

名师在线

高考600分全攻略丛书



黄冈中学 人大附中特级教师编写

经典
试题



英语

YINGYU

名师
点拨



举一反三

 中国时代经济出版社

2008版

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前 言

《高考 600 分全攻略丛书》是我们应中国时代经济出版社之邀而编写的。我们编写这套图书时，选辑了近年高考和我们在日常教学中使用的我们认为比较经典的试题，根据我们多年辅导高考的经验和体会，做了一些整理、加工，对考生进行适当的点拨。没想到，图书出版后销售得很好，读者反映也不错，上个月出版社还转来了部分考生表示感谢的来信，这使我们深感意外，当然也倍感鼓舞。我们分析，其中首要的原因是我们都长期带高三年级，对于辅导高考都有一些经验和体会。其实，这主要应归功于我们所在的学校——中国人民大学附中和黄冈中学，我们的许多经验和体会直接来自我们的集体和我们的同事们。应出版社的要求，我们对图书进行了较大幅度的修订，有的修订幅度在 60% 以上。我们的修订主要是两个方面：一是选编了 2007 年高考的部分试题和各地模拟题；二是对 2007 年高考出题情况进行了一些分析和研究，为 2008 年高考辅导提供参考。当然，我们也对原书存在的一些不足和错误之处进行了改正。感谢出版社的支持，更感谢广大高考考生的厚爱。希望他们在 2008 年度的高考中考出好成绩，都能考过 600 分，都能考上自己心仪的重点大学。当然，这主要要靠他们自己的勤奋努力。如果本套图书能为他们的复习应考提供一些有益的帮助，我们会感到莫大的欣慰。由于我们的水平有限，加上时间仓促，书中肯定还存在不足和错误之处，希望读者批评指正。

编 者

2007 年 10 月

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SENIOR ENGLISH BOOK ONE

Units 1-2

[高考新要求]

现在的高考更加注重对考生语言运用能力的考查。对于每单元中《考纲》所要求掌握的重点词、短语及句型考生务必牢固掌握并熟练运用。对每单元中的交际用语,考生一定要创设语言环境去体验它们。(以下单元要求相同)

一、重点词 (请用下列词各造一个句子)

survive; share; lie; equal; communicate; exchange; compare; replace

二、重点短语 (请用下列短语各造一个句子)

be fond of; hunt for; in order to; care about; such as; drop sb. a line; make oneself at home; in total; stay up; come about; more or less; end up with; bring in; a great many; at the same time; have some difficulty (in) doing sth.

三、重点句型 (请用下列句型各造 1-2 个句子)

1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.
2. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.
3. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.
4. What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom?
5. With so many people communicating in

English every day, it will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.

四、交际用语 (请创设语言环境,编一组对话)

1. What should a good friend be like?
2. I'm not sure that...
3. He likes/enjoys/is fond of/...
4. He thinks that the film is boring/terrible.
5. There is no quick answer to this question.
6. Just make yourself at home.
7. Can you spell that name, please?
8. Could you speak a bit slowly, please?
9. I beg your pardon?
10. Sorry, I didn't follow you?

[高频考点]

一、重点词汇

1. share

(1) v. share (in) sth. 分享、分组

e. g. True friends share (in) your sorrows as well as (in) your joys. (真正的朋友与你同甘共苦。)

They share an apple. (他们分吃一个苹果。)

I'll share (in) the cost with you. (我将与你分担这些费用。)

(2) v. share sth. (out) among /between sb. “将某物平均分配”

e. g. The teachers share the apples among children. (老师们把苹果分给孩子们。)

(3) v. share sth. with sb. “与某人共有或合用某物”、“把某事告诉对方”

e. g. John shares his room with his little brother. (约翰和他小弟弟共用一个房间。)

She shares her joys with her good friend. (她把的快乐告诉了她的好朋友。)

(4) n. “一份、份儿” n. [c]; “份额、承担量” n. [u]

e. g. a fair share of the food (应得的一份食物。)

Your share of the cost is ¥10. (你的那份花费是10元。)

What share did he have in their success? (对于他们的成功,他做了些什么?)

He must take his share of the blame. (他必须承担他应负的责任。)

2. besides, but, except, except for, apart from 的区别

besides 表示“除……以外,还有……”,作介词;它还可以用作副词,表递进,意为“而且”。

except 表示“从整体中除去……”,除去的是和非除去的是同类事物,后可跟名词和代词,也可跟从句。

except for 表示除去的和非除去的不是同类事物,并且从语气上通常表示遗憾。

apart from 具有多重意义:既可表示 besides,也可以表示 except 或 except for,还可以表示 without 的意思。

but 与 except 同义,但 but 多用在 every, any, no 等和由这些词构成的复合词如 everything, anywhere, nobody 等词以后及 all, none, 还有疑问词 what, who 等词之后。

e. g. They share an apple.
Apart from the cost, it will take a lot of time. (= besides)

The orphan had no one to take care of him apart from his uncle. (= except)

He has done good work, apart from a few slight faults. (= except for)

There can be no knowledge apart from practice. 实践出真知. (= without)

The children go to school every day but Sun-

day.

Who but George would do such a thing?

二、重点句型

1. I don't enjoy singing, nor do I like computers.

这一句也可以表达为: I don't enjoy singing, and I don't like computers, either.

Nor 的用法有:

(1) 在否定句后,主语与前面一致, nor 引导的句子用倒装,表示“也不”。

e. g. He doesn't do it, nor does he try. (他没有做,也没有尝试一下。)

I don't know, nor do I care. (我不知道,也不关心。)

(2) 表示前面的否定情况,也适合于另外一个人或事或物,句式表达为 nor + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + 主语,此时可用 neither 替换;若表示前面否定情况也适用于另一些人或物,只能用 nor.

e. g. She can't get there at four, nor can I. (她不能四点钟到那儿,我也不能。可用 neither 替换。)

She isn't a worker, nor is her mother. (她不是工人,她母亲也不是。可用 neither 替换。)

If you don't want to go, nor will I. (如果你不去,我也不去。可用 neither 替换。)

He can't do it, nor can I, nor can you, nor can anybody. (他不能做这事,我也不能,你也不能,任何人都不能。只能用 nor。)

(3) nor 可用于 neither...nor 句型中,意为“既不……也不”,连接句子的同等成分,连接两个主语时,谓语动词与其他相邻的主语保持一致。

e. g. He neither smokes nor drinks. (他不抽烟,也不喝酒。)

Neither he nor I am a doctor. (他不是医生,我也不是。)

Neither he nor you are right. (他不对,你也不对。)

注:nor 前用 and /but 是英国英语的用法。

2. Rock music is OK, and so is skiing.

关于 so 一词用法:

(1) “so + 助动词/系动词/情态动词 + 主语”表示前面的肯定情况也适合另外一个(些)人/事/物。

e. g. I am a teacher, so is my husband. (我是一名教师,我丈夫也是。)

If he goes there, so will I. (如果他去那儿,我也去。)

You have pride, (and) so have/do I. (你有自尊,我也一样。)

(2) “so + 主语 + 助动词/系动词/情态动词”则表示对前述的一情况的认同或强调(注意前后是同一主语),意思为“的确、确实”。

e. g. —It is warm today. (今天天气暖和。)

—So it is. (的确如此。)

—You seem to like drawing. (你好像喜欢绘画。)

—So I do. (是的,的确如此。)

(3) “So it is with sb./sth. 或 So it is the same with sb./sth.”则表示前面的陈述是两种以上的情况时,也适合于另外的人或物。

e. g. —He studies in No. 3 Middle School and is a good student. (他在三中学习,并且是一名好学生。)

—So it is with his sister./So it is the same with his sister. (他妹妹也是如此。)

3. Chuck is a businessman who is always so busy that he has little time for his friends.

so...that 和 such...that 都能连接结果状语从句,具体用法如下:

such + { a/an + 形容词 + 单数可数名词
形容词 + 复数可数名词
形容词 + 不可数名词
+ that clause

so + { 形容词 + a/an + 单数可数名词
many/few + 复数可数名词
much/little + 不可数名词
形容词/副词
+ that clause

e. g. He is such a lovely boy that we all like him. = He is so lovely a boy that we all like him.

(他是如此可爱的一个孩子以至于我们都喜欢他。)

They are such interesting books that we all want to read them. (它们是如此有趣的书以至于我们都想读。)

It's such fine weather that the old man would like to go out for a walk. (天气真好,那位老人想出去散散步。)

There were so many students in the classroom that I couldn't get through. (教室里学生太多,我过不去。)

He didn't have so much money that he had to give up that dictionary. (他没那么多钱,他只好放弃那本字典。)

He made so few friends that he often felt lonely. (他结交的朋友太少,常感到孤独。)

He received so little education that he couldn't understand that theory. (他接受的教育很少,不懂得那个理论。)

注: They are such little children that they couldn't go to school alone. (他们的年龄太小,不能独自去上学。此句中的 little 是形容词,表示“小的”,仍用 such 修饰。)

She was so angry that she couldn't speak. (她气得说不出话。)

4. What is it that Joe can't find in the bathroom?

此句是强调句型,被强调部分是特殊疑问词 what.

关于 it 的强调作用:

it 可以用来改变句子结构,使句子的某一成分受到强调。强调的基本句型结构为: It is/was + 强调成分 + that + 其他句子成分。例如:

原句: I met Mr. White in the park the day before yesterday.

强调主语: It was I that met Mr. White in the park the day before yesterday.

强调宾语: It was Mr. White that I met in the park the day before yesterday.

强调地点状语: It was in the park that I met

Mr. White the day before yesterday.

强调时间状语: It was the day before yesterday that I met Mr. White in the park.

注意:

①强调人时, 连接词可用 that, 也可以用 who(作从句的主语)或 whom(作从句的宾语)。强调状语时, 连接词只能用 that. 如上述例子。

②动词 be 除了 is/was 之外, 还可以有其他形式。例如:

It may have been at Christmas that John gave Mary a beautiful red rose.

③not...until 句型。例如:

It was not until yesterday that I found my lost pen.

④强调结构的一般疑问句和否定形式。例如:

Was it in 1980 that you worked in the factory?

It wasn't in the factory that I worked in 1980.

⑤强调结构的特殊问句。例如:

When and where was it that he broke the record?

Who is it that has just come?

⑥碰到“**It is/was + 时间或地点 + that + 其他句子成分**”结构时, 可以通过以下两种方法来确定它是强调句型还是定语从句:

◆把时间或地点放在句子之后(去掉 It is/was...that 后), 如果句子完整, 而时间或地点正好作句子的状语, 那么它就是一个强调句型。例如:

It was on Monday night that all this happened. 可变为:

All this happened on Monday night.

◆如果时间, 地点前有介词或时间后面有 ago, 一般是强调句型。否则, 这个时间或地点则是定语从句的先行词。

强调结构: It was in the factory that he once worked. = He once worked in the factory.

定语从句: It/This was the factory that he once worked in.

⑦不可强调由 since/as 引导的原因状语从句以及由 although 和 whereas(而、却)引导的从句或并列分句。

⑧强调句型不能强调谓语。若要强调谓语动词, 可借助助动词 do(或 does 或 did)。如:

I did meet Mr White in the park the day before yesterday.

Do come in time.

[考试心得]

一、失误防范

1. If you go to the cinema tonight, _____.

- A. I also so B. so do I
C. so will I D. so I will

解析: 在“so + 系动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”这一结构中, so 后的动词一般应与前面句子中的动词对应, 而动词的数要与其后的主语一致。在本题中, 前面是 if 引导的条件状语从句, 从句的谓语动词形式上用一般现在时表示将来, 而主句的谓语应用将来时(= I will go, too)。故答案为 C。考生不要简单地以前面的 go 的形式而误选 B。

2. Mary dislikes sports. _____.

- A. Nor Tom does B. So does Tom
C. Neither does Tom D. Tom does so

解析: 在前一个句子中出现的 dislikes 虽意义上是“不喜欢”, 但整个句子仍需按肯定句对待。故答案为 B。很多考生受汉语的影响, 把前一个句子按否定句对待而误选 C。注意英语中一些加否定前缀/后缀而形成的词, 虽意义上是否定的, 但整个句子还通常按肯定句处理。如: That book is uninteresting, so is this one.

3. I don't know how this thing came _____.

- A. about B. out
C. away D. over

解析: come out “出版, 出来”; come over “过来”; away 与 come 不搭配; 而 come about “发生”符合题意, 故答案为 A。

4. Do you know the difficulty he had _____ the work?

- A. on finishing B. to finish
C. finishing D. having finished

解析:根据句子结构可知,the difficulty 是先行词。将其还原到从句中去,即“he had the difficulty (in) finishing the work”。介词 in 可省略。故答案为 C。

5. Last night, Tom did nothing _____ watch TV.
A. but to B. except for
C. but D. except to

解析:but 作为介词接不定式时,前面若有实义动词 do 的任何形式,要省去 to。故答案是 C。

二、解题规律归纳——不定冠词的基本用法 (2004 年,全国卷 I)

When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to _____ hotel; I can find you _____ bed in my flat.

- A. the ; a B. the ; 不填
C. a ; the D. a ; 不填

解析:本题考查冠词的用法。第一个空填 a, the 均可,但第二个空人们习惯用 a,即 find sb. a bed。故答案为 A。

不定冠词一般用于可数名词单数前,表示泛指,即不专指某一具体的、特定的个体事物,只表示某个笼统的概念。其基本用法是:

1) 表示数量“一”(强调时用 one)或“任何一个”。如:

I bought a dictionary and two pens.

我买了一本字典和两支钢笔。(数量)

2) 第一次提到或出现“某一个”,但并不特别指明具体情况。如:

One day, an old woman went into a shop with her grandson.

一天,一位老妇人带着孙子进了一家商店。

3) 在作表语或同位语的名词前加上不定冠词,说明名词所代表的东西(人或物)属于哪一类。如:

We all thought him a suitable person for the job.

我们都认为他是适合这项工作的人。

(但:We all elected/ made her our monitor. 我们都选她为班长。monitor, chairman, president 等表示只由一个人担任的官衔名词前不用冠词。)

4) 当某一单个的人或事物能说明整个类属的特点时,可在这个名词前加上不定冠词来概括整体。如:

An elephant is stronger than a horse.

大象力气比马大。(= Elephants are stronger than horses.)

5) 在表示价格、速度、比率等的名词前表示“每一”。如:

four times a day 每天四次

sixty miles an hour 每小时 60 英里

ten dollars a kilogram 每千克 10 美元

6) 表示“相同尺寸、年龄”等。如:

They are nearly of an age. 他们年纪相仿。

7) 某些习惯用法。如:

as a rule 通常; as a matter of fact 事实上; make a fool of 捉弄; make a fuss 大惊小怪; all of a sudden 突然; have a look 看一看。

[精彩回放]

- (NMET, 2004, 35)
I don't mind picking up your things from the store. _____, the walk will do me good.
A. Sooner or later B. Still
C. In time D. Besides
- I know nothing about the young lady _____ she is from Beijing.
A. except B. except for
C. except that D. besides
- (2004, 北京春季, 26)
We were swimming in the lake _____ suddenly the storm started.
A. when B. while
C. until D. before
- (2004, 湖北卷)
It was _____ back home after the experiment.
A. not until midnight; did he go
B. until midnight that he didn't go

- C. not until midnight that he went
D. until midnight when he didn't go
5. (2004, 福建卷)
It was with great joy _____ he received the news that his lost daughter had been found.
A. because B. which
C. since D. that
6. (2004, 上海卷)
Why! I have nothing to confess. _____ you want me to say?
A. What is it that B. What it is that
C. How is it that D. How it is that
7. (2005, 全国卷 I)
—Maggie had a wonderful time at the party.
—_____ , and so did I.
A. So she had B. So had she
C. So she did D. So did she
8. (2005, 全国卷 II)
It wasn't until nearly a month later _____ I received the manager's reply.
A. since B. when
C. as D. that
9. (2005, 山东卷)
—_____ that he managed to get the information?
—Oh, a friend of his helped him.
A. Where was it B. What was it
C. How was it D. Why was it
10. (2005, 辽宁卷)
—Well. I do think the rabbit is a beautiful, gentle animal which can run very fast.
—_____
A. So it is B. So is it
C. So does it D. So it does
11. (NMET, 2004 卷四)
—John, there is _____ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you.
—I'm in _____ bath.
A. a; the B. the; a
C. a; / D. the; /
12. (2004, 江苏卷)

- Tom owns _____ larger collection of _____ books than any other students in our class.
A. the; / B. a; /
C. a; the D. /; the
13. (2005, 全国卷 I)
After dinner he gave Mr. Richardson _____ ride to _____ Capital Airport.
A. the; a B. a; the
C. 不填; a D. 不填; the
14. (2005, 山东卷)
I knew _____ John Lennon, but not _____ famous one.
A. /; a B. a; the
C. /; the D. the; a
15. (2005, 北京卷)
It is often said that _____ teachers have _____ very easy life.
A. 不填; 不填 B. 不填; a
C. the; 不填 D. the; a
16. (2005, 湖南卷)
I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _____ city. I only remember it was _____ Monday.
A. the, the B. a, the
C. a, a D. the, a
- 答案: 1-5 D C A C D
6-10 A C D C A
11-16 A B B B B D

[冲刺演练]

2007 年普通高等学校
招生全国统一考试(全国卷 I)

第 I 卷

- 第一部分: 听力(略)
- 第二部分: 英语知识运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)
- 第一节: 单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)
- 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. —Have you heard the latest news?
—No, what _____?
A. is it B. is there
C. are they D. are those
22. Some pre-school children go to a day-care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs.
A. then B. there
C. while D. where
23. The manager suggested an earlier date _____ the meeting.
A. on B. for
C. about D. with
24. —It's a long time since I saw my sister.
— _____ her this weekend?
A. Why not visit B. Why not to visit
C. Why not visiting D. Why don't visit
25. —The last one _____ pays the meal.
—Agreed!
A. arrived B. arrives
C. to arrive D. arriving
26. I won't call you, _____ something unexpected happens.
A. unless B. whether
C. because D. while
27. —How's your tour around the North Lake? Is it beautiful?
—It _____ be, but it is now heavily polluted.
A. will B. would
C. should D. must
28. We all know that, _____, the situation will get worse.
A. not if dealt carefully with
B. if not carefully dealt with
C. if dealt not carefully with
D. not if carefully dealt with
29. I smell something _____ in the kitchen. Can I call you back in a minute?

- A. burning B. burnt
C. being burnt D. to be burnt

30. Does this meal cost \$50? I _____ something far better than this!
A. prefer B. expect
C. suggest D. suppose
31. Between the two generations, it is often not their age, _____ their education that causes misunderstanding.
A. like B. as
C. or D. but
32. I know a little bit about Italy as my wife and I _____ there several years ago.
A. are going B. had been
C. went D. have been
33. —Can you read the sign, sir? No smoking allowed in the lift!
— _____.
A. Never mind B. Don't mention it
C. Sure, I don't smoke D. Pardon me
34. "Goodbye, then," she said, without even _____ from her book.
A. looking down B. looking up
C. looking away D. looking on
35. The flowers were so lovely that they _____ in no time.
A. sold B. had been sold
C. were sold D. would sell

第二节:完形填空(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

In the United States there was an unusual tale telling of the daughter of a mechanic(技工). One day while walking along the bank of a lake, the girl _____ 36 _____ to see 20 eggs laid by a wild goose. After some time the girl _____ 37 _____ the mother would not return to her eggs and she _____ 38 _____ to take them home. There she carefully _____ 39 _____ the eggs in the heat of a lamp. Several days _____ 40 _____ the eggs broke and the baby geese came into the _____ 41 _____.

Geese are known to take the first living thing

they see as their mother. 42 , to these young geese, the girl was their mother.

As they 43 , the girl was able to 44 her birds to run across the grass, but she could not teach them to 45 . The girl became increasingly worried about this, both when 46 and in her dreams. Later, she had an 47 : She would pilot a plane to guide them in 48 . She asked her father for a plane and he assembled(组装) a small aircraft for her.

Caring about 49 safety, the father decided to pilot the plane himself. However, the birds did not 50 or follow him, and 51 slept in the grass.

One day, the girl 52 into the plane, started it and soon left the 53 . Seeing their mother take off to the air, the birds 54 flapped(拍打) their wings and 55 . She flew the plane freely in the sky, her young birds following.

36. A. managed B. attempted
C. happened D. supposed
37. A. realized B. expected
C. imagined D. admitted
38. A. helped B. decided
C. afforded D. meant
39. A. placed B. protected
C. treated D. examined
40. A. ago B. out
C. later D. long
41. A. family B. lake
C. home D. world
42. A. But B. Also
C. Thus D. Still
43. A. increased B. improved
C. rose D. grew
44. A. ask B. lead
C. want D. allow
45. A. fly B. race
C. swim D. sing

46. A. asleep B. away
C. around D. awake
47. A. idea B. opinion
C. explanation D. excuse
48. A. sky B. heaven
C. flight D. plane
49. A. his B. her
C. their D. its
50. A. respect B. remember
C. recognize D. receive
51. A. so B. instead
C. hardly D. too
52. A. climbed B. looked
C. reached D. fell
53. A. house B. floor
C. water D. ground
54. A. secretly B. disappointedly
C. patiently D. eagerly
55. A. looked away B. set out
C. went by D. turned back

第三部分:阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

A

It was a winter morning, just a couple of weeks before Christmas 2005. While most people were warming up their cars, Trevor, my husband, had to get up early to ride his bike four kilometers away from home to work. On arrival, he parked his bike outside the back door as he usually does. After putting in 10 hours of labor, he returned to find his bike gone.

The bike, a black Kona 18 speed, was our only transport. Trevor used it to get to work, putting in 60-hour weeks to support his young family. And the bike was also used to get groceries(食口杂货), saving us from having to walk long distances from where we live.

I was so sad that someone would steal our bike that I wrote to the newspaper and told them our story. Shortly after that, several people in our area offered to help. One wonderful stranger even

bought a bike, then called my husband to pick it up. Once again my husband had a way to get to and from his job. It really is an honor that a complete stranger would go out of their way for someone they have never met before.

People say that a smile can be passed from one person to another, but acts of kindness from strangers are even more so. This experience has had a spreading effect in our lives because it strengthened our faith in humanity (人性) as a whole. And it has influenced (影响) us to be more mindful of ways we, too, can share with others. No matter how big or how small, an act of kindness shows that someone cares. And the results can be everlasting.

56. Why was the bike so important to the couple?

- A. The man's job was bike racing.
- B. It was their only possession.
- C. It was a nice Kona 18 speed.
- D. They used it for work and daily life.

57. We can infer from the text that _____.

- A. the couple worked 60 hours a week
- B. people were busy before Christmas
- C. the stranger brought over the bike
- D. life was hard for the young family

58. How did people get to know the couple's problem? _____

- A. From radio broadcasts.
- B. From a newspaper.
- C. From TV news.
- D. From a stranger.

59. What do the couple learn from their experience? _____

- A. Strangers are usually of little help.
- B. One should take care of their bike.
- C. News reports make people famous.
- D. An act of kindness can mean a lot.

B

Many animals recognize their food because they see it. So do humans. When you see an ap-

ple or a piece of chocolate you know that these are things you can eat. You can also use other senses when you choose your food. You may like it because it smells good or because it tastes good. You may dislike some types of food because they do not look, smell or taste very nice. Different animals use different senses to find and choose their food. A few animals depend on only one of their senses, while most animals use more than one sense.

Although there are many different types of food, some animals spend their lives eating only one type. The giant panda (大熊猫) eats only one particular type of bamboo (竹子). Other animals eat only one type of food even when given the choice. A kind of white butterfly (蝴蝶) will stay on the leaves of a cabbage, even though there are plenty of other vegetables in the garden. However, most animals have a more varied diet (多样化饮食). The bear eats fruits and fish. The fox eats small animals, birds and fruits. The diet of these animals will be different depending on the season.

Humans have a very varied diet. We often eat food because we like it and not because it is good for us. In countries such as France and Britain, people eat foods with too much sugar. This makes them overweight, which is bad for their health. Eating too much red meat and animal products, such as butter, can also be bad for the health. Choosing the right food, therefore, has become an area of study in modern life.

60. We can infer from the text that humans and animals _____.

- A. depend on one sense in choosing food
- B. are not satisfied with their food
- C. choose food in similar ways
- D. eat entirely different food

61. Which of the following eats only one type of food?

- A. The white butterfly. B. The small bird.