



Do not for one repulse give up the purpose that you resolved to effect.

—William Shakespeare

## 2006 年全国著名重点中学领航高考冲刺试卷

# 英 语 ( 第四模拟 )

**【命题报告】** 1. 本套题以最新《考试大纲》为命题依据,渗透新教材的思想意识,大量出现新教材要求掌握的单词,如 facility, furnish, challenge, claim, lay out/off/aside/down, ensure, assess, acquire 等。

2. 单选题考点分布广,注重对动词的测试,完形填空侧重考查学生对文章全文的整体把握能力,注重考查在上下文中选择正确词义的能力,阅读理解选材新颖,具有时代气息。

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(两部分,共 95 分)

### 第一部分 英语知识运用(共三节,满分 50 分)

#### 第一节 单词辨音(共 5 小题,每小题 1 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

- |                      |                     |                          |                     |                       |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>acc</u> ord    | A. <u>f</u> ade     | B. <u>acc</u> ount       | C. <u>cap</u> ture  | D. <u>voy</u> age     |
| 2. <u>equi</u> p     | A. <u>sui</u> table | B. <u>qui</u> et         | C. <u>gui</u> de    | D. <u>disti</u> guish |
| 3. <u>mousta</u> che | A. <u>ch</u> ildren | B. <u>tech</u> nological | C. <u>att</u> ach   | D. <u>ch</u> ef       |
| 4. <u>gent</u> le    | A. <u>cig</u> ar    | B. <u>geog</u> raphy     | C. <u>lan</u> guage | D. <u>hig</u> h       |
| 5. <u>chew</u>       | A. <u>drew</u>      | B. <u>neph</u> ew        | C. <u>re</u> ward   | D. <u>re</u> view     |

#### 第二节 语法和词汇知识(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. —Whenever you are short of money, just come to me.  
—\_\_\_\_\_
- |                           |                        |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Do you really mean it? | B. I can't believe it. |
| C. That's something.      | D. What's up?          |
7. The room is partly \_\_\_\_\_ with a few old armchairs.
- |            |          |             |              |
|------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| A. offered | B. given | C. afforded | D. furnished |
|------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
8. You should have put the milk in the ice box. I expect it \_\_\_\_\_ undrinkable by now.
- |           |               |               |            |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| A. became | B. had become | C. has become | D. becomes |
|-----------|---------------|---------------|------------|
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you were coming today, I'd have met you at the railway station.
- |                 |                |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A. Have I known | B. Had I known | C. I have known | D. I had known |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
10. Young adults \_\_\_\_\_ older ones are more likely to prefer pop songs and become enthusiastic sports fans.
- |               |              |              |                |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| A. other than | B. more than | C. less than | D. rather than |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|

11. —Look ! Someone has spilt coffee on the carpet.  
—Well , it \_\_\_\_\_ me.  
A. isn't                      B. wasn't                      C. hasn't been                      D. hadn't been
12. He would have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for the house if the salesgirl had insisted because he really wanted it.  
A. twice as much                      B. much as twice                      C. as much twice                      D. twice much as
13. The best job is \_\_\_\_\_ which uses your skill in doing something together with your interest in the subject.  
A. that                      B. the one                      C. one                      D. it
14. Great as Newton was , many of his ideas \_\_\_\_\_ today and are being modified by the work of scientists of our time.  
A. are to challenge                      B. have challenged                      C. are challenging                      D. have been challenged
15. They decided to chase the cow away \_\_\_\_\_ it did more damage.  
A. unless                      B. until                      C. before                      D. although
16. —Who won the election for mayor ?  
—A man \_\_\_\_\_ to represent every minority group in the city.  
A. claims                      B. is claimed                      C. claimed                      D. claiming
17. \_\_\_\_\_ of the burden of ice , the balloon climbed up and drifted to the south.  
A. To be free                      B. Freeing                      C. To free                      D. Freed
18. Their house \_\_\_\_\_ have been sold , but I have not been told about it.  
A. must                      B. may                      C. shouldn't                      D. needn't
19. The store had to \_\_\_\_\_ a number of clerks because sales were down.  
A. lay out                      B. lay off                      C. lay aside                      D. lay down
20. The education of \_\_\_\_\_ young is always \_\_\_\_\_ hot and serious topic in the modern society.  
A. the 不填                      B. the ; a                      C. 不填 ; the                      D. a ; the

第三节 完形填空 (共 20 小题 ; 每小题 1.5 分 , 满分 30 分 )

阅读下面短文 , 掌握其大意 , 然后从 21 ~ 40 题后所给的四个选项 ( A、B、C 和 D ) 中 , 选出最佳选项。

I had flown into Dallas for the purpose of calling on a client. Time was of the essence ( 绝对不可缺的 ) and my plan included a quick turn-around trip from and back to the airport. A spotless cab 21 up. The driver rushed to open the passenger door for me and 22 I was comfortably seated 23 he closed the door. As he got in the driver's 24 , he mentioned that the neatly folded *Wall Street Journal* next to me was 25 . He then showed me several 26 and asked me what type of music I would 27 . Well ! I looked around for a " Candid Camera ! " I could not believe the service I was 28 ! I took the opportunity to say , " Obviously you take great 29 in your work. You must have a story to tell. "

" You 30 , " he replied , " I used to be in Corporate America. 31 I got tired of thinking my best would 32 be good enough. I decided to find my appropriate position in life 33 I could feel proud of being the 34 I could be. I knew I would never be a rocket scientist , but I 35 driving cars , being of service and feeling like I have done a full day's work and done it well. Thus I 36 a cab driver. One thing I know for 37 , to be good in my business I could simply just meet the 38 of my passengers. However , to be 39 in my business , I have to EXCEED ( 胜过 ) the 40 expectations ! I like both the sound and the return of being ' great ' better than just getting by on ' average ' . "

21. A. turned                      B. pulled                      C. went                      D. came
22. A. ensured                      B. delivered                      C. declared                      D. assessed
23. A. while                      B. after                      C. before                      D. until
24. A. cab                      B. seat                      C. post                      D. position
25. A. very precious                      B. a best-seller                      C. at random                      D. for my use

- |                       |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. books          | B. magazines    | C. newspapers   | D. tapes        |
| 27. A. enjoy          | B. acquire      | C. equip        | D. recommend    |
| 28. A. distinguishing | B. accepting    | C. receiving    | D. demanding    |
| 29. A. pity           | B. purpose      | C. pride        | D. duty         |
| 30. A. bet            | B. see          | C. guess        | D. won't know   |
| 31. A. So             | B. But          | C. Thus         | D. Though       |
| 32. A. often          | B. always       | C. occasionally | D. never        |
| 33. A. which          | B. that         | C. where        | D. when         |
| 34. A. worst          | B. best         | C. good         | D. better       |
| 35. A. acknowledge    | B. avoid        | C. consider     | D. love         |
| 36. A. became         | B. hired        | C. impressed    | D. replaced     |
| 37. A. good           | B. doubt        | C. sure         | D. fun          |
| 38. A. satisfaction   | B. requirements | C. expenses     | D. expectations |
| 39. A. GREAT          | B. BEST         | C. SATISFIED    | D. SUCCEED      |
| 40. A. policemen's    | B. women's      | C. customers'   | D. men's        |

第二部分 阅读理解 (共 25 小题,第一节每小题 2 分,第二节每小题 1 分,满分 45 分)

第一节 短文理解 (共 20 小题,每小题 2 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Every child should be taking part in at least four hours of sport and PE at school by the end of the decade, Tony Blair said yesterday.

As *The Times* disclosed last month, the Prime Minister doubled the target for sports provision in schools. He said an extra £ 519 million would be spent to improve coaching and strengthening links between schools and local sports clubs.

Mr Blair said that he expected every pupil to have at least two hours of PE and sport during curriculum time by 2010, and to be offered a further two hours outside of school hours.

"This investment will give children new opportunities to take part in sport," he said. "Sport is not only important in its own right, teaching kids how to win, lose and be part of a team, it is also important in tackling (解决) obesity (肥胖症) in young people and can act as an antidote (矫正法) to the antisocial behaviour of a minority." Mr Blair's announcement represents a significant toughening of the demands on schools. The previous target was to provide two hours of "high quality" sport both within and outside the timetable each week by 2010.

Mr Blair made clear that this would now have to be provided within the timetable, with a further two hours available before or after school. A government survey of 2.1 million children in 6,500 schools in April found that only 62 per cent were doing two hours of sport now. Only half of pupils in primary schools met the target.

The Prime Minister put on tracksuit trousers and sneakers to jump through hoops in an agility test as he launched the policy at Waverley School in Southwark, southeast London, one of only four all-girl sports colleges in England.

He said, "You've got to bring back school sport, it's still very, very important." Mr Blair dismissed as "daft" any school opposed to competitive sports, as were many during the 1970s and 1980s. He said, "Most people understand life is competitive and competitive sport is fun. You don't have to end up going crazy, but to be in a team and compete is fine and we want to bring that back."

41. According to the article, Blair has paid special attention to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pupils' curriculum

- B. pupils' interest in school sport
  - C. giving children more opportunities to take part in sport
  - D. strengthening links between schools and local sports clubs
42. Every child should be taking part in at least four hours of sport and PE by 2010 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. every week
  - B. every day
  - C. before or after class
  - D. in schools
43. It can be inferred that sport is \_\_\_\_\_ to the public order.
- A. opposite
  - B. advantageous
  - C. dangerous
  - D. troublesome
44. The underlined phrase "its own right" probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. teaching kids how to win , lose and be part of a team
  - B. acting as an antidote to the antisocial behaviour of a minority
  - C. strengthening children's sense of competition
  - D. giving children new opportunities to take part in sport

**B**

Nowadays more and more foreign enterprises and companies are no longer relying on interviews for employment. Years of studying interviewing have made clear that it is not a very objective process. Personnel officers often hire the person they like best , or even the one they think most physically attractive. Looking good is no guarantee of doing the job well , however. Uglies or those who are aesthetically challenged lose heart.

To get a more objective view , many companies are also using psychological tests to hire both for relatively routine jobs and for positions at senior levels of management. It is impossible to say how many employers use tests , but estimates of test sales in the UK for 1993 were over 1 million.

The basic reason employers use tests is clear : tests claim to be scientific and objective. A large body of research has shown that interviews by themselves are not very reliable as a method of selection. People's judgements are often very subjective : whether they like the look of someone counts for more than almost anything else. But reliable and valid tests can offer rapid and more objective information about a would-be employee. If a candidate talks well in an interview but his test results suggest that he is a careless person who cannot concentrate , an employer is likely to think twice about hiring him.

Taking a serious test for a job is rather different from taking a game — like test. You can spend just a little in answering questions of that kind of test , and you deny the answers and say they are not accurate. But you cannot go to a serious test without enough preparation since you can not afford to be denied and removed again and again.

45. In the past , who would be sure to be employed after an interview ?
- A. The person who was well educated.
  - B. The person who had great abilities.
  - C. The person who loved the company.
  - D. The person who was appreciated by the personnel officer in a certain aspect.
46. According to the passage , "those who are aesthetically challenged" ( Para. 1 ) refers to those who are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. good-looking
  - B. guarantee of doing the job well
  - C. not attractive judging from appearance
  - D. given the job of interviewing the candidates
47. Many companies use psychological tests \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to take the place of interviews
  - B. just to select common clerks
  - C. to make the employment more difficult for candidates
  - D. to get really reliable and fair information about candidates

48. The phrase "that kind of test"( Para. 4 ) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an interview
- B. a serious test
- C. a game-like test
- D. an objective test

**C**

Ever felt like destroying the car in front of you when you're stuck in an endless traffic jam ?

Well , the Spanish company StopStress is offering clients ( 客户 ) the possibility of doing just that — but in controlled , safe conditions.

Clients can also destroy computers , mobile phones and TV sets in what the company calls " destructible therapy " ( therapy : treatment of a medical disorder ).

" We target the machines that cause the most stress in modern life ," company co-founder Jorge Arribas said in a telephone interview. " People get rid of stress by screaming and beating the machines until they are tired out ," he explained.

The company , based in the northern Spanish city of Soria , uses deserted cars that still work. Heavy-metal music is used to excite the clients. They are given protective suits and glasses , helmets and huge hammers.

Most people's rage only lasts for 5 to 10 minutes. But some go on for hours : they beat cars on which they've put the names of people or ideas they would like to get rid of.

" Some even get together to turn the car over ," Arribas says. A session costs 60 euros ( US \$ 80 ) per person.

Arribas says the idea came to him when he was having trouble parking his car.

" Dozens of people have used the therapy , which helps people become aware of their stress level and helps them to slow down ," Arribas explained.

" It's better to channel violence ( 暴力 ) in a controlled way than to get it out on one's husband and wife or in a traffic jam ," he added.

StopStress already has branches in three Spanish cities , and is planning to extend its market beyond Spain's borders.

49. The Spanish company StopStress offers people the chance to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. calm down when they are angry
- B. destroy things they no longer need
- C. get rid of stress by destroying things
- D. get rid of stress by screaming and shouting

50. Which of the following is NOT a means used directly to help people get less stressful in the StopStress ?

- A. Heavy-metal music.
- B. Mobile phones.
- C. Deserted cars.
- D. Protective suits and glasses.

51. The passage is mainly intended to tell you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a special company in Spain
- B. a special way to get rid of stress
- C. a new and expanding business
- D. how people deal with stress in Spain

52. The underlined word " channel " in the passage has a similar meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. let out
- B. go in separate ways
- C. avoid
- D. reduce

**D**

Would you have a speed limiter fitted to your car in return for cheaper insurance ?

" A third of all accidents are speed-related ," says Kate Armstrong , managing director of Confused. com ( December 13 ). Perhaps Ms Armstrong meant that a third of all accidents are related to excessive speed. If she did , then I must point out that a recent Department of Transport study of accident causation found that only 7 per cent of accidents are caused by " unsuitable speed for the conditions " ( ie , not necessarily by breaking the speed limit ).

Secondly , " We know that for every 1 mph reduction in speed , casualties decrease by about 5 per cent " . How do

they know this ? I thought that motorways were the fastest and safest roads in the country.

Thirdly , " We also know that speed regulators would reduce crashes involving deaths or injuries by 20 per cent" .  
What is the source of these figures ? Has there been a trial of speed limiters ?

If the insurance-buying public wants to fit speed limiters to reduce their premiums ( 保险费 ) , that is their choice.  
However , removing the rights of car drivers to set a safe speed and putting it into the hands of a " black box " that enforces a limit will do nothing to improve road safety. Only driver training can do this , and that is why I am taking personal responsibility for my standard of driving and I am currently taking lessons from the Institute of Advanced Motorists.

53. The underlined word " casualties " probably means \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. accidents                      B. drivers                      C. the wounded                      D. the dead
54. By saying " motorways were the fastest and safest roads in the country " , the writer probably means \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. he has something in common with Ms Armstrong  
B. he does not share the same opinion with Ms Armstrong  
C. he tries to encourage people to drive motorcycles instead of cars  
D. he will have a speed limiter fitted to his car
55. From the text , we can see that speed regulators are used to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. reduce crashes involving deaths or injuries  
B. reduce their premiums  
C. remove the rights of car drivers to set a safe speed  
D. control the speed of driving
56. In the opinion of the writer , which of the following statements is NOT true ?  
A. It is up to car drivers to decide whether they should fix speed limiter to their cars.  
B. Car drivers ought to set a safe speed by fixing speed limiter to their cars.  
C. The traffic safety can be improved through driving training.  
D. It is of no use fitting speed limiters to cars for the purpose of improving road safety.

### E

To protect you and your fellow passengers , the Transportation Security Administration ( TSA ) is required by law to inspect all checked baggage. As part of this process , some bags are opened and inspected. Your bag was among those selected for inspection.

During the inspection , your bag and its contents may have been searched for items forbidden by law such as fire-works , fuels , gunpowder , etc. At the completion of the inspection , the contents were returned to your bag , which was resealed ( 重新封口 ) with a " special " lock.

If the TSA screener was unable to open your bag for inspection because it was locked , the screener may have been forced to break the locks on your bag. TSA sincerely regrets having to do this , and has taken care to reseat your bag upon completion of inspection.

However , TSA is not liable for damage to your locks resulting from this necessary security precaution ( 预防措施 ) .

For packing tips and other suggestions that may assist you during your next trip , visit : WWW. TSA. TRAVEL. TIPS. US.

We appreciate your understanding and cooperation. If you have questions , comments or concerns , please feel free to contact the Transportation Security Administration Consumer Response Center :

**Phone** : toll-free at ( 866 ) 289—9673

**E-mail** : Tell TSA@tas. gov

57. This leaflet ( 宣传单 ) is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. introduce one of the security acts  
 B. persuade people to contact TSA  
 C. inform people of baggage inspection  
 D. warn against the damage of locking the baggage
58. The leaflet is most probably provided by TSA to those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. refused to check in their baggage  
 B. had their baggage selected for inspection  
 C. kept some damaged items in their baggage  
 D. left their baggage unlocked
59. What is the meaning of the underlined word "liable" as it is used in the text?  
 A. Responsible by law.  
 B. Permitted by law.  
 C. Suitable by law.  
 D. Prepared by law.
60. Which of the following items is probably allowed in the checked baggage?



A.



B.



C.



D.

## 第二节 补全对话(共5小题,每小题1分)

根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

- For years some people have been saying that railways are dead. They say, "Trains are slow, and they lose money. Motorcars and planes have made them unnecessary."
- 61 I think in these days of expensive oil, railways have become highly competitive with motorcars and planes.
- Right. If you want to carry people or goods from place to place, they are much cheaper than planes.
- 62 A plane goes in a straight line, and so does a railway.
- What is more, it takes you from the heart of a city into the heart of another. 63 Nor does it hold you up as a car does in heavy traffic.
- 64 Modern railway lines give you a smooth, untroubled journey. We've just entered the age of super-fast trains, traveling at 160 miles an hour and more.
- 65
- A. So railways will have a very bright future, I dare say.  
 B. It doesn't leave you as a plane does, miles and miles from the city center.  
 C. Far from being dead, railways are developing very quickly.  
 D. Trains are really slower than planes.  
 E. And they have much in common with planes.  
 F. But it is far from the truth.  
 G. Trains are really more comfortable than planes.

## 第Ⅱ卷(共55分)

### 第三部分 写作(共三节,满分55分)

#### 第一节 单词拼写(共10小题,每小题1分)

根据下列句子及所给汉语注释,在横线上写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。(每空只写一词)

66. Don't leave the lights on — it wastes \_\_\_\_\_ (电流).
67. To become a politician, a sound knowledge on how to \_\_\_\_\_ (交流) is essential.
68. We, students of the senior middle school, are old enough to be \_\_\_\_\_ (独立自主) off our parents.

69. If you were to come tomorrow , I would \_\_\_\_\_ ( 款待 ) you to a big dinner.
70. As an experienced teacher , Mr. Smith teaches , acts and behaves \_\_\_\_\_ ( 负责地 ).
71. The dinner was \_\_\_\_\_ ( 断言 ) excellent by all the guests.
72. To win the Golden Globe Award is a great \_\_\_\_\_ ( 荣誉 ) for a film-maker.
73. Watering flowers early in the morning has become part of his \_\_\_\_\_ ( 退休 ) life.
74. " Where there is a will , there is a way " is my \_\_\_\_\_ ( 最爱的 ) proverb.
75. Mother made some \_\_\_\_\_ ( 甜点 ) for us on Thanksgiving Day.

第二节 短文改错( 共 10 小题 ; 每小题 1.5 分 , 满分 15 分 )

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断 如无错误 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 ( √ ) ; 如有错误 ( 每行只有一处错误 ) 则按下列情况改正 :

此行多一个词 把多余的词用斜线 ( \ ) 划掉 在该行右边横线上写出该词 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 ( ^ ) 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词 在错的词下划一横线 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意 原行没有错的不要改。

I like music very much , pop songs particularly. Every evening then I am doing homework and at weekends when I at home , I always play some of my favorite songs on tapes. The familiar patterns of notes attracts me into the colourfully world of music. Now and then I stop to follow the songs. Much often than not , my mother comes in , asking me to fix my attention on my work. She does not like pop music. Like the most grown-ups , she enjoys folk songs , because the peaceful music reminds her of their beautiful life when she was young. It is true which people of different age understand music differently and enjoy different music.

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

第三节 : 书面表达( 满分 25 分 )

你班同学参加了 " 二十一世纪中学生英文报 " 组织的一场讨论。讨论的主题是 : 城市内是否可以饲养宠物 ( 狗和猫 ) 。请你根据下表所提供的信息 , 用英语给报社投稿 , 介绍讨论情况 , 并说明自己的观点和建议。

反对饲养宠物的同学认为	赞同饲养宠物的同学认为
1. 造成环境污染	1. 安慰孤寡老人
2. 有吵闹声 , 甚至伤人	2. 人与动物可以和谐相处 增添生活情趣

注意 :

1. 开头已为你写好 , 不计入总词数 ;
2. 词数 100 左右。

Recently we have had a heated discussion on whether people should keep pets at home in cities.