



# 超级 考生

## 备战高考 三轮复习

2006  
高考必备

武汉市教育科学研究院  
教学研究室 / 领衔

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# 英语

联合打造

 湖北教育出版社  
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CHAOJI

# 超级 考生



KAOSHENG

## 备战高考 三轮复习 英语

湖北省城市间教学资源开发与共享联合体

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# 前 言

高考理论与实践表明，高考在测试考生的一般心理能力的基础上，着重考查考生的学科知识学习与掌握情况和继续学习的潜力（即学术倾向能力）。近几年高考已向社会昭示：高考命题已顺利从知识立意转向以能力立意，更多地在知识的交汇点处命题，尽可能地体现学科教育改革的成果，更好地反映课程改革的精神和要求。近几年高考命题的改革和变化，对高中教学工作尤其是高三备考提出了新的更高的要求和挑战。如何加强教学研究，如何创新课堂教学设计，如何开展有效的针对性训练，如何进行及时反馈诊断和监控分析，如何培养学科思维能力，如何实施以人为本的具有实效性的心理调节和疏导等，已引起教学研究部门和高中学校的高度关注和重视。

为了加强高考复习的针对性，优化高三课堂教学，切实有效培养学生的学科思维能力和综合能力，也是为了提高学习效益，降低高三复习备考成本，我们荟集名校名师之研究成果和成功经验，为广大高三师生编撰此套重视学科基础、突出学科主干知识和思想方法、凸显学科能力培养的备考方略丛书。该丛书立足学科基础，强化学科思想方法学习与训练，渗透创新意识和探究能力培养，体例科学实用，立意新颖，既体现了国家考试中心各科考试大纲的考查要求，又反映了湖北地区名校名师研究的最新成果。此套丛书由武汉市教育科学研究院教学研究室牵头，资深学科教研员共同策划，湖北省各城市教研机构共同参与编写，是“湖北省城市间教学资源开发与共享联合体”在高中教学领域资源开发的一次新的探索和尝试。我们希望此套丛书能切实帮助广大师生解决“高考考什么，怎样复习好，如何去备考”的问题，正确引导广大师生备战高考，决胜高考。

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## 编写说明

《超级考生·备战高考丛书·三轮复习》是举全湖北省教学教研精英之力共同打造的应考精品。全书以高考仿真套题的形式呈现,全省各地市将自己全心研究的备考成果浓缩在一套高考仿真试卷里,组成这套沉甸甸的三轮备考复习资料。概括来说,本书有“新”、“准”、“全”、“足”、“变”等多种特点。

“新”,指的是本书所有试题都是依据 2006 年最新的《考试大纲》拟制而成。全书每一道题都密切关注 2006 年高考的细微变化,将最新的《考试大纲》和《考纲补充说明》的内容,以明确的试卷结构和鲜活的题型题例展示出来。

“准”,指的是本书所有试题都力求准确把握最新考试大纲的命题思想、题型特点。语、数、外三科的试题,题题瞄准湖北省考试院颁发的《考纲补充说明》,理科综合和文科综合的试题,题题瞄准国家教育部颁发的《考试大纲》。

“全”,“超级考生”三轮复习资料每一学科共有 9-10 套试题。所有试题都围绕本学科的高考目标,将 2006 年高考所包含的各种知识、各种能力、各种变式一网打尽,让考生在有限的操练中全面地掌握高考各考点的内容。

“足”,本套书每学科虽只有 9-10 套题,但针对 2006 最新考点的题量充足,既能满足考生对各学科查漏补缺的要求,更能以充足的题量将考生训练到炉火纯青的境地。

“变”,每一套试题既瞄准高考目标,又力避简单的重复,同时,将 2006 年最新考纲可能存在的种种变式都尽力呈现出来。可以预见的结果是,2006 年高考各学科的种种变化都会在该书中找到原型。

“新”、“准”、“全”、“足”、“变”是本书编写的要求,也是本书呈现出的鲜明特点。愿本书能让你的大学梦美梦成真。



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# 2006 年高考英语模拟试题

## (武汉卷)

命题人：施 文

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。第一卷 115 分,第二卷 35 分,共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

### 第 I 卷 (三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

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

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £19.15.

B. £9.15.

C. £9.18.

答案是 B。

1. What does the man want the woman to understand?

A. She may have made a mistake.

B. She was right.

C. She should go to Shanghai.

2. What is the man most probably?

A. A cook.

B. A waiter.

C. A customer.

3. What is the weather like today?

A. Sunny and warm.

B. Rainy but then clear.

C. Cold but sunny.

4. What does the man think of the gloves?

A. They are too expensive.

B. They are worth the price.

C. They are very cheap.

5. What will Susan do today?

A. Go to the zoo.

B. Call David some other time.

C. Play tennis.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,

每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. Where does the woman work?

- A. In a bank.                      B. In a hotel.                      C. At a school.

7. What time did the man make this phone call?

- A. On Tuesday.                      B. Before Tuesday.                      C. After Tuesday.

8. Why did the man make this phone call?

- A. He wants to buy a house.                      B. He wants to book a room.  
C. He wants to change a room he had booked.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. What problem are they talking about?

- A. It's noisy in the office.                      B. Smith has a lot of visitors.  
C. Smith is not in the office.

10. Which of the following causes the problem?

- A. The office is too small and crowded.  
B. Jack likes to go in and out.  
C. A lot of people come to see Jack.

11. What does Mary mean?

- A. She's going to talk with Jack.  
B. She might have a talk with Smith.  
C. Smith might have a talk with Jack.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What has the man been invited to?

- A. A vegetable market.                      B. A dinner party.                      C. A history class.

13. What's to be served first?

- A. Eight courses.                      B. A cold dish.                      C. King's food.

14. Where are these two people probably?

- A. At home of a foreigner.                      B. At home of a Chinese.  
C. In a class about Chinese food.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. Where does this conversation take place?

- A. In the library.                      B. In the bookstore.                      C. On the sports field.

16. Why is the man not able to find the book he needs?

- A. It's the first time he's come to the library.  
B. This is not the right reading room.

C. He wants to refer to the books for some figures.

17. Where is the General Reading Room?

A. Beside the library building.

B. Inside the library building.

C. In a white house across the sports field.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Which of the following words may be used to describe the speaker's attitude towards China?

A. surprised

B. unfriendly

C. threatening

19. What did the speaker think about the taste of the air in Beijing?

A. Good.

B. Fresh.

C. Polluted.

20. What does the speaker think of the Yangtze River?

A. We should do something to keep it cleaner.

B. It doesn't matter much to throw rubbish into the River.

C. We should write more poems about it.

第二部分: 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, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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

A. however

B. whatever

C. whichever

D. whenever

答案是 B。

21. I was disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ we played so well yet still lost.

A. if

B. whether

C. that

D. unless

22. I'm afraid I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ the house now. I'm busy \_\_\_\_\_ the test.

A. to clean; preparing

B. cleaning; to prepare

C. to clean; to prepare

D. cleaning; preparing

23. Be sure to follow \_\_\_\_\_ instructions given at \_\_\_\_\_ top of the page.

A. the; the

B. the; a

C. 不填; the

D. the; 不填

24. Before asking the librarian to help, you should make every effort \_\_\_\_\_ the materials yourself.

A. and find

B. find

C. finding

D. to find

25. Jack and John, \_\_\_\_\_ to class yesterday, explained their absence to the headmaster.

A. did not come

B. have not come

C. having not come

D. do not come

26. —I weigh less than I \_\_\_\_\_.

—Congratulations!

A. got used to

B. used to

C. was used to

D. used to be

27. —So what exactly did you suggest?

—I suggested we \_\_\_\_\_ our customers what they \_\_\_\_\_ about this new products.

A. ask; think

B. asked; thought

C. ask; thought

D. asked; think

28. —Are you satisfied with her performance?

—Sure I am. It couldn't have been \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so good

B. better

C. worse

D. good enough

29. —Thank you very much for the magazine you borrowed for me.

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. No thanks, please

B. I'm glad you like it

C. Please don't say so

D. That's OK

30. There is \_\_\_\_\_ ice-cream left in the fridge. But you may have a taste.

A. only a little

B. only little

C. only little of

D. only a little of

31. Before going to Wuhan Zoo last summer, I \_\_\_\_\_ an elephant alive.

A. never see

B. would never see

C. never saw

D. had never seen

32. The headmaster turned a deaf ear to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the parents.

A. words

B. sounds

C. voice

D. tones

33. Suddenly it \_\_\_\_\_ to me that we could use a computer to do the job.

A. was occurring

B. occurred

C. was occurred

D. had occurred

34. —How long did the meeting last yesterday afternoon?

—It was almost supper time \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting was over.

A. that

B. until

C. when

D. at which

35. —I'd like to buy an MP3.

—Well. We've got several models \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to choose

B. chosen from

C. to be chosen

D. to choose from

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 36~55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出

最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Tom started to paint the fence. Suddenly he thought of a plan to get his friends to help him do the work. He smiled and began singing.

Just then his friend Ben 36 . He laughed when he saw Tom 37 . "What's the matter, Tom? Does your aunt want you to work on such a 38 day?"

Tom did not stop painting. "39 ? Oh, no Ben. You see, painting is 40 . First you must choose the right day, then you must get the best paint and brush. But most important of all, you must have the right 41 . Aunt Polly says that there isn't a boy in town who can paint this fence like me!"

Ben's eyes opened 42 , "Really, Tom? Let me try a bit. "

"Oh, that isn't possible," said Tom. "My Aunt Polly is very certain of the way she wants her fence painted. Remember, she 43 me. "

"44 , Tom. I'll give you half my apple if you let me paint," Ben promised. "Your aunt will never know the 45 !"

"Oh, you're wrong about that, Ben," answered Tom. "She has very sharp eyes. And think how I would feel. 46 , she asked me to paint her fence. "

"You 47 have my whole apple," Ben said. "Give me the paintbrush now. "

"Well, if you really think you can do it here, 48 the brush, but do be careful the way you paint. " Tom 49 into the red apple.

Half an hour later, when his friend had painted four boards of the 50 , Tom said, "You're doing it quite well, Ben, but of course you need to do much more 51 you can really call yourself a 52 . "

53 each hour passed, Tom's painting became more complete. Each friend who happened to walk past took his 54 at painting a few boards—all for a price, 55 .

- |                  |               |             |                   |
|------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. went away | B. came past  | C. stood by | D. stepped in     |
| 37. A. painting  | B. crying     | C. playing  | D. laughing       |
| 38. A. rainy     | B. cold       | C. nice     | D. snowy          |
| 39. A. Play      | B. Talk       | C. Work     | D. Paint          |
| 40. A. a joke    | B. an art     | C. a job    | D. an opportunity |
| 41. A. person    | B. time       | C. line     | D. color          |
| 42. A. larger    | B. longer     | C. wider    | D. colder         |
| 43. A. punished  | B. chose      | C. told     | D. led            |
| 44. A. Go away   | B. Stand up   | C. Come in  | D. Come on        |
| 45. A. meaning   | B. difference | C. color    | D. distance       |
| 46. A. After all | B. In all     | C. At last  | D. At first       |

- |                      |                |               |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 47. A. should        | B. may         | C. must       | D. need         |
| 48. A. lend          | B. borrow      | C. buy        | D. take         |
| 49. A. took a notice | B. took a bite | C. gave a hit | D. gave a smile |
| 50. A. wall          | B. ground      | C. fence      | D. room         |
| 51. A. before        | B. after       | C. when       | D. as           |
| 52. A. player        | B. worker      | C. teacher    | D. painter      |
| 53. A. When          | B. As          | C. For        | D. So           |
| 54. A. seat          | B. hand        | C. brush      | D. turn         |
| 55. A. in fact       | B. of course   | C. at all     | D. at last      |

第三部分：阅读理解(共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分)

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

### A

A four-year study done by the Infant (幼儿) Testing Center in San Francisco, California, suggests that babies feel more comfortable around other babies than with strange adults. According to the study, babies benefit by being with their fellow infants daily. While on the other hand, a baby might show fear of an adult stranger, he is likely to smile and reach out for an unfamiliar infant. By the time babies are one year old, they have begun to form friendships of a sort.

The above findings, based on observation of 100 babies aged three months to three years, might prove interesting to working parents who must find day care for their babies. Family care in a private home, with several babies together, is probably the ideal way to care for babies under three. Dr. Benjamin Spocks, well-known pediatrician (儿科大夫) and author of books about babies, supports the idea. He says that family day care is sounder in theory than hiring a housekeeper or a babysitter.

56. Which of the following does a baby like to be with best?
- |                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| A. A housekeeper.   | B. A fellow baby.        |
| C. An adult nearby. | D. A six-year-old child. |
57. It seems that a baby may begin to have friends when \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. it is born            | B. it is a few months old |
| C. it is three years old | D. it is six years old    |
58. What does the "family day care" refer to in the last sentence?
- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| A. Letting a baby alone.                | B. Hiring a babysitter for a baby.  |
| C. Having several babies stay together. | D. Hiring a housekeeper for a baby. |

## B

American Vice-President Gore often tells a true story about a frog that was put into a pot of water. The water was slowly heated until it boiled. But even though it was able to do so, the frog did not jump out of the water.

According to the vice-president, many people are like that frog. They close their eyes to the changes in the environment. Although we are poisoning ourselves, many people, like the frog, are doing nothing about it.

You and I can choose to be different. We can choose to hop out of that pot. We can take a stand. We can make choices that will help protect the environment.

Did you know that one quart of oil can actually pollute two million gallons of water? If your family put its used motor oil in a hazardous(危险品) waste dump, you can protect two million gallons of water. Better yet, your family can recycle your motor oil so that it could be used again.

If you turn off the lights in your house when they are not needed, you can help prevent acid rain. As you probably know, acid rain is caused by air pollution. A light bulb actually gives off gases that cause acid rain.

There are other ways that you can help decrease air pollution. You can ride a bike or walk when you are going a short distance. Use a car only for longer trips.

Did you know that a typical family of four throws out 200 large rubbish cans of waste each year? This trash has to go somewhere. But we are running out of room for it.

Much of the rubbish that is going to landfills—areas set aside for waste—can be recycled. Bottles, paper, cans, and many metals are recyclable. If you and your family recycle these materials, you can cut your trash in half.

So you see, one person can make a difference. We do not have to act like frogs, waiting to be boiled.

59. What is the writer's purpose in this speech?

- A. To state facts about the environment.
- B. To explain frog biology.
- C. To persuade people to turn off lights.
- D. To persuade people to take care of the environment.

60. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. All people do not have to be and act the same.
- B. People can take a stand.
- C. People can choose to protect the environment.
- D. Changes are occurring in the environment.



61. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

- A. A typical family.
- B. A rubbish can.
- C. Waste.
- D. A car.

20

62. A particular mention of Gore's story about a frog in the speech \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. serves as a description of the danger the frog's in
- B. serves as an introduction to the discussion of the problem we're facing
- C. shows the interest of the vice president
- D. shows how hard it is to adapt to the environment

21

### C

For a clearer picture of what the student knows, most teachers use another kind of examination in addition to objective tests. They use "essay" tests, which require students to write long answers to broad, general questions such as the following: "Mention several ways in which Benjamin Franklin has influenced the thinking of people in his own country and in other parts of the world. "

One advantage of the essay test is that it reduces the element of luck. The student cannot get a high score just by making a lucky guess. Another advantage is that it shows the examiner more about the student's ability to put facts together into a meaningful whole. It should show how deeply he has thought about the subject. Sometimes, though, essay tests gave disadvantages, too. Some students are able to write rather good answers without really knowing much about the subject, while other students who actually know the material have trouble expressing their ideas in the essay form.

Besides, in an essay test the student's score may depend upon the examiner's feelings at the time of reading the answer. If he is feeling tired or bored, the student may receive a lower score than he should. Another examiner reading the same answer might give it a much higher mark. Because of this, the objective test gives each student a fairer chance, and of course it is easier and quicker to score.

Whether an objective test or an essay test is used, problems arise. When some objective questions are used along with some essay questions, however, a fairly clear picture of the student's knowledge can usually be obtained.

63. What may have been discussed in the paragraphs before this?

- A. The essay test.
- B. How teachers test their students.
- C. How students write their essays.
- D. The objective test.

64. The essay test is preferred because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it shows more about the student's understanding of the subject
- B. it tests the student's knowledge of the material as well as his expression of ideas

• 8 •