

《学生双语报》英禾图书工作室

2006年

高考英语 真题汇编

(全国卷+自主命题卷)

共18套

外语教学与研究出版社

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前 言

在英语教学改革的过程中,英语测试也在探索前进,高考英语改革的步伐从未停止,不同地区都在不断开发新题型或借鉴其它省市的优秀题型。为了帮助广大考生把握高考方向、熟悉不同的高考题型,我们特别编辑了这本《2006年高考英语真题汇编》。

2006年高考英语真题共18套,包括全国卷2套,地方省市卷16套(安徽卷、北京卷、重庆卷、福建卷、广东卷、湖北卷、湖南卷、江苏卷、江西卷、辽宁卷、山东卷、陕西卷、上海卷、四川卷、天津卷、浙江卷)。

按照试卷的结构,可分为如下九种:

一、**全国卷I模式**:题型为六大类,包括听力、单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、短文改错和书面表达。

二、**全国卷II模式**:不考听力,但增加了单词辨音和单词拼写题,阅读理解部分增加了选对话匹配项。

三、**北京卷模式**:第一卷是全国卷I的第一卷模式,第二卷是两篇作文(情景作文和开放作文),无短文改错。

四、**上海卷模式**:继续保留英文指示语的特色。Listening comprehension部分的17至24小题为听力填空题;Cloze有两篇短文,每篇文章10小题。

五、**天津卷模式**:分为三卷,听力单独作为第三卷置于最后。全卷题型题量与全国卷I模式完全一致。

六、**湖南卷模式**:听力部分共分三节,第三节为听力填空题;在第二卷写作部分中,阅读填空代替短文改错。

七、**浙江卷模式**:不考听力,有单词拼写题,并在阅读题中做了6选5的尝试。

八、**江苏卷模式**:第一卷是全国卷I的第一卷模式,第二卷中短文改错变为了对话填空题。

九、**广东—重庆卷模式**:都在听力上做了一点小小的改动。广东卷的听力第二节为听取信息,属听力填空,其它试题采用全国卷I模式;重庆卷将听力分为三节,第三节为听力填空题,听力材料仍为10段,其他试题与全国卷I模式一致。

从以上分析可以看出,2006年全国高考英语18套试卷为我们展现了丰富的试题形式,虽然全国卷和部分自主命题省市没有采用填空题型,但或多或少做了一些新的尝试。诚望广大师生可以通过本书了解这些变化,掌握新题型的解决技巧。

由于时间仓促,难免存在不足之处,谨请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者

2006年7月

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2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(安徽卷)

英 语

第 I 卷

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. How much will the man pay for the tickets?

A. £7.5.

B. £15.

C. £50.

2. Which is the right gate for the man's flight?

A. Gate 16.

B. Gate 22.

C. Gate 25.

3. How does the man feel about going to school by bike?

A. Happy.

B. Tired.

C. Worried.

4. When can the woman get the computers?

A. On Tuesday.

B. On Wednesday.

C. On Thursday.

5. What does the woman think of the shirt for the party?

A. The size is not large enough.

B. The material is not good.

C. The color is not suitable.

第二节(共 15 题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题,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。每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What can we learn about Mr. Brown?

A. He is in his office.

B. He is at a meeting.

C. He is out for a meal.

7. What will the man probably do next?

A. Call back.

B. Come again.

C. Leave a message.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What kind of room does the man want to take?

A. A single room.

B. A double room.

C. A room for three.

9. What does the man need to put in the form?

A. Telephone and student card numbers.

B. Student card number and address.

C. Address and telephone number.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Fellow clerks.

B. Boss and secretary.

C. Customer and salesperson.

11. What does the man like about his job?

A. Living close to the office.

B. Chances to go abroad.

C. Nice people to work with.

12. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She likes traveling. B. She is new to the company. C. She works in public relations.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When will the visitors come?
A. In March. B. In April. C. In May.
14. How many visitors are coming?
A. 8. B. 10. C. 12.
15. What will the visitors do on the second day?
A. Go to a party. B. Visit schools. C. Attend a lecture.
16. Where will the visitors go on the final day?
A. To London. B. To Scotland. C. To the coast.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the first word the baby tried to say?
A. Truck. B. OK. C. Duck.
18. How old was the baby when he learned to say that word correctly?
A. About 18 months. B. About 21 months. C. About 24 months.
19. What did the father do when the baby screamed that word at the airport?
A. He corrected the baby. B. He tried to stop the baby. C. He hid himself somewhere.
20. Why did the mother pretend not to know the baby?
A. She got angry with the father.
B. She was frightened by the noise.
C. She felt uneasy about the noisy baby.

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, 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever
答案是 B。

21. My cousin came to see me from the country, _____ me a full basket of fresh fruits.
A. brought B. bringing C. to bring D. had brought
22. Of the two sisters, Betty is _____ one, and she is also the one who loves to be quiet.
A. a younger B. a youngest C. the younger D. the youngest
23. — How are you getting on with your cleaning? Do you need my help?
— _____, but I think I'm all right.
A. No, thanks B. That's OK C. You are helpful D. That's very kind of you
24. It was already past midnight and only three young men _____ in the tea house.
A. left B. remained C. delayed D. deserted
25. I _____ along the street looking for a place to park when the accident _____.
A. went; was occurring B. went; occurred
C. was going; occurred D. was going; had occurred
26. It's quite _____ me why such things have been allowed to happen.
A. for B. behind C. against D. beyond
27. — It's been raining for a whole week. I think it'll get fine soon.
— _____. We are getting into the rainy season now.
A. Yes, it will B. Of course not C. It's possible D. It's hard to say
28. Tom sounds very much _____ in the job, but I'm not sure whether he can manage it.
A. interested B. interesting C. interestingly D. interestedly
29. A warm thought suddenly came to me _____ I might use the pocket money to buy some flowers for my mother's birthday.
A. if B. when C. that D. which

30. Most of what has been said about the Smiths _____ also true of the Johnsons.
A. are B. is C. being D. to be
31. Never in my wildest dreams _____ these people are living in such poor conditions.
A. I could imagine B. could I imagine
C. I couldn't imagine D. couldn't I imagine
32. You may drop in or just give me a call. _____ will do.
A. Either B. Each C. Neither D. All
33. — Four dollars a pair? I think it's a bit too much.
— If you buy three pairs, the price for each will _____ to three fifty.
A. come down B. take down C. turn over D. go over
34. Catherine bought a postcard of the place she was visiting, addressed _____ to _____ and then posted it at the nearby post office.
A. it; her B. it; herself C. herself; her D. herself; herself
35. Mr. Green stood up in defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one _____.
A. blamed B. blaming C. to blame D. to be blamed

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C、和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Have you ever had to decide whether to go shopping or stay home and watch TV on a weekend? Now you 36 do both at the same time. Home shopping television networks(网络) have become a 37 for many people to shop without 38 having to leave their homes.

Some shoppers are 39 of department stores and supermarkets — 40 the crowds, waiting in long lines, and sometimes having slight 41 of finding anything they want to buy. They'd rather sit quietly at home in front of the TV set and 42 a friendly announcer describe product 43 a model shows it. And they can 44 around the clock, buying something 45 by making a phone call.

Department stores and even mail-order companies are 46 to join in the success of home shopping. Large department stores are busy 47 their own TV channels(频道) to encourage TV shopping in the future. 48 can ask questions about products and place 49, all through their TV sets.

Will shopping by television 50 take the place of shopping in stores? Some industry managers think so. 51 many people find shopping at a 52 store a great enjoyment. And for many shoppers, it is still important to 53 or try on dresses they want to buy. That's 54 specialists say that in the future, home shopping will 55 together with store shopping but will never entirely replace(取代) it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. must | B. should | C. shall | D. can |
| 37. A. programme | B. way | C. reason | D. purpose |
| 38. A. ever | B. never | C. still | D. once |
| 39. A. proud | B. fond | C. tired | D. careful |
| 40. A. fighting | B. striking | C. treating | D. stopping |
| 41. A. sense | B. doubt | C. hope | D. feeling |
| 42. A. see | B. watch | C. let | D. notice |
| 43. A. until | B. since | C. if | D. while |
| 44. A. shop | B. wait | C. turn | D. deliver |
| 45. A. suitably | B. cheaply | C. simply | D. hardly |
| 46. A. nervous | B. lucky | C. equal | D. eager |
| 47. A. putting up | B. making up | C. setting up | D. looking up |
| 48. A. Guests | B. Assistants | C. Managers | D. Customers |
| 49. A. orders | B. goods | C. books | D. answers |
| 50. A. lastly | B. finally | C. especially | D. fortunately |
| 51. A. Then | B. Yet | C. However | D. Therefore |
| 52. A. general | B. popular | C. real | D. true |

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| 53. A. design | B. make | C. wear | D. touch |
| 54. A. how | B. why | C. what | D. when |
| 55. A. exist | B. practice | C. follow | D. appear |

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,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

When a storm is coming, most people leave the area as quickly as possible and head for safety. But there are a few people who will get into their cars and go straight for the center of the storm. These people are willing to risk (冒……危险) being killed by floods or 100-kilometer-an-hour winds for the excitement of watching the storm close up.

"Storm chasing(追逐)" is becoming an increasingly popular hobby (喜好), especially in the Midwest of the United States, where there are frequent storms between March and July. A storm chaser begins the day by checking the Internet for latest weather reports, and then drives up to 1,000 kilometers to where the storm will be and waits for it to develop.

Although anyone can do it, storm chasing is extremely dangerous. The power of a big storm can throw a cow into the air or destroy a whole house in seconds. Storm chasers are also often hurt in accidents caused by driving in a heavy rain. If you are a beginner, it is much safer to join a group for storm-chasing vacations during the storm season.

Even then, storm chasing is not all adventure and excitement. "Storm chasing is 95% driving," says Daniel Lynch, who spends most of his summer storm-chasing. "Sometimes you can sit around for hours waiting for something to happen, and all you get is blue sky and a few light showers."

However, for storm chasers, it is all worth it. "When you get close to a storm, it is the most exciting sight you will ever see in your life," says Jasper Morley. "Every storm is an example of the power of nature. It is the greatest show on Earth."

56. For storm chasing, the first thing storm chasers do is to _____.
- A. head straight for the center of the storm
B. get into the car for safety
C. wait patiently for the storm to develop
D. collect information about a coming storm
57. Beginners of storm chasing are advised _____.
- A. not to drive in a heavy rain
B. to do it in an organized way
C. not to get too close to a storm
D. to spend more time on it in summer
58. By saying "it is all worth it" in the last paragraph, the author means that _____.
- A. storm chasing costs a lot of money
B. storm chasing is worth hours of waiting
C. efforts in storm chasing are well paid
D. a storm presents the greatest show on Earth
59. What can we learn from the text?
- A. Sometimes storm chasers get nothing but disappointment.
B. Many storm chasers get killed in the storms.
C. Storm chasing is becoming popular around the world.
D. Storm chasing is only fit for young people.

B

People fell in love with Elizabeth Taylor in 1944, when she starred in *National Velvet* — the story of Velvet Brown, a young girl who wins first place in a famous horse race. At first, the producers of the movie told Taylor that she was too small to play the part of Velvet. However, they waited for her a few months as she exercised and trained — and added three inches to her height in four months! Her acting in *National Velvet* is still considered the best by a child actress.

Elizabeth Taylor was born in London in 1932, her parents, both Americans, had moved there for business reasons. When World War II started, the Taylors moved to Beverly Hills, California, and there Elizabeth started acting in movies. After her success as a child star, Taylor had no trouble moving into adult (成人) roles and won twice for Best Actress: *Butterfield 8* (1960) and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1996).

Taylor's fame(名声) and popularity gave her a lot of power with the movie industry, so she was able to demand very high pay for movies. In 1963, she received \$1 million for her part in *Cleopatra* — the highest pay received by any star up to that time.

Elizabeth Taylor is a legend(传奇人物) of our time. Like Velvet Brown in *National Velvet*, she has been lucky: she has beauty, fame and wealth. But she is also a hard worker. Taylor seldom acts in movies any more. Instead, she puts her time and efforts into her businesses, and into helping others — several years ago, she founded an organization that has raised more than \$40 million for research and education.

60. The producers didn't let Taylor play the part of Velvet at first because they thought she _____.
A. was small in size
B. was too young
C. did not play well enough
D. did not show much interest
61. What Elizabeth Taylor and Velvet Brown had in common was that they were both _____.
A. popular all their lives
B. famous actresses
C. successful when very young
D. rich and kind-hearted
62. Taylor became Best Actress at the age of _____.
A. 12
B. 28
C. 31
D. 34
63. In her later life, Elizabeth Taylor devoted herself to _____.
A. doing business and helping others
B. turning herself into a legend
C. collecting money for the poor
D. going about research and education work

C

Lions are opportunists. They prefer to eat without having to do too much work. When resting in the shade, they are also watching the sky to see what is flying by, and even in the heat of the day they will suddenly start up and run a mile across the plains to find out what is going on. If another animal has made a kill, they will drive it off and take the kill for themselves. A grown lion can easily eat 60 pounds of meat at a single feeding. Often they eat until it seems painful for them to lie down.

The lionesses(母狮), being thinner and faster, are better hunters(猎手) than the males(雄狮). But the males don't mind. After the kill they move in and take the best share.

Most kills are made at night or just before daybreak. We have seen many, many daylight attempts but only ten kills. Roughly, it's about twenty daytime attempts for one kill.

When lions are hiding for an attack by a water hole, they wait patiently and can charge at any second. The kill is the exciting moment in the day-to-day life of the lion, since these great animals spend most of their time, about 20 hours a day, sleeping and resting.

Lions are social cats, and when they are having a rest, they love to touch each other. After drinking at a water hole, a lioness rests her head on another's back. When walking, young lions often touch faces with older ones, an act of close ties among members of the group.

64. By describing lions as "opportunists" in the first paragraph, the author means to say that lions _____.
A. are cruel animals
B. are clever animals
C. like to take advantage of other animals
D. like to take every chance to eat
65. According to the text which of the following is true?
A. Lions make most kills in the daytime.
B. Males care more about eating than active killing.
C. Lions are curious about things happening around them.
D. It doesn't take lions too much time to make a kill.
66. How can we know that lions are social animals?
A. They depend on each other.
B. They look after each other well.
C. They readily share what they have.
D. They enjoy each other's company.
67. What would be the best title for the text?
A. Powerful Lions
B. Lions at Work and Play
C. Lions, Social Cats
D. Lions, Skilled Hunters

D

To extinguish (熄灭) different kinds of fires, several types of fire extinguishers have been invented. They must be ready for immediate use when fire breaks out. Most portable (手提式的) kinds operate for less than a minute, so they are useful only on small fires. The law requires ships, trains, buses and planes to carry extinguishers.

Since fuel, oxygen (氧气) and heat must be present in order for fire to exist, one or more of these things must be removed or reduced to extinguish a fire. If the heat is reduced by cooling the material below a certain temperature, the fire goes out. The cooling method is the most common way to put out a fire. Water is the best cooling material because it is low in cost and easy to get.

Another method of extinguishing fire is by cutting off the oxygen. This is usually done by covering the fire with sand, steam or some other things. A blanket may be used to cover a small fire.

A third method is called separation, which includes removing the fuel, or material easy to burn, from a fire, so that it can find no fuel.

The method that is used to put out a fire depends upon the type of fire. Fires have been grouped in three classes. Fires in wood, paper, cloth and the like are called Class A fires. These materials usually help keep the fire on. Such fires can be stopped most readily by cooling with water.

68. If a fire breaks out on a bus, which of the following should be ready there for you to use?

- A. Sand. B. Water. C. A blanket. D. An extinguisher.

69. To cover a small piece of burning wood with a basin in order to stop the fire is an example of _____.

- A. separating the fire B. reducing the heat
C. removing the fuel D. cutting off the oxygen

70. In choosing how to put out a fire, we should first be clear about _____.

- A. when it breaks out B. how it comes about
C. what kind it is D. where it takes place

71. What would the author probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

- A. Another class of fires. B. Another type of extinguishers.
C. How fires break out. D. How fires can be prevented.

E

Childhood was an illusion (错觉) and the illusion was this: everything was bigger. No, I mean *everything*, not just houses and shops and grown-ups, but colors and flowers and journeys, especially journeys which seemed endless. "Are we there yet, Daddy?"

Funfairs (游乐场) were huge things that spread for miles around you with noise and lights and exciting danger. Rainy days at home when you were ill seemed to last for ever. Being a grown-up yourself was an unthinkable distant possibility. Every sound was louder, every game was grander, every pain unbearable.

As I've grown old, life has become smaller. Tastes have dulled. Surprises have turned into shocks. Days go by unnoticed. How can I regain childhood when it was an illusion?

I have only one repeatable and wonderful way and even in this way I can regain only part of that larger world. I can play upon the stage like a child and make the crowd laugh and laugh with them, sometimes helplessly like a child, and then, even though I'm a sixty-one-year-old man, I can almost catch the colors and sounds and stillness of those bigger years when I was little.

72. How does the author feel about his childhood?

- A. It was endless. B. It was unpleasant.
C. He is glad that it is over. D. He misses it as a grown-up.

73. The author thinks that everything was bigger in childhood because _____.

- A. children could not make proper judgments B. children were curious and eager about life
C. things appeared really big in children's eyes D. to grow up seemed so long for children

74. The world seems to have become smaller to the author because _____.

- A. life is disappointing B. time goes by too fast
C. he has had too many surprises D. foods no longer taste delicious

75. The author enjoys playing on the stage so as to _____.
 A. act like a child B. live an unusual life
 C. make the crowd laugh D. regain his childhood

第 II 卷

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: 在错的词上划一横线, 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。

There is a public library in every town in Britain. Anyone	76. _____
can borrow books if he or she wish, in some places you	77. _____
may borrow as more books as you need, but in others	78. _____
you are limited in a certain number of books. You may	79. _____
keep the books for several weeks so as you can have	80. _____
enough time to finish it. If the book you want is out,	81. _____
you may ask it to be kept for you. Most public libraries	82. _____
also have a reading-room, that you can sit at the desk	83. _____
and read the daily newspapers, magazines and the other	84. _____
books, but you are not permit to take them out.	85. _____

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 作为选派的交流学生在美国某中学学习了一年, 寄住在 Mr. Brown 家里, 刚回到国内。回国后你发现自己的一本英语词典遗忘在他家, 因此给他写一封信, 请他帮助寄回词典。信的主要内容如下:

- * 感谢在美国期间他所提供的帮助。
- * 一本英语词典忘记带回。
- * 词典是美国老师送的, 非常珍贵。
- * 词典很可能丢在卧室的书架上。
- * 邮资自己付。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右; 信的开头和结尾已为你写好。
2. 可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。
3. 参考词汇: 邮资——postage

Dear Mr. Brown,

Yours,
Li Hua

2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(北京卷)

英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分,第 I 卷 1 至 16 页,第 II 卷 17 至 18 页,共 150 分。
考试时间 120 分钟。考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项:

1. 答题前考生务必分别将答题卡 I 和答题卡 II 上的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔填写,用 2B 铅笔将准考证号对应的信息点涂黑。
2. 答题卡第 I 卷时,每小题选出答案后,用 2B 铅笔把答题卡 I 上对应题目的答案选中涂满涂黑,黑度以盖住框内字母为准。如需改动,用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其它答案项。在试卷上答题无效。
3. 答题卡第 II 卷时,必须用黑色字迹的签字笔按题号顺序答在答题卡 II 的红色框答题区域相应位置内,未在对应的答题区域作答或超出答题区域作答均不得分。在试卷上答题无效。

第 I 卷(选择题 共 115 分)

第一部分:听力理解(共两节,30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听完每段对话后,你将有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话你将听一遍。

例: What is the man going to read?

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|
| A. A newspaper. | B. A magazine. | C. A book. |
|-----------------|----------------|------------|
- 答案是 A。

1. What size does the woman want?

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|-------------|
| A. Size 8. | B. Size 10. | C. Size 12. |
|------------|-------------|-------------|

2. Where does the conversation take place?

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A. In a post office. | B. In a hotel. | C. In a bank. |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|

3. Why is the man going to New York?

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. To live there. | B. To visit a friend. | C. To have a vacation. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|

4. What are they going to do?

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| A. Play tennis. | B. Go swimming. | C. Do some cleaning. |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|

5. What is the man doing?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Making an announcement. | B. Making an appointment. | C. Making an invitation. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题,从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后,每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Who is this announcement for?

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A. People on a train. | B. People on a plane. | C. People in a restaurant. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|

7. What time of the day is it?

- | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| A. Morning. | B. Noon. | C. Evening. |
|-------------|----------|-------------|

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

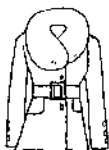
8. Where are the speakers?

- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A. At a Lost and Found. | B. At a bus stop. | C. In a shop. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------|

9. Which of the following is the woman's coat?



A.



B.



C.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 11 题。

10. What are the speakers doing?

A. Watching a movie.

B. Having dinner.

C. Making soup.

11. What makes the man unhappy?

A. The woman doesn't cook very well.

B. The woman seldom talks to him at dinner.

C. The woman watches too many commercials.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What does the man dislike about his job?

A. Working in a hotel.

B. Working in summer.

C. Traveling all the time.

13. Why doesn't he want to take the new job?

A. He doesn't get a good pay.

B. He dislikes working in a seaside town.

C. He hates playing the same piece again and again.

14. What does the woman think of the job the man was offered?

A. Boring.

B. Well-paid.

C. Tough.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What are they discussing?

A. What to have for lunch.

B. Where to go for lunch.

C. When to have lunch.

16. What can we learn about the man?

A. He usually doesn't eat fast food.

B. He often eats in a restaurant near his home.

C. He can't afford an expensive lunch that day.

17. Where are they probably going right after this conversation?

A. A supermarket.

B. A fast-food place.

C. A French restaurant.

听第 11 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why didn't the woman go to the man's birthday party?

A. She forgot all about it.

B. She didn't like the man.

C. She didn't know about it.

19. Who is the woman?

A. The man's friend.

B. The man's mother.

C. The man's secretary.

20. What does the woman want to do for the man's birthday?

A. Buy him a nice present.

B. Have lunch with him.

C. Send him an email.

第二部分: 知识运用 (共两节, 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 共 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: It's so nice to hear from her again. _____, we last met more than thirty years ago.

A. What's more

B. That's to say

C. In other words

D. Believe it or not

答案是 D。

21. This washing machine is environmentally friendly because it uses _____ water and electricity than _____ models.

A. less; older

B. less; elder

C. fewer; older

D. fewer; elder

22. — When do we need to pay the balance?

- _____ September 30.
- A. In B. By C. During D. Within
23. She went to the bookstore and bought _____.
A. dozen books B. dozens books C. dozen of books D. dozens of books
24. — Which driver was to blame?
— Why, _____! It was the child's fault, clear and simple. He suddenly came out between two parked cars.
A. both B. either C. each D. neither
25. — What's the name?
— Khulaifi, _____ I spell that for you?
A. Shall B. Would C. Can D. Might
26. — I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over _____ keyboard.
— You shouldn't put drinks near _____ computer.
A. the; 不填 B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. a; a
27. — _____ leave at the end of this month.
— I don't think you should do that until _____ another job.
A. I'm going to; you'd found B. I'm going to; you've found
C. I'll; you'll find D. I'll; you'd find
28. There have been several new events _____ to the program for the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.
A. add B. to add C. adding D. added
29. — Could you do me a favor?
— It depends on _____ it is.
A. which B. whichever C. what D. whatever
30. — Your job _____ open for your return.
— Thanks.
A. will be kept B. will keep C. had kept D. had been kept
31. Women _____ drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those _____ don't.
A. who; 不填 B. 不填; who C. who; who D. 不填; 不填
32. — Where did you put the car keys?
— Oh, I _____ I put them on the chair because the phone rang as I _____ in.
A. remembered; come B. remembered; was coming
C. remember; come D. remember; was coming
33. _____ you've tried it, you can't imagine how pleasant it is.
A. Unless B. Because C. Although D. When
34. He found it increasingly difficult to read, _____ his eyesight was beginning to fail.
A. and B. for C. but D. or
35. I can't stand _____ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses _____ talking while she works.
A. working; stopping B. to work; stopping C. working; to stop D. to work; to stop

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Learning to Accept

I learned how to accept life as it is from my father. 36, he did not teach me acceptance when he was strong and healthy, but rather when he was 37 and ill.

My father was 38 a strong man who loved being active, but a terrible illness 39 all that away. Now he can no longer walk and he must sit quietly in a chair all day. Even talking is 40. One night, I went to visit him with my sisters. We started 41 about life, and I told them about one of my 42. I said that we must very often give things up 43 we grow — our youth, our beauty, our friends — but it always 44 that after we give something up we gain something new in its place. Then suddenly my father 45 up. He said, "But, Peter, I gave up 46! What did I gain?" I thought and thought but I could not think of anything to say. 47 he answered his

own question: "I 48 the love of my family." I looked at my sisters and saw tears in their eyes, along with hope and thankfulness.

I was also 49 by his words. After that, when I began to feel irritated (恼怒的) at someone, I 50 remember his words, and become 51. If he could replace his great pain with a feeling of love for others, then I should be 52 to give up my small irritations. In this 53, I learned the power of acceptance from my father.

Sometimes I 54 what other things I could have learned from him if I had listened more carefully when I was a boy. For now, though, I am grateful for this one 55.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. Afterwards | B. Therefore | C. However | D. Meanwhile |
| 37. A. tired | B. weak | C. poor | D. slow |
| 38. A. already | B. still | C. only | D. once |
| 39. A. took | B. threw | C. sent | D. put |
| 40. A. impossible | B. difficult | C. stressful | D. hopeless |
| 41. A. worrying | B. caring | C. talking | D. asking |
| 42. A. decisions | B. experiences | C. ambitions | D. beliefs |
| 43. A. as | B. since | C. before | D. till |
| 44. A. suggests | B. promises | C. seems | D. requires |
| 45. A. spoke | B. turned | C. summed | D. opened |
| 46. A. something | B. anything | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 47. A. Surprisingly | B. Immediately | C. Naturally | D. Certainly |
| 48. A. had | B. accepted | C. gained | D. enjoyed |
| 49. A. touched | B. astonished | C. attracted | D. warned |
| 50. A. should | B. could | C. would | D. might |
| 51. A. quiet | B. calm | C. relaxed | D. happy |
| 52. A. ready | B. likely | C. free | D. able |
| 53. A. case | B. form | C. method | D. way |
| 54. A. doubt | B. wonder | C. know | D. guess |
| 55. A. award | B. gift | C. lesson | D. word |

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

How to Make a Budget (预算)

Most likely, you aren't the family breadwinner. But doing a small job or getting a weekly allowance(零花钱) would put some money in your pocket. For kids and grown-ups alike, money is easy to spend. If you aren't careful, it can be gone in no time.

Being responsible with your money is an important skill to learn — and the sooner you start the better. Whether you are tracking your spending or saving for something special, creating a budget can help you deal with your expenses and plan for the future. All you need are paper and a pencil — and some self-control.

First, take a look at our sample monthly budget. Then, use a separate sheet of paper to plan your own. In the first

Monthly income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$20.00	Snacks	\$26.00
Money earned selling drinks	\$25.00	Music downloads	\$12.00
Money earned babysitting	\$12.50	Movies	\$18.00
Money earned delivering newspapers	\$30.00	Video rentals	\$10.00
Total:	\$87.50	Total:	\$66.00

two columns(栏), list your sources(来源) of income and how much you expect to earn from them. In the third and fourth columns, list what you expect to spend your money on and the amount.

The left-hand total should be more than or equal to the right-hand total. If it is, you have an effective budget.

Budgets are not complex, but sticking to them can be tough. When planning your budget, be realistic about your expenses. If you know that you drop \$18 at a movie, don't write \$12 in that space simply because you wish you were spending less.