



Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood.

——Marie Curie

2006 年全国著名重点中学领航高考冲刺试卷

英 语(第六模拟)

【命题报告】 本套试卷严格依据 2005 年高考英语学科《考试大纲》和新教材的要求,参照 2005 年全国及各省市高考英语试卷,结合目前的复习要求编制而成。既注重英语知识的掌握,又注重英语能力的强化。

在听力中,着重考查了考生对人物关系、谈话的地点、内容的逻辑推理能力,同时也考查了考生对细节信息的捕捉能力。

在单选题中,着重考查了对词汇的辨析、重点句型及句子结构的掌握、句子间逻辑关系的推断和应用。

完形填空,着重考查了对文章中心的掌握及对句子的意义、逻辑关系、语境的理解,并结合语境对词汇进行辨析。

阅读理解精选了人们对地球的认识过程、影响土地价格的因素、战争给 Rafah 地区的人民所带来的灾难、欧联蔗糖生产及布什政局等方面的文章。

在本套试卷中,考生应特别注意英语词汇的转类现象,不要只被某种常见的词性、词义所迷惑,而要根据上下文的语境对词汇仔细揣摩,同时,在阅读理解中,学会对长句、难句的结构分析,提高对句子的理解能力。在书面表达中,注意议论文的三段法,能够运用论说的方法,进行正反两方面的论证,从而得出自己的结论。

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。共 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. interrupt | A. instrument | B. hunt | C. include | D. communicate |
| 2. whisper | A. handsome | B. headache | C. exhibition | D. whole |
| 3. burden | A. concentrate | B. represent | C. process | D. material |
| 4. half | A. fall | B. calm | C. normal | D. salt |
| 5. moustache | A. chance | B. character | C. bench | D. machine |

第二节 语法和词汇知识(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

6. I admired Song Qingling very much, for she always had _____ of the people in mind and opened her heart for many simple people.
- A. goods B. the good C. goodness D. the goodness
7. I together with Mr. Smith went to Changsha last spring but I did not ask him what impression he had _____ it then.
- A. in B. on C. over D. of
8. He said to the manager that he could work there as a school teacher, a driver, a computer processor or _____ else if the salary is sound.

- A. somebody B. anybody C. something D. anything
9. Be sure to call me back as soon as possible if _____.
- A. satisfied B. satisfying C. satisfactory D. satisfy
10. You should do it yourself when you have doubt about it , but don 't take it for _____.
- A. grant B. granting C. granted D. grantness
11. I 've just had my supper , so I can only _____ a cup of tea , but nothing else.
- A. do with B. deal with C. feed with D. go with
12. He went to California for holiday when he _____ his graduating design.
- A. finished B. completed C. ended D. fulfilled
13. I 'm calling you to see if the goods _____ be sent to you right now.
- A. will B. would C. ought D. shall
14. —I have come across a new word here but I haven 't brought my dictionary with me. Could I use yours , please ?
—_____.
- A. Yes , you could B. Don 't mention it
C. Help yourself , please D. Take it easy , please
15. At the meeting , they sat very _____ and had a _____ talk , but I didn 't know what they were talking about.
- A. close ; close B. closely ; close C. close ; closely D. closely ; closely
16. Suddenly , all _____ in her rebelled against the treatment she was receiving.
- A. woman B. the woman C. a woman D. women
17. It is said that the pen _____ well , so I 'd like to buy one of another kind.
- A. writes B. doesn 't write C. is written D. is not written
18. He told me that little about what they _____ he know the moment Li Lei came to question him this morning.
- A. did did B. did do C. would do D. could do
19. The manager was very angry , for he had sent his business partner two thousand machines yesterday , half of _____ unqualified.
- A. them B. what C. which D. whose
20. _____ has been mentioned above , continued chairman after he took a sip of coffee , _____ the project must be carried out before spring flood comes.
- A. As ; that B. That ; which C. This ; which D. It ; that

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

One day , a woman from *The Daily News* called. She said she wanted to work on a/an 21 on me. When she had finished 22 me for the article , she asked , "What are you planning to do next ?"

Well , at the 23 , there was actually nothing I was planning on doing next , and what 24 out was , "I 'm thinking about 25 the Guinness Book of World Records for Fastest-Talking Female. "

The newspaper article came out the next day , and the writer had included my parting 26 about trying to break the World 's Fastest-Talking Female record. At about 5:00 that afternoon , I got a 27 from Larry King asking me to go on the 28 . They would 29 me up at 8:00 — because they wanted me to do it that night !

I 30 the phone for a while , and then I called Guinness to find out 31 to break a fast-talking record. They told me I would have to recite something. I began 32 . I was both 33 and excited at the same time.

At 8:00 , the car came. I practiced the whole way there , and by the time I reached the 34 , I was tongue-tied. I asked the woman in charge , "What 35 I don 't break the record ?"

"Larry doesn 't 36 if you break it or not , " she said. "He just cares that you try it on his show. " So I asked myself , "What 's the 37 that can happen ? I 'll look like a fool on television !" A 38 thing , I told myself , thinking I could

39 through that. And what if I break the record ?

So I decided just to give it my best shot ,and I did. I broke the record ,becoming the World 's Fastest-Talking Female 40 speaking 585 words in one minute !

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 21. A. article | B. experiment | C. research | D. study |
| 22. A. studying | B. interviewing | C. calling | D. praising |
| 23. A. day | B. university | C. time | D. century |
| 24. A. provided | B. gave | C. took | D. came |
| 25. A. setting | B. breaking | C. playing | D. holding |
| 26. A. gifts | B. reports | C. speeches | D. remarks |
| 27. A. time | B. chance | C. call | D. notice |
| 28. A. show | B. stage | C. movie | D. book |
| 29. A. brought | B. picked | C. called | D. drove |
| 30. A. thought of | B. stared at | C. glanced at | D. hang off |
| 31. A. what | B. whether | C. when | D. how |
| 32. A. practicing | B. singing | C. learning | D. reading |
| 33. A. horrible | B. tired | C. nervous | D. happy |
| 34. A. studio | B. theatre | C. lab | D. office |
| 35. A. unless | B. if | C. though | D. how |
| 36. A. wonder | B. consider | C. care | D. know |
| 37. A. best | B. most | C. least | D. worst |
| 38. A. minor | B. nice | C. terrible | D. big |
| 39. A. read | B. carry | C. live | D. travel |
| 40. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. by |

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)

A

The first breath-taking pictures of the Earth taken from space showed it as a solid ball covered by brown land masses and blue-green oceans. We had never seen the Earth from that distance before. To us , it appeared as though the Earth had always looked that way and always would. Scientists now know , however , that the surface of the Earth is not as permanent as we had thought.

Scientists explain that the surface of our planet is always moving. Continents move about the Earth like huge ships at sea. They float on pieces of the Earth 's outer skin. New outer skin is created as melted rock pushed up from below the ocean floor. Old outer skin is destroyed as it rolls down into the hot area and melts again.

Only since the 1960s have scientists really began to understand that the planet Earth is a great living machine. Some experts have said this new understanding is one of the most important revolutions in scientific thought. The revolution is based on the work of scientists who study the movement of the continents — a science called plate tectonics.

The modern story of plate tectonics begins with the German scientist Alfred Wegener. Before World War I , Wegener argued that the continents had moved and were still moving. He said the idea first occurred to him when he observed that the coastlines of South America and Africa could fit together like two pieces of a puzzle. He proposed that the two continents might have been one and then split apart.

Wegener was not the first person to wonder about the shape of the continents. About 500 years ago , explorers thought about it when they made the first maps of America. The explorers noted the east coast of North America and

South America would fit almost exactly into the west coast of Europe and South Africa. What the explorers did not do , but Wegener did , was to investigate the idea that continents move.

41. What does the writer mainly tell us in the passage ?
- A. The first breath-taking pictures of the Earth taken from space.
 - B. Human 's recognition of the earth 's surface.
 - C. The German scientist Alfred Wegener.
 - D. The early explorers ' discovery.
42. Which is true according to the passage ?
- A. We didn 't see the Earth from far away until we saw the pictures taken in the space.
 - B. Our ancient thought that the surface of the earth is still.
 - C. Alfred Wegener was not the first person to investigate the idea that the continents move.
 - D. The coastline of India and Africa fit together.
43. What does the last word of the third paragraph " tectonics" mean ?
- A. Study of construction.
 - B. Study of architecture.
 - C. Earth surface.
 - D. Structural geology.
44. How long have scientists really known that the planet Earth is a great living machine ?
- A. For about 500 years.
 - B. For about 90 years.
 - C. For about 50 years.
 - D. Not mentioned in the passage.

B

Land , unlike labor and capital , has a special feature : it is in strictly fixed supply in total. Because of this , we say that its price is demand-determined. In other words , the price of land is determined completely by what families and firms are willing to pay for it. But not all the land is the same. Some land is more valuable than other land. The value of land to a potential user may depend upon the characteristics of the land itself or upon its location.

Consider the potential uses of a piece of land in a suburb of Kansas City. Allan wants to build a clothing store in that place. He estimates that he can earn economic profits of \$ 10 000 per year there because of the land 's excellent location. Bella , another person interested in buying the corner lot , believes that she can earn \$ 35 000 in economic profit if she builds a drug store there. Clearly , Bella will be more likely to get the land.

Because location is often the key to profits , landowners are frequently able to squeeze their renters. One of the most popular locations in the Boston area , for example , is Harvard Square. There are dozens of restaurants in and around the square , and most of them are full most of the time. Despite this seeming success , most Harvard Square restaurant owners are not getting rich , because they must pay very high rents on the location of their restaurants. A large part of the restaurant 's revenues goes to rent the land.

Although the supply of land is generally perfectly fixed , the supply of land in a given use may not be so. As population of a city grows , housing developers find themselves willing to pay more and more for land. As land becomes more valuable for development , some farmers sell out , and supply of land that can be used for development increases.

45. What 's the difference between land and other resources ?
- A. Land 's supply is strictly fixed.
 - B. The prices of other resources are lower.
 - C. Land can 't be used away.
 - D. Land is more useful.
46. Which of the following can 't determine the price of a piece of land ?
- A. Its location.
 - B. Its purchasers ' purpose.
 - C. The total amount of its supply for general use.
 - D. Its features.

47. Which of the following is wrong according to the passage ?
- A. The price of a piece of land is changeable.
 - B. The profit of a shop is often determined by its location.
 - C. Most Harvard Square restaurant owners would be getting rich , if they paid lower rents on the location of their restaurants.
 - D. The supply of land for development might fall down.
48. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage ?
- A. The Use of Land
 - B. The Natural Resources
 - C. The Land Market
 - D. The Land Development

C

Where the bulldozers have done their work the destruction has been total. Where houses stood a few days ago , now there 're just mounds of earth. There 's only a wall standing and Rafah is braced for more of the same.

I talked to a man named Hossam. He poured all his savings , ten-thousand dollars , into his flat. Now he may lose it. He believes his home could be one of the hundreds in Rafah that Israel has marked for destruction. Hossam 's flat has already been hit by a tank shell. As we looked at the gaping hole torn in the side of his guest room , he pulled a piece of shrapnel (弹片) from the wall.

Hossam 's wife is pregnant and they have nowhere to go. He says he won 't leave until the last moment. But he has moved out almost everything he owns. The television , clothes , carpets and furniture — they 're all been stored with friends and relatives in different parts of town. In empty and echoing rooms , Hossam and his wife are waiting for the return of the bulldozers.

The Israelis would say that people like Hossam wouldn 't have these problems if Palestinian fighters didn 't repeatedly launch attacks on the army from houses on Rafah 's borders. But many ordinary people here regard the destructions as a kind of collective punishment.

49. What does the reporter mainly tell us in the passage ?
- A. The destructions made by bulldozers.
 - B. The destructions caused in Rafah.
 - C. The situation in Hossam 's home.
 - D. The cause of the war between Israel and Palestine.
50. What can we infer from the description of Hossam and his wife ?
- A. Hossam 's wife was in the family way.
 - B. All their things had been moved away from his flat.
 - C. Hossam and his wife had got ready to leave.
 - D. Hossam and his wife were determined not to leave anyhow.
51. Why does Israel plan to destroy all the homes in Rafah ?
- A. Because hundreds of homes in Rafah were built on Israel 's land.
 - B. Because Israel wants to punish them collectively.
 - C. Because Israel 's army had often been attacked by Palestinians from the houses.
 - D. Because Israel want to grasp the land as its own.
52. What does the underlined word "mounds" in paragraph 1 mean ?
- A. Large piles.
 - B. Big tombs.
 - C. Hills.
 - D. Groups.

D

Europe produces around 20 million tons of sugar each year — much more than it consumes. Producers enjoy guaranteed prices some three times than those on world markets. High tariffs keep cheaper imports out while subsidies allow producers to sell millions of tons on export markets each year.

So unveiling this reform the EU 's Agriculture Commissioner Frans Fischler said it recognized the unpleasant truth

that an artificially high sugar price in the EU was not economically viable and was bad news for development policy and consumers too.

The new proposals would reduce by about a third the guaranteed price that EU producers receive. The proposals would also cut quotas or the amount of product eligible for subsidies. That should ultimately lead to a drop in production.

The new system would maintain preferable terms for sugar exports from certain African , Caribbean and Pacific countries — although development agencies claim this seriously disadvantages in other nations.

The plans were immediately criticized by sugar producers — the German Sugar Industry Association warned that the proposals threatened the entire future of the EU sugar industry.

Oxfam and the environmental group — the WWF said that the proposals would not reduce poverty or increase environmental standards. They warned the moves would allow continued export selling in large amount to developing countries , thereby undermining poor farmers ' livelihoods.

53. Which of the following is not the reason for European sugar producers to enjoy growing sugar ?

- A. The price of sugar is three times of those sold on world markets.
- B. The land is very rich and fit to grow sugar.
- C. The tariff is too high so that cheaper sugar won 't be imported.
- D. The sugar producers will be made up for their loss in exporting sugar into world markets.

54. What measures will EU take to change this situation ?

- A. Maintain two thirds of its past price.
- B. Threaten the entire future of the EU sugar industry.
- C. Allow continued export dumping on developing countries.
- D. Claim the disadvantages in other nations.

55. What 's your idea on the new proposal if you are a consumer in a developing country ?

- A. To criticize them.
- B. To support them.
- C. To oppose them.
- D. To make a further reformation.

56. What does the underlined word "undermining" in the last sentence mean ?

- A. Be good to.
- B. Be harmful to.
- C. Do harm to.
- D. Benefit.

E

Not since he sat in a Florida classroom as the World Trade Center burned a thousand miles away has President Bush faced a test quite like the one he returned to Washington to confront this afternoon.

Skip to next paragraph after initially stumbling through that disorienting(迷失方向的 ,使晕头转向的) day almost exactly four years ago , Mr. Bush entered what many of his aides believe were the finest hours of his presidency. But unlike 2001 , when Mr. Bush was freshly elected and there was little question that the response would include a military strike , Mr. Bush confronts this disaster with his political capital depleted(弄空 ,耗尽) by the war in Iraq.

Even before Hurricane Katrina , governors were beginning to question whether National Guard units stretched to the breaking point by service in Iraq would be available for domestic emergencies. Those concerns have now been amplified by scenes of looting and disorder. There is also the added question of whether the Department of Homeland Security , designed primarily to fight terrorism , can cope with what Mr. Bush called Wednesday " one of the worst natural disasters in our country 's history. "

All this has inextricably(无法摆脱 ,不能解决) linked Mr. Bush 's foreign agenda , especially Iraq , to the issue of how well he manages the federal response to the monumental problems in Louisiana , Mississippi and Alabama. Mr. Bush knows the risks. He saw up close the political damage done to his father 13 years ago this week , when the senior Mr. Bush was dispatching fighter jets to maintain a no-fly zone over parts of Iraq and promoting his trade agenda while 250 ,000 Floridians were reeling from the impact of Hurricane Andrew.

But the current president , in contrast , prides himself as a crisis manager. He observed in a debate with Vice President Al Gore in 2000 that natural catastrophes were " a time to test your mettle(勇气 , 气概). "

The next few weeks will determine whether he can manage several challenges at once , in the chaos of Iraq and the humanitarian and economic fallout along the Gulf Coast.

Success could help him emerge from a troubled moment in his presidency , when his approval ratings have hit an all-time low. But it is hardly assured.

57. In this passage , the writer mainly talks about _____.

- A. the disaster Mr. Bush confronts of the war in Iraq
- B. the disaster of the World Trade Center burned
- C. the natural disaster President Bush confronts
- D. President Bush troubled by war in Iraq and natural disaster in homeland

58. When he heard the World Trade Center burned , President Bush _____.

- A. was very angry
- B. felt disoriented
- C. entered the finest hours of his presidency
- D. considered it little question

59. Compared with the military strike when he just came to office , now President Bush _____.

- A. is very experienced
- B. feels very tired
- C. feels very proud
- D. is becoming politically weak

60. The attitude of the writer to President Bush 's change in his situation is _____.

- A. uncertain
- B. definite
- C. positive
- D. negative

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。

—Tom , would you please read this letter of application I 've just written ? 61 I really want to get a job.

—It looks fine to me. But I have one suggestion.

—Good ! I 'm interested in your advice.

— 62 You should include more information about your work experience.

—Good idea , Tom. What do you think about the second part ?

— 63

—You 're right. I 'll change it. How do you feel about the last part of the letter ?

—Very Good. 64

—I agree. 65 Do you think the end is all right ?

—Oh , yes , Jack. But personally I believe a business letter should end with " Very truly yours " , not " Sincerely " .

—Thank you very much , Tom.

- A. If you won 't think it 's any good , please say so.
- B. I 'd better tear up the letter and start over again.
- C. But , unless I miss my guess , you should say something about your family too.
- D. Just make a few changes , I think , and it will be perfect.
- E. I appreciate your helping me.
- F. Now that you 've asked me , I think it 's too short.
- G. If I were you I 'd write about my education first.

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. I don't think it right to _____ (崇拜) some movie stars blindly.
67. Whether Jane will pass the interview depends on her _____ (自信) in herself.
68. Starting this year, an even greater number of _____ (志愿者) will contribute to making the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing a success.
69. More than 150 people went to visit the museum, the teachers _____ (包括).
70. Don't tie the two piles of wood together, but please tie them up _____ (单独).
71. Employees who have worked here for many years will be given _____ (优待) over the newcomers.
72. _____ (天文学) is a branch of natural science.
73. _____ (感恩) Day falls on the fourth Thursday in November.
74. Tom was _____ (表扬) for saving the drowning boy.
75. As the sun sinks lower, the shadows of the towers _____ (展开) across the yard.

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(每行只有一个错误),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,并也用斜线划掉。

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。

- Women are taking a much more important part in society today. 76. _____
- Now women are working like teachers, scientists and even leaders. 77. _____
- Almost all jobs that were used to be done by men are done perfectly 78. _____
- well by women. Women are no longer looking down upon in 79. _____
- society. As the changes in their social role, women's position in 80. _____
- the family have been improved as well. It's hard to find the wife is 81. _____
- busy though the husband is sitting in an armchair, watching TV. In 82. _____
- spite of all these changes, a great number of men still guard his rights. 83. _____
- They think of women as incapable creatures. Sometimes few women 84. _____
- are allowed attend important meetings. This is the problem we should 85. _____
- try to solve now.

第三节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

目前很多中学生的家长给孩子陪读,请你就这一现象发表看法。

1. 家长陪读,可以给孩子做好吃的饭,帮孩子洗衣服,从而让孩子有更多的时间去学习和休息。
2. 家长陪读,孩子的独立生活能力没有得到培养,与同学们的接触时间少,会严重影响他们与他人的交往,从而给今后的生活带来不利的影响。

要求:语言连贯、流畅,要点齐全,但不能逐条翻译,词数在 100 左右。