

好学生英语丛书

- 紧扣教学重点
- 听力 语法 阅读 写作课课训练
- 各课练习具有实战性
- 资深教师执笔

高中英语 能力突破

Senior English Exercises for Higher Level · 供高三年级学生使用·



上海外语教育出版社

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Senior English Exercises for Higher Level

·供高三年级学生使用·

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上海外语教育出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高中英语能力突破/尹福昌主编. - 上海:上海外语
教育出版社, 2001

(好学生英语丛书)

供高三年级学生使用

ISBN 7-81080-244-5

I. 高… II. 尹… III. 英语课-高中-习题

IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 053340 号

出版发行: 上海外语教育出版社

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机), 65422031 (发行部)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@slep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.slep.com.cn> <http://www.slep.com>

责任编辑: 黄 任

印 刷: 江苏昆山市亭林印刷总厂
经 销: 新华书店上海发行所
开 本: 787×1092 1/16 印张 28 字数 518 千字
版 次: 2001 年 9 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月第 2 次印刷
印 数: 10 000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81080-244-5 / G · 120

定 价: 29.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

前 言

自从新教材使用以来,广大师生迫切需要一套供程度较高学生使用的练习册,以帮助学生打下扎实的词汇和语法基础,并全面提高学生的听力、阅读、会话及写作能力。为此,特组织教学经验丰富的重点中学资深教师编写了本系列练习册。

本书根据上海中小学课程教材改革委员会制订的《高中英语学科课程标准》编写,各课练习紧扣本课教学重点,适当提高难度,并注意综合运用。为了便于教师操作和学生自我测试,各课练习都以试题形式编写,书末附有答案和录音文字。录音磁带由上海外语教育音像出版社出版发行。

本套丛书共3册,高中一年级、二年级、三年级各一册。各册均有同步练习和期中期末测试题,高三第二学期另有毕业考试测试题1套和升学考试综合测试题2套。书中若有不足之处,恳请使用本书的师生指正。

编者

2001.5

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高三年级第一学期

第一部分 听力

You will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. By bus. B. By taxi.
C. In Richard's car. D. By train.
2. A. At 4:30. B. At 5:00. C. At 5:30. D. At 4:00.
3. A. Chemistry. B. History.
C. Mathematics. D. Physics.
4. A. He hasn't had time to try it on yet.
B. It doesn't fit him very well.
C. He needs a green shirt to have a change.
D. He's not sure he likes the pattern.
5. A. The woman walks slowly.
B. The woman is a fast walker.
C. The woman could walk fast.
D. The woman walks too quickly.
6. A. She has seen George since the baby was born.
B. George has never smoked.
C. She wants to visit George and the baby.
D. George no longer smokes.
7. A. He bought several of them.
B. He couldn't find a better bargain on them elsewhere.
C. He got some of them to wear during his sailing.

- D. He had hoped to buy more of them.
8. A. Having a picnic in the country.
 B. Servicing(修理) and cleaning the car.
 C. Servicing and cleaning the car with his family.
 D. Picnicking with his family in the countryside after servicing and cleaning his car.

9. A. She has no desire to teach.

B. She likes teaching very much.

C. She doesn't know what she will do after graduation.

D. She is already a teacher.

II. Longer conversation: (4 points)

You will hear one longer conversation. After the conversation, you will be asked two questions. The conversation will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 10 and 11 are based on the following conversation.

10. A. In three days.

B. Next Monday.

C. In two years.

D. Tomorrow morning.

11. A. In the street.

B. At a hotel.

C. In a restaurant.

D. At a party.

III. Passage: (6 points)

You will hear one short passage, and you will be asked three questions on the passage. The passage will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 12 through 14 are based on the following passage.

12. A. £2.

B. £3.

C. £1.

D. Nothing.

13. A. Because he wanted to be polite.

B. Because he wanted to be friendly.

C. Because he wanted the doctor to know that it was not his first

time there.

D. Because to prevent himself from being nervous.

14. The story mainly tells us _____.

A. how a miserly (吝啬) patient wanted to take advantage of a doctor

B. how a clever doctor dealt with a miserly patient

C. how a miserly patient managed to get much benefit from a doctor

D. both A and B

第二部分 综合测试(I)

I. Grammar: (10 points)

Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

15. Tom felt a bit puzzled _____ such a complicated question.

A. to ask

B. asking

C. to be asking

D. to be asked

16. What an extraordinary place _____ a picnic!

A. to have

B. having

C. had

D. have

17. The girl who acted well was considered _____ at once.

A. operated on

B. operating on

C. to be operated on

D. to operate on

18. Such words are rather difficult _____.

A. to use

B. using

C. used

D. having been used

19. You are fortunate _____ as a regular student in Fudan University.

A. to have accepted

B. to admit

C. to have been admitted

D. having been accepted

20. The doctor will do what he can _____ his headaches.

A. to have cured

B. to cure

C. cure

D. be cured

21. I sent her some pictures for her _____ what Beijing is like.

A. to see

B. seeing

C. seen

D. to be seen

22. The lake appears _____ a big mirror.
 A. to have been B. being
 C. to be D. to have
23. Soon they saw the boy _____ in the crowd
 A. disappearing B. to disappear
 C. disappeared D. disappear
24. Parents often expect their children _____ than they did.
 A. to do well B. to do better
 C. doing well D. do much better

II. Vocabulary: (10 points)

Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. After three days of hard work, the police got a _____ to the horrible murder.
 A. clue B. hint C. line D. string
26. The factory was _____ a large amount of money for flowing the waste water into the river.
 A. punished B. afforded C. fined D. paid
27. Writing poetry requires great _____.
 A. technology B. skill C. methods D. technique
28. Mother told Jim to _____ the milk until it boiled and then turn off the gas.
 A. observe B. watch C. notice D. glance
29. The school claims to be able to _____ students Japanese.
 A. teach B. explain C. instruct D. learn
30. I should like to rent a house, modern, comfortable and _____ in a quiet environment.
 A. above all B. after all C. first of all D. in all
31. The Red Army soldiers _____ about 25,000 li on their Long March.
 A. covered B. crossed C. went D. travelled
32. The TV play "Growing Pain" shows us that most American children become _____ of their parents very early.
 A. isolated B. apart C. independent D. lonely

33. When spring comes, farmers are busy B the best seeds for sowing.

A. choosing B. electing C. selecting D. searching

34. They finally V an agreement after three hours of heated discussion.

A. did B. agreed C. arrived D. reached

III. Cloze: (10 points)

For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

There is one thing that we must remember. A strong mind needs a strong body to make it more useful.

There are 35 good exercises. They are 36. Many of them can be taken indoors 37 rainy weather. Indoor exercises, however, are never as helpful as those taken out of doors in pure air. It is because in fresh air more oxygen is taken 38 our systems and more 39 are given off. The air in the house does not 40 fresh very long. But out of doors it is usually fresh and pure.

But what shall we play? There are a number of games 41 football, basketball, races ... 42 game with plenty of movements is good. The best are those that are played out of doors.

Don't neglect your body. It is 43 as your mind. Our country now needs people with strong 44, good judgement and sound bodies.

35. A. great many B. a great many

C. great much D. a great much

36. A. a great help B. of a great help

C. great help D. of many helps

37. A. during a B. in a C. on D. in

38. A. into B. out of C. off D. out

39. A. dirt B. gas C. oxygen D. wastes

40. A. leave B. remain C. go D. run

41. A. like B. just like C. such as D. for example

42. A. The B. Any C. Some D. /

43. A. of as much importance B. as much important

- C. of as very importance D. so great important
44. A. ideas B. minds C. idea D. mind

IV. Reading comprehension: (15 points)

Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Paracutin was born in Mexico in February, 1943. At the end of one week Paracutin was 500 feet high, and it is now over 9,000 feet high. Today Paracutin is asleep.

What is Paracutin? It was the first volcano(火山) in the world which was seen from its birth right up to the present day. On February 20, 1943, a peasant and his wife set out to work in their corn fields from the Mexican village of Paracutin. They were surprised to find the earth warm under their feet. Suddenly they heard noises deep in the earth and a small hole appeared in their field. In the afternoon there was a sudden loud noise and stones were thrown high in the air. The peasants ran from the field and turned to watch. They saw the birth of a volcano.

Large quantities of stone and lava(岩浆) broke out and a little hill began to form. By evening this hill was 100 feet high and hot ashes were falling on the village. At night the strong light of the hot lava lit up the countryside. The trees near the village were killed and the villagers had to leave their houses. When the village was destroyed, its name was given to the volcano. The news quickly reached Mexico City, far to the east. Many people came to watch the scene. The volcano grew and grew for ten years and hundreds of square miles of forest were destroyed. Then Paracutin went to sleep.

45. Paracutin was once the name of _____.
A. a village B. a Mexican
C. a peasant D. an old mountain
46. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
A. It took Paracutin 10 years to grow to its present size.
B. Paracutin is not active any more.

- C. Paracutin is the first volcano in the world.
 D. Paracutin did not exist until the early of 1940s.
47. What was destroyed in the growing up of the volcano?
 A. The villagers living close by.
 B. The Mexican peasant and his wife.
 C. The little hill of stone.
 D. The forest and fields round Paracutin.
48. In this passage the writer is trying to _____.
 A. make up an interesting story
 B. make us believe something
 C. tell us an interesting happening
 D. explain a scientific theory
49. What can we learn about volcanoes from this passage?
 A. Volcanoes are always growing.
 B. New volcanoes are active for only ten years.
 C. New volcanoes may appear in places where people do not expect them to be.
 D. Volcanoes are active from time to time.

(B)

The Great Fire of London started in the very early hours of 2 September, 1668. In four days it destroyed more than three-quarters of the old city, where most of the houses were wooden and close together. One hundred thousand people became homeless, but only a few lost their lives.

The fire started on Sunday morning in the house of the King's baker in Pudding Lane. The baker, with his wife and family, was able to get out through a window in the roof. A strong wind blew the fire from the bakery into a small hotel next door. Then it spread quickly into Thames Street. That was the beginning.

By eight o'clock three hundred houses were on fire. On Monday nearly a kilometer of the city was burning along the River Thames. Tuesday was the worst day. The fire destroyed many well-known buildings, old St Paul's and the Guildhall among them.

Samuel Pepys, the famous writer, wrote about the fire. People

threw their things into the river. Many poor people stayed in their houses until the last moment. Birds fell out of the air because of the heat.

The fire stopped only when the King finally ordered people to destroy hundreds of buildings in the path of the fire. With nothing left to burn, the fire became weak and finally died out.

After the fire, Christopher Wren, the architect, wanted a city with wider streets and fine new houses of stone. In fact, the streets are still narrow; but he did build more than fifty churches, among them the new St Paul's.

The fire caused great pain and loss, but after it London was a better place: a city for the future and not just of the past.

50. The fire began in _____.

- A. Thames Street
- B. Pudding Lane
- C. a hotel
- D. the palace

51. It seems that the writer of the text was most sorry for the fact that _____.

- A. many famous buildings were destroyed
- B. some people lost their lives
- C. the King's bakery was burned down
- D. the birds in the sky were killed by the fire

52. Why did the writer cite(引用) Samuel Pepys?

- A. To show that poor people suffered most.
- B. To give the reader a clearer picture of the fire.
- C. Because Pepys was among those putting out the fire.
- D. Because Pepys also wrote about the fire.

53. How was the fire put out according to the text?

- A. People managed to get enough water from the river.
- B. Houses standing in the direction of the fire were pulled down.
- C. The King and his soldiers came to help.
- D. All the wooden houses in the city were destroyed.

54. Which of the following were reasons for the rapid spread of the big fire?

- (a) There was a strong wind.
- (b) The streets were very narrow.

(c) Many houses were made of wood.

(d) There was not enough water in the city.

(e) People did not discover the fire earlier.

A. (a) and (b) B. (a), (b) and (c)

C. (a), (b), (c) and (d) D. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)

(C)

I am not a computer expert. I have been in the field for only a short time. I have never learned much in the way of science or math. And I am quite puzzled by things like engineering or electronics.

Then why am I able to write about computers? I can write on this subject because of these shortcomings. The last two years of learning have been an "ordeal" for me. By hard work I have managed to learn enough to use computers fairly well, and to work with people who know a great deal more than I. Since I have learned all this at such personal cost, I would like to share my knowledge with others. More and more people want to know about computers, and want to know quickly.

The best way to learn is to take a course. However, many people do not have the time for this. They will have to find some other way to get some basic information. I hope to be able to help them by writing about some of the things I have learned myself.

I have a home computer on which I have learned in my own time. I have used it like a home study course. I have sat down with it day after day, night after night. I have forced it to give up some of its secrets. Now I can use it to do some of the work that I get paid for. And I can do this work in my own home, instead of in an office. Many people may soon be working on a computer at home, just as many now take in other people's typing.

Some things about computers are easier than you may fear. First, computers are logical. Things that at first seem very difficult will make sense to you after you learn the rules. Second, it is really not hard to learn enough to use today's machines. You do not need to be a great brain. But you do have to learn to think in new ways. And you do have to keep a good bit of information in your head. Finally, there are many people around who are really enthusiastic about computers. These peo-