

 金点思维系列




高考



英语 5·2·1综合练习

丛书主编 蔡 晔

5R2C1W

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# 高考

# 英语 5.2.1综合练习

丛书主编 蔡晔  
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## 前 言

一本以短期英语综合训练为目的的教辅书,如何能够最大限度地发挥作用,帮助学生学习? 以下两点必不可少:一是全书的整体性,二是各个章节间的逻辑性。

《金点思维 英语 5·2·1 综合练习》按不同的话题分类,以周为阶段,用阅读、完形、写作的形式对学生进行训练。5·2·1 即每周进行 5 篇阅读、2 篇完形和 1 篇作文训练。本书的目的是更好地服务于学生,使不同层次水平的同学都能获益,通过对同一话题内容的反复训练,真正做到将知识化为己用。

本书有如下几个方面的优势:

- 以“5·2·1”的方式划分训练内容。
- 根据考纲要求严格筛选话题,使用最新内容。
- 针对不同的话题,选择高度统一的内容,使阅读、完形的内容能够为后面的写作提供素材,充分体现了训练的完整性和逻辑性。
- 配合不同水平学生的训练要求,按难易程度对文章分类,使各单元及全书的训练内容以递进的形式分布,帮助学生逐步提高。
- 将考纲要求融入篇章内,对每周内篇章的考纲考点进行了汇总,保障做到周练有目的,周练有效果。

因此,5·2·1 系列的整体特色为精确目标、话题一致,内容与考纲融合,阅读、完形、写作有机结合,难易层次化、训练整体化,是一种目标明确、层次递进、整体性强的综合训练方法。

# 目录 contents

## Week 1 School Life

1/ Monday 热身训练

2/ Tuesday 能力提升

5/ Wednesday 素质积累

6/ Thursday 年级挑战

9/ Friday 能力转化

11/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 2 Using Language

13/ Monday 热身训练

14/ Tuesday 能力提升

16/ Wednesday 素质积累

18/ Thursday 年级挑战

20/ Friday 能力转化

22/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 3 Personage Introduction

24/ Monday 热身训练

25/ Tuesday 能力提升

28/ Wednesday 素质积累

29/ Thursday 年级挑战

32/ Friday 能力转化

33/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 4 Interpersonal Relationship

36/ Monday 热身训练

37/ Tuesday 能力提升

39/ Wednesday 素质积累

41/ Thursday 年级挑战

44/ Friday 能力转化

46/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 5 Geography and Travel

48/ Monday 热身训练

49/ Tuesday 能力提升

51/ Wednesday 素质积累

53/ Thursday 年级挑战

55/ Friday 能力转化

58/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 6 Environmental Protection

60/ Monday 热身训练

61/ Tuesday 能力提升

63/ Wednesday 素质积累

65/ Thursday 年级挑战

67/ Friday 能力转化

69/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 7 Advertising

71/ Monday 热身训练

72/ Tuesday 能力提升

75/ Wednesday 素质积累

77/ Thursday 年级挑战

79/ Friday 能力转化

81/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 8 Physical Activities

83/ Monday 热身训练

84/ Tuesday 能力提升

86/ Wednesday 素质积累

88/ Thursday 年级挑战

90/ Friday 能力转化

92/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 9 Aspects of Urban and Rural Life

95/ Monday 热身训练

96/ Tuesday 能力提升

98/ Wednesday 素质积累

100/ Thursday 年级挑战

103/ Friday 能力转化

105/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 10 Education and Learning

107/ Monday 热身训练

108/ Tuesday 能力提升

110/ Wednesday 素质积累

112/ Thursday 年级挑战

114/ Friday 能力转化

116/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 11 Hygiene and Health

118/ Monday 热身训练

119/ Tuesday 能力提升

121/ Wednesday 素质积累

123/ Thursday 年级挑战

125/ Friday 能力转化

127/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 12 Computer and Internet

129/ Monday 热身训练

130/ Tuesday 能力提升

132/ Wednesday 素质积累

134/ Thursday 年级挑战

136/ Friday 能力转化

138/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 13 Science and Inventions

140/ Monday 热身训练

141/ Tuesday 能力提升

143/ Wednesday 素质积累

144/ Thursday 年级挑战

147/ Friday 能力转化

148/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 14 Social and Family Life

151/ Monday 热身训练

152/ Tuesday 能力提升

155/ Wednesday 素质积累

156/ Thursday 年级挑战



159/ Friday 能力转化

160/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 15 Economy

162/ Monday 热身训练

163/ Tuesday 能力提升

165/ Wednesday 素质积累

167/ Thursday 年级挑战

169/ Friday 能力转化

171/ 考纲词句检测

## Week 16 Culture and Art

173/ Monday 热身训练

174/ Tuesday 能力提升

176/ Wednesday 素质积累

178/ Thursday 年级挑战

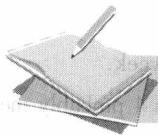
180/ Friday 能力转化

182/ 考纲词句检测

## 答案与解析

184





## Week 1 School Life

### Monday 热身训练

#### ● 阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

#### **Freshers' Week at universities can be a nervous experience**

The UK has a well-respected higher education system and some of the top universities and research institutions in the world. But to those who are new to it all, sometimes it can be confusing.

October is usually the busiest month in the academic calendar. Universities have something called Freshers' Week for their newcomers. It's a great opportunity to make new friends, join lots of clubs and settle into university life.

However, having just left the comfort of home and all your friends behind, the possibility of meeting lots of strangers in big halls can be nervous. Where do you start? Who should you make friends with? Which clubs should you join?

Luckily, there will be thousands of others in the same boat as you worrying about starting their university social life on the right foot. So just take it all in slowly. Don't rush into anything that you'll regret for the next three years.

Here are some top tips from past students on how to survive Freshers' Week:

• Blend in (融入). Make sure you are aware of British social etiquette (礼仪). Have a few wine glasses and snacks handy for your housemates and friends.

• Be hospitable. Sometimes cups of tea or even slices of toast can give you a good start in making friends.

• Be sociable. The more active you are, the more likely you'll meet new people than if you're someone who never leaves his room.

• Bring a doorstep. Keep your door open when you're in and that sends positive messages to your neighbours that you're friendly.

So with a bit of clever planning and motivation, Freshers' Week can give you a great start to your university life and soon you'll be passing on your wisdom to next year's newcomers.

( ) 1. What's the purpose of the passage?

A. To persuade you to receive higher education in the UK.



B. To present the advantages of the UK's education system.

C. To introduce the college life in the UK.

D. To help new college students survive the starting week.

( ) 2. The underlined phrase “in the same boat” in Paragraph 4 probably means “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. in the same situation

B. in the same university

C. with the same disadvantage

D. with the same chance

( ) 3. The author advises the freshers to bring a doorstep to show their \_\_\_\_\_.

A. courage

B. generosity

C. friendliness

D. good manners

( ) 4. We can know from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. many newcomers to the universities can be nervous

B. sometimes British social manners are confusing

C. students should start their university life very quickly

D. the Freshers' Week is a program that helps the freshers learn new culture

## Tuesday 能力提升

### ● 阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

At a recent digital education conference in San Francisco, one of the more memorable remarks quoted came from a child, “Whenever I go into class, I have to power down.” That roughly translates as: “What I do with digital technology outside school—at home, in my own free time—is on a completely different level to what I'm able to do at school. Outside school, I'm using much more advanced skills, doing many more interesting things, operating in a far more complicated way. School takes little notice of this and seems not to care.”

It is a feeling that might (and should) shock educators, but one that an increasing majority of today's kids would understand and agree with. “At school, you do all this boring stuff, really basic stuff, PowerPoint and spreadsheets and things. It only gets interesting and exciting when you come home and really use your computer. You're free, you're in control, and it's your own world.”

Most kids probably cannot tell you whether they are actually learning anything from that freedom and control, from the hours spent playing computer games, joining in chat forums and setting up websites. But isn't that where the education system should take over and work out what the learning might be?

We should understand what it is that children are doing in their spare time. We need to work



out how that experience and enthusiasm can feed into, or act as a catalyst (催化剂) for formal learning—how activity outside school can benefit activity inside school.

Academic achievement and staying-on rates have improved encouragingly over recent years. But this overall improvement hides some worrying areas of underachievement. Digital technology has been completely normalized by today's children. It is a part of their daily lives, and yet a part that schools largely ignore.

Schools may be missing out on their most valuable resource: the experience, skills and interests of their own students. Anything that children can be so crazy about, and feel so comfortable with, deserves at least some understanding.

( ) 1. What does the boy mean by saying “Whenever I go into class, I have to power down.”?

A. He can learn nothing at school.

B. What he learns at school is boring.

C. The lessons his school gives are useless.

D. The skills he learns at school are too simple.

( ) 2. The underlined word “one” in Paragraph 2 refers to “\_\_\_\_\_”.

A. a word

B. an educator

C. a feeling

D. a student

( ) 3. According to the author, the school should help students \_\_\_\_\_.

A. set up a new website

B. benefit from outside activities

C. play a computer game

D. chat in a chat forum

( ) 4. What is the main idea of the passage?

A. Suitable technology should be provided for students.

B. Students should learn technology in their spare time.

C. Students should be given more freedom at school.

D. All needs of the students in class should be satisfied.

### ● 完形填空

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

Boffins are the clever ones in class. They always come out 1 in tests. To be a boffin, you must be good at all the 2.

Boffins are clever, but are never the most 3 people in the school. They have friends amongst themselves. 4 in society, they are normally shy and withdrawn (离群的). Boffins 5 their studies to the 6 of other people. Edwin is the 7 example of a boffin. He has friends, but they are also 8. Edwin is extremely clever. His voice has a very strong British accent that other people 9 funny.



A boffin's interest is 10 that other people may not be interested in. For example, they may like to play games on computer that others may find 11. In their spare time, boy boffins 12 like playing war games and strategies. Boffins prefer technology such as computers to having sports 13. Normally, they are not very sporty and are bad at 14.

Boffins also act in a manner that is slightly strange. They don't 15 what other people will think of them because of these outbursts.

While most children take the word "boffin" in a(n) 16 way, adults, especially teachers, 17 boffins. Boffins spend their time in class actually listening 18 instead of messing around. This is mainly the reason why they appear to be more intelligent than anyone else around them.

Although they may not be the most exciting people, I like boffins. They have intelligent 19 of their own and are not afraid to show it. Boffins are the cleverest ones, and there's nothing bad about 20 in that way.

- |                       |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ( ) 1. A. alone       | B. top          | C. last         | D. late        |
| ( ) 2. A. sports      | B. activities   | C. jobs         | D. subjects    |
| ( ) 3. A. popular     | B. diligent     | C. intelligent  | D. humorous    |
| ( ) 4. A. Therefore   | B. So           | C. But          | D. Then        |
| ( ) 5. A. prefer      | B. devote       | C. refer        | D. contribute  |
| ( ) 6. A. company     | B. pursuit      | C. approach     | D. access      |
| ( ) 7. A. frequent    | B. similar      | C. classic      | D. extreme     |
| ( ) 8. A. classmates  | B. players      | C. boffins      | D. partners    |
| ( ) 9. A. discover    | B. seek         | C. notice       | D. find        |
| ( ) 10. A. anything   | B. something    | C. nothing      | D. everything  |
| ( ) 11. A. amusing    | B. encouraging  | C. pleasing     | D. boring      |
| ( ) 12. A. seem       | B. feel         | C. look         | D. smell       |
| ( ) 13. A. outside    | B. indoors      | C. upstairs     | D. abroad      |
| ( ) 14. A. language   | B. PE           | C. music        | D. art         |
| ( ) 15. A. reject     | B. like         | C. care         | D. respect     |
| ( ) 16. A. positive   | B. active       | C. indifferent  | D. negative    |
| ( ) 17. A. argue with | B. approve of   | C. speak of     | D. comment on  |
| ( ) 18. A. carefully  | B. specially    | C. certainly    | D. especially  |
| ( ) 19. A. minds      | B. circles      | C. hobbies      | D. eyes        |
| ( ) 20. A. ruling out | B. standing out | C. carrying out | D. turning out |





## Wednesday 素质积累

## How can you spend four years in college?

—A letter to the daughter by KAI-FU LEE

## 你该如何度过大学生涯

——李开复给女儿的信

Dear Daughter,

As we drove off from Columbia, I wanted to write a letter to you to tell you all that is in my mind.

I want to tell you how proud we are. Getting into Columbia is a real testament of what a great well-rounded student you are. You should be as proud of yourself as we are.

College will be the most important years in your life. It is in college that you will truly discover what learning is about. Education is what you have left after all that is taught is forgotten. What I mean by that is the material taught isn't as important as you gaining the ability to learn a new subject, and the ability to analyze a new problem.

Do not fall into the trap of dogma. There is no single simple answer to any question. There are always many ways to look at a problem. You will become a better problem solver if you have recognized that. This is called "critical thinking", and it is the most important thinking skill you need for your life. This also means you need to become tolerant and supportive of others.

Follow your passion in college. Take courses you think you will enjoy. Don't be trapped in what others think or say. Steve Jobs says when you are in college, your passion will create many dots, and later in your life you will connect them.

Most importantly, make friends and be happy. College friends are often the best in

亲爱的女儿:

当我们开车驶出哥伦比亚大学的时候,我想写一封信给你,告诉你盘旋在我脑中的想法。

我想告诉你我们为你感到特别骄傲。进入哥伦比亚大学证明你是一个全面发展的优秀学生。你的父母为你感到骄傲,你也应该像我们一样为自己感到自豪。

大学将是你人生最重要的时光。在大学里你会发现学习的真谛。教育的真谛就是当你忘记一切所学到的东西之后所剩下的东西。我的意思是,最重要的不是你学到的具体的知识,而是你学习新事物和解决新问题的能力。

不要被教条所束缚。任何问题都没有一个唯一的简单的答案。看待一个问题总有很多方法和角度。当你意识到这点的时候,你就会成为一个很好的解决问题者。这就是“批判的思维”——你的一生都会需要的最重要的思考方式,这也意味着你还需要包容和支持不同于你的其他观点。

在大学里你要追随自己的激情和兴趣,选你感兴趣的课程,不要困扰于别人怎么说或怎么想。史蒂夫·乔布斯曾经说过,在大学里你的热情会创造出很多点,在你随后的生命中你会把这些点串联起来。

最重要的是在大学里你要交一些朋友,快乐生活。大学的朋友往往是生命中



life, because during college you are closer to them physically than to your family.

I told your mom I'm writing this letter, and asked what she wanted me to say. She thought and said: "just ask her to take care of herself." Simple but deeply caring—that is how your mother is, and that is why you love her so much. In this simple sentence is her hope that you will become independent in the way you take care of yourself—that you will remember to take your medicine, that you will get enough sleep, that you will have a balanced diet, that you will get some exercise, and that you will go to see a doctor whenever you don't feel good.

May Columbia become the happiest four years in your life, and may you blossom into just what you dream to be.

Love,  
Dad (& Mom)

最好的朋友,因为在大学里你和朋友能够近距离交往。

我告诉你妈妈我在写这封信,问她有什么想对你说的,她想了想,说“让她好好照顾自己”,很简单却饱含着真切的关心——这一向是你深爱的妈妈的特点。这短短的一句话,是她想提醒你很多事情,比如要记得自己按时吃药,好好睡觉,保持健康的饮食,适量运动,不舒服的时候要去看医生等等。

希望哥伦比亚成为你一生中最快乐的四年,希望你成为你梦想成为的人!

爱你的,  
爸爸(和妈妈)

1. Sum up the outline (要点提纲) of the letter.
2. According to the letter, what is the most important thinking skill in life?
3. Why does KAI-FU LEE think college friends are often the best in life?

### 佳句 存储

Education is what you have left after all that is taught is forgotten.

教育的真谛就是当你忘记一切所学到的东西之后所剩下的东西。

## Thursday 年级挑战

### ● 阅读理解

阅读下面短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

It is time for students to sell such things as chocolate bars and greeting cards to raise money



for their schools, classes or clubs. It is inevitable that they will knock on your door and you will easily hand over your cash for overpriced items that you really do not want. That is okay, though, because there are many reasons why children should be allowed to raise money for their schools and clubs.

Fundraising (募集资金) is a great way to help children learn social skills. It is not easy to go up to a complete stranger and ask them for their money. They have to nicely ask for help, show the interested buyer what they have to offer and explain how it will help them in school. If someone refuses to buy an item, that child has to take the failure in stride (不特别费力地), and that is a learning lesson as well.

Students can learn how to deal with money by fundraising. Of course, it might seem safer for us to take charge of our children's earnings from their fundraising before it is turned in to the school. However, by making them keep track of it, count it, and make sure everyone pays the right amount, they are learning an important lesson. Dealing with money is important to know about when they are older.

Fundraising helps improve their schools. It is the children's school. They have to learn there and grow there. Why not let them help in making it a better place? When one of our local schools lacked funding for sports, the students and parents joined hands to raise that money they needed. When they succeeded, they felt like they accomplished something important.

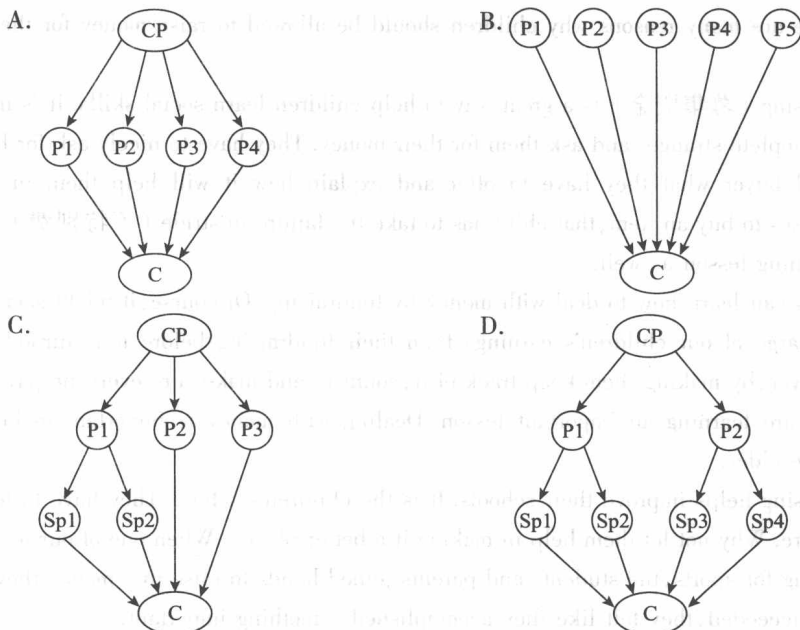
Fundraising allows for more life experiences for the children. Most fundraising is done for individual classes and clubs. The money raised is used towards things like parties, trips, or for the music club to go see a Broadway play. The children receive the rewards for their hard work at raising the money. Without fundraising, these field trips and special school memories would be missed.

In a word, fundraising helps children a lot in many ways.

- (1) 1. We can infer that the author is probably a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. teacher      B. student  
C. parent      D. reporter
- (2) 2. One of the important indications that children are grown up is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. children can deal with money  
B. children learn to care for others  
C. children can take the failure in stride  
D. children like to make up
- (3) 3. The author thinks that fundraising \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. adds to the family's burden  
B. takes up the learning time  
C. cultivates the children's character  
D. builds up the children's bodies

( ) 4. Which of the following shows the structure of the passage?

CP: Central Point P: Point Sp: Sub-point (次要点) C: Conclusion



### ● 完形填空

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

Dear headmaster,

In American middle schools today, some students carry their backpacks wherever they go. They think that, with a backpack, they have 1 all their textbooks, pencils, dictionaries, etc. However, they 2 the fact that backpacks can be harmful. I am one of the people who recommend that students should not 3 their backpacks wherever they go 4 it causes unnecessary confusion and presents a 5 risk, with the following reasons.

Bringing a backpack to class is 6, and can cause problems. Something can fall from your backpack, and you will 7 it. Backpacks can also 8 students from their work because the students will kick them, and therefore not concentrate on their 9. What's more, there is no 10 to take a backpack 11 books that you do not need for a(n) 12 (for example, bringing a backpack with Spanish, math, and history books to an English class). Some might say that you have 13 access to all your school materials by carrying your backpack around, but you can go to your locker(寄存柜) at any time. You would feel very 14, carrying so many books, and you might strain your 15 if you do so. A student could get 16 if you accidentally hit him/her with a backpack. Someone could 17 a backpack that was set on the ground.





There are the reasons why it is unsafe and unnecessary to carry a backpack. I hope that I have provided enough 18 to convince you that it is. In conclusion, I think that the best way to solve this is to 19 carrying backpacks from classroom to classroom, and that way there can be a safer school. I hope that you can make a 20 that makes bringing backpacks into the classroom illegal.

A worried parent

- |                          |                 |                 |                  |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. access to      | B. control over | C. trouble with | D. word with     |
| ( ) 2. A. convince       | B. support      | C. emphasize    | D. ignore        |
| ( ) 3. A. leave          | B. carry        | C. fetch        | D. wear          |
| ( ) 4. A. because        | B. when         | C. if           | D. though        |
| ( ) 5. A. safety         | B. emotion      | C. health       | D. education     |
| ( ) 6. A. unrelated      | B. unexpected   | C. unneeded     | D. unfounded     |
| ( ) 7. A. cherish        | B. forget       | C. remember     | D. lose          |
| ( ) 8. A. distract       | B. protect      | C. separate     | D. prevent       |
| ( ) 9. A. teacher        | B. work         | C. book         | D. school        |
| ( ) 10. A. doubt         | B. need         | C. wonder       | D. way           |
| ( ) 11. A. including     | B. involving    | C. consisting   | D. containing    |
| ( ) 12. A. activity      | B. backpack     | C. class        | D. language      |
| ( ) 13. A. easy          | B. reliable     | C. sound        | D. difficult     |
| ( ) 14. A. unconditional | B. unusual      | C. unwilling    | D. uncomfortable |
| ( ) 15. A. leg           | B. heart        | C. back         | D. hand          |
| ( ) 16. A. prepared      | B. hurt         | C. changed      | D. depressed     |
| ( ) 17. A. trip over     | B. hand over    | C. turn over    | D. go over       |
| ( ) 18. A. beliefs       | B. examples     | C. quotations   | D. conditions    |
| ( ) 19. A. admit         | B. escape       | C. appreciate   | D. forbid        |
| ( ) 20. A. rule          | B. promise      | C. mistake      | D. decision      |

## Friday 能力转化

### ●任务型阅读

根据所读内容在表中的空格处填上适当的单词或短语,每空不超过3个单词。

Host family accommodation, or living with host families, remains popular among language travel students for its advantages. These days, host families are trying to offer more in terms of quality, for they still have something to worry about.

Host family accommodation is often seen as the number-one choice for its advantages in language study, cultural communication and cost of living. Staying alongside host families enables students to get enough practice for the short time of their studying so that their language acquisition is likely to become faster. Living in host families also has the advantage for students of being able to spend a lot