

2010 年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试

上海 英语试卷

第 I 卷 (105 分)

I. Listening Comprehension

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. Sean has formed the habit of jogging _____ the tree-lined avenue for two hours every day.

- A. between B. along C. below D. with

答案: B

考点: 考察介词的用法

解析: 根据句意“Sean 已经形成了每天沿着绿荫大道慢跑两小时的习惯”, 表示“沿着”时, 应该选 B。

26. It took us quite a long time to get to the amusement park. It was _____ journey.

- A. three hour B. a three-hours C. a three-hour D. three hours

答案: C

考点: 此题考查复合形容词

解析: 数词+连字符+名词的用法, 连字符连接的词作名词定语且用单数。意为“三小时的路程”

27. If our parents do everything for us children, we won't learn to depend on _____

- A. themselves B. them C. us D. ourselves

答案: D

考点: 本题考查反身代词

解析: 主语为 we, 因此应为 ourselves. depend on oneself: 自力更生。根据句意, 选 D。

28. Every few years, the coal workers _____ their lungs X-rayed to ensure their health.

- A. are having B. have C. have had D. had had

答案: B

考点：本题考查时态。

解析：根据时间状语 every few years,可判断本句应为一般现在时，因此答案选 B。

29. ---Sorry, Professor Smith. I didn't finish the assignment yesterday.

---Oh, you_____have done it as yesterday was the deadline.

- A. must B. mustn't C. should D. shouldn't

答案：C

考点：本题考查的是虚拟语气

解析：。此处表示和过去事实相反的情况，应该用 should + have + 过去分词。本来应该做，而未做

30. In ancient times, people rarely travelled long distances and most farmers only travelled _____ the local market.

- A. longer than B. more than C. as much as D. as far as

答案：D

考点：本题考查介词词组。

解析：根据动词 travel 可判断此处应填关于路程的介词词组，本题即为 as far as。as far as 远到...

31. The church tower which_____will be open to tourists soon. The work is almost finished.

- A. has restored B. has been restored C. is restoring D. is being restored

答案：D

考点：本题考查被动语态。

解析：Restore 意思为修复，而最后一句表明工程还未完成，因此为正在修复中，答案选 D.

32. I had great difficulty _____the suitable food on the menu in that restaurant.

- A. find B. found C. to find D. finding

答案：D

考点：固定词组

解析：have difficulty (in) doing sth.做某事有困难。

33. Lucy has a great sense of humor and always keeps her colleagues _____with her stories.

- A. amused B. amusing C. to amuse D. to be amused

答案: A

考点: 本题考查非谓语动词。

解析: keep+sb. /sth. +done,根据句意, sb.与它后面的动词成被动关系, 故选 A.

34. _____ you may have, you should gather your courage to face the challenge.

- A. However a serious problem B. What a serious problem
C. However serious a problem D. What serious a problem

答案: C

考点: 让步状语从句

解析: 根据句意“无论你有什么严重的问题, 你都应该鼓起勇气面对挑战”, 而 however 表让步时其顺序应是: however + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语。

however 做连接副词, 相当于 no matter how,后接形容词或副词, 意为“无论、不管”, 引导让步状语从句, 其序为“however+形容词、副词+主语+谓语”。

35. _____ the city center, we saw a stone statue of about 10 meters in height.

- A. Approaching B. Approached C. To approach D. To be approached

答案: A

考点: 本题考查非谓语动词。

解析: 考察现在分词作状语, 表示正在进行或主动的动作。此时分词的逻辑主语就是主句的主语, 因此要注意人称、时态和语态的一致性。

36. One reason for her preference for city life is _____she can have easy access to places like shops and restaurants.

- A. that B. how C. what D. why

答案: A

考点: 此处考查的是同位语从句。

解析: 考察 that 引导同位语从句的用法。此处 that 不可以省略。

37. When changing lanes, a driver should use his turning signal to let other drivers know_____.

- A. he is entering which lane B. which lane he is entering
C. is he entering which lane D. which lane is he entering

答案: B

考点：本题考查宾语从句。

解析：which 引导的句子做 know 的宾语，句子用陈述语序。

38. Wind power is an ancient source of energy _____ we may return in the near future.

- A. on which B. by which C. to which D. from which

答案：C

考点：此处考查的是介词加疑问词引导从句

解析：考察介词+which 的用法。=Windpower is an ancient source of energy which\that we may return to in the near future.

39. _____ our manage objects to Tom's joining the club, we shall accept him as a member.

- A. Until B. Unless C. If D. After

答案：B

考点：连词

解析：此句意思是“除非我们经理反对 tom 加入俱乐部，不然我们都应接受他成为其中一员。”

40. This is the only way we can imagine _____ the overuse of water in students' bathrooms.

- A. reducing B. to reduce C. reduced D. reduce

答案：B

考点：此处考查非谓语动词。

解析：此处应该用不定式 the way to do sth 表示做.....的途径、方式。the only way to do.....,we can imagine 做定语，前面省略了 that.

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. additional	B. producing	C. regular	D. predicted	E. identified
E atmosphere	G. matched	H. reducing	I. carried	J. increase

Forests in the northern half of the globe could be growing faster now than they

were 200 years ago as a result of climate change, according to a study of trees in eastern America. The trees appear to have faster growth rates due to longer growing seasons and higher concentrations (浓度) of carbon dioxide in the ____41____.

Geoffrey Parker, a scientist at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Centre in Edgewater, Maryland, said that the increase in the rate of growth was unexpected and might be ____42____ to the higher temperatures and longer growing seasons documented in the region. The growth may also be influenced by the significant ____43____ in atmospheric CO₂, he said.

"We made a list of reasons these forests could be growing faster and then excluded half of them," Dr. Parker said. Their study suggests that northern forests may become increasingly important in ____44____ the influence of man-made CO₂ on the climate.

Dr. Parker and his colleagues have ____45____ out a detailed record of the trees on a(n) ____46____ basis since 1987. They calculated that due to the global warming the forest is producing ____47____ tons of wood each year.

The scientists ____48____ the land with trees at different stages of growth and found that both young and old trees were showing increased growth rate. More than 90 per cent of the tree groups had grown by between two and four times faster than the scientists had ____49____ from estimates of the long-term rates of growth.

【解析】41. F. 此句意思是大气中二氧化碳的浓度加深。

42. G.

43. J. 大气中二氧化碳的增加用 increase。

44. H. 根据常识，森林的增加有助于减少二氧化碳对天气的影响。

45. I. carry out 实行，实施。

46. C. on a regular basis: 定期的

47. A. 根据文章大意，可知此处应是产生额外的 (additional) 木材。

48. E.

49. D.

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.

The first attempt of even the most talented artists, musicians, and writers is seldom a masterpiece. If you consider your drafts as dress rehearsals (彩排), or tryouts, revising will seem a natural part of the writing ____50____.

What is the purpose of the dress rehearsals and the out-of-town previews that many Broadway shows go through? The answer is adding, deleting, replacing, reordering, ____51____ revising. Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical Phantom of the Opera underwent such a process.

When Lloyd Webber began writing in 1984, he had in mind a funny, exciting production. However, when Phantom opened in London in 1986, the audience saw a moving psychological love story set to music. The musical had ____52____ several revisions due, in part, to problems with costuming and makeup (戏服和化妆). For instance, Lloyd Webber ____53____ some of the music because the Phantom's makeup prevented the actor from singing certain sounds.

When you revise, you change aspects of your work in ____54____ to your evolving purpose, or to include ____55____ ideas or newly discovered information.

Revision is not just an afterthought that gets only as much time as you have at the end of an assignment. ____56____, it is a major stage of the writing process, and writers revise every step of the way. Even your decision to ____57____ topics while prewriting is a type of revising. However, don't make the mistake of skipping the revision stage that follows ____58____. Always make time to become your own ____59____ and view your dress rehearsal, so to speak. Reviewing your work in this way can give you ____60____ new ideas.

Revising involves ____61____ the effectiveness and appropriateness of all aspects of your writing, making your purpose more clearly, and refocusing or developing the facts and ideas you present. When you revise, ask yourself the following questions, keeping in mind the audience for whom you are writing: Is my main idea or purpose ____62____ throughout my draft? Do I ever lose sight of my purpose?

Have I given my readers all of the ____63____ that is, facts, opinions, inferences
--- that they need in order to understand my main idea? Finally, have I included
too many ____64____ details that may confuse readers?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 50. A. technique | B. style | C. process | D. career |
| 51. A. in particular | B. as a result | C. for example | D. in other words |
| 52. A. undergone | B. skipped | C. rejected | D. replaced |
| 53. A. rewrote | B. released | C. recorded | D. reserved |
| 54. A. addition | B. response | C. opposition | D. contrast |
| 55. A. fixed | B. ambitious | C. familiar | D. fresh |
| 56. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Instead | D. Therefore |
| 57. A. discuss | B. switch | C. exhaust | D. cover |
| 58. A. drafting | B. rearranging | C. performing | D. training |
| 59. A. director | B. master | C. audience | D. visitor |
| 60. A. personal | B. valuable | C. basic | D. delicate |
| 61. A. mixing | B. weakening | C. maintaining | D. assessing |
| 62. A. amazing | B. bright | C. unique | D. clear |
| 63. A. angles | B. evidence | C. information | D. hints |
| 64. A. unnecessary | B. uninteresting | C. concrete | D. final |

【文章大意】修改是作品写作过程中非常重要且必须的步骤。文章记叙了作品修改的目的和途径。

50.答案：C

考点：本题考查名词辨析

解析：参照下文的“Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical Phantom of the Opera underwent such a process.”和“However, don't make the mistake of skipping the revision stage”。名词 technique（技术）、style（风格）、career（事业、生涯）都不符题意。本题难度适中。

51.答案：D

考点：本题考查介词短语辨析

解析：前面 adding, deleting, replacing, reordering 都是 revising 的方面，所以 revising 和这些名词同义；介词短语 in other words 表示“换句话说”。介词短语 in particular（尤其、特别表强调）、as a result（因此，表结果）、for example（例如，表举例说明）都不符题意。本题难度适中。

52.答案：A

考点：本题考查动词辨析

解析：动词 skip（跳远）、reject（拒绝、抵制）replace（取代）都不符题意。人们观看的是完美的表演，但表演之前作品经历了(undergo)多次修改，与上段的“ Andrew Lloyd Webber's musical Phantom of the Opera underwent such a process.”对应。本题难度适中。

53.答案：A

考点：本题考查动词辨析

解析：动词 release（释放、赦免、发行）、record（记录、录音）、reserve（保留、预订）都不符题意。动词 rewrite 表示“重写、修改”，与动词 revise 同义，与本篇文话题相关。本题难度适中。

54.答案：B

考点：本题考查介词短语辨析

解析：介词短语 in addition to 表示“而且、除...之外还有”，in opposition to 表示“与 ...的意见相反”，in contrast to 表示“与 ...形成对比”，都与本题不符。in response to（作为对---的反应）在本句表示“你修改作品是对你想改进作品目的的一种回应”本题难。

55.答案：D

考点：本题考查形容词辨析

解析：fresh ideas 与后面的 newly discovered information 对应。本题难度适中。

56.答案：B

考点：本题考查副词辨析

解析：副词 Moreover（而且）类似与 but also 表递进含义，与前面句 not just（only）呼应。副词 However（然而，表转折关系）、Instead（作为替代、反而，表相反含义）、Therefore（因此，表原因）都不符题意。本题难度适中。

57.答案：B

考点：本题考查动词辨析

解析：switch topics（变换标题）属于修改作品的一部分。动词 discuss（讨论）、exhaust（汲干、使筋疲力尽）、cover（覆盖、包含）都不符题意。本题难度适中。

58.答案：D

考点：本题考查动名词辨析

解析：名词 drafting（起草）、rearranging（重新安排）、performing（表演）都与题意不符。名词 training（培训）在本句表示“排练”，与上文 dress rehearsals / tryouts 同义。本题难。

59.答案：C

考点：本题考查名词辨析

解析：名词 audience（观众）与下句 view your dress rehearsal 对应。名词 director（导演）、master（主人、大师）、visitor（来访者）都与题意不符。本题难度适中。

60.答案：B

考点：本题考查形容词辨析

解析：形容词 **valuable** 表示“做自己作品的观众能给你有价值的新信息”。形容词 **personal**（个人的）、**basic**（基本的）、**delicate**（娇贵的、纤弱的、精美的）都与题意不符。本题难度适中。

61.答案：A

考点：本题考查动词辨析

解析：动词 **mix** 在本句表示“修改就是把作品所有方面的有效性和适当性融合在一起”。本题难。

62.答案：D

考点：本题考查形容词辨析

解析：形容词 **clear** 在本句表示“我的文章大意或写作意图是否清晰”，与下文 **confuse readers** 对应。形容词 **amazing**（令人惊讶的）、**bright**（明亮的、聪明的）、**unique**（独特的）都与题意不符。本题难度适中。

63.答案：C

考点：本题考查名词辨析

解析：后句名称 **facts**、**opinions**、**inferences** 都属于 **information**，与上句 **newly discovered information** 对应。本题难度适中。

64.答案：A

考点：本题考查形容词辨析

解析：形容词 **unnecessary details** 表示“多余的信息”反而使读者困惑、误导读者。

形容词 **uninteresting**（单调的、乏味的）、**concrete**（具体的）、**final**（最终的、决定性的）都与题意不符。本题难。

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)

The elephant was lying heavily on its side, fast asleep. A few dogs started barking at it. The elephant woke up in a terrible anger: it chased the dogs into the village where they ran for safety.

That didn't stop the elephant. It destroyed a dozen houses and injured several people. The villagers were scared and angry. Then someone suggested calling Parbati, the elephant princess.

Parbati Barua's father was a hunter of tigers and an elephant tamer. He taught Parbati to ride an elephant before she could even walk. He also taught her the dangerous art of the elephant round-up — how to catch wild elephants.

Parbati hasn't always lived in the jungle. After a happy childhood hunting with her father, she was sent to boarding school in the city. But Parbati never got used to being there and many years later she went back to her old life. "Life in the city is too dull. Catching elephants is an adventure and the excitement lasts for days after the chase," she says.

But Parbati doesn't catch elephants just for fun. "My work," she says, "is to rescue man from the elephants, and to keep the elephants safe from man." And this is exactly what Parbati has been doing for many years. Increasingly, the Indian elephant is angry: for many years, illegal hunters have attacked it and its home in the jungle has been reduced to small pieces of land. It is now fighting back. Whenever wild elephants enter a tea garden or a village, Parbati is called to guide the animals back to the jungle before they can kill.

The work of an elephant tamer also involves love and devotion. A good elephant tamer will spend hours a day singing love songs to a newly captured elephant.

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