

## 2008 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 II）

### 第一卷

#### 第一部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分 50 分）

##### 第一节 语音知识（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: have ( ) A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C.

1. course ( ) A. journey B. four C. labour D. hour
2. match ( ) A. separate B. marry C. machine D. many
3. rise ( ) A. purse B. else C. praise D. mouse
4. bathe ( ) A. faith B. cloth C. maths D. smooth
5. Britain ( ) A. certain B. train C. against D. contain

##### 第二节 语法和词汇知识（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 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。

例: We \_\_\_ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied                      B. might study  
C. should have studied                      D. would study

答案是 C.

6. --- Do you know Anna's telephone number?

--- \_\_\_\_\_. As a matter of fact, I don't know any Anna, either.

- A. I think so              B. I'm afraid not              C. I hope so              D. I'd rather not

7. A small car is big enough for a family of three \_\_\_\_\_ you need more space for baggage.

- A. once              B. because              C. if              D. unless

8. It's not \_\_\_\_\_ good idea to drive for four hours without \_\_\_\_\_ break.

- A. a; a              B. the; a              C. the; the              D. a; the

9. --- What are you reading, Tom?  
--- I'm not really reading, just \_\_\_\_\_ the pages.  
A. turning off      B. turning around      C. turning over      D. turning up
10. --- Could I ask you a rather personal question?  
--- Sure, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pardon me      B. go ahead      C. good idea      D. forget it
11. If the weather had been better, we could have had a picnic. But it \_\_\_\_\_ all day.  
A. rained      B. rains      C. has rained      D. is raining
12. The director had her assistant \_\_\_\_\_ some hot dogs for the meeting.  
A. picked up      B. picks up      C. pick up      D. picking up
13. Stand over there \_\_\_\_\_ you'll be able to see the oil painting better.  
A. but      B. till      C. and      D. or
14. If their marketing plans succeed, they \_\_\_\_\_ their sales by 20 percent.  
A. will increase      B. have been increasing  
C. have increased      D. would be increasing
15. Modern equipment and no smoking are two of the things I like \_\_\_\_\_ working here.  
A. with      B. over      C. at      D. about
16. The road conditions there turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.  
A. it      B. what      C. which      D. that
17. Liza \_\_\_\_\_ well not want to go on the trip --- she hates traveling.  
A. will      B. can      C. must      D. may
18. Little Johnny felt the bag, curious to know what it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. collected      B. contained      C. loaded      D. saved
19. The house still needed a lot of work, but \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen was finished.  
A. instead      B. altogether      C. at once      D. at least
20. It was in New Zealand \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth first met Mr. Smith.  
A. that      B. how      C. which      D. when

第三节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

From the time each of my children started school, I packed their lunches. And in each lunch, I 21 a note. Often written on a napkin (餐巾), it might be a thank-you for a 22 moment, a reminder of something we were happily expecting, or a bit of 23 for the coming test or sporting event.

In early grade school they 24 their notes. But as children grow older they becomes self-conscious(有自我意识的), and 25 he reached high school, my older son, Marc, informed me he no longer 26 my daily notes. Telling him that he no longer needed to 27 them but I still needed to write them, I 28 until the day he graduated.

Six years after high school graduation, Marc called and asked if he could move 29 for a couple of months. He had spent those years well, graduating from college, 30 two internship (实习) in Washington, D.C., and 31, becoming a technical assistant in Sacramento, 32 short vacation visits, however, he had lived away from home. With his younger sister leaving for college, I was 33 happy to have Marc back. Since I was 34 making lunch for his younger brother, I 35 one for Marc, too. Imagine my 36 when I got a call from my 24-yere-old son, 37 his lunch.

“Did I do something 38? Don’t you love me 39, Mom?” were just a few of the questions he threw at me as I 40 asked him what was wrong.

“My note, Mom,” he answered. “Where’s my note?”

- |                       |                |                |                  |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. carried        | B. found       | C. included    | D. held          |
| 22. A. difficult      | B. special     | C. comfortable | D. separate      |
| 23. A. congratulation | B. improvement | C. explanation | D. encouragement |
| 24. A. loved          | B. answered    | C. wrote       | D. examined      |
| 25. A. lately         | B. by the way  | C. by the time | D. gradually     |
| 26. A. received       | B. understood  | C. enjoyed     | D. collected     |
| 27. A. copy           | B. read        | C. take        | D. send          |
| 28. A. held up        | B. gave up     | C. followed    | D. continued     |
| 29. A. out            | B. home        | C. to college  | D. to Sacramento |

- |                      |                   |                 |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 30. A. organizing    | B. planning       | C. comparing    | D. completing     |
| 31. A. hopefully     | B. finally        | C. particularly | D. certainly      |
| 32. A. Because of    | B. Instead of     | C. Except for   | D. As for         |
| 33. A. especially    | B. immediately    | C. equally      | D. generally      |
| 34. A. once          | B. again          | C. still        | D. even           |
| 35. A. packed        | B. fetched        | C. bought       | D. filled         |
| 36. A. fear          | B. surprise       | C. anger        | D. disappointment |
| 37. A. waiting for   | B. worrying about | C. caring for   | D. asking about   |
| 38. A. wrong         | B. funny          | C. strange      | D. smart          |
| 39. A. any more      | B. enough         | C. once more    | D. better         |
| 40. A. interestingly | B. bitterly       | C. politely     | D. laughingly     |

**第二部分 阅读理解（共 25 小题；第一节每小题 2 分，第二节每小题 1 分；满分 45 分）**

**第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）**

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

**A**

There was a story many years ago of a school teacher --- Mrs. Thompson. She told the children on the first day that she loved them all the same. But that was a lie. There in the front row was a little boy named Teddy Stoddard. He didn't play well with the other children and he always needed a bath. She did not like him.

Then Mrs. Thompson got to know that Teddy was actually a very good boy before the death of his mother. Mrs. Thompson was ashamed of herself. She felt even worse when, like all her other students, Teddy brought her a Christmas present too. It was his mother's perfume (香水).

Teddy said, "Mrs. Thompson, today you smell just like my mom used to." After the children left she cried for at least an hour. On that very day, she stopped teaching reading, writing and math. Instead, she began to teach children.

Mrs. Thompson paid particular attention to Teddy. The boy's mind seemed to

come alive. The more she encourage him, the faster he improved. By the end of the sixth grade, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class.

Six years went by before she got a note from Teddy. He wrote that he had finished high school, third in his class, and she was still the best teacher he ever had in his whole life. He went to college. Mrs. Thompson got two more letters from him with the last one signed, Theodore F. Stoddard, M. D. (医学博士).

The story doesn't end there. On his wedding day, Dr. Stoddard whispered in Mrs. Thompson's ear, "Thank you, Mrs. Thompson, for believing in me. You made me feel important and showed me that I could make a difference."

Mrs. Thompson, with tears in her eyes, whispered back, "Teddy, you have it all wrong. You were the one who taught me that I could make a difference. I didn't know how to teach until I met you."

41. What did Mrs. Thompson do on the first day of school?

- A. She made Teddy feel ashamed.
- B. She asked the children to play with Teddy.
- C. She changed Teddy's seat to the front row.
- D. She told the class something untrue about herself.

42. What did Mrs. Thompson find out about Teddy?

- A. He often told lies.
- B. He was good at math.
- C. He needed motherly care.
- D. He enjoyed playing with others.

43. In what way did Mrs. Thompson change?

- A. She taught fewer school subjects.
- B. She became stricter with her students.
- C. She no longer liked her job as a teacher.
- D. She cared more about educating students.

44. Why did Teddy thank Mrs. Thompson at his wedding?

- A. She had kept in touch with him.
- B. She had given him encouragement.
- C. She had sent him Christmas presents.
- D. She had taught him how to judge people.

## B

The Queen's English is now sounding less upper-class, a scientific study of the Queen's Christmas broadcasts had found. Researchers have studied each of her messages to the Commonwealth countries since 1952 to find out the change in her pronunciation from the noble Upper Received to the Standard Received.

Jonathan Harrington, a professor at Germany's University of Munich, wanted to discover whether accent (口音) changers recorded over the past half century would take place within one person. "As far as I know, there just is nobody else for whom there is this sort of broadcast records," he said.

He said the noble way of pronouncing vowels (元音) had gradually lost ground as the noble upper-class accent over the past years. "Her accent sounds slightly less noble than it did 50 years ago. But these are very, very small and slow changes that we don't notice from year to year."

"We may be able to relate it to changes in the social classes," he told *The Daily Telegraph*, a British newspaper. "In 1952 she would have been heard saying 'thet men in the bleck het'. Now it would be 'that man in the black hat'. And 'hame' rather than 'home'. In the 1950s she would have been 'lorst', but by the 1970s 'lost'."

The Queen's broadcast is a personal message to the Commonwealth countries. Each Christmas, the 10-minute broadcast is put on TV at 3 pm in Britain as many families are recovering from their traditional turkey lunch (传统火鸡午餐).

The results were published (发表) in the *Journal of Phonetics*.

45. The Queen's broadcasts were chosen for the study mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she has been Queen for many years
- B. she has a less upper-class accent now
- C. her speeches are familiar to many people
- D. her speeches have been recorded for 50 years

46. Which of the following is an example of a less noble accent in English?

- A. "duaty"      B. "citee"      C. "hame"      D. "lorst"

47. We may infer from the text that the *Journal of Phonetics* is a magazine on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. speech sounds
- B. Christmas customs
- C. TV broadcasting
- D. personal messages

48. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The relationship between accents and social classes.
- B. The Queen's Christmas speeches on TV.
- C. The changes in a person's accent.
- D. The recent development of the English language.

### C

Do you know of anyone who uses the truth to deceive (欺骗)? When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be included, he can give you a false picture.

For example, some might say, "I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery (彩票). It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!"

This guy's a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he bought \$200 worth of tickets, and only one was a winner. He's really a big loser!

He didn't say anything that was false, but he left out important information on purpose. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Some politicians often use this trick. Let's say that during Governor Smith's last term, her state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then she seeks another term. One of her opponents (对手) says, "During Governor Smith's term, the state lost one million jobs!" that's true. However, an honest statement would have been, "During Governor Smith's term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs."

Advertisers (广告商) will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make false statements so they try to mislead you with the truth. An advertisement might say, "Nine out of ten doctors advised their patients to take Yucky Pills to cure toothache." It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Company.

This kind of deception happens too often. It's a sad fact of life: Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

49. How much did the lottery winner lose?

- A. One hundred dollars.      B. Two hundred dollars.  
C. Three hundred dollars.      D. Four hundred dollars.

50. We may infer that the author believes people should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. buy lottery tickets      B. make use of half-truths  
C. not take anything at face value      D. not trust the Yucky Company

51. What do the underline words "net gain" in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A. final increase      B. big advantage      C. large share      D. total saving

52. What can we know from the example of the Yucky Pill advertisement?

- A. False statements are easy to see through.  
B. Half-truths are often used to mislead people.  
C. Doctors like to act in advertisements.  
D. Advertisements are based on facts.

## D

Something in chocolate could be used to stop coughs and lead to more effective medicines, say UK researchers.

Their study found that theobromine, found in cocoa, was nearly a third more effective in stopping coughs than codeine, which was considered the best cough medicine at present.

The Imperial College London researchers who published their results online said the discovery could lead to more effective cough treatment. "While coughing is not necessarily harmful (有害的) it can have a major effect on the quality of life, and this discovery could be a huge step forward in treating this problem," said Professor Peter Barnes.

Ten healthy volunteers (志愿者) were given theobromine, codeine or placebo, a pill that contains no medicine, during the experiment. Neither the volunteers nor the researchers knew who received which pill. The researchers then measured levels of



capsaicin, which is used in research to cause coughing and as a sign of how well the medicine are stopping coughs.

The team found that, when the volunteers were given theobromine, the capsaicin need to produce a cough was around a third higher than in the placebo group. When they were given codeine they need only slightly higher levels of capsaicin to cause a cough compared with the placebo.

The researchers said that theobromine worked by keeping down a nerve activity (神经活动), which cause coughing. They also found that unlike some standard cough treatments, theobromine caused no side effects such as sleepiness.

53. According to Professor Barnes, theobromine \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. cannot be as effective as codeine      B. can be harmful to people's health  
C. cannot be separated from chocolate      D. can be a more effective cure for coughs

54. What was used in the experiment to cause coughing?

- A. Theobromine.      B. Codeine.      C. Capsaicin.      D. Placebo.

55. We learn from the text that volunteers in the experiment \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. were patients with bad coughs      B. were divided into the three groups  
C. received standard treatments      D. suffered little side effects

56. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. Codeine: A New Medicine      B. Chocolate May Cure Coughs  
C. Cough Treatment: A Hard Case      D. Theobromine Can Cause Coughs

## E

### Attractions in Wisconsin

#### **Wisconsin Historical Museum**

30 N. Carroll Street on Madison's Capitol Square

Discover Wisconsin's history and culture (文化) on four floors of exhibits. Open for public program. Admission is free.

Open Tuesday through Saturday, 9:00 am --- 4:00 pm.

(608) 264-6555    [www.wisconsinhistory.org/museum](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/museum)

#### **Swiss historical village**

612 Seventh Ave., New Glarus

The Swiss Historical Village offers a delightful look at pioneer life in America's heartland. 14 buildings in the village give a full picture of every day life in the nineteenth-century Midwest.

Tue. --- Fri., May 1st --- October 31st, 10:00 am --- 4:00 pm. Admission is \$20.

(608) 527-2317 [www.swisshistoricalvillage.com](http://www.swisshistoricalvillage.com)

### **Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café**

6858 Paoli Rd., Paoli, WI

One of the largest collections of fine arts and crafts (手工艺品) in Wisconsin. Over 5000 sq. ft. of exhibition space in a historic creamery. While visiting enjoy a wonderfully prepared lunch at our café overlooking the Sugar River. Just minutes from Madison!

Gallery open Tue. --- Sun., 10:00 am --- 5:00 pm.

Café open Wed. --- Sat., 11:00 am --- 3:00 pm.

Sun. brunch with wine, 10:00 --- 3:00 pm.

(608) 845-6600 [www.artisangal.com](http://www.artisangal.com)

### **Christopher Columbus Museum**

239 Whitney St., Columbus

World-class exhibit --- 2000 quality souvenirs (纪念品) marking Chicago's 1893 World Columbian Exhibition. Tour buses are always welcome.

Open daily, 8:15 am --- 4:00 pm.

(920) 623-1992 [www.columbusantiquemall.com](http://www.columbusantiquemall.com)

57. Which of the following is on Capitol Square?

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Wisconsin Historical Museum.     | B. Swiss Historical Village.    |
| C. Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café. | D. Christopher Columbus Museum. |

58. Where can you go for a visit on Monday?

- |                                     |                                 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Wisconsin Historical Museum.     | B. Swiss Historical Village.    |
| C. Artisan Gallery & Creamery café. | D. Christopher Columbus Museum. |

59. Where can visitors have lunch?

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. At Wisconsin Historical Museum. | B. At Swiss Historical Village. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|

C. At Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café.      D. At Christopher Columbus Museum.

60. We learn from the text that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Swiss Historical Village is open for half a year

B. Christopher Columbus Museum overlooks a river

C. tickets are needed for Wisconsin Historical Museum

D. Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café are open daily for 4 hours

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项.选项中有两项多余选项.

--- Can you help me?

--- Sure, what's the problem?

--- 61.

--- Well, how about San Francisco? We went there last year and had a great time.

--- 62

--- Well, there is Golden Gate Bridge of course, and Golden Gate Park. It's a really big park. You can go for long walks or take a rest in the Japanese Tea Garden. It's beautiful there.

--- 63

--- There is also a place called Fisherman's Wharf. That's really popular with tourists. There are lots of shops, cafes and restaurants. And from there you can go on a boat trip to Alcatraz. You know, it's a small but very beautiful island.

--- 64

--- No, you can't stay on the island; there aren't any hotels. You can only go for the day. I think I've still got a book about San Francisco. I can lend it to you.

--- 65

- A. What can you do there?
- B. Oh, great! What a great place to stay in!
- C. What an idea! What is the best time to go there?
- D. I can't decide where to go for the holiday --- any ideas?
- E. Thanks a lot. San Francisco, here I come!
- F. Hmm, that sounds good.
- G. How can I go there?

## 第二卷（非选择题）

### 第三部分 写作（共三节，满分 55 分）

#### 第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释，在答题卡相应的位置上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。（每空只写一词）

- 66. Lisa, I didn't \_\_\_\_\_（认出）you --- you've had your hair cut!
- 67. I usually just have a \_\_\_\_\_（三明治）for lunch.
- 68. Mr. White announced that he would go to China in \_\_\_\_\_（二月）.
- 69. The story was first written in English and later \_\_\_\_\_（翻译）into Chinese.
- 70. The village children like to go \_\_\_\_\_（游泳）in the nearby river.
- 71. One of our \_\_\_\_\_（邻居）kept a very beautiful garden.
- 72. The English teacher gives the class a \_\_\_\_\_（听写）almost every day.
- 73. David turned and walked off in the \_\_\_\_\_（相反）direction.
- 74. I suggest that we have \_\_\_\_\_（定期）meetings.
- 75. Rose rushed \_\_\_\_\_（向楼下）to answer the door.

#### 第二节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在答题卡的相应位置上画一个勾(√)；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下

列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词写在答题卡相应的位置上，用斜线（\）划掉。

此行缺一个词：在答题卡相应的位置上写出该加的词，并附带前（后）词。

此行错一个词：在答题卡相应的位置上写出该错词和改正后的词。

If I have the honor to be chose to work for the	76. _____
29th Olympic Games, I will at first improve my	77. _____
English so that I can talk easily about foreign visitor.	78. _____
Second, I will learn more about history of the	79. _____
Olympics as good as the 2008 Olympic Games. Third,	80. _____
since I was familiar with Beijing, I can help visitors find	81. _____
their ways in the city. Finally, I should be able to tell	82. _____
visitors about our history and culture and show	83. _____
them their great achievements. In short, I will do	84. _____
my best to help making the Games a success.	85. _____

### 第三节 书面表达（满分 30 分）

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Peter 来信向你咨询如何才能学好中文。请你根据下列要点写回信。

- 要点：1. 参加中文学习班；  
2. 看中文书刊、电视；  
3. 学唱中文歌曲；  
4. 交中国朋友。

- 注意：1. 词数 100 左右；  
2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；  
3. 开头语已为你写好。

.....  
June 8, 2008

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to receive your letter asking for my advice on how to learn Chinese well.

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Best wishes,

Li Hua

## 2008 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 II）

### 参考答案

#### 第一部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分 50 分）

##### 第一节 语音知识（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

1. B    2. B    3. C    4. D    5. A

##### 第二节 语法和词汇知识（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

6. B    7. D    8. A    9. C    10. B    11. A    12. C    13. C  
14. A    15. D    16. C    17. D    18. B    19. D    20. A

##### 第三节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

21. C    22. B    23. D    24. A    25. C    26. C    27. B    28. D  
29. B    30. D    31. B    32. C    33. A    34. C    35. A    36. B  
37. D    38. A    39. A    40. D

#### 第二部分 阅读理解（共 25 小题；第一节每小题 2 分，第二节每小题 1 分；满分 45 分）

##### 第一节（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

41. D    42. C    43. D    44. B    45. D    46. B    47. A    48. C  
49. A    50. C    51. A    52. B    53. D    54. C    55. B    56. B  
57. A    58. D    59. C    60. A

##### 第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 5 分）

61. D    62. A    63. F    64. B    65. E

#### 第三部分 写作（共三节，满分 55 分）

##### 第一节 单词拼写（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

66. recognize (-ise)    67. sandwich    68. February    69. translated    70. swimming  
71. neighbor(u)rs    72. dictation    73. opposite    74. regular    75. downstairs

第二节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

If I have the honor to be <u>chose</u> to work for the	76. <u>chosen</u>
29th Olympic Games, I will <del>at</del> first improve my	77. <u>at</u>
English so that I can talk easily <u>about</u> foreign visitors.	78. <u>with/ to</u>
Second, I will learn more about <u>^</u> history of the	79. <u>the</u>
Olympics as <u>good</u> as the 2008 Olympic Games. Third,	80. <u>well</u>
since I <u>was</u> familiar with Beijing, I can help visitors find	81. <u>am</u>
their <u>ways</u> in the city. Finally, I should be able to tell	82. <u>way</u>
visitors about our history and culture and show	83. <u>√</u>
them <u>their</u> great achievements. In short, I will do	84. <u>our</u>
my best to help <u>making</u> the Games a success.	85. <u>make</u>

第三节 书面表达（满分 30 分）

参考例文：

June 8, 2008

Dear Peter,

I'm glad to receive your letter asking for my advice on how to learn Chinese well.

Here are a few suggestions. First, it is important to take a Chinese course, as you'll be able to learn from the teacher and practice with your fellow students. Then, it also helps to watch TV and read books, newspapers and magazines in Chinese whenever possible.

Besides, it should be a good idea to learn and sing Chinese songs, because by doing so you'll learn and remember Chinese words more easily. You can also make more Chinese friends. They will tell you a lot about China and help you learn Chinese.

Try and write me in Chinese next time.

Best wishes,

Li Hua



# 2008 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 II）

参考答案与试题解析

## 一、单词辨音

1. B      2. B      3. C      4. D      5. A

## 二、语法和词汇知识

6. B      7. D      8. A      9. C      10. B  
11. A      12. C      13. C      14. A      15. D  
16. C      17. D      18. B      19. D      20. A

## 三、完形填空

26. C   27. B   28. D   29. B   30. D  
31. B   32. C   33. A   34. C   35. A  
36. B   37. D   38. A   39. A   40. D

这是一篇叙述母爱和家庭教育的记叙文，母亲每天给孩子们带的午饭中放入一个纸条，写上对他们的提醒、希望或鼓励，孩子上大学的时候觉得不需要这样了，可是母亲还是一如既往地这样做，至到他毕业。后来，当儿子毕业后吃到母亲带的午饭却因没有看到纸条而失落时，我们也明白了，那不仅仅是几句话，也包含着一个母亲对孩子们的爱和教育。

读懂这篇文章之后，让我们也深受启发，循着作者的思路，我们来完成这道题目。我们分析选项的时候会发现，各选项间的区分度是比较大的，如果在理解文章的基础上来做，只要能推测出缺少一个什么意思的词，是比较容易的。下面我们来结合题目做一下详细的解析：

21. 此题可用排除法，纸条是 I 放在午饭中的，B、D 显然不对，A 项 carry 这个词是携带的意思，与题意也不合，include 除包括以外，还有放入，算进去的意思，合题意。

22. 此题要结合前面 a thank-you for，既是感谢的时刻，应用 special 特别的才对。

23. 与上题一样，要结合空后面的意思选择，为要举行的考试或体育比赛写的话，

该是鼓励的。

24—26. 可由上下文的意思分析选出。

27. 母亲写条，孩子读。

29. 可由下文提到的我从最小的孩子走了以后，尤其希望大儿子回来推断出大儿子是想回家住几个月。

30. 这些是做完了的事，所以用 completing.

31. 完成学业，经过实习以后，他终于成了技术助手，用 finally 符合语境。

32. except for 除了，as for 至于；孩子住得远，只是除去短短的假期回家拜访。

34. 做以前一直在做的事，still 仍旧。

36. surprise 前文提到过大儿子在上大学的时候说过不需要母亲的纸条了，所以，对于现在大儿子对见不到纸条的失望，母亲感到的是惊奇。

38、39. 儿子见不到母亲的纸条，很失望，所以打电话问是不是自己做得不好了。

40. 可用排除法，laughingly 笑着，符合当时母亲对儿子的态度。

#### 四、阅读理解

41.D    42. C    43.D    44.B    45.D

46.B    47. A    48.C    49.A    50.C

51.A    52. B    53.D    54.C    55.B

56.B    57. A    58.D    59.C    60.A

61.D    62. A    63. F    64.B    65.E

#### A

这是一篇老师和学生之间的感人的故事。老师开始不喜欢不讲卫生的学生，但后来得知这个学生失去了母爱，在圣诞节，还收到了学生送的香水礼物。老师深受感动，对学生更加关注。后来，学生学业有成，一直对老师的信任和鼓励怀着感恩的心情。老师也在此事中深受启发，找到了教学的真谛。

41. 从文章的第一自然段可以看出，老师对学生们说爱每一个学生，在那时，她是不喜欢 Teddy 的。所以说她告诉学生的不是她真实的想法。

42. 文章第二段第一句说到 Teddy 的母亲死了，可以判断出他是缺少母爱的。

43. 第三段可以看出，她从教具体的学科转变为教学生，给学生更多的关注。
44. 后数第二段 Teddy 的话可以看出，是老师的信任和鼓励让他走向了成功，所以他要谢谢老师。

## B

这是一篇杂志上的文章，Jonathan 教授想知道同一个人的口音在半个世纪的前后会不会发生变化，研究人员发现 Queen's English 的读音员发生了这样的变化，文章中也分析了发生变化的原因。

45. 第二段 Jonathan 教授的话中可以得出。
46. 此题文中不能找到全部的依据，可以排除 C、D，如果你看到过如下的文章，或是对英女王英语发音有所了解，做起来准确率就会更高。

一个很有趣的对英女王英语发音的研究报告，非常搞笑：

Queen Elizabeth II's famous cut-glass accent, the Queen's English, is now soundingless upper-class, a scientific analysis of her famous Christmas broadcasts found.

研究人员通过分析英女王伊丽莎白二世发表的著名圣诞致辞发现，她那著名的女王式发音”如今已少了些“贵族”的味道。

Researchers analysed each of her messages to the Commonwealth since her 1952 accession using digital technology to track the shift in her pronunciation from the aristocratic Upper Received to the less plummy Standard Received.

研究人员对女王 1952 年即位以来的每个圣诞致辞进行了分析，并采用数码技术对她的贵族式发音向标准发音的转变进行了追踪记录。

Jonathan Harrington, professor of phonetics at Germany's University of Munich, wanted to discover whether dialect changes recorded over the past half-century would take place within one person.

德国慕尼黑大学的语音学教授乔纳森·哈林顿试图通过研究发现，一个人的口音在 50 年内是否会发生变化。

“As far as I know, there just is nobody else for whom there is this sort of broadcast archive,” he said.

他说：“就我所知，一般人是没有类似的演说记录档案的。”

He said the aristocratic way of pronouncing vowels had gradually ceased to be a

class apart over the decades.

他说，几十年来女王的贵族式元音发音已逐渐消失。

“Her accent sounds slightly less aristocratic than it did 50 years ago. But these are very, very subtle and slow changes that we don't notice from year to year,”he explained.

哈林顿教授解释说：“女王的口音和 50 年前相比已经没有明显的贵族味，但这一变化十分细微而且很缓慢，我们几乎察觉不到。”

“We may be able to relate it to changes in the class structure.”

“女王口音的变化主要和社会等级结构的变化有关。”

He told The Daily Telegraph newspaper: “In 1952 she would have been heard referring to ‘thet men in the bleck het’. Now it would be ‘that man in the black hat’.”

他在接受《每日电讯》的采访时说：“1952 年，女王说 thet men in the bleck het，而现在她则会说成 that man in the black hat。”

“Similarly, she would have spoken of ‘the citay’ and ‘dutay’, rather than ‘citee’ and ‘dutee’. In the 1950s she would have been ‘lorst’, but by the 1970s lost.”

“同样，女王过去会说 ‘the citay’ and ‘dutay’，现在则是 ‘citee’ and ‘dutee’。上世纪 50 年代，她会说 lorst，但到了 70 年代就变成了 lost。”

The queen's annual broadcast is a personal message to the Commonwealth.

每年圣诞节，女王都会向整个英联邦发表圣诞祝辞。

A Christmas institution, the 10-minute broadcast is televised at 3:00 pm in Britainas many families are recovering from their traditional turkey lunch.

这个 10 分钟的圣诞祝辞已成了英国的圣诞习俗，会在每年圣诞节的下午 3 点通过电视台向英国民众播放，此时大多数家庭已经吃完传统的圣诞火鸡午餐了。

The results were published in the Journal of Phonetics quarterly magazine.

这项研究结果在《语音》季刊上发表。

47. 文章是关于语音的文章，应当是发表在与之有关的杂志上。

48. 文章是针对一个人的口音在半世纪前后的变化及分析写的，所以 C 最恰当。

C

本文讲到用事实骗人的方法，故意只说出事实的部分，并举了几个例子证明。

49. 从文中第二、三段可以分析出，他买了 200 美元的彩票，中了 100 美元，所以实际上他还是损失了 100 美元。

50. 文章说到骗人者故意隐瞒部分不利的事实，那我们可以得出：不能只看表面，要做深入的调查分析，事实得全了，就辨别出真假了。

51.  $300-100=200$  million jobs.

52. 后数第二段第二句。

## D

这是一篇说明文。在 cocoa 中发现了 theobromine, 被认为是现在最好的治疗咳嗽的药，并且介绍了证明它疗效高于同类药的实验，最后，还说明了它的副作用小。

53. 从文中第二段可以看出。

54. 第四段最后一句。

55. 第四段介绍可以看出，三个组分别服用三种药，看哪一种疗效更好。

56. 文章开头就说了 Something in chocolate could be used to stop coughs. 接下来介绍 cocoa 中发现的 theobromine 是治疗咳嗽的最好的药，还用实验作了证实，因此，B 项最合题意。当然我们也可以用排除法做此题，其它三个选项与文章内容不符。

## E

像这样的文章我们最好用查读法，先看题目，再在文中查找与题目有关的内容。

57. 在介绍的这四个地方中找到 Capitol Square 即找到了答案。

58. 只查找这四个地方开放的时间，找到周一开放的就是了。

59. 查找有 lunch 单词的，然后印证是提供午饭就好了。

60. 把这几个事实带到原文相关的部分对比，发现只有 A 项是正确的。