

高考【英语】模拟试卷（2）

第一部分 听力（共三节，满分 35 分）

第一节：短对话（共 5 小题，每题 1 分，满分 5 分）

听下面 5 段对话，每段对话后有一种小题，从题中给出的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选出最佳选项。每段对话仅朗诵一遍。

1. What does the woman imply?

- (A) She'll type the man's paper for him.
- (B) The computer won't be available immediately.
- (C) The man should be more patient.
- (D) She doesn't want the man to use her computer.

2. What will the man probably do?

- (A) Read the woman's letter.
- (B) Visit Jeff in Alaska.
- (C) Write to Jeff.
- (D) Mail a letter for the woman.

3. What does the man imply?

- (A) He went to the library twice to look for the book.

- (B) He already returned the book to a library out of town.
- (C) He called the library to say the book would be overdue.
- (D) He couldn't return the library book because he was away.

4. What does the woman want to know?

- (A) Where the midterm exam was held.
- (B) Where she can see the results of the midterm exam.
- (C) Where she can buy a copy of the chemistry textbook.
- (D) Where the chemistry study group meets.

5. What does the man mean?

- (A) He'll ask the driver for help with the luggage.
- (B) He doesn't mind driving by himself.
- (C) He doesn't have much luggage.
- (D) He'd like the woman to drive him.

第二节：长对话（共 10 小题，每题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

听下面 3 段长对话，每段对话后有 3-4 个小题，从题中给出的 A、B、C、D 四个选项
中选出最佳选项。每段对话朗诵两遍。

Questions 6-8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

6. What problems do the students have?

- (A) They've lost their suitcases.
- (B) They can't find their dormitory.
- (C) Their dorm rooms have been given to other students.
- (D) They've missed the bus to their dormitory.

7. What does the woman imply about the campus?

- (A) It has no bus service.
- (B) It is small.
- (C) It is located outside of town.
- (D) It is very hilly.

8. What is one disadvantage of living in Bundy Hall?

- (A) It's far from the academic buildings.
- (B) No buses go to it.
- (C) There are few first-year students living there.
- (D) It's older than the other dormitories.

Questions 9-12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. What is the main topic of the discussion?

- (A) Judging people's behavior.
- (B) Common causes of anger.
- (C) Changing people's attitudes.
- (D) The effects of negative behavior.

10. According to the Prof., when are people likely to try to explain someone else's behavior?

- (A) When they're unable to control the person's behavior.
- (B) When the causes of the behavior are obvious.
- (C) When the consequences of the behavior are unpleasant.
- (D) When the behavior is expected.

11. The Prof. mentions an example of a driver who stops at a red light. What does he use the example to demonstrate?

- (A) It's not always clear why people behave in certain ways.
- (B) People usually blame others for their mistakes.
- (C) Certain conditions cause drivers to behave strangely.
- (D) The reason for some behavior is obvious.

12. According to the discussion, how do most people explain their own negative behavior?

- (A) They usually accept responsibility.
- (B) They blame factors beyond their control.
- (C) They complain about their personal problems.
- (D) They compare their behavior to the behavior of others.

Questions 13-15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. What are the speakers mainly discussing?

- (A) Current issues in economics
- (B) Choices faced by conservationists
- (C) A recent biology lecture
- (D) Topics for a research paper

14. Why is the woman so busy?

- (A) She's writing research papers.
- (B) She's working on a conservation project.
- (C) She's studying for exams.
- (D) She's doing her biology homework.

15. Why does the woman say she's frustrated?

- (A) She doesn't know which topic to choose.
- (B) Her assignments are due on the same day.
- (C) She's concerned about the spotted owl.
- (D) She dislikes her economics class.

第三节：听写填空（共 10 小题，每题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

听下面一篇短文，根据录音内容精确地填出空格里的词汇，每空不超过三个单词。

I hope you've all finished reading the 16 on insurance so that you're prepared for our discussion today. But, before we start, I'd like to mention a few things your text doesn't 17. It's interesting to note that insurance has existed in some form for a very long time. The earliest insurance policies were what we called bottomry contracts. They provided shipping protection for 18 as far back as 3000 B.C. In general, the contracts were often no more than 19. They 20 to merchants with the understanding that if a particular shipment of goods was lost at sea, the loan didn't have to be repaid. Interest on the loans varied according to how risky it was to 21. During periods of heavy piracy at sea, for example, the amount of interest and the cost of the policy 22. So, you can see how insurance helped encourage

international trade. Even the most cautious merchants became willing to risk shipping their goods over long distances, not to mention in hazardous weather conditions when they had this kind of _____ 23 _____. Generally speaking, the basic form of an insurance policy has been pretty much the same since the Middle Ages. There are four points that were salient then and _____ 24 _____ in all policies today. These were outlined in chapter six and will _____ 25 _____ the basis for the rest of today's discussion. Can anyone tell me what one of those points might be?

第二部分 语言知识运用 (共三节 , 满分 50 分)

第一节 : 语法词汇 (共 10 小题 , 每题 1 分 , 满分 10 分)

26. According to the law, all foreigners have to _____ with the local police within two weeks of arrival .

- (A) associate (B) dispute (C) negotiate (D) register

27. By using their trunks, elephants can tell the shape of an object and _____ is rough or smooth, or hot or cold.

- (A) it (B) whether it (C) how (D) since it

28. In 1989 Carret Hongo was chosen as _____ for the Pulitzer Prize in poetry.

- (A) his being one of the finalists

- (B) to be one of the finalists

(C) one of the finalists

(D) the one finalist who

29. The Moon is much closer to Earth _____ is the Sun, and thus it had greater influence on the tides.

(A) unlike (B) than (C) but (D) where

30. The brain of an average adult is one of the largest organs of the body _____ about three pounds.

(A) weighs (B) is weighed (C) weighing (D) to weigh it

31. Throughout history _____ different representations for numbers and for the basic process of counting.

(A) have been many (B) there have been many

(C) many (D) when many

32. Democratic governments constantly face the problem of balancing _____ the individual with the needs of society.

(A) the rights of (B) to the rights for

(C) for the rights to (D) with the rights by

33. Connecticut was the fifth of the original thirteen states _____ the Constitution of the United States.

- (A) ratified (B) ratify (C) to ratify (D) have ratified

34. The chemical composition of sandstone is the same as _____.

- (A) that of sand (B) that sand is
(C) sand is that (D) what of sand

35. Hydrofoils can exceed 75 miles per hour, as compared with conventional watercraft, whose maximum speeds _____ approach 50 miles per hour.

- (A) are rarely (B) rarely (C) of rarely (D) they rarely

第二节: 语法改错 (共 10 小题, 每题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

36. A children's librarian often conducts story hours and other activities to help

A

B

children enjoy herself while developing an interest in reading and the library's

C

D

resources.

37. Titanium has the strength of steel but weighs half only as much, hence its

A

B

advantage for use in aircraft.

C

D

38. Protective behaviors of amphibians include hiding in the presence of danger and

A

B

having coloration such closely matching the environment that the animal is not

C

D

obvious.

39. As the highest-paid star of the silent screen, earning a reputedly income of

A

B

C

\$20, 000 a week, Gloria Swanson epitomized the glamour of Hollywood in the

D

1920's.

40. Candles may be made by repeatedly dipping wicks in tallow, by molding, nor by

A

B

pouring melted wax over the wicks and rolling them into shape.

C

D

41. While models of automobiles date back as far as the late 1600's, the 1880's

A

B

seen the first commercial interest in the vehicle.

C

D

42. The conceptual of musical harmony is generally traced to the ninth century

A

B

C

because it is first mentioned in treatises of that period.

D

43. Paleontologists have examined fossil embryos and hatchlings from three type of

A

B

C

duck-billed dinosaurs to figure out how they matured.

D

44. Lightning tends to strike the nearest good conductor, and hence often strikes in

A

B

C

same place more than once.

D

45. When study different cultures and societies, anthropologists often focus on

A

B

marriage as a contractual agreement between different parties.

C

D

第三节：完形填空（共 15 小题，每题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项 A, B, C, D 中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 46, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 47 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment “would soon revolutionize the very concept of money itself,” only to 48 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so slow in coming?

Although e-money might be more convenient and may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 49 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 50 to set up the computer, card reader, and

telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the _____ 51 _____ form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they _____ 52 _____ receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to _____ 53 _____. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”—it takes several days _____ 54 _____ a check is cashed and funds are _____ 55 _____ from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. _____ 56 _____ electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer. Fourth, electronic means of payment may raise security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information stored there.

The fact that this is not an _____ 57 _____ occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and _____ 58 _____ from someone else’s accounts. The _____ 59 _____ of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to _____ 60 _____ security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic trail that contains a large amount of personal data on buying habits. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

47. (A) off

(B) back

(C) over

(D) around

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 48. (A) reward | (B) resist | (C) resume | (D) reverse |
| 49. (A) for | (B) against | (C) with | (D) on |
| 50. (A) imaginative | (B) expensive | (C) sensitive | (D) productive |
| 51. (A) similar | (B) original | (C) temporary | (D) dominant |
| 52. (A) collect | (B) provide | (C) copy | (D) print |
| 53. (A) give up | (B) take over | (C) bring back | (D) pass down |
| 54. (A) before | (B) after | (C) since | (D) when |
| 55. (A) kept | (B) borrowed | (C) released | (D) withdrawn |
| 56. (A) Unless | (B) Until | (C) Because | (D) Though |
| 57. (A) unsafe | (B) unnatural | (C) uncommon | (D) unclear |
| 58. (A) steal | (B) choose | (C) benefit | (D) return |
| 59. (A) consideration | (B) prevention | (C) manipulation | (D) justification |
| 60. (A) cope with | (B) fight against | (C) adapt to | (D) call for |

第三部分 阅读理解 (共20小题 , 每题2分 , 满分40分)

Text A

Which are you more likely to have with you at any given moment—your cell phone or your wallet? Soon you may be able to throw your wallet away and pay for things with a quick wave of your smart phone over an electronic scanner.

In January, Starbucks announced that customers could start using their phones to buy coffee in 6,800 of its stores. This is the first pay-by-phone practice in the U.S., but we're likely to see more wireless payment alternatives as something called near field communication (NFC) gets into America's consumer electronics. Last December, some new smart phones which contain an NFC chip were introduced to the public.

Already in use in parts of Asia and Europe, NFC allows shoppers to wave their phones a few inches above a payment terminal – a contact – free system built for speed and convenience. But before NFC becomes widely adopted in the U. S., a few problems need to be worked out, like who will get to collect the profitable transaction fees. Although some credit card providers have been experimenting with wave-and-pay systems that use NFC enabled credit cards, cell phone service providers may try to muscle their way into the point-of-sale (POS) market. Three big cell phone service providers have formed a joint venture that will go into operation over the next 15 months. Its goal is “to lead the U.S. payments industry from cards to mobile phone.”

The other big NFC issue, apart from how payments will be processed, is security. For

instance, what's to stop a thief from digitally pick pocketing you? "We're still not at the point where an attacker can just brush against you in a crowd and steal all the money out of your phone," says Jimmy Shah. A mobile security researcher, "Users may also be able to set transaction limits, perhaps requiring a password to be entered for larger purchases."

Still uneasy about this digital-wallet business? Keep in mind that if you lose your smart phone, it can be located on a map and remotely disabled. Plus, your phone can be password protected, your wallet isn't.

61. What is predicted to happen in the U.S.?

- (A) The expansion of cell phone companies.
- (B) The boom of-pay-by-phone business.
- (C) The disappearance of credit cards.
- (D) The increase of Starbucks sales.

62. The NFC technology can be used to_____ .

- (A) ensure the safety of shoppers
- (B) collect transaction fees easily
- (C) make purchase faster and simpler
- (D) improve the quality of cell phones

63. Three cell phone service providers form a joint venture to _____ .

- (A) strengthen their relationship
- (B) get a share in the payments industry
- (C) sell more cell phones
- (D) test the NFC technology

64. According to the passage, what can users do if they lose their smart phones?

- (A) Stop the functioning of their phones.
- (B) Set up a password.
- (C) Get all the money out of their phones.
- (D) Cancel large purchases.

65. According to the passage, the security of NFC _____.

- (A) needs not to be worried about
- (B) remains a serious problem
- (C) is not a problem at all
- (D) cannot be guaranteed

Text B

Radiocarbon dating and tree-ring dating, in combination, have provided a very

powerful tool to establish a time spectrum for more recent dates in the past. The initial idea for dating by tree rings can be traced back to 1811. Modern scientific tree-ring dating, dendrochronology, stems from pioneering work in early 1900's.

Usually, but not always, trees produce one ring each year. This ring is formed by the cambium, which lies between the old wood and the bark. In spring, wood cells with large lumens are manufactured, but in summer and autumn, the cells become smaller and more thick-walled until with the onset of winter the production of a new cell stops. The same process is repeated the following year. In this way a year's growth (annual ring) is imprinted as new wood. The demarcation line between summer and autumn wood of the previous year, with its characteristic small cells, and the spring wood of the year following, with its large cells, enables annual rings to be counted relatively easily.

Growth rings, however, are not always the same thickness. They vary for several reasons. Environmental factors rigidly control the degree of growth of an annual ring or determine whether, in fact, an annual ring appears at all in any particular year. Thus in a specific locale or, more accurately, a specific climatic province, tree-ring counts will reflect climatic conditions and variations due to inequalities of climate from year to year. In years with abnormal drought, for example, narrow rings are produced and sometimes no ring at all. In this way a fossil record is imprinted for as long as the wood remains intact. From this

pattern a historical template can be constructed to correlate one set of growth rings in one tree with a set of growth rings in another tree or piece of timber.

Another important factor is that tree-ring growth varies with age of the tree. As the tree matures, the rings become narrower, and this results in the central rings being wider than those on the outer part of the tree.

66. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The effect of drought on tree-ring growth
- (B) The history of dating trees
- (C) The problems of tree-ring dating
- (D) The formation of growth rings in trees

67. The word “stems” in line 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) distinguishes
- (B) recovers
- (C) derives
- (D) returns

68. The approximate age of a tree can be determined by _____.

- (A) counting the rings
- (B) analyzing the structure of the cells
- (C) examining the cambium
- (D) measuring the width of the rings

69. The word “They” in the second sentence of the third paragraph refers to _____.

(A) large cells

(B) growth rings

(C) several reasons

(D) environmental factors

70. A narrow growth ring between two wide growth rings would probably indicate

_____.

(A) an unusually warm winter

(B) the death of an old tree

(C) unfavorable climatic conditions during a single year

(D) wood cells that had grown to be very large

Text C

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women — up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goals of

40 percent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding’s reluctance — and her frustration. I don’t like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy (government by the capable). But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position — no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power — as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook — they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women — whether CEOs or their children's caregivers — and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

71. In the European corporate workplace, generally_____.

- (A) women take the lead
- (B) men have the final say
- (C) corporate governance is overwhelmed
- (D) senior management is family-friendly

72. The European Union's intended legislation is_____.

- (A) a reflection of gender balance
- (B) a reluctant choice
- (C) a response to Reding's call
- (D) a voluntary action

73. According to Reding, quotas may help women _____.

- (A) get top business positions
- (B) see through the glass ceiling
- (C) balance work and family

(D) anticipate legal results

74. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of_____.

(A) skepticism

(B) objectiveness

(C) indifference

(D) approval

75. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of_____.

(A) more social justice

(B) massive media attention

(C) suitable public policies

(D) greater "soft pressure"

Text D

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个选项中选出对的的填入空白处。选项中有两项为多出选项。

The Science of Risk-Seeking

Sometimes we decide that a little unnecessary danger is worth it because when we weigh the risk and the reward, the risk seems worth tasking. ____76____ Some of us enjoy

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