

重点中学高考强力突破系列



重点中学

高考 **英语** 强力突破

(第二版)

“重点中学高考强力突破系列”编写组编



ENGLISH

- 大同中学
- 格致中学
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上海译文出版社

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前 言

为了能更好地帮助准备参加普通高校招生考试的学生进行高效、系统的复习,使他们顺利通过高考,走进大学校门,我们编写了本丛书。

本丛书包括《重点中学高考语文强力突破》、《重点中学高考数学强力突破》、《重点中学高考英语强力突破》三个分册。在编写过程中,我们严格遵循二期课程改革目标,力求抓住高考中的重点和难点,做到试卷立意新颖,内容紧扣考试大纲,题型、难度与评分标准也与高考要求一致。这些试卷的题目涵盖了现行教材的相关知识点和重要内容。

本丛书的编写者多为上海市重点中学的骨干教师,他们长期从事高中教学和高考辅导工作,具有丰富的实践经验。学生可通过对模拟试卷的强化练习来全面提高自己的应试能力,以期在高考中取得最佳成绩。

虽然我们精心编写了这套丛书,但是难免有错误与不妥之处,恳请广大师生指正。

编 者

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重点中学高考英语强力突破试卷(1)

第 I 卷(共 110 分)

I . Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Teacher. B. Doorkeeper. C. Painter. D. Guide.
2. A. He can't afford to play for four hours a day.
B. He finds it easy to improve his English.
C. He is rejecting the woman's advice.
D. He will spare no efforts to improve his English.
3. A. She quite agrees with the man.
B. She won't have any holiday in March.
C. She regards the man's opinion as nonsense.
D. She can't go to Austria for her holiday.
4. A. At a bus station. B. In a restaurant.
C. In a butcher's shop. D. In a car factory.
5. A. The man is asking the woman for a few cigarettes.
B. The woman regards the man as a heavy smoker.
C. The man wants to know whether it is good to smoke one cigarette a day.
D. The woman thinks that the man can stop smoking by trying to cut down gradually.
6. A. He is not supposed to give the information the woman wants.
B. The woman has put him in a very difficult position by asking him that.
C. He does not know anything about the Council's plans.
D. The woman had better ask someone else for the information on that matter.
7. A. The man offered to fix the woman's car.
B. The woman had better ask someone else for the information on that matter.
C. The man wanted to know what the woman would have done if her car had failed to work.
D. The woman was not sure whether anything had gone wrong with her car.
8. A. Who made the phone call. B. What the call was about.
C. Who came earlier than he. D. When John called him.

9. A. She didn't go swimming yesterday afternoon.
B. She didn't like swimming any more.
C. She was reluctant to go for a swim with the man.
D. She felt rather tired after swimming.
10. A. 6:15. B. 7:15. C. 6:45. D. 7:45.

Part B Passages

Directions: In Part B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. They invited him to a party.
B. They asked him to make a speech.
C. They gave a special dinner for him.
D. They invited his wife to attend the dinner.
12. A. He was embarrassed. B. He felt greatly encouraged.
C. He felt sad. D. He was deeply touched.
13. A. Sam's wife did not think that the company was fair to Sam.
B. Sam's wife was satisfied with the gold watch.
C. Sam did not like the gold watch.
D. The company had some financial problems.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. The number of students they take in is limited.
B. They receive little or no support from public taxes.
C. They are only open to children from rich families.
D. They have to pay more taxes.
15. A. Private schools admit more students.
B. Private schools charge less than religious schools.
C. Private schools run a variety of programs.
D. Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.
16. A. The churches. B. The program designers.
C. The local authorities. D. The state government.

Part C Longer Conversations

Directions: In Part C, you'll hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you hear. Write your answers on your answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Advantages of being airline pilots:	17. That's an _____ job. They see a lot of interesting places.
Disadvantages of being airline pilots:	18. They earn a good _____ . They spend a lot of time away from home. 19. They have a lot of _____ . 20. They have to _____ when they are quite young.

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Blanks 21 through 24 are based on the following conversation.

When is she getting married?	21. _____ .
Why does she choose that place?	22. Because her _____ .
Where is the young couple going to live?	23. _____ .
Is she going to give up her job and stay at home as a housewife?	24. _____ .

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

II . Grammar and Vocabulary

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. The flight to Antarctica was delayed by _____ absence of _____ information about the weather conditions there.
A. /.../ B. the ... / C. /... the D. the ... the
26. I didn't mean to call you late at night, but I _____ as I did have something important to tell you.
A. did B. have to do so C. had to do D. had to
27. Quite a number of parents would spend unreasonable amount of money when _____ to educating their children.
A. there comes B. they come C. here comes D. it comes
28. With the meeting _____ in just a couple of hours, I hadn't the time to worry about those unimportant things.
A. begun B. beginning C. to begin D. would begin
29. Mr Lee is one of the few shopkeepers _____ give good prices.
A. who I know B. I know that they C. whom I know D. who I know that

30. More middle-aged people suffer from heart trouble than _____.
- A. is generally believed B. it is generally believed
C. are generally believed D. they are generally believed
31. —What's the matter with John?
—He didn't pass the test but he still _____.
- A. hopes so B. hopes to C. hopes it D. hopes that
32. In Japan when we spent the night at a small country inn, we _____ so low on the floor before.
- A. haven't ever slept B. wouldn't have slept
C. hadn't ever slept D. couldn't have slept
33. His few personal belongings make it possible for him to move from place to place _____.
- A. in ease B. at ease C. with ease D. with easiness
34. I'd rather have a room of my own, however small it is, than _____ a room with someone else.
- A. share B. to share C. sharing D. to have shared
35. Will it be long _____ he leaves for Japan?
- A. that B. since C. before D. after
36. Beer bottles can be recycled, but they need cleaning thoroughly, _____ they?
- A. don't B. mustn't C. needn't D. can't
37. Christmas is not just for the Westerners any more. Look around Shanghai, _____ nearly anywhere in China's big cities, _____ you will see trapping of the Christmas holiday.
- A. and ... / B. /... and C. or ... and D. and ... or
38. He has little patience, and is therefore not likely to succeed _____ a teacher.
- A. like B. for C. to be D. as
39. South of the lake _____ in which _____ who has three sons and four daughters.
- A. lies the village ... lives an old farmer
B. the village lies ... and old farmer lives
C. does the village lie ... does an old farmer live
D. the village lies ... does an old farmer live
40. Professor Allington asks his students to read the newspapers to keep _____ of current events.
- A. watch B. observation C. track D. information
41. He played a popular _____ on the piano and we started singing.
- A. tone B. tune C. music D. sign
42. An _____ diet is highly necessary for one's health.
- A. efficient B. adequate C. effective D. advanced
43. The doctors brought the woman, who was badly injured in a road accident, back to consciousness with _____ treatment.
- A. emergency B. urgent C. hurried D. rescue

44. Now college graduates are _____ into more profitable industries.
A. attracted B. entertained C. appointed D. employed

III. Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

(A)

Self-development, career progress and useful leisure activities are all reasons that adults are filling classrooms around the country. Looking at some of the course listings will show us that many different interests are included in these programs for adults.

“Pre-school Workshop for Parents and Children”, “Friday Night for Singles”, and “Problems of Aging” are all 45 for people with different personal 46.

Courses for career goals are a second important part of adult 47; you can take “How to Get a 48”, or “Starting Your Own Business”. 49, there are different skill courses, such as “Advertising Design”, and “Computer Programming”. All of these courses are 50 to help people get ahead in their business or job.

For the person who wants to develop 51 interests, there is really no 52 the courses. “Boat Care”, “House Plants”, and “Home Repairs” are 53 some of them. These are all 54 courses because the teacher actually shows the students how to do something or how to do something in a better way.

Standard college courses in every subject are also available. Thus, working people get a degree by attending classes at night and on weekends.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 45. A. courses | B. careers | C. activities | D. books |
| 46. A. goals | B. hobbies | C. interests | D. intentions |
| 47. A. teaching | B. job | C. study | D. education |
| 48. A. Career | B. Job | C. Work | D. Employment |
| 49. A. On the contrary | B. After all | C. In addition | D. So far |
| 50. A. designed | B. added | C. assigned | D. arranged |
| 51. A. leisure | B. work | C. learning | D. favorite |
| 52. A. need for | B. limit to | C. demand for | D. interest in |
| 53. A. surely | B. indeed | C. probably | D. just |
| 54. A. useful | B. theory | C. practical | D. short |

(B)

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important 55 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution.

56 they were not enough. Something else was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men—creative individuals who could invent machines, find new 57 of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society. The men who 58 the machines of the Industrial Revolution came from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 59 inventors than scientists. A man who is a pure scientist is primarily interested

in doing his research 60. He is not necessarily working so that his findings can be used. An inventor or one interested in applied science is usually trying to make something that has a concrete 61. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories of science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a specific result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of 62 other objectives. Most of the people who 63 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had little or no training in science might not have made their inventions if a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years 64.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 55. A. cases | B. reasons | C. factors | D. situations |
| 56. A. But | B. And | C. Besides | D. Even |
| 57. A. origins | B. sources | C. bases | D. discoveries |
| 58. A. employed | B. created | C. operated | D. controlled |
| 59. A. less | B. better | C. more | D. worse |
| 60. A. happily | B. occasionally | C. reluctantly | D. accurately |
| 61. A. plan | B. use | C. idea | D. means |
| 62. A. few | B. those | C. many | D. all |
| 63. A. proposed | B. developed | C. supplied | D. offered |
| 64. A. ago | B. past | C. ahead | D. before |

IV. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

Both the Eskimos and the Plains Indians used open fires in their shelters for warmth but with very different consequences. The Eskimo house was an airtight igloo made of blocks of ice with a small tunnel-like entrance and a small chimney in the center for smoke from the fire. Temperatures inside this structure easily reached 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit although outside temperatures frequently dropped well below zero. Often, the igloo was so hot that the loss of body fluid through perspiration would force the Eskimos to drink cup after cup of ice water. The Plains Indians, on the other hand, placed their fire in a tepee made with long poles and animal skins with an entrance cut directly into one wall. In contrast to the Eskimo shelter, the tepee was far from airtight; drafts came in around the door and through gaps between the skins. At night the Indians would crawl under their blankets, cover their heads, and shiver all night—so much that the blankets would shake! The difference between the Eskimo igloo and the Indian tepee was insulation; the igloo's walls were solid and airtight whereas those of the tepee permitted a great deal of air to enter.

65. This passage most likely occurs as part of _____.

- A. a weather forecast

- B. a book on fire prevention
 - C. a report on animal conservation
 - D. a magazine on house construction
66. From the passage, it can be inferred that _____.
- A. to enter an Eskimo house, one had to go through a long tunnel
 - B. the Eskimo igloo had better insulation than the Indian tepee
 - C. the Plains Indians enjoyed living in their shelters in winter days
 - D. there was a small chimney in every Indian tepee to release the smoke from the fire
67. This passage is written mainly to _____.
- A. compare
 - B. tell a sad story
 - C. amuse the readers
 - D. report a scientific discovery

(B)

Soapy's life was fine during spring, summer and autumn, but not so good in the winter. When November arrived, Soapy always found the way to stay indoors, away from the cold, and had three meals a day without paying one cent. The trick was simple: he broke the law.

Last autumn, when nights got too cold to sleep in the park, Soapy realized it was time to make arrangements for his annual winter trip. He walked over to Fifth Avenue around 10 a. m. one morning and sent a stone crashing through a glass window of a big department store. Then he stood calmly by the window, waiting. As he had expected, a policeman came running around the corner. Soapy confessed immediately that he was the one who had broken the window. Yet the policeman did not believe him. Soapy also failed in his second scheme: the woman he tried to harass verbally was, much to his surprise, overwhelmed and in fact thanked him for being the first man ever to say such sweet words to her.

It was about noon that Soapy came near a fancy restaurant. He decided to walk in for a big free lunch. When it was time for the bill, he told the manager he had no money and suggested that he have him arrested. The manager, realizing what was going on, asked Soapy to follow him into the kitchen, where a big pile of dirty dishes was waiting to be washed. Three hours later, the exhausted Soapy returned to the street.

Then the night came, and it was too cold for Soapy to sleep in Central Park. So he wandered about until he found himself standing in front of a church. The choir were practising a song. "We often sang it in church. I showed great promise once, but look at me now. I've got to change. Yes, I'll take the job offered last week as a truck driver." At this moment, the policeman appeared again, arresting him on a charge of vandalism. Soapy was then taken to the night court, where the judge sentenced him to three months in jail.

68. What is the moral of this story?
- A. You can do exactly what pleases you.
 - B. One has to pay for what he or she has done.
 - C. It's never too late to change into a better self.

- D. We have to get well-prepared for the winters.
69. Soapy _____.
- A. broke a big pile of dishes while he was having lunch
 - B. was put in jail though he had decided to turn over a new leaf
 - C. was slapped on the face for saying inappropriate words to a woman
 - D. sang a song with the choir of the church and was greatly moved
70. Who does “he” in line 3, paragraph 3 refer to?
- A. The policeman.
 - B. Soapy.
 - C. The manager.
 - D. The judge.
71. Which of the following statements about the story is true?
- A. Soapy usually spent the cold winter in jail where he could have warmth and free meals.
 - B. Though Soapy had a job and a home, he enjoyed wandering on the streets, doing nothing.
 - C. The policeman did not believe what Soapy said because he dressed like a dignified gentleman.
 - D. The judge put Soapy in jail even though Soapy strongly protested that he had done nothing wrong.

(C)

When I asked my daughter which item she would keep; the phone, the car, the cooker, the computer, the TV, or her boyfriend, she said “the phone”. Personally, I could do without the phone entirely, which makes me unusual. Because the telephone is changing our lives more than any other piece of technology.

Point 1 The telephone creates the need to communicate, in the same way that more roads create more traffic. My daughter comes home from school at 4:00 p.m. and then spends an hour on the phone talking to the very people she has been at school with all day. If the phone did not exist, would she have anything to talk about?

Point 2 The mobile phone means that we are never alone. “The mobile saved my life,” says Crystal Johnstone. She had an accident in her Volvo on the A45 between Otley and Skipton. Trapped inside, she managed to make the call that brought the ambulance (救护车) to her rescue.

Point 3 The mobile removes our secret. It allows marketing manager of Haba Deutsch, Carl Nicolaisen, to ring his sales staff all round the world at any time of day to ask where they are, where they are going, and how their last meeting went.

Point 4 The telephone separates us. Antonella Bramante in Rome says, “We worked in separate offices but I could see him through the window. It was easy to get his number. We were so near—but we didn’t meet for the first two weeks!”

Point 5 The telephone allows us to reach out beyond our own lives. Today we can talk to several complete strangers simultaneously (同时地) on chat lines (at least my daughter does. I wouldn’t know what to talk about). We can talk across the world. We can even talk to astronauts (if you know any) while they’re space-walking. And, with the phone line hooked up to the

computer, we can access(存取)the Internet, the biggest library on earth.

72. How do you understand "Point 1 —The telephone creates the need to communicate, ..."?
- A. People don't communicate without telephone.
 - B. People communicate because of the creating of the telephone.
 - C. People communicate more since telephone has been created.
 - D. People communicate more because of more traffic.
73. Which of the following statements best shows people's attitude towards mobile phones?
- A. Mobile phones help people deal with the emergency.
 - B. Mobile phones bring convenience as well as little secret to people.
 - C. Mobile phones are so important and should be encouraged.
 - D. Mobile phones are part of people's life.
74. Which points do you think support the idea that phones improve people's life?
- a. Point 1.
 - b. Point 2.
 - c. Point 3.
 - d. Point 4.
 - e. Point 5.
- A. c, d. B. a, e. C. a, c. D. b, e.
75. The best heading for the passage is _____.
- A. Phone Power
 - B. Kinds of Phone
 - C. How to Use Phones
 - D. Advantage of Phones
- (D)

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the learned in the early days of the history, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become popular.

One should be careful, however, of supposing that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is distraction (分散注意力) to others. Examination of reasons connected with the historical development of silent reading shows that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a gradual increase in literacy (读写能力) and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, the number of listeners dropped, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the popularity of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, trains and offices, where reading aloud would disturb other readers in a way.

Towards the end of the century there was still heated argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its advantages, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media (媒介) on the one hand and by books and magazines for a specialized readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being advised to have some new ideas of books and to use skills in reading them which were not proper, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological developments in the century had greatly changed what the term "reading" referred to.

76. Why was reading aloud common before the nineteenth century?
- A. Because silent reading had not been discovered.
 - B. Because there were few places for private reading.
 - C. Because few people could read for themselves.
 - D. Because people depended on reading for enjoyment.
77. The development of silent reading during the nineteenth century showed _____.
- A. a change in the position of literate people
 - B. a change in the nature of reading
 - C. an increase in the number of books
 - D. an increase in the average age of readers
78. Educationalists are still arguing about _____.
- A. the importance of silent reading
 - B. the amount of information provided by books and newspapers
 - C. the effects of reading on health
 - D. the value of different types of reading material
79. What is the writer of this passage attempting to do?
- A. To explain how present day reading habits developed.
 - B. To change people's way to read.
 - C. To show how reading methods have improved.
 - D. To encourage the growth of reading.

(E)

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from A - F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. The importance of bilateral relations
- B. Similarities in both cultures
- C. Purpose of the trip to China
- D. Make progress in history
- E. Our historical duties
- F. Strive for human equality

80.

As I travel across China, I hope to learn as much as I can about the Chinese people, your history, and your dreams for the future and I hope to help the Chinese people understand more of America's history, the lessons the American people have drawn from and the dreams we hold for

the 21st century.

81.

I believe both Chinese and Americans aspire to many of the same things — to provide for our families, to teach our children, to build our communities, to protect our earth, to shape our own futures, and to pass brighter possibilities on to our children.

82.

There may be those here and back in America who wonder whether closer ties and deeper friendship between America and China are good. Clearly, the answer is yes. We have a powerful ability to help each other grow. We can learn much from each other. And as two great nations, we have a special responsibility to the future of the world. The steps we take over the next week can lead to far greater strides for our people in the years ahead.

83.

Here in this city of your magnificent history, we must always remember that we, too, are ancestors(祖先). Someday our children and their children will ask if we did all we could to build just societies and a more peaceful world. Let our monument be their judgment that we did that. Let our progress include all people, with all their differences, moving toward a common destiny.

84.

Let us give new meaning to the words written in the ancient *Book of Rites*, what you call the Li Shi: When the great way is followed, all under heaven will be equal.

第 II 卷 (共 40 分)

I. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 关于伊拉克战争的报道占据了该报头版的大部分版面。(occupy)
2. 大量的砍树和使用杀虫剂肯定会破坏生态平衡。(certain)
3. “活到老,学到老”这样的谚语是一代一代传下来的。(pass on)
4. 在抗击“非典”的战役中,中国政府采取了果断的措施,有效地控制了“非典”病毒的传播。(spread)
5. 据我所知,这场足球赛的门票可以在足球场买也可以在网上购得。(available)
6. 是那些在奥运会上为国争光的运动员为我们树立了学习的榜样。(win honors)

II. Guided Writing

Directions: Write an English composition in 120—150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

假如你校与加拿大某中学是友好学校,对方校刊来信想了解你校选修课的开设情况。请根据下表提供的学生问卷调查用英语写一篇报道。

课程门类	上课时间	最受欢迎的课	对课程的看法	建议
十余种 (学生可任选)	每周二下午 3:30-5:00	计算机、英语 口语、艺术等	1. 十分感兴趣 2. 学到许多课外的 知识 3. 有大量的实践机 会	1. 增加选修课 2. 减少作业量 3. 多组织参观,了解 社会

要求:

1. 报道需包括表内提供的所有内容。
2. 报道题目已给出。

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