

丛书总主编：南秀全（湖北省特级教师、黄冈市教研室教研员）

# 黄冈新型题

题典

HUANGGANG  
XINXINGTI  
TIDIAN

## 高考英语

GAOKAO YINGYU



中国少年儿童出版社

（本系列主编：黄国才、陈建、张其成、陈永发、徐建忠、陈永发、徐建忠）

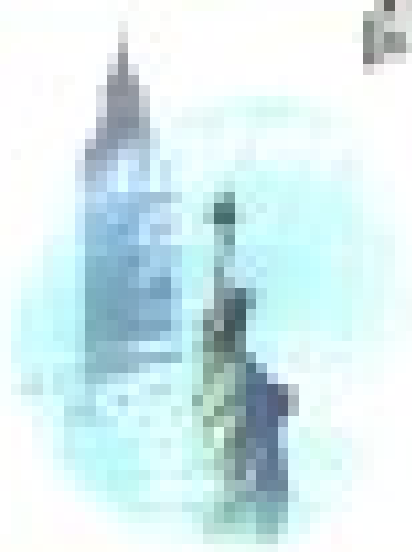
# 黄冈·新型题

英语

THE NEW  
SINGING  
TIDIAN

## 高考英语

（2010年10月出版）



（黄冈市教育科学研究院编）

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HUANGGANG  
XINXINGTI  
TIDIAN

## 高考英语

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中国少年儿童出版社

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

黄冈新型题题典. 高考英语/南秀全主编. —北京: 中国少年儿童出版社, 2002

ISBN 7-5007-5946-0

I. 黄… II. 南… III. 英语课—高中—试题 IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 096110 号

## 黄冈新型题题典·高考英语

HUANGGANG XINXINGTI TIDIAN·GAOKAO YINGYU



出版发行: 中国少年儿童出版社

出版人:

作者: 查永安 刘曦凤

美术编辑: 海山

责任编辑: 简晓敏

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传真: 086-010-64012262

印刷: 北京平谷华光印刷装订厂

经销: 新华书店

开本: 850×1168 1/32

印张: 66.5

2002 年 1 月第一版

2002 年 1 月第一次印刷

字数: 1719.8 千字

印数: 1—6000

书号: ISBN 7-5007-5946-0

定价: 85.00 元 (共三册)

图书若有印装问题, 请随时向本社出版科调换

本册: 29.50 元

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2005/08

## 编写说明

近年来,在中考、高考中不断涌现出开放性或半开放性、探索性、应用性、发展性、综合性(学科内综合和多学科综合)以及信息迁移、阅读理解、推理设计等考查学生素质能力的新型题,它们既是初中、高中教学的重点和难点,在考试中占有较大的分值,又代表了中考、高考发展的方向,因此,广大师生平时必须认真加以研究和学习。但是,由于新型题探索性、创造性强,编写难度大,直至目前为止国内还没有系统出版过一套供老师研究和学生学习训练使用的该类型丛书。为了填补这一空白,湖北省黄冈市教研员、湖北省特级教师南秀全、湖北省黄冈市教研室副主任、湖北省高级教师李小七等黄冈市教研人员和一线骨干教师对中考、高考中的新型题进行了三年多的收集、分析、研究和命题,以初中、高中各学科的知识结构和新型题自身的逻辑结构为线索编写了本丛书。本丛书分为初中、高中各学科及高考理科综合题、高考文科综合题等18分册。本丛书在对新型题各类题型进行了完全解析的基础上还布置了大量相

关习题以供学生平时学习新型题使用,因此本丛书也可作为学生学习新型题和中考、高考各类题型的系统训练教材。

读了这套书,定会胸有成竹,从容面对中考、高考中的热点题和压轴题,捕捉到最新的考试信息,更新思维方式,使应变能力达到一个新的高度。

编 者

二〇〇一年十一月

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# BOOK I

## Unit 1 The summer holidays

### 创新题例析

#### 【能力题】

例 1 I am afraid the idea would never work in \_\_\_\_\_. It is not practical.

A. practices      B. practice      C. theories      D. theory

解析 答案是 B. 本题一是考查对句子意义的理解,二是考查对词用法的理解.从句意来看,意思是“这个主意不实用.”从词的用法来看,“practice”是不可数名词;因而应选 B.

说明 本题考查的是对词的意义和用法的掌握以及根据具体语言环境对句子的理解能力.

【黄冈  
新型题  
题典】

#### 〔同类题拷贝〕

1. The government saw the \_\_\_\_\_ of new technology as of great importance.

A. directions                      B. direction  
C. introduction                  D. introductions

2. Ellen was not given \_\_\_\_\_ to leave though it was getting dark.

A. permissions      B. permission      C. decision      D. decisions

3. I want to know more about outer space, but I don't know

where to get the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. informations B. situations C. information D. situation

**答案与提示:**

1. C. "introduction"在这里是“引进”之意,是不可数名词. 2. B. "permission"在这里是“允许”之意,是不可数名词. 3. C. "information"在这里是“信息”之意,是不可数名词.

**【辨析题】**

例2 It was my younger brother who \_\_\_\_\_ me to jazz. Now I am very interested in it.

- A. informed B. told C. suggested D. introduced

**解析** 答案是D. 句意是“是我弟弟使我了解了爵士乐.”“introduce”有“介绍”之意,其用法是: introduce sb. to sth. 因而应选D. 本题既考查对句子意义的理解,也考查对动词意义及用法的把握及辨析.

**〔同类题拷贝〕**

1. Coffee was first \_\_\_\_\_ into England from the Continent. Now most British people are used to it.

- A. sent B. borrowed C. introduced D. passed

2. Tom has nothing to do at weekends, so he often goes to the cinema to \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- A. kill B. spend C. take D. spare

3. John, you are ten years old now. You must learn to \_\_\_\_\_ yourself.

- A. wear B. dress C. put on D. have on

答案与提示:

1. C. “introduce”有“引进”之意,其结构为“introduce...into” 2. A. “kill time”意为“打发时间”. 3. B. “dress”为及物动词,其结构为“dress oneself”.

【易错题】

例3 My parents have ever been abroad . \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. So have I

B. So I have

C. So have they

D. Neither have I

解析 答案为 A. So + be/have/do... + 主语结构中的“so”代替上句中的某个成份,语序应用倒装语序,助动词应与上句保持一致. “so”用来表示与上句的肯定情况一致,“neither”用来表示与上句的否定情况一致. 本题考查了对“so”和“neither”表示语意与上句一致的用法,且用倒装句型,学生容易弄混弄错.

〔同类题拷贝〕

1. When your spoken English gets better, \_\_\_\_\_ your written English.

A. so does

B. so will

C. neither does

D. neither will

2. —What fine weather it is today!

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A. So is it

B. Neither is it

C. Neither it is

D. So it is

3. I'd like to go with you together. If you don't go to the wedding party tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Neither will I

B. Neither do I

C. So do I

D. So will I

答案与提示:

1. B. 此处表示与从句情况一致,应用“so”;由于时间状语从句中不能用将来时,所以此处助动词应用“will”. 2. D. 此句是谈论天气,后面一句是对前面一句的重复,因而不能选A. 3. A. 表示否定情况一致.

热点考题训练

I. 单项填空

1. It was raining hard but they went on \_\_\_\_\_ outside.  
A. working                      B. to work                      C. with working                      D. work
2. We'll have a holiday next week. What about going to the Great Wall and \_\_\_\_\_ some pictures?  
A. take                      B. took                      C. taking                      D. to take
3. They had a meeting yesterday afternoon. \_\_\_\_\_ the end of it, they made an important decision.  
A. In                      B. At                      C. By                      D. On
4. I have no idea \_\_\_\_\_ of these girls is your sister?  
A. which                      B. who                      C. what                      D. whom
5. It's very warm in the room. Why not \_\_\_\_\_ your coat?  
A. take off                      B. taking off                      C. put on                      D. putting on
6. Learning a language needs a lot of \_\_\_\_\_. Otherwise we can't really master it.  
A. advice                      B. theory                      C. practice                      D. practices
7. He was so funny and he had us \_\_\_\_\_ all through the meal.  
A. laugh                      B. laughed                      C. to laugh                      D. laughing
8. The farmer usually \_\_\_\_\_ more than twenty hands to help with the harvest.  
A. use                      B. employ                      C. force                      D. lend
9. In my \_\_\_\_\_, ours is a rather modern city.  
A. thought                      B. view                      C. opinion                      D. opinions

Unit 1 The summer holidays

10. Allow me to \_\_\_\_\_ to you my friend Mr Newman.

- A. tell                      B. introduce              C. speak              D. send

11. The public were kept in the \_\_\_\_\_ about the deal. Everyone was very angry.

- A. shade                      B. air                      C. distance              D. dark

12. Jimmy worked very hard. \_\_\_\_\_, he got a pay rise.

- A. Instead                      B. As a result              C. Besides              D. Above all

13. Put the book \_\_\_\_\_ it should be when you have finished reading it.

- A. how                      B. which                      C. who                      D. where

14. When I got to the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_ for ten minutes.

- A. had begun                      B. had been on              C. has begun              D. has been on

15. The headmaster is too busy. He has no time to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spend                      B. waste                      C. take                      D. spare

16. —My watch has stopped. What time is it now?

—Sorry, my watch \_\_\_\_\_. It \_\_\_\_\_ at the shop.

- A. was broken, was repaired                      B. is broken, is repaired  
C. is broken, is being repaired                      D. was broken, is being repaired

17. She doesn't speak \_\_\_\_\_ her friend, but her written work is excellent.

- A. as well as                      B. so often as                      C. as much as                      D. as good as

18. Don't smoke in the meeting room, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. do you                      B. will you                      C. can you                      D. could you

19. I \_\_\_\_\_ you will write me back soon.

- A. wish                      B. want                      C. need                      D. hope

20. —Do you know Jim quarrelled with his brother?

—I don't know, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. nor don't I care                      B. nor do I care  
C. so don't I care                      D. so do I care

II. 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A, B, C 和 D) 中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Mrs Brown had just finished cooking when she heard a knock on the door. She was surprised 21 the postman and the milkman had already been there, and she wasn't 22 any visitors. She went into the 23 room and, pulling the curtain back a little, looked out of the window to see who 24 was. A man was standing on the steps 25 the front door.

He was a tall, 26 man wearing an old army coat and a big black hat pulled forward 27 his eyes, so it was difficult to see his face clearly. His shoes, Mrs Brown 28, were old and dirty. He 29 a small, black box in one hand.

30 she looked at him, Mrs Brown remembered 31 she had read in the newspapers about old ladies who opened the door to 32, and were hit on the head and had all their things 33. She felt rather 34. "I'm not going to open the door," she 35 to herself. "36 I don't, perhaps he'll think there is no one in and go away." She let the curtain 37 back into place and 38. The man looked 39 him quickly, put his hand into his pocket, took out his 40 and begin to try them one by one in the front door.

- |                       |                     |                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 21. A. when           | B. since            | C. because            | D. while            |
| 22. A. waiting        | B. expecting        | C. hoping             | D. wishing          |
| 23. A. side           | B. front            | C. back               | D. dark             |
| 24. A. he             | B. she              | C. it                 | D. that             |
| 25. A. pointing       | B. leading          | C. looking            | D. knocking         |
| 26. A. broad-shoulder | B. broaded-shoulder | C. broaded-shouldered | D. broad-shouldered |
| 27. A. on             | B. over             | C. along              | D. at               |
| 28. A. noticed        | B. watched          | C. thought            | D. looked           |
| 29. A. held           | B. took             | C. carried            | D. brought          |
| 30. A. Once           | B. As               | C. Though             | D. Before           |
| 31. A. people         | B. letters          | C. pictures           | D. stories          |
| 32. A. friends        | B. men              | C. strangers          | D. relatives        |
| 33. A. robbed         | B. stolen           | C. searched           | D. taken            |
| 34. A. pleased        | B. excited          | C. frightened         | D. sad              |
| 35. A. said           | B. thought          | C. spoke              | D. talked           |

- |                |           |            |           |
|----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 36. A. If      | B. When   | C. As      | D. While  |
| 37. A. pull    | B. fall   | C. drop    | D. get    |
| 38. A. noticed | B. hid    | C. watched | D. stared |
| 39. A. round   | B. at     | C. for     | D. after  |
| 40. A. keys    | B. knives | C. pens    | D. tools  |

III. 阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A, B, C 和 D) 中,选出最佳选项。

(A)

James has never forgotten that day. It happened to be a public holiday. To serve buyers, all the food stores were open for business till midday. James and his wife went shopping in town for a long time, and on their return by taxi, the first thing James noticed was the open front door of their house. Naturally he had locked it before they left. Jumping out of the taxi, he ran up the front steps and called out loudly, "Who's there?" That was a mistake; he should have stepped in quietly and caught the unwelcome visitor, whoever he was, by surprise. In the event, the man in the house, hearing James' voice, forced his way through the back door of the house and over the garden fence. He landed in the roadway, not twenty steps away from the taxi, which had just started to drive away. The driver seemed unsurprised to be waved down by a gentleman who suddenly appeared in front of him as if from nowhere. He stopped and picked up his unexpected passenger.

41. Why couldn't James forget that day? Because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it was a public holiday
- B. his house was broken into
- C. he had a good time
- D. the food stores were open for longer time

42. What mistake did James make? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. He called out loudly
- B. He went shopping for so long a time
- C. He didn't leave his wife at home
- D. He didn't lock the front door



43. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. the taxi had come to pick up the unwelcome visitor  
B. the unwelcome visitor got away in the taxi which the James had just ridden in  
C. the unwelcome visitor did his work with the help of the taxi driver  
D. the unwelcome visitor ran out of the house and another taxi happened to arrive
44. From the story, we know that James was a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
- A. careless                      B. careful                      C. happy                      D. kind
45. In fact, the man in the house \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. knew James well  
B. was the taxi driver  
C. was a thief  
D. was one of his unwelcome friends

(B)

Tokyo: Three snakes, whose poison could kill a person in ten minutes, are guarding a blue star sapphire (蓝宝石) worth nearly six hundred thousand dollars at a Japanese exhibition of jewels sent from an Indian museum.

"Normally it would be forbidden to let these poisonous snakes guard exhibition objects, but it's different this time because the jewels are being exhibited at a hotel," a police official said.

Exhibition officials said that a person bitten(咬) by one of these snakes would need at least 80 ml of an anti-poison medicine to be saved. Medicine was being kept ready at a nearby hospital.

Star sapphires and other valuable jewels worth a total of one million dollars are on show behind glass. Hundreds of visitors came to see the special blue star sapphire and were surprised when they saw the sixty-centimetre long brown guards.

46. Using snakes at exhibitions of valuable objects is \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. quite normal                      B. never allowed  
C. often necessary                      D. usually forbidden

47. The jewels were being shown in \_\_\_\_\_ .