

考 易

高考 谋略
英语 与 演习

模拟套题

TEST EASE

湖北教育出版社

王 伟 主编



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编者/周本强 周蔚莫 方新洪

(鄂)新登字 02 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语谋略与演习. 模拟套题 / 王伟主编.

— 武汉: 湖北教育出版社, 2001

(考易)

ISBN 7-5351-3038-0

I. 高… II. 王… III. 英语课—高中—升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 086950 号

出版: 湖北教育出版社
发行:

武汉市青年路 277 号
邮编: 430015 传真: 027-83619605
邮购电话: 027-83669149

经销: 新华书店
印刷: 湖北开元印刷有限公司
开本: 787mm×1092mm 1/16
版次: 2002 年 1 月第 1 版
字数: 200 千字

(437100·咸宁市温泉路 41 号)
1 插页 10.75 印张
2002 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
印数: 1-5 000

ISBN 7-5351-3038-0/G·2447

定价: 19.00 元

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前言

在认真学习和研究了英语教学大纲、英语高考说明和新的课程标准的基础上,我们对高中英语教材中的重难点进行了全面的整理,编写了这本适合高中学生使用的《模拟套题》。力求做到知识归纳与新的课程标准接轨,重难点与高考说明中的考点接轨,使每道题都成为点睛之作,使每个知识点都成为开启高考考点的钥匙。

本书共设计了 12 套模拟题,每套题按照高考题型设置了听力、单项选择、完型填空、阅读理解、短文改错及书面表达等规范题型。这些试题设计科学合理,浓缩了高中阶段英语教材中的所有语言表达、词语运用、语法分析方面必须掌握的知识,有利于学生在短期内对各种能力实行重点突破,达到听、说、读、写各项语言能力的全面提高。

加强听说能力和阅读能力考查是当今英语考题的趋势。本书正是顺应这一潮流对听力部分和阅读部分加大难度,力避存题和废题,使学生轻松地选择考点的突破口,从而轻松过关。

根据 NMET 高考题型的要求,本书在每种题型中设置了难易不同的小题,做到点面结合,这种安排既方便教师上课讲解,也方便学生课后复习,既可用于进行模拟训练,也可进行自我检测。

《模拟套题》是《考易·高考英语谋略与演习》丛书中的一本。该丛书还包括《单项填空》、《短文改错》、《完形填空》、《阅读理解》及《书面表达》,共六本。考生在对高考英语进行全面复习时,不妨将它们配合使用,会达到事半功倍的效果。

编者
2001 年 1 月

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关于语言教学与测试

陈松林

要想“考易”首先恐怕还得“学易”。学得轻松愉快,学得得心应手,学得容易,考起来大概不会出太大的问题,一般来说是会比较容易的。不要把考试的包袱背得太重,要轻松一点儿对待考试,要能跳得出考试的圈子,把眼光放远一点。要多多关注自己的学习过程,关注自己语言能力的形成过程,把有限的精力、注意力、着重点放在学习上,落实在平时的学习过程中去,落实到日常的有效训练上去。《考易·高考英语谋略与演习》就是这样一套帮助学生进行语言有效操练、提高实际语言运用能力的系列高考辅导丛书。

语言考试应该说不是学习语言的目的,而是检查语言教学效果、促进语言学习的一种手段。所以,这里我先要说的是语言学习,以及与语言学习成败相关的语言教学。

随着我国改革开放的不断深入,随着我国经济和社会的迅速发展,外语教学(主要是英语教学)受到政府及整个社会的空前重视,其发展之势如火如荼。特别是新的先进的教育教学思想、教育教学观念、教育教学方法、教育教学模式、教育教学手段不断地引进和吸收,我国的外语教学出现了前所未有的全新的大好局面。

在教学思想上,对学科教学的基本特征有了比较清楚的认识。语言的工具性、实践性、社会性得到进一步的强化。语言教学更加注重实际运用,注重语言行为的有效训练。在语言学习规律上也渐渐取得了共识,对语言习得和学习理论有了进一步的比较研究和了解。认识到语言学习是渐进的、逐步熟练、逐步发展的过程,而不是一个单纯依靠讲解和

分析的理性认知过程。

在教学观念上,基本上实现了两个转变:语言教学不是单纯的传授知识,而更重要的是进行语言实践;外语学习过程中,传统的教师“主导”作用得到弱化,取而代之的是教师的“指导”作用,强调和突出的是学生的主体作用和教学活动中学生的“中心”地位。注意强调语言实际运用、实际生活应用以及使用语言知识和技能解决实践问题的教学导向。把学生从生硬机械的单词记忆、繁琐费时的语法分析推证和死板的课文翻译中解放出来。

在教学目标上,传统的单一的语法词汇目标体系发生了根本性的变化。知识目标只是语言教学的目标之一,并且还不是主要目标。重要的是“四会”技能的切实要求以及与之相适应的听、说、读、写的具体指标,即能力目标。伴之以更高的、更科学、更完整的教育教学目标:情感目标、策略目标和文化目标。

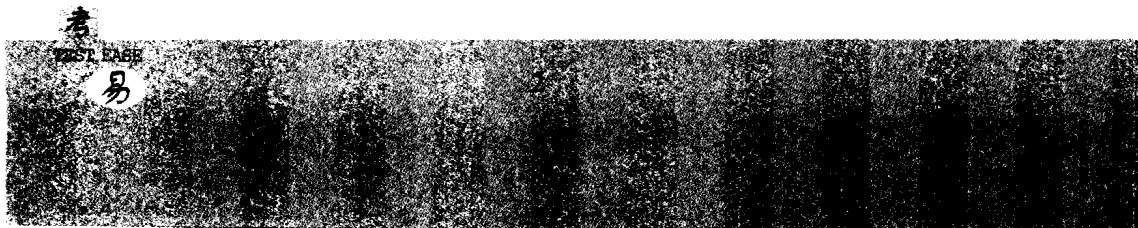
在课堂结构上和教学模式上,传统的课堂教学以传授知识为主,教师始终处于教学的中心位置。随着新的教学大纲的实施和教材的采用,特别是国家基础教育课程标准的颁布,外语教师的教学策略和教学方式都会发生较大变化。课堂教学功能已开始向多样化和多元化方向发展,单一的认知型课堂正在演进为“认知——活动——情意——任务”型的综合课堂。教师们的课堂角色日趋多样化,师生关系也正在发生变化。单一的语言形式(FORM)训练方式得到一定程度的控制,语言意义(MEANING)的训练方式逐步得到认可。符合交际原则的训练形式得到承认,课堂教学交际化或准交际化的态势正在逐步形成。

在教学方法上,绝大多数教师能自觉摆脱传统单一的语法——翻译法旧套路的束缚,根据国家课程标准的精神,根据新的教学大纲的要求和新教材的编辑思想,根据不同的教学目的和要求,根据各地不同的办学条件和学生的实际,按不同的语言材料,实施灵活多样的教学。在常规教学过程中,教师们往往都在把直接法、视听法、情景法、认知法、交际法有机地结合在一起运用。特别是不少教师在自己的教学实践中,结合自己的教学实际,创造出有个人特色的外语教学方法。

在教材的开发上,首先是体系发生结构性变化。结合我国外语教学的实际,以培养学生语言能力为第一目标的“功能——结构”编排思想,得到普遍认可。突出学生主动性学习的“任务型”教材也正趋日益流行。特别是教材在多样性方面,出现了前所未有的大好局面。

在我国现阶段经济和教育发展水平下,学科教学受考试的制约作用是不容忽视的。但这并不能成为违背教育教学规律的理由。外语教学终结性评价不能替代形成性评价,对最后结果的评价无论如何是不能代替对过程的评价的。没有过程性评价,很难保证学生的循序渐进的发展。教学评估、检测和考试的内容和形式都要发生重大变化。检测方法科学化,检测形式多样化,检测内容要从侧重单项语言点检测过渡到侧重语篇语义、语言实际运用能力的检测。

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试是基础教育后具有较强选拔功能性质的考试。它是基础教育阶段最后的一次,也是最重要的一次考试,其规模 and 影响是其他任何考试都难



以相比的。不可否认的是这种考试的目的之一是要为高等学校录取合格新生提供保证,但考虑到毕竟是基础教育阶段的考试,对学校教学的反拨作用无论如何也不能忽视,必须特别注意对高中阶段的教学的十分重要的导向效果。要真正做到有利于按语言教学规律施教,有利于进一步开展教学改革、考试改革,有利于大面积提高教学质量,有利于全面准确落实素质教育的要求。

正因为普通高等学校招生全国统一考试在国家及社会生活中的极大的影响,其整个实施过程必须充分体现国家现行的教育思想、教育方针和政策,而且首先反映的是国家经济社会发展的根本需要。随着我国改革开放步伐的加快和经济建设的迅速发展,衡量现代社会文明水平的整个国民的外语掌握程度要有质的提高。学习外语不再只是为了通过某种考试去获取某种资本,而是为了工作、学习或生活的实际运用。

因此,中学阶段的英语教学必须遵照外语语言学习的基本规律,突出语言能力,特别是日常最基本的交际能力的培养,强调语言知识和技能的实际运用。普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语学科的命题必须体现中学英语教学大纲和即将施行的国家基础教育课程标准的指导思想和教学要求。其基本的命题原则在于:

一、依据国家教育主管部门颁布的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(试用修订版)》,考虑到我国中学英语教学与学的实际情况,命题基本控制在规定的教学要求和教学内容范围之内,不能无限制地随意拔高、拓展。

二、坚持实施“以能力立意”的命题指导思想,体现外语教与学的本质规律,强调语言的实际运用。淡化单纯的语言知识、语言结构的考查,强调语言知识和语言技能的实际综合运用。

三、听、说、读、写能力的全面测试是反映学生的实际英语水平的需要,各项目都要占一定的比例。考虑到口头表达能力的测试在实际操作中有困难,而说与听之间又具有很强的相关性,所以,口头表达能力的测试一般以听力测试代替。书面表达(主观题)应有足够的比重。

四、突出语言能力考查的同时,语言知识、结构项目也要有一定的比重,但不设专项语法考试题,而强调语言知识的实际运用。

五、考虑到我国社会、经济和文化教育发展极不平衡的实际,试题既要有难度,又不能过难,要有一定的坡度。难度要适当,坡度要平缓。试题还要有较好的区分度。

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试在全国各级主管部门的高度重视下,在各级各层次的考试改革、教学研究部门的共同努力下,应该说是步入了比较成熟的阶段。其试题难度、卷面结构、题型设计、分值分布等都有比较一致的评判标准,一般来说不会有较大的起伏变化。只是随着教学改革的不断深入,考试也必须作出相应的改变或调整。尽管我们很难预料今后高考命题会在哪些方面发生变化,但基本趋势是完全可以预料的。根据《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(试用修订版)》和《全日制义务教育普通高中英语课程标准(实验稿)》有关测试、评估、考试、考查的要求,今后普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语学科的改革应主要体现在如下几个方面:

一、更全面、科学地考查学生综合实际运用英语的能力。听力测试的比例应不少于整

卷内容的 20%。

二、逐步减少单纯语言知识、语言结构方面的试题,并降低其难度。

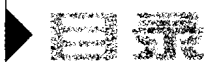
三、增加具有语境的应用型试题。加强语言知识运用和语言实际运用能力的考查。加强对语篇理解能力的考查。

四、适当减少客观试题,增加主观试题的比例。

五、尽量少用或不用改错题。

六、积极创造条件,实行口语测试。

正常的教学与考试关系应是:怎样教就怎样考,怎样学就怎样考(当然这里所说的教与学是指按照教育教学规律施行的教学)。然而现在的情况往往是怎样考就怎样教,怎样考就怎样学,这是不正常的现象,是违背教育教学规律的。这种现象肯定是要改变的,语言学习最终不是要通过某种考试,而是要掌握实际运用这种语言的能力。事实上,真正具备了这种能力是不必担心考试的,“只有高分低能的考生,而没有高能低分的学生”也就是这个道理。



| | | |
|----------|-------|-----|
| Test 1 | _____ | 1 |
| Test 2 | _____ | 12 |
| Test 3 | _____ | 24 |
| Test 4 | _____ | 35 |
| Test 5 | _____ | 47 |
| Test 6 | _____ | 58 |
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| Test 10 | _____ | 99 |
| Test 11 | _____ | 109 |
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| 录音稿及参考答案 | _____ | 134 |

听第6段对话,回答第6—7题:

6. What would the man do?
A. He will help the lady. B. He will take a seat. C. He will go out.
7. What will the woman do first?
A. She may clean the office.
B. She will type something.
C. She will see the man off.

听第7段对话,回答第8—10题:

8. How many countries are mentioned in the dialogue?
A. Four. B. Three. C. Five.
9. Why did the man visit those countries?
A. For holidays. B. For work. C. Both A and B.
10. In what country do you think the man stayed the longest time?
A. France B. Japan C. Italy

听第8段对话,回答第11—13题:

11. What did the man suggest going to the cinema together for?
A. He just wanted to have someone enjoy the film with him.
B. He wanted to be with the woman.
C. He felt lonely after work.
12. What would the woman do if someone she liked asked her to go to the cinema?
A. She would also say she had to go to wash her hair.
B. She would be very glad to.
C. She might not go for some other excuse.
13. Why did the woman say time and time again "I've got to wash my hair"?
A. Because her hair often got dirty.
B. Because she loved to be clean.
C. Because didn't like the man at all.

听第9段对话,回答第14—16题:

14. Why does the woman look worried?
A. Her son has lost his way.
B. Her son hasn't come back.
C. Her son has gone out at night.
15. Where had her son gone?
A. He has gone to school.
B. He has gone for a ride.

- C. He has gone to visit a friend.
16. What has happened to the woman's son?
A. He has got lost. B. He has fallen off his bike. C. We don't know.
- 听第 10 段独白, 回答第 17—20 题:
17. Where does Mr. Smith work?
A. In a factory. B. In a hospital. C. In an office.
18. What does Mrs. Smith always do after supper?
A. She is busy with housework.
B. She helps her son with his lessons.
C. She always tells her husband a lot of interesting things.
19. Why did Mr. Smith get ill one day?
A. He does too much homework at home.
B. He hasn't enough time to sleep during night.
C. He is too busy in his office.
20. Why did the doctor give the woman some medicine?
A. He wants the woman to sleep early.
B. He wants to warn the woman.
C. He wants to kill the woman.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

21. —Shall we go to the art museum this afternoon?
—_____.
- A. I'll B. I'm going to C. I'd like to D. I'm glad to
22. Carelessness almost _____ him the chance of going to college.
A. paid B. cost C. spent D. made
23. The patient can not but _____ the doctor's instruction though he doesn't think it necessary.
A. to follow B. following C. follow D. followed
24. I can tell you _____ he told me last month.
A. all which B. all what C. that all D. all
25. _____, Mary had to ask for leave to tend her.
A. Her mother was ill B. Her mother to be ill
C. Her mother being ill D. Being ill
26. I shall tell him the truth, _____.

- A. no matter whether he likes or not B. whether he likes or not
C. no matter he should like it or not D. no matter he may like it or not
27. She said she'd rather he _____ tomorrow instead of today.
A. comes B. will come C. shall come D. came
28. You'd rather watch TV this evening, _____?
A. isn't it B. hadn't you C. wouldn't you D. won't you
29. Without your help, we _____ so much .
A. will not achieve B. didn't achieve
C. don't achieve D. would not have achieve
30. —Have you got the latest *Life*?
—Yes, _____ .
A. I'm afraid we've sold it out B. thanks. I'll have it
C. I think I'll leave it D. I'm afraid it's not what I want
31. I rose with my mind _____ up, _____ down and waited for the daylight.
A. making; lay B. made; lying C. making; lying D. made; lay
32. —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.
33. Mother told Jim to _____ the milk until it boiled and then turn off the gas.
A. observe B. watch C. notice D. glance
34. _____ is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high schools is increasing.
A. Which B. As C. That D. It
35. There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You _____ come, but why didn't you?
A. must have B. should C. need have D. ought to have

第二节 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

The captain of a ship and a merchant were friends. The merchant had a son, who wanted to be a 36, so the captain took him for voyages in his 37.

One day, when the captain had come from a 38 with a lot of money, the merchant told him that the price of 39 had 40, and made 41 that he should buy some with his money. I'll 42 it for you in my storehouse 43 you return from your next voyage." said the merchant. "and perhaps the price will go up and you will be able to sell it and earn more money."

But while the captain was 44, the price of iron went up very 45, so the merchant sold it and kept the money. When the captain came back, his 46 friend told him

that he was sorry 47 the rats had eaten all the iron.

The captain knew that his friends was 48 lies, but he stayed 49 and said, "I'm very clear that you had 50 with rats in your storehouse.

After a few days, the captain started 51 voyage, and when he returned home 52 the end of his voyage, he said to the merchant, "I'm very 53 but 54 our voyage a bird 55 down and carried your son away."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 36. A. soldier | B. sailor | C. tailor | D. merchant |
| 37. A. car | B. cart | C. ship | D. plane |
| 38. A. travel | B. visit | C. business | D. voyage |
| 39. A. iron | B. cloth | C. grain | D. tea |
| 40. A. risen | B. fallen | C. change | D. widened |
| 41. A. preparation | B. honest | C. real | D. dishonest |
| 42. A. keep | B. sell | C. buy | D. put |
| 43. A. as | B. unless | C. until | D. so |
| 44. A. out | B. away | C. ill | D. back |
| 45. A. fast | B. heavily | C. high | D. low |
| 46. A. young | B. elderly | C. new | D. old |
| 47. A. however | B. but | C. so | D. and |
| 48. A. talking | B. making | C. saying | D. telling |
| 49. A. calm | B. friendly | C. quite | D. angry |
| 50. A. trouble | B. problems | C. difficulty | D. cats |
| 51. A. next | B. another | C. the other | D. many a |
| 52. A. in | B. at | C. by | D. on |
| 53. A. sorry | B. glad | C. afraid | D. clear |
| 54. A. before | B. after | C. during | D. within |
| 55. A. dropped | B. fell | C. slipped | D. came |

第三部分 阅读理解 (共 20 小题, 每小题 2.5 分, 满分 50 分)

A

Perhaps we will begin a new history when begin to farm the sea, and live under it! Some scientists say that we will grow fish like plants in the fields. The water will not be very deep and the water temperature will be at the level to make the fish grow biggest and fastest. Oxygen will be fed into the water and low-lying airplanes will be spray the sea with food. Even

without fish farming, scientists say that there are enough fish in the Indian Ocean to feed all of India for a hundred years and in the Antarctic Sea, there are so many tiny fish that it is impossible to use them all up.

With education and more technology people in poor countries will learn how to grow better food. They will become happier and have fewer children — so the food problem will actually get better.

56. —What does the phrase “to farm the sea ” mean?

—It means _____.

- A. people will grow plants in the sea
 - B. people will grow fish in the fields
 - C. people will make the sea oceans of fields
 - D. people will use the sea for growing and raising things they need for living
57. Food that low-lying airplanes will spray into the sea will be used to _____.
- A. feed the people who will live under the sea
 - B. feed the plants under the sea.
 - C. feed fish that people will need for living
 - D. feed all kinds of animals and plants in the sea.

B

Butterflies are common all over the world but the ones in hot countries are usually bigger and more brightly than those in cool countries, and there are more different kinds.

Usually the male butterfly is more brightly colored than the female. The females have bigger and heavier bodies, since they carry the eggs. The bright colors of the male help to attract the female and the duller colors of the female make them less likely to be caught by enemies before they lay their eggs.

Some butterflies have a bright pattern of colors on the upper surface of their wings which show when they fly but when they rest on a tree or a leaf they close their wings. On the under sides of their wings there are green and brown marks which looks like the tree or leaves. When its wings are closed, it looks exactly like a dead leaf. There are even marks that look like the holes in a dead leaf. When a bird is running after a butterfly, it closes its wings and seems to have disappeared completely.

Many butterflies have round marks on their wings that look like eyes. When they are resting, and their wings are closed, these cannot be seen. When a bird sees one, and begins to attack it, the butterfly opens its wings. The bird thinks that it sees two eyes staring at it,

and, frightened, flies away.

58. Which of the following is likely to be the most brightly colored?
- A. A male in a cool country.
 - B. A female large butterfly.
 - C. A male in a hot country.
 - D. A Dead Leaf Butterfly with its wings closed.
59. What is the purpose of the gay colors of a male butterfly?
- A. To get the attention of the female.
 - B. To frighten the birds away.
 - C. To make it more difficult to see.
 - D. To protect itself from the female.
60. Female butterflies are safe from enemies because they _____.
- A. can't be seen with their wings closed
 - B. lay eggs in hidden places
 - C. have color that are not so bright
 - D. are bigger and heavier than the male
61. When attacked by a bird, the resting butterfly would _____.
- A. open its wings and frighten it away
 - B. close its wings and chase it away
 - C. open its mouth to fight against the bird
 - D. fly away as quickly as possible
62. Which one of the following statements is true?
- A. Some butterflies have eyes on their wings.
 - B. All butterflies can't be seen when they close their wings.
 - C. It's easy to catch a female butterfly when it is flying.
 - D. Some butterflies look exactly like dead leaves when they are resting.

C

FULL TIME DRIVERS WANTED

Clean driving license

Must be of smart appearance

Aged over 25.

Applying: Capes Taxi, 17 Palace Road, Roseton.

AIR HOSTESSES

Southern Airlines

Requires air hostesses for international flights.

Applicants must be between 20 and 33 years old , height 1.60 m to 1.75m, education to GCSE standard, two languages, must be able to swim. Apply to: Recruitment Officer, Southern Airlines. Heathrow Airport West, HR37KK.

TEACHERS NEEDED

For private language school

Teaching experience unnecessary.

Apply The Director of Studies, Instant Languages Ltd. , 279 Canal Street, Roston.

63. The following refers to Jack, an experienced taxi driver. What prevents him working for Caps Taxis?
- A. Fond of beer and wine.
 - B. Punished and fined because of speeding and wrong parking.
 - C. Unable to speak a foreign language.
 - D. Not having college education.
64. Ben, aged 21, fond of swimming and driving, has just graduated from a college, which job might be given to him?
- A. Driving for Caps Taxis.
 - B. Working for Southern Airlines.
 - C. Teaching at Instant Language Ltd.
 - D. None of the three.
65. What prevents May, aged 25, becoming an air hostess?
- A. She once broke a traffic law and was fined.
 - A. She can't speak Japanese very well.
 - C. She has never before worked as an air hostess.
 - D. She doesn't feel like working long hours flying abroad.
66. Which of the following ISN'T mentioned in the three advertisements?
- A. Marriage.
 - B. Male or female.
 - C. Education.
 - D. Working experience.