

备 战 高 考 同 步 到 课 模 拟 到 位

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# 高中 英语

田丽江 主编  
孙利民

[澳大利亚] Benjamin Hillman 校订

# NMET

新版  
一套  
四册  
图书

# 新干线

高考综合模拟

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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## 再版前言

高中英语 NMET(国家英语标准化考试)新干线系列丛书(修订版)是东北师范大学出版社根据市场反馈信息对原书(2000 年版)进行部分修订后,推出的一套修订版图书。原书一套三册(高中一年级、高中二年级、高中三年级)的基本内容保持不变,只是对个别地方进行了勘误;另增加了“高考综合模拟”一册。

高中英语 NMET 新干线系列丛书(修订版)以教育部考试中心颁布的《2000 年普通高等学校全国统一考试说明》为指导,紧紧围绕高中英语标准化考试三大卷〔听力卷、笔试 A 卷(客观卷)、笔试 B 卷(主观卷)〕、九大题型〔听力卷含选单词、词组,选最佳项,以及现场完成题三大题型;笔试 A 卷含单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解三大题型;笔试 B 卷含单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达三大题型〕,与(中国)人民教育出版社、(英国)朗文出版集团有限公司合编的《高级中学英语教科书(必修)》同步,博采高考试题精萃,同步到课,模拟到位。高一、高二、高三三个分册每两个单元配一套模拟试题,并配有期中、期末模拟试题;高考综合模拟分册,综合性、实战性强,具有一定的强化性,具体体现了丛书“突出创新,强化素质,确保应试”的主旨。另外,每个分册书后都给出了全部模拟试题的参考答案;而且听力部分还配有由美国英语专家苏姗·杜波斯坦(女)、科瑞·克劳森朗读灌制的标准录音磁带,确保语音纯正地道。全书由澳大利亚英语专家本杰明·希尔曼校订。

高中英语 NMET 新干线系列

编写委员会

2001 年 1 月 10 日

# 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

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# 模 拟 试 题

## 模 拟 试 题(一)

### 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. villager | B. vinegar | C. finger  | D. future |
| ( ) 2. A. while    | B. wild    | C. mile    | D. well   |
| ( ) 3. A. slave    | B. save    | C. steve   | D. stuff  |
| ( ) 4. A. leader   | B. learner | C. leading | D. leaf   |
| ( ) 5. A. law      | B. lot     | C. lawn    | D. laugh  |

#### 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. 6:00            | B. 6:30                    | C. 7:00     |
| ( ) 2. A. 10:40           | B. 9:40                    | C. 9:10     |
| ( ) 3. A. At 12           | B. Before 12               | C. After 12 |
| ( ) 4. A. At 8:00         | B. At 7:00                 | C. At 9:00  |
| ( ) 5. A. We woke at 9:00 | B. We had 9 hours of sleep |             |
| C. We woke at 8:30        |                            |             |

## 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. What does the woman think about Tom?  
A. She thinks Tom should get more exercises.  
B. She doubts Tom's ability to edit the newspaper.  
C. She encourages Tom to compete with the editor.

第二段对话, 回答第 2~3 题。

2. What are they talking about?  
A. Climate.                      B. Season.                      C. Temperature.
3. Which part is the desert?  
A. South.                      B. North.                      C. Center.

第三段对话, 回答第 4~5 题。

4. How many pieces of advice should we follow?  
A. Five.                      B. Three.                      C. Two.
5. If we arrived long before or long after the dinner time, what would happen?  
A. The host or hostess would be angry.  
B. The host or hostess would feel lucky.  
C. We would not be welcome.

第四段对话, 回答第 6~10 题。

6. What happened to Tom and Paul?  
A. Tom suddenly fell down the well.  
B. Paul suddenly fell down the well.  
C. They both fell down the well.
7. Were their parents at home?  
A. Yes, they did.                      B. No, they weren't.                      C. No, they didn't.
8. How deep was the water in the well?  
A. Three feet.                      B. Four feet.                      C. Five feet.
9. What did Paul do with the rope?  
A. He jumped into the well with it.  
B. He put one end round himself and threw the other end into the well.  
C. He put one end round a tree and threw the other end to Tom.
10. What did Tom do then?  
A. He climbed up the rope and got out of the well.

B. He put the rope round his body.

C. He pulled down the rope.

## 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. <u>a</u> rea       | A. <u>b</u> reak          | B. <u>p</u> air             | C. <u>d</u> ead             | D. <u>c</u> lear                      |
| ( ) 2. <u>d</u> anger     | A. <u>m</u> agazine       | B. <u>v</u> illage          | C. <u>d</u> elay            | D. <u>d</u> ealt                      |
| ( ) 3. <u>e</u> xperiment | A. <u>e</u> x <u>u</u> se | B. <u>e</u> x <u>a</u> mine | C. <u>e</u> x <u>a</u> mple | D. <u>e</u> x <u>e</u> r <u>c</u> ise |
| ( ) 4. <u>r</u> ough      | A. <u>b</u> ought         | B. <u>l</u> augh            | C. <u>th</u> rough          | D. <u>th</u> ough                     |
| ( ) 5. <u>a</u> unt       | A. <u>d</u> ollar         | B. <u>b</u> rown            | C. <u>b</u> reakfast        | D. <u>s</u> harp                      |

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. — Excuse me, could you tell me if there is a hospital near here?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Yes, why not               | B. No, I couldn't |
| C. Sorry, I'm a stranger here | D. My pleasure    |
- ( ) 7. In America, lunch time is short, so people don't talk much \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ~~at~~ table      B. at the table  
C. around tables      D. around the tables
- ( ) 8. The driver has been keeping silent about the accident \_\_\_\_\_ lose his job.  
A. in order not to      B. so as to not  
C. so not as to      D. so that not
- ( ) 9. — Excuse me. Have you been to London recently?  
— \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. No, I don't    | B. Not yet           |
| C. Sorry, I can't | D. Never, but I like |
- ( ) 10. Dalian lies \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China and Japan is \_\_\_\_\_ the east of China.  
A. to; in      B. in; in      C. in; to      D. on; to

- ( ) 11. I found the island an ideal place for our experiments \_\_\_\_\_ the hot weather.  
A. besides      B. ☒ except for      C. except      D. except that
- ( ) 12. The new dictionaries are very useful. They \_\_\_\_\_ well and \_\_\_\_\_ already.  
A. ☒ sell; have been sold out      B. sold; had sold out  
C. sell; sell out      D. are sold; have been sold out
- ( ) 13. This year they have produced \_\_\_\_\_ rice \_\_\_\_\_ they did last year.  
A. ☒ less; than      B. fewer; than  
C. least; than      D. as less; as
- ( ) 14. — What do you think of my composition?  
— It \_\_\_\_\_ well \_\_\_\_\_ a few spelling mistakes.  
A. ☒ reads; except for      B. reads; besides  
C. is read; except for      D. is read; besides
- ( ) 15. — This is Xiao Li speaking.  
— Hi, Xiao Li, please stay at home. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you at 6 o'clock and we'll go to the cinema together.  
A. ☒ call for      B. wait for  
C. search for      D. look for
- ( D ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ by his accent, he must be from Guangdong Province.  
A. To judge      B. ☒ Judged  
C. To be judged      D. Judging
- ( 3 ) 17. — Never thought to see you here!  
— \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. So did I      B. It's a small world!  
C. Oh, haven't you?      D. Glad to meet you.
- ( C ) 18. — We'd like Chinese black tea, please?  
— Sorry, we don't \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese tea.  
A. ☒ do      B. make      C. serve      D. cook
- ( ) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ a boy of ten, he started working to support himself.  
A. Being      B. ☒ When still      C. Because of      D. While
- ( ) 20. It was twelve o'clock \_\_\_\_\_ they finished the work.  
A. since      B. at which      C. that      D. ☒ when
- ( ) 21. We came to a place \_\_\_\_\_ they had never paid a visit before.  
A. where      B. ☒ to which      C. that      D. which

- (D) 22. — Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ Audi car? I parked it here this morning.  
— Is it \_\_\_\_\_ blue one? A young man has driven it away.  
A. a; the      B. the; the      ☒ C. an; the      D. an; a
- ( ) 23. — Has Jane arrived yet?  
— No, she \_\_\_\_\_ an hour ago.  
A. was supposed to come      ☒ B. thought to have come  
C. should come      D. must have come
- ( ) 24. — Where shall we go this weekend?  
— Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ you like!  
☒ A. anywhere      B. somewhere      C. everywhere      D. wherever
- ( ) 25. — I think I'll just have coffee for a change.  
— \_\_\_\_\_. The coffee and sugar are in the cupboard.  
A. Coffee would be better      B. Change it, please  
C. So do I      ☒ D. Help yourself

## 8 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。

The other day I talked to a stranger on the bus. When he found out that I was from 26, he told me he had a good friend who lived there and he wondered if, by any chance, I 27 to know him. At the moment I thought he might be joking, but I could 28 from the expression on his face that he was 29. I felt like saying that it was impossible to think that, out of all the millions of people in Chicago, I could have 30 with his friend. But instead, I just 31 and told him that Chicago was a very big city. He 32, and I thought he was going to 33 talking about the subject. But I was 34. He was silent for a few minutes, and then he began to tell me about his friend.

He told me that his friend's main 35 in life seemed to be playing tennis. He said he was an excellent tennis player, and that he 36 had his own tennis court(网球场). He added that he knew a lot of people with swimming pools, 37 he only knew two people who had private tennis courts. I told him I knew 36 people having private tennis courts, including my brother who was a 39 in California — and, in fact, 40 my next door neighbour in Chicago. He said that maybe there were 41 private courts in the country than he realized, but he did not know of any others. Then he asked me 42 my brother lived in California, when I said Sacramento, he said that was a coincidence(巧合) 43

his friend spent the summer in Sacramento last year, and he 44 next door to a doctor who had a tennis court 45 his backyard. I said I felt that really was a coincidence because my 46 had gone to Sacramento last summer and had rented(租) the house 47 my brother's. For a moment, we 48 at each other, but we did not say anything.

"Would your friend's name happen to be Roland Dirkwood?" I asked finally. He laughed and said, "Yes. Would your 49 name happen to be Dr. Ray Hunter?" It was my 50 to laugh. "Yes," I replied.

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| ( ) 26. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Chicago                                     | B. a city                                       | C. Sacramento                                   | D. California                                 |
| ( ) 27. A. wanted   | B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> happened | C. went   | D. had  |
| ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D ) 28. A. speak                                  | B. watch  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. see      | D. tell                                       |
| ( ) 29. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. serious                                  | B. anxious                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. friendly | D. gentle                                     |
| ( ) 30. A. talked   | B. worked                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. met      | D. lived                                      |
| ( ) 31. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. smiled                                   | B. sat  | C. thought                                      | D. talked                                     |
| ( ) 32. A. rose   | B. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nodded   | C. smiled                                       | D. agreed                                     |
| ( ) 33. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. stop                                     | B. begin  | C. continue                                     | D. change                                     |
| ( ) 34. A. right  | B. curious                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. wrong    | D. foolish                                    |
| ( ) 35. A. habit  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. interest | C. duty   | D. belief                                     |
| ( ) 36. A. once   | B. exactly                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. even     | D. almost                                     |
| ( ) 37. A. for  | B. or   | C. so   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. but    |
| ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A ) 38. A. several                                | B. few  | C. little                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. many   |
| ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A ) 39. A. doctor                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. player   | C. renter                                       | D. driver                                     |
| ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C ) 40. A. same                                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. as       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. also     | D. well                                       |
| ( ) 41. A. some   | B. no   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. more     | D. fewer                                      |
| ( ) 42. A. when   | B. how  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. where    | D. why  |
| ( ) 43. A. then   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. because  | C. once   | D. why  |
| ( ) 44. A. defeated   | B. beat   | C. liked  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. stayed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B ) 45. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. near | B. in   | C. under  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. below  |
| ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B ) 46. A. neighbour                              | B. friend                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. brother  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. doctor |
| ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B ) 47. A. far from                               | B. next to                                      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. near     | D. behind                                     |
| ( ) 48. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. stared                                   | B. talked                                       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. laughed  | D. shouted                                    |
| ( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B ) 49. A. friend's                               | B. brother's                                    | C. neighbour's                                  | D. court's                                    |
| ( ) 50. A. chance   | B. time   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. turn     | D. moment                                     |

## 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

Teacher John Wise and his wife Doreen who emigrated to Tasmania 12 years ago, decided to revisit England and see the world on the way by motor cycle.

After driving 10,000 miles overland without even a puncture(停顿), they arrived in England in June.

They left Tasmania in January and now plan to stay for two months at Taunton, Somerset, where Mr. Wise's mother lives on Hamilton Road.

Mr. Wise, 46, once a science teacher at Askwith Middle School in Taunton and his wife, who has three daughters, went to Hobart, Tasmania, in 1961.

For their return world trip Mr. Wise took a year's unpaid leave. "We didn't have any spares with us." said Mr. Wise, "we just put our trust in ourselves and the machines."

So far the journey on a B. M. W. R50 has gone through Australia, New Zealand, Asia and India, another 14,000 miles. They expect their final bill to be about £1,000.

( ) 51. The underlined phrase "emigrated to Tasmania" most likely means \_\_\_\_.

- A. visited Tasmania
- B. left Tasmania
- C. ☒ left their own country in order to go and live in Tasmania
- D. spent their holiday in Tasmania

( ) 52. Their journey to England from Tasmania \_\_\_\_.

- A. was very long and tiring
- B. ☒ took about five months
- C. took about two months
- D. lasted a year

( ) 53. Their journey to Tasmania from England will be \_\_\_\_.

- A. more expensive than the journey from Tasmania to England
- B. quicker than the journey from Tasmania to England
- C. ☒ longer than the journey from Tasmania to England
- D. more exciting and interesting

( ) 54. The total cost of their journey is expected to be about \_\_\_\_ each.

- A. ☒ £ 500
- B. £ 750
- C. £ 1,000
- D. £ 250

( ) 55. For their return trip, Mr and Mrs Wise now plan to arrive in Tasmania approxi-



mately(接近) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in August, 1973

B. in June, 1973

C. in January, 1974

D. in August, 1974

## B

Right is right. Right? But is left wrong? Well, the Romans used to think so. They thought left-handed people were mistakes of nature. Latin, the language of the Romans, had many words that expressed this view(观点). Some words we use today still have this meaning. The Latin word "dexter" means "right". The English word "odexterous" comes from this word. It means "handy"(clever with hands), so right is handy. But the Latin word for left is "sinistra". The English word "sinister" comes from this word. Sinister means "evil" (very bad). Is it fair to all right-handed people handy and left-handed people evil? Well, fair or not, many languages have words that express such beliefs. In old English. The word for left means "weak". That isn't much of an improvement over "evil".

Not very long ago, children were often forced to write with their right hands. Doctors have since found that this can be very harmful. You should use the hand you were born to use.

People who use their left hands are just starting to get better treatment. But why did they get all these bad names in the first place? One reason may be that there are not as many left-handed people as there are right-handed people. There is one left-handed person for every five right-handed ones. People who are different are often thought to be wrong. But attitudes (态度) do seem to be changing. Fair minded right-handed people are finally starting to give left-handed people a hand.

(E) 56. The passage leads us to believe that when one writes \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he can use his right hand only

B. he can use his left hand only

C. he can use either his left hand or his right hand

D. he shouldn't use his left hand

(C) 57. Which of the following is true to the passage?

A. Odexterous comes from old English.

B. The Latin word for left is sinister.

C. The word for left in old English is a little better than that in Latin.