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16所重点中学特级教师联袂奉献

名师点评
2006年高考
精选试题



总主编 耿立志

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 科学技术文献出版社

◎ 高考数门砖

优化备考 英语总复习

(修订版)

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总 序

《高考敲门砖》是由全国高考命题研究专家精心策划的一套新颖实用的教辅品牌书。本书准确把握 2007 年高考改革的发展趋向,注重学科知识与当今热点、焦点问题的综合运用,充分体现“新考纲、新课标、新高考模式、新命题角度”对高中教学与备考的全新要求。六大亮点是:

★ 名校名师 权威编著

作者群体由北大附中、北师大附中、湖南师大附中、山东师大附中、成都新华实验中学、河北唐山一中、河北师大附中等 16 所全国重点中学的 29 位特级教师和 37 位教学一线的国家级骨干教师组成。并聘请 4 所重点师范大学的 9 位博士生导师主持各学科的审定。

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修订时,在继承以往优秀成果的基础上,更加注重创新。因为创设新情境永远是高考命题的一大追求。编著理念是既源于教材,又贴进生活,具有鲜明的时代气息和科技应用意识。

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练习设计分素质能力测试和综合创新运用两部分,做到了梯度训练,加强了对学生双基知识的理解能力、知识迁移能力的培养,做到举一反三,触类旁通。

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★ 以人为本 质量第一

尊奉以人为本、学生至上的编著理论,切实保证质量优,服务佳。洞察学生高考复习的认知误区,充分挖掘思维潜能,利于学生高效掌握考点,达到学习上质的飞跃。

我们最大的愿望是携手莘莘学子共同迎接新一轮高考改革的挑战,跨越高考,实现梦想!

丛书编委会

2006年于北京

2006 年高考试题精选与点评



一、单项选择题

1. (06 全国 I)

32. _____ and happy, Tony stood up and accepted the prize.

- A. Surprising B. Surprised
B. Being surprised D. To be surprising

答案: B

点评: 根据题意, 空中应该表示主语的一种状态, 所以可以用形容词结构, 做主语的补足语或做主句的伴随状语。

2. (06 湖南卷)

21. The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket _____ the desert.

- A. covering B. covered
C. cover D. to cover

答案: A

点评: 根据句意: 野花像地毯一样覆盖着沙漠。意义上“覆盖着沙漠”做伴随状语。考查非谓语动词, cover 与其逻辑主语间是主动关系, 故选 A。

3. (06 湖南卷)

26. As the busiest woman in Norton, she made _____ her duty to look after all the other people's affairs in that town.

- A. this B. that
C. one D. it

答案: D

点评: it 在此处做形式宾语。

4. (06 湖南卷)

29. Although she did not know Boston well, she made her way _____ to the Home Circle Building.

- A. easy enough B. enough easy
C. easily enough D. enough easily

答案: C

点评: enough 修饰形容词, 副词需要后置, 副词

easily 修饰动词 made。此题要克服思维定势, 不要看成了“make + 宾语 + 形容词 + 不定式”的结构。而且此处的 to 为介词, make one's way to: 前往。

5. (06 湖南卷)

31. I had just stepped out of the bathroom and was busily drying myself with a towel _____ I heard the steps.

- A. while B. when
C. since D. after

答案: B

点评: 此处为连词, 意思是“正在这时, (突然)”。请参考高一人教版教材 Unit1 的一句话: One day Chuck is on a flight across the Pacific Ocean when suddenly his plane crashes.

6. (06 湖南卷)

33. As the twentieth century came to a close, the raw materials for a great national literature were at hand, waiting _____.

- A. to use B. to be used
C. to have used D. to be using

答案: B

点评: 主语为 the raw materials (原材料), 与动词 use 存在被动关系, 故选 B。

7. (06 湖南卷)

34. With his work completed, the businessman stepped back to his seat, feeling pleased _____ he was a man of action.

- A. which B. that
C. what D. whether

答案: B

点评: 宾语从句, 从句成分完整, 故选 that, 无词义, 不作成分。

8. (06 北京卷)

29. —Could you do me a favor?

—It depends on _____ it is.

- A. which B. whichever
C. what D. whatever

答案:C

点评:此题考察的是宾语从句的引导词问题。depend on 意为依靠,且 on 为介词,所以后面应该接宾语。而且宾语从句中缺少表语成分,表名词性质的,所以该用 what 来引导。

9. (06 北京卷)

35. I can't stand _____ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses _____ talking while she works.

- A. working; stopping B. to work; stopping
C. working; to stop D. to work; to stop

答案:C

点评:stand doing: 容忍做某事; refuse to do sth.: 拒绝做某事。

10. (06 高考四川卷)

30. —It's thirty years since we last met.

—But I still remember the story, believe it or not, _____ we got lost on a rainy night.

- A. which B. that
C. what D. when

答案:B

点评:此题中的 believe it or not 为插入语,所以后面的空中所填的词应为引导词。根据句意,后面应该是 story 的同位语从句,所以选择 B。

11. (06 高考四川卷)

28. At the foot of the mountain _____.

- A. a village lie B. lies a village
C. does a village lie D. lying a village

答案:B

点评:此题考查的是倒装句型。当表示地点的介词词组在句首,并且主语为名词,谓语为不及物动词时,用全倒装。所以应该把 lies 提到 a village 之前。

12. (06 高考四川卷)

35. —Why didn't you tell him about the meeting?

—He rushed out of the room _____ I could say a word.

- A. before B. until
C. when D. after

答案:A

点评:此题考查引导时间状语的连词。根据句意,空中应该填“还没来得及……”,所以 before 为正确。

13. (06 湖北卷)

22. When the old man _____ to walk back to his house, the sun _____ itself behind the mountain.

- A. started; had already hidden
B. had started; had already hidden
C. had started; was hiding
D. was starting; hid

答案:A

点评:此题考查时态问题。前一空用过去时态即可,而后一空应该为过去完成时态。

14. (06 湖北卷)

24. To understand the grammar of the sentence, you must break it _____ into parts.

- A. down B. up
C. off D. out

答案:A

点评:break up 和 break down 都表示“把……分解”,前者多表示分解后各部分独立的部分,而后者更强调分解开的目的是为了更好地了解或完成。

15. (06 重庆卷)

26. Isn't it time you got down to? _____ the papers?

- A. mark B. be marked
C. being marked D. marking

答案:D

点评:本题考查 get down to doing 的短语,意为着手做某事。

16. (06 重庆卷)

34. I saw a woman running toward me in the dark. Before I could recognize who she was, she had run back in the direction _____ she had come.

- A. of which B. by which
C. in which D. from which

答案:D

点评:此题考查定语从句的引导词问题。the direction 为先行词,则后面的定语从句可还原为“she had come from the direction.”

17. (06 广东卷)

33. So difficult? _____ it to work out the problem that I decided to ask Tom for advice.

- A. I did find B. did I find
C. I have found D. have I found

答案: B

点评: so/such... that... 引导结构状语从句时, 如果把 so/such 以及它修饰的形容词、副词或名词提至句首, 则从句用倒装语序。原句可以还原成: I found it so difficult to work out the problem that I decide to ask Tom for advice.

二、完型填空

8. (06 湖南卷)

I returned to Abuja, the capital of Nigeria, after college graduation. I had been there before my mother became a minister.

Two weeks later, I told my mother I was bored. She said, "Here're the car keys. Go and buy some fruit." 36, I jumped into the car and speeded off.

Seeing me or rather my 37, a boy sprang up (跳起来). 38 to sell his bananas and peanuts. "Banana 300 naira. Peanut 200 naira!"

Looking at his black-striped bananas, I 39 to 200 total for the fruit and nuts. He 40. I handed him a 500 naira note. He didn't have 41. So I told him not to worry. He was 42 and smiled a row of perfect teeth.

Two weeks later, I 43 this same boy. I was more aware of my position in Nigerian society. I should 44 this country as the son of a 45. But it was hard to find pleasure in a place where it was so 46 to see a little boy who should have been in school selling fruit.

"What's up?" I asked. He answered in 47 English, "I... I no get money to buy book." I took out two 500 naira notes. He looked around 48 before sticking his hand into the car 49 the bills. One thousand naira means a lot to a family that 50 only 50,000 each year.

The next morning, security officers told me, "In this place, when you give a little, people think you're a fountain of opportunity(机会)."

51 it's right, but this happens everywhere in the world. I wondered if my little friend had actually

used the money for 52.

After six months' work in northern Nigeria, I returned and saw him again standing on the road.

"Are you in school now?"

He nodded.

A silence fell as we looked at each other, then I 53 what he wanted. I held out a 500 naira note. "Take this."

He shook his head fiercely and stepped back 54 hurt.

"It's a gift." I said.

Shaking his head again, he handed me a basket of bananas and peanuts, "I've been waiting to 55 these to you."

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. Encouraged | B. Disappointed |
| C. Delighted | D. Confused |
| 37. A. car | B. mother |
| C. driver | D. keys |
| 38. A. Willing | B. Afraid |
| C. Eager | D. Ashamed |
| 39. A. got down | B. bargained down |
| C. put down | D. look down |
| 40. A. explained | B. promised |
| C. agreed | D. admitted |
| 41. A. change | B. notes |
| C. checks | D. bills |
| 42. A. troubled | B. regretful |
| C. comfortable | D. grateful |
| 43. A. ran after | B. ran into |
| C. ran over | D. ran to |
| 44. A. protect | B. enjoy |
| C. help | D. support |
| 45. A. minister | B. headmaster |
| C. manager | D. president |
| 46. A. lucky | B. amazing |
| C. funny | D. common |
| 47. A. old | B. broken |
| C. traditional | D. modern |
| 48. A. proudly | B. madly |
| C. curiously | D. nervously |
| 49. A. for | B. with |
| C. at | D. upon |
| 50. A. spends | B. pays |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| C. makes | D. affords |
| 51. A. Possibly | B. Actually |
| C. Certainly | D. Fortunately |
| 52. A. joys | B. nuts |
| C. books | D. bananas |
| 53. A. asked | B. unagined |
| C. reminded | D. realized |
| 54. A. when | B. as if |
| C. even if | D. after |
| 55. A. send | B. provide |
| C. sell | D. give |

整体分析:

本文叙述了“我”对一个卖水果的小孩子的帮助,而小孩子也一直很感激他。

36. 答案:C

点评:根据后文 I jumped into the car and speeded off. 可知作者十分高兴。

37. 答案:A

点评:当地很穷,小孩子看到我的车了,知道我有些钱,可以买他的水果,他十分高兴。

38. 答案:C

点评:小孩肯定是怀着急切的想把水果卖出去的心情,eager 为最佳选项。

39. 答案:B

点评:bargain 讨价还价。

40. 答案:C

41. 答案:A

点评:名词意思是“零钱,找零”。

42. 答案:D

点评:我买了小孩的水果,把零钱给他,他十分感激。

43. 答案:B

44. 答案:B

点评:从语法,词法上来看都可以,但根据下文 find pleasure 可知 enjoy “使愉快,使过得舒服”为最佳选项。

45. 答案:A

点评:见文章开头。

46. 答案:D

点评:当地很穷,本该上学的孩子去卖水果的现象是很 common 常见的。

47. 答案:B

点评:根据下文 I... I no get money to buy book

可知小孩的英语很差。

48. 答案:D

点评:1000 块钱已经很多了,小孩子当然很紧张。

49. 答案:A

50. 答案:C

点评:make money 赚钱。

51. 答案:A

52. 答案:C

点评:我给小孩钱是要他去上学的,所以当然是买书。

53. 答案:D

54. 答案:B

55. 答案:D

三、阅读理解

1. (06 北京卷)

A

How to make a Budget

Most likely, you aren't the family breadwinner, but doing a small job or getting a weekly allowance would put some money in your pocket. For kids and grown ups alike money is easy to spend. If you aren't careful, it can be gone in no time. Being responsible with your money is an important skill to learn, and the sooner you start the better. Whether you spending or saving for something special, creating a budget can help you deal with expenses and plan for the future. All you need are paper and a pencil, and some self-control.

First, take a look at our sample monthly budget. Then, use a separate sheet of paper to plan your own. In the first two columns (栏), list your sources (来源) of income and how much you expect to earn from them. In the third and fourth columns, list what you expect to spend your money on and the amount.

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

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

wish you were spendingless.

If you are eyeing a big purchase, such as a 150 skateboard, spend less and save more until you have the total amount. No matter how attractive it may be, avoid spending your saving. One day, you will thank yourself!

56. Who is the passage written for?

- A. Children B. Parents
C. Breadwinners D. Bank manager

57. The purpose of making a budget is to help people _____.

- A. learn to be realistic
B. increase
C. manage their money well
D. test their power of self-control

58. What should people do when planning a budget?

- A. Fill in the expenses as they really are.
B. Avoid spending money on expensive things.
C. Set aside a fixed amount of money as savings.
D. List income and expenses on two pieces of paper.

59. Which of the follows budget is effective?

A.

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$ 20.00	Money earned	\$ 20.00
Bus fares	\$ 40.00	Movies	\$ 28.00
Total:	\$60.00	Total:	\$ 48.00

B.

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$ 20.00	Movies	\$ 30.00
Money earned washing cars	\$ 10.00	Bus fares	\$ 10.00
Total:	\$ 30.00	Total:	\$ 40.00

C.

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$ 27.50	Money earned selling drinks	\$ 22.00
Money earned babysitting	\$ 22.00	Birthday gifts	\$ 28.00
Total:	\$ 50.00	Total:	\$ 50.00

D.

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$ 26.00	Video rentals	\$ 22.00
Money earned doing yard work	\$ 24.00	Birthday gifts	\$ 28.00
Total:	\$ 50.00	Total:	\$ 50.00

整体分析:本篇阅读基本上可以被看作是一篇说明文。说明的主题是如何做预算。文章内容比较接近现实,知识较实用。而且题型设置灵活新颖。

56. 答案:A

点评:由文章开首可知:...you aren't the family breadwinner...

57. 答案:C

点评:由第一段即可总结出做预算的目的。

58. 答案:A

点评:根据随后的文章介绍可以选出 A, 然后可以根据文意排除其他干扰项。

59. 答案:D

点评:实践题,根据整体可得结论。

2. (06 北京卷)

D

While parents, particularly mothers, have always been attached to their infants (婴儿), societal conditions frequently made this attachment difficult to maintain (保持). First of all, the high infant death rate in the pre-modern times meant that such attachments often ended in hopelessness. Perhaps to prevent the sadness that infant death caused, a number of societal practices developed which worked against early attachment of mother and child.

One of these pre-modern attachment-discouraging practices was to leave infants unnamed until they had survived into the second year. Another practice that discouraged maternal (母亲的) attachment was tightly wrapping (包裹) infants. Wrapping effectively prevented the close physical interactions like stroking (抚摸) and kissing that are so much a part of modern mothers' and fathers' affection for their infants.

A third practice which had the same distancing offset was wet-nursing. Breast-feeding (母乳喂养) was not popular among the well-to-do in the early modern times; infants were often fed by wet nurses hired for the purpose. In some places such as nineteenth-century France, city infants were sent to wet nurses in the country. Often a wet nurse would feed her own child first, leaving little milk for the city infant-who, in many cases, died. In Rouen, the death rate for children sent to a wet nurse was 35 percent.

68. Babies were unnamed until they were two so that _____.

- A. an old social custom could be kept up
- B. maternal attachment could be maintained
- C. they could have better chances to survive
- D. their parents would not be too sad if they died

69. Why were babies wrapped?

- A. To protect them from the cold.
- B. To distance their mothers from them.
- C. To make them feel more comfortable.
- D. To make it easy for their mothers to hold them.

70. Wet nurses were women who _____.

- A. babysat city infants
- B. fed babies of other families
- C. sent their babies to the country
- D. failed to look after their babies

71. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Societal Conditions in Pre-modern Times
- B. Practices of Reducing maternal Attachment
- C. Poor Health Service and High Infant Death Rate
- D. Differences between Modern and Pre-modern Parents

整体分析:本篇文章说明了父母尤其是母亲对

婴儿不应该过分亲密的主要原因。

68. 答案:D

点评:由文章第二段可知。“One of these pre-modern attachment-discouraging practices was to leave infants unnamed until they had survived into the second year”

69. 答案:B

点评:由文章第二段的后半部分可以找到根据。

70. 答案:B

点评:最后一段有明确的解释。

71. 答案:B

点评:对全文进行总结概括。

3. (06 湖北卷)

A

Have you ever wondered why birds sing? Maybe you thought that they were just happy. After all, you probably sing or whistle when you are happy.

Some scientists believe that birds do sing some of the time just because they are happy. However, they sing most of the time for a very different reason. Their singing is actually a warning to other birds to stay out of their territory.

Do you know what a “territory” is? A territory is an area that an animal, usually the male, claims(声称) as its own. Only he and his family are welcome there. No other families of the same species(物种) are welcome. Your yard and house are your territory where only your family and friends are welcome. If a stranger should enter your territory and threaten you, you might shout. Probably this would be enough to frighten him away.

If so, you have actually scared the stranger away without having to fight him. A bird does the same thing. But he expects an outsider almost any time, especially at nesting(筑巢) season. So he is screaming all the time, whether he can see an outsider or not. This screaming is what we call a bird's song, and it is usually enough to keep an outsider away.

Birds sing loudest in the spring when they are trying to attract a mate and warn others not to enter the territory of theirs.

You can see that birds have a language all their

own. Most of it has to do with attracting mates and setting up territories.

56. Some scientists believe that most of the time birds' singing is actually _____.

- A. an expression of happiness
- B. a way of warning
- C. an expression of anger
- D. a way of greeting

57. What is a bird's "territory"?

A. A place where families of other species are not accepted.

B. A place where a bird may shout at the top of its voice.

C. An area for which birds fight against each other.

D. An area which a bird considers to be its own.

58. Why do birds keep on singing at nesting season?

A. Because they want to invite more friends.

B. Because their singing helps frighten outsiders away.

C. Because they want to find outsiders around.

D. Because their singing helps get rid of their fears.

59. How does the writer explain birds' singing?

A. By comparing birds with human beings.

B. By reporting experiment results.

C. By describing birds' daily life.

D. By telling a bird's story.

整体分析: 本篇文章对鸟为什么唱歌进行了分析。

56. 答案: B

点评: 文章第二段由解释 However, they sing most of the time for a very different reason. Their singing is actually a warning to other birds to stay out of their territory.

57. 答案: D

点评: 由第三段可知。

58. 答案: B

59. 答案: A

4. (全国卷 I)

C

A study of English learning problems was carried

out among a total of 106 foreign students. It shows that most students considered understanding spoken English to be their bigger problem on arrival. This was followed by speaking. Writing increased as a problem as students discovered difficulties in writing papers that they were now expected to hand in. Reading remained as a significant(显著的) problem.

The information signed helped up in determining where special attention should be paid in our course. Although many students have chosen to join the course with a reasonable motivation(动机), we considered it important to note what seemed to encourage interest. Nearly all the students have experienced some kind of grammar-based English teaching in their own country. To use the same method would be self-defeating because it might reduce motivation, especially if it has failed in the past. Therefore a different method may help because it is different.

Variety of activity was also seen as a way of maintaining(保持) or increasing motivation. Several years ago we had one timetable that operated throughout, but we soon found that both the students and the teachers lost interest by about halfway through the ten weeks. This led up to a major re-think, so finally we brought it into line with the expressed language needs of the students.

65. What is the text mainly about?

A. Foreign students have more problems.

B. There are many ways to improve English.

C. Teaching should meet students' needs.

D. English learning problems should be studied again.

66. Writing became a bigger problem when foreign students? _____.

A. had to write their papers

B. became better at speaking

C. became less interested in reading

D. had fewer problems with listening

67. We may infer from the last two paragraphs that? _____.

A. different teaching methods should be used

B. grammar-based teaching seems to be encouraging

C. English courses are necessary for foreign students

D. teaching content should be changed halfway

68. The word "it" underlined in the last paragraph refers to "_____"

A. re-think

B. activity

C. motivation

D. timetable

整体分析:本篇文章提及了一个对英语学习的
研究,得出结论是阅读仍然是英语学习当中的难题。
所以在教学过程中应该多注意。

65. 答案:C

点评:第一段和全文的总结。

66. 答案:A

67. 答案:A

68. 答案:D

5. (全国卷 I)

E

Phillip Island Penguins(企鹅)

The Little Penguin has called Phillip Island home for untold generations. Get to Phillip Island in plenty of time to watch a summer sunset at Summerland Beach-the stage is attractively set to see the Little Penguin leave water and step onto land.

• Leave Melbourne at 5:30pm for a direct journey to Phillip Island

• See the Gippsland area-Guinness Book of Records place for the world's longest earthworm(蚯蚓)

• Journey along the coastal highway around the Bay with French Island and Churchill Island in the distance

• Cross the bridge at San Remo to enter Phillip Island-natural home for Little Penguins and many animals

• Take your place in special viewing stands(看台) to watch the daily evening performance of the wild Little Penguins

Ultimate Penguins(+U)

Join a group of up to 15. This guided tour goes to an attractive, quiet beach to see Little Penguins. You can see penguins at night by wearing a special pair of glasses.

Adult(成人) \$ 60.00 Child \$ 30.00

Viewing Platform Penguin Plus(+V)

More personalized wildlife viewing limited to 130 people providing closer viewing of the penguin arrival than the main viewing stands.

Adult \$ 25.00 Child \$ 12.50

Penguin Skybox(+S)

Join a group of only 5 in the comfort of a special, higher-up viewing tower. Gain an excellent overview of Summerland Beach.

Adult Isysr+ \$ 50.00

73. What kind of people is the text mainly written for?

A. Scientists.

B. Students.

C. Tourists.

D. Artists.

74. What can learn from the text that Little Penguins _____.

A. have been on Phillip Island for years

B. keep a Guinness record for their size

C. are trained to practice diving for visitors

D. live in large groups to protect themselves

75. How much would a couple with one child pay for a closer viewing tour?

A. \$ 37.50.

B. \$ 62.50.

C. \$ 180.00.

D. \$ 150.00.

整体分析:本篇文章介绍了到 Phillip 岛参观的事项。

73. 答案:C

点评:对景点的介绍当然是对游客的。

74. 答案:A

点评:The Little Penguin has called Phillip Island home for untold generations

75. 答案:B

6. (06 重庆卷)

A

When I was in the third grade, I was picked to be the princess(公主)in the school play. For weeks my mother had helped me practice my lines. But once on-stage, every word disappeared from my head. Then my teacher told me she had written a narrator's(解说者的)part for the play, and asked me to change roles. Though I didn't tell my mother what had happened

that day, she sensed my unhappiness and asked if I wanted to take a walk in the yard.

It was a lovely spring day. We could see dandelions(蒲公英)popping through the grass in bunches, as if a painter had touched our landscape with bits of gold. I watched my mother carelessly bend down by one of the bunches. "I think I am going to dig up all these weeds," she said. "From now on, we'll have only roses in this garden."

"But I like dandelions," I protested. "All flowers are beautiful-even dandelions!"

My mother looked at me seriously. "Yes, every flower gives pleasure in its own way, doesn't it?" she asked thoughtfully. I nodded. "And that is true of people, too," she added.

When I realized that she had guessed my pain, I started to cry and told her the truth "But you will be a beautiful narrator," she said, reminding me of how much I loved to read stories aloud to her.

Over the next few weeks, with her continuous encouragement, I learned to take pride in the role. The big day finally came. A few minutes before the play, my teacher came over to me. "Your mother asked me to give this to you," she said, handing me a dandelion. After the play, I took home the flower, laughing that I was perhaps the only person who would keep such a weed.

56. The girl did not play the role of the princess mainly because? _____.

- A. She felt nervous on the stage
- B. She lost her interest in that role
- C. She preferred the role of the narrator
- D. She had difficulty memorizing her words

57. Why did the mother suggest a walk in the garden?

- A. To remove the dandelions.
- B. To enjoy the garden scene.
- C. To have a talk with her daughter.
- D. To help her daughter with the play.

58. What is the main idea of the story?

- A. Everybody can find his or her own way to success.
- B. Everybody has his or her own value in the

world.

C. Everybody should learn to play different roles

D. Everybody has some unforgettable memory.

整体分析:文章讲述了“我”在三年级的时候参加学校戏剧表演的难忘经历。

56. 答案:A

点评:由文章第一段可知:“But once onstage, every word disappeared from my head. Then my teacher told me she had written a narrator's(解说者的)part for the play, and asked me to change roles.”

57. 答案:C

点评:由第一段也可知:“... she sensed my unhappiness and asked if I wanted to take a walk in the yard.”

58. 答案:B

点评:对全文的总结和引申含义的理解。

四、短文改错

1. (06 湖北卷)

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,在该行右边的横线上划(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: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。

此行错一个词: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。

Not all people like to work and everyone likes to play. All over 76. _____
the world men and woman, boys and girls enjoy sports. Since 77. _____
long ago, many adults and children called their friends together 78. _____
to spend hours, even days play games. One of the reasons people 79. _____
like to play is that sports help them to live happily. In other words, 80. _____
they help to keep people strong and feel good. When people are 81. _____
playing games, they move a lot. That is how sports