

超级备考



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高考345

丛书主编 方可

考场决胜在“新篇”

2006年，是我国英语新教材高考第一年。新英语、新高考、新意多多！如此多新，聚焦何处？

语法淡化了，语篇加强了，语境加深了，这一切变化集中到了“词汇扩大了”：由2005年2000左右单词扩到2006年3600左右的单词！

“新增点”引出“新难点”，你是否具有在每百单词中“消化”三至五个新词的能力？
办法何在？对策何在？

新考纲解读试卷

英语

本册主编 何国贵

北京教育出版社



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前言 QIANYAN

穿透《考试大纲》 直扑“考场试卷”

一、别扯远 别谈泛 高考不过一张卷

《考试大纲》连同“说明”，书有几本，字数几十万，加上众多的“辅导”，字数多达百万。这对于考生，既不可行，也无必要。

考纲、“考辅”最终为了那张“考场试卷”！直截了当地把编考纲的人找到，把写考辅的人请来，让他们按照自己的主张直接操作“考场试卷”，让考生们零距离地接触考场。《超级备考高考345·新考纲解读试卷》正是这样做的，它是对2006年《考试大纲》最简、最省、最准的解读。

二、全国卷 作榜样 九州出题看中央

全国卷加地方卷，2006年的考卷多达20种，恒谦独创的“解读试卷”6到11种，数学和英语各11种，语文8种，其他科目各6种，其实6种也好，11种也好，领衔的“母卷”只有一种，那就是具有“标准性”和“导向性”的“全国卷”，这张“全国卷”是由“写纲班子”和“出题班子”共同完成的，叫它为“母卷”，这还要解释吗？

三、语数英 看差异 全国交流有意义

地方卷的差异主要是试题的难度及区分度。

江浙鄂湘等省的试题，自然比北部和西部的试题难一些，但它们对不同层次的考生仍有参考价值，如江浙地区的中等考生，可参考西部地区的试题，西部地区的尖子考生可参考江浙地区的试题。

为了实现这种全国性的参考和交流，恒谦设计的“解读试卷”（就语、数、英三科四册）一半模拟“全国卷”，一半模拟最有代表性的几种“地方卷”。

四、文综理综各一统 单科综后跨科综

地方性的自主命题不是所有的学科，“自主试卷”一般只有语、数、英三个学科（陕西只有数学和英语两个学科），其他学科，如文科综合和理科综合，全国仍为大一统的形式，也就是说，文综和理综，无地方卷可言，都是“全国卷”。

由于综合试卷仍成三科的拼盘形式，故“文综解读试卷”和“理综解读试卷”分两种类型，一是单科性的“科内综合试卷”，二是跨学科的“综合能力试卷”，文综、理综分别按三个分册成书，这样做，便于考生先找到“拼盘的成份”，后找到“拼盘的图案”。

五、超级备考不神秘 找到考感是目的

高考是人的考查，不是题的考试。仅找到“题理”还不够，此时题目还可能在“人之外”，只有形成“题感和卷感”，才能进入人文交融。

超级备考系列不刻意内容覆盖，不刻意奇方妙法，不刻意猜题押题，旨在通过题感和卷感养成习惯，将考感变成“直觉行为”。超级备考系列能实现超繁为简，超迂为直，超重为轻，让考生带着考感和轻松感，从容地走进考场。

一 新教材 新高考

2006年全国使用英语新教材的第一届高考,新教材的新内容、新思想、新要求将会在“新高考”中得以体现:(1)词汇知识增多了;(2)语篇知识加强了;(3)背景知识加深了;(4)阅读内容更新了;(5)语言应用分细了。

本系列卷适应新教材的新高考,对2006年的样卷进行“新模拟”。

二 新考纲 新解读

2006年的《考试大纲》是2005年考纲的“修版”:(1)删去了难以界定的“熟悉的有关日常生活话题的简单文字”; (2)“多项选择式完形填空”简化为“完形填空”; (3)听力部分的填空题直称“听力填空题”。

总体稳定,稳中有变,变是求新。对2006年的高考命题产生影响,将有如下的四个方面:(1)听力、短文改错和书面表达将保持稳定;(2)语法知识在要求上继续下降;(3)完形填空和阅读理解有所加强;(4)新词汇继续增多。

三 新难点 新对策

2006年的英语难点将转移到“词汇”。2005年只要求掌握2000左右的词汇及相关词缀,而新教材要求掌握3600左右的词汇(词缀)。

猜测词意的能力与方法成为英语应考的新对策。根据词境会意,对文章中3%至5%的生词应有“消化能力”。

四 新考区 新交流

自主命题范围扩大到了几个“新考区”,使得2006年英语试卷多达20余种。地方卷的形式特色只是款式之差,而本质特色则有难度之分。不可能有“乡风土语”的“地方英语”。“全国卷”在众多的试卷中仍处于“母卷”的地位。

为提供不同层次考生的交流机会,本系列在4份“全国卷”模拟之后,又提供了8份不同考区的“自主试卷”模拟。

五 新样卷 新模拟

2006年考纲提供了两种款式的样卷。一是含听力的考卷,二是不含听力的考卷。考纲说明又对这两种考卷作了设计说明。建议不考听力的考生看看考听力的试卷,考听力的考生也看看不考听力的试卷,并研究这两种不同试卷为什么都能实现“考试目标”。

超级备考高考345·新考纲解读试卷
英语

丛书主编 方可

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第一卷 全国卷模拟(一)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分,考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题,共120分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节:听对话或独白(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三个小题,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1段对话,回答第1~3题。

- () 1. What are they talking about?
A. A football match. B. The girl's science. C. An exam.
- () 2. What do you learn according to the dialogue?
A. The girl didn't do well in the exam.
B. The boy likes football better than the girl.
C. The boy is very good at science.
- () 3. What do you know about the girl?
A. She isn't as good at football as at science.
B. She doesn't like to watch TV.
C. She is interested in football.

听第2段对话,回答第4~6题。

- () 4. Why is Sandy unhappy?
A. He has lost his job. B. He didn't get the job he wanted.
C. He missed going to the museums.
- () 5. Who has been to the museum?
A. The woman and the man. B. The woman and Sandy.
C. The man and Sandy.
- () 6. Why doesn't the woman want Sandy to get the job in the larger company?
A. Because it is not a good job.
B. Because it is so far away from where they are now.
C. Because he will not be well-paid.

听第3段对话,回答第7~9题。

- () 7. What is the probable relationship between them?
A. Boss and secretary. B. Workmates. C. Passenger and waitress.
- () 8. When will the man arrive in Los Angeles?
A. On the morning of April 4. B. On the afternoon of April 13th.
C. On the evening of April 4.
- () 9. How many days will the man stay in Frankfurt?
A. Ten days. B. Three days. C. Four days.

听第4段对话,回答第10~12题。

- () 10. On his last vacation, Mark went to _____.
A. Maine B. The South C. St. Louis
- () 11. Debbie doesn't want to go to Seattle because _____.
A. she has a job B. she's already been there C. it's too hot
- () 12. On his last vacation, Mark didn't like _____.
A. the food B. the people C. the weather

听第 5 段独白, 回答第 13~15 题。

- () 13. What does the speaker mainly discuss ?
 A. The history of cola. B. Soft-drink production. C. Using cola as a drug
- () 14. Why does the speaker mention John S. Palmerton ?
 A. He sold cola to doctors. B. He was a drugstore clerk.
 C. He developed cola as a drug.
- () 15. How was the drug made into a soft drink ?
 A. By mixing it with special oils. B. By heating it. C. By adding soda water.

第二节: 听取信息 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 1 段独白。请根据题目要求, 从所给的内容中获取必要的信息, 填入答题卡标号为 16~20 的空格中。录音读两遍。你有 90 秒钟的作答时间。(5 个题中设 1~2 个信息处理题)

What	Content
New York	Has some policemen on 16. _____
The police	Have 17. _____ horses that they use
The horses	Need 18. _____ shoes every year
The shoes	Should be kept 19. _____
The whole New York	Has about 20. _____

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。

- () 21. —This is _____ picture I told you about.
 —I see. Isn't it _____ beautiful one ?
 A. a; a B. the; a C. the; the D. a; the
- () 22. I shall never forget the day _____ Shenzhen VI was launched, _____ has a great effect on my life.
 A. when; which B. that; which C. which; that D. when; that
- () 23. —Does your family call you very often ?
 —Yes, my mother calls about once a week and _____.
 A. so my brother does B. so does my brother
 C. my brother does so D. does so my brother
- () 24. The theory of continental drift can _____ the occurrence of earthquake.
 A. interpret B. express C. account for D. make clear
- () 25. There was a suggestion that the ordinary citizen _____ authority to arrest wrong-doers.
 A. would give B. be given C. would be given D. should be given
- () 26. She keeps a supply of candles in the house in case of power _____.
 A. failure B. absence C. shortage D. lack
- () 27. Having nothing left but _____ to know, she simply kept silent.
 A. not wanting anyone B. not to want anyone
 C. wanted no one D. to want no one
- () 28. —What's the matter, Ann ? You look sad.
 —Oh, nothing much. As a matter of fact, I _____ of my family.
 A. have just thought of B. was just thinking
 C. just thought D. had just been thinking
- () 29. The football match will be televised _____ by satellite from the Workers' Stadium.
 A. lively B. live C. alive D. living
- () 30. Television is a major instrument of communication, _____ us to see as well as to hear the performer.
 A. to permit B. being permitted C. permitted D. permitting
- () 31. — It is a pity that the bus left just now.
 —Yeah, only two minutes early _____ have caught the last bus.
 A. could we otherwise B. so we could
 C. or we could D. and we could

- () 32. —Who were those people with the banner?
—A group _____ itself the league for peace.
A. calling B. calls C. called D. is called
- () 33. —Have you _____ any information?
—No, I am going to _____ the business department.
A. picked up; call at B. picked out; call out
C. got; call on D. received; drop in
- () 34. _____ on the road, the taxi was stopped.
A. After seeing a box B. The driver seeing a box
C. Having seen a box D. The driver saw a box
- () 35. Reading is to the mind _____ food is to the body.
A. that B. whichever C. what D. so long as

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，选出一个最佳选项。

American teenagers have always worked for extra pocket money. More than their predecessors, today's adolescents are 36 to work long hours during the week for hundreds of dollars each month. They spend the money 37 themselves rather than 38 it to their families. In a 1987 39 of 16 000 high school seniors nationwide, it was 40 that eighty percent of students who work spend their earning on their own needs, 41 clothing, stereo equipment, records and 42. 43 five percent said they contributed most of their income, which often exceeded \$ 200 a month, to help pay family living 44.

The benefits of this work-and-spend ethic are being 45 debated. 46 experts, and many parents, 47 that year-round part-time employment increases youngsters' sense of worth, teaches them financial 48 and reduces tension and thus 49 —within the family.

Others, 50, argue that working teenagers are inappropriately, 51 their families, which 52 parental authority.

Teenagers' schoolwork can also 53. "When youngsters work for luxuries, they are buying 54 from education," said a program director for the US Department of Education. Working teenagers themselves say they have 55 time to spend with friends and family.

- () 36. A. about B. fond C. likely D. possible
- () 37. A. by B. on C. in D. for
- () 38. A. contributing B. contribute C. paying D. pay
- () 39. A. view B. inspection C. observation D. survey
- () 40. A. suggested B. found C. recommended D. advised
- () 41. A. for example B. such as C. that is to say D. in other words
- () 42. A. going to the movie B. going to movies C. movies D. the movie
- () 43. A. Other B. Only C. Additional D. Further
- () 44. A. expenses B. money C. values D. charges
- () 45. A. curiously B. heatedly C. thoroughly D. entirely
- () 46. A. No B. All C. Any D. Some
- () 47. A. insist B. demand C. suggest D. require
- () 48. A. accounts B. ability C. responsibility D. well-being
- () 49. A. crash B. conflict C. battle D. struggle
- () 50. A. furthermore B. therefore C. however D. besides
- () 51. A. in B. with C. from D. by
- () 52. A. weakens B. loses C. reduces D. destroys
- () 53. A. be suffered B. suffer C. be suffered from D. suffer from
- () 54. A. conclusion B. separation C. affection D. satisfaction
- () 55. A. more B. less C. reduced D. sufficient

A

If women are mercilessly exploited (剥削) year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of over the designers and the big stores. Clothes that have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe (衣柜) packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability (耐用). They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

- () 56. Designers and big stores always make money _____.
A. by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry
B. because they are capable of predicting new fashions
C. by constantly changing the fashions in women's clothing
D. because they attach great importance to quality in women's clothing
- () 57. To the writer, the fact that women alter their old-fashioned dresses is seen as _____.
A. a waste of money
B. a waste of time
C. an expression of taste
D. an expression of creativity
- () 58. The writer would be less critical if fashion designers placed more stress on the ____ of clothing.
A. cost
B. appearance
C. comfort
D. suitability
- () 59. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
A. New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women.
B. The constant changes in women's clothing reflect their strength of character.
C. The fashion industry makes an important contribution to society.
D. Fashion designs should not be encouraged since they are only welcomed by women.
- () 60. By saying "the conclusions to be drawn are obvious" (Para. 4), the writer means that _____.
A. women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at
B. women are better able to put up with discomfort
C. men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers
D. men are more reasonable in the matter of fashion

B

Recent studies have identified four major global environmental risks; acid rain, ozone depletion, deforestation and the greenhouse effect. On the whole, thanks to technological changes, people now tend to move toward warmer regions in North America and Europe. Climate warming will probably be a boon to Alaska, which is America's least productive state in Gross National Product (GNP) per square mile.

Studies of the impact of global warming on the United States and other developed regions find that the most vulnerable areas are those dependent on unmanaged ecosystems—on naturally occurring rainfall, run-off and temperatures, and the extremes of these variables. Agriculture, forestry and coastal ac-

tivities fall into this category.

Most economic activity in industrialized countries, however, depends very little on the climate. Intensive-care units of hospitals, communications, heavy manufacturing and microelectronics are among the sectors likely to be unaffected by climatic change. In selecting whether to set up in, say, Hong Kong or in Warsaw, few businesses will consider temperature a weighty factor.

Greenhouse warming would have little effect on America's national output. About 3% of American GNP originates in climate-sensitive sectors such as farming and forestry. Another 10% comes from sectors only modestly sensitive—energy, water systems, property and construction. For the largest share, 87%, comes from sectors, including most services, that are negligibly affected by climate change.

- () 61. Climate warming will probably NOT be _____.
A. an advantage to Alaska B. a disaster for Alaska
C. a help to Alaska D. a blessing to Alaska
- () 62. Which of the following activities must consider climate as important factor ?
A. Microelectronics. B. Communications. C. Banking. D. Farming.
- () 63. How much of American GNP comes from sectors that are affected by climate changes ?
A. 3% B. 10% C. 87% D. 13%
- () 64. In industrialized countries, what businesses are scarcely affected by climate changes ?
A. Water systems. B. Energy and property. C. Services. D. Coastal activities.

C

Food can be divided into two basic categories: real food and pleasure food. Real food is fuel for the body's needs, while pleasure food, which is high in fat and/or sugar, is primarily for taste satisfaction. The categories are pretty obvious. Broccoli is real food. Cookies are in the pleasure group.

When you're hungry, you are faced with choices. If you're not suffering from excessive hunger, you can be rational about them. Go to the refrigerator. What looks good ? If you have chosen a real food—say, a turkey sandwich you can be certain your body can use it for fuel. Eat it and enjoy.

Two hours later you are hungry again. Back to the refrigerator. What looks good ? Ice-cream. Stop ! Employ your will-power just a little. Ice-cream isn't what your body needs. Does something else look good ? Yes, a piece of toast with peanut butter and a glass of milk sound good too. Okay, go ahead—remembering that high-fat real foods should be eaten in moderation.

One trick is to eliminate pleasure foods from your kitchen. Instead, keep a variety of high-quality foods available at all times. In short, buy lots of delicious real food—food you really like—and get rid of the junk.

But what if you have ice-cream on hand and nothing else sounds good ? Although you don't want to eat pleasure foods whenever the urge strikes, there is a legitimate place for them in your diet. If you have analyzed your feelings and there are no other needs imitating hunger, eat the ice-cream. You have not failed. On the contrary, you have accepted your natural appetite, but not blindly.

Surprisingly, when you know you can eat anything you want, and that you never have to put up with unsatisfied hunger again, it takes a lot of pressure off. You'll begin to want to eat what your body needs, and your body will begin to need foods that will lead to slimness.

- () 65. What should be the best title for this passage ?
A. Real food and Pleasure Food
B. Reducing Weight
C. Limit Your Consumption of Pleasure Food
D. How to Choose Food When You Are Hungry
- () 66. What can you assume from the last paragraph ?
A. Being able to eat everything does not necessarily imply pleasure.
B. Real foods may lead to slimness.
C. Eat only what your body needs.
D. Be sure to satisfy your hunger whenever it strikes you.
- () 67. What can broccoli be EXCEPT _____.
A. ice-cream B. cauliflower C. a turkey sandwich D. a piece of toast
- () 68. Judging from the fourth paragraph, what does "junk" mean ?

- A. Food like ice-cream.
C. Pleasure foods.

- B. Food you don't like.
D. Low-quality foods.

D

At the turn of the century, most people didn't drive cars. In the country, people still traveled in horse-drawn vehicles. In the city, public transportation was available in the form of the streetcar.

When people traveled into the city, they looked forward to a ride on a streetcar. It was the latest in transportation, and all that the passengers had to do was to enjoy the ride.

In the winter of 1903, Mary Anderson took a trip from her hometown of Birmingham, Alabama to New York City. While she was there, she took a ride on the streetcar. Once she was boarding in the streetcar, she was probably glad to be out of the blustery cold weather. However, she noticed that the motorman who drove the streetcar was not so lucky. Every time the window of the streetcar became covered with snow or ice, he had to go out in the cold to clean it off. Otherwise, he could not see where he was going. In dry weather, he might have had to stop to clean dust off the windows, and in the rain, he might have needed to keep the windows open just to see where the streetcar was going. Travel by streetcar must have been an adventure for the motormen, but it was also surely cold and tiresome. It must have been dangerous too, not being able to see clearly what was up ahead.

While riding on the streetcar, Mary had an idea for an invention that just might solve the problem. She began to sketch her idea. Maybe she tried many sketches before she found one that seemed just right. Mary's idea was an arm that would swing across the window. A rubber blade on the arm would sweep off the ice and snow. Mary designed a windshield wiper that would be operated by a lever, from a handle inside the car. This would make the motorman's job easier and more comfortable. It would make a streetcar ride safer too.

Mary's original windshield wipers were made to be removable in warm weather. They were mainly for snow and ice at that time. Mary received the patent for her invention in 1905.

- () 69. Mary Anderson invented windshield wipers for _____.
A. carriages B. cars C. busses D. streetcars
- () 70. From the article, you might infer that Mary _____.
A. liked to sketch B. was a creative person
C. had an interest in finding better ways to do things D. all of the above
- () 71. In this article, the word "patent" means _____.
A. 专利 B. 信件 C. 荣誉证书 D. 款项

E

In order to know how to protect yourself in time of fire, the following are some ways of escaping yourself from fire.

IN THE BEDROOM

1. Don't smoke in bed—it causes about 1 000 fires a year, many with fatal results.
2. Don't overload your electrical points: the ideal is "one appliance, one socket".
3. Don't use an electric underblanket over you or an overblanket under you. An underblanket, unless the low-voltage type, MUST be switch off before you get into bed.
4. Never let furniture or clothing get close to a lighted fire. Make sure that there is a suitable guard for the room heater.
5. Keep aerosol-type containers(喷雾器) away from heat and NEVER burn or puncture them.
6. Don't dim a table lamp by covering it; buy a low-wattage bulb.
7. Pyjamas and nightdresses, especially for children and elderly people, should be made from flame-resistant material.

IF CUT OFF BY FIRE

8. Close the door of the room and any fanlight or other opening and block up any cracks with bedding, etc.
9. Go to the window and try to attract attention.
10. If the room fills with smoke, lean out of the window unless prevented by smoke and flame coming from a room below or nearby. If you can't lean out of the window, lie close to the floor where the air is clearer until you hear the fire brigade.

11. If you have to escape before the fire brigade arrives, make a rope by knotting together sheets or similar materials and tie it to a bed or another heavy piece of furniture.

12. If you can't make a rope and the situation becomes intolerable, drop cushions or bedding from the window to break your fall, get through the window feet first, lower yourself to the full extent of your arms and drop.

13. If possible drop from a position above soft earth. If above the first floor, drop only as a last resort.

() 72. In the bedroom, you are told _____.

- A. not to use an electric underblanket or an electric overblanket
- B. to use an underblanket of the low-voltage type
- C. to switch off an underblanket over you
- D. not to use an electric underblanket over you

() 73. You should keep furniture or clothes away from a lighted fire because _____.

- A. the fire is too low
- B. furniture or clothes block light
- C. there is no guard in the room
- D. furniture or clothes catch fire easily

() 74. If you are cut off by fire, you should first _____.

- A. try to stop smoke from coming into the room
- B. lie down and wait for the fire brigade
- C. escape by jumping out of the window without delay
- D. close the window and call for help or dial 110

() 75. You can escape a fire by _____.

- A. tying a rope to sheets and throwing it out of the window
- B. tying a sheet to a heavy piece of furniture and throwing it out of the window
- C. tying a rope to a bed and throwing it out of the window
- D. dropping with cushions and bedding from the window

第二节：篇章结构

下面是一篇杂志文章，请将标 A—F 的段落插到文章中标号 76~80 的合适位置，使这篇文章意义完整、结构连贯；其中有一个段落是多余的。

In 1959 the average American family paid \$ 989 for a year's supply of food. In 1972 the family paid \$ 1 311. That was a price increase of nearly one-third. Every family has had this sort of experience. Everyone agrees that the cost of feeding a family has risen sharply. But there is less agreement when reasons for the rise are being discussed. Who is really responsible?

Many blame the farmers who produce the vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, and cheese that stores offer for sale. According to the US Department of Agriculture, the farmer's share of the \$ 1 311 spent by the family in 1972 was \$ 521. This was 31 per cent more than the farmer had received in 1959.

But farmers claim that this increase was very small compared to the increase in their cost of living. Farmers tend to blame others for the sharp rise in food prices. They particularly blame those who process the farm products after the products leave the farm. These include truck drivers, meat packers, manufacturers of packages and other food containers, and the owners of stores where food is sold. (76) _____.

Of the \$ 1 311 family food bill in 1972, middlemen received \$ 790, which was 33 per cent more than they had received in 1959. It appears that the middlemen's profit has increased more than farmer's. But some economists claim that the middleman's actual profit was very low. According to economists at the First National City Bank, the profit for meat packers and food stores amounted to less than one per cent. During the same period all other manufacturers were making a profit of more than 5 per cent. (77) _____.

_____. (78) _____. Vegetables and chicken cost more when they have been cut into pieces by someone other than the one who buys it. A family should expect to pay more when several "TV dinners" are taken home from the store. These are fully cooked meals, consisting of meat, vegetables, and sometimes desert, all arranged on a metal dish. The dish is put into the oven and heated while the housewife is doing something else. Such a convenience costs money. (79) _____.

Economists remind us that many modern housewives have jobs outside the home. They earn money

that helps to pay the family food bills. The housewife naturally has less time and energy for cooking after a day's work. She wants to buy many kinds of food that can be put on her family's table easily and quickly. (80)_____. It appears that the answer to the question of rising prices is not a simple one. Producers, consumers, and middlemen all share the responsibility for the sharp rise in food costs.

A. Thus, as economists point out; "Some of the basic reasons for widening food price spreads are easily traceable to the increasing use of convenience foods, which transfer much of the time and work of meal preparation from the kitchen to the food processor's plant."

B. They are among the "middlemen" who stand between the farmer and the people who buy and eat the food. Are middlemen the ones to blame for rising food prices?

C. "If the housewife wants all of these," the economists say, "that is her privilege, but she must be prepared to pay for the services of those who make her work easier."

D. Who then is actually responsible for the size of the bill a housewife must pay before she carries the food home from the store? The economists at First National City Bank have an answer to give housewives, but many people will not like it. These economists blame the housewife herself for the jump in food prices. They say that food costs more now because women don't want to spend much time in the kitchen. Women prefer to buy food, which has already been prepared before it reaches the market.

E. However, some economists believe that controls can have negative effects over a long period of time. In cities with rent control, the city government sets the maximum rent that a landlord(房主) can charge for an apartment.

F. Economists do not agree on some of the predictions. They also do not agree on the value of different decisions. Some economists support a particular decision while others criticize it.

G. By comparison with other members of the economic system both farmers and middlemen have profited surprisingly little from the rise in food prices.

第 II 卷(共 30 分)

第四部分:写作(满分 30 分)

书面表达(满分 30 分)

新课程改革实施之后,学习策略发生了许多变化。假如你是李华,请你根据下表所提供的信,给 *Shenzhen Daily* 写一封信,客观地介绍这些变化并发表观点。

课改前	课改后
1. 被动学习	1. 主动学习
2. 个体学习	2. 合作学习
3. 注重问题的解决	3. 注重问题解决的方法
4. 模仿式学习	4. 探究学习
5. 重结果、不重过程	5. 重过程与情感

- 注意:1. 信的开头已为你写好。
2. 词数:120 个以上(六个要点)。

Dear Editor,

I'm writing to tell you about the changes that have taken place in our strategies of study since new curriculum reform started to be used.

Yours truly,
Li Hua

第二卷 全国卷模拟(二)

本试卷分第Ⅰ卷(选择题)和第Ⅱ卷(非选择题)两部分,共150分,考试时间120分钟。

第Ⅰ卷(选择题,共120分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分30分)

第一节:听对话或独白(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三个小题,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1段对话,回答第1~3题。

- () 1. How did the woman know about the apartment?
A. Through a friend. B. Through advertisements. C. Through her parents.
- () 2. Which room is large?
A. The kitchen. B. The living-room. C. The bedroom.
- () 3. On which floor does the woman not prefer to live?
A. On the first floor. B. On the third floor. C. We don't know.

听第2段对话,回答第4~6题。

- () 4. What is the woman going to do in Bath?
A. Have a sightseeing. B. Have a meeting. C. See her friend.
- () 5. How is the woman going to the hotel?
A. The man will pick her up at the airport.
B. She will walk to the hotel.
C. She will take a bus to the hotel.
- () 6. How is she going to spend her weekend in Bath?
A. Visit the park. B. Take part in the concert. C. See a film.

听第3段对话,回答第7~9题。

- () 7. What does he man want to do?
A. He wants to let a room.
B. He wants to buy a room.
C. He wants to rent a room.
- () 8. How much does the woman charge every month?
A. £ 500. B. £ 250. C. £ 200.
- () 9. When will the man move in?
A. Tomorrow. B. The day after tomorrow. C. In one or two days.

听第4段对话,回答第10~12题。

- () 10. Where does this dialogue probably happen?
A. At the fair. B. In the street. C. In the meeting room.
- () 11. What are the special features?
A. Two color combinations.
B. Three color combinations.
C. Six color combinations.
- () 12. What discount will the woman give the man?
A. 20% discount. B. Lowest discount. C. Depends on the number of the order.

听第5段独白,回答第13~15题。

- () 13. What is the Memphis Plan?
A. A plan of investing more money in enlarging the schools.
B. A plan of setting up more high schools.
C. A plan of international cooperation in education.

- () 14. Which subjects will be in taught in English in pilot projects ?
 A. Science, mathematics and PE.
 B. Mathematics, science and music.
 C. Chinese, computer and science.
- () 15. What school will be built in districts ?
 A. Primary schools. B. Boarding secondary schools. C. Boarding high schools.

第二节: 听取信息 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 1 段独白。请根据题目要求, 从所给的内容中获取必要的信息, 填入答题卡标号为 16~20 的空格中。录音读两遍。你有 90 秒钟的作答时间。

Class	Day of week	Time
16. _____	Tuesday	At 10 am
Physics lab	17. _____	At 9 am
18. _____	Tuesday	19. _____
Plant pathology lecture	Friday	20. _____

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。

- () 21. —Waiter, I'll have a piece of sandwiches.
 — _____ ?
 —An fruit salad. That's enough, I think.
 A. Have you ordered yet B. May I take your order, please
 C. Yes, sir D. Anything to follow
- () 22. Her face _____ when she told a lie.
 A. gave her off B. gave her out C. gave her away D. gave her up
- () 23. A table made of steel costs more time than _____ made of wood.
 A. that B. which C. one D. it is
- () 24. The Blacks wasted a lot of food at the party last week. They _____ so much food.
 A. didn't need to prepare B. mustn't have prepared
 C. needn't have prepared D. couldn't have prepared
- () 25. By the end of 1908, most scientists began to accept the aero-plane _____.
 A. a reality B. to be a reality C. as a reality D. being a reality
- () 26. If the meeting is put off, _____ notice will be given.
 A. other B. any C. further D. more
- () 27. _____ we are aware, there were no problems during the first six months.
 A. As far as B. Much more than C. So much D. Except that
- () 28. Although I spoke to him many times, he never took any _____ of what I said.
 A. notice B. attention C. consideration D. warning
- () 29. Only recently _____ to realize the dangers Caffeine might bring to our health.
 A. have scientists begun B. scientists have begun
 C. that scientists begun D. that did scientists begun
- () 30. He might have left for Hong Kong this morning, _____ ?
 A. mightn't he B. hasn't he C. haven't he D. didn't he
- () 31. —Harry, I'll go to have a picnic, will you go with us ?
 —Don't bother me. Do what you _____. I don't care.
 A. will B. will like C. would like D. would
- () 32. Mary, you leave the window open, _____ ?
 A. do you B. will you C. wouldn't you D. don't you
- () 33. _____ you are free tonight, why not drop in and play chess with me ?
 A. For B. Now that C. Because D. Even if
- () 34. Success is discovering your best talent, skills and abilities. Success is ninety-nine per cent

mental _____.

A. luck B. attitude C. manner D. responsibility

() 35. _____, her suggestion is of great value than yours.

A. All things considered B. All things considering
C. Considering all things D. Considered all things

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，选出一个最佳选项。

Who won the World Cup 1994 football game? What happened at the United Nations? How did the critics like the new play? _____ 36 _____ an event takes place; newspapers are on the streets _____ 37 _____ the details. Wherever anything happens in the world, reports are on the spot to _____ 38 _____ the news.

Newspapers have one basic _____ 39 _____, to get the news as quickly as possible from its source, from those who make it to those who want to _____ 40 _____ it. Radio, telegraph, television, and _____ 41 _____ inventions brought competition for newspapers. So did the development of magazines and other means of communication. _____ 42 _____, this competition merely spurred the newspapers on. They quickly made use of the newer and faster means of communication to improve the _____ 43 _____ and thus the efficiency of their own operations. Today more newspapers are _____ 44 _____ and read than ever before. Competition also led newspapers to branch out to many other fields. Besides keeping readers _____ 45 _____ of the latest news, today's newspapers _____ 46 _____ and influence readers about politics and other important and serious matters. Newspapers influence readers' economic choices _____ 47 _____ advertising. Most newspapers depend on advertising for their very _____ 48 _____. Newspapers are sold at a price that _____ 49 _____ even a small fraction of the cost of production. The main _____ 50 _____ of income for most newspapers is commercial advertising. The _____ 51 _____ in selling advertising depends on a newspaper's value to advertisers. This _____ 52 _____ in terms of circulation. How many people read the newspaper? Circulation depends _____ 53 _____ on the work of the circulation department and on the services or entertainment _____ 54 _____ in a newspaper's pages. But for the most part, circulation depends on a newspaper's value to readers as a source of information _____ 55 _____ the community, city, country, state, nation, and world — and even outer space.

- () 36. A. Just when B. While C. Soon after D. Before
() 37. A. to give B. giving C. given D. being given
() 38. A. gather B. spread C. carry D. bring
() 39. A. reason B. cause C. problem D. purpose
() 40. A. make B. publish C. know D. write
() 41. A. another B. other C. one another D. the other
() 42. A. However B. And C. Therefore D. So
() 43. A. value B. ratio C. rate D. speed
() 44. A. spread B. passed C. printed D. completed
() 45. A. inform B. be informed C. to be informed D. informed
() 46. A. entertain B. encourage C. educate D. edit
() 47. A. on B. through C. with D. of
() 48. A. forms B. existence C. contents D. purpose
() 49. A. tries to cover B. manages to cover C. fails to cover D. succeeds in
() 50. A. source B. origin C. course D. finance
() 51. A. way B. means C. chance D. success
() 52. A. measures B. measured C. is measured D. was measured
() 53. A. somewhat B. little C. much D. something
() 54. A. offering B. offered C. which offered D. to be offered
() 55. A. by B. with C. at D. about

第三部分：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，选出一个最佳选项。

A

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned the pressed flowers and in-

sects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before World War I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the dim memory of the house we lived in, of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds, and above all, the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world and my enthusiasm had led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you fancy you see the answer to the riddle, because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honor with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist; one of the outstanding and essential qualities required is self-discipline, a quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline, but hard training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

- () 56. The first paragraph tells us the author _____.
A. was interested in flowers and insects in his childhood
B. lost his hearing when he was a child
C. didn't like his brothers and sisters
D. was born to a naturalist's family
- () 57. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because _____.
A. he didn't live very long with them
B. the family was extremely large
C. he was too young when he lived with them
D. he was fully occupied with observing nature
- () 58. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was _____.
A. a scientist as well as a naturalist
B. not a naturalist but a scientist
C. no more than a born naturalist
D. first of all a scientist
- () 59. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably because he thinks he _____.
A. has a great deal of trouble doing mental arithmetic
B. lacks some of the qualities required of a scientist
C. just reads about other people's observations and discoveries
D. he often fails in passing the maths examination
- () 60. According to the author, a born naturalist should first of all be _____.
A. full of ambition B. knowledgeable C. full of enthusiasm D. self-disciplined

B

Traffic in India means a mixture of all kinds of vehicles on the road.

About 700 000 new cars were sold in Indian last year, and about twice that many used cars are thought to have traded hands.

The country's 35 million motorcycles and scooters (滑轮车) make it the world's largest two-wheel market. But because there are still big differences in people's incomes, the roads are full of a whole variety of vehicles—lots of them not motorized.

A ride with taxi driver Deshraj Singh in New Delhi gives a flavor of typical Indian-style traffic jam—all kinds of vehicles stuck in city streets or in long lines on narrow country roads. Cars, trucks, and buses back up behind a cart pulled by one animal or another.

"India has everything on its roads," said Singh. "You have to watch out for pedestrians (行人), bicycles, carts, camels, cows, donkeys and even elephants."

As he speaks, a bus drives down the wrong side of the road toward Singh's vehicle, then turns

down a side street.

Singh passes women who are carrying very big bags of grain on their heads. He goes by a bicycle rickshaw (人力车) driver who is struggling to pull seven passengers. There are carts piled six metres high with oil barrels and then donkeys pulling carts piled with cakes of dried dung (干粪) used to make a fire for cooking.

“Three things are necessary to drive here,” Singh said. “A horn, brakes and luck.”

But, for many Indians, these three things are not enough. Almost everybody who buys a new car paints an ancient Hindu symbol on the bonnet (引擎) for good luck.

And many people hold special ceremonies for the car in which the steering (方向盘) and the driver are both blessed.

- () 61. Traffic in India means a mixture of all kinds of _____ on the road.
A. ways of traveling B. scenes C. routes D. modes
- () 62. A ride with Deshraj Singh gives a/an _____ of a typical Indian-style traffic jam.
A. example B. sign C. smell D. impression
- () 63. You have to watch out for _____, bicycles, carts, camels, cows and even elephants.
A. children B. people walking C. traffic lights D. old people
- () 64. Which of the following is true according to the article ?
A. About 700 000 used cars were sold in India last year.
B. 35 million motorcycles and scooters make India the world's second largest two-wheel market.
C. In India, the variety of vehicles on the road is a result of big differences in people's income.
D. People usually paint an old Hindu symbol on their new car because they think that it makes the look more modern.

C

American women experience a great variety of lifestyles. A “typical” American woman may be single. She may also be divorced or married. She may be a homemaker, a doctor, or a factory worker. It is very difficult to generalize about American women. However, one thing that many American women have in common is their attitude about themselves and their role in American life.

Historically, American women have always been very independent. The first colonists to come to New England were of ten young couples who had left behind their extended family (i. e. their parents, sisters, cousins, etc.). The women were alone in a new, undeveloped country with their husbands. This had two important effects. First of all, this as yet uncivilized environment demanded that every person share in developing it and in survival. Women worked along side their husbands and children to establish themselves in this new land. Second, because they were in a new land without the established influence of older members of society, women felt free to step into nontraditional roles.

This role of women was reinforced in later years as Americans moved west, again leaving family behind and encountering a hostile environment. Even later, in the East, as new immigrants arrived, the women often found jobs more easily than men. Women became the supporters of the family.

Within the established lifestyle of industrialized twentieth century America, the strong role of women was not as dramatic as in the early days of the country. Some women were active outside the home; others were not. However, when American men went to war in the 1940s, women stepped into the men's jobs as factory and business workers. After the war, some women stayed in these positions, and others left their jobs with a new sense of their own capabilities.

- () 65. A typical American woman is _____.
A. single or married B. divorced
C. sure about herself and her role D. all of the above
- () 66. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the second paragraph ?
A. Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
B. An evaluation is explained and then reasons are given.
C. A problem is examined and possible answers are given.
D. Historical view is explained in comparison with the present.
- () 67. During the industrialized twentieth century, the role of women _____.

- A. was strengthened B. was as important as early
C. was declined D. was more reinforced than early days

- () 68. Women took part in men's jobs during the time of _____.
A. the Second World War B. the West movement
C. was early immigration D. the industrialized twentieth century
- () 69. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Different life styles led by the American women.
B. American women were free to step into nontraditional roles.
C. American women worked hard to establish their roles in American history.
D. American women were independent because they did not have to follow the regulations at all.

D

The western has been the favorite type for American adventure story since the nineteenth century. While the American West was being settled, newspapers and "dime novels" could depend on stories of the frontier settlements and tall tales about living in the untamed wilderness to sell. The public back East was eager to read about the West, even if the stories were more fiction than fact.

In 1902, Owen Wister published his novel *The Virginian*, which was one of the first novels to treat the western as a serious literary form; the novel still sells well and has inspired several movies and a television series. In 1905, Bertha H. Bower and Zane Grey published their first novels, and the popular western novel has continued to flourish from that day on, with current novels by Luke Short, Max Brand, and Louis L' Amour carrying on the tradition.

The first western movie appeared even earlier than these serious western novels. Before the turn of the century, an associate of Edison's had filmed *Cripple Creek Barroom Scene*, a few seconds of film showing the inside of a saloon, to help publicize the invention of the movie camera. In 1903 the Edison Company filmed the first "full-length" western, *The Great Train Robbery*. The film lasts less than fifteen minutes, but a story is told its entirety. In the movie, bandits rob a train and its passengers, killing the engineer, and find themselves tracked down by a posse. Audiences loved the movie. Some theaters were actually opened for the single purpose of showing *The Great Train Robbery* and only later realized that they could do equally well showing other movies. The film was so successful that other companies, and finally even the Edison Company itself, began producing copies and other versions of *The Great Train Robbery*. Ironically, in an era when the West was still very real—Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma were all territories rather than states in 1903—*The Great Train Robbery* was filmed in New Jersey.

- () 70. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
A. discuss the making of the movie *The Great Train Robbery*
B. discuss the early western novels
C. discuss the art of movie making
D. trace the development of the western as an American adventure story tradition
- () 71. We can conclude from this passage that _____.
A. people lost interest in the West after 1903
B. Owen Wister was an ex-cowboy
C. New Jersey was still "untamed wilderness" in 1903
D. films were fairly uncommon at the time *The Great Train Robbery* was made
- () 72. The passage suggests that _____.
A. Edison's invention of the movie camera happened by accident
B. movie houses didn't make much money in the early days
C. Easterners were fascinated to enjoy the "wild West"
D. *The Great Train Robbery* was poorly received to the public because it lacked a plot

E

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 tax-