

高考英语过关必备系列丛书

国家教育部考试中心提供题型

# 最新高考题型 专项训练

## 英语综合训练

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EXERCISES

# .....前言.....

★本丛书是根据教育部最新高中英语课程改革的精神,组织具有丰富的  
高中英语教学经验和对高考命题有深入研究的骨干教师编写。

★著名英语教育专家杜效明任主编。

本丛书根据现行“高中教学大纲”和“考试说明”要求编写,注重训练中学  
阶段学生应知必会的英语基础知识、技能和在此基础上形成的综合应用能力。

本丛书共分5册,具有以下特点:

△考纲考点覆盖面全 每个专项训练都覆盖了“考试说明”所要求的全部  
考纲考点,既突出了考试重点,又极具系统性。

△内容新颖 每个专项训练的选材都反映最新高考精神,注重文化特征。

△针对性强 题型、题量、试题长度、难度、区分度等均与高考保持一致。

△实用方便 所有试题都附有参考答案,部分重难点有简要分析。

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## 英语综合训练

### 最新高考模拟试题(一)

#### 第一卷

##### 第一部分 听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

##### 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。

1. Where did the conversation most probably take place?  
A. In a plane.      B. In a coffee shop.      C. In a restaurant.
2. How many of nuclear centres' positions are mentioned in the talk?  
A. Two.      B. Three.      C. Four.
3. Who is the man likely to be?  
A. The woman's husband.      B. A shop assistant.      C. The woman's friend.
4. When will the shirts be finished?  
A. Friday morning.      B. Friday afternoon.      C. Saturday afternoon.
5. What can we learn from the conversation?  
A. They are neighbours.      B. They are classmates.





C. They are not from the same country.

**第二节 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)**

听下面五段对话或独白。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。

**一、听第六段对话, 回答第 6—8 题。**

6. Where does the conversation probably take place ?

A. In the school office.      B. In a classroom.

C. At the student's home.

7. How long is one course?

A. Twenty-three weeks.      B. Fourteen weeks.      C. Three weeks.

8. When is the first course?

A. In June.      B. In July.      C. In August.

**二、听第七段对话, 回答第 9—11 题。**

9. What did the girl come here to do ?

A. She tried to make friends with the man.

B. She tried to find a job.

C. She wanted to study here.

10. How many hours would she work during a week?

A. 28.      B. 8.      C. 20.

11. How much could she get in a day ?

A. 4 dollars.      B. 32 dollars.      C. 16 dollars.

**三、听第八段对话, 回答第 12—14 题。**

12. In which place is air pollution the worst ?

A. In schools.      B. In cities.      C. In factories.

13. What can polluted air even damage ?

A. Paper.      B. Plants.      C. Steel

14. Why is air pollution a difficult problem to solve ?

A. Most of our pollution is caused by things people need.

B. Most people don't think it is serious.

C. Governments won't spend money stopping it.

**四、听第九段独白, 回答第 15—17 题。**

15. Who won the competition ?

A. Allan Kninte      B. Alice Klarke      C. Alex Baker

16. When and where was the competition held ?

A. Last Friday afternoon; not far from Cincinnati.

B. Last Friday afternoon; in Cincinnati.

- C. Last Monday afternoon; in a small village near Cincinnati.
17. How did the winner feel after the competition ?  
 A. He felt sick.      B. He did not feel very full.  
 C. He felt very proud of himself.

五、听第十段独白,回答第 18—20 题。

18. What is one of the good points of the changes?  
 A. The town appears more modern.  
 B. More workers may find jobs.  
 C. More living places may be got.
19. What is one of the bad points of the changes?  
 A. Prices rise up higher and higher.  
 B. It's easy to find a silent place to relax.  
 C. The town people can earn more money.
20. What does the narrator mean to say by telling you the changes?  
 A. He is pleased to see the changes.  
 B. He still misses the good old time.  
 C. He hates living in an apartment.

第二部分 英语知识应用(45 分)

第一节 单项选择题(共 15 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. Last night I came across the man \_\_\_\_\_ you think is pleasant to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. who; get along      B. who; talk  
 C. who; work with      D. whom; get along with
22. —When will the decision be made to deal with the matter?  
 —Nothing is going to happen \_\_\_\_\_ I have looked into it further.
- A. when      B. whatever      C. until      D. that
23. —What do you think of the film ?  
 —Oh, I've never seen \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a better one      B. a good one      C. the better one      D. the best one
24. —Have you finished your English composition, Mary?  
 —No, I \_\_\_\_\_ my mother wash clothes.
- A. would help      B. had helped      C. was helping      D. helped
25. — Alice looks sad. Did you tell her about the bad news?  
 — Yes, but I \_\_\_\_\_ her later.
- A. should have told      B. shouldn't have told  
 C. must have told      D. needn't have told





26. Hearing the news, he rushed out, \_\_\_\_\_ the book \_\_\_\_\_ on the table and disappeared into the distance.  
 A. left; lain open      B. left; lay opened  
 C. leaving; lie opened      D. leaving; lying open
27. —Did the medicine make you feel better?  
 —No, the more \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ I feel.  
 A. medicine I take; the worse      B. I take medicine; the worse  
 C. medicine I take; the better      D. I take medicine; the more
28. —Have you anything \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
 —No, I'll go there myself. Thank you just the same.  
 A. to take      B. should be taken  
 C. to be taken      D. which should be taken
29. The building \_\_\_\_\_ in our school is for our teachers. Though there's noise most the day, we still feel happy about it.  
 A. built      B. being built      C. to be built      D. having been built
30. —Was the driving pleasant when you were on holiday in Mexico last summer?  
 —No, it \_\_\_\_\_ for four days when we arrived so that the roads were very muddy.  
 A. was raining      B. had been raining      C. would be raining      D. have rained
31. —Which do you prefer, classical music or pop music?  
 —\_\_\_\_\_. I prefer folk music.  
 A. Either      B. Both      C. None      D. Neither
32. I knew I shouldn't accept anything from such a person, but I found it difficult to turn down his \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. plan      B. offer      C. suggestion      D. request
33. —Why did she spend so much time searching shop after shop only for a blouse?  
 —Oh, she was very \_\_\_\_\_ about her clothes.  
 A. worried      B. anxious      C. particular      D. satisfied
34. You look not a bit older than you did 5 years ago. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ so young?  
 A. change      B. grow      C. become      D. stay
35. —What do you think of the work Mike has done?  
 —I feel \_\_\_\_\_ that the work shouldn't have done so carelessly.  
 A. strongly      B. hardly      C. directly      D. badly

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



Every country has its heroes. The heroes are the people the nation and especially the young people 36. If you get a list of the heroes of a nation, it will tell you the potential (潜力) of that nation.

If today in America, you ask the high school students to 37 their heroes, their 38 would probably fall into three groups. The first group of heroes would be the rock stars — the people 39 with rock music. There is no doubt that such people do have talent (天才) but one 40 if one should hold up rock stars as a 41. The rock stars too often are mixed with drugs (毒品) and their personal life is not all that 42. The rock stars are rich and wear the latest fashion styles (时装). However, one should 43 more in a hero than such things 44 money and fine clothes.

A 45 type of hero for the American youth is the sports stars. Again you have a person who has a great talent in one area — 46. However, too often the personal life of the sports stars is a bit of disorder. Too frequently drugs and drinking are a part of 47 of the sports stars.

A third group of hero is TV or movie star. This person may have lots of 48 talent and is quite handsome. However, the personal life of too many actors is quite sad and may not be held up as a model for young people.

Today, the rock star, the sportsman, and the actor all have become the models of the youth in America. Really, do you hear a young person say that his 49 is a doctor, a teacher, or a scientist? These people are not 50 and do not wear fashionable clothes. However, they are 51 people who work hard to make the world a better place for every one.

52 is really sad is that the young try to 53 their heroes. They like to wear the same clothes as theirs. If the heroes of today of the American youth are 54 only to rock stars, sportsmen and actors, the future does not look too 55.

- |                 |               |               |               |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. hate     | B. satisfy    | C. dislike    | D. admire     |
| 37. A. call     | B. love       | C. give       | D. list       |
| 38. A. majority | B. questions  | C. choice     | D. conclusion |
| 39. A. excited  | B. pleased    | C. interested | D. connected  |
| 40. A. wonders  | B. fears      | C. wants      | D. hopes      |
| 41. A. model    | B. enemy      | C. friend     | D. teacher    |
| 42. A. silent   | B. good       | C. bad        | D. simple     |
| 43. A. put      | B. be after   | C. gather     | D. spend      |
| 44. A. with     | B. besides    | C. like       | D. as         |
| 45. A. second   | B. different  | C. another    | D. other      |
| 46. A. movie    | B. teaching   | C. sports     | D. music      |
| 47. A. clothes  | B. talent     | C. sports     | D. life       |
| 48. A. acting   | B. pretending | C. teaching   | D. running    |



- |                  |              |             |            |
|------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 49. A. parent    | B. husband   | C. wife     | D. hero    |
| 50. A. healthy   | B. kind      | C. rich     | D. poor    |
| 51. A. stupid    | B. talented  | C. terrible | D. weak    |
| 52. A. Whether   | B. What      | C. Which    | D. Who     |
| 53. A. remember  | B. follow    | C. persuade | D. praise  |
| 54. A. powerful  | B. great     | C. enough   | D. limited |
| 55. A. necessary | B. important | C. bright   | D. usual   |

### 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中,选出最佳答案。

(A)

There is no doubt that students should learn something about how computers work, just as we expect them at least to understand that the internal combustion engine (内燃机) has something to do with burning fuel, expanding gases and pistons (活塞) being driven. For people should have some basic idea of how the things that they use do what they do. Further, students might be helped by a course that considers the computer's effect on society. But that is not what is meant by computer literacy (读写能力). For computer literacy is not a form of literacy; it is a trade skill that should not be taught as a liberal art.

Learning how to use a computer and learning how to program one are two different activities. A case might be made that the able citizens of tomorrow should free themselves from their fear of computers. But this is quite different from saying that all ought to know how to program one. Leave that to people who have chosen programming as a career (职业). While programming can be lots of fun, and while our society needs some people who are experts at it, the same is true of auto repair and violin-making.

Learning how to use a computer is not that difficult, and it gets easier all the time as programs become more "user-friendly". Let us assume (假定) that in the future everyone is going to have to know how to use a computer to be a competent citizen. What does the phrase "learning to use a computer" mean? It sounds like "learning to drive a car", that is, it sounds as if there is some set of definite skills that, once gained, enable one to use a computer.

In fact, "learning to use a computer" is much more like "learning to play a game", but learning the rules of one game may not help you play a second game, whose rules may not be the same. There is no such a thing as teaching someone how to use a computer. One can only teach people to use this or that program, and generally that is easily performed.

56. In the second paragraph "violin-making" is mentioned to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. programming a computer is as interesting as making a violin

- B. our society needs experts in different fields  
 C. violin-making requires as much skill as computer programming  
 D. people who can use computers don't necessarily have to know computer programming
57. Learning to use a computer is getting easier all the time because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. programs are becoming much simpler  
 B. programs are designed to be convenient to users  
 C. programming is becoming easier and easier  
 D. programs are becoming readily easier for computer users to buy
58. According to the author, the phrase "learning to use a computer" (Line 4, para. 3) means learning \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a set of rules  
 B. the basic knowledge of computer science  
 C. specific programs     D. general rules of programming
59. The author's purpose in writing this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to stress the effect of the computer on society  
 B. to explain the idea of computer literacy  
 C. to tell the requirements for being competent citizens of tomorrow  
 D. to emphasize(强调)that computer programming is an interesting and demanding job

(B)

Acting is such an over-crowded profession(职业)that the only advice that should be given to a young person thinking of going on the stage is "Don't!" But it is useless to try to discourage someone who feels that he must act, although the chances of his becoming famous are small. The normal way to begin is to go to a drama school. Usually only students who show promise and talent(才智)are accepted, and the course lasts two years. Then the young actor or actress takes up work with a repertory company(演出公司), usually as an assistant stage manager. This means doing everything that there is to do in the theatre: painting scenery, looking after the furniture, publicity(宣传), taking care of the costumes(戏装), and even acting in very small parts. It is very hard work indeed, the hours are long and the salary is tiny. But young actors with the stage in their blood are happy, waiting for the chance of work with a better company, or perhaps in films or television.

Of course, some people have remarkable chances which lead to fame and success without this long and tedious(令人疲倦的)training. Connie Parrat, for example, was just an ordinary girl working in a bicycle factory. A film producer happened to catch sight of her one morning waiting at a bus stop, as he drove past in his big car. He told the driver





to stop, and he got out to speak to the girl. He asked her if she would like to go to the film studio to do a test, and at first she thought he was joking. Then she got angry and said she would call the police. It took the producer twenty minutes to convince (使……相信) Connie that he was serious. Then an appointment was made for her to go to the studio the next day. The test was successful. They gave her elocution (演说) lessons and within a few weeks she was playing the leading part opposite one of the most famous actors of the day. Of course, she was given a more dramatic name, which is now world-famous. But chances like this happen once in a blue moon!

60. From the very beginning, the author puts it clearly that acting is a profession \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. too many are after                      B. too difficult for young people  
C. for ambitious people only              D. for young people only

61. For someone who feels he must act, the author thinks it very possible that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he will become a film producer very soon  
B. he will surely become a stage manager  
C. he will be surely as well paid as any famous actor or actress  
D. he will end up without any success

62. The concluding sentence "chances like this happen once in a blue moon" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. this is something that happens once in a while  
B. this is a highly profitable (赚钱) chance  
C. this is something highly possible  
D. this is a very rare happening

63. Connie Parrat's experience suggested that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. young people could easily become famous actors or actresses  
B. film producers choose actors or actresses only from young workers  
C. only a few people could become famous actors or actresses by chance  
D. remarkable chances are always found at the bus stops

(C)

America is a society in which children have watched about 18,000 television commercials (商业广告) by the time that they have reached their middle teens. My friend Jolie learned this fact a few weeks ago and decided to do something about it. She thinks that the number of commercials that children see can influence (影响) the way in which they view the world. That is, Jolie believes that children who watch so many ads, will grow up to believe that the most important thing in life is to buy, buy. This, says Jolie, is wrong. A little child cannot understand advertisement for what they are and so be-

lieve totally in what he or she hears.

I have been thinking about what Jolie has told me. I suppose that she is right. I know that it is easy to control the minds of children because they don't see things logically (逻辑地), as adults (成年人) do. And, I am upset myself at how the advertisers can control a child's outlook on the world. I think I should join Jolie in her efforts to change advertising methods when it comes to advertisements for children. I really have a responsibility to make sure that future generations are given every chance to develop their minds without being influenced by anything bad.

Of course, there is another side to the problem. After all, parents ought to take responsibility for what their children watch and how much television they see. I know that many parents just want their children to be quiet, and so they let them watch as much television as they want. But, in the long run, the methods of advertisers have great power because we are a society of consumers (消费者). I only hope that somebody there can be an answer to this problem. Children need our tuition (教诲), not the guidance of advertisers.

64. Compared with adults, children can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not tell good advertisements from bad ones
  - B. be more interested in TV advertisement
  - C. sit for longer hours watching ads
  - D. not judge things reasonably
65. The underlined word "responsibility" in the sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. duty
  - B. ability
  - C. possibility
  - D. chance
66. In order to prevent children from watching too much television, the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. parents keep their children away from the television sets
  - B. advertisements be changed to suit the needs of children
  - C. more programs be started to give guidance to children
  - D. ways be found to help the least influence of commercials on children
67. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. children shouldn't watch any television commercials
  - B. television advertising has a bad influence on children
  - C. the number of commercials that children see can influence the way in which they view the world
  - D. parents ought to take responsibility for what and how much their children watch on TV

(D)

Have you ever been in a meeting while someone was making a speech and realized





suddenly that your mind was a million miles away? You probably felt sorry and made up your mind to pay attention and never have daydreaming again. Most of us, from earliest school days, have been told that daydreaming is a waste of time. "On the contrary", says L. Giambra, an expert in psychology (心理学), "daydreaming is quite necessary. Without it, the mind couldn't get done all the thinking it has to do during a normal day ... You can't possibly do all your thinking with a conscious (有意识的) mind. Instead, your unconscious mind is working out problems all the time. Daydreaming then may be one way that the unconscious and conscious states of mind have silent dialogues."

Early experts in psychology paid no attention to the importance of daydreams or even considered them harmful. At one time daydreaming was thought to be a cause of some mental illnesses. They did not have a better understanding of daydreams until the late 1980s. Eric Klinger, a professor of psychology, is the writer of the book *Daydreaming*. Klinger says, "We know now that daydreaming is one of the main ways that we recognize our lives, learn from our experiences, and plan our futures ... Daydreams really are a window on the things we fear and the things we long for in life."

Daydreams are usually very simple and direct, quite unlike sleep dreams, which may be hard to understand. It's easier to gain a deep understanding of your life by paying close attention to your daydreams than by trying to examine your sleep dreams carefully. Daydreams help you recognize the difficult situations in your life and find out a possible way of handling (处理) them.

Daydreams cannot be predicted (预料). They move off in unexpected directions which may be creative and full of useful ideas. For many famous artists and scientists, daydreams were and are a main source of creative energy.

So the next time you catch yourself daydreaming. Don't stop. Just pay attention to your dream. It may be more important than what you think.

68. In what way are daydreams different from sleep dreams ?

- A. Daydreams are easier for us to understand.
- B. Daydreams are not so easy for us to control and direct.
- C. Daydreams help us to handle more difficult situations.
- D. Daydreams help to develop an unconscious mind.

69. Professor Eric Klinger believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we may study our experiences just through our daydreams
- B. daydreaming is one of the important ways that we recognize our lives
- C. we should be able to tell our futures by having daydreams
- D. our fears and longings in life are shown in our daydreams

70. The writer of the article thinks that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. professor Eric Klinger has a better idea than L. Giambra

- B. daydreaming with an unconscious mind will do good to health
- C. daydreaming is more helpful than sleep dreams
- D. many artists and scientists are famous because they have daydreams

71. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. Daydreaming was once regarded as a cause of some mental illnesses.
- B. Scientists believe that we can know daydreams before having them.
- C. Experts began to have a better understanding of daydreams in the late 1980s.
- D. Many well-known artists gained energy of creation from daydreams.

(E)

There are many famous museums throughout the world where people can enjoy art. Washington, D. C. has the National Gallery of art (美术馆); Paris has the Louvre; London, the British Museum. Florida International University (FIU) in Miami also shows art for people to see. And it does so without a building, or even a wall for its drawings and paintings.

FIU has opened what it says is the first computer museum in the United States. You don't have to visit the University to see the art. You just need a computer linked to a telephone.

You can call the telephone number of a University computer and connect your own computer to it. All of the art is stored in the school computer. It is computer art, produced electronically (采用电子手段) by artists on their own computers. In only a few minutes, your computer can receive and copy all the pictures and drawings.

Robert Shostak is the director of the new computer museum. He says he started the museum because computer artists had no place to show their work.

A computer artist could only record his pictures electronically and send the records, or floppy discs (软盘), to others to see on their computers. He could also put his pictures on paper. But to print good pictures on paper, the computer artist needed an expensive laser (激光) printer.

Robert Shostak says the electronic museum is mostly for art or computer students at schools and universities. Many of the pictures in the museum are made by students. Mr Shostak said the FIU museum will make computer more fun for computer artists because more people can see it. He says artists enjoy their work much more if they have an audience. And the great number of home computers in America could mean a huge audience for the electronic museum.

72. The main purpose of this text is to give information about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. famous museums throughout the world
- B. a computer art museum in Miami, U. S. A.
- C. art exhibitions in Florida International University





## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假如你的名字叫王红,江苏南京人,今年 20 岁,是北京大学外语系(Foreign Language Department)的学生。你想利用暑假找一份临时工作(odd-job),挣点钱支付下学期的费用(tuition)。昨天你看到一份英文报上有如下一则广告(advertisement)。

WANTED JUNE - AUGUST

----- 2 children -----

Do you like children?

Are you over 18?

Do you like to cook?

If so, please write to:

Mr. and Mrs. Cross

5 Dongzhimen Street

请用英语给 Cross 夫妇写信,信中要包含一下要点。1. 自我介绍,说明找工作的原因,以及这份工作对你很有吸引力;2. 十分喜爱孩子,在家经常照顾一个弟弟和一个妹妹,还帮助他们做功课;3. 会干家务,父亲是位好厨师,你向他学烹调多年,烧的菜全家人都爱吃;4. 询问对方有无空余房间供你住宿,每个星期有多少报酬,并盼复(你写信的日期为 98 年 5 月 30 日)。

要求:词数 130 左右(指信的正文,凡属格式部分的单词不计入内)。

