

Model Tests



高考英语

百分百

模拟考场一

汪信江 翟运学 主编

华东师范大学出版社

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语百分百/汪信江主编. —上海: 华东师范大学出版社, 2002. 1

ISBN 7-5617-2839-5

I. 高… II. 汪… III. 英语课-高中-升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 005722 号

高考英语百分百

模拟考场一

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版式设计 蒋 克

出版发行 华东师范大学出版社

市场部 电话 021-62865537

传真 021-62860410

http: //www. ecnupress. com. cn

社 址 上海市中山北路 3663 号

邮编 200062

印 刷 者 华东师范大学印刷厂

开 本 787×1092 16 开

印 张 6.25

字 数 156 千字

版 次 2002 年 2 月第一版

印 次 2002 年 2 月第一次

印 数 1-8000

书 号 ISBN 7-5617-2839-5/G·1395

全套定价: 42.00 元

本册定价: 7.00 元

出 版 人 朱杰人

(如发现本版图书有印订质量问题,请寄回本社市场部调换或电话 021-62865537 联系)

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序

高考英语试题有客观题和主观题两种类型。听力理解、单项选择、完形填空和阅读理解属于客观题。改错和书面表达属于主观题。

命题有命题的规律和模式,解题也有解题的规律和方法。尽管高考题年年都不会相同,但是考查的知识点和对能力的要求却基本是一致的,可以说万变不离其宗。

单项选择题、完形填空题和改错题形式上有相似之处,都是命题人将完整正确的句子或语段中的一个局部去掉或替换成错误的表达。在单选或完形题中,每个空白有四个选项,其中只有一个是正确的,而其余三个都是干扰项。其实干扰项本身就向考生暗示了思考的路径。考生要善于分析命题人的考查意图,恢复句子或语段的原貌。

解答好听力题和阅读理解题的关键是平时积累。做听力训练时,可以注意一般在哪些点上设置干扰项,如:时间、地点、数字、发音相近的单词、虚拟语气等等。在考试时,对这些方面应格外留心。

写作时要注意没有语法错误,如果基础不是很好,要避免使用长句、复合句,以免增加出错的机会;如果功底不错,则要注意使用的句式有一定的变化,使用的词汇可以丰富一些,使文章更美。

当然,最根本的还是要多听多读,增加语言信息量,有了这个量,加上扎实的基本功、对命题规律的研究、应试的技巧和方法,同学们一定能征服高考。

我们这套书汇集了历年考试的大量试题,并附有详细的讲解。全书共分六个分册,《听力理解》、《阅读理解》、《语法结构》、《写作点睛》、《模拟考场一》和《模拟考场二》。考生使用时,可以先进行自测,再对照讲解揣摩命题意图,寻找自己的差距,有的放矢,走上成功的通衢大道。

汪信江

前 言

《模拟考场一》和《模拟考场二》根据最新信息,设计了8套2002年全国高考模拟试题,供学生考前使用。书末附有2001年高考英语试题全国卷和上海卷,以及台湾大学入学考试中心2000和2001学年度英文学科能力测验试题,供广大师生参考。

所有模拟试题都附有答案,大多数配有解析。实考试卷附有参考答案。

由于“模拟考场”篇幅较大,故分为两个分册。本册为《模拟考场一》。

编 者

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模拟试题一

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分
(考试时间 120 分钟)

第一卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

听力试题

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 秒钟的时间来答有关小题和阅读下一个小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 15.

C. £ 9. 18.

答案是 B。

1. Why did the woman have to walk?

A. There was something wrong with her back.

B. Something happened to her bike.

C. She got up too late to catch the bus.

2. What's the most important thing they should take?

A. Food.

B. Water.

C. Camera.

3. When will the woman visit the man's school?

A. Monday afternoon.

B. Tuesday afternoon.

C. Tuesday morning.

4. What will the man do?

A. He will help the woman to tidy things up.

B. He will help the woman to move things.

C. He will go to visit the woman's new house.

5. What are the two speakers talking about?

A. They are talking about activities after class.

B. They are talking about a class outside this weekend.

C. They are talking about playing games after school.

第二节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面对话或独白。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, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 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。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6, 7 题。

6. What is the woman doing?
 - A. She is warning the man to drive slowly and carefully.
 - B. She is talking with the man about her driving experience.
 - C. She is learning to drive.
7. What's the result of the dialogue?
 - A. The policeman punished David.
 - B. Nobody saw him, so he drove away.
 - C. He stopped in front of the traffic light.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8, 9 题。

8. What's the profession of the woman?
 - A. A famous sports star.
 - B. A famous politician.
 - C. A famous singer.
9. Why didn't the woman want to go back to her former school?
 - A. Because she hated all the teachers there.
 - B. Because she was not good student at that time.
 - C. Because she was busy working.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What's wrong with the woman?
 - A. She's got a headache.
 - B. She's got a fever.
 - C. She's got a running nose.
11. What is the cause of the problem?
 - A. She has a cancer.
 - B. She has a cold.
 - C. She has overworked.
12. What should she do to solve her problem?
 - A. Take some medicine.
 - B. Have an operation.
 - C. Stay in bed for a day or two.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did Laurie tell the man?
 - A. She has a friend.
 - B. She has a car for sale.

- C. One of her friends has a car for sale.
14. What kind of car is it?
- A. It is a big car.
B. It is a small foreign car.
C. It is a new car.
15. How many miles does Laurie think the car has run?
- A. About twenty-five or thirty thousand miles.
B. About twenty or thirty thousand miles.
C. Over twenty-five thousand miles.
16. What do you learn from the conversation?
- A. A used car for sale.
B. Laurie will buy a car.
C. The woman has bought the car.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。
17. What were the professors doing?
- A. They were talking.
B. They were reading.
C. They were sleeping.
18. Who ought to get on the train among the professors?
- A. The other two.
B. The third one.
C. None of them.
19. Why did the other two professors come to the railway station?
- A. To catch the train.
B. To say good-bye to Professor Egghead.
C. To look around the station.
20. What did you learn about these professors?
- A. They are serious.
B. They are help.
C. They are absent-minded.

非听力试题

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)

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. The Young Pioneers are _____ glad to take the opinions of others.
- A. too B. very C. so D. quite well
22. She can't help _____ the house because she is busy making a cake.
- A. to clean B. cleaning C. cleaned D. being cleaned

23. Mum, why do you always make me eat an egg every day?
 _____ enough protein and nutrition as you are growing up.
 A. Get B. Getting C. To get D. To be getting
24. The young man has made so much noise that he _____ not have been allowed to attend the concert.
 A. could B. must C. would D. should
25. The WTO can't live up to its name _____ it does not include a country that is home to one-fifth of mankind.
 A. as long as B. while C. if D. even though
26. The changes in the city will cost quite a lot, _____ they will save us money in the long run.
 A. or B. since C. for D. but
27. Is Mr. Gray an actor?
 No, but he _____.
 A. was used to B. used to C. used to be D. was used to be
28. Have you been here long?
 _____.
 A. No, not very B. Not much C. Yes, only little D. No, only yesterday
29. Oh, it's you! I _____ you.
 I've just had my hair cut, and I'm wearing new glasses.
 A. didn't recognize B. hadn't recognized
 C. haven't recognized D. don't recognize
30. He was almost asleep, _____ with all this hard work.
 A. worn B. worn out C. wear D. worn away
31. Wasn't it Dr. Wang who spoke to you just now?
 _____.
 A. I didn't know he was B. Yes, it was
 C. No, he wasn't D. Yes, he did
32. _____ is announced in the paper, the national income of our country has been greatly increased this year.
 A. As B. Which C. What D. It
33. China's entry into the World Trade Organization has as an important meaning to China as _____.
 A. the United States B. it does to the United States
 C. with the United States D. which does to the United States
34. This is the best composition written by the class. I can't find _____.
 A. a better one B. a worse one C. the best one D. it better
35. Many young people are eager to go to college because of the fact that _____ educated people can get a _____ pay.
 A. more; high B. better; higher

C. well; higher

D. better; high

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 和 D 中选出最佳选项。

On February 23, 1779, a ragged group of men were advancing to a fort(要塞) held by the British soldiers in Vincennes, Indiana. The men were 36. Their leader was a man named George Rogers Clark. Clark and his 37 army of about 125 men made up their minds to 38 the fort. To complete this task, they had marched across Illinois through 39 and rain.

The men were very 40. They had almost no ammunition(弹药). By the time they 41 Vincennes, they had been 42 food for two days. 43 before they could attack the fort, they 44 to seize the town. Clark sent a 45 to the townspeople. In it, Clark advised the townspeople who were 46 the British to go to the fort 47. All the others were to stay inside their 48. His army, Clark's message 49, was powerful!

To make the townspeople believe, Clark had his men march in and out of the 50 around Vincennes. They marched from early afternoon until dark. Some men, by 51 of Clark, also carried flags on long poles so that they were 52 visible in the town.

The townspeople 53 thought Clark's army was a powerful one. The town fell to Clark and his men and not a 54 was fired. On February 25, the fort, which had enough supplies to hold out 55 six months, gave in to the ragged American army!

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 36. A. Indians | B. Americans | C. Frenchmen | D. Englishmen |
| 37. A. big | B. small | C. great | D. powerful |
| 38. A. hold | B. build | C. repair | D. capture |
| 39. A. mud | B. water | C. roads | D. clouds |
| 40. A. tired | B. excited | C. pleased | D. frightened |
| 41. A. left | B. got near | C. passed | D. entered |
| 42. A. with | B. eating | C. without | D. storing |
| 43. A. Long | B. Yet | C. Unless | D. Although |
| 44. A. had | B. dared | C. helped | D. forgot |
| 45. A. gift | B. soldier | C. message | D. telegram |
| 46. A. for | B. like | C. among | D. before |
| 47. A. suddenly | B. actually | C. carefully | D. immediately |
| 48. A. state | B. army | C. fort | D. homes |
| 49. A. admired | B. warned | C. promised | D. praised |
| 50. A. hills | B. tombs | C. parks | D. lakes |
| 51. A. side | B. ship | C. watch | D. order |
| 52. A. not | B. seldom | C. sometimes | D. constantly |
| 53. A. first | B. finally | C. never | D. hardly |
| 54. A. shot | B. house | C. general | D. village |

55. A. till

B. only

C. another

D. other

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 A、B、C 和 D 中，选出最佳选项。

A

There is a difference between science and technology. Science is a method of answering theoretical questions; technology is a method of solving practical problems. Science has to do with discovering the facts and relationships between things in nature and with finding ways to organize the facts and the relationships; technology has to do with tools, techniques, and procedures (程序) for making practical use of scientific findings.

Another distinction between science and technology has to do with the progress in each. Progress in science does not include human factor (因素). Scientists, who seek to understand the universe and know the truth in the most exact and certain way, cannot pay attention to what people feel or to popular ideas about the fitness of things. What scientists discover may shock or anger people as Darwin's theory of evolution (进化论) did. But even an unpleasant truth is more likely to be useful. Besides, we can have the choice to refuse to believe it! But hardly so with technology; we cannot have the choice to hear the noise produced by an aeroplane flying overhead; we cannot have the choice to refuse to breathe the polluted air. Unlike science, progress in technology must be our slave and not the master. The right purpose of technology is to serve people -- people in general, not only some people; and future generations, not only those who wish to gain advantage for themselves at present.

We are all familiar with the misuse of technology. Many people blame technology itself for widespread pollution, resource waste and social problems in general -- so much that the promise of technology becomes harder to see. That promise is a cleaner and healthier world. If wise application (应用) of science and technology do not lead to a better world, what else will do?

56. Which of the following is true about the relationship between science and technology?

A. Science is somewhat theoretical while technology is practical.

B. Science has nothing to do with humans while technology affects the world so much.

C. Science is to explain the universe while technology is to find people's ideas about science.

D. Progress in science must be our slave while that in technology must be the master.

57. The underlined word "distinction" in paragraph 2 possibly means _____.

A. a practical use

B. a weak point

C. a common character

D. a clear difference

58. In the last paragraph the writer means to tell us that _____.

- A. there is too much misuse of technology and the world is going to be ruined
 - B. technology has brought us pollution, resource waste and social problems
 - C. we may expect a better world if science and technology are made wise use of
 - D. people may live better without modern science and technology
59. Which of the following sentence is true according to the passage?
- A. The right purpose of technology is to gain advantage for people present.
 - B. Progress in science does not have to do with the feelings of people.
 - C. People have to admit the truth of scientific findings though they don't believe it.
 - D. All our efforts on technology can be described as devotion to people, including future generations.

B

Don't try telling Mark Bouch that dogs are man's best friends. His pet Kailar helped land him in prison.

She dropped his package of amphetamine(安非他明) at the feet of the police as they began a search of his house.

Bouch, 26, was confident that the two officers would not find the passage after he hid it in the bathroom.

But he failed to make allowances for dogs' natural instincts and now he is starting a nine-month prison sentence.

Michelle Lockhart, 20, Mark's girlfriend at the time, said yesterday, "I put the dogs into the bathroom to get them out of the way. The next thing I knew, Kailar had a passage in her mouth. Mark had hidden it in the bathroom and it was just on the floor over there."

"I couldn't believe it when the dog came out and put it right in front of the policemen." It was just following its instinct to pick things up. The police looked as surprised as I was and Kailar just looked really pleased with herself. She really gave the game away. "I haven't spoken to Mark since it happened."

The police had arrived at the couple's home in Wigton, Cumbria, after the warning. They were puzzled to see one of their suspect's pets run out from behind a chair with a passage in her jaws.

It is believed Kailar had found the drugs in the bathroom before moving quickly down behind the furniture and then presenting the officers with her find. Detective Constable(警官) James Little, who was in charge of the case, said, "Somebody had a bag of amphetamine and when the police arrived, it disappeared rather rapidly. The dog, following its natural instinct, went and picked it up in its mouth and brought it back."

Bouch, who had 82 previous convictions(被判有罪) mostly for dishonesty, had denied(否定) possessing amphetamine with intent to supply but was convicted at Carlisle Crown court.

His pets was being cared for by relatives while he was in prison.

Lockhart was sentenced to 240 hours' community service for the same charge.

The judge said she escaped because of her immaturity(未成熟) and lack of previous convictions.

60. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. Mark Bouch Was Put into Prison.
 - B. The Dog that Sent its Owner to Prison.
 - C. Dogs Are Not Man's Best Friends.
 - D. Police Caught Their Suspect.
61. We can infer from the text that "instinct" means _____.
- A. born ability
 - B. power to do something
 - C. natural honesty
 - D. special curiosity
62. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened in the story?
- a. The police arrived at Mark's home.
 - b. Bouch was at Carlisle Crown Court.
 - c. -- The dog picked up the package of amphetamine.
 - d. Mark hid the amphetamine.
- A. a, d, c, b B. d, c, a, b C. d, a, c, b D. a, b, c, d
63. What did Mark do with Kailar after being sentenced to prison?
- A. Kailar stayed with Mark.
 - B. Kailar was set free.
 - C. Kailar stayed with Lockhart.
 - D. Kailar was cared for by Mark's relatives.
64. The police looked surprised when the dog put the package in front of them because _____.
- A. they found their suspect was honest
 - B. they had made a wrong decision
 - C. they found the dog was an excellent police dog
 - D. they hadn't thought the dog would find the evidence for them

C

Well, how was it for you, then?

More than a million people watched the eclipse(日蚀) in Cornwall, in Southwestern of Britain, and although they gazed up at the same sky they had vastly different experiences.

Some were lucky, and the clouds broke just in time for them to see the full wonder of it; some just stared at the clouds. Some said the disappointment was so great that it ruined their holiday.

Few can have been as disappointed as Peter Meadows. The gardener from Enfield spent seven years planning a trip to catch the phenomenon in person but failed only 10 miles from the right spot.

Mr. Meadows, 31, who waited to see the eclipse in Falmouth when it was visible

from the nearby Lizard peninsula (半島), said, "I feel almost sick with a sense of sudden failure. To have got so close to seeing this wonderful event with my own eyes and to have just missed out is so disappointing. It ruined my holiday and I will go home with a black cloud hanging over me."

Rory Coleman, 37, a director of a research institute from Stratford-upon-Avon, had made as much effort as he could to get there; he had run all the way from John O'Groats Land's End to raise money for Help the Aged. "I'd waited for over thirty years to see it," he said. "But it was not like what I had dreamed."

"I did think it was strange the fact that it went dark so quickly and was cold. I thought it would be completely black, like in the middle of the night, but it wasn't."

Bill Kambo, 38, from Ashford in Middlesex, flew down to Land's End in his friend's helicopter and has caught the bug.

He said, "At the beginning I was disappointed with all the clouds covered. But when the darkness came, you could hear all the seagulls going wild. I'm surely an eclipse follower from now on."

65. Why does the writer begin with "Well, how was it for you, then?"?

- A. The writer didn't watch the eclipse himself.
- B. The writer wanted people to be interested in eclipse.
- C. People who watched the eclipse had different experiences.
- D. People who watched the eclipse were disappointed.

66. We learn from the text that _____ didn't see the eclipse.

- A. the writer
- B. Bill Kambo
- C. Peter Meadows
- D. Rory Coleman

67. We can infer from the text that _____.

- A. not more than a million people saw the eclipse in Cornwall
- B. more than a million people saw the eclipse in Cornwall
- C. people could see the eclipse everywhere in the UK
- D. it was a sunny day when the eclipse appeared

68. Which of the following best describes how Bill felt about eclipse?

- A. He lost interest in seeing an eclipse.
- B. He would never want to watch an eclipse.
- C. He was disappointed with all the clouds over.
- D. He was eager to see an eclipse next time.

D

LEEDS, England--A Leeds University psychology (心理学) professor is teaching a course to help dozens of Briton forgive their enemies.

"The hatred we hold within us is a cancer," Professor Ken Hart said, adding that holding in anger can lead to problems such as high blood pressure and heart disease.

More than 70 people have become members in Hart's first 20-week workshop in London a course he says is the first of its kind in the world.

"These are people who are sick and tired of living with memory. They realize their bitterness is a poison they think they can pour out, but they end up drinking it themselves," said Canadian-born Hart.

The students meet in groups of eight to ten for a two-hour workshop with an adviser every fortnight.

The course, ending in July, is expected to get rid of the cancer of the hatred in these people. "People have lots of negative attitudes towards forgiveness," he said, "People confuse(把……混同) forgiveness with forgetting. Forgiveness means changing from a negative attitude to a positive one."

Hart and his team have created instructions to provide the training needed.

"The main idea is to give you guidelines on how to look at various kinds of angers and how they affect you, and how to change your attitudes towards the person you are angry with," said Norman Claringbull, a senior expert on the forgiveness project.

Hart said he believed forgiveness was a skill that could be taught, as these people "want to get free of the past".

69. From the passage we know that _____.
A. high blood pressure and heart disease are caused by hatred
B. high blood pressure can only be cured by psychology professors
C. without hatred, people will have less trouble connected with blood and heart
D. people who suffer from blood pressure and heart disease must have many enemies
70. If you are angry with somebody, you should _____.
A. try your best to defeat him or her
B. never meet him or her again
C. persuade him or her to have a talk with you
D. relax yourself by not thinking of him or her any more
71. In Hart's first 20-week workshop, people there can _____.
A. meet their enemies
B. change their minds
C. enjoy the professor's speech
D. learn how to quarrel with others
72. If you are a member in Hart's workshop, you'll _____.
A. pay much money to Hart
B. go to the workshop every night
C. attend a gathering twice a month
D. pour out everything stored in your mind

E

HOW TO BOOK

Booking opens for Beckett Shorts on 8 September.

BY TELEPHONE

For credit card (信用卡) bookings. Calls are answered.

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