

# 高考英语词汇 新视角

(第二版)

● 徐志江 主编

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型

復旦大學出版社

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张柳娟 程 娟 朱静涛 编著

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据上海高考英语词汇新题型的标准和要求修编而成。作者依此提供了大量以各种体裁的短文形式编写的词汇新题型测试题,并将自己几十年来重点高中英语教学和辅导经验融入这些经过精心设计的习题之中。

全书由以下两大部分内容组成:第一部分为词汇新题型,共有 30 套练习,每套配有 5 篇短文;第二部分为新编综合填空题,含有 10 套练习,每套同样配有 5 篇短文。上述选定的 200 篇短文中,90% 以上摘自近几年的英美原版报章杂志,语言规范,难度相当,因而是高考应试者值得一练的参考用书。

# 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。

本书从2008年2月出版以来深受广大师生的欢迎,上海新东方学校把本书作为最佳教辅书推荐给学生。由于成书于2008年秋季高考英语上海卷推出词汇新题型之前,书中部分练习不完全符合词汇新题型的考试要求,而且,书中占了很大篇幅的词汇选择题已经不再是英语高考题型,因此有必要进行修订。

修订后的新书由两大部分内容组成:第一部分为词汇新题型测试题,共有30套练习,每套练习配有5篇短文。第二部分为新编综合填空题,含有10套练习,每套练习同样配有5篇短文。编者编写词汇新题型和综合填空题选定的200篇短文中,90%以上摘自近几年的英美原版报章杂志,并经过精心改写或缩编。每套练习的难度由浅入深、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。

综合填空题虽然在高考英语上海卷中归入了阅读理解大题,但综合填空题的考试要求是:在给出的词或短语的四个选项中从词义辨别角度以及句子意义角度选择正确答案,主要考查考生在词汇习得中的词汇量、词语搭配能力与词汇理解深度。所以,编者把综合填空题和词汇新题型编在一起。

英语的词和短语是静态的,若把它们与其他词语搭配在一起,并将它们用在句子里,就有了动态。本书提供了大量以短文形式编制的词汇测试题,旨在帮助学生掌握英语词汇的“动态”,强化学生英语综合运用能力,快速提高学生的应试能力。本书适用于高二和高三学生。

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

2010年4月

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## 第一部分 词汇新题型练习

### 词汇练习 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. soft	B. separate	C. modest	D. need	E. reality
F. reason	G. story	H. disapproved	I. leaned	J. fascinated

One fall day not long ago two children, 12 and 13, from Grosseto, a town in Tuscany, decided to run away. Their parents 1 of their romance, so they saved and spent their pocket money on a train to Venice. They walked through narrow streets paved in stone and wandered on the bridges over the canals. Night approached, and with it the 2 for a place to stay. They arrived at the Hotel Zecchini, a 3 guesthouse with an inviting orange-and-white *awning* (遮阳篷). The clerk heard a small voice ask about a room, looked up, saw nothing, 4 over the desk, and looked into the faces of two children. Doubtful about their 5 about an aunt who would arrive soon, he gently questioned them, listened, then called the police.

"Such innocence and tenderness. They just wanted to be together," said Elisa Semenzato, the hotel manager. When the policemen arrived, they took the pair on a tour of the city in their boat, then to district headquarters in a former *convent* (女修道院) and put them to bed in very 6 rooms. The next day they were served a three-course meal on a table set with *linens* (亚麻桌布) in a hall facing the 15th-century courtyard.

Romance won but 7 returned. The parents, less than 8 by Romeo and Juliet's love story acted out by their children, arrived that afternoon to take them back to Grosseto, away from the 9 ache of first love and the golden beauty of Venice.

#### 短文 2

A. interest	B. future	C. progress	D. evidence	E. profit
F. seemed	G. marked	H. followed	I. climbed	J. failed

In March, 1929, Herbert Hoover rode down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington in the rain to become the new president. "I have no fears for the 1 of our country," he told the cheering crowd. "It is bright with hope!"

Herbert Hoover 2 to have just the right experience to lead the nation to new economic 3. He had training in engineering, business, and national leadership. He understood economics, and had faith in the future of private business.

The clearest 4 of the public's faith in the economy is the stock market. And the New York stock exchange reacted to the new president with a wild increase in prices. During the months after Hoover's election, prices generally rose like a rocket.

Stocks valued at 100 dollars 5 to 200, then 300, 400. Men and women made huge amounts of money overnight.

Publications and economic experts advised Americans to buy stocks before prices went even higher. Time and again, people heard how rich they could become if they found and bought stocks for companies growing into industrial giants.

A number of economic experts worried about the sharp increase in stock prices that 6 Hoover's election. The president himself urged stock market officials to make trading more honest and safe. And he approved a move by the Federal Reserve Board to increase the 7 charged to banks. However, both efforts 8 to stop the growing number of Americans who were spending their money wildly on stocks.

In September, 1929, stock prices stopped rising. On October 24, the stock market collapsed. People remember the day as black Thursday. The stock market crash 9 the beginning of the Great Depression, a long, slow, painful fall to the worst economic crisis in American history.

### 短文 3

A. estimated	B. elected	C. required	D. pieces	E. hands
F. bags	G. initially	H. eventually	I. doubling	J. reducing

Tiny, inland Malawi, which is called the "warm heart of Africa" by a hopeful tourism industry, is also in the hungry heart of Africa. Living in one of the poorest and most densely populated countries in Africa, the majority of Malawians are corn farmers who manage to scratch a living on less than two dollars a day. In 2005 the rains failed once again in Malawi, and more than a third of its population of 13 million 1 food aid to survive. Malawi's President Bingu wa Mutharika declared that he did not get 2 to rule a nation of beggars. After 3 failing to persuade the World Bank and other donors to help provide funds for green revolution investment, Bingu, as he's known here, decided to spend \$58 million from the country's national bank to get *hybrid* (杂交的) seeds and fertilizers into the 4 of poor farmers. The World Bank 5 got on board and persuaded Bingu to target the funds to the poorest farmers. About 1.3 million farm

families received *coupons* (优惠券) that allowed them to buy three kilograms of hybrid corn seeds and two 50-kilogram 6 of fertilizer at a third of the market price.

What happened next has been called the Malawi Miracle. Good seeds and a little fertilizer — and the return of soil-soaking rains — helped farmers harvest bumper crops for the next two years. The 2007 harvest was 7 to be 3.44 million tons, a national record. “They went from food shortages by 44 percent to a food *surplus* (盈余) by 18 percent, 8 their production,” says Pedro Sanchez, the director of the Tropical Agriculture Program at Columbia University who advised the Malawi government on the program. “The next year they had a 53 percent food surplus and exported corn to Zimbabwe. It was a dramatic change.”

So dramatic, in fact, that it has led to an increasing awareness of the importance of agricultural investment in 9 poverty and hunger in places like Malawi. And Malawi’s program of agricultural inputs is part of a larger movement to bring the green revolution, at long last, to Africa.

#### 短文 4

- |             |               |              |            |                 |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| A. arrived  | B. lived      | C. inherited | D. bound   | E. sailing      |
| F. bringing | G. stretching | H. hungry    | I. popular | J. enthusiastic |

The world economy in the ninth century had two powerful engines. One was Tang dynasty China, an empire 1 from the South China Sea to the borders of Persia, with ports open to foreign traders from far and wide. The Tang welcomed people from many parts of the world to its capital, Changan, the site of modern-day Xian, and groups of different nationalities 2 side by side in a city of a million — a population unmatched by a Western city until London in the early 19th century. Then, as today, China was an *economic powerhouse* (经济强国) — and much of that power was built on trade.

The other economic engine was Baghdad, capital of the Abbasid dynasty from 762 onward. That dynasty 3 the Muslim world in the Middle East; by 750 it had spread as far as the Indus River to the east and Spain to the west, 4 with it trade, commerce, and the religion of Islam.

Linking the two economic powerhouses were the Silk Road and *the Maritime Silk Route* (海上丝绸之路). The overland road gets all the attention, but ships had likely been 5 across the seas between China and the Persian Gulf since the time of Christ. The network of sea-lanes and harbors 6 East and West together in a continuous exchange of goods and ideas.

Tang China was 7 for fine textiles, pearls, corals and rare woods from Persia, East Africa, and India. In return, China traded paper, ink, and above all, silk. Silk, light and easily rolled up, could travel overland. But by the ninth century, *ceramics* (陶瓷制品) from China had grown 8 as well, and camels were not well suited for transporting ceramics. So increasing quantities of the dishes and plates that held the meals of wealthy Persian Gulf merchants 9 by sea in Arab, Persian, and Indian ships.

## 短文 5

- |             |             |           |              |              |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| A. patterns | B. records  | C. texts  | D. briefly   | E. naturally |
| F. equally  | G. extended | H. caused | I. abandoned | J. conquered |

The world's first empire, known as Akkad, was founded some 4,300 years ago, between the Tigris and the Euphrates Rivers. The empire was ruled from a city — also known as Akkad — that is believed to have lain just south of modern-day Baghdad, and its influence 1 north into what is now Syria, west into Anatolia, and east into Iran. The Akkadians were well organized and well armed and, as a result, also wealthy: 2 from the time proved the riches, from rare woods to precious metals, that poured into the capital from faraway lands.

Then about a century after it was founded, the Akkad empire suddenly collapsed. During a three-year period four men 3 claimed to be emperor one after another. “Who was king? Who was not king?” a register known as the Sumerian King List asks.

For many years, scholars blamed the empire's fall on politics. But about a decade ago, climate scientists examining 4 from lake bottoms and the ocean floor discovered that right around the time the empire fell, rainfall in the region dropped dramatically. It is now believed that Akkad's collapse was 5 by a destructive drought. Other civilizations whose *demise* (灭亡) has recently linked to shifts in rainfall include the Old Kingdom of Egypt, which fell right around the same time as Akkad; the Tiwanacu civilization, which *thrived* (繁荣) near Lake Titicaca, in the Andes, for more than a thousand years before its fields were 6 around A. D. 1100; and the Classic Maya civilization, which collapsed at the height of its development, around A. D. 800.

The rainfall changes that destroyed these early civilizations long *predate* (早于) industrialization; they were caused by 7 occurring climate shifts whose causes remain uncertain. By contrast, climate change brought about by increasing greenhouse gas concentrations is our own doing. It, too, will influence rainfall 8, in ways that, though not always easy to predict, could prove 9 damaging.

## 词汇练习 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. clear	B. keep	C. influence	D. protect	E. armed
F. arrested	G. suspected	H. action	I. responsibility	J. statement

The Coast Guard does what its name says: it guards the coasts of the United States. During a war, the Coast Guard becomes part of the United States Navy, and helps to 1 against enemy attacks from the sea.

In times of peace, however, the Coast Guard is part of the United States Department of Transportation. It has 2 for many different duties. The Coast Guard can be found at many large lakes in America, as well as in coastal waters. It *enforces* (实施) laws controlling navigation, shipping, immigration, and fishing. It enforces other laws that 3 the thousands of privately-owned boats in the United States. Coast Guard planes, boats and helicopters search for missing boats and rescue people in dangerous situations. Last year, Coast Guardsmen saved the lives of almost seven thousand people.

The Coast Guard does scientific research on the ocean. It also uses ice-breaking boats to 4 ice from rivers or lakes, so boats can travel safely. One of the Coast Guard's most important duties now is helping to 5 illegal drugs out of the United States. Coast Guard boats, 6 with guns, use radios and radar to find boats 7 of carrying drugs and search them. They seize the drugs and arrest the people on the boats. Last year, Coast Guardsmen seized more than eight hundred thousand kilograms of *marijuana* (大麻) and almost four thousand kilograms of *cocaine* (可卡因). And they 8 more than seven hundred persons trying to bring illegal drugs into the United States.

This kind of 9 is exciting. Most of the time, however, Coast Guardsmen say they see nothing more exciting than the ocean.

### 短文 2

A. rare	B. alone	C. odd	D. short	E. question
F. condition	G. reality	H. possibility	I. reports	J. numbers

Around the world, people have claimed to have seen space ships and visitors from other planets. They have heard 1 of pilots seeing strange objects in the sky.

So what is the answer? Does life exist in other parts of the universe? Well, the answer is that

nobody knows for sure. Why do scientists think that other planets in the universe might have life? One man who has thought about this 2 for a long time is an American expert named Frank Drake. Drake says there are so many stars and planets in our universe that at least a few of them must have life.

Frank Drake says there are about 400,000 million stars in the Milky Way. Imagine that only one of every ten of these stars has planets, and only one in 100 of these planets has the 3 for life. Then, further imagine that only one in 100 of these planets really have some form of intelligent life. That would be 4 million planets.

Do we know for sure that there are 4 million other planets with intelligent life in the Milky Way? Of course not. Frank Drake and other scientists offer these 4 only to show the 5 of other life.

The 6 of such life must be proved. For many years now, a number of scientists have been trying to do exactly that. These scientists call their work "The Search for *Extra Terrestrial* (外星球的) Intelligence," or SETI for 7.

But some scientists believe that the whole effort to find life on other planets is a waste of money. These experts say life in the universe is very 8. They say we on Earth, in fact, may be the only life that exists. Why search for something that is not there? If there really is intelligent life on other planets, it would have communicated with us by now.

Who is right? In the end, we are left with the same answer that started this program. Nobody knows. Still, it is exciting to think that we humans are not 9 in the universe.

### 短文 3

A. measuring	B. increasing	C. producing	D. passed	E. separated
F. remained	G. result	H. way	I. real	J. early

If you can read a clock, you can know the time of the day. But no one knows what time itself is. We cannot see it. We cannot touch it. We cannot hear it. We know it only by the 1 we mark its passing. For all our success in 2 the tiniest parts of time, time remains one of the great mysteries of the universe.

One way of thinking about time is to imagine a world without time. There could be no movement, because time and movement cannot be 3. A world without time could exist only as long as there were no changes. For time and change are linked. When something changes, you know time has passed. In the 4 world, changes never stop. Some changes happen only once in a while, like an *eclipse of the moon* (月蚀). Others happen repeatedly, like the rising and setting of the sun. People have always noted natural events that repeat themselves. When people began to count such events, they began to measure time.

In 5 human history, the only changes that seemed to repeat themselves evenly were the movement of objects in the sky. The most easily seen 6 of these movements was the difference



between light and darkness.

The sun rose in the eastern sky, 7 light. It moved overhead and sank in the western sky, causing darkness. The appearance and disappearance of the sun were even and unailing. The periods of light and darkness it created were the first accepted periods of time. We have named each period of light and darkness one day. People saw the sun rise higher in the sky during the summer than in winter. They counted the days that 8 from the sun's highest position until it returned to the position. They counted 365 days. We now know that is the time Earth takes to move once around the sun. We call this period of time a year.

Early humans also noted changes in the moon. The moon was "full" when its face was bright and round. They counted the number of times the sun appeared between full moons. They learned that this number always 9 the same, about 29 suns. 29 suns equaled one moon. We now know this period of time as one month.

#### 短文 4

A. pray	B. demand	C. require	D. rooted	E. expressed
F. concerned	G. fears	H. hands	I. important	J. difficult

The March on Washington took place in August 1963. About 250,000 people gathered there. They came to 1 more jobs and freedom for black Americans. There were to be many other marches in Washington during the 1960s and the early 1970s. But this was the biggest up to that time.

It was in Washington that Martin Luther King gave one of his most famous speeches. The speech is known as the "I Have A Dream Speech". It 2 his ideas for the future. Dr. King said: "So even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply 3 in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its *creed* (信条): 'We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal.' This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith, we'll be able to work together, to 4 together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day. When we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and every *hamlet* (小村庄), from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children will be able to join 5 and sing — 'Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last.' "

Martin Luther King received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964. But he did not live to see the final results of his life's work. He was shot to death in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968.

Dr. King always felt he would die a violent death. His life had been threatened wherever he went. And he often spoke to his wife about his 6. But he never believed that his life was more 7 than the civil rights movement. The night before he died, he spoke to his supporters: "We have got some 8 days ahead. But it really doesn't matter with me now, because I have

been to the mountaintop. Like anybody, I would like to live, but I'm not 9 about that now. I just want to do God's will, and He's allowed me to go up to the mountain."

### 短文 5

A. kill	B. threaten	C. extreme	D. additional	E. event
F. operation	G. reaction	H. creating	I. consuming	J. cutting

There are volcanoes, and then there are supervolcanoes. The latter have no agreed-on definition — the term was popularized in a BBC program in 2000 — but some scientists use it to describe explosions of 1 violence and volume. The U. S. Geological Survey applies the term to any volcano's explosion sending out more than 1,000 cubic kilometers of ash in a single 2 — more than 50 times the size of the infamous Krakatau explosion of 1883, which killed more than 36,000 people. Volcanoes form mountains; supervolcanoes erase them. Volcanoes 3 plants and animals for miles around; supervolcanoes 4 the whole species with extinction by changing the climate across the entire planet.

No supervolcano has burst in recorded human history, but geologists have put together what an explosion must have been like. First, a great quantity of heat rises from deep within the planet and melts rock just beneath the *crust of the Earth* (地壳), 5 a vast *chamber* (洞穴) filled with a mix of *magma* (岩浆), semisolid rock, and dissolved water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases. As 6 magma builds up in the chamber over thousands of years, the land above begins to rise upward by inches forming a *dome* (穹丘). Cracks open along the dome's edges, as if someone was 7 a hole from beneath a wooden floor. When the pressure in the magma chamber is released through the cracks, the dissolved gases suddenly explode in a massive, runaway 8. It's like "opening the Coke bottle after you've shaken it," says Bob Christiansen, a U. S. Geological Survey scientist who conducted research on the Yellowstone volcano in the 1960s. With the magma chamber emptied, the surface collapses. The entire domed region simply falls into the planet, as though the Earth were 9 itself. Left behind is a giant empty hot pot.

### 词汇练习 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. waiting	B. searching	C. planning	D. connected	E. agreed
F. bored	G. records	H. experiments	I. levels	J. performances

Do you ever wonder why you *yawn* (打哈欠)? Why you surrender to an uncontrollable urge to open your mouth wide and take a deep breath? Well, a scientist at the University of Maryland is 1 for the answer.

Professor Robert Provine has been studying yawning for the past two years. But he says he still does not know why people yawn. In fact, no one seems to know much about it. Professor Provine's students have helped him find out more about yawning. They 2 to be watched while sitting alone in small rooms. In the rooms, they watched television programs, or pictures of people yawning. Or they just sat and thought about yawning. Students also kept 3 of when they yawned throughout the day.

The professor says he has learned a number of things from these 4. He says yawning seems linked in some way to sleeping. His students yawned most just before sleeping or just after waking from sleep.

He found that people yawn more when they are 5 or not interested in what they are doing. He discovered that people do not yawn as a way to force out carbon dioxide gas from their lungs or to get more oxygen. Students breathing pure oxygen did not yawn any less than those breathing air with higher than normal 6 of carbon dioxide.

Professor Provine is 7 future experiments to help him find the purpose of yawning. He said there is some evidence that yawning is linked to excitement. Yawning is common among runners 8 to begin a race. It also is common among people waiting to make a speech.

Professor Provine says he is most interested in learning why seeing someone yawn makes others yawn as well. He says almost anything 9 with yawning can make people yawn.

#### 短文 2

A. lost	B. ceased	C. struck	D. gains	E. failures
F. numbers	G. loans	H. especially	I. completely	J. sharply

The economic crisis began with the stock market crash in October, 1929. For the first year, the economy fell very slowly. But it dropped sharply in 1931 and 1932. And by the end of 1932,