

# 高考英语词汇 新视角

● 徐志江 主编

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复旦大学出版社

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徐志江 主编

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据今年高考英语词汇新题型的标准和要求编写而成。本书作者提供了大量以短文或句子形式编制的词汇练习测试题,并将自己几十年来重点高中的英语教学和辅导经验融入这些经过精心设计的词汇模拟新题型。

全书共由以下两大部分组成:第一部分为以短文形式编制的词汇新题型,共有 45 套练习,每套练习配有 5 篇短文。第二部分为词汇专项练习,由名词、动词、形容词、副词和动词短语 5 套专项练习组成。本书具有较高的指导性和实用性,英语词汇应试者值得一读。

# 前 言

本书根据全日制高级中学英语课程标准和高考中对英语词汇的最新要求编写而成。练习中选用的词汇不超出上海市教育考试院颁发的《高考英语词汇手册》所规定的范围。本书作者提供了大量以短文或句子形式编制的词汇测试题,供学生进行卓有成效的语言训练,以培养学生实际运用英语的能力,并切实有效地提高学生的应试能力。

全书分成两大部分:第一部分为词汇新题型,由 45 套练习组成,每套练习配有 5 篇短文。第二部分为词汇专项练习,由名词、动词、形容词、副词和动词短语 5 套专项练习组成。本书的第一部分是根据 2008 年秋季高考英语上海卷即将推出的词汇新题型的考试要求编制而成。95% 以上的短文选自 21 世纪以来的英美原版杂志,例如:美国《国家地理杂志》、美国《时代周刊》、以及美国《新闻周刊》等,经过编者精心改写而成。每套练习中 5 篇短文的难度由浅入深、梯度递进,学生可以根据自己的英语程度有选择地阅读、做题。第二部分词汇专项选择题大多是编者从 21 世纪以来的英美原版报纸杂志文章中摘录的句子编写而成。这部分词汇题在句子层面上使学生熟悉英语词汇的词义和用法,积累词汇知识,进而提高英语篇章的阅读能力。

本书由上海市杨浦高级中学徐志江主编,并承担主要的编写工作。上海市杨浦高级中学张柳娟、程娴、朱静涛和卢哲参与编写了部分习题。在编写过程中,复旦大学出版社唐敏和计美娟为本书的出版做了不少的工作,谨致谢意。

由于编者教学工作繁忙,水平有限,书中难免存在差错和不妥之处,恭请读者指正。

编 者

2008 年 1 月

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## 第一部分 词汇新题型

### 新题型练习 1

**Directions:** For 9 blanks in the following passage there are 10 words marked from A to J. Fill in each blank with the word that best fits the context. There is one extra word which you do not need.

#### 短文 1

A. gentle	B. despair	C. positive	D. loss	E. especially
F. easily	G. pointed	H. drifted	I. took	J. happened

My father and I said goodbye at a small airport in southern Africa. He and close friends of his had joined me in one of my favorite places , Botswana's Okavango Delta. For some reason he seemed   1   emotional as I put him on the plane. Tears well in his eyes as he said how much he loved me. I assured him that I would be home soon. He smiled and climbed into the plane.

Immediately I called my mother and sister and told them that something was not right. During our holiday he became   2   confused. He   3   off in conversations. One evening as we talked , Dad even couldn't remember the name of the place he and my mother stayed in at least a dozen times.

My mother took him to a hospital for testing. All the symptoms   4   to *dementia* ( 老年痴呆 ). Dad remained cheerful and   5   . As often   6   in these cases , my mother was the one who struggled with   7   . Shortly thereafter , she was *diagnosed* ( 诊断 ) with cancer. Six months later , she was gone.

My sister and I face the toughest decision of our lives: How to give our father the care he deserves? We find an excellent facility , which specializes in caring for those with dementia. At first he resists , then settles in. When I call , my father tells me he's buying a new yellow sports car , and that he and my mother are driving over to visit this afternoon. It breaks my heart to hear his   8   voice making plans that will never happen , but then I think that if he is happy living in an imaginary world with his beloved wife , perhaps memory   9   isn't such a bad thing.



## 短文 2

A. close	B. named	C. shot	D. follow	E. tracked
F. reason	G. likely	H. stage	I. social	J. conclusion

The list of reasons a person might put on too much weight is already long: genes , *hormone* ( 激素) disorders , a couch-potato lifestyle , love of cheeseburgers. But now add another 1 to the list: friends. *Obesity* ( 过度肥胖) spreads through 2 networks , according to a new study in *The New England Journal of Medicine* — so if your friends put on weight , you're more 3 to put on the pounds , too.

How did researchers come to this 4 ? For three decades they've been studying more than 12 ,000 participants of a U. S.-government-backed health study that asked for a list of family and friends , and 5 those people over time. When one person in the study became obese , his brothers and sisters' risk of also becoming obese jumped by 40 percent , while his wife's risk jumped by 37 percent. If that person had been 6 as a “friend” by another participant in the study , the second participant's risk of becoming obese 7 up by 57 percent. And if the friends were particularly 8 — meaning they both named each other on their lists of loved ones — the risk that one's weight would 9 the other's increased by 171 percent.

## 短文 3

A. automatically	B. version	C. strikingly	D. announce	E. gradually
F. built	G. added	H. launch	I. station	J. race

Few westerners have visited China's Jiuquan Launch Center in the Gobi desert. But photographs show facilities 1 similar to those of NASA's Kennedy Space Center. Vehicles like those that transport the U. S. space shuttle carry Chinese rockets to 2 after the finishing touches have been 3 in a smaller 4 of NASA's main assembly building. On October 15 , 2003 , Chinese astronaut Yang Liwei was sent into *orbit* ( 轨道) from Jiuquan , making China the third nation to put humans into orbit.

Does China's arrival in orbit 5 the start of another space race? “The Chinese and the Americans are a bit like *the tortoise and the hare* ( 龟兔赛跑) ,” says a Chinese space expert with the Naval War College. “The Chinese move along , launching every few years. The Americans run fast , but haven't been *consistent* ( 始终如一的) .” China is 6 acquiring the same skills the Soviets and Americans 7 during their space 8 . Two Chinese astronauts made a second flight in October 2005. A third flight in 2008 is expected to carry three crewmen. Tang Xian-ming , a director of China's piloted Space Program Office , says his country wants a space 9 of its own and is going to explore the moon.

#### 短文 4

A. extreme	B. set	C. fierce	D. spared	E. misery
F. scale	G. reach	H. area	I. memory	J. unusual

Heavy rainfall during South Asia's rainy season typically floods large areas of the subcontinent , but this season's storms have been unusually fierce. Four storms , double the usual number , have caused the worst flooding in 1 in parts of Pakistan , India , Nepal and Bangladesh. Nearly 800 have died and up to 20 million have been forced from their homes; aid agencies are warning that the number of deaths could rise because the 2 of the disaster has overpowered efforts to 3 stranded villagers with food , drinking water and medicine to control outbreaks of *malaria* ( 疟疾 ) and other diseases. Waters were dropping in some areas , but forecasters say more downpours may be on the way.

World Meteorological Organization ( WMO ) has reported that 2007 has been marked by 4 weather not just in South Asia but worldwide. Examples: South Africa and parts of South America have experienced 5 snowfalls in recent months , while heat waves across Russia and Southern Europe 6 new high-temperature records in some cities; the UK and Germany were hit by heavy rain more 7 than any in more than a century. The global average for land-surface temperatures in January and April were likely the warmest since records began 127 years ago. Parts of the planet that have been 8 weather-related 9 may not be luck for long. It is very likely that heat waves and heavy rainfall will occur with increasing frequency in years to come.

#### 短文 5

A. instantly	B. last	C. instructed	D. feathered	E. goal
F. career	G. gradually	H. predicted	I. appeal	J. classical

The fat man sings no more. The great bearded figure with outstretched arms , holding a flag-size silk handkerchief at the front of the stadium. The global superstar whose “Three *Tenors* ( 男高音 ) ” concert became the best-selling 1 recording of all time , heard by one fourth of humanity. Luciano Pavarotti is dead.

In the final decades of his 2 , Pavarotti achieved the 3 he had set as the son of a Modena baker in the 1950s: to become the most famous opera singer since Enrico Carso. At his death , he was the only opera singer 4 recognized by millions across the globe , even those who would never see an opera.

Great voices are found , not made. Who could have 5 that a baker's son born in Modena 71 years ago would turn out to have one of the world's most glorious voices? Back then opera was a way to a better life. Pavarotti's father , an enthusiastic church tenor , encouraged him. His childhood playmate , the great singer Mirella Freni , studied with him. Local singing teachers

\_\_\_6\_\_\_ the poor boy for free. And he grew up watching films that \_\_\_7\_\_\_ famous Mario Lanza , the Italian-American opera singer turned movie actor.

A century from now , long after Pavarotti's personality and popular \_\_\_8\_\_\_ are long forgotten , people will still turn to his recordings to hear that magical , brilliant voice. Let us hope they do not say: Luciano Pavarotti , the \_\_\_9\_\_\_ great Italian tenor.

## 新题型练习 2

**Directions:** For 9 blanks in the following passage there are 10 words marked from A to J. Fill in each blank with the word that best fits the context. There is one extra word which you do not need.

### 短文 1

A. great	B. realistic	C. mistakes	D. led	E. kept
F. weaknesses	G. represented	H. difficult	I. reduced	J. provided

Many historians believe there would never have been a United States without George Washington. He 1 the American people to victory in their war for independence from Britain. He 2 the new nation united in the dangerous first years of its life.

Washington had a 3 power over the American people. His name still does. During his lifetime, he was honored for his courage and wisdom. After his death in 1799, he became almost god-like. People forgot that he was human, and that he had faults and made 4.

For well over 100 years, Americans found it 5 to criticize George Washington. He 6 the spirit of America — what was best about the country.

Recent historians have painted a more 7 picture of Washington. They write about his 8, as well as his strengths. But this has not 9 his greatness and importance in the making of the nation.

### 短文 2

A. lose	B. move	C. raise	D. dirty	E. simple
F. control	G. seemed	H. bring	I. popular	J. appeared

The American cowboy was a great national hero through facts and stories. In history, the real cowboy was a 1 farm worker on horseback. He spent twelve to fourteen hours a day outdoors working with cows. The work was 2, tiring and not very well paid. In winter, most cowboys had to find other jobs. They were seldom alone. Most of them worked in teams of eight to ten.

People had to 3 *beef cattle* ( 菜牛 ) at low cost in the western states and send them by train to the eastern markets. But someone had to look after the cattle on the open land and get them to the nearest railroad. This was the job of a cowboy. Sometimes the railroad was more than a thousand kilometers away and it could take as long as six months to 4 the cattle. The cowboys moved the cattle slowly so that the cattle would not 5 weight. Most cowboys were young, unmarried men. A good cowboy understood cows and knew how to 6 them. At night, he sang to the cows to keep them calm.

The cowboy quickly received 7 praise. Historians say that this was because the cowboy

\_\_8\_\_ during a time of change in American life. In the late 1800s America was changing from a nation of farms to one of factories and cities. The cowboy \_\_9\_\_ free and more independent than other Americans.

### 短文 3

A. scarcely	B. cycle	C. keep	D. mainly	E. repeat
F. form	G. join	H. naturally	I. wander	J. point

In summer and fall people and bears run into each other almost daily in or near town. That's because of the bears' life cycle. Most bears spend winter and spring on Hudson Bay. They hunt seals (海豹) \_\_1\_\_ during the spring, until the ice breaks up. When the ice melts in early summer, the bears come to shore. For months there's almost nothing to eat, so they sleep and \_\_2\_\_ around. They're fasting — it's sometimes called walking *hibernation* (冬眠).

They also walk right into trouble when they come too near the town. Policemen sometimes put \_\_3\_\_ offenders to death, but they "arrest" most problem bears, then \_\_4\_\_ them in an empty house that can hold more than 20.

There they are given water, but no food, which sounds cruel, but experts \_\_5\_\_ out that there's little difference between a bear under "arrest" that isn't fed and a bear fasting \_\_6\_\_. These bears are set free north of the town after about a month. The freed bears \_\_7\_\_ the wild ones on shore, waiting for ice to \_\_8\_\_ on the bay — a frozen bridge to the seals. The \_\_9\_\_ is complete.

### 短文 4

A. seems	B. distance	C. zone	D. exists	E. supposedly
F. recycles	G. seemingly	H. atmosphere	I. evolves	J. environment

If life sprang up through natural processes on the Earth, then the same thing could \_\_1\_\_ happen on other worlds. And yet when we look at outer space, we do not see a(n) \_\_2\_\_ where there \_\_3\_\_ life. We see planets and moons where no life could possibly survive. In fact we see all sorts of wildly different planets and moons — hot places, dark places, ice worlds, gas worlds — and it \_\_4\_\_ that there are far more ways to be a dead world than a live one.

Within our solar system the Earth may be in a fairly narrow *habitable* (适于居住) \_\_5\_\_, not too hot and not too cold, just the right \_\_6\_\_ from the sun that water can splash around on the surface in a liquid state. And there may be many other things that make life on Earth possible. The *tectonic* (地壳构造) activity \_\_7\_\_ the planet's carbon. Mars (火星) has no such *mechanism* (构造), and this \_\_8\_\_ minor lack may be the reason Mars lost most of its \_\_9\_\_.

## 短文 5

A. truly	B. export	C. realize	D. create	E. potential
F. responsibility	G. completely	H. miracle	I. accomplish	J. force

Sadly , in many of the most poverty-stricken areas of the globe , women are not allowed to play a significant role in society , which means half of the knowledge , talent and strength that could improve conditions is   1   going to waste.

At CARE( 美国援外合作署) , we've found in one country after another that the potential that women have created change is nothing short of a   2  .

That's why CARE today is focusing on helping women worldwide. We're building and supporting schools that teach girls alongside boys. We're introducing community projects where men and women work together to   3   what has seemed impossible , such as installing their own lines and treatment centers for clean water. We're creating *micro-loan* ( 小额贷款) programs to help women turn *handicrafts* ( 手工艺品) and talents into products they can   4  .

We've seen the spark set off a fire when women   5   how , with a little help getting started , they can become a   6   for lasting change.

We're trying to   7   a world where , finally , every person has the opportunity to realize their   8  . Because in the end , that's the key to   9   ending injustice and poverty.

### 新题型练习 3

**Directions:** For 9 blanks in the following passage there are 10 words marked from A to J. Fill in each blank with the word that best fits the context. There is one extra word which you do not need.

#### 短文 1

A. easy	B. empty	C. fields	D. hard	E. stayed
F. moved	G. riches	H. left	I. camps	J. continued

Soon after the Civil War ended in 1865 , thousands of land-hungry Americans began to move west. The great movement of settlers   1   for almost forty years. The great   2   west , in time , became completely settled. The discovery of gold in 1849 had already started a great movement to California.

Men had rushed to the gold   3   with hopes of becoming rich. A few found gold. The others found only   4   work and high prices. When their money was gone , they gave up the search for gold. But they   5   in California to become farmers or businessmen or laborers.

Some never gave up the search for   6   . They   7   back toward the east , searching for gold and silver in the wild country between California and the Mississippi River.

Each new gold rush brought more people from the east. Mining   8   quickly grew into towns with stores , hotels , even newspapers. Most of these towns , however , lived only as long as gold was   9   to find. Then they began to die.

#### 短文 2

A. constantly	B. leaned	C. extremely	D. splashed	E. clean
F. remove	G. mixed	H. absorbed	I. naturally	J. restore

Mention *the Sistine Chapel* ( 西斯廷教堂 ) ceiling , one of the wonders of the world , and many people will   1   think of Michelangelo. It took this famous artist four years to transform an ordinary ceiling into something   2   impressive. The height of the ceiling is equivalent to that of a three-story building. In order to paint , Michelangelo made a special stool that he   3   against and rested his head on. The paint   4   on his face and his neck was   5   in pain.

In all , Michelangelo painted about three hundred figures on the ceiling. To paint them , he had to use a special paint made by various materials taken from the earth. The materials were then   6   with water and painted onto the surface. The surface of the ceiling was made of *plaster* ( 灰泥 ) which contained *lime* ( 石灰 ) . The lime   7   the water in the paint , resulting in a chemical reaction. The paint became part of the surface and the only way to   8   it is with a hammer.

For several hundred years after the completion of the painting , Michelangelo's masterpiece

was allowed to accumulate dirt. Finally , a team of experts came together to   9   the dirt off the ceiling of the chapel so that people could admire Michelangelo's original work.

### 短文 3

A. really	B. enjoy	C. favor	D. put	E. trace
F. primarily	G. stage	H. pursue	I. company	J. enhance

A person , like a commodity , needs packaging. But going too far is absolutely undesirable. A little too much , however , does no harm when it shows the person's unique qualities to their advantage. A master packager knows how to   1   art and nature together without any   2   of *embellishment* ( 装饰 ) , so that the person so packaged is no commodity but a human being , lively and lovely.

A young person , especially a female , has all the   3   given by God. Any attempt to make up would be self-defeating. Youth , however , comes and goes in a moment of nap. Packaging for the middle-aged is   4   to hide the wrinkles caused by time. If you still   5   life's richness enough to maintain self-confidence and   6   pioneering work , you are unique in your natural qualities. And your charm and grace will remain. Elderly people are beautiful if their river of life has been , through plains , mountains and jungles , running its course as it should. You have   7   lived your life which now arrives at a proud   8   of *serenity* ( 平静 ) indifference to fame or wealth. There is no need to turn to hair-colouring , for the snow-capped mountain is itself a beautiful scene of fairyland. Let your looks change from young to old so as to keep in harmony with nature , for harmony itself is beauty , while the other way round will only end in unpleasantness. To be in the elder's   9   is like reading a thick book that fascinates one so much as to be unwilling to part with.

### 短文 4

A. offer	B. address	C. directions	D. ended	E. changed
F. predictions	G. obvious	H. positive	I. conditions	J. understood

Sixty years ago , on a stormy night in 1945 , the inspiring American physicist Robert Oppenheimer stepped onto the stage of a movie theatre in the secret city of Los Alamos , New Mexico. He was there to   1   hundreds of scientists — the men and women who built the first atomic bombs under his   2  . Exploded over the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9 , 1945 , those bombs had just   3   the most destructive war in human history — and   4   the face of war forever.

The world would soon learn what they already knew. Oppenheimer warned: Nuclear weapons were surprisingly cheap and easy to make , once you   5   how. Soon he said , other countries would be making them , too. Their power of destruction — “already incomparably greater than that



of any other weapons” — will grow , he declared. Despite these unsettling 6 , Oppenheimer found 7 benefits in the breakthroughs , calling nuclear weapons “not only a great *peril* ( 危险 ) , but a great hope. ”

What was Oppenheimer thinking? The peril was 8 : Hiroshima and Nagasaki lay in ruins , with tens of thousands killed and thousands more seriously injured. What “great hope” nuclear weapons might 9 was hard to imagine , even in victory. Sixty years later it still is.

## 短文 5

A. awfully	B. access	C. track	D. represented	E. celebrated
F. usually	G. shift	H. reserved	I. superior	J. universal

It’s hard for us to imagine what it must have been like to live in a culture before the invention of printed books or before you could carry around a ballpoint pen and paper to take notes. “In a world of few books , and those mostly stored in libraries , one’s education had to be remembered , for one could never depend on having continuing 1 to specific material ,” writes Mary Carruthers , author of *The Book of Memory*. “Ancient people 2 their respect for memory. Their greatest geniuses are described as people of 3 memories. ” Thirteenth-century scholar Thomas Aquinas , for example , was 4 for composing his great works entirely in his head and dictating them from memory with no more than a few notes. Roman philosopher Seneca could repeat 2 000 names in the order they’d been given him. Another Roman named Simplicius could recite *Virgil* ( 维吉尔的诗歌 ) by heart — backward. A strong memory was seen as the greatest of *virtues* ( 品德 ) since it 5 the command of the 6 knowledge of humanity.

But over the past few centuries , many of us have undergone a great 7 . We’ve gradually replaced our inner memory with what psychologists refer to as outer memory , a vast superstructure of technological aids that we’ve invented so that we don’t have to store information in our brains. We’re going from remembering everything to remembering 8 little. We have photographs to record our experiences , calendars to keep 9 of our schedules , and books ( and now the Internet ) to store our collective knowledge.