

# 2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

## 英语（北京卷）

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 16 页，第 II 卷 17 至 18 页，共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

注意事项：

1. 答题前考生务必分别将答题卡 I 和答题卡 II 上的姓名、准考证号用黑色字迹的签字笔填写，用 2B 铅笔将准考证号对应的信息点涂黑。

2. 答试卷第 I 卷时，每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡 I 上对应题目的答案选中涂满涂黑，黑度以盖住框内字母为准。如需改动，用橡皮擦除干净后再选涂其他答案项。在试卷上答题无效。

3. 答试卷第 II 卷时，必须用黑色笔迹的签字笔按题号顺序答在答题卡 II 的红色框答题区域相对应位置内，未在对应的答题区域内作答或超出答题区域作答均不得分。在试卷上答题无效。

### 第 I 卷（选择题 共 115 分）

第一部分：听力理解（共两节，30 分）

第一节（共 5 小题：每小题 1.5 分，共 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一道小题，从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。每段对话你将听一遍。

例：What is the man going to read?

- A. A newspaper.
- B. A magazine.
- C. A book

答案是 A.

1. What size does the woman want?  
A. Size 8.    B. Size 10.    C. Size 12.
2. Where does the conversation take place?  
A. In a post office.  
B. In a hotel.  
C. In a bank.
3. Why is the man going to New York?  
A. To live there.  
B. To visit a friend.  
C. To have a vacation.
4. What are they going to do?  
A. Play tennis.  
B. Go swimming  
C. Do some cleaning.
5. What is the man doing?  
A. Making an announcement.  
B. Making an appointment.

C. Making an invitation.

第二节 (共 15 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 共 22.5 分)

听下面 6 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几道小题, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读每小题。听完后, 每小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白你将听两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. Who is this announcement for?

- A. People on a train.
- B. People on a plane.
- C. People in a restaurant.

7. What time of the day is it?

- A. Morning.
- B. Noon.
- C. Evening.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. Where are the speakers?

- A. At a Lost and Found.
- B. At a bus stop.
- C. In a shop.

9. Which of the following is the woman's coat?



A.



B.



C.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 11 题。

10. What are the speakers doing?

- A. Watching a movie.
- B. Having dinner.
- C. Making soup.

11. What makes the man unhappy?

- A. The woman doesn't cook very well.
- B. The woman seldom talks to him at dinner.
- C. The woman watches too many commercials.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. What does the man dislike about his job?

- A. Working in a hotel.
- B. Working in summer.

C. Traveling all the time.

13. Why doesn't he want to take the news job/

A. He doesn't get a good pay.

B. He dislikes working in a seaside town.

C. He hates playing the same piece again and again.

14. What does the woman think of the job the man was offered?

A. Boring.

B. Well-paid.

C. Tough.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What are they discussing?

A. What to have for lunch.

B. Where to go for lunch.

C. When to have lunch.

16. What can we learn about the man?

A. He usually doesn't eat fast food.

B. He often eats in a restaurant near his home.

C. He can't afford an expensive lunch that day.

17. Where are they probably going right after this conversation?

A. A supermarket.

B. A Fast-food place.

C. A French restaurant.

听第 11 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Why didn't the woman go to the man's birthday party?

A. She forgot all about it.

B. She didn't like the man.

C. She didn't know about it.

19. Who is the woman?

A. The man's friend.

B. The man's mother.

C. The man's secretary.

20. What does the woman want to do for the man's birthday?

A. Buy him a nice present.

B. Have lunch with him.

C. Send him an email.

第二部分：知识运用（共两节，45 分）

第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

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

例：It's so nice to hear from her again \_\_\_\_\_, we last met more than thirty years ago.

A. what 's more

B. That's to say

C. In other words

D. Believe it or not

21. This washing machine is environmentally friendly because it uses \_\_\_\_ water and electricity than \_\_\_\_ models.
- A. less; older  
B. less; elder  
C. fewer; older  
D. fewer; elder
22. —When do we need to pay the balance ?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ September 30.
- A. In  
B. By  
C. During  
D. Within
23. She went to the bookstore and bought \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. dozen books  
B. dozens books  
C. dozen of books  
D. dozens of books
24. —Which driver was to blame?  
—Why , \_\_\_\_\_! It was the child's fault, clear and simple. He suddenly came out between two parked cars.
- A. both  
B. each  
C. either  
D. neither
25. —What's the name?  
—Khulaifi. \_\_\_\_\_I spell that for you?
- A. Shall  
B. Would  
C. Can  
D. Might
26. —I knocked over my coffee cup. It went right over \_\_\_\_\_ keyboard.  
—You shouldn't put drinks near \_\_\_\_\_ computer.
- A. the; 不填  
B. the; a  
C. a; 不填  
D. a; a
27. —leave at the end of this month.  
—I don't think you should do that until \_\_\_\_\_ another job.
- A. I'm going to; you've found                      B. I'm going to; you've found  
C. I'll; you'd find                                      D. I'll; you'd find
28. There have been several new events \_\_\_\_\_ to the program for the Beijing Olympic Game.
- A. add            B. to add            C. adding            D. added
29. —Could you do me a favor?  
—It depends on \_\_\_\_\_ it is.

A. which      B. whichever      C. what      D. whatever

30. —Your job \_\_\_\_\_ open for your return.

—Thanks.

A. will be kept      B. will keep      C. had kept      D. had been kept

31. Women \_\_\_\_\_ drink more than two cups of coffee a day have a greater chance of having heart disease than those \_\_\_\_\_ don't.

A. who; 不填      B. 不填; who      C. who; who      D. 不填; 不填

32. —Where did you put the car keys ?

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ put them on the chair because the phone rang as I \_\_\_\_\_ in.

A. remembered; come      B. remembered; was coming

C. remember; come      D. remember; was coming

33. \_\_\_\_\_ you've tried it, you can't imagine how pleasant it is.

A. Unless      B. Because      C. Although      D. When

34. He found it increasingly difficult to read, \_\_\_\_\_ his eyesight was beginning to fail.

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

35. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ with Jane in the same office. She just refuses \_\_\_\_\_ talking while she works.

A. working; stopping      B. to work; stopping

C. working; to stop      D. to work; to stop

第二节      完型填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

### Learning to Accept

I learned how to accept life as it is from my father. \_\_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_\_. He did not teach me acceptance when he was strong and healthy, but rather when he was \_\_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_\_ and ill.

My father was \_\_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_\_ a strong man who loved being active, but a terrible illness \_\_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_\_ all that away. Now he can no longer walk, and he must sit quietly in a chair all day. Even talking is \_\_\_\_\_ 40 \_\_\_\_\_. One night, I went to visit him with my sisters, we started \_\_\_\_\_ 41 \_\_\_\_\_ about life, and I told them about one of my \_\_\_\_\_ 42 \_\_\_\_\_. I said that we must always things up \_\_\_\_\_ 43 \_\_\_\_\_. we grow-our youth, our beauty, our friends-but it always \_\_\_\_\_ 44 \_\_\_\_\_ that after we give something up. We gain something new in its place. Then suddenly my father \_\_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_ up. He said, "But, Peter, I gave up \_\_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_ ! What did I gain?" I thought and thought, but I could not think of anything to say. \_\_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_\_, he answered his own question: "I \_\_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_ the love of my family." I looked at my sisters, and saw tears in their eyes, along with hope and thankfulness.

I was also \_\_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_ me his words. After that, when I began to feel irritated (愤怒的) at someone, I \_\_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ remember his words and become \_\_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_. If he could replace his great pain with a feeling of live for others, then I should be \_\_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_. to give up my small irritations. In this \_\_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_, I learned the power of acceptance from my father.

Sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ what other things I could learned from him if I had listened more carefully when I was a boy. For now, though, I am grateful for this one \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_.

36. A. Afterwards      B. Therefore      C. However      D. Meanwhile

37. A. tired      B. weak      C. poor      D. slow

38. A. already      B. still      C. only      D. once

39. A. took      B. threw      C. sent      D. put

40. A. impossible      B. difficult      C. stressful      D. hopeless

41. A. worrying B. caring C. talking D. asking  
 42. A. decisions B. experience C. ambitions D. beliefs  
 43. A. as B. since C. before D. till  
 44. A. suggests B. promises C. seems D. requires  
 45. A. spoke B. turned C. summed D. opened  
 46. A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything  
 47. A. surprisingly B. Immediately C. Naturally D. Certainly  
 48. A. had B. accepted C. gained D. enjoyed  
 49. A. touched B. astonished C. attracted D. warned  
 50. A. should B. could C. would D. might  
 51. A. quiet B. calm C. relaxed D. happy  
 52. A. ready B. likely C. free D. able  
 53. A. case B. form C. method D. way  
 54. A. doubt B. wonder C. know D. guess  
 55. A. award B. gift C. lesson D. word

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 40 分）

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

#### How to make a Budget

Most likely, you aren't the family breadwinner, But doing a small job or getting a weekly allowance would put some money in your pocket. For

Kids and grown-ups alike money is easy to spend. If you aren't careful. It can be gone in no time being responsible with your money is an important skill to learn-and the sooner you start the better. Whether you spending of saving for something special, creating a budget can help you deal with expenses and plan for the future. All you need are paper and a pencil-and some self-control.

First, take a look at our sample monthly budget. Then, use a separate sheet of paper to plan your own. In the first two columns(栏), list your sources(来源) of income and how much you expect to earn from them. In the third and fourth columns. list what you expect to spend your money on and the amount.

The left-hand total should be more than or equal to the right-hand total. If it is, you have an effective budget.

Budgets are not complex, but sticking to them can be tough. When planning your budget, be realistic about your expenses. If you know that you drop 18 at a movie, don't write 12 in that space simply because you wish you were spendingless.

If you are eyeing a big purchase, such as a 150 skateboard, spend less and save more until you have the total amount. No matter how attractive it may be, avoid spending your saving. One day, you will thank yourself!

56. who is the passage written for?  
 A. Children B. Parents C. Breadwinners D. Bank manager  
 57. The purpose of making a budget is to help people\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. learn to be realistic B. increase C. manage their money well  
 C. test their power of self-control  
 58. what should people do when planning a budget?

- A. Fill in the expenses as they really are.
  - B. Avoid spending money on expensive things.
  - C. Set aside a fixed amount of money as savings.
  - D. List income and expenses on two pieces of paper
59. Which of the follows budget is effective?

**A.**

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$20.00	Money earned walking dogs	\$20.00
Bus fares	\$40.00	Movies	\$28.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$60.00</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$48.00</b>

**B.**

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$20.00	Movies	\$30.00
Money earned washing cars	\$10.00	Bus fares	\$10.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$40.00</b>

**C.**

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$27.50	Money earned selling drinks	\$22.00
Money earned babysitting	\$22.50	Birthday gifts	\$28.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>

**D.**

Monthly Income	Amount	Monthly Expenses	Amount
Allowance	\$26.00	Video rentals	\$22.00
Money earned doing yard work	\$24.00	Birthday gifts	\$28.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$50.00</b>

**B**

I was 9 years old when I found out my father was ill. It was 1994, but I can remember my mother's words as if it were yesterday. "Kernel, I don't want you to take food from your father, because he has AIDS. Be very careful when you are around him."

AIDS wasn't something we talked about in my country when I was growing up. From then on, I knew that this would be a family secret. My parents were not together anymore, and my dad lived alone. For a while, he could take care of himself. But when I was 12, his condition worsened. My father's other children lived far away, so it fell to me to take care of him.

We couldn't afford all the necessary medicine for him, and because Dad was unable to work, I had no money for school supplies and often couldn't even buy food for dinner. I would sit in class feeling completely lost, the teacher's words muffled as I tried to figure out how I was going to manage.

I did not share my burden (负担) with anyone. I had seen people react to AIDS. Kids laughed at classmates who had parents with the disease. And even adults could be cruel. When my father was moved to the hospital, the nurses would leave his food on the bedside even though he was too weak to feed himself.

I had known that he was going to die, but after so many years of keeping his condition a secret, I was completely unprepared when he reached his final days. Sad and hopeless, I called a woman at the nonprofit National AIDS Support. That day, she kept me on the phone for hours. I was so lucky to find someone who cared. She saved my life.

I was 15 when my father died. He took his secret away with him, having never spoken about AIDS to anyone. Even me, he didn't want to call attention to AIDS. I do.



60. What does Kernel tell us about her father?
- A. He had stayed in the hospital since he fell ill
  - B. He depended on the nurses in his final days.
  - C. He worked hard to pay for his medication.
  - D. He told no one about his disease.
61. What can we learn from the underlined sentence?
- A. Kernel couldn't understand her teacher.
  - B. Kernel had special difficulty in hearing.
  - C. Kernel was too troubled to focus on the lesson.
  - D. Kernel was too tired to hear her teacher's words.
62. Why did Kernel keep her father's disease a secret?
- A. She was afraid of being looked down upon.
  - B. She thought it was shameful to have AIDS.
  - C. She found no one willing to listen to her.
  - D. She wanted to obey her mother.
63. Why did Kernel write the passage?
- A. To tell people about the sufferings of her father.
  - B. To show how little people knew about AIDS.
  - C. To draw people's attention to AIDS.
  - D. To remember her father.

C

"Poor but honest." "The deserving (值得帮助的) poor." These words always come to my mind when I think of "the poor." But I also think of people who, perhaps through alcohol (酒) or drugs, have ruined not only their own lives but also the lives of others in order to give way

to their own pleasure. Perhaps alcoholism and drug addiction(上瘾)really are “diseases.”as many people say. but my own feeling—based, of course, not on any serious study—is that most alcoholics and drug addicts belong to the “undeserving poor.”And that is largely why I don’t give spare change to beggars.

But surely among the street people there are also some who can rightly be called “deserving.”Deserving what? My spare change ?Or simple the government’s assistance? It happens that I have been brought up to believe that it is proper to make contributions to charity(慈善机构). but if I give some change to a beggar . am I making a contribution to charity and thereby helping someone . or . am I perhaps simply encouraging someone not to get help ?Or , maybe even worse . am I supporting a cheat?

If one believes in the value of private charity. One can either give to needy people or to charitable organizations. In giving to a beggar one may indeed be helping a person who badly needs help. but one cannot be certain that one is giving to a needy person. In giving to an organization, on the other hand, one can feel that one’s money is likely to be used wisely. True, facing a beggar one may feel that this particular unfortunate person needs help at this moment—a cup of coffee or a sandwich—and the need will not be met unless I put my pocket right now. But I have come to think that the beggars whom I meet can get along without my spare change, and indeed perhaps they are actually better off for not having money to buy alcohol or drugs.

I know nothing about these beggars, but it’s my impression that they simply prefer begging to working. I am not generalizing about street people. I am talking about the people whom I actually meet. That’s why I do not give “spare change,”and I don’t think I will in the future.

64. What does the author think of beggars who take drugs?

- A. They should be given a check-up.
- B. They really need money to live.
- C. They have no pleasure in life.
- D. They are not worth helping.

65. Why doesn’t the author give money to street people?

- A. He doesn’t think they need help.
- B. He doesn’t have enough money to give.
- C. He is not convinced they will use it rightly.
- D. He believes they can get help from the government.

66. In the second paragraph, the author presents his idea by\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. asking questions for people to think about
- B. giving examples to support his argument
- C. raising questions and answering them
- D. expressing his opinions directly

67. Which of the following opinions does the author accept?

- A. Drug addiction is a disease.
- B. Some street people are poor and needy.
- C. Most beggars have received enough help.
- D. Charitable organizations handle money properly.

## D

While parents, particularly mothers, have always been attached to their infants (婴儿), societal conditions frequently made this attachment difficult to maintain (保持). First of all, the high infant death rate in the premodern times meant that such attachments often ended in hopelessness. Perhaps to prevent the sadness that infant death caused, a number of societal practices developed which worked against early attachment of mother and child.

One of these premodern attachment-discouraging practices was to leave infants unnamed until they had survived into the second year. Another practice that discouraged maternal(母亲的)attachment was tightly wrapping(包裹) infants. Wrapping effectively prevented the close physical interactions like stroking (抚摸)and kissing that are so much a part of modern mothers' and fathers' affection for their infants.

A third practice which had the same distancing offset was wet-nursing. Breast-feeding (母乳哺育)was not popular among the well-to-do in the early modern times; infants were often fed by wet nurses hired for the purpose. In some places, such as nineteenth-century France, city infants were sent to wet nurses in the country. Often a wet nurse would feed her own child first, leaving little milk for the city infant-who, in many cases, died. In Rouen, the death rate for children sent to a wet nurse was 35 percent.

68. Babies were unnamed until they were two so that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an old social custom could be kept up
- B. maternal attachment could be maintained
- C. their parents would not be too sad if they died
- D. their parents would not be too sad if they died

69. Why were babies wrapped?

- A. To protect them from the cold.
- B. To distance their mothers from them.
- C. To make them feel more comfortable.
- D. To make it easy for their mothers to hold them.

70. Wet nurses were women who \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. babysat city infants
- B. fed babies of other families
- C. sent their babies to the country
- D. failed to look after their babies

71. Which is the best title for the passage?

- A. Societal Conditions in Premodern Times
- B. Practices of Reducing Maternal Attachment
- C. Poor Health Service and High Infant Death Rate
- D. Differences between Modern and Premodern Parents

## E

A study published in September suggests there is a surprising way to get people to avoid unhealthy foods change their memories. Scientist Elizabeth Loftus of the University of California at Irvine asked volunteers to answer some questions on their personalities (个性) and fend experiences. "One week later," Loftus says, "We told those people we'd fed their answers into our smart computer and it came up with an account of their early childhood experiences." Some accounts included one key additional detail (细节): "You got sick after eating strawberry

ice-cream. ” The researchers then changed this detail into a manufactured(人为促生的) memory through leading questions—Who were you with? How did you feel? By the end of the muddy. Up to 41% of those given a false memory believed strawberry ice-cream once made them sick. and many said they’d avoid eating it.

When Loftus published her findings, she started getting calls from people begging her to make them remember hating chocolate or French fries. Unfortunately, it’s not that easy. False memories appear to work only for foods you don’t eat on a regular basis, But most important, it is likely that false memories can be implanted (催眠) only in people who are unaware of the mental control. And lying to a patient is immoral, even if a doctor believes it’s for the patient’s benefit.

Loftus says there’s nothing to stop parents from trying it with their overweight children. “I say, wake up—parents have been lying about Father Christmas for years, and nobody seems to mind. If they can prevent diseases caused by fatness and all the other problems that come with that, you might think that’s a more moral lie. Decide that for yourself. ”

72. Why did Loftus ask the volunteers to answer some questions?

- A. To improve her computer program.
- B. To find out their attitudes towards food.
- C. To find out details she can make use of.
- D. To predict what food they’ll like in the future.

73. What did Loftus find out from her research?

- A. People believe what the computer tells them.
- B. People can be led to believe in something false.
- C. People tend to forget their childhood experiences.
- D. People are not always aware of their personalities.

74. According to the study, people may stop having a certain food if they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. learn it is harmful for health
- B. lie to themselves that they don’t want it
- C. are willing to let doctors control their minds
- D. think they once had a bad experience of eating it.

75. What is the biggest concern with the method?

- A. Whether it is moral.
- B. Who it is best for.
- C. When it is effective.
- D. How it should be used.

## 2006 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语（北京卷）

### 第 II 卷（共 35 分）

第四部分：书面表达（共两节，35 分）

第一节 情景作文（20 分）

国际文化交流中心将组织一次由各国学生参加的“和平，友爱”夏令营活动，要求报名者提交英文个人简历。假设你是王珊，请根据下列信息写一篇个人简历。

姓名：王珊 性别：女

年龄：16岁 学校：北京阳光中学

其他：爱好音乐，摄影；善于与人交流，乐于助人；热爱自然，热爱和平

参加夏令营的目的：结交朋友，了解外国文化

注意：1. 词数不少于60。

2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

(请将情景作文写在答题卡II指定区域内)

第二节 开放作文(15分)

请根据下面提示，写一篇短文。词数不少于50。

You are your Australian friend Jim are visiting a city where you see the street sculptures as shown below. You and Jim are discussing what the artist is trying to say. Now you are telling Jim how you understand this piece of art and what makes you think so.

提示词：雕塑 sculpture

笔记本电脑 laptop



某城市街头雕塑

**2006 年高考英语参考答案（北京卷）：**

1C2. A3. A4. C5. C6. A7. B8. A9. A10. B11. B12. C13. C14.

B15. B16. C17. A18. C19. A20. B

21. A22. B23. D24. D25. A26. B27. B28. D29. C30. A31. C32.

D33. A34. B35. C

36. C37. B38. D39. A40. B41. C42. D43. A44. C45. A46D. 47.

A48. C49. A50. C51. B52. D53. D54. B55. B

56. A57. C58. A59. D60. D61. C62. A63. C64. D65. C66. A67.

B68. D69. B70. B71. B72. C73. B74. D75. A