

前言

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修订后的《课程标准》和《考试说明》要求,教学应以培养学生综合素质为目标,高考将重点考查学生的综合应用能力。提高综合素质,训练创新能力是新世纪人才培养的基本要求。

本系列试卷以新教材为依据,以素质教育为导向,面向各类层次的学生实际,为广大师生提供一套系统、实用而有梯度的阶段性检测卷。全面检查学生对单元知识点的理解与巩固程度,培养和训练学生运用知识的素质和能力,阶段性评估课堂教学效果。

AB卷设计,功能分明 A卷全面关注基础巩固,再现教材知识点,以检测基础知识是否过关为目的,适用于中等以下学生或学习的前期阶段的检测;B卷以考查学生对知识的准确理解和运用能力为主要功能,以重点知识为主干,强调知识的联系与迁移训练,适用于中等以上的学生或学习后期阶段的考试与自测。

信息敏锐,选题新颖 本系列试卷以最新《考试说明》为宏观指导,题型、题量的安排力求在考虑同步教学特点的基础上敏锐反映最新高考模式变化。试题编制基本代表了新教材实验研究成果和教学水平,其突出功能是着重对方法性和工具性基本功的训练与考查。

“1+1”模式,方便实用 本系列试卷配有《优化训练·教师用书》,提供详细的解析和答案。为教师评讲和学生自测自评提供帮助。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在不足,敬请广大读者提出批评和建议。

编者

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高中同步测控优化训练 (一)

SB. II Unit 1~Unit 2(A 卷)

第 I 卷(三部分,共 80 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 15 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分)

听下列 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置上。每段对话仅读一遍。

Man: We visited Disneyland yesterday, but you didn't go with us.

Woman: Did you have a good time?

Man: Of course. We enjoyed ourselves very much.

⇒1. What did they do yesterday?

A. They enjoyed a film in the cinema.

B. They went to the Disneyland.

C. They went to the zoo.

答案: B

Man: How did you fix the car?

Woman: I had it repaired.

⇒2. Who repaired the car?

A. The man. B. The woman. C. Someone else.

答案: C

Man: Could you tell me the way to Kansas City?

Woman: Yes. Go straight ahead. It's about 30 kilometres from here.

⇒3. Where does the man want to go?

A. The Sleeping Beauty Castle.

B. Bear Country.

C. Kansas City.

答案: C



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Man: How did you like the performance last night?

Woman: It was wonderful. I think it is worth seeing once again.

⇒4. What did the woman think of the performance?

- A. She thought highly of it.
- B. She didn't enjoy it very much.
- C. She thought little of it.

答案: A

Man: Would you like to go for a walk this evening?

Woman: I'm sorry, but I'm going swimming.

⇒5. What is the man going to ask the woman to do?

- A. To walk.
- B. To swim.
- C. To dance.

答案: A

第二节(共5小题;每小题1.5分)

听下面1段对话,对话后有几个小题,从题后所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳答案选项,并标在试题的相应位置,每段对话听两遍。

听第6段对话,回答6~10题。

Woman: Hello, is that Bob speaking?

Man: Yes. Who's that?

Woman: Oh hello, Bob. This is Mary.

Man: Hello, Mary. How are you?

Woman: Just fine, thank you. Er, Bob, Jane asked me to tell you that we'll go to the people's Park next Friday. Would you like to join us?

Man: Oh, I'd like to. What time should we meet?

Woman: Could we make it seven?

Man: Yeah, seven is fine. How shall we get to the People's Park?

Woman: Better by bike.

Man: Where shall we meet?

Woman: Outside the school gate, OK?

Man: OK, that would be fine. Well, see you next Friday then. Good-bye.

Woman: Bye.



⇒6. Who are talking on the telephone?

- A. Jane and Bob.
- B. Mike and Jane.
- C. Mary and Bob.

答案:C

⇒7. Where would they like to go?

- A. The People's Park.
- B. The Red Star Farm.
- C. A new school.

答案:A

⇒8. What time should they meet?

- A. 7:00 this Friday.
- B. 7:00 next Friday.
- C. 6:30 this Friday.

答案:B

⇒9. How do they plan to go?

- A. On foot.
- B. By train.
- C. By bike.

答案:C

⇒10. Where would they like to meet?

- A. At the bus stop.
- B. Outside the school gate.
- C. In front of the library.

答案:B

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出适合空白处的最佳选项。

⇒11. The country has _____ population, and three fifths of the population _____ workers.

- A. many; are
- B. a large; are
- C. much; is
- D. a large; is

[解析] have a...population of...为固定搭配, population 作主语时,谓语动词的形式应与作表语的名词的单复数相对应。

答案:B



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⇒12. Study, hard, _____ you will pass the Mid Examination.

- A. so B. and C. or D. then

[解析]祈使句+and/for+陈述句的固定句型。

答案:B

⇒13. I _____ think there is anything _____ in your report.

- A. /; of important B. don't; of important
C. don't; of importance D. /; importance

答案:C

⇒14. We mustn't _____ when we fail to do something.

- A. lose heart B. lose hearts C. lost hearts D. lost heart

[解析]lose heart 是一固定短语。

答案:A

⇒15. His failure _____ by carelessness gave him a good lesson.

- A. which caused B. causing
C. being caused D. caused

[解析]过去分词作定语。

答案:D

⇒16. At last he _____ John not to go skating with him.

- A. persuades B. persuaded C. advised D. advises

[解析]persuade sb. not to do sth. 成功说服某人不做某事。

答案:B

⇒17. Men _____ horses in old days but now they _____ cars and buses.

- A. used to ride; are used to
B. are used to ride; are used to
C. were used to reading; used to
D. were used to read; are used to

[解析]used to do sth. 意思是过去常常干某事, be used to doing sth. 意思是习惯于某事。

答案:A

⇒18. _____ with the tower on the hill, our building does not look high at all.

- A. To compare B. Comparing C. Compare D. Compared

答案:D





⇒19. Please tell me _____ you would like to have your coffee, —black or white?

A. what B. where C. how D. when

[解析]强调的是方式。

答案:C

⇒20. Football is his _____ sport he likes to play.

A. the most B. favorite
C. best D. most favorite

[解析]favorite 前一般是不用最高级修饰,意思是“最喜欢的”。

答案:B

⇒21. —You must clean the blackboard immediately after class.

—Yes, I _____.

A. will B. must C. have to D. should

[解析]will 表示意愿,遵循对方的吩咐。

答案:A

⇒22. When Christopher Columbus reached _____ is now the U. S. A, he called the people of the new world “Indians”.

A. where B. which
C. the place where D. what

[解析]what = the place which/that.

答案:D

⇒23. The fellow I spoke to _____ no answer.

A. made B. making
C. make D. being made

[解析]介词 to 归属于定语从句,不影响主句中谓语动词的形式。

答案:A

⇒24. Would you mind if I _____ the magazine out of the reading room?

A. take B. to take C. took D. taking

答案:C

⇒25. —I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday, Mr. Smith

—_____.

A. Oh, no let's not



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- B. I'd rather stay at home
C. I'm very sorry, but I have other plans
D. Oh no. That'll be too much trouble

[解析] C 项答语语气最委婉, 符合情景对话的需要。

答案: C

第二节: 完形填空 (共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后给各题的四个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。

John entered a college and often worked late until 12 at night. He fell into the 26 of smoking a year ago. He smoked so much that he 27 had a cigarette on his lips. He 28 while he read, while he watched television and 29 while he drank a cup of coffee or tea. He smoked nearly forty cigarettes a 30, but he was happy.

John's friend, Frank, 31 many times to 32 him not to smoke. "Smoking is bad for your 33!" he said, "You'd better give it up." But his advice didn't 34.

Before long, John found that he often got a hard and dry cough, 35 he went to see a doctor. The doctor 36 him carefully and asked whether he often smoked. John told him th 37. Then the doctor told him that his cough was 38 by smoking and he wouldn't get any better 39 he stopped smoking.

"If not," said the doctor, "your cough will never be 40 and some other illnesses may also be caused."

John became 41 and made up his mind to give up smoking. At the beginning, it was very 42 for him. Every 43 when he wanted to smoke, he got some other thing to eat. At 44, he was not interested in smoking at all. And he no longer had 45.

- ⇒ 26. A. hole B. habit C. interest D. love

[解析] fall into the habit of 染上……习惯。

答案: B

- ⇒ 27. A. still B. seldom C. never D. always

[解析] 由上句 "He smoked much" 可知。

答案: D





- ⇒28. A. stopped B. smoked C. ate D. had

答案:B

- ⇒29. A. still B. just C. even D. right

[解析]even 副词,意思是“甚至”,用于加强语气。

答案:C

- ⇒30. A. time B. month C. day D. minute

答案:C

- ⇒31. A. talked B. ordered C. worked D. tried

[解析]try to do sth. 试图做某事,不一定成功。

答案:D

- ⇒32. A. advise B. tell C. wish D. take

[解析]advise 劝告, tell 告诉。根据上下文意思选 A。

答案:A

- ⇒33. A. work B. study C. health D. life

答案:C

- ⇒34. A. continue B. work C. reply D. answer

[解析]work 起作用。

答案:B

- ⇒35. A. but B. so C. till D. as

答案:B

- ⇒36. A. saw B. felt C. cured D. examined

[解析]医生先对病人作检查。cure 是治愈的意思。

答案:D

- ⇒37. A. truth B. reason C. matter D. thing

[解析]tell the truth 说实话。

答案:A

- ⇒38. A. shown B. kept C. caused D. heard

[解析]be caused by 由……引起。

答案:C

- ⇒39. A. because B. until C. unless D. when

[解析]unless = if not。

答案:C

- ⇒40. A. stopped B. cured C. repaired D. mended

答案:B



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- ⇒41. A. angry B. sad C. sorry D. worried

[解析] worried 焦虑的。

答案: D

- ⇒42. A. sick B. tired C. difficult D. easy

答案: C

- ⇒43. A. day B. time C. way D. place

答案: B

- ⇒44. A. last B. night C. once D. work

答案: A

- ⇒45. A. smokes B. problems C. cough D. cigarette

[解析] have cough 患咳嗽。

答案: C

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Tokyo—A City Rebuilt

Tokyo, the capital of Japan, is one of the largest cities in the world. It is also one of the world's most modern cities. Twice this century, the city was destroyed and rebuilt. In 1823 a big earthquake hit the city. Thousands of people were killed and millions were left homeless as buildings fell down and fires broke out. It took seven years to rebuild the city. During World War II, Tokyo was destroyed again. As a result of these disasters(灾难) there is nothing of old Tokyo remaining in the downtown(市中心) area.

After the war, the people of Tokyo began to rebuild their city. Buildings went up quickly, and between 1845 and 1910, the city's population was more than doubled. Because of the Olympic Games held in Tokyo in 1859, many new stadiums(体育馆), parks and hotels were built to receive visitors from all over the world. As a result of this quick development, however, many problems have appeared. Housing shortage(短缺), pollution(污染), and waste disposal(废物处理) have become serious challenges(挑战) to the city, but the government has begun several programmes to answer them.





⇒46. What kind of city is Tokyo?

- A. A very modern city. B. A very old city.
C. A very small city. D. A very dirty city.

[解析]从文章的第二句:Tokyo is also one of the world's most modern cities 可得出答案。

答案:A

⇒47. In 1823, Tokyo was destroyed by _____.

- A. an earthquake B. American air fighters
C. a big fire D. pollution

[解析]Tokyo 曾两次被毁,一次是 1823 年的大地震,另一次是第二次世界大战。

答案:A

⇒48. The first rebuilding of Tokyo was finished in _____.

- A. World War II B. 1830 C. 1823 D. 1825

[解析]这是一道简单的计算题,1823 年的地震袭击了东京,花了七年时间重建。

答案:B

⇒49. Within _____ years' time, the population of Tokyo was more than doubled.

- A. 60 B. 7 C. 30 D. 65

[解析]文中 Between 1845 and 1910 the city's population was more than doubled 一句提示答案为 D。

答案:D

⇒50. _____ greatly helped Tokyo develop into a modern city.

- A. World War II B. The 1823 earthquake
C. The 1859 Olympic Games D. Pollution

[解析]第二段作者着重介绍了 1859 年的奥运会促进了东京的发展。

答案:C

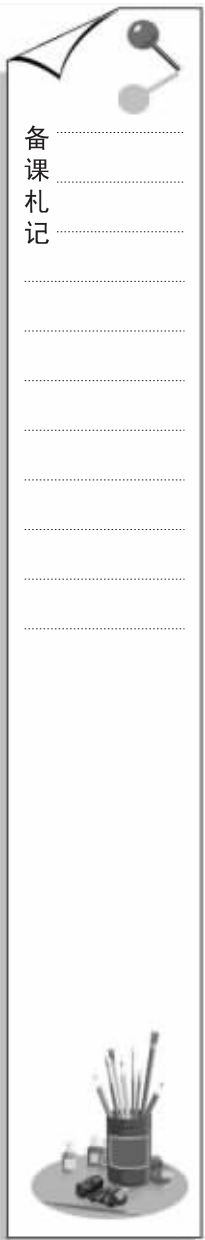
B

In 1982, Mark Thatcher, the son of Mrs. Thatcher, was reported missing in the Sahara Desert while competing the Grand Prize motor race from Paris to Dakar. This sad news, so unexpected, shook the usually calm and unhurried governor off her balance. Though she did



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her best to pretend as if nothing had happened and made her public appearances as usual. People could not fail to find out that she was no longer the old self-assured prime minister who always had everything under control. Instead she had become a very sad mother who was unable to support herself from her shock. One day, when she was to speak at a lunch party, a reporter caught her off her guard by bringing up the question of her missing son again. She was totally mentally unprepared for the question and lost her self-control. Tears were rolling down her eyes as she sobbingly told the reporter that there was still no news of Mark and that she was very worried about him. She said that all the countries related had promised to do their best to help her find her son. With that she broke down completely and sobbed silently for quite a while, little by little she calmed down and started to speak as planned. It was a very moving scene which was made known a new side of Mrs. Thatcher's character the public do not usually see, so people began to talk about the Iron Woman's motherly love — a feeling that is common to all human race. Later Mark returned safe and sound to his mother's side, good-humored and all smile as usual, as if nothing unusual had ever happened. The Iron Woman, however, broke down again and was seen sobbing for the second time.

⇒51. This sad news shook the unhurried governor off her balance. It means _____.

- A. Mrs. Thatcher got very excited
B. Mrs. Thatcher got very impatient
C. Mrs. Thatcher got very astonished
D. Mrs. Thatcher got very broken-hearted

【解析】儿子在摩托车大赛的过程中失踪的这一坏消息使作母亲的撒切尔悲痛万分。

答案:D

⇒52. Why did she pretend as if nothing had happened while she got the sad news?

- A. Because she was a governor.
B. Because she was a kind mother.



- C. Because she was a public model.
D. Because she was an iron woman.

[解析]作为一个统治者她应该表现出超出常人的坚强和镇定。

答案:A

⇒53. The underlined part the new side refers to _____.

- A. Thatcher's new policy to the whole nation
B. Thatcher's new speech to the public
C. Thatcher's new method to solve the national problems
D. Thatcher's motherly love to her own son

[解析]人们平常很少看到这位女统治者内心深处充满爱的一面。

答案:D

⇒54. Mark returned safe and sound to his mother's side. The sentence shows _____.

- A. a country related saved his life
B. some people on the desert carried him back
C. the world red-cross organization found him
D. who saved Mark is not mentioned in the passage

[解析]文中没有提到谁救了 Mark.

答案:D

⇒55. When her son returned safe, Mrs. Thatcher broke down again and sobbed again. The reason is _____.

- A. she felt disappointed after the event
B. Mrs. Thatcher felt unfortunate after the event
C. she felt fearful and fortunate after the event
D. she felt surprised and unthinkable after the event

[解析]这是情感的自然流露,爱子失而复得,哪位母亲不感到万分的庆幸?

答案:C

C

Started in 1636, Harvard University is the oldest of all the colleges and universities in the United States. Yale, Princeton, Columbia and Dartmouth were opened soon after Harvard. They were all started before the American Revolution made the thirteen colonies (殖民



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地) into states.

In the early years, these schools were much alike. Only young men attended college. All the students studied the same subject, and everyone learned Latin, Greek and Hebrew (希伯来语). Little was known about the world. When the students graduated, most of them became ministers or teachers.

In 1782, Harvard started a medical school for young men who wanted to become doctors. Later, lawyers could receive their training in Harvard's law school. In 1825, Harvard began teaching modern languages, such as French and German, as well as Latin and Greek. Soon it began teaching American history.

As knowledge increased, Harvard and other colleges began to teach many new subjects. Students were allowed to choose the subjects that interested them. Special colleges for women were started. New state universities began to teach such subjects as farming, engineering(工程学) and business. Today there are many different kinds of colleges and universities, most of which are divided into smaller schools that deal with special fields of learning. There is so much to learn that one kind of school can not offer it all.

⇒56. The oldest university in the U. S. is _____.

- A. Dartmouth
B. Columbia
C. Harvard
D. Princeton

「解析」文章开头叙述了。

答案:C

⇒57. In the early years, women in the U. S. .

- A. taught their college lessons themselves
- B. had no rights to enjoy and education
- C. were not permitted to attend college
- D. received advanced education as men did

[解析] In the early years only young men attended college 这句话告诉了我们答案。

答案:C

⇒ 58. As knowledge increased, American colleges began to teach _____.



- A. everything that was known B. Latin, Greek and Hebrew
C. French and German D. a lot of new subjects

[解析]最后一段的第一行提示了答案。

答案:D

⇒59. What fact does this passage lead you to believe?

- A. These are no special colleges for women in the U. S.
B. American colleges and universities are quite different from what they used to be.
C. Foreign languages were not taught in Harvard until 1825.
D. The early American colleges and universities are still much alike.

[解析]根据文章中所涉及到的下列事实可推出正确答案。

1. Special colleges for women were started.
2. In 1825, Harvard began teaching modern languages.
3. There are many different kinds of colleges universities, most of which are divided into smaller schools that deal with special fields of learning.

答案:B

⇒60. On the whole, this passage is about ____.

- A. American college education
B. the American Revolution
C. the world - famous colleges in the U. S.
D. language teaching in American universities

[解析]这是一道综合理解题,综合全文不难看出这篇文章主要是介绍美国的大学教育。

答案:A

D

Many families in the United States have a larger income now than ever before, but people are finding it difficult to make ends meet anyway. Almost everyone is wondering, "What happens to all my money? I never seem to have anything left to put away."

Why isn't a dollar worth as much as it used to be? One dollar is always worth the same amount, that is, 100 cents. But the value of a dollar is how much it can buy. The value of money depends on the



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cost of living. Economists say that the cost of living is the money that a family must pay for the necessities of life such as food, housing or rent, clothes, and medical expenses. For many years now, the cost of living has increased greatly, so the value of the dollar has decreased. When a dollar has a low value, you cannot buy as many things with it.

No one fully understands why the cost of living keeps increasing, but economists believe that workers and producers can make prices go up. As workers earn more money, they have more money to spend, so they demand more goods. If there is a great demand for certain goods, the prices of these goods go up. At the same time, if there's a shortage of goods, the prices also go up.

Families need to know what happens to their money. They need to make their income meet the cost of living, so many people plan a family budget. A budget is a list of monthly expenses. If your expenses add up to more than your income, you must find ways to save money. Budgeting helps you spend your money wisely as the cost of living increases.

⇒61. _____ determines the value of the dollar.

- A. The government B. The cost of living
C. The bank D. Economists

[解析] The value of money depends on the cost of living. 这句话提示了答案。

答案: B

⇒62. Why does the cost of living keep increasing? Because _____.

- A. there is always a shortage of goods
B. there are more and more goods
C. workers are getting lower and lower pay
D. people demand more and better goods

[解析] 本题是对文章细节的考查, 理解了第三段的意思可得出正确的答案。

答案: D

⇒63. Which of the following is true?

- A. People need't know anything that happens to the market.





- B. The prices will go up if more goods are produced.
 C. People are most concerned about the value of money.
 D. There seems no need for everyone to know about the rising cost of living.

[解析]这是一道判断题,根据常识和第一段的最后一句话便可选出正确答案。

答案:C

- ⇒64. According to the passage, when people find it hard to make ends meet, they _____.

- A. try to find ways to save money
 B. do extra work to earn money
 C. try some other means of making money
 D. are strongly against the high cost of living

[解析]make ends meet 意思是使收支平衡。文中 If your expenses add up to more than your income, you must find ways to save money. 一句话了我们答案。

答案:A

- ⇒65. Budgeting helps _____.

- A. one to make his income meet the cost of living
 B. the government to struggle against the rising cost of living
 C. factories to produce more goods
 D. people to earn more money and spend less

[解析]这是一道简单的推理题,根据下面两句话可推出正确答案。

1. A budget is a list of monthly expenses.
 2. Budgeting helps you spend your money wisely as the cost of living increases.

答案:A

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第 II 卷(共 20 分)

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 20 分)

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