

2010年山东省高考英语试卷

第一部分听力（共两节，满分20分）

1. （1分） what will Dorothy do on the weeked?
 - A. go out with her friend
 - B. work on her paper
 - C. make some plans.
2. （1分） What was the normal price of the T - shirt?
 - A. \$ 15.
 - B. \$ 30.
 - C. \$ 50.
3. （1分） What has the woman decided to do On Sunday afternoon?
 - A. To attend a wedding.
 - B. To visit an exhibition.
 - C. To meet a friend.
4. （1分） When does the bank close on Saturday?
 - A. At 1: 00pm.
 - B. At 3: 00pm.
 - C. At 4: 00pm.
5. （1分） Where are the speakers?
 - A. In a store.
 - B. In a classroom.
 - C. At a hotel.
6. （2分） 听第6段材料， 回答第6、7题.
 6. What do we know about Nora?
 - A. She prefers a room of her own.
 - B. She likes to work with other girls.
 - C. She lives near the city center.
 7. What is good about the flat?

- A. It has a large sitting room.
 - B. It has good furniture.
 - C. It has a big kitchen.
8. (2分) 听下面一段对话, 回答第8和第9两个小题.
8. Where has Barbara been?
- A. Milan. B. Florence. C. Rome.
9. What has Barbara got in her suitcase?
- A. Shoes. B. Stones. C. Books.
10. (3分) 听第8段材料, 回答第10至12题.
10. Who is making the telephone call?
- A. Thomas Brothers.
 - B. Mike Landon.
 - C. Jack Cooper.
11. What relation is the woman to Mr. Cooper?
- A. His wife.
 - B. His boss.
 - C. His secretary.
12. What is the message about?
- A. A meeting.
 - B. A visit to France.
 - C. The date for a trip.
13. (4分) 听下面一段对话, 回答第13至第16四个小题.
13. What could the man speaker most probably be?
- A. A person who saw the accident.
 - B. The driver of the lorry.
 - C. A police officer.
14. What was Mrs. Franks doing when the accident took place?
- A. Walking along Churchill Avenue.
 - B. Getting ready to cross the road.

C. Starting outside a bank.

15. When did the accident happen?

A. At about 8: 00 am.

B. At about 9: 00 am.

C. At about 10: 00 am.

16. How did the accident happen?

A. A lorry hit a car.

B. A car ran into a lorry.

C. A bank clerk rushed into the street.

17. (4分) 听下面一段独白, 回答第17至第20四个小题.

17. What is the talk mainly about?

A. The history of the school.

B. The courses for the term.

C. The plan for the day.

18. Where can the visitors learn about the subjects for new student?

A. In the school hall.

B. In the science labs.

C. In the classrooms.

19. What can students do in the practical areas?

A. Take science courses.

B. Enjoy excellent meals.

C. Attend workshops.

20. When are the visitors expected to ask questions?

A. During the lunch hour.

B. After the welcome speech.

C. Before the tour of the labs.

第二部分英语知识运用（共两节，满分15分）第一节语法和词汇知识（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。

21. (1分) - Do you think you could do without help?

- _____. This is not the first time for me. ()

A. Take care B. Hurry up C. Not exactly D. Don't worry

22. (1分) If we sit near _____ front of the bus, we'll have _____ better view. ()

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

23. (1分) I have a lot of readings _____ before the end of this term. ()

A. completing B. to complete
C. completed D. being completed

24. (1分) That's the new machine _____ parts are too small to be seen. ()

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

25. (1分) I _____ have watched that movie - it'll give me horrible dreams. ()

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

26. (1分) Before the sales start, I make a list of _____ my kids will need for the coming season. ()

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

27. (1分) Sam _____ some knowledge of the computer just by watching others working on it. ()

A. brought up B. looked up C. picked up D. set up

28. (1分) The school rules state that no child shall be allowed out of the school during the day, _____ accompanied by an adult. ()

A. once B. when C. if D. unless

29. (1分) The living room is clean and tidy, with a dining table already _____ for a meal to be cooked. ()

A. laid B. laying C. to lay D. being laid

30. (1分) Up to now, the program _____ thousands of children who would

otherwise have died. ()

A. would save B. saves C. had saved D. has saved

31. (1分) Your house is always so neat - how do you _____ it with three children? ()

A. manage B. serve C. adapt D. construct

32. (1分) Helping others is a habit, _____ you can learn even at an early age. ()

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

33. (1分) Those who suffer from headache will find they get _____ from this medicine. ()

A. relief B. safety C. defense D. shelter

34. (1分) - Her father is very rich.

- _____ She wouldn't accept his help even if it were offered. ()

A. What for? B. So what? C. No doubt. D. No wonder.

35. (1分) Mothers holding jobs outside the home should have _____ schedules to make it easier to care for their children. ()

A. heavy B. smooth C. flexible D. complex

第二节完形填空(共1小题; 每小题20分, 满分20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, 并从答题卡上将该选项涂黑.

36. (20分) It was a cool October evening. Excitement and family members (36) _____ the hall. I was only a 7-year-old girl, but I was the center of (37) _____. Finally, after weeks of preparation, I would (38) _____ all my hard work in a dance of performance. Everything would be (39) _____ - so I thought. I waited backstage all (40) _____ in my black tights with a golden belt. In a loud and clear voice, the master of ceremonies (41) _____ that my class was next.

My dance class was doing a routine on wooden boxes two feet by two feet, facing

the (42) _____. All I had to do in the next move was put one foot on the box next to mine and keep my other foot on my box. I really was an (43) _____ move. I was concentrating so much (44) _____ the huge smile on my face and holding my head up that I did not look (45) _____ I was going. I missed my partner's box altogether and (46) _____. There I was standing on the stage floor when my classmates were on top of their boxes. I could hear giggles (咯咯笑) coming from the audience, and I felt the (47) _____ rush to my face. I remembered my dance teacher had told us, "If you make a mistake, keep smiling so the audience will not (48) _____. "I did my best to follow her (49) _____ as I continued with the routine.

When the curtain dropped, so did my (50) _____ for the evening. I (51) _____ bitterly, tasting the salt from the tears that streamed down my face. I ran backstage, but no one could (52) _____ me down.

Recently I realized I had been a (53) _____ that night. I was (54) _____, but I fought the urge to run off the stage. (55) _____, I finished the routine with a smile on my face. Now when friends and family laugh about the time I slipped during a dance performance, I can laugh too.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. filled | B. visited | C. attended | D. decorated |
| 37. A. pressure | B. impression | C. debate | D. attention |
| 38. A. take over | B. show off | C. look after | D. give up |
| 39. A. reasonable | B. suitable | C. obvious | D. perfect |
| 40. A. dressed up | B. folded up | C. covered up | D. mixed up |
| 41. A. suggested | B. explained | C. announced | D. predicted |
| 42. A. music | B. audience | C. curtain | D. stage |
| 43. A. easy | B. active | C. adventurous | D. extra |
| 44. A. containing | B. hiding | C. sharing | D. keeping |
| 45. A. why | B. whether | C. where | D. what |
| 46. A. wandered | B. slipped | C. waved | D. skipped |

47. A. blood B. pleasure C. pride D. tear
48. A. leave B. cheer C. believe D. notice
49. A. gesture B. example C. advice D. plan
50. A. doubts B. hopes C. voice D. patience
51. A. argued B. shouted C. begged D. sobbed
52. A. turn B. calm C. let D. put
53. A. star B. pioneer C. loser D. fool
54. A. satisfied B. moved C. embarrassed D. confused
55. A. However B. Instead C. In total D. In return.

第三部分阅读理解（共4小题；每小题10分，满分40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。

56. （10分） Christopher Thomas, 27, was a writer by night and a teacher by day when he noticed he was always tired and was losing weight fast. Diagnosed with diabetes（糖尿病）， Thomas would need to inject himself with insulin（胰岛素） three times a day for the rest of his life or risk nerve damage, blindness and even death. And if that weren't bad enough, he had no health insurance.

After a month of feeling upset, Thomas decided he'd better find a way to fight back. He left Canton, Michigan for New York, got a job waiting tables, nicknamed himself the Diabetic Rockstar, and created diabeticrockstar.com, a free online community for diabetics and their loved ones - a place where over 1, 100 people share personal stories, information, and resources.

Jason Swencki's son, Kody, was diagnosed with diabetes at six. Father and son visit the online children's forums（论坛） together most evenings. "Kody gets so excited, writing to kids from all over," says Swencki, one of the site's volunteers. "They know what he's going through, so he doesn't feel alone."

Kody is anything but alone: Diabetes is now the seventh leading cause of death in

the United States, with 24million diagnosed cases. And more people are being diagnosed at younger ages.

These days, Thomas's main focus is his charity (慈善机构), Fight It, which provides medicines and supplies to people - 225to date - who can't afford a diabetic's huge expenses. Fight - it. org has raised about \$23, 000 - in products and in cash. In May, Thomas will hold the first annual Diabetic Rockstar Festival in the Caribbean.

Even with a staff of 22volunteers, Thomas often devotes up to 50hours a week to his cause, while still doing his full - time job waiting tables. "Of the diabetes charities out there, most are putting money into finding a cure, "says Bentley Gubar, one of Rockstar's original members. "But Christopher is the only person I know saying people need help now. "

56. Which of the following is true of Christopher Thomas? _____

- A. He needs to go to the doctor every day
- B. He studies the leading cause of diabetes
- C. He has a positive attitude to this disease.
- D. He encourages diabetics by writing articles.

57. Diabaitrockstar. com was created for_____.

- A. diabetics to communicate
- B. volunteers to find jobs
- C. children to amuse themselves
- D. rock stars to share resources.

58. According to the text, Kody_____.

- A. feel lonely because of his illness
- B. benefits from diabaitrockstar. com
- C. helps create the online kid's forums
- D. writes children's stories online

59. What can we learn about Fight It? _____

- A. It helps the diabetics in financial difficulties.
- B. It organizes parties for volunteer once a year.
- C. It offers less expensive medicine to diabetics.
- D. It owns a well - known medical website.

60. The last paragraph suggests that Thomas_____.

- A. works full - time in a diabetes charity
- B. employs 22people for his website
- C. helps diabetics in his own way
- D. tries to find a cure for diabetes.

61. (10分) Ask someone what they have done to help the environment recently and they will almost certainly mention recycling. Recycling in the home is very important of course. However, being forced to recycle often means we already have more material than we need. We are dealing with the results of that over - consumption in the greenest way possible, but it would be far better if we did not need to bring so much material home in the first place.

The total amount of packaging increased by 12% between 1999and 2005. It now makes up a third of a typical household's waste in the UK. In many supermarkets nowadays food items are packaged twice with plastic and cardboard.

Too much packaging is doing serious damage to the environment. The UK, for example, is running out of areas for burying this unnecessary waste. If such packaging is burnt, it gives off greenhouse gases which go on to cause the greenhouse effect. Recycling helps, but the process itself uses energy. The solution is not to produce such items in the first place. Food waste is a serious problem, too. Too many supermarkets encourage customers to buy more than they need. However, a few of them are coming round to the idea that this cannot continue, encouraging customers to reuse their plastic bags, for example.

But this is not just about supermarkets. It is about all of us. We have learned to associate packaging with quality. We have learned to think that something unpackaged is of poor quality. This is especially true of food. But is also applies to

a wide range of consumer products, which often have far more packaging than necessary.

There are signs of hope. As more of us recycle, we are beginning to realise just how much unnecessary material are collecting. We need to face the wastefulness of our consumer culture, but we have a mountain to climb.

61. What does the underlined phrase "over - consumption" refer to? ____

- A. Using too much packaging.
- B. Recycling too many wastes.
- C. Making more products than necessary.
- D. Having more material than is needed.

62. The author uses figures in Paragraph 2 to show ____.

- A. the tendency of cutting household waste
- B. the increase of packaging recycling
- C. the rapid growth of super markets
- D. the fact of packaging overuse

63. According to the text, recycling ____.

- A. helps control the greenhouse effect
- B. means burning packaging for energy
- C. is the solution to gas shortage
- D. leads to a waste of land

64. What can be inferred from Paragraph 4? ____

- A. Unpackaged products are of bad quality.
- B. Supermarkets care more about packaging.
- C. It is improper to judge quality by packaging.
- D. Other products are better packaged than food.

65. What can we learn from the last paragraph? ____

- A. Fighting wastefulness is difficult.
- B. Needless material is mostly recycled.

C. People like collecting recyclable waste.

D. The author is proud of their consumer culture.

66. (10分) Rae Armantrout, who has been a poetry professor at the University of California San Diego (UCSD) for two decades, has won the 2010 Pulitzer Prize in the poetry category for her most recent book, "Versed".

"I'm delighted and amazed at how much media recognition that the Pulitzer brings, as compared to even the National Book Critics Award, which I was also surprised and delighted to win," said Armantrout.

"For a long time, my writing has been just below the media radar, and to have this kind of attention, suddenly, with my 10th book, is really surprising."

Armantrout, a native Californian, received her bachelor's degree at UC Berkeley, where she studied with noted poet Denise Levertov, and her master's in creative writing from San Francisco State University. She is a founding member of Language Poets, a group in American poetry that analyzes the way language is used and raises questions to make the reader think.

In March, she won the National Book Critics Circle Award for "Versed."

"This book has gotten more attention," Armantrout said, "but I don't feel as if it's better."

The first half of "Versed" focuses on the dark forces taking hold of the United States as it fought the war against Iraq. The second half looks at the dark forces casting a shadow over her own life after Armantrout was diagnosed with cancer in 2006.

Armantrout was shocked to learn she had won the Pulitzer but many of her colleagues were not. "Rae Armantrout is a unique voice in American poetry," said Seth Lerer, head of Arts and Humanities at UCSD.

"Versed", published by the Wesleyan University Press, did appear in a larger printing than her earlier works, which is about 2,700 copies. The new edition is scheduled to appear in May.

66. According to Rae Armantrout, _____.

- A. her 10th book is much better
 - B. her winning the Pulitzer is unexpected
 - C. the media is surprised at her works
 - D. she likes being recognized by her readers
67. Which of the following is true of Rae Armantrout? ____

- A. She published a poetry textbook.
- B. She used to teach Denise Levertov.
- C. She started a poets' group with others.
- D. She taught creative writing at UC Berkeley.

68. What can we learn about "Versed"? ____

- A. It consists of three parts.
- B. It is mainly about the American army.
- C. It is a book published two decades ago.
- D. It partly concerns the poet's own life.

69. Rae Armantrout's colleagues think that she ____.

- A. should write more
- B. has a sweet voice
- C. deserves the prize
- D. is a strange professor

70. What can we learn from the text? ____

- A. About 2, 700 copies of "Versed" will be printed.
- B. Cancer made Armantrout stop writing.
- C. Armantrout got her degrees at UCSD.
- D. "Versed" has been awarded twice.

71. (10分) Batteries can power anything from small sensors to large systems. While scientists are finding ways to make them smaller but even more powerful, problems can arise when these batteries are much larger and heavier than the devices themselves. University of Missouri (MU) researchers are developing a nuclear energy source that is smaller, lighter and more efficient.

"To provide enough power, we need certain methods with energy density (密度), "said Jae kwon, assistant professor of electrical and computer engineering at MU. "The radioisotope (放射性同位素) battery can provide power density that is much higher than chemical batteries. "

Kwon and his research team have been working on building a small nuclear battery, resently the size and thickness of a penny, intended to power various micro/nanoelectromechanical systems (M/NEWS) . Although nuclear batteries can cause concerns, Kwon said they are safe.

"People hear the word'nuclear'and think of something very dangerous, "he said. "However, nuclear power sources have already been safely powering a variety of devices, such as pace - makers, space satellites and underwater systems. "

His new idea is not only in the battery's size, but also in its semiconductor (半导体) . Kwon's battery uses a liquid semiconductor rather than a solid semiconductor.

"The key part of using a radioactive battery is that when you harvest the energy, part of the radiation energy can damage the lattice structure (晶格结构) of the solid semiconductor, "Kwon said. "By using a liquid semiconductor, we believe we can minimize that problem. "

Together with J. David Robertson, chemistry professor and associate director of the MU Research Reactor, Kwon is working to build and test the battery. In the future, they hope to increase the battery's power, shrink its size and try with various other materials. Kwon said that the battery could be thinner than the thickness of human hair.

71. Which of the following is true of Jae Kwon? ____

- A. He teaches chemistry at MU.
- B. He developed a chemical battery.
- C. He is working on a nuclear energy source.

D. He made a breakthrough in computer engineering.

72. Jae Kwon gave examples in Paragraph 4_____.

- A. to show chemical batteries are widely applied
- B. to indicate nuclear batteries can be safely used
- C. to describe a nuclear - powered system
- D. to introduce various energy sources.

73. Liquid semiconductor is used to_____.

- A. get rid of the radioactive waste
- B. test the power of nuclear batteries
- C. decrease the size of nuclear batteries
- D. reduce the damage to lattice structure

74. According to Jae Kwon, his nuclear battery_____.

- A. uses a solid semiconductor
- B. will soon replace the present ones
- C. could be extremely thin
- D. has passed the final test

75. The text is most probably a_____

- A. science news report
- B. book review
- C. newspaper ad
- D. science fiction story.

第四部分书面表达（共两节，满分15分）第一节阅读表达（共1小题；每小题15分，满分15分） 阅读下面短文并回答问题，然后将答案写到答题卡相应的位置上（请注意问题后的字数要求）。

76. （15分） [1]One out of many important things for the whole family to do is to have dinner together. Researchers began reporting the benefits of family dinner about a decade ago, focusing mainly on how it affects children. Studies show that those families who eat dinner at least 3 or 4 times a week together, benefit in many

ways.

[2] Eating together helps families achieve open communication and build stronger and healthier relationships. Children have better grades at school and are better adjusted as teens and adults, and the entire family enjoys healthier nutrition. For many families, eating dinner together proves to be good and effective way to reduce the risk of youth rates of addiction, and helps to raise healthier children. It is also a great time to share the events of the day, discuss news and ideas and just be together and enjoy each other's company.

[3] During dinner time parents have better opportunity to show that they are for their children. Sitting at the same table and sharing meals is where and when parents can find out more about their children's school performance, daily activities and attitudes toward life. When parents have all this information they can better direct their kids toward positive things in life. They also have better chance to reduce the possibility that children will get involved with alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs.

[4] However, family researchers say that the benefits of family dinner by no means can be considered as automatic. Parents can sit down to dinner with their kids every day and achieve nothing. ____ if there is too much arguing going on, if there is no meaningful conversation or, what is even worse, if there is just plain silence during gathering.

76. What is the main idea of the text? (no more than 8 words) ____

77. Which sentence in the text is closest in meaning to the following one?

By having dinner together family members can have free exchange of information and develop closer ties among them. ____

78. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 4 with proper words. (no more than 8 words) ____

79. What information can parents probably get about their children at family dinner? (no more than 12 words) ____

80. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 into Chinese. ____.

第二节写作（满分30分）

81. （30分）假设你是新华中学的学生李华，你和在上海上学的英国朋友Tom约好下周末去北京旅游，但你因故不能赴约。请根据以下要点用英语给他写一封电子邮件：

1. 表示歉意；
2. 解释原因；
3. 另约时间。

注意：1. 词数120~150；

2. 可适当增加细节。