

根据科学应考“差距理念”指导创作



荣德基 CETC

No.1

高考 攻略



第一卷

第 11 期

揭 密 卷

高考专家经验和智慧的结晶

权威预测 科学押题

打造高考最高命中几率

英语

(不含听力)

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

荣德基 CETC 高考攻略第一卷·揭密卷 / 荣德基主编. —通辽:内蒙古少年儿童出版社, 2006. 4
ISBN 7-5312-1898-4

I. 荣... II. 荣... III. 课程-高中-习题-升学参考资料 IV. G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 067849 号

CETC 的目标——消灭差距

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 循环学习法, 锁定差距、缩小差距、消灭差距, 轻松上阵!

高考近在咫尺, 考验就在眼前。

揭密卷, 消灭高考差距的最后一搏!

责任编辑/朝 日

装帧设计/典点瑞泰

出版发行/内蒙古少年儿童出版社

地址邮编/内蒙古通辽市霍林河大街西 312 号(028000)

经 销/新华书店

印 刷/衡水蓝天印刷有限责任公司

总 字 数/618 千字

规 格/880×1230 毫米 1/16

总 印 张/25.75

版 次/2006 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次/2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

总 定 价/35.00 元(全 7 册)

版权声明/版权所有 翻印必究

《荣德基 CETC 高考攻略第一卷》

超级 PK 的幕后台前

海选

2005年7月2日《中国教育报》第4版文章——荣德基教育研究中心“面向全国教育系统倾力征集原创高(中)考模拟试卷”——感动了中国数百万教师的拳拳诲人之心。同时荣德基教育研究中心与教育发达地区教研室、教科所、一流名校等建立互动助教的合作关系,鼎力打造教育资源共享的大教育环境,研制、共享各种模拟试题。至此,《第一卷》原创试题全国海选活动拉开帷幕!!!

建库

征集、合作、特约,荣德基教育研究中心通过卷种可行途径,与全国各地顶级高(中)考命题研究专家建立了战略合作伙伴关系,本着“海量搜集、微量斟选”的宗旨,经全国范围内的全力海选后,建立了《第一卷》命题题库。

精编

《第一卷》是中国顶级高考命题研究专家、一线教育教学精英、一流教学名校、教研室、教科所等等权威力量集体智慧的结晶,强强联手,志在助考。经常出现在各类教辅量料上的名校名师此时齐聚《第一卷》创作团队,特别有北京海淀区、东城区教研室,湖北黄冈中学、华师一附中,湖南雅礼中学,江苏启东中学、南京教研室,浙江杭州二中、杭州学军中学,重庆巴蜀中学,四川成都树德中学、石室中学、绵阳教科所,天津宝坻一中,福建漳州一中,山东高密一中,合肥市教研室等教育教学机构,让全国各考师生一睹名师们的风采,人心大快,信心倍增。

首发

2005年6月,酷暑炎炎,《第一卷》专题卷创作工作如火如荼进行中。荣德基教育研究中心联合05年清华北大高考状元、05年全国高考一线教学精英、05年全国高考创升学年新高名校、高考判卷老师、资深高考命题研究专家倾力打造试卷精品。《第一卷》之专题卷子2005年7月全国首发,深受广大师生的喜爱!

铸造

荣德基教育研究中心、《第一卷》创作团队根据《第一卷》整体方案设计,依据各考复习的规律和要求,对通过海选后的试卷进行加工、整理、完善,陆续推出了评估卷、诊断卷、上线卷、模拟卷等各期试卷精品。揭密卷、冲刺卷更是06年高考命题的绝妙展现!!!

巅峰创作团队(排名不分先后)

湖北黄冈中学名师	程 然(语文高级)	王宪生(数学特级)	熊新华(英语高级)	丁汝辉(物理高级)
熊全告(化学高级)	汪芳慧(生物高级)	熊银忠(历史高级)	余利平(政治高级)	张齐宇(地理高级)
华师一附中名师	肖 扬(语文高级)	张 丹(数学高级)	邓北平(英语高级)	袁书荣(物理高级)
白和平(化学特级)	魏 威(生物高级)	杨俊明(历史高级)	王铁松(政治高级)	龙 泉(地理高级)
湖南雅礼中学名师	曾朝晖(语文高级)	薛祖山(数学高级)	邓曙光(英语高级)	李卫文(物理高级)
张永赋(化学高级)	吴志勇(生物高级)	姚元改(历史高级)	刘 刚(政治高级)	黄汉军(地理高级)
江苏启东中学名师	薛建新(语文高级)	陈建斌(数学高级)	高薛梅(英语高级)	邱成新(物理高级)
吴卫丰(化学高级)	吴天辉(生物高级)	顾云松(历史高级)	张 伟(政治高级)	纪德华(地理高级)
重庆巴蜀中学名师	田贵远(语文高级)	何方印(数学高级)	张志建(英语特级)	张晓江(物理高级)
谭宗鸣(化学高级)	覃鸿举(生物高级)	刘同凡(历史高级)	胡贤正(政治高级)	文 曦(地理高级)
浙江杭州二中名师	叶加群(数学高级)			

关键时刻 非常选择

幽兰绽空谷,雪莲傲山巅。非常事非常物似乎总是要在非常时间和非常地点不同寻常地出现,一定会有“不鸣则已,一鸣惊人”之势。

《荣德基 CETC 高考攻略第一卷》第 11 期揭密卷于 06 年备考最后关头锋芒尽露。

高考与日俱近,前几个月里,我们还在为基础知识和基本能力汗洒书桌,而此刻,我们已深刻地认识到,证明成功的一条重要途径和方式是高考,更具体来讲,是高考的分数。当素质和能力的培养进行到一定阶段时,我们不得不用分数来做个论证。

虽然存在着实力、发挥、状态等一系列问题,但高考毕竟影响甚至决定着你的前路。

押题,一个很敏感的词语,尤其对于即将面对高考的你来说,更是触目惊心。

大家都希望可以在这场战斗中,没有硝烟便占领到了最近的山头,夺下第一块阵地,正所谓占尽先机,成功自然多了一倍把握,应考自然多了一倍卷然自若。

但因为押题的偶然性,使很多人认为它是一种侥幸心理,是运气所致。但事实上本期试卷用实力和事实已经证明:押题,并不是让你获得碰来的运气,而是命题研究专家们用多年积累的高考研究经验帮你赢得了成功的机会,让你拥有了制胜的武器。

高考的神秘,就在于它的不可预知性,也正因为如此,才能显出高考的正规与公平,因此,在尊重这种教育体制的同时,专家们已经用自己多年研究所得的经验和心血,为广大应考学生们提供了更多、更科学、更有价值的备考依据。最大限度地靠近高考试卷的题型、选材、命题角度、考查范围等各方面因素,即便不能让你惊百发百中,也会让你提到最贴近高考实战的据化练兵中去。

而这种预测,靠的不是赌注式的歪打正着,它需要对高考命题进行科学严谨地研究,对考试形式、命题趋势等进行深入细致地分析,它的价值就在于让你争取到成功的几率,而不是所谓的运气。

到了高考备战的最后时刻,实力,我们已经无需再去考究,因为它已不存是一个变数了。你的发挥和考场状态却成为了最关键因素,它使高考结果也变得扑朔迷离。


试想,如果你熟悉了各种题型的解题技巧;如果你对考点做了多角度、全方位的练习;如果你看到了一道道似曾相识、熟悉而陌生的试题时,你全不会多些自信,多些镇定,你会不全如愿、如实地发挥出你应有的实力?

那么,有这样一批专家,这样一套试卷,它一定能够让你自信,让你镇定,甚至让你窃喜,在这个时刻,有什么比这更重要的呢?有什么比这更有价值呢?

我们知道,高分是你最需要的,科学的预测更是你顺利升入重点名牌大学的保障。给你最需要的,给你最适合你的。

高考,关系你的前途,关系你的一生。

《第一卷》,关心你的前途,关爱你的一生。



2006 年 4 月初于北京



荣德基 CETC 高考 攻略

第一卷

英 语 (不含听力)

第 11 期 揭密卷



命题研究专家 2006 年高考揭密卷(1)	1
命题研究专家 2006 年高考揭密卷(2)	9
命题研究专家 2006 年高考揭密卷(3)	17
命题研究专家 2006 年高考揭密卷(4)	25
命题研究专家 2006 年高考揭密卷(5)	33
命题研究专家 2006 年高考揭密卷(6)	37
命题研究专家 2006 年高考揭密卷(7)	41
参考答案及点拨	45

内蒙古少年儿童出版社

命题研究专家 2006 年高考揭密卷(1)

英 语

作者:湖北黄冈中学高三备考英语教研组

本试卷分第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分。满分 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷(两部分,共 95 分)

第一部分 英语知识运用(共三节,满分 50 分)

第一节 语音知识(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 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. cook A. blood B. foot C. groom D. tooth
2. shout A. shoulder B. soup C. mouse D. ought
3. farther A. further B. throat C. Thailand D. thankful
4. heard A. hear B. birthday C. period D. repair
5. Christmas A. grammar B. garage C. comfortable D. fate

第二节 语法和词汇知识(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. —Is Alice still single?
Yes, but she _____.
A. is married B. is getting married C. has got married D. will marry
7. Put _____ waste plastic bag in the dustbin.
—It's not _____ waste bag. It's my shopping bag.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the
8. I believe Xiao Ming can _____ a very good basketball player, for he is so tall as to _____ the basket easily.
A. be; touch B. become; feel C. make; reach D. turn; put
9. He says he won't do the cleaning, but I say he _____.
A. shall B. will C. should D. may
10. _____ young bird, kids should learn to live by themselves.
A. As to B. As with C. As for D. As if
11. Don't light fireworks among crowds, inside a bottle or with a part of your body right _____ them.
A. above B. on C. over D. opposite
12. The great use of the school education is not so much to teach you things _____ to teach the art of learning.
A. that B. as C. than D. like
13. Nowhere except in Aberystwyth, UK _____ drivers sign walkers to pass the road first in a friendly way.
A. I once saw B. I have ever seen C. did I once see D. have I ever seen
14. I'd been stuck in the traffic for hours, which put me in a really bad _____.
A. emotion B. feeling C. mood D. sense
15. Hurricane Rita's march towards land sent hundreds of thousands of people _____ the nation's fourth-largest city.
A. fleeing B. to flee C. flee D. fled
16. It is commonly believed that Sino-US ties will progress steadily if _____ with care.
A. handling B. handled C. dealing D. dealt
17. _____ didn't seem much point in arguing any further. Time will explain everything.
A. You B. It C. There D. That
18. —How I envy Roger his new job!
—He has really got a very good job. But not _____ goes well with him.
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing

19. The fifty-five minorities in China _____ eight percent of the total population.
 A. make up B. take up C. pick up D. bring up
20. In the dark street, there was not a single person _____ he could turn for help.
 A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom

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

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36~55 各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

The professor's house, big and untidy, stood alone at one end of a huge garden. The place was totally uncared for, quite 21 and overgrown with all sorts of useless things. I 22 my way through bushes and tall weeds to the front door and rang the bell.

I was glad that I had found him. In twenty minutes he 23 me right on all the 24 that had puzzled me. I was on the 25 of leaving when I looked out of his study window and said, "You're very fond of gardening, I see."

"No, I'm not," he said, "26, I love this garden, though. It's 27 I always wanted it to be. I never touch it at all."

"It could be made lovely. It 28 a pity to let all this ground go to waste. But perhaps you don't 29 that way?" said I.

"I don't. I lived here when I was a child, and I had 30 of gardening then. It was my father's hobby, you see. Unfortunately, he wasn't 31 enough to do it himself. My brother and I did all of it between us year after year. There was one right way and many wrong ways. Each blade (叶片) of grass was an enemy to be 32 by hand, not just cut off. I've spent a good part of life at work here."

"I see. You took a dislike to it, and now you're getting even."

"I disliked it. Then, of course, I didn't understand the 33 it had. It used to 34 me. It appeared in my dreams—a mistake here, something not quite straight here, the enemy showing its head in a place I was 35 to have cleaned. The work was too much. It seemed endless. The size of the place was itself a fight to a boy."

"And now it's yours, you're just letting it go to..."

"36?" he said. "No, I don't agree with that. This garden and I are now the best friends. I like 37 it grow 38 its own way. I make no demands on it. I never disturb it, and it never disturbs me. It has 39 at last, and so have I."

"But the path is overgrown. It's inconvenient for you, isn't it?"

"That's part of my 40," he laughed. "You can go out along the back way. The weeds are shorter there because they don't get the sun."

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. wild | B. crazy | C. large | D. nice |
| 22. A. lost | B. felt | C. took | D. made |
| 23. A. let | B. put | C. taught | D. explained |
| 24. A. gardening | B. plants | C. problems | D. solution |
| 25. A. time | B. point | C. permission | D. request |
| 26. A. Even if | B. So | C. As though | D. Even so |
| 27. A. as | B. where | C. why | D. whether |
| 28. A. seems | B. is | C. proves | D. sounds |
| 29. A. recognize | B. sense | C. see | D. know |
| 30. A. fond | B. short | C. free | D. enough |
| 31. A. interested | B. fit | C. content | D. demanding |
| 32. A. fought against | B. cleared up | C. rooted out | D. cut down |
| 33. A. effect | B. reason | C. cause | D. result |
| 34. A. astonish | B. shock | C. worry | D. disappoint |
| 35. A. thought | B. supposed | C. ordered | D. expected |
| 36. A. Sell | B. Develop | C. Grow | D. Ruin |
| 37. A. noticing | B. attending | C. watering | D. watching |
| 38. A. on | B. in | C. with | D. of |

39. A. freedom

B. time

C. sunlight

D. space

40. A. life

B. pleasure

C. job

D. research

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 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

LOS ANGELES——The advice offered from any other 82-year-old might have made young people yawn (打哈欠) and roll their eyes.

But when former South African President Nelson Mandela advised two dozen Los Angeles-area youth leaders to take education seriously, his audience was listening.

The famed old man said to the young people that if they expected to improve the lives of others in the future, they must work at improving their own lives now. "Education is one of the most important weapons you have," Mandela advised, "it will place you in a far better position to serve yourself and your community."

"The point is, he was young once and rebellious(反叛的) once and he kept his dream alive, just as you each have dreams," Explained South Africa's ambassador(大使) to the United States, Sheita Sisulu, as she introduced Mandela to the young crowd.

Asked for specific advice about changing society by 21-year-old Ahmed Younis, Mandela suggested that somehow helping arouse(唤醒) more American interest in foreign affairs might be a start.

"There is an impression that Americans, in general, have not followed international developments properly," Mandela said, "I'm not making that statement myself, but there are serious political analysts who say Americans are not well informed as to what has happened in the world."

22-year-old Omari Trice said Mandela left him full of passion. "He's a person who set the tone(格调) for an entire nation," said Trice.

"You go away feeling you need to be Superman in order to get things done," Trice said.

41. From the passage, we can conclude that American youth _____.

A. are willing to accept the advice from world-famous leaders

B. usually think that advice from old people is not worth considering

C. have a good understanding of the old

D. have no intention to improve the lives of others

42. Nelson Mandela makes the point in his speech that American youth leaders should _____.

A. improve their own lives

B. go to college for better education

C. put more importance on education

D. become interested in foreign affairs

43. What Sheita Sisulu said suggested that _____.

A. Nelson Mandela never lost hope in his life

B. was especially troublesome when young

C. Nelson Mandela was quite different from American youth when young

D. American youth should be no more rebellious

44. From what Trice said, we can know that _____.

A. he was greatly impressed and encouraged by Mandela's speech

B. he thought little of Mandela's speech

C. he must be a superman in order to change society

D. he'll be more interested in international development

B

The desire to make explorations is born with man. Wherever his imagination goes, man also has a strong wish to go. A large part of human history is connected with the exploration of the world in which we live. Again and again people have set out with surprising courage and patience to look into unknown regions and lands to see what had not yet been seen, to make known the unknown. With kites, balloons and aircraft they left the ground to pass through the lower atmosphere. Now the outer space receives their attention.

Why should man take the trouble of conquering(征服) space? It is hard to list the specific practical benefits that will result in. But one knows, from past experience in other areas, that man will surely see and discover new

things in space that will increase our scientific knowledge, and this new knowledge will find its way into valuable practical uses. What we learn about man himself, from his experience in space, and from the effects of space and the space flight environment on him, will be extremely valuable. The new techniques developed to carry out the exploration of space, and to keep man alive in space, will certainly find practical uses in everyday life in some way. The areas that will benefit are manifold. They include communication, generation (生成) of power, transportation and travel, food production, materials, fuels and many others. But to say definitely just what the practical results will be is almost impossible.

45. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.

- A. man desires to explore what is unknown
- B. man often goes wherever his dreams go
- C. man is no longer interested in the study of the land and sea now
- D. man's history is his exploration of the world

46. The underlined word "manifold" in the second paragraph probably means _____.

- A. vast
- B. various
- C. valuable
- D. practical

47. The author seems to be in favor of (赞成) _____.

- A. doubting the necessity of the space exploration
- B. the exploration of space
- C. exploring more in space than in other areas
- D. his experience in space

48. In the last sentence of paragraph 2 the phrase "practical results" refers to the results _____.

- A. that are gained from experience
- B. that can be learned as knowledge
- C. that can benefit us human beings
- D. that help us make further exploration

C

THYSSEN ELEVATORS is one of the leading elevator companies in the world with more than 120 branch companies around the globe. GUANGDONG THYSSEN ELEVATORS LTD. in Zhongshan produces high quality elevators. We are offering the following positions:

● **Plant Manager**

Excellent Senior Engineer with experience in this field to manage our plant in Zhongshan

● **Senior Engineers (Mechanical and Electrical)**

For those who wish for success

● **One purchaser (销售员)**

Preferably with experience in a mechanical engineering company and international markets

● **Cost Accountant (会计)**

5 years experience in mechanical factory costing, good knowledge in Office 95, CET 6 level.

For these senior level positions, we expect preferably a university degree or an excellent job record. 3 - 5 years of experience on the job and good command of English. If you are ready to work with us, we will offer an attractive salary packet and a bright future.

THYSSEN

GUANGDONG THYSSEN ELEVATORS LTD. LONGHUAN, HUANCHENG

Zhongshan(52846655)Guangdong Province

(1)Secretary

- University graduate
- Good at English speaking, writing & translating
- Good PC knowledge and typing skill
- Pleasant character with good personal skill

(2)Accountants

- College or university graduate
- Good command of English and PC operation
- Work experience

(3)Production Trainees

- College or university graduate
- Food engineering / machinery of chemistry

- Good command of English
 - 1—2 years experience in food factory
 - Leadership ability and PC knowledge
- (4) Production workers
- Polytechnic school(中专)graduate
 - Food technology or chemistry
 - Knowledge of basic English
 - 1—2 years experience in food factory

NESTLE

DONGGUAN NESTLE COMPANY LTD.

49. If you don't know how to use a computer, you had better ask for the position of _____.
 A. a secretary in NESTLE
 B. a production worker in NESTLE
 C. a senior engineer in THYSSEN
 D. a cost accountant in THYSSEN
50. From the passage we can learn that _____.
 A. THYSSEN is a successful company with many branches
 B. NESTLE is a company only producing chemical products
 C. NESTLE asks for good command of English in every position
 D. THYSSEN needs a senior sales manager to sell its products in Asia
51. As a graduate from university this year, you can probably get a job as _____.
 A. a cost accountant in THYSSEN
 B. a purchaser in THYSSEN
 C. a secretary in NESTLE
 D. an accountant in NESTLE
52. These kinds of texts are usually seen in _____.
 A. a novel
 B. a school text-book
 C. a product introduction
 D. a newspaper

D

It seems that every year brings a new outbreak of sickness. Recent research tells us how diseases spread from person to person. And it also gives us an idea how we can spread something better than diseases.

An author called Malcolm Gladwell recently published a book explaining how the process works. We usually think of an epidemic(时疫; 流行病) as a force of nature that rolls over anyone in its way. In fact, it starts with a single person or very few people. These people travel around and infect(传染; 感染) small groups in different places. When enough of these groups are infected, then the disease suddenly seems to be everywhere. Gladwell also found that the process of infection was not just limited to disease. It also affects the world of ideas.

The process can be seen in books and fashion. So-called "underground best-sellers" are not pushed towards the public. They spread through hundreds of small reading groups until the day when everybody you know seems to have a copy. A group of young people may decide to wear an item of clothing simply because none else is wearing it. Designers who monitor street fashion then pick up the idea and spread it. Finally everyone is wearing it.

New York is often described as an unfriendly place. People are too busy looking after business to look after each other. In the early 1900s, one unknown person decided to perform at least one kind act a day. This caught on with his or her friends. The newspapers noticed the trend. New York became full of people smiling and carrying each other's bags.

The success of trends like this fits in with other social phenomena(现象). One is the 80/20 rule. This was invented by economists who noticed that in any situation 20 percent of the people did 80 percent of the work. Another is the "by-stander problem". Psychologists(心理学家) noticed that in accidents where a large number of people were around, no one stepped forward to help. Each person supposed that someone else would do something. When there were less people present, more of them decided to offer help.

What all this proves is the power of individuals(个人) and small groups. The "epidemic model" could be a great way of making a business grow or spreading an idea. A small start can make a big difference.

53. The passage mainly tells us _____.
 A. how diseases spread
 B. how ideas are formed
 C. how popularity starts and develops
 D. how a business grows larger

54. What do "underground best-sellers" refer to in this text?

- A. Books which are good but few people know about.
- B. Books which become popular without advertising.
- C. Booksellers who are good at selling books.
- D. Booksellers who sell books without advertising.

55. Which of the following best explains the "epidemic model"?

- A. An epidemic is a force of nature that rolls over anyone.
- B. In any situation, the majority have more influence.
- C. A small start can make a big difference.
- D. Where there is a will, there is a way.

56. The writer of this passage most probably expects his readers to be _____.

- A. teenagers
- B. teachers
- C. taxi drivers
- D. business people

E

Liu Xiang, a 21-year-old Chinese athlete, got the gold medal of the fascinating men's 110m hurdles (跨栏) before a crowd of 70,000 at the Olympic in the 28th Olympics in Athens late Friday local time. He clocked an excellent 12.91 seconds to equal the world record set by Britain's Colin Jackson in 1993.

It is the first gold that Chinese men's athlete has ever won from the track and field in the Olympics history. China has won over 100 gold medals from the Summer Olympic Games since 1984 but its male athletes only got one medal from Olympics' most popular sport.

The Shanghai native, with his father a truck driver and mother an out-of-work housewife, loved sports when he was very little. Liu was selected to the Junior Sports School of Putuo District of Shanghai to practice jumping as a fourth grader in the primary school. But after a bone test showing that he will not be able to become a tall man, Liu was asked to give up sports one year later although he had won the national champion at that level.

In 1998 when he attracted coach Sun Haiping's attention as a 15-year-old jumper, Sun was a well-known hurdle coach and he believed a star was born at the first sight of Liu. He visited Liu's parents several times and finally persuaded them to let Liu transfer to the 110m hurdles.

After only three years, Liu launched his career in style in the LAAF Grand Prix in Lausanne in 2001 by breaking the world youth and Asian record with a time of 13.12 seconds.

But the first warning he sent to the world was his bronze-winning feat (战绩) at the world indoor championships in Birmingham, England, last year.

In 2004, Liu won the silver in the world indoor championships in Budapest in March. Two months later, he proved the winner in a race against American great Allen Johnson in the LAAF Grand Prix in Osaka, Japan, where he clocked a new Asian record and world's season best time of 13.06 seconds.

He went on to win two Johnson-absent races, France, on June 26 and Zagreb, Croatia, three days later. He put up an exciting show at the Golden Gala meet in Rome on July 3, when he and Johnson clocked an identical time of 13.11. Race officials had to examine a photo finish to declare Johnson the winner. Liu did a better job of clearing the hurdles than Johnson, but Johnson's stronger start ended up making the difference. The race boosted (提高) Liu's optimism for the Olympics, although Johnson bettered his season best time by 0.01 second in Lausanne, Switzerland, on July 6.

The world has put the Olympics a Johnson-Liu duel but surprisingly Johnson crashed out of the Games after falling at the ninth hurdle at round 2. Johnson's early exit paved the way for Liu's win. He finally took the gold medal and put a Chinese man's name on the record book.

(chinadaily.com.cn/xinhua) Updated: 2004-08-28 02:57

57. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Liu Xiang is the fastest of the four mentioned athletes.
- B. Liu Xiang has set a new world record in the event of the men's 110m hurdles.
- C. Both Liu Xiang and Jackson have got a gold medal at the Olympics.
- D. In the Olympics history, Liu Xiang is the fastest in this event.

58. Before the 28th Olympics in Athens, _____.

- A. no Chinese athlete got a gold medal from the track and field at the Olympics

- B. there was already a Chinese male medalist in the track and field at the Olympics
 C. Terrence Trammell got a gold medal from the men's hurdles at the Sydney Olympics
 D. Zhu Jianhua got a bronze medal from the men's hurdles in the 1984 Los Angeles Games
59. In the last paragraph, the underlined word "duel" most probably means "_____".
 A. contest B. friendship C. partner D. company
60. From the passage, we can conclude that _____.
 A. Liu Xiang had no gift for jumping when he was a little boy
 B. Liu Xiang set a new world youth record when he was 17 years old
 C. Liu Xiang has succeeded because of his coach Sun
 D. Johnson might have won the gold medal if he had not dropped out

第二节 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。

- Is film editing a complicated job?
 —Oh, yes, a lot of people probably don't know how complicated a job it can be. 61
 —How long does it take to edit a film?
 —Well, 62 You can probably expect to edit a ten-minute film in about a week. A 35-minute one, takes a minimum of four to five weeks to edit.
 —Can you explain to me how film editing works?
 —There are different steps. "Synching up", for example.
 —What do you mean by synching up?
 —It means matching sound and pictures and that is usually done by my assistant. 63 The details of the film and the sound are also recorded in a log book, so it's quick and easy to find a particular take and its soundtrack. The operation is called logging and is again done by my assistant.
 —So what do you usually do yourself?
 —A lot of things, of course. 64 There's a lot of film to look through because to make a sequence work the way you want, you need a lot of shots to choose from.
 — 65
 —Oh, yes. On average for every foot of edited film, you need twelve times as much unedited film and therefore you have to compromise and, of course, discard some of it.
 A. The film and the sound tape have numbers stamped along the edge which have to be matched.
 B. It's far more than just sticking pieces of film together.
 C. it depends.
 D. At least two weeks.
 E. First, I have to view all the material to make a first selection of the best takes.
 F. That means that I actually cut the film into pieces and stick them together in the new order.
 G. Does that mean that you have to discard sequences?

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, 满分 10 分)

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

66. Though they hadn't seen each other for 10 years, he _____ (认出) her at once. 66. _____
 67. How can you _____ (指望) us to help you if you don't work hard yourself? 67. _____
 68. Nothing on earth can _____ (阻止) me (from) doing what I have decided to do. 68. _____
 69. You must draw your own conclusions _____ (而不是) of copying others'. 69. _____
 70. He _____ (分享) what he had with his friend when he was studying in university. 70. _____
 71. Few families in my hometown can _____ (付得起) a computer. 71. _____
 72. The cake is _____ (分开) into a few pieces. 72. _____
 73. Tom gave the police a detailed _____ (描述) of the robber. 73. _____
 74. On the way to college, he _____ (经历) all kinds of difficulties. 74. _____
 75. In _____ (古老的) times, people exchanged what they needed with each other. 75. _____

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:

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:原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Andy,

I am glad to learn that you are going to China and will stay at my home. My parents and I am very pleased to have you with us. Now let me tell you that we have arranged for you. I know the school will organize a lot things for you to do in the morning, but in the afternoon, I'll show you around and take you to some places of interests. We'll mostly stay at home in the evening and watching TV, playing games, and meeting people. I'm sure we'll have wonderful time and enjoy keep each other company.

I'm looking forward very much for meeting you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

81. _____

82. _____

83. _____

84. _____

85. _____

第三节 书面表达(满分30分)

下面5幅图所描述的是陈教授和一个乞丐的一段经历。请根据这些图画的内容,用英语记述这一故事。



注意:1. 故事应包括所有图画的内容,可以适当增加细节,使情节连贯。开头已为你写好;

2. 词数为100个左右;

3. 参考词汇:乞丐 beggar 拐杖 crutch 纸币 note

Professor Chen was in a hurry to a lecture when.....

- A. anxiety B. marks C. signs D. remarks
16. Mother's Day is coming. It's time to think of a proper gift for my mother, _____ won't be expensive but will make her happy.
- A. one that B. one C. a one D. the one which
17. — What does the model plane look like?
— Well, the wings of the plane are _____ of its body.
- A. more than the length twice B. twice more than the length
C. more than twice the length D. more twice than the length
18. The chief manager has decided to put _____ he thinks is energetic, clever, and has good qualities in the position of the leadership of the company.
- A. those who B. anyone C. whomever D. whoever
19. Liu Xiang _____ our expectation and got another gold medal in the 110 m hurdles at the East Asian Games in Macao.
- A. lived up to B. made sense of
C. fit in with D. experimented with
20. — Do you think he'll finish the job before five?
— He will surely finish it on time _____ he's left to do it in his own way.
- A. in that B. so long as C. in case D. as far as

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

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

You are near the front line of a battle. Around you shells are exploding, people are shooting.

Once a circle missed a wedge. The circle wanted to be whole, so it went around looking for its 21 piece. But because it was incomplete and therefore could roll only very slowly, it 22 the flowers along the way. It chatted with worms. It enjoyed the sunshine. It found lots of 23 pieces, 24 none of them fit. So it left them all by the side of the road and kept on 25. Then one day the circle found a piece that 26 perfectly. It was so happy. Now it could be whole, with nothing missing. It combined the missing piece into itself and began to roll. 27 it was a perfect circle, it could roll very fast, 28 fast to notice flowers or talk to the worms. When it realized how different the world seemed when it rolled so quickly, it stopped, left its 29 piece by the side of the road and rolled slowly away.

The lesson of the story, I suggested, was that in some strange sense we are 30 whole when we are missing something. The man who has everything is in some ways a 31 man. He will never know what it feels like to desire, to hope, to promote his soul with the dream of 32 better. He will never know the 33 of having someone who loves him give him something he has always wanted or 34 had.

Life is not a trap set for us by God so that he can blame us for 35. Life is not a spelling bee (拼字比赛), 36 no matter how many words you've gotten 37, you're disqualified if you make one mistake.

When we accept that imperfection is part of being human, and when we can continue 38 through life and appreciate it, we will have achieved a 39 that others can only seek. That, I believe, is what God asks of us not "Be perfect", not "Don't even make a 40", but "Be whole".

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 21. A. left | B. missing | C. remaining | D. gone |
| 22. A. admired | B. picked | C. watched | D. smelled |
| 23. A. strange | B. alike | C. new | D. different |
| 24. A. yet | B. but | C. and | D. or |
| 25. A. finding | B. looking | C. searching | D. seeing |
| 26. A. fix | B. suit | C. fit | D. match |
| 27. A. Now that | B. While | C. Though | D. If |
| 28. A. even | B. so | C. rather | D. too |
| 29. A. lost | B. found | C. selected | D. loaded |
| 30. A. much | B. hardly | C. more | D. very |
| 31. A. rich | B. perfect | C. wealthy | D. poor |
| 32. A. anything | B. something | C. nothing | D. things |
| 33. A. experience | B. process | C. secret | D. possession |
| 34. A. ever | B. not | C. never | D. often |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 35. A. losing | B. missing | C. wasting | D. failing |
| 36. A. why | B. where | C. when | D. how |
| 37. A. wrong | B. right | C. ready | D. suitable |
| 38. A. appreciating | B. dreaming | C. rolling | D. admiring |
| 39. A. wholeness | B. beauty | C. goal | D. dream |
| 40. A. progress | B. promise | C. fortune | D. mistake |

<http://bbs.exue.com.cn/thread4211.html>

The Wholeness of Life(《健全的人生》)

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 阅读下列短文,从每篇短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Wives, children and parents left behind in the countryside by migrant workers need social assistance, a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) said yesterday.

Adult males moving to work in cities, is posing a challenge to the traditional function of fostering children and supporting the elderly, said Shen Shuji, who is also an official with the All-China Women's Federation.

Shen recommended certain measures, including a special policy to guarantee educational opportunities for such children, accelerating the establishment of pension and medical care systems in rural areas, and encouraging enterprises and non-governmental organizations to help such families.

The rights and welfare of migrant workers themselves have aroused much attention in recent years. The government has made policies to protect their rights.

The number of children aged between six and sixteen in this situation is more than 20 million nationwide, accounting for more than half of the country's total. Some of the children have both their parents in cities and have to be taken care of by grandparents or other family relatives.

Without adequate care from parents, many of them become problem children, Shen said.

Wives left at home by their husband have to face hard work, loneliness and a lack of a sense of security, she said. In many cases long-term separation ends up with divorce, she said.

There is still no pension system in China's countryside. Traditionally, the elderly in rural areas are supported by their children with low incomes.

But the exodus of their children left many old people in a difficult situation. They have to continue to work in farms while taking care of the grandchildren, Shen said.

In addition to offering help to family members left in the countryside by migrant workers, city planners should also consider offering low-cost housing for these workers to facilitate family reunions.

The country should gradually scrap(消除) the decades-old bi-polar system separating rural and urban areas, which prevents farmers from enjoying the equal rights; employment, education, medical care and housing in cities.

(China Daily March 10, 2006 Page 2)

41. What is the key to solving the problem that wives, children and parents are left behind in the countryside?

- A. Migrant workers should have a higher pay.
- B. Officials should carry out more profitable policies for migrant workers.
- C. The government should try to make the countryside catch up with the city.
- D. Everyone should give his hand to help migrant workers.

42. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. enough efforts have been made to improve the situation in the countryside
- B. families are often very large in the countryside
- C. all the children can go to school before long
- D. there is a long way to go before completely solving the problem

43. Which of the following is NOT the problem of adult males moving to work in cities according to the passage?

- A. The broken marriage.
- B. More problem children.
- C. Lack of labor force.
- D. More deserted land.

44. Which of the following is similar to the word "exodus"?

- A. Poverty.
- B. Missing.
- C. Absence.
- D. Illness.

EVENT

Shanghai International Literary

Festival 2006: The festival hosts literary figures of all kinds—celebrities and emerging talent, legends and local writers—who gather for three weekends of reading, talking and thinking about literature and how it shapes and enriches our lives.

On March 11, a workshop focused on “Shanghai Architecture: Let a Hundred Styles Bloom” will be held at 11 am. Edward Denson and Ren Guangyu, the authors of “Building Shanghai: The Story of China’s Gateway”, examine the evolution of the city’s architecture and urban form in its social and historical context.

After that, another forum on “Journey of Discovery: The Traveller’s Tale” begins at 12 am. Pico Lyer, who wrote “Literary Lunch on Travel,” will join other great travel writers in a wide-ranging discussion on travel identity and being a citizen of nowhere and everywhere. At 2:30 pm, Chinese writer Ma Jian will speak in Mandarin about discovering China and himself through traveling to China’s farthest reaches.

At 4 pm, Brian Castro, the writer of the book “Shanghai Dancing” based on his Eurasian family’s history, will discuss the role of China in his fiction.

Place: M on the Bund, 5 Zhong-shan Dongyi Lu

Tel: 021-6350-9988

(China Daily March 11-12 Page 8)

45. What’s the purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To tell us some information about the festival.
- B. To attract people to go to see the festival.
- C. To let readers meet some famous writers.
- D. To make readers learn how to write.

46. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Edward Denson will give a lecture “Journey of Discovery”.
- B. The festival will last a whole day.
- C. Ma Jian has ever been to China’s remote areas.
- D. You can write well after you go to the festival.

47. If you are an adventurous person, it will be a good chance for you to talk with _____.

- A. Pico Lyer
- B. Ren Guangyu
- C. Brian Castro
- D. Edward Denson

48. How do you understand the expression “a citizen of nowhere and everywhere”?

- A. A person going to any place if he likes.
- B. A person not taking any nationality.
- C. A person experiencing life in countries all over the world.
- D. A person setting up home in any country.

C

Tight budgets and the sheer technical challenge mean that China will likely not put a man on the moon for at least another 15 years, a senior Chinese space official said on Sunday.

The country will also have to postpone its next manned space trip from 2007 to the second half of 2008 to give more time to test new equipment, said Huang Chunping, lead engineer behind the rocket that sent China’s first man into space in 2003.

The 2008 mission was expected to include a spacewalk and the ship could carry up to three people, Huang said, all of which makes the trip that much more technologically difficult. “We’re in no rush. We have to take it one step at a time,” Huang said.

In October 2005, China sent a spacecraft carrying two men into orbit for five days, and a “round the moon” project, the first major step in China’s lunar exploration plans, is expected to be launched (启动) in 2007.

The unmanned lunar orbiter is part of China’s plan to eventually land astronauts—called “taikonauts” by the Chinese government after the Mandarin word for “space”—on the moon before 2020. Huang said even that could be optimistic (乐观的).

“Putting a man on the moon—it will be impossible for at least the next 15 years,” he said.

As China was still a developing country with many problems, especially in its vast countryside where some