

江苏省 2014 年高职院校单独招生

文化联合测试试卷

数 学

注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各项答题要求

1. 本试卷包含选择题(第 1 题~第 10 题,共 10 题 40 分)、填空题(第 11 题~第 15 题,共 5 题 20 分)和解答题(第 16 题~第 20 题,共 5 题 40 分),满分 100 分。考生答题全部答在答题卡上,答在本试卷上无效。本次考试时间为 75 分钟。考试结束后,请将本试卷和答题卡一并放在桌面,等待监考员收回。
2. 答题前,请务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔填写在本试卷及答题卡上。
3. 请认真核对监考员在答题卡右上角所粘贴条形码上的姓名、准考证号是否与本人的相符合。
4. 答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,请用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。答非选择题必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔写在答题卡上的指定位置,在其他位置答题一律无效。

参考公式:

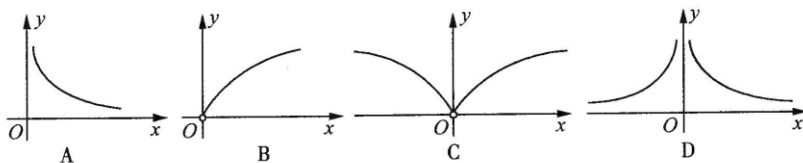
锥体的体积公式为 $V = \frac{1}{3}Sh$, 其中 S 是锥体的底面积, h 是锥体的高。

一、选择题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 4 分,共 40 分。在每小题给出的四个选项中,只有一项是符合题目要求的)

1. 已知集合 $A = \{0, 1, 2\}$, $B = \{1, 2, 3\}$, 则 $A \cap B =$

A. $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ B. $\{0, 3\}$ C. $\{3\}$ D. $\{1, 2\}$

2. 函数 $y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 的大致图象是



3. 函数 $f(x) = x^3 + \sin x$

A. 是奇函数

B. 是偶函数

C. 既是奇函数又是偶函数

D. 既不是奇函数又不是偶函数

4. 据统计,某银行 1 号服务窗口每天上午 10 点钟时排队人数及对应的概率如下表,该窗口上午 10 点钟时最多有 3 人排队的概率为

A. 0.25

B. 0.50

C. 0.55

D. 0.75

排队人数	0	1	2	3	4	≥ 5
概 率	0.05	0.05	0.15	0.30	0.25	0.20

(第 4 题)

8	8 9
9	1 2 2 3 4

(第 5 题)

5. 某大奖赛上,7 位评委给某参赛选手打出分数的茎叶图如上. 按比赛规则,去掉一个最高分,去掉一个最低分,然后将余下分数的平均值作为该选手的实际得分. 该选手的实际得分是

A. 93.4

B. 91.8

C. 91.4

D. 88.4

6. 将函数 $y = \sin 2x$ 的图象向右平移 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ 个单位,所得图象的函数解析式为

A. $y = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{6})$

B. $y = \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{6})$

C. $y = \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3})$

D. $y = \sin(2x - \frac{\pi}{3})$

7. 已知函数 $f(x) = 2x^2 - 4x + 1$, 则不等式 $f(x+1) < 7$ 的解集是

A. $(-3, 1)$

B. $(-2, 2)$

C. $(-1, 3)$

D. $(0, 4)$

8. 已知两个单位向量 e_1, e_2 的夹角为 60° , $a = te_1 + (1-t)e_2$, $t \in \mathbf{R}$. 若 $a \perp e_2$, 则 t 的值为

A. -2

B. -1

C. 1

D. 2

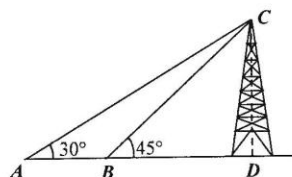
9. 如图,在 A 点和 B 点分别测得某铁塔塔顶 C 的仰角为 30° 和 45° (A, B 与塔底 D 在同一直线上), A, B 两点间的距离为 40 m. 则铁塔的高度 CD 为

A. $20(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ m

B. $20(\sqrt{2} + 1)$ m

C. $20(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ m

D. $40(\sqrt{3} + 1)$ m



(第 9 题)

10. 在 $\triangle ABC$ 中, “ $\sin^2 A + \sin^2 B < \sin^2 C$ ” 是 “ $\triangle ABC$ 为钝角三角形” 的

A. 必要不充分条件

B. 充分不必要条件

C. 充要条件

D. 既不充分也不必要条件

二、填空题(本大题共 5 小题, 每小题 4 分, 共 20 分)

11. 已知 i 为虚数单位, 复数 $z = 2i(1 - \sqrt{3}i)$, 则 $|z| = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

12. 在等比数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_n > 0$, 若 $a_3 \cdot a_{11} = 25$, 则 $a_7 = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

13. 执行如图伪代码表示的算法, 则输出 S 的值为 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

14. 如果正数 m, n 满足 $\log_2 m + \log_2 n = 0$, 则 $2m + n$ 的最小值是 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$. (第 13 题)

15. 已知 M 为圆 $C: x^2 + y^2 - 4x - 6y + 12 = 0$ 上的动点, P 为 x 轴上的动点, 定点 $N(4, 3)$, 则 $PM + PN$ 的最小值为 $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$.

```

I ← 1
While I < 8
    S ← 2I + 3
    I ← I + 2
End While
Print S
    
```

三、解答题(本大题共 5 题, 共 40 分. 解答时应写出文字说明、证明过程或演算步骤)

16. (本题满分 6 分)

已知 $\sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}$, $\alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$. 求:

(1) $\cos 2\alpha, \sin 2\alpha$ 的值;

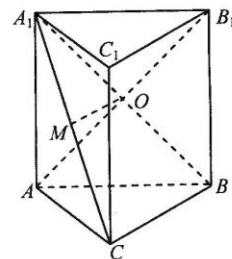
(2) $\sin(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6})$ 的值.

17. (本题满分 6 分)

如图, 在直三棱柱 $ABC - A_1B_1C_1$ 中, $AB = AA_1 = 2$, $BC = \sqrt{5}$, $\angle CAB = 90^\circ$, M 是线段 A_1C 的中点, $A_1B \cap AB_1 = O$.

(1) 求证: $MO \parallel$ 平面 ABC ;

(2) 求三棱锥 $A_1 - ABC$ 的体积.



(第 17 题)

18. (本题满分 8 分)

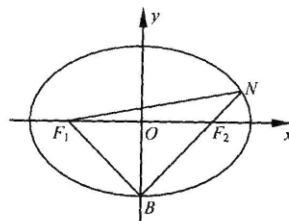
如图,在平面直角坐标系 xOy 中,已知椭圆 $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1 (a > b > 0)$ 的左、右焦点分别为

F_1, F_2 , 长轴长为 4. 直线 $y = x + 2$ 是圆 $x^2 + y^2 = b^2$ 的切线.

(1) 求椭圆 C 的标准方程;

(2) B 是椭圆顶点, 直线 BF_2 与椭圆的另一交点

为 N , 求 $\triangle F_1BN$ 的面积.



(第 18 题)

19. (本题满分 10 分)

已知数列 $\{a_n\}$ 中, $a_1 = 1, a_n = 55$. 在 a_1 和 a_2 之间插入 1 个数, a_2 和 a_3 之间插入 2 个数, \dots, a_n 和 a_{n+1} 之间插入 n 个数, \dots , 使得构成的新数列 $\{b_n\}$ 是等差数列.

(1) 写出 a_2 和 a_3 之间插入的 2 个数的值;

(2) 求 a_6 的值;

(3) 求数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式.

20. (本题满分 10 分)

设函数 $f(x) = x^3 - 3x^2 + 5$, $g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \leq 0, \\ \frac{1}{f(x)}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$

(1) 求函数 $f(x)$ 的极值;

(2) 写出函数 $g(x)$ 的单调增区间;

(3) 若函数 $y = g(x) - s$ 恰有两个零点, 求实数 s 的取值范围.

江苏省 2014 年高职院校单独招生
文化联合测试试卷
数学参考答案及评分建议

说明:

1. 本参考答案给出的解法供参考,如果考生的解法与本参考答案不同,可根据试题的主要考查内容比照评分建议制订相应的评分细则.
2. 参考答案右端所注分数,表示考生正确做到这一步应得的累加分数.
3. 评分只给整数分数,填空题不给中间分数.

一、选择题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 4 分,共 40 分)

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. A | 4. C | 5. C |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. D | 9. C | 10. B |

二、填空题(本大题共 5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 11. 4 | 12. 5 | 13. 17 | 14. $2\sqrt{2}$ | 15. $2\sqrt{10}-1$ |
|-------|-------|--------|-----------------|--------------------|

三、解答题(本大题共 5 题,共 40 分)

16. (本题满分 6 分,第(1)小题 3 分,第(2)小题 3 分)

解:(1)由 $\sin\alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \alpha \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$,

$$\text{得 } \cos\alpha = -\sqrt{1-\sin^2\alpha} = -\sqrt{1-(\frac{4}{5})^2} = -\frac{3}{5}, \quad \dots\dots\dots 1 \text{ 分}$$

$$\text{故 } \cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2\alpha = 1 - 2 \times (\frac{4}{5})^2 = -\frac{7}{25},$$

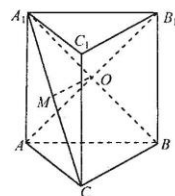
$$\sin 2\alpha = 2\sin\alpha\cos\alpha = 2 \times \frac{4}{5} \times (-\frac{3}{5}) = -\frac{24}{25}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 3 \text{ 分}$$

$$(2) \sin(2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6}) = \sin 2\alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{6} + \cos 2\alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \quad \dots\dots\dots 4 \text{ 分}$$

$$= -\frac{24}{25} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + (-\frac{7}{25}) \times \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{24\sqrt{3}+7}{50}. \quad \dots\dots\dots 6 \text{ 分}$$

17. (本题满分 6 分,第(1)小题 3 分,第(2)小题 3 分)

证明:(1)在直三棱柱 $ABC-A_1B_1C_1$ 中,侧面 ABB_1A_1 是矩形,
 对角线 $A_1B \cap AB_1 = O$,则 O 是 A_1B 的中点.
 又 M 是线段 A_1C 的中点,则 OM 是 $\triangle A_1BC$ 的中位线,
 故 $OM \parallel BC$,1 分
 又 $OM \not\subset$ 平面 $ABC, BC \subset$ 平面 ABC ,



(第 17 题)

所以 $OM \parallel$ 平面 ABC3 分

(2) 直三棱柱中, $AA_1 \perp$ 平面 ABC , $AA_1 = 2$4 分

在 $Rt\triangle ABC$ 中, $AB = 2$, $BC = \sqrt{5}$, $AC = \sqrt{BC^2 - AB^2} = \sqrt{(\sqrt{5})^2 - 2^2} = 1$,

则 $S_{\triangle ABC} = \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 2 = 1$,

所以体积 $V = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle ABC} \cdot AA_1 = \frac{1}{3} \times 1 \times 2 = \frac{2}{3}$6 分

18. (本题满分 8 分, 第(1)小题 3 分, 第(2)小题 5 分)

解: (1) 由题意, $b = \frac{|0 - 0 + 2|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \sqrt{2}$, 又 $2a = 4$, 即 $a = 2$,

所以椭圆的方程为 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1$3 分

(2) 解法一: 因为 $c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 4 - 2 = 2$,

故 $F_2(\sqrt{2}, 0)$, 且 $F_1F_2 = 2\sqrt{2}$.

又 $B(0, -\sqrt{2})$, 故 $BF_2: y = x - \sqrt{2}$,

$$\text{解} \begin{cases} y = x - \sqrt{2}, \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1, \end{cases}$$

得点 N 的纵坐标为 $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$,

所以面积 $S_{\triangle F_1BN} = S_{\triangle F_1F_2B} + S_{\triangle F_1F_2N} = \frac{1}{2} \times (\sqrt{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}) \times 2\sqrt{2} = \frac{8}{3}$8 分

解法二: 由题意, $BF_1 = a = 2$, 又 $c^2 = a^2 - b^2 = 4 - 2 = 2$,

故 $F_1(-\sqrt{2}, 0)$, $F_2(\sqrt{2}, 0)$, 又 $B(0, -\sqrt{2})$,

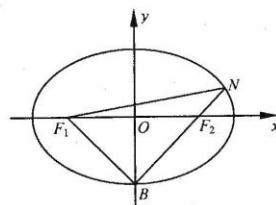
所以 $BF_1: y = -x - \sqrt{2}$, $BF_2: y = x - \sqrt{2}$,

解 $\begin{cases} y = x - \sqrt{2}, \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{2} = 1 \end{cases}$ 得点 $N(\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3})$,5 分

则 N 到直线 BF_1 的距离 $d = \frac{|\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{3} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} + \sqrt{2}|}{\sqrt{1^2 + 1^2}} = \frac{8}{3}$,

(注: 若用 BN 作为高, 须说明 $BN \perp BF_1$)

所以面积 $S_{\triangle F_1BN} = \frac{1}{2} \times 2 \times \frac{8}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$8 分



(第 18 题)

19. (本题满分 10 分, 第(1)小题 3 分, 第(2)小题 3 分, 第(3)小题 4 分)

解: (1) 设数列 $\{b_n\}$ 的公差为 d ,

由题意, $b_1 = a_1 = 1, b_{10} = a_4 = 55$, 则 $b_{10} - b_1 = 9d = 54$, 即 $d = 6$.

所以 $b_n = 1 + 6(n-1) = 6n - 5$.

所以 a_2 和 a_3 之间插入的数为 $b_4 = 19, b_5 = 25$3 分

(2) 在数列 $\{b_n\}$ 中, a_6 前面共有 $(1+1) + (1+2) + (1+3) + (1+4) + (1+5) = 20$ 项,

所以 $a_6 = b_{21} = 1 + 6(21-1) = 121$6 分

(3) 在数列 $\{b_n\}$ 中, a_n 前面共有 $(1+1) + (1+2) + \cdots + [1+(n-1)] = \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1$ 项,

所以 $a_n = b_{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}-1} = 1 + 6 \times [\frac{n(n+1)}{2} - 1] = 3n^2 + 3n - 5$10 分

20. (本题满分 10 分, 第(1)小题 4 分, 第(2)小题 2 分, 第(3)小题 4 分)

解: (1) 由题意, $f'(x) = 3x^2 - 6x = 3x(x-2)$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 2$, 列表如下:

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
$f'(x)$	+	0	-	0	+
$f(x)$	增	5	减	1	增

所以, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 有极大值 $f(0) = 5$,

当 $x = 2$ 时, $f(x)$ 有极小值 $f(2) = 1$4 分

(2) $g(x)$ 的单调增区间为: $(-\infty, 0]$ 和 $(0, 2]$6 分

(3) 函数 $y = g(x) - s$ 恰有两个零点, 等价于 $y = g(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = s$ 恰有两个公共点,

x	$(-\infty, 0)$	0	$(0, 2)$	2	$(2, +\infty)$
$f(x)$	增	5	减	1	增
$g(x)$	增	5	增	1	减

据(1)列表, 画 $y = g(x)$ 的示意图,

当 $x \leq 0$ 时, $g(x)$ 单调递增, 且 $g(x) \in (-\infty, 5]$,

当 $0 < x \leq 2$ 时, $1 \leq f(x) < 5$, 则 $\frac{1}{5} < \frac{1}{f(x)} \leq 1$,

故 $g(x)$ 单调递增, 且 $g(x) \in (\frac{1}{5}, 1]$,

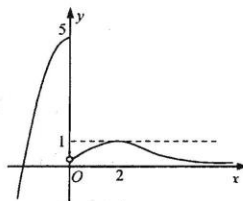
当 $x > 2$ 时, $g(x)$ 单调递减,

当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $f(x) \rightarrow +\infty$, 则 $g(x) \rightarrow 0$,

故 $g(x) \in (0, 1)$,

由 $y = g(x)$ 的图象与直线 $y = s$ 恰有两个公共点,

得 $s = 1$ 或 $s \in (0, \frac{1}{5}]$10 分



(第 20 题)

江苏省 2014 年高职院校单独招生

文化联合测试试卷

英 语

注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

1. 本试卷包含选择题(第 1 题~第 50 题为单项选择题,共 50 题 75 分)和非选择题(第 51 题~第 56 题,共 6 题 25 分),满分 100 分。考生答题全部答在答题卡上,答在本试卷上无效。本次考试时间为 75 分钟。考试结束后,请将本试卷和答题卡一并放在桌面,等待监考员收回。
2. 答题前,请务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔填写在本试卷及答题卡上。
3. 请认真核对监考员在答题卡右上角所粘贴条形码上的姓名、准考证号是否与本人的相符合。
4. 答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,请用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。答非选择题必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔填写在答题卡上的指定位置,在其他位置答题一律无效。

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

请认真阅读下列各题,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。

1. In _____ winter, Harbin is _____ beautiful city of snow and ice.
A. the; a B. the; 不填 C. 不填; a D. 不填; the
2. Mark Twain is famous _____ a great writer in the world.
A. for B. as C. to D. by
3. —Richard, you look tired.
—Well, I _____ the room all the morning.
A. am painting B. have painted
C. had painted D. have been painting
4. I'm reading an interesting book, _____ I would like to introduce to you.
A. which B. what C. that D. as
5. Elizabeth _____ a new idea for increasing sales at yesterday's meeting.
A. put up with B. came up with C. caught up with D. broke up with

6. Only when you've read the book a second time _____ it better.
 A. you will understand B. will you understand
 C. you have understood D. have you understood
7. Festivals and food are _____ related. Certain food is usually served at certain festivals.
 A. carefully B. seriously C. closely D. secretly
8. It was a great pity _____ Tom missed the first part of the movie.
 A. which B. that C. as D. what
9. As economy is improving, more jobs will be _____ in that country.
 A. impossible B. responsible C. avoidable D. available
10. Doing exercise is good for our health. _____, it's hard to let it become a habit.
 A. However B. Instead C. Therefore D. Besides
11. Many teenagers believe that growing up means _____ responsible.
 A. become B. having become C. becoming D. to become
12. —It's a really wonderful picture.
 —Yeah. I _____ it in Yellowstone National Park.
 A. took B. have taken C. take D. had taken
13. Tony won't stop crying _____ you tell him a story.
 A. as B. if C. unless D. once
14. —An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
 —Exactly. So we'd better have _____ every day.
 A. that B. it C. this D. one
15. —Excuse me, is our school library open all day on the weekend?
 —_____. Only from 1:30 pm to 5:30 pm.
 A. Of course B. That's right
 C. I'm not sure D. I'm afraid not

第二节 完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

请认真阅读下面短文,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。

At the age of 25, I was diagnosed (诊断) with aplastic anaemia. Without an operation, I would die.

My parents were advised to _____ 16 _____ me 1200 km from our home in Vereeniging, South Africa, to a large Cape Town hospital for the _____ 17 _____. After that, I underwent chemo treatment (化疗).

I stayed in Cape Town for five months—two in the _____ 18 _____ and three at my aunt's house. Each week my aunt took me for treatment _____ 19 _____ finally my doctor permitted me to go home. A _____ 20 _____ was booked and I started counting down the days.

On the big day, the weather was beautiful but 21. My aunt and I said our teary goodbyes and, as I walked out, the 22 I was wearing blew off, making it impossible for me to 23 the fact that I'd lost my hair during chemo treatment.

On the plane, the flight attendant (乘务员) 24 that I was not well, so she sweetly helped me to my 25. Later, she came over to check on me. I 26 her I was now well and that my sickly appearance was 27 to the recent operation.

The flight crew were very 28 to me. Then, as we neared Johannesburg, the attendant told me the captain and co-pilot had 29 me to join them for landing. I could 30 believe it!

In the cockpit, the captain handed me a headset so I could listen to him and the co-pilot 31 with ground control.

It was late afternoon and the fading 32 was turning the clouds different shades of pink and orange. It was beautiful. Rain started softly falling and I 33 the plane's windscreen wipers (雨刮器) sweep aside the water. It was a(n) 34 I'll never forget.

Just six months later, I lost my sight as a result of a virus. That airline crew 35 what was going to be just another day into an unforgettable memory.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. push | B. send | C. mail | D. show |
| 17. A. examination | B. competition | C. operation | D. education |
| 18. A. school | B. hospital | C. hotel | D. home |
| 19. A. until | B. after | C. unless | D. when |
| 20. A. voyage | B. train ticket | C. bus ticket | D. flight |
| 21. A. windy | B. rainy | C. snowy | D. foggy |
| 22. A. glasses | B. gloves | C. tie | D. hat |
| 23. A. hide | B. prove | C. explain | D. tell |
| 24. A. promised | B. imagined | C. noticed | D. warned |
| 25. A. bed | B. room | C. seat | D. feet |
| 26. A. encouraged | B. suggested | C. urged | D. convinced |
| 27. A. similar | B. due | C. harmful | D. equal |
| 28. A. kind | B. strange | C. familiar | D. honest |
| 29. A. forbidden | B. persuaded | C. invited | D. begged |
| 30. A. really | B. possibly | C. nearly | D. hardly |
| 31. A. argue | B. communicate | C. bargain | D. compare |
| 32. A. moon | B. storm | C. sun | D. thunder |
| 33. A. watched | B. made | C. helped | D. felt |
| 34. A. challenge | B. exhibition | C. game | D. experience |
| 35. A. took | B. turned | C. forced | D. poured |

第二部分 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

请认真阅读下列短文,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。

A

We are the lucky owners of a lovely chocolate labrador called Rose.

Every day I take her for a walk along the river beside our house. The area is perfect for dogs as we can let her off the lead. She runs around everywhere, sniffing this, and smelling that, saying hello to every dog she meets on the way.

She certainly has a good nose, because at least twice a week I catch her with a smelly old bone that she has found. She would carry it home if I let her, but I don't want her with old bones in case they make her ill. When I tell her to drop it, she does so unwillingly, looking at me with her big eyes as if I'm starving her.

The other day we had been walking for about 20 minutes. Suddenly I noticed that instead of sniffing and running all over the place as usual, she was walking at heel. In spite of me telling her she could go, she kept walking behind me. Ten minutes later, she was still at heel so I stopped and took a good look at her. That's when I found she had a bone in her mouth. She had decided that I wouldn't see it if she walked alongside me where I could just see the top of her head. I had to laugh at her cleverness. Once I'd made her drop the bones she was off. Her trick hadn't quite worked.

36. The labrador called Rose is _____.
A. a cat B. a dog C. a pig D. a horse
37. Why does the writer think the area along the river is perfect?
A. Because Rose won't get sick.
B. Because Rose can find bones easily.
C. Because the area is close to their house.
D. Because the writer can let Rose run around freely.
38. When the writer told Rose that she could go, she didn't because _____.
A. Rose loved the writer so much
B. Rose was not starving at all
C. Rose had a bone in her mouth
D. Rose had to say hello to her friends
39. What can we learn about Rose?
A. She is lovely and smart.
B. She is pretty but lazy.
C. She likes playing tricks.
D. She likes walking behind the writer.

B

National Toy Museum

The whole family will be surprised and delighted by this collection of over 50,000 items—from children's toys, including a huge range of Barbies and an exciting Star Wars collection to unusual motorcycles and rare cars, bikes and aircraft. Kids will love our huge toyshop plus picnic and playground area.

Price: Adult \$15, Child \$5, Under 5 years FREE
Family \$35 (2 adults + up to 3 children)

What you lookin at?...



visit, explore, imagine...

National Transport & Toy Museum
Open Daily: 8.30am - 5pm
Next to Wanaka Airport, State Highway 6
T: 64 3 443 8765, E: museum@lakewanaka.co.nz
www.nttmuseum.co.nz

Wanaka Community Pool

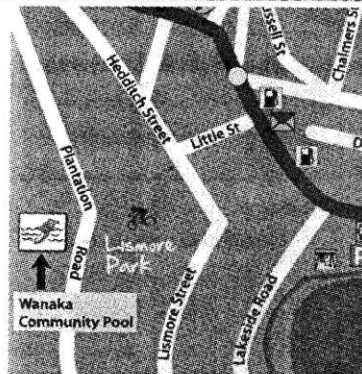
Swim, relax and play at the Wanaka Community Pool. Indoors and heated, we're open all year round for swimming! Come and visit us for fun for the whole family.

Phone: 03 443 9334 (booking)

Free phone: 0800 4 72335

Pool admission price: Adult \$5, Children \$3,
Family \$14 (2 adults + up to 3 children)

Email: wanakapool@qldc.govt.nz



40. To find more information about the National Toy Museum, you can ____.
- A. call 03 443 9334
B. call 0800 4 72335
C. visit www.nttmuseum.co.nz
D. send an email to wanakapool@qldc.govt.nz
41. If John wants to visit the museum with his two-year-old daughter, how much does he need to pay?
- A. \$8. B. \$14. C. \$15. D. \$20.
42. According to the map, which is closest to Wanaka Community Pool?
- A. Lismore Street. B. Plantation Road.
C. Lakeside Road. D. Heddlitch Street.

C

For the Victorians (维多利亚时代的人) there was no place like home. The family was central to their lives. As home and work became more and more divided, the home was seen as a refuge (避风港) from the tough business world. The woman provided comfort and support; she was the "angel in the home" as one Victorian poet described it.

Home life

Entertainment (娱乐) was an important part of family life. Victorian families spent many hours at home in the sitting room, where they received guests and gathered to play music, read, enjoy games, and talk.

Victorian children

Victorian families were often quite large—a single family might consist of as many as six or seven children. Children were treated with strictness by their parents and, at all times, children were expected to be seen, but not heard.

Family roles

In wealthy homes the father was head of the family, and his word was never questioned. His role was to go to work and provide for the family. A woman's place was in the home. Until 1882, a married woman's property belonged to her husband. Her role was that of good wife and mother; she was not expected, and often not allowed, to work. From the 1840s, some middle-class women fought for greater freedom.

43. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the Victorians?
 - A. Their families were often of small size.
 - B. Their homes were seen as a refuge for men.
 - C. Men provided comfort and support at home.
 - D. Family members spent little time on entertainment.
44. How did Victorian parents treat their children according to the passage?
 - A. In a strange way.
 - B. In a rude way.
 - C. In a crazy way.
 - D. In a strict way.
45. The main role of a Victorian wife was to _____.
 - A. go to work and provide for the family
 - B. look after her husband and children well
 - C. fight for greater freedom for the whole family
 - D. work hard and try to be a middle-class woman
46. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A. Victorian wives.
 - B. Victorian husbands.
 - C. Victorian children.
 - D. Victorian families.

D

The very first bicycle, called the hobby horse, was invented in 1819. It was made of wood, had no pedals, and you pushed it along the ground with your feet. The first bike with pedals to power the back wheels was the velocipede, invented in 1839. However, the first bicycle that looked like those we ride today was the Rover safety bicycle. It was built in 1885 by the British engineer John Starley. It had a chain, a diamond-shaped frame, and equal-sized wheels with spokes.



British engineers invented the penny farthing (called a High Wheeler in the US) in 1870. Each turn of the pedals made the bicycle travel a long way

on the large front wheel. Unfortunately, this high-wheeled bike was unsafe to ride and was often in accidents. So when the safety bike was invented in 1885, the penny farthing soon disappeared.

Modern bicycles have greatly improved. With the help of gears, riders can cycle uphill in comfort by changing the number of times the back wheel turns for each turn of the pedals.



47. The first bike that looked like those we ride today was _____.
 A. the hobby horse B. the penny farthing
 C. the Rover safety bicycle D. the velocipede
48. Why did the penny farthing disappear soon after?
 A. Because it had different-sized wheels. B. Because it cost too much to build it.
 C. Because it ran at a very low speed. D. Because it was unsafe to ride.
49. What can be used to help a rider go uphill easily on a modern bicycle?
 A. Gears. B. Brakes. C. Pedals. D. Handlebars.
50. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
 A. History of bicycles B. Modern bicycles
 C. Early bicycles D. Sizes of bicycles

第三部分 读写任务(共5小题;每小题1分,满分5分)

请认真阅读下列短文,并根据所读内容在文章后表格中的空格里填入一个最恰当的单词。
 注意:请将答案写在答题卡上相应题号的横线上。每个空格只填一个单词。

How to talk to people with hearing loss

People who have hearing loss may struggle with a surprising side effect. Katherine Bouton, author of *Shouting Won't Help* taught friends and family how to help.

DON'T: Shout

Speak clearly and in a normal voice; yelling doesn't help a person with hearing loss hear you any better. The exception: if your voice is particularly quiet, you should speak louder.

DON'T: Lean (倾身) in to the ear

Almost all people with hearing loss read lips. Don't speak directly into their ear because the person won't be able to see your lips.

DON'T: Forget to remove white noise

Most people with hearing loss have a hard time distinguishing (辨别) speech over a noisy air conditioner, TV etc.

DON'T: All talk at once

At a dinner party or meeting, where there may be eight to ten people present, make sure only one person talks at a time.

DON'T: Say "Never mind, it doesn't matter"

If someone doesn't hear what you've said after you've repeated it two or three times, don't give up retrying. To the person who can't hear you, everything matters.

How to talk to people with hearing loss	
Five (51) ▲	Details
Don't shout	Speak in a (52) ▲ way and normal voice so that they will hear you better.
Don't lean in to the ear	Don't speak directly into their ear or they will fail to see and (53) ▲ your lips.
Don't forget to remove white noise	Most people with hearing loss have (54) ▲ hearing you better in a noisy environment.
Don't all talk at once	Speak one by one at a party or meeting, even when there are quite a few people (55) ▲.
Don't say "Never mind, it doesn't matter"	Repeat what you've said several times until people with hearing loss have got it.

第四部分 书面表达(满分20分)

56. 假如你是某中学学生李华, 刚从美国交流学习回来。你的美国好友 Simon 送给你一款 MP3 播放器。请你根据以下提示, 用英语给他写一封电子邮件, 表示你非常喜欢这件礼物。

你喜欢礼物的原因	● 美观小巧, 携带方便 ● 设计合理, 操作简单
礼物带给你的好处	● 听英语, 练听力 ●
你的期待和愿望	(请考生结合自身实际, 写一到两点内容)

注意:

1. 对所有要点逐一陈述, 适当发挥, 不要简单翻译;
2. 词数 100 左右。开头和结尾已经写好, 不计入总词数;
3. 作文中不得提及有关考生个人身份的任何信息, 如校名、人名等。

Dear Simon,

How's everything? Thank you for your nice gift! _____

请
作
答
在
答
题
卡
上

Best wishes!
Li Hua

江苏省 2014 年高职院校单独招生
文化联合测试试卷
英语参考答案及评分建议

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. D | 4. A | 5. B |
| 6. B | 7. C | 8. B | 9. D | 10. A |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. C | 14. D | 15. D |

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. B | 17. C | 18. B | 19. A | 20. D |
| 21. A | 22. D | 23. A | 24. C | 25. C |
| 26. D | 27. B | 28. A | 29. C | 30. D |
| 31. B | 32. C | 33. A | 34. D | 35. B |

第二部分 阅读理解(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 36. B | 37. D | 38. C | 39. A | 40. C |
| 41. C | 42. B | 43. B | 44. D | 45. B |
| 46. D | 47. C | 48. D | 49. A | 50. A |

第三部分 读写任务(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

51. tips/suggestions
52. clear
53. read
54. difficulty/trouble
55. present

第四部分 书面表达(满分 20 分)

56. One possible version:

Dear Simon,

How's everything? Thank you for your nice gift! I like it very much. It's tiny and looks pretty, so I'm always taking it with me wherever I go. I also find it quite easy to operate with a reasonable design.

Now, it is playing an important part in my life. With it, I am able to listen to English regularly, which helps improve my listening ability. In addition, I can enjoy a large number of songs whenever possible.

It often reminds me of the happy days we spent together and I hope to visit your country again. I am looking forward to your visit to China this summer!

Best wishes!

Li Hua

(100 词)

书面表达评分建议

一、评分原则

1. 本题总分为 20 分,按 5 个档次给分;
2. 评分时,可先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分;
3. 少于 70 词或多于 130 词的,从总分中酌情减去 1-2 分;
4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、运用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性;
5. 拼写和标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英美拼写及词汇用法均可接受;
6. 如字迹难以辨认,以致影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点

1. 喜欢的原因;
2. 带来的好处;
3. 期待和愿望。

三、各档次的给分范围和要求

第五档	完全完成了试题规定的任务。 ● 覆盖所有内容要点。 ● 语法结构和词汇有个别小错误,但为尽量使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。 ● 有效地使用了衔接手段,全文结构紧凑,内容连贯。 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
(很好) (17—20 分)	
第四档	完成了试题规定的任务。 ● 覆盖所有主要内容。 ● 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 ● 语法结构和词汇方面应用基本准确,少许错误主要是因为尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。 ● 应用简单的语句间的衔接手段,全文结构紧凑,内容较连贯。 达到了预期的写作目的。
(好) (13—16 分)	
第三档	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 ● 虽漏掉一些内容,但基本覆盖主要内容。 ● 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。 ● 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。 ● 应用简单的衔接手段,内容基本连贯。 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。
(中等) (9—12 分)	

第二档	<p>未恰当完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 漏掉或未清楚描述某些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。 ● 语法结构单一,所用词汇有限。 ● 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对所写内容的理解。 ● 较少使用衔接手段,内容缺少连贯性。 <p>信息未能清楚地传达给读者。</p>
(较差) (5—8 分)	
第一档	<p>未完成试题规定的任务。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容。 ● 语法结构单一,所用词汇不当。 ● 有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,严重影响内容理解。 ● 缺乏语句间的衔接手段,内容不连贯。 <p>信息未能传达给读者。</p>
(差) (1—4 分)	
0 分	<p>未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;所写内容均与试题要求内容无关或无法看清。</p>

江苏省 2014 年高职院校单独招生

文化联合测试试卷

语 文

注 意 事 项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及答题要求

1. 本试卷包含选择题(第 1 题~第 5 题,第 8 题~第 9 题,共 7 题 22 分)和非选择题(第 6 题~第 7 题,第 10 题~第 16 题,共 9 题 78 分),满分 100 分。考生答题全部答在答题卡上,答在本试卷上无效。本次考试时间为 90 分钟。考试结束后,请将本试卷和答题卡一并放在桌面,等待监考员收回。
2. 答题前,请务必将自己的姓名、准考证号用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔填写在本试卷及答题卡上。
3. 请认真核对监考员在答题卡右上角所粘贴条形码上的姓名、准考证号是否与本人的相符合。
4. 答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,请用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案。答非选择题必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米签字笔写在答题卡上的指定位置,在其他位置答题一律无效。

一、语言文字运用(15 分)

1. 下列词语中加点的字,读音全都正确的一项是(3 分)

A. 对峙(zhì)	按捺(nài)	螳臂当车(dàng)
B. 提防(tí)	颈椎(jǐng)	一年半载(zǎi)
C. 惬意(qiè)	胚芽(pēi)	无济于事(jì)
D. 恸哭(dòng)	徘徊(huí)	一蹴而就(cù)
2. 下列词语中,没有错别字的一项是(3 分)

A. 寒暄	惊蛰	委曲求全
B. 伫立	部署	唉声叹气
C. 肖像	座落	迫不急待
D. 更叠	题跋	循私舞弊
3. 下列句子中,加点的成语使用不恰当的一项是(3 分)
 - A. 某研究所“绘制和模拟人脑”研究项目一旦取得进展,人类将对过去一筹莫展的精神疾病有新的认识。
 - B. 继《霍比特人 2》上映后,一批进口片纷至沓来,《别惹我》、《火鸡总动员》、《雪国列车》都将轰炸银幕。
 - C. 我国部分地区公租房建设边空置,繁琐耗时的行政审批流程,令大量公租房需求者只能望洋兴叹。
 - D. 在冬奥会女子速滑 1000 米比赛中,张虹雷厉风行闪电般冲过终点线,为中国代表团赢得了一枚金牌。

4. 把下列各句组成一段语意连贯的话,排列顺序恰当的一项是(3分)

- ①颜杲卿的儿子颜季明也在安史之乱中英勇牺牲。
- ②唐代著名书法家颜真卿就是他的六世孙,在平定叛乱中不屈而死。
- ③颜氏家族后代子孙中出了不少宁死不屈的忠臣,若颜之推死后有知,一定会感到骄傲。
- ④看来,《颜氏家训》一书还真起到了教育子孙的良好作用。
- ⑤颜真卿的堂兄颜杲卿在安史之乱中骂贼而死。

- A. ④③⑤①②
- B. ③②⑤①④
- C. ③④⑤①②
- D. ④②⑤①③

5. 阅读某省近四年公务员考试报考情况统计表,对表格内容分析不恰当的一项是(3分)

年份	招录人数	提交报考信息人数	确认参加考试人数
2011	6502	27.8 万	15.1 万
2012	6748	31.7 万	15.0 万
2013	7662	37.1 万	19.4 万
2014	6480	33.2 万	23.2 万

- A. 该省公务员招录人数在连年递增后,2014 年首次出现下降的情况。
- B. 2013、2014 两年,提交报考信息的人中确认参加考试的人数都过半。
- C. 从统计上看,提交报考信息的人中确认参加考试的人数在逐年增加。
- D. 从招录人数与确认参加考试人数看,2014 年考生间的竞争最激烈。

二、名句名篇默写(9分)

6. 补写出下列名句名篇中的空缺部分。(6分)

- (1) 锲而不舍, ▲。(荀子《劝学》)
- (2) 谈笑有鸿儒, ▲。(刘禹锡《陋室铭》)
- (3) 春蚕到死丝方尽, ▲。(李商隐《无题》)
- (4) 醉翁之意不在酒, ▲。(欧阳修《醉翁亭记》)
- (5) 乱石穿空,惊涛拍岸, ▲。(苏轼《念奴娇·赤壁怀古》)
- (6) 夕阳西下, ▲。(马致远《天净沙·秋思》)

7. 在横线处写出相应句子。(任选三处)(3分)

在唐代,有很多诗文与名楼相关。例如:(1)王勃《滕王阁序》中有:“落霞与孤鹜齐飞, ▲。”(2)王之涣《登鹳雀楼》中有:“白日依山尽, ▲。”(3)李白《送孟浩然之广陵》中有:“故人西辞黄鹤楼, ▲。”(4)杜甫《登岳阳楼》中有:“昔闻洞庭水, ▲。”阅读这些作品,可以增进我们对历史文化的了解和热爱。

三、文言文阅读(16分)

阅读下面的文言文,完成8~11题。

吴龙田传

吴公讳文明,字诚之,龙田其别号也。少即食贫,无所倚籍。父远羈,而弟幼,止母在耳。年十三,公去儒而贾。为人淳朴,人往往负之。屡为豪猾所倾,亦不与争。竟以诚壹故,生计大振。异日,中贵人渔猎民间,附之者得冠进贤,取黄金如瓦砾。人以邀公,公笑曰:“此雪中狼^①也,独不虞羲和^②出耶?”竟闭门谢之。其后隆隆者皆败,人以此服公卓识。

公贾也,而行实儒。休亲志,抚育幼弟,屡予以资,而屡负之;公无几微佻^③,待之如故。妹婿亦贫,颇有所贷,不责偿;婿亡,养寡妹终身,白首无间。里中儿素封者皆落,而公以彻贫起。人不异公才,而推公之德,为淳诚之报也。

太史公曰“巧者辐辏,拙者瓦解”,而予以观之往往有失之巧而得之拙者巧以诈拙以诚。诚之所在,能转造物者也。

(选自袁中道《珂雪斋集》,有删改)

[注]①狼:传说似狮子的猛兽。②羲和:代指太阳。③佻:失意的样子。

8. 对下列句子中加点词的解释,不正确的一项是(3分)

- | | |
|----------|------|
| A. 无所倚籍 | 倚:依靠 |
| B. 竟闭门谢之 | 谢:拒绝 |
| C. 待之如故 | 故:从前 |
| D. 不责偿 | 责:责备 |

9. 下列对吴龙田生平事迹的叙述和概括,不正确的两项是(4分)

- A. 小时候父母不在身边,家中贫困,十三岁时外出经商。
- B. 为人朴实厚道,常常被强横狡猾的人欺压,却不相争。
- C. 被到地方上巧取豪夺的宦官拉拢时,因为害怕而拒绝。
- D. 重视亲情,很多次资助弟弟,并且照顾寡妹一直到老。
- E. 作为一个儒商,白手起家,因为诚实专一而生意兴隆。

10. 用斜线“/”给下面的文言文断句。(限三处)(3分)

而予以观之往往有失之巧而得之拙者巧以诈拙以诚。

11. 把文中画线的句子翻译成现代汉语。(6分)

(1)其后隆隆者皆败,人以此服公卓识。

(2)人不异公才,而推公之德,为淳诚之报也。

四、现代文阅读(20分)

阅读下面的文章,完成12~15题。

对动物的态度

柳廷廷

100多年前的10月4日,有一个意大利青年实在看不下去人们对动物的所作所为,头也不回地走入森林,与动物如“兄弟姐妹”般相处。为纪念这件事,20世纪初人们将10月4日定为“世界动物日”。每到这个日子,我都觉得必须为生活在中国的动物们说几句话,因为在中国,人与动物如何相处的问题尽管古已有之,但今天显得尤为严峻。

几年前,我曾到一个经济欠发达地区讲课,发现有些基层干部把许多时间和精力花在吃上。为什么?一位朋友说可能还是太穷了,饿怕了。可我还是满腹狐疑,因为在经济发达地区同样存在狂饮豪嚼的现象,甚至到了“什么都敢吃”的地步。最残忍的是吃活物,它暴露出我们饮食文化中最丑陋的一面。

到过“活熊取胆”现场的人都会发现,每次从活熊体上抽取胆汁时,熊都撕肝裂胆地惨叫不止。时间一久,熊每见取汁人走来,都吓得浑身发抖。这样的折磨,其中的痛苦,想像一下都觉得不寒而栗。2003年新西兰人抗议从活熊身上获取胆汁,2004年欧洲一些国家也要求取缔“活熊取胆”的做法。可这个问题在中国仍然处在讨论的阶段。2012年的“两会”上再次为该不该取缔“活熊取胆”发生了争论。一些官员、机构和企业的老总想尽一切办法,掩盖取胆汁时熊的疼痛表现。而作家冯骥才、画家韩美林等人表达了针锋相对的意见:“我们不跟企业争执疼和不疼的问题,因为它是人道和不人道的问题,是现代文明社会能不能接受的问题,是古老文明和现代文明的一个冲突。”这话说得极为中肯。

我想,即使肉禽肉畜是专门供人食用的,人们在宰杀时也应尽量减少其痛苦,以人道方式待之。然而今人竟要在它们死亡的痛苦之上,再施以难以想像的折磨,这需要怎样冷酷的人性才能做到!不幸的是,如此残酷野蛮之事见于很多地方。人们在追逐利润的同时,竞相暴露出冷酷和野蛮。

放眼世界,“保护动物”是人类生活中平等原则的进一步延伸。回到一百多年前,世界上多数人不会觉得性别歧视问题有意义、有迫切性;回到五十多年前,多数人不会觉得种族歧视问题有意义、有迫切性;回到二十多年前,多数人不会觉得环境生态问题有意义、有迫切性。值得庆幸的是,时代在演变,人的道德视野在逐步扩张,人们内心开始对某些道德行为感到不安,于是妇女、残障者乃至环境生态,逐渐进入人类道德考量的范围。这时候,人们开始思考:这

样对待他们究竟对不对？动物保护运动，不过只是要延伸提出一个完全类似的问题：这样对待“它们”究竟对不对？我想，今天的生命伦理学若是能提醒人类，对于“非我族类”，如动物者的感受有所意识，便将是一项极大的教育成就：人类的道德敏感度得到提升，对于“异类”的包容能力得以扩大。

将动物纳入人与自然平等共处的世界当中，其标志就是确立“世界动物日”，各国为动物福利制定法令，许多国家、许多城市还禁止一切有虐待性的动物表演。我以为，待兽禽以人道，就断不致待人如禽兽。从这样的逻辑出发，世界才能更美好。

（摘自2012年10月4日《文汇报》，有删改）

12. 文章开头为什么从一个意大利青年的事迹说起？（4分）

13. 作者认为，人类生活中平等原则的发展有哪几个阶段？（4分）

14. 关于如何对待动物，综观全文，请分条列出作者的态度。（6分）

15. 作者说“待兽禽以人道，就断不致待人如禽兽”，你是如何理解的？请简要阐述。（6分）

五、作文（40分）

16. 阅读下面的材料，按照要求作文。

子在川上曰：“逝者如斯夫，不舍昼夜。”时间去了哪里？它流进了门前的老树里，挤进了田野的嫩芽里，刻进了父母的皱纹里，也钻进了你步履匆匆的青春里……

请以“时间去哪了”为题，写一篇不少于600字的文章。

要求：①角度自选；②立意自定；③除诗歌外，文体自选。

江苏省 2014 年高职院校单独招生
文化联合测试试卷
语文参考答案及评分建议

一、语言文字运用(15 分)

1. (3 分)C 2. (3 分)A 3. (3 分)D 4. (3 分)B 5. (3 分)C

二、名句名篇默写(9 分)

6. (6 分)

- (1)金石可镂
- (2)往来无白丁
- (3)蜡炬成灰泪始干
- (4)在乎山水之间也
- (5)卷起千堆雪
- (6)断肠人在天涯

7. (3 分)(如考生所选超过三处,则按前三处判分)

- (1)秋水共长天一色
- (2)黄河入海流
- (3)烟花三月下扬州
- (4)今上岳阳楼

三、文言文阅读(16 分)

8. (3 分)D

9. (4 分)AC

10. (3 分)(每处 1 分)

而以予观之/往往有失之巧而得之拙者/巧以诈/拙以诚。

11. (6 分)

- (1) (3 分)后来那些得势的人都败落了,人们因此佩服吴公的远见卓识。(“隆隆”、“败”、“服”,各 1 分)
- (2) (3 分)人们并不认为吴公的才能有什么特别之处,而是推崇他的品德,(认为他的财富)是他淳朴诚实的回报。(“异”、“推”、“报”,各 1 分)

【参考译文】

吴文明,字诚之,别号龙田。他从小吃不饱,无所依靠。父亲客居远方,弟弟年幼,只有母亲在身边。十三岁时,他放弃学业改做生意。吴公为人淳朴,别人往往欺负他。常常被强横狡猾的人欺压,也不和他们争执。他最终凭着自己的诚实专一,生意兴隆。后来,有宦官在民间巧取豪夺,依附的人加官进爵,获取黄金像捡砖瓦石块那么容易。有人邀请他依附宦官,他笑着说:“他们是雪中的狮子,难道不怕太阳出来吗?”最终闭门谢绝了。后来那些得势的人都败落了,人们因此佩服吴公的远见卓识。

吴公是个生意人,但在行为上实际是个读书人。体念父母的心思,抚养年幼的弟弟,多次给他钱财,但弟弟屡屡辜负他;吴公没有一点儿不开心,一如既往地对待弟弟。他的妹婿一贫如洗,经常向他借钱,吴公不要求他偿还;妹婿死后,他终身抚养这个寡妹,到老也不间断。乡中富贵子弟大都败落,而吴公白手起家。人们并不认为吴公的才能有什么特别之处,而是推崇他的品德,认为他的财富是他淳朴诚实的回报。

太史公说“聪明人能汇聚财富,愚笨者却将财富散尽”,但在我看来,常常有聪明人因为机巧而丧失财富、愚笨者因为愚笨而得到财富的情况。机巧伴以奸诈,愚笨伴以诚实。诚实所在之处,就能改变人的命运。

四、现代文阅读(20分)

12. (4分)(以下四点每点2分,答出任意两点得满分)

- (1)交代“世界动物日”的由来;
- (2)引出“对动物的态度”这个话题;
- (3)与某些中国人对待动物的行为形成对比;
- (4)激发起阅读的兴趣。

13. (4分)(以下四点每点1分)

- (1)一百多年前,认识到性别平等的重要;
- (2)五十多年前,认识到种族平等的重要;
- (3)二十多年前,认识到环境生态的重要;
- (4)今天,认识到平等对待动物的重要。

14. (6分)(以下四点每点2分,答出任意三点得满分)

- (1)反对吃活物;
- (2)不要残忍折磨动物;
- (3)即便宰杀肉食禽畜,也要以人道的方式对待;
- (4)要平等对待动物。

15. (6分)

评分说明:从前后两句的逻辑关系进行阐述,条理清楚,得5~6分;只阐述其中一句,得3~4分;仅解释字面意思,得1~2分。

参考示例:

- (1)一个人友善地对待动物,有仁爱之心,就会友善地对待他人;相反,如果对动物施暴,心存邪恶,就会像禽兽一样对待他人。
- (2)一个人如果能以人道的方式对待动物,尊重生命,有生命平等观念,就不会以残暴的方式对待他人;相反,他如果残暴地对待动物,没有生命平等观念,就会像禽兽一样对待他人。

五、作文(40分)

16. (略)