

上海市十三校 2012 届高三第二次联考（英语）

I. Listening Comprehension (30%)

Section A: Short Conversations.

1. A. \$40. B. \$80. C. \$14. D. \$28
2. A. 9:20. B. 9:14. C. 9:26. D. 9:06
3. A. At a wedding. B. In Florida. C. On a honeymoon. D. At an airport
4. A. Look for another seat. B. Remain standing
C. Repeat the question. D. Sit down.
5. A. Laura really needs a full-time job.
B. Laura already has a job working for the school
C. Laura should think about becoming a teacher.
D. Laura needs to spend her time studying.
6. A. Overseas. B. To the bank. C. To the travel agency. D. Anywhere.
7. A. The machine won't be very useful.
B. She will show him which piece to use.
C. He's putting too much paper in the machine.
D. She can't follow the instructions either.
8. A. Something happened to her car on her way.
B. She was broke and couldn't afford the bus.
C. She got up too late to catch up her bus.
D. Her car got stuck in her driveway.
9. A. Her back hurt during the meeting.
B. She agrees that it was a good meeting.
C. The proposal should be sent back.
D. His support would have helped this morning.
10. A. He can get ahead of her in line. B. She is almost done.
C. Her copying is unimportant. D. He should use the machine next door.

Section B: Passages

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. By taking a school bus. B. By taking a big bowl.
 C. By taking a jeep. D. By riding a horse.
12. A. Taking a school bus. B. Taking a jeep.
 C. Rowing a big bowl. D. Riding a horse.
13. A. 3 minutes. B. 5 minutes. C. 8 minutes. D. 24 minutes.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. They have drive-in movie theaters.
 B. They have drive-through restaurants
 C. They have driving vacations.
 D. They have drive washing machines.
15. A. In a community center parking lot.
 B. In a grocery parking lot.
 C. In a shopping center parking lot.
 D. In a movie theater parking lot
16. A. Not having to pay for hotels or restaurants, only gas.
 B. Seeing the country in the comfort of their own home.
 C. Going wherever and whenever they want in their home away from home.
 D. Spending every night in a different scenic place, or just staying where they are.

Section C: Longer conversations

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the/allowing conversation.

Complete the form. Write ONE WORD for each answer.

The man's problem:	He didn't know how much he owed because he never got the <u>17</u> statement.
After hearing the man's complaints, the clerk's reaction:	She made a(n) <u>18</u> to him.
The clerk's solution to the problem:	To <u>19</u> the fees the man owed.
The man's final payment:	<u>20</u> fee.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

Where did the man get the information about used cars?	In an advertisement _____ 21 _____.
Why did the man mention the Craigslist?	Because the cars listed there are _____ 22 _____.
What is the advantage of the CarMax?	Having _____ 23 _____ of used cars.
What is the advantage if people want to buy a car off a listing on the university bulletin board?	Getting a _____ 24 _____.

II. Grammar and Vocabulary (25%)

Section A: Choose the Best Answer

25. Good parents try to be sensitive ____ all their children's needs.
 A. with B. on C. to D. of
26. —What are you doing, Mike? Be quick.
 —To be on the safe side, I'd bring some water, for the baby ____ feel thirsty on the way.
 A. must B. will C. might D. need
27. Understanding the cultural habits of another country, especially ____ containing many different subcultures like the USA, is a difficult thing.
 A. which B. that C. one D. those
28. The defining issue of our time is how to keep that promise alive. No challenge is ____urgent.
 A. less B. more C. pretty D. even
29. —Why on earth didn't you answer the phone?
 —I'm terribly sorry, but the doorbell ____, too,
 A. is ringing B. rang C. was ringing D. was about to ring
30. Shanghai ____ by the cold front starting tomorrow and the mercury could drop to zero.
 A. will be affected B. will affect C. is affected D. affected
31. The story took place in Europe in the days before automobiles ____ everyone used horses.
 A. which B. when C. where D. as
32. ____ his father and stepfather were Muslim, American black president, Barack Obama is Christian.
 A. When B. Even C. As D. While
33. She will tell us why she feels so strongly that each of us has a role ____ in making the earth a better place to live.

- A. playing B. to play C. played D. to be playing
34. ___ dozens of times, the poor college graduate developed a strong fear for job interviews.
- A. Being refused B. Having refused
C. To be refused D. Refused
35. Generally speaking, being hard-working is just ___ it takes you to be successful in your career.
- A. what B. that C. where D. which
36. By no means _____ to go hiking this weekend. She has too much homework to do.
- A. will Jane agree B. Jane will agree
C. will agree Jane D. did Jane agree
37. I heard that you really had a wonderful time at John's birthday party, _____?
- A. didn't I B. didn't you
C. hadn't you D. did I
38. Snowfall has been light in Beijing this winter, but that has not stopped its citizens from fun on ice and snow.
- A. to have B. having C. had D, being had
39. Swan made a promise to his father ___ he would have himself home early.
- A. when B. so C. though D. that
40. Concert halls around Shanghai will be staging numerous performances ___ romance and love for White Valentine's day.
- A. featured B. to feature
C. featuring D. having featured

Section B: Blank Filling

III. Reading Comprehension (50%)

- A. original B. digital C. physical D. discovered E. gifted
F. released G. reported H. refused I. access J. tend

Here is a question that every person (even you) should think about what you will leave behind when you die. "I'm too young to think about that," you may say. Wrong! Perhaps your mind goes to the_41 assets that you hope to acquire in the future—erhaps a house, a car, or a bank account. Sure, those things may be further down the road, but if you have an email address, own a

collection of digital music and movies, use a social networking site, have an online photo album, or write a blog, then you are the proud owner of what is now being called 42 "assets". We all naturally assume that our possession will go to our loved ones when we die, At some point, you'll probably even write a will which states who should inherit what. People are now starting to realize that simply listing our material possessions may not be enough. Researchers at the University of London recently 43 that more and more Britons are now deciding who should get their digital photos, music, videos and so on—the "digital inheritance. "

What about passwords to online accounts? Wouldn't this naturally be 44 to your next of kin? Absolutely not! Privacy laws around the world 45 to protect the privacy of the deceased over the desire of the family to retrieve their loved one's personal information. A Ms. Wang of Shenyang, China recently discovered this when she tried to 46 her dead husband's QQ account. Tencent, the operator of QQ, 47 her request based on their terms of use, which states "the right to use an account belongs solely to the 48 applicant, and this right shall not be 49, loaned, rented, transferred or sold. " Since Ms. Wang's husband had not given her his password before his death, she had no foot to stand on.

III. Reading Comprehension (50%)

Section A: Cloze Test

Think you're good at reading people's expressions? Well, think again. New software is ten per cent better at it than the average person. There's even a device to improve your emotional intelligence. Every time you interact with people, you 50 unconscious signals that you're following what they're saying. 51, you might nod to show that you're following or squint (眯眼看) a bit to show that you've lost track. However, we're not very good at interpreting these signals. 52 we only get it right about half of the time.

Now social X-ray glasses can help you 53 some of these signals better by means of a built-in camera 54 to software which 55 facial expressions. The six basic 56 facial states it recognizes are: thinking, agreeing, concentrating, interested, confused and disagreeing. The device can read 24 'feature points' on a face and 57 which of these six general facial states is being 58. You get the information via an earpiece, which tells you how the listener is responding. There's also a traffic light system displayed on the lens with a red, amber (yellowishbrown) or green light to show that the listener is interested, 59 interested or not

interested. If it shows red, it's time to shut up!

The other novelty (something new) is sociometric badges. These are 60 to provide feedback on how often you're speaking, for how long and who with. Each person is represented by a dot, which is larger if you're talkative and smaller if not. If you speak in a monologue the dot will turn red, but if it's a dialogue it turns white. The interaction between speakers is represented by lines between them, so a thick line if two people speak a lot to each other and very thin if they 61 speak. The information is sent wirelessly to any device that can display it graphically. In one experiment, 62 some of the speakers started with very different dots, by the end of the experiment all the dots were more or less the same size and color, 63 that people had changed their behavior and made the interaction more even.

Think how differently our interactions with people could be if we could read their 64 to what we're saying with x-ray specs and track how well we work as a group with a sociometric badge! It's early days, but these devices may well transform how we interact with each other in the future.

50. A. give off B. pick up C. respond to D. take back
51. A. In comparison with B. For example
C. In conclusion D. After all
52. A. In general B. Above all C. In addition D. In fact
53. A. interpret B. display C. make D. send
54. A. stuck B. objected C. linked D. seen
55. A. finds B. analyses C. demands D. develops
56. A. special B. understandable C. emotional D. visible
57. A. understand B. see C. read D. identify
58. A. expressed B. assessed C. covered D. used
59. A. greatly B. exactly C. specially D. moderately
60. A. reported B. encouraged C. designed D. given
61. A. emotionally B. barely C. softly D. excitedly
62. A. although B. when C. unless D. if
63. A. aiming B. referring C. signing D. indicating
64. A. reflections B. impressions C. reactions D. sensations

Section B: Reading

A

I had the meanest mother in the world. While other kids ate candy for breakfast, I had to have cereal, eggs and toast. Others had cokes and candy for lunch, while we had to eat a sandwich. As you can guess, my supper was different than the other kids'. But at least I was not alone in my suffering. My sister and two brothers had the same mean mother as I did.

My mother insisted on knowing where we were at all times. She had to know who our friends were and what we were doing. We had to wear clean clothes every day. Other kids always wore their clothes for days. We reached the height of disgrace because she made our clothes herself, just to save money.

The worst is yet to come. We had to be in bed by 9:00 each night and up at 7:45 the next morning. So while my friends slept, my mother actually had the courage to break Child Labor Law, She made us work. I believed she lay awake all night thinking up mean things to do to us.

Through the years, our friends' report cards had beautiful colors on them, black for passing, red for failing. My mother, however, would merely be content with black marks. None of us was allowed the pleasure of being a dropout.

She forced us to grow up into educated and honest adults. Using this as a background, I'm now trying to bring up my three children. I'm filled with pride when my children think I am mean because now I thank God every day for giving me the meanest mother in the world.

65. From the passage we can learn that the writer's mother was _____,

- A. not generous at all
- B. very strict with her children
- C. very mean with money matters
- D. very cruel to her children

66. Which of the following things did the writer hate to do most?

- A. Eating differently from other kids.
- B. Wearing clean clothes made by mother
- C. Going to bed early and getting up early
- D. Letting mother know where they were

67. It can be inferred from the passage that_____.

- A. the writer worked hard and got good grades in studies
 - B. mother was punished for breaking the Labor Law
 - C. all the other kids studied better than the writer
 - D. the writer's family lived a miserable life
68. The passage was written in a way of ____ tone.
- A. hateful
 - B. ridiculous
 - C. critical
 - D. humorous

B

HEALTH TIPS FOR THE FALL SEASON

With autumn coming, the weather becomes cooler and drier. According to traditional Chinese medicine(TCM), pathogenic dryness affecting the lungs, skin and digestive system.

Many people experience dry flaking skin, dry nasal cavity, frequent nose bleeds, sore throat, coughing and constipation, if they fail to take enough fluids.

Here's a look at some foods that can help nourish and moisten vulnerable areas of the body.

	<p>White fungus</p> <p>"Neutral" white fungus is one of the top moisture foods in TCM. It helps nourish <i>yin</i> and promote body fluids, which can help prevent and relieve various "dry" problems such as coughing, constipation, dry skin and sleeplessness. Chinese women have included white fungus in their diets over years to keep their skin healthy. Modern research also found it is effective in improving immunity and enhancing cancer patients' tolerance for chemotherapy and radiotherapy. White fungus is often made into thick soup as a dessert. Adding white fungus to congee or other dishes is also recommended.</p>
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	<p>Lotus roots Lotus root is rich in calcium, iron, phosphorus, vitamin C, which helps improve immunity and anti-aging. Cooked lotus root helps nourish <i>yin</i> and the digestive system, promotes fluids and relieves diarrhea. It is especially recommended for people with weak digestive systems. Fresh lotus root juice mixed with honey is a highly recommended drink that helps relieve dryness.</p>
	<p>Sesame Sesame is rich in vitamin E and is a highly nourishing food in the fall. It can help protect skin from the dry air as well as benefit and nourish organs. It is especially effective in relieving constipation due to insufficient body fluids. Sesame is also good for the hair. Tea and congee made with sesame powder are common preparations. Yet people with inflammation problems such as toothaches, digestive inflammations and diarrhea should not eat too much.</p>
	<p>Yam Yam is a healthy food that is effective in nourishing <i>yin</i> and the lungs while also known to help balance the metabolism. For those watching their weight, it's good to know that yams are also low in calories. It can be added in soup or fried cuisines, but steamed yam preserves are the most nutritious.</p>
	<p>Pear Pear is in season in the fall and it's a good thing, too. The fruit is juicy and helps nourish the lungs, dissolve phlegm, relieve coughing and aid in bowel movements. Uncooked pears are recommended to relieve dry problems in upper respiratory systems such as a sore throat. Steamed pear with rock sugar is more effective in dissolving phlegm and helping the lungs, Pear juice mixed with herbal teas like pang da hai can help protect the voice. Still, doctors warn not to eat too much pear as the "cold" (<i>yin</i>) fruit can cause problems like diarrhea and stomachache.</p>

69. What is the best autumn health food above that you can choose if you are afraid of putting on too much weight?

- A. Yellow wine. B. Yam. C. Sesame. D. Pear.

70. ____ is recommended by the doctor if people are taking chemotherapy and radiotherapy

- A. Yam B. Sesame C. White fungus D. Lotus roots

71. What can we infer from the above article recommended by the doctor?

- A. All the food recommended by the doctor is good for our health.
B. We can eat as much pear as we can because it is good for health.
C. We should not eat too much sesame if we suffer from toothaches.

D. We should make a wise choice according to the state of health.

C

The Artist and Light

Painters use their unique qualities of perception to create visually stimulating images, whether realistic or abstract. The way in which Vincent Van Gogh portrayed a starry sky or Claude Monet created a landscape resulted in part from the way each of their minds responded to information conveyed by their eyes. Similarly, viewers of art use their eyes and minds to interpret paintings, forming their own ideas and opinions. Understanding the mechanics of vision is a starting point for understanding how art is created and appreciated.

Sight is a complex sense. The process of seeing begins when light rays pass through the lens at the front of the eye. The lens focuses the light to form an inverted image on the retina, the back surface of the eyeball. The retina contains two different kinds of light-sensitive cells called rods and cones. More than 100 million rods and cones cover the retina. These rods and cones convert light into neural, or nerve, impulses. The neural impulses travel to the brain, which converts them to a mental image. Light is a form of energy that has wavelike properties. The color of an object is determined by the wavelength of the light that the object reflects. Although there are just seven base colors, the human eye is capable of detecting up to 10 million shades of color.

In an attempt to understand more about how vision works, psychologist G. T. Buswell examined people's eyes while they viewed works of art. He was able to show that a person's gaze will follow the most distinctive line, whether straight or curved, in a work of art. In his experiment, Buswell used *The Great Wave off Kanagawa*, a 19th century woodblock print by the Japanese artist Hokusai. Buswell found that eyes spent the most consecutive (连贯的) moments following curve of the wave. These results revealed that the eye and brain do not work like copying machines. Rather, they choose selective on the basis of interest and intelligence what to focus on. Scientists are trying to understand the psychological connection between vision and emotional responses. They have shown that the color yellow or red can raise a person's blood pressure. Shades of blue, on the other hand, have been shown to lower blood pressure. Therefore, a painter can create a certain mood by emphasizing certain colors. Likewise, creators of advertisements can use colors to manipulate the emotions of consumers.

72. From the research by G. T. Buswell, one can understand that a person looking at a painting

tends to _____.

- A. concentrate on the painting as a whole
- B. form opinions based on how realistic the painting is
- C. form image according to straight or curved patterns
- D. focus on one part of the painting

73. What can we infer from the article that people who lead stressful lives might want to consider painting their bedroom _____ ?

- A. light blue
- B. red
- C. bright yellow
- D. orange

74. The underlined word “manipulate” most probably means _____.

- A. control or influence
- B. express or release
- C. arouse or cause
- D. allow or permit

75. From the article, one can conclude that the eye would be most likely to focus on which part of a moving train.

- A. the curve and wave of the train
- B. the tram tracks
- C. thin, wispy clouds in the sky
- D. grass beside the tracks

Section C: Choose the Best Heading (Notice: there is one extra.)

- A. Predicting the weather in summer
- B. When weather forecasting started
- C. Weather forecasting now
- D. What a red sky means in the UK
- E. A big mistake in forecasting in the UK
- F. The spread of the weather forecasting

Weather forecasting as a science is only 150 years old, but who started weather forecasts and how are they different today?

76.

Robert FitzRoy was an amateur forecaster who started the UK's Meteorology Officers first forecast in August 1861 in the Times newspaper was short but accurate. The first TV forecast in the UK was in 1936, but the biggest change was in the 1950s when they started to use weathermen and women and magnetic sun and clouds to place on the map. Now we have satellite pictures of the weather all over the world. None of this would be possible without Robert Fitzroy.

77.

But sometimes forecasters get it wrong. There is a very famous case in the UK, where on 15 October 1987 the forecaster predicted that a hurricane in the US would not affect the UK. But the south-east of England then had its worst storm for nearly 300 years.

78.

Before meteorology, people used common knowledge to predict the weather. 'Red sky at night-shepherd's delight, red sky in the morning; shepherd's warning.' is a common saying. It is fairly accurate in the UK, because a red sky in the west, where the sun sets, means good weather, but a red sky in the morning means the sun is reflecting off the rain clouds. This means there will probably be rain, which is bad weather for shepherds.

79.

Several European countries have a saying predicting summer weather. For example in England we say if it rains on St Swithun's Day (15 July) there'll be rain for the next 50 days, but if it doesn't rain then it'll be dry for the same time. Summer weather patterns start in the first half of July and usually continue for the next few weeks, so this is true about 75% of the time. In France they have a similar saying about rain on St. Gervais' day (19 July) and in Germany the weather on 'seven sleepers' day (7 July) predicts the weather for the following seven weeks.

80.

Nowadays supercomputers receive millions of bits of information about the weather 24 hours a day, but it is still difficult to predict the weather because of the famous 'butterfly effect'. This means if there is a small change in the air movement in one part of the world, for example a butterfly flapping its wings in China, it might cause a storm in the US. So two and three-day forecasts are much more reliable than five-day forecasts: those extra few days are enough for the weather to develop in a completely different way.

Section D: Q&A (Notice: No more than 15 words for each answer)

Many people are nervous before they take a test. But some people are so consumed by anxiety that they actually defeat themselves, performing poorly on the exam even when they know the material they are being tested on. Recently some researchers say they've developed a way to help people with extreme test-taking anxiety to relax before their exams. The technique involves having test-takers write down their fears, and that simple exercise results in a dramatic

improvement in test scores.

Why students become so nervous that they are unable to perform in a test-taking situation? Before a test, they start worrying about the consequences. They might even start worrying about whether the exam is going to prevent them from getting into the college they want. And when people worry, it actually uses up attention and memory resources that could otherwise be used to focus on the exam.

In a series of laboratory experiments, a group of 20 anxious college students was given a short math test and told to do their best. Afterwards, the students were either asked to sit quietly before taking the test again or to write about their thoughts and fears regarding the upcoming re-test. Researchers created a stressful testing environment, telling the students they would receive money if they did well on the second test. The group of students who sat quietly before retaking the second math test scored worse, their accuracy dropping by 12 percent on the second test. But students who wrote about their fears immediately before the re-test showed an average five percent improvement in accuracy on the second math test.

What the researchers showed is that for students who are highly test-anxious, who'd done the writing intervention, all of a sudden there was no relationship between test anxiety and performance. These students who most tended to worry were performing just as well as their classmates who don't normally get nervous in these testing situations.

It is suggested that even if a professor doesn't allow students to write about their worst fears immediately before an exam or presentation, students should try it themselves at home or in fee library and still improve their performance.

81. How do the researchers relax people with test-taking anxiety?

82. Why do students become nervous when taking an exam?

83. A series of laboratory experiments made by researchers show that _____ .

84. What is the best title of the passage?

Part Two

I. Translation (20%)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 放心吧，我不会让你失望的。(let down)

2. 那些没有规矩的人迟早要付出代价的。 (price)
3. 民以食为天, 食品安全人命关天。 (so)
4. 我不敢苟同你的“人生若没有友谊就不值得活下去”这一观点。(that)
- 5 人类盲目改变动物生存的自然栖息地导致了一些动物的绝种。(It)

II. Guided Writing (25%)

Directions: Write an English composition in 120—150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

高考之后的你将有长达三个月的假期。你将如何度过属于你的梦寐以求的长假。请你以“My Last Dream Vacation”为题写一篇作文。切记在文中不要透露个人信息。

评分标准:

1. 第1题3分,第2—4题,每题4分;第5题5分。
2. 在每题中,单词拼写、标点符号、大小写错误累计每两处扣1分。
3. 语法错误每处扣1分。每句同类语法错误不重复扣分。
4. 译文没有用所给单词,扣1分。

II. Guided Writing:

评分标准:

1. 本题总分为25分,其中内容10分,语言10分,组织结构5分。
2. 评分时应注意的主要方面:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性以及上下文的连贯性。
3. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定所属档次,然后对照相应的组织结构档次给予加分。其中,内容和语言两部分相加,得15分或以上者,可考虑加4-5分,15分以下者只能考虑加0,1,2,3分。
4. 词数少于70,总分最多不超过10分。

档次	内容	语言	组织结构
A	9—10	9—10	4—5
B	7—8	7—8	3
C	5—6	5—6	2
D	3—4	3—4	1
E	0—2	0—2	0

各档次给分要求:

内容部分

- A. 内容充实,主题突出,详略得当。
- B. 内容较充实,能表达出作文要求。
- C. 内容基本充实,尚能表达出作文要求。
- D. 漏掉或未能写清楚主要内容,有些内容与主题无关。
- E. 明显遗漏主要内容,严重离题。

语言部分

- A. 具有很好的语言表达能力,语法结构正确或有些小错误,主要因为使用了较复杂结构或词汇所致。

- B. 具有较强的语言表达能力，语法结构和词汇的应用基本正确，错误主要因为尝试较复杂结构或词汇所致。
- C. 有一些语法结构和词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。
- D. 语法结构与词汇错误较多，影响了对内容的理解。
- E. 语法结构与词汇的错误很多，影响了对内容的理解。

组织结构部分

- A. 自然地使用了语句间的连接成分，全文流畅结构紧凑。句子结构多样，词汇丰富。
- B. 能使用语句间连接成分，全文流畅结构紧凑。句子结构多样，词汇较丰富。
- C. 能使用简单的语句间连接成分，全文内容连贯。句子结构有一定的变化，词汇使用得当。
- D. 尚能使用语句间连接成分，语言连贯性较差，句子结构单调，词汇贫乏。
- E. 缺乏语句间的连接成分，语言不连贯。词不达意。