

2013 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（上海卷）

英 语

第 I 卷（共 105 分）

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. A basketball player.
C. A window washer.
 2. A. She is not hungry.
C. She is not tired.
 3. A. Promising. B. Isolated
Modern
 4. A. To a stationery shop.
C. To a paint store.
 5. A. The man can see a different view.
C. The man cannot afford the food.
 6. A. She reads different kinds of books.
C. She is impressed by the characters.
 7. A. The man will go to the post office.
day.
C. The woman is expecting the newspaper.
 8. A. She is not sure if she can join them.
C. She will ask the professor for leave.
 9. A. Fashion designing is a booming business.
designers.
C. He hopes to attend a good fashion school.
designer.
 10. A. Few people drive within the speed limit.
C. The speed limit is really reasonable.
- B. A laundry worker.
 - D. A rock climber
 - B. She wants to cook.
D. She wants to dine out.
 - C. Crowded. D.
 - B. To a gymnasium.
D. To a news stand.
 - B. The food is not tasty enough.
D. The food is worth the price.
 - B. She also finds the book difficult to read.
D. She knows well how to remember names.
 - B. The post office is closed for the day.
 - D. The delivery boy has been dismissed.
B. She will skip the class to see the film.
D. She does not want to see a film.
 - B. School learning is a must for fashion designers.
D. The woman should become a fashion designer.
 - B. Drivers usually obey traffic rules.
D. The police stop most drivers for speeding

Section B

Directions: In section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. A book publisher.
C. A magazine editor.
 12. A. Some training experience.
C. Russian assistants' help.
 13. A. Lynn's devotion to the family.
C. Lynn's great performance at work.
- B. A company manager.
 - D. A school principal.
 - B. A happy family.
D. A good memory.
 - B. Lynn's busy and successful life.
D. Lynn's efficiency in conducting programs.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. Economic questions.
C. Academic questions.
 15. A. Work experience.
C. Problem-solving abilities.
 16. A. Features of different types of interview.
C. Changes in three interview models.
- B. Routine questions.
D. Challenging questions.
 - B. Educational qualifications.
D. Information-gathering abilities.
 - B. Skills in asking interview questions.
D. Suggestions for different job

- A. what B. why C. if D. which
34. Young people may risk _____ deaf if they are exposed to very loud music every day.
A. to go B. to have gone C. going D. having gone
35. Sophia got an e-mail _____ her credit card account number.
A. asking for B. ask for C. asked for D. having asked for
36. I cannot hear the professor clearly as there is too much noise _____ I am sitting.
A. before B. until C. unless D. where
37. _____ at the photos, illustrations, title and headings and you can guess what the reading is about.
A. To look B. Looking C. Having looked D. Look
38. An ecosystem consists of the living and nonliving things in an area _____ interact with one another.
A. that B. where C. who D. what
39. Among the crises that face humans _____ the lack of natural resources.
A. is B. are C. is there D. are there
40. Some people care much about their appearance and always ask if they look fine in _____ they are wearing.
A. that B. what C. how D. which

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

A. restore	B. recall	C. processing	D.
previously	E. necessary		
F. locating	G. instead	H. fascinating	I.
elsewhere	J. composition		

the 41 of our mother's face well before we can recognize her body shape. It's 42 how the brain can carry out such a function at such a young age, especially since we don't learn to walk and talk until we are over a year old. By the time we are adults, we have the ability to distinguish around 100,000 faces. How can we remember so many faces when many of us find it difficult to 43 such a simple thing as a phone number? The exact process is not yet fully understood, but research around the world has begun to define the specific areas of the brain and processes 44 for facial recognition.

Researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology believe that they have succeeded in 45 a specific area of the brain called the *fusiform face area* (FFA), which is used only for facial recognition. This means that recognition of familiar objects such as our clothes or cars, is from 46 in the brain. Researchers also have found that the brain needs to see the whole face for recognition to take place. It had been 47 thought that we only needed to see certain facial features. Meanwhile, research at University College London has found that facial recognition is not a single process, but 48 involves three steps. The first step appears to be an analysis of the physical features of a person's face, which is similar to how we scan the bar codes of our groceries. In the next step, the brain decides whether the face we are looking at is already known or unknown to us. And finally, the brain furnishes the information we have collected about the person whose face we are looking at. This complex 49 is done in a split second so that we can behave quickly when reacting to certain situations.

(324 words)

III. Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

Over the past few decades, more and more countries have opened up the markets, increasingly transforming the world economy into one free-flowing global market. The question is: Is economic globalization 50 for all?

According to the World Bank, one of its chief supporters, economic globalization has helped reduce 51 in a large number of developing countries. It quotes one study that shows increased wealth 52 to improved education and longer life in twenty-four developing countries as a result of integration (融合) of local economies into the world economy. Home to some three billion people, these twenty-four countries have seen incomes 53 at an average rate of five percent—compared to two percent in developed countries.

Those who 54 globalization claim that economies in developing countries will benefit from new opportunities for small and home-based businesses. 55, small farmers in Brazil who produce nuts that would originally have sold only in 56 open-air markets can now promote their goods worldwide by the Internet.

Critics take a different view, believing that economic globalization is actually 57 the gap between the rich and poor. A study carried out by the U.N.-sponsored World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization shows that only a few developing countries have actually 58 from integration into the world economy and that the poor, the uneducated, unskilled workers, and native peoples have been left behind. 59, they maintain that globalization may eventually threaten emerging businesses. For example, Indian craftsmen who currently seem to benefit from globalization because they are able to 60 their products may soon face fierce competition that could pot them out of 61. When large-scale manufacturers start to produce the same goods, or when superstores like Wal-Mart move in, these small businesses will not be able to 62 and will be crowded out.

One thing is certain about globalization—there is no 63. Advances in technology combined with more open policies have already created an interconnected world. The 64 now is finding a way to create a kind of globalization that works for the benefit of all.

(347 words)

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 50. A. possible | B. smooth | C. good | D. easy |
| 51. A. crime | B. poverty | C. conflict | D. population |
| 52. A. contributing | B. responding | C. turning | D. owing |
| 53. A. remain | B. drop | C. shift | D. increase |
| 54. A. doubt | B. define | C. advocate | D. ignore |
| 55. A. In addition | B. For instance | C. In other words | D. All in all |
| 56. A. mature | B. new | C. local | D. foreign |
| 57. A. finding | B. exploring | C. bridging | D. widening |
| 58. A. suffered | B. profited | C. learned | D. withdrawn |
| 59. A. Furthermore | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Otherwise |
| 60. A. consume | B. deliver | C. export | D. advertise |
| 61. A. trouble | B. business | C. power | D. mind |
| 62. A. keep up | B. come in | C. go around | D. help out |
| 63. A. taking off | B. getting along | C. holding out | D. turning back |
| 64. A. agreement | B. prediction | C. outcome | D. challenge |

Section B

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

A

For some people, music is no fun at all. About four percent of the population is what scientists call “amusic.” People who are amusic are born without the ability to recognize or reproduce musical *notes* (音调). Amusic people often cannot tell the difference between two songs. Amusics can only hear the difference between two notes if they are very far apart on the musical scale.

As a result, songs sound like noise to an amusic. Many amusics compare the sound of music to pieces of metal hitting each other. Life can be hard for amusics. Their inability to enjoy music set them apart from others. It can be difficult for other people to identify with their condition. In fact, most people cannot begin to grasp what it feels like to be amusic. Just going to a restaurant or a shopping mall can be uncomfortable or even painful. That is why many amusics intentionally stay away from places where there is music. However, this can result in withdrawal

and social isolation. "I used to hate parties," says Margaret, a seventy-year-old woman who only recently discovered that she was amusic. By studying people like Margaret, scientists are finally learning how to identify this unusual condition.

Scientists say that the brains of amusics are different from the brains of people who can appreciate music. The difference is complex, and it doesn't involve **defective hearing**. Amusics can understand other nonmusical sounds well. They also have no problems understanding ordinary speech. Scientists compare amusics to people who just can't see certain colors.

Many amusics are happy when their condition is finally diagnosed (诊断). For years, Margaret felt embarrassed about her problem with music. Now she knows that she is not alone. There is a name for her condition. That makes it easier for her to explain. "When people invite me to a concert, I just say, 'No thanks, I'm amusic,'" says Margaret. "I just wish I had learned to say that when I was seventeen and not seventy."

(335 words)

65. Which of the following is true of amusics?
- Listening to music is far from enjoyable for them.
 - They love places where they are likely to hear music.
 - They can easily tell two different songs apart.
 - Their situation is well understood by musicians.
66. According to paragraph 3, a person with "defective hearing" is probably one who _____.
- dislikes listening to speeches
 - can hear anything nonmusical
 - has a hearing problem
 - lacks a complex hearing system
67. In the last paragraph, Margaret expressed her wish that _____.
- her problem with music had been diagnosed earlier
 - she were seventeen years old rather than seventy
 - her problem could be easily explained
 - she were able to meet other amusics
68. What is the passage mainly concerned with?
- Amusics' strange behaviours.
 - Some people's inability to enjoy music.
 - Musical talent and brain structure.
 - Identification and treatment of amusics.

B

Home Laundry Automatic Dryer Product

Full Two Year Warranty (保修)

Limited Five Year Warranty on Cabinet (机箱)

Warranty Provides for:

FIRST TWO YEARS Amana will repair or replace any faulty part free of charge.

THIRD THRU FIFTH YEARS Amana will provide a free replacement part for any cabinet which proves faulty due to rust (生锈)。

Warranty Limitations:

Responsibilities:

- Warranty begins at date of original purchase.
- Applies only to product used within the United States or in Canada if product is approved by Canadian Standards Association when shipped from factory.
- Products used on a commercial or rental basis not covered by this warranty.
- Service must be performed by an Amana requested servicer.
- Adjustments covered during first year only.

Owner's

- Provide sales receipt.
- Normal care and maintenance.
- Having the product reasonably accessible for service.
- Pay for installation or usage instructions.
- Pay for extra service costs, service charges, if servicer is normal business hours.

(268 words)

69. According to **Warranty Limitations**, a product can be under warranty if _____.
- A. shipped from a Canadian factory B. rented for home use
C. repaired by the user himself D. used in the U.S.A.
70. According to **Owner's Responsibilities**, an owner has to pay for _____.
- A. the loss of the sales receipt B. a servicer's overtime work
C. the product installation D. a mechanic's transportation
71. Which of the following is true according to the warranty?
- A. Consequential damages are excluded across America.
B. A product damaged in a natural disaster is covered by the warranty.
C. A faulty cabinet due to rust can be replaced free in the second year.
D. Free repair is available for a product used improperly in the first year.

C

A team of engineers at Harvard University has been inspired by Nature to create the first robotic fly. The mechanical fly has become a platform for a series of new high-tech integrated systems. Designed to do what a fly does naturally, the tiny machine is the size of a fat housefly. Its mini wings allow it to stay in the air and perform controlled flight tasks.

"It's extremely important for us to think about this as a whole system and not just the sum of a bunch of individual components (元件)," said Robert Wood, the Harvard engineering professor who has been working on the robotic fly project for over a decade. A few years ago, his team got the go-ahead to start piecing together the components. "The added difficulty with a project like this is that actually none of those components are off the shelf and so we have to develop them all on our own," he said.

They engineered a series of systems to start and drive the robotic fly. "The seemingly simple system which just moves the wings has a number of interdependencies on the individual components, each of which individually has to perform well, but then has to be matched well to everything it's connected to," said Wood. The flight device was built into a set of power, computation, sensing and control systems. Wood says the success of the project proves that the flying robot with these tiny components can be built and manufactured.

While this first robotic flyer is linked to a small, off-board power source, the goal is eventually to equip it with a built-in power source, so that it might someday perform data-gathering work at rescue sites, in farmers' fields or on the battlefield. "Basically it should be able to take off, land and fly around," he said.

Wood says the design offers a new way to study flight mechanics and control at insect-scale. Yet, the power, sensing and computation technologies on board could have much broader applications. "You can start thinking about using them to answer open scientific questions, you know, to study biology in ways that would be difficult with the animals, but using these robots instead," he said. "So there are a lot of technologies and open interesting scientific questions that are really what drives us on a day to day basis."

Opposing the EU directive would mean beneficial measures like this would be threatened.

Section D

Directions: Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

A study of more than five million books, both fiction and non-fiction, has found a marked decline in the use of emotional words over time. The researchers from the University of Bristol used Google Ngram Viewer, a facility for finding the frequency of terms in scanned books, to search for more than 600 particular words identified as representing anger, dislike, fear, joy, sadness and surprise.

They found that almost all of the categories (类别) showed a drop in these “mood words” over time. Only in the category of fear was there an increase in usage.

“It is a steady and continuous decrease,” said Dr Alberto Acerbi. He assumed that the result might be explained by a change in the position occupied by literature, in a crowded media landscape. “One thing could be that in parallel to books the 20th century saw the start of other media. Maybe these media—movies, radio, drama—had more emotional content than books.”

Although both joy and sadness followed the general downwards trend, the research, published in the journal *PLOS One*, found that they also exhibited another interesting behaviour: the *ratio* (比率) between the two varied greatly, apparently mirroring historical events.

During the Roaring Twenties the joy-to-sadness ratio reached a peak that would not occur again until before the recent financial crash. But the ratio plunged at the height of the Second World War. Nevertheless, the researchers held a reserved opinion about their claim that their result reflected wider social trends. In the paper, they even argue that the reverse could be true.

“It has been suggested, for example, that it was the *suppression* (压抑) of desire in ordinary Elizabethan English life that increased demand for writing ‘filled with romance and sex’... perhaps,” they conclude, “songs and books may not reflect the real population any more than catwalk models reflect the average body.”

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in **NO MORE THAN TEN WORDS**.)

81. A study of more than five million books indicated a decline in “mood words” over time except _____.
82. According to Dr Alberto Acerbi, one reason for the drop of “mood words” in books may be that _____.
83. What were the two periods when the joy-to-sadness ratio was at its highest?
84. While the researchers found some changes in the use of “mood words” in books, they were not sure that _____.

第 II 卷

I. Translation

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

1. 今年元旦我们玩得很开心。(enjoy)

2. 舅舅昨天寄给我一张卡片，祝贺我 18 岁生日。(congratulate)
3. 经过多年的建设，这个小镇现在和地震前一样充满了活力。(as...as)
4. 演出以一段五十多岁的人耳熟能详的经典音乐开始。(familiar)
5. 她一看完那个关于已灭绝物种的电视节目，就立志加入野生动物保护组织。(No sooner)

II. Guided Writing

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

上海博物馆拟举办一次名画展，现就展出场所(博物馆还是社区图书馆)征集公众意见，假设你是王敏，给上海博物馆写一封信表达你的想法。你的信必须满足以下要求：

1. 简述你写信的目的及你对场所的选择；
2. 说明你的理由（从便利性，专业性等方面对这两个场所进行对比）。

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英语试题参考答案

第 I 卷

第一大题第 1 至第 10 小题，每题 1 分；第 11 至第 16 小题，每题 2 分；第 17 至第 24 小题，每题 1 分，共 30 分。

- 1—5 CDBAD 6—10 BCABA 11—16 DDBBCA
17. November / Nov. 18. Centre / Center 19. 850
20. African
21. with good grades 22. sit still 23. plan /create PE classes 24.
new tricks

第二大题每小题，共 25 分

- 25 C 26—30 CADCC 31—35 DBBCA 36—40 DDAAB
41—45 JHBEF 46—49 IDGC

第三大题第 50 至 64 小题，每题 1 分；第 65 至 75 小题，每题 2 分；第 76 至 80 小题，每题 1 分；第 81 至 84 小题，每题 2 分。共 50 分。

- 50 C 51—55 BADCB 56—60 CDBAC
61—64 BADD
65—68 ACAB 69—71 DBC 72—75 CBDC 76—80
CBFAE
81. in the category of fear
82. the literary position has changed in a crowded media landscape / other media—movies, radio, drama—
had more emotional content
83. During the roaring Twenties and before the recent financial crash.
84. their research result reflected wider social trends / songs and books reflected the real population

第 II 卷

I. Translation

翻译 第 1 题 3 分，第 2-4 题每题 4 分，第 5 题 5 分，共 20 分。

1. We enjoyed ourselves this New Year's Day this year.
2. My uncle sent me a card yesterday to congratulate / congratulating me on my 18th birthday.
3. After years of / years' construction, the little town is now as lively as it was before the earthquake / it used to be before the earthquake.
4. The performance began with a piece of classical music which was familiar to people in their fifties.
5. No sooner had she watched the TV program on the extinct species than she made up her mind to join the wildlife protection organization.

II. Guided Writing

Possible version 1

Dear Sir or Madam:

I have heard from the newspaper that you, the Shanghai Museum, are planning to organize a famous painting exhibition. And you are now collecting suggestions about whether to hold it in your museum or the art gallery. I am now writing to express my opinion that the exhibition should be held in the museum. My reasons are as follows.

In terms of convenience, the museum has more advantages over the gallery. First, it is located in the People's Square, which is the center of the city. So people can enjoy convenient transportation such as the subway line 1, 2 and 8, which are available to people from nearly every district. It saves the visitors a lot of time and trouble of traffic jam. Another advantage is that it is easy to be found by those from other provinces around the country. After all the Shanghai Museum is a landmark of our city familiar to nearly every Chinese.

With regard to the professional function, though it seems natural that an art exhibition be set in the gallery, in a more general sense, I think the museum has more advanced facilities to make the exhibition successful and to preserve the paintings well. As we know, the museum has successfully held many national and international exhibitions and its advertising and organizing experience is of no match; also its staff is qualified and professional.

To sum up, I am sure the show will be fantastic if it is held in Shanghai Museum.

(248 words)

Possible version 2

To whom it may concern:

I've learned that an art exhibition is to be held and that you're collecting suggestions on its location. I'm writing this letter to share with you my opinions.

In my opinion, it is more advisable to hold the art exhibition in Shanghai Museum than in community libraries. My reasons are as follows.

On one hand, it is more convenient for people to get to Shanghai Museum which is located in the center of the city. And the museum is much more spacious than community libraries, which provides visitors with a more comfortable environment for appreciating art.

On the other hand, as a well-known museum, Shanghai Museum is more professional and experienced in holding art exhibitions. Its professional security guards and advanced facilities can better protect those famous paintings from being damaged or stolen.

Therefore, I suggest the exhibition be held in the museum.

Wang Min