

附 参考答案与解析

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(一)

【考纲梳理与考向预测】

分析 2006 年高考英语《考试大纲》我们可以清楚地看到 2006 年的高考英语试卷的命制,仍然是根据普通高校对新生文化素质的要求,参照教育部 2000 年颁布的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(试验修订版)》,并考虑中学教学实际进行的。“有利于中学素质教育的推进;有利于高校选拔人才”、“稳定中求发展”仍为 2006 年的命题指导思想。具体表现在(1)命题原则与往年一致。试卷的命制始终保持 3 个特点:突出语篇,强调运用;注重交际。语言知识命题原则为:保证知识点的覆盖面,尽可能增加综合性与语境化因素。语言运用题的命题原则为:语言必须放在实际的并尽可能不同的情景中进行运用;语言必须适合具体的交际行为;考核的焦点在于是否达到交际目的;语言交际行为除了需要语言能力外,还要一些其他的能力。(2)2006 年高考英语试卷的知识难度相对稳定。试卷将从各个不同的方面考查考生对英语知识掌握的基本情况。

预测 2006 年高考英语试题将进一步强调语言测试的交际性原则,加大篇章结构能力的考查力度,具体表现在:(1)听力部分将继续保持 2005 年的速度,干扰项的设计也会更加灵活,所选语言材料真实度高,题材多样,创设交际情景丰富。(2)单项填空题会着重考查考生在语境中的语法运用和对词义的正确理解,加强对知识点综合运用能力的考查,知识覆盖面广。(3)对于完形填空、阅读理解和短文改错题来说,选材可能会更加宽泛,篇章结构能力是 2006 年考查的重点。特别是完形填空将会加大对“预览”能力的考查,即要求从前向后和前后段的综合理解、推断中才能作出选择。阅读理解题将会增加主观推断题、主旨大意题的测试力度。短文改错题也将进一步弱化语法,增加篇章综合能力的分析。

【测试评价与备考策略】

【测试表格】

测试学校	相关事项	难度系数	平均分	最高分	140 分以上 人数百分比	130 ~ 140 分 人数百分比	120 ~ 130 分 人数百分比	110 ~ 120 分 人数百分比	100 ~ 110 分 人数百分比
人大附中		0.55	82.5 分	143 分	1.9%	8%	16%	11%	15.2%

本套试题难度与 2005 年全国 I、II 卷难度相当,但部分题型难度略有上升。整个试题中没有偏、难、怪题,具有较好的区分度。测试效果较为明显,达到了预期的测试效果。从试题测试情况看,被测试学生基础知识掌握得较好,同时也具备了一定的综合能力,但也暴露了一些平时复习过程中所存在的问题(1)综合运用语言知识的能力不够,主要表现在单项填空中的词义辨析和完形填空的答题上。这就要求我们在今后的复习中,要注意对一词多义的记忆,以及对同义词的辨析理解。(2)阅读理解的薄弱环节主要表现在利用文章结构特点进行推理判断和主旨归纳等方面。针对这一问题,我们应注意加强阅读训练,掌握阅读技巧,提高阅读速度。(3)短文改错要注意加强基本语法知识训练,以及答题规范性的训练。书面表达部分要注意不同体裁的格式、文章开头结尾的使用,所写文章中要注意尽量运用较高级的句式,以及过渡性词语,同时要加强各种体裁文章范文的背诵。

复习备考的几点建议(1)制订切实可行的复习计划,有的放矢地突破薄弱环节。(2)强化词汇、短语等语言的识记和运用,努力夯实基础。(3)灵活掌握语法知识,提高活用能力。(4)加强阅读训练,培养正确的思考习惯和解题思路。(5)注意语言积累,有效提高写作能力。

- 1—5 CABCA 6—10 CABCB 11—15 CBBCB 16—20 CCACA
21. B 根据空格后面的句子结构 I would have been... 可知,此处表示与过去事实相反,所以,空格部分含有转折之意“要不然”。答案为 B。
22. B 句意:调查表明有关幸福感的理解是不能用钱来购买的东西。sense 在此意为“感知、理解、意识”。
23. C 句意:我们被告知学生们正在参加在新英格兰与加拿大的两镇之间进行的国际节能竞赛。participate in 意为“参加、参与”,为固定搭配。
24. C 由句中动词短语 base our thinking on / upon factual knowledge... 可知,空格部分的不定式为定语从句... we need to have factual knowledge we should base our thinking on / upon 的省略形式,应用不定式的主动结构。
25. A 此处 I was of his 相当于 I was aware of his presence“像我一样意识到他的存在”。
26. A shall 用于第一、三人称,表示征求他人意见;would rather sb. did sth. 在此表示对将来事情的愿望,为虚拟结构。
27. D 第一空 the 加形容词表示一类人;第二空用 a,表示泛指“一个”。
28. A 句意:“你还有那账单吗?夫人?”没有,恐怕已被撕毁了。“tear up”撕毁、销毁”。
29. C 句意:无论身处何等困境,他从来不丧失信心,总是对未保持乐观的态度。
30. C 分析上下文可知, last week 为过去的一个时间点,说话人强调过去某一时刻正在发生的动作,故选用过去进行时。
31. A 句意:就训练器材、运动员个人装备和服装来说,哪一项体育运动花费最大? in terms of “在……看来、依据” in place of “代

- 替” by means of “通过……手段” by way of “作为、当作”。
32. D 分析句子意思以及句子结构可知应选 when it was that。
33. B 因说话人使用的否定句式,故应选 not at all 意为“根本不、没关系”来回答。
34. A 根据问话人所用的 most 可以知道,句中 electronic dictionaries 应为三者以上,再根据答句意义判断,选项应为否定意义,故应选 none。该句答句部分 both... and 很容易迷惑考生,使之误认为是两者的否定形式,而误选 neither。
35. C 该题考查句子的倒装结构。never 位于句首,要采用部分倒装结构,助动词置于主语之前。故答案为 C。
- 往年的圣诞节,作者都能为母亲,为他家买回一棵造型美观的圣诞树。而上了大学以后的第一个圣诞节,尽管作者有幸批假回家,但由于基础课程训练紧张,直到圣诞节前夕才回到家中。从未有过购买圣诞树经历的母亲只得请他人购买一棵。其外形很是一般,但作者感到“她”是美的。本文从一棵圣诞树的故事,说明了母子之间的思念之情,作者的思家之情。
36. D 根据上下文意义可知,圣诞节为每年的 12 月 25 日,而批准回家的学生名单在 12 月 23 日才张贴(公布)出来。此处用副词 only“仅仅”表示强调。
37. A 张贴公布的是学生名单,表示已作出的决定,而不是“申请、要求”。
38. B 学生名单只能是张贴,而不是“印刷、发现、书写”等。
39. C 根据下文内容可知,作者是被批准回家的学生之一,说明他很“幸运”。
40. A beyond“超出(范围)”。母亲为作者打开了门,出现在作者面前,作者隔着母亲看到了起居室角落处的那棵圣诞树。
41. C 从下一句可知,是一棵树(圣诞树)。

42. B 各种灯光、色彩、饰品映衬着那绿色的松树,因此它显得“闪闪发光”。
43. D 从文章倒数第三段 Yours were always in good shape 可以推断出,买回的圣诞树一般都要经过重新修剪才能成形。
44. D 此处为否定意义的与过去事实相反的虚拟语气结构。事实上,省略了一个条件状语从句 if I hadn't been in great need, (I wouldn't have had one just for myself)。
45. A 此处强调时间。儿子迟迟不回,圣诞节又已临近。
46. B 从下一句 almost to the ceiling, and the Tree Top Crystal (水晶) Star was its place. 可知,其高度“适中”。
47. C 树枝伸向一边。
48. C 树枝伸向一边,让人感到有点“笨拙”。从下文 But 可知,此处为贬义。
49. D 树干在中间能被看到,显然为无树枝之处 bare 意为“赤裸的、光的”。由上下文可知此处没有“直的、瘦的、粗糙”之意。
50. A 上文为贬义,But 之后应为褒义,用来装饰圣诞树的小灯不可能十分明亮。此处用 warm 形容圣诞树上的灯光,实为表示作者的心情。
51. B 房子里充满了圣诞节愉快的气氛。
52. B 母亲继续说。母亲回答时,中间插入了一段作者对这棵圣诞树外形的描写以及作者的心理感受。
53. C 从上文意义可知,母亲买的这棵圣诞树外形不好,说明了母亲对作者过去买的圣诞树的肯定。此处是强调圣诞树外形的对比。
54. D 尽管圣诞树其貌不扬,但作者感到“她”是美的。说明了作者对母亲的深爱之情。
55. A 此处强调作者第一次意识到了某一件事:所有的圣诞树都是美的。

滑水是一种人人都能参加的运动,它能给我们带来社会、经济、健康等诸方面的利益。本文主要告诉人们如何适当地进行滑水运动。

56. D 根据第一段中的 where able and disabled persons, and people as young as 5 years and as old as 80 years of age can participate alongside each other. 可以确定 A、B、C 三个选项所列出的三种人都可以和你一起去 water skiing。
57. B 第二段最后一句 with each of these practiced for either recreational or competitive enjoyment. 说明 B 项陈述错误。第二段第一句说明 A 项正确;最后一段说明 C 项正确;倒数第四段说明 D 项正确。
58. C 根据倒数第三段中 NEVER ski after dark. It is dangerous and illegal. 一句可知 illegal 意为“不合法的”,A 项是在做此运动时对 observer 的要求。B、C 虽然是不好的做法,但文章并没有说违法。
59. B A 项不能体现作者的全部意图,从第三段开始作者向读者陈述危险隐患,所以也不能作为作者写这篇文章的目的;至于 C 项,根据第一段作者介绍可知这项运动可以让任何人参与,并非动员所有的人参加。D 项是最后一段的细节,不能作为全文的写作目的。B 项中的 properly and safely 涵盖了其它三个选项中作者提出做此运动的建议和要求,因此选项 B 最为合适。

目前,通过网络进行活动的人都使用了公共资源软件,它给人们的生活、学习、工作带来了许多好处。但也有不少人对此持不同意见,例如它的安全性等。

60. D 段落理解题。由文章第二段中 Sometimes changing the code will make the program run faster. Or it will take problems out of the program. 两句可知答案。
61. C 细节理解题。由第五段第一句可知答案。其他选项均不符合题意。
62. C 文意推测题。根据倒数第二段可以排除 A、B、D 三个选项,结合全文所讲有关 open-source software 的内容可知其显然是免费使用的公共资源。
63. D 是非判断题。根据最后一段可知通过网络进行的活动都使用了公共资源软件,只有 D 项不是通过因特网进行的活动。

本文为广告类阅读材料,文章主要介绍了 the Pacific Beach Hotel 能为游人所提供的各项服务。

64. B 根据题干 a 2-day holiday, enjoy the oceanarium, book now and get another 20% off 和表格中 \$ 220 per night / per person 我们可以算出 $220 \times 2 \times 2 \times 80\% = 704$ 。
65. D 根据第一段 a five-minute walk from the Honolulu Zoo 可知,该动物园不属于 the Pacific Beach Hotel,因此入住该宾馆不能享受到那里的服务。
66. D 根据第三段所提供的信息可知, a swimming suite 不是标准间内的设施,故应排除。
67. A 结合第一段所给信息和表格上方的优惠办法可知,本文主要是吸引游客入住该宾馆。选项 B 仅为介绍一家新宾馆,文中没有相应的细节支持。

《哈利·波特》自在中国市场问世以来,就一直受到广大中国孩子的喜爱。中国也出版了很多为孩子所喜爱的书籍,那为什么没有像《哈利·波特》这本书一样受欢迎呢?中国的《哈利·波特》在哪里?

68. D 从文章第四段中可以确定 A、B、C 三个选项的内容。该段的最后一句说作者很少考虑孩子们的需求,并没有说作者从来不知道孩子们需要什么。
69. B 第四段解释了为何中国的书籍不受欢迎,可以反衬进口的书籍畅销的原因。
70. C 第二段的第三句话 out of expectation, the author has been deeply attracted by the magic world. On the other hand, one cannot help asking: where is our own "Harry Potter"? 说明作者被书所震惊,同时不得不深思。
71. D 第三段中的 China did publish many books popular among children. 一句说明中国并非缺乏图书,由此可以排除 A 选项。B、C 项相对于 D 项意义狭窄。

中国“神舟”六号载人航天飞船成功发射,成为中国历史上的第二次壮举。使得 13 亿中国人对未来更加充满信心。今后,中国将不断地和平利用太空中无尽的资源,努力促进中国社会和经济的发展。

72. C 第一段中的 It has become the third nation in the world capable of putting men into space. 一句说明 B 项正确;文章第三段中提到 some people 的观点, . . . which yields little economic benefit 不是作者的观点;第二段符合 A 项叙述的内容;第四段最后一句说明 D 项正确。所以答案为 C。
73. C 第四段第一句包含了 A、B、D 三个选项的内容, some people 并没有说太空计划会延误经济的发展,所以 C 符合提问要求。
74. D 第五段中的 due to the shrinking reserve of natural resources on the Earth. 和第六段内容是解答该题的依据。所以选项 D 为正确答案。
75. A 分析该词所在的句子及前后句意义可知,一些人认为中国发射载人飞船,仅是为了名誉、声望,但却不能带来什么经济利益。prestige“声望、名誉”。
76. 去掉第一个 a. have dinner 为固定搭配,名词 dinner 前不用冠词。
77. much 改为 more. 此处含有比较意义。
78. that 改为 which 或在 that 前加 and. 此处为非限制性定语从句,应用关系代词 which 连接,或改为并列句,用 and 连接。
79. 在 if 之前加 even. even if “即使”。
80. 在 leave 前加 to. 此处应用不定式作真正的主语, it 为形式主语。
81. ✓
82. sit 改为 sits. 根据上下文可知,此处应用一般现在时。
83. I 改为 he. 根据上下文意义可知,此处应为第三人称。
84. and 改为 or. 此处表示选择,故应用 or。
85. certain 改为 certainly. “毫无疑问”,应用副词。

【范文选登】

As we know, when senior students graduate from school, most of their reference books (as well as textbooks) are thrown away, which are still in good condition. What a great waste it is!

I suggest that we should recycle these books. On the one hand, recycling them can save a lot of natural resources, which are used to make textbooks. On the other hand, senior students may have made plenty of useful notes on the pages. They are very helpful to the follow-

ing users.

At present ,the whole nation is called on to build an energy-saving society. I think it is certainly meaningful to our long-term interests. In fact ,in Australia and some other countries ,recycling textbooks is popular ,which gives us a good example.

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

W :Weren 't you in class Friday ,either ?

M :No ,I had to take my mother to the airport. She went back to New York.

Text 2

W :Are these treatments really necessary ?They don 't seem to help very much.

M :I 'm afraid so ,Mrs. Johns ,just be patient and I 'm sure you will see some results soon.

Text 3

M :I 'm going to the post-office to post a letter.

W :It 's very cloudy. It might rain. Can 't you go tomorrow ?

M :No ,I must post it today. I 'd better go right away. May I borrow your umbrella ?

W :Certainly.

Text 4

M :Hello. Mack 's Service Station and Garage.

W :This is Rose Slater speaking. Is my car ready yet ?

M :I 'm afraid we haven 't been able to find out what 's wrong with it.

I think you need a new car ,Miss Slater.

W :Or maybe a new garage.

Text 5

W :What 's wrong ,darling ?

M :I think we have a flat tire.

W :We can change it quickly and we 'll still be able to get to the game.

M :I 'm afraid you 're wrong. We don 't have a spare one.

Text 6

W :What 's the accommodation like in London ,Ahmed ?

M :Well ,it 's a bit difficult. There are thousands of overseas students here ,you know.

W :Would it be better to stay in a hotel ,to share a flat ,or to stay with a family ?

M :It would probably be better to stay with a family to begin with ,Carlos.

W :You wouldn 't recommend sharing a flat ?

M :No ,I wouldn 't move into a flat if I were you. You won 't get much studying done in a flat. You spend half your time cooking and cleaning !

W :How can I find out about families who take in students ?

M :There 's a list at the student union building ,on campus. The people at the student union should be able to help you find a family to stay with.

Text 7

M :Hello ,Patty 's Plumbing. This is Patty.

W :Hello. This is Mrs. Wilson calling again. I called yesterday.

M :Oh ,yes. I remember. You 've got the broken pipe in your bathroom. Right ?

W :Yes ,that 's right.

M :Sorry I wasn 't able to get over there yesterday. I was sick.

W :Are you feeling better now ?

M :Yes. Much better ,thanks. How are you ?

W :Fine. . . but our shower. . . can you come over and fix it today ?

M :Today ?No ,I am afraid not. I 've got to fix the heating system at the high school.

W :I see. How about tomorrow ?

M :Tomorrow ?I won 't be able to come over tomorrow. Tomorrow is Sunday.

W :I suppose you don 't work on Sundays ?

M :No. It 's my only day with my kids. How 's Monday ?

W :I guess if it 's got to be Monday ,it 's got to be Monday.

M :Yeah. I think it 's got to be Monday. See you then.

W :Good-bye.

Text 8

M :Can you tell me why there is a large seagull monument here ?

W :Oh ,that 's an old story.

M :Can you tell me something more about it ?

W :Long long ago ,one day millions of locusts flew here. They came down and started eating everything. There were so many that they would eat up all the crops and plants in no time.

M :Go on ,please.

W :People could do nothing but cry.

M :Oh ,dear !

W :Then a lot of seagulls appeared. In a short time they ate up millions of locusts. The crops and the farmers were saved.

M :Great !Now I see. To show their thanks ,the people built this monument ,didn 't they ?

W :Yes ,quite right.

Text 9

M :Excuse me ,could you give me some help ?

W :Yes. I 'm glad to do what I can. What is your problem ?

M :I am a foreigner here. I just arrived here this morning. I thought it would be nice to have a look at this city. So I came out of the hotel and I have been walking and I have gotten lost.

W :Can you tell me the name of your hotel ?

M :Unfortunately I don 't remember it. It doesn 't sound like an English name.

W :Do you remember any sign of the hotel ?

M :I just remember there are many fashion stores nearby.

W :Maybe you can follow me to the police and ask for their help.

Text 10

I have been weak in hearing all my life. By the time I was five years old ,putting on hearing aids in the morning was just as normal as brushing my teeth. However ,I never believe that it should limit my success in any way.

I have been looked down upon for 17 years. My head teacher told my parents I belonged to a school for the deaf. My classmates told me something was wrong with my brain. People speak louder than usual when they see my hearing aids in my ears.

However ,my hearing disability has made me a stronger person. I have to work harder and earn top grades in school to earn the respect of my teachers. In sports ,I have had to run faster ,hit harder ,catch better and score more points to prove I 'm not physically limited. I consider myself to be different from anyone else. In my struggle to prove I 'm equal to my non-disabled classmates. I have made myself better than the average teenager.

I truly believe I would not be the strong person as I am today if I did not have hearing disability.

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(二)

【考纲梳理与考向预测】

2006 年高考英语试题在继承以往高考试卷的基础上有所突破 ,主要立足于在具体语境中考查考生们的听、说、读、写四种语言能力 ,同以往高考试题一样 ,不会有纯粹的语法题目 ,而是在具体语境中分别考查考生的词汇搭配、辨析、语境转化能力、语篇理解能力、听的能力和写作能力。各种能力贯穿于各种不同的题型中 ,如阅读理解题中也有词汇意思猜测考查题 ,书面表达题也涉及到单词拼写方面的错误 ,短文改错题有不少是考查语境的题目。其次 ,2006 年高考考纲在词汇量要求上比以前要求更高 ,这与全国各地推行新教材不无关系。另外重要一点是 2006 年新考纲更加体

现语言题目设计的交际性和应用性, 杜绝虚假的、脱离实际的无意义交际, 而是要求学生在自己熟悉的、经常碰到的情景中使用自己掌握的语言知识来解决问题。

【测试评价与备考策略】

【测试表格】

项目	难度系数	平均分	最高分	140分以上百分比	120—130分人数百分比	110—120分人数百分比	100—110分人数百分比
测试学校							
黄冈高级中学	0.54	81分	143分	0.62%	27.5%	18%	27%

1. 多记常背, 扩大自己的词汇量, 尤其对于热点词汇, 必须多角度掌握它们的用法, 以达到高考考查要求。

2. 突出阅读能力的培养, 经常阅读课外读物, 尤其对切合高中生水平、难度适中、题材多样和时效性强的文章必须要多读, 以自己的阅读速度, 增强自己的阅读能力。

3. 不断提高自己听、写的能力, 尤其是养成有规律的听、写习惯, 持之以恒地进行训练。

1—5 BCCBC 6—10 BCACA 11—15 BACAB 16—20 AABCB

21. B at length(最后)和in place(就绪、就位)是固定搭配, 注意中间不能加任何冠词。

22. B 考查虚拟语气。由于是对过去情况的虚拟, 故从句必须用过去完成时态。

23. D 考查情态动词的用法。由于后面句子意思为“足球是圆的, 任何事情都有可能发生”, 因此说明巴西只是有可能赢得世界杯, 而不是绝对的肯定, 所以只能用 might。

24. A 考查相近动词的辨析。只有 suggest 后面可以接 something, advise 和 persuade 后面只能接 somebody, 而 comment 是不及物动词, 后面必须首先接 on, 而后才能接 something 或 somebody。

25. A 考查相近形容词的辨析。uncertain 表示“不确信”, uninteresting 表示“没有趣味”, unlucky 表示“不幸的”, 而 unique 表示“独一无二的”, 根据语境可知只有 uncertain 是正确答案。

26. C 考查固定的表示非常赞同的句型——I couldn't agree more。千万不能用其它词的比较级来代替 more, 因为都不符合表达习惯。

27. C 考查相近动词的辨析。suppose 表示“猜测”, analyse 表示“分析”, indicate 表示“指示、预示”, prove 表示“证明”, 根据题意只能选择 C 项。

28. A 考查同位语从句。注意在同位语从句中引导词只能使用 that, 不能使用 which。

29. B 考查交际用语。根据后面“我喜欢你想要做的任何事情”这个信息提示即可知。

30. A 考查动词词组辨析。live up to one's expectation(不负众望)是固定搭配。

31. D 考查词组辨析。generally speaking(一般说来); above all(首先); in a word(总而言之)都不符合题意, 只有 on the whole(总体上说起来)与前面“我承认他不完美”相呼应。

32. C 北京奥运会还没有到来, 因此此处用现在进行时态表示将来。

33. B 考查代词。根据语境我们可以推断出此处表示“其他任何人”, 所以必须用 anyone else。

34. B 考查多个形容词连用修饰同一个名词时的位置关系。

35. A 考查名词辨析。take measures(采取措施)是固定搭配, 我们千万不能望文生义而选用 efforts, activities 和 means 等名词。

36. A 名词辨析题。这里表示“迹象、标志”, 所以必须用 signs 这个名词。marks(记号); signals(信号); prints(印记)都不符合题意。

37. C 副词辨析题。calmly 平静地; quickly 快速地; madly 疯狂地; slowly 慢慢地, 根据上下文意思可知这里必须用 madly 修饰。

38. B 连词辨析题。根据上下文可知这里表示“当它显现时, 它通常是令人惊奇的方式出现的”, 所以用 when 这个连词。

39. D 名词辨析题。ideas(主意); thoughts(想法); senses(感觉); opinions(观点、意见)。这里表示“形成对别人的意见”, 所以用名词 opinions。

40. B 考查语境题。根据前面的 about 一词, 我们可以推理出这里必须用 about。

41. C 考查语境题。根据前面的 too much 我们可以推出这里应用 too little, 注意 few 只能修饰可数名词, 在这里不符合题意。

42. A 语境题。能够提出意见的肯定是专家, 而不可能是经理(manager)、老师(teacher)和学生(student)。

43. A 词组辨析题。missing out 表示“遗漏”, turning out 表示“结果是”, making out 表示“理解”, finding out 表示“调查出”, 根据上下文我们可以推断出只能选择 A 项。

44. B 词组辨析题。try to(尽力做); have to(不得不做); start to(开始做); manage to(成功地做)这里只能使用 have to 表示不得不进行的动作。

45. D 副词辨析题。never(永远不); yet(仍然没有); still(仍旧); ever(曾经)。根据句子意思“我男朋友是第一个曾经了解我的人”, 所以必须用 ever。

46. A 语境辨析题。根据后面的 stereo 可以推出只能用 listen to 这个词组。

47. C 语境理解题。这个动作不是非常难, 应该是简单的动作。

48. B 词组辨析题。turn on(打开); turn off(关掉); turn up(把音量开大); turn down(把音量开小), 根据后面“放自己喜欢的唱片”这个信息可知, 他们总是关掉我正在听的唱片。

49. C 介词辨析题。从前面“他是第一个了解我的人”说明直到那一天我才找到肯倾听我的人。

50. A 副词辨析题。suddenly(突然); usually(通常); frequently(频繁地); occasionally(偶尔地)。根据上下文语境可知我没有想到他会如此, 所以是出乎我的意料, 也就是很突然的事情。

51. C 考查词组辨析题。is devoted to(致力于); looks forward to(盼望); pays attention to(注意); gets accustomed to(习惯)。他在乎我的爱好, 所以必须用词组 pay attention to...。

52. B 名词辨析题。这里 tastes 表示“喜好”, 符合上下文语境。

53. A 考查词组搭配题。love somebody for something 是固定词组。

54. D 副词辨析题。late(迟到); lately(最近); latter(后面); later(后来)。表示“一段时间后”必须用 later 这个副词。

55. B 根据上下文意思“我感觉到如此幸运以至于我嫁给了他”, 所以用 so 这个程度副词。

56. B 细节理解题。A 项明显不对, C 项也是谣言, D 项文中也没有提到, 分别可以排除。

57. C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段内容可以看出 C 项是正确答案, 注意 B 项干扰性很大。

58. D 词义理解题。从文章语境中, 尤其是后面语境中我们可以推断出 offsprings 是“后代”的意思, 所以 D 项是正确答案。

59. B 推理判断题。从文章第一段内容我们可以看出 B 项是正确答案。

60. A 推理判断题。根据作者的意思可知, 这个节目是反对年龄歧视的, 所以他支持支持态度。

61. B 细节理解题。作者认为经验是非常重要的, 比其年龄更加重要。

62. C 解答此题我们可以采用排除法, A 项根据“他支持节目观点”可以排除, B 项根据他是在美国做律师和商人这个信息排除, 而 D 项实际上也与文意不符, 因为在给他工作之前该大学也担心他的年龄问题。

63. A 词义推测题。根据上下文语境可知这里划线单词应该

是"获得者"的意思,也就是 winner 的同义词。

64. C 细节理解题。从69%的美国人有车推出只有十分之三的家庭没有小汽车。
65. D 细节理解题。从第二段所讲到的农村家庭汽车的各种用途我们可以推断出只有他们自己去上学不合文意。
66. B 推理判断题。从文章第三段讲到的汽车带来的问题我们可以推断出拥有汽车绝不是只有好处,而没有坏处。
67. C 中心概括题。通读全文我们可以推出文章主要讲的是汽车对于美国人意味着许多(好处也有坏处),所以只有C项是正确答案。
68. B 文章主旨概括题。本文讲述的是在英国伦敦地铁车厢上写有诗的事情,所以最佳标题应为 The poems on the underground。
69. B 细节理解题,从文章中对应句子 The choice of poems wasn't arbitrary(随意的)but specially chosen. It catered for (符合)all tastes including living and dead poems from the homeland and from all over the English-speaking world... 可以推断出正确答案。
70. A 词汇理解题。从该词所在句的前后语境可以看出 association 是"相互联系"的意思,也就是 connection。
71. A 细节理解题。从文章中对应句子 but the best way to view the poems is to see them by yourselves, on whichever train you choose, in every zone of the network—for the price of an underground ticket. 可以推出正确答案。
72. B 考查细节理解能力。从文章中对应句 Wait until the end of your trip to buy souvenirs(纪念品)可以推断出正确答案。
73. C 词义推断题。从文章上下文语境我们可以推出 set... back 是"花.....多少钱"的意思。
74. C 细节理解题。从文章中对应句 Cardholders get up to 20 percent off Disney hotel rooms, plus price breaks on character breakfasts, theme park(主题公园) tickets and goods from Disney stores. 可以看出正确答案为C。
75. B 文章细节理解题 从文章倒数第二段内容可以推断出正确答案。
76. ✓
77. easy→easily. 修饰行为动词 come 必须用副词。
78. many→deal. a great deal of... 是固定搭配,意为"大量的"。
79. work→ works. work 表示"著作、作品"时为可数名词,根据上下文内容可知此处应用其复数形式。
80. even→still. 根据此处语境可知应使用 still。
81. found 后面加 it. it 在此作形式宾语。
82. difficult→difficulty. 只能用名词作主语,形容词不能作主语。
83. so→but. 此处表示转折关系。
84. to 后面加 be. 因为 deaf 是形容词,不能直接放在 to 后面。
85. with→in. in despair(绝望)是固定词组。

【思路点拨】这篇书面表达涉及出国留学,涉外性和交际性很强,而且还贴近考生实际。写好本文一方面要求考生懂得交际技巧,要求写出得体、符合规范的书信,如信的开头和信的结尾,另一方面,要取得高分,必须要求考生能够使用高级词汇和高级句型,这是考生们在应试时必须重视的两个方面。

【范文选登】

Dear editor,

I read in your newspaper that you will help some students to go abroad for further education. Now I'd like to introduce myself to you and see whether I can get the chance.

I, a senior middle school student, was born on Aug. 15, 1983 in Hangzhou, Zhejiang province. My home address is Room 503, Block 16, Xihu Neighborhood, Hangzhou. And the telephone number is 2120223. I have learned English for 8 years. Now I am good at reading English and writing in English, but I am weak in listening and speaking. I am fond of pop music and travel and is also interested in writing articles and taking photographs.

I hope you can consider my application carefully. I'm looking forward to your reply.

Best wishes!
Li Hua

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

M: If it were a better day. I'd go on a picnic.

W: I'd go for a walk but I don't have a raincoat or umbrella.

Text 2

W: Can you lend me \$5.00?

M: I had \$10.00 but just spent \$7.00.

Text 3

M: The children would like to watch the panda a little while longer.

W: OK, let's stay a little longer and have a good time here.

Text 4

M: Can you tell me which room Henry Smith is in?

W: He is in room 305 in the surgery ward. But visiting hour is over for the day.

Text 5

W: Hill, do you remember the dollar I borrowed from you last week?

M: Oh, don't be silly. Forget about it.

Text 6

M: What time does my train leave?

W: 18:38.

M: What's the time you use here?

W: We're on Beijing Time. It's the standard time for the whole country.

M: What's the difference between your time and GMT?

W: You mean the difference between Beijing Time and Greenwich Mean Time?

M: Yes.

W: There's a difference of 8 hours.

M: I see.

W: When you begin to work in the office in London at 9 o'clock in the morning, it's 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day here.

M: Oh, when we begin to work, it's about the time you go off work.

W: That's right.

Text 7

M: Good morning, Madam. May I help you?

W: Yes, I'm afraid I left my handbag in a taxi this morning.

M: What's in your handbag?

W: About 5,000 dollars.

M: Anything else?

W: Yes, my ID card, I think.

M: What's your name?

W: Betty White.

M: Just a moment. Is this your handbag?

W: Yes, it's mine.

M: The taxi driver found it and brought it here.

W: Oh, thank you so much.

M: That's all right.

Text 8

M: Good morning, madam. Can I help you?

W: I'm looking for a T-shirt for my son.

M: What size does your son wear?

W: Size L. He is a tall boy. He likes cotton T-shirts.

M: What about this one? It's made in China.

W: OK. Let me have a look. How much is it?

M: 280 yuan. It's popular with young people.

W: But I'm afraid it's a little more expensive and I don't like the color.

M: Do you like this black one? It's only 108 yuan.

W: Hmm, it looks nice. I'll take it.

Text 9

W: Three-five-three-0-two-double nine.

M: Hello, is that Jane?

W: Speaking.

M: This is Sam. How are things going with you, Jane?

W: Oh, I'm very well, but very busy.

M: But you've finished your exams now, haven't you?

W : Yes , but I 've got a lot of things to do .
 M : How about coming out with me to have a walk this evening ?
 W : I 'm sorry , I can 't . I 've promised to meet a friend .
 M : What about the weekend ? Are you free then ?
 W : No , I 'm sorry . I 've arranged to go to Paris this weekend .
 M : But I must see you ! What about next week , sometime ?
 W : I don 't know . I 've got so many things to do .
 M : Oh , I see .

Text 10

The world itself is becoming much smaller by using modern traffic and modern communication means. Life today is much easier than it was hundreds of years ago , but it has brought new problems. One of the biggest problems is pollution. To pollute means to make things dirty. Pollution comes in many forms. We see it , smell it , drink it and

even hear it.

Man has been polluting the earth. The more people , the more pollution. Many years ago , the problem was not so serious because there were not so many people. When the land was used up or the river was dirty in one place , man moved to another place. But this is no longer true. Man is now slowly polluting the world.

Air pollution is still the most serious. It 's bad for all living things in the world , but it is not the only kind of pollution. Water pollution kills our fish and pollutes our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us angry more easily.

Many countries are making rules to fight pollution. They stop people from burning coal in houses and factories in the city , and from putting dirty smoke into the air.

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(三)

【测试评价与备考策略】

【测试表格】

测试学校	相关事项	难度系数	平均分	最高分	140 分以上 人数百分比	130 ~ 140 分 人数百分比	120 ~ 130 分 人数百分比	110 ~ 120 分 人数百分比	100 ~ 110 分 人数百分比
清华附中		0.56	84 分	141 分	1.9%	8%	16%	11%	15.2%

本套试题难度稍高于 2005 年全国卷 I 上的试题。从测试成绩上分析 , 学生经过第一、二轮复习后 , 解题速度有所提高。但测试反映出来的问题也不可忽视 , 主要表现在 :

① 学生的应变能力有待加强。有些学生在做题时 , 凭借以往的经验 , 不能突破思维定势 , 在情景改变之后仍然采用原有的方法 , 不认真审题 , 出现了较多的失误。

② 整体阅读水平有待进一步提高。阅读题难度不算太大 , 但得分并不很高。很多学生反映 , 在考试时间内做不完试题 , 五篇短文总词数约为 2 483 , 短文词数约为 1 583。阅读速度约为每分钟 70 个词 , 而新大纲对阅读的二级目标与要求是能以每分钟 70 ~ 80 个词的速度 , 读懂生词率不超过 3% 的各种不同题材的材料 , 因此 , 本套试题是符合大纲要求的 , 提高学生的阅读速度仍然是下一阶段复习与巩固的重点。

做题技巧上有待提高 , 很多学生看第四段短文时 , 浪费了较多的时间 , 这是一篇广告 , 内容多而杂 , 有些信息与试题无关 , 因此对于这类应用文阅读可采用 " 题干定向法 "、" 联想推测法 " 来解读广告内容 , 这样会有事半功倍的效果。

③ 书面表达题中汉语式表达较多 , 如 I think young students are wrong to be in puppy love , 动词错误比较明显 , 所引用例证没有说服力。很多学生审题不正确 , 用了大量的篇幅来陈述电影的内容 , 没有上升到电影所反映出的本质问题 , 造成要点不全而失分。

备考策略 :

① 进一步提高学生的阅读理解能力 , 同时加强解题技巧、技能方面的指导 , 提高阅读的准确性。② 加强写作训练。针对学生写作中存在的问题 , 结合各类题材进行强化训练。③ 加强考前应试技巧训练 , 在提高能力方面多下功夫 , 特别注重培养学生的创新思维能力。

根据大纲对学生听力能力的要求及听力测试要点 , 本套试题的听力部分重点加强了对 " 主旨和大意、获取具体信息、推断谈话背景、理解说话人的意图、观点或态度 " 等方面的考查 , 由于英美文化的特点 , 在选材上短对话部分增加了幽默对话 , 长对话注重了文化背景的渗透。

- 1—5 AABCC 6—10 ACACC
- 11—15 BCCAC 16—20 BACAC
- 21. A 考查名词。keep distance from someone they talk with 在此处表示 " 他们与同他们谈话的人保持一定的距离 "。
- 22. C 考查冠词。第一空指的是发明物 , 要用定冠词 the , 第二空中的 most 意为 " very " , 而不是最高级 , 轮子是一个有用的发明 , 但不是最有用的发明 , 所以用不定冠词 , 第三空是固定搭配 , 不用冠词。
- 23. B 此句的正常语序是 the ant is as much a creature as all other animals on earth are , 为了句子结构的平衡和加强语气 , 将系动词 are 提前。这样选项的干扰性增强了。
- 24. B 考查情态动词。" 情态动词 + 完成式 " 表示对过去事物的推测。" must + 完成式 " 表示很有把握的推测。
- 25. D 此句中 on which to base his arguments = to base his arguments on grounds。这个不定式短语在句中作定语 , 修饰 grounds , 相当于一个定语从句。
- 26. A 考查动词短语。take over " 接管 " , go on " 继续 " , take up " 开始学 " , go with " 与……一致 "。
- 27. B 考查反意疑问句及其回答。In suppose , think , believe 等

动词后的宾语从句中 , 如果宾语从句是否定 , 要用否定转移。主句的主语是第一人称单数时 , 反意问句中的主语和谓语应与宾语从句保持一致。此处 " 情态动词 + 完成式 " 表示对过去事物的推测 , 并且有明显的过去时间状语 , 所以用过式。

- 28. C 考查形容词的区别。be preferable to 比……更可取的 ; 比……更好的。
- 29. A 考查对句子结构的把握能力 , suggest 后接了一个宾语从句 , 宾语从句中又包含一个时间状语从句 , 此处时间状语从句的谓语动词应用一般现在时。
- 30. B 考查非谓语动词。这是 there be 句型的非谓语形式作 about 的宾语。
- 31. B 本题主要考查介词跟名词的固定搭配。考生往往会把介词跟后面的 each time 联系起来 , 从而将答案错选为 A、C 或 D。其实宾语从句是对 great benefit 发出感叹的句子 , 而正常的语序应该是 the computer can be of great benefit , 显然 , 空白处应填 of , 构成 of great benefit (= very valuable) 结构。
- 32. C 考查不定式的时态。此处用不定式的完成式表示动作发生在主句谓语动词之前。
- 33. B 此处是名词词组 the moment 用作连词 , 引导时间状语从句 , 其意义相当于 as soon as。
- 34. A 考查动词词义的区别。demand " 强烈要求 " , command " 指挥 " , require " 需要 " , request " 请求 "。

35. B 考查交际用语。根据上下文语境可知应用 It will be my treat. 意为“我请客”。

完形填空是高考试题中的难点。根据高考完形填空题以“语境能力型”为主的特点,再根据目前学生的训练以记叙文为主的现状,本篇完形填空选用了一篇议论文。语法不是考查的重点,主要强调词语之间的辨析,考查考生对上下文的理解,要求考生通过语境来作出选择。所给的四个选项在语法方面都可能成立,错误选项可以和空前、空后的文字形成某种搭配,极具干扰和迷惑性。设题以实词为主,虚词为辅。预测2006年高考完形填空题体裁趋向于以叙为主的议论文或说明文。

本文是一篇议论文。作者围绕“努力工作有益于身体健康”这一论点展开。议论类完形填空题是高考命题的一大趋势,对考生来说,这类试题有一定的难度。解题时不仅要注意句子中的词语搭配,更要从整体上把握文章的结构,按照文章的行文逻辑进行推断。

36. B 从文章的主题句 Scientists find that hard-working people live longer than average men and women. 可得知“职业女性比家庭主妇更健康”。A项为语法错误。

37. C 根据上一句进行逻辑推理可知“没有工作的人比有工作的人身体差”。

38. A 从结构上分析,在宾语从句中又有一个时间状语从句。意为“研究表明当失业率上升1%死亡率就相应上升2%”。

39. A 动词短语意义的区别是完形填空题的常考点,考生在平时要注意积累。come down to“归结为”equal to“等于”add up to“合计”amount to“总共相当于”。

40. D 此题的干扰性较大,需从意义和结构两方面进行分析,A项“不填”似乎有可能,但从结构上推敲,显然不符合“keep sb. + adj.”结构,再从意义上分析,可排除B、C项。

41. D 从下文...and lonely when they have nothing to do 进行逻辑推理可知。

42. A 从上下文逻辑上判断可知“最快乐的人是那些大忙人”。

43. D 从下一句分析,意为“把工作当作是人与现实生活联系的桥梁”。

44. B 从意义上判断可知“通过工作人们相互联系(接触)”。

45. A means“意味着”。

46. D 从意义上分析,A、C项不符合上下文的逻辑关系,B项过于严重,还达不到“死亡”的程度。

47. A 从文章的篇章结构上分析,上文讲述的是工作给人们带来的益处,下文还是讲述这方面的内容,属“递进”关系,而不是“转折”关系。所以选A。

48. B 从意义上判断,此题必须同前面的 a sense of fulfillment(充实感)意义相类似。所以选B项,意为“成就感”。

49. C 从下文的 his writing 可判断出答案。

50. C 根据医生从事的工作性质可断定是“成功地为人动手术”。

51. B “老师看到学生成长”,主要表示在知识、阅历方面的长进。

52. D beyond words“无法用语言表达”in a word“简言之”without a word“二话没说”;at a word“反应迅速地,立即”。

53. A 从语法结构上分析,conclusion 之后为一个同位语从句,根据同位语从句的特点,that 不能省略,也不能用 which 和 what。

54. D 从全文意义上分析,“工作越多,人就会越高兴、越健康”,而不是“越寂寞、越虚弱”。从句子上分析,此题含有一个“the more... the more...”句型。

55. A 从句子上判断,此句为三个谓语动词并列。同时注意修饰动词要用副词 well,不能用形容词 good。

根据纲要要求,阅读理解题要加大对篇章结构及对深层次信息的考查力度。着重检测考生对语篇的整体理解,侧重考查考生根据语境提示,综合利用有效信息解决实际问题的能力。五篇文章题材各异,材料来源于国内、外英文网站和英文报刊,语言地道,题材新颖,设题难度适中。

这是一篇新闻类阅读材料。本文报道了自美国“哥伦比亚号”航天飞机失事之后美国宇航局进行的“发现号”航天飞机第一次太空飞行,并取得巨大成功。

56. D 细节归纳题。根据第三段第二句和第三句话可知:寻找

“哥伦比亚号”航天飞机解体的原因不在其例。

57. A 推测题。根据第二段第一句反推可知:要不是天气原因,“发现号”航天飞机早一天降落在佛罗里达州。

58. C 推测题。根据短文第一段第二句话和第三段第二句话可知:“发现号”航天飞机此次飞行的两个星期中绝大部分时间是停靠在国际空间站上。由此推断“九天”最可能。

59. B 主旨题。根据短文首句“the crew of Discovery returned to Earth”及全文意思用“Welcome Back, Discovery(发现号,欢迎你凯旋归来)”最能概括全文。

这是一篇环保类阅读材料。短文中作者没有一般性的说教,而是运用非常巧妙的写作方法,借用“金星人”的口吻,来唤起人们对环保的重视。

60. A 细节题。由第二段中“get valuable information as to the feasibility of a manned flying saucer landing on Earth.”一句可知。金星的天文学家已经得到了一些有价值的信息,他们能否发射载有他们的航天员的飞碟到地球上来。

61. B 细节题。短文中 Prof. Zog 在回答 the Venus Evening Star 记者的提问时说 the atmosphere is filled with carbon monoxide and other deadly gases and nobody could possibly breathe this air and survive,由此可知他们必须自带氧气的理由。

62. A 推测题。作者在短文中故弄玄虚,引用“金星人”的话“We don't know what it is made of”,其目的是讽刺地球人对环境的破坏,不言而喻此处指的是空气污染。

63. A 作者意图推断题。作者借用金星上的一次记者招待会所表现出来的事实来唤醒人们的环保意识,如果这样发展下去,地球上的人类将被毁灭。

这是一篇历史类阅读材料。本文记叙的是“新发现表明”泰坦尼克号“船体断成三块下沉,实际上它的生命比在电影中所描述的更短的时间内就结束了。

64. B 事实归纳题。根据短文第一段内容可知:在海底新发现了“泰坦尼克号”的两块船体残骸,这两块船体残骸是轮船底部的主要构成,是“泰坦尼克号”船体的核心部位。由此可知:“泰坦尼克号”下沉之前,船体分离为船底、船首和船尾三部分。

65. D 句意推断题。根据句后“It was over more quickly”推测可知,此句的意思是:“泰坦尼克号”的命运比电影中所描述的还要悲惨,实际上它的生命在更短的时间内就结束了”。

66. C 事实细节题。第五段中“The missing sections had been believed to have broken into hundreds of small pieces”一句表达的意思是:而船体其余不见的部分则被认为断裂成了几百块小碎片。由此可知C项与短文意义不符。

67. A 推测题。根据最后一段第一句“这艘重达4.6万吨的海轮当时被宣传杂志称为‘永沉没之船’”推测可知,这艘海轮在当时很强大,而B、C、D三项不符合逻辑。

这是一篇广告类阅读材料,从表格上面的标题可看出,这是一些分类商业广告。表格内的信息较多,解题时最好根据题目要求进行针对性地进行阅读。

68. C 根据二栏四行“**AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS NOW FOR SALE**”中的信息可知,这是车辆买卖广告。D项的干扰性较大,一栏三行“**WANT TRUCK BUSINESS**”是寻求汽车运输联营的广告。

69. B 根据二栏一行和一栏五行的信息可知前者是卖房广告,后者是买房广告,所以Dora该打电话给Stein。

70. A 根据二栏五行“looking to become a working partner in your business”可知,Mrs. Meikle 是想找一份工作。

71. B 根据每条广告信息的标题内容可知出售广告共有六个。

这是一篇人物类阅读材料。著名歌星麦当娜成了作家,第五本儿童书《快乐的真谛》在各书店上架。对于名人出书,你有什么看法?

72. C 细节题。根据短文第二段内容可知,这本薄薄的儿童书以一个寓意结尾:“当你学会和别人分享的时候,你不仅找到了快乐,同时也拥有了朋友。”

73. D 事实归纳题。根据第五段内容可知,作家麦当娜已经创作了多部作品,而这些作品之间往往有天壤之别。但是,她坚持认为所有的书都传递了同一个信息,那就是:很多东西并不像表面看到的那样。再根据“在纽约的一家书店

举行的一场朗诵会上,在场的大约 25 位小读者却显得迷惑不解,他们似乎很难理解这本书的寓意"以及"麦当娜找了不同的画家分别为这五本书绘制插图"可排除 B、C 项。

74. A 事实归纳题。根据第四段内容"媒体可能会认为写书不过是我又一次故作姿态而已,但事实却远比这要深刻得多,有意义得多。"可知答案。

75. C 观点意图题。根据短文最后一段库珀所说的话"我认为,麦当娜犯了一个所有名人作者都会犯的错误:他们自以为可以写儿童书。通常来讲,这是非常糟糕的事,糟糕透顶。"可知答案。

高考短文改错题的目的在于测试考生判断、发现、纠正语篇中语言错误的的能力,以及考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的准确性。在本篇短文改错中,作者将学生平时在书面表达中常出现的错误融入到试题中,错误类型设置为:错词占五行;多词和缺词共占五行;正确占一行。所考查的知识点比较全面:有人物的性别及与之相对应的物主代词的错误、动词、连词、形容词、冠词、固定搭配等方面的错误。

76. 去掉第二个 the。society 是不可数名词,在不特指的情况下,不用任何冠词。

77. comfortable 改为 comfort。作 seek 的宾语,应用名词形式。

78. cost 改为 costs。at all costs 是固定词组,意为"不惜任何代价"。

79. disappearing 之后加 from。disappear 是不及物动词,不能接宾语,其后需加 from,表示"从……消失"。

80. are 改为 is。句子的主语是 the size,所以谓语动词用单数形式。

81. ✓

82. what 改为 that 或去掉 what。用 that 引导宾语从句起连接作用,本身没有意义,that 可省略。

83. pollute 改为 polluting。此处用作 continue 的宾语,泛指这种行为。

84. fit 改为 unfit 或在 fit 之前加 not。根据上下文的逻辑关系可知此处为否定意义。

85. save 之前加 to。根据句子结构,主语为不定式,在 means 之后用不定式,即 to save the earth 等于 to save ourselves。

英语《考试大纲》中书面表达题要求考生根据提示进行写作;要求考生能准确使用语法和词汇,使用一定的句型、词汇,清楚、连贯地表达自己的意思。

鉴于高三复习的现状,学生目前对提纲作文、表格作文、图画作文的训练相对比较,但对于某些实用文体如读后感、观后感、书评等方面的体裁写得不多或根本没有涉及到。这就增加了试题的开放程度,通过这种体裁的模拟,开辟一个新领域,让学生联想到读后感之类的作文。

【思路点拨】 本文为电影观后感,话题接近学生生活实际,由于平时关于此类型题目的模拟训练较少,因此写作上有一定的难度。我们要对材料进行透彻理解,挖掘出材料的思想内涵,即早恋的危害,真正做到有感而发。对材料中的提示,不必重复表述,文章的重点在于表明自己的观点。为增强文章的说服力,精心设计些普遍性事例进行论证。

【范文选登】

Too Young For Love

After seeing the film, I feel sorry for the young couple. They should have had a bright future if they hadn't had the puppy love. The girl's unexpected pregnancy puts an end to their dreams and marks the beginning of a series of hardships.

Puppy love in school has been a topic for some time now. This raises a lot of tough questions. First of all, it is irresponsible for teenagers to be in love. As it is the best time for study, teenagers should concentrate their attention on lessons. Once I saw two students kissing in the classroom. It was the strangest thing I have ever seen on campus.

There was nothing wrong with admiring someone of the opposite sex. But I suggest students not reveal their affections, but keep them to themselves until they're ready for it. True love requires responsibility. If you just want to have a taste of puppy love, can you be sure you are able to control yourself well?

【亮点回放】 本文作者是从三个层次进行表达的,首先简明扼要地概括了电影所表达的意思,为下文点明全文的主题起到了铺垫

作用,接着表明自己的观点,指出早恋是一种极不负责任的行为,然后运用事例加以论证。最后提出解决问题的方法。

在语言表达上有几个优点:①用词准确。如 feel sorry for; puts an end to; concentrate their attention on; nothing wrong with; have a taste of。②句式多变。如:虚拟语气 They should have had a bright future if they hadn't had the puppy love; 作形式主语 it is irresponsible for teenagers to be in love; suggest 之后的宾语从句 I suggest students not reveal their affections。③句子间联系紧密,段落之间过渡自然。文章中准确地运用了过渡词。如:First of all; Once; But。④结尾自然有力。巧妙运用疑问句,给读者留下了思考的余地。

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

M: Do you have to play that music so loud? I've got a test tomorrow!

W: Sorry, I didn't realize you were studying.

Text 2

M: Would you like to go with me to the airport to pick up Frank?

W: I'd like to, but I have class till 2:00. And I know Frank's decided to take the early flight.

Text 3

M: Yes, hello, this is Robert White calling. Could Dr. Jones see me on Tuesday morning instead of Tuesday afternoon?

W: Tuesday morning? Let's see... is that the only other time you could come?

Text 4

M: Would you like to go to the movies with Lois and me on Friday?

W: I wish I could, but I'm having dinner at my brother's.

Text 5

W: Oh, here we are at our home at last! Let's sit down for a few minutes.

M: Good. I'm tired, too.

W: I'll cook supper in a minute.

M: Let me join you.

Text 6

W: Good afternoon! Dr. Perkins' office.

M: Good afternoon. I'd like to speak to the doctor. Is he in?

W: Who is that calling, please?

M: My name is Li Hong. I'm from China.

W: I'm sorry. Dr. Perkins is now at an important meeting and can't answer your call.

M: I'm an exchange scholar. Dr. Perkins asked me to give a lecture. There are some details I want to discuss with him.

W: I see, but you must speak to himself about that. Oh, well, if you leave your number, I'll tell him to ring you as soon as he is available.

M: Thanks. My number is 7838298.

Text 7

M: Excuse me. Could you tell me where's the Sleeping Beauty Castle?

W: Yes. It's in the centre of Disneyland. Do you see that tall building? It's just behind it.

M: Thank you. And I'm a visitor from China. Could you please be my guide?

W: Yes, I'm glad to. Disneyland is very beautiful and has many places of interest.

M: It's said that Disneyland was named after a great film-maker, Walt Disney and the first Disney park was opened in Los Angeles.

W: Yes. Later, Disney world in Florida. Tokyo Disneyland was opened and Euro Disney you are visiting opened in 1992.

M: I can imagine they are wonderful.

W: Oh, look! This is the Sleeping Beauty Castle. Would you like to see some other places?

M: Of course. That's very kind of you.

Text 8

M: Morning, Sue. Did you enjoy your holiday in the country?

W: Yes, thanks. We had a great time. And some friends went with us.

M: Where did you stay? In a hotel?

W: No. We camped in the mountains. We cooked all our meals over an

open fire.

M : Sounds wonderful. Was the weather good ?

W : The sun shone nearly every day and it didn 't rain at all.

M : Did you like the people there ?

W : Yes , they were great. We met some farmers and had tea in their houses.

M : When did you get back ? Last night ?

W : No. This morning. You 'll think we were mad. We got up at 4 : 30 , left at 5 and arrived here at 9. I 'm so tired. What about you ? Did you have a good weekend ?

M : Yes , but I didn 't do much. I stayed at home. The weather was terrible.

Text 9

W : Hello.

M : Hi , Sally. This is Polly.

W : Great to hear from you , Polly. How have you been doing ?

M : To tell the truth I 'm very worried about our final examinations next month. For one thing , I can 't sleep.

W : I am sorry for that. I went through the same thing last year.

M : That 's exactly why I 'm calling you. Do you have any suggestions for dealing with anxiety ? You know how I hate exams.

W : Well , last year the teacher offered a lesson about it. Have you been in contact with the teacher ?

M : No , I haven 't had time.

W : Funny , isn 't it ? Just when students need help most we can 't afford time to get it.

M : Well , perhaps I should turn to the teacher.

W : I suggest you call the teacher tomorrow. He may give you some advice.

M : Thanks , Sally. I 'll let you know how it goes.

W : Best of luck. And have a good night sleep.

M : That 's easier said than done.

Text 10

In today 's class , I 'm going to explain why winds blow , or what causes so many winds. It is well-known that the sun 's heat warms the air and makes it move. This movement is called a wind.

You know that different parts of the Earth receive different amounts of heat. Near the equator , the sun is just overhead and heats the Earth intensely. Near the poles , the sun 's rays strike the Earth at low angle so the heat is not too intensive.

A lot of the Earth 's heat is reflected back into space by the atmosphere , clouds , dust in the air and by water , snow and ice. So some parts of the Earth are warm and some are cold.

Warm air tends to rise and creates areas of low pressure. Cold air tends to sink and creates areas of high pressure. As warm air rises , cold air flows in and replaces it. The greater the pressure difference is , the stronger the wind blows.

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(四)

【考纲梳理与考向预测】

2006 年《考试大纲》仅对原《考试大纲》进行了个别文字上的修订和调整。主要为：

1. 对“考试内容和要求”中阅读部分的要求进行了精简，删除了难以确切界定的“熟悉的有关日常生活话题的简短文字材料”这一内容。

2. 新命名了“考试形式”中的部分题型，将“多项选择式完形填空题”直接称为“完形填空题”；为避免引起歧义，将听力部分中易使用的“填空题”直接称为“听力填空题”。

除了以上几点之外，对考试内容和题型未做任何修改，所以“稳定中求发展”仍然是高考的指导思想。

根据这一变化，我们可以看出高考英语试题选材日益多样化，难度基本稳定，试题还是以中等题为主，但也包括一些易题和难题。试卷的难度系数还在 0.55 左右，这样才对高校选拔考生和中学英语教学有利。

为了突出英语的交际功能，高考试题在突出其实用性上也下了很大的功夫。这个要求不仅体现在阅读上，而且也体现在单选上、完形上、补全对话上和改错、书面表达上。所以我们要注意平时把阅读量放宽，多积累知识。

2005 年的高考试题中出现了前几年出现过的单词辨音试题，这实际上是对前几年试题的重复使用，所以难度不大，只要在平时的学习中注意单词的正确读音，就会很快选出正确答案了。近几年的单选题几乎所有试题都设置了微型语境，置语法知识的考查于情境之中，侧重基本语法在具体情景中的运用，内容要紧跟时代，贴近学生生活，语言地道，简洁明了，题干长短适中，题干及选项中无生词。

命题趋势：

1. 完形填空题着重考查学生对语意、语境、语篇的深层次理解，并在掌握文章主旨大意的基础上，正确理解句与句、段与段之间的内在联系。变化主要体现在选材新，贴近生活，并更富有现代气息。

2. 生词量有增无减。这些生词的出现影响了阅读的速度，使学生出现理解偏差或理解困难，从而降低了答题正确率。

3. 文章在题目设置上相似项增多，选项迷惑性较强，考生必须通过寻找上下文隐含信息，感受语境，采用直接寻找原文和排除等技巧才能找出符合题意的最佳选项。

4. 短文改错部分考查面广。近年所考查的知识点涉及到代词、形容词、副词、介词、名词、非谓语动词、连词、时态、冠词、动词、平行结构、主谓一致等。另外注重语篇（考生必须在理解全文的基础上才能去改），注重基础等也反映了新高考此部分的要求。

5. 书面表达部分加大了开放力度，使学生有话可说，反映了新高考关于这一部分的改革趋向。

【测试表格】

相关事宜	难度系数	平均分	最高分	140 分及以上 人数百分比	120—130 分 人数百分比	110—120 分 人数百分比	100—110 分 人数百分比
测试学校							
北京四中	0.56	84 分	142 分	1%	7%	18%	21%

1—5 BBABC

6—10 BCBAC

11—15 CABBC

16—20 ABCAA

21. A 前一个空是关于一个由 that 引导的宾语从句，因为从句中不少什么成分，所以要用 that 来引导。work with 是一个短

语，表示“和……一起工作”。本句的意思是：胡锦涛总书记说中国将和德国一起努力进一步推进双边的战略合作伙伴关系。

22. C else 是副词，表示其他的、另外的，常与 something，nothing，

somebody, somewhere 及 who, what 等连用。

23. B 代表着三个学校的四个学生将要参加.....。代表着三个学校作的是 four students 的定语,后面的参加不能用 join, 因为其是参加一个组织、团体的意思。所以本题的答案是 B。

24. C 此题考查冠词的用法,专有名词前一般不用冠词,学位前面要用不定冠词或定冠词。所以本题的答案是 C。

25. B 注意本题是表示听说大部分成员都反对她,所以她的笑容一定是强挤出来的,而不是穿、表演、说服。

26. A 注意 once 是一个表示条件的连词,其引导的从句中要用一般现在时代替将来时。一旦痊愈之后,它就会飞得更高(相对于别的来说)。这里的痊愈应该是一个将来完成的动作,所以应该用现在完成时来代替将来完成时。

27. C 本题考查的是复合句的表达。我被建议入保险,后面的意思是我需要医药治疗的时候。它们之间应该用 in case 来连接。

28. B 注意此题的答语是"对于我们的延误很抱歉。我们马上就要起飞了。"由此可以看出前面是抱怨飞机的晚点,是指在半个小时之前就应该起飞,所以要用 should have taken off 来表达;后面"我们马上就要起飞了"用 we'll take off shortly or we'll be taking off shortly 表达均可。

29. C 本题考查的是交际用语。前面提到,我真得感到很困。后面的答语不应该是表示个人想要的东西,而是听了对方的话后给别人的提议。shall 常用于第一人称,表示提议,所以本题的答案是 C。

30. D 本题考查的是倒装的用法。not until 用于句首时,句子用部分倒装。注意此题表示的是最古老的著名的作品直到公元前 2000 年才完成。所以本题的答案是 D。

31. C 注意在 2004 年所发生的事情是一个已经发生的动作,并且与句子的主语之间是一种逻辑上的主谓关系,所以应该用现在分词的完成时态,即 having become;第二空因为主句用的是过去时态,所以从句也应该用过去的某种时态,所以答案应该是 C。

32. D 本题的主干是 the evening 与 I went abroad,在句中 I will tell you more about later 作定语修饰先行词 the evening,注意在句中少的是介词 about 的宾语,又因为是一个非限制性定语从句,所以应该选 D。

33. C 本题考查的是有关 keep 短语的辨析。keep on 的意思是继续;keep in 的意思是抑制,隐瞒,隐藏;keep up 的意思是不低落,维持,继续;keep off 的意思是让开,不接近。本句的意思是:面对失败,最重要的是保持情绪高昂。所以本题的答案是 C。

34. C 本题考查 one 的用法。这里的 one 是个代词指代前面的 a street,是同类指代。而 that, this 是特指。what 在语法上是行不通的。

35. B 主句是 Professor Li was sitting at his desk, when I walked in 是一个状语从句。所以在后面的句子中的空上填 A、C、D 的话,就会出现两个谓语而没有连词,这在语法上是错误的。所以本题的答案是 B。注意后面的是个独立主格结构。

36. D 由于作者一家是黑人,刚搬到一个新地方,不欢迎他们的一定是邻居们。所以答案应该是 D。

37. C 邻居们对他们不欢迎,讲话时自然是很生气。

38. B come from some place 表示"来自某地"。

39. A 由下段内容可知,别的小孩向作者扔石头、赶作者回家这些事发生在学校。

40. B take no notice of 表示"不理睬、不注意"。hardly 和 never 表示否定的意思,不能和 take notice of 连用,only 不合句意。

41. D 大多数老师对作者表示不理睬, Miss Bean 对作者受到这样的对待感到生气。

42. C show 表示"表现出,流露出"。show one's respect for sb 表示出对某人的尊敬。

43. A someone 表示某人, anyone 表示任何人。Miss Bean 通过一视同仁的方法表现出对作者的尊重。

44. B Miss Bean 对作者没有采取置之不理的态度,而是给了作者一次机会来证明作者是聪明伶俐的。

45. D 本段最后一句话有提示。Miss Bean 是第一位教会作者自己思考的老师。

46. C 根据常识和句子的意思及结构可知,此处只能选 C 项。

47. D Miss Bean 想知道作者对难题的看法。此处是在询问事情的原因。

48. A back up 表示支持、证实的意思。Miss Bean 期望作者能有自己的观点,并给予证实。其他三个选项不合句意。

49. B 自己思考是教育的关键所在。

50. B throw sth at sb 表示把某物朝某人扔过来。第一段最后一句有提示。

51. A send 在这里表示迫使、使进入某种状态。

52. D 根据句意可以排除 A 和 C 项。由后半句 then started laughing 可知,班上的学生对所发生的事情先是感到吃惊。

53. C 联系上下文可知,此处前后两句之间为因果关系。

54. B 学生想了解作者的情况,其他三项不合句意。

55. A kid 的意思是小孩。作者只能成为学校中的另外一个人。

56. B 细节题。在本文的最后一句话中即 Now Kaka is always be called one of the best Italy "Seria A" 就表明了 Kaka 是意大利甲 A 联赛的最好的运动员。所以答案 B 是正确的。

57. C 细节推理题。在文中有一句 This makes us very happy, it helped us to buy a great talent and also showed us how important and famous Milan is around the world. 这就表明了老板是很高兴接纳 Kaka 的。

58. D 推理判断题。由第一段中第二句话可知 San Paolo 是 Kaka 所在的第一个俱乐部。所以本题的答案是 D。

59. D 细节题。根据短文中 there is the special winter stock and the stock that people buy all the year round; some of these things are slightly reduced. 这句话可以看出冬季服装降价不大。所以答案是 D。

60. A 从短文的第四、五、六段可以看出,人们如此抢购,已经失去了英国人购物排队的绅士风度。故 A 是正确的。其他三项与原文事实不符。

61. D 根据文中第七段第一句可以看出这种抢购是空前的,老板通过各种方式进行降价销售是为了赚更多的钱。所以本题的答案是 D。

62. B 猜测词义题。根据 Then I had dinner and went back to bed 中的 the back 一词可以判断此短语的意思是睡觉。所以答案是 B。

63. C 主旨大意推测题。通读全文可以看出,本篇短文主要是讲述了"抢购热"的事情,故答案是 C。

64. D 主旨大意推测题。标题必须简洁明了而且要覆盖全文。综观全文,主要是在说明如何去去除坏习惯的问题。所以本文的最佳标题应该是 D。

65. D 词义猜测题。在本文中,说如果你有这个习惯的话,你可以用"马上做"来替换这个习惯,那么这个习惯一定是拖延的坏习惯。所以答案应该是 D。

66. D 正误判断题。A 项只有通过交流才能替换你的恶习,这显然与文中所提到的方法是矛盾的。B 项通过第一段内容可以看出习惯是自己所养成的。C 项说的太笼统,是坏习惯阻止你的成功,但好习惯是能促使你成功的。D 项是本文主要所表达的内容。

67. A 细节题。在回答怎样使你的精神饱满时,有几个方法即文中八到十二段提到的方法,从中可以看出答案应该是 A。

68. C 文章主旨题。通观全文可以看出本文主要介绍的是在美国迎接新年的方式及习俗。所以本题的答案是 C。

69. D 细节推测题。由文章第二段内容可以看出他们大声吵闹的原因是为了驱赶走一年的厄运。所以本题的答案是 D。

70. B 由文中第三段最后两句可以看出,无线电台和电视台利用媒体警告人们别酒后驾车,而且一些地方还免费开车送其回家。所以本题的答案是 B。

71. C 正误判断题。可以用排除法来做这个题。The biggest and noisiest New Year's party in the United States takes place at Times Square in New York City. 可以断定 A 正确;They make decisions about how to improve themselves in the year ahead. 从而可以断定 B 正确;Almost everyone seems to enjoy looking back over the year that has just ended and looking forward to a

nice beginning of a new year. 从而可以看出 D 是正确的。所以本题的答案是 C。

72. D 细节题。开头第一段中的 Lipstick plays an important role in attraction and can even protect the lips from drying out in harsh weather. 这句话就表明了口红的用途就是增加妇女的魅力。所以本题的答案是 D。
73. C 推理判断题。在介绍现在的口红的生产中有一句 But it was not until 1950 that lipstick accidentally was reinvented this time by the Americans ,表明了现代口红的再次使用是在 1950 年 ,注意在此句中有一个词 accidentally 恰当地说明了现代口红出现的偶然性。所以本题答案是 C。
74. B 词义猜测题。根据前面有很多种类的口红 ,所以不是很难地发现 (find)、使用 (use)或储存 (store)而是跟上 (follow)趋势。所以本题的答案是 B。
75. D 细节推理题。文中倒数第二段的内容就表达了不必害怕口红中的有毒物质 ,甚至在最便宜的口红中 ,也几乎没有有毒物质。所以本题的答案是 D。
76. ✓
77. after 改为 in。在表示将来的时间时 ,after 后面加时间点 ,而 a few minutes 是一个时间段 ,所以要用 in。
78. came 改为 coming。感觉到的是凉爽的空气从湖面吹来 ,表示动作正在进行 ,所以要用现在分词作补语 ,表示正在进行的动作。
79. specially 改为 especially。specially 和 especially 都是表示 "特别地" 的意思 ,但当后面接的是一个从句或介词时 ,要用 especially。
80. was 改为 is。这个湖是一个自然奇迹 ,这是一个事实 ,所以要用一般现在时。
81. form 改为 formed。在此题中表示湖是什么时候、是怎样形成的。湖的形成应是被动的 ,故将 form 改为 formed。
82. hundred 前加 a。在此题中 ,表示一百年 ,应该是 a hundred。
83. with 改为 of。表示事物的特征要用介词 of。of all shapes , styles and colors 表示具有各种不同的形状、形式和颜色。
84. color 改为 colors。应该是各种不同的颜色 ,所以应该用复数形式。
85. 去掉第一个 the。这里应该是泛指 ,在每个深秋或冬天都这样。所以应该把 the 去掉。

【范文选登】

Dear Chairman ,

I would like to apply as a volunteer for 2008 Olympic Games.

I am 19 and come from Beijing 106 High School. When the news came that Beijing would host the 2008 Olympic Games , I was very excited. In my opinion , to host the 2008 Olympic Games is a honor for our country. Being a volunteer for 2008 Olympic games is also a once-in-a-life experience. At the same time , we can make contributions to our country.

In my school , we often communicate with each other in English in order to improve it. At the same time , I decide to learn more about the English culture because I want to be a volunteer.

I am looking forward to an early reply.

Yours sincerely ,
Wang Hua

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

W :Does this bus go to the Bank of China ?

M :Yes. Get off at the post office and walk straight ahead for about two minutes.

Text 2

W :Would you mind if I borrowed your car just over the weekend ?

M :I 'm sorry ,but it 's just not possible ,because I 'm visiting my mother this weekend.

Text 3

W :Can you help me out ?I 'm trying to find the Grand Hotel.

M :Turn right at the traffic light. It is next to the new shopping center.

Text 4

M :Why don 't you wait here a few minutes and I 'll get my car ?

W :No ,thank you. I 'd better take the bus home.

Text 5

W :You must be thirsty. Would you like a bottle of Coca Cola ?

M :I would rather have a bottle of beer than Coca Cola.

W :That 's OK. Here you are.

M :Thank you.

Text 6

W :Lovely weather !

M :Yes ,it 's really warm.

W :I 've seen you before ,haven 't I ?

M :Well ,you may have done. I 've been here once or twice ,for a walk in this quiet park. Do you live near here ?

W :Yes ,I live in one of those flats over there. What about you ?

M :Oh ,I 'm staying with a family down near the station.

W :Are you on holiday

M :Well ,er . . . I 'm here to improve my English. I 'm from Greece ,you see.

W :I did 't think you were English ,but your English is very good.

M :Thank you very much.

Text 7

W :I have to get lunch.

M :Can I help you ?

W :Yes ,that would be nice. You know ,I don 't like cooking. What about you ?

M :I do ,although I don 't do it well. Shall I cut some bread ?

W :Yes ,please. That would be a help.

M :Would you like me to make the salad ?

W :No ,there 's no need ,thanks. I 've done it.

M :Is there anything else you would like me to do ?

W :Well ,you could lay the table ,and I 'll get some ice out and open the orange juice.

Text 8

M :Hi ,Mary !

W :Jack !How lovely to see you after all this time.

M :Yes ,it 's been ages ,hasn 't it ?You look very well.

W :So do you !You haven 't changed a bit !

M :Really ?I thought I had. I went abroad and worked for a year and a half in Singapore. I 've just come back for Christmas and will go back there in a few weeks .The weather there is super.

W :Is your wife still working ?

M :No . . . actually ,Susan is going to have a baby. That 's why I 'm doing all the Christmas shopping myself.

W :Oh ,that 's wonderful news. Please say "Hello" to her for me.

M :I will. Are you still working ?

W :Yes ,I 've got an excellent job ,and I enjoy it very much.

M :I say ,Mary ,why don 't you come and visit us during the holiday ? Susan will be most pleased to see you again.

W :That 's a wonderful idea. Give me a ring when you are settled. Bye.

M :Good-bye.

Text 9

M :Our flight has been delayed for two hours. My partners are waiting for me at London Airport.

W :Where do you come from ?

M :Beijing. I was at a two-week conference there on Space technology.

W :How interesting !I was there with a tour.

M :Really ?Which places did you visit ?

W :Apart from Beijing ,we went to Nanjing ,Shanghai ,Xi 'an ,Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

M :Did you enjoy it ?

W :Very much. It was one of the most exciting tours I 've ever made. Was this your first trip to China ?

M :Oh ,no ,I go almost every year. Unfortunately ,it 's always on space-related business ,so I 've only seen the inside of conference rooms and factories. I haven 't had the chance to visit any tourist sites.

W Oh, it's a great pity!

Text 10

Yes, you're right. I am from South Africa. I am not at all used to this cold weather, but I am glad to say that I have all the clothes for this freezing weather.

When I first got to know that I would be attending this international conference here in Finland, I had no idea what kind of clothes I should take along. I didn't know what to do when I thought of this two-week stay here, with a rather formal dinner, a few parties, social gatherings and a dance during the conference.

Fortunately, my friend Julia has been to Northern Europe. Yes, she was a great help. She helped to solve my biggest problem. She placed an order for some warm suits and dresses, business-type clothes, of course, of dark colors. She also bought me some skirts and blouses so that I could wear the same clothes in several different ways. A couple of lively colored dresses will give me a nice change from time to time. She also helped to choose a very warm raincoat and a pair of boots.

Oh, how lucky I am to such a helpful friend. She saved me a lot of trouble.

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(五)

【考纲梳理与考向预测】

2006 年已经是某些省市高考自主命题的第三年,经验基本成熟,加之新教材的实施,在试题难度上可能会略高于 2005 年高考试题。单项填空不会太难,难度主要将在完形填空以及阅读理解的个别篇目上有所体现。因此考生培养自己良好的心理素质、优良的思维品质和正确的解题思路十分重要。

【测试评价与备考策略】

【测试表格】

相关事宜 测试学校	难度系数	平均分	最高分	140 分及以上 人数百分比	120—130 分 人数百分比	110—120 分 人数百分比	100—110 分 人数百分比
黄冈高级中学	0.53	79.5 分	133 分	0%	10%	15%	20%

考虑到 2006 年《考试大纲》的特点,在本套试题的命制过程中,适当提高了试题的总体难度,突出了语言的灵活运用,但决不涉及生僻的知识点和难以理解的语境,强化了语篇的多样性和新颖性。

通过测试发现,考生在做这套试题时容易犯的错误主要有以下几方面:

1. 单项填空:考生容易犯的错误是死抠语法知识,忽视了对具体语境的把握和对题干逻辑的分析和理解。
2. 完形填空:最容易拉开考生分数档次的题目。做完形填空题时,考生容易犯的错误是不注意对文章整体和内在逻辑的把握以及对具体语境的分析,"感觉"替代了理性分析。
3. 阅读理解的失分原因主要表现在对文章整体把握(主旨归纳)不准,推理判断缺乏充足的依据,对细节的理解不够准确。
4. 书面表达的失分原因主要是受汉语思维的影响。

1—5 ABBCC 6—10 BBABB 11—15 CAACA 16—20 CBCBA

21. C 考查动词辨析。因为后面的介词是 on,因此只能用 C 项, focus sth. on 意思是"把……专注于"。
22. A 考查代词的用法。从后一句判断可知,并不是每个人都接受这一新的方法。
23. A 考查形容词的区别。从题意分析,此处表示"意识到",因此用 (be) aware of。
24. D 考查句式辨析。本题考查的是强调句,因此第二个空用 that,被强调的部分是主语从句,引导词无意义,因此第一个空也用 that。
25. B 考查时态的正确运用。美国儿童肥胖状况在增长,指目前的状况,应该用现在进行时;根据后面的时间状语 over the past 20 years 判断,应该用现在完成时,表示"翻一番",用主动语态。
26. D 考查介词短语所表示的逻辑关系。此处下句是对上句的进一步解释,因此用"换言之"。
27. C 考查名词的区别。此处表示老故事的新"版本",而不是一本、一册的概念,故不选 A。
28. C 考查非谓动词。第一个空表示主动,因此用现在分词构成 with 的复合结构;后面用过去分词作后置定语,表被动概念。
29. C 考查情态动词。前面表示对过去情况的否定推测,表示礼物"相当好"之意;后面表示对现在情况的肯定推测。
30. A 考查冠词。Internet 前常加定冠词 the;后面的 chat room 是可数名词,故用不定冠词 a。
31. C 考查动词短语。sum up 意为"总结",add up 表示把数量加起来,"总数是多少",make sense of 意思是"使……有意义",只有 C 符合题意,account for 意思是"解释或说明……的原因"。
32. C 考查时间状语从句的引导词。as 引导时间状语从句,当"随着……"讲;when 表示"当……时候",while 表示"在……过程中"。
33. D 考查交际用语。I've got it 意思是"我明白了"。

34. A 考查固定结构的特殊含义。more + adj. + than + adj. 表示前者在程度上大于后者,意思是"与其说……不如说……"。
35. A 考查副词的区别。根据题意和逻辑关系判断,用 originally "原本,最初"最佳,apparently "显然",relatively "相对地",normally "通常",均不符合逻辑。
本文是叙述说明类文章。目前上网写"博客"成为一种时髦,那么什么是博客呢?文章作者通过自己的体会以及自己妹妹的例子说明"博客"——即网络日记——与传统日记的相似之处和区别。
36. A 此处强调"博客"与传统日记的内容是一样的。
37. C 与后文形成对比,首先说明"博客"与日记的相似之处。
38. D 作者强调的是"传统的"日记。dated "过时的",显然不合乎现实情况,personal "个人的",修饰日记,没有必要。
39. B 通过下文内容可知,"博客"与日记最大的区别在于它的"公开性",任何人都可能看到。
40. D 根据文章所提供的上下文对比的逻辑以及常识判断可知,日记记录的都是个人的"秘密"。
41. B 既然是秘密,就不想跟人"分享"。日记不一定会出版,因此不选 publish。
42. A 此处强调的是写"博客"的人,而不是写日记的人的情况。
43. A 从上下文看,作者的妹妹喜欢写"博客"。
44. C when 引导时间状语从句,作者说明当自己和妹妹一样大时往往写日记。
45. A 作者只能把自己遇到的事情写在日记上。
46. D 作者把日记藏起来,"担心"会被别人看见。
47. A 从后面的内容看,"博客"的内容会被别人看到,具有公开性。如果说了别人的坏话会伤害别人的感情,因此此处介绍的是"博客"的"问题"。
48. C 从后面伤害别人的感情看,此处说的是别人的坏话,mean 在此处用作形容词,意思是"恶意的"。
49. B 此处说明的是"博客"与日记的不同,因此上下文形成转折关系。
50. D 在"博客"上发布攻击别人的言论,这个人"或许会"看到。

- 但是不可能"一定会"看到,因此 must, will 不符合文意。
51. D 前面说明了"博客"的问题,这儿再介绍"博客"的好处。
52. B 在日记上写了什么东西,别人不会看到,因此选 no one。
53. C 在"博客"上写上同样的东西,最好的朋友很快就会看到。选 immediately 不符合逻辑。
54. A 此处指来自于最好的朋友的安慰,与前文"没人关心我"相呼应。朋友的喜欢就是"关心"。"思念"不符合文章前后逻辑。如果选"需要"则把关系颠倒了。
55. B "博客"最大的好处在于使人们时刻保持着联系。stay in contact with sb. = keep in touch with sb. "与某人保持联系"。

本文是时文报道。文章报道了在美国一个县里,校方因担心学生用摄像手机考试作弊而禁止学生把摄像手机带到校园。

56. C 细节理解题。文章第二段第一句说明,学校禁止学生在学校里用摄像手机。B 项信息不清楚,而且不是文章所涉及的问题。
57. D 推理判断题。Kendall Paul 说的话代表了感到"灰心"一类同学的态度。
58. A 细节理解题。文章第四段主要说明,学生用摄像手机作弊的情况,正是 it 所指代的内容。
59. C 主旨理解题。文章最后三段内容表明学生对有没有用摄像手机作弊这一现象的观点不一致,有的同学认为没有,有的同学认为很普遍,事实上就是对学校所采取的措施表达不同的观点。

本文是议论文。文章作者通过自己的亲身经历向人们说明:要勇于向伟大人物学习,这样你才能提高自己。

60. A 主旨归纳题。文章作者号召人们要勇于向伟大人物学习,以提高自己。文章的最后一段是本文的中心段落。
61. C 推理判断题。从文章第一段第一句"很多人本可以成为奥运冠军"以及后面作者一再强调"很多人可以比自己做得更好"可以判断出,作者是奥运冠军。
62. B 词义理解题。从短语后面"我不能跳得更高",可以推断出此短语的意思是"停滞不前"。
63. D 细节理解题。在文章第二段中,作者用那些伟大的商人对新手不惜赐教的例子,比喻在运动会上伟大的运动员对新运动员的无私教诲。

本文是应用文。文章介绍了几种在办公室伸展身体、消除工作压力的简便运动方式。

64. D 推理判断题。从文章第一段中"Stress accumulates (增加) quietly, boiling over at the worst moment when you didn't even realize it was there. Below are some ways to help prevent this from happening by stretching and relaxing your body during the lunch hour." 可以得出答案。
65. C 细节理解题。"Navel-gazing (凝视肚脐)"一项提到 Put your hands on your waist and hump your back a little. (双手叉腰,背略弯)
66. B 细节理解题。因为是在办公室里的放松活动,因此都离不开椅子。
67. A 综合理解题。从文章介绍的这些锻炼方式看,它们的功能都是一样的,即放松身体、消除工作压力,不属于一个整体,而是不同的练习。

本文是科普类短文。美国电影《雨人》是以一个大脑局部有残疾,但记忆力超群的真人的故事为基础而改编的。科学家试图通过对电影原形的研究揭示人类智力潜能之谜。

68. A 细节理解题。从文章第一段的介绍可以得出答案:电影《雨人》是以一个记忆力超群的人的故事改编的,但电影人物的原形 Peek 比电影中描述的记忆力还要强。
69. C 推理判断题。从文章第三段内容可以得出结论:科学家之所以对 Peek 感兴趣是因为他的案例能够揭示关于人类智力潜能的问题。
70. B 细节理解题。文章第三段说明:一些博学的人大脑一个区域受到伤害,而其他区域的能力却得到充分的发挥。
71. D 推理判断题。文章最后两段通过 Peek 自己的话以及他父亲的话,可以看出本文作者对 Peek 的能力深信不疑。

本文是一篇极有趣味的记叙文。作者的三个孩子总是发生争斗,而这一切大都是由于作者的儿子 Zack 故意欺负两个女儿所引

起的。作者想方设法阻止儿子,但没有成功。最后作者发电子邮件向姐姐求助,姐姐让他给儿子发电子邮件,网上推心置腹的交流改变了儿子的态度。

72. A 主旨推断题。作者用各种办法都阻止说服不了儿子,但网上的交流却解决了问题,作者的意图显然是强调"网络交流"的价值。
73. C 推理判断题。作者开头说对忙于解决世界冲突的领导人深表同情,目的是用一种幽默的风格引出作者自己的问题,与整篇文章轻松幽默的笔调保持一致。
74. B 细节理解题。当作者试图用各种办法来阻止儿子的行为时,他"耸肩"表明他一点都没有改变,而且反驳了作者。
75. B 概括理解题。概括文章倒数第二段内容可以得出答案:作者因为上网跟儿子进行心平气和的交流,儿子改变了自己的行为。

76. heating→heated 此处应该用形容词 heated 表示"热烈的"。
77. √
78. if→because 此处是原因状语从句,故应用 because。
79. comforts→comfort "安慰"是不可数名词。
80. However→Besides 此处表示对前面内容的"补充",而不是转折关系。
81. against 前加 are 是介词,前面需加系动词作谓语。
82. our→their 此处表示"他们的"观点。
83. 去掉 still 表达"更为糟糕的是",用 what is worse or worse still。
84. but→so 此处不是转折关系,而是因果关系。
85. make→take take measures to do sth. 是固定搭配。

【思路点拨】 本文属人物介绍,属于高中学生比较熟悉的题材。注意:第一,注意文章的时态转换,介绍人物时用过去时,发表感想时用现在时。第二,要点要全,内容一定要连贯。第三,难点在于发表自己的感想,一定要紧扣人物的优秀品质,不能没有目的。

【范文选登】

Recently, I watched Touch China 2005 on TV and was deeply moved by the story of Hong Zhanhui.

Hong was born in Henan Province in 1982. When he was 12, his father got mental disease and one day brought home an abandoned newly-born girl. A year later, his mother deserted the family because of the heavy burden. Hong began to shoulder the responsibility for taking care of his little sister and sick father. Hong loved school and studied hard. Finally he was admitted to college but he took his sister with him and continued to care for her.

I think there are many good qualities in Hong worth our learning, his sense of responsibility, courage and above all a loving heart!

【亮点回放】 本文比较好地把握了题意和写作要求,逻辑层次清晰,发挥得当,是一篇档次比较高的书面表达范文。特别值得借鉴的地方较多,如:高级词汇的运用:abandoned, newly-born, desert, responsibility, qualities 等;短语的运用:shoulder the responsibility for, be admitted to;连接成分:a year later, above all;高级结构的运用:when 引导的时间状语从句,被动语态:was deeply moved by, worth doing 等。

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

M: These apples taste terrible.

W: You should try the green ones instead of the red ones.

Text 2

M: Ok, everyone, hand in your tests.

W: Can we have two more minutes, please?

Text 3

W: I'm sorry, Susan. What were we talking about?

M: Dinner. It's not tonight. I am going to a movie with my friends.

But I'll be home by about 9:30. I'll eat some supper then.

Text 4

W: I can't believe how much weight you've gained.

M: Let's change the subject, OK?

Text 5

W: Do you want to see a horror movie with me tonight?

M: Only if you promise not to scream.

Text 6

M: Mary, it's time you clean yourself up.
 W: Oh, Dad! I took a shower this morning.
 M: But now you're all covered with dirt.
 W: Oh, I played out in the yard just now.
 M: Get into the bathroom. And I want you to wash behind your ears.
 W: Ok, I will brush my teeth as well.
 M: Good idea! Don't forget to put on your suit.
 W: Aw, Dad!

Text 7

W: Tom, can you run to the supermarket to buy some milk for dinner?
 M: Mom! I'm in the middle of a video game!
 W: Ok. I'll get the milk if you want to prepare dinner for us.
 M: Fine. I'll go to get it.
 W: Thanks, dear. I'll make you a dessert.
 M: OK! Are you sure Dad can't get the milk? He has a motorbike.
 I'll take 15 minutes to get to the supermarket.

W: You have young legs. You can do it.
 M: Ok, can I buy some chips with the change?

Text 8

W: Peter, your violin playing was wonderful!
 M: And you were great too, Alice. Everyone said you sang like an angel.
 W: Thanks, Phil. I think we had a pretty good show.
 M: I'm sure David and your parents are very proud of you.
 W: I hope so. David helped a lot, you know.
 M: You should let him know that.
 W: I could buy him a gift.
 M: Yeah.
 W: Maybe I could play for him at home.
 M: That'll be something special.

Text 9

W: Hey, why the long face?
 M: My team lost the basketball game today so I'm feeling surprised.
 W: It's only a game, David. Don't worry about it.
 M: But the score was fifty-two to four!
 W: Oh, I see. Sounds like you need some help.
 M: What do you think we should do?
 W: You and your teammates should read a book about basketball.
 M: Anything else?
 W: Yes, you should practise what you read about.
 M: Ok, we'll give it a try.

Text 10

Roberto Clemente was born in 1934 in Puerto Rico. His parents did not have much money. But they taught their children to be good and honest. They also taught their children the importance of honor. Clemente had all of these qualities.

As a child, Roberto loved baseball. He listened to baseball games on the radio. He played baseball with his friends. He also played in high school on a city team. When he graduated from high school in 1953, nine professional teams wanted Clemente to play for them. The Brooklyn dodgers offered him 10 000 dollars. Clemente said yes. Then another team offered him 30 000 dollars! Clemente asked his parents for advice. His mother said that he must keep his word. So he signed a contract with the dodgers.

Clemente received many awards and made a lot of money. But he gave a lot, too. In 1972, there was an earthquake in Nicaragua. Clemente collected food, clothing and medicine for the people. He went on a plane to bring the supplies to people in Nicaragua. But after the plane took off, it crashed into the water. Everyone on the plane died. Clemente was a great baseball player and a hero.

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(六)**【测试评价与备考策略】**

英语作为高考的重要组成部分,其目的就是要考查考生对英语语言知识的掌握和应用能力,有利于高等学校选拔人才。高考英语着重体现在英语听、读、写等几个方面,因此,考生在复习中重点应该放在对英语的理解和表达方面。为此,考生一方面要加强英语语言的学习,熟悉英语词汇、短语、语法及习惯表达方式;另一方面要加强非语言的学习,如对目前的国际政治、经济、文化、历史、地理、社会、生活、习俗等知识的了解,以便促进英语阅读理解能力的提高。

【测试表格】

测试学校	相关事项	难度系数	平均分	最高分	140分以上 人数百分比	130~140分 人数百分比	120~130分 人数百分比	110~120分 人数百分比	100~110分 人数百分比
北大附中		0.58	87分	133分	0%	8%	16%	11%	15.2%

1—5 CBCAB 6—10 BBACB

11—15 ACBCB 16—20 BACBA

21. B 本题主要考查交际用语。选项 A 意思为对方不知道怎么走时给他带路,选项 B 意思为请对方走前面,以示礼貌,选项 C 表示对事物发出感叹,选项 D 表示愉快的心情。根据语境可知答案选 B。
22. D 本题考查动词时态。根据前面的话及 but 可知,表示与过去事实不相符的情况,故用 would have,而在到达那儿之前就发生的事情,用过去完成时,于是答案选 D。
23. D 本题考查冠词的用法。疾病、自然前面不用冠词,man 指人类时前面也不用冠词,于是答案选 D。
24. A 本题考查句子间的逻辑关系。前后两句为事情发生的时间关系,切不可误认为后面的句子为定语从句,故答案选 A。
25. C 本题主要考查不定代词的用法。根据句子的意思可以排除选项 A、B,选项 C 可指“不属于任何教派的人”,选项 D 指“无足轻重的人”。根据前面的 another Moslem 可知答案选 C。
26. B 本题考查动词的时态。根据 I'd rather 所接句子的时态要求可知,答案应选 B。
27. A 本题考查让步状语从句。as / though 可引导倒装的让步状语从句,而 although / even though 引导的让步状语从句不能倒装,从而排除选项 C、D,在 as / though 引导的让步状语

从句中,若将单数可数名词提前时,冠词要省略,故答案选 A。

28. C 本题考查词汇辨析。选项 A 意为“得(病),感染(疾病)”,句型为 sb. contract sth,选项 B 意为“传播”时,为不及物动词,句型为“受感染的”,句型为“infect sb. with”,表示“得了什么病的某人”时,应该为“sth. infected sb”,选项 D 意为“打击,袭击”,一般指具体、有形的物体。通过比较可知答案选 C。
29. B 本题主要考查形容词、副词的用法。根据第一空后面的 medicine 可排除选项 A;虽然 rather 可修饰名词,但此处意义不符,从而排除选项 C;根据第二空后面的 better 可知,very 不能修饰比较级,而 quite 虽然一般情况下不修饰比较级,但可修饰 better,于是答案选 B。
30. D 本题考查介词搭配。主语为动词-ing 形式,说明动作的完成,只有 beyond one's dream 为固定搭配,意思为:从未料想到,符合句子语境,于是答案选 D。
31. C 本题考查情态动词的用法。选项 A 表示将来或意愿,选项 B 表示主观要求,选项 C 表示征求对方的意见,选项 D 表示可能性。根据句子语境可知答案选 C。
32. A 本题考查非谓语动词的应用。选项 A 表示非谓语动词的逻辑主语不是句子的主语,选项 B 表示非谓语动词的逻辑主语是句子的主语,选项 C 表示被动或完成,选项 D 表示宾语所发出的动作。根据句子的意思可知答案选 A。

33. D 本题主要考查连接词的意义辨析。选项 A 表示与……一样,选项 B 表示与其……倒不如……,选项 C 表示宁愿……而不……,选项 D 表示是……而不是……。根据句子的意思可知,我认为他聪明而不是愚蠢,于是答案选 D。
34. C 本题主要考查对特殊句型的判断和应用。引号中的前半部分为祈使句的省略,相当于 Jump only two centimeters higher,而不是状语;后面应该为 and 所连接的并列分句,于是正确答案选 C。
35. B 本题主要考查动词短语的意义区别。break up 意为“破碎,瓦解,放假,学期结束;分开,分散,驱散”;break down 意为“崩溃,瓦解,出毛病,坏掉,分析,分类,分解化学成分”;tear up 意为“飞跑,狂奔”;tear down 意为“拆毁,拆下,逐条驳斥,毁坏”。根据句子的语境可知,考试之后要求学生分析试卷,于是答案选 B。
- 本文为一篇记叙文。记述了作者跟奶奶过圣诞节时在奶奶的帮助下,作者做圣诞老人的体验。
36. B show 意为“出示,拿给某人看”,tell 意为“告诉”,根据意义搭配可排除 show。should 表示“应该”,暗含责备之意;would 表示过去去习惯性的行为,根据语境可知,应该用 would,于是答案选 B。
37. D 根据后面的 Ridiculous! 可知,肯定姐姐的说法是对的,根据英语的表达习惯可知应该用 No,于是答案选 D。
38. A 根据短文语境可知答案应选 A。
39. C lent 意为“借给”,passed 意为“传递”,handed 意为“递给”;offered 意为“出动提出”。根据语境可知是奶奶递给我“我”十元钱,于是答案选 C。
40. A 根据句子结构可排除选项 B、C,who 引导宾语从句时,含有不确定的意义,而 whoever 引导的宾语从句含有肯定的意义,即意为 anyone who…。根据句子的意思可知答案选 A。
41. D 根据前面的 with Mother 可推知,作者从未单独买过东西,于是答案选 D。
42. B confused 表示主语的心理、状态;confusing 表示事物的性质、特征。根据句子的意思可知此处是指主语的状态,故排除选项 A、C,而 D 为副词,表示动作的情况,B 为形容词作状语,说明主语的状况,于是答案选 B。
43. C 根据后面 note 的内容... that he had a cough 可推知。选项 A、B、D 与 cough 无关,而只有呼吸困难时才咳嗽,于是答案选 C。
44. C declare 指“宣布,公告,郑重地说,断言”,强调让公众知道;claim 指“自称,声称,主张”,表明观点,prove 指“证明”,强调用事实说明,tell 指“告诉”,让对方知道。分析语境即可知答案选 C。
45. D 根据上文的 coat 可排除选项 A、B,选项 C(it)指上文所提到的某物,D 指上文提到的某类物品中的一个(件),由此可知答案选 D。
46. A 根据语境可排除选项 C、D,在形式上为疑问而实际上是在证实自己的推测,希望对方作肯定回答时,用 someone,于是答案选 A。
47. D 根据语境可知此处表示肯定对方的问话,因此排除选项 B、C,而选项 A 只表示回答,并没有表明肯定或否定的态度,于是答案选 D。
48. C 根据句子结构“动词 + me a Merry Christmas”可知,只有选项 C 正确。
49. B 根据后面的 in Santa Claus paper and ribbons 可知,用纸和彩带将大衣包裹起来,于是答案选 B。
50. C 根据上文第二段最后一句 I'll wait in the car. 可知,应为奶奶开车送我去,于是答案选 C。
51. A 根据上文第二段最后一句 I'll wait in the car. 及空格后面的 down the street from Bobbie's house 可推知,奶奶把车停放在离 Bobbie 家不远的街上,于是答案选 A。
52. A 根据上文的 We crept noiselessly and hid in the bushes by his front walk 可知,他们为了不让对方知道,只能低声耳语,于是答案选 A。
53. D 根据语境可知,为了不让对方看见就快速返回,因此答案选 D。

54. B missed 指“错过,没有赶上,思念”,dimmed 意为“模糊,变得不清晰”,wiped 意为“彻底擦除,消灭”,disappeared 意为“消失,不见”。根据语境意思此处指脑海中的情景依然清晰可见,即不模糊,于是答案选 B。
55. B 根据上文的 We crept noiselessly and hid in the bushes by his front walk. 可推知,作者躲在 Bobbie 家门前的灌木丛中,于是答案选 B。
- 本文为议论文,主要论述了农业对工业的重要性,同时为后面讲述美国农业的市场结构作铺垫。
56. C 根据第一段第二句 But the industrial performance of agriculture is even more important than this. 及全文内容可知,答案选 C。
57. A 根据第一段第二句话可知,答案选 A。
58. D 根据第二段第一句中 the course of economic development in general depends in a basic way on the performance of farmers. 可知,答案选 D。
59. B 根据文章最后两句话可推知答案选 B。
- 本篇短文为说明文,主要介绍和探讨了太空旅行所面临的危险——辐射及其它行星自身的射线。
60. C 细节理解题。由第四段中的 "People... are standing at the bottom of an air ocean," 可得出答案。
61. C 细节判断题。由第四段中的 "It absorbs the cosmic rays and allows only a very few of the most powerful ones to reach sea level." 可知,大气层并不能吸收所有的宇宙射线。
62. A 推断题。由最后一段最后一句可推断出答案。
63. B 中心归纳题。根据文章中心内容可得出答案 B。
- 本篇短文为消息报道。主要介绍了北京至广州的新京广铁路修建即将动工及其用途和意义。
64. B 推算题。根据第三段第一句及最后一句可推算出 $200 \div 2 \times 23 = 2300$ 。
65. D 推断题。根据文章第四段后一分句 while the existing link from Beijing to Guangzhou will continue to be used for moving cargo. 可知。
66. C 推断题。根据文章最后一段内容即可推知,修建新京广线的目的就是减轻乘客的压力。
67. A 中心归纳题。根据文章第一句、最后一段内容可知,中国将新修一条京广铁路。
- 本篇为议论文。主要介绍和分析了美国总统布什目前所面临的自然灾害——Katrina 飓风给美国政府和人民所带来的损失以及美国总统的态度。
68. C 中心理解题。根据文章第三段最后一句及倒数第三段最后一句可知,文章主要谈论布什总统所面临的灾难(自然灾害)。
69. B 细节推断题。根据第一段及第二段第一句可推知,当时的布什总统被弄得晕头转向。
70. D 细节推断题。根据文章第二段最后一句可推知,由于布什的政治资本已被耗尽,于是政治上已经很虚弱了。
71. A 观点态度推断题。根据全篇文章的语气,特别是最后一句话 But it is hardly assured. 可推知,作者的态度是不确定的。
- 本段为议论文。作者论述了一个人应该怎样对待生活当中的每一个人和事物,怎样从他人和其他事物中进行学习。
72. A 词义猜测题。根据该词所在句子中的 help, whom you are or who you want to become 及后面句子中的 know 可知 "figure out" 的意思是“了解,明白”。
73. B 细节理解题。根据第三段中的 "If someone hurts you, betrays you, or breaks your heart, forgive them, for they have helped you learn about trust and the importance of being cautious when you open your heart." 可得出答案。
74. D 正误判断题。仔细分析文章最后一段中的第五句话即可判断出 D 项不正确。
75. C 推断题。根据第三段第二句 Even the bad experiences can be learned from. 及其大意可得出这一推论。
76. A providing → by providing 根据句子意思可知,此处表示用……方式帮助,于是在 providing 前加 by 表方式。
77. ✓
78. modifying → modify 本题主要考查动词的搭配。动词 help 后

不能接动词的-ing形式,但可以接动词不定式,其中不定式前的to可以省略。

79. in → from be different in 表示在某方面不同,be different from 表示与……不同。
80. calls on for → calls for 本题主要考查动词短语的识记及句子意义的判断。calls 不与 on, for 同时连用,根据句子的意思可知此处表示需要,于是去掉 on。
81. ^ learning → are learning 本题主要考查对句子结构及意义的判断。根据句子的结构可知,句子缺少谓语,再根据句子的意义可知此处表示当前正在进行的事情,于是用进行时态。
82. what → how 本题主要考查特殊疑问词的正确使用。根据后面的 drugs 可知,不定式不需再接宾语,因此只能接状语,于是将 what 改为 how。
83. probable → probably 本题主要考查形容词与副词的区别应用。修饰动词时只能用副词,于是改 probable 为 probably。
84. But → So 本题主要考查句子间的逻辑关系。根据前后两句的意义,不能是转折关系,而应该是因果关系,于是改 But 为 So。
85. benefited → benefits 本题主要考查动词时态的应用。由上文所用时态可知,此处应用一般现在时态。

【范文选登】

Nowadays, some students don't help their parents do housework at home.

Some parents love their children too much and don't let them work at home. On one hand, they think that their children are too busy with their studies and hope them to do well in their lessons only. On the other hand, they think their children don't know how to do the housework.

However, I think students should help their parents do housework at home. First, that can develop their love for work. Next, that can help them understand their parents better. Last and the most important, that can help them cultivate their ability to live.

【亮点回放】

文章紧扣论点进行分析,接着阐述自己对此的观点和看法,层次清楚,说理透彻。同时,作者运用了三个宾语从句、五个简单句,在简单句中,作者用了复合宾语结构,同时运用了适当的连词,如 On one hand, On the other hand, However, First, Next, Last and the most important 等使句子结构更紧密,使文章显得紧凑。

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

W: Hello, how do you do? May I know your name and your age, please?

M: Jim Green, twelve this year.

Text 2

W: It is too hot today.

M: Yeah, it is said it may stay till Friday.

Text 3

W: Hello, what can I do for you?

M: Do you have any sports shoes?

Text 4

W: Many happy returns of the day, Grandpa.

M: Thanks. I'm very glad you've been home too.

Text 5

W: Oh, dear, what is it on the paper? I can't read it at all.

M: Sorry, I should have typed it.

Text 6

W: You look pale. What's wrong with you?

M: Nothing serious but only a bit tired.

W: With what? With your studies?

M: Yes, we'll have an exam the day after tomorrow. We are busy going over what we've learnt these days. What's worse, my mother is ill, so I have to help do the housework at night.

W: How long have your mother been ill?

M: She has been ill from Tuesday, Wednesday... for five days in all now.

W: Is your father at home?

M: No. He's gone to Beijing on business.

W: Is your mother better now?

M: Yes. She can look after herself now.

W: I hope she will be recovered soon.

M: She will. Thank you.

Text 7

W: Hello. Is that Mr. Brown speaking?

M: Yes. What's the matter, Alice?

W: I have to ask for a two-day leave, so I'm afraid that I can't finish off the report tomorrow.

M: Why? What's the matter with you?

W: Jimmy, my husband, is ill and the doctor says he needs an operation at once, so I have to stay in the hospital to look after him.

M: Oh, I'm very sorry to hear that. I hope his illness is not too serious and he will recover soon.

W: Thank you. But the work...

M: Don't worry, Alice. Look after Jimmy carefully, and I will ask someone else to finish it.

W: Thank you.

M: If help is needed, call me, please.

W: Thanks a lot.

Text 8

W: It has been snowing for several days.

M: Yes. It is very cold and the ice is very hard.

W: It is said many cars have been frozen on the roads.

M: Yes, some cars have even been turned over to the field.

W: So you must be careful when walking on the ice.

M: Yes, I will, mum. In fact, I'm learning how to skate on real ice with my classmates.

W: No wonder you got your clothes wet yesterday.

M: It doesn't matter. It was just the overcoat that got wet.

W: Can you skate now?

M: Yes, but only a little. I hope the weather will remain like this for another few days.

W: Why?

M: Because I will learn to skate well enough to take part in our school skating game.

Text 9

W: Oh, dear, what should I do?

M: Excuse me. Can I help you?

W: Yes, it is my first time to be here in China. I want to go to Chongqing, but I don't know which train I should take.

M: Let me see. There are several trains there. When would you like to leave?

W: I'd like to get there in the daytime so that I can find my hotel.

M: OK. You can take a No. 3816 train. It will take you there at 9:43 in the morning.

W: Very good. I'll take this train.

M: Then I'll go to ask the ticket office if there are any tickets left. Just a moment... oh, sorry. There aren't any tickets for this train.

W: Which train else can I take?

M: There are a few tickets for T12. It will get there at 17:13. Is it OK?

W: Yes. That's OK.

M: Then hurry up. The train leaves in twenty-seven minutes.

W: Which room should I enter?

M: Waiting-room 4. Then get on the train line at Platform No. 2.

W: Thank you very much.

M: You are welcome.

Text 10

Billy lived on a quiet street in a big city. His mother sometimes took him to the park to play, but when she was very busy, Billy played in the street. He liked to play football best of all.

One evening Billy's father gave him a beautiful new football, and the next morning Billy went out into the street to play with it. He

played happily for a few minutes, but then a big dog came along. When the dog saw the ball, he wanted to play with it too.

Billy picked up the ball and held it over his head. He didn't want the big dog to take the ball and run away with it, but the dog jumped up and knocked him over.

When Billy's mother heard the noise, she quickly came out of the house and ran to him at once.

"Did he bite you?" she asked anxiously.

"No, he didn't bite me," Billy answered, "but he tasted me".

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(七)

【考纲梳理与考向预测】

透析 2006 年《考试大纲》可知,对考试内容和题型未做任何修改,仅对原《考试大纲》进行了个别文字上的变动,由此不难看出高考稳定是前提,变化是趋势,只有稳定才能体现高考的权威性。试卷难度应逐年保持一致,阅读理解部分中所选语言材料情景真实、明确,题材多样,语言地道,试题切中要点,能考查出考生的语言交际能力。书面表达中所设计的情景真实程度较高,且符合考生的认知水平,一般都应该能使考生充分发挥出其书面表达水平。

【测试评价与备考策略】

【测试表格】

相关事宜 测试学校	难度系数	平均分	最高分	130 分及以上 人数百分比	120—129 分 人数百分比	110—119 分 人数百分比	100—109 分 人数百分比
北京四中	0.56	84 分	132 分	2%	12.3%	20.7%	25.5%

本套试卷难度与 2005 年全国卷 I 相比略偏高,区分度比较好,尤其是在第一轮复习后学生已经掌握了基础知识的前提下,使用这套试题进行测试效果会比较理想。通过测试,暴露出学生存在的问题主要有:1. 对语言知识缺乏灵活运用能力,不能准确理解难句。2. 完形填空中通过上下文来确定答案的能力有待提高。3. 阅读理解中概括文章中心的题目有待加强训练,少数同学还是加进了自己的见解,没有按原文来理解。4. 短文改错答题不规范,没有按要求改。5. 书面表达中卷面整洁程度不够。

在平时的复习中,考生要多做些句型转换题,在不失原意的基础上用自己的话说出来,要学会总结归纳。在复习的过程中要注重基础,掌握词汇时不是死记硬背,而是注意它的实际应用及同义词辨析;回归课本,阅读课文,尤其是对话练习,增强“语感”,着重培养自己的语言交际能力。不要一味钻难题,复习关键还在于夯实基础,着眼易题和中档题。高考英语中,阅读理解试题是高考中赋分最高的试题。其他试题如完形填空、短文改错均有关于阅读理解的问题。因此,英语阅读理解水平的高低对英语考试成绩至关重要。考生要阅读科普知识、人物传记、历史文化、新闻报道等不同题材的短文,着重在理解作者的意图和态度、把握文章主旨大意、查找具体细节、进行推理判断、根据上下文猜测词义、把握文章的基本结构、对文章字面和深层理解等方面下功夫。文章的理解要基于原文,不要以自己的思想和观点代替作者的思想和观点,不要逐句翻译,养成阅读的好习惯。每天阅读文章 4 篇左右,在半小时内完成,逐渐掌握做题技巧,提高阅读速度。

1—5 CCBBB 6—10 BABAB 11—15 BCCCB 16—20 ACBAC

21. B 考查冠词的用法。第一空表泛指,用不定冠词。第二空后的 hotel 指前面提到的 the Ice Hotel,所以是表特指,用 the。
22. A 考查非谓语动词的用法。feel like 的宾语是 what,因此,后面用不定式作目的状语。
23. A 考查交际用语。why not 表示委婉地接受别人的“提议或邀请”。意思是“为什么不呢?”
24. B special 意思是“特别的、专门的”;especial 意思是“专门的”;excited 意思是“激动的”;particular 意思是“挑剔的”,只有 B 项符合句意。
25. C 考查时态。解题时切勿受 now 的影响而误用进行时,根据语境可知此处应表示“我马上打电话去问”。will 可表示意愿。
26. B 考查代词。从后面的情景提示“但是据我看的那部电影来判断我认为她是一个很有前途的女演员”,可以推断前面应是部分否定,因此选择 B。
27. C 考查定语从句。首先确定这是一个非限制性定语从句,排除 A 项,且 what 不能引导定语从句。另外所缺的关系词应作主语,因此可以排除 B。
28. D 考查词义辨析。expect 期望,期盼;suppose 想象,设想;hope 希望;mean 意欲,打算。根据句意可知选项 D 正确。
29. D 考查动词短语辨析。句意为“关于恐怖分子在伦敦实施爆炸的消息引发了他(她)的思乡之情。set up”创立,建立,树立“set out”陈列,显示,动身,起程“set about”开始,着手“set off”出发,发射,引起,使发生”。
30. C 考查情态动词。should 在 that 引导的从句中具有感情色彩,这里作“竟然、居然”解。
31. D 考查词序。five more cities 相当于 another five cities。
32. B 考查动词短语辨析。句意为“中国许多航空公司意欲从生意中

获得很大的好处,而结果却很糟糕。此处应填表示“结果,最终”之意的短语。而 turn out 有此意。make out 辨认,分清 go out 出去,熄灭,过时,罢工 carry out 执行,实施。

33. A 本题用 v-ing 作伴随状语 lose one's heart to 表示“爱上,喜欢上”,符合句意,而 lose heart 表示“灰心,泄气”put one's heart into 表示“把全部心思放在……上面”。
34. B 考查动词。seat 为及物动词,表示坐下用 seat oneself or be seated;sit 为不及物动词。D 项应是 take one's place 才对。
35. D 提示考查 with 的复合结构,其构成为 with + n + 副词。
36. A 根据句意可知这里需要用表示让步的连词。
37. C 根据上下文,该句意思是道路养护得很好。既然养护得很好,那前提条件应该是原来不错,所以选 smooth“平坦的”。
38. B 以 although 引导的状语从句谈的都是公路好的、有利的方面。那么道路上弯道少是有利的方面。弯道是可数名词,所以选 few。
39. D 此题考查名词意义的区别。selections 意为“选择”,separations 意为“分离,隔开”;divisions 意为“把整体”分开,分割“sections 指事物的”段,部分“,铁路的”段“,所以应选 sections。句意为“弯道少,直线路段多”。
40. C 做该题应考虑整句的意思。该句的状语从句谈的是公路好的、有利的方面。但后面的语气一转,意思就变了。所以选 enjoyable。
41. D 考查固定搭配 pass by 意为“经过”符合该句的语境。pass to 意为“转到”pass into 意为“变成”pass over 意为“忽略”。
42. B 该句的意思是“这些公路一般都连接大城市中心”。connect 正是“连接,相连”的意思。而 lead 必须与 to 连用才能表达这个意思。
43. D 这里的意思是“车辆多,交通拥挤”。heavy traffic“是交通

拥挤"的意思。

44. A 该空格所在句子是个非限制性定语从句,表示的是时间,所以选关系副词 when。
45. C 从语法角度看,这里应填副词。空格后的关联词是 always,意思是"总是"。此句意思是"如果你不着急,几乎总能有一条路可走"。almost 意思是"几乎,差不多",符合该句的意思及语境要求。
46. B 从语法角度看,这里应填连词,引导状语从句,意思是"如果你不着急"。所以应选 if。
47. A 空格后是形容词 new,该空格处应填副词。后面句子中的 older 是比较级,那么前面的形容词 new 也应有比较的意思。所以选 relatively。
48. B 解释同上题。
49. D
50. C 该句的意思是"这些道路,有些是平坦的双车道,有些则不平坦,蜿蜒经过田野"。
51. B 该句意思是"这些非主干道可以爬上陡峭的斜坡,沿着悬崖延伸,或又转下可怕的山坡"。从上下文看,爬上陡峭的斜坡必然沿着悬崖延伸,而不沿着大道或小路。
52. A lying 意思是"坐落",是 lie 的现在分词和动名词形式。
53. D 从语法角度看,这里是个定语从句,关系副词 where 修饰先行词 places。
54. C have a chance 是固定词组,表示"有机会"。
55. A 此句的意思是"有机会欣赏到人间清新、洁净的景色"。view 意为"景色"。
56. A 词义猜测题。根据 They are classified as carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. 一句可知这个词与癌症有关,故可推出其意为"致癌的"。
57. C 细节推断题。根据 People found the dye in 1883 and gave it the name. Nobody knows the reason, and we cannot give any explanation before we find out. 可知还没有人知道"苏丹红"名称的由来。
58. B 细节推断题。根据 EU officials have been striving to remove some food products from the shelves. So far 580 products have been recalled. 可知某些食品因含有"苏丹红"而被召回。故可推断"苏丹红"经常被用作食品添加剂。
59. B 主旨大意题。根据 there has been confusion over possible links to the country of the same name, but Sudan officials say there is no connection whatever. 可知本文主要讲"苏丹红"与苏丹这个国家是否有联系的问题,故 B 项最佳。
60. C 细节理解题。文中第一段第二句说到 Some of it depends on his home life and... 并没有提到 education 等的影响。
61. B 推理判断题。由第一段第三句可推知,只有大家庭的孩子们才能自小学会和别人相处。
62. A 提示:由文章第二段的第一句话可以得出结论。
63. B 提示:由文章第二段的第一句话中 may have a difficult time developing socially 可推知。
64. C 提示:An only child... may have to learn his lessons in... 一句表明只有在 classroom and playground 中,这样的孩子才能获得社会知识。
65. B 从 What's not included 下面内容中可以看出 injury to the driver 属于个人事故。
66. C 从出租车的第三个条件 a particular car cannot be guaranteed 可以看出特殊车辆无法保证。
67. C 由文章最后一段内容可知,单方面取消合同,预交合同费从不退还。
68. B 细节理解题。A 错误,根据第一段第一句中"after being wrongly convicted of murdering his wife"可知 B 正确,根据第二段第一句可知申向林是由于公安机关和法律部门的过失才导致被监禁 11 年。C 错误,第八段最后一句说明,没有进行 DNA 检测。D 错误,妻子的失踪和申向林被监禁没有直接关系。此项迷惑性较强。
69. C 细节理解题。A 是事实。根据第五段内容可知,妻子的重新出现才使误判真相大白。B 是事实。由倒数第三段中 "My mother, who died from the stress of continually appealing, cannot be bought." 一句可知 D 是事实。由第六段内容可知

C 项错误。

70. A 推理判断题。选 A。申向林的律师说要政府给予赔偿,通过分析全文可知申向林无罪,因此我们推测他会得到政府赔偿。B、C 两个选项是客观事实,不是推测。D 项错误,文章没有说明是谁谋杀了那位女士。
71. B 词义推断题。通过下面一句 "...walking free from Jingshan County People's Court — the same..." 可知意思是"宣告无罪"。
72. C 外国十几岁的孩子到美国家庭中是去体验生活,而不只是去享受生活,更不是去找父母或工作。
73. D 由第四段内容可知。
74. A 由倒数第三段中 from young couples to the retired 一句可知。
75. D 由 elderly people 及 keep up young... hosting 16-year-old... 一句内容可知。
76. ✓ 77. 去掉 a 78. interested→interesting
79. there→it 80. 第一个 it 后面加 did 81. that→which
82. has→has been 83. Opened→Opening 84. making→made
85. will→should 或去掉 will

【思路点拨】 本文是讨论题,双方的观点应明确、清晰,论证应合理,最后说明自己的观点。

【范文选登】

Super girls' voice

Recently many people especially high school students have been fascinated by a singing competition "Super girls' voice", which was held by Hunan TV Station. Last weekend students in our class also had a heated discussion about it.

Some students supporting it think highly of the competition. They think it has offered a wonderful stage to ordinary but well singing girls to show their singing talents in public, and encourages people to pursue their dreams. What's more, they can also develop their sense of competing during competitions.

On the other hand, the others don't agree with them. They think a series of competitions cost lots of time and money. As most of girls are still students who should concentrate on their studies at present, taking part in it is not good for their further progress.

In my opinion, it is just a successful program, which has attracted lots of audiences' attention. But seeing a bunch of girls with passion try hard to realize their dreams in the competition, we are inspired to study harder to be Super girls too, just as competitors.

【亮点回放】 本文内容通顺、连贯,结构分明,使用恰当的连接词如 what's more, on the other hand, 使用了非限定性定语从句、分词作状语等。

附 听力参考材料

(Text 1)

W :Oh, dear !I am starving. I can't walk any farther.

M :Let's go to the restaurant across the street and get something to eat.

(Text 2)

W :Did you pass the exam ?

M :Yes, but I have never had a more difficult one in my life.

(Text 3)

M :I heard the fire broke out at one in the morning.

W :That's right. And it took the firemen almost three hours to put it out.

(Text 4)

M :What happened to you ?You're late.

W :My bike had some trouble and I had to walk.

(Text 5)

W :What part of England did you live in when you were a student ?

M :A place called Sally Oak. Do you know it ?

W :Oh, yes. I used to pass through it nearly every day when I was living there.

(Text 6)

M :I like this green bike very much. How much does it cost, please ?

W :It's the most expensive model in my shop. It costs 283 pounds.

M :That's too expensive for me. I can't afford all the money. I have 163 pounds in all.

W :This red bike is less expensive than the green one. It's only 116

pounds. But , of course , it is not as good as the expensive one.

(Text 7)

M : Talking about the 21st century , I think there 'll be huge changes in the way people use cars. Laws will be made about what kind of car you can own and when you can use it.

W : Maybe there 'll just be too many of them on the roads. The air will be so seriously polluted that nobody will be able to breathe normally.

M : Exactly. People will have to rely on trains.

W : Why do you say that ?

M : Well , we won 't be able to use cars and the airports take too much space. That leaves trains.

W : Huh. So do you think there 'll be more efficient train systems between cities ?

M : Sure. They 'll enable people to travel between cities in a matter of hours. There may even be trains going under oceans to connect the main continents.

W : Under the oceans ? Get out of there ! I get nervous enough flying on a plane.

(Text 8)

W : Hello. Minchhampton Tourist Office.

M : Hello , I want to stay in a hotel in Minchhampton.

W : Well , we 've only got three , the Elm , the Hotel Placid and the Singing Fiddle.

M : How large are they ?

W : The Elm has twenty rooms. The Hotel Placid has thirty-five rooms and the Singing Fiddle has only eight rooms.

M : How much do they cost ?

W : The Elm costs 16 pounds per person a night. The Hotel Placid costs 32 pounds and the Singing Fiddle costs only 8 pounds.

M : Thank you , and what are the telephone numbers ?

W : The Elm is 25397 , the Hotel Placid is 60744 and the Singing Fiddle is 81660.

M : Thank you.

(Text 9)

M : Excuse me , madam.

W : Yes ?

M : Would you mind letting me take a look in your bag ?

W : Well , I 'm afraid I certainly do mind , if it 's all the same to you. Now go away. Hey , taxi ! I 've got a train to catch.

M : I am sorry. I am just trying to do my job but I 'm afraid you 're making it rather difficult. However , I must insist on seeing what you have in your bag.

W : And what do you expect to find in there ? Jewels ?

M : Madam , if there 's nothing that doesn 't belong to you , you can leave right away and I 'll apologize for the inconvenience.

W : Oh , very well. There you are.

M : Thank you. And then men 's watches ?

W : Yes. I get very nervous if I don 't know the time.

M : I see you smoke a lot , too , madam . Fifteen cigarette lighters ?

W : Yes , I 'm rather a heavy smoker. And . . . and I happen to collect lighters.

M : I bet you do , madam. Well , I 'm afraid I 'm going to have to ask you to come along with me.

W : How dare you ! I . . .

(Text 10)

In the United States in recent years , camping has become very popular. Every summer , thousands of families leave the cities behind to spend weekends or vacations outdoors. Some families take along trailers. Others load their cars with tents , small stoves and air-filled mattresses. Then they drive to one of the country 's campgrounds.

Most campgrounds in the United States are publicly owned. The national parks and many national monuments and national forests have land for campers. State governments also run campgrounds in state-owned parks and forests.

A few years ago , campers could always find room to camp in a public campground. But today , state-owned campgrounds are often overcrowded. To meet the needs of the every-growing number of campers , some businessmen are opening private campgrounds to campers. The campers usually pay more money than they pay at state-owned grounds. But many private parks offer more services and give more people the chance to enjoy camping.

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(八)

【考纲梳理与考向预测】

预计 2006 年英语高考试题会沿用"稳定中求发展"的总体命题方向设计。难度不会太大。建议考生充分利用高考前的有限时间 ,从基本知识到能力的提升 ,目标明确 ,扎扎实实 ,结合各地的英语考试题型 ,有针对性地强化模拟训练 ,注意材料的新颖性 ,不要选择太难太怪的题目 ,关键要看清思路。总之 ,只要准备到位 ,各位考生一定会考出理想的成绩。

【测试评价与备考策略】

【测试表格】

相关事宜 测试学校	难度系数	平均分	最高分	130 分以上 人数百分比	120 ~ 130 分 人数百分比	110 ~ 120 分 人数百分比	100 ~ 110 分 人数百分比
江苏启东中学	0.55	82.5 分	141 分	8%	15%	25%	37%

本套试题整体测试效度较高 ,难度系数为 0.57 ,符合高考试题的现实要求 ,区分度高。例如作文部分 ,看上去似乎很简单 ,但不同的学生写出的答案 ,就足以显示层次的差异。仍然有相当一部分学生采用大量的简单句 ,也出现了一些高层次的文章 ,说明测试所显示出来的区分度是较好的。

测试体现出考生的问题 :整体看 ,学生运用外语水平较以前有所提高 ,分值体现得也比较明显 ,但仍存在不少问题 ,例如 :同样在写作部分 ,个别同学的用语有些似是而非 ,单词拼写仍有不少错误。很多学生不敢用高级句子、高级词汇。听力部分 ,差异也比较大 ,说明平时对此不够重视。语篇部分 ,部分学生对理解文章整体还有欠缺。甚至个别同学出现"看不懂"的被动情形。

如何解决考生现有的问题 :在高考前有限的时间内 ,首先应理顺词汇 ,记住或基本记住它们的用法 ,词汇不过关是很危险的。第二 ,强化听力训练。实践证明这 30 分是很关键的 ,因为"良好的开端是成功的一半"。第三 ,强化语篇训练 ,要选择陌生度大而新颖的题目做 ,不要贪多 ,关键在于精。

1—5 BBCCB 6—10 CCAAC

11—15 CCAAC 16—20 ABCAB

21. C get paid 意思是"获得报酬" ,可以用副词 well 或 badly 来

修饰。

22. B 本题的考点是由 so 开头的句子 ,在表示重复前面句子的部分意思、但前后两句的主语不同时 ,该替代部分要用倒装

- (见第二空)如果表示“确实如此”的意思,用 so he has/is (见第一空)。
23. C 根据句意“我进来时,他假装正在看书,不理睬我。”即可知。
24. C 在 like/love/hate it when... 这种结构中, it 作形式宾语,它不同于传统的 it 作形式宾语的复合结构。
25. D 本题考查一组名词的辨析在实际语境中的应用。A 项的意思是决定, B 项的意思是要求, C 项的意思是可能性, D 项的意思是允诺。从上下文语境看 D 为正确答案。
26. B 本题考查冠词的实际运用。many a student 意思是“很多同学”, a second... 意思是“再一……”。
27. A 本题考查形容词、副词的比较级。比较结构中要有形容词、副词,因此可以说 as full of knowledge as /full of as much knowledge as, 所以选择 A 项。
28. D must have done 表示对过去的肯定推测。
29. D 如果不需要别人提供的帮助,可以用“Thanks, I can manage it myself.”来回答。
30. A 本题考查在语境中辨析、运用动词短语。这里短语 for what 意思为“为什么”,结合语境可知 A 为最佳答案。
31. B require doing 的意思相当于 require to be done, 表示被动。
32. C 此处状语表示比较,可以用 compared to 或者 compared with。
33. D confused“迷惑的”, confusing“令人迷惑的”。
34. A 本题考查在语境中辨析、运用动词短语。短语 point out 意思是“指出”;全句意思是“你介意我指出文件里的错误吗?”
35. A 本题考查具体语境中对短语的准确理解和运用。既要准确理解句子的意思,又要弄明白短语之间的联系和区别。短语 pick up 表示“无意中学会/染上”,如 It's easy for a child to pick up bad habits. 结合句子意思可知 A 为正确答案。
- 本篇文章采用建议性的语言,告诉我们如何在社会中得体地交往。文章中提到的是自己对自己忠诚,言外之意是自己要自律、自尊。强调了内因的作用。一开始作者就点了题,容易理解。语言生动,素材贴近生活,哲理性较强。
36. B 从下文内容“只有你自己才能……”可知 B 是正确答案。
37. C 本题考查的是在语境中的一组名词辨析。短语 be in a/the position of“意思是“处于优势(高位)做某事”,言外之意是“不想”“指手画脚”。
38. A 这里是主动提供建议的意思,符合动词 offer“主动提供”的意义。这也是 give, offer 的区别。
39. D 此处表示客观情况,表示“不得不做某事”,所以用 have to do something, 而 must 表示主观态度,不符合题意。
40. D 这是考查语境中一组不定代词的运用。这里是“没什么错误”的意思,所以选择不定代词 nothing。
41. B 本题考查对上下文的理解。这里是“如果没错,则继续做……”,所以选择 B 项。
42. A 本题考查语境中一组副词的应用。根据文章意思可知这里是“愉快地结婚、心情愉快”的意思。
43. D fill the loneliness 的意思是“打发孤独”,消除寂寞”。
44. A 本题考查语境中短语的辨析和运用,此处 break up 是“破坏”,消除”的意思。
45. D make friends 是“交朋友”的意思,根据文章内容可知这里指网上交朋友。
46. A 本题考查的是词或短语在语境中的用法。根据文章内容可知这里是“有时”的意思,只有 sometimes 具有这个意思,符合题意,所以选择 A 项。
47. C 根据文章内容可知网上交友容易给人一种“发出某种信息”的感觉,“发出信号、信息”,只有 C 项符合本题语境。
48. B 根据文章内容可知,这里是“网上寻找(朋友)”的意思。
49. C 根据语境,此处意思是用“错误的方式”来交往。
50. B 这里表示的是和谁聊天, who 作 chat with 的宾语。
51. D 根据生活常识即可知不应和陌生人聊天。
52. A 根据文章意思,短语 help... through... 的意思是“帮助度过/克服困难/难关”之意。
53. C 此处考查短语 lead... on to...“导致/引向”在语境中的用法。
54. B 本题是推理归纳题目,这是作者对读者的建议,也是文章

- 的结果,对自己要真诚,莫自欺欺人)。
55. D 本题需要整体理解文章上下文才能判断出答案,是“不论我说什么”的意思。
- 本篇文章是关于在美国生活的有关居住方面的介绍,以及大学提供的各种居住条件。本文是一篇说明文,同时让读者了解到美国的生存之道。
56. B 本题是细节考查题。从第一段“This is an important... adjustment”一句可知答案为 B, A 的错误在于不是最大的花费,而应是最大的花费之一。
57. A 细节考查题,答案在第二段的第一句话,尤其要注意短语 in advance 的意思是“提前”。
58. C 答案在最后一段的开始部分有关 dorm 的叙述了。
59. B 属细节题,答案在文章的结尾,虽然文中提到了 cleanliness, 但没说 clean each room。
- 本文是一篇关于社会习俗的文章。就是关于天黑后剪指甲的问题,让读者更深入地了解社会百态。
60. C 文中第一句话说,我们不允许在天黑后剪指甲。是细节题,尤其要注意词语 after dark。
61. D 本题是推理题目,文章第二段提到我发现原因是 Not Enough Light, 以防 cut ourselves, 所以 D 为正确答案。
62. C 本题是推测说话者态度的题目。文章第一段中通过奶奶的话,可推断在奶奶看来,晚上剪指甲是会有厄运的。
63. A 本题是细节理解题目,关键在于对这句话的理解。文章第一句话直接点题,“有时你最弱的可能会成为你最强的”,告诉大家“天道酬勤”的道理,鼓励他们去拼搏、奋发。本文是记叙文,通过一个残疾男孩学柔道并成功的事实,叙述一个由弱变强的实例,故事大意比较容易把握。
64. C 本题属主旨大意题。全文的主题句是文章的第一句话。
65. C 本题是猜测词义题,从语境中可知本词是“竞争对手”的意思。
66. B 本题是细节理解题目,从文章“Concerned that the boy might get hurt, the referee(裁判)called a time-out.”一句中,可知 B 为正确答案。
67. C 本题是推理判断类题目, A、B、D 均为原文中提到的事实。从“the only known defense for that move is for your opponent to grab your left arm.”一句可知答案为 C 项。
- 本篇文章取材于似是旅游、实际描述中国地区之间的日新月异,符合现代生活气息,试题难度适中。
68. A 本题是细节理解题目,选项 A 是文章第二段中提到的细节。
69. C 从“After the economic reform, most of the developments concentrate in major cities and remote areas(边远地区)are still very backward.”一句中可知答案,考查点是 backward 一词。
70. B 推理判断题。从篇章结构及用词上可以判断选项 B 为正确答案。
71. C 从文章第四段第五句的内容来看, A、B、D 项内容均在此段话中有体现,所以 C 为本题答案。
- 本篇文介绍现在学生中的注意力不集中、分散的问题以及一系列测试措施。题材新颖,贴近学生生活实际。
72. B 本题是主旨大意考查题。A、C、D 只是其中的一个方面,不够全面。
73. B 细节题。答案在“Perhaps as many as 1 out of every 20 kids under the age of 18 have characteristics of ADHD.”一句中。
74. D 细节题。答案在“Every time you see the letter ‘X’, followed by the letter ‘X’, you have to press the space bar.”一句中。
75. D 本题是主旨大意理解题目。选项 A、B 只是实验中的某个方面,太片面。
76. 在 give 前加 to, allow sb to do sth 意为“允许某人做某事”,是固定搭配。
77. comes→ coming. coming 在此处是现在分词作定语。
78. ✓
79. student→ students. students 是 we 的同位语,故应用复数形式。
80. their→ our. 与 we Chinese students 一致,本题考查语境中如何正确运用代词,要求考生准确理解,合理运用。
81. 在 bridge 前加冠词 a. 因为 bridge 是可数名词,此处需要加不定冠词。

82. And→ But. 下文内容已发生转折。(注意首字母要大写)
83. which→ whom. 此处考查定语从句的用法,先行词是人,故用 whom 而不能用 which 修饰。
84. learn→ learning. learning 是前面 students 的定语;此处句子结构是: . . . some students , most of whom are boys of science , learning English with much trouble.
85. 去掉 more. 此前客人并未有过类似建议,因此去掉 more.

【范文选登】

Boys and girls ,

May I have your attention , please ? As far as I know , TV has been playing an important part in our daily life nowadays . To start with , it is of great convenience for us to get information , which can enrich our knowledge and broaden our sight . What 's more , by watching TV , we are able to know what happens in the other side of the world without traveling . However , everything has two aspects . Too much TV tends to have a bad influence on our eyes . Besides , it leads to poor marks for the students who have weak mind and can 't control themselves .

In a word , if everyone of us can make full use of time and have suitable study plan , we can make TV become a helpful friend of us , I can 't help but say , learn to arrange your time . Do remember , thinking while watching TV can lead you to success . That 's all , thank you !

【亮点回放】 本篇文章是一篇精品习作 ,文章内容全面 ,语言生动 ,层次性强 ,亮点多多 . 过度自然得体 . 短语、句式、语法三位一体 , 全篇是上上之作 , 是很好的参考榜样 . 具体有 :

- 1)As far as I know(用了较高级短语) , TV has been playing an important part in our daily life nowadays . (用了现在完成进行时态) .
- 2)To start with(用了较高级短语) , it is of great convenience for us to get information .
- 3)which (用了非限制性定语从句) can enrich our knowledge and broaden our sight .
- 4)What 's more(用了较高级短语) , by watching TV , we are able to know what happens in the other side of the world without traveling .
- 5)However (用了较高级词汇) , everything has two aspects . Too much TV tends to have a bad influence on our eyes .
- 6)Besides(用了较高级词汇) , it leads to poor marks for the students who have weak mind and can 't control themselves .
- 7)用了高级短语 in a word 来概括全文 , 为本文的一大亮点 .
- 8)Do remember(较高级句式 , 用以强调) , thinking while watching TV can lead you to success .

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

M : Isn 't your car red ?

W : No , it 's blue . And my old one is green .

Text 2

W : How is the coffee ?

M : I 'm not enjoying it , I 'm afraid . It 's too weak .

Text 3

M : If you 'd like to go there for dinner this evening , I 'll phone the restaurant .

W : Thank you , but I promised my sister I 'd take her to the airport .

Text 4

W : I want a single room with a bath , what 's the rate ?

M : It 's 9 dollars a day .

Text 5

W : Aren 't you going to work today ?

M : I called my boss and said I was ill . I 'm going to play golf with Bob .

Text 6

M : Here we are . We 've finally found a hotel to stay tonight .

W : Well , Dad , what shall we do tomorrow ?

M : What about going to the shopping center ?

W : That 's a good idea . But what would you like to buy ?

M : I promised your mum to buy her a beautiful dress .

W : How do you know which color my mum likes most ?

M : Pink , I think .

W : No , Mum likes bright red in my opinion .

M : Ok , I 'll ring her up . Let 's see who is right .

W : As you like .

Text 7

M : Welcome home , my dear . How soon will you take your final exams ?

W : It 's about three weeks 'time .

M : Are you sure you can have good results this time ?

W : I 'm sure to do well in English , math , Chinese except chemistry .

M : It doesn 't matter , my dear . After the exams , you should work even harder at chemistry and I believe you can get on well with the subject .

W : Thanks . I 'll try my best .

Text 8

W : Hello , Tom . How are you feeling today ?

M : Awful .

W : Shall I open the window ? It 's a lovely day .

M : No , thanks , Lucy . I 'm cold .

W : Shall I put the light on ?

M : Yes , please . Will you turn it up high ?

W : Are you sure ? It 's warm here .

M : I feel very cold . Will you get me another blanket , please ?

W : Here you are . Shall I put it on the bed ?

M : No , put it round my shoulders , please .

W : Atch !

M : What 's the matter , Lucy ?

W : Will you pass some tissue paper , please ?

Text 9

W : Are there many libraries in Britain ?

M : Well , I couldn 't tell you exactly how many there are . But there is a public library in every major city or town .

W : Do borrowers have to pay to borrow books ?

M : No . Public libraries provide a free lending . I think about a quarter of the total population are members of the public libraries .

W : Do the libraries provide other services ?

M : Yes , they do . Although I don 't get much chance to use them .

W : What happens if you want a particular book which the library doesn 't have ? Can the librarians help you to get a copy from another library ?

M : Yes , they can . All the libraries are linked by computers .

Text 10

A man worked hard for many years . He built a small house , and had a small business . When he was old , he wanted to move to a warmer part of the country . He had a son and a daughter . They both wanted the house and the business .

"Both children can work in the business ," the old man said to himself . "But the house is too small for two families . What can I do ? I love them both ."

He thought for a few days and then had an idea . So , one Sunday , after dinner with his children , he said to them , "I 'll give the house to one of you who can fill the house something from a tree ."

The son went to the woods and filled bags and bags with leaves . The daughter went to the woods too and filled one small bag with leaves .

Sunday night came . The son brought in a hundred bags of leaves . But they filled only the living room . The daughter took out the leaves from the bag and burned them . The light from the fire filled the house .

【测试评价与备考策略】

【测试表格】

测试学校	相关事宜	难度系数	平均分	最高分	120分及以上人数百分比	110—120分人数百分比	100—110分人数百分比	90分以下人数百分比
湖北黄冈高级中学		0.56	84分	134分	9人	16人	21人	12人

本套试卷难度与2005年全国卷I相比略偏高。测试结果反映易错题主要分布在单选题及阅读理解B、C、E篇上。通过测试,暴露出的问题如下:1.语言的感悟能力差。2.对文章的整体理解能力有待提高。3.短文改错题仍有个别不规范的地方。4.书面表达书写不规范,个别难句的表达不地道。

- 1—5 ABCBC 6—10 ABABC 11—15 BCAAB 16—20 CCBCA
21. C 考查交际用语。对话内容说明这次考试非常难,但答话人会尽力的。not a little = rather/very much。
22. C seeing as = since 表示“因为,由于”。
23. B 考查介词 across 的用法,表示“从一边到另一边(= from one side to the other)”。
24. A put “向……正式提出”。其他几项不合句意。
25. B 考查情态动词的用法。should have done sth 意思是“本来应该做……而实际上未做”。
26. A 考查介词短语的辨析, in case “以防万一” for fear “唯恐,恐怕” in favor “对某人有利” in charge “负责或主管”。
27. C 句意为:当我碰到生词时,我通常是去查字典。turn to “向某人(物)寻求帮助、指教等”,其他几项不合句意。
28. C 考查宾语从句的用法。
29. D 考查 such... as 引导的定语从句的用法; such... as 表示“像……一样的人/物”; such... that 表示“如此……以至于”。
30. A get... out = speak with difficulty “艰难地说出”; get... through 使……成功 通过 get... down 写下,记下。
31. D 考查将来完成进行时的用法,表示“到将来某一时间,已经持续多长时间了”。
32. C 本题考查现在分词短语作方式状语的用法, A 项的干扰性很大,因为句子的末尾有问号,所以不能理解为主语从句。
33. A what 's more 表示进一步,“而且” in other words “换句话说” in that case “如果那样的话” after all “毕竟 终究”。
34. C 本题考查分词短语作状语的用法。句子的主语是 we, 所以用 tired 作伴随状语。
35. B ought to 表示现在应当做某事, ought to have 表示过去本应当做而实际上未做成, 所以选 B 项。

本文作者通过自己作为一名负责国际业务的主管所遇到的各种文化差异的亲身经历,讲述了去法国人家里赴宴所要注意的礼节。

36. B 根据上下文内容可知,此处意为作为一名主管国际业务的经理,所以选 as。
37. C conduct some deals 是固定搭配,表示主管或进行交易或贸易。
38. A 考查上下文的理解。此处表示“观察”。
39. A 因为本句中有 on, 所以只能选 A。impact on/influence/affect sb. sth.。
40. D 考查上下文的理解,表示“尽管……”,所以选 D 项。
41. B be sensitive to 是习惯搭配,而其他选项与上下文文意不符。
42. D 考查形容词的辨析,此处表示“常见的”。
43. A 本句表示“当你应邀去某人的家里做客时,应带何种礼物”,据文意知只能选用 what。
44. A 本句表示“你的第一个想法或念头”。
45. D 这是一个祈使句,所以选 D 项。
46. C risk doing sth. 是常见的短语。
47. B 考查上下文的理解,由于上文中出现了 your French host, 所以选 B 项。
48. D 考查上下文的理解,此处表示“精心挑选”。
49. D 根据上下文,此处表示“寻找”,而不是“找到,查明白或搜查”。
50. B 考查上下文的理解,此处表示“主人在忙碌中间”。
51. B 此处表示……应该是奇数,但不能选 13 这个不吉利的数字。

52. B 根据下文可知此处表示“避免做某事”,所以选 B 项。
53. A 考查上下文的理解,从下文的句子 your host is having an affair with someone else 判断即可知。
54. B 本句表示“暗示,隐含”的意思。
55. C 由上下文得知,表示作者本人的建议,所以选 C 项。
56. C 综合理解题。文章讲述的是“双赢”这一在美国十分普遍的理念。作者通过自己的经历——下棋为例,比较中国人当中的“打败对方,自己获胜”的做法,从而表达自己的观点——推崇和支持“双赢”这个做法和理念。
57. B 推理判断题,由全文内容得知,作者是鼓励这个做法的。而且文章的最后一句 So only if you take other people 's interests into earnest consideration can you assure your own gain. 也显示了作者的观点。
58. D 细节理解题。由文章第一段的最后一句 it is the attitude of seeking mutual benefit. 和第三段的第三句、第四段的倒数第一句判断可知。
59. A 词义猜测题, at all costs 的意思是“不惜一切代价”。
60. C 综合题,这是一则购物中心的优惠广告。
61. D 细节理解题,由广告六中的第一句 Buy any meal for at least \$ 6 at Mike 's Café, and receive a free soft drink 判断可知。
62. D 细节理解题,段落二是关于卖 CD 的音乐店的广告,段落三是关于男式衬衫、领带的服装广告,段落四是书店的广告,段落五是电影票优惠的广告,段落六是餐馆的广告。所以选 D 项。
63. A 细节理解题,由段落五中的句子 The latest movies are here, showing in one of our five theaters at Bayfield Shopping Center. 得知选 A 项。其他几项不合文意。
64. D 理解判断题,由文中 After making this list, you should make a schedule of your time. First your time for eating, sleeping, dressing, etc. Then decide a good, regular time for entertainment 一句可以排除“意外发生的事情”。
65. C 细节理解题,由文章的第二点中的句子 which may be desk or simply a corner of your room, free of everything but study materials. 可知答案。
66. C 理解判断题,由文章的第三点建议得知选 C 项。
67. D 句意理解题,由句子 so don 't be overly worried. 可得知 D 项为正确答案。
68. B 理解判断题,综合理解文章可以知道作者列举出几条建议,但并不只有五条,由文章最后一段也可以得知 B 不正确。
69. D 主旨大意题,文章的第一段提到世界人口的增长,第二段主要谈这种变化在发展中国家及发达国家对比的情况。A 项和 B 项不全面, C 项为原因,文章没讲述。
70. A 推理判断题,由第二段的最后一句 India will overtake China as the world 's most-populous country. 可知 A 项正确。
71. B 细节理解题,从文章的第三段的二句 The important changes will be in American ethnic(民族的) makeup. 判断可知。
72. B 理解判断题,根据第二段的内容,雄性的小猩猩将时间用来玩耍,而雌性的小猩猩则研究她们母亲的行为,因此她们比雄性的小猩猩早两年学会捕食白蚁。A、D 项文章没有提到, C 项与问题没关系。
73. C 理解判断题,文章的倒数第三段告诉我们,对六只猩猩的分析表明,雌性小猩猩不但较早地学会捕食白蚁,而且比雄性的小猩猩能更熟练地捕食更多的白蚁。A 项文中没提到, B、D 项不正确。

74. D 推理判断题,由文章的倒数第二段的最后一句 Behaviors such as playing or swinging might help the male infants later in life when typically male activities like hunting or fighting for dominance become important 内容可以判断出。
75. A 综合判断题,由文章的最后一部分内容可以判断出。
76. all 去掉 77. √ 78. bests→best 79. have→had 80. out 去掉 81. succeed→success 82. hardly→hard 83. use 后加 of 84. lazier→lazy 85. more→much

【范文选登】

Dear Headmaster ,

It is said that our senior 3 students won't have a holiday for the coming May 1st. Now I'm writing to tell you what we senior 3 students are thinking about. You must know we are burdened with high pressure of study. The majority of us feel extremely tired mentally and physically. We want to have a good rest and relax on May 1st. We can do other things for a change, like visiting relatives and friends and doing some housework for our parents. What's more, we can have free time to study by ourselves instead of doing a lot of exercises given by our teachers every day.

We truly wish that the school could give back our own time to us and let us do whatever we like to.

Thank you !

Look forward to your early reply.

Yours ,
Wang Ming

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

W :Are you going to join us for lunch , or are you going to eat at your desk again ?

M :I'm afraid I'll have to stay at my desk. I'm up to my neck for work.

Text 2

M :I'm freezing to death. What's the weather usually like here in winter ?

W :It's cold. But the temperature seldom gets as low as 10 degrees Fahrenheit.

M :How about spring ?

W :We don't have a long spring. But on the whole , it is pleasant.

Text 3

M :Hello ,I'd like to see Mr. Baker for some business.

W :What time would you like to see him ?

M :Would nine o'clock tomorrow morning be all right ?

W :Just a moment , please. I'll check for you.

Text 4

W :Has Andrew come back from his trip to Paris ?

M :Yes ,and he liked it so much that after only two weeks at home , he went back to study French for a year.

Text 5

W :What are you doing this vacation ?

M :I'm going away. First I'm going to fly to Paris for some shopping. Then I'm going to drive to Spain to go skiing. How about you ?

W :I'm going to do voluntary work in a vacation camp for homeless children.

Text 6

W :Your family treat me so nicely , and I love being with you much. . . but when I receive the letter with photographs of my family , I cried. Well , you know , I miss them all.

M :You really do miss your family , don't you ?

W :Yes , I know I must seem silly. It's not like I have nobody.

M :Hey , why don't we go out for a hamburger and French fries ? That'll cheer you up. And you can use my Walkman.

W :That's a good idea.

Text 7

M :I'd like to book seats for "Hamlet" . Please.

W :Yes , sir.

M :Have you got any seats downstairs ?

W :Yes , we have.

M :How much are they ?

W : \$ 3.75 each.

M : Are there any seats at \$ 2.50 ?

W :Yes , there are. . . upstairs. For how many ?

M : For four , please.

W : For which night ?

M : What about Saturday , Oct. 21st ?

W : I can give you four seats in Row 8.

M : How long does the performance last ?

W : Two and a half hours.

M : Thank you. How much is that ?

Text 8

M : Did anyone phone me while I was away ?

W : Nobody phoned , but. . . er. . . Mr. Powell came.

M : What ? But he is the man I wanted to talk with as soon as possible. I told you all about that before I left.

W : Yes , but. . .

M : I even gave you a card with the name and phone number of the restaurant !

W : But that's just it ! You didn't give me the card.

M : What do you mean ? Of course I did. I took the card out of my wallet just before I left. Look ! It isn't in my wallet now !

W : Mr. Smith , what's that card on the floor ? It fell out of your wallet a second ago.

M : That card ? It's. . . er. . . it's the card I thought I gave you.

W : You see ! You forgot ! That's why I didn't phone.

M : I'm very sorry. It wasn't your fault. I apologize.

W : That's all right. Please forget it.

Text 9

W : Please sit down. Let's see. You're Mr. Brown , isn't that right ?

M : Right. I'll graduate from college next June.

W : Have you ever done any work in this field ?

M : No , nothing. We did some practice work in class.

W : You seem to be doing well at college. What kind of pay are you hoping to get ?

M : From what I have read it seems that the pay at the beginning would be around \$ 12 000 a year.

W : Here we would start at \$ 10 500 for the first year , a kind of training period. Then you would get \$ 15 000. After that your raises would depend on how well you worked.

M : That sounds fair enough. What about other things , like vacation ?

W : Those are all explained in this paper. You can take it along and look at it at home.

M : What do you think the chances are that I'll get a job here ?

W : Well , I'm talking to three people today and four tomorrow. We'll be hiring two people.

M : I sure hope I can work here. But I guess I'll just have to go home and wait.

W : You'll hear sometime next month. Good luck and thanks for coming in today.

Text 10

Deep Springs is an American college , it is an unusual college. It is high in the white mountains in California not in a college town. The campus is a collection of old buildings with no beautiful classrooms. The only college-like thing about Deep Springs is its library. Students can study from the 17 000 books 24 hours a day. The library is never crowded as there are only 24 excellent boy students at the college. And there are only 5 professors. These teachers believe in the idea of the college. They are not well paid. In fact their salaries are only about 9 000 dollars a year. The college gives the teachers and students something more important than money. There is no place like Deep Springs. Students are there to learn and they cannot run away from probably because there is no place to escape to. At most colleges students can close their books and see a film they can go out to restaurants or to parties , but the students in Deep Springs have completely different activi-

ties, they can talk to each other or their teachers, they might go out for a walk in the desert. Deep Springs is far from the world of restaurants

and cinemas, even there is not a television set on the campus.

2006 年全国百校联盟高考《考试大纲》调研卷(十)

【测试表格】

测试学校	相关事项	难度系数	平均分	最高分	140 分以上 人数百分比	130 ~ 140 分 人数百分比	120 ~ 130 分 人数百分比	110 ~ 120 分 人数百分比	100 ~ 110 分 人数百分比
江西临川一中		0.57	85.5	146	1.9%	8%	16%	11%	15.2%

- 1—5 CBABB 6—10 CBABC 11—15 BBABC 16—20 CAABC
21. A 考查 insist 后的虚拟与真实语气的区分,此处 insist 后的情况为真实情况,故用过去完成时。
22. C 考查交际用语 believe it or not,意为“信不信由你”,通常用于陈述者所陈述的事实听起来有些让人无法相信,但有时是真实的。
23. C more(…) than 表示“与其说……不如……”。
24. C 考查连词。get 后跟宾语从句,而 what 在此可作 be after 的宾语。
25. D 考查非谓语动词,concern 表示“与……有关”,表示主动,此处为现在分词作定语。
26. C 考查时态,根据语意“……今晚七八点的时候格林先生将正在谈判”可知。
27. C 考查冠词。by weight 和 by the dozen 均为固定搭配。
28. D 考查定语从句与强调句型的交替使用,Park 后面的定语从句由 where 引导,后一空为强调句型中的 that。
29. D 据题干和句子结构可知,句子含有两个不同的谓语动词或既含有肯定又含有否定情况,且这些内容也适合另一主语时,应采用 So it is/was with sb. 或 it is/was the same with sb. 来表示,C 项的时态错误。
30. A what's more surprising 作句子的插入成分。
31. B the tip of the iceberg 表示“重大问题所显露出的一小部分”。
32. C 根据语境可知第一空应填一个具有否定含义的词,而第二空应填过去分词 diagnosed 表示“已经诊断”之意。
33. C recommend 后的宾语从句中应用虚拟语气,虚拟形式为:(should) + 动词原形。
34. B 考查短语动词的区别,attend to 表示“照顾,关照”。
35. D pick up 在此处表示“染上”。
- 本文较为详细地讲述了作者如何教自己学写作的过程。
36. C 根据下文的 bought 和 read 可推知。
37. B 考查形容词 delighted, be delighted with... 表示“对……感到高兴不已”。
38. D 考查介词。with 在此处表示“带着,带有,抱着”。
39. A 因 SPECTATOR 是一份报纸,“我”看了报中的几篇“文章”,paper 用作可数名词时指“文章”,且后文再次出现。
40. C 根据前文所述“把报纸放置一边数日”可知后面应该说“接下来”(and then)。
41. A at length 表示“详尽地,充分地”,符合语境。
42. B compare... with 意为“把……与……作比较”。
43. A 根据文意“作者把自己改写的与原作对比”可知 original 最恰当,贴切。
44. D 上下文之间是转折关系。
45. B readiness 表示“在用字想字上的准备”,是指对头脑中的积累活用。
46. D 关系代词 which 在此处引导非限制性定语从句。
47. C 条件从句为虚拟条件句,故主句应用虚拟语气,而此处表示“本应该获得”,故要用 should + have done。
48. A to suit the measure 意为“适合这种文体”,且在此处作目的状语。
49. A 根据文意可知同义不同音应是为“rhyme(韵)”服务的。
50. D 此句前面说“因经常寻找同义但不同音或不同长度的词汇这件事,势必要我时刻追求的是“变化”(variety)”,况且下文也有提示。
51. C 此处是对前文的总结,因此用 therefore。
52. B 根据文意“过一段时间,作者完全忘记了这篇文章”可知。

53. A turn back 表示“把……译回来”。
54. C 此句表示作者有意把自己的提要打乱。
55. D arrangement 指“(把思想)安排得(富于条理)”。
- A 篇文章是一篇优美的散文,描绘出了一幅清丽秀美的大自然落日图景。
56. C 根据文章第一段中的“... and the air also was so warm and peaceful that nothing was wanting to make a heaven of that meadow...”可知,作者把周围旖旎的景物描绘成天上的景物,因此可看出作者是兴高采烈的。
57. B 理解推断题,纵观全文,文章第一自然段是描写落日下的静景,第二段是描写落日下的动景,在动景中,动物当然就是自然的主宰了,这就增添了落日美景图的动感美。
58. A 细节理解题。考生可能会因为文章最后一句中的 driving 而无法排除 A 项,事实上,此处的 driving 是“驱赶,赶走”之意。
59. D 中心思想判断题。首先从景物的时令描写上判断(万木凋零,衰草遍野)应该是秋天,然后作者全篇围绕 sunset 描写,故选 D 项。
- B 篇文章用事实告诫读者要警惕隐藏在真理背后的欺诈行为。
60. B 根据短文第一段第二句“When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information...”可知:别人告诉你的信息是真实的,但却忽视了一些重要的信息。
61. C 从短文倒数第二段和第三段的例子可知:真理(事)有时会以一种不诚实的方式被人利用作为欺骗的工具。
62. A 从最后一段可以看出作者是想告诫读者:在相信对方的话之前应该先仔细思考。
63. D 主旨大意题。
64. C 从第一段中的“the last meet of our senior year”可知应是在他们一起上学的最后一年。
65. A 从五段第一句话可知:他身材矮且强壮,是速度最快的。
66. B 文中“You can't see anything. It's like being in a cave; being blindfolded in a cave”意为:你看不清任何东西,就好像在洞中被蒙住双眼。因此可知答案为 B。
67. D 从短文第一段最后一句中的 celebrating(庆祝田径场凯旋 G 归来)可推测出。
- D 篇讲述了世界上最著名的卡通人物 Hello Kitty 的历史和其成长壮大的历程。
68. B 根据文章第一段和倒数第三段第一句话可知:Hello Kitty 也是非常受欢迎的卡通人物。
69. D 从第二段中的“and her' parents', Japanese character goods maker Sanrio will make it a party to remember”可推测出:她的父母就是日本卡通制作者 Sanrio。
70. A 根据文章第三段可知:捐赠的目的是为了缩小全世界女孩和男孩失学的比例(目前女孩失学人数比男孩多出一千万)。
71. C 从文章最后一句中的关键词 Adapt it, sell it, improve it and sell it again 可推知:Hello Kitty 的成功秘诀是改革创新。
- E 篇文中作者描述了两个截然不同的人物:一个是告别海上生涯的老渔民(我的朋友),另一个是在码头以乞讨为生、双目失明的 Ben Golden,表达了作者对童年生活的美好回忆以及对弱者的怜悯和同情。
72. B 根据短文第一段第二句话即可知答案。
73. C 推理判断题。纵观第一段可知:作者列举了一系列的实例,其目的是为了证明这位老渔民有丰富的知识。
74. A 从短文第二段第一句话“如果说每当见到那位渔民朋友我

就有一种欢喜感的话,那么见到老年本·戈尔登就另当别论了"以及后面的 It was the first time I had met that affliction and my young mind had great difficulty in coming to terms with its suggested meanings 可推知作者是悲伤的。

75. D 词义猜测题。从最后一句话可知其意为:你得承认,在那些"过去的好时光"中,有些方面最好是不要有才好。

76. America→American。名词 friends 应用形容词 American 来修饰。

77. ✓

78. was 后加 a。chance 为可数名词。

79. speaking→spoken。表示"英语口语"要用 spoken English。

80. 去掉第一个 to 或 greeted→said。greet 为及物动词,使用时后面应直接跟宾语,故去掉其后的 to,但也可将 greeted 改为 said。

81. difficulties→difficulty。difficulty 既可用于作可数名词又可用于作不可数名词,用于词组 have difficulty (in) doing sth 中时,作不可数名词用,用作可数名词时表示"困难的事情"。

82. sat→sitting 或 seated。sitting 在此作伴随状语,但也可用 seated 替代 sitting,因为 seated 是被动形式表示主动含义。

83. her→my。逻辑错误,Lily 问我的肯定是关于我的学校生活情况。

84. used→using。be good at 后的宾语应用动名词形式。

85. How→What。感叹词的误用,修饰名词短语前用 what。

【范文选登】

Is Education Really Useless?

In the area where I'm living, recently more and more young pupils have gone out to work with their parents without finishing their obligation education. A survey on whether education is useful shows two different opinions about that.

40% of the population think education useless. They think, first, money can be earned without literacy only if you are healthy. Second, money spent on schooling is not worthwhile. Third, graduates from college have to find jobs by themselves in spite of their rich knowledge. Finally, farming can be conducted with no education.

However, 60% of the people find education useful, they think education can make people wise, improve human's qualities and even make one walk straight ahead in one's life. Furthermore, education is the only way to the prosperity of the nation.

I think giving up education to earn money is a short-sighted action. Only education can be the ladder of improvement for us human.

附 听力参考材料

Text 1

W: I hear there is a good western restaurant nearby. Would you like to go there for lunch?

M: Yes, but it is my treat this time.

Text 2

W: Hello. This is Linda from the Red Rose Hotel. Is Jimmy at home?

M: No. He's at the lab, but he will be back home a quarter before four o'clock.

Text 3

M: I hope it'll be fine tomorrow. I'm going boating with Tom.

W: Oh, I think it will be fine.

M: Are you sure?

W: Yes. I heard it on the radio.

Text 4

M: Did you know the news about the bank robbers?

W: Yes, but I don't know whether they have been caught or not.

M: All except one. He escaped while the police were searching the hotel where the other three were hidden.

Text 5

M: What would you like for dessert?

W: I can't decide. What do you recommend?

M: I recommend our chocolate ice cream. Everybody says it's delicious.

W: Okay. Please give me a dish of chocolate ice cream.

Text 6

W: You don't look happy. What seems to be the problem?

M: I've got to write a long composition for my English class, and I just

can't come up with my ideas, and it's due tomorrow.

W: That's shouldn't be too difficult. Remember those pictures you were showing me last week?

M: Sure.

W: Why don't you write about your impressions of the Great Wall in China?

M: That sounds a good idea. I can also tell about our visit to Xi'an.

W: Well, now that you're feeling better about this, I think I'll be on my way. I've got to finish my composition, too.

Text 7

M: Lorna, is that you?

W: Yes, it's me, Jim! How wonderful to hear your voice. I was wondering when you'd call ever since I received your card from Chicago. Where are you?

M: I'm at the airport. I just picked up my luggage and I will soon be on my way to the Grand Hotel, but I wanted to call you as soon as possible after getting to Los Angeles.

W: I'm certainly glad that you did, because Mother and Dad want you to stay as our house guest while you're in Los Angeles. I can be at the airport to fetch you in less than an hour.

M: That's very nice of your mother and father, Lorna, but I think it would be wise for me to go to the hotel because I have to check in at the representative office here this afternoon. Will you have dinner with me tonight?

W: Jim, you simply have to come to my home for dinner tonight. I won't take no for an answer...

Text 8

W: How was your vacation back home in Canada?

M: It was great. All I did was to play and rest and have a ton of fun.

W: Where did you go?

M: We went to the coast to see my cousin for a couple of days.

W: How is she now?

M: Pretty well. And then we flew down to Toronto.

W: What did you do in Toronto?

M: We were actually outside the city. My grandparents have a vacation there.

W: You spent most of the time with your grandparents?

M: Yeah. They always miss us.

W: That sounds very good. You certainly look well rested.

Text 9

W: Hello, Barry? This is Sandra.

M: Hi, Sandra. How have you been? And how's your new apartment working out?

W: Well, that's what I'm calling about. You see, I've decided to look for a new place.

M: Oh, what's the problem with your place now? I thought you liked the apartment.

W: I do, but it's a little far from the campus. Do you think you could help?

M: All right. So, what kind of place are you looking for?

W: Well, I'd like to share an apartment with one or two roommates within walking distance of school.

M: Okay, how much do you want to spend on rent?

W: Oh, somewhere under \$300 a month.

M: Hmm. And anything else?

W: Yeah, I need a parking space.

M: Well, I know there's an apartment nearby. I'll drop by there on my way to class today.

W: Hey, thanks a lot.

M: No problem.

Text 10

Good evening. You are listening to Pop World of BCD International. I'm Susan Welch. Well, first, I'd like to say a few words to my dear listeners who are not very familiar with this program.

Since many people want to listen to and understand pop songs, radio producers at BCD International have made hundreds of programs o-

ver years. We have a vast library of "Golden Old Songs", "classics" as well as the "latest pop songs".

For those of you who like a bit of background with your favorite music, there's The History of Pop or The Road to Music. These two series bring you the language of pop music and information about the periods and the artists. If you want to hear from the artists themselves, these new series called About the Big Hits. This is based on interviews with popular singers and songwriters. They talk to us about the meaning and ideas behind their songs.

If you want to understand the words to the big music hits. Pop World is the program for you. After all it's hard enough for native English speakers to understand most pop songs so, if English isn't your first language, you shouldn't be surprised if the words to many songs leave you in dark.

听力填空题参考答案：

重庆听力

No. 1

1. 100 000 2. ticket

No. 2

1. noise 2. two

No. 3

1. eight 2. head

广东听力

No. 1

1. November to April 2. Working place 3. water sports

4. our guests 5. everything

No. 2

1. Ticket Price 2. adults 3. four 4. 5:00 pm 5. Tea Room

No. 3

1. 1788 2. harbor 3. Opera House 4. 2.5 5. 20

听力填空题听力参考材料：

重庆听力

Text 1

It is reported that ordinary people could travel around the moon in 2008 or 2009. The trip is organized by American Space Adventures. However, the price of a round-trip ticket is rather high — about 100,000 dollars. It is said that some visitors are interested in the trip and could afford the ticket. After hard training, they would complete their coming wonderful trip around the moon if their health permits. The trip lasts nine days, of which there is a three-day's free flight in low-Earth orbit and the rest is spent flying around the moon. During the trip, visitors could watch many unique views, which can't be seen on the earth.

Text 2

Well done! I enjoyed your story. Now I'd like to share with you a strange experience I had a month ago. It may sound funny, but it is true. After a day's hard work I went to bed earlier than usual. It was about two o'clock in the morning, and... and suddenly I woke up. I heard a noise. I got out of bed and went slowly downstairs. There was a light in the living room. I listened very carefully. I could hear two men speaking quietly. I believed two burglars had broken into my house and I was really frightened, so I went back upstairs, and immediately phoned the police from my bedroom. The police arrived quickly. They opened the front door with a special key and went into the living room. You can imagine how embarrassed I was when they came upstairs and told me they had turned the television off for me and everything was all right.

Text 3

It's very important for us to keep healthy in our everyday life. But how? Here are some advice for you to follow. First you should have a healthy diet. It's necessary to eat enough fresh fruit and vegetables, because they have all kinds of vitamins that you need every day. But do not eat too much fat, such as cheese, butter or anything too fatty or too salty. Too many sweets can be bad for your teeth. And you should drink as little coffee as possible. Good habits can help you keep healthy. Doing exercise is certainly a good way to make you healthy. After a day's work, an eight-hour sleep is needed. And you'd better not work or study too hard. Remember smoking and drinking are both bad for your health, so never smoke or drink alcohol. Using your head can also help you keep fit, so don't be lazy.

广东听力

Text 1

The Palm Beach Resort is looking for outgoing fun-loving people to work for the winter season (November to April) as Sports and Leisure Assistants at its new beach resort on St Lucia in the Caribbean. Depending on the skills and personality, assistants will help to run water sports activities or other land sports, assist in running our daily things by boat and help to organize evening activities.

No special sports or management qualifications are required — the key is on encouraging our guests, joining in with them and helping to make sure everything is running smoothly.

Write to us, telling us about yourself, which area(s) you'd be best suited for and why you think you're the right kind of person to work for us for six months.

Text 2

This weekend why not visit Park Farm, in the lovely village of Newhampton, for a day in the country that the whole family will enjoy? Come and see the farm animals, go for a walk across the fields. Afterwards, you can look around the Gift Shop or have a drink in the Tea Room. From the Tea Room, you can watch your children playing outside. Park Farm is open every day from half past ten in the morning to five o'clock in the evening. An adult ticket costs six pounds and children between three and sixteen pay four pounds. But you can save money with a family ticket, which costs fifteen pounds. Dogs are not allowed on the farm so please leave your dog at home!

To find Park Farm, follow the signs in the village. The farm is very near to the river. We look forward to seeing you soon at Park Farm!

Text 3

Sydney is Australia's most exciting city. The history of Australia began here. In 1788, Captain Arthur Phillips arrived in Sydney with 11 ships and 1,024 passengers from Britain including 770 prisoners. Today there are 2.5 million people in Sydney. It is the biggest city in Australia, and one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

There are over 20 fine beaches close to Sydney. Its warm summer climate and cool winter have made it a favorite city for people from overseas. There are three things that made Sydney famous — its beautiful harbor, the Sydney Harbor Bridge, and the Sydney Opera House.

Some Americans think it is very like British. Some British visitors think it is like America. There is some truth in both these opinions, because Sydney takes from both the Old World — Europe, and the New World — America, and makes itself into something that is neither British nor American but truly Australian.