

2013年高考英语试卷（新课标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 does the man want to do?

A. Take photos. B. Buy a camera. C. Help the woman.

2. What are the speakers talking about?

A. A noisy night. B. Their life in town. C. A place of living.

3. Where is the man now?

A. On his way. B. In a restaurant. C. At home

4. What will Celia do?

A. Find a player. B. Watch a game. C. Play basketball.

5. What day is it when the conversation takes place?

A. Saturday. B. Sunday. C. Monday.

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。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，个小题将给出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6、7题。

6. What is Sara going to do?
A. Buy John a gift. B. Give John a surprise. C. Invite John to France.
7. What does the man think of Sara's plan?
A. Funny. B. Exciting. C. Strange.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. Why does Diana say sorry to Peter?
A. She has to give up her travel plan.
B. She wants to visit another city.
C. She needs to put off her test.
9. What does Diana want Peter to do?
A. Help her with her study.
B. Take a book to her friend.
C. Teach a geography lesson.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Why does the man call the woman?
A. To tell her about her new job.
B. To ask about her job program.
C. To plan a meeting with her.
11. Who needs a new flat?
A. Alex. B. Andrea. C. Miranda.
12. Where is the woman now?
A. In Baltimore. B. In New York. C. In Avon.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What does Jan consider most important when he judges a restaurant?
A. Where the restaurant is.
B. Whether the prices are low.
C. How well the food is prepared.

14. When did Jan begin to write for a magazine?

- A. After he came back to Sweden.
- B. Before he went to the United States.
- C. As soon as he got his first job in 1982.

15. What may Jan do to find a good restaurant?

- A. Talk to people in the street.
- B. Speak to taxi drivers.
- C. Ask hotel clerks.

16. What do we know about Jan?

- A. He cooks for a restaurant.
- B. He travels a lot of his work.
- C. He prefers American food.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. What do we know about the piazza Leen?

- A. It's new building.
- B. It's a small town.
- C. It's public place.

18. When do parents and children like going to the Piazza Leen?

- A. Saturday nights.
- B. Sunday afternoons.
- C. Fridays and Saturdays.

19. Which street is known for its food shops and markets?

- A. Via dei Mar Street.
- B. Femando Street.
- C. Hemandes Street.

20. Why does the speaker like Horation Street best ?

- A. It has an old stone surface.
- B. It is named after a writer.
- C. It is a famous university.

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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child ___ he or she wants.

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

答案是B.

21. --- I'm sorry I made a mistake! --- ___. Nobody is perfect.

A. Take your time B. You're right C. Whatever you say D. Take it easy

22. Would you like to ___ with us to the film tonight?

A. come along B. come off C. come across D. come through

23. I was glad to meet Jenny again, ___ I didn't want to spend all day with her.

A. but B. and C. so D. or

24. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house ___ I would be staying.

A. what B. when C. where D. which

25. I got to the office earlier that day, ___ the 7:30 train from Paddington.

A. caught B. to have caught C. to catch D. having caught

26. Since nobody gave him any help, he ___ have done the research on his own.

A. can B. must C. would D. need

27. We ___ very early so we packed the night before.

A. leave B. had left C. were leaving D. have left

28. The watch was very good, and he ___ 20 percent down for it.

A. paid B. cost C. bought D. spent

29. It may not be a great suggestion. But before _____ is put forward, we'll make do with it.

A. a good one B. a better one C. the best one D. a best one

30. It was only after he had read the papers ___ Mr. Gross realized the task before him was extremely difficult to complete.

A. when B. that C. which D. what

31. A serious study of physics is impossible ___ some knowledge of mathematics.

A. against B. before C. beyond D. without

32. Only by increasing the number of doctors by 50 percent _____ properly in this hospital.

A. can be the patients B. can the patients be treated

C. the patients can be treated D. treated can be the patients

33. Four and ___half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and ___break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar.

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

34. It's an either-or situation --- we can buy a new car this year or we can go on holiday but we can't do ___.

A. others B. either C. another D. both

35. --- Are you sure you won't come for a drink with us?

--- ___, if you insist.

A. Not at all B. It depends C. All right then D. I don't care

第二节 完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后面各题锁哥的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Michael Greenberg is a very popular New Yorker. He is not famous in sports or the arts. But people in the streets 36 him, especially those who are 37.

For those people, he is "Gloves" Greenberg. How did he get that 38?

He looks like any other businessman, wearing a suit and carrying a briefcase (公文箱). But he's 39. His briefcase always has some gloves.

In winter, Mr. Greenberg does not 40 like other New Yorkers, who look at the sidewalk and 41 the street. He looks around at 42. He stops when he 43 someone with no gloves. He gives them a pair and then he 44, looking for more people with cold 45.

On winter days, Mr. Greenberg 46 gloves. During the rest of the year, he 47 gloves. People who have heard about him 48 him gloves, and he has many in his apartment.

Mr. Greenberg 49 doing this 21 years ago. Now, many poor New Yorkers know him and 50 his behavior. But people who don't know him are sometimes 51 him. They don't realize that he just wants to make them 52.

It runs in the 53. Michael's father always helped the poor as he believed it

made everyone happier. Michael Greenberg feels the 54. A pair of gloves may be a 55 thing, but it can make a big difference in winter.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. know about | B. learn from | C. cheer for | D. look after |
| 37. A. old | B. busy | C. kind | D. poor |
| 38. A. job | B. name | C. chance | D. message |
| 39. A. calm | B. different | C. crazy | D. curious |
| 40. A. act | B. sound | C. feel | D. dress |
| 41. A. cross over | B. drive along | C. hurry down | D. keep off |
| 42. A. cars | B. people | C. street numbers | D. traffic lights |
| 43. A. helps | B. chooses | C. greets | D. sees |
| 44. A. holds up | B. hangs out | C. moves on | D. turns around |
| 45. A. hands | B. ears | C. faces | D. eyes |
| 46. A. searches for | B. stores up | C. gives away | D. puts on |
| 47. A. borrows | B. sells | C. returns | D. buys |
| 48. A. call | B. send | C. lend | D. show |
| 49. A. delayed | B. remembered | C. began | D. enjoyed |
| 50. A. understand | B. dislike | C. study | D. excuse |
| 51. A. sorry for | B. satisfied with | C. proud of | D. surprised by |
| 52. A. smart | B. rich | C. special | D. happy |
| 53. A. city | B. family | C. neighborhood | D. company |
| 54. A. honor | B. pain | C. same | D. cold |
| 55. A. small | B. useful | C. delightful | D. comforting |

第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（共15小题：每小题2分，满分30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

Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don't listen because they already know it all. I was lucky: I became a pilot in 1970, almost ten years before I graduated

from medical school. I didn't realize then, but becoming a pilot makes me a better surgeon. I loved flying. As I flew bigger, faster planes, and in worse weather. I learned about crew resource management (机组资源管理), or CRM, a new idea to make flying safer. It means that crew members should listen and speak up for a good result, regardless of positions.

I first read about CRM in 1980. Not long after that, an attending doctor and I were flying in bad weather. The controller had us turn too late to get our landing ready. The attending doctor was flying; I was safety pilot. He was so busy because of the bad turn, he had forgotten to put the landing gear (起落架) down. He was a better pilot --- and my boss --- so it felt unusual to speak up. But I had to: Our lives were in danger. I put aside my uneasiness and said, "We need to put the landing gear down now!" That was my first real lesson in the power of CRM, and I've used it in the operating room ever since.

CRM requires that the pilot/surgeon encourage others to speak up. It further requires that when opinions are from the opposite, the doctor doesn't overreact, which might prevent fellow doctors from voicing opinions again. So when I'm in the operating room, I ask for ideas and help from others. Sometimes they're not willing to speak up. But I hope that if I continue to encourage them, someday someone will keep me from "landing gear up".

56. What does the author say about doctors in general?

- A. They like flying by themselves. B. They are unwilling to take advice.
C. They pretend to be good pilots. D. They are quick learners of CRM.

57. The author deepened his understanding of the power of CRM when_____.

- A. he saved the plane by speaking up B. he was in charge of a flying task
C. his boss landed the plane too late D. his boss operated on a patient

58. In the last paragraph "landing gear up" probably means _____.

- A. following flying requirements B. overreacting to different opinions
C. listening to what fellow doctors say D. making a mistake that may cost lives

59. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. CRM: A New Way to Make Flying Safe

- B. Flying Makes Me a Better Doctor
- C. The Making of a Good Pilot
- D. A Pilot-Tuned Doctor

B

In 1947 a group of famous people from the art world headed by an Austrian conductor decided to hold an international festival of music, dance and theatre in Edinburgh. The idea was to reunite Europe after the Second World War.

At the same time, the “Fringe” appeared as a challenge to the official festival. Eight theatre groups turned up uninvited in 1947, in the belief that everyone should have the right to perform, and they did so in a public house disused for years.

Soon, groups of students firstly from Edinburgh University, and later from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Durham and Birmingham were making the journey to the Scottish capital each summer to perform theatre by little-known writers of plays in small church halls to the people of Edinburgh.

Today the “Fringe”, once less recognized, has far outgrown the festival with around 1,500 performances of theatre, music and dance on every one of the 21 days it lasts. And yet as early as 1959, with only 19 theatre groups performing, some said it was getting too big.

A paid administrator was first employed only in 1971, and today there are eight administrators working all year round and the number rises to 150 during August itself. In 2004 there were 200 places housing 1,695 shows by over 600 different groups from 50 different countries. More than 1.25 million tickets were sold.

60. What was the purpose of Edinburgh Festival at the beginning?

- A. To bring Europe together again.
- B. To honor heroes of World War II.
- C. To introduce young theatre groups.
- D. To attract great artists from Europe.

61. Why did some uninvited theatre groups come to Edinburgh in 1947?

- A. They owned a public house there.

- B. They came to take up a challenge.
 C. They thought they were also famous.
 D. They wanted to take part in the festival.
62. Who joined the “Fringe” after it appeared?
 A. Popular writers. B. University students.
 C. Artists from around the world. D. Performers of music and dance.
63. We may learn from the text that Edinburgh Festival _____.
 A. has become a non-official event B. has gone beyond an art festival
 C. gives shows all year round D. keeps growing rapidly

C

Given that many people’s moods (情绪) are regulated by the chemical action of chocolate, it was probably only a matter of time before somebody made the chocolate shop similar to a drugstore of Chinese medicine. Looking like a setting from the film *Charlie & the Chocolate Factory*, Singapore’s Chocolate Research Facility (CRF) has over 100 varieties of chocolates. Its founder is Chris Lee who grew up at his parents’ corner store with one hand almost always in the jar of sweets.

If the CRF seems to be a smart idea, that’s because Lee is not merely a seasoned salesperson but also head of a marketing department that has business relations with big names such as Levi’s and Sony. That idea surely results in the imagination at work when it comes to making different flavored (味道) chocolates.

The CRF’s produce is “green”, made within the country and divided into 10 lines, with the Alcohol Series being the most popular. The Exotic Series --- with Sichuan pepper, red bean (豆), cheese and other flavors --- also does well and is fun to taste. And for chocolate snobs, who think that they have a better knowledge of chocolate than others, the Connoisseur Series uses cocoa beans from Togo, Cuba, Venezuela, and Ghana, among others.

64. What is good about chocolate?
 A. It serves as a suitable gift. B. It works as an effective medicine.
 C. It helps improve the state of mind. D. It strengthens business relations.

65. Why is Chris Lee able to develop his idea of the CRF?
- A. He knows the importance of research.
 - B. He learns from shops of similar types.
 - C. He has the support of many big names
 - D. He has a lot of marketing experience.
66. Which line of the CRF produce sells best?
- A. The Connoisseur Series. B. The Exotic Series.
 - C. The Alcohol Series. D. The Sichuan Series.
67. The words “chocolate snobs” in Paragraph 3 probably refer to people who ____.
- A. are particular about chocolate B. know little about cocoa beans
 - C. look down upon others D. like to try new flavors

D

Low-Cost Gifts for Mother’s Day

Gift No. 1

Offer to be your mother’s health friend. Promise to be there for any and all doctor’s visits whether a disease or a regular medical check-up. Most mothers always say “no need,” another set of eyes and ears is always a good idea at a doctor’s visit. The best part? This one is free.

Gift No. 2

Help your mother organize all of her medical records, which include the test results and medical information. Put them all in one place. Be sure to make a list of all of her medicines and what times she takes them. “Having all this information in one place could end up saving your mother’s life,” Dr. Marie Savard said.

Gift No. 3

Enough sleep is connected to general health conditions. “Buy your mother cotton sheets and comfortable pillows to encourage better sleep,” Savard said. “We know that good sleep is very important to our health.”

Gift No. 4

Some gift companies such as Presents for Purpose allow you to pay it forward

this Mother's Day by picking gifts in which 10 percent of the price you pay goes to a charity (慈善机构). Gift givers can choose from a wide variety of useful but inexpensive things --- many of which are "green" --- and then choose a meaningful charity from a list. When your mother gets the gift, she will be told that she has helped the chosen charity.

68. What are you advised to do for your mother at doctor's visits?

A. Take notes. B. Be with her. C. Buy medicine. D. Give her gifts.

69. Where can you find a gift idea to improve your mother's sleep?

A. In Gift No. 1. B. In Gift No. 2. C. In Gift No. 3. D. In Gift No. 4.

70. Buying gifts from Presents for Purpose allows mothers to_____.

A. enjoy good sleep B. be well-organized

C. get extra support D. give others help

第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Public Speaking Training

•Get a coach

___71___, so get help. Since there are about a billion companies out there all ready to offer you public speaking training and courses, here are some things to look for when deciding the training that's right for you.

•Focus on positives

Any training you do to become more effective at public speaking should always focus on the positive aspects of what you already do well. Nothing can hurt confidence more than being told that you aren't doing well. ___72___, so good public speaking training should develop those instead of telling you what you shouldn't do.

• ___73___

If you find a public speaking course that looks as though it's going to give you lots of dos and don'ts, walk away! Your brain is so full of what you're going to be talking about.

___74___. As far as we're concerned, there are basically no hard and fast rules about public

speaking. Your audience can be your friends.

·You are a special person not a clone

Most importantly, good public speaking training should treat you as a special one, with your own personal habits. 75. Your training course should help you bring out your personality, not try to turn you into someone you're not.

- A. You aren't like anybody else
- B. You already do lots of things well
- C. Turn your back on too many rules
- D. Check the rules about dos and don'ts
- E. Whatever the presentation, public speaking is tough
- F. The one thing you don't want is for them to fall asleep
- G. So trying to force a whole set of rules into it will just make things worse

第四部分 写作（共两页，满分35分）

第一节 短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有10处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：把缺词处加一个漏符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改10处，多者（从第11处起）不计分。

The book I'm reading of talks about afternoon tea in Britain. It is said to have started in the early 1800's. Have tea in the late agternoon provides a bridge between lunch and dinner, that might not be served until 8 o'clock at night. This custom soon becomes another meal of day. Interesting, it had a connection by the British porcelain (瓷器) industry. Tea in China was traditionally drank from cups without handles. When tea got popular in Britain, there was a crying need for good cup with handles to suit British habits. This made for the grow in the porcelain industry.

第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你是李华，自制一些中国结（Chinese knot）。给开网店的美朋友Tom写封信，请他代卖，要点包括：

1. 外观（尺寸、颜色、材料）；
2. 象征意义；
3. 价格。

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。