



No.1

荣德基CETC
高考攻略

第一卷

2006—2007年经典高考模拟卷

热烈祝贺

《第一卷》命中

06年四川高考60分作文题!

26 套

决选

英语(不含听力)

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

第3期

3



你的差距牵动着我的心

荣德基CETC高考攻略第一卷

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2006—2007年经典高考模拟卷

决选20套

英语(不含听力)

荣德基教育研究中心
荣德基教育网

编

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

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◆ CETC 的灵魂——差距

C—comprehension: 听老师讲课, 读教材看教辅, 不懂的地方——差距。(为什么不懂, 有差距)

E—exercise: 做练习题时做错的题——差距。(练习时为什么会错, 有差距)

T—test: 各种考试中做错的题——差距。(考试时为什么会错, 有差距)

C—countermeasure: 应对措施——没有差距。

锁定差距; C, E, T 缩小差距与消灭差距; C

CETC: 锁定差距 缩小差距 消灭差距(这是 CETC 的目标和核心)

荣德基 CETC 循环学习法: CETC 不停地循环——循环——再循环, 差距在循环中锁定, 在循环中缩小, 在循环中消灭。

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以奔跑的姿态奋斗

奔跑,冲破风的阻力,追赶风的速度,瞄准前方的目标,这是奋斗的姿态。

奔跑,听着自己强劲有力的心跳和整齐厚重的呼吸,这是奋斗的快乐。

每个人都奔跑在自己梦想的路上,路过不同的风景,经历不同的挫折,却都保持着奋斗的姿态,享受着奋斗的快乐!

看过一期电视采访节目,采访的对象是雅典奥运会田径跨栏项目冠军刘翔。

主持人问,你觉得是什么让你打破了美国田径的神话?

刘翔回答,其实在开始我并不是领先的,到最后阶段时,我的爆发力比较大,当我超过我前面的每一个人时,他们都会用一种无奈又惊讶的眼神瞥我。

刘翔的回答很是轻松诙谐、轻描淡写。

虽然他没有提到自己洒在训练场上的汗水,但让人们看到了是那种厚积薄发的爆发力,让这个小伙子成为了世界的第一。人们永远记住了刘翔说的那句话——中国有我,世界有我。

高三,奔向高考的最后征程,无论你是否跑在别人的前面,此时你都需要让自己爆发出最后的潜力,给别人也给自己一个可以惊声尖叫的感叹!

高考模拟,高考的一次次预演,考生的一次次练兵,真枪实弹的操练是最后的能量积蓄,以最接近高考的方式导引高考的火线。它是对高考最宽泛最深远的描述,但不仅是一次高考的副本,更是专家、名师、名校各方力量对高考高瞻远瞩的分析和预测,它不是为了去中一个或两个高考原题,它真正的价值和作用在于,它代表着大部分教育工作者对高考的期望,代表着高考的方向。因此,对于站在高考起跑线上的你来讲,它是最有价值的练兵题、最有意义的复习参考。

《第一卷》不可能要放过这么重要的复习参考资料,那么《荣德基 CETC 高考攻略第一卷—决选25套经典高考模拟卷》更是以迅速及时的实际行动为大家奉上最早的备考资料。《第一卷》专家团对2006年全国各地模拟试题进行分析评估后甄选出的精品试卷,具有以下几个特点:

最新精选26套:2006年高考备考的调研、诊断、检测、联考等各类模拟试卷,集合PK,经过国内顶级高考研究专家的审核评估,精选出26套,准确地把握高考方向,为广大师生提供了最有价值的备考武器。

绝对权威打造:高考命题研究专家团甄选编制;作文范文为北大学生创作精品;英语听力由外籍专家原声朗读。

答案点拨详尽:对每道试题的解析深入透彻,角度灵活,发散广,信息含量高。

我们精心策划编写,我们细心审核印制,我们一步步地做好准备,期待着你到最后时刻赢了对手也赢了自己。望我们给了你足够的能量,以奔跑的姿态去为2007年高考奋斗,在最后一刻爆发你自己,冲过那段最后的距离。那不是上演一个神话,那是我们为您点燃的一把成功的火炬!

2006年6月于北京

热烈祝贺荣德基《第一卷 NO.1》之《揭密卷》 命中06年四川高考60分作文题！

2006年6月7日，四川省的高考工作正式开始，上午9：00—11：00考语文，当考场考试结束的铃声响起，考场外的世界便沸腾了。

“天啊！作文题，《第一卷》上做

“是啊是啊，真的，就在《第
课堂上练过的，老师还指

“是第11期的揭
了，还好我们用
卷）。”

原来这
上走出来的
他们做过的
题——模——

都是以
于800字。且
的范文。

这些激动不已的读者在第一时间拨通了荣德基
室的电话，表达了他们对荣德基老师的感激之情。

“幸福来得太突然”这是《第一卷》读者们最
对于这一特大喜讯，2006年6月9日，《华西都市报》
一时间以“噱！高考作文我们平时问过”为题，就《荣
高考攻略第一卷》第11期揭密卷“押中”今年高考60
一事，对德阳孝泉中学的老师和兴奋的240名学生进行了
（详见2006年06月09日《华西都市报》第三版）。

我们第一时间把这个喜讯
《第一卷》总主编荣德基老
荣德基老师进行了电话专访。
说：首先祝贺使用了《第一卷》
师们，《第一卷》能给你们这种幸福
真高兴！接下来我们还会将荣德基教辅的《点拨高考》系列连同《第一卷》
命中的全国各省份高考试卷原题进行整理公布，希望会给更多的同学和老师
们带来更多的幸福！

我们“问”过。

一卷》上，我们在
导过。”

密卷，太幸运
了《第一

高考语文考场
作文题竟然和
中的一道作文

作文，都是不少
有北大学生所撰写

教育研究中心办公

好的心灵写照。

记者苏定伟第

德基CETC

分作文题

采访报道

告知了

师，并对

荣老师

的同学和老师

真是让我感到非



06年四川语文卷 高考作文原题是：

21. 阅读下面的文字，根据要求作文。(60分)
生活中，有人好问，有人不问；有人主张有疑问就
问，有人主张三思而后问。问天问地，问古问今，“问”在我们
的生活中无处不在。
请以“问”为话题，写一篇不少于800字的文章。自定立意，自选文体，
自拟题目。所写内容必须在话题范围之内。不得抄袭。

箭



10环的碰撞

《第一卷》第11期第14页中的作文原题是：
英特尔公司董事长贝瑞特博士访问四
川大学。在题为“教育与创新”的演讲中给青
年学生提出了“忠告”：“要不断提问。为什么
要如此做呢？为什么答案是这样的？为什么
这种原则在这里可以应用？为什么书里是这样
写的？你要多问几遍才能解决这个问题，问一次
有了解真正的问题才能了解真正的问题，问一次
的话只能得到浅薄的回答，不能够获得和
了解事物的真谛。”
你从这段话中得到什么启示，请以“问”
为话题写一篇文章，不少于800字。
题目自拟。

精读精练

名师作业

单元重点

第一讲 wcd

创新

名师

点拨



第七大系列



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英语(不含听力)

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湖北省八校 2005—2006 学年度高三第一次联考 (105)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 120 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

第 I 卷(选择题 共 85 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(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。

- The Chinese astronauts Fei Junlong and Nie Haisheng were so struck by _____ beauty of _____ nature that they took lots of pictures in space.
A. /; / B. ; the C. the; the D. the; /
- The young man, when questioned why he _____ the law, just looked at the policeman and said nothing.
A. had broken B. broke C. breaks D. was breaking
- They lost their way in the forest, and _____. Which of the following is **wrong**?
A. what made matters worse was that night began to fall
B. what was worse, it was getting dark
C. to make matters worse that night was falling
D. worse still, night had fallen
- The doctor had almost lost hope at one point, but the patient finally _____.
A. pulled out B. pulled through C. pulled up D. pulled over
- Nobody but doctors or nurses and those _____ by Dr. Hu _____ to enter the patient's room.
A. invited; is allowed B. are invited; are allowed C. being invited; allowed D. invited; are allowed
- _____ the people have become masters of their country _____ science can really serve the people.
A. It is only then; that B. It was that; when C. It is only when; that D. It was when; then
- He suggested _____ a meeting and it may be suggested he _____ in our plan.
A. to hold; was interested B. 不填; was interested C. holding; should be interested D. should hold; interested
- The careless man received a ticket for speeding. He _____ so fast.
A. mustn't have driven B. wouldn't have driven C. can't have driven D. shouldn't have driven
- Native Americans from the southeastern part of _____ is now the United States believed that the universe in which they lived was made up of three worlds.
A. that B. which C. where D. what
- I think you should phone Jenny and say sorry to her. _____ . It was her fault.
A. Not possible B. Not at all C. No chance D. No way
- To his disappointment, the opinion he had stuck _____ out wrong.
A. to turn B. to turning C. to turned D. to be turned
- Who did you see _____ in the middle of the front row making that much noise?
A. seated B. sit C. seat D. seating
- This is the nurse who _____ to me when I was ill in

hospital.

- A. accompanied B. attended
C. entertained D. cared

14. If I had worked harder at school, I _____ in a comfortable office now.

- A. would sit B. would have sat
C. would be sitting D. were sitting

15. It _____ long before the Chinese Space Center _____ Shenzhen VII Spacecraft.

- A. will not be; launches B. is; will launch
C. will not be; will launch D. is; launches

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,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

On Easter Day 1722, some European explorers found a lonely island in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. They _____ 16 _____ it Easter Island. The explorers found that the island had good soil _____ 17 _____ the 200 natives living there survived with little food.

Even more _____ 18 _____, these people also lived among the ruins of what might have been a once great civilization. All that is left of it are around 800 giant stone statues _____ 19 _____ human heads. They _____ 20 _____ up to 270 tons and the tallest measures over 11 metres. The stone men face _____ 21 _____, rather than out to sea, and their eyes are focused upon the sky. They are all carved from _____ 22 _____ volcanic rock (火山岩) and some have hats on their heads and eyes made from white coral.

Since their _____ 23 _____, these huge stone men _____ 24 _____ one of the greatest mysteries of all time. Who built them? Why did they do it?

Some experts believe the stone men are _____ 25 _____ to Inca stonework, and suggest the figures were created by people of Peruvian descent (血统). _____ 26 _____ have even gone so far as to say that they came from outer space.

The latest suggestion _____ 27 _____ the idea that Easter Island represents one of the worst cases of resource abuse in human history.

It is said that a small group of Asians settled on Easter Island _____ 28 _____ between 400 and 700 AD. They developed a great civilization with huge forests and _____ 29 _____ food.

At the peak of their civilization, the people began to build the giant _____ 30 _____ men. Why they did this is still _____ 31 _____ but it is possible the figures represent the settlers' gods or ancestors.

_____ 32 _____ the statues grew larger, the people's lifestyles became more and more wasteful. The forest began to disappear, which _____ 33 _____ all the animals dying out. _____ 34 _____ couldn't get food and were forced to eat other humans. Society began to _____ 35 _____ and the islanders themselves finally destroyed the stone men.

16. A. said B. were called C. named D. spoke
17. A. and B. but C. however D. still

18. A. surprise B. surprised
C. surprising D. surprisingly

19. A. looking B. resembling
C. liking D. standing for

20. A. weigh B. lift C. get D. measure

21. A. forward B. outward C. onward D. inward

22. A. broken B. soft C. hard D. hurt

23. A. looking B. invention C. discovery D. covering

24. A. have happened B. have led to
C. have taken place D. have created
25. A. usual B. common C. familiar D. similar
26. A. Another B. Other C. Others D. Many
27. A. is focused on B. is based on
C. is depended on D. is concentrated on
28. A. some time B. one day C. sometime D. once
29. A. plenty of B. number of C. much of D. amount of
30. A. clever B. stone C. wooden D. iron
31. A. welcome B. known
C. unimportant D. unknown
32. A. While B. After C. With D. As
33. A. resulted in B. resulted from
C. created D. lay in
34. A. The islands B. The people
C. The animals D. The Europeans
35. A. break out B. break in
C. break into D. break down

第二部分 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。

A

Like many of my generation, I have a weakness for hero worship. At some point, however, we all begin to question our heroes and our need for them. This leads us to ask: What is a hero?

Despite immense differences in cultures, heroes around the world generally share a number of characteristics that instruct and inspire people.

A hero does something worth talking about. A hero has a story of adventure to tell and a community who will listen. But a hero goes beyond mere fame.

Heroes serve powers or principles larger than themselves. Like high-voltage transformers (变压器), heroes take the energy of higher powers and step it down so that it can be used by ordinary people.

The hero lives a life worthy of imitation. Those who imitate a genuine hero experience life with new depth, enthusiasm, and meaning. A sure test for would-be heroes is what or whom do they serve? What are they willing to live and die for? If the answer or evidence suggests they serve only their own fame, they may be famous persons but not heroes. Madonna and Michael Jackson are famous, but who would claim that their fans find life more abundant?

Heroes are catalysts (催化剂) for change. They have a vision from the mountain top. They have the skill and the charm to move the masses. They create new possibilities. Without Gandhi, India might still be part of the British Empire. Without Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King, Jr., we might still have segregated (隔离的) buses, restaurants, and parks. It may be possible for large-scale change to occur without leaders with magnetic personalities, but the pace of change would be slow, the vision uncertain, and the committee meetings endless.

36. Although heroes may come from different cultures, they
- A. generally process certain inspiring characteristics
B. probably share some weaknesses of ordinary people
C. are often influenced by previous generations
D. all unknowingly attract a large number of fans
37. According to the passage, heroes are compared to high-voltage transformers in that
- A. they have a vision from the mountaintop
B. they have a warm feelings and emotions
C. they can serve as concrete examples of noble

principles

- D. they can make people feel stronger and more confident
38. Gandhi and Martin Luther King are typical examples of outstanding leaders who
- A. are good at demonstrating their charming characters
B. can move the masses with their forceful speeches
C. are capable of meeting all challenges and hardships
D. can provide an answer to the problems of their people
39. The author concludes that historical changes would
- A. be delayed without leaders with inspiring, personal qualities
B. not happen without heroes making the necessary sacrifices
C. take place if there were heroes to lead the people
D. produce leaders with attractive personalities

B

It came as something of a surprise when Diana, Princess of Wales, made a trip to Angola in 1997, to support the Red Cross's campaign for a total ban on all anti-personnel landmines (地雷). Within hours of arriving in Angola, television screens around the world were filled with images of her comforting victims injured in explosions caused by landmines. "I knew the statistics," she said, "But putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me; like when I met Sandra, a 13-year-old girl who had lost her leg, and people like her."

The Princess concluded with a simple message: "We must stop landmines". And she used every opportunity during her visit to repeat this message.

But, back in London, her views were not shared by some members of the British government, which refused to support a ban on these weapons. Angry politicians launched an attack on the Princess in the press. They described her as "very ill-informed" and a "loose cannon (乱放炮的人)".

The Princess responded by brushing aside the criticisms: "This is a distraction (干扰) we do not need. All I'm trying to do is help."

Opposition parties, the media and the public immediately voiced their support for the Princess. To make matters worse for the government, it soon emerged that the Princess's trip had been approved by the Foreign Office, and that she was in fact very well-informed about both the situation in Angola and the British government's policy regarding landmines. The result was a severe embarrassment for the government.

To try and limit the damage, the Foreign Secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, claimed that the Princess's views on landmines were not very different from government policy, and that it was "working towards" a worldwide ban. The Defense Secretary, Michael Portillo, claimed the matter was "a misinterpretation or misunderstanding."

For the Princess, the trip to this war-torn country was an excellent opportunity to use her popularity to show the world how much destruction and suffering landmines can cause. She said that the experience had also given her the chance to get closer to people and their problems.

40. Princess Diana paid a visit to Angola in 1997
- A. to voice her support for a total ban of landmines
B. to clarify the British government's stand on landmines
C. to investigate the sufferings of landmine victims there

- D. to establish her image as a friend of landmine victims
41. What did Diana mean when she said "... putting a face to those figures brought the reality home to me"?
- A. She just couldn't bear to meet the landmine victims face to face.
 - B. The actual situation in Angola made her feel like going back home.
 - C. Meeting the landmine victims in person made her believe the statistics.
 - D. Seeing the pain of the victims made her realize the seriousness of the situation.
42. Some members of the British government criticized Diana because _____.
- A. she was ill-informed of the government's policy
 - B. they were actually opposed to banning landmines
 - C. she had not consulted the government before the visit
 - D. they believed that she had misinterpreted the situation in Angola
43. How did Diana respond to the criticisms?
- A. She paid no attention to them.
 - B. She made more appearances on TV.
 - C. She met the 13-year-old girl as planned
 - D. She rose to argue with her opponents.

C

On average, American kids ages 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, eight hours more than they did in 1981. They also did more household work and participated in more of such organized activities as soccer and ballet. Involvement in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to 1997; boys now spend an average of four hours a week playing sports; girls log half that time. All in all, however, children's leisure time dropped from 40% of the day in 1981 to 25%.

"Children are affected by the same time crisis that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who headed the recent study of children's timetable. A chief reason, she says, is that more mothers are working outside the home. (Nevertheless, children in both double-income and male breadwinner households spend comparable amounts of time interacting [相互影响] with their parents, 19 hours and 22 hours respectively [各自的]. In contrast, children spent only 9 hours with their single mothers.)

All work and no play could make for some very messed-up kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child explores the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Brazelton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to negotiate their relationships with their peers, but kids ages 3 to 12 spent only 12 hours a week engaged in it.

The children sampled spent a quarter of their rapidly decreasing "free time" watching television. But that, believe it or not, was one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spent just over an hour a week reading. Let's face it, who's got the time?

44. By mentioning "the same time crisis" Sandra Hofferth means _____.
- A. children have little time to play with their parents
 - B. children are not taken good care of by their working parents
 - C. both parents and children suffer from lack of leisure time
 - D. both parents and children have trouble managing

their time

45. According to the author a child develops better if _____.

- A. he has plenty of time reading and studying
 - B. he is left to play with his peers in his own way
 - C. he has more time participating in school activities
 - D. he is free to interact with his working parents
46. The author is concerned about the fact that American kids _____.
- A. are engaged in more and more structured activities
 - B. are increasingly neglected by their working mothers
 - C. are spending more and more time watching TV
 - D. are involved less and less in household work
47. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A. extracurricular (课外活动) activities promote children's intelligence
 - B. most children will turn to reading with TV sets switched off
 - C. efforts to get kids interested in reading have been fruitful
 - D. most parents believe reading to be beneficial to children

D

It isn't often that an entire industry is symbolized in the figure of a single human being, and such is the case with Canadian aviation and the aircraft industry. The man is the Hon. John A. D. McCurdy, and the life story of this still vigorous (积极的), distinguished Canadian is at once and at the same time the thrilling history of aviation's progress in Canada.

It all began one cold February day in 1909 at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, when John McCurdy confounded (击败) the critics by flying the Silver Dart, an aircraft designed by himself, for half a mile over the ice of Brashear Lakes. This was the first powered flight in Canada and the first by a British subject in the Commonwealth. McCurdy gave proof of his flying ability and of the development and the use of the aileron by being the first man in the world to carry out a figure eight in the air. He became the first to pilot a flying boat, taking off from Long Island Sound. He flew the first airplane to Mexico. In 1911 he had made the longest flight to date, and that over open sea 90 miles from Key West to Havana. He won the first cross country race in Canada 40 miles from Hamilton to Toronto - and he transmitted the first radio message from aircraft.

When World War II came, McCurdy took on board supervisory (监督) authority for Canadian aircraft production by serving with the government in various senior positions.

Following World War II, McCurdy was honored by being made lieutenant governor (政府顾问) of Nova Scotia where he made Canada's first historic flight. He now lives in Montreal with a summer home in Baddeck, site of his first flight.

48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about McCurdy?
- A. He was a Canadian.
 - B. He is regarded as the symbol of Canadian aviation and aircraft industry.
 - C. He is the first man to finish a figure eight in the air.
 - D. He now lives in Baddeck.
49. The "Silver Dart" is _____.
- A. the name of a weapon
 - B. a plane bought by McCurdy
 - C. the nickname of a famous Canadian pilot
 - D. a plane designed by McCurdy
50. McCurdy is NOT the first one to _____.

- A. fly in Canada
B. pilot a flying boat
C. fly from Key West to Toronto
D. fly to Mexico

51. The best title for this passage is _____
A. How McCurdy Became a Famous Canadian Pilot
B. McCurdy's Legendary Experience
C. McCurdy and the Canadian Aviation
D. McCurdy-the Symbol of American Aviation and the Aircraft Industry

E

"Tear 'em apart!" "Kill the fool!" "Murder the referee (裁判)!"

These are common remarks one may hear at various sporting events. At the time they are made, they may seem innocent enough. But let's not kid ourselves. They have been known to influence behavior in such a way as to lead to real bloodshed. Volumes have been written about the way words affect us. It has been shown that words having certain connotations (含义) may cause us to react in ways quite foreign to what we consider to be our usual humanistic behavior. I see the term "opponent" as one of those words. Perhaps the time has come to delete it from sports terms.

The dictionary meaning of the term "opponent" is "adversary"; "enemy"; "one who opposes your interests." Thus, when a player meets an opponent, he or she may tend to treat that opponent as an enemy. At such times, winning may dominate one's intellect, and every action, no matter how gross (rude), may be considered justifiable. I recall an incident in a handball game when a referee refused a player's request for a time out for a glove change because he did not consider them wet enough. The player proceeded to rub his gloves across his wet T-shirt and then exclaimed, "Are they wet enough now?"

In the heat of battle, players have been observed to throw themselves across the court without considering the consequences that such a move might have on anyone in their way. I have also witnessed a player reacting to his opponent's intentional and illegal blocking by deliberately hitting him with the ball as hard as he could during the course of play. Off the court, they are good friends. Does that make any sense? It certainly gives proof of a court attitude which departs from (goes against) normal behavior.

Therefore, I believe it is time we elevated (提升) the game to the level where it belongs thereby setting an example to the rest of the sporting world. Replacing the term "opponent" with "associate" could be an ideal way to start.

The dictionary meaning of the term "associate" is "colleague"; "friend"; "companion". Reflect a moment! You may soon see and possibly feel the difference in your reaction to the term "associate" rather than "opponent."

52. Which of the following statements best expresses the author's view?
A. Aggressive behavior in sports can have serious consequences.
B. The words people use can influence their behavior.
C. Unpleasant words in sports are often used by foreign athletes.
D. Unfair judgments by referees will lead to violence on the sports field.
53. Harsh words are spoken during games because the

players _____.

- A. are too eager to win
B. are usually short-tempered and easily offended
C. cannot afford to be polite in fierce competition
D. treat their rivals as enemies
54. What did the handball player do when he was not allowed a time out to change his gloves?
A. He refused to continue the game.
B. He angrily hit the referee with a ball.
C. He claimed that the referee was unfair.
D. He wet his gloves by rubbing them across his T-shirt.
55. The author hopes to have the current situation in sports improved by _____.
A. calling on players to use clean language on the court
B. raising the referee's sense of responsibility
C. changing the attitude of players on the sports field
D. regulating the relationship between players and referees

第Ⅱ卷(非选择题 共35分)

第三部分 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, 在该行右边横线上划一个勾(✓); 如果有错误(每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 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。

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

该行错一个词: 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: 原行没有错误的不要改。

- Next week I'm going to see my teacher who teaches me English in the middle school. She completed thirty years of teaching and gained rich experience with her work. What lively and interesting her classes were! A way she taught English impressed us very much. I had great difficulty with English grammar just after I entered in the school. It was she who immediately came with help. With her help, I made great progress in English. Once I even got first place in the English examination. I owe my thank to her, my English teacher.

第二节 书面表达(满分25分)

最近, 你班同学开展了一场讨论, 讨论的主题是: Wealth and Health. 请根据下表提供的信息写一篇100字左右的短文, 介绍一下讨论的情况。(文章的开头和结尾已给出。)

一些人认为 Wealth	另一些人认为 Health
1. 有钱就有了一切。	1. 健康更重要。
2. 想办多赚钱。	2. 要爱惜身体。
个人观点: 更看重健康。身体不好, 再多的钱也无济于事。	

Which is more important, wealth or health? Different people have different opinions.

In my opinion, no one agrees that a wealthy person without good health can be happy. So, just do our best and keep fit.

湖北省八校 2005—2006 学年度高三第二次联考 (107)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 120 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

第 I 卷(两部分 共 85 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(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。

- I'm terribly sorry to have put you to so much trouble.
A. Forget it B. No trouble
C. All right D. You're welcome
- Wuhan, once called _____ Chicago of _____ East by Mr. Sun Yatsen, has become a prosperous city in central Hubei.
A. \; the B. a; the
C. \; a D. the; the
- We're happy that our predictions _____ so accurate, which is far from expectation.
A. might be B. would be
C. should be D. will be
- Eating too much fat can _____ heart diseases and cause high blood pressure.
A. attend to B. devote to
C. dedicate to D. contribute to
- All of us want very much to see these recommended movies, especially _____ you referred to just now.
A. as B. which
C. the one D. that
- The jewellery shop is reported in the local newspaper _____ last night.
A. robbed B. to have been robbed
C. having been robbed D. being robbed
- Did Jenny clean the whole house yesterday?
She _____ because she was not quite herself.
A. hadn't cleaned it B. had it cleaned
C. had cleaned it D. cleaned it
- Nathalie suggested the problem worth paying attention _____ at the meeting.
A. to be discussed B. to be discussed
C. being discussed D. be discussed
- I met Tom last month.
—Really?
—Yes, We _____ each other since we graduated from college.
A. haven't met B. hadn't met
C. wouldn't meet D. didn't meet
- What is that building?
_____ the sports equipment is stored.
A. That's the building which B. That is in which
C. The building that D. That's where
- The expected results _____ he had worked hard seemed hopeless to him.
A. after which B. for which
C. with which D. at which
- I thought he was a warm-hearted and trustworthy person _____ I met him.
A. first time B. for the first time
C. the first time D. by the first time
- So important _____ it to get on well with people around me that I have to learn some communication skills.

- A. I have found B. have I found
C. I was feeling D. was I feeling

14. The project wasn't difficult for him, was it?
_____. He should have been given a more difficult one.
A. No, it was B. Yes, it was
C. Yes, it wasn't D. No, it wasn't
15. By looking at a problem in as many ways as possible, creative thinkers can find solutions that would _____ remain invisible.
A. otherwise B. yet
C. already D. forever

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,掌握其大意,然后从 16~35 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出最佳选项。

Conservatism refers to the acceptance of anything familiar and refusal of anything strange or foreign. There are numerous facts that 16 the conservatism of the Englishmen.

The monarchy (君主制) as nominal (名义上的) 17 of the state still 18 in the highly developed capitalist country.

The national anthem was, is and will be in the 19 1000 years the old "God Save the King (or Queen)".

English judges as usual wear long wigs in law courts, as 20 in many films shot in Hong Kong. (As a colony of the British Empire, Hong Kong was once 21 to adopt the British legal system.)

22 the fact that the feudal class is a 23 of only history significance, noble titles are given to distinguished persons, who would 24 the titles as something of the greatest honor.

Many Englishmen still spend lots of money 25 dummy (虚设的) fireplaces that are of no 26 at all, although their rooms are 27 by gas or electric fire. They find it difficult to say 28 to the past.

As the first country to 29 the industrial revolution, Britain refused to 30 decimal (十进制) system until 1971. Pence, shilling, pound and inch, foot, yard... all these are hard to be 31.

English people are always suspicious of any new plans of the government. Today they are still 32 of the Europe integration plan, thus they are not willing to 33 pound to be integrated into Euro Dollars.

Never talk about any kind of 34 to an Englishman, he would surely be 35 and keep away from you!

16. A. express B. tell C. speak D. know
17. A. king B. queen C. leader D. head
18. A. exists B. lives C. enjoys D. welcome
19. A. far B. near C. long D. short
20. A. done B. played C. shown D. made
21. A. required B. accustomed
C. asked D. forced
22. A. Though B. In spite C. Despite D. For
23. A. term B. name C. sign D. word
24. A. receive B. accept C. take D. have
25. A. making B. leaving C. keeping D. putting
26. A. value B. price C. propose D. interest
27. A. equipped B. cooled C. heated D. provided
28. A. sorry B. yes C. no D. goodbye
29. A. bring B. complete C. carry D. take
30. A. introduce B. receive C. learn D. believe

31. A. remembered B. forgotten
C. left D. felt
32. A. doubtful B. sick C. afraid D. tired
33. A. let B. promise
C. make D. allow
34. A. renew B. reform
C. develop D. difference
35. A. discouraged B. sad
C. silent D. surprised

第二部分 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、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

A

Pocket Money

Most British parents give their teenagers pocket money. Teenagers get between £7 and £20 a week. They spend it on fast food, designer clothes, the cinema, concert, magazines and mobile phones.

1. Lazy parents?

37% of parents pay teenagers to clean the lounge.
66% of parents pay teenagers to take the rubbish out.

2. Lazy teens?

51% of teenagers don't make their beds before they leave home.
Only 13% of teenagers wash the car for money.
Some parents even pay their teenagers to do their homework.

3. Equality? Not yet!

Boys get more money than girls for most odd jobs.
For washing the dishes, boys get about £4 and girls get about £1.

4. And if you need some more money?

Teens get an extra £250 a year out of their parents on top of pocket money!
About 50% of teens get gifts of money from their grandparents.
Go to Mum if you need extra money! She gives more than Dad.

5. Where you live makes a difference!

Parents in Scotland and the North of England give most pocket money.

6. Spending

51% spend their money on clothes.
39% buy cosmetics, jewellery and toiletries.
Less than 50% of teenagers save any money.

Here are some children who tell us about their pocket money:

I get £30 a month. I have to take the rubbish out and tidy my room. Emma, 15, Edinburgh

I get £10 a week. But I have to clean the car, Hoover (用真空吸尘器清洗) the house and load and unload the dishwasher. I usually save the money. James, 12, Sheffield

I get £7.50 a week. I have to be "good" but I don't have to do any jobs for the money. Lain, 13, Cardiff

I get £5 a week. But our neighbors go away a lot and they give me £25 a week for looking after their cats. Richard, 13, Belfast.

36. This passage is mainly about _____.

- A. how to get pocket money
B. how to spend pocket money
C. some bits about pocket money in Britain
D. teenagers everywhere get pocket money

37. According to the passage which statement is true?

- A. Parents are lazy so they let children do housework.
B. Teens are too lazy to do housework unless they

are given pocket money.

C. The pocket money boys and girls get is not equal.

D. It is not right for children to ask for pocket money.

38. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. boys earn more money at home than girls
B. girls earn more money at home than boys
C. only rich parents give children pocket money
D. most children spend their pocket money

39. Who most probably gets the most money for a whole year according to the passage?

- A. Emma. B. James. C. Lain. D. Richard.

B

To son, Cecil,

Just a quick note preface before I start in earnest. When I wrote this you were 8, still a little boy. In 2002, I was called to active duty in the Marine Corps in the War on Terrorism. On the 11th of September 2001 when America was attacked, I knew that I would eventually have to go and I was filled with a deep sense of sadness. That night as you and Keiko were asleep, I looked at your little faces and couldn't help but fight the tears. I knew it would be hard for you because I had a similar experience. When I was a little boy aged 6, my Dad, your Grandpa Cawley, was sent to Vietnam during the War there. I remember how much I missed him, too. But now unfortunately I have come to realize just how rough it must have been for Grandpa to be away from his children for a year. Thinking about this, I wanted to put my thoughts and feelings down for you and your sister. I am so sorry that I had to leave for such a long time. There is no place I would rather be than with you and Keiko. You two are the lights of my life. I have known no greater joy than in the few years since you two were born. I hope to have many more years with you. If this doesn't happen, then know that I love you more than words can express. If for some reason I don't make it home, I will need you to take care of your little sister and your Mom. You will be the Man of the Cawley family. Be good my son and God will watch over you as he has me. I will be waiting impatiently for the time when we can all be together again.

All my love, Dad

40. By saying "I have come to realize just how rough it must have been for Grandpa to be away from his children for a year," the writer means that _____.

- A. he himself had a very hard time leaving his children
B. his father was very sorry to leave them then
C. he didn't realize why his father had to leave them then
D. his father was a soldier and had to leave them then

41. From the text we can learn that _____.

- A. the writer was proud to fight for his country in Iraq
B. the writer's Dad died in the Vietnam War
C. the writer was a kind and responsible person
D. the writer was born during the Vietnam War

42. This letter is written to _____.

- A. show a father's love for his children
B. tell something about the fight in Iraq
C. tell the responsibility as a father and soldier
D. tell the son to be brave and kind

43. What is true according to the text?

- A. His son was only 8 years old in 2002.

- B. He tried not to cry when he left his children.
C. He wanted to forget his thoughts and feeling for his children.
D. He loved his son much more than he loved his daughter.

C

Social Programme: 22nd—26th August 2005

Monday Evening - Study Centre or Sportspark

Study Centre. The school will be open from 7:45 pm to 9:35 pm.

Sportspark. Aerobics, Swimming or Fitness Training (with a Fitness Card).

Tuesday Evening - Cinema

Cinema. To get your free ticket, you must write down which film you would like to watch. See the leaflet on the board for this evening's UCI Cinema programme. For more information about the films, visit the UCI website www.uci.co.uk or see the film section in this week's Time Out magazine.

Wednesday Evening - Study Centre or Tennis Coaching
Study Centre. The school will be open from 7:35 pm to 9:35 pm.

Tennis Coaching. With former Junior Wimbledon tennis player Stuart Silvester.

Thursday Evening - Chinese Party

Chinese Party. Come along and enjoy the hospitality of the Chinese students! You can try delicious Chinese food and learn about Chinese traditions. Please note that you should eat your evening meal at your home-stay, as the food is a taster and not a full meal. Non-alcoholic and alcoholic drinks will be served.

Friday Afternoon - Historical Walking Tour or Sportspark
Historical Walking Tour. This afternoon you will have the opportunity to visit parts of Norwich you may have otherwise missed, with a professional guide. In medieval times Norwich was the second most important city in England and this afternoon you can learn some of the interesting history of our fine city.

Sportspark. Badminton, Basketball, Fitness Training (with a Fitness Card), Football, Squash, Swimming or Volleyball.

Please sign early if you wish to play any of the sports listed above.

44. You can do all the following things during the week day except _____
A. going to the cinema
B. going to the Chinese party
C. taking a historical walking tour
D. taking a mountain climbing tour
45. The passage may probably be found _____
A. in a school's bulletin board
B. in a school's text book
C. in a latest newspaper
D. in a modern magazine
46. From the passage we know that _____
A. all the students in the school are Chinese
B. some of the students in the school are Chinese
C. Norwich is the second largest city in Britain
D. the school is closed during the daytime
47. From the passage we can infer that _____
A. students in the school can have access to computers
B. students in the school only have morning classes
C. the school often serves Chinese food to students
D. every Friday afternoon the students will have a tour

D

Smells Like Money to Us

US researchers Richard Axel and Linda Buck re-

ceived the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine on Monday.

They got the award for their efforts to better understand the mysterious mechanism by which animals differentiate among odors (味道). They shared the US \$1.36 million prize.

Axel, 58, is a professor of biochemistry and molecular biophysics and pathology at Columbia University in New York. Buck, 57, is a member of the US National Academy of Sciences, at the Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Centre in Seattle, Washington.

They discovered a family of about 1,000 genes that produce a large variety of proteins that sense particular smells. These proteins are found in cells in nose that communicate with the brain. The pair published their work in 1991 after years of experiments.

Before Axel and Buck's work, scientists had no idea how many genes might be involved in smell. Nor did they know how those genes behaved inside cells, or how the brain handled the information relayed by nasal cells to create a perception of smell.

"Therefore, we can consciously experience the smell of a particular flower in spring and recall this smell memory at other times," the Nobel foundation said.

The work has a range of practical applications: From the development of better-tasting medicines to finding ways to block a mosquito's ability to smell humans. Some of the odor-detecting molecules identified by Axel have been patented by Columbia for commercial applications.

The award for medicine opens a week (seven days) of Nobel Prizes that concludes on October 11 with the economics prize. The peace prize will be announced on October 8. The physics award is announced on Tuesday and the chemistry prize will be announced on Wednesday. A date for the literature prize has not been set by the Swedish Academy.

48. The title "Smells like money to us" really means that _____
A. the two people got much money for their work
B. their findings can make people smell money
C. smells have something to do with money
D. their findings may bring a lot of money
49. From the text we know that _____
A. each Nobel Prize is shared by two researchers
B. they received Nobel Prize for discovering smells
C. before 1991 scientists knew nothing about smells
D. their findings are very important to medicine
50. The word said by the Nobel foundation shows that _____
A. we couldn't experience the smell of a particular flower before
B. we know how to experience the smell of a particular flower now
C. we know better how our brain works when we experience smell
D. we now have a full understanding about smells of flowers
51. Which of the following is true according to the text?
A. The 2004 Nobel Medicine Prize announced on October 4.
B. The 2004 Nobel Chemistry Prize announced on October 9.
C. The two researchers began their work thirteen years ago.
D. The two researchers found how cells work in the brains.

There were 572,509 foreign students in America's colleges and universities this year. That number represented the first decline since the 1971 to 1972 school year.

This report was released last week by the Institute of International Education, a non-profit educational and cultural exchange organization in New York.

According to the report, a major reason for the decrease was the stricter visa (签证) policy after the September 11, 2001 attack. Overseas students might feel that the country is no longer as welcoming to them as before. At the same time, competition from foreign universities has increased.

But, Alan Goodman, the institute's president, believes this is a temporary problem, since there have been reports of visa problems for foreign students and scholars easing in recent months.

The report also said that some universities were fighting against the trend.

For example, the University of Southern California enrolled 6,647 foreign students in the 2003-04 period, up 6 per cent from the previous year. This figure included graduate and undergraduate students and those in the English - language programme. It represented 21 per cent of the school's student population.

According to the study, USC was the top American university for foreign students. Columbia University in New York was second with 5,362 students, followed by Purdue University in Indiana, New York University and the University of Texas at Austin.

The report showed that Chinese students were the second largest group in the US. Indians accounted for the largest number. The Chinese were followed by the Koreans and Japanese.

52. The students to America from other countries

- A. kept on increasing for about 30 years in the past
B. stopped after the September 11, 2001 attack
C. are no longer as welcome as they were before
D. met great competition from foreign universities

53. We can infer from the text that _____.

- A. there were no foreign students in America before 1971-72 period
B. the students to America from other countries will increase soon
C. Chinese students to America will overpass Indians in the future
D. Asian students take up a large part of foreign students in America

54. From the text we know that _____.

- A. 572,509 foreign students came to America in the 2003-04 period
B. some universities in America are trying to attract foreign students
C. USC had the most students in America in the 2003-04 period
D. all the results came from a report made by American government

55. We can figure out that in USC, there were

- A. 6,641 foreign students in the 2002-03 period
B. 29,860 students altogether in the 2002-03 period
C. 6,647 foreign students in the 2003-04 period
D. 31,652 students altogether in the 2003-04 period

第 II 卷(非选择题 共 35 分)

第三部分 写作(共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 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:

该行多一个词: 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。

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

该行错一个词: 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: 原行没有错误的不要改。

Hi!

Thank you for your e-mail! You asked me about my friends and how _____ 56. _____

we like to do. Well, I guess I do what most people to do. I like reading _____ 57. _____

books, watching films and listen to music. My favourite sport is volleyball. _____ 58. _____

Most of my friends play volleyball together with me. _____ 59. _____

My best friend is two years elder than me. She goes to a different school, but _____ 60. _____

we always get together after school to talk and have fun. We sometimes do homework _____ 61. _____

together. What about yourself? Tell me something _____ 62. _____

about yourself, your friends and what you like to do. I had also like to _____ 63. _____

know something about China. We have read China in school and I am _____ 64. _____

very interesting in learning more about it. Please e-mail me soon! _____ 65. _____

Lisa

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 针对目前有些中学生购买彩票的现象, 给 21st Century 报社编辑写信, 并谈谈自己的看法, 其中包括以下要点:

1. 弊远大于利;
2. 中学生没有经济来源, 容易诱发一些不良行为;
3. 从当前说, 会影响学习;
4. 从长远看, 会养成事事走捷径的侥幸心理, 其危害将影响其一生。

注意 (1) 信的开头和结尾已经给出;

(2) 必须包括以上要点, 可适当发挥, 但不要逐句翻译;

(3) 字数 100 左右, 不包括开头、结尾。

Dear editor,

At present, many high school students are addicted to buying lottery tickets and they seem to have good reasons. However, I'd like to talk about my views on the phenomenon.

Therefore, I think it is necessary for them to keep away from lottery stations and concentrate on their studies for now.

Yours,
Li Hua

黄冈中学 2006 届高三高考第三轮模拟考试 (108)

本试卷分第 I 卷(选择题)和第 II 卷(非选择题)两部分。满分 120 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

第 I 卷(选择题 共 85 分)

第一部分 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。

- _____ dog barking is no unpleasant noise but an auspice(吉祥) of fortune in ears of Chinese, especially in the coming Year of _____ Dog in the Chinese lunar calendar, which starts on Jan. 29 this year and ends on Feb. 17 next year.
A. A; a B. 不填; a C. 不填; the D. The; the
- Micky bought an old car cheaply, cleaned it up and sold it the next week at a _____.
A. benefit B. bargain C. profit D. prize
- He was rejected for the job vacancy because he couldn't be _____ even for the interview.
A. responsible B. beneficial C. punctual D. regular
- According to an agreement _____ between civil aviation associations of the Mainland and Taiwan, the direct chartered flights are scheduled to run from Jan. 20 through to Feb. 13 this year.
A. to reach B. reached C. reaching D. reach
- Yan Zi and Zheng Jie of China _____ the Women's doubles trophy(奖杯) after winning the final at the Australian Open tennis tournament in Melbourne January 27, 2006.
A. held B. were holding C. are holding D. had held
- McGrady scored 23 points and David Wesley _____ 19, including several key free throws late, as Houston won its third straight game.
A. added B. added up C. added to D. added up to
- _____, Jim talks a lot about his favourite pop singers after class.
A. Quiet a student as he may be
B. Quiet student as he may be
C. Be a quiet student as he may
D. Quiet as he may be a student
- Being examined twice a year, whether it is a car or a bus or a truck, is the rule that every driver _____ obey in this city.
A. shall B. can C. ought to D. need
- I hope we've got _____ it takes to make our love last — if anything is real, the heart will make it plain.
A. that B. what C. when D. whether
- A vast area north of the Yangtze River _____ by the first heavy snow of the new year, causing difficulties to the post-festival road transport.
A. were affected B. was affected C. had affected D. has affected
- Have you ever felt your cheeks get hot, your palms

sweaty or been afraid to _____ your teachers' eyes when they are about to call on someone?

- take on B. look into C. occur to D. look up
- Thank you ever so much for your timely help.
_____.
A. Glad to hear that. B. With pleasure.
C. Think nothing of it. D. All right.
- So you didn't say "hello" to him last night?
—Well, I stopped and smiled when I saw him, but he _____ me and walked on.
A. ignored B. refused C. denied D. missed
- I would appreciate _____ if you come to my grandma's birthday party and say "Hello" to her.
A. that B. it C. you D. one
- How did you do on the test?
—Not so well. I _____ much better but I misread the directions for Part One.
A. could do B. could have done
C. must have done D. should do

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。

While in the army there was nothing I dislike so much as the map-reading course, for the simple reason that I always feel _____ even with a map in my hand. For weeks I had _____ awake at night thinking of the _____ test I would have to face at the end of the course. _____ the evil day arrived. It was my responsibility to lead a small band of soldiers back to camp from the middle of _____ 20. We were driven out in a (an) _____ 21 lorry and left in a ploughed field with _____ 22 _____ to get back to camp as quickly as possible.

Well knowing my _____ 23, the soldiers smiled as they saw me looking at the map and they made all sorts of helpful suggestions. I folded the map up, put it in my pocket, and said that we would _____ 24 east. After walking through the cornfield for over an hour we came to a wide stream. I looked at the map _____ 25. It seemed to be _____ 26 with masses of thin blue lines. But which _____ 27 line was this stream? In despair, we sat down in the cool _____ 28 and I feel like _____ 29 the map into the water. Fifteen minutes later, a boat passed and I asked the boatman if he could give us a _____ 30 to the nearest village. I _____ 31 that we had been out for a walk and _____ 32 got lost. The boatman invited us on _____ 33 and I felt _____ 34 when he told me that he had helped hundreds of soldiers to pass their map-reading test! Not long _____ 35, we got off that boat and, following the boatman's instructions, took a bus into the village and got back to camp.

- A. stupid B. blind C. puzzled D. lost
- A. suffered B. lain C. slept D. laid
- A. basic B. actual C. practical D. special
- A. At last B. At once C. As a result D. After all

20. A. village B. downtown C. nowhere D. forest
 21. A. closed B. advanced C. ordinary D. damaged
 22. A. suggestions B. directions
 C. information D. instructions
 23. A. weakness B. thought C. task D. strength
 24. A. head B. point C. march D. guide
 25. A. gradually B. therefore C. merely D. again
 26. A. spread B. painted C. covered D. separated
 27. A. similar B. particular C. correct D. wonderful
 28. A. tent B. shadow C. shore D. shade
 29. A. tearing B. throwing C. striking D. destroying
 30. A. lift B. step C. favor D. service
 31. A. declared B. pretended C. admitted D. described
 32. A. altogether B. almost C. possible D. somehow
 33. A. board B. boat C. purpose D. platform
 34. A. afraid B. foolish C. fortunate D. interested
 35. A. ago B. late C. afterwards D. away

第二部分 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、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Everybody likes a winner, and there are always people ready to cheer for a good winner. But who has ever heard a song for the man who comes in second? So this is in praise of the almost winner, the nearly champion, the next to the biggest, the second best. This is the song of Mister Two.

You hear unflattering names for Mister Two. "Al soran", they call him, and "runner-up". Names that make you think of a fellow who couldn't quite make it. Don't let that fool you.

Ask the winner of any race how good a man Mister Two is. He will tell you it's Mister Two who made him run so fast. Mister Two is pressing hard at his heels threatening always to overtake and pass him.

Ask the salesman who won the contest and what kept him plugging after hours, looking for extra order. Ask the directors of the big company why they keep changing their product, seeking the new equipment, the added advantage. What drives them? What keeps them hoping? It's the salesman with nearly as many orders. It is the company with the product almost as good. It's Mister Two.

In this country, we're proud of the quality of our champions. Our big men come very big. Our fast men run very fast. Our wise men are the wisest and our greatest men are the greatest that a country could hope to be blessed with. And why is that? Couldn't it be because great Mister Two's growing naturally in a land where the race is always open and everybody can run? So this is for you, Mister Two. This is your song. This is for all the days you tried for first, and came in second. It's for the nights when you wonder if you ought to go on trying, since nobody seems to notice...

We notice, Mister Two. We know the score. Winner or not, you're a natural champion. There couldn't be a race without you, Mister Two.

36. People usually call Mister Two unflattering names to _____ him.

- A. praise B. encourage C. laugh at D. respect
 37. According to the author, Mister Two is mentioned in connection with the following except _____.
 A. business B. sports
 C. wisdom and greatness D. failure
 38. It is implied in this story that _____.
 A. the runner-up is as important as the winner
 B. every leader needs someone to help him
 C. the second today must be the first tomorrow
 D. second place is pretty good
 39. The person who wins needs to understand that _____.
 A. winning is everything
 B. without Mister Two he would do better
 C. without strong competition he wouldn't have worked so hard
 D. being Mister Two is wonderful

B

I remember the way the light touched her hair. She turned her head, and our eyes met, a momentary awareness in that noisy fifth grade classroom. I felt as though I'd been struck a blow under the heart, thus began my first love affair.

Her name was Rachel, and I mooned my way through the grade and high school, stricken at the mere sight of her, tongue-tied in her presence. Does anyone, anymore, wander in the shadows of evening, drawn by the pale light of a window—her window—like some unlucky summer insect?

Her beauty made me awkward (笨拙的) and my voice crack (沙哑) is like some impossible dream now. I would catch sight of her, walking down an aisle of trees to or from school, and I'd become a fool. She always seemed so charming.

At home, I'd relieve each meeting between us, suffering at the thought of my shortcoming. We eventually got to know as we entered our adolescence, she knew I had a case on her, and I sensed her emotional tolerance for me. "Going steady" implied a maturity we still lacked. Her Orthodox Jewish upbringing and my own Catholic belief made even kissing a distant prospect (前景), however strongly desired.

At any rate, my love for Rachel remained without result. We graduated from high school, she went on to college, and I joined the Army. When World War II broke out, I was sent overseas. For a time we wrote, and her letters were the highlight of those terrible endless years.

I mentioned the possibility of marriage in my next letter, and almost immediately her replies became less frequent, less personal. Her Dear John letter finally caught up with me while I was awaiting discharge. She gently explained the impossibility of a marriage between us.

Looking back on it, I must have recovered rather quickly, although for the first few months I believed I didn't want to live. Like Rachel, I found someone else, whom I learned to love with a deep and permanent commitment that has lasted to this day.

40. According to the passage, how old was the author when his first love affair began?