

## 2012年高考英语试卷（新课标版）

### 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. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. In a bookstore.    B. In a classroom.    C. In a library.

2. At what time will the film begin?

A. 7:20.      B. 7:15.      C. 7:00.

3. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?

A. Their friend Jane.    B. A weekend trip.    C. A radio programme.

4. What will the woman probably do?

A. Catch a train.    B. See the man off.    C. Go shopping.

5. Why did the woman apologize?

A. She made a late delivery.

B. She went to the wrong place.

C. She couldn't take the cake back.

#### 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，回答第6、7题。

6. Whose CD is broken?

A. Kathy's.     B. Mum's.     C. Jack's.

7. What does the boy promise to do for the girl?

A. Buy her a new CD.   B. Do some cleaning.   C. Give her 10 dollars.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What did the man think of the meal?

A. Just so-so.     B. Quite satisfactory.     C. A bit disappointing.

9. What was the 15% on the bill paid for?

A. The food.     B. The drinks.     C. The service.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. Why is the man at the shop?

A. To order a camera for his wife.

B. To have a camera repaired.

C. To get a camera changed.

11. What colour does the man want?

A. Pink.     B. Black.     C. Orange.

12. What will the man do afterwards?

A. Make a phone call.

B. Wait until further notice.

C. Come again the next day.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What would Joe probably do during the Thanksgiving holiday?

A. Go to a play.     B. Stay at home.     C. Visit Kingston.

14. What is Ariel going to do in Toronto?

A. Attend a party.     B. Meet her aunt.     C. See a car show.

15. Why is Ariel in a hurry to leave?

A. To call up Betty.    B. To buy some DVDs.    C. To pick up Daniel.

16. What might be the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.    B. Fellow workers.    C. Guide and tourist.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Where does Thomas Manning work?

A. In the Guinness Company.    B. At a radio station.    C. In a museum.

18. Where did the idea of a book of records come from?

A. A bird-shooting trip.    B. A visit to Europe.    C. A television talk show.

19. When did Sir Hugh's first book of records appear?

A. In 1875.    B. In 1950.    C. In 1955.

20. What are the two speakers going to talk about next?

A. More records of unusual facts.

B. The founder of the company.

C. The oldest person in the world.

## 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: 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. — Which one of these do you want? — \_\_\_\_\_. Either will do.

A. I don't mind    B. I'm sure    C. No problem    D. Go ahead

22. Sarah looked at \_\_\_\_ finished painting with \_\_\_\_ satisfaction.

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

23. "Life is like walking in the snow", Granny used to say, "because every step \_\_\_\_.

- A. has shown    B. is showing    C. shows    D. showed
24. It is by no means clear \_\_\_\_ the president can do to end the strike.  
A. how    B. which    C. that    D. what
25. I don't believe we've met before, \_\_\_\_ I must say you do look familiar.  
A. therefore    B. although    C. since    D. unless
26. The result is not very important to us, but if we do win, then so much \_\_\_\_.  
A. the best    B. best    C. better    D. the better
27. Mary is really good at taking notes in class. She can \_\_\_\_ almost every word her teacher says.  
A. put out    B. put down    C. put away    D. put together
28. The party will be held in the garden, weather \_\_\_\_.  
A. permitting    B. to permit    C. permitted    D. permit
29. This restaurant wasn't \_\_\_\_ that other restaurant we went to.  
A. half as good as    B. as half good as    C. as good as half    D. good as half as
30. I \_\_\_\_ use a clock to wake me up because at six o'clock each morning the train comes by my house.  
A. couldn't    B. mustn't    C. shouldn't    D. needn't
31. Larry asks Bill and Peter to go on a picnic with him, but \_\_\_\_ of them wants to, because they have work to do.  
A. either    B. any    C. neither    D. none
32. Film has a much shorter history, especially when \_\_\_\_ such art forms as music and painting.  
A. having compared to    B. comparing to    C. compare to    D. compared to
33. I had been working on math for the whole afternoon and the numbers \_\_\_\_ before my eyes.  
A. swim    B. swum    C. swam    D. had swum
34. You have to move out of the way \_\_\_\_ the truck cannot get past you.  
A. so    B. or    C. and    D. but
35. If she doesn't want to go, nothing you can say will \_\_\_\_ her.  
A. persuade    B. promise    C. invite    D. support

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks 36 than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more 37 than we realize. In fact, non-verbal (非言语) communication takes up about 50% of what we really 38. And body language is particularly 39 when we attempt to communicate across cultures.

Indeed, what is called body language is so 40 a part of us that it's actually often unnoticed. And misunderstandings occur as a result of it. 41, different societies treat the 42 between people differently. Northern Europeans usually do not like having 43 contact (接触) even with friends, and certainly not with 44. People from Latin American countries, 45, touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in 46, it may look like a Latino is 47 a Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving 48. The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep 49 — which the Latino will in return regard as 50.

Clearly, a great deal is going on when people 51. And only a part of it is in the words themselves. And when parties are from 52 cultures, there's a strong possibility of 53. But whatever the situation, the best 54 is to obey the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be 55.

- |                    |                |               |              |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 36. A. straighter  | B. louder      | C. harder     | D. further   |
| 37. A. sounds      | B. invitations | C. feelings   | D. messages  |
| 38. A. hope        | B. receive     | C. discover   | D. mean      |
| 39. A. immediate   | B. misleading  | C. important  | D. difficult |
| 40. A. well        | B. far         | C. much       | D. long      |
| 41. A. For example | B. Thus        | C. However    | D. In short  |
| 42. A. trade       | B. distance    | C. connection | D. greetings |
| 43. A. eye         | B. verbal      | C. bodily     | D. telephone |

44. A. strangers      B. relatives      C. neighbours      D. enemies  
45. A. in other word    B. on the other hand    C. in a similar way    D. by all means  
46. A. trouble      B. conversation      C. silence      D. experiment  
47. A. disturbing      B. helping      C. guiding      D. following  
48. A. closer      B. faster      C. in      D. away  
49. A. stepping forward    B. going on    C. backing away    D. coming out  
50. A. weakness      B. carelessness    C. friendliness      D. coldness  
51. A. talk      B. travel      C. laugh      D. think  
52. A. different      B. European      C. Latino      D. rich  
53. A. curiosity      B. excitement      C. misunderstanding    D. nervousness  
54. A. chance      B. time      C. result      D. advice  
55. A. noticed      B. treated      C. respected      D. pleased

### 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

Are you looking for some new and exciting places to take your kids to? Try some of these places:

•Visit art museums. They offer a variety of activities to excite your kids' interest. Many offer workshops for making hand-made pieces, traveling exhibits, book signings (签名) by children's favorite writers, and even musical performances and other arts.

•Head to a natural history museum. This is where kids can discover the past from dinosaur models to rock collections and pictures of stars in the sky. Also, ask what kind of workshops and educational programs are prepared for kids and any special events that are coming up.

•Go to a Youtheater. Look for one in your area offering plays for child and

family visitors. Pre-show play shops are conducted by area artists and educators where kids can discover the secret about performing arts. Puppet (木偶) making and stage make-up are just a couple of the special offerings you might find.

•Try hands-on science. Visit one of the many hands-on science museums around the country. These science play-lands are great fun for kids and grown-ups alike. They'll keep your child mentally and physically active the whole day through while pushing buttons, experimenting, and building. When everyone is tired, enjoy a fun family science show, commonly found in these museums.

56. If a child is interested in the universe, he probably will visit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a Youtheater                      B. an art museum  
C. a natural history museum      D. a hands-on science museum

57. What can kids do at a Youtheater?

- A. Look at rock collections.      B. See dinosaur models.  
C. Watch puppet making.        D. Give performances.

58. What does "hands-on science" mean in the last paragraph?

- A. Science games designed by kids.    B. Learning science by doing things.  
C. A show of kids' science work.       D. Reading science books.

59. Where does this text probably come from?

- A. A science textbook.    B. A tourist map.    C. A museum guide.    D. A news report.

## B

Honey from the African forest is not only a kind of natural sugar, it is also delicious. Most people, and many animals, like eating it. However, the only way for them to get that honey is to find a wild bees' nest and take the honey from it. Often, these nests are high up in trees, and it is difficult to find them. In parts of Africa, though, people and animals looking for honey have a strange and unexpected helper -- a little bird called a honey guide.

The honey guide does not actually like honey, but it does like the wax in the beehives (蜂房). The little bird cannot reach this wax, which is deep inside the bees' nest. So, when it finds a suitable nest, it looks for someone to help it. The honey guide

gives a loud cry that attracts the attention of both passing animals and people. Once it has their attention, it flies through the forest, waiting from time to time for the curious animal or person as it leads them to the nest. When they finally arrive at the nest, the follower reaches in to get at the delicious honey as the bird patiently waits and watches. Some of the honey, and the wax, always falls to the ground, and this is when the honey guide takes its share.

Scientists do not know why the honey guide likes eating the wax, but it is very determined in its efforts to get it. The birds seem to be able to smell wax from a long distance away. They will quickly arrive whenever a beekeeper is taking honey from his beehives, and will even enter churches when beeswax candles are being lit.

60. Why is it difficult to find a wild bees' nest?

- A. It's small in size.      B. It's hidden in trees.  
C. It's covered with wax.      D. It's hard to recognize.

61. What do the words "the follower" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. A bee.    B. A bird.    C. A honey seeker.    D. A beekeeper.

62. The honey guide is special in the way \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it gets its food      B. it goes to church  
C. it sings in the forest      D. it reaches into bees' nests

63. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Wild Bees      B. Wax and Honey  
C. Beekeeping in Africa      D. Honey-Lover's Helper

## C

About twenty of us had been fortunate enough to receive invitations to a film-studio (影棚) to take part in a crowd-scene. Although our "act" would last only for a short time, we could see quite a number of interesting things.

We all stood at the far end of the studio as workmen prepared the scene, setting up trees at the edge of a winding path. Very soon, bright lights were turned on and the big movie-camera was wheeled into position. The director shouted something to the camera operator and then went to speak to the two famous actors nearby. Since it was



hot in the studio, it came as a surprise to us to see one of the actors put on a heavy overcoat and start walking along the path. A big fan began blowing tiny white feathers down on him, and soon the trees were covered in “snow”. Two more fans were turned on, and a “strong wind” blew through the trees. The picture looked so real that it made us feel cold.

The next scene was a complete contrast (对比). The way it was filmed was quite unusual. Pictures taken on an island in the Pacific were shown on a glass screen. An actor and actress stood in front of the scene so that they looked as if they were at the water’s edge on an island. By a simple trick like this, palm trees, sandy beaches, and blue, clear skies had been brought into the studio!

Since it was our turn next, we were left wondering what scene would be prepared for us. For a full three minutes in our lives we would be experiencing the excitement of being film “Stars”!

64. Who is the author?

- A. A cameraman.                      B. A film director.
- C. A crowd-scene actor.            D. A workman for scene setting.

65. What made the author feel cold?

- A. The heavy snowfall.            B. The man-made scene.
- C. The low temperature.           D. The film being shown.

66. What would happen in the “three minutes” mentioned, in the last paragraph?

- A. A new scene would be filmed.    B. More stars would act in the film.
- C. The author would leave the studio. D. The next scene would be prepared.

## D

Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practiced ever since. A man who has not had a chance to go swimming for years can still swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after many years and still ride away. He can play catch and hit a ball as well as his son. A mother who has not thought about the words for years can teach her daughter the poem that begins “Twinkle, twinkle, little star” or

remember the story of Cinderella or Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

One explanation is the *law of overlearning*, which can be stated as follows: Once we have learned something, additional learning trials increase the length of time we will remember it.

In childhood we usually continue to practice such skills as swimming, bicycle riding, and playing baseball long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and remind ourselves of words such as “Twinkle, twinkle, little star” and childhood tales such as Cinderella and Goldilocks. We not only learn but overlearn.

The multiplication tables (乘法口诀表) are an exception to the general rule that we forget rather quickly the things that we learn in school, because they are another of the things we overlearn in childhood.

The law of overlearning explains why cramming (突击学习) for an examination, though it may result in a passing grade, is not a satisfactory way to learn a college course. By cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little overlearning, on the other hand, is really necessary for one’s future development.

67. What is the main idea of Paragraph 1?

- A. People remember well what they learned in childhood.
- B. Children have a better memory than grown-ups.
- C. Poem reading is a good way to learn words.
- D. Stories for children are easy to remember.

68. The author explains the law of overlearning by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. presenting research findings
- B. setting down general rules
- C. making a comparison
- D. using examples

69. According to the author, being able to use multiplication tables is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a result of overlearning
- B. a special case of cramming
- C. a skill to deal with math problems
- D. a basic step towards advanced studies

70. What is the author’s opinion on cramming?

- A. It leads to failure in college exams.
- B. It’s helpful only in a limited way.
- C. It’s possible to result in poor memory.
- D. It increases students’ learning interest.

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。

**Kids' health: Four steps for fighting stress**

Everybody gets stressed time to time. 71 Some ways of dealing with stress --- like screaming or hitting someone --- don't solve (解决) much. But other ways, like talking to someone you trust, can lead you to solving your problem or at least feeling better.

Try taking these four steps. the next time you are stressed:

(1) Get support. When you need help, reach out to the people who care about you. Talk to a trusted adult, such as a parent or other relatives. 72 They might have had similar problems, such as dealing with a test, or the death of a beloved pet.

(2) Don't take it out on yourself. Sometimes when kids are stressed and upset they take it out on themselves. Oh, dear, that's not a good idea. Remember that there are always people to help you. Don't take it out on yourself. 73

(3) Try to solve the problem. After you're calm and you have support from adults and friends, it's time to get down to business. 74 Even if you can't solve it all, you can solve a piece of it.

(4) Be positive. Most stress is temporary (暂时的). Remember stress does go away, especially when you figure out the problem and start working on solving it.

These steps aren't magic, but they do work. And if you can stay positive as you you're your way through a tough time, you'll help yourself feel better even faster. 75

- A. Ask for a helping hand to get you through the tough situation.
- B. Notice your friends' feelings and find a way to help them.
- C. Different people feel stress in different ways.
- D. Ah, it feels so good when the stress is gone.
- E. You need to figure out what the problem is.
- F. And don't forget about your friends.
- G. Then, find a way to calm down.

#### 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：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），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。

I learned early in life that I had to be more patient and little aggressive. From the time I was about four until I was about six, I destroyed each of my toy. I was happy when the toys worked, but when things did wrong, I got angry and broke it. For a while parents bought me new toys. But before long they began to see which was happening. When I tear apart my fifth birthday toy train, my father said, “That’s it. No more toys to you.” My punishment lasted a year. Meanwhile, I found out that with more patience I must make my toys to last. My attitude changed from then on.

##### 第二节 书面表达（满分25分）

假定你是李华，从互联网上得知一个国际中学生组织将在新加坡（Singapore）举办夏令营，欢迎各国学生参加。请写一封电子邮件申请参加。

内容主要包括：

1. 自我介绍（包括英语能力）；
2. 参加意图（介绍中国、了解其他国家）；
3. 希望获准。

注意：

1. 词数100左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 邮件开头和结尾已为你写好。

Dear Sir or Madam,

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Regards,

Li Hua