**2011年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（广东A卷）**

**英 语**

**Ⅰ. 语言知识及应用(共两节。满分35分)**

第一节 完形填空(共15小题；每小题2分，满分30分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从1~15各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It has been argued by some that gifted children should be grouped in special classes, The 1 has been on the belief that in regular classes these children are held back in their intellectual (智力的) growth by 2 situation that has designed for the 3 children.

There can be little doubt that 4 classes can help the gifted children to graduate earlier and take their place in life sooner. However, to take these 5 out of the regular classes may create serious problems.

I observed a number of 6 children who were taken out of a special class and placed in a 7 class. In the special class, they showed little ability to use their own judgment, relying 8 on their teachers’ directions. In the regular class, having no worry about keeping up, they began to reflect 9 on many problems, some of which were not on the school program.

Many are concerned that gifted children become 10 and lose interest in learning. However this 11 is more often from parents and teachers than from students, and some of these 12 simply conclude that special classes should be set up for those who are 13 . Some top students do feel bored in class, but why they 14 so goes far beyond the work they have in school. Studies have shown that to be bored is to be anxious. The gifted child whop is bored is an 15 child.

1. A. principle B. theory C. arguments D. classification

2. A. designing B. grouping C. learning D. living

3. A. smart B. curious C. mature D. average

4. A. regular B. special C. small D. creative

5. A. children B. programs C. graduates D. designs

6. A. intelligent B. competent C. ordinary D. independent

7. A. separate B. regular C. new D. boring

8. A. specially B. slightly C. wrongly D. heavily

9. A, directly B. cleverly C. voluntarily D. quickly

10. A. doubted B. bored C. worried D. tired

11. A. concern B. conclusion C. reflection D. interest

12. A. students B. adults C. scholars D. teachers

13. A. talented B. worried C. learned D. interested

14. A. believe B. think C. say D. feel

15. A. outstanding B. intelligent C. anxious D. ordinary

第二节 语法填空(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

阅读下面短文，按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求，在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡标号为16～25的相应位置上。

One Sunday morning in August I went to local music festival. I left it early because I had an appointment 16 (late) that day. My friends walked me to the bus stop and waited with me 17 the bus arrived. I got on the bus and found a seat near the back, and then I noticed a man 18 (sit) at the front. He 19 (pretend) that a tiger toy was real and giving it a voice. He must be 20 (mental) disabled.

Behind him were other people to 21 he was trying to talk, but after some minutes 22 walked away and sat near me, looking annoyed

I didn’t want to be laughed at for talking to him but I didn’t like leaving him 23 his own either.

After a while I rose from my seat and walked to the front of the bus. I sat next to the man and introduced myself. We had 24 amazing conversation. He got off the bus before me and I felt very happy the rest of the way home.

I’m glad I made a choice. It made 25 of us feel good.

Ⅱ. 阅读 (共两节, 满分50分)

第一节 阅读理解(共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分)

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

**A**

In the animal kingdom, weakness can bring about aggression in other animal. This sometimes happens with humans also. But I have found that my weakness brings out the kindness in people. I see it every day when people hold doors for me, pour cream into my coffee, or help me to put on my coat. And I have discovered that it makes them happy.

From my wheelchair experience, I see the best in people, bur sometimes I feel sad because those who appear independent miss the kindness I see daily. They don’t get to see this soft side of others often, we try bevery way possible to avoid showing our weakness, which includes a lot of pretending. But only when we stop pretending we’re brave or strong do we allow people to show the kindness that’s in them.

Last month, when I was driving home on a busy highway, I began to feel unwell and drove more slowly than usual. People behind me began to get impatient and angry, with some speeding up alongside me, horning (按喇叭) or even shouting at me. At the moment I decided to do something I had never done in twenty fore years of driving. I put on the car flashlights and drove on at a really low speed.

No more angry shouts and no more horns!

When I put on my flashlights, I was saying to other drivers, “I have a problem here. I am weak and doing the best I can.” And everyone understood. Several times, I saw drivers who wanted to pass. They couldn’t get around me because of the stream of passing traffic. But instead of getting impatient and angry, they waited, knowing the driver in front of them was in some way weak.

Sometimes situations call for us to act strong and brave even when we don’t feel that way. But those are and far between. More often, it would be better if we don’t pretend we feel strong when we feel weak or pretend that we are brave when we are scared.

26. the author has discovered that people will feel happy when \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. the offer their help

 B. they receive others’ help

 C. they feel others’ kindness

 D. they show their weakness

27. The author feels sad sometimes because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. he has a soft heart

 B. he relies much on others

 C. some people pretend to be kind

 D. some people fail to see the kindness in others

28. What did the other drivers do when they saw the flashlights?

A. They speed up to pass.

 B. They waited with patience.

 C. They tried their best to help.

 D. They put on their flashlights too.

29. In this passage, the author advises us to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. handle problems by ourselves

 B. accept help from others

 C. admit our weakness

 D. show our bravery

30. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

 A. A Wheelchair Experience.

 B. Weakness and Kindness.

 C. Weakness and Strength

D. A Driving Experience

**B**

Can dogs and cats live in perfect harmony in the same home? People who are thinking about adopting a dog as a friend for their cats are worried that they will fight. A recent research has found a new recipe of success. According to the study, if the cat is adopted before the dog, and if they are introduced when still young (less than 6 months for cats, a year for dogs), it is highly probable that the two pets will get along swimmingly. Two-thirds of the homes interviewed reported a positive relationship between their cat and dog.

However, it wasn’t all sweetness and light. There was a reported coldness between the cat and dog in 25% of the homes, while aggression and fighting were observed in 10% of the homes. One reason for this is probably that some of their body signals were just opposite. For example, when a cat turns its head away it signals aggression, while a dog doing the same signals submission.

In homes with cats and dogs living peacefully, researchers observed a surprising behaviour. They are learning how to talk each other’s language. It is a surprise that cats can learn how to talk ‘dog’, and dogs can learn how to talk ‘Cat’.

What’s interesting is that both cats and dogs have appeared to develop their intelligence. They can learn how to read each other’s body signals, suggesting that the two may have more in common than we previously suspected. Once familiar with each other’s presence and body language, cats and dogs can play together, greet each other nose to nose, and enjoy sleeping together on the sofa. They can easily share the same water bowl and in some cases groom (梳理) each other.

The significance of the research on cats and dogs may go beyond pets ─ to people who don’t get along, including neighbors, colleagues at work, and even world superpowers. If cats and dogs can learn to get along, surely people have a good chance.

31. The underlined word swimmingly in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. early B. sweetly C. quickly D. smoothly

32. Some cats and dogs may fight when \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. they are cold to each other

 B. they look away from each other

 C. they misunderstood each other’s signals

 D. they are introduced at an early age

33. What is found surprising about cats and dogs?

 A. They eat and sleep each other.

 B. They observe each other’s behaviors.

 C. They learn to speak each other’s language.

 D. They know something from each other’s voices.

34. It is suggested in Paragraph 4 that cats and dogs \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. have common interests

 B. are less different than was thought

 C. have a common body language

 D. are less intelligent than was expected

35. What can we human beings learn from cats and dogs?

 A. We should learn to live in harmony.

 B. We should know more about animals.

 C. We should live in peace with animals.

 D. We should learn more body languages.

**C**

A year after graduation, I was offered a position teaching a writing class. Teaching was a profession I had never seriously considered, though several of my stories had been published. I accepted the job without hesitation, as it would allow me to wear a tie and go by the name of Mr. Davis. My father went by the same name, and I liked to imagine people getting the two of us confused. “Wait a minute<” someone might say, “are you talking about Mr. Davis the retired man, or Mr. Davis the respectable scholar?”

The position was offered at the last minute, and I was given two weeks to prepare, a period I spent searching for briefcase (公文包) and standing before my full-length mirror, repeating the words, “Hello, class. I’m Mr. Davis.” Sometimes I would give myself an aggressive voice. Sometimes I would sound experienced. But when the day eventually came, my nerves kicked in and the true Mr. Davis was there. I sounded not like a thoughtful professor, but rather a 12-year-old boy.

I arrived in the classroom with paper cards designed in the shape of maple leaves. I had cut them myself out of orange construction paper. I saw nine students along a long table. I handed out the cards, and the students wrote down their names and fastened them to their breast pockets as I required.

 “All right then,” I said. “Okey, here we go.” Then I opened my briefcase and realized that I had never thought beyond this moment. I had been thinking that the students would be the first to talk, offering their thoughts and opinions on the events of the day. I had imagined that I would sit at the edge of the desk, overlooking a forests of hands. Every student would yell. “Calm down, you’ll all get your turn. One at a time, one at a time!”

A terrible silence ruled the room, and seeing no other opinions, I inspected the students to pull out their notebooks and write a brief essay related to the theme of deep disappointment.

36. The author took the job to teach writing because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. he wanted to be expected

 B. he had written some storied

 C. he wanted to please his father

 D. he had dreamed of being a teacher

37. What can we learn about the author from Paragraph 2?

 A. He would be aggressive in his first class.

 B. He was well-prepared for his first class.

 C. He got nervous upon the arrival of his first class.

 D. He waited long for the arrival of his first class.

38. Before he started his class, the author asked the students to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. write down their suggestions on the paper cards

 B. cut maple leaves out of the construction paper

 C. cut some cards out of the construction paper

 D. write down their names on the paper cards

39. What did the students do when the author started his class?

 A. They began to talk.

 B. They stayed silent.

 C. They raised their hands.

 D. They shouted to be heard.

40. The author chose the composition topic probably because \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. he got disappointed with his first class

 B. he had prepared the topic before class

 C. he wanted to calm down the students

 D. he thought it was an easy topic

**D**

In a world with limited land, water and other natural resources (资源), the harm from the traditional business model is on the rise. Actually, the past decades has seen more and more forests disappearing and globe becoming increasingly warm. People now realize that this unhealthy situation must be changed, and that we must be able to develop in sustainable (可持续的) ways. That means growth with low carbon or development of sustainable products. In other words, we should keep the earth healthy while using its supply of natural resources.

Today, sustainable development is a proper trend in many countries. According to a recent study, the global market for low-carbon energy will become three times bigger over the next decades. China, for example, has set its mind on leading that market, hoping to seize chances in the new round of the global energy revolution. It is now trying hard to make full use of wind and solar energy, and is spending a huge amount of money making electric cars and high-speed trains. In addition, we are also seeing great growth in the global markets for sustainable products such as palm oil (棕榈油)， which is produced without cutting down valuable rainforest. In recent years the markets for sustainable products have grown by more than 50%.

Governments can fully develop the potential of these new markets. First, they can set high targets for reducing carbon emissions (排放) and targets for saving and reusing energy. Besides, stronger arrangement of public resources like forests can also help to speed up the development. Finally, governments can avoid the huge expenses that are taking us in the wrong direction, and redirecting some of those expenses can accelerate the change from traditional model to a sustainable one.

The major challenge of this century is to find ways to meet the needs of growing population within the limits if this single planet. That is no small task, but it offers abundant new chances for sustainable product industries.

41. The traditional business model is harmful because of all the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. It makes the world warmer

 B. it consumes natural resources

 C. it brings severe damage to forests

 D. it makes growth hard to continue

42. What can we infer from Paragraph 2?

 A. China lacks wind and solar energy.

 B. China is the leader of the low-carbon market.

 C. High-speed trains are a low-carbon development.

 D. Palm oil is made at the cost of valuable forests.

43. To full develop the low-carbon markets, government can \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. cut public expenses

 B. forbid carbon emission

 C. develop public resources

 D. encourage energy conservation

44. We can learn from the last paragraph that businesses have many chances to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A. develop sustainable products

 B. explore new natural resources

 C. make full use of natural resources

 D. deal with the major challenge

45. What is the main purpose of the passage?

 A. To introduce a new business model.

 B. To compare two business models.

 C. To predict a change of the global market.

 D. To advocate sustainable development.

第二节 信息匹配(共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

阅读下列应用文及相关信息，并按照要求匹配信息。请在答题卡上将对应题号的相应选项字母涂黑。

首先请阅读下列近期热播的国外影视作品的海报及提示性文字：

A. When it come to the essential story line, the movie is all about a bird traveling several thousand miles for the purpose of setting up a rare bird family.

B.  Cracks explores the evil force developed within a closed society, the single-minded violence of the mob mentality, and the seductive charm of the heroine.

C. Eleven years after Sidney Prescott tangled with a mad killer, the Scream series has been exhumed. It was fun and breezy in 1996. In 2011, it’s about as fresh as the whiff.

D. Soul surfer portrays the comeback spirit and faith of shark attack survivor and champion surfer Bethany Hamilton.

E.  Although it is a better fantasy than a comedy, this movie never fully embraces either side of the dramatic types and ends up a bastard of mixed blood.

F. This movie is a richer and more compelling thriller involving a cat-and-mouse game than the average roller coaster ride into tension and misery. And it also has a “clean” ending.

以下是这些影视作品的背景简介或故事梗概。请将相关背景简介或故事梗概与影视作品的海报及提示性文字匹配起来。

46. Having spent most of her life in the worlds of Finland and toughened herself with half her teen years’ harsh training as a killer, she decides that she is ready to enter society. Her first mission is to kill Marissa, her mother’s killer. The plan goes much as expected, except the “Marissa” is an imposter. Hanna becomes the prey in a cat-and-mouse game with the real Marissa, causing tension and misery.

47. Blu is a domesticated macaw from the jungles of South America. If Linda, his owner, brings him to Rio, the bird can mate the last female blue macaw and re-start the species. Blu’s encounter with his bride-to-be, Jewel, doesn’t go well, but the two aren’t given much time to get to know each other before a gang of bird-hunters spirits them away. Now it’s up to Blu and Jewel to escape the criminals.

48. Perhaps surprisingly, it works reasonably well until the jokes get in the way, testifying to how durable fantasy clichés are. Yet, considering the talent involved on both sides of the camera, audiences may be expecting more. Even though it emerges from an uncrowded genre in which the competition is sparse, Your Highness is forgettable and it likely won’t take long before it is forgotten.

49. The film begins with the heroine at age 13, already a champion surfer who has been winning trophies since she was 9. On an idyllic Hawaii day, she is practicing for next competition when a shark strikes, biting off her left arm. She makes a quick physical recovery and is back on her surfboard after several weeks, but her spiritual recovery is more complicated as she struggle to believe she can — and should — keep surfing. She goes out their and shows the world she can be a beacon for human soul.

50. The Ghost Face Killer has chosen this year to emerge from the winter long sleep, and his targets appear to be Sidney and those few remaining family members. Scream 4 offers little more than a group of familiar characters wandering around a horror movie setting and uttering self-referential one-liners as the body count mounts. The story is thin and belabored ─ more an excuse to encounter old friends and revel in new gore than the “revision” promised by the promotional material.

Ⅲ. 写作(共两节，满分40分)

第一节：基础写作

以下是一本图书的基本信息及相关报道

基本信息：

⑴书名：Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother

⑵作者：Amy Chua，美籍华人，耶鲁\*大学教授

⑶出版时间：2010年

⑷内容：作者用中国传统方式教育两个女儿的故事

⑸效应：引发中美教育方式孰优孰劣的讨论

相关报道：

⑴中文版：2011年初开始在中国销售

⑵意外反应：多数中国妈妈不赞同作者的做法

⑶最新消息：17岁的大女儿已被哈佛\*\*和耶鲁录取

\*耶鲁：Yale 哈佛：Harvard

[写作内容]

根据以上信息写一篇图书介绍，内容包括：

1.图书的基本信息

2.图书的相关报道

[写作要求]

只能用5个句子表达全部内容

[评分标准]

句子结构准确，信息内容完整，篇章连贯

第二节：读写任务

阅读下面短文，然后按要求写一篇150词左右的英语短文

When Sam first got to his boarding school with his parents, he was very happy. He thought he would be able to go home every weekend. When he was told he would not, he started crying because the thought of not seeing his parents was driving him crazy.

He was given uniforms and all other things that he would need for the term. He started crying when it was time for his parents to leave. He was then taken to the dorm, where he saw other children happy. He tried as much as he could to fit in but could not because his mind was at home. He started feeling homesick (想家) 安定wanted to go homes as soon as possible.

He got sick soon because he could not eat the school food. He could not concentrate in the classroom. All he could think was being at home with his family. He had no mobile phone or other means to get in touch with his parents. He was angry and felt lonely. He thought his parents hated him and that was why they left him in a boarding school.

[写作内容]

1. 以约30个词概括上文的主要内容。

2. 以约120个词讲述一次你（或你的朋友）想家的经历，内容包括：

⑴时间、地点和起因; ⑵想家给学习和生活带来的影响；⑶你（或你朋友）是如何应对的。

[写作要求]

1.作文中可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事，也可以参照阅读材料的内容，但不得直接引用原文中的句子。

2.作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

[评分标准]

概括准确，语言规范，内容何时，语句连贯。

**2011广东高考英语试题参考答案及解析**

Ⅰ语言知识及应用：

第一节 完形填空：1—5：BCDBA 6—10：ABDAB 11—15：ABADC

第二节 语法填空：16. later, 17. until, 18. sitting, 19. pretended, 20. mentally, 21. whom, 22. he, 23. on, 24. an, 25. all.

II 阅读：

第一节 阅读理解：26—30：ADBCB 31—35：DCCBA 36—40：ACDBA 41—45：BCDAD

第二节 信息匹配：46—50：FAEDC.

III 写作：

**基础写作**

Version 1

A book entitled Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother by Amy Chua was published in 2010. It tells how the author, a Chinese American and professor at Yale University, educated her two daughters in the traditional Chinese way. Its publication has started a debate as to which way of parenting is superior, the traditional Chinese way or the American way. It is reported that the Chinese version of the book began to sell in China early 2011. Unexpectedly, the majority of mothers in China disagree with the author though her 17-year-old elder daughter was lately reported to have got offers from both Harvard and Yale.

Version 2

 A book entitled Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother was published in 2010. Its author is Amy Chua, a Chinese American and professor at Yale, who tells stories in her book about how she educated her two daughters in the traditional Chinese way of educating is better than the American way. The Chinese version of the book began to sell in 　　China　　 early 2011, but surprisingly most Chinese mothers do not agree to Amy Chua’s way of parenting. A recent report says that Amy’s elder daughter, 17, has been accepted by both Harvard and Yale.

**读写任务**

概括应包括以下要点;

(1) Sam was sent to a boarding school.

(2) Sam was homesick.

(3) Sam felt lonely and was angry with his parents.

写作内容应该包括：

(1) 时间、地点和起因。

(2) 想家给学习或生活带来的影响。比如：上课精力不集中、成绩下降、生病等。

(3) 你（或你的朋友）是如何应对的。比如：结交新朋友、参加各种活动等

One possible version:

 The passage told us that a student, Sam was sent to a boarding school, in which he very missed his parents, so he got sick and could not focus his attention on his lessons.

 In fact, in real life, everyone can have an experience of feeling homesick. I remember when I was 10 years old, because my parents was busy, I was sent to my uncle’s in another city. Here, I studied for two years. Although my aucle and his family were kind to me, I still felt homesick. At first, I couldn’t sleep well, because I didn’t adapt to the climate there. And, because different teachers have different teaching methods, it was difficult for me to understand the lesson. Besides, I was new for the students there, I hardly had friends. I felt very lonely.

 As days went on, I slowly adapted to the new environment. I actively communicated with my new students and made friends with them. My homesick gradually disappeared.

解答精讲：

完形填空：本文讲了特长班的利与弊。

1. B theory意为“学说；理论；看法”其后的动词为单数，不能选C，principle：原则；准则；原理, classification:分类；类别。
2. C learning situation学习环境。
3. D average children普通的孩子与前句的gifted children相对应。
4. B 毫无疑问，特长班能够帮助有天赋的学生早点毕业，尽快就职。
5. A 把这些有天赋的孩子们从普通班里选走可能会造成严重的问题。
6. A intelligent聪明的；competent能胜任的；ordinary普通的；independent自主的。
7. B regular class普通班
8. D heavily意为“严重的”，本句意为：在特长班由于严重依赖老师的指导，他们几乎不能表现出自己的判断能力。
9. A reflect directly on many problems“直接思考许多问题”，与前面的 rely on相对应。
10. B 从后面的lose interest可知。
11. A 前句的Many are concerned that已提示。
12. B adults指前面的parents and teachers.
13. A talented与gifted 同义。
14. D 从前句Some top students do feel bored in class可知。
15. C 从前句Studies have shown that to be bored is to be anxious.可知。

语法填空：

1. later later that day那天晚些时候，常见用法，不难。
2. until 朋友陪我走到公交站台，一直等到公交车到来。
3. sitting 现在分词做宾补，表示正在进行。
4. pretended 考察时态。
5. mentally 修饰形容词，用副词。太基础。
6. whom 本句为“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句，表示人用whom，表示物用which，介词的选择根据动词搭配，本句为talk to
7. they 本空稍难，易误填he，是谁“几分钟后走开并坐在我的附近，显得很恼火”？是那个 “mentally disabled man” 吗？NO! 这里应该是 “other people”，理由是：“After a while I rose from my seat and walked to the front of the bus. I sat next to the man and introduced myself.”
8. on on his own = by himself
9. an have a conversation
10. all all of us 我们大家。

阅读理解

1. A. 依据为：I see it every day when people hold doors for me, pour cream into my coffee, or help me to put on my coat. And I have discovered that it makes them happy.
2. D. 依据：but sometimes I feel sad because those who appear independent miss the kindness I see daily.
3. B. 依据：When I put on my flashlights,到But instead of getting impatient and angry, they waited, knowing the driver in front of them was in some way weak.
4. C. 依据：More often, it would be better if we don’t pretend we feel strong when we feel weak or pretend that we are brave when we are scared.
5. B. 通过自己的experience 谈了 “weakness brings out the kindness in people”的观点。
6. D. get along swimmingly意为关系顺畅。
7. C. 依据：fighting were observed in 10% of the homes. One reason for this is probably that some of their body signals were just opposite.
8. C. 依据：researchers observed a surprising behaviour. They are learning how to talk each other’s language.
9. B. suggesting that the two may have more in common than we previously suspected.与less different than we thought 同义。
10. A. 通读全文不难判断：猫狗且能和谐相处，人类有何不可？
11. A. 依据：as it would allow me to wear a tie and go by the name of Mr. Davis.
12. C. 依据：I sounded not like a thoughtful professor, but rather a 12-year-old boy.
13. D. 依据：I handed out the cards, and the students wrote down their names and fastened them to their breast pockets as I required
14. B. 依据A terrible silence ruled the room, and seeing no other opinions
15. A. 从I had imagined that I would sit at the edge of the desk, overlooking a forests of hands. Every student would yell. “Calm down, you’ll all get your turn. One at a time, one at a time!” 到 A terrible silence ruled the room, and seeing no other opinions.可以看出作者很失望。
16. B. 从the past decades has seen more and more forests disappearing and globe becoming increasingly warm.可知harmful是因为有A、C从而导致D，故选C
17. C. 从and is spending a huge amount of money making electric cars and high-speed trains.可知。中国只是has set its mind on leading that market,而不是is the leader of the low-carbon market，故不选B。
18. D. targets for saving and reusing energy.与encourage energy conservation呼应
19. A. 从末句话That is no small task, but it offers abundant new chances for sustainable product industries.可断。
20. D. 从主题句可知：People now realize that this unhealthy situation must be changed, and that we must be able to develop in sustainable (可持续的) ways.