

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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目 录

高中同步测控优化训练(一)·····	001
SB. I Unit 1~Unit 2 (A 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(二)·····	018
SB. I Unit 1~Unit 2 (B 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(三)·····	036
SB. I Unit 3~Unit 4 (A 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(四)·····	053
SB. I Unit 3~Unit 4 (B 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(五)·····	070
SB. I Unit 5~Unit 6 (A 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(六)·····	087
SB. I Unit 5~Unit 6 (B 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(七)·····	104
SB. I Unit 7~Unit 8 (A 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(八)·····	119
SB. I Unit 7~Unit 8 (B 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(九)·····	137
SB. I Unit 9~Unit 10 (A 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(十)·····	154
SB. I Unit 9~Unit 10 (B 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练(十一)·····	172
SB. I Unit 11~Unit 12 (A 卷)	



目录

高中同步测控优化训练 (十二)	(187)
SB. I Unit 11~Unit 12 (B 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练 (十三)	(204)
SB. I Unit 13~Unit 14 (A 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练 (十四)	(220)
SB. I Unit 13~Unit 14 (B 卷)	
高中同步测控优化训练 (十五)	(238)
综合试卷	



高中同步测控优化训练(一)

SB. I Unit 1~Unit 2(A 卷)

第 I 卷(共 80 分)

一、听力(共两节,计 15 分)

第一节 情景反应

What about going to the seaside for the holiday?

⇒1. A. The idea is good. B. Yes, I do. C. That's a good idea.

答案:C

Hello, Bob. I'd like to introduce my friend Steve.

⇒2. A. Nice to meet you. B. You're welcome. C. Oh, are you.

答案:A

It's late. I must be off now.

⇒3. A. It's a pleasure. B. See you soon. C. It's nice of you.

答案:B

May I introduce my friend Jack to you?

⇒4. A. Right. B. That's all right. C. All right.

答案:C

May I have another apple?

⇒5. A. Yes, help yourself.
B. Yes, take it yourself.
C. No, I don't think it.

答案:A

第二节 对话理解

A: Is your house near the school?

B: Oh, no. It's about half an hour by bus.

⇒6. Is the school far from the house?

A. It's near the house. B. Yes, it is. C. No, it isn't.



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C. the same like yours D. the same as yours

[解析]the same as 为固定短语。

答案:D

⇒12. I'm not feeling _____ today. Maybe I need more _____.

A. well; sleeping B. good; sleep
C. well; sleep D. good; sleepy

[解析]feel 为系动词后接 well 作表语。

答案:C

⇒13. —Hello! Nice to meet you!

— _____.

A. How are you B. Really
C. Thank you D. Me, too

[解析]我也很高兴见到你,在口语中常使用“Me, too”。

答案:D

⇒14. Don't have the machine _____ all the time!

A. to run B. run
C. running D. ran

[解析]have sb. /sth. doing sth. 使 sb. /sth. 继续做某事。

答案:C

⇒15. —How long have you lived here?

— _____.

A. Not long age
B. Since the beginning of the year
C. In 1992
D. Only until the end of the year

[解析]上文影响答案,表示“自从那年开始以来,你住这儿多久了”。

答案:B

⇒16. —I'm afraid I must be off.

— _____.

A. No problem B. Walk slowly
C. It doesn't matter D. See you soon

[解析]说话人提出告辞,回答人对应说“See you soon”。

答案:D



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⇒17. The Wangs will be away on _____.

- A. vacations B. holidays
C. holiday D. none is right

[解析]短语度假可用“be on holiday”或“be on vacation”表示。

答案:C

⇒18. Don't t play football _____ you finish your homework.

- A. if not B. unless
C. once D. or

[解析]unless you finish your homework 可用 if you don't finish your homework 替换。

答案:B

⇒19. Last weekend the weather was _____ worse than I had expected, so I stayed at home _____ going away.

- A. quite; without B. more; without
C. rather; instead of D. very; instead of

[解析]副词 quite、very 不能修饰比较级 worse, more 更不行, rather 可放在比较级前表示“……得多”之意。

答案:C

⇒20. The teacher _____ the students to work harder.

- A. hoped B. agreed
C. let D. asked

[解析]ask sb. to do sth., let sb. do sth., 而 hope 和 agree 后不能接复合不定式结构。

答案:D

⇒21. The little girl looked _____ and her eyes were filled _____ tears.

- A. sadly; of B. sad; of
C. sadly; with D. sad; with

[解析]句意为“那小女孩看上去难过,眼里满是泪水。”样子难过 look sad, be filled with 意为“装满或充满”的意思。

答案:D

⇒22. —How many students are there in the classroom?

— _____. All of them are practicing _____ the new song in the music hall.



- ⇒26. A. some B. any C. every D. each

[解析]in this way 表用这种方式、方法, in some way 表示某种方式、方法。

答案:A

- ⇒27. A. By B. No C. With D. Without

[解析]没有石油,世界就要停止运转。

答案:D

- ⇒28. A. look at B. look for C. look D. look after

[解析]look for 表寻找,说明人们到处寻找石油。look at 看着。look after 表“照顾、照料”之意。

答案:B

- ⇒29. A. drill B. drilled C. drilling D. to drill(钻探)

[解析]see sb. doing sth., 表示看见 oil man 在钻探找油。

答案:C

- ⇒30. A. in B. under C. on D. below

[解析]under the sea 表示在海上钻探, in the sea 强调范围,所以不对。

答案:B

- ⇒31. A. Always B. Never C. Usually D. Sometimes

[解析]从下文知他们通常找不到什么石油,却没有停止过对石油的勘探。

答案:C

- ⇒32. A. look for B. looked for C. find D. found

答案:C

- ⇒33. A. but B. and C. although D. or

答案:A

- ⇒34. A. does B. makes C. stops D. continues

答案:D

- ⇒35. A. for B. unless C. because D. that

[解析]说明石油重要的原因。

答案:C

- ⇒36. A. operate B. run C. open D. turn on

[解析]机器运转 the machines can run, run 表示“自由地转动”,例如:The sewing-machine doesn't run properly 这缝纫机



转动不灵。

答案:B

- ⇒37. A. send B. carry C. bring D. take

[解析]用船运油 carry oil。

答案:B

- ⇒38. A. May be B. Maybe C. Possible D. Perhaps

[解析]作者猜想石油来源的可能性,Perhaps 一般放在句首,而 maybe 虽然也可放在句首,但语气较强烈。

答案:D

- ⇒39. A. and B. but C. or D. with

[解析]or 用于选择,在这里是并列连词,表示“也许你的摩托或小汽车里的油就是来自遥远的什么地方呢”。

答案:C

- ⇒40. A. somewhere B. everywhere C. anywhere D. nowhere

[解析]某处 somewhere, 某时 sometime, 某人 someone。

答案:A

- ⇒41. A. Such as B. Such like
C. For example D. For an example

[解析]For example 比如,用事例说明油来自某地。

答案:C

- ⇒42. A. to B. from C. as D. like

[解析]用 such as 或 like 都可表示事物名称说明油的来源。

答案:D

- ⇒43. A. make B. have C. need D. get

答案:C

- ⇒44. A. are B. need C. have D. do

[解析]so 引导倒装句。So do many other things 意为许多别的东西也要油。

答案:D

- ⇒45. A. talk B. call C. ask D. name

[解析]name 在这里是动词,表示“说出名字来”。

答案:D

四、阅读理解(共 20 题,每小题 1.5 分)



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C. cheaper

D. better for your health

[解析]从原文 They can buy strawberries from the farm that are also fresher 知农场的草莓更新鲜,而市场上的就不那么新鲜。

答案:B

⇒49. The two young women are _____.

A. looking after the little boy that is in the field

B. picking fruit

C. taking their shoes off

D. looking for jobs (工作) as farmers

[解析]原文有一句话 Now they are taking off their shoes 指的是 two young women.

答案:C

⇒50. The story tells us that people are working _____.

A. only for money

B. to make a living

C. for their friends, the farmers

D. to enjoy themselves

[解析]从文章结尾看到 They want to pick fruit and enjoy the sunshine.

答案:D

B

Recently a professor of philosophy (哲学) in the United States has written a book called Money and the Meaning of Life. He has discovered that how we deal with money in our day-to-day life has more meaning than we usually think. One of the exercises he asked his students to do is to keep a record of every penny they spend for a week. From the way they spend their money, they can see what they really value in life.

He says our relation (关系) with others often become clearly defined (定义) when money enters the picture. You might have wonderful friendship with somebody and you think that you are very good friends. But you'll know him only when you ask to lend you



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some money. If he does, it brings something to the relationship that seems stranger than ever before. Or it can suddenly weaken the relationship if he doesn't. This person may say that he has a certain feeling, but if it is not carried out in the money world, there is something less real about it.

Since money is important to us, we consider those who possess a lot of it to be very important. The author (作者) interviewed (采访) some millionaires in researching his book.

Question: What is the most surprising thing you have discovered about being rich, because you are a self-made man?

Answer: The most surprising thing is why people give me so much respect. I'm nothing. I don't know much. All I am is rich.

People just have an idea of making more and more money, but what is it for? How much do I need for any given purposes in my life? In this book, the professor uncovered an important need in modern society; to bring back the idea that money is an instrument rather than the end. Money plays an important role in the modern world, but expecting money to give happiness may be missing the meaning of life.

⇒ 51. According to the first paragraph, people haven't realized _____.

- A. how important money is in their day-to-day life
- B. how one spends money shows what is important to him
- C. that money is more important than their philosophy of life
- D. that their understanding of life is more important than money

[解析]第一段的 From the way they spend their money, they can see what they really value in life 知道:从他们花钱的方式上可以看出他们在生活中真正以什么为标准。

答案:B

⇒ 52. The author seems to believe that asking your friend to lend you some money _____.

- A. is a good way to test your friend
- B. will do harm to your friend





C. will strengthen your friend

D. is a good way to break off your friendship

[解析]文中 you might have wonderful friendship with somebody and you think that you are good friends. But you'll know him only when you ask to lend you some money. 说明作者认为测试朋友的最佳方式是向他借钱。

答案:A

⇒53. What can we learn about the millionaire from his answer in the interview? _____.

A. He doesn't feel that he is well educated

B. He doesn't think he is a very important person

C. He doesn't think being rich deserves so much attention

D. He doesn't consider himself to be very successful

[解析]文中: The most surprising thing is why people give me so much respect. I'm nothing. I don't know much. All I am is rich 知道百万富翁 millionaire 并不是认为自己了不起, 而应该得到如此厚重, 自己的一切不过是富有。

答案:C

⇒54. What does the professor want to explain in his book?

A. Money is an end.

B. Money is a means.

C. Money is everything.

D. Money is unimportant.

[解析]原文中作者说到的 The professor uncovered an important need in modern society: to bring back the idea that money is an instrument rather than the end 可知道作者认为钱只是工具、手段而不是最终目标, 要想期待钱给你带来幸福就可能会失去生活的本意。

答案:B

⇒55. Which of the following might the author disagree?

A. Money is important in modern society.

B. The meaning of life doesn't completely lie in money.

C. Wealth (财富) will surely bring the owner happiness.

D. Happiness is not necessarily the result of wealth.



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[解析]作者并不是赞成说财富一定会带来幸福,其他 A、B、C 的观点,作者在文中还是同意的。

答案:C

C

Careful and careless are as different as fire and water. But strangely enough, many scientists have both these qualities, that is, they are both careful and careless, Newton, the famous English scientist, was such a person.

Once Newton invited a friend to a dinner at home. When they were ready to eat, Newton left to get a bottle of wine. But after his friend had waited for a long time, Newton still didn't come back. Finally his friend found Newton in his lab. The reason was that when Newton was going to get the bottle of wine, he suddenly had a new idea for the experiment he was doing, so he completely forgot his friend and the dinner. There was another time when Newton was leading a horse up a mountain, holding the rein (缰绳) in his hand. While he was walking, he kept thinking of problems he had met in his studies. When he got to the top of the mountain, he found that the rein was not in his hand and that the horse was gone.

Among scientists, there are many people like Newton. Einstein was one. Once he was waiting for a friend at a bridge. While waiting, he became lost in thought. It started to rain. The rain kept on for some time. When Einstein took out a piece of paper from his pocket to write something down, the paper was wet and then he realized that it was raining. His clothes had become completely wet. But after he put the paper into his pocket, he again forgot he was standing in the rain.

Many scientists are careless about how they live. This is because they are too careful in their studies.

⇒56. Careful and careless are _____.

- A. as same as fire and water
- B. as different as fire and water
- C. as same as black and white
- D. as different as dark and bright





[解析]作者开门见山指出细致与粗心就尤如水与火一样是截然不同的,然而令人奇怪的是许多科学家却是具备这两种品质,既细致又粗心。

答案:B

⇒57. But strangely enough, many scientists _____.

- A. are both careful and careless
- B. are careful
- C. are careless
- D. are neither careful nor careless

答案:A

⇒58. When Newton and his friend were ready to eat, _____.

- A. Newton suddenly had a new idea for the experiment he was doing
- B. Newton left to go to his lab
- C. Newton left to do something else
- D. Newton left to get a bottle of wine

[解析]见原文第二段第二句话。

答案:D

⇒59. Once Newton was leading a horse up a mountain. When he got to the top of the mountain, he found that the rein was not in his hand and that _____.

- A. he did not see the horse
- B. the horse was near him
- C. the horse was behind him
- D. the horse was in front of him

[解析]从原文...he found that the rein was not in his hand and that the horse was gone 可得直接答案 D。

答案:A

⇒60. Many scientists are _____.

- A. careless about their work and careful in their studies
- B. careless about their life and careful in their studies
- C. careless about their studies and careful in their life
- D. careless about their work and careful in their life

[解析]作者在文章结尾指出科学家对生活方式粗心大意,这是



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因为他们对工作研究太细致专心。

答案:B

D

It has been said that Lincoln was always ready to join in a laugh at himself. There is a story that he was always happy to tell.

In his early days as a lawyer, Lincoln went town to hear and judge cases. During one of his trips, he was sitting in a train when a strange man came up to him. The stranger looked at the tall clumsy lawyer and said he had something he believed belonged to Lincoln. Lincoln was a bit surprised. He had never seen the man before. He didn't see how this could be. The stranger pulled out a pen knife and began to explain. Many years before, he had been given the knife. He had been told to keep it until he was able to find a man uglier than himself.

Lincoln's eyes always sparkled when he reached this part of the story. It always brought smiles to the faces of those who heard it. The story was funny. But even more interesting was the fact that a man as great as Lincoln could laugh at himself.

⇒ 61. Why did the stranger give Lincoln the knife? Because

_____.

- A. he was clever
- B. he wasn't good looking
- C. he took the train
- D. he was tall

[解析]从原文最后三句话知这个陌生人曾得到那把小刀,但被告诉保存到能找到比他更丑的时候为止,看来这个人就是林肯了。

答案:B

⇒ 62. Where did the stranger get the knife?

- A. He bought it.
- B. He took it from a student.
- C. He was given the knife.
- D. He found it.

[解析]原文没有交待陌生人怎么搞到小刀的,只说了 many

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