

# 2006 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（安徽卷）

## 英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，第 I 卷 1 至 14 页，第 II 卷 15 至 16 页。全卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

### 第 I 卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项，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. £ 19.18.

答案是 B。

1. How much will the man pay for the tickets?
  - A. £ 7.5.
  - B. £ 15.
  - C. £ 50.
2. Which is the right gate for the man's flight?
  - A. Gate 16.
  - B. Gate 22.
  - C. Gate 25.
3. How does the man feel about going to school by bike?
  - A. Happy.
  - B. Tired.
  - C. Worried.
4. When can the woman get the computers?
  - A. On Tuesday.
  - B. On Wednesday.
  - C. On Thursday.
5. What does the woman think of the shirt for the party?
  - A. The size is not large enough.
  - B. The material is not good.
  - C. The color is not suitable.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，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 6 段材料，回答 6、7 题。

6. What can we learn about Mr. Brown?

- A. He is in his office.
- B. He is at a meeting.
- C. He is out for a meal.

7. What will the man probably do next?

- A. Call back.
- B. Come again.
- C. Leave a message.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What kind of room does the man want to take?

- A. A single room.
- B. A double room.
- C. A room for three

9. What does the man need to put in the form?

- A. Telephone and student card numbers.
- B. Student card number and address.
- C. Address and telephone number.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Follow clerks.
- B. Boss and secretary.
- C. Customer and salesperson.

11. What does the man like about his job?

- A. Living close to the office.
- B. Chances to go abroad.
- C. Nice people to work with.

12. What do we know about the woman?

- A. She likes traveling.
- B. She is new to the company.
- C. She works in public relations.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When will the visitors come?

- A. In March.
- B. In April.
- C. In May.

14. How many visitors are coming?

- A. 8.
- B. 10.
- C. 12.

15. What will the visitors do on the second day?

- A. Go to a party.
- B. Visit schools.
- C. Attend a lecture.



26. It's quite \_\_\_\_\_ me why such things have been allowed to happen.  
 A. for B. behind  
 C. against D. beyond
27. —It's been raining for a whole week. I think it'll get fine soon.  
 —\_\_\_\_\_. We are getting into the rainy season now.  
 A. Yes, it will B. Of course not  
 C. It's possible D. It's hard to say
28. Tom sounds very much \_\_\_\_\_ in the job, but I'm not sure whether he can manage it.  
 A. interested B. interesting  
 C. interestingly D. interestedly
29. A warm thought suddenly came to me \_\_\_\_\_ I might use the pocket money to buy some flowers for my mother's birthday.  
 A. if B. when C. that D. which
30. Most of what has been said about the Simiths \_\_\_\_\_ also true of the Johnsons.  
 A. are B. is C. being D. to be
31. Never in m wildest dreams \_\_\_\_\_ these people are living in such poor conditions.  
 A. I could imagine B. could I imagine  
 C. I couldn't imagine D. couldn't I imagine
32. You may drop in or just give me a call. \_\_\_\_\_ will do.  
 A. Either B. Each C. Neither D. All
33. — Four dollars a pair? I think it's a bit too much.  
 — If you buy three pairs, the price for each will \_\_\_\_\_ to three fifty.  
 A. come down B. take down C. turn over D. go over
34. Catherine bought a postcard of the place she was visiting, addressed \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ and then posted it at the nearby post office.  
 A. it; her B. it; herself C. herself; her D. herself; herself
35. Mr. Green stood up in defence of the 16-year-old boy, saying that he was not the one \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. blamed B. blaming C. to blame D. to be blamed

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后所给各题的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）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。

Have you ever had to decide whether to go shopping or stay home and watch TV on a weekend? Now you 36 do both at the same time. Home shopping television networks(网络) have become a 37 for many people to shop without 38 having to leave their homes.

Some shoppers are 39 of department stores and supermarkets— 40 the crowds, waiting in long lines, and sometimes 41 of finding anything they want to buy. They'd rather sit quietly at home in front of the TV set and 42 a friendly announcer describe a product 43 a model shows it. And they can 44 around the clock, buying something 45 by making a phone call.

Department stores and even mail-under companies are 46 to join in the success of home shopping. Large department stores are busy 47 their own TV channels(频道)to encourage TV shopping in the future. 48 can ask questions about products and place 49 , all through their TV sets.

Will shopping by television 50 take the place of shopping in stores? Some industry managers think so. 51 many people find shopping at a 52 store a great enjoyment. And for many shoppers, it is still important to 53 or try on dresses they want to buy. That's 54 specialists say that in the future, home shopping will 55 together with store shopping but will never entirely replace(取代) it.

- |                   |               |               |                |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. must       | B. should     | C. shall      | D. can         |
| 37. A. programme  | B. way        | C. reason     | D. purpose     |
| 38. A. ever       | B. never      | C. still      | D. once        |
| 39. A. proud      | B. fond       | C. tired      | D. careful     |
| 40. A. fighting   | B. striking   | C. treating   | D. stopping    |
| 41. A. sense      | B. doubt      | C. hope       | D. feeling     |
| 42. A. see        | B. watch      | C. let        | D. notice      |
| 43. A. until      | B. since      | C. if         | D. while       |
| 44. A. shop       | B. wait       | C. turn       | D. deliver     |
| 45. A. suitably   | B. cheaply    | C. simply     | D. hardly      |
| 46. A. nervous    | B. lucky      | C. equal      | D. eager       |
| 47. A. putting up | B. making up  | C. setting up | D. looking up  |
| 48. A. Guests     | B. Assistants | C. Managers   | D. Customers   |
| 49. A. orders     | B. goods      | C. books      | D. answers     |
| 50. A. lastly     | B. finally    | C. especially | D. fortunately |
| 51. A. Then       | B. Yet        | C. However    | D. Therefore   |
| 52. A. general    | B. popular    | C. real       | D. true        |
| 53. A. design     | B. make       | C. wear       | D. touch       |
| 54. A. how        | B. why        | C. what       | D. when        |
| 55. A. exist      | B. practise   | D. follow     | D. appear      |

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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

#### A

When a storm is coming, most people leave the area as quickly as possible and head for safety. But there are a few people who will get into their cars and go straight for the center of the storm. These people are willing to risk(冒...危险)being killed by floods or 100-kilometer-an-hour winds for the excitement of watching the storm close up.

“Storm chasing(追逐)” is becoming an increasingly popular hobby(喜好), especially in the Midwest of the United States, where there are frequent storms between March and July. A storm chaser begins the day by checking the Internet for the latest weather reports, and then drives up to 1,000 kilometers to where the storm will be and waits for it to develop.

Although anyone can do it, storm chasing is extremely dangerous. The power of a big storm can throw a cow into the air or destroy a whole house in seconds. Storm chasers are also often hurt in accidents caused by driving in a heavy rain. If you are a beginner, it is much safer to join a group for storm-chasing vacations during the storm season.

Even then, storm chasing is not all adventure and excitement. “Storm chasing is 95% driving,” says Daniel Lynch, who spends most of his summer storm-chasing. “Sometimes you can

sit around for hours waiting for something to happen, and all you get is blue sky and a few light showers.”

However, for storm chasers, it is all worth it. “When you get close to a storm, it is the most exciting sight you will ever see in your life,” says Jasper Morley. “Every storm is an example of the power of nature, It is the greatest show on Earth.”

56. For storm chasing, the first thing storm chasers do is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. head straight for the center of the storm
  - B. get into the car for safety
  - C. wait patiently for the storm to develop
  - D. collect information about a coming storm
57. Beginners of storm chasing are advised \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not to drive in a heavy rain
  - B. to do it in an organized way
  - C. not to get too close to a storm
  - D. to spend more time on it in summer
58. By saying “it is all worth it” in the last paragraph, the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. storm chasing costs a lot of money
  - B. storm chasing is worth hours of waiting
  - C. efforts in storm chasing are well paid
  - D. a storm presents the greatest show on Earth
59. What can we learn from the text?
- A. Sometimes storm chasers get nothing but disappointment
  - B. Many storm chasers get killed in the storms.
  - C. Storm chasing is becoming popular around the world/
  - D. Storm chasing is only fit for young people.

## B

People fell in love with Elizabeth Taylor in 1944, when she starred in *National Velvet*—the story of Velvet Brown, a young girl who wins first place in a famous horse race. At first, the producers of the movie told Taylor that she was too small to play the part of Velvet. However, they waited for her for a few months as she exercised and trained—and added three inches to her height in four months! Her acting in *National Velvet* is still considered the best by a child actress.

Elizabeth Taylor was born in London in 1932. Her parents, both Americans, had moved there for business reasons. When World War II started, the Taylor family moved to Beverly Hills, California, and there Elizabeth started acting in movies. After her success as a child star, Taylor had no trouble moving into adult(成人)roles and won twice for Best Actress: *Butterfield 8* (1960) and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1966)

Taylor's fame(名声)and popularity gave her a lot of power with the movie industry, so she was able to demand very high pay for her movies. In 1963, she received \$1 million for her part in *Cleopatra*—the highest pay received by any star up to that time.

Elizabeth Taylor is a legend (传奇人物) of our time. Like Velvet Brown in *National Velvet*, she has been lucky, she has beauty, fame and wealth. But she is also a hard worker. Taylor seldom acts in movies any more. Instead, she puts her time and efforts into her businesses, and into helping others — several years ago, she founded an organization that has raised more than \$40



67. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Powerful Lions
- B. Lions at Work and Play
- C. Lions, Social Cats
- D. Lions, Skilled Hunters

D

To extinguish (熄灭) different kinds of fires, several types of fire extinguishers have been invented. They must be ready for immediate use when fire breaks out. Most portable (手提式的) kinds operate for less than a minute, so they are useful only on small fires. The law requires ships, trains, buses and planes to carry extinguishers.

Since fuel, oxygen (氧气) and heat must be present in order for fire to exist, one or more of these things must be removed or reduced to extinguish a fire. If the heat is reduced by cooling the material below a certain temperature, the fire goes out. The cooling method is the most common way to put out a fire. Water is the best cooling material because it is low in cost and easy to get.

Another method of extinguishing fire is by cutting off the oxygen. This is usually done by covering the fire with sand, steam or some other things. A blanket may be used to cover a small fire.

A third method is called separation, which includes removing the fuel, or material easy to burn, from a fire, so that it can find no fuel.

The method that is used to put out a fire depends upon the type of fire. Fires have been grouped in three classes. Fires in wood, paper, cloth and the like are called Class A fires. These materials usually help keep the fire on. Such fires can be stopped most readily by cooling with water.

68. If a fire breaks out on a bus, which of the follow should be ready there for you to use?

- A. Sand
- B. Water
- C. A blanket.
- D. An extinguisher.

69. To cover a small piece of burning wood with a basin in order to stop the fire is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. separating the fire
- B. reducing the heat
- C. removing the fuel
- D. cutting off the oxygen

70. In choosing how to put out a fire, we should first be clear about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when it breaks out
- B. how it comes about
- C. what kind it is
- D. where it takes place

71. What would the author probably discuss in the paragraph that follows?

- A. Another class of fires
- B. Another type of extinguishers
- C. How fires break out.
- D. How fires can be prevented.

E

Childhood was an illusion (错觉) and the illusion was this: everything was bigger. No, I mean everything, not just houses and shops and grown-ups, but colors and flowers and journeys, especially journeys which seemed endless. “Are we there yet, Daddy?”

Funfairs (游乐场) were huge things that spread for miles around you with noise and lights and exciting danger. Rainy days at home when you were ill seemed to last for ever. Being a grown-up yourself was an unthinkable distant possibility. Every sound was louder, every game was grander, every pain unbearable.

As I' ve grown old, life has become smaller. Tastes have bulled. Surprises have lurned into shocks. Days go by unnoticed. How can I regain childhood when it was an illusion?

I have only one repeatable and wonderful way and even in this way I can regain only part of that larger world. I can play upon the stage like a child and make the crowd laugh and laugh with them, sometimes helplessly like a child, and then, even though I' m a sixty-one-year-old man, I can almost catch the colors and sounds and stillness of those bigger years when I was little.

72. How does the author feel about his childhood?

- A. It was endless.                      B. It was unpleasant.  
C. He is glad that it is over.      D. He misses it as a grown-up

73. The author thinks that everything was bigger in childhood because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. children could not make proper judgments.  
B. children were curious and eager about life  
C. things appeared really big in children's eyes  
D. to grow up seemed so long for children

74. The world seems to have become smaller to the author because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. life is disappointing                      B. time goes by too fast  
C. he has had too many surprises      D. foods no longer taste delicious

75. The author enjoys playing on the stage so as to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. act like a child                                      B. live an unusual life  
C. make the crowd laugh                              D. regain his childhood

## 2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（安徽卷）

### 英语

### 第 II 卷

注意事项:

请用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上书写作答，在试题卷上书写作答无效。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

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

此行缺一个词：在缺词处用一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| There is a public library in every town in Britain. Anyone | 76. _____ |
| Can borrow books if he or she wish. In some please you     | 77. _____ |
| May borrow as more books as you need, but in others        | 78. _____ |
| You are limited in a certain number of books. You may      | 79. _____ |
| Keep the books for several weeks so as you can have        | 80. _____ |

Enough time to finish it. If the book you want is out 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
You may ask it to be kept for you. Most public libraries 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
Also have a reading-room, that you can sit at the desk 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
And read the daily newspapers, magazines and the other 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
Books, but you are not permit to take them out. 85. \_\_\_\_\_

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是李华, 作为选派的交流学生在美国某中学学习了一年, 寄住在 Mr. Brown 家里, 刚回到国内。回国后你发现自己的一本英语词典遗忘在他家, 因此给他写一封信, 请他帮助寄回词典。信的主要内容如下:

- \* 感谢在美国期间他所提供的帮助。
- \* 一本英语词典忘记带回。
- \* 词典是美国老师送的, 非常珍贵。
- \* 词典很可能丢在卧室的书架上。
- \* 邮资自己付。

注意:

- 1、词数 100 左右; 信的开头和结尾已为你写好。
- 2、可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。
- 3、参考词汇: 邮资—postage

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Dear Mr. Brown,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

## 2006 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（安徽卷）

### 英 语 参 考 答 案

1-5 BCAAC 6-10 CAACA 11-15 BBABB 16-20 CABBC

21-25 BCDBC 26-30 DDACB 31-35 BAABC

36-40 DBACA 41-45 CBDAC 46-50 DCDAB 51-55 BCDBA

56-60 DBCAA 61-65 CBACB 66-70 DBDDC 71-75 ADBAD

76. √ 77. wish →wishes 78. more →many 79. in →to 80. as →that

81. it →them 82. ask →ask for 83. that → where 84. the other → other

85. permit →permitted

One possible version :

Dear Mr. Brown,

I'm now safely back home. Thank you very much for all the kindness I got from you during my stay. Hope everything is fine with you there.

Now I wonder whether I could ask you a favor. When I came back, I suddenly realized that I had left my English dictionary behind at your place. It is a precious gift from my American teacher. Would you please be so kind as to send it back to me? I'll pay for the postage. The dictionary must be on the bookshelf in my bedroom. It is the one with a red cover.

Thanks and all the best.

Yours,  
Li Hua