

全国高考英语试题(新课标)含详细答案

本试题卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。考生作答时,将答案答在答题卡上(答题注意事项见答题卡),在本试题卷上答题无效。考试结束后,将本试题卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

第一部 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(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: It is generally considered unwise to give a child he or she wants.

A. however

B. whatever

C. whichever

D. whenever

答案是 B.

21 .- Which one of these do you want?

- _____ Either will do.

A. I don't mind B. I'm sure

C. No problem D. Go ahead

satisfaction.

A. 不填; a

B. a; the

C. the; 不填

D. the; a

23. "Life is like walking in the _____ Granny used to say,

A. has shown

B. is showing

C. shows

D. showed

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

A. therefore B. although

C. since D. unless

26. The result is not very important to us, but if we do win,
then so much

A. the best

B. best

C. better

D. the better

27. Mary is really good at taking notes in class. She almost

every word her teacher says.

A. put out B. put down C. put away D. put together

A. permitting B. to permit C. permitted D. permit

29. This restaurant wasn't that other restaurant we went to.

A. half as good as B. as half good as C. as good as half D.

good as half as

use a clock to wake me up because at six o'clock each morning the train comes

by my house. -

A. couldn't B. mustn't C. shouldn't D. needn't

of them wants to,

because they have work to do.

-A. either B. any C. neither D. none

such art forms as music and

painting.

A. having compared to B. comparing to

-C. compare to D. compared to

before my eyes.

A. swim B. swum C. swam D. had swum

the truck cannot get past you

A. so B. or C. and D. but

A persuade B. promise C. invite D. support

第二节 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all! It speaks 36

than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more 37 than we realize. In

fact, non-verbal(非言语)communication takes up about 50% of what we really 38 .And

body language is particularly _ 39 when we attempt to communicate across cultures.

Indeed, what is called body language is so 40 a part of us that it's actually often

unnoticed. And misunderstandings occur as a result of it.41 ,different societies treat the

42 between people differently. Northern Europeans usually do not like having4 3

contact(接触)even with friends, and certainly not with 44- .

People from Latin American

countries,45, touch each other quite a lot. Therefore, it's possible that in 46 . it may

look like a Latino is — 47 — a Norwegian all over the room. The Latino, trying to express friendship, will keep moving' 48 _ . The Norwegian, very probably seeing this as pushiness, will keep 49 — — which the Latino will in return regard as— 50- .

Clearly, a great deal is going on when people 51 . And only a part of it is in the

words themselves. And when parties are from 52 cultures, there's a strong possibility of

53. But whatever the situation, the best 54 is to obey the Golden Rule: treat others

as you would like to be _55

36. A. straighter B. louder C. harder D. further

37. A. sounds B. invitations C. feelings D. messages

38. A. hope B. receive C. discover D. mean

39. A. immediate B. misleading C. important D. difficult

40. A. well B. far C. much D. long

41. A. For example B. Thus C. However D. In short

42. A. trade B. distance C. connection D. greetings

43. A. eye B. verbal C. Bodily D. telephone

44. A. strangers B. relatives C. neighbour D. enemies

45 A. in other words B. on the other hand C. in a similar way

D. by all means

46. A. trouble B. conversation C. silence D. experimem

47. A. disturbing B. helping C. guiding D. following

48. A. closer B. faster C. In D. away

49. A. stepping forward B. going on C. backing away D.

coming out

50. A. weakness B. carelessness C. friendliness sD. coldness

51. A. talk B. travelC. ugh D. think

52. A. different B. European C. Latino D. rich

53. A. curiosity B. excitement c misunderstanding D.

nervousness

54. A. chance B. time C. result D. advice

55. A. noticed B. treated C respected D. pleased

第三部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题:每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A. B. C 和 D)中，选出最佳选项，并在

答题卡上将该项涂黑

A

Are you looking for some new and exciting places to take your kids to? Try some of

these places:

. Visit art museums. They offer a variety of activities to excite your kids' interest. Many

offer workshops for making hand-made pieces, traveling exhibits, book signings(签名) by children's favorite writers, and even musical performances and other arts.

. Head to a natural history museum. This is where kids can discover the past from

dinosaur models to rock collections and pictures of stars in the sky. Also, ask what kind of workshops and educational programs are prepared for kids and any special events that are coming up.

. Go to a Youtheater. Look for one in your area offering plays for child and family

visitors. Pre-show play shops are conducted by area artists and educators where kids

can discover the secret about performing arts. Puppet (木偶) making and stage

make-up are just a couple of the special offerings you might find.

Try hands-on science. Visit one of the many hands-on science museums around the

country. These science play-lands are great fun for kids and grown-ups alike. They'll

keep your child mentally and physically active the whole day through while pushing

buttons, experimenting, and building.. When everyone is tired, enjoy a fun family

science show, commonly found in these museums.

56. If a child is interested in the universe, he probably will visit

- A. a Youtheater
- B. an art museum -
- C. a natural history museum
- D. a hands-on science museum

57. What can kids do at a Youtheater?

- A. Look at rock collections.
- B. See dinosaur models.
- C. Watch puppet making.

D. Give performances.

58. What does _____ mean in the last paragraph?

A. Science games designed by kids.

B. Learning science by doing things.

C. A show of kids' science work.

D. Reading science books.

59. Where does this text probably come from?

A. A science textbook.

B. A tourist map.

C. A museum guide.

D. A news report.

B

Honey from the African forest is not only a kind of natural sugar, it is also delicious.

Most people, and many animals, like eating it. However, the only way for them to get that

honey is to find a wild bees' nest and take the honey from it. Often, these nests are high up in trees, and it is difficult to find them. In parts of Africa, though, people and animals looking for honey have a strange and unexpected helper - a little bird called

a honey guide.

The honey guide does not actually like honey, but it does like the wax in the beehives (蜂房). The little bird cannot reach this wax, which is deep inside the bees' nest. So, when it finds a suitable nest, it looks for someone to help it. The honey guide gives a loud cry that attracts the attention of both passing animals and people. Once it has their attention, it flies through the forest, waiting from time to time for the curious animal or person as it leads them to the nest. When they finally arrive at the nest, the follower reaches in to get at the delicious honey as the bird patiently waits and watches. Some of the honey, and the wax, always falls to the ground, and this is when the honey guide takes its share.

Scientists do not know why the honey guide likes eating the wax, but it is very determined in its efforts to get it. The birds seem to be able to smell wax from a long distance away. They will quickly arrive whenever a beekeeper is taking honey from his beehives, and will even enter churches when beeswax candles are being lit.

60. Why is it difficult to find a wild bees' nest?

A. It's small in size.

- B. It's hidden in trees.
- C. It's covered with wax.
- D. It's hard to recognize.

- A. A bee.
- B. A bird.
- C. A honey seeker.
- D. A beekeeper.

- A. it gets its food
- B. it goes to church
- C. it sings in the forest
- D. it reaches into bees' nests

63. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Wild Bees
- B. Wax and Honey
- C. Beekeeping in Africa
- D. Honey-Lover's Helper

C

About twenty of us had been fortunate enough to receive invitations to a film-studio (影棚) to take part in a crowd-scene.

quite a number of interesting things.

We all stood at the far end of the studio as workmen prepared the scene, setting up trees at the edge of a winding path. Very soon, bright lights were turned on and the big movie-camera was wheeled into position. The director shouted something to the camera operator and then went to speak to the two famous actors nearby. Since it was hot in the studio, it came as a surprise to us to see one of the actors put on a heavy overcoat and start walking along the path. A big fan began blowing tiny white feathers down on him, and soon the trees were made us feel cold.

The next scene was a complete contrast(对比). The way it was filmed was quite unusual. Pictures taken on an island in the Pacific were shown on a glass screen. An actor and actress stood in front of the scene so that they looked as if they were at the water's edge on an island. By a simple trick like this, palm trees, sandy beaches, and blue, clear skies had been brought into the studio!

Since it was our turn next, we were left wondering what scene would be prepared for us. For a full three minutes in our lives we

would be experiencing the excitement of being film "Stars"!

64. Who is the author?

- A. A cameraman.
- B. A film director.
- C. A crowd-scene actor
- D. A workman for scene setting

65. What made the author feel cold?

- A. The heavy snowfall.
- B. The man-made scene.
- C. The low temperature.
- D. The film being shown.

in the last paragraph?

- A. A new scene would be filmed.
 - B. More stars would act in the film.
 - C. The author would leave the studio.
 - D. The next scene would be prepared.
- D

Grown-ups are often surprised by how well they remember something they learned as children but have never practiced ever since. A man who has not had a chance to go swimming for years

can still swim as well as ever when he gets back in the water. He can get on a bicycle after many years and still ride away. He can play catch and hit a ball as well as his son. A mother who has not thought about the words for years can teach her daughter the story of Cinderella or Goldilocks and the Three Bears.

One explanation is the law of overlearning, which can be stated as follows: Once we have learned something, additional learning trials increase the length of time we will

Remember it

In childhood we usually continue to practice such skills as swimming, bicycle riding, and

playing baseball long after we have learned them. We continue to listen to and remind

childhood tales such as

Cinderella and Goldilocks. We not only learn but overlearn.

The multiplication tables(乘法口诀表)are an exception to the general rule. that we

forget rather quickly the things that we learn in school, because they are another of the things we overlearn in childhood.

:: The law of overlearning explains why cramming(突击学习)for an examination, though

it may result in a passing grade, is not a satisfactory way to learn a college course. By

cramming, a student may learn the subject well enough to get by on the examination, but he is likely soon to forget almost everything he learned. A little overlearning, on the other hand, is really necessary for one's future development.

67. What's the main idea of Paragraph 1

- A. People remember well what they learned in childhood.
- B. Children have a better memory than grown-ups.
- C. Poem reading is a good way to learn words.
- D. Stories for children are easy to remember.

68. The author explains the law of overlearning by

- A. presenting research findings
- B. setting down general rules
- C. making a comparison
- D. using examples

69. According to the author, being able to use multiplication tables is

- A. a result of overlearning

- B. a special case of cramming
- C. a skill to deal with math problems
- D. a basic step towards advanced studies

70. What is the author's opinion on cramming?

- A. It leads to failure in college exams.
- B. It's helpful only in a limited way.
- C. It's possible to result in poor memory.
- D. It increases students' learning interest.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Kids' health: Four steps for fighting stress

Everybody gets stressed time to time. Some ways of dealing with stress — like screaming or hitting someone — don't solve (解决) the problem very much. But other ways, like talking to someone you trust, can lead you to solving your problem or at least feeling better.

Try taking these four steps. the next time you are stressed:

(1) Get support. When you need help, reach out to the people who care about you. Talk

To “trusted adult, such as “parent or other relatives. They

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