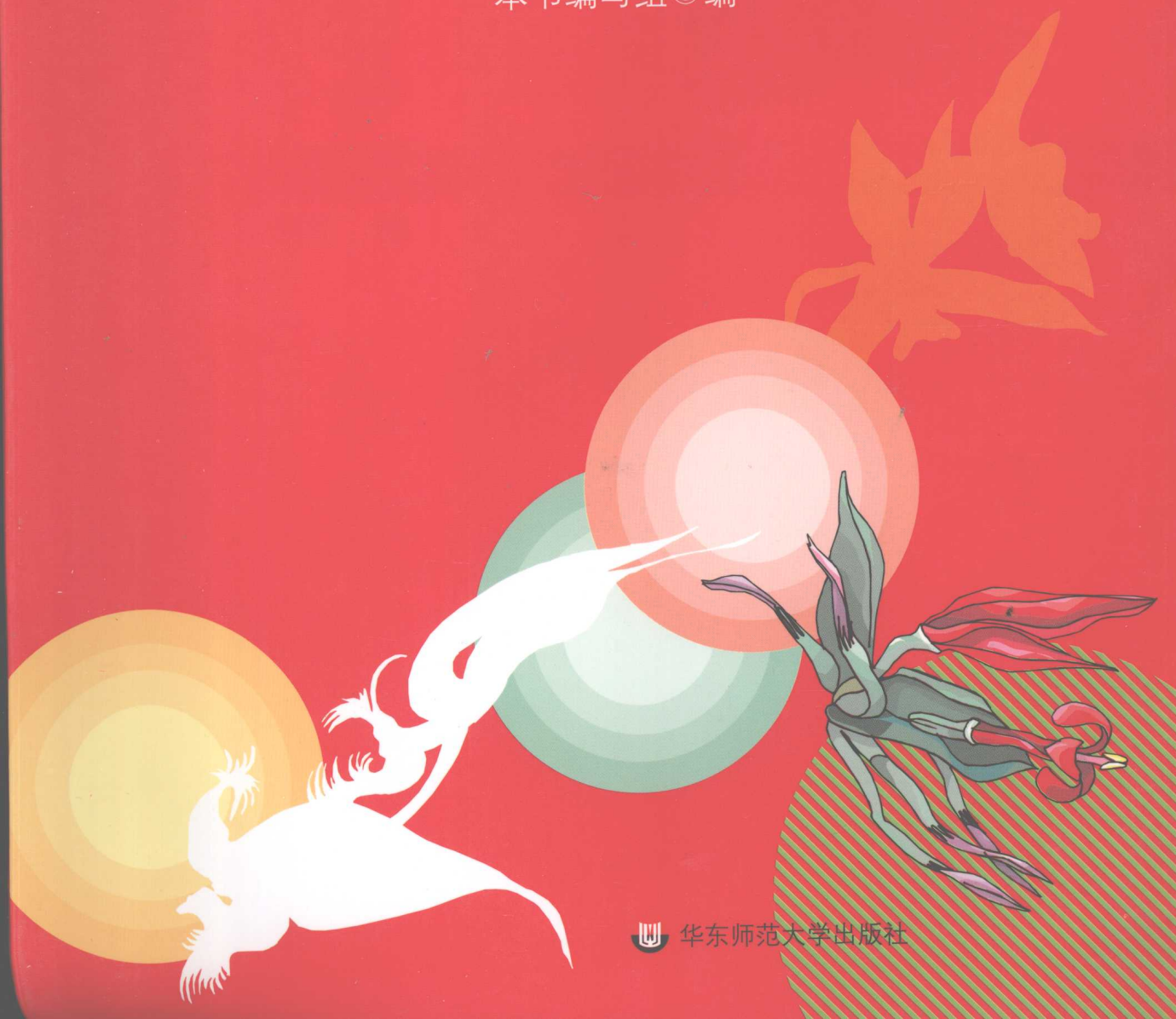


# 新课程 高考总复习

G a o K a o Z o n g F u X i

## 英语测与练

本书编写组◎编



华东师范大学出版社

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# 单元测试卷一 (Unit 1 - 2)

本试卷满分:120 分 考试时间:90 分钟

## 第 一 卷

### 第一部分: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。

- I'm sorry I don't speak English very well.  
— No, your English is good enough.  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. No, I don't think so                      B. Thank you  
C. I'm very sorry to hear that              D. But yours is much better than mine
- Most of the audience(观众) think highly of the role that Zhang Ziyi \_\_\_\_\_ in the film called *the Banquet* (夜宴).  
A. did                      B. had                      C. took                      D. played
- After seeing the \_\_\_\_\_ film, all of us were \_\_\_\_\_ to tears.  
A. moving, moving                      B. moved, moving  
C. moved, moved                      D. moving, moved
- The three boys must have \_\_\_\_\_ in the exam, for they made exactly the same mistakes.  
A. cheated                      B. discussed                      C. guessed                      D. shared
- By the time the card reaches you, I \_\_\_\_\_ this city.  
A. will leave                      B. leaves                      C. will have left                      D. have left
- The scholar (学者) \_\_\_\_\_ the question at the meeting, but no one present could answer it.  
A. came up                      B. put up                      C. came up with                      D. brought up
- Would you please give me \_\_\_\_\_ on how to prepare the driving test?  
A. some advices                      B. a piece of advice



learn to swim by getting into the water and 34 . And we learn to speak English by speaking it and not by being 35 about it.

- |                  |              |              |              |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. it        | B. them      | C. so        | D. such      |
| 17. A. the other | B. another   | C. much      | D. little    |
| 18. A. spoke     | B. used      | C. learnt    | D. knew      |
| 19. A. with      | B. by        | C. in        | D. through   |
| 20. A. we        | B. I         | C. he        | D. it        |
| 21. A. does      | B. did       | C. says      | D. said      |
| 22. A. that      | B. when      | C. which     | D. what      |
| 23. A. it        | B. them      | C. those     | D. this      |
| 24. A. easy      | B. difficult | C. important | D. necessary |
| 25. A. speak     | B. talk      | C. tell      | D. say       |
| 26. A. when      | B. though    | C. even if   | D. therefore |
| 27. A. with      | B. by        | C. through   | D. in        |
| 28. A. way       | B. method    | C. manner    | D. memory    |
| 29. A. note      | B. students' | C. reading   | D. grammar   |
| 30. A. use       | B. useful    | C. help      | D. helpful   |
| 31. A. To learn  | B. Learning  | C. Learned   | D. Learn     |
| 32. A. learn     | B. practise  | C. do        | D. go        |
| 33. A. more      | B. quickly   | C. much      | D. possible  |
| 34. A. swim      | B. swam      | C. to swim   | D. swimming  |
| 35. A. said      | B. spoken    | C. told      | D. talked    |

## 第二部分: 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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。

#### A

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take friendship for granted (认为……理所当然), we often don't clearly understand how to make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few — for example, the average among students is about 6 per person. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy (亲密) between them and the reasons for their shared interests vary (变化) greatly. As we get to know people, we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors (因素) are not of great importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for



close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, the same opinions and interests — they often talk about “being on the same wavelength”. It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they depend on one another. People who want to be friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to stand differences.

In contrast (比较) with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association (友谊) between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers (障碍) of age, class or race.

36. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friends are those who must share their interests  
B. all the people know how to make friends  
C. friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other  
D. every student has six friends
37. We can learn from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. friendship can overcome all differences between two people  
B. there are no special ceremonies to strengthen friendship  
C. standing differences in opinion can lead to friendship  
D. friendship can be strengthened by smiles and soft voices
38. When people talk about “being on the same wavelength”, they mean that they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. watch the same TV programs  
B. are the same in all ways  
C. have the same background  
D. share the same way of thinking and the same interests
39. Which of the following is NOT implied in the passage?  
A. Friends never argue with each other.  
B. Even friends may have different opinions.  
C. It generally takes time for people to become close friends.  
D. Someone’s habits may annoy his friends.

## B

American and British people use different greetings. In the USA the commonest greeting is “Hi”. In Britain it is “Hello!” or “How are you?” “Hi!” is creeping (不知不觉地进入) into British, too. When they are introduced to someone, the Americans say, “Glad to know you.” The British say, “How do you do?” or “Pleased to meet you.” When Americans say “Good-bye”, they nearly always add, “Have a good day.” or “Have a good trip.” etc. to friends and strangers alike. Britons are already beginning to use “Have a

good day.”

The British usually use “got” in the sense of “have”. The Americans hardly ever do.

AmE: Do you have a car, room, etc.? Yes, I do.

BrE: Have you got a car, room, etc.? Yes, I have.

There are a number of differences between American and British English in the spelling of words, e.g. check (US)/cheque (UK). Many American words ending in “or”, e.g. honor, labor are spelt in British English with an “our,” e.g. honour, labour. Many verbs in American English with “ize” or “izing” forms, e.g. organize, realizing are spelt in BrE with “ise” or “ising”, e.g. organise, realising. In American English, “practice” is used both as the verb and noun. In BrE, the verb is spelt “practise”, and the noun “practice.” In American English, one writes “traveler,” while in British English, one writes “traveller”.

It was once predicted that British and American English would become separate languages finally. But the opposite has happened. The links (联系) between the two countries are so strong that linguistically (语言上地), and probably culturally (文化上地) too, they are closer together than ever.

40. The Americans hardly say “\_\_\_\_\_”
- A. Good-bye. Have a good day!                      B. Glad to know you!  
C. Hi!    D. Have you got a car?
41. What does the fifth paragraph talk about?
- A. There are lots of differences in spelling between AmE and BrE.  
B. Why do the Americans and the British use different spellings?  
C. There are few differences in spelling between AmE and BrE.  
D. The different usages of words in AmE and BrE.
42. Which of the following is TRUE?
- A. The two languages will become separate languages.  
B. American English will be used more and more.  
C. The two languages will be closer and closer.  
D. British English will be used more and more.
43. The underlined word “predicted” means \_\_\_\_\_ in Chinese.
- A. 解释                      B. 预言                      C. 考虑                      D. 证明

### C

Everyone needs friends. They are a basic source of happiness and hope in our lives. However, the ability to make friends varies from person to person. To some people, making friends is easy, and to others it's very difficult.

We all have the ability to make friends. Unfortunately, many people never reach their potential (潜能). Making friends is a skill, and the first step in developing that skill is to know how to get along with others.

People who are good at getting along with others take an interest in what other people like. They learn to develop interests that make them enjoyable to be around. Therefore, the more things your child knows that involve interacting with other kids, the more opportunities he or she has to make friends. If your child has trouble making friends, you can tell him or her what to do:

- Realize your own strengths. You have skills and talents that others can enjoy. Some people don't let others see their goodness.
- Believe that you are a good person who has something to share with others.
- Develop a sense of humor. Learn to laugh at yourself and your shortcomings. It will relieve some of the stress in your life. If you ever feel like poking fun at someone, let it be you, never anyone else. Smile, smile, smile.
- Respect the rights of others. They have their opinions; you have yours. Different opinions are healthy. Learn how to listen to others without putting them down or trying to convince (说服) them that your opinion is right.
- Be kind. Throughout your life, you will learn that if you are kind to others, they will usually be kind to you. When should you start being kind? Right now. Give someone a compliment (恭维). Open the door for someone. Wave to a friend. Encourage someone who is discouraged. Say something positive. There are hundreds of little things you can do to show kindness.
- Be empathetic (同情的). Try to understand what others are going through. Look at life through their eyes. If you empathize with someone's feelings, you can help.
- Don't complain. People get tired of listening to constant whining. Life doesn't always go the way you want. Learn to accept what you can't change, and work hard to change what you can. Replace the time you used to spend complaining with time spent being kind.
- Never give up. Even if you are faced with negative, closed-minded people, never give up. Don't let them change you into one of them. Find people who will appreciate you.

44. The ability of making friends \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is similar  
B. is quite different  
C. differs according to the education one receives  
D. depends on one's experience
45. The most important thing in making friends is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to love each other  
B. to know others's ways of life  
C. to be able to get along with others  
D. to have your own advantage in life
46. Which of the following shouldn't one do in making friends?

- A. Never accept what you don't know.
  - B. To know your own advantages and shortcomings.
  - C. To be friendly to others.
  - D. Never give up before difficulties.
47. Which of the following is Not true according to the passage?
- From the passage we know that friendship \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is quite necessary in one's life and study
  - B. can enrich our life
  - C. is a basic source of our happiness
  - D. is the most important thing in our life

## D

The Americans believe that anybody can become President of the United States. In a recent Hollywood comedy (喜剧), that is exactly what happens.

Dave Kovic, played by Kevin Kline, is a kind-hearted man who runs a business that finds people jobs. He leads a typical (典型的) American way of life, except for one thing — he looks exactly like the President, Bill Mitchell. In fact, the only thing that makes him different from the nation's leader is that he is very nice!

The president has started using look-alikes during some public appearances. Dave is offered a chance to "serve his country" by becoming one. However, things go wrong. The President becomes very ill and Dave ends up acting as the President forever.

Director Ivan Reitman, who made the popular and successful comedies like *Twins*, *Ghostbusters* and *Legal Eagles*, could have gone for easy laughs by making fun of the American government. Instead, Dave is an attractive comedy about an ordinary man in extraordinary situations. Kevin Kline gives a double performance as Dave and the President, and Sigourney Weaver is at her best as his First Lady. The love story that develops between her role and Dave is a real classic (经典).

The film is 100% American. However, if you've ever felt that anybody could do a better job running the country than the people in power, then you'll enjoy Dave!

48. What is the purpose of the text?
- A. To tell the reader about the American government.
  - B. To discuss the Americans' ideas about the President.
  - C. To make a comparison between Dave and other films.
  - D. To introduce a new film to the reader.
49. Who plays the role of the President in the film?
- A. Sigourney Weaver.
  - B. Kevin Kline.
  - C. Bill Mitchell.
  - D. Ivan Reitman.
50. Which of the following is best supported by the text?
- A. The author makes fun of the President.

- B. The author thinks highly of the film.
- C. The author is a fan of Hollywood comedies.
- D. The author wishes to become the American President.

**第二节**(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

51 But what modern advertising does is more than giving news about products and services. Today's advertisements, or ads, try to get consumers (消费者) to buy certain brands (品牌). Writers of advertising are so skillful that they can sometimes persuade a consumer to wear a certain kind of clothing, eat a special kind of cereal (麦片粥), or see a movie. 52

For example, you probably do not need the newest cereal in the supermarket. 53 You may not have space on a shelf for another. But if you see ads about a new cereal that is your extra-tasty and has a free prize in the box, you may want it.

54 To be effective, it must be exciting, entertaining, or provide some pleasure. The secret of writing good advertising copy is to offer a good idea as well as a product.

55 One example is an ad that says eating a cereal will make a person do well in sports. That cereal brand may sell better if consumers think it offers strength and energy.

- A. Consumers might never even want a product if they did not see or hear advertisements for it.
- B. Advertisements can be seen everywhere.
- C. There are probably many cereal brands on your kitchen shelves.
- D. Advertising gives useful information about the products to buy.
- E. Advertising must get attention.
- F. The idea is what the ad is really selling.
- G. The price will be high because of the advertisement.

## 第 二 卷

### 第三部分: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)

英语课上,老师要求同桌同学相互修改作文。假设以下短文为你同桌所写,请你对其进行修改。短文中共有 10 处错误,每句中最多有两处。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏词符号(Λ),并在此符号下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。



注意:1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

At the end of the last century a Frenchman goes to England to learn English. He rented hotel room in London and spent all his times memorizing a dictionary. After he learned from all the words in the dictionary, he went into the city talk to the people. But he could not make himself understand. So he went back to his room and spent much days memorizing a grammar book. He learned all the rules and go out again to talk. But he still unable to communicate. Greatly discouraged, he packed his suitcase and went home to France.

### 第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你的名字叫李华,是一名高一学生。你于 2000 年 6 月 28 日用英语给李老师写了一封信,告诉她,你很喜欢英语,但是觉得单词很难记,并常犯语法错误。你希望老师给你提些建议,以便高中阶段学好英语。

注意:1. 不要逐字翻译,字数为 80—100 字。

2. 开头语、结束语已为你写好。

June 28th, 2000

Dear Miss Li,

I'm a student in Senior One. I like English very much.

Best wishes!

Yours respectfully,

Li Hua

# 单元测试卷二 (Unit 3 - 4)

本试卷满分:120 分 考试时间:90 分钟

## 第 一 卷

### 第一部分: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。

1. — Miss Linda is walking arm in arm with Mr. Smith. — \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. How astonishing a scene                      B. What astonishing a scene  
C. How an astonishing scene                      D. What an astonished scene
2. The train leaves at 5:00. So we \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the railway station at once.  
A. have determined                      B. are determined  
C. are determining                      D. will determine
3. She is very strict not only \_\_\_\_\_ all of us, but \_\_\_\_\_ all her own work.  
A. in, with                      B. with, with                      C. with, in                      D. in, in
4. I insist that you \_\_\_\_\_ immediate action to put this right.  
A. take                      B. taking                      C. to take                      D. must take
5. The young man drank too much last night. \_\_\_\_\_, he still felt terrible this evening.  
A. So that                      B. In fact                      C. As a result                      D. Instead
6. Hurry! The bus \_\_\_\_\_. You know it \_\_\_\_\_ at 7:00 p. m.  
A. leaves, leaves                      B. is leaving, leaves  
C. leaves, is leaving                      D. is leaving, is leaving
7. A new primary school was \_\_\_\_\_ where there had once been a park.  
A. turned up                      B. made up                      C. put up                      D. shown up
8. The teaching building is named after a man \_\_\_\_\_ his great contributions to the school.  
A. in honor of                      B. instead of                      C. in case of                      D. in need of
9. Please do \_\_\_\_\_ that the lights \_\_\_\_\_ before you leave the lecture hall.  
A. to make sure, are turned off                      B. will make sure, turn off

- C. make sure, are turned off                      D. make sure, turn off
10. Mary is one of the persons \_\_\_\_\_ to the evening party, but she is the only one of them \_\_\_\_\_ sing a song.  
A. who is invited, who is to                      B. who are invited, who are to  
C. who are invited, who is to                      D. who is invited, who are to
11. You can call the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States NASA \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for short                      B. in short                      C. short of                      D. in short of
12. He is the man \_\_\_\_\_ house was destroyed in the big fire.  
A. who                      B. that                      C. whose                      D. which
13. — What's the language \_\_\_\_\_ in Singapore? — Mostly Chinese.  
A. speaking                      B. spoken  
C. being spoken                      D. having been spoken
14. There is a growing tendency for people to work at home instead of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. offices                      B. in offices                      C. work in offices                      D. at office
15. Nanshan Mountain is the last place of interest \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Brown is going to visit before he leaves Hainan.  
A. where                      B. which                      C. to which                      D. that

## 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,从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I left my friend's house nearly after seven. It was still too early for me to have my evening meal, 16 I walked along the seafront for about an hour 17 I began to feel hungry. By that time I was not far from a favorite restaurant of mine, 18 I often went to eat. I went into the restaurant and 19 my meal. While I was waiting for the soup 20 I looked around to see if I knew anyone in the restaurant. It was then 21 I noticed that a man sitting at a corner table kept glancing 22 my direction, as if he knew me. The man had a newspaper in front of him, which he was 23 to read. When the waiter 24 my soup, the man was clearly puzzled by the 25 way in which the waiter and I addressed each other. He became more 26 as time went on and it was 27 that I was well known in the restaurant. Eventually, he stood up and went into the 28. After a few minutes he came out again, 29 the bill and left. Then I called the owner of the restaurant and asked him 30 the man had wanted. At first the owner did not want to tell me, but I 31. "Well," he said. "That man was from the police." "Really?" I said, considerably surprised. "He was very 32 me. But why?" "He 33 you here because he thought you were a man he was 34," the owner said. "When he came into the kitchen, he showed me a photograph of the 35. Of course, it was you."

16. A. and                      B. but                      C. so                      D. yet

- |                   |                  |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 17. A. until      | B. since         | C. before         | D. after         |
| 18. A. where      | B. what          | C. which          | D. that          |
| 19. A. took       | B. ordered       | C. had            | D. got           |
| 20. A. arrive     | B. to arrive     | C. to be ready    | D. ready         |
| 21. A. that       | B. when          | C. who            | D. which         |
| 22. A. at         | B. in            | C. on             | D. to            |
| 23. A. trying     | B. pretending    | C. holding        | D. going         |
| 24. A. brought    | B. fetched       | C. carried        | D. took          |
| 25. A. familiar   | B. strange       | C. interesting    | D. easy          |
| 26. A. puzzled    | B. interested    | C. funny          | D. impatient     |
| 27. A. obvious    | B. known         | C. difficult      | D. possible      |
| 28. A. room       | B. restaurant    | C. kitchen        | D. house         |
| 29. A. gave       | B. sent          | C. paid           | D. ordered       |
| 30. A. how        | B. that          | C. which          | D. what          |
| 31. A. thought    | B. said          | C. explained      | D. insisted      |
| 32. A. excited at | B. worried about | C. satisfied with | D. interested in |
| 33. A. searched   | B. followed      | C. persuaded      | D. advised       |
| 34. A. finding    | B. looking for   | C. talking to     | D. proud of      |
| 35. A. wanted man | B. owner         | C. policeman      | D. waiter        |

## 第二部分: 阅读理解(共两节, 满分 40 分)

### 第一节(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 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。

#### A

People travel for a lot of reasons. Some tourists go to see battlefields or other historic remains. Others are looking for culture, or simply want to have their pictures taken in front of famous places. Most European tourists are looking for a sunny beach to lie on.

Northern Europeans are willing to pay a lot of money for the sun because they have so little of it. People of cities like London, Copenhagen and Amsterdam spend much of their winter in the dark because the days are so short, and much of the rest of the year in the rain. This is the reason why the Mediterranean has always attracted them. Every summer many people travel to Mediterranean resorts (度假胜地) and beaches for their vacation. They all come for the same reason: sun!

The huge crowds mean lots of money for the economies of Mediterranean countries. Italy's 30,000 hotels are booked without a break every summer. And 13 million people camp out on French beaches, parks and roadsides. Spain's long sandy coastline attracts more people than anywhere else. 37 million tourists visit there yearly, or one tourist for each person living in Spain.