

# 高考夺魁

G A O K A O D U O K U I

2002年最新高考3+X  
英语模拟试题



总结高考命题规律  
预测高考改革走向  
实战实练助你决胜于考场  
名校名卷圆你清华北大梦

辽宁省实验中学  
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## 2001 年高考英语试题评述及命题分析

2001 年高考英语试题是根据普通高等学校对新生文化素质的要求, 参照原国家教委 1993 年颁发的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(初审稿)》, 并考虑中学教学实际, 按照标准化测试要求设计的。英语听力测试内容的增加体现了高考改革方向, 加强了能力考查; 以语篇为中心, 强调了语言的应用。本套试题使教师和考生有章可依, 有目标可循, 增加了考试的透明度。本套试题难度适中。

### 命题分析

#### 1. 命题原则

本套试题语言知识题的命题原则是: 保证了知识的覆盖面; 尽可能增加了综合性与语境化的因素。语言运用题的命题原则是: 语言放在了实际的、并尽可能不同的情景中运用; 语言适合具体的交际行为; 考核的焦点在于是否达到交际目的。

#### 2. 内容要求

本套试题的内容与中学英语教学大纲一致, 词汇基本没有超出“考试说明”中的词汇表, 选材的难度低于中学英语课本中的课文。

#### 3. 题型结构

为了更有利于中学英语教学, 有利于高校选拔优秀人才, 并与国际上各类英语试题接轨, 2001 年的英语试题中推出了“听力”这一新的题型, 去掉了“语音”和“单词拼写”题; “单项填空”“完形填空”“阅读理解”“短文改错”和“书面表达”等大题的题量和赋分也进行了一些调整。

#### 4. 试卷难度

本套试题有较好的信度和区分度, 难度适中。虽有一些较难题目, 但也都是在教学大纲允许的范围内, 是考生可以承受的。

本套试题知识覆盖面广, 内容跨度大, 强调了语言测试的交际原则, 对中学英语教学必将起到良好的反拨作用。

### 考点、考题要求及考点分析

#### 第一部分: 听力

第一节听五段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。

第二节听五段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项。

听力部分主要测试考生理解口头英语的能力, 以及在日常生活中用英语进行交际的能力。



## 第二部分：英语知识运用

### 第一节：单项填空

题号	考 点	考题要求	考点分析
21	考查考生对打电话术语的掌握情况。	要求考生在实际语境中正确使用打电话术语。	此题有一定的难度。因为顾客要预定房间，所以旅馆方面首先要查看一下是否有空房，故让对方稍候一下。
22	考查考生对定语从句的掌握情况。	要求考生会正确使用引导定语从句的关系代词和关系副词。	此题只要考生认真审题，就能找出正确选项。
23	考查考生对近义词的掌握情况。	要求考生正确辨析近义词。	此题的搭配关系是 be (get) separated from ...意为“与……分开”。
24	考查考生对时态的掌握情况。	要求考生正确使用时态。	此题无太大难度。
25	考查考生对代词的掌握情况。	要求考生正确使用代词。	此题需要考生认真分析后而得出“在他们搬进新房之前，这房子尚需打扫、装修等”。
26	考查考生对动词短语的掌握情况。	要求考生能够正确使用动词短语：work out, try out, go on 和 carry on。	此题有一定的难度。大部分考生只知道 work out 是及物动词短语，而不知道它也可作为不及物动词短语，意为“结果是”。
27	考查考生对介词的掌握情况。	要求考生根据题意正确使用 of, from, in 和 at。	此题有一定的迷惑性。考生如不认真审题，就会把此题看成是 in one's spare time。事实上应是 what little of my spare time。
28	考查考生对比较级的掌握情况。	要求考生能够进行正确的同级比较。	此题是同级比较类型题中稍有难度的题。
29	考查考生对冠词的掌握情况。	要求考生清楚可数名词与不可数名词前冠词是如何使用的。	此题无太大难度。
30	考查考生对时态的掌握情况。	要求考生了解一般现在时与一般过去时的差异。	此题无太大难度。
31	考查考生对名词性从句的掌握情况。	要求考生明白：及物动词后需要有宾语。	此题无太大难度。
32	考查考生对被动语态的掌握情况。	要求考生根据题意正确使用 request 一词。	此题难度不大。
33	考查考生对情态动词的掌握情况。	要求考生会运用“情态动词 + have done”。	此题难度中档。
34	考查考生对 as 所引导的定语从句的掌握情况。	要求考生能够分辨 It 以及 That 引导的主语从句和 as 引导的定语从句。	此题难度中档。

题号	考 点	考题要求	考点分析
35	考查考生对非谓语动词的掌握情况。	要求考生能够分辨现在分词与动词不定式和过去分词的区别;现在分词一般式与完成式的区别。	此题难度中档。

### 第二节:完形填空

该题旨在测试考生英语的综合运用能力。考生必须通读短文,通篇考虑,掌握其大意,综合运用所学的词汇、语法知识和简单的表达形式。然后从所提供的四个选项中,选择最佳答案填入空缺处,使短文的意思和结构完整。

今年,该题选用了一篇有关喜马拉雅山雪人现象的探索。文章不难理解。其中第41小题、42小题、47小题、54小题和55小题等属于中档难度题;43小题、45小题、49小题、50小题等有一定难度。

### 第三部分:阅读理解

该题旨在测试考生阅读理解书面英语的能力。

今年该题选用了上海出租产业, igloo 旅馆, 即:爱斯基摩人居住的外壳用硬雪块砌成的旅馆, 环保之绿色产品问题, 古英语、法语和德语等对现代英语的影响, 以及男性与女性在交友问题上的差异。

### 第四部分:写作

本部分共两节,该部分旨在测试考生的书面表达能力。

第一节是短文改错。该题是一篇难度不大的短文,要求考生按指示语判断是否有错,如有错将其改正。错误类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等。该题考查考生在语篇中综合运用英语的准确性。

第二节是书面表达。要求考生根据所给表格中的信息,给澳大利亚朋友 Dick 写一封回信,谈一谈减负给你的学习和生活带来的变化。

这封信的内容要点是:1. 过去忙于上课、做作业;2. 现在有时间读课外书、参观博物馆等;3. 现在有时间看新闻、读报纸;4. 不必再熬夜。写这封信时,第一,要注意用第一人称;第二,减负前要用过去时,减负后要用现在时。

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## 高考英语模拟试题 (一)

### 第一卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分) (略)

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。

- ( ) 21. —Do you feel like going to the movie tonight?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. You may ask Sarah to go, too      B. No, I'm not in the mood for it  
C. Yes, but I can't afford the time      D. No, thank you
- ( ) 22. \_\_\_\_\_, he got on board the plane. Which of the following is wrong?  
A. Dressing himself well      B. Dressed well  
C. Determined not to come back again      D. Being not able to speak a single word
- ( ) 23. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think \_\_\_\_\_ we should do to improve our English?  
A. /; what      B. What; that      C. What; /      D. How; that
- ( ) 24. Be sure to \_\_\_\_\_ the gas, or it might \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. put out; cause a fire      B. put off; start a fire  
C. turn off; be on fire      D. turn down; break out a fire
- ( ) 25. —Robin is the next person \_\_\_\_\_.  
—Oh no, he is the last person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. coming; I want to see      B. to come; I don't want to see  
C. come; I saw      D. to come; I want to see
- ( ) 26. He stood \_\_\_\_\_ to his professor and watched \_\_\_\_\_ what he was doing.  
A. near; close      B. closely; closely      C. close; closely      D. closely; close
- ( ) 27. He may be late, \_\_\_\_\_ we have to wait for him.  
A. for which      B. in which case  
C. in which      D. which as a result
- ( ) 28. \_\_\_\_\_ a loud noise in the room, a \_\_\_\_\_ look appeared in his eyes.  
A. There being; frightened      B. There to be; fearful  
C. There having been; frightening      D. There was; frightened
- ( ) 29. It is generally considered to be of importance \_\_\_\_\_ a person \_\_\_\_\_ good examples.  
A. what; follow      B. how; learn  
C. that; follow      D. /; learns from
- ( ) 30. Autumn is \_\_\_\_\_ fruits and crops are ripe, \_\_\_\_\_ farmers are busy.



- A. the time; so                      B. when; therefore  
C. in which; as a result            D. when; so
- ( ) 31. —Has Helen bought the shoes she wanted?  
—Yes. In fact she bought the same shoes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as I                      B. as me                      C. with mine                      D. to me
- ( ) 32. —You just think of yourself! You kept me waiting two hours.  
—I am sorry that you \_\_\_\_\_ think so.  
A. would                      B. should                      C. could                      D. can
- ( ) 33. He didn't come back \_\_\_\_\_ three years \_\_\_\_\_ he had gone.  
A. before; after                      B. until; later                      C. until; after                      D. when; since
- ( ) 34. Down \_\_\_\_\_ and there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. came the plane; were they                      B. did the plane come; they were  
C. the plane came; were they                      D. came the plane; they were
- ( ) 35. He \_\_\_\_\_ to help us, but \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. could have come; he had been busy                      B. could come; he didn't  
C. was to have come; he was busy                      D. should come; he hadn't

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

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

One hundred and thirteen 36 Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card（信用卡）. They give their 37 automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at 38, across the country, and even 39, and they make many banking services 40 as well. More and more of these credit cards 41 be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw（取回）or 42 money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is 43. For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it's already 44.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers（消费者）, they have many 45 for sellers, too. Electronic cash registers（电子现金出纳机）can do much more than simply ring up to sales. They can keep a wide 46 of records, including who sold what, when, and 47 whom. This information 48 businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being 49 and how fast they are moving. Decisions to 50 and return goods to suppliers can then be made. 51 these computers record which hours are busiest and 52 employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made 53. Computers are 54 on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which 55 develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

- ( ) 36. A. million                      B. millions                      C. million of                      D. millions of  
( ) 37. A. owners                      B. banks                      C. shops                      D. cards  
( ) 38. A. homes                      B. houses                      C. room                      D. home  
( ) 39. A. around                      B. abroad                      C. outside                      D. aboard





- ( ) 40. A. available      B. sensible      C. valuable      D. practicable  
( ) 41. A. should      B. may      C. can      D. must  
( ) 42. A. put      B. desert      C. push      D. deposit  
( ) 43. A. large      B. limited      C. expanded      D. open  
( ) 44. A. here      B. out      C. inside      D. now  
( ) 45. A. inconveniences      B. advantages      C. conditions      D. services  
( ) 46. A. range      B. deal      C. scope      D. extension  
( ) 47. A. for      B. to      C. with      D. at  
( ) 48. A. makes      B. have      C. allows      D. let  
( ) 49. A. taken      B. given      C. sold      D. transported  
( ) 50. A. make      B. sell      C. record      D. arrange  
( ) 51. A. At the same time      B. At the meantime  
C. At the meanwhile      D. In the meanwhile  
( ) 52. A. what      B. whose      C. that      D. which  
( ) 53. A. actually      B. accordingly      C. similarly      D. exactly  
( ) 54. A. supported      B. depended      C. assisted      D. centered  
( ) 55. A. can      B. rapidly      C. to      D. will

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

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

I am the owner of a small clothing store. Three months ago I decided to move my store to Glendale, another area of town, because business was not very good. Now I rent store in an old building. The new location in Glendale is excellent, and my sales have improved a lot. (The utilities (设备) are also cheaper!) There is a high school nearby, and many of the students come to my store to buy their clothes. This location has other advantages, too. It is closer to my home, and there is a food store on the next block, so it is convenient for me to go shopping after work.

The size of my new store is better too. It is much bigger, and there is a lot of storage space. But the building was not in very good condition, and I had to pick a new color and paint all of the walls. I hired a man to build new wooden dressing rooms. I also made new curtains for the rooms and the windows. I am completely satisfied with the store now. Unfortunately, I learned last week that the owner wants to sell the building after all my hard work! How did I learn this? I came to work Friday and saw a "For Sale" sign in front of my store!

- ( ) 56. The store owner wanted to move to the new location because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. there was a food store nearby  
B. there was a high school on the next block  
C. the old store did not sell a lot of goods  
D. it was a new area  
( ) 57. The store owner \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has improved her sales until the moving to the new location



- B. sells clothes to high school students in the area  
C. can go to the shopping center in her business hours  
D. has been told that the furniture is cheaper there
- ( ) 58. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A. It is convenient for the store owner to go shopping because the clothing store is close to her house.  
B. The old store was smaller than the new store, where she got much storage space.  
C. It was she who made some arrangements for the rooms.  
D. After hard work, she is very satisfied with what she has done.
- ( ) 59. The building was not in very good condition, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the landlord of the building had the walls painted  
B. the store owner made a lot of improvements to it  
C. the store owner asked the workmen to repair the dressing rooms  
D. the landlord did a lot of work to rebuild it
- ( ) 60. The phrase "For Sale" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be hired      B. to be closed down      C. to be rented      D. to be sold

**B**

Once a week my aunt would announce, "I'm going to have my bath today."

Now most people find it quite simple to have a bath. You probably remember how it goes. You enter the bathroom, you put the plug in, turn on the hot water, get into the bath, wash, sing, get out, dry yourself and exit. My aunt's approach (way) was more grand, like one of those long Eisenstein films where people seem to be climbing up the same flight of stairs forever.

My aunt would first slowly collect her clean linen, so as to have it all ready for changing into after her bath. This involved (included) sorting out her linen, which took up most of the morning. Sometimes she would find an old letter buried among her linen, becoming interested in the memories it aroused and have to postpone the bath until the next day. But if all went well, she would have a bite of lunch and start Step Two around two o'clock.

Step Two was washing out the bath. She would wash the bath very thoroughly, rinse it with running cold water, rewash it and then carefully feel the whole surface with her fingers. If there was the slightest blemish (污点), she would clean the whole bath out again. This took about an hour. Then she would fill the bath.

By this time she was feeling a bit hungry and tired, so she would put on the kettle for a cup of tea. Several cups of tea and several cream crackers (her favourite food) later, she would go back to the bathroom and find the water stone cold.

- ( ) 61. The writer's aunt \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. never got used to taking a bath regularly  
B. always treated bath time as an event  
C. hated climbing the stairs to the bathroom  
D. would collect her new linen quickly



- ( ) 62. How did she use to spend most of the morning?  
A. Reading old letter. B. Preparing lunch.  
C. Getting the bath water hot. D. Sorting out her linen.
- ( ) 63. Why might the writer's aunt put off bathing until the next day?  
A. She might get fascinated by an old letter.  
B. She would sometimes get too tired.  
C. She would sometimes have lunch instead.  
D. She might start ironing the linen.
- ( ) 64. She would never fill the bath until she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had cleaned it at least three times  
B. had had several cups of tea  
C. had polished (擦亮) inside and outside  
D. had made sure it was perfectly clean
- ( ) 65. The word "rinse" in the fourth paragraph most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. dry with a clean cloth B. wash with clean water  
C. clean with a cloth D. fill in the bath

C

When Sir Winston Churchill, the great British prime minister, reached his eightieth birthday in November 1954, he was presented with his portrait by a well-known modern artist, Graham Sutherland. The painting had been ordered and paid for by the members of Parliament, who wanted to honor the Grand Old Man of World War II.

Sir Winston and Lady Churchill were deeply moved by this mark of respect and affection. Neither of them, of course, allowed the donors to see how much they both disliked the portrait. "It makes me look stupid—which I am not!" Churchill protested in private. Publicly, he only said that it was "a fine example of modern art". His friends smiled; it was well known that Sir Winston didn't care for modern art.

Churchill was so unhappy about the portrait that finally his wife had it destroyed. Churchill died at ninety in January 1965. Lady Churchill followed him in 1977. Shortly after her death, the public learned what had happened to Sutherland's painting, and a heated argument broke out. The painter was understandably sad. The artistic community, shocked and angry, claimed that the destruction of the picture had been a crime. Historians said that they regretted the disappearance of a historical document. All agreed that the Churchills didn't have the right to do what they had done.

Well—did they? A good part of the public felt that the subject (and owner) of a portrait had the right to get rid of it if it made him so unhappy. The question, however, has been raised many times before: who has the right to a work of art—the sitter, the owner, the donor, or the artist who created it? And when the painting is the portrait of a historical figure, should the right of posterity (or future generations) be considered, as the historians claimed?

- ( ) 66. To have Churchill's portrait painted was the idea of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a well-known modern artist B. Parliament



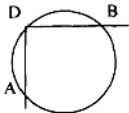
- C. a friend of Churchill's                      D. Lady Churchill
- ( ) 67. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. Churchill liked the portrait but his wife did not.  
B. Churchill did not like the portrait because he did not like the painter.  
C. Churchill liked the portrait because it was a fine example of modern art.  
D. Churchill did not like the portrait, and nor did his wife.
- ( ) 68. When Churchill said it was "a fine example of modern art", he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. dishonest                                      B. joking  
C. praising the portrait                      D. being diplomatic
- ( ) 69. When was the destruction of the portrait known to the public?  
A. As soon as it happened.                      B. After Churchill died in 1965.  
C. Soon after Lady Churchill's death.                      D. Not until recently.
- ( ) 70. How did people react to the news?  
A. People of the artistic community were all very sad.  
B. The historians felt more strongly against it than the artistic community.  
C. All people agreed that the Churchills had no right to destroy the picture.  
D. While some were upset, quite a few people believed the Churchills had the right to destroy it.

#### D

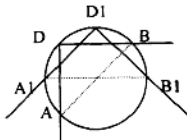
Your teacher of mathematics has perhaps already taught you how to find the center of a circle. It is not easy to learn and it takes some time to do so. Here you can be introduced a simple method which can be learned within a few minutes.

Put a corner of a square piece of paper on the circumference of the circle (see Picture I), then make points A and B where the two sides of the piece of paper meet the circle. You may be sure that points A and B are the two ends of the diameter. Draw a straight line through the two points A and B. Then do the same thing a second time in a different place to get another diameter (see Picture II). You will find the center at once, for the two lines cross at a point and this point is just the center of the circle.

How about trying to see if it is easy to learn and remember?



Picture I



Picture II

- ( ) 71. If you use this method that has just been introduced to you above to find the center of a circle, the corner of the paper should be placed \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. out of the circumference                      B. inside the circumference  
C. outside the circumference                    D. on the circumference

- ( ) 72. Straight line AB is sure to run \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. along the corner of the piece of paper  
B. through the center of the circle  
C. along one of the sides of the piece of paper  
D. through the corner of the piece of paper

### E

People who travel a lot fly with Bel Air, because they know they will get what they want.

They want to go quickly, and safely, across the country, across the sea, or right across the world—and they know Bel Air will take them where they want to go, when they want to go. Bel Air flies all the newest and fastest planes, to more towns and cities, in more countries of the world, than any other airlines.

Do you want to go to Paris, Washington, or Tokyo? Bel Air will take you there, at all times of the day or night, right through the week. But Bel Air flies not only to the big cities in the rich countries—we fly two or three times a week to towns and cities in the very heart of Asia, Africa and South America.

People who travel a lot fly with Bel Air, because they know they will leave on time, and arrive on time. They know the food they will receive and the films they will watch will be of the very best.

Bel Air is second to none. When you fly, fly with Bel Air.

- ( ) 73. Bel Air says that experienced travellers choose to fly with it because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it offers the best service a passenger would expect for  
B. its planes fly to distant places  
C. it has more planes than other airlines  
D. its passengers can watch films on its planes
- ( ) 74. Bel Air flies planes to big cities like Paris \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. every day except Sunday                      B. two or three times a week  
C. every day of the week                          D. any time at weekend
- ( ) 75. "Bel Air is second to none" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Bel Air is one of the best two airlines      B. only one airline is better than Bel Air  
C. no other airline is better than Bel Air      D. Bel Air is among the best airlines

## 第二卷 (共 35 分)

### 第四部分: 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

#### 第一节: 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

From other side of the road he saw  
the only lighted window went black. His  
eyes came down to the entrance of the building.

76. \_\_\_\_\_  
77. \_\_\_\_\_  
78. \_\_\_\_\_



Cross the road, he went past the entrance, 79. \_\_\_\_\_  
turning the corner and went in by a side door. 80. \_\_\_\_\_  
There was a staircase (楼梯) using by the 81. \_\_\_\_\_  
servants. He climbed up to the third floor. 82. \_\_\_\_\_  
Then he pushed opened a small door and came 83. \_\_\_\_\_  
out into a bright lighted passage. At the end of 84. \_\_\_\_\_  
the passage there was a plate on a door. It was 85. \_\_\_\_\_  
read "Mr Jeffrey Smith".

**第二节：书面表达 (满分 25 分)**

说明：昨晚你在电视上观看了冬季奥运会。你在日记中写下自己的感想。

1. 比赛激动人心，所有的队都很不错。
2. 我们的滑雪队表现出色，滑得快，跳得高，打败法国队，夺得金牌（他们上次曾打败我们）。
3. 你也喜欢滑冰比赛项目 (event)；看到许多优秀的滑冰运动员；美国和意大利队都很优秀；但德国队的一个男青年摔了一跤，腿摔断了；一个美国姑娘滑得很精彩，背直，手臂优美，她最后出场，赢得金牌。

要求：词数 100 左右。

## 高考英语模拟试题 (二)

### 第一卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

第一部分: 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分) (略)

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。

- ( ) 21. —Mount Tai is \_\_\_\_\_ most beautiful mountain.  
—Yes. I believe \_\_\_\_\_ beauty of \_\_\_\_\_ nature there must have made an excellent impression upon you.  
A. the; the; the      B. a; the; the      C. the; a; /      D. a; the; /
- ( ) 22. —I think this is the shirt you need.  
—\_\_\_\_\_  
A. I think I should be more careful.  
B. I'm sorry. I can't take it.  
C. But would you mind if I look at some other shirts before I try this on?  
D. I'd better go.
- ( ) 23. Don't take the medicine. It can't help \_\_\_\_\_ rid of your cold.  
A. getting      B. to get      C. to getting      D. gets
- ( ) 24. —Do you still remember the lecture given by the famous musician?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. never I shall forget it      B. so do I  
C. never shall I forget it      D. nor shall I
- ( ) 25. —Would you mind if I stayed for another month?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, that's no trouble      B. No, thanks  
C. I'm sorry, I can't      D. I'm afraid I wouldn't
- ( ) 26. \_\_\_\_\_ what freedom really means.  
A. Many a person does not know      B. A plenty of persons do not know  
C. A great deal of person doesn't know      D. Lots of person do not know
- ( ) 27. —How did you like the party?  
—Wonderful. You know, most of the people \_\_\_\_\_ to the party were old friends.  
A. invited      B. inviting  
C. to invite      D. having been invited
- ( ) 28. —You are coughing and having a running nose. You \_\_\_\_\_ terrible.



—Yes, I

- A. must feel; do  
B. should feel; do  
C. must feel; must  
D. should feel; should

( ) 29. —Peter! What's wrong with your arm?

1000

- A. There is nothing the matter                      B. Not at all  
C. It doesn't matter                                      D. It isn't wrong

( ) 30. Television is different from radio in \_\_\_\_\_ it sends and receives pictures.

- A. which                      B. that                      C. what                      D. this

( ) 31. —Do you need a new tie to go with your new suit, Mr Smith?

—No, .

- A. I am having plenty of ties                      B. I think I have several that will do  
C. there are lots of ties for the match          D. I have lots of ties to do it

( ) 32. \_\_\_\_\_ the body.

- A. Here the police found  
B. Here found the police  
C. Here did the police find  
D. The police found here

( ) 33. —What do you think of Nanjing?

—It is an ideal place for our holidays \_\_\_\_\_ the hot weather.

- A. except for      B. besides      C. but      D. except that

( ) 34. Mr Smith returned from China last week. He bought \_\_\_\_\_ vase.

- A. a Chinese old interesting earthenware  
B. an old interesting earthenware Chinese  
C. an earthenware old interesting Chinese  
D. an interesting old Chinese earthenware

( ) 35. The report made by the headmaster is \_\_\_\_\_ worth \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. well; discussing                      B. very; discussing  
C. quite; being discussed                D. much; to be discussed

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

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

**Martin Luther King, Jr**

On December 1, 1955, a Montgomery black woman, Rosa Parks, was arrested for refusing  
36 to the back of a bus.

Very soon, a boycott of public buses by blacks started in the city 37 Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr as their organizer. 50,000 blacks kept on 38 to ride on buses for almost a year 39 finally the Supreme Court had to rule that racial segregation in public buses was 40. Montgomery's blacks won the 41 of the world for their victory over injustice.

Dr. King was a black clergyman and the most influential leader of the nonviolent movement  
42 racial equality in the U.S. He said that struggle 43 violence was not a method for cow-





ards, and that it did not seek to 44 the opponent, but to win his friendship and 45. He believed it would 46 as a means of protect. And he even said that people 47 willingly go to jail for breaking the unjust laws.

48 national influence from the boycott, Dr. King 49 the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957 to support civil rights struggles. Several times he was jailed, 50 he went on leading in a series of nation-wide political 51 in the early and mid-1960s. On December 10, 1964, Dr. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Dr. King's fight for right was still unfinished 52 he was murdered in Memphis, Tennessee on April 4, 1968. He was only 39 then. His funeral was 53 by more than 100,000 people.

"I have a dream," he had once said in front of the Lincoln Memorial, "that one day ... little black boys and black girls will be able to 54 hands with little white boys and girls and walk together 55 sisters and brothers."

Dr. King lived and died to make that dream come true.

- |                       |                  |              |                |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| ( ) 36. A. to remove  | B. to change     | C. to return | D. to move     |
| ( ) 37. A. regarding  | B. calling       | C. with      | D. for         |
| ( ) 38. A. going      | B. returning     | C. striking  | D. refusing    |
| ( ) 39. A. until      | B. as            | C. for       | D. before      |
| ( ) 40. A. reasonable | B. protective    | C. unlawful  | D. impossible  |
| ( ) 41. A. victory    | B. respect       | C. reply     | D. friendship  |
| ( ) 42. A. for        | B. in            | C. with      | D. against     |
| ( ) 43. A. with       | B. without       | C. towards   | D. for         |
| ( ) 44. A. please     | B. comfort       | C. defeat    | D. lose        |
| ( ) 45. A. understand | B. understanding | C. realizing | D. realization |
| ( ) 46. A. work       | B. turn          | C. return    | D. run         |
| ( ) 47. A. shall      | B. will          | C. may       | D. should      |
| ( ) 48. A. Accepting  | B. Giving        | C. Getting   | D. Winning     |
| ( ) 49. A. continued  | B. joined        | C. organized | D. took        |
| ( ) 50. A. but        | B. or            | C. therefore | D. so          |
| ( ) 51. A. games      | B. campaigns     | C. parties   | D. meetings    |
| ( ) 52. A. where      | B. because       | C. since     | D. when        |
| ( ) 53. A. formed     | B. attended      | C. filled    | D. organized   |
| ( ) 54. A. join       | B. connect       | C. make      | D. take        |
| ( ) 55. A. for        | B. among         | C. as        | D. such as     |

第三部分：阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）

#### A

Renting a color television makes more sense than buying. Here's why:

- 1) The longer you rent, the less you pay. Each year the monthly rate is reduced. You can reach a low, low rate of not much more than \$ 12 a week!
- 2) Service is fast and free. We can have your set installed (安装) in two days. If anything goes