

三校生

报考高等职业院校英语复习与训练

上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

英语

复习指导 (上册)

◁ 第一轮复习用 ▷

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相约在高职

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英语复习指导 (上册)

第一轮复习用

● 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

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序

根据《面向 21 世纪中国教育行动计划》，国家正在积极发展高等职业教育，构建各类相互沟通的“立交桥”。上海的各类职业学校（中专、职校和技校）的毕业生和普通高中毕业生一样，也可以报考普通高等学校。这样，“三校生”也有了接受高等教育、提高素质的通道，这对我国培养大批优秀人才和高素质的劳动者，加快提高综合国力，迎接新世纪挑战，具有十分重要的意义。

原上海市市长徐匡迪早在上个世纪 90 年代初，就提出我国教育要大力发展职业技术教育。职业技术教育是支撑我国现代化建设的一个重要支柱，他形象地描述：我国教育要形成“门”字形框架结构，一条是普通教育，一条是职业技术教育。目前，职业技术教育这一条腿，太细，今后职业技术教育要加强、加大、加粗，与普通教育形成相适应的教育，逐步建立与我国社会经济发展相适应、有中国特色的教育体系。目前，全国共有独立设置的普通高等职业院校 908 所，占全国普通高校总数的 58.5%。上海高等职业学校的新体系是逐步发展形成的：1994 年在市政府主管行政部门积极扶持下，进行对“华山”等几所艺术类中专、职校的优秀毕业生报考高等艺术类学校的试点，得到方方面面的称赞，获得成功。1997 年，上海第二工业大学、同济大学等院校经过正式批准，举办高等职业教育，招收应届高中、中专和职技校的毕业生。1999 年，全国高等职业技术学院招收 10 万余人，上海招收 8000 余人，其中 3000 多名是从报考的三校生中挑选的，这在上海教育史上也是破天荒的第一次；2000 年，超过了 9000 多人；2001 年，录取了 13000 多人；2003 年，在“三校生”中录取高职（大专）近 16000 多人；2004 年三校生高考录取 14000 多人；2005 年计划招生与 2004 年基本持平，为 1.4 万人。

大力发展高等职业教育，形成第一线高层次技术应用人才的培养机制，在上海已成格局。从招生政策、学籍和户籍管理、毕业证书、就业政策等方面，大专与高职都“一体化”了，上海从名牌大学到民办大学都向“三校生”开放，已建成 15 所独立设置的高等职业技术学院。目前，上海高职（大专）在校生已达 15.5 万人，已占整个高等教育在校生总数的 41% 以上；已建设 10 个实训基地，改变普通高校传统的学科本位的模式，培养和训练学生的综合职业能力，从而培养和造就新一代的高层次、高素质的应用型、操作型的技术人才。

世界上发达国家，高等职业教育已到“半壁江山”的地位，如美国在 20 世纪 80 年代末，社区大学占全部高校的三分之一，而它的在校生却占到全部大学

生的一半；加拿大的高中生 28%进社区学院，只有 23%进大学。我国国务院、教育部最近发文规定：凡今后省市批准的大专层次的高校，一律要用“职业技术学院”名称。上海市政府已经批准成立了一批高等学校，全部定名职业技术学院。

从近几年看，三校生入学考试的成绩每年都有提高，但从语文、数学、外语三门基础学科的考试来看，总体上与普通高中比较悬殊还是相当大的。在这样的一种背景下，上海许多中专、职校和技校的领导、教师认为必须重视三校生的基础教育的质量，要重点抓好作为中等职业教育中文化教育的语文、数学、外语基础课的教学。这次以上海化工教育培训中心的骨干教师为主，部分中专、职校第一线的高级教师与大学教授、专家参与，共同研究、探讨，从实际出发，第七次改版编写了《报考高等职业技术学院复习丛书》，旨在弥补学生以往知识上的缺陷，给以“拾遗补缺”。由于中专职校学校在以往教学中往往各有侧重，故应针对学生素质教育中的薄弱部分进行必要的补充、强化，要紧扣教育部门编写的大纲，紧扣教材，抓住基础概念和基本方法进行教育。同时，此书也可作为历届三校生参加高职考试的同学的复习资料。我认为，编辑这样一套丛书，是一桩有益的事，是一件值得进一步探索研究的工作。

《报考高等职业技术学院复习丛书》（三校生——相约在高职）有较强的应试针对性，这是一个亮点，已在上海近 200 所中等职业类学校中形成强烈的反响，得到数万毕业生的欢迎。对广大欲进一步深造的三校优秀毕业生来说，在知识的整理、巩固、提高方面，无疑是有帮助的。为此，编者在广泛听取意见的基础上，依据上海市教育考试院新编的升学考试大纲，作了第七次修改，突出了重点，加强了能力要求的训练，在各方面作了许多努力，这都为进一步提高丛书的质量打下了坚实的基础。

本套丛书新版的编辑，根据这几年来三校生升高等职业学院考试大纲的变化，以及这几年来高考重视能力的考核，如语文卷的文字信息处理能力，数学卷的重视考查学生发散性的思维、空间想象能力等，进行了一些改革与探索，题型也已作了相应的调整，复习丛书在“精心设计”、“积极引导”等方面作了许多创造性的努力，这都是有益的导向，是值得庆幸的好事。

祝愿我们的三校毕业生，在步入人生的新阶段，对于自己的理想与未来所从事职业的初选中，获得圆满成功！

金旦生

（金旦生同志是原上海市教育考试院副院长）

前言

一、《报考高等职业技术学院复习丛书》的编写指导思想是强调基础、兼顾能力，有坡度和层次，并结合三校生文化基础的实际情况和三校生高复班教学的实践经验。本丛书的英语复习用书分上、下两册，上册以课文和英语语法为主，是基础训练篇；下册通过专题形式以训练运用英语语言的各种能力为主，是能力训练篇，另外配有参考答案。

二、《英语复习用书（上册）》以上海市教育考试院颁布的三校生报考高等院校的考试大纲英语学科所列的考试内容、语法为依据，突出了各语言基础知识的重点，包括初中、高中阶段的基本词法及句型。我们采用了〔例题分析〕的形式，对运用有关语言知识的思路 and 技巧作了说明；通过大量的同类例题分析和综合练习，让学生们在实践中反复操练；随后又通过阅读相应的内容丰富、情节有趣、语言规范的短文，让学生们在各种情景中进一步获得运用语言的语感，从而使学生们能循序渐进地提高运用英语语言的各种能力。

三、《英语复习用书（下册）》以上海市教育考试院颁布的三校生报考高等院校的考试大纲英语学科所列的考试目标为依据，按照考试题型，以专题形式对听力、语法、词汇选择、完形填空、阅读理解、中译英和写作进行分类讲解训练。各章节都根据三校生英语基础的实际情况和在综合运用英语语言知识的实践中所遇到的各类难点，采用〔考点分析〕〔解题技巧〕和〔例题分析〕的形式加以逐一说明；并通过大量的各类练习，让学生有充分操练，展示自己综合运用英语语言知识的能力和说、读、写的交际能力的机会。

四、在上册中列出了 2005 年上海市普通高校招收三校生考试英语试题，并且对试卷进行了分析。

五、三校生高复班使用这套英语复习用书进行教学时，我们建议在使用上册“基础训练篇”时，要注意基础知识与对文章的理解相结合，使学生能真正地理解、掌握英语的基础知识，以便灵活使用；在使用下册“能力训练篇”时，要注意在对文章的理解中，随时发现学生在掌握英语基础知识中的薄弱环节，并立即加以阐明、复习巩固，使学生扎扎实实地练好基本功，稳步地提高英语的综合运用能力。

六、在 1999 年 9 月第一版《报考高等职业技术学院复习丛书》（语文、数学、英语）出版、发行后的六年中，因其体例新颖，针对性强，内容实用，深受中专、职校、技校师生的欢迎和好评，销量名列同类书的前茅。

为了适应三校师生 2005 年秋季开始的高考复习教学需要,我们在广泛听取了专家和使用此书的师生的建议以后,在保持第六版框架及特色的基础上,这次第七版主要作出以下几方面的调整和补充:

(一)增加了 16 篇阅读课文。目前三校生的英语阅读能力较差,而考试时阅读的篇目又占了很大的比例,为了提高学生的阅读水平,本次改版特别增加了阅读课文。

(二)淡化语法。语法的讲解以基础知识为主,练习题进行了调整,除了一些偏题、难题,每个单元后的练习由原来的三星级分布变为两星级分布。

(三)在和《英语复习用书(上册)》配套使用的《英语基础知识训练测试卷》中,把原来的 4 个单元一套练习改为每一个单元一个练习,习题量适合一课时使用,这既方便教学又有利于学生巩固本单元所学的知识,及时反馈学生掌握的情况。

我们诚挚地期盼这套《英语复习用书》能继续得到三校师生的肯定和广泛使用,并能及时听到各种批评和建议,使我们今后的改版工作做得更好,渐趋完善。

丛书编委会

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2005 年 6 月

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2005 年上海市高等院校招收“三校生”统一考试



英语试卷

(试卷满分 100 分, 考试时间 100 分钟)

第 I 卷 (共 75 分)

考生注意:

1. 答第 I 卷前, 考生务必在答题卡上用钢笔或圆珠笔清楚填写姓名、准考证号, 并用铅笔正确涂写准考证号。

2. 第 I 卷(1—75 题)由机器阅卷, 答案必须全部涂写在答题卡上。考生应将代表正确答案的小方格用铅笔涂黑。注意试题题号和答题卡编号一一对应, 不能错位。答案需要更改时, 必须将原选项用橡皮擦去, 重新选择。答案不能写在试卷上, 写在试卷上一律不给分。

I. 听力理解(本大题共 20 分)

Part A 听句应答: 选出所听到句子的最佳应答。(本部分共 8 分, 每小题 1 分)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. A. All right. | B. Sorry, I don't know. |
| C. Hi, I'm Alice Green. | D. Thank you so much, Mr. Smith. |
| 2. A. My pleasure. | B. I like driving very much. |
| C. Many thanks. | D. My home's far from here. |
| 3. A. Have a nice day! | B. I joined a club last weekend. |
| C. How disappointing! | D. I wish I could, but I'm too busy. |
| 4. A. Yes, I will. | B. So do I. |
| C. Time passes fast. | D. My parents are doctors. |
| 5. A. I don't like my school. | B. I like to play table tennis. |
| C. I like tea better than coffee. | D. I hate to get up very early. |
| 6. A. Don't mention it. | B. I have a toothache. |
| C. For a couple of days. | D. It's five minutes' walk. |
| 7. A. I don't think that's possible. | |
| B. Go straight ahead and turn right. | |
| C. Remember to bring money with you. | |
| D. There're many goods in the supermarket. | |
| 8. A. That would be fine. | B. I was born in Shanghai. |
| C. It took place last year. | D. I couldn't agree with you more. |

Part B 对话理解: 根据所听到的对话, 选出正确答案。(本部分共 6 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A)

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9. A. Son and mother. | B. Employee and employer. |
| C. Librarian and student. | D. Shop assistant and customer. |
| 10. A. Two weeks. | B. Four weeks. |
| C. Two months. | D. Four months. |

(B)

11. A. How to make plans.
B. How to prepare for the exams.
C. Where to go in their summer vacation.
D. What the weather will be like this summer.
12. A. Going to the mountains. B. Going to the beach.
C. Breathing more fresh air. D. Working hard to pass the exams.

(C)

13. A. To see if he is in the office.
B. To tell him she isn't free this afternoon.
C. To ask if he can give a lecture tomorrow afternoon.
D. To tell him there will be a lecture tomorrow afternoon.
14. A. At 1 : 30 p. m. B. At 2 : 30 p. m.
C. At 1 : 45 p. m. D. At 2 : 45 p. m.

Part C 短文理解: 根据所听到的短文, 选出正确答案。(本部分共 6 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A)

15. A. A coat. B. Some water.
C. A coin. D. Some food.
16. A. He is very hungry.
B. He wants more money.
C. He wants to shake hands with the man.
D. He wants to rob the man of his money.
17. A. A sad story. B. A love story.
C. A detective story. D. A funny story.

(B)

18. A. To find their ways. B. To enjoy the clear sky.
C. To understand the seasons. D. To know about the plants.
19. A. Hot gases. B. Hot water.
C. Strong lights. D. Hard rocks.
20. A. Red. B. White.
C. Blue. D. Blue white.

II. 词汇和语法知识多项选择: 从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 中选择一个最佳答案。(本大题共 25 分, 每小题 1 分)

21. Her grandfather used to be _____ high school teacher before he became a scientist.
A. the B. an C. a D. /
22. I really like this book because it contains much useful _____.
A. information B. story C. picture D. suggestion
23. Hearing the first bell for class, the students took their seats and stopped _____.

- A. to talk B. talks C. talking D. to be talking
24. All the students _____ so deeply by the report that they couldn't hold back their tears.
- A. moved B. had moved C. were moving D. were moved
25. Though Alice tried hard in the mid-term examinations, she did _____ than her brother.
- A. badly B. well C. worse D. better
26. They are the first group of foreigners that _____ our school so far.
- A. visited B. have visited C. are visited D. will visit
27. _____ he takes part in the activity or not doesn't make much difference.
- A. Whether B. If C. That D. What
28. Lian Zhan's historic visit encourages those in Taiwan _____ insist that there is only one China in the world.
- A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
29. Shortly after the disaster, _____ PLA soldiers were sent to that area.
- A. hundreds B. hundred C. few hundreds D. several hundred
30. _____ it was raining heavily, they had to take a taxi home.
- A. If B. As C. Unless D. Though
31. Tom's score on the test is among the highest in his class; he _____ have studied very hard.
- A. may B. need C. must D. should
32. The students could not understand _____ the professor had said in the lecture.
- A. what B. that C. which D. how
33. The exhibition *Stay Away From Drugs* (远离毒品) _____ next month will be the biggest in our city.
- A. to hold B. to have held C. to be holding D. to be held
34. He shouted louder to the runners, but he still couldn't make _____ heard.
- A. him B. himself C. them D. themselves
35. _____ another chance, I can complete it in a shorter time and do it better.
- A. Giving B. To give C. Given D. To be given
36. To our surprise, Li Ming, a music lover, could _____ sing the famous pop song.
- A. hardly B. always C. nearly D. completely
37. The bridge fell down yesterday. _____, no one was injured.
- A. Badly B. Unfortunately C. Hopefully D. Luckily
38. We are often _____ by doctors and experts to eat more natural foods.
- A. persuaded B. ordered C. advised D. requested
39. The Great Wall is a great tourist _____ drawing millions of visitors every year.

- A. arrangement B. attraction C. attention D. reception
40. All drivers should be _____ the passengers and other people's safety.
A. responsible for B. fond of C. afraid of D. interested in
41. Though he felt _____, he continued his study after he took a short rest.
A. sleeping B. asleep C. sleepless D. sleepy
42. He has gone through the advertisements in the newspaper to find a job _____ to his son.
A. comfortable B. responsible C. available D. convenient
43. The new general manager is trying hard to find _____ to the company's financial problem.
A. a solution B. a reply C. a reaction D. an answer
44. When the old lady fell ill, her son _____ the business from her.
A. took away B. took out C. took over D. took in
45. A big fire broke out in our neighborhood yesterday. Shall we take our insurance _____ fire?
A. for B. against C. of D. about

III. 综合填空: 在下面的短文中有 10 个空格, 每个空格有 A、B、C、D 四个选项, 根据上下文选择一个最佳答案。(本大题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will probably say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, math, history, science and other subjects. That's quite 46, but why do they learn these things? Are these things 47 that they learn at school?

We send our children to school to prepare them for the time when they will be big and will have to work 48. Nearly all they study at school has some practical use in their lives, but is that the only 49 why they go to school?

There is 50 in education than just learning facts. We go to school above all to learn how to learn, so that we can continue to learn when we have 51 school. If a man really knows 52, he will always be successful, because whenever he has to do something new that he has never done before, he will quickly teach himself how to do it in the best 53. The uneducated person, 54, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach languages, math, history, etc., 55 to teach pupils the way to learn.

46. A. false B. necessary C. true D. unnecessary
47. A. those B. ones C. what D. all
48. A. themselves B. itself C. ourselves D. yourselves
49. A. cause B. answer C. case D. reason
50. A. little B. less C. much D. more
51. A. left B. entered C. begun D. closed

52. A. what to learn B. how to learn C. where to learn D. when to learn
 53. A. path B. course C. road D. way
 54. A. on one hand B. on the average
 C. on the other hand D. on the other side
 55. A. and B. that C. but D. so

IV. 阅读理解: 根据短文内容, 从各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个最佳答案。(本大题共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

(A)

Connie loves to drive. She is a careful driver and never drives too fast. However, she had an accident while she was driving home from a football game with Mario and her sisters. Everyone was talking about the game. Connie stopped at a red light. Suddenly a black Buick ran into the back of their car. The driver of the Buick had been drinking. He was driving sixty miles an hour when he tried to stop, but it was too late.

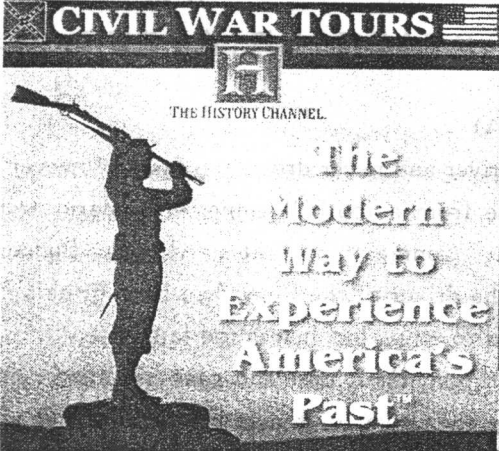
Connie got out of her car and asked for the man's license and gave him her license at the same time. While Connie was talking to the driver of the Buick, one of her sisters called the police. The police were there in two minutes. They asked how the accident happened and they quickly discovered that the other driver had been drinking. He could hardly walk or talk. The accident was clearly his fault. The police wrote a report of the accident and took the other driver away in the police car. He was too drunk to drive.

Fortunately, no one was hurt in the accident and no one could blame Connie for it. The other man's insurance company will have to pay for the damage to Connie and Mario's car. The back of their car was badly damaged. It will cost at least a thousand dollars to repair it. The damage to the Buick was slight since it was bigger and heavier than Connie's car.

56. Connie is a good driver because _____.
 A. she likes driving B. she drives carefully
 C. she can drive very fast D. she has an excellent car
57. An accident happened when _____ hit Connie's car in the back.
 A. a driver B. a red light C. another car D. a football
58. The police could tell that the accident was the fault of the other driver from _____.
 A. how he walked and talked
 B. how Connie's car was damaged
 C. the fact that Connie's sister called them
 D. the fact that Connie never drove too fast
59. The insurance company had to pay more _____.
 A. to Connie than to Mario B. to the other driver than to Connie
 C. to Mario than to Connie D. to Connie than to the other driver
60. We can see from this passage that _____.
 A. men usually drive fast

- B. everybody must drive slowly
- C. Buick is a very expensive car
- D. drinking may lead to traffic accidents

(B)



CIVIL WAR TOURS

THE HISTORY CHANNEL

The Modern Way to Experience America's Past

Self-Guided Tours of America's Great Civil War Battlefields

GETTYSBURG

ANTIETAM

MANASSAS

FREDERICKSBURG



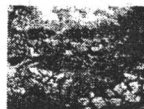
Gettysburg

717-334-1124

Washington DC to Gettysburg

Distance: 78 Miles

Drive time: about 1 hour 26 minutes



Antietam

301-432-5124

Washington DC to Antietam

Distance: 75 Miles

Drive time: about 1 hour 23 minutes



Manassas

703-361-1339

Washington DC to Manassas

Distance: 30 Miles

Drive time: about 35 minutes



Fredericksburg

540-373-6122

Washington DC to Fredericksburg

Distance: 50 Miles

Drive time: about 58 minutes

61. The main purpose of these tours is to learn about _____.

- A. Washington DC
- B. history
- C. self-guided tourism
- D. geography

62. Gettysburg, Antietam, Manassas and Fredericksburg in this advertisement are

names of _____.

- A. events B. people C. places D. companies

63. Tourists have to start at 9 : 00 from Washington DC if they want to get to _____ at about 10 : 00.

- A. Gettysburg B. Antietam C. Manassas D. Fredericksburg

64. Tourists may call 301-432-5124 when they want to visit _____.

- A. Gettysburg B. Antietam C. Manassas D. Fredericksburg

65. This is a _____ advertisement.

- A. tourist B. sports C. political D. commercial

(C)

There is not enough petrol in the world for everybody now, and each year there is less, so what are we going to do when it finishes? Perhaps we will go back to horses and carriages and bikes.

In the Second World War, some people did not use petrol in their cars. They made gas from wood and plants instead, and then they put it in big bags on top of their cars. The cars did not go fast, but it was better than nothing. But we cannot cut down all our trees to make gas; we need them for other things too.

Besides gas, we can also use electricity for our cars, but first we must make the electricity! Some countries have coal, and they make electricity with that, but we will not always have coal. Other countries have big, strong rivers, and these turn *turbines* (涡轮机) and make electricity more easily and cheaply.

We are also able to get power from the tides. We put turbines in the mouth of a river. Then, when the tide comes up, it turns the turbines, and when it runs back towards the sea, it turns them again. And we know that the waves of the sea can also turn turbines when they go up and down.

Which of these things will make our electricity in the years to come?

66. Perhaps we will have to go back to horses and carriages _____.

- A. when we have too many cars B. when petrol finishes
C. when the world changes completely D. when there is less petrol

67. Some people carried big bags of gas on top of their cars because _____ in the Second World War.

- A. there was not enough petrol B. they didn't like petrol very much
C. they wanted to use wood and plants D. cars were not allowed to go very fast

68. We cannot cut down all trees to make gas because _____.

- A. trees are of much value
B. cars do not go fast with gas
C. trees are not so cheap as petrol
D. trees have to be used for other purposes

69. We make electricity out of the following except _____.

- A. sea waves
- B. coal
- C. the mouth of a river
- D. tides

70. This passage suggests that _____.

- A. electricity may be used in place of petrol
- B. petrol may be used up in the near future
- C. there are a lot of ways to make electricity
- D. gas was very useful in the Second World War

(D)

Steven Spielberg is one of the world's most successful film-makers. Millions of people around the world have seen his films, which include two of the most popular films of all time: *Jurassic Park* and *E. T. : The Extraterrestrial*. It sometimes seems that **everything he touches turns to gold**. He is able to guess how audiences will think of a scene in a film. He is skilled in making a film excite, sadden or amuse people as they watch it. Many of his films succeed because they are about ordinary people in events that are not ordinary at all.

Spielberg's success is partly due to his early life. He began to see the dark side of human nature even as a child. He was treated as an "outsider" by other children because he was the only Jew(犹太人) in his school. The worst experience was that a group of school-children gathered in front of his house and shouted: "The Spielbergs are dirty Jews! The Spielbergs are dirty Jews!" With this background, he directed the film *Schindler's List* which described how Jews suffered during the Second World War.

But Spielberg has had his mistakes and failures as well. Even some of his closest friends say he is a commercial director rather than a skillful artist. For example, in his *Schindler's List*, he didn't have the necessary intelligence to expose the terrible crimes of Nazi(纳粹). There are also people who have milder opinions of him. They compare him to a clever child that needs the approval of grown-ups around him.

71. The statement "**everything he touches turns to gold**" suggests that _____.

- A. he does everything for money
- B. all his films are as expensive as gold
- C. everything that he does is highly successful
- D. he has the magic of turning ordinary things to gold

72. When he was a child, Spielberg was _____ by other children for his nationality.

- A. helped
- B. well-treated
- C. beaten
- D. ill-treated

73. Though Spielberg is one of the most successful film-makers, people don't _____ when they judge him.

- A. think just the same
- B. have the same experience
- C. respect him just the same
- D. know about him just the same

74. This passage lists altogether _____ films by Spielberg.