2008 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语

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

第一卷

第一部分 英语知识运用（共三节，满分 50 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例：have

A. gave　　B. save　　C. hat　　D. made

答案是 C。

1. course

A. journey　　B. four　　C. labour　　D. hour

2. match

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

3. rise

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

4. bathe

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

5. Britain

A. certain　　B. train　　C. against　　D. contain

第二节 语法和词汇知识（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例：We_____last night, but we went to the concert instead.

A. must have studied　　B. might study

C. should have studied　　D. would study

答案是 C。

6. –Do you know Anna's telephone number?

--_____. As a matter of fact, I don't know any Anna, either.

A. I think so　　B. I'm afraid not

C. I hope so　　D. I'd rather not

7. A small car is big enough for a family of three_____you need more space for baggage.

A. once　B. because　C. if　D. unless

8. It's not____good idea to drive for four hours without____break.

A. a ; a　B. the; a　C. the; the　D. a ; the

9. – What are you reading, Tom?

-- I'm not really reading, just_____the pages.

A. turning off　B. turning around

C. turning over　D. turning up

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

--- Sure,_____.

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

11. If the weather had been better, we could have had a picnic. But it_____all day.

A. rained　B. rains　C. has rained　D. is raining

12. The director had her assistant_____some hot dogs for the meeting.

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

13. Stand over there_____you'll be able to see the oil painting better.

A. but　B. till　C. and　D. or

14. If their marketing plans succeed, they_____their sales by 20 percent.

A. will increase　B. have been increasing

C. have increased　D. would be increasing

15. Modern equipment and no smoking are two of the things I like_____working here.

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

16. The road conditions there turned out to be very good,_____was more than we could expect.

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

17. Liza_____well not want to go on the trip --- she hates traveling.

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

18. Little Johnny felt the bag, curious to know what it_____.

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

19. The house still needed a lot of work, but_____the kitchen was finished.

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

20. It was in New Zealand_____Elizabeth first met Mr. Smith.

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

第三节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

From the time each of my children started school, I packed their lunches. And in each lunch, I 21 a note. Often written on a napkin (餐巾), it might be a thank-you for a 22 moment, a reminder of something we were happily expecting, or a bit of 23 for the coming test or sporting event.

In early grade school they 24 their notes. But as children grow older they becomes self-conscious(有自我意识的), and 25 he reached high school, my older son, Marc, informed me he no longer 26 my daily notes. Telling him that he no longer needed to 27 them but I still needed to write them, I 28 until the day he graduated.

Six years after high school graduation, Marc called and asked if he could move 29 for a couple of months. He had spent those years well, graduating from college, 30 two internship (实习) in Washington, D.C., and 31 , becoming a technical assistant in Sacramento, 32 short vacation visits, however, he had lived away from home. With his younger sister leaving for college, I was 33 happy to have Marc back. Since I was 34 making lunch for his younger brother, I 35 one for Marc, too. Imagine my 36 when I got a call from my _____ 24-yere-old son, 37 his lunch.

"Did I do something 38 ? Don't you love me 39 ,Mom?" were just a few of the questions he threw at me as I 40 asked him what was wrong.

"My note, Mom," he answered. "Where's my note?"

21. A. carried	B. found	C. included	D. held
22. A.difficult	B. special	C. comfortable	D. separate
23.A.congratulation	B.improvement	C. explanation	D. encouragement
24. A.loved	B. answered	C. wrote	D. examined
25. A. lately	B. by the way	C. by the time	D. gradually
26. A.received	B. understood	C. enjoyed	D. collected
27. A.copy	B. read	C. take	D. send
28. A. held up	B. gave up	C. followed	D. continued
29. A. out	B. home	C. tocollege	D. to Sacramento
30. A.organizing	B. planning	C. comparing	D. completing
31. A.hopefully	B. finally	C. particularly	D. certainly
32. A. Because of	B. Insteadof	C. Exceptfor	D. Asfor
33. A.especially	B. immediately	C. equally	D. generally
34. A.once	B. again	C. still	D. even
35. A. packed	B. fetched	C. bought	D. filled
36. A.fear	B. surprise	C. anger	D.disappointment
37. A. waiting for	B.worryingabout	C. caringfor	D. asking about
38. A.wrong	B. funny	C. strange	D. smart
39. A. any more	B. enough	C. oncemore	D. better
40. A.interestingly	B. bitterly	C. politely	D. laughingly

第二部分 阅读理解（共 25 小题。第一节每小题 2 分，第二节每小题 1 分；满分 45 分）

第一节 阅读下列短文，从媒体所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Therewasastorymanyyearsagoofaschoolteacher---Mrs.Thompson.Shetoldthe childrenonthefirst daythatshelovedthemallthesame.Butthatwasalie.Thereinthefrontrow

was a little boy named Teddy Stoddard. He didn't play well with the other children and he always needed a bath. She did not like him.

Then Mrs. Thompson got to know that Teddy was actually a very good boy before the death of his mother. Mrs. Thompson was ashamed of herself. She felt even worse when, like all her other students, Teddy brought her a Christmas present too. It was his mother's perfume(香水)。

Teddy said, "Mrs. Thompson, today you smell just like my Mom used to." After the children left she cried for at least an hour. On that very day, she stopped teaching reading, writing and math. Instead, she began to teach children.

Mrs. Thompson paid particular attention to Teddy. The boy's mind seemed to come alive. The more she encourage him, the faster he improved. By the end of the sixth grade, Teddy had become one of the smartest children in the class.

Six years went by before she got a note from Teddy. He wrote that he had finished high school, third in his class, and she was still the best teacher he ever had in his whole lift. He went to college. Mrs. Thompson got two more letters from him with the last one signed, Theodore F. Stoddard, M. D.(医学博士).

The story doesn't end there. On his wedding day, Dr. Stoddard whispered in Mrs. Thompson's ear, "Thank you, Mrs. Thompson, for believing in me. You made me feel important and showed me that I could make a difference."

Mrs. Thompson, with tears in her eyes, whispered back, "Teddy, you have it all wrong. You were the one who taught me that I could make a difference. I didn't know how to teach until I met you."

41. What did Mrs. Thompson do on the first day of school?

A. She made Teddy feel ashamed.

B. She asked the children to play with Teddy.

C. She changed Teddy's seat to the front row.

D. She told the class something untrue about herself.

42. What did Mrs. Thompson find out about Teddy?

A. He often told lies.

B. He was good at math.

C. He needed motherly care.

D. He enjoyed playing with others.

43. In what way did Mrs. Thompson change?

A. She taught fewer school subjects.

B. She became stricter with her students.

C. She no longer liked her job as a teacher.

D. She cared more about educating students.

44. Why did Teddy thank Mrs. Thompson at his wedding?

A. She had kept in touch with him.

B. She had given him encouragement.

C. She had sent him Christmas presents.

D. She had taught him how to judge people.

B

The Queen's English is now sounding less upper-class, a scientific study of the Queen's Christmas broadcasts had found. Researchers have studied each of her messages to the Commonwealth countries since 1952 to find out the change in her pronunciation from the noble Upper Received to the Standard Received.

Jonathan Harrington, a professor at Germany's University ofMunich, wanted to discover whether accent (口音) changers recorded over the past half century would take place within one person. "As far as I know, there just is nobody else for whom there is this sort of broadcast records," he said.

He said the noble way of pronouncing vowels (元音) had gradually lost ground as the noble upper-class accent over the past years. "Her accent sounds slightly less noble than it did 50 years ago. But these are very, very small and slow changes that we don't notice from year to year."

"We may be able to relate it to changes in the social classes," he told The Daily Telegrapah, British newspaper. "In 1952 she would have been hears saying 'thet men in the bleck het'. Now it

would be ‘that man in the black hat’. And ‘hame’ rather than ‘home’. In the 1950s she would have been ‘lorst’, but by the 1970s ‘lost’.”

The Queen’s broadcast is a personal message to the Commonwealth countries. Each Christmas, the 10-minute broadcast is put on TV at 3 pm in Britain as many families are recovering from their traditional turkey lunch. (传统火鸡午餐).

The results were published (发表) in the *Journal of Phonetics*.

45. The Queen’s broadcasts were chosen for the study mainly because _____.

A. she has been Queen for many years

B. she has a less upper-class accent now

C. her speeches are familiar to many people

D. her speeches have been recorded for 50 years

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

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

47. We may infer from the text that the *Journal of Phonetics* is a magazine on _____.

A. speech sounds B. Christmas customs

C. TV broadcasting D. personal messages

48. What is the text mainly about?

A. The relationship between accents and social classes.

B. The Queen’s Christmas speeches on TV.

C. The changes in a person’s accent.

D. The recent development of the English language.

C

Doyouknowofanyonewhousesthetruthtodeceive(欺骗)? Whensomeonetellsyou something that is true, but leaves out important in formation that should be included, he can give you a falsepicture.

For example, some might say, “I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery (彩票). It was great. I took that dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for on e hundred dollars!”

This guy’s a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he bought $200 worth of tickets, and only on e was a winner. He’s really a big loser!

He didn’t say anything that was false, but he left out important information on purpose. That’s called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Some politicians often use this trick. Let’s say that during Governor Smith’s last term, her state lostonemillionjobsandgainedthreemillionjobs.Thensheseeksanotherterm.Oneofher opponents(对手) says, “During Governor Smith’s term, the state lost one million jobs!” that’s true. However, and honest statement would have been, “During Governor Smith’s term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs.”

Advertisers(广告商)will sometimes use half-truths. It’s against the law to make false statements so they try to mislead you with the truth. An advertisement might say, “Nine out of ten doctors advisedtheirpatientstotakeYuckyPillstocuretoothache.” It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Company.

This kind of deception happens too of often. It’s a sad fact of life: Lies are lies, and sometimes the truth can lie as well.

41. How much did the lottery winner lose?

A. One hundred dollars. B. Two hundreddollars.

C.Threehundreddollars. D. Four hundreddollars.

42. Wemayinferthattheauthorbelievespeopleshould_____.

A. buy lottery tickets

A. make use ofhalf-truths

B. not take anything at face value

C. not trust the Yucky Company

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

A. final increase　　B. big advantage

C.largeshare　　D. total saving

50. What can we know from the example of the Yucky Pill advertisement?

A. False statements are easy to see through.

B. Half-truths are often used to mislead people.

C. Doctors like to act in advertisements.

D. Advertisements are based on facts.

D

Somethinginchocolatecouldbeusedtostopcoughsandleadtomoreeffectivemedicines,say UK researchers.

Theirstudyfoundthattheobromine,foundincocoa,wasnearlyathirdmoreeffectivein stoppingcoughs thancodeine,whichwasconsideredthebestcoughmedicineatpresent.

The Imperial College London researchers who published their results online said the discovery could lead to more effective cough treatment. “While coughing is not necessarily harmful(有害的) it can have a major effect on the quality of life, and this discovery could be a huge step forward in treating this problem,” said Professor Peter Barnes.

Tenhealthyvolunteers(志愿者)weregiventheobromine,codeineorplacebo,apillthat contains no medicine, during the experiment. Neither the volunteers nor the researchers knew who receivedwhichpill.The researchersthenmeasuredlevelsofcapsaicin,whichisusedinresearch to cause coughing and as a sign of how well the medicine are stopping coughs.

The team found that, when the volunteers were given theobromine, the capsaicin need to produce a cough was around a third higher than in the placebo group. When they were given codeine they need only slightly higher levers of capsaicin to cause a cough compared with the placebo.

The researchers said that theobromine worked by keeping down a verve activity(神经活动), which cause coughing. They also found that unlike some standard cough treatments, theobromine caused no side effects such as sleepiness.

51. According to Professor Barnes, theobromine_____.

A. cannot be as effective as codeine

B. can be harmful to people's health

C. cannot be separated from chocolate

D. can be a more effective cure for coughs

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

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

53. We learn from the text that volunteers in the experiment_____.

A. were patients with bad coughs

B. were divided into the three groups

C. received standard treatments

D. suffered little side effects

54. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

A. Codeine: A New Medicine B. Chocolate May Cure Coughs

C. Cough Treatment: A Hard Case D. Theobromine Can Cause Coughs

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