

2008年高考英语试卷（全国卷II）

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

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

第一节（共5小题，每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

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

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15. B. £9.18. C. £9.15.

答案是C.

1. What is the weather like?

A. It's raining. B. It's cloudy. C. It's sunny.

2. Who will go to China next month?

A. Lucy. B. Alice. C. Richard.

3. What are the speakers talking about?

A. The man's sister. B. A film. C. An actor.

4. Where will the speakers meet?

A. In Room 340. B. In Room 314. C. In Room 223.

5. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a restaurant. B. In an office. C. At home.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白，每段对话或独白后面有几个小题，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. Why did the woman go to New York?

- A. To spend some time with the baby.
 - B. To look after her sister.
 - C. To find a new job.
7. How old was the baby when the woman left New York?
- A. Two months. B. Five months. C. Seven months.
8. What did the woman like doing most with the baby?
- A. Holding him. B. Playing with him. C. Feeding him.

听第7段材料，回答第9至11题。

9. What are the speakers talking about?
- A. A way to improve air quality.
 - B. A problem with traffic rules.
 - C. A suggestion for city planning.
10. What does the man suggest?
- A. Limiting the use of cars.
 - B. Encouraging people to walk.
 - C. Warning drivers of air pollution.
11. What does the woman think about the man's idea?
- A. It's interesting. B. It's worth trying. C. It's impractical.

听第8段材料，回答第12至14小题。

12. How long will the man probably stay in New Zealand?
- A. One week. B. Two weeks. C. Three weeks.
13. What advice does the woman give to the man?
- A. Go to New Zealand after Christmas.
 - B. Book his flight as soon as possible.
 - C. Save more money for his trip.
14. What can we learn about flights to New Zealand at Christmas time?
- A. They require early booking.
 - B. They can be twice as expensive.

C. They are on special offer.

听第9段材料，回答第15至17题。

15. Why did Jane call Mike?

A. To ask him to meet her.

B. To tell him about Tom.

C. To borrow his car.

16. Where will Jane be in about one hour?

A. At Mike's place. B. At the airport. C. At a garage.

17. What can we infer from the conversation?

A Jane has just learned to drive.

B. Jane's car is in bad condition.

C. Mike will go to the airport.

听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。

18. What did the speaker ask the students to do the week before?

A. Write a short story.

B. Prepare for the lesson.

C. Learn more about the writer.

19. Why does the speaker ask the questions?

A. To check the students' understanding of the story.

B. To draw the students' attention to reading skills.

C. To let the students discuss father-son relationships.

20. What will the students do in 10 minutes?

A. Ask more questions. B. Discuss in groups. C. Give their answers.

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-year-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

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

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 sp. 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

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

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.

Best wishes,

Li Hua