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浙江高考英语

零距离突破



知识梳理测试卷

● 第一轮复习用 ●

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前言

来年六月的那场火红的约会，牵动着亿万人的心，无论你是主动还是被动，她都正以迅捷的步伐扑面而来。此时，我们跟千千万万的莘莘学子一样，既期待着，又忧虑着。期待着人生最重要的时刻的到来，期待着理想变为现实，期待着多年的奋斗得到回报。然而，在有限而繁忙的复习时间里，是否能优质高效地做好准备，迎接这一神圣时刻的到来，并取得事半功倍的效果，这种忧虑不可避免地徘徊于心。

古人云：工欲善其事，必先利其器。当今教辅书界既有藏龙卧虎，也有鱼目混珠，更有“舶来品”，这些或来自于外地、或来自于外国的“舶来品”均因不符合使用地的教学和高考实际，造成时间和精力等多方面的耗费。

为此，我们倾情编写了《2006年浙江高考英语零距离突破》系列复习用书，是目前市面上绝无仅有、尚无先例的为浙江考生编写的一套完整、实用、系统的复习用书。

该丛书针对浙江省高考实行自主命题后的新情况和新特点，一改同类书只为少数优生服务的现状，下降重心，以中下游学生水平为起点，科学设计，循序渐进，使不同英语水平的考生通过复习都有所收获，都有所提高。

其中，《2006年浙江高考英语零距离突破——知识梳理篇》（第一轮复习用）以夯实基础为主旨，“讲”“练”结合，以“练”为主，精讲精练，供考前第一轮复习使用。该书按课本单元结构编写，既可作为课堂复习用书，也可作为考生自主复习资料。

【要点回放】 依据《考试大纲》，列出每单元重点词汇、短语、句型和交际用语，不加汉语注释，便于检测出还未掌握的知识点。

【考点透视】 根据考点，深化基础知识，透视知识间的内在联系，精析重要知识点，能在较短时间内构建所需知识体系。

【难点聚焦】 近几年高考在特定语境下进行词义辨析的题目增多，而平常难以深入学习研究。书中统筹安排中学所学同（近）义词，在“如何用”上狠下功夫，达到有效的解题效果。

【热点扫描】 运用最新热点材料，分析近年高考原题，强化高考考点与教材知识点的结合，让考生体会高考要求，熟悉高考题型，掌握解题规律，预测考查方向，使复习备考更具有实效性。

【疑点闯关】 精心设计单词拼写、单项选择和句子翻译三项训练，检测复习效果，强化基础知识，形成基本技能，为综合能力提升夯实基础。

《2006 年浙江高考英语零距离突破——知识梳理测试卷》(第一轮复习用)是《2006 年浙江高考英语零距离突破——知识梳理篇》(第一轮复习用)的配套练习册，每两单元提供一套同步训练题，可根据不同考生的实际程度，在 60~90 分钟内完成，既可用作课堂测试，也可作为课后练习。另分阶段提供有八套综合测试题，完全按 2005 年浙江高考英语试题仿真设计，要求考生在 120 分钟以内完成，让考生提前适应高考变化，尽快熟悉高考题型，逐步提高考试能力和心理适应能力。

在试题设计上，我们从高考知识点出发，狠抓“知识、能力、训练、提高”四大环节，凸现复习教学特点，既力求把知识点练全练透，又注重将试题按梯度分布，突出基础训练、能力拔高、综合水平提升检测。

编写过程中，我们虽然力求完美，但由于时间仓促，仍可能有疏忽和纰漏之处，敬请读者批评指正。

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同步训练 (一)

(Unit 1—Unit 2)

I. 单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

- () 1. The cakes are delicious. He'd like to have _____ third one because _____ second one is rather too small.
A. a; a B. the; the C. a; the D. the; a
- () 2. — What happened to the priceless works of art?
— _____
A. The flood destroyed it
B. The flood was destroying them
C. They destroyed in the flood
D. They were destroyed in the flood
- () 3. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will _____ fresh for several days.
A. be stayed B. stay
C. be staying D. have stayed
- () 4. — I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week?
— Is that _____ you had a few days off?
A. why B. when C. what D. where
- () 5. He goes to work every day _____.
A. except for rainy days B. besides it rains
C. but that it rains D. except on rainy days
- () 6. The reason why he didn't attend the meeting is _____ he stayed up late last night and didn't get up until ten o'clock this morning.
A. because B. why
C. for D. that
- () 7. _____ the playground, we learned that the football match had already begun.
A. Arrive B. To arrive
C. Arriving at D. Arrive at
- () 8. You can never know _____ when she received our nice birthday presents.
A. how she was pleased
B. how excited she was
C. how happy was she
D. she was how interested

() 9. The _____ look on his face suggested that the shake really looked horrible.

A. afraid

B. scaring

C. scared

D. fear

() 10. The teacher told us that light _____ faster than sound.

A. traveled

B. had traveled

C. traveling

D. travels

() 11. We were swimming in the lake _____ suddenly the storm started.

A. when

B. while

C. until

D. before

() 12. — David has made great progress recently.

— _____, and _____.

A. So he has; so you have

B. So he has; so have you

C. So has he; so have you

D. So has he; so you have

() 13. He felt asleep with a book _____ open on his knee.

A. lay

B. laying

C. laid

D. lying

() 14. — I suppose she is 30 years of age.

— _____!

A. You guess it

B. You will guess it

C. You're guessing it

D. You guessed it

() 15. It was _____ that they went for a drive in the countryside.

A. such a fine weather

B. so fine a weather

C. such fine weather

D. so fine weather

II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

In the year 1840, the world's stamps for letters were used in England. From then on, many people all 16 the world have enjoyed 17 stamps. Boys and girls, and older people 18, save them. It's easy 19 start collecting stamps. Ask your friends or parents to save 20 envelopes for you. When you get some, keep the ones 21 stamps 22 you like.

Don't try to pull the stamps 23 the envelopes. Cut off the stamp corner of the envelope. Leave the stamp corner in water 24 night. 25 morning, the stamps will come right off the 26. Then put the wet stamps on soft paper. Put more soft paper 27 them. Place a book on top to keep the stamps 28 curling (卷) as they 29.

30 you have many stamps, you will want to sort them. They can 31 by color, size, place, or by how much they 32 for. They can also be sorted by the kinds of pictures on 33. Every picture on a stamp has 34 in it. 35 stamp tells us a story.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|
| () 16. A. over | B. in | C. of | D. form |
| () 17. A. to collect | B. collecting | C. collected | D. collect |
| () 18. A. either | B. also | C. too | D. at the same time |
| () 19. A. in | B. for | C. at | D. to |
| () 20. A. used | B. using | C. use | D. to use |
| () 21. A. with | B. have | C. has | D. having |
| () 22. A. it | B. that | C. one | D. what |
| () 23. A. away | B. of | C. off | D. leave |
| () 24. A. throw | B. at | C. during | D. all |
| () 25. A. In the | B. By | C. That | D. Tomorrow |
| () 26. A. paper | B. envelope | C. letter | D. picture |
| () 27. A. above | B. over | C. under | D. below |
| () 28. A. in | B. from | C. for | D. of |
| () 29. A. wet | B. dried | C. dry | D. drying |
| () 30. A. When | B. As | C. For | D. Because |
| () 31. A. sorted | B. sort | C. sorting | D. be sorted |
| () 32. A. buy | B. get | C. sell | D. to sell |
| () 33. A. it | B. which | C. those | D. them |
| () 34. A. flowers | B. animals | C. buildings | D. meanings |
| () 35. A. All | B. One | C. The | D. Each |

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

Art museums are places where people can learn about various cultures. The increasingly popular "design museums" that are opening today, however, perform quite a different role. Unlike most art museums, the design museum shows objects that are easily found by the general public. These museums sometimes even place things like fridges and washing machines in the center of the hall.

People have argued that design museums are often made use of as advertisements for new industrial technology. But their role is not simply a matter of sales—it is the honoring of excellently invented products. The difference between the window of a department store and the showcase in a design museum is that the first tries to sell you something, while the second tells you the success of a sale. One advantage of design museums is that they are places where people feel familiar with the exhibits. Unlike the average art museum visitors, design museum visitors seldom feel frightened or puzzled. This is partly because design museums clearly show how and why mass-produced products work and look as they do, and how design has improved the quality of our lives. Art museum exhibits, on the other hand, would most probably fill visitors with a feeling that there is something beyond their understanding.

In recent years, several new design museums have opened their doors. Each of these

museums has tried to satisfy the public's growing interest in the field with new ideas. London's Design Museum, for example, shows a collection of mass-produced objects from Zippo lighters to electric typewriters to a group of Italian fish-tins. The choices open to design museums seem far less strict than those to art museums, and visitors may also sense the humorous part of our society while walking around such exhibits as interesting and unusually attractive toys collected in our everyday life.

- () 36. Showcases in design museums are different from store windows because they _____.
A. show more technologically advanced products
B. help increase the sales of products
C. attract more people than store windows do
D. show why the products have sold well
- () 37. The author believes that most design museum visitors _____.
A. do not admire mass-produced products
B. are puzzled with technological exhibits
C. dislike exhibits in art museums
D. know the exhibits very well
- () 38. The choices open to design museums _____.
A. are not as strict as those to art museums
B. are not aimed to interest the public
C. may fail to bring some pleasure to visitors
D. often contain precious exhibits
- () 39. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. The nature of design museums
B. The exhibits of design museums
C. The forms of design museums
D. The choices open to design museums

B

Different people use different body languages. Ours is quite different from other people's. When a Chinese feels disappointed or doubtful, he will probably shake his head while an American will be likely to shrug his shoulders. During a talk, a polite listener in England will look at the speaker attentively and blink his eyes occasionally to show his interest, but to blink eyes means nothing to Americans, who expect the listener to nod or to murmur something. In some African countries, when people became interested in what you are talking about, they will move their fists to and fro slightly. But to us Chinese, we will tend to think that he's ready for fighting.

Now we are learning a certain foreign language, but we should also learn some body languages so as to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding.

- () 40. The word "disappointed" means _____.

- A. afraid of being punished by parents
 B. sad at not getting what was hoped for
 C. satisfied with what was told by someone
 D. worried about how to finish one's work
- () 41. Why does a listener in England, during a talk, blink his eyes from time to time?
 A. Because he wants to show that he himself is interested in the talk.
 B. Because there is something wrong with his eyes.
 C. Because the listener is sleepy.
 D. Because the listener is making faces to make the other listeners laugh.
- () 42. The main point of this passage is _____.
 A. how body language comes into being
 B. what body language is
 C. body language is unnecessary
 D. spoken language is more important than body language

C

Winter-swimming has become popular in Beijing. Three years ago, few people would go swimming in the icy waters. But now there is a Winter-swimming Enthusiasts' Club and it has more than 2,000 members. The oldest is 84 years of age and the youngest is only 7. The members are from all walks of life. They may be workers, peasants, soldiers, teachers, students...

Though it is now the coldest part of the season and the water temperature in the city's lakes is around 0℃, many winter swimmers still swim in the icy waters, even when it is snowing. They enjoy themselves in the lake, while the people by the side of the lake are wearing heavy clothes.

Why are so many people interested in winter-swimming? Because winter-swimming can be good for one's health.

Bei Sha is a good example. He is 69 years old, and he once suffered from heart trouble for 26 years. After ten years of winter-swimming, he is now in good health. Scientists are now studying the effects of winter-swimming on health.

- () 43. Among the winter-swimmers the oldest man is _____ years older than the youngest one.
 A. 91 B. 84 C. 77 D. 7
- () 44. Guess what "The members are from all walks of life" means "_____".
 A. The members do different jobs at different places.
 B. They come from all parts of Beijing.
 C. They are persons of different ages.
 D. They are men and women, old and young.
- () 45. Winter swimming has become popular in Beijing because _____.
 A. more and more people like to swim in winter
 B. it is more interesting than swimming in summer

- C. winter-swimmers are brave men
- D. winter-swimming shows you are not afraid of cold

() 46. The main idea of this passage is _____.

- A. more and more people like winter-swimming in Beijing
- B. people benefit from winter-swimming
- C. winter-swimmers are brave men
- D. there are all kinds of people in the Winter-swimming Enthusiasts' Club

D

With a good shopping position and the right amount of money, any educated person ought to be able to make a living out of a bookshop. It is not a difficult trade to learn and the large chain-stores can never force the small bookseller out of existence as they have done to the corner shop. But the hours of work are very long. I was only doing a part-time job, put my boss put in a seventy-hour week, besides regular journeys out of shopping hours to buy books.

The real reason why I should not like to be back in the book trade for life, however, is that while I was in it I lost my love of books. A bookseller cannot always tell the truth about his books, and that gives him a dislike for them. There was a time when I really did love books—loved the sight and smell and feel of them—if they were fifty or more years old, that is. Nothing pleased me quite so much as to buy a bargain lot of them on sale for several pounds. There is a peculiar flavour (独特的味道) about the unexpected books you pick up in that kind of collection: little-known eighteenth-century poets, or out-of-date geography books. For occasional (偶尔的) reading—in your bath, for example, or late at night when you are too tired to go to bed—there is nothing as good as a very old picture story-book.

But as soon as I went to work in the bookshop I stopped buying books. Seen in a mass, five or ten thousand at a time, books were dull and even a little tiresome. Nowadays I do buy one occasionally, but only if it is a book that I want to read and can't borrow, and I never buy rubbish.

() 47. According to the passage, _____ is one of the necessary conditions to run a bookshop.

- A. an educated shop-owner
- B. a good position at a street corner
- C. a regular journey out of the shop
- D. the force of large chain-stores

() 48. The author should not like to be back as a bookseller for life because _____.

- A. he was unable to be honest about the books he sold
- B. selling books was only a part-time job
- C. the books in the shop gave him a dislike
- D. he hated his job of selling books

() 49. The books preferred by the author should be those _____.

- A. stories making readers sleepless
- B. valuable ones bought on sale
- C. peculiar ones with great expectation
- D. geography ones from the eighteenth century

() 50. The author will only buy new books _____.

- A. if he feels dull and tired
- B. after he gives up his job as a bookseller
- C. when he throws away old ones
- D. which are interesting but hard to borrow

IV. 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断: 如无错误, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如有错误 (每行只有一个错误), 则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (Λ), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

A pretty well-dressed young lady stops a taxi	51. _____
in a big square, and said the driver, "Do you see	52. _____
that young man at other side of this square?"	53. _____
"Yes," said the taxi-driver. The young man standing	54. _____
outside a restaurant but looked impatiently at	55. _____
his watch every a few seconds.	56. _____
"Bring me over there," said the young lady.	57. _____
"I'm three-quarters of an hour later. I said I	58. _____
would meet this young man for lunch at one o'clock,	59. _____
and it is now a quarter to two. If I arrive in a taxi,	60. _____
it will at least seem as if I have tried not to be too late."	

V. 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定今天是 5 月 8 日, 星期二, 天晴。你今天值日, 开教室门的钥匙在你这儿。因为害怕上学迟到, 你骑自行车飞向学校。由于骑得太快, 刹不住车, 把正在过马路的一位老人撞倒了, 你也从车上摔了下来。但你马上爬起来, 继续向学校赶去。当你到达学校时, 发现教室门的钥匙不见了。你不得不……

请根据上面的提示, 把你上学时发生的事用英语写一篇日记 (自己设想事情的结果)。

注意: 1. 用日记格式。

2. 词数 100 左右。



同步训练 (二)

(Unit 3—Unit 4)

I. 单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

- () 1. The exercise is difficult, so it wants _____.
A. thinking of
B. thinking after
C. thinking out
D. thinking over
- () 2. I stopped to listen; my son seemed _____ himself _____ in the living room.
A. to enjoy; to shut
B. to be enjoying; shutting
C. to be enjoying; shut
D. to have enjoyed; having shutting
- () 3. Email, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in daily communication.
A. is playing
B. have played
C. are playing
D. play
- () 4. — _____ for Beijing?
— Yes, and I'll come back in two months.
A. Have you left
B. Are you leaving
C. Do you leave
D. Did you leave
- () 5. — How do you learn English so well?
— _____ it every day.
A. In speaking
B. By speaking
C. With speaking
D. On speaking
- () 6. He _____ of how he can do more for the people.
A. will always think
B. is always thinking
C. has always been thought
D. does think always
- () 7. It's so hot. You'd better leave the door and windows _____.
A. open
B. opening
C. opened
D. to open
- () 8. Last night we went to see a film, but _____ was very tiring.

- A. which B. what
C. it D. whose
- () 9. _____ it with me and I'll see what I can do.
A. When left
B. Leaving
C. If you leave
D. Leave
- () 10. The house had _____ for two hours when the firemen arrived.
A. caught fire
B. got on fire
C. been on fire
D. been set on fire
- () 11. I'm afraid that I will never have the _____ of hearing him play the piano.
A. solution B. situation
C. opportunity D. means
- () 12. There have been great _____ in telephone equipment in the last quarter of the twentieth century.
A. excitements B. communications
C. progresses D. advances
- () 13. When she saw the _____ tiger, he face turned pale _____.
A. frightening; with fear
B. frightened; with fear
C. frightening; at fear
D. frightened; at fear
- () 14. Tom and his dog _____ were here a moment ago have disappeared.
A. that B. who
C. which D. whose
- () 15. It is _____ he said it that surprised me.
A. the way B. in the way that
C. in the way D. the way which

II. 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

It was an afternoon in the winter. Some friends and I were chatting at a restaurant. We talked and talked and 16 swimming became the topic. Suddenly I had a (n) 17. "Wouldn't it be funny 18 we went swimming?" Others were swimming in winter, why couldn't we? 19 we could be healthy if we did. I told them about this and they all said it was a 20 idea indeed.

Early in the morning three days later, we four were 21 at the bus stop with bags in our hands, waiting for a bus to take us to the 22. The sky was clear, the sun was 23,

but all the same it was very 24. Even our overcoats were not enough to 25 us warm. We all felt that we should go back, but 26 wanted to speak it out.

We soon 27 our destination. There was no one there, but we didn't feel 28. Instead we were proud that we were the only 29 that dared to challenge the weather. Besides there was the 30 to keep warm. So we changed ourselves quickly.

But things were not going to be so nice as we 31. The freezing sea wind was blowing, we felt very cold and 32 from head to toes (脚趾). At last we were determined to 33 into the sea water.

We put our feet in first, only to take them back immediately. The water was unbelievably 34. Then I suggested that we all jump in at the same time. We all went back ten steps. I gave the 35 and we all rushed forward.

We jumped. That feeling I had when I was in the water I shall never forget.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| () 16. A. before | B. soon | C. later | D. late |
| () 17. A. idea | B. plan | C. suggestion | D. thought |
| () 18. A. although | B. if | C. but | D. whether |
| () 19. A. So | B. Except | C. Although | D. Besides |
| () 20. A. strange | B. foolish | C. clever | D. good |
| () 21. A. sitting | B. standing | C. lying | D. talking |
| () 22. A. sands | B. river | C. city | D. town |
| () 23. A. setting | B. shining | C. rising | D. coming |
| () 24. A. warm | B. cold | C. big | D. small |
| () 25. A. make | B. let | C. keep | D. give |
| () 26. A. both | B. nothing | C. no one | D. all |
| () 27. A. came | B. arrived | C. reached | D. got |
| () 28. A. excited | B. funny | C. interesting | D. discouraged |
| () 29. A. ones | B. boys | C. students | D. men |
| () 30. A. sun | B. moon | C. water | D. sand |
| () 31. A. planned | B. thought | C. liked | D. enjoyed |
| () 32. A. moved | B. ran | C. shook | D. took |
| () 33. A. go | B. come | C. sit | D. life |
| () 34. A. hot | B. cool | C. cold | D. sweet |
| () 35. A. shout | B. cry | C. money | D. order |

III. 阅读理解 (共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

Many small cultural groups live in places far away from modern cities. Some of these tribes have never had any communication outside of their small geographical areas. When they do contact the outside world, their lives usually change. Learning how to change without losing the best of their own cultures is a problem for them. How can primitive cultures learn to live in

a technological world? How can they do this without becoming lost? One native tribe in New Guinea has a difficult situation. The people of the tribe are being pulled in two ways. First of all, copper has been discovered under the land where they have lived for centuries. Developers want to take the copper out of the ground, to mine it. The problem is that the copper is directly under the most important buildings of their society.

These buildings are a must of their religion. How can the copper be mined without changing the group's religion?

The answer to this question has not yet been found. However, a group of people is trying to help the tribe to learn to communicate with the rest of the world. Cultural survival, Inc. is the name of the group. The people are anthropologists, scientists who study cultures. They want to help small, separate societies live successfully within the larger society. Cultural survival, Inc. wants to help these groups keep the idea of who they are. It wants to teach them how to live in the modern world.

- () 36. What has been found in New Guinea?
- A. Old religious buildings.
 - B. A new mine.
 - C. Tin cans.
 - D. Copper.
- () 37. Why is the discovery a problem?
- A. Because it will change their mind.
 - B. Because it will result in mining.
 - C. Because it will bring money for the tribe.
 - D. Because it will affect the tribe most important religious buildings.
- () 38. As it is used in the passage, the word "anthropologist" (Para, 3) means _____.
- A. a person who can find the answer to problems
 - B. a person who live under the ground
 - C. a group of scientists
 - D. a scientist who studies people's origins, development, customs and beliefs

B

There is another organization like this in London. It is called Survival International Workshop for Indigenous Affairs. These two groups have joined Cultural Survival Inc, to help people become used to modern culture.

These organizations work with another kind of problem, too. Sometimes a central government does not consider the needs of local people. Often the rich people of a country will get more from a new project than the working people. The poorer people sometimes suffer even more because of these projects. One thoughtless government leader moved the people out of a very large area because he wanted to set up a special vegetable business. He wanted something to sell to earn money from other countries. About 50,000 people were forced off their natural