

2008 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 I）

第二部分 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）

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.

21. — Would you like to join me for a quick lunch before class?

— _____, but I promised Nancy to go out with her.

- A. I'd like to B. I like it. C. I don't D. I will

22. — What fruit is in season now? — Pears and apples, _____.

- A. I know B. I think C. I see D. I feel

23. The performance _____ nearly three hours, but few people left the theatre early.

- A. covered B. reached C. played D. lasted

24. Let's learn to use the problem we are facing _____ a stepping-stone to future success.

- A. to B. for C. as D. by

25. The lawyer seldom wears anything other than a suit _____ the season.

- A. whatever B. wherever C. whenever D. however

26. I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good _____.

- A. to be breathed B. to breathe C. breathing D. being breathed

27. — Have you known Dr. Jackson for a long time?

— Yes, since she _____ the Chinese Society.

- A. has joined B. joins C. had joined D. joined

28. You are driving too fast. Can you drive _____?

- A. more slowly a bit B. slowly a bit more
C. a bit more slowly D. slowly more bit

29. The wet weather will continue tomorrow when a cold front _____ to arrive.
A. is expected B. is expecting C. expects D. will be expected
30. — Which of the two computer games did you prefer?
— Actually I didn't like _____.
A. both of them B. either of them C. none of them D. neither of them
31. — Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?
— I don't mind where we go _____ there's sun, sea and beach.
A. as if B. as long as C. now that D. in order that
32. The weather was _____ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.
A. really B. such C. too D. so
33. The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from _____ spoken in England.
A. which B. what C. that D. the one
34. After studying in a medical college for five years, Jane _____ her job as a doctor in the countryside.
A. set out B. took over C. took up D. set up
35. — Sorry, I made a mistake again. — _____. Practice more and you'll succeed.
A. Never mind B. Certainly not C. Not at all D. Don't mention it

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题，每题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

After the birth of my second child, I got a job at a restaurant. Having worked with an experienced 36 for a few days, I was 37 to wait tables on my own. All went 38 that first week. When Saturday night came, I was luckily 39 the tables not far from the kitchen. 40, I still felt a little hard to carry the heavy trays (托盘).

Before I knew it, the 41 was full of people. I moved slowly, 42 every step. I remember how 43 I was when I saw the tray stand near the tables, it looked different from the one I was 44 on. It had nice handles (手柄), which made it 45 to move around. I was pleased with everything and began to 46 I was a natural at this

job.

Then, an old man came to me and said, “Excuse me, dear, my wife and I loved 47 you work. It seems your tray stand has been very 48 to you, but we are getting ready to 49 now, and my wife needs her 50 back.”

At first his 51 did not get across. “What was he talking about!” Then I got it. I had set my trays on his wife’s orthopedic walker (助步器). I stood frozen as ice, but my face was 52. I wanted to get into a hole and 53.

Since then, I have learned from many mistakes such as the one I just 54, I have learned to be more 55 and not to be too sure of myself.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. manager | B. assistant | C. cook | D. waitress |
| 37. A. promised | B. invited | C. allowed | D. advised |
| 38. A. well | B. quickly | C. safely | D. wrong |
| 39. A. left | B. given | C. brought | D. shown |
| 40. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Otherwise | D. Finally |
| 41. A. kitchen | B. street | C. restaurant | D. table |
| 42. A. minding | B. changing | C. taking | D. saving |
| 43. A. angry | B. calm | C. sad | D. happy |
| 44. A. fixed | B. trained | C. loaded | D. waited |
| 45. A. slower | B. lighter | C. quieter | D. easier |
| 46. A. believe | B. agree | C. regret | D. pretend |
| 47. A. letting | B. making | C. watching | D. having |
| 48. A. useful | B. familiar | C. unusual | D. interesting |
| 49. A. rest | B. order | C. eat | D. leave |
| 50. A. bag | B. walker | C. tray | D. coat |
| 51. A. idea | B. praise | C. message | D. need |
| 52. A. cold | B. full of joy | C. pale | D. on fire |
| 53. A. lie | B. hide | C. defend | D. stay |
| 54. A. repeated | B. discovered | C. corrected | D. described |
| 55. A. careful | B. patient | C. honest | D. practical |

第三部分 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

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

A

Last week my youngest son and I visited my father at his new home in Tucson, Arizona. He moved there a few years ago, and I was eager to see his new place and meet his friends.

My earliest memories of my father are a tall, handsome, successful man devoted to his work and his family, but uncomfortable with his children. As a child I loved him. He seemed unhappy with me unless I got straight A's and unhappy with my boyfriends if their fathers were not as "successful" as he was. Whenever I went out with him on weekends, I used to struggle to think up things to say, feeling on guard.

On the first day of my visit, we went out with one of my father's friends for lunch at an outdoor café. We walked along that afternoon, did some shopping, ate on the street table, and laughed over my son's funny facial expressions. Gone was my father's critical (挑剔的) air and strict rules. Who was this person I knew as my father, who seemed so friendly and interesting to be around? What had held him back before?

The next day dad pulled out his childhood pictures and told me quite a few stories about his own childhood. Although our times together became easier over the years, I never felt closer to him at that moment. After so many years, I'm at last seeing another side of my father. And in so doing, I'm delighted with my new friend. My dad, in his new home in Arizona, is back to me from where he was.

56. Why did the author feel bitter about her father as a young adult?

- A. He was silent most of the time. B. He was too proud of himself.
C. He did not love his children. D. He expected too much of her.

57. When the author went out with her father on weekend, she would feel _____.

- A. nervous B. sorry C. tired D. safe

58. What does the author think of her father after her visit to Tucson?

- A. More critical. B. More talkative

C. Gentle and friendly. D. Strict and hard-working.

59. The underlined words “my new friend” in the last paragraph refer to_____.

- A. the author’s son B. the author’s father
C. the friend of the author’s father D. the café owner

B

More than 10 years ago, it was difficult to buy a tasty pineapple (菠萝). The fruits that made it to the UK were green on the outside and, more often than not, hard with an unpleasant taste within. Then in 1966, the Del Monte Gold pineapple produced in Hawaii first hit our shelves.

The new type of pineapple looked more yellowy-gold than green. It was slightly softer on the outside and had a lot of juice inside. But the most important thing about this new type of pineapple was that it was twice as sweet as the hit-and-miss pineapples we had known. In no time, the Del Monte Gold took the market by storm, rapidly becoming the world’s best-selling pineapple variety, and delivering natural levels of sweetness in the mouth, up until then only found in tinned pineapple.

In nutrition (营养) it was all good news too. This nice tasting pineapple contained four times more vitamin C (维生素 C) than the old green variety. Nutritionists said that it was not only full of vitamins, but also good against some diseases. People were understandably eager to be able to buy this wonderful fruit. The new type of pineapple was selling fast, and the Del Monte Gold pineapple rapidly became a fixture in the shopping basket of the healthy eater.

Seeing the growing market for its winning pineapple, Del Monte tried to keep market to itself. But other fruit companies developed similar pineapples. Del Monte turned to law for help, but failed. Those companies argued successfully that Del Monte’s attempts to keep the golden pineapple for itself were just a way to knock them out the market.

60. We learn from the text that the new type at pineapple is _____.

- A. green outside and sweet inside B. good-looking outside and soft inside
C. yellowy-gold outside and hard inside D. a little soft outside and sweet inside

61. Why was the new type of pineapple selling well?
- A. It was rich in nutrition and tasted nice. B. It was less sweet and good for health.
C. It was developed by Del Monte. D. It was used as medicine.
62. The underlined word “fixture” in Paragraph 3 probably refers to something _____.
A. that people enjoy eating B. that is always present
C. that is difficult to get D. that people use as a gift
63. We learn from the last paragraph that Del Monte _____.
A. slowed other companies to develop pineapples
B. succeeded in keeping the pineapple for itself
C. tried hard to control the pineapple market
D. planned to help the other companies

C

It is often necessary to release a fish, that is, set it free after catching, because it is too small, or you just don't want to take it home to eat. In some cases, releasing fish is a good measure that will help keep fish variety and build their population size. The Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) encourages fishermen who practice catch-and-release fishing to use a few simple skills when doing so. The advice provided below will help make sure that the fish you release will survive (存活) to bite again another day.

—When catching a fish, play it quickly and keep the fish in the water as much as possible.

Don't use a net in landing the fish and release it quickly to prevent it from dying.

—Hold the fish gently. Do not put your fingers in its eyes. Don't wipe the scales (鱼鳞) off the fish because it might cause it to develop a disease and reduce its chance of survival.

—Remove your hook (鱼钩) quickly. If the hook is too deep or hooked in the stomach, cut the line and leave the hook in. The hook left inside will cause no serious problem to the fish.

—Take good care of the fish by moving it gently in water. Release the fish when

it begins to struggle and is able to swim.

—Do not hold fish in a bucket or some other containers and later decide to release it. If you are going to release a fish, do so right away.

With a little care and by following the suggestions given above, you can give the released fish a better chance of survival.

64. People sometimes set a fish free after catching it because they _____.

- A. don't want it to die
- B. hope it will grow quickly
- C. don't want to have it as food
- D. want to practice their fishing skills

65. Which of the following will probably make a fish ill?

- A. Taking the hook off it.
- B. Removing its scales.
- C. Touching its eyes
- D. Holding it in your hand.

66. A proper way to release a fish is to _____.

- A. move it in water till it can swim
- B. take the hook out of its stomach
- C. keep it in a bucket for some time
- D. let it struggle a little in your hand

67. What is the purpose of the test?

- A. To show how to enjoy fishing.
- B. To persuade people to fish less often.
- C. To encourage people to set fish free.
- D. To give advice on how to release fish.

D

Holidays

Holiday News

Vacancies (空位) now and in the school holidays at a country hotel in Devon. This comfortable, friendly home-from-home lies near the beautiful quiet countryside, but just a drive away from the sea. The food is simple but good. Children and pets are welcome.

Reduced prices for low season.

The Snowdonia Center

The Snowdonia Center for young mountain climbers has a mountain lesson. The beginners' costs are £ 57 for a week, including food and rooms. Equipment is included except walking shoes, which can be hired at a low cost.

You must be in good health and prepared to go through a period of body exercises. This could be the beginning of a lifetime of lifetime of mountain climbing adventure.

The World Sea Trip of a Lifetime

Our World Sea Trip of 2008 will be unlike any holiday you have ever been on before. Instead of one hotel after another, with all its packing and unpacking waiting and traveling, you just go to bed in one country and wake up in another.

On board the ship, you will be well taken care of. Every meal will be first-class and every cabin like your home.

During the trip, you can rest on deck(甲板), enjoy yourself in the games rooms and in the evening dance to our musical team and watch our wonderful play.

You will visit all the places most people only dream about --- from Acapulco and Hawaii to Tokyo and Hong Kong.

For a few thousand pounds, all you've ever hoped for can be yours.

68. What can you do if you like to go on holidays with pets?

- A. Choose the holiday in Devon. B. Go to the Snowdonia Centre.
C Join the World Sea Trip of 2008. D. Visit Acapulco and Hawaii.

69. In what way is the Snowdonia Centre different from the other two holidays?

- A. It provides chances of family gatherings.
B. It provides customers with good food.
C. It offers a sport lesson.
D. It offers comfortable room.

70. What is special about the World Sea Trip of 2008?

- A. You can have free meals on deck every day.
- B. You can sleep on a ship and tour many places.
- C. You will have chances to watch and act in a play.
- D. You have to do your own packing and unpacking.

71. At the Snowdonia Centre, the beginners' costs of £ 57 do not cover_____.

- A. food
- B. rooms
- C. body exercises
- D. walking shoes

E

Edward Wilson is America's, if not the world's, leading naturalist. In *The Future of Life*, he takes us on a tour of the world's natural resources (资源). How are they used? What has been lost? What remains and is it able to continue with the present speed of use? Wilson also points out the need to understand fully the biodiversity (生物多样性) of our earth.

Wilson begins with an open letter to the pioneer in environment (环境) protection, Henry David Thoreau. He compares today's Walden Pond with that of Thoreau's day. Wilson will use such comparisons for the rest of the book. The problem is clear: man has done great damage to his home over the years. Can the earth, with human help, be made to return to biodiversity levels that will be able to support us in the future?

Biodiversity, Wilson argues, is the key to settling many problems the earth faces today. Even our agricultural crops can gain advantages from it. A mere hundred species (物种) are the basis of our food supply, of which but twenty carry the load. Wilson suggests changing this situation by looking into ten thousand species that could be made use of, which will be a way to reduce the clearing of the natural homes of plants and animals to enlarge farming areas.

At the end of the book, Wilson discusses the importance of human values in considering the environment. If you are to continue to live on the earth, you may well read and act on the ideas in this book.

72. We learn from the text that Wilson cares most about _____.

- A. the environment for plants
- B. the biodiversity of our earth

C. the wastes of natural resources D. the importance of human values

73. How many species are most important to our present food supply?

A. Twenty. B. Eighty. C. One hundred D. Ten thousand.

74. Wilson suggests that one way to keep biodiversity is to _____.

A. learn how to farm scientifically B. build homes for some dying species

C. make it clear what to eat D. use more species for food

75. We can infer that the text is _____.

A. a description of natural resources B. a research report

C. a book review D. an introduction to a scientist.

第二卷

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题，每题 1 分，满分 10 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。

Dear Alice,

I have just got some good news to tell to you. 76. _____

I win a national prize for painting last week. 77. _____

My father was so pleasing that he suggested 78. _____

I go to England for a holiday. I'd like to staying 79. _____

there for half a month, visiting place of interest 80. _____

Or practicing my English as well. We've been 81. _____

Writing to each for nearly a year now. I have 82. _____

often dreamed of talk face to with you. 83. _____

I imagine you'll be at vacation yourself by that 84. _____

time. Perhaps we could go out to do some 85. _____

sightseeing together.

Best,

Lily

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，从小喜爱大熊猫（panda），一直通过有关网站(website)关注三年前在美国圣迭哥动物园出生的大熊猫“苏琳”和她的母亲“白云”。现在苏琳即将三岁。请根据以下要点给动物园工作人员写一封信：

1. 自我介绍；
2. 祝贺苏琳生日；
3. 感谢工作人员；
4. 索取苏琳三岁生日照。

注意：

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from China!

Yours truly,

Li Hua

2008 年全国统一高考英语试卷（全国卷 I）

参考答案与试题解析

第二部分 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）

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.

21. — Would you like to join me for a quick lunch before class?

— _____, but I promised Nancy to go out with her.

- A. I'd like to B. I like it. C. I don't D. I will

【答案】A。

【解析】从对话上文可知是回答对方的请求。I'd like to 与上文呼应。

【考点】情景交际。

22. — What fruit is in season now? — Pears and apples, _____.

- A. I know B. I think C. I see D. I feel

【答案】B。

【解析】根据对话上文可知，对别人提出问题的发表自己的看法应用 I think（我认为）

【考点】在交际中发表自己的看法。

23. The performance _____ nearly three hours, but few people left the theatre early.

- A. covered B. reached C. played D. lasted

【答案】D。

【解析】题意是“尽管演出持续了将近 3 小时，但还是很少有人提前离开。”

last 才有“持续”之意。

【考点】动词词义辨析。

24. Let's learn to use the problem we are facing _____ a stepping-stone to future success.

A. to B. for C. as D. by

【答案】C。

【解析】use...as... 把什么东西用做.....。

【考点】介词的用法。useas...把.....用作...。

25. The lawyer seldom wears anything other than a suit _____ the season.

A. whatever B. wherever C. whenever D. however

【答案】A。

【解析】whatever 引导让步状语从句，其后省略了 it is。题意是“无论什么季节，律师除了穿套装外，很少穿其他衣服”。

【考点】whatever 引导的表语从句。

26. I like getting up very early in summer. The morning air is so good _____.

A. to be breathed B. to breathe C. breathing D. being breathed

【答案】B。

【解析】breathe 和 air 之间虽然是动宾关系，但 good 后省略了 for me，其逻辑主语是 I，故用动词不定式的主动形式。

【考点】非谓语动词的用法。动词不定式做状语。

【易错提醒】A 选项易被误选，认为 breathe 和 air 之间虽然是动宾关系，就用动词不定式的被动形式。

homework to do every day; He is to blame for the spoiled boy. 这些句子中的不定式都是用的主动形式。

27. — Have you known Dr. Jackson for a long time?

— Yes, since she _____ the Chinese Society.

A. has joined B. joins C. had joined D. joined

【答案】D。

【解析】该句完整的句式是：I have known Dr. Jackson since she joined the Chinese Society. since 后跟的时间状语从句要用一般过去时，表示自从过去某个时间发生的动作到现在以来有多长时间了。

【考点】动词的现在完成时态。

28. You are driving too fast. Can you drive _____?

A. more slowly a bit B. slowly a bit more
C. a bit more slowly D. slowly more bit

【答案】C。

【解析】slowly 的比较级是在其前加 more，另外比较级还可以用 a bit, a little, a lot, even, far, much 等修饰，同时还要注意它们的位置关系。

【考点】副词的比较级。

29. The wet weather will continue tomorrow when a cold front _____ to arrive.

A. is expected B. is expecting C. expects D. will be expected

【答案】A。

【解析】a cold front（冷锋）和 expect 之间是被动关系，主句是一般将来时，故 when 引导的时间状语从句应该用一般现在时的被动语态表示将来要被发生的动作。

【考点】动词时态

30. — Which of the two computer games did you prefer?

— Actually I didn't like _____.

A. both of them B. either of them C. none of them D. neither of them

【答案】B。

【解析】题意是“这两个网络游戏你喜欢哪一个？说实话我两个都不喜欢。”not 和 both 表示部分否定。none 指三个以上的否定。neither 两个都不，前面有

don't, 就不能再和 neither 搭配使用了。要注意区别 both, all, neither, either, none 的基本用法, 同时要注意部分否定和全否定的表达。如: Both of his sons are in the army. 其全否定形式为: Neither of his sons is in the army. All of us went to the cinema yesterday. 其完全否定形式是: None of us went to the cinema.

【考点】不定代词的用法。

31. — Have you got any idea for the summer vacation?

— I don't mind where we go _____ there's sun, sea and beach.

A. as if B. as long as C. now that D. in order that

【答案】B。

【解析】as if 好像, 表示方式; as long as 只要; now that 既然, 表示原因; in order that 为了, 表示目的。题意是“你想好去哪儿度暑假呢? 只要有阳光, 大海和海滩, 去哪儿我都没意见。”除了 as long as 引导条件状语从句外, 还应掌握 if, unless, when, while 等也可以引导条件状语从句。

【考点】as long as 引导的条件状语从句。

32. The weather was _____ cold that I didn't like to leave my room.

A. really B. such C. too D. so

【答案】D。

【解析】题意是“天气太冷了我不想离开我的房间。”so ...that... (如此……以致……) 引导结果状语从句。

【考点】so...that... 引导结果状语从句。

【备考提示】要注意以下几种句型之间的关系: He is such a little boy that he can't take care of himself. 相当于 He is so little a boy that he can't take care of himself. 也可以说: He is too young to take care of himself. 或 He is so young that he can't take care of himself.

33. The English spoken in the United States is only slightly different from _____ spoken in England.

A. which B. what C. that D. the one

【答案】C。

【解析】that 用来指代前面的名词 The English，以避免重复。题意是“美国英语现和英国英语只有很微小的差别了。”在英语中，that 还常可以用来指代人口、天气、金钱等。如：The weather here is hotter than that in the north of the country.

【考点】代词 that 的用法。

【备考提示】面对这种句式结构较复杂的句子，首先要抓主干。如果 spoken 前有 is，则 B 项也成立。

34. After studying in a medical college for five years, Jane _____ her job as a doctor in the countryside.

A. set out B. took over C. took up D. set up

【答案】C。

【解析】set out 动身，出发，开始干；take over 接管；take up 从事；set up 建立，成立。题意是“在一所医学院学了五年后，Jane 在乡下从事医生这项工作。”

【考点】动词短语词义辨析。

35. — Sorry, I made a mistake again. — _____. Practice more and you'll succeed.

A. Never mind B. Certainly not C. Not at all D. Don't mention it

【答案】A。

【解析】Certainly not 常用来回答别人问是否见意的问题；Not at all 和 Don't mention it. 用于别人致谢时的答语。只有 Never mind 符合语境。题意是“对不起，我又出错了。没关系，多练习，你就会成功的。”

【考点】情景交际用语。考查别人致歉时如何安慰对方。

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题，每题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

After the birth of my second child, I got a job at a restaurant. Having worked with an experienced 36 for a few days, I was 37 to wait tables on my own. All went 38 that first week. When Saturday night came, I was luckily 39 the tables not

far from the kitchen. 40, I still felt a little hard to carry the heavy trays (托盘).

Before I knew it, the 41 was full of people. I moved slowly, 42 every step. I remember how 43 I was when I saw the tray stand near the tables, it looked different from the one I was 44 on. It had nice handles (手柄), which made it 45 to move around. I was pleased with everything and began to 46 I was a natural at this job.

Then, an old man came to me and said, "Excuse me, dear, my wife and I loved 47 you work. It seems your tray stand has been very 48 to you, but we are getting ready to 49 now, and my wife needs her 50 back."

At first his 51 did not get across. "What was he talking about!" Then I got it. I had set my trays on his wife's orthopedic walker (助步器). I stood frozen as ice, but my face was 52. I wanted to get into a hole and 53.

Since then, I have learned from many mistakes such as the one I just 54, I have learned to be more 55 and not to be too sure of myself.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. manager | B. assistant | C. cook | D. waitress |
| 37. A. promised | B. invited | C. allowed | D. advised |
| 38. A. well | B. quickly | C. safely | D. wrong |
| 39. A. left | B. given | C. brought | D. shown |
| 40. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Otherwise | D. Finally |
| 41. A. kitchen | B. street | C. restaurant | D. table |
| 42. A. minding | B. changing | C. taking | D. saving |
| 43. A. angry | B. calm | C. sad | D. happy |
| 44. A. fixed | B. trained | C. loaded | D. waited |
| 45. A. slower | B. lighter | C. quieter | D. easier |
| 46. A. believe | B. agree | C. regret | D. pretend |
| 47. A. letting | B. making | C. watching | D. having |
| 48. A. useful | B. familiar | C. unusual | D. interesting |
| 49. A. rest | B. order | C. eat | D. leave |
| 50. A. bag | B. walker | C. tray | D. coat |
| 51. A. idea | B. praise | C. message | D. need |

52. A. cold B. full of joy C. pale D. on fire
53. A. lie B. hide C. defend D. stay
54. A. repeated B. discovered C. corrected D. described
55. A. careful B. patient C. honest D. practical

【答案】36-40 DCABB 41-45 CADBD 46-50 ACADC 51-55 CDBDA

【解析】

36. D。前文说在饭店找到一份工作，后文出现了 carry the heavy trays (托盘)，可以可知“我”是在和有经验的服务员一起干。

37. C。该句前面提到跟随一位有经验的服务员干了几天，所以就允许自己独自为顾客服务了。其它几个动词不符合语境意思。

38. A。从下文来看，周日那几天 All went well that first week. “一切都很顺利。”只是在周末出了一点小状况。

39. B。题意是“周六晚上，我有幸被给机会在离厨房不远的一张桌子边服务。”所以应用 give，其它几个动词不合题意。

40. B。从下文的 I still felt a little hard 可知尽管我给了这样一个机会，但感到有点困难，语意转折了，故用 however 然而。therefore 因此；otherwise 否则；finally 最后，这几个词不合语意。

41. C。既然是在饭店里当服务员，自然是饭店挤满了顾客，不会在其它地方挤满顾客。

42. A。前文提到饭店里挤满了顾客，所以自己要慢慢移动步子，“留意，当心”每一步。mind 有“注意，留心”之意。其余几个不合语意。

43. D。从空后的内容可知，当时看到的托盘与培训的不一样，有一个漂亮的手柄，很好使，所以感到很高兴。

44. B。fix 安装；train 接受训练；load 装载；wait 等候。正式上岗前要经过学习培训，所以答案应为选项 B。

45. D。正式的托盘与训练的不一样，很容易转动，故选 D 项。

46. A。前文说自己对店里的东西一切都很满意，所以相信自己能自然而然地干好自己的工作，故选 A 项。

47. C。句意是“我和妻子爱看你工作。”其它三个是使役动词，意为“让，使”，不

合语意。

48. A. useful 有用的; familiar 熟悉的; unusual 不普通的; interesting 有趣的。

句意是“好像你的托盘对你很有用。”

49. D. 题意是“我们（就餐完了）要离开了。”故选 D 项。

50. C. 该句前部分出现了 tray stand 可知他们是想拿回“我”误拿的托盘（助步器的托盘）。

51. C. idea 想法; praise 称赞, 表扬; message 信息; need 需要的东西。题意是“起初我没有明白他表达的意思。”故正确答案为选项 C。

52. D. cold 冷; full of joy 高兴; pale 苍白的; on fire 着火。题意是“我像冰人一样站在那儿傻眼了, (因为做错了事) 脸变得通红, 像着了火一样。”

53. B. 从该句前部分 I wanted to get into a hole 可知自己当时因遇而真想找个洞藏起来, 故选 B 项。其余选项与语意不符。

54. D. repeat 重说; discover 发现; correct 改正; describe。纵观全文, 作者在描述她以前亲身经历的尴尬的事情, 故选 D。

55. A. 从作者所描述的内容可知, 她的那次失误是因为自己不小心造成的, 所以她要从错误中吸取教训, 认真做事, 不要对自己太自信。故选 A, 其它选项不合语意。

第三部分 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

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

A

Last week my youngest son and I visited my father at his new home in Tucson, Arizona. He moved there a few years ago, and I was eager to see his new place and meet his friends.

My earliest memories of my father are a tall, handsome, successful man devoted to his work and his family, but uncomfortable with his children. As a child I loved him. He seemed unhappy with me unless I got straight A's and unhappy with my boyfriends if their fathers were not as “successful” as he was. Whenever I went out with him on weekends, I used to struggle to think up things to say, feeling on guard.

On the first day of my visit, we went out with one of my father's friends for lunch at an outdoor café. We walked along that afternoon, did some shopping, ate on the street table, and laughed over my son's funny facial expressions. Gone was my father's critical (挑剔的) air and strict rules. Who was this person I knew as my father, who seemed so friendly and interesting to be around? What had held him back before?

The next day dad pulled out his childhood pictures and told me quite a few stories about his own childhood. Although our times together became easier over the years, I never felt closer to him at that moment. After so many years, I'm at last seeing another side of my father. And in so doing, I'm delighted with my new friend. My dad, in his new home in Arizona, is back to me from where he was.

56. Why did the author feel bitter about her father as a young adult?

- A. He was silent most of the time. B. He was too proud of himself.
C. He did not love his children. D. He expected too much of her.

57. When the author went out with her father on weekend, she would feel _____.

- A. nervous B. sorry C. tired D. safe

58. What does the author think of her father after her visit to Tucson?

- A. More critical. B. More talkative
C. Gentle and friendly. D. Strict and hard-working.

59. The underlined words "my new friend" in the last paragraph refer to_____.

- A. the author's son B. the author's father
C. the friend of the author's father D. the café owner

【答案】DACB

【解析】

56. D。从文章第二段 He seemed unhappy with me unless I got straight A's and unhappy with my boyfriends if their fathers were not as "successful" as he was.可知作者父亲以前对她要求很严格。如果自己成绩不好，或者男朋友们的父亲不和他一样“成功”，他就不高兴。

57. A。从文章第二段最后一句 Whenever I went out with him on weekends, I used to

struggle to think up things to say, feeling on guard.可知周末自己和父亲出门，自己总是要想好对策，提防着父亲对自己发难。

58. C。从第三段的内容 We walked along that afternoon, did some shopping, ate on the street table, and laughed over my son's funny facial expressions. Gone was my father's critical (挑剔的) air and strict rules.可知自己和儿子与父亲及他的一位朋友外出后，发现他也再没有以前那种挑剔的神色和严格的规矩，变得有绅士风度和和蔼可亲了。

59. B。时过多年，自己终于发现了父亲的另一面，对父亲有了新的认识。my new friend 前后都提到了 my father(dad) 可知 my new friend 就是作者的父亲。

B

More than 10 years ago, it was difficult to buy a tasty pineapple (菠萝). The fruits that made it to the UK were green on the outside and, more often than not, hard with an unpleasant taste within. Then in 1966, the Del Monte Gold pineapple produced in Hawaii first hit our shelves.

The new type of pineapple looked more yellowy-gold than green. It was slightly softer on the outside and had a lot of juice inside. But the most important thing about this new type of pineapple was that it was twice as sweet as the hit-and-miss pineapples we had known. In no time, the Del Monte Gold took the market by storm, rapidly becoming the world's best-selling pineapple variety, and delivering natural levels of sweetness in the mouth, up until then only found in tinned pineapple.

In nutrition (营养) it was all good news too. This nice tasting pineapple contained four times more vitamin C (维生素 C) than the old green variety. Nutritionists said that it was not only full of vitamins, but also good against some diseases. People were understandably eager to be able to buy this wonderful fruit. The new type of pineapple was selling fast, and the Del Monte Gold pineapple rapidly became a fixture in the shopping basket of the healthy eater.

Seeing the growing market for its winning pineapple, Del Monte tried to keep market to itself. But other fruit companies developed similar pineapples. Del Monte turned to law for help, but failed. Those companies argued successfully that Del

Monte's attempts to keep the golden pineapple for itself were just a way to knock them out the market.

60. We learn from the text that the new type of pineapple is _____.

- A. green outside and sweet inside B. good-looking outside and soft inside
C. yellowy-gold outside and hard inside D. a little soft outside and sweet inside

61. Why was the new type of pineapple selling well?

- A. It was rich in nutrition and tasted nice. B. It was less sweet and good for health.
C. It was developed by Del Monte. D. It was used as medicine.

62. The underlined word "fixture" in Paragraph 3 probably refers to something _____.

- A. that people enjoy eating B. that is always present
C. that is difficult to get D. that people use as a gift

63. We learn from the last paragraph that Del Monte _____.

- A. slowed other companies to develop pineapples
B. succeeded in keeping the pineapple for itself
C. tried hard to control the pineapple market
D. planned to help the other companies

【答案】DABC

【解析】

61. D。从文章第二段的语句 The new type of pineapple looked more yellowy-gold than green. It was slightly softer on the outside and had a lot of juice inside. But the most important thing about this new type of pineapple was that it was twice as sweet as the hit-and-miss pineapples we had known.可知菠萝是一种外表稍软，里面汁儿很甜的一种水果。

61. A。从文章第二段的 this new type of pineapple was that it was twice as sweet as the hit-and-miss pineapples we had known.以及第三段的 In nutrition (营养) it was all good news too.可知这种新品种菠萝不仅味道香甜，而且营养丰富，很快就成了世界上最畅销的菠萝品种。

62. B。从含有该词的句子 The new type of pineapple was selling fast, and the Del Monte Gold pineapple rapidly became a fixture in the shopping basket of the healthy

eater.可知这种菠萝销得快，很快成了健康食客的购物篮中的必不可少的东西。

63. C。从文章最后一段的语句 Del Monte tried to keep market to itself. But other fruit companies developed similar pineapples. Del Monte turned to law for help, but failed.可知 Del Monte 想独自垄断市场，而且寻求法律帮助结果未果，说明该公司费了很大劲来控制这个菠萝市场。

C

It is often necessary to release a fish, that is, set it free after catching, because it is too small, or you just don't want to take it home to eat. In some cases, releasing fish is a good measure that will help keep fish variety and build their population size. The Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) encourages fishermen who practice catch-and-release fishing to use a few simple skills when doing so. The advice provided below will help make sure that the fish you release will survive (存活) to bite again another day.

—When catching a fish, play it quickly and keep the fish in the water as much as possible.

Don't use a net in landing the fish and release it quickly to prevent it from dying.

—Hold the fish gently. Do not put your fingers in its eyes. Don't wipe the scales (鱼鳞) off the fish because it might cause it to develop a disease and reduce its chance of survival.

—Remove your hook (鱼钩) quickly. If the hook is too deep or hooked in the stomach, cut the line and leave the hook in. The hook left inside will cause no serious problem to the fish.

—Take good care of the fish by moving it gently in water. Release the fish when it begins to struggle and is able to swim.

—Do not hold fish in a bucket or some other containers and later decide to release it. If you are going to release a fish, do so right away.

With a little care and by following the suggestions given above, you can give the released fish a better chance of survival.

64. People sometimes set a fish free after catching it because they _____.

Holiday News

Vacancies (空位) now and in the school holidays at a country hotel in Devon. This comfortable, friendly home-from-home lies near the beautiful quiet countryside, but just a drive away from the sea. The food is simple but good. Children and pets are welcome.

Reduced prices for low season.

The Snowdonia Center

The Snowdonia Center for young mountain climbers has a mountain lesson. The beginners' costs are £ 57 for a week, including food and rooms. Equipment is included except walking shoes, which can be hired at a low cost.

You must be in good health and prepared to go through a period of body exercises. This could be the beginning of a lifetime of lifetime of mountain climbing adventure.

The World Sea Trip of a Lifetime

Our World Sea Trip of 2008 will be unlike any holiday you have ever been on before. Instead of one hotel after another, with all its packing and unpacking waiting and traveling, you just go to bed in one country and wake up in another.

On board the ship, you will be well taken care of. Every meal will be first-class and every cabin like your home.

During the trip, you can rest on deck(甲板), enjoy yourself in the games rooms and in the evening dance to our musical team and watch our wonderful play.

You will visit all the places most people only dream about – from Acapulco and Hawaii to Tokyo and Hong Kong.

For a few thousand pounds, all you've ever hoped for can be yours.

68. What can you do if you like to go on holidays with pets?
- A. Choose the holiday in Devon. B. Go to the Snowdonia Centre.
C. Join the World Sea Trip of 2008. D. Visit Acapulco and Hawaii.
69. In what way is the Snowdonia Centre different from the other two holidays?
- A. It provides chances of family gatherings.
B. It provides customers with good food.
C. It offers a sport lesson.
D. It offers comfortable room.
70. What is special about the World Sea Trip of 2008?
- A. You can have free meals on deck every day.
B. You can sleep on a ship and tour many places.
C. You will have chances to watch and act in a play.
D. You have to do your own packing and unpacking.
71. At the Snowdonia Centre, the beginners' costs of £ 57 do not cover_____.
- A. food B. rooms C. body exercises D. walking shoes
- 【答案】 ACBD
- 【解析】
68. A。从文章第一节的语句 Children and pets are welcome.可知在 Devon, 人们可带自己的宠物去度假。其余三节中均未提及 pet 一词。
69. C。通过三个地方所能提供的活动内容对比, 就可知 Snowdonia Centre 可以提供 a mountain lesson。
70. B。从第三节中的语句 Instead of one hotel after another, with all its packing and unpacking waiting and traveling, you just go to bed in one country and wake up in another.可知可以睡在船上游览很多地方。
71. D。在第二节中的语句 The beginners' costs are £ 57 for a week, including food and rooms. Equipment is included except walking shoes, which can be hired at a low cost.可知 75 英镑中不包含鞋的价格, 游客可以自己很便宜地租借到。

E

Edward Wilson is America's, if not the world's, leading naturalist. In *The Future*

of Life, he takes us on a tour of the world's natural resources (资源). How are they used? What has been lost? What remains and is it able to continue with the present speed of use? Wilson also points out the need to understand fully the biodiversity (生物多样性) of our earth.

Wilson begins with an open letter to the pioneer in environment (环境) protection, Henry David Thoreau. He compares today's Walden Pond with that of Thoreau's day. Wilson will use such comparisons for the rest of the book. The problem is clear: man has done great damage to his home over the years. Can the earth, with human help, be made to return to biodiversity levels that will be able to support us in the future?

Biodiversity, Wilson argues, is the key to settling many problems the earth faces today. Even our agricultural crops can gain advantages from it. A mere hundred species (物种) are the basis of our food supply, of which but twenty carry the load. Wilson suggests changing this situation by looking into ten thousand species that could be made use of, which will be a way to reduce the clearing of the natural homes of plants and animals to enlarge farming areas.

At the end of the book, Wilson discusses the importance of human values in considering the environment. If you are to continue to live on the earth, you may well read and act on the ideas in this book.

72. We learn from the text that Wilson cares most about _____.

- A. the environment for plants B. the biodiversity of our earth
- C. the wastes of natural resources D. the importance of human values

73. How many species are most important to our present food supply?

- A. Twenty. B. Eighty. C. One hundred D. Ten thousand.

74. Wilson suggests that one way to keep biodiversity is to _____.

- A. learn how to farm scientifically B. build homes for some dying species
- C. make it clear what to eat D. use more species for food

75. We can infer that the text is _____.

- A. a description of natural resources B. a research report
- C. a book review D. an introduction to a scientist.

【答案】BADC

【解析】

72. B。文章第一段 Edward Wilson 的书 *The Future of Life* 不仅让我们对资源的来龙去脉有一个很好地了解,而且指出“我们有必要对地球的生物多样性有一个充分的了解。”第三段的语句 Biodiversity, Wilson argues, is the key to settling many problems the earth faces today. 也说明了 Biodiversity 是解决地球面临许多问题的关键。故选 B 项。

73. A。从文章第三段的语句 A mere hundred species(物种) are the basis of our food supply, of which but twenty carry the load. 对我们的事物供给的物种最重要的有 20 种。

74. D。从文章第三段的语句 Wilson suggests changing this situation by looking into ten thousand species that could be made use of, which will be a way to reduce the clearing of the natural homes of plants and animals to enlarge farming areas. 可知 Wilson 建议保持地球生物多样性的方法之一就是寻求更多的可以利用的物种。

75. C。从文章开头的 In *The Future of Life*, he takes us on a tour of the world's natural resources(资源). 到结尾处的 At the end of the book, Wilson discusses the importance of human values... 可知该文是介绍一本书的内容。

第二卷

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题，每题 1 分，满分 10 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。

Dear Alice,

I have just got some good news to tell ~~to~~ you. 76. ~~to~~ _____

I win a national prize for painting last week. 77. win → won _____

My father was so pleasing that he suggested
I go to England for a holiday. I'd like to staying
there for half a month, visiting place of interest
or practicing my English as well. We've been
Writing to each[^]for nearly a year now. I have
often dreamed of talk face to with you.
I imagine you'll be at vacation yourself by that
time. Perhaps we could go out to do some
sightseeing together.

Best,

Lily

【解析】

76. 去掉 to. tell sb. sth 告诉某人某事。tell 的直接宾语是 some good news, you 是间接宾语。

77. win → won. 句末有 last week 表示过去发生的事情，就应用一般过去时。

78. pleasing → pleased/happy. 某人感到...要用动词的 ed 形式，某物令人...用动词的 ing 形式。be pleased /happy with 对...感到高兴/满意。

79. staying → stay. would like to do 喜欢做某事。would like 后跟名词或动词不定式作宾语。

80. place → places. places of interest 风景名胜属于固定结构，place 要用复数形式。

81. or → and. 参观名胜和练习英语是并列关系，不是选择关系。

82. 在 each 后加 other. each other 为固定搭配，意思是“互相”。

83. talk → talking. dream .of sth./doing sth 梦想做某事，其后跟名词或动名词作宾语。

84. at → on. on vacation 度假。

85. 正确

78. pleasing→ pleased/happy

79. staying →stay

80. place →places

81. or →and

82. 在 each 后加 other

83. talk →talking

84. at →on

85. √

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，从小喜爱大熊猫（panda），一直通过有关网站(website)关注

三年前在美国圣迭哥动物园出生的大熊猫“苏琳”和她的母亲“白云”。现在苏琳即将三岁。请根据以下要点给动物园工作人员写一封信：

1. 自我介绍；
2. 祝贺苏琳生日；
3. 感谢工作人员；
4. 索取苏琳三岁生日照。

注意：

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

Greetings from China!

Yours truly,

Li Hua

【写作要点】

1. 自我介绍
2. 信息来源
3. 祝贺生日
4. 感谢照顾
5. 索取照片
6. 合适的结尾

【参考范文】

One Possible Version:

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Greetings from Chian!

I'm Li Hua, a student in Sichuan. I've been a panda lover since I was a child. About three years ago I was delighted to learn that Baiyun gave birth to her daughter Sulin and I've been watching her grow on your website. Now she's going to be there. I'd like to wish her a happy birthday and to express my thanks to you for your hard work, because of which Sulin and her parents are living a happy and healthy life in the US.

By the way, could I have a photo of Sulin taken on her third birthday? Thank you very much in advance.

Yours truly,

Li Hua

【易错提醒】有的考生可能会不认真审题而漏掉要点：信息的来源以及合适的结尾。文章书信开头有了，但是结尾没有给出，有时候是给出结尾的。因此要注意审题，提炼要点。

【高考试题库备考提示】

- 1、确定文章体裁、格式、结构及常用时态。书信以应用文形式出现，时态以一般现在时或一般将来时为主。
- 2、依据题目列出内容要点、分清文章层次。只写与要求一致的内容，文章层次应结合问题特点来安排。在确定内容时，应使用自己最熟悉的英语词汇或句型来表述。