

备 战 高 考 同 步 到 课 模 拟 到 位

高中 英语

东北师范大学出版社

CSJF
东师教辅

田丽江 主编
孙利民

[澳大利亚] Benjamin Hillman 校订

NMET

新版
一套
三册
图书

新干线

高中三年级

全新高中英语

标准化考试(NMET)

同步模拟题精选与解答

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中国·长春

(吉)新登字12号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新高中英语标准化考试(NMET)同步模拟题精选与解答. 高中三年级/田丽江主编. - 长春:东北师范大学出版社,2000.4

(高中英语 NMET 新干线系列/孙利民主编)

ISBN 7-5602-1016-3

I. 全… II. 田… III. 英语课-高中-解题 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 20724 号

□出版人:贾国祥

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东北师范大学出版社出版发行
长春市人民大街 138 号(130024)

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东北师范大学出版社激光照排中心制版

长春新华印刷厂印刷

2000 年 4 月第 1 版 2000 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

开本:880×1240 1/32 印张:8.5 插页:1 字数:335 千

印数:0 001-5 000 册

定价:9.70 元

前 言

随着我国教育的不断深入,素质教育越来越受到广大师生和家长的关注。为适应当前形势及高考的需要,为减轻学生的心理、课业负担,“高中英语 NMET 新干线系列丛书”与广大读者见面了。该套丛书,共三册,包括《全新高中英语标准化考试(NMET)同步模拟题精选与解答》高中一年级、高中二年级、高中三年级三个分册。该丛书是以全国高等院校招生英语考试说明的课程规划为指导,围绕 2000 年 NMET 三大卷、九大题型(第Ⅰ卷,听力部分,三大题型,计 20 分,为参考分;第Ⅱ卷,三大题型,95 分;第Ⅲ卷,三大题型,55 分),并按照新大纲及课程对高中各年级学生应掌握知识的要求,而精心编著的一套新书。全书博采习题、试题的精萃,每两单元一套模拟试题,并配有各学期期中、期末模拟试题。

该丛书的主要特点如下:

1. 三新一灵活。

(1)题型新。题型与 2000 年高考最新题型吻合,并增加了听力测试,并配有录音磁带。

(2)知识点、测重点新。以题量大,但不搞偏题难题,注重基础知识的训练、听力的训练以及阅读速度的训练为主旨。

(3)安排新。受新形势的影响,贯彻素质教育,从心理上减轻学生的负担,尤其是高三学生的心理负担,知识难度上的安排新。

(4)布局灵活。高一,学生课业负担轻,故加大查字典量,阅读理解短文略有难度;高二,在高一的基础上,加大听力训练的筹码,故听力方面的训练略有难度;高三,学生的压力大,心理负担重,故题的难易程度适应于高考的需要,不搞强化训练,故完成每套试题的解答,就会拥有每一份轻松、自信,保持良好的心态,以愉悦的心情来参加高考。

2. 知识与教材同步。每两单元的习题,都是一套理想的会考和高考模拟试题;每次期中、期末的考试,都是教材中一个阶段的归纳总结;每一学年的期末综合考试,都是对所学知识的全面验收。

3. 突出重点,突破难点。每套习题的选择源于教材,试题既在一般高中毕业生会考的测试范围之内,又具备高考选拔性的特点;既适合 80% 的多数学生,又适应 20% 的尖子生;既适合高中各年级同步教学的检测与评估,又适合高三年级考生的综合复习;既适合学生平时的课后练习或考试,又适合作为学生的寒暑假作业。

4. 覆盖面宽,综合性强。每套试题内容翔实,难易得当,紧紧把握会考和高考的考向,将两考必会的各种知识点、语法项目、各种题材和体裁的短文、书面表达等,有计划、循序渐进地融进每套试题当中。

5. 主次分明,详略得当。每套试题提纲挈领,既便于教师教学,又便于学生自测。

由于作者水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中疏漏乃至错误之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝批评指正。

田丽江 孙利民

2000 年 4 月 2 日

目 录

模 拟 试 题

Unit 1~2	1
Unit 3~4	15
Unit 5~6	28
上学期期中测试	41
Unit 7~8	55
Unit 9~10	67
Unit 11~12	80
上学期期末测试	93
Unit 13~14	107
Unit 15~16	119
Unit 17~18	133
下学期期中测试	146
Unit 19~20	160
Unit 21~22	173
Unit 23~24	186
下学期期末测试	198

参 考 答 案

Unit 1~2	212
Unit 3~4	215
Unit 5~6	217
上学期期中测试	220
Unit 7~8	223
Unit 9~10	226
Unit 11~12	229
上学期期末测试	233
Unit 13~14	236
Unit 15~16	239
Unit 17~18	243
下学期期中测试	246
Unit 19~20	249
Unit 21~22	252
Unit 23~24	255
下学期期末测试	258

模拟试题

Unit 1~2

第 I 卷(三大题,共 20 分)

听力部分为参考分,不计入考生的总成绩。

I. 选出你所听到的单词或词组(共 5 小题,计 5 分)

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| () 1. A. dare | B. bear | C. care | D. chair |
| () 2. A. sign | B. song | C. seem | D. sing |
| () 3. A. cotton | B. mutton | C. butter | D. cousin |
| () 4. A. street | B. straight | C. strict | D. swift |
| () 5. A. mouse | B. mouth | C. month | D. maths |

II. 听对话录音,从 A、B、C 中选出最佳选项(共 5 小题,计 5 分)

- () 1. A. She won't be able to attend the meeting.
B. She's happy the meeting was put off.
C. She didn't know the meeting was off today.
- () 2. A. The storm had already finished.
B. The weather is quite nice.
C. He can listen to the weather report later.
- () 3. A. Explain the facts to the man.
B. Tell the man what time it is.

C. Make an appointment with the man.

() 4. A. The man's room was upstairs.

B. The man wasn't in his room.

C. The man couldn't hear the music.

() 5. A. She is giving up smoking.

B. She is going to give the man her cigarettes.

C. She'd like to smoke later.

Ⅲ. 听录音, 按要求完成下列各题(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

第一段对话, 回答第 1 题。

1. How is the woman travelling? _____.

A. By bus

B. By air

C. By ship

第二段对话, 回答第 2~3 题。

2. From the dialogue we can infer that Cindy will probably _____.

A. go to sleep after supper

B. call Linda tonight

C. see a film tomorrow

3. Linda's telephone number is _____.

A. 6474 9889

B. 6475 9898

C. 6474 9897

第三段对话, 回答第 4~8 题。

4. As soon as the dog saw the rabbit, it _____.

A. got up on a big stone to watch

B. started to run after it

C. caught it

5. The farmer got up on a big stone because _____.

A. he wanted to see the rabbit run after the dog

B. he wanted to catch the rabbit himself

C. he wanted to see the dog run after the rabbit

6. The dog didn't catch the rabbit because _____.

A. it was bigger than the rabbit

B. the rabbit was smaller than it

C. the rabbit was running faster

7. The farmer thought the dog shouldn't let the rabbit away because _____.

A. the dog was bigger than the rabbit

B. the dog needed food for dinner

C. the dog needed to get into the woods

8. The rabbit ran faster than the dog because _____.

A. he was running for his master

B. he was running for his life

C. he was smaller than the dog

第四段对话, 回答第 9~10 题。

9. Which is not the basic course? _____

A. English

B. history

C. music

10. What do students learn in history classes? _____.

A. They learn about important events and places in the USA

B. They learn grammar

C. They read famous literature

第 II 卷(三大题, 共 95 分)

I. 单项填空(共 25 小题, 计 25 分)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项。

- () 1. courage A. damage B. radium C. madame D. false
() 2. debt A. book B. climb C. bench D. bought
() 3. mineral A. decide B. arrive C. institute D. describe
() 4. sink A. merchant B. earning C. fortunately D. banker
() 5. captain A. Britain B. certainly C. plain D. mountain

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- () 6. They will _____ the people's heroes forever.
A. look on as B. regarded as
C. be treat as D. be remembered as
() 7. She doesn't _____ what he says because she doesn't _____ him.
A. believe in, believe B. believe, believe in
C. believe in, believe in D. believe, believe

- () 8. What he said _____ me , so all of us were _____ at it.
A. disappointing, disappointed B. disappointed, disappointing
C. disappointed, disappointed D. disappointing, disappointing
- () 9. The nurse _____ the children.
A. devoted herself to take care of B. is devoted to taking care of
C. devoted to taking care of D. is devoted to take care of
- () 10. I'm not sure _____ he has _____ to do _____ you.
A. that, something, with B. whether, anything, with
C. if, nothing, in D. /, anything, in
- () 11. You should learn all the subjects well, _____ you must learn English well.
A. in all B. at all
C. after all D. above all
- () 12. We should work hard _____ it to make our country _____.
A. in, more beautiful and more beautiful
B. with, more and more beautiful
C. at, more and more beautiful
D. at, more beautiful and more beautiful
- () 13. His parents returned from abroad in 1986. _____ they have worked in this research centre.
A. From that time B. After that
C. From then on D. Since then
- () 14. He was disappointed to see his friend had not _____ in helping him to pass the examinations.
A. finished B. promised
C. succeeded D. spent
- (D) 15. _____ month going by, the work seemed endless. 体随忙忙
A. As B. When C. Where D. With
- (x B) 16. I suggested _____ to the seaside but his look suggested that he _____ with us.
A. to go, didn't go B. going, wouldn't go
C. we go, not go D. that we'd better go, not go
- (A) 17. Martha insisted that the work _____ by the middle of June.
A. should be finished B. will be finished

- C. would be finished D. was finished
- (B) 18. The teacher suffered _____ a serious disease _____ a result _____ overwork.
A. from, of, as B. from, as, of
C. /, as, of D. /, in, for
- (B) 19. "Come at 7 o'clock _____!" the teacher spoke _____ to us.
A. sharp, sharp B. sharply, sharply
C. sharp, sharply D. sharply, sharp
- (C) 20. She reached the top of the hill and stopped _____ on a big rock by the side of the path.
A. to have rest B. resting
C. to rest D. rest
- (A) 21. It was said that the ship set sail _____ Africa.
A. to B. for C. at D. on
- (B) 22. —I usually go there by train.
—Why not _____ by boat for a change.
A. to try going B. trying to go
C. to try and go D. try going
- (D) 23. The workers _____ water and electricity.
A. were provided with B. were supplied with
C. supplied with D. A or B
- (C) 24. What he said took me completely _____ surprise.
A. by B. with C. in D. at
- (B) 25. The moon _____.
A. has not yet risen B. has not yet raised
C. has not been raised yet D. has not been risen yet

II. 完形填空(共 25 小题, 计 25 分)

阅读下面两篇文章, 掌握其大意, 然后从 26~50 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个正确答案。

A

Last June my brother 26 a car. He had an old one before, but it 27 several times during the spring. "What you want is a second-hand Ford(旧的福特牌汽车)," I said. "If you

give me the money," he said, " 28 one tomorrow. " "I can't give you the money," I replied (回答), "but what about Aunt Mary? She must have enough. We 29 her since Christmas. She always hints(暗示) that we 30 go and see her more often. "

We told our parents where we were going. They weren't very happy about it, and asked us not to go. So 31 . But later the same day something strange 32 . A doctor 33 us that Aunt Mary 34 into hospital for an operation.

" 35 go and see her at the same time, " said my mother. "You can go today, but don't mention the money. "

When we 36 , Aunt Mary 37 . "I am not seriously ill, " she said, "but the doctor insists that 38 to drive my car. You can have it if you promise 39 me to the seaside now and again. " We agree , and now we quite enjoy our monthly trip to the seaside 40 Aunt Mary.

- (A) 26. A. wanted to buy
C. liked to buy
- (X) 27. A. was breaking
C. had broken down
- (D) 28. A. I get
B. I'm getting
C. I'm going get
D. I'll get
- (X) 29. A. are not seeing
C. didn't see
- (A) 30. A. should
B. shall
C. would
D. will
- (D) 31. A. that we haven't
C. we haven't
- (A) 32. A. happened
B. took the place
C. passed
D. was there
- (X) 33. A. rang for telling
C. rung for telling
- (X) 34. A. had gone
B. had been
C. has gone
D. has been
- (X) 35. A. We ought not all
C. All we can't
- (X) 36. A. have come there
C. got there
- (D) 37. A. was seeming quite happily
C. seemed quite happily
- (X) 38. A. I'm getting so old
B. I'm getting too old
- B. wanted buying
D. liked buying
B. was breaking down
D. had broke down
B. haven't seen
D. don't see
B. that we didn't
D. we didn't
B. rang to tell
D. rung to tell
B. We can't all
D. All we may not
B. were arriving
D. came to there
B. was seeming quite happy
D. seemed quite happy

C. I get so old

D. I get too old

(C) 39. A. taking

B. bringing

C. to take

D. to bring

(X) 40. A. with

B. to

C. of

D. along

A

B

Some young soldiers who had recently 41 the army were being trained in modern ways of fighting. One of the things 42 were shown was how an unarmed man could trick an enemy and take his weapon away from him. First, one of the two instructors(教员) 43 a knife away from the other, 44 only his bare hands; and then he took a rifle away from him in the same way.

After the lesson, the two instructors asked the young soldiers a number of questions to see how well they had understood their lesson. 45 of the questions was this: "Do you know what an 46 man should do against a man with a rifle? Imagine that you are guarding a bridge at night and that you have a rifle. Suddenly you see an unarmed enemy soldier 47 towards you. What will you do?" The young soldier who had to 48 this question thought carefully for a few seconds before he answered, and then said, "Well, I think the first thing I must do is to throw my rifle into the river as quickly as possible 49 the enemy soldier can't take it from me and 50 me with it."

() 41. A. took part in

B. joined

C. joined in

D. attended

() 42. A. to that

B. to which

C. them

D. they

() 43. A. bought

B. got

C. took

D. carried

() 44. A. putting

B. using

C. to using

D. getting

() 45. A. One

B. Some

C. None

D. Several

() 46. A. uncovered

B. united

C. unarmed

D. trained

() 47. A. coming

B. going

C. looking

D. come

() 48. A. to be answered

B. reply

C. answer

D. ask

() 49. A. in order to

B. so as to

C. so that

D. such that

() 50. A. wound

B. kill

C. to hurt

D. do any harm

III. 阅读理解(共 25 小题, 计 45 分, 其中 A 40 分, B 5 分)

A) 阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目, 从四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Patrick arrived in America a week ago. At first he thought his English learned in the middle school was good enough. He was sure he could cope with(应付) any situation. He thought he would call a taxi on his arrival and talk with the driver to ask about the American ways. But contrary to his expectation, he found he could hardly understand the driver, nor did the driver understand him. It seemed to him that his efforts in those years learning English had gone to waste.

Reading his mind the driver said, "Well, don't get upset! Never lose heart. In a few months, you'll be able to speak English as well as I do."

Yes, Patrick thought. He would put in more practice. He would regard himself as a complete beginner in American English.

- () 51. Patrick is _____.
- A. an American
B. an Englishman
C. from an English-speaking country
D. from a country whose language is not English
- () 52. Patrick had thought to ask about the American ways because _____.
- A. an American city has a lot of roads
B. he wanted to know the way to some place
C. he wanted to know the American habits and customs(风俗习惯)
D. he was afraid of traffic accidents
- () 53. He and the driver didn't understand each other because _____.
- A. of the generation gap(代沟) B. of language problem
C. the driver was impolite D. Patrick spoke too fast
- () 54. "Reading his mind" means that _____.
- A. from his expression the driver had guessed what he thought
B. now the driver understood
C. the driver was looking at him
D. the driver didn't mind what he had said
- () 55. The last sentence implies(含意是)_____.
- A. British English and American English are different
B. he was a beginner in English

C. he would learn American English from the very beginning

D. he was determined to make a new start in English

B

If your mother wants to tell you something, she uses words. Birds cannot talk as we do. But some birds can make sounds to warn their young of danger. They have their own way to make the young birds do certain things.

The jackdaw is a kind of blackbird that lives in Europe. Jackdaws live together in flocks (群). Young jackdaws do not know their enemies. When an older jackdaw sees a dog, it makes a loud rattling(格格响的) sound. The younger birds know this sound means an enemy is nearby. The sound warns them to know their enemies.

If a young jackdaw is in a dangerous place, a jackdaw parent flies over him from behind. The parent bird flies low over the young bird's back. The parent's tail feathers move quickly from side to side. It is trying to say, "Follow me."

At the same time, the parent calls out, "Key - aw, key - ay." The parent means, "Fly home with me." The younger bird then follows the older one home.

Young jackdaws do not have to learn what certain sounds mean. They know the meaning of these sounds from the time they hatch.

() 56. The jackdaw lives in _____.

A. Europe

B. Australia

C. America

D. Africa

() 57. When an older jackdaw sees a dog, it _____.

A. calls out, "Follow me."

B. makes a loud sound

C. flies away

D. fights the dog

() 58. Parent jackdaws can use their tail feathers to _____.

A. ask their young to follow them

B. play a game with the young

C. tell the meal time

D. give a warning of a fire

() 59. This story tells much about _____.

A. the danger of jackdaws

B. ways in which mothers can talk to their children

C. the way jackdaws warn their young of danger

D. how the jackdaws are living

- () 60. Which of the following does this story lead you to believe?
- A. All animal parents can talk to their young.
- B. Dogs are the most dangerous enemies for jackdaws.
- C. Young jackdaws know the meaning of their parents' sound when they grow older.
- D. Some birds can give certain information to one another.

C

In some parts of the United States farming is easy. But farming has always been difficult in the northeastern corner of the country, which is called New England.

New England has many trees and thin, rocky soil. Anyone who has wanted to start a new farm there has had to work very hard. The first job has been cutting down trees. The next job has been digging the stumps(树桩) of the trees out of the soil. Then the farmer has had the difficult job of removing stones from his land.

This work of removing stones never really ends, because every winter more stones appear. They come up through the thin soil from the rocks below. Farmers have to keep removing stones from the fields. Even today, farms which have been worked on for 200 years keep producing more stones.

That is why stone walls are used instead of fences around New England fields. The stone walls are not high; a man can easily climb over them. But they keep the farmer's cows from joining his neighbour's cows.

- () 61. This passage explains _____.
- A. how to make a stone wall in New England
- B. why there are many stone walls in New England
- C. which part of New England first used stone walls
- D. what stone walls look like
- () 62. According to this passage farming is difficult in New England because _____.
- A. the winter is very long there B. the farms are very old
- C. the soil is full of rocks and is thin D. there are fewer farmers
- () 63. This passage says that the work of removing stones _____.
- A. must be done again and again
- B. is usually done during the winter