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全国教育先进省市 **高考**

模拟试卷与解题指导

北京市海淀区高级教师试题研究组 编

英语

 **北京理工大学出版社**
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英语
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出版前言

众所周知,在高考总复习阶段,考生迫切需要一套既能夯实基础、以不变应万变;又能在基础上有所拔高,掌握解题技巧并提高应试能力;同时还能与高考新形势、新变化、新理论保持同步的参考书籍。为此,我们编写了这套《全国教育先进省市高考模拟试卷与解题指导》丛书(12本)。该丛书有如下特点:

1. 具有极强的权威性和前瞻性。本套丛书中的高考模拟试卷精选于北京、江苏、上海、广东、湖北等全国教育先进的省市,其势必体现了最新的高考动态。

2. 具有极强的针对性和极高的参考价值。本丛书中的高考模拟试卷都已经在各学校学生中试用过,而且复习效果良好,经受住了实践的检验。

3. 具有极高的可读性和实用性。由于我们了解到大多数考生都特别希望有一本不但有好考题而且还要有好题解的复习参考书,所以,我们就聘请了知名中学的、具有指导学生进行高考复习丰富经验的特级优秀教师为考卷配上了题解,旨在以题为载体,以题引路,借题发挥,激活考生的思维,打开他们的思路,点拨解法,培养他们的能力,提高他们的整体素质。

4. 门类齐全,适应性强。本套丛书分为语文、数学、英语、物理、化学、生物、政治、历史、地理、文科综合、理科综合和文理综合等共12分册。英语分册由彭昕老师做出题解。无论考生所在省市实行什么样的高考制度,本套书总能满足他们的需要,且在很大程度上提高考生的应试能力。

5. 具有双重使用价值。我们在编排此套丛书时想做到既有利于考生自测,又方便于教师上课测试学生以达到摸底目的之用,为此,我们将本套丛书的每套题都控制在4页、8页或12页,以便教师随时都可以撕下一套题来测试学生。这样,一方面教师可以了解学生复习掌握知识的情况,以便对症下药、提高教学质量;另一方面,考生也可以自测,以便专攻自己的弱点,提高复习效率。

需要说明的是,为照顾广大考生的实际购买能力,使他们能在相同价位、相同篇幅内能汲取到比其他书籍更多的营养,本套丛书采用了小五号字排版,如有阅读上的不便,请谅解!

另外,由于高考英语听力,我们还为英语分册配上了由地道外教朗读的,语音清晰、纯正,语速适中的英语磁带,以供考生训练或考前热身之用。虽然我们在编写本丛书过程中本着对考生认真负责的态度,点点把关,力求能够帮助考生提高应试能力及解题技巧、方法,但书中也难免有疏漏之处,恳请大家批评、指正,并敬请原谅!

预祝大家取得好成绩,金榜题名!

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第一部分 试卷精粹

北京市 模拟试卷

第 I 卷 听力试题 (三部分, 共 115 分)

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.

答案是 B。

1. How long will the man stay at home?

A. A day.

B. A week.

C. Three days.

2. What happened to the man?

A. He lost his keys.

B. He called the woman.

C. He quarrelled with the manager.

3. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hotel.

B. At an airport.

C. In the street.

4. What will Jack do?

A. Visit Bill.

B. Play tennis.

C. Go swimming.

5. Why does the man live in the countryside?

A. It's near the school.

B. His house is too old.

C. It's quiet.

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答案, 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 至 8 题。

6. Who are the speakers?
 A. Students. B. Teachers. C. Clerks.
7. What are they mainly talking about?
 A. Noise in the office. B. A new meeting room.
 C. The story of a workmate.
8. What does Stan suggest they do?
 A. Talk to Jack openly. B. Move to another office. C. Ask for a meeting room.

听第7段材料,回答第9至11题。

9. What does the woman intend to do?
 A. Introduce the Workers Club. B. Invite the man to do sports.
 C. Invite the man to see a film.
10. What can we learn about the club?
 A. People can skate there. B. It's open until 12:00 at night.
 C. Three buses pass the club.
11. Where does the man work?
 A. At the Workers Club. B. At a high school. C. At a computer center.

听第8段材料,回答第12至14题。

12. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
 A. Schoolmates. B. Workmates. C. Strangers.
13. Why is Jeanie here earlier?
 A. To meet her friend. B. To have a class.
 C. To go over her homework.
14. What's Jack's attitude toward the test?
 A. He is calm. B. He worries about it. C. He has to get an A.

听第9段材料,回答第15至17题。

15. What do you think Robert is?
 A. A dancer. B. A singer. C. A student.
16. Where will the group perform?
 A. At concert halls. B. At restaurants. C. At some parties.
17. Why is Robert not sure of joining the group?
 A. He doesn't think he is good enough.
 B. He doesn't have time to practice.
 C. He isn't interested in joining it.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18. What will the weather be like in England today?
 A. Quite dry. B. Wet and windy. C. Fine but cool.
19. How will the weather be in the east of Europe tomorrow?
 A. Fine. B. Windy. C. Rainy.
20. How many days does the forecast mention?

A. One.

B. Two.

C. Three.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

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. For many Beijingers, dreams of living in _____ green area are becoming _____ reality.

A. a;a

B. the;the

C. 不填;不填

D. 不填;a

22. —Do you live _____ near Jim?

—No, he lives in another part of the town.

A. somewhere

B. nowhere

C. anywhere

D. everywhere

23. Travelers _____ that they should bring their ID cards with them.

A. have reminded

B. are reminded

C. were reminding

D. had been reminded

24. In the middle of the room stands a _____ table.

A. beautiful wooden round

B. round wooden beautiful

C. wooden round beautiful

D. beautiful round wooden

25. —I'm going downtown.

—Come on. _____.

A. I'll give you a lift

B. You are welcome

C. Don't do that

D. Come with me

26. O'Neal works hard. He is often seen _____ heavily before his teammates have even arrived at practice.

A. sweated

B. to be sweated

C. sweating

D. being sweated

27. Can you imagine what a girl will look like _____ she comes across a rat in her room?

A. now that

B. though

C. in case

D. if

28. Beijing government puts more than 700 million yuan to increase its green space this year. _____ doubles the money provided last year.

A. as

B. while

C. that

D. which

29. —Well done, Jack!

—Thanks. But given more time, I _____ it better.

A. shouldn't have done

B. could have done

C. might not do

D. could do

30. On the long journey, Peter _____ a most interesting guide. We all had a wonderful time.

A. practised

B. behaved

C. proved

D. conducted

31. I feel silly in these clothes. Everyone will _____ me.

A. worry about

B. make fun of

C. get rid of

D. take interest in

32. ____ rapidly by the body, sugar provides a quick energy source.
 A. Digested B. Digesting C. To digest D. Having digested
33. Collecting stamps as a hobby ____ increasingly popular during the past fifty years.
 A. becomes B. became C. has become D. had become
34. ____ entered the office when he realized that he had forgotten his report.
 A. He hardly had B. Had he hardly C. Hardly had he D. Hardly he had
35. Whether ways will be found to stop pollution or not is just ____ worries the public.
 A. why B. which C. that D. what

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

It's an age-old saying: Men are from Mars; women are from Venus. Males and females 36 different behaviors almost 37 birth. Researchers say these behaviors are due to 38 differences in brain structure and activity. Studies show men are better at hitting targets (靶子) and solving math problems. 39 women are better at memorizing words and 40 faces. Why the differences?

A test of the brain's electrical activity (EEG) shows that women 41 use both sides of their brain while men rely more on one. Scientists 42 know that the two sides of the brain control different functions—one controlling the sense of space, 43, the other controlling 44. Some researchers 45 that the different ways men and women use their brains 46 from ancient times, when cave men hunted and women 47 the children. Men had to have good 48. Women had to talk to the kids.

Whatever the 49, the battle of the sexes 50. And although their brains are constructed slightly differently, men and women may be 51 capable. They may simply 52 different abilities. Take a couple arguing over the location of their car in a parking lot. The man might use his sense of 53 to find it, while the woman relies on her memory of landmarks. 54 of them find the car. But chances are, they'll still 55 who's the better driver and who's better at finding the way home.

36. A. build B. form C. choose D. show
37. A. for B. in C. from D. on
38. A. basic B. average C. great D. exact
39. A. so B. as C. yet D. while
40. A. realizing B. recognizing C. describing D. painting
41. A. commonly B. immediately C. finally D. suddenly
42. A. even B. hardly C. already D. seldom
43. A. at least B. as a result C. above all D. for example
44. A. feelings B. language C. direction D. actions
45. A. request B. believe C. suggest D. doubt
46. A. grew B. developed C. invented D. produced

58. Which of the following does NOT result from the early drop in cycling in the USA?
- Cyclists do not care for traffic lights.
 - People ride on the wrong side of the roads.
 - Cycling is not considered a way of transportation.
 - People have to pedal backwards to stop the bike.
59. From the passage we can learn that in the middle of the 20th century _____.
- many Americans enjoyed cycling
 - cycling was popular in the world
 - racing bikes were better than ordinary ones
 - there were no special roads for bikes in America

B

If Catlin was the painter of the American Indians and Bierstadt the portrayer (painter) of the Rocky Mountains, the artist of the Western cowboys and settlers was Remington. Born in New York, the son of a wealthy publisher, Remington was a boxer and a football player at Yale University -- the last man you would expect to become the artist of the Old West. But as a boy he loved horses and fed on the journals of some famous writers.

At the age of nineteen, he left college to look for adventures. He traveled from Montana to Texas as a prospector (勘探者). Remington had always been interested in journalism. Now he began to write about and to paint and draw what he saw. The subject of the "Winning of the West" attracted the East. Magazines and newspapers were filled with accounts of prospectors' adventures, and of battles with cattle thieves and other outlaws -- all the tales that were then news and have since become legends. There were also stories by many other writers. Often these were presented by drawings and paintings from Remington's hand, but it was as a successful journalist that Remington was a great artist.

60. In his pictures, Remington often painted _____.
- the prospectors' stories
 - mountains and rivers
 - horse races
 - American Indians
61. From the text, we can learn that Remington based his art on the _____.
- stories he had read in the newspaper
 - things he had seen and experienced
 - ideas he had learned at Yale University
 - paintings he had copied from early settlers
62. During his youth, Remington _____.
- showed his gift as an artist
 - was influenced by his father
 - enjoyed sports and reading
 - learned journalism at Yale University
63. The paragraphs before this passage most probably discussed _____.
- cowboys in American art history
 - works of Catlin and Bierstadt
 - the problem of "Winning the West"
 - magazines about the west

C

A person, like a commodity (商品), needs packaging. But going too far is absolutely undesir-

able. A little exaggeration, however, does no harm when it shows the person's unique qualities to their advantages. To show personal attractiveness in a casual and natural way, it is important for one to have a clear knowledge of oneself. A skilled packager knows how to add art to nature without any signs of embellishment (裝飾), so that the person so packaged is not a commodity but a human being, lively and lovely.

A young person, especially a female, shining with beauty and full of life, has all the favor granted by God. Any attempt to make up would be self-defeating. Youth, however, comes and goes in a flash. Packaging for the middle-aged is primarily to hide the marks made by years. If you still enjoy life enough to keep self-confidence and work at pioneering work, you are unique in your natural qualities, and your attractiveness and grace will remain. Elderly people are beautiful if their river of life has been, through plains, mountains and jungles, running its course as should. You have really lived your life, which now arrives at a self-satisfied stage of quietness, an calmness with no interest in fame or wealth. There is no need to make use of hair dyeing. The snow-capped mountain is itself a beautiful scene of fairyland. Let your looks change from young to old in step with the natural ageing process so as to keep in harmony (和諧) with nature, for harmony itself is beauty, while the other way round will only end in unpleasantness. To be in the elder's company is like reading a thick book of deluxe (better quality) edition that attracts one's much as to be unwilling to part with.

As long as one finds where one stands, one knows how to package oneself, just as commodity sets up its brand by the right packaging.

64. It can be concluded from the text that _____.
 A. people should be packed at all ages
 B. people should be packed in a special way
 C. elderly people also care about packing
 D. proper packing makes people attractive
65. According to the author, if you want to keep in harmony with nature, you should _____.
 A. dye your hair
 B. make up at a young age
 C. follow the ageing process
 D. give up fame and wealth
66. For the middle-aged, attractiveness _____.
 A. hardly exists
 B. is the strongest
 C. comes from the inside
 D. comes from the appearance
67. The underlined sentence means that elderly people _____.
 A. are usually packed like a finely-made book
 B. experience a lot and have rich knowledge of life
 C. do a lot of traveling and can give you much information
 D. enjoy reading thick books of beautiful nature and fairylands

D

With only about 1,000 pandas left in the world, China is desperately trying to clone (克隆) the animal and save the endangered species (物种). That's a move similar to what a Texas A&M University researchers have been undertaking for the past five years in a project called "Noah's

Ark”.

Noah's Ark is aimed at collecting eggs, embryos (胚胎), semen and DNA of endangered animals and storing them in liquid nitrogen. If certain species should become extinct, Dr. Duane Kraemer, a professor in Texas A&M's College of Veterinary Medicine, says there would be enough of the basic building blocks to reintroduce the species in the future.

It is estimated that as many as 2,000 species of mammals, birds and reptiles will become extinct in over 100 years. The panda, native only to China, is in danger of becoming extinct in the next 25 years.

This week, Chinese scientists said they grew an embryo by introducing cells from a dead female panda into the egg cells of a Japanese white rabbit. They are now trying to implant the embryo into a host animal.

The entire procedure could take from three to five years to complete.

“The nuclear transfer(核子移植) of one species to another is not easy, and the lack of available (capable of being used) panda eggs could be a major problem,” Kraemer believes. “They will probably have to do several hundred transfers to result in one pregnancy (having a baby). It takes a long time and it's difficult, but this could be groundbreaking science if it works. They are certainly not putting any live pandas at risk, so it is worth the effort,” adds Kraemer, who is one of the leaders of the Project at Texas A&M, the first-ever attempt at cloning a dog.

“They are trying to do something that's never been done, and this is very similar to our work in Noah's Ark. We're both trying to save animals that face extinction. I certainly appreciate their effort and there's a lot we can learn from what they are attempting to do. It's a research that is very much needed”.

68. The aim of “Noah's Ark” project is to _____.

- A. make efforts to clone the endangered pandas
- B. save endangered animals from dying out
- C. collect DNA of endangered animals to study
- D. transfer the nuclear of one animal to another

69. According to Professor Kraemer, the major problem in cloning pandas would be the lack of _____.

- A. available panda eggs
- B. host animals
- C. qualified researchers
- D. enough money

70. The best title for the passage may be _____.

- A. China's Success in Pandas Cloning
- B. The First Cloned Panda in the World
- C. Exploring the Possibility to Clone Pandas
- D. China — the Native Place of Pandas Forever

71. From the passage we know that _____.

- A. Kraemer and his team have succeeded in cloning a dog
- B. scientists try to implant a panda's egg into a rabbit

- C. Kraemer will work with Chinese scientists in clone researches
- D. about two thousand of species will probably die out in a century

E

Want a glance of the future of health care? Take a look at the way the various networks of people about patient care are being connected to one another, and how this new connectivity is being exploited to deliver medicine to the patient — no matter where he or she may be.

Online doctors offering advice based on normal symptoms (症状) are the most obvious example. Increasingly, however, remote diagnosis (远程诊断) will be based on real physiological data (生理数据) from the actual patient. A group from the University of Kentucky has shown that by using personal data assistance plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly practical to send a patient's important signs over the telephone. With this kind of equipment, the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past.

Other medical technology groups are working on applying telemedicine to rural (countryside) care. And at least one team wants to use telemedicine as a tool for disaster need -- especially after earthquakes. On the whole, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and experts' opinions.

But there is one problem. Bandwidth (宽带) is the limiting factor for sending complex (复杂) medical pictures around the world, — CT photos being one of the biggest bandwidth users. Communication satellites may be able to deal with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes or wars. But medicine is looking towards both the second-generation Internet and third-generation mobile phones for the future of remote medical service.

Doctors have met to discuss computer-based tools for medical diagnosis, training and telemedicine. With the falling price of broadband communications, the new technologies should start a new time when telemedicine and the sharing of medical information, experts' opinions and diagnosis are common.

72. The writer chiefly talks about _____.
A. the use of telemedicine
B. the on-lined doctors
C. medical care and treatment
D. communication improvement
73. The basis of remote diagnosis will be _____.
A. personal data assistance
B. some words of a patient
C. real physiological information
D. medical pictures from the Internet
74. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
A. Patients don't need doctors in hospitals any more.
B. It is impossible to send a patient's signs over the telephone.
C. Many teams use telemedicine dealing with disasters now.
D. Broadband communications will become cheaper in the future.
75. The "problem" in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that _____.
A. bandwidth isn't big enough to send complex medical pictures

- B. the second-generation of Internet has not become popular yet
 C. communication satellites can only deal with short-term needs
 D. there is not enough equipment for spreading the medical care

第 II 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)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

I am always interested in the traveling. My reasons are quite simple and clearly. If anybody is not satisfied with my opinion, I shall greatly surprised at his ways of think.

76. _____

77. _____

78. _____

79. _____

First of all, traveling increased our knowledge. Only by traveling can we see thing outside our hometown.

80. _____

81. _____

In the second place, traveling is good with our health. While we are traveling, we can breathe in fresh air or exercise our bodies as well.

82. _____

83. _____

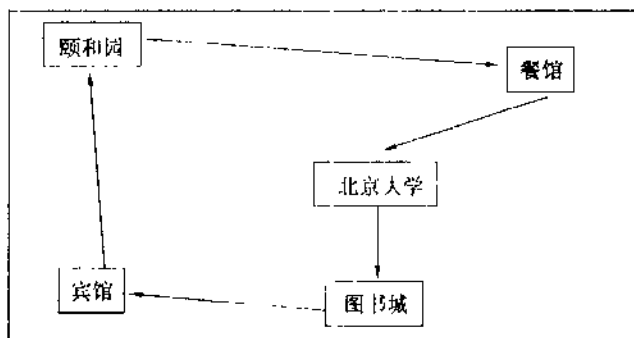
84. _____

In a word, I sincerely hope that anybody must grasp the opportunity of traveling.

85. _____

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

假设你是李华,你的美国朋友 Mike 将于 6 月底到北京作短暂停留,请你帮他安排一天的活动,要求用所给的示意图写一封信向他提出建议并对各地点加以简单的介绍。



注意:

1. 包括示意图中主要内容;
2. 词数 100 左右;
3. 信的开头已为你写好;
4. 生词:图书城 Book Town.

Dear Mike,

I'm glad to hear you are coming soon. I've planned a one-day trip for you in Beijing.

[illegible]

This image shows a full page of primary-ruled notebook paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal lines designed to guide letter height and placement. Each set consists of a solid top blue line, a dashed middle blue line, and a solid bottom blue line. The sets are repeated down the entire page, providing ample space for practicing handwriting skills. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.