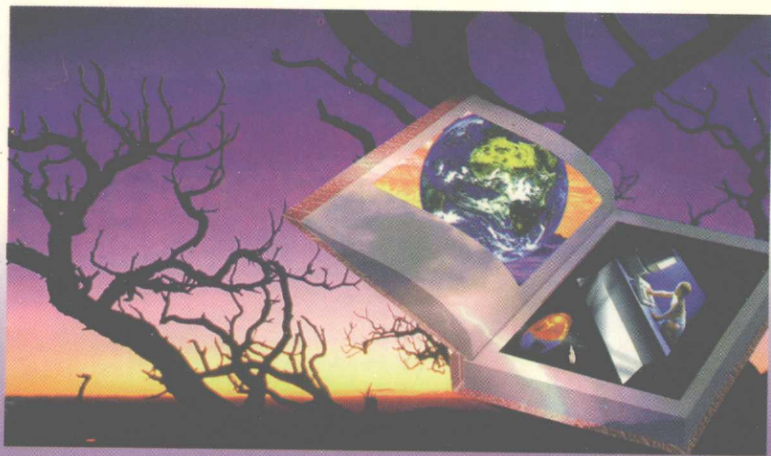


高考英语综合指导

顾问 田湖龙
主编 赵利民
主审 张庆圭



高中二年级

暨南大学出版社

高考英语综合指导(二)

(高中二年级)

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前 言

目前我国普通高中一、二两个年级正在采用中英合编的与九年义务教育初中英语(JEFC)相衔接的高中英语(SEFC)新教材。为了加深学生对语言知识的理解,培养他们分析和解决问题的能力,同时也使教师在教学中集中力量抓好重点,突破难点,有效地提高英语教学质量,我们特邀请了湖北、江苏、四川、山东、福建、湖南、浙江、河南和广西等省、区部分著名的重点中学的特级教师以及从事新教材教学的骨干教师及部分教研员联合编写了这套《高考英语综合指导》。

《指导》(二)与新教材 Senior English for China(简称 SEFC)高中二年级(上)、(下)册同步,与高中新教学大纲及高考内容、范围程度相衔接,是与新教材配套的同步练习。

总结过去经验,我们认识到训练是提高英语教学质量的一个重要手段,而训练成败的关键取决于练习题的质量。

本书语言知识能力训练紧扣教材,抓住了重点和难点,知识覆盖面广,针对性强,围绕各单元的语言要点,训练学生综合思维能力。通过训练,有助于提高学生的语言交际和运用能力,达到熟练掌握课本基础知识,同时把课本知识转化为技能的目的。

《指导》这套书是集体智慧的结晶,是广大中学师生难得的囊中宝,案头书。由于这套书与新教材配套,本书不仅可作为高中学生随堂练习或课外作业使用,而且可供高考复习备考训练之用。我们深信本书的问世会获得广大中学师生的欢迎。本书如有不当之处,敬请广大师生提出宝贵意见,以便再版时修正。

编委会

一九九七年八月

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Unit 1 Disneyland

1. 单项填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

- | | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <u>garage</u> | A. <u>villager</u> | B. <u>vinegar</u> | C. <u>decision</u> | D. <u>organiser</u> |
| 2. <u>sign</u> | A. <u>print</u> | B. <u>figure</u> | C. <u>similar</u> | D. <u>alive</u> |
| 3. <u>ahead</u> | A. <u>meant</u> | B. <u>cream</u> | C. <u>greatly</u> | D. <u>really</u> |
| 4. <u>studio</u> | A. <u>include</u> | B. <u>hunger</u> | C. <u>support</u> | D. <u>refuse</u> |
| 5. <u>beard</u> | A. <u>bear</u> | B. <u>realize</u> | C. <u>compare</u> | D. <u>heard</u> |

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. Shenzhen lies _____ the south coast of Guangdong province.
A. on B. off C. in D. to
7. The climate _____ much warmer than it is now.
A. is used to be B. used to be
C. was used to being D. used to being
8. The young people _____ are free to choose their favourite jobs.
A. in 1990 B. in the 1990 C. of 1990s D. of the 1990s
9. The professor believed there was _____ in his teaching.
A. many interests B. many of interesting
C. much interest D. much of interesting
10. He was out all day in the rain and this _____ a bad cold.
A. was brought on B. was brought up
C. brought on D. brought up
11. Is this the shop _____ sells radio parts?
A. where B. which C. in which D. there
12. This maths problem can also be worked out _____.
A. by this way B. in this way
C. by the way D. in the way
13. I've been to that city _____ and I know a lot of people there.

- A. a score time B. scores times
C. score of time D. scores of times
14. You can hardly tell _____ at the news.
A. how worried he was B. how was he worried
C. how he was worried D. how worried was he
15. Can you _____ Mary becoming famous as an artist?
A. think B. believe C. imagine D. suppose
16. Our English teacher often _____ us to speak English in class.
A. encourages B. hopes C. makes D. pleases
17. We'll be back to play basketball with you _____.
A. long before B. before long
C. soon after D. after soon
18. People live in _____ of better _____ next time.
A. hope; lucky B. hopes; luck C. hope; lucks D. hopes; lucks
19. This shopping centre _____ by his uncle.
A. operates B. organises C. is operated D. is organised
20. After supper he often takes a walk _____ the hillside.
A. as long as B. as well as
C. as soon as D. as far as
21. When ice _____, it can be changed into water.
A. heats B. is heating C. is heated D. has heated
22. He prefers _____ letters rather than _____ letters.
A. to write; read B. to write; to read
C. writing; reading D. to writing; to reading
23. Mr Zhang gave the textbooks to all the pupils except _____ who had already taken them.
A. these B. ones C. the ones D. the others
24. You won't make any progress if you _____.
A. will lose hearts B. will lose heart
C. lose hearts D. lose heart
25. _____ he met them by the lake.

A. Day to day

B. Day on day

C. Day and day

D. Day after day

I. 完形填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 26~50 各题所给四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

"You will have a beautiful trip." the ticket seller told me. The bus, he said, did not go straight to the beach(海滩), 26 was 20 kms away. It 27 some of the most 28 parts of the city. Fine, I thought. It was too early to get to the beach anyway. Besides, I could see more of the city in the south, with its trees and flowers. I 29 why the bus left only 30 8 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon. Would there be any people on the bus 31 early in the morning? And why did it 32 at that hour in the afternoon?

But the bus was full, much 33 my surprise, before we got out of the city. Gradually(逐渐地) I noticed 34 about all the people on the bus. They were women. They were black. And they all 35 to know each other. They must go to the beach together often, I thought.

"Hello, everybody." each woman said 36 she got in. "Good morning, sister." several women answered. I soon stopped 37 and looked at the place we were driving through.

The ticket seller was right. There were rows and rows of fine 38. There were hundreds of flowers in each garden. This is 39 the south is like today, I thought. The black slaves have 40. There were only beautiful things now.

Then the bus stopped. An old lady 41. 42 wasn't going to the beach. "Good-bye, sister." several of the women called out. "See you this 43."

I noticed that the bus stopped several times to let people 44. Each time the woman said the same thing. Weren't any of them going 45 to the beach?

The bus drove and more people got off. I then realized that the bus

company(公司) had 46 chosen where and when the bus went. Every fine house got its 47 soon after 8 in the morning, the bus took the servants back to town after they had done their "today's" work in each-home.

Finally the bus arrived at the 48. There was the white sand, the 49 sea, the golden sunshine. I got off: 50 I was the only one. The driver turned the empty bus around and drove back to the city.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| 26. A. there | B. where | C. which | D. that |
| 27. A. went through | B. past by | C. drove over | D. go past |
| 28. A. important | B. lovely | C. strange | D. lucky |
| 29. A. wanted | B. expected | C. wondered | D. saw |
| 30. A. in | B. after | C. about | D. at |
| 31. A. such | B. so as | C. that | D. too much |
| 32. A. return | B. back | C. stops | D. ended |
| 33. A. with | B. to | C. in | D. for |
| 34. A. something usually | B. usual something | | |
| | C. special something | D. something special | |
| 35. A. seemed | B. liked | C. looked | D. pretended |
| 36. A. while | B. after | C. as | D. since |
| 37. A. crying | B. watching | C. working | D. eating |
| 38. A. building | B. buses | C. servants | D. houses |
| 39. A. which | B. that | C. what | D. how |
| 40. A. died | B. moved away | C. free | D. gone |
| 41. A. appeared | B. got off | C. smiled | D. came in |
| 42. A. She | B. He | C. I | D. It |
| 43. A. morning | B. tomorrow | C. evening | D. time |
| 44. A. be | B. sit | C. in | D. off |
| 45. A. in the way | B. in his way | | |
| | C. all the way | D. by the way | |
| 46. A. orderly | B. carefully | C. roughly | D. hardly |
| 47. A. servants | B. guests | C. visitors | D. boss |
| 48. A. city | B. house | C. beach | D. company |

49. A. red B. black C. yellow D. blue
50. A. and B. but C. so D. still

III. 阅读理解(共 25 小题, 计分 45)

A) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳答案。

(A)

In 1933 an unknown American called Clarence Nash went to see the film-maker Walt Disney. He had an unusual voice and he wanted to work in Disney's cartoon films for children. When Walt Disney heard Nash's voice, he said, "Stop! That's our duck!"

The duck was now the famous Donald Duck, who first appeared in 1934 in the film "The Wise Little Hen." Donald lived in an old houseboat and wore his sailor jacket and hat. Later that year he became a star after an eight minute Mickey Mouse film. People liked him because he was lazy and greedy(贪婪的), and because he got angry quickly. And they loved his voice, when he became angry with Mickey's eight nephews(侄儿). Soon Donald was more popular than Mickey Mouse himself.

In the 1930s, 40s and 50s Donald and his friends Mickey, Goofy and Pluto made hundreds of Disney cartoons. He also made educational films about the place of the USA in the world, and safety in the home. Then in 1966 Donald Duck and his voice disappeared—there were no more new cartoons.

Clarence Nash died in February, 1985. But today's children can still see the old cartoons on television and hear that famous voice.

51. Walt Disney chose Clarence Nash because _____.
A. Nash tried very hard to persuade Disney to accept him
B. his voice was right for the duck in a new cartoon film
C. he needed an assistant immediately
D. people told him that Nash had an unusual voice
52. Clarence was well-known because _____.
A. he was a cartoonist B. he was a film-star
C. he had an excellent voice D. he had Donald Duck's voice

53. Children today can both see and hear Donald Duck _____.

- A. in new films
- B. on television
- C. over the radio
- D. at the cinema

(B)

"Now remember," Mrs. Brown said, "she doesn't drink plain water. Just mix equal (相等的) parts of milk and boiled water. Cool it until it's just warm enough. Don't forget to heat up her snacks (小吃), too. Her stomach always gets upset if the food comes right out of the fridge (冰箱). And here's her favorite pillow (枕头), blanket, and toy. She won't go anywhere without her puppy (= small dog) doll, and she won't go to sleep without it." Was I being given the charge of someone's spoiled (宠坏了的) child? No, I was being given some advice on taking care of a friend's dog for a few weeks.

54. What is the main idea of the paragraph?

- A. Treat your child like this.
- B. Treat your dog like this.
- C. Some parents treat their children like spoiled dogs.
- D. Some dog owners treat their dogs like spoiled children.

55. According to Mrs. Brown's suggestion, "she" should drink the mixture of _____.

- A. much milk and little water
- B. a little milk and much water
- C. only milk without water
- D. half milk and half water

56. "I" in the paragraph must be a _____.

- A. nurse
- B. friend of Mrs. Brown's
- C. dog owner
- D. neighbor

57. The word "upset" in the sentence "Her stomach always gets upset..." means _____.

- A. worried
- B. slightly ill
- C. anxious
- D. turned over

58. Which of the following is true?

- A. "She" only drinks cold water with milk.
- B. "She" goes to sleep without anything.
- C. "I" would be in charge of a spoiled child.

D. "I" would be in charge of a dog for a few weeks.

(C)

In high school in Toronto, Diana Elizabeth Carter spent more time in garages, waiting for her dates to fix their cars than she did at dances or even in class. Not one to sit around, Diana was soon helping the boys repair their cars. But no matter how much she hinted(暗示), none of them would let her race their cars.

Then she went to work for "Track and Traffic", Canada's only sports-car magazine. The boss thought she could become a racer and lent her his car for a 10-mile run for novices(新手). Diana beat the other 24 drivers, all men, and won her first victory. The man who placed second came over to find out who beat him, when Diana removed her helmet(头盔), he shouted in surprise, "A girl!"

Diana now owns 50 victories and is considered Canada's top lady car racer. She has finished over 100 races, mostly against men. There are, at most, 15 other women drivers in Canada, but they don't last for more than 2 seasons. Diana has been at it for 7. In seven years of racing her total prize money comes to £4,000, but it costs her about £6,000 a year to race. "All I was thinking of was how much it would cost to repair my car," Diana says.

59. What does the word "season" mean in this passage?

- A. Weather. B. Year. C. Three months. D. Timetable.

60. Ever since her first race, Diana _____.

- A. has never lost a race B. has stopped racing for 7 years
C. has won fifty victories D. has never beaten other women racers

61. Diana made up her mind to be a car racer because _____.

- A. she wanted to make money B. she looks like a boy
C. she enjoys it D. she was forced to do so

(D)

The finish line will see the riders take a few extra steps before coming to a standstill during a race. There is time to hear the kind of voice of friends and to say to oneself: "The work is done." But just as one says that,

the answer comes. "The race is over but the work is never done while the power to work remains." The few extra steps that bring you to standstill need not be only coming to rest. It cannot be while you still live. For to live is to function. That is all there is in living.

62. Why will the rider continue a few extra steps before coming to a standstill?

- A. They can't stop suddenly when they reach the finish line.
- B. They try their best to win the race.
- C. They want to finish their work quickly.
- D. They must ride as fast as possible.

63. From the passage, we can infer that _____.

- A. the work is done as soon as friends say so
- B. the work is never done during one's life
- C. the work is always done after a race
- D. the work is sometimes done and goes on as well

64. In the passage, the writer tries to compare life to _____.

- A. work B. rest C. step D. race

65. The underlined word "function" in the passage means "_____".

- A. stop suddenly B. work well
- C. step forward D. act continuously

66. What does the writer try to tell us in this passage?

- A. It's natural for a rider to take a few extra steps.
- B. It's not right to say "Work is done" after a race.
- C. Go on with your work until you breathe your last.
- D. Continue to keep on your power to work.

(E)

Zoos are set up for the education and enjoyment of visitors and for scientific work with animals. Many of the animals are from parts of the world where the visitors are not likely to travel. In modern zoos, animals are kept in habitats (栖息地) that are as nearly natural as possible. For example, flight cages for birds may be large enough even for trees and pools. Zoos

play an important part as sanctuaries(保护区) for rare, wild animals.

The oldest zoos on record were in China in 1100 B. C. ,and in Egypt in 1400 B. C. . The Romans kept large collections of lions, tigers and other fierce(凶猛的) animals to fight gladiators(角斗士). Public zoos were built in Paris in 1793. Zoos in Beijing, China, the Bronx, New York, and San Diego, California are among the largest. Many big cities now have zoos.

67. One of the purposes for which zoos are set up is to _____.

- A. provide sanctuaries for rare, wild animals
- B. save people the trouble to travel around the world
- C. keep fierce animals to fight gladiators
- D. educate people to keep the balance of nature

68. The date of building zoos can go back to _____.

- A. nearly 3400 years ago
- B. about 1400 years ago
- C. the 12th century
- D. the 15th century

69. Which of the following is impossible to be seen in modern zoos?

- A. Trees and pools in flight cages for birds.
- B. Pandas living in a garden of bamboo.
- C. Lions fighting gladiators.
- D. Caves for the tiger to live in.

70. The writer tells us that many of the animals which are exhibited in zoos are obtained(获得)_____.

- A. from sanctuaries
- B. by scientific means
- C. by hunters from the wilds
- D. from far-off places

B)根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余项。

Lady: 71

Boy : 72 What's the matter, Granny?

Lady: I lost my way home. My home is on the East Street.

Boy : Oh! It's a long way from here.

Lady: 73

Boy : Don't worry, Granny. You can take a No. 3 bus.

Lady: 74

Boy: It's over there, on the right side of this street.

Lady: 75 Good-bye!

Boy: Good-bye!

A. Thank you.

B. How can I get home?

C. Yes?

D. Not at all.

E. Excuse me.

F. I'm sorry.

G. Where is the No. 3 bus stop?

IV. 根据下列句子及所给单词的第一个字母,在空缺处写出各单词的正确形式(共 10 小题,计分 10)

76. At the e _____ to the park, Mary picked up a gold watch.

77. There are only three main c _____ in this short play.

78. The m _____ will shut off by itself at the end of the recording.

79. As we all know, ants live in d _____ places.

80. We should be friendly and polite to v _____.

81. I still r _____ the days when I worked in the countryside.

82. Smoking is not a _____ in the library.

83. This film c _____ was started in 1956.

84. "What's the w _____ like today?" "It's fine."

85. The coloured TV is too e _____ for him to buy.

V. 短文改错(共 10 小题,计分 15)

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:如果无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个钩(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正。

此行多一词: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(Λ),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。

Ling Ling was one of the most popular animal in	86. _____
the world that wasn't a cartoon. And last week	87. _____
Ling Ling, the playful panda giving to the United	88. _____
States by China after Richard Nixon historical 1972	89. _____
visit, was found died of natural causes in her	90. _____
outdoor enclosure(围笼) at the Washington National	91. _____
Zoo. She was 23—an oldest panda kept outside	92. _____
of China. Although Nixon never take trouble visit	93. _____
them, but Ling Ling and her mate Xing Xing were the	94. _____
Zoo's top attraction. And now, sadly, there was only	95. _____
one.	

VI. 书面表达(计分 30)

说明:假定你叫李华,住在中国上海中山路 105。1995 年 11 月 15 日你收到美国朋友 Peter 寄来的一本 Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck 娃娃书。书的封面美观,内容有趣,你很高兴,立即写信表示感谢。另外,你的好友王飞在业余时间学习英语,他也很想要一本,曾去附近几家书店,但都买不到。你在信中请 Peter 再寄一本,并告诉他,这两本书的钱将由你一并寄还。

- 注意:1. 格式正确,结构完整,语句通顺;
2. 不要逐字翻译,但不能漏掉要点;
3. 字数 80~120 个英语单词。

Unit 2 No smoking

1. 单项填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25)

(A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. nicotine A. polite B. native C. engineer D. police
2. nation A. suggestion B. decision C. mention D. question
3. therefore A. parent B. theatre C. cigarette D. prepare
4. hello A. do B. tobacco C. bamboo D. lose
5. carriage A. garage B. designer C. encourage D. finger

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. —Do you mind if I use your bicycle?
—_____.
A. Yes, please B. Sure, go ahead C. No, you can't D. Of course not
7. —_____ if I could use your phone _____.
—Certainly you can.
A. Do you agree/? B. Do you mind/?
C. I'm sorry/. D. I wonder/.
8. I'm glad that I was able to _____ him to stay in the company.
A. advise B. persuade C. let D. agree
9. I'm sorry that I can't _____ a room with you because I _____ alone.
A. share; am used to being B. stay; used to be
C. have; am used to be D. spend; used to being
10. He earned three thousand dollars, _____ one third _____ sent home to support his family.
A. for which; was B. in which; were
C. of which; was D. with which; was
11. What supplies you with energy is the sugar, _____ in your food.
A. containing B. which has C. contained D. included
12. The bottle was only _____ when I saw it.
A. as full as one fourth B. full as one fourth