especially helpful for those who care about_____.

- A. their home comforts B. their body shape
- C. house buying D. healthy diets

26. A home environment in blue can help people_____.

- A. digest food better B. reduce food intake
- C. burn more calories D. regain their appetites

27. What are people advised to do at mealtimes?

- A. Eat quickly. B. Play fast music.
- C. Use smaller spoons. D. Turn down the lights.

28. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Is Your House Making You Fat? B. Ways of Serving Dinner
C. Effects of Self-Consciousness D. Is Your Home Environment Relaxing?

【考点】O9: 日常生活类阅读.

【分析】本文属于科普说明文，主要讲述了房屋的设计和布置在一定程度上决定了你的体型.

【解答】BDCA

25. B. 推理判断题. 根据第一段第二句Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. 说明你设计房子的方式一定程度上决定了你是长肉还是减肉，所以这篇文章更可能是对那些在乎外形的人有帮助. 故B项正确.

26. D. 细节理解题. 根据第三段第三句In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. 可知在蓝色房间里用餐的人要比在黄色或红色房间里的人吃得更少. 也就是说减少了摄入量. 故D正确.

27. C. 推理判断题. 文章最后一段主要讲述的是吃饭的用具的大小对饮食摄入的影响.

根据本段第三句When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake (摄入) jumps by 14 percent. 用大的勺子吃饭要比用小勺子多吃百分之14，所以作者建议人们用小勺子吃饭会少吃很多. 故C正确.

28. A. 标题概括题. 根据文章前两句Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. 说明房子对你的体型有很大的影响，房屋的设计和布置一定程度上决定了你是长肉还是减肉. 所以A项与文章内容是一致的.

【点评】考察学生的细节理解和推理判断能力，做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句，和题干进行比较，再做出正确的选择.

在做推理判断题不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断.

C

More student than ever before are taking a gap-year (间隔年) before going to university. It used to be called the “year off” between school and university. The gap-year phenomenon originated (起源) with the months left over to Oxbridge applicants between entrance exams in November and the start of the next academic year.

This year, 25,310 students who have accepted places in higher education institutions have put off their entry until next year, according to statistics on university entrance provided by University and College Admissions Service (UCAS).

That is a record 14.7% increase in the number of students taking a gap year. Tony Higgins from UCAS said that the statistics are good news for everyone in higher education. “Students who take a well-planned year out are more likely to be satisfied with, and complete, their chosen course. Students who take a gap year are often more mature and responsible,” he said.

But not everyone is happy. Owain James, the president of the National Union of Students (NUS), argued that the increase is evidence of student hardship — young people are being forced into earning money before finishing their education. “New students are now aware that they are likely to leave university up to £15,000 in debt. It is not surprising that more and more students are taking a gap year to earn money to support their study for the degree. NUS statistics show that over 40% of students are forced to work during term time and the figure increases to 90% during vacation periods,” he said.

29. What do we learn about the gap year from the text?

- A. It is flexible in length. B. It is a time for relaxation.
C. It is increasingly popular. D. It is required by universities.

30. According to Tony Higgins, students taking a gap year_____.

- A. are better prepared for college studies
B. know a lot more about their future jobs
C. are more likely to leave university in debt
D. have a better chance to enter top universities

31. How does Owain James feel about the gap-year phenomenon?

A. He's puzzled. B. He's worried. C. He's surprised. D. He's annoyed.

32. What would most students do on their vacation according to NUS statistics?

A. Attend additional courses. B. Make plans for the new term.

C. Earn money for their education. D. Prepare for their graduate studies.

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读; P2: 文中细节; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】本文是一篇说明文, 主要说明了由于上大学费用问题, 很多大学生在上大学前就要先去打工挣钱, 然后再去上大学, 这样的好处是让学生更珍惜大学的时光, 更成熟有责任感. 但是专家对这些学生的辛苦表示担忧.

【解答】CABC

29. C 细节理解题. 由第一段中的 "More student than ever before are taking a gap-year (间隔年) before going to university" 和第三段中的 "That is a record 14.7% increase in the number of students taking a gap year" 可知, "gap-year" 受到越来越多的学生的欢迎. 故选C.

30. A 细节理解题. 由第三段中的 "Students who take a well-planned year out are more likely to be satisfied with, and complete, their chosen course. Students who take a gap year are often more mature and responsible" 可知, 经过 "间隔年" (打工赚钱) 后, 再去上大学, 这样的学生更加成熟, 更加有责任感.

他们更容易满足他们所选择的课程, 更有可能完成课程.

即可以使大学生更好地为大学学习做好准备. 故选A.

31. B 推理判断题. 由最后一段中的 "But not everyone is happy" 以及 Owain James "the increase is evidence of student hardship---young people are being forced into earning money before finishing their education" 可知, Owain James 认为很多学生被迫先挣钱再上学, 同时也反映出这些学生的辛苦.

因此可知, 他对于间隔年表示担忧. 故选B.

32. C 细节理解题. 由最后一段中的 "NUS statistics show that over 40% of students are forced to work during term time and the figure increases to 90% during vacation periods" 可知, NUS 的调查数据显示, 40% 的学生被迫在上学期边打工边学习, 90% 的学生被迫在假期打工挣钱. 故选C.

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