



There is no royal road to science, and only those who do not dread the fatiguing climb of its steep paths have a chance of gaining its luminous summits.

## 2006 年全国著名重点中学领航高考冲刺试卷

# 英 语 ( 第 八 模 拟 )

**【命题报告】** 本套试题完全以人教版最新教材和最新的《考试大纲》为依据进行编写,试题难度适中。单选题部分覆盖了中学阶段的主要语法知识点;阅读理解和完形填空题强调语篇意识和整体理解能力,重点考查了速度、技巧和词汇等;短文改错题出自学生的范文,重点考查学生对句子结构的分析及语法知识的熟练程度;书面表达题材也是学生熟悉的材料,写起来并不会感到很难。总之,本套试卷覆盖知识面广、含金量高,值得一做。

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

## 第 I 卷(三部分,共 115 分)

### 第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

#### 第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Where does the woman have to get off?

- A. At the Bank of China.      B. At the post office.      C. At the next stop.

2. What size will the man probably bring?

- A. A size five and a half.      B. A size six.      C. A size seven and a half.

3. What does the man mean?

- A. The woman must finish paperwork.  
B. The woman's application was lost in the files.  
C. The woman is not suitable for the job.

4. What had the woman thought about the man?

- A. The man's name was the same as that of another student.  
B. The graduation would not be until next spring.  
C. The man had already graduated.

5. What are they talking about?

- A. They are talking about their new room.  
B. They are talking about the polluted air in the room.  
C. They are talking about their school.

#### 第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至第 8 题。

6. What is the possible relationship between the man and the woman?

- A. Husband and wife.      B. Teacher and student.      C. Father and daughter.

7. How do they get to the place?

- A. By car.      B. By bus.      C. By bike.

8. What food does the man have?

- A. A bottle of beer.                      B. A basket of fruit.                      C. A cheese sandwich.

听第7段材料,回答第9至第11题。

9. Where will they have dinner that night?  
A. In the hotel.                      B. At the airport.                      C. In a restaurant nearby.
10. What kind of food are they going to eat?  
A. American food.                      B. Chinese food.                      C. French food.
11. How many people will have dinner with the two speakers?  
A. Three.                      B. Two.                      C. Five.

听第8段材料,回答第12至第13题。

12. What were they mainly talking about?  
A. Mike was knocked down in the street.  
B. Mike got injured in a match.  
C. Mike had to stay in hospital.
13. Who told the woman about Mike's stay in hospital?  
A. Tom.                      B. Bob.                      C. The doctor.

听第9段材料,回答第14至第16题。

14. Where do the two speakers work?  
A. In a plant in Chicago.                      B. In a large company.                      C. In an office in Atlanta.
15. Who has risen to a high position?  
A. Jim.                      B. Marta.                      C. Both Jim and Marta.
16. Why does the woman want to go on with her work in the office?  
A. She is fond of writing notices.  
B. She is still new in her position.  
C. She hopes to keep in close touch with her superiors.

听第10段材料,回答第17至第20题。

17. What kind of man was the lawyer?  
A. Selfish.                      B. Kind-hearted.                      C. Foolish.
18. Why did the doctor stop before entering the lawyer's house?  
A. He wanted to make sure the lawyer would pay him.  
B. He was afraid he couldn't save the lawyer's wife.  
C. He wanted the lawyer to pay him first.
19. Why did the lawyer's wife die?  
A. The doctor killed her.  
B. The doctor couldn't save her.  
C. The doctor didn't try his best.
20. What kind of man was the doctor?  
A. Clever.                      B. Cold-blooded.                      C. Foolish.

## 第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

### 第一节:语法和词汇知识(共15小题;每小题1分)

21. During \_\_\_\_ Tang(618—906 AD) and Yuan(1277—1368 AD) Dynasties, Chang'an, the capital of China, was \_\_\_\_ major destination for most western travelers.  
A. ×; a                      B. the; a                      C. the; the                      D. ×; the
22. Mr. Wang hurried to the airport only \_\_\_\_ that he'd \_\_\_\_ his ticket at home.  
A. finding; left                      B. to find; forgotten                      C. finding; forgotten                      D. to find; left
23. — Mr. Smith didn't come last night, did he?  
— No. We \_\_\_\_ have waited for him. A whole night was wasted.  
A. couldn't                      B. needn't                      C. should                      D. would
24. Mary, \_\_\_\_ to turn off the light before you leave here, OK?  
A. is sure                      B. to be sure                      C. be sure                      D. being sure
25. — I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been?

- I \_\_\_\_ on business in South Korea.  
A. have been      B. am      C. was      D. had been
26. As new students, these newcomers are finding it hard to \_\_\_\_ to our new school's life.  
A. apply      B. adapt      C. admit      D. adopt
27. — What made more than 25 people die in Indonesia last week?  
— \_\_\_\_ the suicide bomber.  
A. It was      B. They were      C. There was      D. This was
28. — When is the new law to come into \_\_\_\_?  
— On Jan. 1 next year.  
A. effect      B. existence      C. use      D. practice
29. Because it was urgent, we decided to hold a meeting \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A. during      B. with      C. for      D. over
30. There was no night-flight to Chongqing at this time. The service was \_\_\_\_ after the air crash.  
A. taken out      B. taken down      C. taken off      D. taken over
31. I'll spend my summer holiday in Qingdao with my cousins, \_\_\_\_ live my uncle and aunt.  
A. who      B. which      C. where      D. that
32. — I hear Mr. Wang is much worse now.  
— How can \_\_\_\_ be? He looked much better when I saw him in the hospital this morning.  
A. he      B. this      C. one      D. it
33. — Are you content with what he has done?  
— Of course. It couldn't be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. so bad      B. much better      C. any worse      D. the best
34. \_\_\_\_\_ I admit his good points, I can still see his shortcomings.  
A. Since      B. While      C. Unless      D. Before
35. — Will you be so kind as to introduce me to the young lady, Mary?  
— \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm not quite familiar with her.  
A. Sorry, I can't      B. I beg your pardon      C. I'd love to      D. No problem, Madam

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分)

There comes a time for every child when fantasies end and reality begins. Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny 36 to be Mum and Dad, and heroes fade away. I don't know if most people remember this 37, but I know when it happened to me.

On an ordinary summer's day, my grandfather told me one of his crazy stories. I 38 off to find the Indians that Grandpa said lived in the woods. But after some hours' searching without success I 39. Tired and 40, I went to ask Grandpa.

"How come none of your 41 ever come true?"

"Well, sometimes you have to make them come true," he answered. "I once had a friend named Huck Finn who made his own 42."

He started to tell me about his friend Huck, who 43 down the Mississippi River on a raft. I sat listening to him and believing every word he said. When he finished, I went off to have my own adventure.

Two hours later I had a small and 44 raft. I took it to the pond along with 45 from a tree to use as an oar. I couldn't swim and had been told many times to stay away from 46. But today I had the raft, so with a big 47; I pushed it out and jumped on top.

I was fine for a total of four seconds; then I started to 48. Frightened, I tried to use the branch to paddle 49, but only pushed myself farther out. Knowing that I would drown, I did 50 any other nine-year-old would do in a similar 51; I screamed.

From the edge of the pond came my sister and cousins who easily 52 me. As my raft sank, so did my 53 in my grandpa. Although I never 54 loving him, something changed in our relationship that day.

55 now, I can see that the change wasn't in my grandfather, but in me. I was growing up.

36. A. pick out      B. turn out      C. come out      D. find out  
37. A. event      B. accident      C. affair      D. matter  
38. A. sailed      B. flew      C. headed      D. drove

- |                      |                    |                 |                 |
|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 39. A. gave in       | B. gave out        | C. gave away    | D. gave up      |
| 40. A. angry         | B. afraid          | C. discouraged  | D. frightened   |
| 41. A. stories       | B. dreams          | C. plans        | D. wishes       |
| 42. A. differences   | B. attempts        | C. inspections  | D. adventures   |
| 43. A. swam          | B. floated         | C. flowed       | D. wandered     |
| 44. A. badly made    | B. well equipped   | C. good looking | D. fast moving  |
| 45. A. a stick       | B. a pole          | C. a branch     | D. a post       |
| 46. A. the river     | B. the lake        | C. the sea      | D. the pond     |
| 47. A. pull          | B. shove           | C. force        | D. strength     |
| 48. A. sink          | B. move            | C. float        | D. run          |
| 49. A. back away     | B. back in         | C. forward in   | D. forward out  |
| 50. A. how           | B. what            | C. however      | D. whatever     |
| 51. A. condition     | B. situation       | C. position     | D. state        |
| 52. A. rescued       | B. found           | C. caught       | D. helped       |
| 53. A. understanding | B. idea            | C. belief       | D. love         |
| 54. A. continued     | B. forgot          | C. remembered   | D. stopped      |
| 55. A. Looking back  | B. Looking forward | C. Calling up   | D. Calling back |

### 第三部分：阅读理解(共20小题；每小题2分，满分40分)

#### A

I always felt sorry for the people in wheelchair. Some people, old and weak, cannot get around by themselves. Others seem perfectly healthy, dressed in business suits. But whenever I saw someone in a wheelchair, I only saw a disability, not a person.

Then I fainted at Euro Disney due to low blood pressure. This was the first time I had ever fainted, and my parents said that I must rest for a while after First Aid. I agreed to take it easy but, as I stepped toward the door, I saw my dad pushing a wheelchair in my direction! Feeling the color burn my cheeks, I asked him to wheel that thing right back to where he found it.

I could not believe this was happening to me. Wheelchairs were fine for other people but not for me, as my father wheeled me out into the main street, people immediately began to treat me differently.

Little kids ran in front of me, forcing my father to stop the wheelchair suddenly. Bitterness set in as I was thrown back and forth. "Stupid kids — they have perfectly good legs. Why can't they watch where they are going?" I thought. People stared down at me, with pity in their eyes. Then they would look away, maybe because they thought the sooner they forgot me the better.

"I'm just like you!" I wanted to scream. "The only difference is you've got legs, and I have wheels."

People in wheelchairs are not stupid. They see every look and hear each word. Looking out at the faces, I finally understood: I was once just like them. I treated people in wheelchairs exactly the way they did not want to be treated. I realized it is some of us with two healthy legs who are truly disabled.

56. The author once \_\_\_\_\_ when she was healthy.

- showed respect to disabled people
- looked down upon disabled people
- imagined herself sitting in a wheelchair
- saw some healthy people moving around in wheelchairs

57. Facing the wheelchair for the first time, the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- felt curious about it
- got ready to move around in it right away
- refused to accept it right away
- thought it was ready for her father

58. The experience of the author tells us that "\_\_\_\_\_".

- life is the best teacher
- people often eat their bitter fruit
- life is so changeable that nobody can foretell
- one should not do to others what he would not like others do to him

59. Which is the best title for this passage?

- A. How to Get Used to Wheelchairs
- B. The Wheels Are as Good as Two Legs
- C. People with Two Legs Are Truly Healthy
- D. The Difference between Healthy People and the Disabled

**B**

NEW YORK, Sept. 9(Xinhua)— Can technology prevent airplanes from flying into government buildings or nuclear power plants? Honeywell International declared on Friday that it is exploring a new assisted recovery system to deal with such a problem.

"The new avionics software could anticipate in-flight dangers like windshear(风切变), or any rapidly changing wind currents posing danger to aircrafts, and other air traffic and terrain(地面) obstacles to help pilots avoid them," claimed Larry Kittelberger, chairman of Honeywell's Technology Leadership Council, on Friday at the Honeywell Technology Forum.

The software, named the Enhanced Ground Proximity Warning System(EGPWS), could momentarily provide flight control to an aircraft that is heading for terrain, obstacles, or prohibited areas if the pilot does not respond to alerts given by the system. The Assisted Recovery system gives the pilots a few seconds to respond to a terrain or obstacle warning. Then, if the pilots do not make a correct maneuver in the given time, the software commands the aircraft's flight control system to maneuver, avoiding the danger. Once the danger has passed, the system returns control to the pilots.

"The system could assist the aircraft in maneuvering to avoid collision with another aircraft, helping to prevent tragic situations that could result from confusion," added Ed Wheeler, vice president of Honeywell Aerospace's engineering and technology department. It could also be used to maneuver the aircraft in response to a windshear alert from the airplane's weather radar system.

Honeywell International is a 26-billion-dollar diversified technology and manufacturing corporation. It constitutes one of the 30 stocks that make up the Dow Jones Industrial Average and also a component of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index.

60. This passage mainly tells us that the new software \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has been invented in New York
- B. will be sold in the world
- C. has developed quickly
- D. is being designed

61. Which of the following is true about this passage?

- A. The software can predict anything that will happen to the plane.
- B. Once the plane is out of control, the software will take the pilot's place.
- C. It is most possible that there will be less air crashes.
- D. The pilot will be able to control the plane easily and directly with the aid of the software.

62. Where is this passage most probably taken from?

- A. An advertisement.
- B. A dictionary.
- C. A newspaper.
- D. A book.

**C**

FOREIGN EXCHANGE  
A CLASS OF THEIR OWN

Name: Susan Lane

Age:22

Place: Reykjavik, Iceland, 1994.

Cost: \$ 7,000

Organization: AFS

Experience: "I think it was a turning point in my life. I began to understand more about my own culture by experiencing another culture and seeing how other people live. "



## D

Think of some of your favorite singers. When you listen, they can make you happy or sad, peaceful or angry. They can make you relax or want to get up and dance. Gifted singers have the power to affect us in many ways — emotionally, physically and mentally.

But becoming a great singer isn't as easy as listening to one. It takes practice, devotion and strong lungs! Just ask the well-known American opera star Carol Vaness.

At the Metropolitan Opera in New York City where she often sings, Carol's voice must be loud enough to be heard by four thousand people. It must reach every person in the theater, without a microphone, even when she's singing softly. The reason Carol can project her voice that far is the way she breathes.

"When you breathe, it's like a swimmer taking a deep breath before going underwater," Carol explains. "You have to take a lot of air into your lungs."

According to Carol, the main difference between pop singing and opera is "how you breathe, how much air you take in, and how you control it coming out. Regular singing is more like speaking, and it's a lot softer. When I sing for children, they're often surprised by how the vibrations strike their ears — like waves on a beach," Carol says, "in opera, the air doesn't just go out of your mouth — it vibrates in your chest, the way a guitar vibrates when it's played."

Ever since she started piano lessons at the age of ten, Carol has loved music. As she got older, she decided to become a music teacher. When she went to college, she took singing lessons as part of her studies. Her voice teacher discovered that nineteen-year-old Carol had an exceptionally beautiful soprano(女高音) voice — the highest singing voice for women.

Carol decided to make opera her goal, not only because she loved to sing but also because she loved the drama. Opera is a play in which the characters sing the words instead of speaking them. The stories of opera can be tragic or comical. They can be personal stories about two people falling in love or grand stories about kings and queens who lived long ago. As the characters in an opera sing, the emotions expressed by words and music come to life.

Today, Carol performs throughout the United States and Europe and she has sung for almost twenty years. But she has never forgotten where she started singing in the first palace.

"Put your heart into your singing and enjoy it," says Carol, "because singing is a great joy. That's why I sing. In fact, that's why everybody sings."

67. According to the passage, the Metropolitan Opera in New York City \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is a five-story building
- B. can seat 4,000 people
- C. has no microphone in it
- D. can project the singer's voice

68. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Opera Singing and Pop Singing
- B. The Way an Opera Star Sings
- C. An Opera Star
- D. Singing without a Microphone

69. Which statement is true?

- A. A pop singer breathes more deeply than an opera singer when he or she sings.
- B. Opera singing is more like speaking.
- C. A pop singer takes in much more air than an opera singer when singing.
- D. An opera singer breathes differently from a pop singer when singing.

70. From the passage you can conclude all the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Carol once learned to play the piano
- B. Carol worked as a music teacher
- C. Carol has been singing opera for 20 years or so
- D. Carol is popular with Americans and Europeans

## E

When we meet another person for the first time, we are actually flooded with new information. Almost at once, we notice his appearance, style of dress, and manner of speech. Furthermore, as we listen to what he has to say and observe the things he does, we begin to form some ideas of what kind of person he is and what he intends to do. As you know from your own experience, though, we do not only gather these separate pieces of information. Instead, we go further and combine them into a unified (统一的) picture. In short, we form an overall impression of each person we meet — an impression that can be favorable or unfavorable. But how precisely do we perform this task? How do we

combine so much different information into a clear first impression with such quick speed? A great deal of research has been performed on this question, and results point to the following answer: we perform this task through a special type of averaging.

Expressed very simply our impressions of others seem to represent a weighted average of all information that can be gathered about them. That is, they reflect a process in which all information we have about others is averaged together — but with some facts, or input receiving greater weight than others. As you can readily see, this makes good sense. For example, in forming an impression of a new boss you would probably be affected to a much greater degree by how this person gives you orders (whether respectfully or not) than by the color of his or her eyes. The fact that not all information about other persons affects our impressions of them to the same degree, raises an important question. Just what kinds of input receive the greatest weight? Again research provides some revealing (发人深思的) answers.

71. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_.
- A. how our first impressions are expressed      B. how our first impressions are formed  
C. how we can favorably impress others      D. how first impressions affect our lives
72. According to the passage, the first impression is \_\_\_\_.
- A. the result of quick look      B. not based on enough information  
C. a combination of pieces of information      D. the observation of what a person does
73. Research has shown that first impressions are generally more affected by \_\_\_\_.
- A. the way others speak      B. appearance and style of dress  
C. all information we have      D. certain types of information at hand
74. The word "weight" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- A. amount      B. research      C. importance      D. difficulty
75. The following paragraph will most probably discuss \_\_\_\_.
- A. wrong first impressions of other people  
B. selected information for forming first impressions  
C. the importance of first impressions in job situation  
D. ways of making good first impressions

## 第 II 卷 (共 35 分)

### 第四部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

#### 第一节: 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分)

It was March 8, an International Day. I had a good idea and told my father that I was going to do something to celebrate. I asked my father to help me. First, we decided to do some houseworks, that was always done by my mother. I cleaned the house completely when my father did some washing. Then we made a good meal, cooking fish, pork, chicken, soup and some other delicious dishes. I lay the table and set a vase is full of flowers in the middle of the table. After that my father and I hid ourselves in the door, waiting for mother, so as to give her a happy surprise. When my mother returned back and saw delicious food and drinks on the table, she felt curious and happy. All of us had a pleasant festival.

76. \_\_\_\_\_  
77. \_\_\_\_\_  
78. \_\_\_\_\_  
79. \_\_\_\_\_  
80. \_\_\_\_\_  
81. \_\_\_\_\_  
82. \_\_\_\_\_  
83. \_\_\_\_\_  
84. \_\_\_\_\_  
85. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 第二节: 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是《英语周报》的小记者, 近来就大学生的就业观点及专家的看法进行了采访。请根据下列要点为报社写一篇报道。词数 100 左右。

##### 一、学生观点

1. 大部分想找一份高薪的工作; 2. 部分人不慌不忙, 等待良机; 3. 少数人想自己创业。

##### 二、专家观点

不应该坐等, 要尽快找一份工作。理由是:

1. 积累经验; 2. 赚钱养活自己; 3. 明年就业形势或许会更严峻。

注意: 可以适当添加细节以使行文流畅。