

绝密 ★ 启用前

河南省 2008 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试高中起点

## 英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。第 I 卷 1 至 10 页。第 II 卷 11 至 12 页。共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

### 第 I 卷

#### 注意事项:

1. 答第 I 卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号, 用 0.5 毫米书写黑色字迹签字笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 考试结束, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

#### 一. 语音知识 (共 5 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 共 7.5 分。)

在下列每组单词中, 有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同。找出这个词。

- |                        |                      |                      |                    |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>cont</u> ain  | B. <u>bar</u> gain   | C. <u>expl</u> ain   | D. <u>re</u> main  |
| 2. A. <u>for</u> bid   | B. <u>double</u>     | C. <u>descri</u> be  | D. <u>doub</u> t   |
| 3. A. <u>prob</u> ably | B. <u>pron</u> ounce | C. <u>prof</u> essor | D. <u>pro</u> vide |
| 4. A. <u>ash</u> amed  | B. <u>as</u> leep    | C. <u>av</u> erage   | D. <u>attr</u> act |
| 5. A. <u>circ</u> le   | B. <u>catt</u> le    | C. <u>co</u> ast     | D. <u>cur</u> tain |

#### 二. 词汇与语法知识 (共 15 小题; 每题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分。)

从每小题的四个选择项中, 选出最佳的一项。

6. He is busy \_\_\_\_\_ his suitcase.  
A. pack                      B. to pack                      C. packing                      D. packed

7. — What are you looking for?

— I can't remember where I \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses.

- A. would leave              B. leave                      C. had left                      D. left

8. The girl was pleased when the truth finally \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. came on                      B. came out                      C. came in                      D. came down

9. I wonder \_\_\_\_\_ we could have a talk after the meeting.

- A. which                      B. why                      C. that                      D. if

10. It began to rain, and Johnson put a light plastic raincoat \_\_\_\_\_ his jacket.

- A. at                      B. in                      C. over                      D. above

11. Work hard \_\_\_\_\_ you will overcome the difficulties.

- A. and                      B. so                      C. but                      D. for

12. There are five language labs in this building. One is on the second floor and \_\_\_\_\_ on the third floor.

- A. other                      B. the other                      C. other four                      D. the others

13. My parents started off at about 5 o'clock in the morning. They \_\_\_\_\_ by now.

- A. would be arriving                      B. should have arrived  
C. would have arrived                      D. should be arriving

14. You can borrow that bicycle if you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. want to                      B. want it                      C. want to do                      D. will want

15. The nurse held a small child \_\_\_\_\_ face I didn't see clearly.

- A. which                      B. that                      C. whose                      D. who

16. Jack was the sort of man who did not like his actions \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be questioned                      B. questioning  
C. having questioned                      D. questioned

17. It is over a year now since I came to the company, but I \_\_\_\_\_ the manager yet.
- A. haven't met                      B. didn't meet  
C. don't meet                         D. wouldn't meet
18. With such a lot of work \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Jordan really had no time to look after his wife and daughter.
- A. done                      B. doing                      C. to do                      D. having done
19. \_\_\_\_\_ at his model plane over the weekend, he didn't complete it.
- A. As he worked hard                      B. Hard as he worked  
C. How he worked hard                      D. How hard he worked
20. — Hello, this is Linda speaking. May I speak to Jim?  
— Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is                      B. speaking                      C. I am Jim                      D. that's me

三. 完形填空 (共 15 小题; 每题 2 分, 共 30 分。)

通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意。然后, 从每小题的四个选择项中选出可填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Itzhak Perlman was born in Israel. Today he lives in New York City. But his music has made him a citizen of the world. He has played in 21 every major city. He has 22 fifteen Grammy awards (奖) and four Emmys.

Perlman suffered a terrible disease which damaged his 23 at 4. Today he uses a wheelchair or walks with crutches (拐杖). But none of these 24 him from playing the violin (小提琴). As a young child, he took his first 25 at the Music Academy of Tel Aviv. Very quickly, his special gift was 26. At 13 he went to the United States to appear on television. His playing 27 him to the Juilliard School in New York.

His music is full of power and strength. It can be 28 or joyful, loud or soft. But people say it is not the music alone that makes his playing so 29. They say he is able to show the joy he 30 in playing, and the feelings that great music can express.

Anyone who has 31 his performance will tell you that it is 32 to watch him play. His face changes as the 33 from his violin changes. He smiles and 34 his eyes when the music is light and happy. He often 35 dark when the music seems dark and frightening.

Itzhak Perlman has received many honors, and continues to receive honors for his music.

- |                    |             |               |                 |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. almost      | B. just     | C. merely     | D. even         |
| 22. A. caught      | B. enjoyed  | C. given      | D. won          |
| 23. A. brains      | B. hand     | C. legs       | D. voice        |
| 24. A. protected   | B. reduced  | C. blocked    | D. stopped      |
| 25. A. lessons     | B. violin   | C. experience | D. performances |
| 26. A. received    | B. improved | C. recognized | D. shared       |
| 27. A. guided      | B. led      | C. showed     | D. caused       |
| 28. A. astonishing | B. exciting | C. happy      | D. sad          |
| 29. A. special     | B. easy     | C. difficult  | D. common       |
| 30. A. develops    | B. learns   | C. feels      | D. touches      |
| 31. A. sat         | B. helped   | C. monitored  | D. attended     |
| 32. A. surprising  | B. exciting | C. boring     | D. encouraging  |
| 33. A. strength    | B. play     | C. music      | D. feeling      |
| 34. A. fixes       | B. closes   | C. wipes      | D. rolls        |
| 35. A. sounds      | B. looks    | C. thinks     | D. acts         |

四. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每题 3 分, 共 45 分。)

阅读下列短文, 然后根据短文的内容从每小题的四个选择项中选出最佳的一项。

A

In 2006, Charleston Middle School started an outdoor classroom program by a small group of teachers. "This program is well on its way to being a great success for our school and community (社区). The students love it because they get to see nature at work. I love it because I see it in their eyes that they are learning about the outdoors," said Coach Nathan Ross, a 5<sup>th</sup> grade teacher at Charleston Middle School. These teachers took their summer break to get this program started. The money for the outdoor classroom came from collecting cans, school plays, and teachers vs. students basketball games.

The outdoor classroom has different kinds of trees and plants labeled (挂上标签) so that the students can see and know what is in their school backyard. They built an outdoor theater, bridge and bird-houses. The bridge is a walkway over a small river, which is still under construction. The bird-houses are home to many different kinds of birds. "I think the outdoor classroom is so much fun! My favorite thing is the bird-houses because I love to listen to the birds sing," said 4<sup>th</sup> grader Kailee Porter.

The outdoor classroom connects the students with the outdoors and provides a new setting and environment (环境) for learning. "I like the outdoor classroom because we don't have to sit in the hot classroom all day. We get to go outside and enjoy nature," said Scott Ross, a 5<sup>th</sup> grader.

36. The teachers started an outdoor classroom program in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help students learn about nature
- B. take students away to the countryside
- C. see what the school backyard looks like
- D. get something to do when school is over

37. Part of the money for the outdoor classroom came from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. students in the program
- B. the income from students' plays
- C. a can collector in the community
- D. parents interested in the program

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the activities in the outdoor classroom.

- A. Building bird-houses
- B. Holding basketball games
- C. Having classes in the theater
- D. Catching different kinds of birds

B

Joseph Lemasolai wrote a book about his life. His people, the Maasai, are nomads, meaning they do not stay in one place for long. They move their villages in search of good grass and fresh water for their cattle. "The cow is the *centerpiece* of pretty much everything we do," Joseph explains. "That's why we move. We could not be nomads without cattle. You can't move for nothing—you can't just walk around!"

When he was very young, Joseph spent much of his time looking after his family's cattle, taking them to food and water and watching out for lions. He played on the grassland with his friends.

When Joseph was about six years old, he left his family to attend a boarding school (寄宿学校). There, Joseph faced difficulties much like other children do. He was laughed at because he was fat. He got into trouble daily with his teachers.

But Joseph also faced difficulty most children do not. "Every time school closed for vacation, I had to find my way home," Joseph says. "That was one of the hardest things: The village might be 5 miles away, or it might be 50. Sometimes I wouldn't know exactly where my family was. I had to search for them."

Joseph later attended high school in a city. After graduation, he went to college. Finally, he became a social studies teacher, and now he is teaching seventh and eighth graders at a school.

Every summer, Joseph travels back to the grassland to visit his mother, brothers, and friends. And he takes a group of students with him to see both the beauty and the difficulty of growing in that part of the country. "I like to show them the other side of the coin," Joseph says.

The word "centerpiece" in Paragraph 1 means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. the reason of moving
- B. the things already done
- C. the most important part
- D. the animal in the middle

Before going to school, Joseph spent a lot of his time \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. visiting his friends from place to place
- B. getting food and water for his family
- C. taking care of his family's cattle
- D. watching lions on the grassland

When school closed for vacation, Joseph usually had great difficulty \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. finding out where his home and village were
- B. understanding what he was required to do
- C. getting in touch with his teachers
- D. walking 5 to 50 miles in a day

By taking some of his students home, Joseph wants them to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. deal with difficult situations
- B. know about his love for his family
- C. realize what the people really need
- D. learn about a different way of living

C

Clay is important because it is used to make containers of all kinds. Workers add water to soften clay. This makes it easier to form into shapes by hand or by machine. Then it is heated to a very high temperature. The result is a container that will last for many years.

In many countries, clay was formed from volcanoes (火山). This kind of clay usually contains many minerals (矿物质). So the fires to make containers from volcanic clay must be hotter than those used for non-volcanic clay. The fires may be as hot as 1400°C. The high temperature should not be reached too fast so that the containers can be dried slowly.

You can add some materials to clay to gain desired results. For example, you can add sand to prevent tiny breaks or lines from forming on the surface of the final product. But you should not use sand from the coasts of oceans. Instead, you should use sand from rivers or other areas.

Clay often exists in fields covered with some water. The clay will be found about one meter below the ground. River banks often also have clay about one meter or less under the surface. Clay is very shiny when it is wet. You can also take some of the material and add enough water to it. Then press it in your hands until it is about the size of an egg. It is probably clay if it holds together when you stop pressing.

43. What do workers do with clay to make it into different shapes?

- A. Soften it by putting water into it.
- B. Heat it to a very high temperature.
- C. Harden its surface by pressing it.
- D. Add some materials into it.

44. What's the difference between volcanic clay and non-volcanic clay?

- A. Volcanic clay can be found in very few countries.
- B. Non-volcanic clay can be dried more quickly.
- C. Non-volcanic clay makes better containers.
- D. Volcanic clay usually has more minerals.

45. In making containers sand is added to clay \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to produce containers free from tiny breaks
- B. to make desired lines on the surface
- C. to make it easier to shape
- D. to get special patterns

46. Clay can often be found \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. along the coast of the ocean
- B. anywhere under the ground
- C. in water-covered fields
- D. under volcanoes

D

Nearly five million people see Grand Canyon each year.

Most of them see it from their cars at overlooks along the South Rim. The South Rim is the easiest to reach in the park.

The South Rim is open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Services are provided and facilities (设施) are open year round.

A much smaller number of people see the Canyon from the North Rim, which lies just 10 miles directly across the Canyon from the South Rim. The North Rim rises a thousand feet higher than the South Rim, and is more difficult to reach. Heavy snows close the road to the North Rim from late October to mid-May of each year. Even in good weather it's harder to get to.

The inner canyon includes everything below the rim and is seen mainly by campers, mule (骡子) riders, or river runners. There are many opportunities here for adventurous persons who want to camp, ride a mule to Phantom Ranch, or take a river trip through the Canyon on the Colorado River.

Visitor services and facilities inside the national park on the North Rim are only open from mid-May to late October. Weather permitting, the North Rim is open for day use only, following the close of facilities in late October. During this time there are neither services nor overnight facilities.

47. What do we learn from the passage about the South Rim?

- A. It attracts over five million visitors each year.
- B. It is hard to get to even in good weather.
- C. It is not open in winter months.
- D. It is lower than the North Rim.

48. From late October to mid-May, \_\_\_\_\_ the North Rim.

- A. many mule riders come to
- B. heavy snows block the way to
- C. services are provided 24 hours on
- D. the weather is usually pleasant on

49. To see the inner part of the Canyon visitors can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. follow the mules passing by
- B. drive a car to Phantom Ranch
- C. have campers take them there
- D. take a trip on the Colorado River

50. The article is most probably from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a history book for children
- B. a guidebook for tourists
- C. a newspaper for businessmen
- D. a magazine for sportsmen

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英 语  
第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 第 II 卷 2 页, 用 0.5 毫米书写黑色字迹签字笔在答题卡上指定的答题区域内作答。
2. 在此试卷上答题, 答案无效。

五. 补全对话 (共 5 句; 每句满分为 3 分, 共 15 分。)

根据中文提示, 把对话中缺少的内容写在线上。这些句子必须符合英语表达习惯。  
打句号的地方, 用陈述句; 打问号的地方, 用疑问句。

提示: Jack 去图书馆借书, 但没有借书证 (library card)。图书管理员 Linda 为他办理了借书证, 并告诉他每本书可借两个星期, 如果需要, 可以续借。

Linda: Good morning. 51 ?

Jack: Yes, I want to borrow a book.

Linda: 52 ?

Jack: No, I don't have one now. 53 ?

Linda: Well, please fill in this form first.

Jack: OK. (A few minutes later.) Here's the completed form.

Linda: Thanks. The card will be ready in thirty minutes, and you can take it later.

Jack: Thank you. By the way, 54 ?

Linda: Well, two weeks. But then, you can renew the book if you still need it.

Jack: I see. Thanks a lot.

Linda: 55 .

六. 书面表达 (满分 30 分)

假设你是李华, 你的朋友 Peter 将来中国旅行。请写信邀请他来你家乡游玩, 应包含以下内容:

1. 交通: 飞机或火车, 机场有 45 路公交车, 在最后一站下车, 如坐火车你将去车站接;
2. 活动内容: 到附近的岛上玩, 游泳、跑步、爬山、吃海鲜。

注意: 1. 开头和结尾已为你写好;

2. 词数应为 100 左右。

\*\*\*\*\*

Dear Peter,

*I'm really excited to know that you'll come to China for summer holidays. I hope you'll come to visit my hometown.*

---

*Let me know your travel plan when you have one. I'm looking forward to seeing you again, in my hometown.*

*Cheers,*

*Li Hua*

2008 年成人高等学校招生全国统一考试

英语试题答案及评分参考

说明：多项选择题如考生选择不止一项，即使其中有一项是正确答案，也不给分。

选择题答案：

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. D  | 3. A  | 4. C  | 5. A  | 6. C  | 7. D  | 8. B  | 9. D  |
| 10. C | 11. A | 12. D | 13. B | 14. A | 15. C | 16. D | 17. A | 18. C |
| 19. B | 20. B | 21. A | 22. D | 23. C | 24. D | 25. A | 26. C | 27. B |
| 28. D | 29. A | 30. C | 31. D | 32. B | 33. C | 34. B | 35. B | 36. A |
| 37. B | 38. A | 39. C | 40. C | 41. A | 42. D | 43. A | 44. D | 45. A |
| 46. C | 47. D | 48. B | 49. D | 50. B |       |       |       |       |

五. 补全对话

参考答案: 51. Can I help you / What can I do for you

52. Do you have a library card / Have you (got) a library card

53. How can I get one (/a library card) / What should I do to get one (/a library card)

54. how long can I keep a book (/the book) (I borrow)

55. You're welcome / My pleasure

评分说明：本题应补入 5 处，每处 3 分，共 15 分。补入的部分内容恰当、语句正确、通顺的给满分。与答案不同，但意思、语言无错误的扣 0.5 分。大体正确的，给 2 分。句子结构或用词有毛病，但尚能达意的，给 1 分。句子结构或用词有严重错误的，给 0.5 分或不给分。完全错误或只写个别单词的不给分。每句中的拼写错误每 1-2 处扣 0.5 分，不倒扣分。

六. 书面表达

(一) 评分原则：

1. 本题总分为 30 分，按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分。
4. 评分时，应注意的主要内容为：内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面，评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差，以至影响交际，将分数降低一个档次。

(二) 内容要点：

1. 可坐飞机，也可坐火车；
2. 机场有 45 路公交车，最后一站下；
3. 如坐火车将去车站接；
4. 安排游海岛；
5. 岛上活动。

(三) 各档次的给分范围和要求：

第五档（很好）：(25 - 30 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 覆盖所有内容要点。
- 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
- 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。
- 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档 (好): (19 - 24 分)

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

- 虽漏掉 1、2 个次重点, 但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确, 些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
- 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档 (适当): (13 - 18 分)

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

- 虽漏掉一些内容, 但覆盖所有主要内容。
- 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 但不影响理解。
- 应用简单的语句间连接成分, 使全文内容连贯。

整体而言, 基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档 (较差): (7 - 12 分)

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

- 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容, 写了一些无关内容。
- 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
- 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响了对写作内容的理解。
- 较少使用语句间的连接成分, 内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档 (差): (1 - 6 分)

未完成试题规定的任务。

- 明显遗漏主要内容, 写了一些无关内容, 原因可能是未理解试题要求。
- 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
- 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误, 影响对写作内容的理解。
- 缺乏语句间的连接成分, 内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

0 分

未能传达给读者任何信息: 内容太少, 无法评判; 写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

(四) 说明:

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。
2. 应紧扣主题, 可适当发挥。

(五) One possible version:

*Dear Peter,*

*I'm really excited to know that you'll come to China for summer holidays. I hope you'll come to visit my hometown.*

You can either fly or take a train to come here when you're in the country. Both the airport and train station are not far from my home. From the airport you can take Bus No. 45. Please get off at the last stop. If you come by train, I'll meet you at the train station.

During your stay, we can visit the islands nearby. They are very beautiful in summer. We can go swimming in the sea, running along the seaside and climbing the hills there. The seafood is wonderful on the islands. I'm sure you'll like it.

*Let me know your travel plan when you have one. I'm looking forward to seeing you again, in my hometown.*

*Cheers,*

*Li Hua*