

2010年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(广东卷)

英 语

本试卷共12页，四大题，满分150分。考试用时120分钟。

注意事项：1答卷前，考生务必用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔将自己的姓名和考生号、试室号、座位号填写在答题卡上。用2B铅笔将试卷类型(A)填涂在答题卡相应位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。

2选择题每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑，如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案，答案不能答在试卷上。3非选择题必须用黑色字迹钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答的答案无效。

4考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

II语言知识及应用【共两节，满分35分】

第一节完形填空(共10小题；每小题2分，满分20分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21—

30各题所给的A、B、C和D项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Every country has its own culture.

Even though each country uses doors, doors may have 21 functions and purposes which lead to 22 differences.

When I first came to America, I noticed that a public building had two different 23 and they had distinct functions. You have to push the door with the word "PUSH" to go out of the building and to pull the door with the word "PULL" to 24 the building. This was new to me, because we use the 25 door in South Korea. For quite a few times I failed to go out of a shopping centre and was embarrassed.

The way of using school bus doors was also 26 to me. I used to take the school bus to classes. The school decided that when the driver opened both the front and back door, 27 who were getting off the bus should get off first, and students who were getting on should get on 28. In South Korea, we do not need to wait for people to get off. One morning I hurried to the bus, and when the bus doors opened, I 29 tried to get on the school bus through the front door. All the students around looked at me. I was totally 30, and my face went red.

21. A. different B. important C. practical D. unusual

22. A. national B. embarrassing C. cultural D. amazing

23. A. exits B. entrances C. signs D. doors

24. A. enter B. leave C. open D. close

25. A. main B. same C. front D. back

26. A. annoying B. hard C. satisfying D. strange

27. A. parents B. students C. teachers D. driven

28. A. sooner B. later C. faster D. earlier

29. A. politely B. patiently C. unconsciously D. slowly

30. A. embarrassed B. annoyed C. unsatisfied D. Excited

第二节语法填空(共10小题; 每小题15分. 满分15分)

阅读下面短文. 按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求, 在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空, 并将答案填写在答题卡标号为31—40的相应位置上。

A young man, while traveling through a desert, came across a spring of clear water. 31 water was sweet. He filled his leather container so that he could bring some back to an elder 32 had been his teacher. After a four-day journey, the young man 33 (present) the water to the old man. His teacher took a deep drink, smiled 34 (warm), and thanked his student very much for the sweet water. The young man went home 35 a happy heart.

After the student left, the teacher let 36 student taste the water. He spit it out, 37 (say) it was awful. Apparently, it was no longer fresh because of the old leather container. He asked his teacher, "Sir, the water was awful. Why did you pretend to like 38 ?"

The teacher replied, " You tasted the water. I tasted the girl. The water was simply the container for an act of kindness and love. Nothing could be 39 (sweet). "

We understand this lesson best 40 we receive gifts of love from children. Whether it is a cheap pipe or a diamond necklace, the proper response is appreciation. We love the idea within the gift rather than the thing.

III 阅读(共两节. 满分40分)

第一节阅读理解(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A、B、C和D项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

When I was growing up in America, I was ashamed of my mother's Chinese English. Because of her English, she was often treated unfairly. People in department stores, at banks, and at restaurants did not take her seriously, did not give her good service, pretended not to understand her, or even acted as if they did not hear her.

My mother has long realized the limitations of her English as well. When I was fifteen, she used to have me call people on the phone to pretend I was she. I was forced to ask for information or even to yell at people who had been rude to her. One time I had to call her stockbroker (股票经纪人). I said in an adolescent voice that was not very convincing, "This is Mrs. Tan. "

And my mother was standing beside me, whispering loudly, "Why he don't send me check, already two week late. "

And then, in perfect English I said, "I'm getting rather concerned. You agreed to send the check two weeks ago, but it hasn't arrived. "

Then she talked more loudly. "What he want? I come to New York tell him front of his boss. " And so I turned to the stockbroker again, "I can't tolerate any more excuse. If I don't receive the check immediately, I am going to have to speak to your manager when I am in New York next week. "

The next week we ended up in New York. While I was sitting there red-faced, my mother,

the real Mrs. Tan, was shouting to his boss in her broken English.

When I was a teenager, my mother's broken English embarrassed me. But now, I see it differently. To me, my mother's English is perfectly clear, perfectly natural. It is my mother tongue. Her language, as I hear it, is vivid, direct, and full of observation and wisdom. It was the language that helped shape the way I saw things, expressed ideas, and made sense of the world.

41. Why was the author's mother poorly served?
- A. She was unable to speak good English.
 - B. She was often misunderstood.
 - C. She was not clearly heard.
 - D. She was not very polite.
42. From Paragraph 2, we know that the author was ____.
- A. good at pretending
 - B. rode to the stockbroker
 - C. ready to help her mother
 - D. unwilling to phone for her mother
43. After the author made the phone call,
- A. they forgave the stockbroker
 - B. they failed to get the check
 - C. they went to New York immediately
 - D. they spoke to their boss at once
44. What does the author think of her mother's English now?
- A. It confuses her.
 - B. It embarrasses her.
 - C. It helps her understand the world.
 - D. It helps her tolerate rude people.
45. We can infer from the passage that Chinese English
- A. is clear and natural to non-native speakers
 - B. is vivid and direct to non-native speakers
 - C. has a very bad reputation in America
 - D. may bring inconvenience in America

B

When something goes wrong, it can be very satisfying to say, "Well, it's so-and-so's fault." or "I know I'm late, but it's not my fault; the car broke down." It is probably not your fault, but once you form the habit of blaming somebody or something else for a bad situation, you are a loser. You have no power and could do nothing that helps change the situation. However, you can have great power over what happens to you if you stop focusing on whom to blame and start focusing on how to remedy the situation. This is the winner's key to success.

Winners are great at overcoming problems. For example, if you were late because your car broke down, maybe you need to have your car examined more regularly. Or, you might start to carry along with you the useful phone numbers, so you could call for help when in need. For another example, if your colleague causes you problems on the job for lack of responsibility or

ability, find ways of dealing with his irresponsibility or inability rather than simply blame the person. Ask to work with a different person, or don't rely on this person. You should accept that the person is not reliable and find creative ways to work successfully regardless of how your colleague fails to do his job well.

This is what being a winner is all about-creatively using your skills and talents so that you are successful no matter what happens. Winners don't have fewer problems in their lives; they have just as many difficult situation to face as anybody else. They are just better at seeing those problems as challenges and opportunities to develop their own talents. So, stop focusing on "whose fault it is. " Once you are confident about your power over bad situations, problems are just stepping stones for success.

46. According to the passage, winners .
- A. deal with problems rather than blame others
 - B. meet with fewer difficulties in their byes
 - C. have responsible and able colleagues
 - D. blame themselves rather than others
47. The underlined word remedy in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to .
- A. avoid B. accept C. impure D. Consider
48. When your colleague brings about a problem, you should .
- A. find a better way to handle the problem
 - B. blame him for his lack of responsibility
 - C. tell him to find the cause of the problem
 - D. ask a more able colleague for help
49. When problems occur, winners take them as
- A. excuses for their failures
 - B. barriers to greater power
 - C. challenges to their colleagues
 - D. chances for self-development
50. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. A Winner's Secret.
 - B. A Winner's Problem.
 - C. A Winner's Opporntnity.
 - D. A Winner's Achievement.

C

Food sometimes gets poisoned with harmful things. A person who eats such food can get an illness called food poisoning. Food poisoning is usually not serious, but some types are deadly, The symptoms of food poisoning usually begin within hours of eating the poisoned food. Fever is one of the most common symptoms.

Certain microorganisms (微生物) cause most types of food poisoning. Bacteria and other microorganisms can poison eggs, meat, vegetables, and many other foods. After entering the body, these tiny living things release (释放) poisons that make people sick.

Some chemicals can also cause food poisoning. They are often added to food while it is being

grown, processed, or prepaid. For example, many farmers spray chemicals on crops to kill weeds and insects. Some people may have a bad reaction to those chemicals when they eat the crops.

Some plants and animals contain natural poisons that are harmful to people. These include certain kinds of seafood, grains, nuts, seeds, beans, and mushrooms.

When people handle food properly, the risk of food poisoning is very small. Microorganisms multiply rapidly in dirty places and in warm temperatures. This means that people should never touch food with dirty hands or put food on unwashed surfaces. Food should be kept in a refrigerator to stop microorganisms from growing. Meat needs to be cooked thoroughly to kill any dangerous microorganisms. People should also wash food covered with chemicals before eating it. Finally, people should not eat wild mushrooms or other foods that grow in the wild. Some of these foods may contain natural materials that are poisonous to humans. In addition, some types of fish can be poisonous.

Most people recover from food poisoning after a few days of resting and drinking extra water. If people eat natural poisons, they must go to the hospital right away to have their stomachs emptied.

51. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- A. Food when poisoned can make people sick.
 - B. Food poisoning means death.
 - C. Food poisoning comes in varieties.
 - D. Food poisoning can be serious.
52. We know from the passage that the symptoms of food poisoning_____.
- A. are always accompanied by a fever
 - B. are too common to be noted
 - C. can be noticed within hours
 - D. can be ignored
53. Food poisoning can be caused by all the following EXCEPT_____.
- A. some chemicals
 - B. low temperatures
 - C. some tiny living things
 - D. certain natural materials
54. From Paragraph 5, we can learn that
- A. mushrooms should not be eaten
 - B. vegetables are safer than meat and seafood
 - C. natural poisons are more dangerous than chemicals
 - D. different types of food should be handled differently
55. It can be inferred from the passage that
- A. natural materials are safe in food processing
 - B. chemicals are needed in food processing
 - C. food poisoning can be kept under control
 - D. food poisoning is out of control

第二节信息匹配(共5小题; 每小题2分, 满分10分)

阅读下列应用文及相关信息, 并按照规定要求匹配信息。请在答题卡上将对应题号的相应选项字母涂黑。

首先请阅读下列国外媒体上的插图及提示性文字:

A.



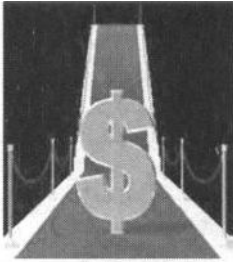
Harry Potter stars add magic to young rich.

B.



A tour of discovering Normandy.

C.



Do Hollywood stars guarantee a film's success?

D.



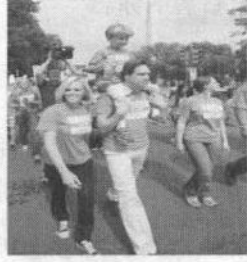
Save Emergency Rooms for emergencies.

E.



Her theories on children's psychological problems created a sensation.

F.



Jenny McCarthy and Jim Carrey, with Ms. McCarthy's son, in an anti-vaccine rally.

以下是关于这些插图的简要评论。请把评论与相关插图及提示性文字匹配起来。

56. The debate has been raging for years over the safety of, and necessity for, childhood vaccinations, which has been so much so that it is termed "The Vaccine War". The debate has only a few moments that might be inspiring to those who have been following this now familiar issue.

57. There are certainly benefits of using a star in a film. It makes the film easier to market. Stars also help sell more tickets and drive DVD sales, which are a big part of studio revenue. However, a star does not guarantee success. The simple fact is that if you pay a star a great deal of money for a film that people don't want to see, then it won't work.

58. They are barely in their twenties and are already multimillionaires. At the age when many people are looking for their first job, the youngsters of The Sunday Times Rich List are buying country estates or jetting off to their overseas homes. Daniel Radcliffe, for example, who plays Harry Potter, has a fortune of ~42 million, at 20.

59. Millions of jobless Americans, who might be suffering in anxiety and lacking a sense of security, are showing up at emergency rooms of state-owned hospitals, contributing to a longer waiting time and a higher risk of cursory treatment by overworked doctors and nurses.

60. Alice Miller, a psychology expert, who died at 87 at home in Provence, France, on April 14, repositioned the family as a central place of abnormal psychological function with her theory that parental power and punishment lay at the root of nearly all human problems.

IV写作(共两节,满分40分)

第一节基础写作(共1小题, 满分15分)

以下是一则关于中国政府决定禁烟的报道的主要内容。

内 容: 公共场所禁烟
实施时间: 2011年1月1日起实施范围: 全国
目 标: 所有室内公共场所无烟措 施: 张贴禁烟标志
相关数据:
(1)吸烟人数: 约3.5亿
(2)分 布: 男性75%; 女性25%(3)受二手烟'影响人数: 约5
4亿(4)因二手烟死亡人数: 超过10万 / 年

*二手烟: second-hand smoke

[写作内容]

请根据以上内容给学校英语墙报写一篇通讯, 内容包括: 1禁烟决定的内容及实施的时间和范围;

2目标和措施; 3相关数据。[写作要求]

只能用5个句子表达全部内容。[评分标准]

句子结构准确, 信息内容完整, 篇章结构连贯。

第二节读写任务(共1小题, 满分25分)

阅读下面的短文, 然后按照要求写一篇150词左右的英语短文。

In junior high school, one of my classmates, Ethan, was addicted to TV. This boy simply knew everything about such pop shows as Who's the Boss?

Then one day Ethan's mother made him an offer in order to draw him back to his school subjects. She promised that she would give him \$20.0 if he could go a full month without watching any TV. None of us thought Ethan could do it, but he did quit TV. His mother paid him \$200. He went out and bought a TV, the biggest he could find.

In recent years, hundreds of schools have carried out experiments with paying kids with each for showing up or getting good grades. All school kids admire this trend. But it upsets adults. Teachers say that we are rewarding kids for doing what they should be doing of their own will. Psychologists warn that money can actually make kids perform worse by making the act of learning

cheap. The debate has become a typical battle over why our kids are not learning at the rate they should be despite decades of reforms and budget increases.

[写作内容]

1以约30词概括上文的主要内容。

2以约120词对用金钱鼓励孩子学习的现象进行议论，内容包括：

(1)你对用金钱鼓励孩子学习的看法：

(2)你的父母(或其他亲人)是如何鼓励你学习的；(3)你认为怎样才能更好地鼓励孩子学习。

[写作要求]

1作文中可以使用亲身经历或虚构的故事，也可以参照阅读材料的内容，但不得直接引用原文中的句子。

2作文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

[评分标准]

概括准确，语言规范，内容合适，语篇连贯。