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2002

科利华高考冲刺试题

现代·科利华教研系列
科利华教学研究中心编著

3+X专用



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现代·科利华教研系列

科 利 华

高 考 冲 刺 试 题

英 语

科利华教研中心 编著

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编选说明

去年,通过投入巨资在全国征题我们编选了 2001《科利华高考冲刺试题》,因为紧扣高考考试说明,充分体现了权威性、指导性和对考试方向的准确把握,深得高三老师的推崇,使众多考生受益。高考后,把当年的高考试题与 2001《科利华高考冲刺试题》进行对比,人们惊奇地发现:2001《科利华高考冲刺试题》共有 26 道、分值 119 分的试题与 2001 年高考试题基本一致。也就是说,如果考生使用了《科利华高考冲刺试题》就有可能在高考中稳获 119 分。可见《科利华高考冲刺试题》质量之高。

今年,我们不断接到老师和考生的来信,要求编发 2002《科利华高考冲刺试题》。面对全国 400 万考生的厚望,我们借鉴去年成功编选高考冲刺试题的经验,完全针对 2002 年高考“3+X”全新征题编写,命题更加准确。现在,2002《科利华高考冲刺试题》终于和考生及老师、家长们见面了。

作为国内最大的教育软件企业——科利华公司,秉承对学生负责、精益求精的一贯精神,投入 1000 万元巨资,在全国范围内征集优秀试题。我们组织了由 167 位学科专家、命题专家和特级教师组成的编委会,采取“按卷面分数每一分支付报酬 50 元”的标准征集试题,如果题目与高考实际考题一致,还将给予每分 1000 元的奖励。共有 1578 位来自全国各地经验丰富的高三年级一级教师和具有命题经验的有关人员,参加了此次征题活动,寄来了大量高质量的试题。在此基础上,编委会的专家、教授们日以继夜,呕心沥血,层层把关,编辑成了这套《科利华高考冲刺试题》。这也正是这套书能达到最高水平的原因。因此,我们有信心说:或许它是最贵的,而它一定是最好的。

根据来自权威人士的高考信息、高考命题专家的预测和我们对近几年高考试题的深入分析,2002 年的高考将具有以下特点:

66AAS 2/6 1

- 命题范围遵循教学大纲,但不拘泥于教学大纲;以能力立意为主,更加注重对考生能力和素质的考查;增加应用性和能力性的试题。
- 引导学生关注社会热点、焦点问题和新学科、新技术在生产建设、生活实际中的应用,正确掌握学科内的综合方法,并自觉地进行跨学科渗透,使学生提高学科能力和综合能力。
- 注重学生实验、实践能力的考查;增加图表表达信息的试题,培养学生看懂图表所包含的信息并从中找出规律的能力,从而培养学生科学的思想、方法和精神,训练学生创新意识和探索精神。
- 综合学科在考查单学科知识系统融会的同时,更加注意跨学科的结合。

2002《科利华高考冲刺试题》就是根据以上特点编辑、选题的。全套共有语文、数学、外语、文科综合、理科综合和文理综合六册,考生可以根据自己的分科组合选择。

2002年,全国各省市均实行“3+X”的高考模式。考虑到近半数省市是第一次实行“3+X”,因此,今年我们的编选方针是:突出加强“X”,继续关注“3”。在2002《科利华高考冲刺试题》里,每科都精选了全新试题,英语还配有高考全真听力测试的录音光盘。因此,2002《科利华高考冲刺试题》整体质量更高,更贴近新的高考模式的要求。

最后,我们共同期待使用这套书的全国400万考生,都能在今年的高考中取得优异的成绩。

科利华教学研究中心

2002年1月

《科利华高考冲刺试题·英语》

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目 录

英语试卷 (一)	1
英语试卷 (二)	15
英语试卷 (三)	31
英语试卷 (四)	47
英语试卷 (五)	63
英语试卷 (六)	77
英语试卷 (七)	93
英语试卷 (八)	111
英语试卷 (九)	127
英语试卷 (十)	143
英语试卷 (十一)	157
英语试卷 (十二)	173
新型题·重点题·关键题	187
参考答案及评分标准	199

本套试卷主评教师：李宝忱，中学高级英语教师，北京市高考研究会理事，曾任北京市朝阳区教科所副研究员，北京市教科所兼职研究员，《北京市招生通讯》、《中小学外语教学》专栏撰稿人。主要著作有《实用英语同义词、反义词辞典》、《图解英汉辞典》等。

李宝忱：本套试题紧扣高考命题原则，充分考查了学生综合运用语言知识的能力，单项选择部分既注重了基础知识又注重了灵活性。阅读理解题材新颖别致，是检测学生综合能力的上乘之作。

英语试卷（一）

笔试试卷

本试卷分第一卷（选择题）和第二卷（非选择题）两部分。共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷（三部分，共 115 分）

注意事项：

1. 答第一卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目、试卷类型用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选其他答案标号。不能答在试卷上。
3. 考试结束后，考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案划在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19.15.
- B. £ 9.15.
- C. £ 9.18.

答案: B

1. What was the weather like yesterday ?
 - A. It was colder than today.
 - B. It was as cold as today.
 - C. It wasn't so cold as today.
2. How much did Alice pay for those tapes?
 - A. \$ 2.
 - B. \$ 12.
 - C. More than \$ 12.
3. What are they talking about?
 - A. The price.
 - B. The direction.
 - C. The time.
4. Where does the conversation probably take place?
 - A. In a meeting room.
 - B. In a restaurant.
 - C. In a library.
5. What is the man probably doing ?
 - A. He's looking through the telephone numbers.
 - B. He's making a long-distance call.
 - C. He's taking a message.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. What can we learn from what Li Lei said?
- A. He doesn't have any temperature.
 - B. He's been ill for two days.
 - C. He wants some medicine.
7. What is the probable result of the conversation?
- A. A doctor will be sent for.
 - B. Li Lei will go to see a doctor.
 - C. A doctor will fall ill himself.

听第7段材料，回答8、9、10题

8. According to the man's suggestion, how should the woman go to New York?
- A. By train.
 - B. By bus.
 - C. By taxi.
9. How many days is the woman going to spend traveling?
- A. Five days.
 - B. Four days.
 - C. Three days.
10. Where can the woman buy the ticket?
- A. On the bus.
 - B. At the booking office.
 - C. In the taxi.

听第8段材料，回答第11至13小题。

11. What is the man looking for?
- A. The bookstore.
 - B. A town guide.
 - C. A shoe repair shop.
12. What can best be said about the instructions given here?
- A. They had to be repeated.
 - B. They were easy for the man to remember.

C. The woman made a mistake.

13. What can best be said about the way the woman speaks to the man?

A. She seems to be in a hurry to leave.

B. She seems to be curious about him.

C. She seems to be happy to help him.

听第9段材料，回答第14至16题。

14. What may the passengers do when the light of the "Fasten your seat-belt" sign is off?

A. They may sit on their seats.

B. They may fasten their seat-belts.

C. They may move freely in the aircraft.

15. When are the seats kept upright?

A. At mealtime.

B. During flight.

C. Before sleep.

16. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. It's not necessary to fasten the seat-belts on the plane.

B. Meals are not served on the plane.

C. The man will take the woman's advice.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. Why may bike-riding well be dangerous?

A. Because it's not comfortable.

B. Because many people drive cars.

C. Because there is much snow and ice.

18. A car is by no means cheap. Why?

A. You have to spend a few hundred dollars buying it.

B. You have to get a driver to work a long time for you.

C. You have to pay for gas and any repairs or replacement parts.

19. Who will take your fare on the bus?

A. The driver.

B. The conductor.

- C. No one.
20. Where can the driver stop the bus?
- A. Only at the bus stops.
- B. Anywhere you ask him to let you off.
- C. He can't do it unless the policemen permit.

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）

从 A B C D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该题涂黑。

例：It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

答案是 B.

21. — Would you please show me Room2505?
— Sure. _____.
- A. Follow, Please B. No, problem
C. This way, please D. Go ahead
22. What use did they make _____ the bamboo after they were cut down?
- A. from B. of C. in D. up of
23. After the new technique was introduced, the factory produce _____ in 1998 as the year before.
- A. as twice many machines B. twice many as machines
C. twice as many machines D. as many machines
24. The police have _____ power to arrest bad people by _____ law.
- A. the; the B. /; the C. /; / D. the ; /
25. — Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I _____ your advice.
— Don't worry. Try again.
- A. follow B. would follow C. had followed D. have followed
26. — I wonder if he _____ us, but if he _____, we'll be able to complete the work ahead of time.
- A. will help; does B. helps; will
C. helps; does D. will help; helps
27. — Extremely fast speed _____ him his life in the road accident yesterday evening.

- I'm sorry to hear that.
A. spent B. took C. lost D. cost
28. — Whom do you want to see at the moment ?
— The man _____ Mr Zhang.
A. called himself B. you call C. calling him D. is called
29. _____ around the lab, the visitors were taken to the playground.
A. Having shown B. Having been shown
C. Being shown D. To be shown
30. — Excuse me !
— _____
— How can I get to the nearest post office?
A. Yes? B. That's OK! C. What's wrong? D. Pardon?
31. — Did he write the article for the newspaper?
— He _____ not have finished it, for he was busy repairing his computer all the time.
A. could B. might C. should D. must
32. — Here are the best towels in our store. Which one do you like?
— _____. They are so nice and I can hardly tell which is better.
A. All B. Both C. None D. Neither
33. Is that you, Xiao Hong ? You've changed so much! I'm sorry _____.
A. I don't know you B. I didn't know you
C. I don't recognize you D. I didn't recognize you
34. — Are we about to dinner?
— Yes, it _____ in the diningroom.
A. is serving B. is being served C. was served D. serves
35. Tom's mother was always telling him what he should do, but _____ didn't help.
A. which B. he C. she D. it

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 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中，选出最佳答案，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I got lots of interesting experiences in a free school. At first I couldn't believe it. There were no 36 in rows or loud-sounding bells. Nor did anyone have to go to 37. Although we lived

"in", 38 made us go to bed at a certain time; there was no "light out".

The 39 thing was that practically all the students went to class, and very few people stayed up late at night. Only the new people stayed up or 40 class. The new ones always went wild 41, but this never lasted long. The freedom took some getting used to. Our teachers treated as like 42; never did we have to 43 "stand up", "sit down", "speak out". I don't 44 one student who didn't try his best.

The subjects were the same as those in the 45 school, but what a difference in the approach (方法)! For example, in botany(植物学) we had 46 classes in the spring or fall, but instead we planted two gardens, a vegetable garden and a flower garden. Then in winter we each studied a few 47 things about what we had grown. In maths the students built three different kinds of store-rooms—small one 48, but usable. They did this instead of having lessons in the classroom. They really had a 49 time, too, designing everything, drawing the blueprints, figuring out the angles(角度) and so on. I didn't take 50. But I could do the basic things with numbers. That's 51!

52 I think I am a 53 person for having gone to the school. I can read and write as well as anyone else of my age, and I think better. That's probably a real big 54 between the free school and regular school—the amount of 55.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 36. A. desks | B. lights | C. books | D. windows |
| 37. A. home | B. bed | C. class | D. work |
| 38. A. teachers | B. parents | C. nobody | D. somebody |
| 39. A. sad | B. last | C. good | D. strange |
| 40. A. attended | B. took | C. missed | D. studied |
| 41. A. from then on | B. at first | C. once more | D. just then |
| 42. A. workers | B. pupils | C. gardeners | D. grown-ups |
| 43. A. play | B. say | C. study | D. understand |
| 44. A. hear from | B. feel like | C. think about | D. know of |
| 45. A. night | B. regular | C. small | D. real |
| 46. A. all | B. short | C. no | D. indoor |
| 47. A. wild | B. successful | C. usual | D. particular |
| 48. A. as well | B. after a while | C. of course | D. as a result |
| 49. A. funny | B. great | C. convenient | D. thoughtful |
| 50. A. maths | B. care | C. botany | D. notice |
| 51. A. uninteresting | B. interesting | C. enough | D. dangerous |

52. A. On the whole B. Once again C. Sooner or later D. After a while
 53. A. careful B. better C. busier D. lovely
 54. A. problem B. chance C. difference D. change
 55. A. reading B. gardening C. teaching D. thinking

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

When our telephone was installed (安装), my father paid no attention to it unless he thought we were talking too big; then he told us to stop. Once it rang after we had gone to bed. I ran downstairs to answer it, and when I came upstairs again my father called out. "What's the matter? Is the house on fire?"

"No", I answered. "It was Richard asking me to go to a dance."

"I knew it had to be something important," father said. "What prevented him from asking you in the daytime?" There came the day when my father was troubled. While he was at the factory where he worked, he learned that Dan Weymouth, an old worker was going to be forced to stop working at his job by the company. This worried my father, for he thought he would be the next one. "Dan's been there only a little longer than I have, you know," he said to us when we were having our supper that evening.

My father pushed back his chair from the dinner table without eating anything and stood up. He did that while his eyes were staring at the telephone.

56. This passage tells us about _____.

- A. a family affair B. a telephone story
 C. a factory worker's life D. a social problem

57. What troubled the father when the telephone was installed?

- A. Dan would soon retire
 B. He did not like to eat anything
 C. Following Dan, he might become the second before long
 D. The children used the telephone too much and too long

58. Why did the father eat nothing and leave the dinner table that evening?

- A. Because he was worried about being unemployed