



2013 年毕业班解决方案高考预测卷

英 语 试 卷

考生须知	1、本试卷共 页，计四道大题，75 道小题，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。 2、试题答案一律填写或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。 3、考试结束，请将本试卷、答题卡和草稿纸一并交回。
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第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后，你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例：What is the man going to read?

- A. A newspaper. B. A magazine. C. A book.

答案是 A。

1. When does the rainy season start?
A. December. B. September. C. February.
2. What does the woman want to do?
A. Buy some coffee cups. B. Have something to drink. C. Go straight home.
3. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?
A. Job hunting. B. An online course. C. Summer vacation plans.
4. What time will they go to the cinema?
A. 5:30. B. 8:30. C. 10:00.
5. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. The protection of the fish.
B. The colours of the fish.
C. The feelings of the fish.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

听下面 4 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后，每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. On which floor is the sales office?
A. The first floor. B. The second floor. C. The eighth floor.
7. What can we learn about the woman?
A. She’s the man’s friend. B. She’s a salesgirl. C. She’s a secretary.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What do we know about a total body workout?
A. It is mainly for adults.
B. It takes place outdoors.
C. It works all the muscles.
9. How does the woman continue the exercise when it’s warm?
A. She takes up a new sport.
B. She uses an exercise machine.
C. She does another type of exercise.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the woman come from?
A. America. B. Britain. C. France.
11. What is the woman’s special interest in the club?
A. The social get-togethers. B. The sports events. C. The language evenings.
12. On what day does the woman possibly go to the club?
A. Monday. B. Thursday. C. Friday.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 15 题。

13. What do most British people call their main meal of the day?
A. Supper. B. Dinner. C. Lunch.
14. What do most British people have for lunch?
A. Sandwich. B. Coffee or tea. C. Dessert.
15. What might be some foreigners’ view on British food?

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

While Andrew was getting ready for work one Friday morning, he announced to his wife that he had finally decided to ask his boss for a salary raise. All day Andrew felt ___36___ as he thought about the upcoming showdown(摊牌). What if Mr. Larchmont ___37___ his request? Andrew had worked so hard in the last 18 months and ___38___ winning a contract which was difficult to get for Braer and Hopkins Advertising Agency. ___39___, he should get a salary raise.

The thought of walking into Mr. Larchmont’s office left Andrew weak ___40___ the knees. Late in the afternoon he was finally ___41___ enough to approach his superior. To his delight and ___42___, the ever-frugal (一贯节省的) Harvey Larchmont ___43___ to give Andrew a raise!

Andrew arrived home that evening—despite breaking all city and state speed limits—to a beautiful table ___44___ with their best china, and candles lit. His wife, Tina, had prepared a delicate meal including his favorite dishes. Immediately he ___45___ someone from the office had told her the news.

Next to his plate Andrew found a beautiful ___46___. It was from his wife. It read: “Congratulations, my love! I knew you’d get the raise! I prepared this dinner to show ___47___ how much I love you. I am so ___48___ of your accomplishments!” He read it and stopped to reflect on how sensitive and caring Tina was.

After dinner, Andrew was on his way to the kitchen to get dessert when he observed that a second card had ___49___ out of Tina’s pocket onto the floor. He bent forward to pick it up. It read: “Don’t ___50___ about not getting the raise! You do ___51___ one! You are a wonderful provider and I prepared this dinner to show you how much I love you ___52___ you did not get the increase.”

Suddenly tears welled in Andrew’s eyes. Total ___53___! Tina’s support for him was not ___54___ upon his success at work.

The fear of ___55___ is often softened and we can face almost any difficulty when we know someone loves us regardless of our success or failure.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. nervous | B. strange | C. silly | D. upset |
| 37. A. followed | B. considered | C. refused | D. forgot |
| 38. A. suggested | B. imagined | C. missed | D. succeeded |
| 39. A. Totally | B. Obviously | C. Eventually | D. Constantly |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 40. A. by | B. in | C. with | D. for |
| 41. A. active | B. smart | C. brave | D. patient |
| 42. A. surprise | B. embarrassment | C. sorrow | D. disappointment |
| 43. A. hesitated | B. demanded | C. forbade | D. agreed |
| 44. A. covered | B. made | C. decorated | D. set |
| 45. A. confirmed | B. proved | C. figured | D. admitted |
| 46. A. card | B. box | C. cheque | D. flower |
| 47. A. even | B. almost | C. nearly | D. just |
| 48. A. ashamed | B. fond | C. proud | D. scared |
| 49. A. appeared | B. slipped | C. escaped | D. spread |
| 50. A. argue | B. worry | C. talk | D. concern |
| 51. A. deserve | B. prefer | C. ignore | D. appreciate |
| 52. A. so that | B. in case | C. as if | D. even though |
| 53. A. satisfaction | B. assistance | C. acceptance | D. commitment |
| 54. A. temporary | B. conditional | C. flexible | D. subjective |
| 55. A. rejection | B. challenge | C. distrust | D. punishment |

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节：（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

I had to knock on the taxi to get his attention. Finally, the driver, a man about 60, looked up from behind the wheel and apologized, " I'm sorry, but I was reading a letter. " He sounded as if he had a cold or a cough.

Since I was in no hurry, I told him to finish his letter. He shook his head, explaining that he had already read it several times and almost knew it by heart. Curious, I asked whether it was from a child or maybe a grandchild. " This isn't family," he replied, " though he might just as well have been a regular member of the family. Old Ed and I grew up together. "

They were always friends. But since he moved away from the neighborhood 30 years ago, it'd generally just been postcards at Christmas time between them. A couple of weeks ago, Ed died. "I should have kept in touch. " He repeated this, more to himself than to me. To comfort

him, I said sometimes we just didn't seem to find the time. "But we used to find the time," he said. "Take a look. " He handed the letter over to me.

The first sentence " I've been meaning to write for some time, but I've always delayed it. " reminded me of myself. It went on to say that he often thought about the good times they had had together. When I read the part where it said "Your friendship really means a lot to me, more than I can say because I'm not good at saying things like that" , I found myself nodding in agreement.

We had gone several kilometers and were almost at my hotel, so I read the last paragraph: "So I thought you'd like to know that I was thinking of you. " And it was ended with "Your Old Friend, Tom. "

"I thought your friend's name was Ed," I said.

"I'm Tom," he explained. "It's a letter I wrote to Ed before I knew he'd died. I never put it in the mailbox. I guess I should have written it sooner. " His face was pale as he wiped his eyes with a handkerchief.

When I got to my hotel room I didn't unpack right away. I had to write a letter and post it.

56. Who wrote the letter?

- A. Tom. B. Old Ed. C. The author. D. The driver's grandchild.

57. It can be inferred from the passage that the driver regretted _____.

- A. missing Ed's funeral B. moving away from his neighborhood
C. forgetting to send Ed Christmas cards D. not being able to keep in touch with Ed

58. From Paragraph 4, we can learn that the author of the passage _____.

- A. often failed to write to his friends
B. had no intention to write to his friends
C. had many great moments with his friends
D. was good at expressing feelings to his friends

59. What message does the passage probably try to convey?

- A. Comfort your friends when they are feeling down.
B. Life is unpredictable so live each day as if it were your last.
C. Remember to always mail your letters after expressing your words.

D. Always make time to value and experience your lasting friendships.

B

Lights Out at Bedtime

There are plenty of good reasons to power up a personal desktop or laptop computer in the evening—writing e-mails, chatting on social networks or making purchases over the Internet, for instance. But various studies indicate that people who stare at a PC's bright monitor shortly before going to bed probably sleep less soundly than they would otherwise because the light seriously affects their natural wake-sleep cycle. " They haven't proved it though," says Dieter Kunz, the team's director at Charite's Psychiatric Clinic in St. Hedwig's Hospital in Berlin.

Similarly, exposure to just 10 minutes of normal bathroom lighting is enough to free the sleep hormone melatonin, which regulates people's natural wake-sleep cycle and makes them sleepy at nightfall.

Ten years ago, a team of British and American researchers detected a photo-pigment （光敏色素） in the human eye that signals to the body whether it is day or night, summer or winter. The photo-pigment is especially sensitive to blue light.

"The blue light more or less tells the body, ' It's daytime, be awake,' "Kunz says. Monitors have a mostly cold white light content and scientists suspect the photo-pigment may react similarly to it. So the longer people look into the bright light, the more awake they become—and then sleep poorly.

A lot of people have difficulty " switching off" in the evening. About half of the women in Germany and a quarter of the men sleep poorly.

Environmental factors are only one of the possible causes. Job stress as well as personal and health concerns are also the main reasons for their sleep problems.

In addition, electronic objects' standby lights and indicator lamps can be annoying in the dark and affect sleep. "Sound scientific evidence is still lacking on this matter," Kunz notes.

According to Kunz, those who cannot go without their computer in the evening should down the blue content if possible and lower the brightness somewhat. " But nobody does because, after all, you want to concentrate while working at the computer and the light helps brain. "

60. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. natural wake-up cycles B. the effect of light on sleep
C. personal and health concerns D. functions of computer monitors

61. The underlined word "which" in Paragraph 2 refers to _____.
A. normal bathroom lighting
B. 10-minute exposure to lighting
C. the release process of a chemical
D. a chemical affecting one's sleep cycle
62. We can learn from the passage that _____.
A. the blue light has a calming effect
B. the photo-pigment tells people day or night
C. women in Germany use computers more often than men
D. it has been proved that standby lights affect people's sleep

C

The Loss of Innocence

Innocence is such a precious gift. It's explained as freedom from guilt or wrong doing. Just imagine never having to worry about anything and having a guilt free mind. Some people wish to save this kind of innocence from being lost from childhood to adulthood.

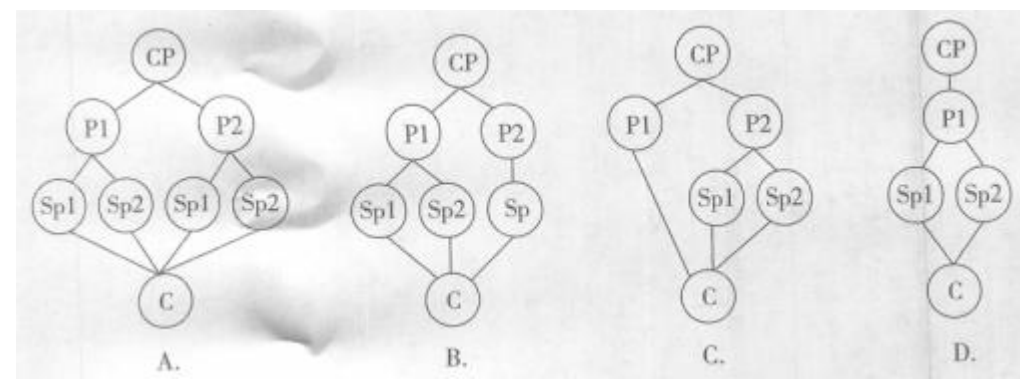
What would the world be like if innocence were never lost? One way it would benefit humanity is the lack of hatred (仇恨) among the world. During youth, there may be an occasional argument, even a little physical fight, but nothing like firing a handgun at a fellow human being. And children are blind towards the racial differences of others. A kid will hang out with any other kid. It is the lack of innocence and the ignorance we learn from adults that influence children otherwise. Another benefit is the constant desire for fun and adventure. With very little if any time at all for fun, the adventurous mind is lost in time with the responsibilities placed upon adults. If innocence were kept alive, these ambitions would never depart from our lives.

However, other people actually hate the idea of innocence lasting for ever. They feel that the lack of organization and mental power of those with innocence would cause extremely destructive consequences to society in general. A large number of individuals would never have the urge to learn, work, and act upon the necessary needs for humanity to survive. Without a proper education which is usually provided by those who no longer live in a world of innocence, people would not have the desire to succeed, get a good job in life, or provide income for their families, which would hurt the lives of children.

The lack of a good education and career would also harm the economy. As long as innocence is kept alive, no one would be terribly angered at the lack of effort people put out in the workplace, resulting in a strong decline in production and quality of needed goods.

Maybe it is wrong in wanting to save innocence. It sure is a nice thought, though. Perhaps innocence was meant to be lost. It was god's will to make things the way they are, and there is a good purpose for everything. All that remains to be said about innocence is to enjoy it while it lasts.

63. The author believes that the loss of innocence in adulthood should be _____.
A. avoided B. condemned C. accepted D. encouraged
64. Lifelong innocence would be beneficial to society in that _____.
A. proper education would be provided
B. there would be no racial discrimination
C. more happy families would be guaranteed
D. people would realize their childhood dreams
65. According to the author, people with innocence can hurt the economy with their lack of _____.
A. motivational will B. mental ability
C. adventurous ambitions D. needed goods
66. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?



CP: Central Point P: Point Sp: Sub-point(次要点) C: Conclusion

D

Willie Sutton, a once celebrated American criminal, was partly famous for saying he robbed banks because "that's where the money is." Actually, museums are where the money is. In a single gallery there can be paintings worth more, taken together, than a whole fleet of

jets(机队). And while banks can hide their money in basements, museums have to put their valuables in plain sight.

Nothing could be worse than the thought of a painting as important as *The Scream*, Edvard Munch's impressive image of a man screaming against the backdrop of a blood-red sky, disappearing into a criminal underworld that doesn't care much about careful treatment of art works. Art theft is a vast problem around the world. As many as 10,000 precious items of all kinds disappear each year. And for smaller museums in particular, it may not be a problem they can afford to solve. The money for insurance on very famous pictures would be budget destroyers even for the largest museums.

Although large museums have had their share of embarrassing robberies, the greatest problem is small institutions. Neither can afford heavy security. Large museums attach alarms to their most valuable paintings, but a modest alarm system can cost \$500,000 or more. Some museums are looking into tracking equipment that would allow them to follow stolen items once they leave the museums. But conservators are concerned that if they have to insert something, it might damage the object. Meanwhile, smaller museums can barely afford enough guards, relying instead on elderly staff.

Thieves sometimes try using artworks as money for other underworld deals. The planners of the 1986 robbery of Russborough House near Dublin, who stole 18 paintings, tried in vain to trade them for Irish Republican Army members held in British prison. Others demand a ransom (赎金) from the museum that owns the pictures. Ten years ago, thieves in Frankfurt, Germany, made off with two major works by J. M. W. Turner from the Tate Gallery in London; The paintings, worth more than \$80 million, were recovered in 2002 after the Tate paid more than \$5 million to people having "information" about the paintings. Though ransom is illegal in Britain, money for looking into a case is not, provided that police agree the source of the information is unconnected to the crime. All the same, where information money ends and ransom begins is often a gray area.

67. In the first paragraph, the author introduced the topic by _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. analysing a problem | B. supporting an assumption |
| C. making a comparison | D. explaining a phenomenon |

68. From Paragraph 2, we can learn that _____.

- | |
|---|
| A. artists are beginning to fight against robberies |
| B. smaller museums may be able to handle robberies |

C. art criminals are aware of the importance of art conservation

D. most museums can not afford insurance on all valuable items

69. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that in Britain _____.

- | |
|---|
| A. paintings can be used as money in foreign trade |
| B. the recent law can be taken advantage of for ransom |
| C. owners can lawfully get back lost items by paying a ransom |
| D. the police can pay someone from inside a crime for information |

70. Why did the author write the passage?

- | |
|--|
| A. To warn criminals to respect and not to destroy the painting. |
| B. To supply advice on how to prevent future crimes of art theft. |
| C. To share awareness of art theft and the need for good security. |
| D. To remind museums to equip with more updated security systems. |

第二节: (共5小题; 每小题2分, 共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。

The Value of Tears

Tears can ruin make-up, bring conversation to a stop, and give you a runny nose. Tears leave you embarrassed and without energy. Still, crying is a fact of life, and your tears are very useful. Even when you're not crying, they make a film over the eye's surface. 71

When tears fall, they reduce stress. But we tend to fight them for all sorts of reasons. "People worry about showing their emotions (情绪), afraid that once they lose control they'll never get it back." 72 After we cry, the feelings that caused the tears often disappear.

Sometimes people become much stressed and can't cry. Whatever emotion they are feeling—shock, anger, fear, or sadness—is being held back.

But everyone has the need to cry. Psychologist Vera Diamond explains that her treatment often consists of giving people permission to cry. 73 Patients practice crying just to become used to expressing emotions. She suggests safe, private places to cry, like under the bedcovers or in the car. Crying is a way of reducing tension, but people don't like it. When others cry because it makes them tense. 74 And they'll do just about anything to make you stop.

In certain situations, such as at work, tears are not appropriate. It's good not to cry during a tense business discussion. 75 You should also act out the whole situation again and be as noisy and angry as you like. It will help you feel better. "And," she adds, "Once your tears have taken away the stress, you can begin to think calmly of ways to deal with the problem. "

Tears are a sign of our ability to feel. If you find yourself near someone crying, deal with it. And never be afraid to cry yourself.

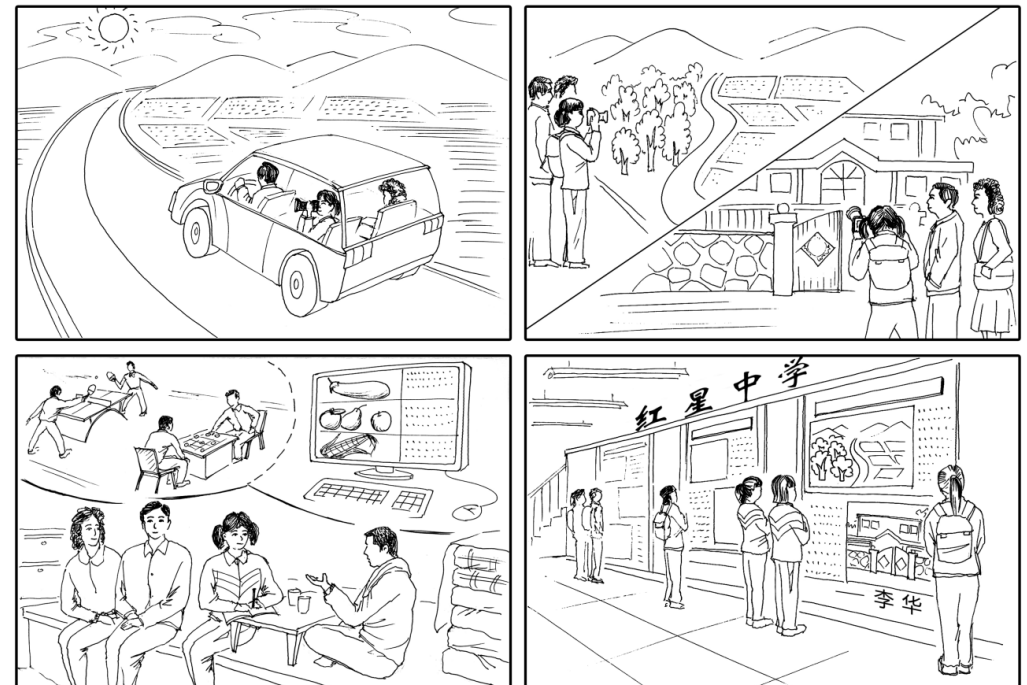
- A. They too may be holding back a need to cry.
- B. They cry for different reasons.
- C. She gives crying exercises.
- D. It contains a chemical against infection (炎症) .
- E. The fact is that no emotion lasts forever.
- F. It forms in response to the stress on the surface of the eye.
- G. But once you're safely behind closed doors, don't just cry.

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节 情景作文（20 分）

假设你是红星中学学生李华，上周参加了学校组织的“京郊美丽乡村”展示活动，为此，你与父母一起去感受了乡村的变化。请根据下列四幅图的先后顺序，给美国笔友 Peter 写信，介绍你参加此次活动的全过程。

注意：1. 信的开头和结尾已为你写好。 2. 词数不少于 60。



Dear Peter,

How are things going?

Last week, I took part in the show of “Beautiful Villages around Beijing” in our school. _____

Do keep in touch.

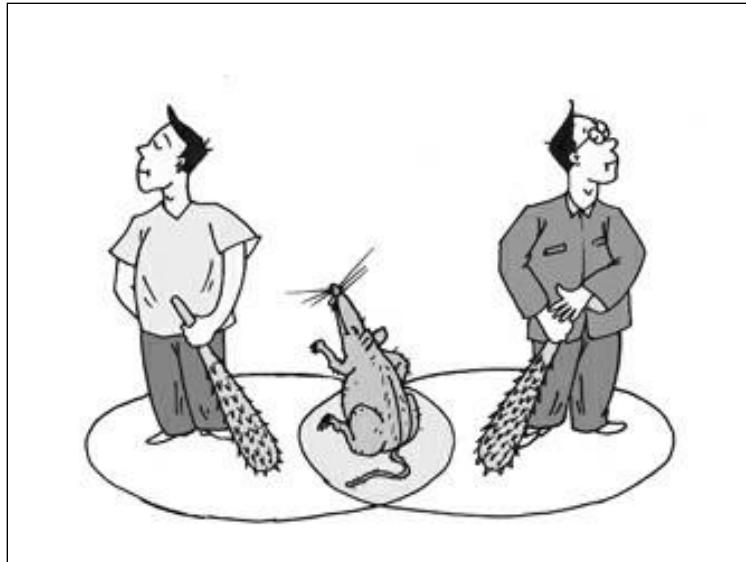
Best wishes,

Li Hua

第二节 开放作文（15 分）

请根据下面提示，写一篇短文。词数不少于 50。

In your English class, your teacher shows you the following picture. You are asked to describe the picture and explain how you understand it.





2013 毕业班解决方案高考预测卷

英语试卷答题卡

一、听力理解（共 30 分，每题 1.5 分）

题号	第 1 题	第 2 题	第 3 题	第 4 题	第 5 题
答案					
题号	第 6 题	第 7 题	第 8 题	第 9 题	第 10 题
答案					
题号	第 11 题	第 12 题	第 13 题	第 14 题	第 15 题
答案					

16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____
19. _____ 20. _____

二、单项选择题（共 15 分，每题 1 分）

题号	第 21 题	第 22 题	第 23 题	第 24 题	第 25 题
答案					
题号	第 26 题	第 27 题	第 28 题	第 29 题	第 30 题
答案					
题号	第 31 题	第 32 题	第 33 题	第 34 题	第 35 题
答案					

三、完形填空题（共 30 分，每题 1.5 分）

题号	第 36 题	第 37 题	第 38 题	第 39 题	第 40 题
答案					
题号	第 41 题	第 42 题	第 43 题	第 44 题	第 45 题
答案					
题号	第 46 题	第 47 题	第 48 题	第 49 题	第 50 题
答案					
题号	第 51 题	第 52 题	第 53 题	第 54 题	第 55 题
答案					

四、阅读理解（共 40 分，每题 2 分）

题号	第 56 题	第 57 题	第 58 题	第 59 题	第 60 题
答案					
题号	第 61 题	第 62 题	第 63 题	第 64 题	第 65 题
答案					
题号	第 66 题	第 67 题	第 68 题	第 69 题	第 70 题
答案					
题号	第 71 题	第 72 题	第 73 题	第 74 题	第 75 题
答案					

五、情景作文（20 分）

姓名: _____ 校 区: _____ 考 号: _____ 考 场: _____

考场:

考号:

校區

姓名:

六、开放作文（15 分）

2013 毕业班解决方案高考预测卷

英语试卷标准答案

第一部分：听力理解（共三节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

1—5 ABCAB

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

6—15 ACCBB CCBAC

第三节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

每小题 1.5 分。如出现拼写错误不计分；出现大小写、单复数错误扣 0.5 分；如每小
题超过一个词不计分。

16. third/3rd 17. F249 18. Wednesday/Wed. 19. Collect/Get/Fetch 20. test

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

21—35 DADAB BCDDBC DACBC

第二节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分）

36—55 ACDBB CADD C ADCBB ADCBA

第三部分：阅读理解（共两节，40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，共 30 分）

56. A 57. D 58. A 59. D 60. B 61. D 62. B 63. C 64. B 65. A
66. A 67. C 68. D 69. B 70. C

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

71. D 72. E 73. C 74. A 75. G

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节 情景作文（20 分）

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 20 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来
衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：内容要点完整性、上下文的连贯、词汇和句式的多样性及语言的
准确性。

4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写
及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于 60，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、One possible version:

Dear Peter,

How are things going?

Last week, I took part in the show of “Beautiful Villages around Beijing” in our school.
On Sunday morning, my parents and I went to the suburbs to get some information for my
poster. On arriving at the destination, we were impressed by the beautiful scenery and people’s
living conditions. I took many photos. Then we chatted with a farmer, who told us about the
changes these years. They now can get online to learn agricultural science and trade their
products. And in spare time they can enjoy various leisure activities, like playing table tennis
and chess. The next day I put my pictures and an article on the school wall newspaper. I feel
proud of the development of our country.

Do keep in touch.

Best wishes,

Li Hua

第二节 开放作文（15 分）

一、评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 15 分，按 4 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言质量初步确定其档次，然后以该档次的要求来
衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 评分时应考虑：文章是否扣题，结构是否完整，内容是否充实、健康，思维是否
活跃，逻辑是否清晰，语言是否规范，交际是否得体。
4. 拼写、标点符号或书写影响内容表达时，应视其影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写
及词汇用法均可接受。
5. 词数少于 50，从总分中减去 1 分。

二、One possible version:

From the picture we can see two men standing in two areas, each holding a stick ready to
kill the mice in his area. Between them is an area where a mouse is playing freely but neither of
the two men seems to notice it. They both expect the other to catch it. People are sometimes
selfish. They tend to avoid their responsibility when problems arise. We need to concern about
our own gain or loss, but on the other hand, why don’t we go a little further to help others?
Helping others means helping ourself

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