



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. 单选试题考点分布广,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(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)

请听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,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. What is the possible relationship between the two speakers?
A. Husband and wife. B. Mother and son. C. Friends.
2. What does the woman suggest?
A. The man should buy a new car.
B. The man should buy a second-hand car.
C. The man should save more money in the future.
3. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. A football team. B. A famous song. C. A singing group.
4. How does the woman feel?
A. Overjoyed. B. Angry. C. Surprised.
5. What will the two speakers probably do?
A. Go to see a film. B. Go cycling. C. Go sailing.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

请听下面 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 6~7 题。

6. What did the man buy?
A. A record player. B. Some records. C. Some tapes.
7. What had happened to the record player before the conversation?
A. The man had changed the old player for a new one.
B. The man had had his player repaired somewhere.
C. The man had repaired his player without others' help.

my business I could simply just meet the 53 of my passengers. However, to be 54 in my business, I have to EXCEED (胜过) the 55 expectations! I like both the sound and the return of being 'great' better than just getting by on 'average'."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. turned | B. pulled | C. went | D. came |
| 37. A. ensured | B. delivered | C. declared | D. assessed |
| 38. A. while | B. after | C. before | D. until |
| 39. A. cab | B. seat | C. post | D. position |
| 40. A. very precious | B. a best-seller | C. at random | D. for my use |
| 41. A. books | B. magazines | C. newspapers | D. tapes |
| 42. A. enjoy | B. acquire | C. equip | D. recommend |
| 43. A. distinguishing | B. accepting | C. receiving | D. demanding |
| 44. A. pity | B. purpose | C. pride | D. duty |
| 45. A. bet | B. see | C. guess | D. won't know |
| 46. A. So | B. But | C. Thus | D. Though |
| 47. A. often | B. always | C. occasionally | D. never |
| 48. A. which | B. that | C. where | D. when |
| 49. A. worst | B. best | C. good | D. better |
| 50. A. acknowledge | B. avoid | C. consider | D. love |
| 51. A. became | B. hired | C. impressed | D. replaced |
| 52. A. good | B. doubt | C. sure | D. fun |
| 53. A. satisfaction | B. requirements | C. expenses | D. expectations |
| 54. A. GREAT | B. BEST | C. SATISFIED | D. SUCCEED |
| 55. A. policemen's | B. women's | C. customers' | D. men's |

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 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. "

56. 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
57. 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
58. It can be inferred that sport is _____ to the public order.
A. opposite
B. advantageous
C. dangerous
D. troublesome
59. 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.

60. 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.
61. 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
62. 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

63. 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.

64. 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
65. 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.
66. 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
67. 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.

- 68. The underlined word "casualties" probably means _____.
A. accidents B. drivers C. the wounded D. the dead
- 69. 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
- 70. 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
- 71. 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 fireworks, 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

- 72. 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
- 73. 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
74. 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.
75. Which of the following items is probably allowed in the checked baggage?



A.



B.



C.



D.

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,满分 10 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

76. _____

when I at home, I always play some of my favorite songs

77. _____

on tapes. The familiar patterns of notes attracts me into the

78. _____

colourfully world of music. Now and then I stop to follow the

79. _____

songs. Much often than not, my mother comes in, asking

80. _____

me to fix my attention on my work. She does

81. _____

not like pop music. Like the most grown-ups, she enjoys folk

82. _____

songs, because the peaceful music reminds her of their beautiful

83. _____

life when she was young. It is true which people of different

84. _____

age understand music differently and enjoy different music.

85. _____

第二节: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.