

2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(湖南卷)

英 语

第一卷

第一部分：听力（共三节，满分 30 分）

做听力部分时，请先在试题卷上作答。听力部分结束前，你将有两分钟的时间将第 1 至第 17 小题的答案转涂到答题卡上，将第 18 至第 20 小题的答案转写到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

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

例：How much is the shirt ?

- A. £19.15. B. £9.15. C. £9.18.

答案是 B.

1. Where will the man go for holiday?
A. France. B. Egypt. C. Austria.
2. Why did the man make the phone call?
A. His luggage was lost. B. His plane was late. C. His office was locked.
3. How much is a two-term course?
A. \$50. B. \$90. C. \$120.
4. What does the mini mean?
A. He will not cook dinner, B. He isn't good at cooking fish.
C. He prefers not to cook the fish.
5. When will the man probably get to London?
A. At 8 o'clock. B. At 9 o'clock. C. At 10 o'clock.

第二节（共 12 小题；每题 1.5 分，满分 18 分）

听下面 4 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话读两遍。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What can we learn from the dialogue?
A. The woman was badly hurt. B. The car was terribly damaged.
C. The kids were seriously injured.
7. What was the woman thinking about?
A. Getting the car repaired. B. Selling the damaged car.
C. Buying a second-hand car.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 至 10 三个小题。

8. What do we know about the man?
A. He wrote three essays last week. B. He went to the beach with friends.
C. He drank late at a restaurant every night.
9. What did the woman do on Saturday ?

- A. She drove with a friend. B. She watched movies. C. She played tennis.
10. Which word can best describe the woman's last week?
 A. Quiet. B. Enjoyable. C. Unforgettable.
11. On which day ,are the tickets available to the man?
 A. October 3. B. October 4. C. October 5.
12. How much will the man pay if he books the ticket?
 A. £ 35. B. £ 36. C. £ 37;
13. What can 1~ inferred about the man?
 A. He was angry with the woman. B. He thought the price was reasonable.
 C. He gave up the idea of booking the ticket.
- 听下面一段对话，回答第 14 至第 17 四个小题。
14. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
 A. Writer and reader. B. Teacher and student.
 C. Interviewer and interviewee.
15. How long did it take Tina to write the story?
 A. A whole day. B. About two hours. C. Ninety minutes.
16. What do we know about the story?
 A. It's about Fred. B. It's about a party. C. It's about success.
17. What can we learn about Tina?
 A. She has just been back from abroad.
 B. She had a party for everyone in her street.
 C. She won a writing competition unexpectedly.

第三节（共 3 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 4.5 分）

听下面一段材料，将第 18 至第 20 三个小题的信息补充完整，每小题不超过三个单词。听材料前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 15 秒钟的作答时间。本段材料读两遍。

WANTED

Voice needs 18 _____.

Join us, please!

- Experience not quite necessary.
- **19. _____** skills in great demand
- Work not for money, but for 20 _____!

Contact Chris Green immediately!

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节：单项填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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

- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

答案是 B.

21. The wild flowers looked like a soft orange blanket _____, the desert.
A. covering B. covered C. cover D: to cover
22. In _____ review of 44 studies, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of _____ heart disease by 76%.
A. a; the B. the; a C. a; 不填 D. 不填; a
23. A man cannot smile like a child, ___ a child smiles with his eyes, while a man smiles with his lips alone.
A. so B. but C. and D. for
24. I was giving a talk to a large group of people, the same talk I _____ to half a dozen other groups.
A. was giving B. am giving C. had given D. have given
25. Fred, who had expected how it would go with his daughter, had a great worry _____ his mind.
A. on S. in C. with D. at
26. As the busiest woman in Norton, she made _____ her duty to look after all the other people's affairs in that town.
A. this B. that C. one D. it
27. ___ achievement, last week's ministerial meeting of the WTO here earned a low, though not failing, grade.
A. In terms of B. In case of C. As a result of D. In face of [A]
28. If you think that treating a woman well means always _____ her permission for things, think again.
A. gets B. got C. to get , D. getting
29. Although she did not know Boston well, she made her way ___ to the Home Circle Building.
A. easy enough B. enough easy C. easily enough D. enough easily
30. We saw several natives advancing towards our party, and one of them came up to us, _____ we gave Some bells and glasses.
A. to which B. to whom . C. with whom D. with which
31. I had just stepped out of the bathroom and was busily drying myself with a towel _____ I heard the stops.
A. while B. when C. since D. after
32. Some aspects of a pilot's job _____ be boring, and pilots often _____ work at inconvenient hours.
A. can; have to B. may; can C. have to; may D. ought to; must
33. As the twentieth century, come to a close, the raw .materials for a great national literature were at hand, waiting _____ .
A. to use B. to be used C. to have used D. to be using
34. With his work completed, the businessman stepped back to his seat, feeling pleased _____ he was a man of action.
A. which B. that C. what D. whether
35. In a room above the store, where a party _____ , some workers were busily setting the table.
A. was to beheld B. has been held C. will be held D. is being held.

第二节 完型填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从 36—55 各题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

51 it's right, but this happens everywhere in the world. I wondered if my little friend had actually used the money for 52 .

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

"Are you in school now?"

He nodded.

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

He shook his head fiercely and stepped back 54 hurt.

"It's a gift." I said.

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

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. Encouraged | B. Disappointed | C. Delighted | D. Confused |
| 37. A. car | B. mother | C. driver | D. keys |
| 38. A. willing | B. afraid | C. eager | D. ashamed |
| 39. A. got down | B. bargained down | C. put down | D. took down |
| 40. A. explained | B. promised | C. agreed | D. admitted |
| 41. A. change | B. notes | C. checks | D. bills |
| 42. A. troubled | B. regretful | C. comfortable | D. grateful |
| 43. A. ran after | B. ran into | C. ran over | D. ran to |
| 44. A. protect | B. enjoy | C. help | D. support |
| 45. A. minister | B. headmaster | C. manager | D. president |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 46. A. lucky | B. amazing | C. funny | D. common |
| 47. A. old | B. broken | C. traditional | D. modem |
| 48. A. proudly | B. madly | C. curiously | D. nervously |
| 49. A. for | B. with | C. at | D. upon |
| 50. A. spends | B. pays | C. makes | D. affords |
| 51. A. Possibly | B. Actually | C. Certainly | D. Fortunately |
| 52. A. joys | B. nuts | C. books | D. bananas |
| 53. A. asked | B. imagined | C. reminded | D. realized |
| 54. A. when | B. as if | C. even if | D. after |
| 55. A. send | B. provide | C. sell | D. give |

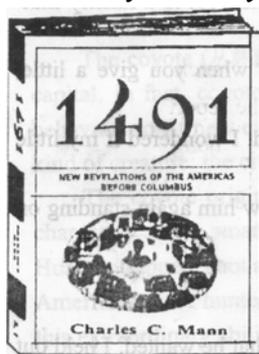
第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

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

A

A NATIONWIDE BESTSELLER

It's likely that everything you learned about America's ancient history is wrong.



The new book, *1491*, completely changes our understanding of the Americas before the arrival of Columbus in 1492.

DID YOU KNOW?

When Columbus landed there were probably more people in the Americas than there were in Europe.

The peoples of North America had such healthy life-styles that as late as the 19th century they continued to be the tallest people on earth.

Facts have shown that the Americas were populated as long as 33,000 years ago.

4,000 years ago Mesoamerican farmers developed corn in a feat (技艺) of genetic engineering that still isn't completely understood.

COMMENTS ON *1491*

"In the tradition of Jared Diamond & John McPhee, a totally new view of pre-Columbian America"

--Richard Rhodes

"Attractively written and really absorbing ... Charles C. Mann has produced a book that's part detective story, part epic (史诗) and part tragedy (悲剧). He has taken on a vast topic: thousands of years, two huge continents, and cultures."

-- Charles Matthews, *San Jose Mercury News*

"Powerful and challenging"

--Alan Taylor, *Washington Post*

"A pleasure to read as well as a wonderful education"

-- Howard Zinn

56. On the whole, *1491* is a book mainly about America's _____ .

- A. life-styles B. population C. history D. agriculture

57. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the comments on the book *1491* ?
- A. It is interesting and instructive. B. It is attractive and culturally related
C. It is challenging and revolutionary. D. It is humorous and persuasive.
58. From this passage, we can learn_____ .
- A. people settled in the Americas a little earlier than 1492
B. North Americans were the tallest in the 18th century in the world
C. Mesoamerican farmers knew genetic engineering 5,000 years ago
D. the population in the Americas was smaller than that in Europe in 1492

B

For the first time in modern history, less than half of the U.S. adult population now reads literature, according to a recent survey. Reading at Risk: A Survey of Literary Reading in America presents a detailed review of the decline of reading's role in the nation's culture.

Reading at Risk is a survey of national fashion in adult literary reading. The data source for Reading at Risk is as reliable and objective (客观的) as any such survey can be. The key results of the survey are presented in the "Summary", but the report can be further explained as: literary reading in America is not only declining rapidly among all groups, but the rate of decline has been speeded up, especially among the young. Reading at Risk merely shows a great **cultural change** that most Americans have already noted – our society's great turn to electronic media for entertainment and information.

Reading a book requires a degree of active attention and devotion. Indeed, reading itself is a progressive skill that depends on years of education and practice. On the contrary, most electronic media such as television, recordings, and radio make fewer demands on their audiences, and indeed often require no more than passive participation. While oral culture has a rich reality and electronic media offer the considerable advantages of variety, print culture affords irreplaceable forms of focused attention and thought that make various communications and views possible. The decline in reading, therefore, equals a larger retreat (减少) from participation in public and cultural life.

What is to be done? There is surely no single solution to the present problem, just as there is no single cause. The important thing now is to understand that America can no longer take active and devoted reading for granted.

Reading is not a timeless, common ability. As more Americans lose this ability, our nation becomes less informed, active, and independent minded. These are not qualities that a free, inventive, or productive society can afford to lose.

59. The main purpose of the survey is to_____ .
- A. focus on the role of electronic media and reading
B. show that American young people read less and less
C. give a report of the national fashion of literary reading
D. review that less than half of the population now reads literature
60. According to the passage, reading_____ .
- A. requires less attention and devotion
B. demands no more than passive participation
C. limits various communications and views
D. means active participation in public and cultural life

61. The underlined phrase "cultural change" in Paragraph 2 refers to the change_____.
- A. from oral culture to electronic media B. from print culture to electronic media
 C. from electronic media to oral culture D. from electronic media to print culture
62. The author of the passage_____.
- A. misunderstands oral culture
 B. doubts the results of the survey
 C. encourages the Americans to read more
 D. agrees to the solution to the present problem in reading

C

The coyote (丛林狼), that clever animal of wide-open spaces, has come to the nation's capital. In fact, coyotes have spread to every corner of the United States, changing their behaviors to fit new environments and causing researchers to deal with a troublesome new kind of creature: the city coyote.

The coyote originally lived in the middle of the continent. One of its most obvious characters is its smartness, which has made the animal a notorious (臭名昭著的) pest. Hunters trapped, shot and poisoned more than a million coyotes in the 1900s. It's still one of America's most hunted animals. Yet the coyote has survived. How has the coyote shown this extraordinary ability? "I guess if you wanted to use one word, it'd be 'plasticity'," says Eric Gese, an expert at Utah State University. Coyotes can live alone, in pairs, or in large packs like wolves; hunt at night or during the day; occupy a small region or an area up to 40 square miles; and live on all sorts of food, from lizards and shoes, to ants and melons.

Unbelievably people helped coyotes increase when they killed most of the wolves in the United States. The spreading of coyotes into city areas, though, is recent. They travel at night, crossing sidewalks and bridges, running along roads and ducking into culverts (钻入 涵洞) and underpasses. No one knows why coyotes are moving into cities., but experts explain that cleverer, more human-tolerant (不怕人的) coyotes are teaching urban survival skills to new generations.

Occasionally, coyotes might attack human beings. There have been about 160 attacks on people in recent years. Therefore, people have been consistently told not to feed coyotes or leave pet food unsecured. That, plus a large trapping program in the neighborhood, has cut down on the coyote population.

63. The underlined word "plasticity" in Paragraph 2 refers to_____
- A. the ability to fit the environment B. notorious smartness
 C. hunting ability D. being human-tolerant
64. The aim of the passage is to_____
- A. tell people how to fight against coyotes
 B. tell us why the coyote is the most hunted animal
 C. supply the reason why the coyote is a kind of notorious pest
 D. explain how the coyote has spread to and survived in cities
65. According to the passage, coyotes_____
- A. originally lived in the west of the continent
 B. sleep during the day but look for food at night
 C. are teaching survival skills to their younger generations
 D. suffered a population decrease because people killed wolves
66. According to the passage, to cut down on the coyote population, people are advised to_____

- A. leave pet food secured
- B. keep coyotes in small regions
- C. force coyotes to live alone
- D. avoid using trapping programs

D

The discovery of a dwarfed (矮个的) "human being" who lived in Flores, Indonesia, up to 18,000 years ago is changing the way we think about the human family. This "Flores Human" was three foot tall and her brain was smaller than that of the average chimp (黑猩猩), yet she and her relatives apparently lived fully human lives. They seem to have made tools, worked together to find food and cook it, and perhaps even buried their dead with ceremony.

It was a major surprise to find tools associated with the new human family member. The tools are like those formerly seen only with European fossils (化石) from our own species, Homo sapiens (智人), and the oldest of them were made 94,000 years ago. Homo sapiens is thought to have arrived in the island about 40,000 years ago, much too late to be responsible for the tools. If **this tiny human** made the tools, then the inside structure (结构) of its brain must have been more like our own than a chimp's, despite being just a third the size of ours.

This "new human" was suspected to be a dwarfed branch of Homo erectus (直立人). When creatures are separated in regions with rare resources but few enemies, being big is a disadvantage, and evolution tends to shrink them, a process known as island dwarfing. Could natural selection make a human smaller while keeping -- even improving -- mental ability? Quite possibly, believes Christopher Wills of the University of California.

Has the "Flores Human" even shown the ability of language? "I find it difficult to imagine that people , could make tools, use fire, and kill large animals without fairly advanced communication." Wills says. Did "Flores Human" possess the basic components of human culture -- such as the burying of the dead with ceremony? Emiliano Bruner of the Italian Institute points out that Indonesia's hot, wet environment is bad for fossilization. It is reasonable to assume, he says, that the 18,000-year-old bones of the most complete Flores woman were well-preserved because she was buried with special care.

67. According to the passage, "Flores Human" _____.

- A. lived a partly human life
- B. was a branch of Homo sapiens
- C. used tools before Homo sapiens arrived
- D. had a brain as large as a common chimp's

68. The underlined part "this tiny human" in Paragraph 2 refers to

- A. a chimp
- B. Flores Human
- C. Homo sapiens
- D. Homo erectus

69. This passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the tools made by "Flores Human"
- B. the language used by "Flores Human"
- C. the evolution of "Flores Human"
- D. the major surprising findings about "Flores Human"

70. According to the passage, it is believed that "Flores Human" _____.

- A. was dwarfed by its enemies
- B. could use language
- C. left a lot of fossils in the hot and wet environment
- D. reached Flores 40,000 years ago

E

Susan Sontag (1933 -- 2004) was one of the most noticeable figures in the world of literature. For more than 40 years she made it morally necessary to know everything -- to read every book worth reading, to see every movie worth seeing. When she was still in her early 30s,

publishing essays in such important magazines as Partisan Review, she appeared as the symbol of American cultural life, trying hard to follow every new development in literature, film and art. With great effort and serious judgment, **Sontag walked at the latest edges of world culture.**

Seriousness was one of Sontag's lifelong watchwords (格言), but at a time when the barriers between the well-educated and the poor-educated were obvious, she argued for a true openness to the pleasures of pop culture. In "Notes on Camp", the 1964 essay that first made her name, she explained what was then a little-known set of difficult understandings, through which she could not have been more famous. "Notes on Camp", she wrote, represents "a victory of 'form' over 'content', 'beauty' over 'morals'".

By conviction (信念) she was a sensualist (感觉论者), but by nature she was a moralist (伦理学者), and in the works she published in the 1970s and 1980s, it was the latter side of her that came forward. In *Illness as Metaphor* -- published in 1978, after she suffered cancer -- she argued against the idea that cancer was somehow a special problem of repressed personalities (被压抑的个性), a concept that effectively blamed the victim for the disease. In fact, re-examining old positions was her lifelong habit.

In America, her story of a 19th century Polish actress who set up a perfect society in California, won the National Book Award in 2000. But it was as a tireless, all-purpose cultural view that she made her lasting fame. "Sometimes," she once said, "I feel that, in the end, all I am really defending ... is the idea of seriousness, of true seriousness." And in the end, she made us take it seriously too.

71. The underlined sentence in Paragraph I means Sontag _____.
- A. was a symbol of American cultural life B. developed world literature, film and art
C. published many essays about world culture
D. kept pace with the newest development of world culture
72. She first won her name through _____.
- A. her story of a Polish actress B. her book *Illness as Metaphor*
C. publishing essays in magazines like *Partisan Review*
D. her explanation of a set of difficult understandings
73. According to the passage, Susan Sontag _____.
- A. was a sensualist as well as a moralist B. looked down upon the pop culture
C. thought content was more important than form
D. blamed the victim of cancer for being repressed
74. As for Susan Sontag's lifelong habit, she _____.
- A. misunderstood the idea of seriousness B. re-examined old positions
C. argued for an openness to pop culture D. preferred morals to beauty
75. Susan Sontag's lasting fame was made upon _____.
- A. a tireless, all-purpose cultural view B. her lifelong watchword: seriousness
C. publishing books on morals
D. enjoying books worth reading and movies worth seeing

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 填空（共 10 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

阅读短文，根据所读内容在文后 76~85 的空格里填上适当的单词或短语，并将答案转写到答题卡上。

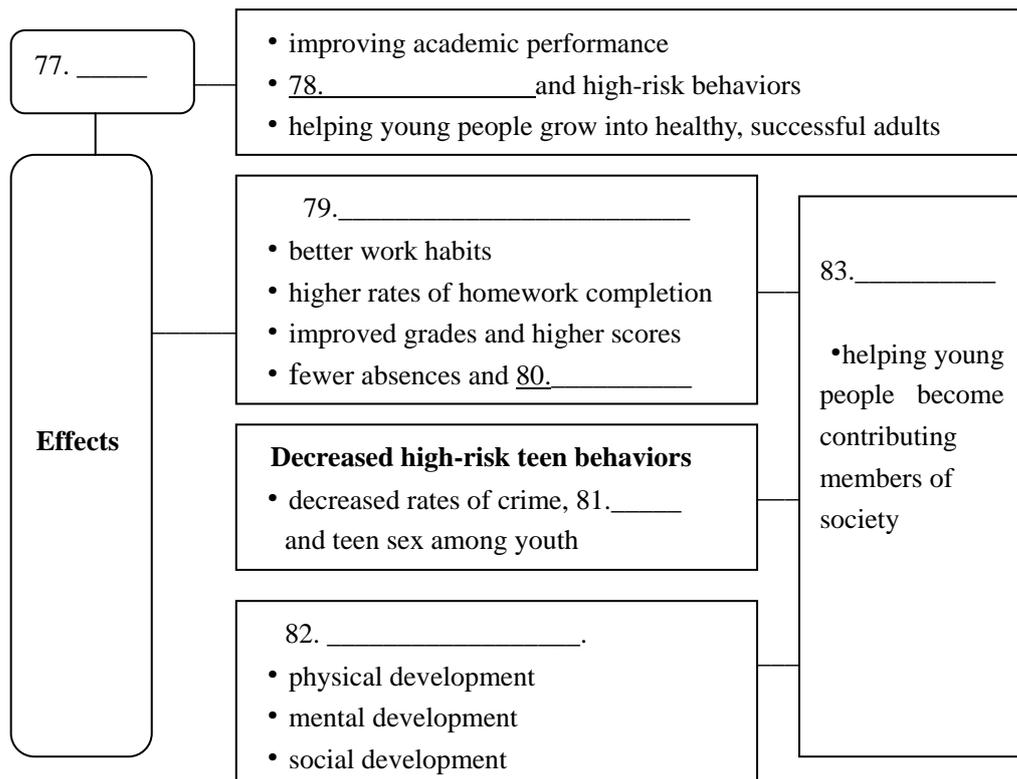
注意：每空不超过 3 个单词。

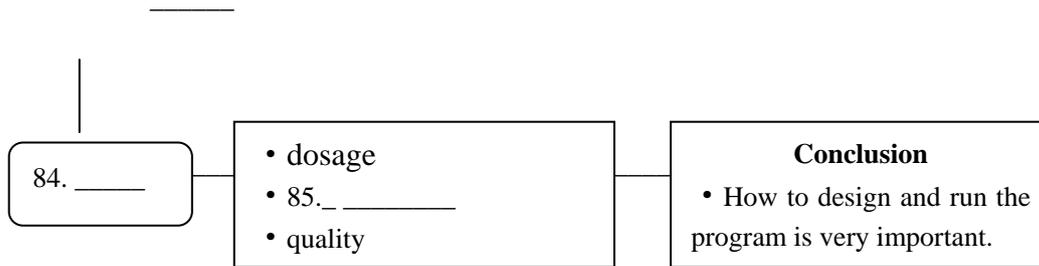
Quality after-school programs are designed to improve academic performance, decrease youth crimes and other high-risk behaviors, and help young people grow into healthy, successful adults.

The effect of quality after-school programs on academic performance is clear. Studies show that students who take part in such programs show better work habits, higher rates of homework completion, improved grades, and higher scores on achievement tests. They also have fewer absences and are less likely to blame. After-school programs also influence high-risk teen behavior. Various studies show decreased rates of crime, drug use, and teen sex among youth who join in well-run after-school programs when compared to similar youth who do not. Finally, after-school programs play an important role in supporting the following fields of development: physical development, mental development and social development. Thus, one can safely say that after-school programming is an effective method to help young people become contributing members of society.

Although there is enough proof from both small and large assessments that after-school programs can make a positive difference, it is important to note that not all programs are equal. First, dosage (时量) matters -- young people who attend the most hours over the most years benefit more than members who attend less often or over a shorter period of time. Next, after-school programs make a bigger difference for those students who need help most and have the fewest choices. Finally, program qualities matter. After-school programs work best when they create unique opportunities for youth. They should provide opportunities for positive relationships, skill building, meaningful involvement (参入), expression, suggestion, service, and work. Staff characteristics make an important difference in the quality of a program. The adults should treat youth as partners, create safe and fair environments, encourage personalized (个性化的) involvement, and actively create learning opportunities. In short, although after-school programs have promising future, how they are designed and run matters.

Title: 76 _____





第二节写作(满分 25 分)

请根据下面的英文短诗，展开适当的想象，写一篇短文。

标题为：My Teacher Mr. Moore

**There's a teacher Mr. Moore,
Who is lovely and thirty-four.
Always encouraging us to try,
He leads us to a world of "why."
We all admire him more and more.**

注意：

1. 不得照抄短诗原文。
2. 必须结合短诗的内容，发挥想象，适当展开。
3. 必须突出短诗的主题，结构完整，语意连贯。
4. 短文不能写成诗歌形式。
5. 词数：120 左右。

2006 年高考英语试题参考答案（湖南卷）

Keys:

1-5 AABCB 6-10 BCAAB 11-15 ABCCB 16-17 CC

18. new hands 19. Writing and typing 20. fun

21-25 ACDCA 26-30 DADCB 31-35 BABBA 36-40 CACBC 41-45 ADBBA

46-50 DBDAC 51-55 ACDBD 56-60 CDBCD 61-65 BCADC 66-70 ACBDB

71-75 DDABA

76. Quality After-School Program 77. Aims 78. decreasing youth crimes

79. Improved academic behaviors 80. less blame 81. drug use

82. Integrated development/ All-around development 83. Result 84. Assessments

85. student difference

One possible version:

My Teacher Mr. Moore

Of all my teachers, Mr. Moore is the one who impresses me most. Though he is 34, he looks very young for his age. And he's one of the most popular teachers in our school.

Compared with other teachers, Mr. Moore pays more attention to his way of teaching. He tries various ways to make his classes lively and interesting. In his opinion, we should not only know "what", but also understand "why". So, instead of giving us answers immediately, he encourages us to think by ourselves whenever he puts forward questions. With his help, we've learned how to analyze and settle problems. What a wonderful world of "why" he leads us to!

He is such a learned person that we all admire him very much.