2008年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（全国卷二）

英 语

（说明：音标要安装音标字体才能正确打开，否则显示为乱码。）

**本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。第一卷1至12页。第二卷13至16页。考试结束，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。**

**第一卷**

**第一部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分50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 []

【标准答案】B。

【试题解析】见每个单词后的注音。

【高考考点】our在重读音节中的读音辨析。

 2. match []

A. separate [] B. marry [ ] C. machine[ ] D. many[]

【标准答案】B。

【试题解析】见每个单词后的注音。

【高考考点】元音字母a的读音辨析。

 3. rise[]

A. purse [ ] B. else [] C. praise [ ] D. mouse[]

【标准答案】C。

【试题解析】见每个单词后的注音。

【高考考点】辅音字母s的读音辨析。

 4. bathe []

A. faith [ ] B. cloth [ ] C. maths[] D. smooth []

【标准答案】D。

【试题解析】辅音字母组合-th的读音辨析。

【高考考点】见每个单词后的注音。

 5. Britain　不发音

A. certain不发音 B. train[] C. against[ ] D. contain[]

【标准答案】A。

【试题解析】见每个单词后的注音。

【高考考点】元音字母组合ai的读音辨析。

**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

【标准答案】B。

【试题解析】在情境交际中考查替代省略. 为了使交际更加简洁明了，省使用替代省略。I’m afraid not 相当于I’m afraid that I don’t know Ann’s telephone number. 比如：It’s going to rain tomorrow. ---- I think so.=I think it’s going to rain tomorrow.

【高考考点】情景交际中考查替代省略。

 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

【标准答案】D。

【试题解析】题意是“如果你不需要更多的空间来放行李，那么一辆小车对一家三口来说就足够了。”unless引导条件状语从句，在此相当于if you don’t need more space for luggage.

【高考考点】unless引导条件状语从句。

 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

【标准答案】A。

【试题解析】不定冠词表示泛指，指不限定的人或物。题意是“不休息驾驶4个小时的车不是个好主意”。

【高考考点】冠词。

 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

【标准答案】。

【试题解析】turn off“关掉”；turn around“转身”turn over “翻身，使翻转“；turn up“开大，调高，到来，出现 ”。另外还有一些常见的短语：turn out（结果是，被证明是）， turn on（打开）， turn in （上交），turn down（调小，拒绝）, turn against（背叛）等

【高考考点】动词短语词义辨析。

 10. --- Could I ask you a rather personal question?

--- Sure, \_\_\_\_.

A. pardon me B. go ahead C. good idea D. forget it

【标准答案】B。

【试题解析】pardon me用于没听清对方的话；good idea用于赞成对方的建议；forget it用于对方向你道歉时，安慰对方。I still owe you for lunch yesterday. Forget it. “昨天午饭我还欠着你呢。算了吧 ”。

【高考考点】交际用语。对别人请求的肯定答复。

 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

【标准答案】A。

【试题解析】从题干前部分句子的谓语动词结构（虚拟语气）可以看出是指过去某个时间已经下了整天的雨。所以应该用一般过去时态。该题解题关键要从题干前部分入手。if非真实条件句用的过去完成时，主句用would have done，我们可以看出这是与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。

【高考考点】动词时态。

 12. The director had her assistant \_\_\_ some hot dogs for the meeting.

A. picked up B. picks up C. pick up D. picking up

【标准答案】C。

【试题解析】题意是“董事让她的助手为会议准备了一些热狗。”have用作使役动词，其后可以跟省to的不定式，也可以跟现在分词和过去分词作宾补。跟过去分词，则表示和宾语之间是动宾关系，跟现在分词则表示正进行的动作，跟省to的不定式则表示完成的动作。

【高考考点】非谓语动词。

 13. Stand over there \_\_\_ you’ll be able to see the oil painting better.

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

【标准答案】C。

【试题解析】题意是“站在那儿你就能够更好地观看那张油画。考查的是句型结构 “祈使句+连词and/or+一般将来时的陈述句”。祈使句相当于一个条件句：If you stand over there, you will be able to see the oil painting better.

【高考考点】祈使句+连词and/or+一般将来时的陈述句。

 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

【标准答案】A。

【试题解析】题意是“要是他们的市场计划成功了，他们将增加20%的销售额”。从句是一般现在时表将来，主句常用一般将来时或情态动词can/may + 动词原形。如：If we get up early tomorrow morning, we may/can see the sunrise.

【高考考点】动词时态。

 15. Modern equipment and no smoking are two of the things I like \_\_\_\_ working here.

A. with B. over C. at D. about

【标准答案】D。

【试题解析】题意是“就在这儿工作的原因，现代化的设备和无烟环境是我喜欢在这儿工作的两个原因。”about表示“关于，就…而言”。

【高考考点】介词

 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

【标准答案】C。

【试题解析】后部分是对前部分的补充.题意是 “那儿的路况结果很好,比我们原想的还好.”

 what不是关系代词不引导定语从句，that一般不引导非限制性定语从句。it干扰性大，如果在逗号后加连词and，则选项A成立。

【高考考点】which引导的非限制性定语从句.

 17. Liza \_\_\_ well not want to go on the trip --- she hates traveling.

A. will B. can C. must D. may

【标准答案】D。

【试题解析】may/might/can/could + well很可能。must用于肯定句中，表示把握较大的肯定推测，意为“一定”；can常用于否定句中表示把握较大的否定推测，意为“不可能”；may可用于肯定句或否定句中，表示可能性不大的推测。从后文的she hates traveling.可知Liza“也许不想继续旅行了。”

【高考考点】情态动词表示推测的用法。

 18. Little Johnny felt the bag, curious to know what it \_\_\_\_.

A. collected B. contained C. loaded D. saved

【标准答案】B。

【试题解析】collect收集；contain包含，容纳；load装载；save节约，节省。题意是“小强尼摸了摸那口袋，很想知道里面装的是什么。”故选B项。

【高考考点】动词词义辨析。

 19. The house still needed a lot of work, but \_\_\_ the kitchen was finished.

A. instead B. altogether C. at once D. at least

【标准答案】D。

【试题解析】instead代替，相反；altogether一起；at once立刻，马上；at least至少。题意是“这房子还需要做很多工，不过厨房至少已经完工了。”故选D项。

【高考考点】在语境中考查副词或介词短语。

 20. It was in New Zealand \_\_\_ Elizabeth first met Mr. Smith.

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

【标准答案】A。

【试题解析】题意是“是在New Zealand，Elizabeth第一次遇到Smith先生。”该题强调地点状语。判断是否是强调句的基本方法就是把It is/was和that/who去掉，被强调的部分放到它原来的位置上，句子意思完整，则必定是强调句，否则就是状语从句或定语从句。

【高考考点】强调句结构It is/was + 被强调的部分 + that/who + 其它成分。

**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

**【标准答案】C。**

**【高考考点】动词词义辨析。**

**【试题解析】carry携带，搬运；find发现，找到；include包含，包括；hold抓住，握住。句意是“每天包午饭时，我都要附一张便条在包里”。**

22. A. difficult B. special C. comfortable D. separate

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】形容词词义辨析。

【试题解析】difficult困难的；special特别的，特殊的；comfortable愉快的，舒适的；separate分离的，分开的。句意是“（便条上的内容）也许是一个特殊时刻的感激。”故选B。

23. A. congratulation B. improvement C. explanation D. encouragement

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】名词词义辨析。

【试题解析】congratulation祝贺；improvement进步，改进；explanation解释，说明； encouragement鼓励。 从下文的 the coming test or sporting event可知“我”就即将来临的考试或运动会写些鼓励的话。

24. A. loved B. answered C. wrote D. examined

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】动词词义辨析。

【试题解析】句意是“在小学阶段孩子们还喜欢我写的纸条。”

25. A. lately B. by the way C. by the time D. gradually

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】副词和介词短语作状语。

【试题解析】lately最近；by the way顺便提一下，顺便问一下；by the time到……的时候；gradually逐渐地。从候温句子机构可以看出，该空应用一个可作连词引导时间状语从句的词只有by the time可用作连词，引导时间状语从句。句意是“到上中学的时候。”

26. A. received B. understood C. enjoyed D. collected

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】动词词义辨析。

【试题解析】receive收到；understand明白；enjoy喜欢；collect收集。从上文得知“随着孩子们长大，他们变得有自我意识了，我的大儿子告诉我他不再喜欢我每天写的纸条。”

27. A. copy B. read C. take D. send

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】动词词义辨析。

【试题解析】copy抄写，模仿；read阅读；take带走；send，送，派。据题意“告诉他没必要再看纸条上的内容”，阅读什么东西应用read。

28. A. held up B. gave up C. followed D. continued

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】动词词义辨析。

【试题解析】hold up举起，阻止; give up放弃; follow跟随; continue继续。前文提到尽管告诉儿子没有必要看纸条内容，但我还是有必要写，所以就一直继续写到他中学毕业。

29. A. out B. home C. to college D. to Sacramento

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】动词的搭配。

【试题解析】move out搬出去；move home搬回家；move to college搬到大学去；move to Sacramento搬到Sacramento。从上下文可知“大儿子Mac大学毕业后打电话问母亲他是否可以回家住2个月。”

30. A. organizing B. planning C. comparing D. completing

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】动词词义辨析。

【试题解析】organize组织；plan计划; compare比较; complete完成。从上下文可知“大儿子大学毕业后，在华盛顿完成了2个实习周期。”

31. A. hopefully B. finally C. particularly D. certainly

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】副词词义辨析。

【试题解析】hopefully抱有希望地；finally最后；particularly特别，尤其；certainly当然，必定。根据上文在华盛顿实习完后就在Sacramento找到一份技术助理的工作。

32. A. Because of B. Instead of C. Except for D. As for

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】介词短语词义辨析。

【试题解析】because of因为；instead of代替，而不是；except for除了……以外；as for至于，就……而论。据上下文可知“Mac除了短暂的探亲假外，他就一直因工作而住在离家很远的地方。”

33. A. especially B. immediately C. equally D. generally

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】副词词义辨析。

【试题解析】especially特别，尤其；immediately立刻，马上；equally平等地；generally通常，一般。上文提到“Mac的妹妹上大学去了”所以Mac能回家来我感到特别高兴。

34. A. once B. again C. still D. even

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】副词词义辨析。

【试题解析】once曾经；again再，又；still仍，还；even甚至。句意是“Mac的弟弟在上学，我还要给他包午餐。”故选C。

35. A. packed B. fetched C. bought D. filled

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】动词词义辨析。

【试题解析】pack包；fetch拿来；buy买；fill装满。在文章一段就提到了“我”每天要给孩子们包午餐，所以这儿的句意是“在给Mac的弟弟包午餐时，也给Mac包了一个。”

36. A. fear B. surprise C. anger D. disappointment

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】名词词义辨析。

【试题解析】fear害怕；surprise惊讶；anger生气；disappointment失望。从后文得知“我”接到Mac打来电话要他的盒饭，所以可以猜想一下我有多惊讶。

37. A. waiting for B. worrying about C. caring for D. asking about

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】动词短语词义辨析。

【试题解析】wait for等待；worry about担心；care for爱好，关心；ask about问有关……。句意是“Mac打电话问他的午饭。”

38. A. wrong B. funny C. strange D. smart

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】形容词词义辨析。

【试题解析】从语境可以看出，尽管大儿子Mac大学毕业参加工作了，但仍像以前一样打电话向母亲要午饭。他没得到午饭，就问母亲自己是不是因为做错了什么事，故选A项。

39. A. any more B. enough C. once more D. better

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】副词（短语）词义辨析。

【试题解析】any more不再；enough足够的；once more再一次，又一次；better较好地。句意是“你不再爱我了吗，妈妈？”故选A。

40. A. interestingly B. bitterly C. politely D. laughingly

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】副词词义辨析。

【试题解析】interestingly有趣地；bitterly 惨痛地；politely有礼貌地；laughingly笑着。句意是当“我”笑着问儿子怎么了时，他劈头就问了“我”几个问题。对儿子问的问题，作为母亲的“我”感到好笑。

**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 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 lift. 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.”

A篇讲述一个失去母爱的小男孩的言行让他的老师完全改变了，即从知识的传授转变为对学生思想人格的教育。小男孩在老师的关爱和鼓励下也取得了优异的成绩。

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.

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】细节理解题。

【试题解析】第一段Mrs. Thompson. She told the children on the first day that she loved them all the same. But that was a lie…But that was a lie.可以看出她说爱班上每一人不是真话，Teddy令她讨厌。

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.

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】细节理解题。

【试题解析】从文章第二段开始Then Mrs. Thompson got to know that Teddy was actually a very good boy before the death of his mother. 知道Teddy在妈妈去世前是一个好孩子，只是在母亲去世后，才变得不爱和别人玩，变得很脏，不讨人喜欢。Teddy送了Mrs. Thompson一瓶香水后，说Mrs. Thompson, today you smell just like my Mom used to.可以看出Teddy缺乏母爱，需要母爱。

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.

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】细节理解题。

【试题解析】从文章第三段的On that very day, she stopped teaching reading, writing and math. Instead, she began to teach children.可以看出，Mrs. Thompson不单单是教授学生们文化课程，而是更加在思想上和孩子们沟通。

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.

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】细节理解题。

【试题解析】从文章第四、五段可以看出，通过Mrs. Thompson的特别关注和鼓励，Teddy 进步很快，成了班上优秀的学生，后来还考上了大学，拿到了医学博士学位。

**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.*

阅读B篇则主要通过对50年来英国女王为国民每年祝词的录音研究，论证了人的口音会变化这一事实。

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

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】细节理解题。

【试题解析】第二段最后一句As far as I know, there just is nobody else for whom there is this sort of broadcast records可知只有女王的讲话录音完整，具有研究的价值。

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

 A. “duaty” B. “citee” C. “hame” D. “lorst”

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】细节判断题。

【试题解析】从文章第三段第一句He said the noble way of pronouncing vowels (元音) had gradually lost ground as the noble upper-class accent over the past years.可知，研究者主要是研究女王发音的元音的变化。四个选项中只有B项中的元音没有变化，其余三个在第四段可以看出现在都有变化。

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

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】推理判断题。

【试题解析】从文章德内容得知，研究者是研究女王50年来口音的变化，属于语音类的研究，所以研究成果应刊登在语音学杂志上。由此推断*Journal of Phonetics*是一本有关语言方面的杂志。

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.

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】主旨大意题。

【标准答案】

【试题解析】文章开头一句The Queen’s English is now sounding less upper-class, a scientific study of the Queen’s Christmas broadcasts had found.就是文章的中心句，其后内容就是围绕这一话题展开的，故主要是讲述一个人口音随着时间的变化。

**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, and 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 of often. It’s a sad fact of life: Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

C篇揭露了一个社会问题――社会上有些人利用半真半假的陈词来误导他人。

49. How much did the lottery winner lose?

 A. One hundred dollars. B. Two hundred dollars.

 C. Three hundred dollars. D. Four hundred dollars.

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】细节理解题。

【试题解析】从文章第二、三段的I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery (彩票).和We then discover that he bought $200 worth of tickets可知这个中奖者买了200美元的彩票，赢了100美元，实际上他输了100美元，并不是真正的赢家。

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

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】推理判断题。

【试题解析】文章通过几个例子最后得出结论，认为人们不应该只从事物的表面来看问题，接受表面上的价值。

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

A. final increase B. big advantage

C. large share D. total saving

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】词义猜测题。

【试题解析】从第五段开始一句…her state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. 可知表示工作岗位最终增加了200万。

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.

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】推理判断题。

【试题解析】第六段前两句 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.是本段的主题句，后面就是举例来说明Half-truths常被用来误导顾客。

**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 levers of capsaicin to cause a cough compared with the placebo.

The researchers said that theobromine worked by keeping down a verve 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.

D篇是一篇科普性读物。选材于医学的某一方面的研究――对巧克力中theobromine（可可碱）独特的治疗咳嗽的功效的对比研究，证明theobromine（可可碱）是未来有效的治疗咳嗽的良药。

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

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】推理判断题。

【试题解析】从第二段的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.可看出theobromine比codeine更有效，判断A项错误。既然它用来止咳，改善人们的生活质量，所以B项错误。在第一段提到了heobromine是从chocolate里提炼出来的，所以C项错误。故正确答案是D项。

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

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

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】细节理解题。

【试题解析】A、B、D三项中的物品是用来做实验的物品。在文章第四段最后一句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.可知Capsaicin（辣椒素）用来引起咳嗽和作为这些药物如何止咳的依据。

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

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】推理判断题。

【试题解析】从第四段首句Ten healthy volunteers(志愿者) were given theobromine, codeine or placebo, a pill that contains no medicine, during the experiment.可知实验中每组人吃一种所给的物品才能看出止咳的效果，故需要三组志愿者。

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

【标准答案】B。

【高考考点】归纳主旨题。

【试题解析】本文主要介绍chocolate中含有的一种成分Theobromine能有很好的止咳效果，所以该题的正确答案为B

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, 9:00am -- 4:00 pm.

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

**Swiss historical village**

612 Seventh Ave., New Glarus

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

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

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

**Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café**

6858 Paoli Rd., Paoli, WI

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

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

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

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

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

**Christopher Columbus Museum**

239 Whitney St., Columbus

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

Open daily, 8:15 am – 4:00 pm.

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

E篇阅读是一篇应用广告文体形式的短文。主要介绍美国Wisconsin州的四个旅游景点。

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.

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】细节理解题。

【试题解析】从第一个景点介绍中Discover Wisconsin’s history and culture(文化) on four floors of exhibits.可知Wisconsin Historical Museum.在Capitol Square上。

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.

【标准答案】D。

【高考考点】细节判断题。

【试题解析】对比四个景点的开放时间，从最后一个景点的开放时间Open daily, 8:15 am – 4:00 pm.可以可知答案，每天从早上8：15到下午4：00。当然在周一就能够去参观了。

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.

【标准答案】C。

【高考考点】细节判断题。

【试题解析】通过查找四个景点介绍的第二段的内容，从第三个景点中的语句While visiting enjoy a wonderfully prepared lunch at our café overlooking the Sugar River. Just minutes from Madison!可知这个地方中午向游客提供午餐。

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

【标准答案】A。

【高考考点】细节判断题。

【试题解析】在第四个景点中未提及从Christopher Columbus Museum能俯视到一条河；从第一个景点的Admission is free.可知C项错误。从第三个景点的开放时间表可知Artisan Gallery & Creamery Café不是全天开放；从第二个景点的开放时间Tue.—Fri., May 1st –October 31st , 10:00 am—4:00 pm.可知Swiss Historical Village开放的时间是从5月1日至10月31日，刚好是半年时间。

注意: Ⅰ卷上61-80为空题(无此序号), 考生必须将第”81---85”序号题答在<<答题卡>>相对应的序号位置上,否则不得分.

 **第二节 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?

----- \_\_\_\_81\_\_\_.

【试题解析】从下文的how about San Francisco？可知某人就自己的度假目的地征求另一人的意见。故选 D。（ I can’t decide where to go for the holiday-----any ideas?）

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

---- 82

【试题解析】从下文You can go for long walks or take a rest in the Japanese Tea Garden的可知上文应该是问“那儿可以做些什么？故选A。（ What can you do there? ）

-----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.

----- 83

【试题解析】从上下文可知，这人没有问什么问题，只是对对方的介绍感到很兴奋，有一种马上就去的感觉。故选F。（ Hmm, that sounds good）

----- 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.

----- 84

【试题解析】从下文的No, you can’t stay on the island; there aren’t any hotels.可知这人想在岛上过夜。故选B。（ B. Oh, great! What a great place to stay in!）

----- 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.

----- 85

【试题解析】对别人的介绍以及借一本有关旅游地的书给他看，当然应该表示感谢。故选E。（E. Thanks a lot. San Francisco, here I come!）

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?

**2008年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试**

**英语**

**第二卷**

注意事项:

1. 用钢笔或圆珠笔直接答在试卷上.
2. 答卷前将密封线内的项目填写清楚.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 总分 | 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 |
|  | 分数 |  |  |  |

第三部分 写作(共三节, 满分55分)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 得分 | 评卷人 |
|   |  |

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, 在句子右边的横线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!

 66.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】 recognize (-ise)

【高考考点】动词。

【试题解析】 横线前有助动词didn't，其后就应用动词原形。美式recognize和英式recognise拼写都正确。

67. I usually just have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(三明治)for lunch.

 67.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】sandwich

【高考考点】名词。

【试题解析】从句子结构可知，sandwich作have的宾语，前有a修饰，故填单数形式。

68. Mr. White announced that he would go to China in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(二月).

 68 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】February

【高考考点】专有名词。

【试题解析】二月February是专有名词，书写时首写字母要大些。

69. The story was first written in English and later \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(翻译)into Chinese.

 69 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】 translated

【高考考点】动词语态。

【试题解析】该句是一并列句，前部分用的是一般过去时的被动语态，故后部分也应用过去时的被动语态，所以填translated。

70. The village children like to go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(游泳)in the nearby river.

 70 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】swimming

【高考考点】非谓语动词。

【试题解析】go swimming去游泳。书写时要注意以重读闭音节结尾，且末尾只有一个辅音字母的时候，要双写末尾辅音字母，再加ing。

71. One of our \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(邻居)kept a very beautiful garden.

 71 \_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】 neighbor(u)rs

【高考考点】名词单复数。

【试题解析】one of后跟名词复数形式，所以neighbor(u)r应用复数neighbor(u)rs形式， 两种拼写都算正确。

72. The English teacher gives the class a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (听写)almost every day.

 72.\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】dictation

【高考考点】派生词。

【试题解析】听写dictae是动词，但根据句子结构我们得知需要名词形式作宾语，其前还有a，故填dictation。

73. David turned and walked off in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(相反)direction.

 73. \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】opposite

【高考考点】形容词。

【试题解析】从汉语意思我们不易判断用什么词性，但从句子结构和它所处的位置可知放在名词前应用形容词作定语。故填opposite。

74. I suggest that we have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(定期)meetings.

 74. \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【标准答案】regular

【高考考点】形容词。

【试题解析】 “定期”位于名词前，应用形容词形式作定语。

75. Rose rushed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(向楼下)to answer the door.

 75. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_

【标准答案】downstairs

【高考考点】副词。

【试题解析】动词后应用副词。

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 得分 | 评卷人 |
|   |  |

第二节 短文该错 (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,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√); 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: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并也用斜线划掉.

 此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^), 在该行右边横线上写该加的词.

 此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词.

 注意: 原行没有错的不要改.

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. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

76. 【标准答案】chose → chosen

【试题解析】非谓语动词误用。donI 和chose之间是动宾关系，故改为动词不定式的被动形式。

77. 【标准答案】去掉at

【试题解析】多介词。at first是“第一”。在此句意是“首先”，故去掉at。

78. 【标准答案】about→with/to

【试题解析】介词搭配错误。和某人交谈应用talk with/to sb.

79. 【标准答案】 在history前加the。

【标准答案】冠词漏用。history加限定词修饰时，表示特指某历史，要the修饰。

80. 【标准答案】good → well

【试题解析】固定搭配错误。as well as是“和，也”的意思，相当于and。

81. 【标准答案】was → am

【试题解析】时态错误。主句是一般现在时，故since从句也用一般现在时。

82. 【标准答案】ways →way

【试题解析】名词单复数误用。find one's way是一固定搭配，way只用单数形式。

83. 【标准答案】正确。

【试题解析】没有错误。

84. 【标准答案】their → our。

【试题解析】从上下文看应是“我”向游客介绍“我们”取得的巨大成就。。

85. 【标准答案】making →make

【试题解析】非谓语动词错误。help do/ to do帮着做某事。

**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。

【写作要点】

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
5. 合适的结尾。

One Possible Version:

 June 8, 2008

Dear Peter,

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

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

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

 Try and write me in Chinese next time.

Best wishes

 Li Hua