



读交大之星 圆名校之梦

上海高考英语随身测

主编 檀传兵

- ★ 复习应考指南
- ★ 精析考试真题
- ★ 预测出题动态
- ★ 模拟实战演练

英语



上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



上海高考英语随身测

主编 檀传兵

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书针对上海历年高考英语试卷中的真题进行详尽的评析,对考试动态进行相关预测,立足于“以读为主,以练为辅”的复习策略,使学生避免枯燥乏味的重复操练,提高复习效率,十分适合学生和教师在进行高考应考复习之中使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

上海高考英语随身测/檀传兵主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2012

(交大之星)

ISBN 978-7-313-07993-0

I. ①上… II. ①檀… III. ①英语课—高中—习题集—升学参考资料 IV. ①G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 250174 号

上海高考英语随身测

檀传兵 主编

上海交通大学出版社 出版社出版发行
(上海市番禺路 951 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:韩建民

常熟市梅李印刷有限公司印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×960mm 1/32 印张:5.25 字数:125千字

2012年3月第1版 2012年3月第1次印刷

印数:1~4030

ISBN 978-7-313-07993-0/G

定价(含 MP3): 18.00 元

ISBN 978-7-88844-637-3

版权所有 侵权必究

告读者:如发现本书有印装质量问题请与印刷厂质量科联系
联系电话:0512-52661481

前 言

对于大多数学生而言,传统的复习模式往往局限于执笔案前,无法将零碎的珍贵时间利用起来,但考前的每一分每一秒都是十分宝贵的,基于这样的情况,便造就了这一套将宝贵时间化零为整的丛书——《交大之星——中高考随身测丛书》。本丛书将全民关注的热点考试中高考与口袋书这种形式有机地结合起来,使莘莘学子可以随身测。

本丛书通过对近三年来中高考试卷中的真题进行详尽的评与析,对考试动态进行相关的预测,配有模拟演练。通过阅读的方式,引导学生以“眼”学习,勤于思考,理性分析,避免枯燥乏味的重复操练,提高复习效率,使之成为更适用于中高考考生和中学教师的理想用书。

本丛书具有以下特点:

1. 针对性 丛书以上海中高考真题为蓝本,逐题分析。通过背景阐述、真题解析、动态预测、模拟演练等,进行详尽和系统地剖析。

2. 实用性 长 32 开口袋书的设计,开本小,内容精,具有“小而精”的特色。同时,贯彻“以读为主,以练为辅”的设计理念,其“苗条的身形”便于携带,方便学生阅读,具有非常强的实用性。

3. 权威性 丛书由中高考命题老师领衔,与长年从



事。中高考教研的教研员与资深教师共同精心设计、创作，具有一定的权威性。

4. 前瞻性 洞悉中高考试题与命题规律，紧扣考纲进行动向预测，有助于减少学生在复习应考中的盲目性。

5. 拓展性 以上海真题为出发点，结合全国卷及模考卷中出现的同类题、变形题以及提高拓展题，进行实战演练。

编者

目 录

第一章 听力	1
第二章 语法	29
第三章 词汇	65
第四章 完形填空	73
第五章 阅读理解	88
第六章 翻译	109
第七章 写作	118
听力录音原文	139
参考答案	154

第一章

听 力

【背景阐述】

英语听力作为高考试题的第一部分,近年来越来越作为重要题型考查,在总分 150 分中占 30 分的分值,充分说明了听力的重要性。高考听力理解一般由三部分组成:短对话(Short Conversations)、短文(Passages)和较长对话(Longer Conversations),以提问或完成表格等形式考核考生对听力材料的理解能力。对话理解是考查考生在一定语境中所表现出来的快速反应及推理判断能力;短文理解则是在此基础上考查考生对一个结构比较完整、意义相对连贯的语段的理解能力。听力考查主要从以下四个方面进行:理解主旨大意;获取事实性的具体信息;推断对话的背景、说话者之间的关系;理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。

熟悉题型有助于做好听力试题。

上海市高考英语听力测试题型结构如下表:

听力	题型	题号	分值	答题形式
Part A	Short Conversations	1~10 共 10 个 短对话	每题 1 分 共 10 分	选择题
Part B	Passages	11~16 共 2 篇 短文	每题 2 分 共 12 分	选择题
Part C	Longer Conversations	17~24 共 2 段 长对话	每题 1 分 共 8 分	填空题



短对话(Short Conversations)

这部分共有 10 题,每个问题后有四个选项供考生选择,从中选出最佳答案。为了找到正确答案,考生必须具备识别干扰项的能力。该部分命题通常包括时间、地点、方式、感觉、计算、相互关系、性质、特征、职业、身份、谈话的含义、结论、推测等方面。

Short Conversations 常设的考点

(一) 询问对话发生的地点

这类题型常见的提问方式有:

Where does the conversation most probably take place?

Where are the two speakers now?

Where is the man/woman going?

Where is... now?

地点题一般需要考生识别关键的信息词来解题。

【真题回放】

M: Excuse me, could you tell me where the pencil boxes are, please?

W: Yes, they are on the next floor, the stationery department.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a post office.
- B. At a flower shop.
- C. At a department store.
- D. At a bus station.

【真题解析】

通过女士回答中用的“stationery department”可得知本题中对话发生的地点为商店,因此本题的正确答案为 C。

【真题回放】

W: It's nice of you to come here to pick me up, Mr Smith.

M: Don't mention it. How was the flight?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a train station. B. At an airport.
C. At a travel agency. D. At a bus station.

【真题解析】

本题设题所依据的信息是“*How was the flight?*”,只要考生了解其语义就可判断答案为 B。

考生在平时复习中应熟练记住一些与地点有关联的信息词,以这些信息词来推断对话发生的地点。

- 在银行 (at the bank)
open an account, draw on one's account, cash a check, current account, fix deposit, etc.
- 在机场 (at the airport)
duty-free shop, flight number, boarding card, boarding gate, etc.
- 在图书馆 (in the library)
borrow, over-due, lend, fine, renew, catalogue, due, shelf, volume, etc.
- 在飞机上 (on the plane)
flight, seat belt, take off, land, extinguish cigarettes, boarding, etc.
- 在邮局 (at the post office)
mail, parcel, airmail, registered letter, post, postage, etc.
- 在医院 (in the hospital)
fever, pills, cough, tablet, headache, take medicine, stomachache, temperature, prescribe, etc.
- 在百货公司 (in the department store)



size, fashion, color, cash, department, counter, check out, on sale, of the same price, bargain, etc.

8. 在饭店 (in the restaurant)

menu, steak, order, salad, soft drink, dessert, soup, go Dutch, beef, mutton, reservation, etc.

9. 在旅馆 (in the hotel)

room service, double room, reservation, front desk, bathroom, reception, single room, morning call, etc.

模拟演练一

Section A

Directions: *In Section A, you will hear two 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. In a hotel room. | B. At a dinner table. |
| C. In the snack bar. | D. At the man's house. |
| 2. A. On the street. | B. In a bus. |
| C. At the airport. | D. In a post office. |

(二) 询问对话者的职业、身份和相互关系

这种题型的四个选项往往是四种不同职业或者是表示两个对话者之间关系的词,如 husband and wife, boss and secretary, librarian and student 或 customer and repairman 等。这类题的提问方式比较固定,常见的提问方式是:

What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?



What is probably the man/woman?

【真题回放】

W: Excuse me, I received this electric tooth brush as a gift, and I'd like to return it as I already have one.

M: Sorry, you can only exchange it for something else of equal value.

Q: What is probably the man?

- A. A shop assistant. B. A dentist.
C. An electrician. D. A bank clerk.

【真题解析】

本题中女士到店里退掉作为礼物收到的牙刷,接待这位女士的人理应是商店营业员(shop assistant),由此可知本题的正确答案为 A。

【真题回放】

W: What was the best moment of the race for you?

M: Oh, when I got to the finishing line, definitely.

Q: What kind of person is probably the man?

- A. A reporter. B. An athlete.
C. A fisherman. D. An organizer.

【真题解析】

本题询问男士的身份,由对话中的 race(比赛)和 finishing line(终点线)两个词汇可知男士是位运动员(athlete)。本题的正确答案为 B。

模拟演练二

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear three 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. Customer and cashier.
B. Waitress and diner.
C. Secretary and manager.
D. Husband and wife.
2. A. Interviewer and interviewee.
B. Teacher and student.
C. Doctor and nurse.
D. Boss and secretary.
3. A. Colleagues.
B. Husband and wife.
C. Employer and employee.
D. Mother and son.

(三) 数字、时间与计算题

“数字与计算”是高考听力测试的最常考项目之一，常见的计算题包括时间、价格、年龄、距离、速度等。出题形式可分为计算型和辨认型，其中以简单的加减乘除计算题为主，也有辨认数字信息的出题方式。这类题一般没有固定的提问形式，但从选项（一般是数字）的设计就能看出。做这类题时应把听到的数字迅速记录下来，以便根据问题进行计算。

【真题回放】

W: I wonder if there is a service charge for our meal.

M: I think so. The menu said the service charge is 10%.

Q: How much is the service charge if the food costs 50 dollars?

- A. \$5. B. \$10. C. \$15. D. \$50.

【真题解析】

本题考查获取重要事实信息的能力。女士想知道他们吃饭是否有服务费。男士回答按菜单总价的百分之十计算,如果吃了 50 美元的饭菜,服务费应为 5 美元,所以选项 A 正确。

模拟演练三

Section A

Directions: *In Section A, you will hear three 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. \$0.50. B. \$1.00. C. \$1.50. D. \$2.50.
 2. A. 5:10. B. 5:00. C. 4:30. D. 5:15.
 3. A. 12. B. 36. C. 48. D. 72.

(四) 判断说话者的感受、态度、观点

这一类型的题目常涉及对话双方对某人某事的看法,主要测试考生分析判断能力。四个选择项都有比较明显的特点,即选项中往往出现表示人的情感或态度的动词或形容词等,如 be afraid, think, believe, feel, like 等。另外,在选项中常会出现表明人的喜、怒、哀、乐等情感的形容词,如 excited, bored 等。有时也会出现描述事物性质的词,如 big, small, cheap 等。这类题目有两个明显的特点:①如提问的是单个 speaker 的态度或看法,解题信息往往来自另一个 speaker 说的话;②选项中表示说话者态度或看法的词句在对话中一般不会出现,需要考生通过说

话者的语气和用词来加以揣摩。

这一类型的试题常见的提问方式有：

What does the man/woman think of ... ?

How did the man/woman feel about ... ?

【真题回放】

M: I'm going to a party at Carol's house.

W: You can't be serious. We've got two tests at school tomorrow.

Q: How does the woman feel about the man's idea?

- A. Reasonable. B. Bright.
C. Serious. D. Ridiculous.

【真题解析】

本题询问女士对男士行为的看法。男士说要去参加 Carol 的聚会,而女士则认为男士的想法有点不切实际,因为他们第二天有两场考试。在女士看来男士的打算有点 ridiculous(荒唐),故本题的正确答案为 D。

模拟演练四

Section A

Directions: *In Section 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. Regret. B. Pain.
C. Surprise. D. Gratitude.
2. A. She thought it was extremely difficult.
B. She thought it was OK.

- C. She thought composition tests were boring.
 D. She thought she would fail this test.
3. A. Interesting. B. Boring.
 C. Just so so. D. Dull.

(五) 判断说话者的行为动向

这类题型常用的提问方式有：

What will the man / woman / the two speakers probably do next? (选项中的动词一般用原形)

What is (are) the man / woman / the two speakers going to do? (选项中的动词一般用不定式)

【真题回放】

W: Peter, want to take a walk?

M: No, I have to go down to the yard now. I'm building some bookshelves.

Q: What will Peter probably do next?

- A. Work in the yard.
 B. Buy some wood.
 C. Go to the bookstore.
 D. Take a walk.

【真题解析】

本题询问男士接下来要做的事情。男士说要去院子里,他正在做书架。由此可得知选项 A 是正确答案。

模拟演练五

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear three 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. Take a long walk.
B. Take a good rest.
C. Read a love story.
D. Catch up with her work.
2. A. To make one more request to the professor.
B. To expand their papers to meet the request.
C. To complete their papers within three days.
D. To postpone finishing their essays.
3. A. Change her address.
B. Mail some letters.
C. Deliver some telegrams.
D. Call the post office.

(六) 对话主旨题

这类试题往往对话的句子较长,包含的信息量大,四个选项一般都涉及对话中的内容,错误选项与问题似是而非,干扰性很强。值得注意的是,对话的主旨一般出现在第一个 speaker 的部分。这类题的选项一般是四个名词或名词短语,常用的提问形式是:

What are the two speakers talking about?

【真题回放】

M: Be quiet. I am trying to watch our football team in the World Cup.

W: So, what's going on? What's the score?

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

- A. The exam score.
- B. The world news.
- C. A soccer match.
- D. A basketball team.

【真题解析】

男士说“watch our football team in the World Cup”,女士提问时用到了“What’s the score?”,不难看出对话者谈论的话题是足球比赛。本题答案为C。

模拟演练六

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear two 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. Sports. | B. A football match. |
| C. TV programme. | D. Football teams. |
| 2. A. A movie. | B. A lecture. |
| C. A play. | D. A speech. |

(七) 判断、推理隐含意思

判断推理是英语听力测试中最常见的题型之一,难度较大。因为说话人表达思想的方法比较含蓄,不能为选择书面答案提供直接的信息,这就要求考生利用语音语调和逻辑推理的思维过程来判断对话的内在含义,领会说话人的真实意图。听力理解不但要听懂具体的话语,而且要能听懂隐含的意义,能判断讲话人的意图等。考生要对常用的固定句式、某些语法现象所表达的真正含义了然于胸,甚至还要注意说话者使用的语调与实际要表达的意义之间的关系。这类试题常见的提问形式有: