

绝密★使用完毕前

2010年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语(北京卷)

本试卷共15页，共150分。考试时长120分钟。考生务必将答案答在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

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。

1. What does the man want to be in the future?

- A. A soldier. B. A lawyer. C. A teacher.

2. What does the girl want?

- A. Sweets. B. Books. C. Pencils.

3. When did the two speakers plan to meet Jane?

- A. At 2:00. B. At 2:15. C. At 2:30.

4. What will the woman do tonight?

- A. Go to the park. B. Play basketball. C. Work at a bookstore.

5. What is the woman doing?

- A. Offering help.
B. Asking for information.
C. Making an introduction.

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. Where do the two speakers work?

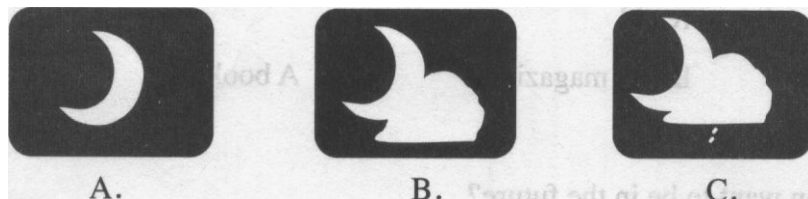
- A. At a store. B. At a hotel. C. At a school.

7. Where does the woman come from?

- A. Brazil. B. Australia. C. Singapore.

听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。

8. What is the weather like in the north tonight?



9. What is the high temperature in the south tomorrow?

- A. 15°C. B. 20°C. C. 23°C.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What motivates the man to employ local people?
 A. To help the local business.
 B. To increase the local employment rate.
 C. To reduce the number of workers from other places.
11. What will the man probably do in the future?
 A. Set up a new company.
 B. Run a training course.
 C. Lead an easier life.
12. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?
 A. Supplier and customer.
 B. Manager and secretary.
 C. Interviewer and interviewee.

听第9段材料，回答第13至15题。

13. What rule should you follow if you want to enter the sports complex?
 A. Wear appropriate shoes.
 B. Register on the notice board.
 C. Make an appointment with a coach.
14. How much is the buffet?
 A. £4. B. £8. C. £10.
15. What is the purpose of the announcement?
 A. To introduce a playing field.
 B. To introduce a holiday camp.
 C. To introduce a fruit market.

第三节(共5小题；每小题1.5分，共7.5分)

听下面一段对话，完成第16至第20道小题，每小题仅填写一个词。听对话前，你将有20秒钟的时间阅读试题，听完后你将有60秒钟的作答时间。这段对话你将听两遍。

Customer Complaint Form(客户投诉表)	
Customer	Thompson Electronics
Problem	A <u>16</u> delivery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Printers ordered: 25 HW <u>17</u> ● Printers delivered: 25 HW56
Cause	A computer <u>18</u> problem
Solution (解决方案)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post the correct order <u>19</u> delivery ● Put a\$300 <u>20</u> 0n the customer'S account

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)

从每题所给的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。

21. ____ at my classmates' faces, I read the same excitement in their eyes.
A. Looking B. Look C. To look D. Looked
22. In the spoken English of some areas in the US, the "r" sounds at the end of the words ____.
A. are dropped B. drop
C. are being dropped D. have dropped
23. ---Good morning. I've got an appointment with Miss Smith in the Personnel Department.
--Ah, good morning. You ____ be Mrs. Peters.
A. might B. must C. would D. can
24. --I'm not finished with my dinner yet.
--But our friends ____ for us.
A. will wait B. wait C. have waited D. are waiting
25. I'm calling to enquire about the position ____ in yesterday's China Daily.
A. advertised B. to be advertised
C. advertising D. having advertised
26. --I'm sorry, but I don't quite follow you. Did you say you wanted to return on September 20?
--Sorry, I ____ myself clear. We want to return on October 20.
A. hadn't made B. wouldn't make
C. don't make D. haven't made
27. Children who are not active or ____ diet is high in fat will gain weight quickly.
A. what B. whose C. which D. that
28. It took me a long time before I was able to fully appreciate what they ____ for me.
A. had done B. did C. would do D. were doing
29. Would you mind not picking the flowers in the garden? They are ____ everyone's enjoyment.
A. in B. at C. for D. to
30. ____ they decide which college to go to, students should research the admission procedures.
A. As B. While C. Until D. Once
31. I want to be liked and loved for ____ I am inside.
A. who B. where C. what D. how
32. Part of the reason Charles Dickens loved his own novel, David Copperfield, was ____ it was rather closely modeled on his own life.
A. what B. that C. why D. whether
33. ____ some people regard as a drawback is seen as a plus by many others.
A. Whether B. What C. That D. How
34. --The weather has been very hot and dry.
--Yes. If it had rained even a drop, things would be much better now! And my vegetables ____.
A. wouldn't die B. didn't die
C. hadn't died D. wouldn't have died

35. First impressions are the most lasting. After all, you never get ___ second chance to make ___ first impression.

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

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。

I met Mrs. Neidl in the ninth grade on a stage-design team for a play and she was one of the directors. Almost instantly I loved her. She had an Unpleasant voice and a direct way of speaking, 36 she was encouraging and inspiring. For some reason, she was impressed with my work and me.

Mrs. Neidl would ask me for my 37. She wanted to know how I thought we should 38 things. At first I had no idea how to answer because I knew 39 about stage design! But I slowly began to respond to her 40. It was cause and effect: She believed I had opinions, so I began to 41 them. She trusted me to complete things, so I completed them perfectly. She loved how 42 I was, so I began to show up to paint more and more. She believed in me, so I began to believe in myself.

Mrs. Neidl's 43 that year was, "Try it. We can always paint over it 44!" I began to take 45. I had been so afraid of failing but suddenly there was no failing--only things to be 46 upon. I learned to dip my brush into the paint and 47 create something.

The shy, quiet freshman achieved success that year. I was 48 in the program as "Student Art Assistant" because of the time and effort I'd put in. It was that year that I 49 I wanted to spend the rest of my life doing stage design.

Being on that stage-design team 50 Mrs. Neidl changed me completely. Not only was I stronger and more competent than I had thought, but I also 51 a strong interest and a world I hadn't known existed. She taught me not to 52 what people think I should do: She taught me to take chances and not be 53. Mrs. Neidl was my comforter when I was upset. Her 54 in me has inspired me to do things that I never imagined 55.

36. A. and B. yet C. so D. for
37. A. opinion B. impression C. information D. intention
38. A. make B. keep C. handle D. change
39. A. anything B. something C. everything D. nothing
40. A. questions B. comments C. explanations D. remarks
41. A. hold B. follow C. evaluate D. form
42. A. happy B. lively C. reliable D. punctual
43. A. message B. motto C. saying D. suggestion
44. A. again B. more C. instead D. later
45. A. steps B. control C. charge D. risks
46. A. improved B. acted C. looked D. reflected
47. A. easily B. carefully C. confidently D. proudly
48. A. introduced B. recognized C. identified D. considered
49. A. confirmed B. decided C. realized D. acknowledged
50. A. with B. below C. of D. by
51. A. developed B. discovered C. took D. fostered

52. A. accept B. care C. judge D. wonder
 53. A. bored B. lazy C. sad D. afraid
 54. A. trust B. patience C. curiosity D. interest
 55. A. accessible B. enjoyable C. possible D. favorable

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

Goldie's Secret

She turned up at the doorstep of my house in Cornwall. No way could I have sent her away. No way, not me anyway. Maybe someone had kicked her out of their car the night before. "We're moving house.!" "No space for her any more with the baby coming." "We never really wanted her, but what could we have done? She was a present." People find all sorts of excuses for abandoning an animal. And she was one of the most beautiful dogs I had ever seen.

I called her Goldie. If I had known what was going to happen I would have given her a more creative name. She was so unsettled during those first few days. She hardly ate anything and had such an air of sadness about her. There was nothing I could do to make her happy, it seemed. Heaven knows what had happened to her at her previous owner's. But eventually at the end of the first week she calmed down. Always by my side, whether we were out on one of our long walks or sitting by the fire.

That's why it was such a shock when she pulled away from me one day when we were out for a walk. We were a long way from home, when she started barking and getting very restless. Eventually I couldn't hold her any longer and she raced off down the road towards a farmhouse in the distance as fast as she could.

By the time I reached the farm I was very tired and upset with Goldie. But when I saw her licking (舔) the four puppies (幼犬) I started to feel sympathy towards them. "We didn't know what had happened to her," said the woman at the door. "I took her for a walk one day, soon after the puppies were born, and she just disappeared." "She must have tried to come back to them and got lost," added a boy from behind her. '

I must admit I do miss Goldie, but I've got Nugget now, and she looks just like her mother. And I've learnt a good lesson: not to judge people.

56. How did the author feel about Goldie when Goldie came to the house?

- A. Shocked. B. Sympathetic. C. Annoyed. D. Upset.

57. In her first few days at the author's house, Goldie ____.

- A. I felt worried B. was angry
 C. ate a little D. sat by the fire

58. Goldie rushed off to a farmhouse one day because she ____.

- A. saw her puppies B. heard familiar barking
 C. wanted to leave the author D. found her way to her old home

59. The passage is organized in order of ____.

- A. time B. effectiveness C. importance D. complexity

B

Open Letter to an Editor

I had an interesting conversation with a reporter recently---one who works for you. In fact, he's one of your best reporters. He wants to leave.

Your reporter gave me a copy of his resume (简历) and photocopies of six stories that he wrote for you. The headlines showed you played them proudly. With great enthusiasm, he talked about how he finds issues (问题), approaches them, and writes about them, which tells me he is one of your best. I'm sure you would hate to lose him. Surprisingly, your reporter is not unhappy. In fact, he told me he really likes his job. He has a great assignment (分工), and said you run a great paper. It would be easy for you to keep him, he said. He knows that the paper values him. He appreciates the responsibility you've given him, takes ownership of his profession, and enjoys his freedom.

So why is he looking for a way out?

He talked to me because he wants his editors to demand so much more of him. He wants to be pushed, challenged, coached to new heights.

The reporter believes that good stories spring from good questions, but his editors usually ask how long the story will be, when it will be in, where it can play, and what the budget is.

He longs for conversations with an editor who will help him turn his good ideas into great ones. He wants someone to get excited about what he's doing and to help him turn his story idea upside down and inside out, exploring the best ways to report it. He wants to be more valuable for your paper. That's what you want for him, too, isn't it?

So your reporter has set me thinking.

Our best hope in keeping our best reporters, copy editors, photographers, artists---everyone-- is to work harder to make sure they get the help they are demanding to reach their potential. If we can't do it, they'll find someone who can.

60. What does the writer think of the reporter?

A. Optimistic. B. Imaginative. C. Ambitious. D. Proud.

61. What does the reporter want most from his editors in their talks?

A. Finding the news value of his stories. B. Giving him financial support.

C. Helping him to find issues. D. Improving his good ideas.

62. Who probably wrote the letter?

A. An editor. B. An artist. C. A reporter. D. A reader.

63. The letter aims to remind editors that they should __

A. keep their best reporters at all costs

B. give more freedom to their reporters

C. be aware of their reporters' professional development

D. appreciate their reporters' working styles and attitudes

C

Pacing and Pausing

Sara tried to befriend her old friend Steve's new wife, but Betty never seemed to have anything to say. While Sara felt Betty didn't hold up her end of the conversation, Betty complained to Steve that Sara never gave her a chance to talk. The problem had to do with expectations about pacing and pausing.

Conversation is a turn-taking game. When our habits are similar, there's no problem. But if our habits are different, you may start to talk before I'm finished or fail to take your turn when I'm finished. That's what was happening with Betty and Sara.

It may not be coincidental that Betty, who expected relatively longer pauses between turns, is British, and Sara, who expected relatively shorter pauses, is American. Betty often felt interrupted by Sara. But Betty herself became an interrupter and found herself doing most of the talking when she met a visitor from Finland. And Sara had a hard time cutting in on some speakers from Latin America or Israel.

The general phenomenon, then, is that the small conversation techniques, like pacing and pausing, lead people to draw conclusions not about conversational style but about personality and abilities. These habitual differences are often the basis for dangerous stereotyping (思维定式). And these social phenomena can have very personal consequences. For example, a woman from the southwestern part of the US went to live in an eastern city to take up a job in personnel. When the Personnel Department got together for meetings, she kept searching for the right time to break in--and never found it. Although back home she was considered outgoing and confident, in Washington she was viewed as shy and retiring. When she was evaluated at the end of the year, she was told to take a training course because of her inability to speak up.

That's why slight differences in conversational style--tiny little things like microseconds of pause--can have a great effect on one's life. The result in this case was a judgment of psychological problems---even in the mind of the woman herself, who really wondered what was wrong with her and registered for **assertiveness** training.

64. What did Sara think of Betty when talking with her?

- A. Betty was talkative.
- B. Betty was an interrupter.
- C. Betty did not take her turn.
- D. Betty paid no attention to Sara.

65. According to the passage, who are likely to expect the shortest pauses between turns?

- A. Americans. B. Israelis. C. The British. D. The Finns.

66. We can learn from the passage that ___

- A. communication breakdown results from short pauses and fast pacing
- B. women are unfavorably stereotyped in eastern cities of the US
- C. one's inability to speak up is culturally determined sometimes
- D. one should receive training to build up one's confidence

67. The underlined word "assertiveness" in the last paragraph probably means ___

- A. being willing to speak one's mind
- B. being able to increase one's power
- C. being ready to make one's own judgment
- D. being quick to express one's ideas confidently

D

The Cost of Higher Education

Individuals (个人) should pay for their higher education.

A university education is of huge and direct benefit to the individual. Graduates earn more than non-graduates. Meanwhile, social mobility is ever more dependent on having a degree. However, only some people have it. So the individual, not the taxpayers, should pay for it. There are pressing calls on the resources (资源) of the government. Using taxpayers' money to help a small number of people to earn high incomes in the future is not one of **them**.

Full government funding (资助) is not very good for universities. Adam Smith worked in a

Scottish university whose teachers lived off student fees. He knew and looked down upon 18th-century Oxford, where the academics lived comfortably off the income received from the government. Guaranteed salaries, Smith argued, were the enemy of hard work; and when the academics were lazy and incompetent, the students were similarly lazy.

If students have to pay for their education, they not only work harder, but also demand more from their teachers. And their teachers have to keep them satisfied. If that means taking teaching seriously, and giving less time to their own research interests, that is surely something to celebrate.

Many people believe that higher education should be free because it is good for the economy (经济). Many graduates clearly do contribute to national wealth, but so do all the businesses that invest (投资) and create jobs. If you believe that the government should pay for higher education because graduates are economically productive, you should also believe that the government should pay part of business costs. Anyone promising to create jobs should receive a gift of capital from the government to invest. Therefore, it is the individual, not the government, who should pay for their university education.

68. The underlined word "them" in Paragraph 2 refers to
- A. taxpayers B. pressing calls
C. college graduates D. government resources
69. The author thinks that with full government funding
- A. teachers are less satisfied
B. students are more demanding
C. students will become more competent
D. teachers will spend less time on teaching
70. The author mentions businesses in Paragraph 5 in order to
- A. argue against free university education
B. call on them to finance students' studies
C. encourage graduates to go into business
D. show their contribution to higher education

第二节(共5小题; 每小题2分, 共10分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个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。

Muzak

The next time you go into a bank, a store, or a supermarket, stop and listen. What do you hear? 71 It's similar to the music you listen to, but it's not exactly the same. That's because this music was especially designed to relax you, or to give you extra energy. Sometimes you don't even realize the music is playing, but you react to the music anyway.

Quiet background music used to be called "elevator (电梯) music" because we often heard it in elevators. But lately we hear it in more and more places, and it has a new name "Muzak". About one-third of the people in America listen to "Muzak" everyday. The music plays for 15 minutes at a time, with short pauses in between. It is always more lively between ten and eleven in the morning, and between three and four in the afternoon, when people are more tired. 72

If you listen to Muzak carefully, you will probably recognize the names of many of the songs.

Some musicians or songwriters don't want their songs to be used as Muzak, but others are happy when their songs are chosen. Why? 73

Music is often played in public places because it is designed to make people feel less lonely when they are in an airport or a hotel. It has been proven that Muzak does what it is designed to do. Tired office workers suddenly have more energy when they hear the pleasant sound of Muzak in the background. 74 Supermarket shoppers buy 38 percent more groceries.

75 . They say it's boring to hear the same songs all the time. But other people enjoy hearing Muzak in public places. They say it helps them relax and feel calm. One way or another, Muzak affects everyone. Some farmers even say their cows give more milk when they hear Muzak!

- A. Some people don't like Muzak.
- B. The music gives them extra energy.
- C. Music is playing in the background.
- D. Factory workers produce 13 percent more.
- E. Muzak tends to help people understand music better.
- F. They get as much as \$4 million a year if their songs are used.
- G. Muzak is played in most of the big supermarkets in the world.

第四部分：书面表达(共两节，35分)第一节情景作文(20分)

假设你是红星中学高二(1)班的学生李华，利用上周末的时间帮助祖父母安排了去北戴河的旅行。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，叙述你从准备到送行的全过程。

注意：1. 周记的开头已为你写好。

2. 词数不少于60。



Last weekend, I helped my grandparents prepare their trip to Beidaihe.

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 spoken English class, your teacher shows you the following picture. You are asked to

describe the picture and explain how you understand it.

