



2008 年高考

北京卷

经典模拟试卷

JINGDIANMONISHIJUAN

邱 凌 蔡成利 主编

英语

(含听力)

Ying Yu



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本书主编：陈文灿 张 展 唐冬英 洪锦云



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编写说明

本书是《2008年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试北京卷考试说明》配套用书。编写目的是为参加08年高考的考生能更好地理解《考试说明》中所明确或规定的考试内容、要求和形式,通过“检测目标”、“试题特点”、“复习方法与建议”来熟悉和把握高考的试题(题型)特点、考点、重点。是北京市考生复习备考难得的参考资料。

本书特点图示如下:



知识整合巧妙, 试题设置合理, 突出考点重点

检测目标:本套试卷侧重技能考核。比例分配合理,没有偏、难、怪题。听力选项非常重视语言的真实性;单项填空部分,都是在语境中考查基本语言语法知识,侧重对语言基础知识的应用能力,特别是运用动词及动词短语的能力进行考查;完形填空是一篇夹叙夹议类的文章,这种文体往往是……。从这个意义上说,本套试题非常符合高考完形填空的选材要求。文章长度约292词,设空涉及动词7个,动词短语1个,名词7个,形容词4个,连词1个;阅读理解重视语篇理解和思维能力的考查,且题材广泛,涉及到多种话题。考生在做本套试题时,对阅读中的推理判断和主旨大意题目应认真分析;写作中的情景作文为表格式,选取考生较熟悉的题材,突出实用性;开放作文能反映出考生的真实写作水平。本套试题难度适中,能较全面地考查考生对英语基础知识的综合运用能力。



试题特点点睛, 考查目的明确, 透视命题规则

试题特点:推断题着重考查学生的思维能力和总结归纳能力。这种题目的解答不仅要求理解文字的表面信息,还要求通过对上下文相关信息理解,做出合理的逻辑推断,得到文章的隐含意义和深层意义。有一部分题目是对文章全部内容的归纳,也有对某个段落或者某个细节的总结。关于文章主旨的推论题,……



优化复习方法, 明晰解题思路, 提升学科能力

复习方法与建议:细节题一般不需要太多的归纳概括与分析推理,答好的关键是在原文中找准位置。一般细节题都是运用跳读或略读对全文和各段主旨有了大致把握之后才做。阅读了题干和选项后大致和判断应回到原文哪一段或哪一部分去查读。找准答案出处后再仔细核对与原文相符的选项。细节题的难点在于有时题干和选项中的关键词使用的是原文的同义词,或是考查对某些段落中比较难的句子的理解,要注意加以判断。有些细节题还侧重于考查例子的细节,所举例子的目的,改事例的作用等。做这类题目的关键是要弄清楚例子出现的位置,例子前后的那些说明性的句子,因为通过它们我们便可以找到对例证说明型问题的答案。注意的是有的例子是与全文的主题有关,而有的例子则是用来支持某一论点的。

目 录

高考英语模拟试卷(一)	1
高考英语模拟试卷(二)	9
高考英语模拟试卷(三)	17
高考英语模拟试卷(四)	25
高考英语模拟试卷(五)	33
高考英语模拟试卷(六)	41
高考英语模拟试卷(一) 检测目标、答案及详解	49
高考英语模拟试卷(二) 检测目标、答案及详解	55
高考英语模拟试卷(三) 检测目标、答案及详解	61
高考英语模拟试卷(四) 检测目标、答案及详解	67
高考英语模拟试卷(五) 检测目标、答案及详解	73
高考英语模拟试卷(六) 检测目标、答案及详解	78

高考英语模拟试卷（一）

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷（选择题 共 115 分）

第一部分：听力理解（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 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选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What does the man mean?
A. He believes dancing is enjoyable.
B. He definitely does not like dancing.
C. He won't dance until he has done his work.
2. What will the woman do?
A. Apply for a well-paying position. B. Change jobs. C. Wish him good luck.
3. How often did the woman take the medicine?
A. Four times a day. B. Twice a day. C. Three times a day.
4. What is John doing?
A. Reading a book about music.
B. Playing a certain musical instrument.
C. Listening to wonderful music.
5. What's the probable relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Taxi driver and passenger. B. Conductor and driver. C. Boss and driver.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 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 至第 8 题。

6. Why did Xiao Wang rent a car in Los Angeles?
A. Because it was convenient.
B. Because of the transportation problems.
C. Because it was difficult to find a bus.
7. What was the weather like in Los Angeles when Xiao Wang was there?
A. It was warm. B. It was cool. C. It was surprisingly cold.
8. What about the transportation in San Francisco?
A. It is easy to get around. B. The bus service is terrible. C. There are lots of underground trains.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至第 11 题。

9. Why is the man angry with the woman?
A. She made a mistake when working.
B. The restaurant hasn't kept a room for him.
C. She hasn't given him a phone call.
10. How is the problem solved?
A. The woman helps the man find another room.

- B. The man calls to tell his friends not to come.
C. The woman manages to get the man a table in the hall.

11. What does the man do?

- A. A businessman. B. The headwaiter. C. The manager.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至第 14 题。

12. What is Don's problem?

- A. He can't come to Dr. Webster's class. B. He himself can't come to teach. C. He lost his office key.

13. What favor does Don want someone to do for him?

- A. To teach in place of him. B. To give back the exam papers. C. To ask for sick leave for him.

14. What does Janet offer to do?

- A. To bring the office key. B. To pass back the midterm exams. C. To tell Don not to worry.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至第 17 题。

15. What does the man want to do this summer?

- A. Go to summer school. B. Stay at home. C. Earn some money.

16. What did the Dodds do when they went away last summer?

- A. They hired someone to stay in their home.

- B. They lent their house to a student.

- C. They asked their gardener to watch their home.

17. How do homeowners determine whether a house-sitter is worth trusting?

- A. They attend a house-sitter's party.

- B. They interview a house-sitter's friends.

- C. They check a house-sitter's references.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至第 20 题。

18. What are the man's hobbies?

- A. Running and thinking. B. Running and jumping. C. Running and climbing.

19. What is the main reason that the man runs every day?

- A. To think out some difficult problems.

- B. To do some cross-country running.

- C. To become an expert climber.

20. What is the man going to do next year?

- A. Enter for the London Marathon. B. Do a cross-country running. C. Climb the Alps with his wife.

第二部分：知识运用 (共两节，45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. The idea that I would take up sports came to me on _____ wave of emotion after Italy won _____ World Cup.

- A. a, the

- B. /, the

- C. the, the

- D. a, /

22. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.

- A. result in

- B. take over

- C. hold on

- D. keep to

23. It is an interesting idea but there are many _____ difficulties in putting into practice.

- A. conditional

- B. practical

- C. relative

- D. terrible

24. It is evident that only when _____ obtained sufficient data _____ come to a sound conclusion.

- A. we have, can we

- B. have we, we can

- C. have we, can we

- D. we have, we can

25. —Did he say anything that _____ you especially?
—Not really. Actually I slept through his speech.
A. adapt to B. attached to C. referred to D. appeal to
26. It is not that I do not like plays. The reason why I did not go to the theater last night was that I could not _____ the time.
A. offer B. leave C. afford D. manage
27. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are _____ in grocery stores.
A. available B. approachable C. probable D. ready
28. Sales of home computers have _____ in recent years, which makes the computer companies develop quickly.
A. taken off B. gone out C. broken up D. worked out
29. _____ he heard his name called, he turned around to see who was calling him.
A. At the moment B. The moment C. For the moment D. In the moment
30. There were many people present and he appeared only for a few seconds, so I only took a _____ at him.
A. glimpse B. look C. glance D. sight
31. A great performance was held on the campus of Beijing University on the night of May 4 and was given _____ coverage by the CCTV.
A. alive B. lively C. life D. live
32. Yesterday, Mother forgot to pick me up. I _____ in the school for nearly two hours.
A. was waiting B. had waited C. have waited D. waited
33. Why does she always drive _____ she could easily walk to the company? It's a little bit strange.
A. while B. as C. when D. unless
34. On stepping into his room he was astonished to find the floor covered with _____ looked like tiny insects.
A. that B. what C. something D. anything
35. Stop arguing! Let's try _____ in a polite _____.
A. behaving, manners B. to operate, manner
C. acting, manners D. to act, manner

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 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。

I used to find notes left in the collection basket of the church, beautiful notes about my homilies(讲道)and about the writer's thoughts on the daily readings. The 36 fascinated (吸引) me. But it was a long time 37 I met the author of the notes.

One Sunday morning, I was 38 that someone was waiting for me in the office, a young woman who said she 39 all the notes. When I saw her I was 40, since I had no idea that it was she who wrote the notes. She was sitting in a chair in the office. Her 41 was bowed and when she raised it to look at me, she could hardly 42 without pain. Her face was disfigured (畸形), so smiling was very 43 for her.

We 44 for a while that Sunday morning and agreed to meet for lunch later that week.

As it 45, we went to lunch several times, and we shared things about our 46. We spoke of authors we were both 47, and it was easy to tell that 48 are a great love of hers.

She suffered from a disfigurement that cannot be made to look 49. I know that her condition 50 her deeply. Yet there was a beauty to her that had nothing to do with her 51. She was one to be listened to, whose words came from a wounded 52 loving heart. She possessed a fine tuned sense of beauty. Her only 53 in life was the loss of a friend.

The truth of her life was a desire to see beyond the 54 for a glimpse (瞥) of what it is that matters. She found beauty and grace, 55 befriended her and showed her what is real.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. questions | B. ideas | C. notes | D. basket |
| 37. A. since | B. after | C. when | D. before |
| 38. A. told | B. warned | C. suggested | D. showed |
| 39. A. lost | B. left | C. dropped | D. collected |
| 40. A. shocked | B. satisfied | C. frightened | D. disappointed |
| 41. A. hand | B. arm | C. head | D. neck |
| 42. A. stand | B. smile | C. speak | D. sit |
| 43. A. pleasant | B. bitter | C. ugly | D. difficult |
| 44. A. chatted | B. discussed | C. drank | D. greeted |
| 45. A. turned out | B. turned up | C. came out | D. came up |
| 46. A. families | B. beliefs | C. hobbies | D. lives |
| 47. A. popular with | B. fond of | C. familiar to | D. concerned in |
| 48. A. friends | B. churches | C. writings | D. books |
| 49. A. friendly | B. happy | C. attractive | D. usual |
| 50. A. hurt | B. impressed | C. changed | D. defeated |
| 51. A. fame | B. wealth | C. interest | D. appearance |
| 52. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. also |
| 53. A. fear | B. regret | C. defeat | D. anger |
| 54. A. dream | B. surface | C. imagination | D. time |
| 55. A. it | B. they | C. which | D. that |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Every human being has a unique arrangement of the skin on his fingers and this arrangement is unchangeable. Scientists and experts have proved the uniqueness of finger-prints and discovered that no exactly similar pattern is passed on from parents to children, though nobody knows why this is the case.

The ridge structure on a person's fingers does not change with growth and is not affected by surface injuries. Burns, cuts and other damage to the outer part of the skin will be replaced in time by new one, which bears a reproduction of the original pattern. It is only when the inner skin is injured that the arrangement will be destroyed. Some criminals make use of this fact to remove their own finger-prints but this is a dangerous and rare step to take.

Finger-prints can be made very easily with printer's ink. They can be recorded easily. With special methods, identification can be achieved successfully within a short time. Because of the simplicity and economy of this system, finger-prints have often been used as a method of solving criminal case. A suspected man may deny a charge but this may be in vain. His finger-prints can prove who he is even if his appearance has been changed by age or accident.

When a suspect leaves finger-prints behind at the scene of a crime, they are difficult to detect with the naked eye. Special techniques are used to "develop" them. Some of the marks found are incomplete but identification is possible if a print of a quarter of an inch square can be obtained.

56. Scientists and experts have proved that the pattern of a human being's finger skin _____.
 A. is similar to his mother's
 B. is valuable to himself only
 C. is like that of others with the same type of blood
 D. is different from that of all others
57. If your fingers are wounded by knife, fire or other means, the structure of skin will _____.
 A. be changed partly
 B. be replaced by a different one
 C. be the same when the wound is recovered
 D. become ugly

58. Some criminals remove their own finger-prints by _____.
 A. using printer's ink
 B. injuring the inner skin
 C. damaging the outer skin
 D. damaging the color
59. Finger-prints have often been used as a method of solving criminal case because it _____.
 A. is complicated but reliable
 B. is simple and not expensive
 C. is expensive but easy to do
 D. can bring a lot of money

B

Despite their name, the Want Family don't want much. They want enough money for a nice house and a holiday every year. But they don't want to be millionaires. They want to do well at their jobs. But they don't want to be the big boss. They do want to spend time improving their garden, visiting their families and taking their two kids, Nicolas and Leuan, to McDonald's for lunch. But they don't want to be famous.

The Wants just want to be normal. That's why they are famous. They have been selected as the most normal family in Britain. After a six-month search for the most ordinary family in Britain, The Wants were selected from hundreds of applicants.

John wants a job in marketing for a food company. Claire has a part-time job renting out children's play equipment. John doesn't understand why they were chosen to represent ordinary English families. How are they normal?

That is not a bad question. Nearly everyone does some of the things that the Wants do. But very few people do all of them. There have been great changes in the social structure of British life. It is becoming more common for people to have children when they are older than The Wants, and to have one child instead of two. A household with two children may be headed by a single parent, usually the mother. Or perhaps dad and mum are still together, but not married. Or maybe dad and mum are married. Dad goes out to work and mum stays at home and looks after the kids. They have traditional values—Every weekend the whole family goes to church.

"What we have here is not an average family, but a traditional family," says Cary Cooper, professor of philosophy at Lancaster University. "There is no such thing as a normal family anymore, in the way there was 20 or 30 years ago. Of course The Wants exist, but for what do we need to celebrate them?" Perhaps because we think normal families are an endangered species. Examples of them have to be preserved to show future generations.

60. The Wants were selected as the most normal family in Britain because _____.
 A. they represent traditional English families
 B. they don't want much
 C. they don't want to be famous
 D. they want to be normal
61. The following statements describe the great changes in Britain life EXCEPT that _____.
 A. people have kids later than 20 or 30 years ago
 B. some children are brought up by a single parent
 C. most families go to church every weekend
 D. it's more common for families to have only one kid
62. We may infer from the passage that _____.
 A. most British families hold traditional values
 B. traditional families are becoming fewer and fewer
 C. future generations are expected to study traditional families
 D. traditional families no longer exist in Britain
63. What might be the most suitable title for this passage?
 A. An Ordinary Family
 B. Families of Future Generations
 C. Celebration of a Family Competition
 D. A Normal But Special Family

C

There are people in Italy who can't stand soccer. Not all Canadians love hockey. A similar situation exists in America, where there are those individuals you may be one of them who yawn or even frown when somebody mentions baseball. Baseball to them means boring hours watching grown men in funny tight outfits standing around in a field staring away while very little of anything happens. They tell you it's a game better suited to the 19th century slow, quiet, gentlemanly. These are the same people you may be one of them who love football because there's the sport that glorifies "the hit".

By contrast, baseball seems abstract, cool, silent, still.

On TV the game is fractured(切换) into a dozen perspectives(视图), replays, close ups. The geometry of the game, however, is essential to understanding it. You will contemplate the game from one point as a painter does his subject; you may, of course, project yourself into the game. It is in this projection that the game affords so much space and time for involvement. The TV won't do it for you.

Take, for example, the third baseman. You sit behind the third base dugout and you watch him watching home plate. His legs are apart, knees flexed. His arms hang loose. He does a lot of this. The skeptic still cannot think of any other sports so still, so passive. But watch what happens every time the pitcher (投手) throws; the third baseman goes up on his toes, flexes his arms or bring the glove to a point in front of him, takes a step right or left, backward or forward, perhaps he glances across the field to check his first baseman's position. Suppose the pitch is a ball. "Nothing happened," you say. "I could have had my eyes closed."

The skeptic and the innocent must play the game. And this involvement in the stands is no more intellectual than listening to music is. Watch the third baseman. Smooth the dirt in front of you with one foot; smooth the pocket in your glove; watch the eyes of the batter, the speed of the bat, the sound of horsehide on wood. If football is a symphony (交响乐) of movement and theatre, baseball is chamber (室内) music, a spacious interlocking of notes, chores and responses.

64. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
A. the different tastes of people for sports
B. the different characteristics of sports
C. the attraction of football
D. the attraction of baseball
65. Those who don't like baseball may complain that _____.
A. it is only to the taste of the old
B. it involves fewer players than football
C. it is not exciting enough
D. it is pretentious and looks funny
66. The author admits that _____.
A. baseball is too peaceful for the young
B. baseball may seem boring when watched on TV
C. football is more attracting than baseball
D. baseball is more interesting than football
67. We can safely conclude that the author _____.
A. likes football
B. hates football
C. hates baseball
D. likes baseball

D

There are good Santas and there are bad Santas. The good Santas all realize one thing: In the mind of a child, Santa Claus is perfect.

That's difficult. And so they come from around the world to attend the Charles W. Howard School in Midland, Mich. The school offers a three-day, 40-hour course for Santas hoping to be excellent. There's a real range to what Santas earn, from big bucks for large events to no pay for charities. One thing for them all is a pure love for children.

A former Macy's Santa named Charles Howard founded the Michigan school in 1937. "Many people will think if you have a suit and you're a Santa," said Tom Valent, the school's current dean. "It's more than that." So with a pet reindeer, his properly named wife Holly and a workshop full of wonder.

The school teaches everything from breathing techniques for carol singing to the beard maintenance. There are lessons in child psychology, sign language and even media training for talk-show appearances and call-in shows. Santas also need to make sure they know all the names of the reindeer. What's harder to deal with, however, is children who ask for Christmas gifts like bringing daddy home or making mommy happy again.

After spending time in the classroom, Weir went to the mall to test his training. However, at one point, his hat fell off, and he was unsure how to react. "You're the real Santa," Valent said. "Pick that hat up, slip it back on, keep smiling and do your job. You've got to stay on top of your game. Even the last one at night, when you're tired, you've got to remember: This one's forever, so do a good job."

68. According to the passage, good Santas should be the ones that _____.
A. can offer the children some gifts
B. help adults look after their children
C. have ability to make children happy
D. should be perfect in the mind of children

69. The underlined words "big bucks" should refer to _____.
 A. lots of money B. many gifts
 C. loves for children D. gifts from children
70. The Michigan school was founded by Charles Howard with the purpose to _____.
 A. train the pet reindeer for the Santas B. earned money from its students
 C. train perfect Santas for the world D. show the world's concern to the poor
71. According to Weir's performance, we can conclude that _____.
 A. Weir was short of experience B. Weir was not fit for the job as a Santa
 C. Weir did very badly in the game D. Weir was not a good student in school

E

Teens and young people—those folks who take the car without asking and pretend not to hear when you ask them to turn down the music—seem to be more likely to stop smoking if they think their smoke could harm those around them.

"The kids were more concerned about the harmful effects of secondhand smoke than they were concerned about themselves," says Stanton Glantz, a professor of medicine at the University of California, San Francisco.

The belief that secondhand smoke harmed people around them more doubled the chances that the young smokers were planning to stop their habits in 30 days or already had given up.

However, the same wasn't true when the young people were asked whether they were worried about their own health risks because of smoking. Glantz says the responses were not statistically (从统计上) important as a sign to show that concern would lead them to give up smoking.

The researchers studied 300 smokers and 300 non-smokers between 14 and 22 years of age.

Previous studies have found that the ill effects of secondhand smoke are enough to cause adult smokers to give up smoking or at least consider it, but Glantz says this is the first proof that teens also are affected by these concerns.

"Like adults, kids are concerned about the effects of smoking on others," he says. "One of the big mistakes that anti-smoking people have made is that they've treated kids differently from adults."

"The tobacco companies treat kids like adults, and that's part of the attraction," Glantz says, "Those trying to get kids to stop smoking should do the same."

About 4 million teenagers smoke, according to the American Heart Association, and more than 3,000 teens under the age of 18 become daily smokers. If these continue, about 5 million of those teens will die of some disease caused by smoking, the association estimates.

Previous studies of how anti-tobacco advertising affects people have shown that worry about secondhand smoke, information about the addictive qualities of tobacco and reports about the tobacco industry's dishonest behavior are the three most highly effective message that affect people to stop smoking, Glantz says.

"People who design tobacco control programs for teens should be putting more emphasis on clean indoor air and secondhand smoke," he says.

72. In Stanton Glantz's opinion, young people in America give up smoking mainly because they consider _____.
 A. nonsmokers' health B. their own health
 C. their parents' worry D. the merchants' dishonesty
73. Glantz suggests anti-smoking people pay more attention to _____.
 A. the increasing number of teenage smokers
 B. the effects of smoking on teenagers
 C. the similarity between young people and adults
 D. the difference between young people and adults
74. The main purpose of writing this text is to explain the situation to _____.
 A. teenage smokers B. anti-smoking people
 C. tobacco companies D. parents of teenagers

75. The addictive qualities of tobacco make people _____.

A. start smoking

B. get rid of smoking

C. recover from illness

D. depend on smoking

第II卷 (共35分)

第四部分：书面表达 (共两节，35分)

第一节：情景作文 (20分)

高三阶段学习紧张，正确的学习方法尤为重要。下表列出了两位同学的学习方法。请你据此用英语写一篇短文叙述他们的情况，并发表你的观点。词数不少于60，文章开头已给出，但不计入总词数。

	白天	晚上	你的观点
李华	上课专心听讲，经常向老师请教疑难问题。	花较少的时间完成作业，休息较早，上课总是保持旺盛的精力。
王海	上课打瞌睡，漏掉了许多要点。	花较多的时间完成作业，熬夜学习，导致注意力无法集中。	

Li Hua and Wang Hai are two students of Senior Three. Both of them work hard but they have different learning methods.

第二节：开放作文 (15分)

请根据下面提示，写一篇短文。词数不少于50。

Last Sunday, at your friend Lin Ping's party, you unexpectedly met Wang Ning, who you hadn't talked to since you two quarreled last month. Please tell us what you did and the reason why you did so.

高考英语模拟试卷(二)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷(选择题 共 115 分)

第一部分:听力理解(共两节,30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 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选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。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。

1. What are the man and the woman talking about?
A. Buildings. B. University. C. New laboratories.
2. How did the man move the desk?
A. He moved the desk alone.
B. He had some classmates move the desk.
C. His classmates helped him.
3. Where does this conversation probably take place?
A. In a hospital. B. At a bank. C. In a restaurant.
4. When did the woman have breakfast?
A. About 7:15. B. About 7:30. C. About 7:45.
5. What can we learn from the conversation?
A. Carol liked the film she saw last week better.
B. Michael didn't like the film he saw last night.
C. Michael thought the film he saw last week was more interesting.

第二节:共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 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 至 8 题。

6. How many times has Linda been to China?
A. Never. B. Twice. C. Many times.
7. What's Linda doing?
A. She's visiting the Great Wall.
B. She's doing sightseeing around the city.
C. She's enjoying Chinese food.
8. How is the weather?
A. Warm and wet. B. Warm and fine. C. Cool and rainy.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. How long does it probably take the woman to get to Singapore?
A. More than 12 hours. B. Less than 13 hours. C. No more than 10 hours.
10. On which day is the woman going to do more work than on the other two?
A. Sunday. B. Monday C. Tuesday.
11. When is the woman going to a meeting?
A. In the afternoon B. In the morning. C. In the evening.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?
A. Teacher and student. B. Good friends. C. Mother and son.
13. What did the boy often do at school?
A. He often stayed after school. B. He was often late for class. C. He often fell asleep in class.
14. Which of the following statements is true?
A. The boy prefers to drop out and work.
B. The boy has much interest neither in school nor in work.
C. The boy is discouraged because he hasn't passed the exam.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Who are the two speakers?
A. A man and his wife. B. A man and his sister. C. A man and his girlfriend.
16. Why is the man unhappy about their weekends?
A. They seldom invite friends over.
B. They seldom go out for a picnic.
C. They seldom spend weekends together.
17. Which aspect of the picnic do the man and woman differ on?
A. Who should get the car ready.
B. How many friends they should invite.
C. What food and drink they should prepare.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. The speaker is probably talking to _____.
A. A foreign expert. B. A group of visitors. C. A group of new students.
19. What's the total number of departments in the college?
A. Four. B. Five. C. Six.
20. Where do the teachers in the English department mainly come from?
A. England and America. B. America and Australia. C. America and Canada.

第二部分: 知识运用 (共两节, 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

21. —I'm afraid I cannot go to your party; I have lots of things to do.
—_____.
A. What a shame! B. No problem. C. So what? D. Take it easy.
22. After years as an unsuccessful businessman, he's finally _____.
A. made it B. got it C. caught it D. had it
23. We hadn't enough money to pay our bus fare that day, and _____ we had to walk home.
A. in the first place B. in consequence C. in return D. in detail
24. Remember that customers don't _____ about prices in that city.
A. debate B. consult C. quarrel D. bargain
25. Some students think that learning a foreign is slow and difficult—think of all the hours of hard work _____ they have spent learning English.
A. when B. in which C. that D. while
26. Health experts are worried more and more people are suffering from depression. They are advising everyone to _____.
A. turn up B. open up C. put up D. lighten up
27. It was not long _____ he was born _____ his mother died.
A. after, that B. before, that C. before, since D. since, after

28. Performing without any mistakes _____ a lot of practice and a good attitude .
A. makes B. wants C. takes D. costs
29. All you have to do is telephone him and tell him you cannot come and _____.
A. heavens B. regardless C. period D. humbug
30. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and _____ him of speeding.
A. charged B. accused C. blamed D. warned
31. At last the man had no choice but _____ the computer from the office.
A. admit to have stolen B. admit having stolen
C. to admit to have stolen D. to admit having stolen
32. We shouldn't complain about being poor—many families are much _____ than we are.
A. worse off B. badly off C. well off D. better off
33. —Although he didn't work very hard, he succeeded _____ the others failed.
—He must be very clever at that point.
A. in which B. where C. as D. but
34. —What do you think of my suggestion?
—Sorry. What's that? I _____ about something else.
A. thought B. am thinking C. was thinking D. had thought
35. Over 1,000 caring citizens made their _____ today by demonstrating outside the city's worst polluter.
A. minds know B. views be accepted C. voice heard D. opinions understand

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 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。

Chad performs his 24-foot aluminum boat past willow young trees that stick out of the waters of the Mississippi River. 36 dances off maples(枫树), their branches heavy with 37 spring leaves. But a 38 inspection discloses trouble behind the beautiful sight. Rubbish is 39 in a logjam(河道内运完木材所剩的木头) and hangs from the tree's branches.

40 the next three hours Chad and his team pull plastic bags, tanks, bottles and 41 bowling pins out of the water. Then they 42 for a picnic table caught in the trees.

Welcome to the Mississippi River Beautification & Restoration Project began in 1997 as Chad's one-man 43 to pick up rubbish along a 400-mile stretch of the 2340-mile river. That year, often working 44, the 22-year-old young man cleaned 150 miles of shoreline.

At first the project appeared 45 and useless. But Chad tried his best to find 46, and with their backing, he soon had a new boat and a five-man-team—the Boom Crane Crew. Last year alone the crew 47 from the water 44055-gallon drums, 1104 tires and enough plastic bags to cover a football field. Much of the waste will be 48.

“Chad's operation is the only one actually in 49 on the river,” says Mark of the Mississippi River Basin Alliance, a union of environmental groups. “In fact, it's the 50 I've ever seen in 20 years, and he is inspiring others to do the 51.”

“The Mississippi was my back 52,” Chad says. In his teens he and his brother worked on the river as clammers(掘蚌者) and usually camped on islands 53 the waterway. “The river has given me a livelihood and brought me so much 54,” Chad says. “I wanted to do something in 55.”

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 36. A. Sunlight | B. Air | C. Dust | D. Moonlight |
| 37. A. ripe | B. brown | C. falling | D. fresh |
| 38. A. wider | B. quicker | C. closer | D. stricter |
| 39. A. placed | B. piled | C. trapped | D. thrown |
| 40. A. For | B. At | C. After | D. By |
| 41. A. ever | B. even | C. nearly | D. merely |
| 42. A. come | B. save | C. head | D. fight |
| 43. A. work | B. discovery | C. place | D. effort |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 44. A. alone | B. strongly | C. quietly | D. fiercely |
| 45. A. large | B. happy | C. impossible | D. possible |
| 46. A. supporters | B. workers | C. engineers | D. pioneers |
| 47. A. came | B. pulled | C. pushed | D. appeared |
| 48. A. burned | B. buried | C. used | D. recycled |
| 49. A. ending | B. progress | C. discussion | D. common |
| 50. A. biggest | B. earliest | C. latest | D. luckiest |
| 51. A. deed | B. favor | C. same | D. wrong |
| 52. A. way | B. school | C. interest | D. yard |
| 53. A. blocking | B. standing | C. dotting | D. traveling |
| 54. A. time | B. joy | C. pride | D. waste |
| 55. A. return | B. turn | C. danger | D. trouble |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，共 40 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

As Amy Hagadorn rounded the corner across the hall from her classroom, she collided with a tall boy from the fifth grade running in the opposite direction.

"Watch it, Squirt," the boy yelled, as he moved quickly around the little third grader. Then, with a self-satisfied smile on his face, the boy took hold of his right leg and mimicked the way Amy limped when she walked.

Amy closed her eyes for a moment.

"Ignore him," she told herself as she headed for her classroom.

But at the end of the day, Amy was still thinking about the tall boy's mean teasing. It wasn't as if he were the only one. It seemed that ever since Amy started the third grade, someone teased her every single day. Kids teased her about her speech or her limping. Amy was tired of it. Sometimes, even in a classroom full of other students, the teasing made her feel all-alone. Back home at the dinner table that evening Amy was quiet. Her mother knew that things were not going well at school. That's why Patti Hagadorn was happy to have some exciting news to share with her daughter.

"There's a Christmas Wish Contest on the radio station," Amy's mom announced. "Write a letter to Santa and you might win a prize. I think someone at this table with blond curly hair should enter."

Amy giggled. The contest sounded like fun. She started thinking about what she wanted most for Christmas.

A smile took hold of Amy when the idea first came to her. Out came pencil and paper and Amy went to work on her letter. "Dear Santa Claus," she began.

While Amy worked away at her best printing, the rest of the family tried to guess what she might ask from Santa. Amy's sister, Jamie, and Amy's mom both thought a 3-foot Barbie Doll would top Amy's wish list. Amy's dad guessed a picture book. But Amy wasn't ready to reveal her secret Christmas wish just then. Here is Amy's letter to Santa, just as she wrote it that night:

Dear Santa Claus,

My name is Amy. I am 9 years old. I have a problem at school. Can you help me, Santa? Kids laugh at me because of the way I walk and run and talk. I have cerebral palsy. I just want one day where no one laughs at me or makes fun of me.

Love,
Amy

56. What does the underlined phrase "collided with" in the paragraph 1 mean?

- A. conflicted with B. knocked down C. met with D. bumped into

57. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A. Amy reasoned with the kids who teased her.
B. Amy complained to her parents.
C. Amy's parents persuaded her to enter the Christmas Wish Contest.
D. Amy was a little disabled.