

制高点丛书

高

考英语综合训练

马福康 主编



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高考英语综合训练

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出版前言

在高考备考中占领制高点，在考试中脱颖而出，无疑是每个中学生所向往的；在众多备考图书中占领制高点，脱颖而出，也是我们出版社组织编写本系列丛书时所追求的。上海外语教育出版社长期以来在基础教育领域以出版优质教材、读物享有盛誉，在考试备考图书方面，也秉承注重质量、打造精品、夯实基础、提高能力的出版风格。

本丛书包含两大系列，一个系列注重训练——以高质量习题为主，注重操练。编写上主要精选试题，有效组合，注重训练的有效性和目的性。另一个系列注重讲练结合——以教学辅导为主，结合高考真题，分析解题的策略与技巧，并辅以练习，以系统提高学生的应试能力。

我社组织了全国各地长期工作在中学教学第一线、具有丰富教学经验的特级教师、高级教师和师范大学富有指导中学英语教学经验的教授编写本系列丛书。各分册根据内容的需要以及作者的特长，在表现形式上各具特色，但注重能力培养的宗旨都是一致的，相信这样做会最有利于同学们英语水平的提高，从而让大家受益终身。

希望本套书能帮助大家占领高考备考的制高点，向着胜利和成功前进！

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2011年1月

编者的话

对高三学生来说，在面临高考的这一年，如何进行复习迎考，力争取得最佳的学习成效至关重要。通过各种模拟习题的训练来检测自身的学习成果并及时发现问题、解决问题是行之有效的方法。本书为高三学生提供了15套高考英语模拟综合训练题，旨在帮助他们有效地测试对所学英语语言知识的掌握程度，达到事半功倍的效果。

本书的编写紧扣《上海市中小学英语课程标准》和2010年上海卷考试手册提出的语言目标和语言基础知识要求，同时兼顾了牛津和新世纪两种教材上的词汇、语法和语言功能项目。除了写作部分，15套模拟训练题的题型与高考试卷的题型基本一致，在微技能要求方面也尽量保持统一。在模拟训练题的难度方面，则完全遵照近几年高考出题的思路，不出怪题和偏题，基础题与难题合理分布、逐步推进并把握恰当的区分度。

本书编者是上海市英语特级教师，常年从事高中英语教学并具有多年编写英语教材和英语辅导书的丰富经验。编者在仔细研究和分析了自1996年以来，特别是近几年高考试卷的基础上，根据学生需重点掌握的内容有针对性地选编了15套模拟训练题，让学生明确高考试题的考查范围和难度，帮助他们正确评估自身的学习水平并及时补缺补漏。

希望本书能助高三学生一臂之力，在高考英语中取得好成绩。

编者

2010年12月

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第一卷

Part One

Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

- () 1. A. At the library. B. At the school.
C. At the bookstore. D. At home.
- () 2. A. He is not hungry. B. He prefers to have lunch at his desk.
C. He doesn't want to have lunch. D. He is very busy.
- () 3. A. He tried to call the woman. B. He was too busy to call the woman.
C. He spoke to the woman last night. D. He didn't want to call the woman.
- () 4. A. Leave right away. B. Stay for dinner.
C. Catch a train. D. Wait for Helen.
- () 5. A. It will be fine. B. It will not rain at all.
C. It will stop raining. D. It will rain heavily.
- () 6. A. She is fine. B. She is at school.
C. She is ill. D. She likes to stay out of school.
- () 7. A. Repair her car. B. Take the long route.
C. Reduce the driving speed. D. Stop for a while.
- () 8. A. Neither of the speakers will go home.

- B. The woman will go home.
C. The woman will not go home.
D. The man will go home.
- () 9. A. He will play tennis. B. He will go swimming.
 C. He will ask Bill to play tennis. D. He will stay at home.
- () 10. A. At 5:00. B. At 5:30. C. At 7:00. D. At 7:30.

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

(A)

- () 1. A. A painter. B. An engineer.
 C. A weatherman. D. A teacher.
- () 2. A. Easy. B. Tiring.
 C. Dangerous. D. Light.
- () 3. A. He can stay in the mountains. B. He can enjoy the beautiful view.
 C. He can work in all weathers. D. He can paint a beautiful picture.

(B)

- () 1. A. In a class of the German language.
 B. In a class of the Greek language.
 C. In a class of the French language.
 D. In a class of the English language.
- () 2. A. 11 weeks. B. 13 weeks.
 C. 15 weeks. D. 16 weeks.
- () 3. A. It is funny.
 B. It's taught by Professor Morris.
 C. It helps to master some useful rules.
 D. You don't have to pay if you haven't learned anything in class.

Section C

Directions: In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you have heard.

(A)

Complete the form. Write *ONE WORD* for each answer.

It will get <u> 1 </u> .
The man used to teach <u> 2 </u> .
Now he works at <u> 3 </u> of America.
The woman works at a <u> 4 </u> station.

(B)

Complete the form. Write *NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS* for each answer.

Who would Frank Hudson like to visit?	<u> 1 </u> .
Why does he want to see his teacher?	He has <u> 2 </u> to ask his teacher.
Why won't his teacher be at home next week?	He will be <u> 3 </u> then.
When does he decide to visit his teacher at last?	At two <u> 4 </u> .

Part Two

I. Grammar and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions: 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.

- () 1. Isn't it silly _____ me to be frightened _____ spiders?
A. for, for B. for, of C. of, for D. of, of
- () 2. Mike said he would stay there for _____ two weeks.
A. another B. other C. more D. the other
- () 3. It is no good _____ grammatical rules. You need to put what you have

learned into practice.

- A. trying to remember B. to try to remember
C. to try remembering D. trying remembering
- () 4. _____ more time, he could do it _____ better.
A. Giving, more B. Having given, any
C. Given, far D. To give, even
- () 5. The prize will be given to _____ solves the problem.
A. who B. those who C. whomever D. whoever
- () 6. It is rather cold here. They _____ have turned off the heater several hours ago.
A. can B. must C. ought to D. need
- () 7. _____ sadly, the little boy raised his head and had the tears _____ down on purpose.
A. Seen to cry, fall B. To be seen crying, falling
C. Seen crying, falling D. To be seen to cry, fallen
- () 8. Barbara went to work quietly, _____ to work as hard as she could.
A. her mind being made up B. with her mind made up
C. with her mind making up D. her mind to be made up
- () 9. Sara never dreamed of _____ a chance for her to be admitted to Harvard University without taking any exam.
A. there being B. being C. there to be D. there would be
- () 10. _____ after the Second World War that test pilots first attempted to break the "sound barrier".
A. Shortly B. There was shortly
C. It was shortly D. Being shortly
- () 11. I did nothing all day but _____ to my friend who I haven't seen for almost a year.
A. write B. to be writing C. wrote D. writing
- () 12. He _____ us to hold a meeting _____ the problem.
A. suggested, to discuss B. advised, to discuss
C. suggested, discussing D. advised, discussing
- () 13. Information has been provided in the newspaper _____ more middle school graduates will be admitted into universities.
A. while B. when C. as D. that

- () 14. — Wow! You've got so many clothes.
— But _____ of them are in fashion now.
A. all B. both C. neither D. none
- () 15. The Great Wall is _____ tourist attraction that millions of people pour in from all over the world to visit it every year.
A. so a well-known B. a so well-known
C. such well-known a D. such a well-known
- () 16. If our parents do everything for us, we won't learn to depend on _____.
A. themselves B. them C. us D. ourselves

Section B

Directions: Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|
| A. possibilities | B. developing | C. equally | D. practical |
| E. waiting | F. limited | G. freely | H. unable |
| I. details | J. employed | | |

Begin doing the work you love as soon as possible, even if you don't get paid for it, or if you can only work at it part-time. Albert Einstein was 1 to get a job as a physics professor. He could have given up the work and settled for something else. Instead, he wrote the two most famous papers while 2 as a patent office worker. After their publication, there was not any major university in the world that would not want him to work for them.

If you want to work as an artist and are making a living as a waiter, don't think of yourself as a waiter who hopes one day to become an artist. That puts the work you love somewhere off in the distant future. Rather, think of yourself as an artist, supporting yourself by 3 tables, and paint as much as you can. It is possible to earn a living wage as a waiter working 24 hours a week. That leaves plenty of time to devote to 4 your craft in the off hours.

While you are seeking the work you love, it helps to expand your awareness into the universe of all 5 . You don't want to be 6 to the ideas of what you should do or what you have done before. Having opened all the possibilities, you can make a final decision and select the work you love as your own.

Doing the work you love requires that you be 7 comfortable with the imaginative and the 8. It requires the ability to dream big dreams and the ability to face and master all the little 9 that make dreams come true.

II. Cloze Test

Directions: 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.

A high school history teacher once told us, "If you make one close friend in school, you will be most fortunate. A true friend is someone who stays with you for life." Experience teaches that he was right. A good friendship is just not easily 1.

It is possible that we simply do not stay in one place long enough for a 2 friendship to develop. However, there can be no disagreement on the 3 for each of us to think carefully about the kind of friendship we want.

To most of us, friendships are 4 very important, but we need to be clear in our minds about the kinds of friendships we want. Are they to be close or 5 at arm's length? Do we want to share ourselves or do we want to walk on the surface?

For some people, many friendships on the surface are 6 enough and that's all right. But at some point, we need to 7 that our expectations (期待) are the same as our friends' expectations. The 8 of personal experience including our tears as well as our dark dreams is the surest way to deepen friendships. But it must be 9 slowly and carried on only if there are 10 of interest and action in return.

What are some of the 11 of friendship? The greatest is the attraction to expect too much too soon. Deep relationships 12 time. Another "13 difficulty" is the selfishness to think one "possesses" the other, including his time and attention. 14, friendships require actions in return. In other words, you must give as much as you take. Finally there is a question of taking care of the friendship. 15 you spend reasonable time together, talking on the phone, writing letters, doing things together, friendships will die away.

- () 1. A. understood B. formed C. realized D. produced
- () 2. A. true B. common C. perfect D. typical
- () 3. A. hope B. difference C. need D. courage
- () 4. A. made B. considered C. explained D. reminded
- () 5. A. remained B. left C. kept D. stayed
- () 6. A. long B. easy C. quite D. not
- () 7. A. make sure B. remember C. expect D. check out
- () 8. A. spreading B. sharing C. seeking D. showing
- () 9. A. grabbed B. taken C. created D. undertaken
- () 10. A. marks B. sights C. hopes D. signs
- () 11. A. difficulties B. differences C. advantages D. benefits
- () 12. A. cost B. spend C. ask D. take
- () 13. A. actual B. rough C. social D. major
- () 14. A. Surprisingly B. Fortunately C. Similarly D. Frequently
- () 15. A. Though B. Unless C. Since D. When

III. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several 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)

Rice with a brand name sells at a higher price. And this is new for Chinese farmers. For decades, Chinese farmers never bothered to register a brand for their products, however, things have changed quite a lot in recent years, and local farmers are becoming more aware of the importance of a registered brand.

“Under the market economy, even farm products have to be registered in order to compete with others,” says Chen Chaojun, owner of Dangyuan brand pears in Anhui Province. Dangyuan pears sell well, and at a 30 percent higher price than other pears.

In China, farmers have now registered nearly 1,000 varieties of their farm products as famous brands, ranging from rice, wheat, mushrooms, chickens, oranges and apples to garlic and crabs.

Farm products with registered brands normally sell better than those without registered brands.

Brand registration for farm products has brought ideological (思想上的) changes to Chinese farmers.

“People are wearing brand name clothes, and using brand name appliances and now we want them to eat brand name food,” says Wang Heji, a farmer who is applying to register the peanuts of his hometown — Guzhen County in Anhui Province.

To assure good quality and freshness, farmers sometimes transport their products by air. Crabs may be the largest group of air passengers in the country. They come mainly from Jiangsu Province and are a favorite delicacy (美味) in Hong Kong.

Moreover, local farmers know how to protect their interests through legal procedures. Zhao Baoquan, owner of Shanhua brand mushrooms, says that in the future he intends to sue (控告) anyone selling fake Shanhua mushrooms.

- () 1. Why do more and more farmers register a brand for their products?
- A. Because they can do better in trade.
 - B. Because they are demanded by the government.
 - C. Because they should observe the trade regulations.
 - D. Because they are under the financial pressure of the market.
- () 2. How do farmers protect their interests according to the passage?
- A. By taking legal action.
 - B. By asking those who are selling fake products to register brands.
 - C. By quarrelling with those who are selling fake products.
 - D. By fining those who are selling fake products.
- () 3. The best title for the passage is _____.
- A. Ideological Changes in China
 - B. How To Make a Legal Claim
 - C. Brand Name Products Sell Well
 - D. Brands Bring Farmers More Profit

(B)

Street art can be found on buildings, sidewalks, street signs and even trash cans from Tokyo to Paris, to New York City. This special kind of art can take the form of paintings, sculptures, cloth or even stickers. Street art has become part of a global visual (视觉的)

culture. Now, even art museums and galleries are collecting the work of street artists.

It is not easy to provide an exact history of the street art movement. This kind of art has developed in many kinds of ways in places all over the world. Also, because it is illegal to paint public and private property without permission, street artists usually work secretly. This secretive nature of street art and its countless forms make it hard to define exactly. And people have different opinions about the movement. Some think street art is a crime and destroys property. But others see this art as a rich form of non-traditional cultural expression.

Many experts say the movement began in New York City in the 1960s. Young adults would use paint in special cans to spray their “tag” on walls and train cars around the city. This tag was a name they created to identify themselves and their artwork. This colorful style of writing is also called graffiti. It is visually exciting and energetic.

Graffiti also became a separate movement expressing the street culture of young people living in big cities. Graffiti art represented social and political rebellion. These artists could travel around areas of the city making creative paintings for everyone to see. Sometimes this street art created argument between artists and city officials. Graffiti artists created their images and city officials quickly painted over them.

During the 1980s, two famous New York painters — Keith Haring and Jean Michel began showing their work in art galleries and museums. This is when street art started to become part of the more general popular culture.

- () 4. What can we infer from the first paragraph?
- A. Street art will go farther in the future.
 - B. Most painters like to become street artists.
 - C. Many people in big cities are beginning to learn street art.
 - D. Street art is better developed in big cities than in rural areas.
- () 5. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. “TAG” was a word created by people to distinguish (区别) street artists and the other artists.
 - B. There are three reasons to explain why it is hard to define the history of street art.
 - C. The movement of street art began in the 1980s in New York City.
 - D. All the people don't think that the street art is a rich form of cultural expression.

- () 6. The best title of the passage is _____.
- A. The Paintings in the Street
 - B. What Does Graffiti Art Stand for
 - C. The History of an Art Movement
 - D. The Work Done by Street Artists

(C)

A simple piece of clothesline hangs between some environmentally-friendly Americans and their neighbors.

On one side stand those who see clothes dryers (干衣机) as a waste of energy and a major polluter of the environment. As a result, they are turning to clotheslines as part of the “what-I-can-do environmentalism (环境保护主义).”

On the other side are people who are against drying clothes outside, arguing that clotheslines are unpleasant to look at. They have persuaded Homeowners Associations (HOAs) across the U.S. to ban outdoor clotheslines, because clothesline drying also tends to lower home value in the neighborhood. This had led to a Right-to-Dry Movement that is calling for laws to be passed to protect people’s right to use clotheslines.

So far, only three states have laws to protect clotheslines. Right-to-Dry supporters argue that there should be a move.

Matt Reck, 37, is the kind of eco-conscious (有生态意识的) person who feeds his trees with bathwater and reuses water drops from his air conditioners to water plants. His family also uses a clothesline. But on July 9, 2007, the HOA in Wake Forest, North Carolina, told him that a dissatisfied neighbor had telephoned them about his clothesline. The Recks paid no attention to the warning and still dried their clothes on a line in the yard. “Many people say they are environmentally-friendly but they don’t take matters in their own hands,” says Reck. The local HOA has decided not to take any action, unless more neighbors come to them.

North Carolina lawmakers are saying that banning clotheslines is not the right thing to do. But HOA and housing businesses believe that clothesline drying reminds people of poor neighborhoods. They worry that if buyers think their future neighbors can’t even afford dryers, housing prices will fall.

Environmentalists say such worries are not necessary, and in view of global warming, that idea needs to change. As they say, “The clothesline is beautiful”. Hanging clothes outside should be encouraged. We all have to do at least something to slow down the