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# X 导航

## 高考第一轮复习

# 课时 100 练



总策划：熊 辉

# 英语

丛书主编：王后雄



中南大学出版社



导航·高考第一轮复习

课时100练

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## 英语 X 导航

——高考第一轮复习课时 100 练

主编 李文雄

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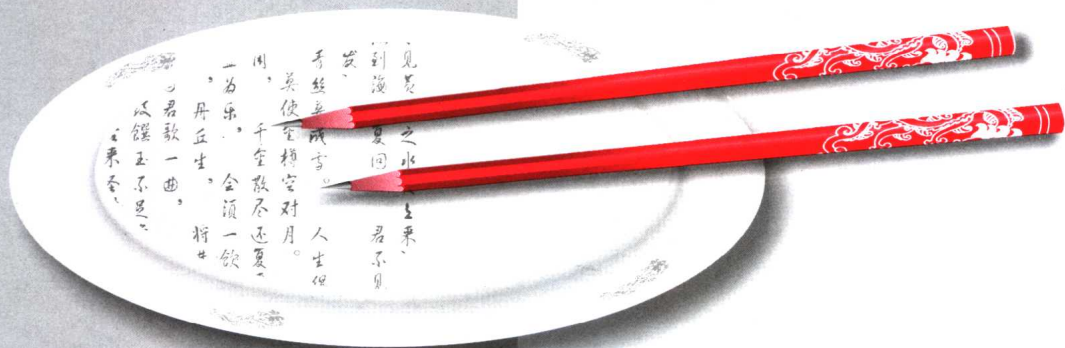
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 丹丘生 将  
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 来

我们生产另一种粮食



故事中的世界里有一对象征幸福的青鸟，每个人都在耗尽毕生的精力去努力寻找……

X导航——致力于收获每一位学生的笑脸：每一张洋溢着幸福与希冀的笑脸；每一张写满骄傲与自豪的笑脸；每一张实现梦想后成功与满足的笑脸，这是我们的青鸟。你的呢？

## 凡例说明

### 本书要点

- 课时考点:**以《教学大纲》、《考试说明》中知识点、能力点为依据,课时考点顺序以黄冈第一轮复习模式为参照,复习模式符合全国绝大多数中学高考考点训练的习惯及要求,一课一练。
- 测试时限:**明确提出对每课时的答题进行控制,比照3+X高考同类试题所需时间,对学生解题速度提出科学、规范的要求。
- 本卷满分:**卷卷赋分、题题给定分值,便于教师测评,并可用于学生对自己应试能力的评估。
- 解读高考:**诠释《考试说明》的内容,强化高考训练的针对性,便于师生迅速了解练案的设计意图。
- 高考预测:**每课时精心设计了1~2道代表新一轮高考改革方向的测试题。

### 关于题型

- 高频题:**指高考每年重现率在80%以上的高考热点知识、热点题型,可使学生对高考中的热点题掌握80%。
- 直通题:**精选近几年浙江、上海、广东、河南等地高考题及综合能力测试题,使学生熟悉高考题型、了解高考命题方向。
- 前瞻题:**命题背景选用了社会焦点、热点、最新成就和生活实际等问题,题型鲜活,是新一轮高考改革的聚焦点和望远镜。
- 综合题:**指学科内综合及跨学科综合试题。充分反映高考综合能力考试目标,瞄准高考改革方向。
- 预测题:**切准高考可能出现的各类题型,突出能力和素质考查,名师的创新题、研究题对高考进行了科学预测。

### 编者提示

如何使用“参考答案”,请严格按照老师的要求。



X导航课题组 王后雄

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# 课时考点 1



## S<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub> Unit 1 The summer holidays

○ 学生姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ ○  
○ 老师评分：\_\_\_\_\_ ○

**高考诠释** (1)词语 introduce, practice, regards, expression, physics, chemistry, biology, opinion, vacation, general, dawn, dark, state, geography, in one's opinion, general idea, go on doing sth 的用法。(2)表示“介绍、道别、问候”的交际用语。(3)各种时态的特殊疑问句。

**高考预测** (1)“介绍某人”的问语和答语。(2)practice 在固定搭配中的应用。(3)表“问候”的交际用语的应用。(4)so 引导的倒装句和 so 表强调的区别。(5)prefer 的用法。(6)特殊疑问句中的时态问题。



### 课时考点题型设计

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案															

(一)单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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。

- 前瞻题** I can't wait to put what I've learnt into \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. deed B. fact C. practice D. time
- 前瞻题** My brother Jack doesn't study hard enough. \_\_\_\_\_, he has fallen behind in his lessons.  
A. As a result B. By the way  
C. In my opinion D. Instead of
- 预测题** Don't ring me at the office tomorrow, because I am \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. on the vacation B. on holiday  
C. during holiday D. for a holiday
- 高频题** Climbing the stairs is \_\_\_\_\_ for my grandmother now.  
A. much too B. too much

- 预测题** The government has \_\_\_\_\_ a ban on the advertising of cigarettes.  
A. shown B. referred C. brought D. introduced
- 高频题** —It was careless of you to have left your clothes outside all night.  
—My God!  
A. So did I B. So I did  
C. So were you D. So did you
- 高频题** Allen had to call a taxi because the box was \_\_\_\_\_ to carry all the way home. (NMET2003)  
A. much too heavy B. too much heavy  
C. heavy too much D. too heavy much
- 高频题** Mrs Black went on \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't look up at him when her husband entered the room.  
A. to write B. with writing  
C. writing D. write
- 前瞻题** In \_\_\_\_\_, the northerners are kept on dumplings while the southerners are fond of rice. (上海 2003 卷)  
A. common B. total C. general D. particular
- 高频题** —How long \_\_\_\_\_ at this job? —Since 1990. (北京 2003 卷)  
A. were you employed B. have you been employed  
C. had you employed D. will you be employed
- 前瞻题** —I don't think we have met before.  
—Yes, once at a party, but we \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. weren't introduced B. didn't introduce  
C. haven't introduced D. weren't introducing
- 高频题** —My name is John Smith. \_\_\_\_\_  
—Hi! I'm Jackson.  
A. How do you do? B. Nice to meet you again.  
C. How about you? D. How are you?
- 高频题** —Were you busy last weekend?  
—Very. Rather than \_\_\_\_\_ time playing cards as usual, I devoted every effort to \_\_\_\_\_ an advertisement.



- A. waste; make      B. wasting; making  
C. to waste; make    D. a waste of; making

14. **预测题** —You ought to have recited the text yesterday.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. But I forgot all when asked to recite in front of  
so many students.

- A. So I ought to      B. So I did  
C. So did I          D. So ought I

15. **前瞻题** \_\_\_\_\_ does Tom prefer \_\_\_\_\_ bananas?

- A. How; to          B. What; rather  
C. What; to         D. Which; to

(二)完形填空(共20小题;每小题2.5分,满分50分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

We were about to gather up our things and return to our car when a man came up. He looked very 1 indeed and asked us 2 if we knew that these grounds were his own. Father looked troubled and the man 3 a notice, which said that camping was strictly forbidden. 4 father explained that he has not seen the 5 and did not know that camping was not allowed. 6 father apologized, the man did not seem satisfied. He asked father for his name and 7. All the way home, we were so 8 that hardly anyone spoke a word. This unpleasant thing had spoiled(损害) a wonderful day in the 9.

For the rest of the week, we 10 what would happen. The following Sunday, we stayed at home even though it was a 11 day. About noon, a large and very expensive 12 stopped outside our house. We were surprised when we saw several people preparing to have a picnic in our small 13. Father got very 14 and went to ask them what they thought they were doing. You can imagine how 15 he was when he saw the man who had taken our address the week before! Both men burst out 16 and father welcomed the strangers into the house. We became good 17. And we learned a lesson we have never 18. That's "Don't do to others 19 you don't like to 20 to you."

- ( ) 1. A. unpleasant    B. polite      C. strong      D. pleased

- ( ) 2. A. quickly      B. angrily    C. loudly      D. curiously  
( ) 3. A. wrote        B. stared at   C. read        D. pointed to  
( ) 4. A. Our           B. Poor        C. But          D. Then  
( ) 5. A. ground       B. place       C. notice       D. man  
( ) 6. A. Even          B. When       C. Though      D. Because  
( ) 7. A. house        B. car          C. reason      D. address  
( ) 8. A. worried       B. satisfied    C. frightened   D. busy  
( ) 9. A. city           B. country     C. week        D. camp  
( ) 10. A. waited      B. thought    C. wondered    D. knew  
( ) 11. A. rainy        B. fine         C. good        D. sad  
( ) 12. A. man           B. thief        C. car          D. dog  
( ) 13. A. garden        B. house       C. ground      D. field  
( ) 14. A. happy        B. angry       C. frightened   D. anxious  
( ) 15. A. happy        B. afraid  
                         C. angry        D. surprised  
( ) 16. A. fighting      B. smiling     C. laughing    D. exciting  
( ) 17. A. neighbours   B. friends  
                         C. families     D. farmers  
( ) 18. A. learnt        B. known      C. forgotten    D. received  
( ) 19. A. that          B. if            C. when        D. what  
( ) 20. A. be done      B. do           C. doing       D. get

(三)短文改错(共10小题;每小题2分,满分20分)

Our world is getting smaller and smaller. Miss

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Yamada can fly around the world in not less than 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
50 hours. The new planes go 600 miles an hour, 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
and we are now developing planes are even faster. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
But it used to take a lot longer go around the 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
world. Magellan's men was the first to make the 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
trip. It takes them more than two years. They went 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
on ship. Magellan was from Portugal, but he sailed 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
for a king of Spain. On September 20, 1519, he left 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
Spain with five ships and 240 men. The trip  
was a success, while Magellan himself dead. 10. \_\_\_\_\_



## 课时考点 2



### S<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub> Unit 2 In the lab

○ 学生姓名: ○

○ 老师评分: ○

**高考诠释** (1) 词语 allow, once, unless, basin, soap, taste, lively, oil, mix, mixture, experiment, cupboard, electricity, shut, finally, second, sadly, request, proper, turn off, by the side of, first of all, instead of, on holiday 的用法。(2) 表示“命令与要求”的交际用语。(3) 祈使句及其转为间接引语的用法。

**高考预测** (1) allow, request 后面的不同动词形式。(2) taste 当实义动词和连系动词的应用。(3) turn off /on/up/down 的用法及区别。(4) first of all 与 at first 的含义的不同。(5) “命令与要求”交际英语的使用。(6) 祈使句变为间接引语中不定式及其否定式的用法。



### 课时考点题型设计

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案															

(一) 单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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。

- 前瞻题** After she tasted the \_\_\_\_\_ prepared foods, she said they tasted \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good; good                      B. good; well  
C. well; well                        D. well; good
- 预测题** Some people would rather ride bicycles as bicycling - riding has \_\_\_\_\_ of the trouble of taking buses.  
A. nothing                            B. none                                C. either                                D. neither
- 高频题** The paper factory will have to close \_\_\_\_\_ they agree on the project of stopping pollution to the Changjiang River.  
A. until                                B. if                                        C. in case                                D. unless
- 高频题** Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will

\_\_\_\_\_ fresh for several days. (NMET2003)

- A. be stayed                          B. stay  
C. be staying                         D. have stayed
- 预测题** —Does your brother intend to study German?  
—Yes, he intends \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 不填                                B. to                                        C. so                                        D. that
- 预测题** When we want to work for our country in the future, \_\_\_\_\_ we should have strong body and rich knowledge.  
A. at first                                B. first of all  
C. after all                                D. of all
- 高频题** \_\_\_\_\_ that the door is locked before you leave the computer room.  
A. Making sure                        B. To make sure  
C. Make sure to                         D. Make sure
- 前瞻题** —Did he give it up and settled for something else?  
—No. \_\_\_\_\_, he wrote two famous papers.  
A. However                              B. Instead  
C. Therefore                              D. And
- 高频题** —Do you mind if I open the window?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, but I have caught a bad cold today.  
A. No, not at all                        B. No, of course not  
C. Yes, please                            D. I'm sorry
- 前瞻题** Experiments were \_\_\_\_\_ to find out whether rats will keep \_\_\_\_\_ when they are constantly disturbed by noises.  
A. made; alive                         B. carried out; living  
C. done; live                            D. taken; lively
- 前瞻题** \_\_\_\_\_ no need \_\_\_\_\_ the radio since I've got used to working with it on.  
A. It's; to turn down                    B. It's; turning up  
C. There's; turning off                   D. There's; to turn off
- 预测题** Tell John not to leave the house unless he \_\_\_\_\_ that the lights \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. will make sure; will be turned off



- B. will make sure; will turn off
- C. makes sure; are turned off
- D. is made sure; will be turned off

13. **预测题** A teacher must see to it that every one of his students develops \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. extremely                      B. fairly
  - C. hurriedly                      D. properly
14. **前瞻题** He is said to \_\_\_\_\_ to his country because a new president comes to power.
- A. be allowed to return              B. allow to return
  - C. allow returning                      D. be allowed returning
15. **预测题** \_\_\_\_\_ in bed, the children usually stay there.
- A. Unless      B. Once      C. Until      D. However

(二) 阅读理解(共4小题;每小题5分,满分20分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

After a busy day of work and play, the body needs to rest. Sleep is necessary for good health. During this time, the body recovers from the activities of the previous(在前的) day. The rest that you get while sleeping enables your body to prepare itself for the next day.

There are four levels of the sleep, each being a little deeper than the one before. As you sleep, your muscles relax little by little. Your heart beats more slowly, and your brain slows down. After you reach the fourth level, your body changes back and forth from one level of sleep to the other.

Although your mind slows down, from time to time you will dream. Scientists who study sleep state that when dreaming happens, your eye-balls begin to move more quickly (though your eyelids are closed). This stage of sleep is called REM, which stands for rapid eye movement.

If you have trouble falling asleep, some people introduce breathing very slowly and very deeply. Other people believe that drinking warm milk will help you drowsy. There is also an old suggestion that counting sheep will put you to sleep.

1. A good title for this reading section is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Four Levels of Sleep      B. Sleep
  - C. Dreams                      D. Good Health
2. The word "drowsy" in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sick                          B. keep fit
  - C. breathe slowly              D. a little sleepy
3. This reading section suggests that not getting enough sleep might make you \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dream more often
- B. have poor health
- C. breathe too slowly and deeply
- D. relax

4. During REM \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. your eyes move more quickly
  - B. you dream
  - C. your eyes are open
  - D. both A and B

(三) 书面表达(满分50分)

假设你是李华,你的英国朋友 Tom 来信询问你们的学习情况。请你根据下图提供的信息,写一封回信,谈一谈自从你校学生开始尝试一种新的学习方法以来,你们学习情况的变化。



注意:1. 词数 100 左右      2. 生词: 上网 surf the Internet

Internet

Dear Tom,

It was great to hear from you again,

All the best,

Li Hua



# 课时考点 3



## S<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub> Unit 3 American English

学生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

老师评分: \_\_\_\_\_

**高考诠释** (1) 词语 difficulty, pronounce, fall, tense, explain, tape, pronunciation, character, ask for, plan, medicine, wheel, British, however, western, more or less, a great many, and so on, gas, store, mail, reason, Europe, European, cent, bring in, change...into 的用法。(2) 表示“赞扬及应答”的交际用语。(3) 直接引语转化为间接引语时时态的变化。

**高考预测** (1) difficult, difficulty 及含有后者的词组的用法。(2) explain 不可用于 ~ sb to do sth。(3) 只接可数名词复数形式的 a great many。(4) “谈论语言”的交际应用。(5) 间接引语中的时态是测试重点之一。



### 课时考点题型设计

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案															

(一) 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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。

- 前瞻题** The restaurant, in which we often have meals, stays \_\_\_\_\_ till 9 o'clock in the evening.  
A. opening                      B. open  
C. openly                         D. opened
- 预测题** \_\_\_\_\_ the students in our school go to college in their teens.  
A. A good many                B. A great many of  
C. A great deal of               D. A plenty of
- 前瞻题** He was about to tell me the secret \_\_\_\_\_ someone patted him on the shoulder.  
A. as                                B. until                            C. while                            D. when
- 前瞻题** —Can you give us an example to show how useful

a computer is?

—Sure. \_\_\_\_\_ people get \_\_\_\_\_ information from it every day.

- The number of; a lot of
  - A large number of; plenty of
  - All kinds of; a great deal
  - A great many; a large amount
5. **高频题** —You couldn't have chosen any better gift for me \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Oh, don't complain(抱怨) about a gift.  
B. That's all right. I'll give you a better one next.  
C. I'm glad you like it so much.  
D. You have a gift for music, don't you?
6. **高频题** I felt somewhat disappointed and was about to leave, \_\_\_\_\_ something occurred which attracted my attention.  
A. unless                      B. until                            C. when                            D. while
7. **前瞻题** I had just locked the door \_\_\_\_\_ I realized I had left my key on the kitchen table.  
A. as                                B. when                            C. after                            D. while
8. **高频题** The spokesman of the city promises that some new programmes \_\_\_\_\_ so that they can develop the economy of the poor area.  
A. have been put up            B. are set up  
C. will be brought in           D. came about
9. **前瞻题** —Jack, how did it \_\_\_\_\_ that you made so many mistakes in your homework?  
—I myself haven't figured them out yet.  
A. come about                  B. occur to                        C. bring about                    D. get down
10. **预测题** People from Europe look \_\_\_\_\_ alike, which makes us find hard to tell one from the other.  
A. more or less                    B. sooner or later  
C. now and then                   D. here and there
11. **高频题** You can hardly imagine the difficulty the woman had \_\_\_\_\_ her children.  
A. to bring up                    B. bringing up



- C. to have brought up D. brought up
12. **前题** Your homework is all right, \_\_\_\_\_, you can do it better, I think.  
A. but B. while C. however D. instead
13. **前题** They were surprised that a child should work out the problem \_\_\_\_\_ they themselves couldn't.  
A. once B. then C. while D. if
14. **前题** —Did you have any trouble \_\_\_\_\_ the house?  
—No, but I had a lot of difficulty \_\_\_\_\_. Nobody seemed to know where the key was.  
A. to find; getting into B. in finding; to get in  
C. finding; getting into D. finding; getting in
15. **前题** Their working conditions \_\_\_\_\_ the same \_\_\_\_\_ before.  
A. were stayed; as B. were stayed; like  
C. stayed; as D. stayed; like

(二) 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 50 分)

阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 36 ~ 55 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中, 选出最佳选项。

Have you ever been to or passed by fire stations? Fire-stations are exciting places for most people. Under 1 conditions, the great doors are shut, and behind them, the fire-engines wait 2, brightly cleaned and lovingly 3 for. But the moment the fire alarm sounds, the huge doors open 4 and the firemen come 5, perhaps sliding (滑) down the pole from upstairs. The powerful motors spring to life and the men 6 on as the fire-engines shoot out and 7 down the street, with alarm bells ringing. In large towns, the firemen are hired on a 8 basis, that is to say, their full-time job is fighting fire and they have 9 other work. 10 in many smaller places, the firemen have their own jobs to do, 11 the work of fighting fires, and they 12 come to the fire-station when they are called. It is not 13 to hear the fire alarm, and then to 14, seconds later, men 15 from all parts of the town, in cars, on bikes, on foot, in the direction of the 16.

But firemen are called out for 17 fighting fires. They are often asked to advise on fire 18. They are also called to rescue cats from high trees, to free small boys whose heads have got 19 between iron railings (栏杆) or save ladies who have 20 got locked in public women's.

- ( ) 1. A. good B. unusual C. normal D. calm  
( ) 2. A. peacefully B. patiently  
C. worriedly D. eagerly  
( ) 3. A. prepared B. looked C. cared D. hoped

- ( ) 4. A. slowly B. hurriedly C. wide D. immediately  
( ) 5. A. and rushed B. rushing  
C. walking D. and walked  
( ) 6. A. jump B. get C. spring D. rush  
( ) 7. A. drive B. ride C. rush D. flash  
( ) 8. A. daytime B. special  
C. full-time D. necessary  
( ) 9. A. some B. any C. no D. one  
( ) 10. A. But B. Therefore  
C. As a result D. Later on  
( ) 11. A. include B. besides C. for D. instead of  
( ) 12. A. just B. already C. have D. only  
( ) 13. A. usual B. unusual  
C. common D. interesting  
( ) 14. A. see B. meet C. feel D. watch  
( ) 15. A. walking B. gathering  
C. hurrying D. coming  
( ) 16. A. fire-station B. burning building  
C. fire-engines D. dangerous place  
( ) 17. A. always B. often  
C. mainly D. more than  
( ) 18. A. protection B. operation  
C. notice D. prevention  
( ) 19. A. hidden B. found C. harmed D. stuck  
( ) 20. A. strangely B. possibly  
C. unexpectedly D. closely

(三) 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 30 分)

I eager to go to college because I know there is  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
so many to learn about the world and about human 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
being. Knowledge is a source of pleasure for me. I 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
want to study at a college for the fun to knowledge. 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
I know the college education can prepare me better for  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
my future. Better education meant, more often than not,  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
better jobs, better opportunities and better choices.  
I want to go to college because I know that my  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
parents and other people care for me will be happy 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
with that. Unless I can study at a nice university, I  
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
will make them happier. I'd hate to let him down.  
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
That's why I must go to college.

# 课时考点 4



## S<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub> Unit 4 Travel

● 学生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

● 老师: \_\_\_\_\_

**高考诠释** (1) 词语 separate, airport, taxi, take a taxi, say "Hi/Hello" to..., get back, hotel, weekend, trip, guide, bank, villager, wild, have a good trip, be about to, every two years, sharp, bone, sight, mile, crop, price, soil, newspaper reporter, phrase, future, see...off, destroy 的用法。(2) 进行时表示将来的用法和表现在进行时的用法。

**高考预测** (1) separate, divide 的用法、区别与搭配。(2) see...off 的用法。(3) “每(隔)……(天、年、月)” 的表示方法。(4) “祝别人旅途愉快” 的交际用语。(5) 进行时表将来的特殊用法。



### 课时考点题型设计

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案															

(一) 单项填空 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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。

- 预测题** If you get the job you'll have to make business \_\_\_\_\_ every now and then.  
A. journeys B. travels C. trips D. adventure
- 前题** For miles around me there was nothing but a desert, without a single plant or tree \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in sight B. on earth  
C. at a distance D. in place
- 预测题** Would you like me \_\_\_\_\_ at the station this afternoon?  
A. to see off you B. to see you off  
C. seeing off you D. seeing you off
- 预测题** Remember to water the flowers \_\_\_\_\_, or it will die.

- every a few days B. every other day  
C. everyday D. every the second day
- 预测题** The \_\_\_\_\_ boy was last seen \_\_\_\_\_ near the lake. (上海 2000)  
A. missing; playing B. missing; play  
C. missed; played D. missed; to play
- 预测题** —Can you tell me all about the earthquake?  
—Sorry, I know nothing about it \_\_\_\_\_ I read in the newspaper.  
A. except B. except for  
C. except what D. except that
- 预测题** —Did you see Sandy in the manager's office?  
—Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_ to him why she was late again.  
A. is explaining B. was explaining  
C. had explained D. explained
- 预测题** —Do you live in this city?  
—No, we \_\_\_\_\_ it for holidays.  
A. are just visiting B. just visited  
C. had already visited D. just visit
- 预测题** —Is this raincoat yours?  
—No, mine \_\_\_\_\_ there behind the door.  
A. is hanging B. has hung C. hangs D. hung
- 前题** Students should always remember theory should not at all be \_\_\_\_\_ from practice.  
A. divided B. stopped C. separated D. operated
- 预测题** —Why was he fined?  
—He happened to \_\_\_\_\_ several flowers in the park.  
A. be seen pick B. be seen picking  
C. be caught to pick D. catch picking
- 预测题** I was just about \_\_\_\_\_ road \_\_\_\_\_ a ship came to us.  
A. travelling on; while B. to travel on; while  
C. travelling by; when D. to travel by; when
- 前题** As we join the big crowd I got \_\_\_\_\_ from my friends. (NMET2001)  
A. separated B. spared C. lost D. missed





14. **高频题** I've won a holiday for two to Florida. I \_\_\_\_\_ my mum. (NMET2001 春)
- A. am taking      B. have taken  
C. take            D. will have taken
15. **高频题** Selecting a mobile phone for personal use is no easy task because technology \_\_\_\_\_ so rapidly. (NMET2001)
- A. is changing      B. has changed  
C. will have changed      D. will change

(二) 阅读理解空 (共 5 小题; 每小题 8 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中, 选出最佳选项。

A higher reading rate, with no loss of comprehension, will help you in other subjects as well as in English, and the general principles apply to any language. Naturally, you will not read every book at the same speed. You would expect to read a newspaper, for example, much more rapidly than a physics or economics textbook—but you can raise your average reading speed over the whole range of materials you wish to cover so that the percentage (百分比) gained will be the same whatever kind of reading you are concerned with.

The reading passages which follow are all of an average level of difficulty for your stage of instruction. They are all about five hundred words long. They are about topics of general interest which do not require a great deal of specialized knowledge. Thus they fall between the kind of reading you might find in your textbooks and the much less demanding kind you will find in a newspaper or light novel. If you read this kind of English, with understanding at four hundred words per minute, you might skim (浏览) through a newspaper at perhaps 650 ~ 700, while with a difficult textbook you might drop to two hundred or two hundred and fifty.

Perhaps you would like to know what reading speeds are common among native English-speaking university students and how those speeds can be improved. Tests in Minnesota, U.S.A. for example, have shown that students without special training can read English of average difficulty for example, Tolstoy's War and peace in translation, at speeds of between 240 and 250 words per minute with about seventy percent comprehension. Students in Minnesota claim that after twelve half-hour lessons, once a week, the reading speed can be increased with no loss of comprehension, to around five hundred words per minute.

1. According to the passage, the purpose of effective reading

- with higher speed is most likely to help you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only in your reading of a physics textbook  
B. improve your understanding of an economics textbook  
C. not only in your language study but also in other subjects  
D. choose the suitable materials to read

2. Which of the following does not describe the types of reading materials mentioned in the second paragraph?
- A. Those beyond one's reading comprehension.  
B. Those concerned with common knowledge.  
C. Those without the demand for specialized knowledge.  
D. Those with the length of about five hundred words.
3. The average speed of untrained native speakers in the University of Minnesota is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. about three hundred words per minute  
B. about two hundred and forty-five words per minute  
C. about sixty words per minute  
D. about five hundred words per minute
4. According to the passage, how fast can you expect to read after you have attended twelve half-hour lessons in the University of Minnesota?
- A. You can increase your reading speed by three times.  
B. No real increase in reading speed can be achieved.  
C. You can increase your reading speed by four times.  
D. You can double your reading speed.
5. Where do you think the passage is taken from?
- A. The introduction to a book on fast reading.  
B. A local newspaper for young people.  
C. A school newspaper run by students.  
D. The introduction to an English textbook.

(三) 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 3 分, 满分 30 分)

Last Saturday, Tom and I were walking down the street while we saw an old man 1. \_\_\_\_\_  
fell off his bike. Many people crowded around 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
him. Someone suggested carrying an old man 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
to hospital, but Tom did not agree. He has learnt 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
first aid, so he said that they mustn't move. They 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
ought to leave him where he was and checked him 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
first. At this time the old man wasn't breathing.  
I called in First Aid Center at once and he began 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
to start the old man's breathing, use the mouth- 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
to-mouth way. Soon the old man began to move 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
a littel and doctors also arrived. They said that we  
10. \_\_\_\_\_  
had done was right.



# 课时考点 5



## S<sub>1</sub>B<sub>1</sub> Unit 5 Why do you do that?

学生姓名: \_\_\_\_\_

老师评分: \_\_\_\_\_

**高考诠释** (1) 词语 seed, shade, burn, feed, grow up, face, powder, blood, thickly, fetch, stranger, programme, percent, operate, free, obey, rule, punish, guide, purpose, decision, so that, be made from, in the past, in order to, break the rule, wash away 的用法。(2) to do..., so that..., in order to... 表目的的用法。(3) 被动语态的用法。

**高考预测** (1) so that 表示目的状语和结果状语的用法。(2) operate 的一词多义。(3) 表示目的的词组 in order to, so as to 的用法与区别。(4) 被动语态的测试。



### 课时考点题型设计

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
答案															

(一) 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 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。

- 预测题** The silence of the library \_\_\_\_\_ only by the sound of pages being turned over. (NMET2003 春)  
A. has been broken      B. breaks  
C. broke                  D. was broken
- 前瞻题** If anybody calls, tell them I'm out, and ask them to \_\_\_\_\_ their name and address. (NMET2003)  
A. pass      B. write      C. take      D. leave
- 高频题** Sally worked late in the evening to finish her report \_\_\_\_\_ her boss could read it first thing next morning.  
A. so that                  B. because  
C. before                  D. or else
- 预测题** The taxi driver often reminds passengers to \_\_\_\_\_ their belongings when they leave the car.

(NMET2002)

- A. keep      B. catch      C. hold      D. take
- 预测题** Go and join in the party. \_\_\_\_\_ it to me to do the washing-up. (上海 2002)  
A. Get      B. Remain      C. Leave      D. Send
- 预测题** If it was so large a room that a hundred people looked \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. losing      B. lost      C. to lose      D. having lost
- 预测题** The teaching desk remains \_\_\_\_\_ with dust, which seems not to have been cleaned for a long time.  
A. covered      B. be covered      C. covering      D. be covering
- 前瞻题** Mrs Bush stood \_\_\_\_\_ for a moment when an old soldier suddenly appeared before her.  
A. surprised                  B. surprising  
C. being surprised              D. to be surprising
- 高频题** —I \_\_\_\_\_ to a party, but I've got nothing to wear.  
—Why don't you have a dress made for the party?  
A. was asked                  B. will ask  
C. have asked                  D. have been asked
- 高频题** Three quarters of the forest \_\_\_\_\_ covered with trees of broad leaves, while the rest \_\_\_\_\_ pine trees.  
A. are; are      B. are; is      C. is; are      D. is; is
- 预测题** The English channel, also known as CCTV-9, provides \_\_\_\_\_ English viewers both in China and \_\_\_\_\_ rest of the world with news and other special programs 24 hours a day.  
A. the; the                  B. the; 不填'  
C. 不填; 不填                  D. 不填; the
- 高频题** In the last couple years, the world's press(新闻界) \_\_\_\_\_ by the progress of China's woman athletes.  
A. has been surprised      B. has surprised  
C. is being surprised      D. surprises
- 高频题** I'm going to make an early start \_\_\_\_\_ I won't get stuck in the traffic.



- A. in case    B. because    C. so that    D. until
14. **前瞻题** A way must be thought of \_\_\_\_\_ the fire \_\_\_\_\_ . It's too dangerous.  
 A. to stop; from spreading    B. of keeping; spreading  
 C. preventing; spreading    D. keeping; from spreading
15. **预测题** \_\_\_\_\_ over the undecided voters, they are working twice as hard.  
 A. Having won    B. Won    C. Winning    D. To win

(二)完形填空(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从1—20各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中,选出最佳选项。

I caught sight of a hotel at last. The hotel was in a   1   street and seemed to agree with one who   2   a good rest after a long trip. The manager on duty   3   me to my room. When I asked her about dinner, she said it was   4   at six and I had   5   it.

"  6  , I'm not very hungry." I said in a friendly voice. "I'll just have a   7   and then go to a restaurant."

"What!" she said, raising her eyebrows(眉毛). "This is a respectable(体面的) hotel, young man. If you want,   8   go somewhere else." She spoke as if a glass of beer were a   9   liquid. I felt my   10   back through the dark streets after dining outside. I knocked loudly on the door but nobody   11  . It was a long time   12   the lady opened the door. "What's going on?" she said   13  . "Guests are to be back by ten. The rule is for everyone."

I went to my room and   14   to sleep. The bed was hard and the sheets and blankets were damp.   15   of all, the whole hotel trembled when the church clock   16   every quarter of an hour. Just before dawn, I finally went to sleep.

"Did you sleep well last night, young man?" asked the old lady the next morning.

"  17   speaking, I don't think I could   18   another night here." I replied. "I   19   slept at all."

"That's because you were   20   all night drinking!" She said disapprovingly.

- ( ) 1. A. busy    B. wide    C. crowded    D. quiet  
 ( ) 2. A. needed    B. took    C. slept    D. tried  
 ( ) 3. A. called    B. showed    C. pointed    D. sent  
 ( ) 4. A. had    B. prepared    C. cooked    D. served

- ( ) 5. A. forgotten    B. taken    C. missed    D. ordered  
 ( ) 6. A. Thank you    B. Never mind  
       C. I'm sorry    D. Too bad  
 ( ) 7. A. sleep    B. cake    C. drink    D. rest  
 ( ) 8. A. have to    B. must    C. rather    D. better  
 ( ) 9. A. dangerous    B. bitter    C. delicious    D. strange  
 ( ) 10. A. direction    B. feet    C. path    D. way  
 ( ) 11. A. answered    B. heard    C. opened    D. went  
 ( ) 12. A. before    B. when    C. after    D. until  
 ( ) 13. A. in surprise    B. kindly  
       C. coldly    D. cruelly  
 ( ) 14. A. planned    B. tried    C. went    D. had  
 ( ) 15. A. Above    B. Last    C. Worst    D. First  
 ( ) 16. A. struck    B. broke    C. beat    D. hit  
 ( ) 17. A. Correctly    B. Generally    C. Really    D. Truly  
 ( ) 18. A. need    B. spend    C. afford    D. manage  
 ( ) 19. A. never    B. hardly    C. seldom    D. haven't  
 ( ) 20. A. dreaming    B. awake    C. up    D. down

(三)短文改错(共10小题;每小题3分,满分30分)

My cousin Xiao Hong and I went on trip to my uncle's

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 last Sunday. We were riding along a hillside then suddenly  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_  
 some big stones were rolled down and knocked us off our bikes.  
 3. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Xiao Hong's legs got seriously hurt and so were mine. We  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 couldn't move a bit. Fortunately, I saw some farmers ahead.  
 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Waving our hand, we cried for help like crazy. On hearing  
 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
 us, they ran to the spot as fast as they can. Thanks to  
 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
 their help, we were all sent to a nearby hospital and received  
 8. \_\_\_\_\_  
 medical treatment in time. Although we do not know about their  
 9. \_\_\_\_\_  
 names, we feel they like our dear big brothers and sisters.  
 10. \_\_\_\_\_