

2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津）

英 语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）、第 II 卷（非选择题）和第 III 卷（选择题）三部分，共 150 分，考试用时 120 分钟。第 I 卷 1 至 10 页，第 II 卷 11 至 12 页，第 III 卷 13 至 16 页。考生务必将答案涂写在答题卡上，答在试卷上无效。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

祝各位考生考试顺利！

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷时，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并在规定位置粘入贴考试用条形码。
2. 每小题选出答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。
3. 本卷共 55 小题，共 85 分。

第一部分：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。

例：Sound over there _____ you' ll be able to see it better.

A. or B. and C. but D. while

答案是 B。

1. We had a picnic last term and it was a lot of fun, so let' s have _____ one this month.
A. the other B. some C. another D. other
2. The cost of living in Glasgow is among the lowest in Britain, _____ the quality of life is probably one of the highest.
A. since B. when C. as D. while
3. —Did Linda see the traffic accident?
—No, no sooner _____ impossible now does seem possible.
A. had she gone B. she had gone C. has she gone D. she has gone
4. What we used to think _____ impossible now does seem possible.
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
5. If you are traveling _____ the customs are really foreign to your own, please do as the Romans do.
A. in which B. what C. when D. where
6. We want to rent a bus which can _____ 40 people for our trip to Beijing.
A. load B. hold C. fill D. support
7. A good story does not necessarily have to have a happy ending, but the reader must not be left _____.
A. unsatisfied B. unsatisfying
C. to be unsatisfying D. being unsatisfied
8. Most of us know we should cut down on fat, but knowing such things isn' t much help when it _____ shopping and eating.
A. refers to B. speaks of C. focuses on D. comes to
9. —I' m thinking of the test tomorrow. I' m afraid I can' t pass this time.
—_____! I' m sure you' ll make it.
A. Go ahead B. Good luck C. No problem D. Cheer up
10. Don' t respond to any e-mails _____ personal information, no matter how official they look.

- A. searching B. asking C. requesting D. questioning
11. We _____ have proved great adventurers, but we have done the greatest march ever made in the past ten years.
A. needn' t B. may not C. shouldn' t D. mustn' t
12. The Beatles, _____ many of you are old enough to remember, came from Liverpool.
A. what B. that C. how D. as
13. Fitness is important in sport, but of at least _____ importance are skills.
A. fair B. reasonable C. equal D. proper
14. There is much chance _____ Bill will recover from his injury in time for the race.
A. that B. which C. until D. if
15. Finding information in today' s world is easy. The _____ is how you can tell if the information you get is useful or not.
A. ability B. competition C. challenge D. knowledge

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，其后从 16~35 各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

I work as a volunteer (志愿者) for an organization that helps the poor in Haiti. Recently I took my son Barrett there for a week, hoping to 16 him.

Before setting out, I told Barrett this trip would be tiring and 17. For the first two days, he said almost nothing. I worried the trip was too 18 for a 17-year-old. Then on day three, as we were 19 over high rocky mountains, he turned to me and grinned (咧嘴笑), "Pretty hard."

After that there was no turning back. A five-year-old girl, wearing a dress several sizes

20 large and broken shoes, followed Barrett around, mesmerized (着迷). He couldn' t stop 21. Later he said 22. "I wish I could speak French." I was 23 —this from a boy who hated and 24 French classes throughout school.

Usually silent, he 25 Gaby, our host, and kept asking questions about the country and its people. He blossomed (活泼起来).

26, the moment that really took 27 breath away occurred in a village deep in the mountains. I was 28 a woman villager for an article. 135 centimeters tall, she was small in figure but strong in 29. Through determination, she had learned to read and write and 30 to become part of the leadership of the 31.

Learning her story, Barrett was as 32 as I by this tiny woman' s achievements. His eyes were wet and there was a 33 of love and respect on his face. He had finally understood the importance of my work.

When leaving for home, Barrett even offered to stay 34 as a volunteer. My insides suddenly felt struck. This 35 achieved all I' d expected. Soon he will celebrate his 18th birthday. He' ll be a man.

16. A. comfort B. please C. attract D. educate
17. A. rough B. dangerous C. troublesome D. violent
18. A. little B. much C. fast D. slow
19. A. moving B. running C. climbing D. looking
20. A. too B. very C. even D. so
21. A. joking B. crying C. shouting D.

smiling

22. A. patiently B. regretfully C. lightly D. cheerfully

23. A. ashamed B. disappointed C. determined D. surprised

24. A. took up B. went in for C. fought against D. called off

25. A. befriended B. disregarded C. avoided D. recognized

26. A. Thus B. Even C. Meanwhile D. However

27. A. my B. his C. our D. her

缺原稿

36. When lost in the mountains, you can increase your chances of survival if you _____ .

- A. take a space blanket with you
- B. do more physical labor
- C. try to find a car immediately
- D. walk as far as possible to find help

37. According to the passage, people most probably fail to survive if they _____ .

- A. do not take enough equipment
- B. stay in the middle of the mountain
- C. do not keep themselves warm
- D. stay in a snow-covered area

38. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. Don' t travel by yourself.
- B. Mountain traveling is dangerous.
- C. Don' t get frightened in danger.
- D. Avoid going to unfamiliar places.

B

At a few minutes past five. Dave noted that the blanket of darkness was lifting. He was just able to make out the heavier masses that eventually appeared as the familiar trees that lined the road at the base of the hill. The upper reaches of the sky showed lighter shades of gray.

Dave got out of bed quietly and dressed quickly. He mixed a spoonful of instant chocolate into a glass of cold water, and his impatience forced him to finish the drink in gulps.

As he walked down toward the lake. Dave paused to reach for the fishing pole and gear box on the bench where he had left them the night before.

By the time where he reached the small boat, a thick white mist (雾气) had spread over the surface of the water. He stepped into the boat, sat down, and rowed out of the weed beds that lined the edge of the shore.

The outer fringe (边缘) of the lake disappeared as the boat moved forward noiselessly. All he could see was the enveloping whiteness. He could not tell where the boat and the surrounding air met the surface of the lake.

Dave rowed steadily ahead, relying of a mental picture of the surroundings. Then the mist began to rise, slowly It soon rested inches above the still surface of the lake. The heavy silence was now being broken by the fish breaking through the surface as they leaped out of the water for low-flying insects.

The magic time had arrived. Dave raised his pole. Dawn was broken. He was excited with expectancy.

39. Dave got up early in the morning to _____.
- enjoy the scene of the lake
 - seek adventure at the lake
 - go fishing in the lake
 - take a walk by the lake
40. According to the story, which of the following is TRUE?
- Dave broke the quietness of the lake.
 - Dave was familiar with the surroundings.
 - Dave took a picture of the lake with him.
 - Dave forgot the fishing pole at the beginning.
41. The underlined word “It” in Paragraph 6 refers to _____.
- fish
 - boat
 - silence
 - mist
42. What can we learn from the end of the story?
- Dave was hopeful of catching a lot of fish.
 - Dave wished the weather would be better.
 - Dave was happy that dawn was broken.
 - Dave expected someone else would come.

C

Some children are natural-born bosses. They have a strong need to make decisions, manage their environment, and lead rather than follow. Stephen Jackson, a Year One student, “operates under the theory of what’s mine is mine and what’s yours is mine,” says his mother. “The other day I bought two new Star Wars light sabers (劍). Later, I saw Stephen with the two new ones while his brother was using the beat-up ones.”

“Examine the extended family, and you’ll probably find a bossy grandparent, aunt, uncle or cousin in every generation. It’s not an inheritable trait,” says Russell Barkley, a professor at the Medical University of South Carolina. Other children who may not be particularly bossy can gradually gain dominance (支配地位) when they sense their parents are weak, hesitant, or in disagreement with each other.

Whether it’s inborn nature or developed character at work, too much control in the hands of the young isn’t healthy for children or the family. Fear is at the root of a lot of bossy behavior, says family psychologist John Taylor. Children, he says in his book *From Defiance to Cooperation*, “have secret feelings of weakness” and “a desire to feel safe.” It’s the parents’ role to provide that protection.

When a “boss child” doesn’t learn limits at home, the stage is set for a host of troubles outside the family. The overly willful and unbending child may have trouble obeying teachers or coaches, for example, or trouble keeping friends. It can be pretty lonely as the top dog if no one likes your bossy ways.

“I see more and more parents giving up their power,” says Barkley, who has studied bossy behavior for more than 30 years. “They bend too far because they don’t want to be as strict as their own parents were. But they also feel less confident about their parenting skills. Their kids, in turn, feel more anxious.”

43. Bossy children like Stephen Jackson _____.
- make good decisions
 - show self-centeredness
 - lack care from others
 - have little sense of fear

44. The underlined phrase “inheritable trait” in Paragraph 2 means _____.
- inborn nature
 - developed character
 - accepted theory
 - particular environment
45. The study on bossy behavior implies that parents _____.
- should give more power to their children
 - should be strict with their children
 - should not be so anxious about their children
 - should not set limits for their children
46. Bossy children may probably become _____.
- relaxed
 - skillful
 - hesitant
 - lonely
47. What is the passage mainly about?
- How bossy behavior can be controlled.
 - How we can get along with bossy children.
 - What leads to children’s bossy behavior.
 - What effect bossy behavior brings about.

D

Researchers are placing robotic dogs (机器狗) in the homes of lonely old people to determine whether they can improve the quality of life for humans. Alan Beck, an expert in human-animal relationship, and Nancy Edwards, a professor of nursing, are leading the animal-assisted study concerning the influence of robotic dogs on old people’s depression, physical activity, and life satisfaction. “No one will argue that an older person is better off being more active, challenged, or stimulated (刺激),” Edwards points out. “The problem is how we promote (使……成为现实) that, especially for those without friends or help. A robotic dog could be a solution.”

In the study, the robot, called AIBO, is placed for six weeks in the houses of some old people who live alone. Before placing AIBO in the home, researchers will collect baseline data for six weeks. These old people will keep a diary to note their feelings and activity before and after AIBO. Then, the researchers will review the data to determine if it has inspired any changes in the life of its owner.

“I talk to him all the time, and he responds to my voice,” says a seventy-year-old lady, “When I’m watching TV, he’ll stay in my arms until he wants down. He has a mind of his own.”

The AIBOs respond to certain orders. The researchers say they have some advantages over live dogs, especially for old people. Often the elderly are disabled and cannot care for an animal by walking it or playing with it. A robotic dog removes exercise and feeding concerns.

“At the beginning, it was believed that no one would relate to the robotic dog, because it was metal and not furry.” Beck says. “But it’s amazing how quickly we have given up that belief.”

“Hopefully, down the road, these robotic pets could become a more-valuable health helper. They will record their masters’ blood pressure, oxygen levels. Or heart rhythms. ASIBOs may even one day have games that can help stimulate older people’s minds.”

48. The purpose of Beck and Edwards’ study is to _____.
- understand human-animal relationship
 - make lonely old people’s life better
 - find the causes of old people’s loneliness
 - promote the animal-assisted research

49. In the research, the old people are asked to _____.
- note the activities of AIBOs
 - keep AIBOs at home for 12 weeks
 - record their feelings and activity
 - analyze the collected information
50. What is the advantage of AIBO over live dogs?
- It is easier to keep at home.
 - It can help the disabled people.
 - It responds to all the human orders.
 - It can watch TV with its owner.
51. The author seems to suggest that the future robotic dogs may _____.
- cure certain diseases
 - keep old people active
 - change people's beliefs
 - look more like real dogs

E

Attitude is an internal(内在的)state that influences the choices of personal action made by the individual (个人). Some researchers consider that attitudes come from differences between beliefs and ideas; others believe that attitudes come from emotional states. Here, we focus on the effects of attitudes upon behavior, that is, upon the choices of action made by the individual.

The kinds of actions taken by human beings are obviously influenced greatly by attitudes. Whether one listens to classical music or rock, whether one obeys the speed limit while driving, whether one encourages one's husband or wife to express his or her own ideas—all are influenced by attitudes. These internal states are acquired (获得) throughout life from situations one is faced with in the home, in the streets, and in the school.

Of course, the course of action chosen by an individual in any situation will be largely determined by the particulars of that situation. An individual who has a strong attitude of obeying laws may drive too fast when he is in a hurry and no police cars in sight. A child who has a strong attitude of honesty may steal a penny when she thinks no one will notice. But the internal state which remains unchanged over a period of time, and which makes the individual behave regularly in a variety of situations, is what is meant by an attitude.

Attitudes are learned in a variety of ways. They can result from single incidents, as when an attitude toward snakes is acquired by an experience in childhood at the sudden movement of a snake. They can result from the individual's experiences of success and pleasure, as when someone acquires a positive attitude toward doing crossword puzzles by being able to complete some of them. And frequently, they are learned by copying other people's behavior, as when a child learns how to behave toward foreigners by observing the actions of his parents. Regardless of these differences, there is something in common in the learning and modification (修正) of attitudes.

52. According to the passage, attitudes _____.
- come from different situations in one's life
 - are largely affected by one's behavior
 - remain unchanged in one's daily life
 - could be chosen according to one's will
53. The author uses the examples in Paragraph 3 to show _____.
- people often make mistakes when they are not noticed
 - people with good attitudes may sometimes do bad deeds

- C. particulars of a situation may influence an individual' s action
 D. an individual may change his or her attitude fairly easily
54. Which of the following is TRUE about the learning of attitudes?
 A. Attitudes are only learned through one' s success.
 B. Attitudes learned in danger will last longer.
 C. Copying others behavior is not a good idea.
 D. Attitudes can be learned from one' s parents.
55. What would be the best title for the passage?
 A. Differences of Attitudes.
 B. Nature of Attitude.
 C. Choices of Attitudes.
 D. Modification of Attitude.

2006 年普通高等学校生全国统一考试 (天津)

英 语

第 II 卷

注意事项:

1. 用钢笔或签字笔 (黑色笔迹) 将答案写在答题卡上。
2. 本卷共 11 小题, 共 35 分。

第三部分: 写作

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: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下面一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

Dear Ms. Smith,

I appreciate your help very well. On the first day of 56.
 Camp, you came up to myself while I was sitting alone. After 57.
 That, you always gave me specially attention and inspired 58.
 to me to join in activities. As a result, I gradually got to know 59.
 The other campers. Because the help you gave me that summer, 60.
 My life changed. I gained so much confidence that I go back 61.
 To school as new person. My grades improved. I became 62.
 Very active but made new friends. Today, I got a letter that 63.
 Said I had been admitting to a college. I am proud of it. I just 64.
 Want to thank you for helping me becoming a different person. 65.

Yours,

Bob

66. 假设你是李华, 在出国交流学习期间, 到当地一家电影院看了一场精彩的电影, 但在观影过程中发现了一些问题。请你根据下列提示用英语给影院经理写一封信。

1. 因广告过多, 影片放映晚点;
2. 影片播放音量过大;
3. 安全出口标识不明, 存在安全隐患;
4. 适当结尾。

注意:

1. 词数: 80~120;
2. 可适当加入细节, 以使行文连贯;
3. 信的开头已为你写好 (不计入词数)。

参考词汇：安全出口—exit

安全隐患—potential safety hazard

Dear Manager,

I' m an exchange student from China. Yesterday, I went to your cinema to see a film. The film was very good, but

(此处不能答题)

Yours faithfully,
Li Hua

2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（天津）

英 语

第Ⅲ卷

注意事项：

1. 答第Ⅲ卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上，并在规定位置粘贴考试用条形码。
2. 做题时，先将答案划在试卷上。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。
3. 转涂答案时，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。
4. 本卷共 20 小题，共 30 分。

第四部分：听力

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，你将有 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。

67. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A. In a school.

B. In a library.

C. In a hospital.

68. What did the woman think of the lecture?

A. It was popular.

B. It was boring.

C. It was interesting.

69. How is the girl going to spend the weekend?

A. Doing her homework.

B. Preparing for the competition.

C. Boating in the Water Park.

70. Where does the woman most probably work?

A. In a music store.

B. In a computer lab.

C. In a school library.

71. Why didn't the man go to the exhibition?

A. The ticket was too expensive.

B. Buying tickets took time.

C. Da Vinci was not his favorite.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段材料。每段材料后有几个小题，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。听每段材料前，你将有时间阅读每个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段材料读两遍。

听第 6 段对话，回答第 72 和第 73 小题。

72. What do we learn about Bill?

A. He just got out of trouble.

B. He did something right.

C. He enjoyed what he had done.

73. What kind of film does the woman prefer?

A. Something exciting.

B. Something educational.

C. Something relaxing.

听第7段对话，回答第74至76小题。

74. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Their future study.
B. The graduation party.
C. College entrance exam.
75. In what field is the boy most likely to work in the future?
A. Medicine.
B. Computing.
C. Banking.
76. What do we learn about the girl?
A. Her uncle has a company.
B. She dreams of becoming a doctor.
C. She wants to live in Hong Kong.

听第8段对话，回答77至79小题。

77. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Cultures of Australia and New Zealand.
B. A plan to travel to Australia and New Zealand.
C. Similarities and differences between two countries.
78. What are the people of the two countries like?
A. They are crazy about sports.
B. They like drinking and talking.
C. They are interested in shopping.
79. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. New Zealand has a warmer climate.
B. Australian beaches are slightly better.
C. Both countries are attractive to travelers.

听第9段对话，回答第80至82小题。

80. What does the boy do at the gym every week?
A. Swim three times.
B. Take a part-time job.
C. Play ping-pong sometimes.
81. Why doesn't the girl go to the gym?
A. She doesn't like doing exercise.
B. Study has been her first concern.
C. The gym schedule is too tight for her.
82. What is the girl probably going to do?
A. Do some sport.
B. Meet her teacher.
C. Study even harder.

听第10段对话，回答第83至第86小题。

83. Why is Fred invited to the program?
A. To advertise his driving school.
B. To talk about learning to drive.
C. To share his driving experiences.
84. How do Fred's customers know about him?
A. Through friends.
B. Through newspapers.
C. Through the program.
85. Why does Fred have so many customers now?
A. He works harder.

- B. He is warm-hearted.
 - C. He offers lower prices.
86. What does Fred do first in training beginners?
- A. He calms them down.
 - B. He talks to them.
 - C. He sits beside them.

2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (天津)

英语参考答案

第 I 卷

第一、二部分 (Key to 1~55)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. D 10. C
11. B 12. D 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. D 17. A
18. B 19. C 20. A
21. D 22. B 23. D 24. C 25. A 26. D 27. A
28. B 29. C 30. B
31. A 32. D 33. A 34. B 35. D 36. A 37. C
38. C 39. C 40. B
41. D 42. A 43. B 44. A 45. B 46. D 47. C
48. B 49. C 50. A
51. B 52. A 53. C 54. D 55. B

第 II 卷

第三部分

第一节:

Dear Ms. Smith,

I appreciate your help very well. On the first day of Camp, you came up to myself while I was sitting alone. After That, you always gave me specially attention and inspired ~~to~~ me to join in activities. As a result. I gradually got to know the other campers. Because \wedge the help you gave me that summer, my life changed, I gained so much confidence that I go back to school as \wedge new person. My grades improved. I became very active but made new friends. Today, I got a letter that said I had been admitting to a college. I am proud of it. I just want to thank you for helping me becoming a different person.

56. much
57. me
58. spectal
59. to
60. of
61. went
62. a
63. and
64. dmitted
65. become

Yours,
Bob

第二节

一、评分原则:

1. 本题总分为 25 分, 按 5 个档次给分。
2. 评分时, 先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次, 然后以该档次的要求来衡量, 确定或调整档次, 最后给分。
3. 词数少于 80 的, 从总分中减去 2 分; 词数多于 120 的, 酌情给分, 最多不超过 2 分。
4. 评分时, 应注意的主要内容为: 内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。
5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面。评分时, 应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
6. 如书写较差, 以至影响交际, 将分数降低一个档次。

二、内容要点

1. 观影过程中发现了一些问题;
2. 因广告过多, 放映晚点;
3. 影片播放音量过大;
4. 安全出口标识不明, 存在安全隐患;
5. 适当结尾。

三、各档次的给分范围和要求：

第五档（很好）：

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

—覆盖所有的内容要点。

—应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

—语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误，但为尽力使用复杂结构或较高级词汇所致；具备较强的语言运用能力。

—能有效地使用了语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档（好）：

完全完成了试题规定的任务。

—虽漏掉1、2个次重点，但覆盖所有主要内容。

—应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

—语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确，些许错误主要是尝试较复杂结构或词汇所致。

—应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文结构紧凑。

达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档（适当）：

基本完成了试题规定的任务。

—虽漏掉一些内容，但覆盖所有主要内容。

—应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。

—有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，但不影响理解。

—应用简单的语句间的连接成分，使全文内容连贯。

整体而言，基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档（较差）：

未恰当完成试题规定的任务。

—漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容，写了一些无关内容。

—语法结构单调，词汇项目有限。

—有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响了对写作内容的理解。

—较少使用语句间的连接成分，内容缺少连贯性。

信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档（差）：

未完成试题规定的任务。

—明显遗漏主要内容，写了一些无关内容，原因可能是未理解试题要求。

—语法结构单调，词汇项目有限。

—较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误，影响对写作内容的理解。

—缺乏语句间的连接成分，内容不连贯。

信息未能传达给读者。

0分

未能传达给读者任何信息；内容太少，无法评判；写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。

四、说明：

1. 内容要点可用不同方式表达。

2. 对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

3. 开头、结尾的内容必须合乎逻辑，语言得体。

五、One Possible Version:

第III卷

第四部分：(Key to67~86)

67. C 68. B 69. B 70. A 71. B 72. C 73. B 74. A 75. C 76. B
77. C 78. A 79. C 80. C 81. B 82. A 83. B 84. A 85. C 86. A

听力原文：天津卷听力原文

第一部分

第一节,听下面五段对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从每题所给的三个选项选出最佳选项,听完每段对话后,你有十秒回答和阅读下一小题,每段你将听一遍。

例如,现在你有五秒的时间看试卷上的例题,你将听到以下内容:

67. —Excuse me, is it my turn now? I have been waiting for some time and I was wondering....

—I'm sorry. The doctor is so busy.

68. —It was such an interesting lecture. I hope you enjoy it as much as I did.

—I must admit that I always fell asleep in the first 30 minutes.

69. —Have a nice weekend. Do you have anything exciting?

—No, not really. I was thinking of boating in the water park with my parents. But you know the international English telling competition is coming up, so I will stay at home and prepare for it.

70. —Good morning, Mikel music.

—Hello, I'd like to know if I can order the new discovery CD.

—Certainly. Let me check on the computer. Yes, the order number is CD392BK, the price is 30 pounds 99.

71. —Did you go to the Italian hightech exhibition in Tianjin University last month.

—Yes, it was wonderful. I particularly like the works by Da Vinci

—I wish I had gone but I heard we have to wait for two hours to get the ticket.

听下面五段材料，每段有一个小题，从三个选项中选一个。

第一篇

—Hi Bill, you look happy.

—Yes, I'm just seeing a very funny film on TV.

—What was it about?

—It was about a careless man who got into trouble wherever he went. He couldn't do anything right.

—So you liked it?

—Yes, I did. It made me laugh a lot.

—But I rather see something not only interesting but also instructive.

—Oh James, don't be so serious. People sometimes need relaxation.

—That's true. But I just think that watching TV is just not for entertainment.

第二篇

-Hi, Lily. Great graduation party, isn't it?

-Yes, everyone here is having a good time. Any ideas for the future?

-Well, I'm interested in finance and my uncle runs a company in HongKong, so I decided to go to HongKong University.

-Sounds great. HongKong is an international financial center. You will surely go far there.

-What about you?

-I'd like to go to university in Beijing.

-What do you want to take as your major, Computer science or medicine?

-I prefer medicine. It's always been my dream to be a doctor.

第三篇

-I hear that you have just been to Australia and New Zealand, can you tell me something about the two countries?

-Well, Australia is much bigger than New Zealand. You can leave a town and drive for hours before coming to the next one. There

are more nationalities there. But New Zealand has a much cooler climate.

-Are there anything similar about them?

-They both have beautiful beaches and great forest mountains. Both traveling in both countries is very exciting.

-What about the coastlines?

-They have very similar coastlines. Perhaps they are such close neighbors. Both coastlines are very relaxed and friendly. You can go to a corner shop to buy a drink and end up talking to the shopkeeper for hours. What's more, people in both countries are sports mad.

第四篇

-Hi, you look tired.

-Yeah, but actually I feel great. I've just been working out of the gym.

-Really? What do you do?

-Well, usually I play pingpong three times a week. If I have time, I go to a short swim.

-I have never been to the gym. I am so busy with my classes that I just don't have time to exercise.

-Oh, that's too bad.

-I think you will enjoy the gym if you started going.

-My schedule is so tight. you know, my teachers all have great expectations of me.
-Well, any way , think about it. And if you will find the time , i do encourage you to try it. you 'd feel 100% better.
-Yeah, i really need to start to getting some excercise. I will give it some serious thought.

第五篇

-Wellcome to our programme. Today we have invited Fread Wocson , a draving instructor of over 20 years experience to talk to us about learning to drive. Well Fread, do you think it's getting expensive to learn to drive these days?

-Well , it depends. If you come for a privite instructor like me, it's going to be a bit less expensive than going to a big school. The thing is , people have usually heard of the big school and trust them. Well i get customers through personal connections.

-Does that mean you have to try hard to get customers?

-Not now , when i started i have to. But at the moment i am fully booked and my prices are quite competitive.

-Learning to drive is usaully a nervous exprience for beginers. What do you think?

-Well, it can be. But i try to get them to sit quietly in the drive's seat for a few momnent. With their eyes closed, you will be suprised how it changed some people. They fell much more ready for drive if they had a few quiet moments.

-Yes, i suppose some people are much more nervous than others .