

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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综合试卷

高中同步测控优化训练(一)

SB. II Unit 1~Unit 2(A 卷)



说明:本试卷分为第Ⅰ、Ⅱ卷两部分,请将第Ⅰ卷选择题的答案填入答题栏中,第Ⅱ卷可在各题后直接作答。共 100 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

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。

⇒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.

⇒2. Who repaired the car?

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

⇒3. Where does the man want to go?

- A. The Sleeping Beauty Castle.
- B. Bear Country.
- C. Kansas City.

⇒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.

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

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

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。

⇒6. Who are talking on the telephone?

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

⇒7. Where would they like to go ?

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

⇒8. What time should they meet ?

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

⇒9. How do they plan to go ?

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

⇒10. Where would they like to meet ?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⇒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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

—Yes, I _____.

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

⇒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

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

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

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

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

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

—_____.

A. Oh, no let's not 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

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 the 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
⇒27. A. still B. seldom C. never D. always
⇒28. A. stopped B. smoked C. ate D. had
⇒29. A. still B. just C. even D. right
⇒30. A. time B. month C. day D. minute
⇒31. A. talked B. ordered C. worked D. tried
⇒32. A. advise B. tell C. wish D. take
⇒33. A. work B. study C. health D. life
⇒34. A. continue B. work C. reply D. answer
⇒35. A. but B. so C. till D. as
⇒36. A. saw B. felt C. cured D. examined
⇒37. A. truth B. reason C. matter D. thing
⇒38. A. shown B. kept C. caused D. heard

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| ⇒39. A. because | B. until | C. unless | D. when |
| ⇒40. A. stopped | B. cured | C. repaired | D. mended |
| ⇒41. A. angry | B. sad | C. sorry | D. worried |
| ⇒42. A. sick | B. tired | C. difficult | D. easy |
| ⇒43. A. day | B. time | C. way | D. place |
| ⇒44. A. last | B. night | C. once | D. work |
| ⇒45. A. smokes | B. problems | C. cough | D. cigarette |

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. |

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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,

第 II 卷(共 20 分)

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 20 分)

第一节:短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分)

该题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上划一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下面划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Tom,

The day before yesterday I had received your letter	66. _____
I was great delighted to learn that you	67. _____
do very well in the mid-term examination. I	68. _____
was pride of your rapid progress in your study.	69. _____
How time flies ! The term is already half gone.	70. _____
In two months you will graduate at senior middle	71. _____
school and take part the college entrance	72. _____
examination. I hope you'll do the best use of your time	73. _____
to go over your lesson. I'm sure that you'll pass	74. _____
the exam successful and become a college student	75. _____

第二节:书面表达(10 分)

下面图画描述的是发生在学校办公楼的一件事,请为学校黑板报用英语写一篇短文,介绍此事。



注意:短文要包括图画所表现的主要内容,词数 100 左右。

高中同步测控优化训练 (二)

SB. II Unit 1~Unit 2(B 卷)



说明:本试卷分为第 I、II 卷两部分,请将第 I 卷选择题的答案填入答题栏中,第 II 卷可在各题后直接作答。共 100 分,考试时间 100 分钟。

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)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 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。

⇒1. Where's the man going?

A. To the book store.

B. To the cinema.

C. To the library.

⇒2. How is Jean?

A. She's happy.

B. She's sick.

C. She's much better.

⇒3. What is the headmaster doing now?

A. Answering the phone.

B. Having a class.

C. Having a meeting.

⇒4. How much is a hamburger?

A. \$ 4.5.

B. \$ 3.5.

C. \$ 1.5.

⇒5. Why can't the woman play the badminton?

A. She has to do the dishes.

B. She doesn't want to.

C. It's raining outside.

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分)

听下面 2 段对话,每段对话后有几个小题,从题后所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试题的相应位置,每段对话读两遍。

听第 6 段对话,回答 6~7 题。

⇒6. Which language is the man going to take?

A. English.

B. French.

C. German.

⇒7. When does the course begin?

A. Next month.

B. Next week.

C. Next year.

听第 7 段对话,回答 8~10 题。

⇒8. In what part of the day does this conversation take place?

A. Morning.

B. Afternoon.

C. Evening.

- ⇒23. “I can’t get my car _____ on cold mornings.” “Have you tried _____ the radiator with hot water?”
 A. started; to fill B. starting; to fill C. start; filling D. to start; filling
- ⇒24. It was nine o’clock in the evening _____ he returned home.
 A. since B. before C. that D. when
- ⇒25. _____ all the inventions have in common is _____ they have succeeded.
 A. What; what B. That; that C. What; that D. That; what

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)中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项。

Do you believe in love at first sight? Many people answer “No, we don’t”, but I say I do.

26 I’ll tell you my story.

From childhood, I like people 27 blue eyes. I had a few dolls and 28 their eyes blue. I was really very 29 with my blue-eyed dolls. Time rushed by quickly, 30 I was not a child 31. I had finished my studies 32 I was 20. I like to drive my father’s old car. 33 I went to a nearby town. I was busy that day. I 34 my car near the office 35 I had to go. In a few minutes, I came 36 and a young policeman 37 for me near my car. I was not happy to 38 him. He tried to explain that I 39 my car in the wrong place, but I couldn’t concentrate(集中精力) on his 40. I had to 41 his beautiful blue eyes. He 42 his words but I did not 43 him well. He became 44 and began to speak 45 a loud voice. I paid him the fine(罚款) and I said to him. “Your 46 are so nice.” He smiled and said goodbye to me.

In the evening this blue-eyed policeman 47 me up. The following day we went to the cinema. 48? My story has a happy 49. We married and we 50 live happily together.

- ⇒26. A. How B. What C. Why D. When
- ⇒27. A. of B. with C. in D. for
- ⇒28. A. drew B. enjoyed C. found D. painted
- ⇒29. A. kind B. satisfied C. happy D. disappointed
- ⇒30. A. soon B. afterwards C. shortly D. immediately
- ⇒31. A. once more B. any more C. already D. altogether
- ⇒32. A. so B. yet C. and D. as
- ⇒33. A. At first B. In time C. Once D. Early
- ⇒34. A. stopped B. kept C. left D. put
- ⇒35. A. which B. that C. when D. where
- ⇒36. A. away B. back C. out D. on
- ⇒37. A. was waiting B. waited C. had waited D. had been waiting
- ⇒38. A. meet B. greet C. see D. find
- ⇒39. A. was parking B. would park C. had parked D. have parked
- ⇒40. A. speech B. words C. warning D. question
- ⇒41. A. stare at B. glare at C. recognize D. noticed
- ⇒42. A. spoke B. told C. repeated D. shouted
- ⇒43. A. listen to B. hear C. remember D. react to

- ⇒44. A. strict B. patient C. nervous D. pleased
- ⇒45. A. in B. with C. for D. at
- ⇒46. A. words B. impression C. manners D. eyes
- ⇒47. A. caught B. called C. took D. picked
- ⇒48. A. After that B. As a result C. After a while D. What about
- ⇒49. A. conclusion B. finish C. ending D. stop
- ⇒50. A. ever B. even C. now D. so

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

In sports the sexes(性别) are separate. Women and men do not run or swim in the same races. Women are less strong than men. That at least is what people say. Women are called “the weaker sex”, or if men want to please them, “the fair sex”. But boys and girls are taught at schools and universities. There are women who are famous Prime Ministers, scientists and writers. And women live longer than men. A European woman can expect to live until the age of 74; a man only until he is 68. Are women’s bodies really weaker? The fastest men can run a mile in 4 minutes. The best women need 5 minutes. Women’s times are always slower than men’s, but some facts are a surprise. Some of the fastest women swimmers today are girls. One of them swam 40 metres in 4 minutes 21.2 seconds when she only 16. The first “Tartan” in films was an Olympic swimmer, Johnny Weissmuller. His fastest 400 metres was 4 minutes 59.1 seconds which is 37.9 seconds slower than a girl 50 years later! This does not mean that women are catching men up. Conditions are very different now, and sport is much more serious. It is so serious that some women are given hormone injections(注射激素). At the Olympics a doctor has to check whether the women are really women or not. It seems sad that sport has such problems. Life can be very complicated(复杂) when there are two separate sexes.

⇒51. Why are women called “the weaker sex”?

- A. Women can live longer than men.
- B. People usually think women are weaker than men.
- C. Women cannot finish the same tasks as men.
- D. There are two different sexes.

⇒52. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Women do not run or swim in races with men.
- B. Once a girl swam much faster than Johnny Weissmuller did.
- C. Famous Prime Ministers are women.
- D. Men cannot live longer than women in Europe.

⇒53. This passage tells us _____.

- A. Johnny Weissmuller ran slower than a girl in a race
- B. Johnny Weissmuller won the race as he was then much younger than other runners
- C. Johnny Weissmuller didn’t swim in the same race with the girl
- D. The girl, whose fastest 400 metres in 4 minutes 21.2 seconds, is an Olympic swimmer

⇒54. The problem that sport has now is that _____.

- A. some men are not actually men
- B. some women are given hormone injections
- C. women don't have the same chances to win the 100-metre and 200- metre dashes
- D. it's hard to check whether women are really women

⇒55. In this passage the writer implies that _____.

- A. women are weaker than men, but faster
- B. women are slower than men, but stronger
- C. men are not always stronger and faster than women
- D. women are catching men up now

B

Why was the Bastille(巴士底狱) important to the citizens of Paris? The building of the Bastille had been started in 1370 under Charles V. By the seventeenth century it had ceased(停止) to be important for defence. Cardinal Richelieu turned it into a prison. It was not an ordinary prison to punish common crimes. Its huge doors closed only on enemies of the King. The Bastille's workings were secret. Prisoners were taken to it in closed carriages. Soldiers on guard duty had to stand with their faces to the wall. No talking was allowed. Worst of all, a prisoner never knew if he would be there a day, a week, a year, or forever. Only the King's letter could set him free.

Over the years the number of arrests by King's letter had become fewer. By the time of its fall, most of the prisoners were writers who had written against the corrupt (贪污腐败的) deeds of the government. Voltaire(伏尔泰), the famous French writer, spent a year there in 1717—1718, and another 12 days in 1726.

For those who believed in free speech and free thinking, the Bastille stood for everything evil. The day it was captured(占领), the “Conquerors(征服者) of the Bastille” found only seven prisoners inside. None the less, the Bastille was hated by the people. It was a symbol of the King's complete power.

⇒56. The Bastille had been a prison _____.

- A. since the time of Charles V
- B. since 1370
- C. before the seventeenth century
- D. since the time of Cardinal Richelieu

⇒57. According to the passage, which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Anyone who did something wrong could find himself suddenly in the Bastille.
- B. The Bastille was only for those who were opposed to the King.
- C. In the Bastille everything done was done in secret.
- D. Voltaire was twice put in the Bastille.

⇒58. At the time of its fall, in the Bastille there were _____.

- A. a large number of prisoners
- B. a lot of writers who had been against the government
- C. some dozens of people who believed in free speech and free thinking
- D. only seven prisoners

⇒59. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. All prisoners in the Bastille suffered life imprisonment.
- B. Over the years the number of prisoners in the Bastille was getting more and more.
- C. The King could put people in, or let them go out, as he wanted.
- D. At the time it was captured, there were so few prisoners in it that it meant little to the people.

⇒60. The main Purpose of this passage is to _____.

- A. tell a story
- B. tell about interesting characters
- C. show the inner working of the Bastille
- D. try to prove a point

C

A superstition(迷信) is a belief people hold which is not based on reason. There is no logic to superstitions. These beliefs often go against the laws of nature as we know them. People who have superstitions, or who are superstitious, believe that they can either bring themselves good luck or avoid bad luck of disasters(灾难) by acting in certain ways. An example of this involves salt. When some people spill(泼洒) salt, they immediately take some of it and throw it over their left shoulder. In this way, they feel they will avoid bad luck.

Why do people believe in superstitions? How did they begin to think that they could control their luck?

We read earlier about some of the Greek, Roman, and Norse(挪威的) gods. People in ancient times believed that these gods controlled their lives and all of nature. They tried to keep their gods happy by giving them gifts. When there were natural disasters, people thought that the gods were angry with them, so they tried to make the gods happy again. This is how we got the idea that we could affect our fate by certain actions.

Many superstitions have been held by people for centuries. Yet there is little need for them today, since people in most parts of the world don't believe that there are a lot of gods, we no longer try to make the gods happy with gifts or to keep them from anger with certain actions. Somehow, however, many of the actions continue in modern times. We still have our superstitions.

⇒61. Some superstitious people believe a person who _____ will have ill luck.

- A. spills salt
- B. makes the gods happy
- C. throws salt over his shoulder
- D. gives some gifts the gods

⇒62. Ancient people thought _____.

- A. they could control the laws of nature
- B. a superstition was not based on reason
- C. if they made their gods angry, they would suffer from disasters
- D. they must regularly throw some salt away

⇒63. People who have superstitions _____.

- A. believe natural disasters have nothing to do with gods
- B. don't believe that the supernatural exists
- C. think they could affect their fate by acting in certain ways
- D. believe the laws of nature

⇒64. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Everybody has some superstitions.
 B. We should make the gods happy with gifts.
 C. If we act in certain ways we can avoid our bad luck.
 D. Although most of us no longer believe in the gods, some superstitions still continue today.
- ⇒65. The passage tells us that _____.
 A. there is some logic to superstitions
 B. we must do away with all superstitions
 C. superstitions originated from the belief in the gods
 D. man should control his fate by himself

D

Travel Schedules and Tickets

	INTERCHANGE (交换站)	NAME	NUMBER OF MILES	AMOUNT
ENTER	16	Three River	100	\$ 2.50
	20	Rose City	90	\$ 2.00
	24	Bakersfield	75	\$ 1.85
	28	Rocky River	60	\$ 1.50
	32	Apple Valler	53	\$ 1.30
	36	Pineville	39	\$ 1.00
	40	Groveswood	20	\$ 0.55
	44	Watertown		

- ⇒66. At what interchange is the vehicle(交通工具) entering ?
 A. Three Rivers. B. Bakersfield. C. Watertown. D. Groveswood.
- ⇒67. The nearest distance between two points is _____.
 A. Apple Valley — Rocky River B. Groveswood — Pineville
 C. Rose City — Three Rivers D. Rocky River — Bakersfield
- ⇒68. How many miles is Baskersfield from Pineville ?
 A. 26. B. 36. C. 39. D. 75.
- ⇒69. How many interchanges are there on the line ?
 A. 8. B. 12. C. 16. D. 7.
- ⇒70. How much does it cost to get off at Rocky River for the person who entered at Watertown ?
 A. \$ 28. B. \$ 60. C. \$ 1.50. D. \$ 2.00.

第 I 卷答题栏

题号	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
答案																								
题号	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
答案																								
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