

上海市名校名师高考英语模拟试卷



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本书编写组



复旦大学出版社

2006 年英语高考新趋势

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前 言

有关方面公布了 2006 年上海市英语高考的改革设想:其中从题型到各板块的安排均有不少变化,分值也做了相应调整。

为使众多考生先睹为快,赢在起跑线上,并切实有效地帮助高三毕业生及时掌握所学的英语知识,检测他们运用英语的基本能力和水平,进一步提高他们的高考应试能力,丰富其应试经验,为此,以高效、把握准确而著称的复旦大学出版社,及时召集长期从事高考英语复习与命题研究的多所市重点中学资深教师,依据最新课程标准与 2006 年最新英语高考要求,编写了本模拟试卷集。本书是专为 2006 年参加上海市英语高考的考生,在较短时间内,熟悉新题型与掌握高考英语的要求,取得良好的复习效果而精心编写的。

本试卷集的编者多为所市重点中学的资深教师,对学生学习情况及考试情况都有较准确的把握。相信该试卷集将为学生复习应考提供有效的工具,同时也给教师和家长提供一份有益的参考材料。

本书编写组

2005 年 8 月

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高考英语模拟试卷第一套

第 I 卷(共 105 分)

I. Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. It was very difficult. B. It was very easy.
C. It was boring. D. It was a little more difficult than he thought.
2. A. He is shameless. B. He is dead.
C. He is sensitive of the shame. D. He has no sense of time.
3. A. He can catch up with the woman by working hard.
B. His work is the only focus of his life.
C. He can't go skiing because he has to work.
D. He will go skiing if the weather is fine.
4. A. Though the man had money with him, he couldn't buy the tickets.
B. The woman didn't allow the man to buy ticket.
C. The man couldn't afford the tickets.
D. If the man had brought money with him, he could have got the ticket.
5. A. It will be a sunny day. B. It will be a rainy day.
C. It will be a stormy day. D. It will be a cloudy day.
6. A. It's training outside. B. Something is burning.
C. The car is starting. D. The dog is barking.
7. A. The man left his umbrella by the door.
B. The woman needs to borrow an umbrella.
C. The woman's hat will protect her hair.
D. The woman has an extra umbrella.
8. A. Fight all the time. B. On good terms.
C. Lovingly. D. Ignore each other.
9. A. To travel a lot. B. To write to his friends.

- C. To touch all his friends. D. To write novels.
10. A. In a hotel. B. In a hospital. C. At a supermarket. D. In a restaurant.

Part B Passages

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. In 1957. B. In 1975. C. In 1955. D. In 1976.
12. A. 23,000. B. 33,000. C. 230,000. D. 320,000.
13. A. Scientists are always able to tell people when an earthquake will take place.
B. Sometimes people can find unusual activity among animals before the earthquake takes place.
C. Before the Haicheng earthquake took place the level of river water suddenly changed.
D. People found warning signs before the Tangshan earthquake.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. At 5:00. B. At 5:30. C. At 6:00. D. At 6:30.
15. A. Their parents thought walking was good for them.
B. There was no bus running in that direction.
C. The school was quite near.
D. Their family was poor.
16. A. The speaker lived in a town when he was a child.
B. The speaker couldn't watch TV because his parents did not allow him to.
C. The speaker is healthy and strong because he used to wash in cold water.
D. The speaker is now a father of two children.

Part C Longer Conversations

Directions: In Part C, you'll hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fulfill the task by filling in the numbered blanks with the information you hear. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

How to Spend Winter Evenings	
Mary Where:	At <u>17</u>
Reasons:	<u>18</u> and pleasant indoors
	Likes listening to the <u>19</u>
	Likes reading
Tom Where:	To the cinemas and <u>20</u>

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

What's the relationship between two speakers?	21. _____.
What did Peter happen to do in Mr. Martin's house with a catapult?	He happened to 22. _____.
Whom did Mr. Martin's son catch?	23. _____.
What's his father suggestion?	24. _____ to Mr. Martin.

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

II. Grammar & Vocabulary

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. The Koala is _____ tree-climbing animal which lives in _____ Australia.
A. the ... the B. a ... a C. a ... / D. / ... /
26. Actually, girls can be _____ they want to be just like boys, whether it is a pilot, an astronaut, or a general manager.
A. wherever B. however C. whatever D. whoever
27. It was because he missed the train to London yesterday _____ you couldn't have met him there.
A. when B. that C. where D. which
28. —Are you in a hurry?
—No, in fact, I have got plenty of time. I _____ wait.
A. must B. can C. may D. should
29. All flights _____ because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.
A. having canceled B. were canceled C. had been canceled D. having been canceled
30. By the time you get to New York, I _____ for London.
A. have already left B. would be leaving
C. shall have left D. am leaving
31. If you can't go yourself, please _____ to _____ you.
A. find someone ... substitute for B. look for anyone ... substitute
C. find anyone ... substitute D. look for someone ... substitute for
32. Many a delegate was in favor of his proposal that a special committee _____ to investigate the incident.
A. be set up B. set up
C. was set up D. were set up
33. The number of the cars produced in our factory this year _____ in yours.
A. is more than that B. are more than those

- 4 -

every year; no one is really safe 46 a skilled pickpocket. His victims, or "marks" 47 they are called, can be rich or poor, young or old.

During the 18th century, pickpockets were hanged in England. Large crowds of people would gather to watch the hanging 48 was supposed to be a warning to other pickpockets. 49, in the time the practice was discontinued.

Police officials said that most 50 pickpockets come from South America. Many of these expert pickpockets 51 in special schools called Jingle Bell School. A pickpocket graduates from a J. B. S. 52 he is able to steal a wallet from a dressed dummy that has bell inside its pockets!

Some of the 53 places of pickpockets are banks, airports, supermarkets, trains and bus stations. Oftentimes a pickpocket will work with another pickpocket as his partner.

54 being the victim of a pickpocket, it is important to be very careful when in the midst of large gatherings of people.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 45. A. headaches | B. faults | C. mistakes | D. crimes |
| 46. A. against | B. with | C. out of | D. from |
| 47. A. since | B. as | C. so | D. thus |
| 48. A. what | B. of which | C. which | D. among whom |
| 49. A. Therefore | B. At once | C. Because | D. However |
| 50. A. attractive | B. convenient | C. efficient | D. serious |
| 51. A. are researched | B. specialize | C. are trained | D. major |
| 52. A. where | B. when | C. although | D. however |
| 53. A. favorite | B. liking | C. favored | D. be liked |
| 54. A. To avoid | B. To neglect | C. Trying not | D. To forget |

(B)

Steve and Yaser 55 met in their chemistry class at an American university. Yaser was an international student from Jordan. He was excited to 56 an American. He wanted to learn more about American culture. Yaser hoped that he and Steve would become good friends.

57, Steve, seemed very friendly. He always greeted Yaser warmly before class. Sometimes he 58 to study with Yaser. He even invited Yaser to eat lunch with him but after the semester was over, Steve seemed more 59. The two former classmates didn't see each other very much at school. One day Yaser decided to call Steve. Steve didn't seem very interested in talking to him. Yaser was very hurt by Steve's change of 60. "Steve said we were friends," Yaser complained. "And I said friends were friends forever."

Yaser is a little 61. He is an outsider to American culture. He doesn't understand 62 Americans view friendship. Americans use the word "friend" in a very general way. They may call both casual acquaintances and close companions "friends". Americans have school friends, work friends, sports friends and neighborhood friends. These friendships are based on

common interests. When the 63 activity ends, the friendship may fade. Now Steve and Yaser are no longer classmates. Their friendship has changed.

In some cultures friendship means a strong life-long bond between two people. In these cultures friendships develop slowly, since they 64. American society is one of rapid changes. Studies show that one out of five American families moves every year. American friendships develop quickly, and they may change just as quickly.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 55. A. firstly | B. at first | C. first | D. from the first |
| 56. A. know | B. get to know | C. have known | D. be knowing |
| 57. A. From the first | B. First | C. Firstly | D. At first |
| 58. A. offered | B. invited | C. provided | D. suggested |
| 59. A. strange | B. distant | C. rude | D. unfriendly |
| 60. A. mind | B. decision | C. attitude | D. heart |
| 61. A. confused | B. sad | C. worried | D. angry |
| 62. A. how do | B. why | C. the way | D. whether |
| 63. A. share | B. shared | C. share-in | D. sharing |
| 64. A. want to make friends | B. are built to last | | |
| C. long for the friendships | D. are likely to observe each other | | |

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

IS IT TIME TO GET MP3?

Your computer has been playing music for years, one CD at a time. Now hundreds of songs can be stored in your PC if they're in the MP3 format (格式).

What is it?

MP3 compresses (压缩) music into small computer-friendly files. You access MP3 music several ways. Tunes can be downloaded from websites that have converted (转变) vast music libraries into MP3. Once MP3 music is on your PC's hard drive, you can play it through your computer's speakers, "burn" it onto blank CDs or swap (交换) MP3 files with friends using email.

How Much?

Software needed to play and convert MP3 music is often free. It comes preinstalled (预先安装) on most new computers or can be downloaded from many websites, including MP3.com. Some MP3 sites are free. Just type "MP3 sites" into any search engine. Compact portable MP3 players start around \$50 and can hold hundreds of songs. A blank CD on which you can record

music costs about a dollar.

Advantages

MP3 turns your home PC into a jukebox (自动唱机). Tiny MP3 players are the size of a deck (一副) of cards, making it easy to take hundreds of songs with you.

Disadvantages

You may find that music at many sites is limited. And some only allow you to listen rather than download offerings. Others let you download music that can't be copied to MP3 players. And a growing number of new CDs make it impossible to copy songs to a computer.

65. How can you get MP3 music?

- A. By turning your home PC into a jukebox.
- B. By taking your own music or songs with you.
- C. By copying songs to a PC through the speakers.
- D. By downloading from websites which have converted music libraries into MP3.

66. Which is NOT true to the passage?

- A. Software needed to play and convert MP3 music is usually free of charge.
- B. MP3 music can be "burned" onto blank CDs or swapped with friends by email.
- C. MP3 music can be taken along while traveling.
- D. A greater number of new CDs make it possible to copy songs to a computer.

67. How much will you pay for a MP3 player?

- A. Free of charge.
- B. Free downloading.
- C. At least fifty dollars.
- D. About a dollar.

(B)

Two men on a touring holiday of Britain were injured by an explosion in their motor van in the center of Norwich yesterday.

Shoppers, traders and businessmen in Red Lion Street were shocked by a loud bang. And seconds later the two men jumped over from the vehicle, which had stopped outside Barclays Bank. Several people rushed to give assistance and help to put out the fire inside the vehicle, a light American truck converted to provide living accommodation, before Norwich firemen arrived.

The men—American Mr. Gary House, age 25, of Ohio, who was driving, and his passenger Mr. Charles Lynn, 23, of Vancouver—were taken to Norfolk and Norwich Hospital with minor burns. They were allowed to leave after treatment.

"I heard this explosion. It was pretty loud. I thought it could have been a bomb," said Mr. Leslie Webster, manager of the market, who was working in his office in Red Lion Street. "I looked out of the window and saw this lad leap from the van and roll on the ground. Then another lad came out of the van. He seemed to be in a worse state—parts of his trousers were hanging below his knee."

"I came downstairs to get a fire extinguisher, but by the time I got outside someone from the bank was in the van with an extinguisher."

Mr. Webster, who lives at 71, Trinity Street, Norwich, said both victims were shocked. One was taken into the market's office to await an ambulance. "The second man insisted on going back into the van to see if everything was all right, and five minutes later he came out with a drawer that was blazing," he added.

The explosion was also heard inside the bank. Staff provided a fire extinguisher and telephoned for an ambulance.

Although a plastic window was blown out, damage inside the vehicle was mainly superficial.

The two men have spent the last six months touring the Continent and had traveled to Norwich from Snetterton. At the time of the incident their wives were shopping in the city.

68. The two men in the van _____.
A. were slightly hurt B. were badly injured
C. were shocked but unharmed D. needed careful treatment
69. The word "leap" most probably means _____.
A. "fall off" B. "get off" C. "jump off" D. "step down"
70. Mr. Webster thought that the explosion _____.
A. was a bomb B. wasn't a bomb
C. was like a bomb D. was almost a bomb
71. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
A. Mr. Webster was among those who happened to see the accident.
B. Mr. Webster didn't take a fire extinguisher to the van.
C. Mr. Webster helped to put out the fire.
D. Mr. Webster was willing to be a helper in the accident.

(C)

Americans often say that there are only two things a person can be sure of in life: death and taxes. Americans do not have a corner on the "death" market, but many people feel that the United States leads the world with the worst taxes.

Taxes consist of the money which people pay to support their government. There are generally three levels of government in the United States; federal, state, and city; therefore, there are three types of taxes.

Salaried people who earn more than a few thousand dollars must pay a certain percentage of their salaries to the federal government. The percentage varies for individuals. It depends on their salaries. The federal government has a graduated income tax; that is the percentage of the tax increases as a person's income increases. With the high cost of taxes, people are not very happy on April 15, when the federal taxes are due.

The second tax is for the state government. Some states have an income tax similar to that of the federal government. Of course, the percentage for the state tax is lower. Other states have a sales tax, which is a percentage charged to any item which you buy in that state. Some states use income tax in addition to sales tax to raise their revenues (税收). The state tax laws are diverse

and confusing.

The third tax is for the city. This tax comes in two forms: property tax and excise tax, which is demanded on vehicles in a city. The cities utilize these funds for education, police and fire departments, public works and municipal (城市的) buildings.

Since Americans pay such high taxes, they often feel that they are working one day each week just to pay their taxes. People always complain about taxes. Although Americans have conflicting views on many issues: religious, racial, cultural, and political, they tend to agree on one subject: Taxes are too high.

72. What is the main purpose of the third paragraph?

- A. To show the importance of tax collection.
- B. To explain the percentage of federal taxes.
- C. To prove that taxes in the United States are too high.
- D. To compare the three types of taxes in the United States.

73. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The Americans are in agreement about taxes.
- B. There are three types of taxes in the United States.
- C. The United States is one of the countries which collect highest taxes.
- D. The Americans are aware that they should pay taxes and they are sure to die.

74. Which of the following is true of the state taxes mentioned in the passage?

- A. State taxes are paid by the residents of a certain state.
- B. Some Americans can be free from state income taxes.
- C. Income taxes in some states are not dissimilar to the federal income taxes.
- D. In the United States there are sales taxes on the federal level, but not on the state level.

75. The best title for this passage would be _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Taxes Are Too High | B. State Tax Revenues |
| C. Federal Income Tax | D. Taxes in the United States |

(D)

On most shores you will notice that the sea level changes throughout the day. These ups and downs of the seas are called tides.

Why should tides occur? Everything on the Earth's surface is attracted towards the Earth by a force called gravity. The Moon and the Sun also have a gravitational pull of their own. As the Moon passes around the Earth it attracts the waters of the oceans on the side facing it, pulling them away from the Earth, and causing them to bulge. On the opposite side from this "tidal bulge", there is another one because on that side the land is nearer the Moon than the waters, and the land is pulled away from the seas, leaving a bulge behind. These two bulges remain in the same position in relation to the Moon, but the rotation of the Earth means that each of them appears to move around the Earth. These bulges are called high water, and the gaps between them are called low water.

There are two other factors which help in the formation of the tide. You know that if you cause the water in your bath to rock, it may rise and fall against the side of the bath for some time. In the same way, once the tides have begun, the waters tend to continue to rock up and down and they are given an extra push by the attraction of the Moon. The Sun also tends to attract the Earth's oceans towards itself, but because it is so much further away the attraction is less important. At certain times of the year, however, the Sun, the Moon and the Earth are all in a straight line. When this happens, the attraction of the Sun is added to the attraction of the Moon and tides are extra high.

Waves are almost wholly the result of wind blowing across the surface of the water. The wind drags the water into waves which move slowly forward, and get larger. Although the wave shape moves forward, each particle of water moves round in circles and does not change its average position. The height of a wave depends on three factors—how hard the wind is blowing, how long the wind has been blowing, and the fetch. The word “fetch” means the length of the stretch of open water over which the wind is blowing.

76. Each tidal bulge seems to move around the Earth because of _____ .
- A. the relationship between the Moon and the Earth
 - B. the position of the two bulges
 - C. the rotation of the Earth
 - D. the gravitational pull of the Moon
77. Tides reach their height when _____ .
- A. the waters continue to rock up and down
 - B. the waters are given an extra push by the gravitational attraction of the Moon
 - C. the Sun also tends to attract the Earth's oceans
 - D. the Sun, the Moon, and the Earth are in line
78. Tidal bulges are weak when _____ .
- A. the Sun and the Moon are in line
 - B. the Earth is between the Moon and the Sun
 - C. the sun is much further away
 - D. the Moon and the Sun form a right angle with Earth
79. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
- A. When the wave moves forward, the water moves forward, too.
 - B. The height of a wave is related to wind speed.
 - C. Tides are different from waves.
 - D. Waves are usually the result of wind blowing across the surface of the water.

(E)

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A to F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Education | B. Introduction to Singapore |
| C. Economy of Singapore | D. Land and Climate |
| E. Population of Singapore | F. State System of Singapore |

80. Singapore is an independent city-state in southeastern Asia, consisting of one major island — the Singapore Island — and more than 50 small islands, located off the southern tip of Malay. The city of Singapore, the capital of the country, is at the southeastern end of the Singapore Island; It is one of the most important port cities and commercial centers of Southeast Asia. The total area of the republic is 640 sq. km. _____
81. Low-lying Singapore Island has no outstanding relief (轮廓鲜明的) features. A central area of hills rises to the maximum height of 176m. The country has a wet tropical climate, with an average annual temperature of 27.2°C. The average annual rainfall is 2,413mm; the wettest months are November through January. _____
82. Singapore is governed under a constitution of 1959. A president, elected to a four-year term, is head of state, and a prime minister is head of government. The president used to be elected by Parliament, but by a 1991 constitutional amendment (修正案), the president is now elected directly by the people. The Parliament is the law-making body with its 81 members popularly elected. _____
83. In the late 1980s the country had some 290 primary schools with 278,300 pupils and 160 secondary schools with 200,200 students. The main institutions of higher education are the National University of Singapore, several technical colleges, and a teachers college. _____
84. Singapore has one of the highest standards of living of any country in Asia. In the late 1980s the gross domestic product was estimated at \$23.7 billion, or \$8,870 per person. The fishing industry is centered on the port of Daring, on southwestern Singapore Island. Industry has grown rapidly since the 1960s, and Singapore now produces a diversity (多样化的) of goods, including chemicals, electronic items, clothing, and processed foods, etc. Shipbuilding and petroleum refining are also important. _____

第 II 卷(共 45 分)

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 科学家终日废寝忘食地埋首于研究。(absorb; neglect)
2. 她亲自到了中国之后,才意识到她对中国的了解是何等的肤浅。(only)
3. 如果你能采用先进的方法,你就能取得事半功倍的效果。(effort)
4. 只要你有明确目标,并为之努力,你就会成功。(as long as)
5. 虽然她现在并不成功,但她不相信她的一生将会是一次失败。(failure)
6. 承蒙你慷慨相助,我的感激之情难以言表。(appreciate)

II. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in over 120 words according to the instructions given below.

古人云：“熟能生巧”(Practice makes perfect.)。请你以学习英语为例子来阐述熟能生巧的含意。