**绝密★启用前**

**2013**年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（上海卷）

英语试卷

（满分150分，考试时间100分钟）

考生注意：

1. 考试时间120分钟, 试卷满分150分。
2. 本考试设试卷和答题纸两部分。试卷分为第I卷（第1－12页）和第II卷（第13页），全卷共13页。所有答题必须涂（选择题）或写（非选择题）在答题纸上，做在试卷上一律不得分。

答题前,务必在答题纸上填写准考证号和姓名,并将核对后的条形码贴在指定位置上,在答题纸反而清楚地填写姓名。

**第I卷 (共105分)**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions**: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. A basketball player. B. A laundry worker.

C. A window washer. D. A rock climber.

2. A. She is not hungry. B. She wants to cook.

C. She is not tired. D. She wants to dine out.

3. A. Promising. B. Isolated. C. Crowded. D. Modern.

4. A. To a stationery shop. B. To a gymnasium.

C. To a paint store. D. To a news stand.

5. A. The man can see a different view. B. The food is not tasty enough.

C. The man cannot afford the food. D. The food is worth the price.

6. A. She reads different kinds of books. B. She also finds the book difficult to read.

C. She is impressed by the characters. D. She knows well how to remember names.

7. A. The man will go to the post office. B. The post office is closed for the day.

C. The woman is expecting the newspaper. D. The delivery boy has been dismissed.

8. A. She is not sure if she can join them. B. She will skip the class to see the film.

C. She will ask the professor for leave. D. She does not want to see the film.

9. A. Fashion designing is a booming business.

B. School learning is a must for fashion designers.

C. He hopes to attend a good fashion school.

D. The woman should become a fashion designer.

10. A. Few people drive within the speed limit. B. Drivers usually obey traffic rules.

C. The speed limit is really reasonable. D. The police stop most drivers for speeding.

**Section B**

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. A book publisher. B. A company manager.

C. A magazine editor. D. A school principal.

12. A. Some training experience. B. A happy family.

C. Russian assistants’ help. D. A good memory.

13. A. Lynn’s devotion to the family.

B. Lynn’s busy and successful life.

C. Lynn’s great performance at work.

D. Lynn’s efficiency in conducting programs.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. Economic questions. B. Routine questions.

C. Academic questions. D. Challenging questions.

15. A. Work experience. B. Educational qualifications.

C. Problem-solving abilities. D. Information-gathering abilities.

16. A. Features of different types of interview. B. Skills in asking interview questions.

C. Changes in three interview models. D. Suggestions for different job interviews.

**Section C**

**Directions**: In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write ***ONE WORD*** for each answer.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Latest Conference Information | |
| Date: | 8th 17 |
| Place: | Palace 18 , Shanghai |
| Registration fee: | $ 19 |
| Speaker: | Carla Marisco from Milan University |
| Speech topic: | Opportunities and Risks in the 20 Market |

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** for each answer.

An interview with David, a *Skateboarding* (滑板运动) Lover

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What was David’s schoolwork like? | He was able to get his schoolwork done 21 . |
| What was his only problem at school? | He was unable to 22 in class. |
| Why did he say the new headmaster was wonderful? | He let students 23 of their own. |
| How was his new style different from other skaters’? | It was robot-like, with 24 . |

**II. Grammar and Vocabulary**

**Section A**

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. — I’m looking for a nearby place for my holiday. Any good ideas?

— How about the Moon Lake? It is \_\_\_\_\_ easy reach of the city.

A. by B. beyond C. within D. from

26. Those who smoke heavily should remind \_\_\_\_\_ of health, the bad smell and the feelings of other people.

A. theirs B. them C. themselves D. oneself

27. Bob called to tell his mother that he couldn’t enter the house, for he \_\_\_\_\_ his key at school.

A. had left B. would leave C. was leaving D. has left

28. It’s a \_\_\_\_\_ clock, made of brass and dating from the nineteenth century.

A. charming French small B. French small charming

C. small French charming D. charming small French

29. The school board is made up of parents who \_\_\_\_\_ to make decisions about school affairs.

A. had been elected B. had elected

C. have been elected D. have elected

30. They promised to develop a software package by the end of this year, \_\_\_\_\_ they might have.

A. however difficult B. how difficult

C. whatever difficulty D. what difficulty

31. The judges gave no hint of what they thought, so I left the room really \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to be worried B. to worry C. having worried D. worried

32. The students are looking forward to having an opportunity \_\_\_\_\_ society for real-life experience.

A. explore B. to explore C. exploring D. explored

33. I have no idea \_\_\_\_\_ the cell phone isn’t working, so could you fix it for me?

A. what B. why C. if D. which

34. Young people may risk \_\_\_\_\_ deaf if they are exposed to very loud music every day.

A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. having gone

35. Sophia got an e-mail \_\_\_\_\_ her credit card account number.

A. asking for B. ask for C. asked for D. having asked for

36. I cannot hear the professor clearly as there is too much noise \_\_\_\_\_ I am sitting.

A. before B. until C. unless D. where

37. \_\_\_\_\_ at the photos, illustrations, title and headings and you can guess what the reading is about.

A. To look B. Looking C. Having looked D. Look

38. An ecosystem consists of the living and nonliving things in an area \_\_\_\_\_ interact with one another.

A. that B. where C. who D. what

39. Among the crises that face humans \_\_\_\_\_ the lack of natural resources.

A. is B. are C. is there D. are there

40. Some people care much about their appearance and always ask if they look fine in \_\_\_\_\_ they are wearing.

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

**Section B**

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. restore | B. recall | C. processing | D. previously | E. necessary |
| F. locating | G. instead | H. fascinating | I. elsewhere | J. composition |

As infants, we can recognize our mothers within hours of birth. In fact, we can recognize the

41 of our mother’s face well before we can recognize her body shape. It’s 42 how the brain can carry out such a function at such a young age, especially since we don’t learn to walk and talk until we are over a year old. By the time we are adults, we have the ability to distinguish around 100,000 faces. How can we remember so many faces when many of us find it difficult to

43 such a simple thing as a phone number? The exact process is not yet fully understood, but research around the world has begun to define the specific areas of the brain and processes

44 for facial recognition.

Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology believe that they have succeeded in 45 a specific area of the brain called the *fusiform face area* (FFA), which is used only for facial recognition. This means that recognition of familiar objects, such as our clothes or cars, is from 46 in the brain. Researchers also have found that the brain needs to see the whole face for recognition to take place. It had been 47 thought that we only needed to see certain facial features. Meanwhile, research at University College London has found that facial recognition is not a single process, but 48 involves three steps. The first step appears to be an analysis of the physical features of a person’s face, which is similar to how we scan the bar codes of our groceries. In the next step, the brain decides whether the face we are looking at is already known or unknown to us. And finally, the brain furnishes the information we have collected about the person whose face we are looking at. This complex 49 is done in a split second so that we can behave quickly when reacting to certain situations.

**III. Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Over the past few decades, more and more countries have opened up their markets, increasingly transforming the world economy into one free-flowing global market. The question is: Is economic globalization 50 for all?

According to the World Bank, one of its chief supporters, economic globalization has helped reduce 51 in a large number of developing countries. It quotes one study that shows increased wealth 52 to improved education and longer life in twenty-four developing countries as a result of *integration* (融合) of local economics into the world economy. Home to some three billion people, these twenty-four countries have seen incomes 53 at an average rate of five percent—compared to two percent in developed countries.

Those who 54 globalization claim that economies in developing countries will benefit from new opportunities for small and home-based businesses. 55 , small farmers in Brazil who produce nuts that would originally have sold only in 56 open-air markets can now promote their goods worldwide by the Internet.

Critics take a different view, believing that economic globalization is actually 57 the gap between the rich and poor. A study carried out by the U.N.-sponsored World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization shows that only a few developing countries have actually

58 from integration into the world economy and that the poor, the uneducated, unskilled workers, and native peoples have been left behind. 59 , they maintain that globalization may eventually threaten emerging businesses. For example, Indian craftsmen who currently seem to benefit from globalization because they are able to 60 their products may soon face fierce competition that could put them out of 61 . When large-scale manufacturers start to produce the same goods, or when superstores like Wal-Mart move in, these small businesses will not be able to 62 and will be crowded out.

One thing is certain about globalization—there is no 63 . Advances in technology combined with more open policies have already created an interconnected world. The 64   
now is finding a way to create a kind of globalization that works for the benefit of all.

50. A. possible B. smooth C. good D. easy

51. A. crime B. poverty C. conflict D. population

52. A. contributing B. responding C. turning D. owing

53. A. remain B. drop C. shift D. increase

54. A. doubt B. define C. advocate D. ignore

55. A. In addition B. For instance C. In other words D. All in all

56. A. mature B. new C. local D. foreign

57. A. finding B. exploring C. bridging D. widening

58. A. suffered B. profited C. learned D. withdrawn

59. A. Furthermore B. Therefore C. However D. Otherwise

60. A. consume B. deliver C. export D. advertise

61. A. trouble B. business C. power D. mind

62. A. keep up B. come in C. go around D. help out

63. A. taking off B. getting along C. holding out D. turning back

64. A. agreement B. prediction C. outcome D. challenge

**Section B**

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

For some people, music is no fun at all. About four percent of the population is what scientists call “amusic.” People who are amusic are born without the ability to recognize or reproduce musical *notes* (音调). Amusic people often cannot tell the difference between two songs. Amusics can only hear the difference between two notes if they are very far apart on the musical scale.

As a result, songs sound like noise to an amusic. Many amusics compare the sound of music to pieces of metal hitting each other. Life can be hard for amusics. Their inability to enjoy music sets them apart from others. It can be difficult for other people to identify with their condition. In fact, most people cannot begin to grasp what it feels like to be amusic. Just going to a restaurant or a shopping mall can be uncomfortable or even painful. That is why many amusics intentionally stay away from places where there is music. However, this can result in withdrawal and social isolation. “I used to hate parties,” says Margaret, a seventy-year-old woman who only recently discovered that she was amusic. By studying people like Margaret, scientists are finally learning how to identify this unusual condition.

Scientists say that the brains of amusics are different from the brains of people who can appreciate music. The difference is complex, and it doesn’t involve **defective hearing**. Amusics can understand other nonmusical sounds well. They also have no problems understanding ordinary speech. Scientists compare amusics to people who just can’t see certain colors.

Many amusics are happy when their condition is finally *diagnosed* (诊断). For years, Margaret felt embarrassed about her problem with music. Now she knows that she is not alone. There is a name for her condition. That makes it easier for her to explain. “When people invite me to a concert, I just say, ‘No thanks, I’m amusic,’” says Margaret. “I just wish I had learned to say that when I was seventeen and not seventy.”

65. Which of the following is true of amusics?

A. Listening to music is far from enjoyable for them.

B. They love places where they are likely to hear music.

C. They can easily tell two different songs apart.

D. Their situation is well understood by musicians.

66. According to paragraph 3, a person with “**defective hearing**” is probably one who \_\_\_\_\_.

A. dislikes listening to speeches B. can hear anything nonmusical

C. has a hearing problem D. lacks a complex hearing system

67. In the last paragraph, Margaret expressed her wish that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. her problem with music had been diagnosed earlier

B. she were seventeen years old rather than seventy

C. her problem could be easily explained

D. she were able to meet other amusics

68. What is the passage mainly concerned with?

A. Amusics’ strange behaviours. B. Some people’s inability to enjoy music.

C. Musical talent and brain structure. D. Identification and treatment of amusics.

(B)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Home Laundry Automatic Dryer Product**  **Full Two Year *Warranty*** (保修)  **Limited Five Year Warranty on *Cabinet*** (机箱)  **Warranty Provides for:**  FIRST TWO YEARS Amana will repair or replace any faulty part free of charge.  THIRD THRU FIFTH YEARS Amana will provide a free replacement part for any cabinet which proves faulty due to *rust* (生锈). | |
| **Warranty Limitations:**   * Warranty begins at date of original purchase. * Applies only to product used within the United States or in Canada if product is approved by Canadian Standards Association when shipped from factory. * Products used on a commercial or rental basis are not covered by this warranty. * Service must be performed by an Amana servicer. * Adjustments covered during first year only.   **Warranty Does Not Cover It If:**   * Product has damage due to product alteration, connection to an improper electrical supply, shipping and handling, accident, fire, floods, lightning or other conditions beyond the control of Amana. * Product is improperly installed or applied. | **Owner’s Responsibilities:**   * Provide sales receipt. * Normal care and maintenance. * Having the product reasonably accessible for service. * Pay for service calls related to product installation or usage instructions. * Pay for extra service costs, over normal service charges, if servicer is requested to perform service outside servicer’s normal business hours.   **In no event shall Amana be responsible for consequential damages.\***  \*This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may have others which vary from state to state. For example, some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of consequential damages, so this exclusion may not apply to you. |

69. According to **Warranty Limitations**, a product can be under warranty if \_\_\_\_\_.

A. shipped from a Canadian factory B. rented for home use

C. repaired by the user himself D. used in the U.S.A.

70. According to **Owner’s Responsibilities**, an owner has to pay for \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the loss of the sales receipt B. a servicer’s overtime work

C. the product installation D. a mechanic’s transportation

71. Which of the following is true according to the warranty?

A. Consequential damages are excluded across America.

B. A product damaged in a natural disaster is covered by the warranty.

C. A faulty cabinet due to rust can be replaced free in the second year.

D. Free repair is available for a product used improperly in the first year.

(C)

A team of engineers at Harvard University has been inspired by Nature to create the first robotic fly. The mechanical fly has become a platform for a series of new high-tech systems. Designed to do what a fly does naturally, the tiny machine is the size of a fat housefly. Its mini wings allow it to stay in the air and perform controlled flight tasks.

“It’s extremely important for us to think about this as a whole system and not just the sum of a bunch of individual *components* (元件),” said Robert Wood, the Harvard engineering professor who has been working on the robotic fly project for over a decade. A few years ago, his team got the go-ahead to start piecing together the components. “The added difficulty with a project like this is that actually none of those components are off the shelf and so we have to develop them all on our own,” he said.

They engineered a series of systems to start and drive the robotic fly. “The seemingly simple system which just moves the wings has a number of interdependencies on the individual components, each of which individually has to perform well, but then has to be matched well to everything it’s connected to,” said Wood. The flight device was built into a set of power, computation, sensing and control systems. Wood says the success of the project proves that the flying robot with these tiny components can be built and manufactured.

While this first robotic flyer is linked to a small, off-board power source, the goal is eventually to equip it with a built-in power source, so that it might someday perform data-gathering work at rescue sites, in farmers’ fields or on the battlefield. “Basically it should be able to take off, land and fly around,” he said.

Wood says the design offers a new way to study flight mechanics and control at insect-scale. Yet, the power, sensing and computation technologies on board could have much broader applications. “You can start thinking about using them to answer open scientific questions, you know, to study biology in ways that would be difficult with the animals, but using these robots instead,” he said. “So there are a lot of technologies and open interesting scientific questions that are really what drives us on a day-to-day basis.”

72. The difficulty the team of engineers met with while making the robotic fly was that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. they had no model in their mind

B. they did not have sufficient time

C. they had no ready-made components

D. they could not assemble the components

73. It can be inferred from paragraphs 3 and 4 that the robotic fly \_\_\_\_\_.

A. consists of a flight device and a control system

B. can just fly in limited areas at the present time

C. can collect information from many sources

D. has been put into wide application

74. Which of the following can be learned from the passage?

A. The robotic flyer is designed to learn about insects.

B. Animals are not allowed in biological experiments.

C. There used to be few ways to study how insects fly.

D. Wood’s design can replace animals in some experiments.

75. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?

A. Father of Robotic Fly

B. Inspiration from Engineering Science

C. Robotic Fly Imitates Real Life Insect

D. Harvard Breaks Through in Insect Study

**Section C**

**Directions:** Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A-F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

|  |
| --- |
| A. Healthy way of life giving way to overuse of medicine  B. Different findings as to taking additional vitamin  C. EU’s response to overuse of health products  D. Worrying increase in multivitamin advertising  E. EU directive for the benefit of individuals  F. EU directive against prediction in novels |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 76. |  |

The use of health supplements such as multivitamin tablets has increased greatly in the western world. People take these supplements because advertising suggests that they prevent a range of medical conditions from developing. However, there is concern that people are consuming worryingly high doses of these supplements and the European Union (EU) has issued a directive that will ban the sale of a wide range of them. This EU directive should be supported.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 77. |  |

Research suggests that people who take Vitamin C supplements of over 5000 milligrams a day are more likely to develop cancer. This shows how much damage these health supplements do to people’s health. A spokesman for the health supplement industry has argued that other research shows that Vitamin C supplements help prevent heart disease, but we can dismiss this evidence as it is from a biased source.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 78. |  |

Science fiction of the 1960s and 1970s predicted that pills would replace meals as the way in which people would get the fuel they needed. This, it was argued, would means a more efficient use of time as people wouldn’t have to waste it preparing or eating meals. The EU directive would help prevent this nightmare of pills replacing food becoming a reality.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 79. |  |

People already take too many pills instead of adopting a healthier lifestyle. For example, the consumption of painkillers in Britain in 1998 was 21 tablets per year for every men, woman and child in the country. People do not need all these pills.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 80. |  |

Some might argue that the EU directive denies people’s right to freedom of choice. However, there are many legal examples for such intervention when it is in the individual’s best interests. We now make people wear seatbelts rather than allowing them to choose to do so. Opposing the EU directive would mean beneficial measures like this would be threatened.

**Section D**

**Directions:** Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

A study of more than five million books, both fiction and non-fiction, has found a marked decline in the use of emotional words over time. The researchers from the University of Bristol used Google Ngram Viewer, a facility for finding the frequency of terms in scanned books, to search for more than 600 particular words identified as representing anger, dislike, fear, joy, sadness and surprise.

They found that almost all of the *categories* (类别) showed a drop in these “mood words” over time. Only in the category of fear was there an increase in usage.

“It is a steady and continuous decrease,” said Dr Alberto Acerbi. He assumed that the result might be explained by a change in the position occupied by literature, in a crowded media landscape. “One thing could be that in parallel to books the 20th century saw the start of other media. Maybe these media—movies, radio, drama—had more emotional content than books.”

Although both joy and sadness followed the general downwards trend, the research, published in the journal *PLOS One*, found that they also exhibited another interesting behavior: the *ratio* (比率) between the two varied greatly, apparently mirroring historical events.

During the Roaring Twenties the joy-to-sadness ratio reached a peak that would not occur again until before the recent financial crash. But the ratio plunged at the height of the Second World War. Nevertheless, the researchers held a reserved opinion about their claim that their result reflected wider social trends. In the paper, they even argue that the reverse could be true.

“It has been suggested, for example, that it was the *suppression* (压抑) of desire in ordinary Elizabethan English life that increased demand for writing ‘filled with romance and sex’ … perhaps,” they conclude, “songs and books may not reflect the real population any more than catwalk models reflect the average body.”

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in **NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS**.)

81. A study of more than five million books indicated a decline in “mood words” over time except \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

82. According to Dr Alberto Acerbi, one reason for the drop of “mood words” in books may be that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

83. What were the two periods when the joy-to-sadness ratio was at its highest?

84. While the researchers found some changes in the use of “mood words” in books, they were not sure that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**第II卷 (共45分)**

**I. Translation**

**Direction:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 今年元旦我们玩得很开心。(enjoy)

2. 舅舅昨天寄给我一张卡片，祝贺我18岁生日。(congratulate)

3. 经过多年的建设，这个小镇现在和地震前一样充满了活力。(as … as )

4. 演出以一段五十多岁的人耳熟能详的经典音乐开始。 (familiar)

5. 她一看完那个关于已灭绝物种的电视节目，就立志加入野生动物保护组织。(No sooner)

**II. Guided Writing**

**Direction:** Write an English composition in 120 – 150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

上海博物馆拟举办一次名画展，现就展出场所（博物馆还是社区图书馆）征集公众意  
见。假设你是王敏，给上海博物馆写一封信表达你的想法。你的信必须满足以下要求：

1. 简述你写信的目的及你对场所的选择；

2. 说明你的理由（从便利性、专业性等方面对这两个场所进行对比）。

2013年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试

上海 英语参考答案

**第I卷**

**第一大题第1至第10小题，每题1分；第11至第16小题，每题2分；第17至第24小题，每题1分。共30分。**

1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. B 10. A

11. D 12. D 13. B 14. B 15. C 16. A

17. November / Nov. 18. Centre / Center 19. 850 20. African

21. with good grades 22. sit still 23. plan / create PE classes 24. new tricks

**第二大题每小题1分。共25分。**

25. C 26. C 27. A 28. D 29. C 30. C 31. D 32. B 33. B 34. C

35. A 36. D 37. D 38. A 39. A 40. B 41. J 42. H 43. B 44. E

45. F 46. I 47. D 48. G 49. C

**第三大题第50至64小题，每题1分；第65至75小题，每题2分；第76至80小题，每题1分；第81至84小题，每题2分。共50分。**

50. C 51. B 52. A 53. D 54. C 55. B 56. C 57. D 58. B 59. A

60. C 61. B 62. A 63. D 64. D 65. A 66. C 67. A 68. B 69. D

70. B 71. C 72. C 73. B 74. D 75. C 76. C 77. B 78. F 79. A

80. E

81. in the category of fear

82. the literary position has changed in a crowded media landscape / other media—movies, radio, drama—had more emotional content

83. During the Roaring Twenties and before the recent financial crash.

84. their research result reflected wider social trends / songs and books reflected the real population

**第II卷**

**I. 翻译 第1题3分，第2-4题每题4份，第5题5分，共20分。**

1. We (really) enjoyed ourselves on New Year’s Day this year.

2. My uncle sent me a card yesterday to congratulate / congratulating me on my eighteenth birthday.

3. After years of / years’ construction, the little town is now as lively as it was before the earthquake / it used to be before the earthquake.

4. The performance began with a piece of classic music which was familiar to people in their fifties.

5. No sooner had she watched the TV programme on the extinct species than she made up her mind to join the wildlife protection organization.

2013年全国普通高等学生招生统一考试

上海卷英语听力测试

(本内容请以官方版为准)

**Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:**  In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. W: Can you describe what you do?

M: I wash office building windows. I go high up in a basket to reach the windows.

Q: What is the man’s job?

2. M: Should we go out or eat in tonight?

W: I am too tired to do any cooking.

Q: What does the woman imply?

3. M: Hi, Grace. Tell me something about your hometown.

W: It’s so beautiful and peaceful, but it’s really far away from everything.

Q: What does the woman think of her hometown?

4. W: My printer is out of paper. I’ll run and get some.

M: I’ll go with you. I need some fresh air.

Q: Where will the speakers probably go?

5. M: I don’t like the prices on the menu. They always seem too high.

W: You’ll have a different view after eating the delicious food.

Q: What does the woman mean?

6. M: I had a hard time getting through the novel.

W: I know how you feel. Who could remember the names of 35 different characters!

Q: What does the woman imply?

7. W: Why haven’t we received any newspaper here yet?

M: Well, sometimes it takes a while for the post office to deliver it.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

8. M: My roommate and I are going to see a film tonight. And we’re leaving at 7:40. Do you want to join us?

W: Sure. But my class ends at 7:30 and the professor never finishes on time.

Q: What can we learn about the woman?

9. W: Now that you are in the business, what’s your advice for someone to become a fashion designer?

M: Go to school! I mean it. Find a good school and learn as much as you can.

Q: What does the man mean?

10. W: Slow down! You are passing every car on the road.

M: Most drivers usually ignore the speed limit unless they think the police will stop them.

Q: What does the man mean?

**Section B**

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

I am Lynn. My previous job was as principal of a language school where I received awards for training teachers to teach more effectively. A year ago, I started an international company. I spent months conducting programs in the US and Russia. During this time some Russian immigrants came to stay at my house. Fortunately, these visitors helped a lot at home and made life easier. At the same time, I wrote several books to be published by my company and co-edited a book for a major publisher. I am grateful I have a photographic memory so I can remember everything I see. Otherwise, I might not be that productive. In addition to my work, I have a family at home. Some of my children have had serious health problems from birth. But I try to handle those problems well and efficiently. With tremendous help from my parents, the kids are fed and clothed and educated. I am busy from the time I get up until the time I go to bed. My time has to be carefully planned. I do not like to be interrupted because I want to accomplish my goals.

(Now listen again, please)

Questions:

11. What was the speaker’s previous job?

12. What helps to make the speaker productive according to the passage?

13. What does the passage mainly tell us?

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

Job interviews can generally be divided into three types. The first is what I would call the traditional interview. This is usually just a series of standard questions about qualifications, work experience and expectations. So what you have here is basically a list of quite direct questions, like what duties did you have in your previous job. This is still the model for a lot of interviews today. In my view, it’s not the best to select staff.

Then there is the case interview. Here the interview presents a problem and a series of questions to find out how the candidate would approach the problem. It might go something like this. A company wants to hire more graduates without spending more than its current budget. What would you advise them to do? This can be particularly challenging, for you need to analyze the problem and solve it.

The third type is known as the behavioral interview. The questions are usually designed to find out about how the candidates handle tricky situations in the past. A typical question might be: “Can you give me an example of a situation where you have to follow orders that you didn’t agree with?” This opens up a lot of information and the interviewer gets to see more of the candidate.

(Now listen again, please)

Questions:

14. What kind of questions are usually asked in a traditional interview?

15. What does the case interview focus on about the candidate?

16. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

**Section C**

**Directions:** In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

**Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.**

W: Hi, Bruce. It’s Naomi.

M: Hi, Naomi.

W: I am calling about the conference in Shanghai on Nov. 8. We’ll have to make some changes.

M: Ok. Go ahead.

W: I don’t think the Peace Garden will be big enough. We need a center that can seat at least 600.

M: That many? Any suggestions?

W: The Palace Center will be free that day. But it will mean increasing the registration fee by 50 dollars, from 800 dollars to 850 dollars.

M: That won’t be a problem. Anything else?

W: Milan University says they are sending Carla Marisco instead of Professor Bertoni. But the talk will be the same: Opportunities and Risks in the African Market.

M: Fine. Make those changes and I’ll inform everyone at my end.

(Now listen again, please)

Complete the form. Write ***ONE WORD*** for each answer.

**Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.**

W: David, we all know you took up skateboarding at ten, but did your parents support you?

M: Yeah, my parents even let me skate in the house.

W: Did they?

M: Yeah! They were pretty cool.

W: How about your school work?

M: That was fine. I was able to get my school work done with good grades. My only problem was that I had so much physical energy that I could not sit still in class. Then some teachers started taking my skateboard away.

W: That couldn’t stop you from skating?

M: No way! The cool thing was that my parents managed to find me a different school. The headmaster there was wonderful. He let us plan our own PE classes. So guess what class I created?

W: Skateboarding …

M: You got it. That was my PE class. By that time I was turning professional and started showing off some techniques at competitions.

W: Is that when your new style became famous?

M: Yeah. Other skaters had this smooth flowing style, but I was kind of like a robot, always coming up with new tricks.

(Now listen again, please)

Complete the form. Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** for each answer.

That’s the end of Listening Comprehension.

听力测试到此结束。

**上海英语试卷解析-2013年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试**

**I. Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**Directions:** In section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1.

W: Can you describe what you do?

M: I wash office building windows. I go high up in the basket to reach the windows.

Q: What is the man's job?

1. A basketball player.
2. A laundry worker.
3. A window washer.
4. A rock climber

【答案】C. A window washer.

【解析】这是一道事实细节题。从对话中可知，男士清洗办公楼的窗户。所以选项为C，他是个窗户清洁工。关键词句：I wash office building windows；to reach the window.

2.

M: Should we go out or eat in tonight?

W: I am too tired to do any cooking.

Q: What does the woman imply?

1. She is not hungry.
2. She wants to cook.
3. She is not tired.
4. She wants to dine out.

【答案】D. She wants to dine out.

【解析】这是一道推理题。从对话可知，女士说太累了一点儿也不想做饭，可推测她想出去吃。所以答案是D。dine out 表示出去吃饭。关键词：too tired to do any cooking. 注意too…to表示“太……而不能……”。

3.

M: Hi, Grace. Tell me something about your hometown.

W: It's so beautiful and peaceful. But it's really far away from everything.

Q: What does the woman think of her hometown?

1. Promising
2. Isolated
3. Crowded
4. Modern

【答案】B. Isolated.

【解析】这是一道推理题。从对话可知，女士认为她的家乡美丽而幽静。但却与世隔绝。所以答案是B，isolated 表示隔绝的，孤立的。关键词句：But it's really far away from everything.

be far away from表示“远离”。听时注意“but”这个转折词后的信息。

4.

W: My printer is out of paper. I will run and get some.

M: I will go with you. I need some fresh air.

Q: Where will the speakers probably go?

1. To a stationery shop.
2. To a gymnasium.
3. To a paint store.
4. To a news stand.

【答案】A. To a stationery shop.

【解析】这是一道场景题。从对话可知，女士说打印机里面没纸了，她跑去买纸，男士说一起去。所以答案是A，stationery shop 是文具店，符合题意。B是体育馆，C是油漆店，D是报摊。关键词句：My printer is out of paper. I will run and get some.

5.

M: I don't like the prices on the menu. They always seem too high.

W: You will have a different view after eating the delicious food.

Q: What does the woman mean?

1. The man can see a different view.
2. The food is not tasty enough.
3. The man cannot afford the food.
4. The food is worth the price.

【答案】D. The food is worth the price.

【解析】这是一道推理题。从对话可知，男士认为菜单上的价格太高，女士说你尝了菜之后就会改变观点，言下之意是你吃了之后就不觉得贵。所以答案是D，The food is worth the price.这里的食物物有所值。关键词：have a different view, delicious food.

6.

M: I had a hard time getting through the novel.

W: I know how you feel. Who could remember the names of 35 different characters?

Q: What does the woman imply?

1. She reads different kinds of books.
2. She also finds the book difficult to read.
3. She is impressed by the characters.
4. She knows well how to remember names.

【答案】B. She also finds the book difficult to read.

【解析】这是一道推理题。从对话可知，男士说读完这本书很困难。女士说她懂他的感觉，谁能记住35个不同的人物角色的名字。言下之意是她也不能记住，觉得太难了。所以答案是B。关键词句：Who could remember…？听时注意说话者的反问语气。

7.

W: Why haven't we received any newspapers yet?

M: Well, sometimes it takes a while for the post office to deliver it.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

1. The man will go to the post office.
2. The post office is closed for the day.
3. The woman is expecting the newspaper.
4. The delivery boy has been dismissed.

【答案】C. The woman is expecting the newspaper.

【解析】这是一道主旨题。从对话可知，女士疑惑他们没收到报纸。男士说有时邮寄需要花点时间。言下之意是女士在期盼报纸的到来。所以答案是C。关键词：is expecting, 表示“期望，等待”。

8.

M: My roommate and I are going to see a film tonight. And we are leaving at7:40.Do you want to join us?

W: Sure. But my class ends at 7:30.And the professor never finishes on time.

Q: What can we learn about the woman?

1. She is not sure if she can join them.
2. She will skip the class to see the film.
3. She will ask the professor for leave.
4. She does not want to see a film.

【答案】A. She is not sure if she can join them.

【解析】这是一道推理题。从对话可知，女士想去看电影，但是她不确定7:30是否老师会准时下课，因为老师通常拖堂。而男士和他室友7:40就要出发。所以答案是A。关键词句：class ends at 7:30；the professor never finishes on time. 老师从来不准时下课。

9.

W: Now that you are on the business, what’s your advice for someone to become a fashion designer?

M: Go to school. I mean it. Find a good school and learn as much as you can.

Q: What does the man mean?

1. Fashion designing is a booming business.
2. School learning is a must for fashion designers.
3. He hopes to attend a good fashion school.
4. The woman should become a fashion designer.

【答案】B. School learning is a must for fashion designers.

【解析】这是一道推理题。从对话可知，男士的建议是设计师要找个好学校好好学习。所以答案是B, 学校教育是时装设计师必经之路。关键词句：Go to school；Find a good school and learn as much as you can.

10.

W: Slow down. You are passing every car on the road.

M: Most drivers usually ignore the speed limit unless they think the police will stop them.

Q: What does the man mean?

1. Few people drive within the speed limit.
2. Drivers usually obey traffic rules.
3. The speed limit is really reasonable.
4. The police stop most drivers for speeding

【答案】A. Few people drive within the speed limit.

【解析】这是一道推理题。从对话可知，女士要求男士减速，男士却说大多数驾驶者通常都会忽视车子限速，除非他们觉得警察会拦下他们。所以答案是A, 很少有人会驾驶不超速。

关键词句：Most drivers usually ignore the speed limit.

**Section B**

**Directions:** In section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

**Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.**

I am Lynn. My previous job was as principal of a language school, where I received awards for training teachers to teach more effectively. A year ago, I started an international company. I spent months conducting programs in the US and Russia. During this time, some Russian immigrants came to stay at my house. Fortunately, these visitors helped a lot at home and made life easier. At the same time, I wrote several books to be published by my company and coedited a book for a major publisher.

I am grateful I have a photographic memory, so I can remember everything I see. Otherwise, I might not be that productive. In addition to my work, I have a family at home. Some of my children have had serious health problems from birth, but I try to handle those problems well and efficiently. With tremendous help from my parents, the kids are fed, and clothed, and educated.

I am busy from the time I get up until the time I go to bed. My time has to be carefully planned. I do not like to be interrupted because I want to accomplish my goals.

Questions:

11. What was the speaker’s previous job?

12. What helps to make the speaker productive according to the passage?

13. What does the passage mainly tell us?

11. A. A book publisher. B. A company manager.

C. A magazine editor. D. A school principal.

12. A. Some training experience. B. A happy family.

C. Russian assistants' help. D. A good memory.

13. A. Lynn’s devotion to the family.

B. Lynn’s busy and successful life.

C. Lynn’s great performance at work.

D. Lynn’s efficiency in conducting programs.

【答案】

11. D. A school principal.

12. D. A good memory.

13. B. Lynn’s busy and successful life.

【解析】

第11题：说话人以前的工作是什么？

A. 图书出版商——短文提及，但与问题无关。说话人创办公司之后，才自己写书出版。

B. 公司经理——短文提及，但与问题无关。这是说话人目前的工作。

C. 杂志编辑——短文提及，但与问题无关。这是说话人目前的工作。

D. 学校校长——正确答案。说话人在一开始就明确表明，My previous job was as principal of a language school。

第12题：根据短文信息，说话人工作效率高的原因是什么？

A. 培训经验——短文提及，但与问题无关。短文只说…I received awards for training teachers to teach more effectively…，培训教师让我赢得了很多奖。

B.幸福的家庭——短文提及，但与问题无关。说话人只介绍了自己的家庭情况，并没有提及家庭和工作效率高之间有何联系。

C.俄罗斯助手的帮助——短文提及，但与问题无关。说话人提到these visitors helped a lot at home and made life easier.，并没有提及这和工作效率之间的联系。

D. 好的记忆力——正确答案。I am grateful I have a photographic memory.... Otherwise, I might not be that productive. 没有好的记忆力，可能不会这么高效，符合题意。

第13题：短文主要讲述什么？

A. Lynn对家庭的付出——以偏概全。

B. Lynn忙碌又成功的生活——正确答案。短文前半部分讲述说话人在事业上的成功，后半部分讲述说话人在忙碌中平衡工作和家庭。

C. Lynn在工作上的成就——以偏概全。

D. Lynn运行项目的高效——以偏概全。

**Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.**

Job interviews can generally be divided into three types.

The first is what I would call the traditional interview. This is usually just a series of standard questions about qualifications, work experience and expectations. So what you have here is basically a list of quite direct questions, like what duties did you have in your previous job. This is still the model for a lot of interviews today. In my view it’s not the best to select staff.

Then there is the case interview. Here the interviewer presents a problem and a series of questions to find out how the candidate would approach the problem. It might go something like this, ‘A company wants to hire more graduates without spending more than its current budget. What would you advise them to do?’This can be particularly challenging, for you need to analyze the problem and solve it.

The third type is known as the behavioral interview. The questions are usually designed to find out about how the candidates handle tricky situations in the past. A typical question might be ‘Can you give me an example of a situation where you had to follow orders that you didn’t agree with?’ This opens up a lot of information and the interviewer gets to see more of the candidate.

Questions:

14. What kind of questions are usually asked in the traditional interview?

15. What does the case interview focus on about the candidate?

16. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

14. A. Economic questions. B. Routine questions.

C. Academic questions. D. Challenging questions.

15. A. Work experience. B. Educational qualifications.

C. Problem-solving abilities. D. lnfomation-gathering abilities.

16. A. Features of different types of interview.

B. Skills in asking interview questions.

C. Changes in three interview models.

D. Suggestions for different job interviews.

【答案】

14. B. Routine questions.

15. C. Problem-solving abilities.

16. A. Features of different types of interview.

【解析】

第14题：传统型面试经常会问什么类型的问题？

A. 经济类问题——短文未提及。

B. 常规性问题——正确答案。This is usually just a series of standard questions…标准问题实质上就是常规性问题，答案是对原文的同义转换。

C. 学术性问题——短文未提及。

D. 具有挑战性的问题——短文提及，但与问题无关。这是case interview所问问题的特点。

第15题：案例面试关注应试者的哪些方面？

A. 工作经验——短文提及，但与问题无关。这是traditional interview关注的问题。

B. 教育资历——短文提及，但与问题无关。这是traditional interview关注的问题。

C. 解决问题的能力——正确答案。…a series of questions to find out how the candidate would approach the problem.案例面试的目的就是考查求职者解决问题的能力。

D. 收集信息的能力——短文未提及。

第16题：说话人主要谈论的是什么？

A. 不同类型面试的特征——正确答案。短文开头就点明了主旨，Job interviews can generally be divided into three types.

B. 问面试问题的技巧——短文未提及。

C. 三种面试模式的变化——短文未提及。

D. 对不同面试的建议——短文未提及。

**Section C**

**Directions:** In section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

1.

W: Hi, Bruce, it's Naomi.

M: Hi, Naomi.

W: I'm calling about the conference in Shanghai on November 8th. We have to make some changes.

M: OK, go ahead.

W: I don't think the peace guardian will be big enough. We need a center that can seat at least 600.

M: That many? Any suggestions?

W: The Palace Center will be free that day, but it will mean increasing the registration fee by $50. From $800 to $850.

M: That won't be a problem. Anything else?

W: Milan University says they are sending Carla Marisco instead of Professor Bertoni. But the talk would be the same, *Opportunities and Risks in the African Market*.

M: Fine. Make those changes and all inform everyone at my end.

Complete the form. Write ***ONE WORD*** for each answer.

|  |
| --- |
| Latest Conference Information |
| Date: 8th \_\_17\_\_  Place: Palace \_\_18\_\_, Shanghai  Registration fee: $ \_\_19 \_\_  Speaker: Carla Marisco from Milan University  Speech topic: Opportunities and Risks in the \_\_20\_\_ Market |

【答案】

17. November

18. Center

19. 850

20. African

【解析】

第17题：这是一道事实细节题。从对话中可知，女士正打电话向男士确认关于会议修改的事宜。从女士所说的I'm calling about the conference in Shanghai on November8th.可知本题答案为November。

第18题：这是一道事实细节题。从对话中可知女士认为保安不够，男生询问她有什么建议时，她回答说The Palace Center will be free that day... 所以本题答案为Center。

第19题：这是一道事实细节题。从对话中女士的回答... but it will mean increasing the registration fee by $50.From 800$ to 850$.可知，登记费将上涨50美元，即从800美元到850美元。所以本题答案为850。

第20题：这是一道事实细节题。从对话中可知，女士告知男士说米兰大学虽然换了发言人，但是发言的主题并没有改变，从对话中的Opportunities and Risks in the African Market可知，本题答案为African。

2.

W: David, we all know you took up skateboarding at ten. But did your parents support you?

M: Yeah, my parents even let me skate in the house.

W: Did they?

M: Yeah, they were pretty cool.

W: How about your school work?

M: That was fine. I was able to get my school work done with good grades. My only problem was that I had so much physical energy that I could not sit still in class. Then some teachers started taking my skateboard away.

W: That couldn't stop you from staking?

M: No way. The cool thing was that my parents managed to find me a different school. The headmaster there was wonderful. He let us plan our own P.E. classes. So guess what class I created.

W: Skateboarding.

M: You got it. That was my P.E. class. By that time I was turning professional and starting to show off some techniques at competitions.

W: Is that when your new style became famous?

M: Yeah. Other skaters had this smooth flowing style, but I was kind of like a robot always coming up with new tricks.

Complete the form. Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** for each answer.

An Interview with David, a *Skateboarding* (滑板运动) Lover

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| What was David's schoolwork like? | He was able to get his schoolwork done \_\_21\_\_. |
| What was his only problem at school? | He was unable to \_\_22\_\_ in class. |
| Why did he say the new headmaster was wonderful? | He let students \_\_23\_\_ of their own. |
| How was his new style different from other skaters? | It was robot-like, with \_\_24\_\_. |

【答案】

21. with good grades

22.sit still

23. plan P.E. classes

24. new tricks

第21题：这是一道事实细节题。从对话可知，这是一次采访。当采访人询问David的成绩时，David回答说That was fine. I was able to get my school work done with good grades.所以本题答案为with good grades。

第22题：这是一道事实细节题。从对话中可知，David热爱滑板，成绩也不错，但是唯一的问题是他的精力太旺盛了，以至于不能安安静静坐在教室中.从David的话语My only problem was that I had so much physical energy that I could not sit still in class.可知本题答案为sit still。

第23题：这是一道事实细节题。对话中，David在聊到自己因为热爱滑板而转学时，对新学校的校长表示了称赞，从The headmaster there was wonderful. He let us plan our own P.E. classes.可知本题答案为plan P.E. classes。

第24题：这是一道事实细节题。David在提到自己和其他滑板运动者的区别时，他说... but I was kind of like a robot always coming up with new tricks.可知本题答案为new tricks。

**第II卷**

**I. Translation**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 今年元旦我们玩得很开心。(enjoy)

We enjoyed ourselves very much on this New Year's Day.

【解析】本题考查固定短语。玩得很开心，常用“enjoy oneself very much”来表达；同时，注意元旦的表达方式为New Year's Day。

2. 舅舅昨天寄给我一张卡片，祝贺我18岁生日。(congratulate)

My uncle sent me a card to congratulate me on my eighteenth birthday yesterday.

【解析】本题考查固定短语。祝贺某人……，常用“congratulate sb on sth”来表达。另外18岁生日需要用序数词eighteenth，注意拼写。

3. 经过多年的建设，这个小镇现在和地震前一样充满了活力。(as...as)

After years of construction, this town is as lively now as it used to be before the earthquake.

【解析】本题考查固定结构。与……一样，常用“as...as”的结构，两个as之间通常接形容词或副词比较级。本句中，要表达充满了活力，用形容词“lively”即可。

4. 演出以一段五十多岁的人耳熟能详的经典音乐开始。(familiar)

The show started with a piece of music familiar to people in their fifties.

【解析】本题考查固定短语。对某人来说耳熟能详，常用“familiar to”来表达。另外，本句中五十多岁的人，用in one's fifties来表达。根据句意，泛指五十多岁的人，可以用people in their fifties。

5. 她一看完那个关于已灭绝物种的电视节目，就立志加入野生动物保护组织。(No sooner)

No sooner had she finished watching that programme about those extinct species, than she decided to join the Wildlife Conservation Organization.

【解析】本题考查倒装结构。no sooner...than的结构用来引导时间状语从句，主句用过去完成时，than后面的从句用一般过去时。当no sooner放在句首时，表示强调，注意此时主句要采用倒装结构。另外，本句中的短语稍有难度，灭绝物种，常用extinct species来表达；野生动物保护组织，常用Wildlife Conservation Organization来表达。

**II. Guided Writing**

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words according to the instructions given in Chinese.

上海博物馆拟举办一次名画展，现就展出场所（博物馆还是社区图书馆）征集公众意见，假设你是王敏，给上海博物馆写一封信表达你的想法。你的信必须满足以下要求：

1. 简述你写信的目的及你对场所的选择；

2. 说明你的理由（从便利性，专业性等方面对这两个场所进行对比）

To whom it may concern:

I’ve learned that an art exhibition is to be held and that you’re collecting suggestions on its location. I’m writing this letter to share with you my opinions.

In my opinion, it is more advisable to hold the art exhibition in Shanghai Museum than in community libraries. My reasons are as follows.

On one hand, it is more convenient for people to get to Shanghai Museum which is located in the center of the city. And the museum is much more spacious than community libraries, which provides visitors with a more comfortable environment for appreciating art.

On the other hand, as a well-known museum, Shanghai Museum is more professional and experienced in holding art exhibitions. Its professional security guards and advanced facilities can better protect those famous paintings from being damaged or stolen.

Therefore, I suggest the exhibition be held in the museum.

Wang Min

解析：

总评：

本次高考题目以书信的方式考查观点论述的表达，属于常见题型。题目要求中交待了背景，同时，题目还明确要求了书信的内容中要包括目的、观点、理由等方面，难度适中。

细评：

本次高考作文考查观点论述，题型较为常见，要求对画展的展出场所做出选择，并且说明理由，而且已经提示了可以从便利性和专业性两个角度来分析，难度不算太大，要写好这篇作文，只要观点明确并且言之有理即可。

范文按照书信的形式，首先要提出给收信人，To whom it may concern这里表示的是敬启者，是在读者身份不明时用在信件、通知和证明书开头的套语，也是除了Dear xxx之外英语书信的常见用语。

信的第一段交待了自己的身份，并且表明了些这封信的目的。

第二段明确提出了自己的观点，用了it is more advisable to do...句型，表明“……是更合理的”，常用在提出建议时。段落最后用My reasons are as follows.“我的理由如下”作为一个过渡句引出下面的理由论述。

第三、四段用on one hand... on the other hand... “一方面……；另一方面……”进行连接，层次清楚。在论述观点时连词的使用可以使逻辑显得更清晰。第三段从便利性角度进行分析，博物馆交通更便利而且环境更舒适，其中用到了which引导的非限定性定语从句。第四段从专业性角度说明博物馆的优势。

最后一段用therefore简单总结并重申自己的观点。

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