



恒谦教育

www.hengqian.com

北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院研究成果

金版

1+1

高考双测

考点夯实

英语

丛书主编 方可

北京教育出版社



恒源教育  
www.hengyuan.com

北京教育出版社恒源教育研究院研究成果

金版

1+1

# 高考双测

## 考点夯实

丛书主编 方可  
本册主编 殷小珍  
撰稿人 殷小珍 段永华  
主 审 丁蓝青

### 英 语

北京教育出版社



恒 谦 教 育  
www.hengqian.com

北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院研究成果

# 金版 1+1 高考双测

金版1+1高考双测考点夯实  
英 语

丛书主编 方 可

\*

北 京 教 育 出 版 社 出 版  
(北京北三环中路6号)

邮 政 编 码: 100011

网 址: [www.bph.com.cn](http://www.bph.com.cn)

北 京 出 版 社 出 版 集 团 总 发 行  
新 华 书 店 经 销  
陕 西 宏 业 印 务 有 限 公 司 印 刷

\*

880×1230 16开本 16.75印张 512 000字  
2006年4月 第5版 2006年4月 第1次印刷

ISBN 7-5303-1431-9

G·1406 定价: 21.50元



# 前言

GAOKAOSHUANGCE

## 考改与课改互动 小卷与大卷相约

——《金版1+1高考双测》丛书主编答读者问

**一问：有人说，2006年开始，在《考试大纲》之后增加的《考试说明》，又起到“半个考纲”的作用，这是什么意思？**

答：2004年之前，国家考试中心命题时要在同一科目中命制几份不同的试卷，以适应不同省市的情况和要求。从2004年开始，国家考试中心把有不同情况的试卷委托给不同的省市自己制作，这是考试中心命题组的扩大，是命题机制多元化的一项改革。

2005年的《考试大纲》取消了“样卷”，给了地方命题的“试卷款式权”，各地方分别为自己的“自主命题”制定了“合法性”文件，即地方性《考试说明》。中央直接命题的考区，统一使用考试中心制定的统一的《考试说明》。

2006年，考试中心细化并扩大了国家《考试说明》，强调了国家《考试说明》对地方《考试说明》的指导作用。例如强调了“样卷”的规范性和科学性，实际上是要求地方“样卷”向全国“样卷”靠拢。这样一来，“中央命题”的“统一性”，除《考试大纲》以外，还有“半个说明”，而“地方命题”的差异性只存在于“地方说明”与“中央说明”的差异中。这就是有人说的国家的《考试说明》又起到“半个考纲”作用的来历。

**二问：新版《金版1+1 高考双测》是怎样处理《考试大纲》与《考试说明》的关系的？**

答：首先，中央的统一性命题仍为高考命题的主体，中央领导下的地方命题仍为附体。至于地方命题与中央命题在款式上的差别，是试题的难度和区分度的体现。

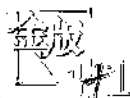
中央与地方命题的统一性和差异性，指导我们全面修订《金版1+1高考双测》丛书。新版《金版1+1高考双测》在考虑中央命题的统一性时，同时考虑了“自主命题”的差异性。对有些省市在试题难度和区分度上的不同要求，做了兼容性考虑和科学性调整，从而使得第一轮复习备考使用的新版《金版1+1高考双测》不仅适用于中央统一命题的考生，也适用于地方“自主命题”的考生。

丛书分《金版1+1高考双测—考点夯实》和《金版1+1高考双测—系统训练》两部分出版，《金版1+1高考双测—考点夯实》突出中央命题的统一性，编成了全国统用本；《金版1+1高考双测—系统训练》则要相对考虑地方命题的差异性，以区分不同考区的试题难度和区分度。比如江苏、湖北等考区，试题难度应相对提高，区分度也相对上移；而河南、北京等考区，试题难度应相对稳定，区分度也相对居中。

**三问：对照“高考改革”与“课程改革”的关系，新版《金版1+1 高考双测》有哪些新意？**

答：2006年的《考试大纲》相对2005年保持明显的稳定性和连续性，其原因之一，是为了与正在进行的“新课程方案”形成互动，新版《金版1+1高考双测》考虑了有以下几方面的新意：

(1) 推进新课程改革，试题向新内容倾斜：降低难度，突出新意。





(2) 推进新题型设计, 题目向新情境倾斜: 减少题量, 提高品质。

(3) 推进新高考机制, 命题向多元化探索: 交流特色, 展示个性。

由于新版《金版1+1高考双测》含有这些新意, 因此, 《金版1+1高考双测》堪称《考试大纲》与《考试说明》之后的《考试细目》, 它是对国家考试中心新的《考试大纲》与《考试说明》传神尽形的展开式解读。

**四问: 新的《金版1+1高考双测》为什么要分两册出版? “小卷”与“大卷”是怎样的关系?**

答: 丛书分《金版1+1高考双测-考点夯实》(简称“小卷”)和《金版1+1高考双测-系统训练》(简称“大卷”)两册出版, 首先由于强化“考点夯实”而篇幅扩大, 其次因“大卷”与“小卷”在使用关系上有个“时差”, 更主要的是为了确保“大卷”题目的新颖性以及试卷的操作性, 所以“大卷”出版的时间必须在高考结束以后, 以利于充分吸纳当年最新的高考试题和模考题及最新的高考信息。

“小卷”由“考点小卷”和“专题小卷”组成, 大16开胶订成书; “大卷”由“单元卷”“月考卷”“专题大卷”“综合模拟卷”“地方模考卷”组成, 8开活页装订。两者的关系是为高考真卷“备料”与“造型”的关系, 两种卷的使用“时差”具体表现在以下“四先四后”的“约定”上:

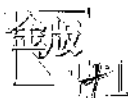
- (1) 小卷“备料”在先, 大卷“造型”在后;
- (2) 备料的“成分”在先, 造型的“图案”在后;
- (3) 成分中找到“题感”在先, 图案中找到“卷感”在后;
- (4) 小卷的“天天练”在先, 大卷的“周周测”在后。

**五问: 《金版1+1高考双测》此次分版之后, 有了较多的新意, 您能具体介绍一下吗?**

答: 最大的新意, 是我们对高考一轮复习认知的升华, 提出了“考大学练小卷”的理念。古人云: 志犹大而心犹小, 行欲圆而势必方。园艺家说: 欲其果而浇其根。人的目的性与其操作性在形式上有时“反向”。高考, 本是考一张大卷, 这容易让人就形式上想事, 以为只拿着这张“大卷”反复来练是走的捷径, 这实际上是在弃根求果。30年的备考经历证明, 开始不从基础干起, 一轮复习就摆开“大卷攻势”或“仿真模拟”, 到头来, 没有一个不是失败的。

“考大学, 练小卷”的理念, 使我们强化了“考点夯实”。此次分版, 我们做了五件具体事: 一是[细化考点]; 二是[广化题型]; 三是[详化解答]; 四是[核准内容]; 五是[添加模块]。在旧课程向新课程过渡中, 有些教辅出现了考点混乱现象。因为显性的题目容易更换, 而隐性的理念却不易变革。此次修订, 我们对考点核准做到了“尽其形, 归其神”。换句话说, 形式上是修修补补, 理念上却是脱胎换骨。“细化考点”的显性工作为考试内容, 隐性工作为考试要求。此次修订, 还增加了小专题模块, 专门针对《考试大纲》中的重要考点, 分“新点加浓”、“重点巩固”、“热点跟踪”、“亮点聚焦”、“难点化解”五部分进行梳理和测试。至此, 新版《金版1+1高考双测》对新的考纲保证: 要考的, 这里全有; 不考的, 这里全无!

恒谦教育研究院教辅教材研究中心  
《金版1+1高考双测》丛书编委会





## 第1部分 考点夯实

|             |      |             |       |
|-------------|------|-------------|-------|
| 考点 1 .....  | (1)  | 考点 30 ..... | (59)  |
| 考点 2 .....  | (3)  | 考点 31 ..... | (61)  |
| 考点 3 .....  | (5)  | 考点 32 ..... | (63)  |
| 考点 4 .....  | (7)  | 考点 33 ..... | (65)  |
| 考点 5 .....  | (9)  | 考点 34 ..... | (67)  |
| 考点 6 .....  | (11) | 考点 35 ..... | (69)  |
| 考点 7 .....  | (13) | 考点 36 ..... | (71)  |
| 考点 8 .....  | (15) | 考点 37 ..... | (73)  |
| 考点 9 .....  | (17) | 考点 38 ..... | (75)  |
| 考点 10 ..... | (19) | 考点 39 ..... | (77)  |
| 考点 11 ..... | (21) | 考点 40 ..... | (79)  |
| 考点 12 ..... | (23) | 考点 41 ..... | (81)  |
| 考点 13 ..... | (25) | 考点 42 ..... | (83)  |
| 考点 14 ..... | (27) | 考点 43 ..... | (85)  |
| 考点 15 ..... | (29) | 考点 44 ..... | (87)  |
| 考点 16 ..... | (31) | 考点 45 ..... | (89)  |
| 考点 17 ..... | (33) | 考点 46 ..... | (91)  |
| 考点 18 ..... | (35) | 考点 47 ..... | (93)  |
| 考点 19 ..... | (37) | 考点 48 ..... | (95)  |
| 考点 20 ..... | (39) | 考点 49 ..... | (97)  |
| 考点 21 ..... | (41) | 考点 50 ..... | (99)  |
| 考点 22 ..... | (43) | 考点 51 ..... | (101) |
| 考点 23 ..... | (45) | 考点 52 ..... | (103) |
| 考点 24 ..... | (47) | 考点 53 ..... | (105) |
| 考点 25 ..... | (49) | 考点 54 ..... | (107) |
| 考点 26 ..... | (51) | 考点 55 ..... | (109) |
| 考点 27 ..... | (53) | 考点 56 ..... | (111) |
| 考点 28 ..... | (55) | 考点 57 ..... | (113) |
| 考点 29 ..... | (57) | 考点 58 ..... | (115) |





## 第2部分 专页与模块

|            |               |        |
|------------|---------------|--------|
| 第1组 听力理解   | 亮点聚焦 .....    | (143)  |
| 新点加浓 ..... | 难点化解 .....    | (145)  |
| 重点巩固 ..... |               | (117)  |
| 热点跟踪 ..... |               | (119)  |
| 亮点聚焦 ..... |               | (121)  |
| 难点化解 ..... |               | (123)  |
|            |               | (125)  |
| 第2组 单项选择   | 第4组 阅读理解      |        |
| 新点加浓 ..... | 新点加浓 .....    | (147)  |
| 重点巩固 ..... | 重点巩固 .....    | (149)  |
| 热点跟踪 ..... | 热点跟踪 .....    | (151)  |
| 亮点聚焦 ..... | 亮点聚焦 .....    | (153)  |
| 难点化解 ..... | 难点化解 .....    | (155)  |
|            |               | (127)  |
|            |               | (129)  |
|            |               | (131)  |
|            |               | (133)  |
|            |               | (135)  |
| 第3组 完形填空   | 第5组 短文改错 书面表达 |        |
| 新点加浓 ..... | 新点加浓 .....    | (157)  |
| 重点巩固 ..... | 重点巩固 .....    | (159)  |
| 热点跟踪 ..... | 热点跟踪 .....    | (161)  |
|            | 亮点聚焦 .....    | (163)  |
|            | 难点化解 .....    | (165)  |
|            | 参考答案 .....    | (1~92) |
|            |               | (137)  |
|            |               | (139)  |
|            |               | (141)  |





## SB I Unit 1 Good friends

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

班级

姓名

得分

### 题型示例

—I would never come to this restaurant again.  
The food is terrible!

—\_\_\_\_\_. (2004 • 全国卷 III, 32)

- A. Nor am I                      B. Neither would I  
C. Same with me                D. So do I

**解析** 选 B。此题考查“neither/ nor 或 so+ 助动词+ 主语”这一倒装结构的使用,用以检测考生对表示赞同的表达方式的掌握情况。neither / nor 或 so 引导的句子中的连系动词、情态动词或助动词的时态一般要和前面一句中谓语动词的时态一致。

**答案** B

**点拨** A 项虽然可用 nor,但时态与前面一句不一致。C 项表达方式错误,D 项除时态错误外,表示另一个主语与前面句子中所陈述的动作或情况有着相同肯定的概念,因前句有 never 一词,故不能用 so。

### I. 单项选择(40 分,每题 2 分)

- ( ) 1. He never said that he was good at mathematics, \_\_\_\_\_? (2005 • 北京春招, 24)  
A. was he                      B. wasn't he  
C. did he                      D. didn't he
- ( ) 2. Mr White \_\_\_\_\_ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't show up. (2004 • 全国卷 III, 27)  
A. should have arrived        B. should arrive  
C. should have had arrived    D. should be arriving
- ( ) 3. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not \_\_\_\_\_ a native speaker. (2004 • 上海, 32)  
A. as fluent as                B. more fluent than  
C. so fluently as                D. much fluently than
- ( ) 4. Mr Smith, \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ speech, started to read a novel. (2003 • 北京春招, 35)  
A. tired; boring                B. tiring; bored  
C. tired; bored                D. tiring; boring
- ( ) 5. After supper she would sit down by the fire, sometimes for \_\_\_\_\_ an hour, thinking of her young and happy days. (2003 • 上海春招, 25)  
A. as long as                  B. as soon as  
C. as much as                  D. as many as
- ( ) 6. According to the recent survey, cancer is the leading cause of death among young adults in this area,

\_\_\_\_\_ women.

(2003 • 上海春招)

- A. apparently                B. especially  
C. exactly                      D. properly

- ( ) 7. They argued \_\_\_\_\_ the matter the whole afternoon, and at last agreed \_\_\_\_\_ the date for the next meeting.

- A. with; with                      B. on; on  
C. about; on                      D. over; over

- ( ) 8. In that film, she was \_\_\_\_\_ as a hard-working middle-aged woman.

- A. cast                      B. acted                      C. played                      D. thought

- ( ) 9. You'll have to borrow \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary. I'm using \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. somebody else's; my  
B. somebody's; my  
C. somebody else's; mine  
D. somebody's; mine

- ( ) 10. I have books at hand to fill my time \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in                      B. for                      C. with                      D. at

- ( ) 11. All of us have \_\_\_\_\_ fond of the new student.

- A. gone                      B. become                      C. changed                      D. had

- ( ) 12. He ran even faster \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in order to catch up with  
B. in order not to be caught up with  
C. so as to catch up others  
D. to not be caught up with

- ( ) 13. He decided not to attend her birthday party \_\_\_\_\_ he had been invited to.

- A. even if                      B. because  
C. as if                      D. as though

- ( ) 14. The teacher explained to us \_\_\_\_\_ to do and \_\_\_\_\_ to do it before the experiment.

- A. what; how                      B. which; when  
C. whether; what                      D. how; what

- ( ) 15. She thinks only of herself; she doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ other people.

- A. care at                      B. care about  
C. care of                      D. care in

- ( ) 16. —John missed the first bus and was late for work today.

—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so was Mary

- B. so did Mary  
C. it is the same with Mary  
D. it is the same to Mary
- ( ) 17. It's always difficult being in a foreign country, \_\_\_\_\_ if you don't know the language.  
A. certainly B. naturally  
C. basically D. especially
- ( ) 18. There was \_\_\_\_\_ expression on her face for she received an \_\_\_\_\_ telephone call from her best friend.  
A. interesting; excited  
B. excited; interested  
C. excited; exciting  
D. exciting; interesting
- ( ) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ you are very busy, \_\_\_\_\_ a line if you are in town.  
A. If; write B. Even though; write  
C. If; drop D. Even though; drop
- ( ) 20. —Peter didn't come to the meeting this morning.  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ him yesterday, but I was too busy and forgot it.  
A. should tell B. should have told  
C. had to tell D. had told

## II. 完形填空(40分, 每空2分)

As darkness fell, hundreds of people in the Swiss village left their houses. They were staring 21 at the mountain top in the distance. It was covered with 22 —beautiful and dangerous.

The huge mountain is called Matter-horn. Mountain climbers had 23 the top, using the southern route. But no one had ever dared to try a winter climbing up the 24 side. But now one man was daring to try the 25 route. He was Walter Bonatti, a great mountain climber from Italy.

For two days he had climbed. The village people had watched him 26. Now they were waiting to see his 27. If he planned to 28 the next day, he would light a green signal. A red light would mean that he was 29.

A tiny green light 30 high on the mountain side. Bonatti was not giving up! The people 31.

The next day he continued his way upward. He was so lonely and so 32! But he would not give up. Again that night he lit the 33 light.

In the morning, Bonatti 34. He could not see the top, but he knew he was 35 there. Though the climb was painful, he moved up.

Bonatti had spent months 36 for the climb. Was the training enough? Did he have the strength and 37 to climb to the top?

He was finally at the top! News about his 38 was radioed to the world.

The trip 39 the southern route was easy. He was warmly welcomed in the village. He had done the "40", and would be well remembered as a climber of all time.

- ( ) 21. A. back B. forward  
C. down D. up
- ( ) 22. A. flowers B. ice and snow  
C. green trees D. rocks
- ( ) 23. A. watched B. passed

- C. reached D. climbed
- ( ) 24. A. western B. eastern  
C. southern D. northern
- ( ) 25. A. difficult B. different  
C. same D. easy
- ( ) 26. A. patiently B. carefully  
C. anxiously D. eagerly
- ( ) 27. A. face B. figure  
C. flag D. signal
- ( ) 28. A. return B. go on  
C. rest D. stop
- ( ) 29. A. turning back B. moving up  
C. arriving D. in danger
- ( ) 30. A. rose B. appeared  
C. turned on D. turned off
- ( ) 31. A. cheered B. laughed  
C. jumped D. shouted
- ( ) 32. A. sleepy B. excited  
C. tired D. happy
- ( ) 33. A. yellow B. blue  
C. green D. red
- ( ) 34. A. woke up B. turned up  
C. got up D. looked up
- ( ) 35. A. already B. almost  
C. no longer D. surely
- ( ) 36. A. training B. preparing  
C. planning D. asking
- ( ) 37. A. courage B. skill  
C. money D. wish
- ( ) 38. A. victory B. thing  
C. climb D. courage
- ( ) 39. A. along B. up  
C. down D. to
- ( ) 40. A. necessary B. important  
C. great D. impossible

## III. 短文改错(20分, 每题2分)

Dear Mum and Dad,

I expect you are surprised to hear from me so soon. The fact is I shan't be home 41. \_\_\_\_\_ this Saturday as I plan. I've had an accident 42. \_\_\_\_\_ and hurt my back, and it's not serious. What 43. \_\_\_\_\_ happened was this. I was wading(涉水) in a 44. \_\_\_\_\_ river with Mike when I felt down and was lying on 45. \_\_\_\_\_ my back. I thought it a great joke at the first. 46. \_\_\_\_\_ But when I tried to sit up, I felt a pain on my 47. \_\_\_\_\_ back and could hardly move.

Don't worry about me. Mike and his family is 48. \_\_\_\_\_ so kind to me. I'll better soon and there's not 49. \_\_\_\_\_ any need for you to travel down there. 50. \_\_\_\_\_ I'll write you again soon.

John

**题型示例**

It was with great joy \_\_\_\_\_ he received the news that his lost daughter had been found.

(2004 • 福建,35)

A. because B. which C. since D. that

**解析** 此题考查强调句式的用法。句意为:“他得知他丢失的女儿已经找到的消息时,欣喜若狂。”强调句式结构“*It is / was + 被强调的部分 + that + 句子的其他部分*”,此句强调的是伴随状语。

**答案** D

**点拨** 1)如果强调部分是“人”作主语可用 *who / that*,作宾语可用 *whom / that*,其他情况一般都用 *that*。

2)无论强调部分的名词或代词是单数还是复数概念,用 *is / was* 不能用 *are, am* 或 *were*。

3)当需要时可用情态动词 + *be* 动词。

4)对含有 *not...until* 句子强调时,必须把 *not until* 放到强调部分中,*that* 从句中谓语用肯定式。

**I. 单项选择 (40 分,每题 2 分)**

- ( ) 1. It is almost five years \_\_\_\_\_ we saw each other last time. (2005 • 北京春招,23)  
A. before B. since C. after D. when
- ( ) 2. I do every single bit of housework \_\_\_\_\_ my husband Bob just does the dishes now and then. (2004 • 全国卷 III,35)  
A. since B. while C. when D. as
- ( ) 3. The Foreign Minister said, “\_\_\_\_\_ our hope that the two sides will work towards peace.” (2004 • 北京,24)  
A. This is B. There is C. That is D. It is
- ( ) 4. We wanted to get home before dark, but it didn't quite \_\_\_\_\_ as planned. (2004 • 浙江,25)  
A. make up B. turn out  
C. go on D. come up
- ( ) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest. (2004 • 上海,41)  
A. Not only they brought  
B. Not only did they bring  
C. Not only brought they  
D. Not only they did bring
- ( ) 6. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge? It will

\_\_\_\_\_ fresh for several days.

(2003 • 全国,30)

A. be stayed B. stay  
C. be staying D. have stayed

- ( ) 7. They started towards the village with the boy \_\_\_\_\_ the way.  
A. to lead B. led C. leading D. leads
- ( ) 8. He has \_\_\_\_\_ changed after that although he still lives a simple life.  
A. much greatly B. more and less  
C. more or less D. much more
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ the playground, we learned that the football match had already begun.  
A. Arrive B. To arrive  
C. Arriving at D. Arrive at
- ( ) 10. —How did it \_\_\_\_\_ that all the flowers died?  
—I had forgotten to water them.  
A. come about B. come back  
C. come on D. come down
- ( ) 11. If you go on doing that kind of foolish things, you will \_\_\_\_\_ in prison.  
A. bring up B. end up  
C. take up D. come up
- ( ) 12. He didn't work hard enough. That was \_\_\_\_\_ he failed in the exam once again.  
A. because B. for which  
C. why D. for the reason
- ( ) 13. The scenery in my hometown is beautiful beyond \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. communication B. expression  
C. situation D. organization
- ( ) 14. I'll be at your \_\_\_\_\_ in three minutes.  
A. service B. order  
C. movement D. signal
- ( ) 15. Jane felt worried because it was not the first time that the manager \_\_\_\_\_ her come late to work.  
A. saw B. was seeing  
C. has seen D. had seen
- ( ) 16. Don't worry about the present situation in the world. \_\_\_\_\_ of people prefer peace to war.  
A. The most B. Most the  
C. The majority D. The great part
- ( ) 17. At present ships and planes are \_\_\_\_\_ used to carry people across \_\_\_\_\_ oceans.

- A. wide; wide                      B. widely; widely  
C. wide; widely                      D. widely; wide
- ( ) 18. Was it in this place \_\_\_\_\_ the last emperor died?  
A. that      B. what      C. in which      D. where
- ( ) 19. If you know anything \_\_\_\_\_ about it, you should tell us.  
A. after all                      B. all in all  
C. at all                          D. first of all
- ( ) 20. The reason why he didn't attend the meeting is \_\_\_\_\_ he stayed up late last night and didn't get up until ten o'clock this morning.  
A. because      B. why      C. for      D. that

## II. 阅读理解 (24 分, 每题 6 分)

### English as a Foreign Language

Who taught you to speak English? Your parents, while you were a young child? Your teachers at school? Perhaps even the BBC as a grown-up. Whoever it was, somehow you have developed an understanding on what is rapidly becoming a truly global language.

There are now about 376 million people who speak English as their first language, and about the same number who have learnt it in addition to their mother tongue. There are said to be one billion people learning English now and about 80% of the information on the Internet is in English.

Is this a good thing, or a bad thing? Should we celebrate the fact that more and more of us can communicate, using a common language, across countries and cultures? Or should we worry about the dangers of "monoculturalism", a world in which we all speak the same language, eat the same food and listen to the same music?

Does it matter if an increasing number of people speak the same language? On the contrary, I would have thought—although I have never accepted the argument that if only we all understood each other better, there would be fewer wars. Ask the people of India (where many of them speak at least some English) and Pakistan (the same situation with India)...

If we all speak English, will we then all start eating McDonald's burgers? Surely not. If English becomes more dominant (占主导地位的), it will kill other languages? I doubt it. When I travel in Africa or Asia, I am always surprised by how many people can speak not only their own language but often one or more other related languages, as well as English and perhaps some French or German as well.

When we discussed this on *Talking Point* a couple of years ago, we received a wonderfully poetic e-mail from a listener in Ireland. "The English language is a beautiful language. Maybe it's like a rose," he said, "But who would ever want their gardens just full of roses?"

Well, I love roses, and I think they make a beautiful addition to any gardens. But the way I see it, just by planting a few roses, you don't necessarily need to pull out everything else. If more and more people want to plant

English roses, that's fine by me.

- ( ) 21. By saying "Ask the people of India ... and Pakistan" (in Paragraph 4), the author is trying to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. speaking the same language doesn't necessarily bring peace  
B. wars can destroy the relationship between two countries  
C. English doesn't kill other languages  
D. English is widely used in the world
- ( ) 22. What does "gardens" in the last two paragraphs stand for?  
A. Language.                      B. Family.  
C. The world.                      D. Country.
- ( ) 23. The author would probably agree that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it's very hard to plant many kinds of flowers in a garden  
B. it's good for people from other countries to learn English  
C. more and more people like to plant roses in their gardens  
D. English is easier to learn than other languages
- ( ) 24. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. why English has become a global language  
B. how many people in the world speak English  
C. how people in the world learn English as a foreign language  
D. whether we need to worry about English being a world language

## III. 书面表达 (36 分)

三班的同学进行了一场有关英语学习的讨论。讨论的题目是:学习英语要不要从儿童时期开始? 请你根据下表中的提示写一篇短文, 介绍讨论的情况。

| 一些同学认为                                                          | 另一些同学认为                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. 应从儿童时期开始学习英语<br>2. 儿童时期记忆力好, 可以记住很多单词<br>3. 能为以后的英语学习打下坚实的基础 | 1. 不应从儿童时期开始学习英语<br>2. 儿童时期既要学汉语拼音又要学英语, 易混淆<br>3. 会影响汉语学习和今后的英语学习 |
| 讨论未取得一致意见                                                       |                                                                    |

- 注意: 1. 文章的起始句已给出;  
2. 词数: 100 个左右 (不包括已给出的起始句);  
3. 参考词汇: 基础 foundation

汉语拼音 Chinese pinyin

The students of Class 3 had a discussion about whether it is necessary to start learning English from childhood.



# SB I Unit 3 Going places

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

班级

姓名

得分

## 题型示例

Now that she is out of a job, Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ going back to school, but she hasn't decided yet.

(2004 • 北京, 25)

- A. had considered      B. has been considering  
C. considered          D. is going to consider

解析 此题是在语境中考查动词的时态。句意为“因为 Lucy 失业了,她一直在考虑返回学校,但到目前为止她还没有决定。”

答案 B

点拨 由 now that 引导的从句中的时态可知,后面的句子应用现在时态,故排除 A、C 两项,而 D 项表示“将要打算,考虑”,显然与语境不符。

## I. 单项选择(40 分,每题 2 分)

- ( ) 1. When Mark opened the door, he saw a woman standing there. He \_\_\_\_\_ her before.  
(2005 • 北京春招, 21)
- A. never saw              B. had never seen  
C. never seen             D. has never seen
- ( ) 2. Simon thought his computer was broken \_\_\_\_\_ his little brother pointed out that he had forgotten to turn it on.  
(2005 • 北京春招, 35)
- A. until                    B. unless  
C. after                    D. because
- ( ) 3. Let's keep to the point or we \_\_\_\_\_ any decisions.  
(2004 • 全国卷 I, 22)
- A. will never reach        B. have never reached  
C. never reach            D. never reached
- ( ) 4. Because the shop \_\_\_\_\_, all the T-shirts are sold at half price.  
(2004 北京, 34)
- A. has closed down        B. closed down  
C. is closing down        D. had closed down
- ( ) 5. She has set a new record, that is, the sales of her latest book \_\_\_\_\_ 50 million. (2004 • 福建, 34)
- A. have reached            B. has reached  
C. are reaching            D. had reached
- ( ) 6. —Was his father very strict with him when he was at school?  
—Yes. He had never praised him \_\_\_\_\_ he became one of the top students in his grade.  
(2003 • 北京春招, 29)
- A. after      B. unless      C. until      D. when
- ( ) 7. One learns a language by making mistakes and \_\_\_\_\_ them.
- A. correct                  B. correcting  
C. corrects                 D. to correct
- ( ) 8. We should \_\_\_\_\_ white clothes from dark clothes before washing.
- A. separate                B. prevent  
C. protect                  D. combine
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ wild beasts while you are in the mountain forest.
- A. Look out of              B. Be careful  
C. Watch out for           D. Take care of
- ( ) 10. She's so \_\_\_\_\_ that no one can please.
- A. particular               B. simple  
C. normal                   D. adventurous
- ( ) 11. I've won a holiday for three to New York. I \_\_\_\_\_ my dad and mum.
- A. am taking                B. have taken  
C. take                      D. will have taken
- ( ) 12. During the last summer vacation, all the students had plenty of \_\_\_\_\_ and got a lot of practical \_\_\_\_\_ in the factory.
- A. exercises; experiences  
B. exercises; experience  
C. exercise; experience  
D. exercise; experiences
- ( ) 13. Jumping out of \_\_\_\_\_ airplane at ten thousand feet is quite \_\_\_\_\_ exciting experience.
- A. /; the                    B. /; an  
C. an; an                   D. the; the
- ( ) 14. Is this the reason \_\_\_\_\_ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?
- A. he explained            B. what he explained  
C. how he explained       D. why he explained
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_, you have studied very hard; on the other (hand) you have not learned as much as you need.
- A. Instead                  B. On the one hand  
C. Though                   D. First of all
- ( ) 16. Several times he tried to get \_\_\_\_\_ the boy in the water, but he failed because of waves.
- A. close to                  B. next to  
C. nearly to                 D. about to
- ( ) 17. The problem \_\_\_\_\_ we should continue to do

the experiment or not has not been solved.

A. if B. that C. whether D. which

( )18. I \_\_\_\_\_ him carefully, because he was so angry.

A. dealt B. did C. handled D. exchanged

( )19. Every possible means \_\_\_\_\_ to work out the problem, but it is too difficult for us.

A. is used B. are used  
C. has been used D. have been used

( )20. The child should be punished. You shouldn't let him \_\_\_\_\_ telling lies.

A. keep away from B. keep away with  
C. get away from D. get away with

## II. 完形填空(40分,每空2分)

### Surfing, It's Not Just for Boys Anymore

If you asked high school girls to name their favorite sports, most would probably say basketball or volleyball. I happen to be one of the few girls who would 21; surfing. But isn't that a boy thing? Some people 22. Most certainly not.

I started surfing about five years ago and 23 in love with the sport on the very first day. Riding that first 24 was the best feeling I had ever experienced.

When I try to 25 surfing with other things, I find it very difficult, because in my 26, there's nothing like it. It involves(牵涉到) body, 27, and soul. There's sand between my toes and cool, salt water all 28 us. The feeling I get when I'm surfing across that 29, becoming one with the 30, is like I'm weightless.

The one thing I can 31 from surfing and not any other sport is endless challenge. You can never be the "best surfer" because the ocean 32 an uncountable variety of waves that nobody can ever master. The variations of surfing styles are wonderful. Some surfers are free and flowing; others are very aggressive(活跃有力的) and 33. All of these things attract me to surfing and make it 34 from any other sport.

I've 35 to tell every girl I know to do something that people don't think girls can do. It's part of being human to advance to new 36, so shouldn't it be expected that girls should step up and start 37 the limits of things boys and men used to dominate(主宰)?

There're women 38 side by side with the President of our country, so why not side by side with the boys 39 the football team or out in the water surfing? Give girls a chance to 40, and they will.

( )21. A. tell B. answer

C. give D. realize

( )22. A. wonder B. understand

C. reply D. believe

( )23. A. stayed B. came

C. dropped D. fell

( )24. A. wave B. storm

C. sail D. boat

( )25. A. bring B. connect

C. compare D. tie

( )26. A. work

C. holiday

( )27. A. mind

C. health

( )28. A. along

C. around

( )29. A. beach

C. board

( )30. A. sky

C. earth

( )31. A. take

C. make

( )32. A. catches

C. offers

( )33. A. sharp

C. hard

( )34. A. known

C. far

( )35. A. chosen

C. learned

( )36. A. levels

C. steps

( )37. A. reaching

C. pushing

( )38. A. sitting

C. fighting

( )39. A. of

C. on

( )40. A. think

C. perform

B. study

D. life

B. effort

D. time

B. above

D. by

B. water

D. lake

B. world

D. ocean

B. get

D. keep

B. includes

D. collects

B. great

D. calm

B. right

D. different

B. tried

D. promised

B. points

D. parts

B. accepting

D. setting

B. walking

D. working

B. from

D. with

B. succeed

D. feel

## III. 短文改错(20分,每题2分)

Dear Peter,

Thanks very much for invite me to your birthday

41. \_\_\_\_\_

party on Sunday. I'd like very much come but 42. \_\_\_\_\_

I had an examination on Monday morning. It is

43. \_\_\_\_\_

a very important exam but I can't afford to 44. \_\_\_\_\_

fail it. I'll spend all the whole weekend reading

45. \_\_\_\_\_

and prepare for it. So I'm really sorry that 46. \_\_\_\_\_

I won't be able to come in this time. I hope you

47. \_\_\_\_\_

can understand. I'll take this chance to wish 48. \_\_\_\_\_

you wonderful time on your birthday. Happy 49. \_\_\_\_\_

birthday, Peter, and many happy return of the day!

50. \_\_\_\_\_

Yours,

Li Ming



(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

班级

姓名

得分

## 题型示例

—Who is the girl standing over there?

—Well, if you \_\_\_\_\_ know, her name is Mabel.

(2004·天津,31)

A. may B. can C. must D. shall

解析 此题考查情态动词。句意为:“若你非要知道的话,她名叫 Mabel。”表明说话人本不想告诉问话人,而 must 正好有此意。

答案 C

点拨 may “可以,可能”,can “能,会”,shall “将”,故 A、B、D 三项均不符合题意。

## I. 单项选择(40 分,每题 2 分)

- ( ) 1. I have lost one of my gloves. I \_\_\_\_\_ it somewhere.  
(2005·北京春招,27)

A. must drop  
B. must have dropped  
C. must be dropping  
D. must have been dropped

- ( ) 2. It is reported that the United States uses \_\_\_\_\_ energy as the whole of Europe.

(2004·全国卷Ⅲ,33)

A. as twice B. twice much  
C. twice much as D. twice as much

- ( ) 3. —Tom graduated from college at a very young age.

—Oh, he \_\_\_\_\_ have been a very smart boy then.

(2004·全国卷Ⅳ,22)

A. could B. should C. might D. must

- ( ) 4. \_\_\_\_\_ by the beauty of nature, the girl from London decided to spend another two days on the farm.

(2004·辽宁,30)

A. Attracting B. Attracted  
C. To be attracted D. Having attracted

- ( ) 5. John said he'd been working in the office for an hour, \_\_\_\_\_ was true.

A. he B. this C. which D. who

- ( ) 6. It was raining heavily, little Mary felt cold, so she stood \_\_\_\_\_ to her mother.

(2002·北京)

A. close B. closely C. closed D. closing

- ( ) 7. Twelve o'clock has \_\_\_\_\_. We are going home now.

A. struck B. called C. rang D. cried

- ( ) 8. He has been working for two days without any rest. He must \_\_\_\_\_.

A. be sleep B. be slept  
C. be asleep D. to sleep

- ( ) 9. The truck is making its way through the \_\_\_\_\_ snow.

A. falling B. fell C. felt D. falls

- ( ) 10. We found him \_\_\_\_\_ on a big rock, with his hands under his head.

A. to lie B. lay C. to lay D. lying

- ( ) 11. There came a sudden bright light. \_\_\_\_\_ a terrible noise filled our ears.

A. After B. Long before  
C. In a moment D. The next moment

- ( ) 12. The production of cars is increasing \_\_\_\_\_.

A. year after year  
B. year by year  
C. one year after the other  
D. one year by another

- ( ) 13. Abraham Lincoln fought \_\_\_\_\_ slavery before he was murdered.

A. for B. against C. at D. on

- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ the letter, tears kept coming to her eyes.

A. To read  
B. Reading  
C. While she was reading  
D. She was reading

- ( ) 15. They found themselves \_\_\_\_\_ a dusty room \_\_\_\_\_ broken windows and rotten stairs.

A. at; had B. in; with  
C. out of; with D. in; about

- ( ) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to all, China will be an \_\_\_\_\_ and powerful country in 20 or 30 years' time.

A. That; advancing B. This; advanced  
C. As; advanced D. It; advanced

- ( ) 17. John slipped on a banana skin and \_\_\_\_\_.

A. fell off B. fell away  
C. fell over D. felt over

- ( ) 18. I was just coming along to see you \_\_\_\_\_ I ran

into Wilson.

A. as B. until C. while D. when

- ( ) 19. John knows so much about stars that I am sure it would be impossible to find someone who is \_\_\_\_\_ to him.

A. similar B. same C. equal D. polite

- ( ) 20. —Our Chinese teacher is sixty-six.

—Oh, no. She can't be over sixty,

\_\_\_\_\_?

A. won't she B. must she

C. can she D. is she

## II. 阅读理解(30分,每题6分)

### Faster Effective Reading

A higher reading rate, with no loss of comprehension, will help you in other subjects as well as in English, and the general principles apply to any language. Naturally, you will not read every book at the same speed. You would expect to read a newspaper, for example, much more rapidly than a physics or economics textbook—but you can raise your average reading speed over the whole range of materials you wish to cover so that the percentage(百分比) gained will be the same, whatever kind of reading you are concerned with.

The reading passages which follow are all of an average level of difficulty for your stage of instruction. They are all about five hundred words long. They are about topics of general interest which do not require a great deal of specialized knowledge. Thus they fall between the kind of reading you might find in your textbooks and the much less demanding kind you will find in a newspaper or light novel. If you read this kind of English, with understanding at four hundred words per minute, you might skim(浏览) through a newspaper at perhaps 650~700, while with a difficult textbook you might drop to two hundred or two hundred and fifty.

Perhaps you would like to know what reading speeds are common among native English-speaking university students and how those speeds can be improved. Tests in Minnesota, USA, for example, have shown that students without special training can read English of average difficulty, for example, Tolstoy's *War and Peace* in translation, at speeds of between 240 and 250 words per minute with about seventy percent comprehension. Students in Minnesota claim that after twelve half-hourly lessons, once a week, the reading speed can be increased, with no loss of comprehension, to around five hundred words per minute.

- ( ) 21. According to the passage, the purpose of effective reading with higher speed is most likely to help you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. with your reading of a physics textbook  
B. improve your understanding of an economics textbook  
C. not only in your language study but also in

other subjects

D. choose the suitable materials to read

- ( ) 22. Which of the following does not describe the types of reading materials mentioned in the second paragraph?

A. Those beyond one's reading comprehension.  
B. Those concerned with common knowledge.  
C. Those without the demand for specialized knowledge.  
D. Those with the length of about five hundred words.

- ( ) 23. The average speed of untrained native speakers in the University of Minnesota is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. about three hundred words per minute  
B. about two hundred and forty-five words per minute  
C. about sixty words per minute  
D. about five hundred words per minute

- ( ) 24. According to the passage, how fast can you expect to read after you have attended twelve half-hourly lessons in the University of Minnesota?

A. You can increase your reading speed by three times.  
B. No real increase in reading speed can be achieved.  
C. You can increase your reading speed by four times.  
D. You can double your reading speed.

- ( ) 25. Where do you think the passage is taken from?

A. The introduction to a book on fast reading.  
B. A local newspaper for young people.  
C. A school newspaper run by students.  
D. The introduction to an English textbook.

## III. 书面表达(30分)

云雾山是一处游览胜地, 每日有大量游客。几年前不注意环境保护, 但现在大有改观。请你根据下列表格内容提示, 写一篇英文报道。词数: 100 左右。

| 几年前少数游客的行为   | 现在游客的行为      |
|--------------|--------------|
| 乱扔废纸、塑料袋、罐头盒 | 带走垃圾         |
| 杀害动物, 捕捉小鸟   | 不再打猎         |
| 砍伐树木, 采摘花草   | 爱护植物         |
| 在森林中生火做饭     | 自带午餐, 以防森林火灾 |

题型示例

I accept that he is not perfect, I do actually like the person. (2004·江苏,23)

A. While B. Since C. Before D. Unless

解析 此题考查从属连词的用法。从题干内容来看,主句和从句之间存在着让步关系。连词 while 在本句中的意思是“虽然……”。句意为“虽然我承认他不是一个完美的人,但事实上我的确喜欢这个人。”除此之外,while 还可表示时间,意为“当……的时候,在……期间”;作并列连词时,意为“而”。

答案 A

点拨 B 项 since 表示“自从……以来;既然”;C 项 before 表示“在……之前”;D 项 unless 表示条件“除非”,均不合题意。

I. 单项选择(40 分,每题 2 分)

- ( ) 1. Do you still remember the chicken farm \_\_\_\_\_ we visited three months ago? (2005·北京春招,26)
- A. where B. when C. that D. what
- ( ) 2. The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, \_\_\_\_\_ the sailing time was 226 days. (2004·全国卷Ⅲ,28)
- A. of which B. during which  
C. from which D. for which
- ( ) 3. Alice returned from the manager's office, \_\_\_\_\_ me that the boss wanted to see me at once. (2004·全国卷Ⅳ,27)
- A. having told B. tells  
C. to tell D. telling
- ( ) 4. We were told that we should follow the main road \_\_\_\_\_ we reached the central railway station. (2004·辽宁,27)
- A. whenever B. until  
C. while D. wherever
- ( ) 5. Children under 12 years of age in that country \_\_\_\_\_ be under adult supervision when in a public library. (2004·上海,38)
- A. must B. may C. can D. need
- ( ) 6. Many students signed up for the \_\_\_\_\_ race in the sports meeting to be held next week. (2003·上海春招,21)
- A. 800-metre-long  
B. 800-metres-long

C. 800 metre length

D. 800 metres length

- ( ) 7. Charlie Chaplin spent over 40 years acting and \_\_\_\_\_ in films.
- A. played many a parts  
B. played many a roles  
C. played a many parts  
D. played many roles
- ( ) 8. To go on business, I will have to stay \_\_\_\_\_ for some time, so I will ask someone to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. away; take my place  
B. off; instead of me  
C. off; take the place of mine  
D. away; take place of me
- ( ) 9. Her \_\_\_\_\_ look told me that she had determined \_\_\_\_\_ going to college and nothing can stop her.  
A. brave; to B. determined; on  
C. angry; to D. determining; upon
- ( ) 10. She \_\_\_\_\_ for fifteen years, yet she didn't know what kind of man she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had married; married  
B. had got married; married to  
C. had been married; had married  
D. married; had married to
- ( ) 11. The visitors are all deeply \_\_\_\_\_ by the beauty of the West Lake.  
A. hit B. beaten C. struck D. knocked
- ( ) 12. The two pen-friends \_\_\_\_\_ to know each other by writing letters regularly.  
A. went B. got C. learned D. became
- ( ) 13. You mustn't eat any food \_\_\_\_\_, or it will do harm.  
A. that goes bad B. goes bad  
C. that goes wrong D. that goes badly
- ( ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_, great changes took place in our country. Which of the following is WRONG?  
A. In the 1980s  
B. During the 1980's  
C. In the nineteen eighties  
D. During 1980s
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_, the English language taken to American stayed the same, but slowly it started to change.  
A. At the beginning of  
B. At the first

- C. In beginning  
D. In the beginning
- ( ) 16. We've missed the last bus. I'm afraid we have no \_\_\_\_\_ but to take a taxi.  
A. way B. choice  
C. opportunity D. means
- ( ) 17. I will stay at home and watch the \_\_\_\_\_ football match this evening.  
A. living B. lively C. alive D. live
- ( ) 18. Can computers completely take the place of human beings \_\_\_\_\_? No one can tell.  
A. by the end B. at the end  
C. in the end D. until the end
- ( ) 19. The boy wrote \_\_\_\_\_ last week.  
A. a two-thousand-words article  
B. two two-thousand-words article  
C. a two-thousand-word article  
D. two two-thousand-words articles
- ( ) 20. Mr Black was ill, so I went to give a lesson \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. take his place B. took the place of  
C. instead D. in place of

### II. 完形填空(40分, 每空2分)

It took George quite a while to find a 21 place for his car and in the end he had to leave it in a narrow street, 22 from the dentist's. As he got out, he glanced at his 23. His appointment (约会) was at five and he still had twenty minutes to 24. He crossed into the square and 25 on a bench, partly to 26 the last of the afternoon sun, 27 to calm his nerves (神经). He hated these visits 28 the dentist (牙医).

As he sat there, watching the children playing and 29 to the old women talking to each other, he turned around to see a red car like his own come out of the 30 where he had parked. The car gathered speed and was soon 31 to sight, George 32 in his pockets for the keys: they were not there. "My car!" he cried 33 a loud voice, which made several people stare at him. He got up and ran across the 34 then down the narrow street. His car was not to be seen—but then he discovered it concealed (被隐藏) 35 a larger one. He was relieved (使宽慰) to find his 36, still in his car.

By the time he reached the dentist's it was already five. "I had rather an odd (奇特的) 37," he said to the dentist to explain his 38. "I thought my car had been 39." "It's quite 40, sir," said the dentist. "As a matter of fact I have only just got here myself."

- ( ) 21. A. leaving B. parking (停车)  
C. wide D. special
- ( ) 22. A. in a way B. far away  
C. some way D. near
- ( ) 23. A. watch B. teeth  
C. car D. place
- ( ) 24. A. leave B. sit  
C. spare D. see the doctor

- ( ) 25. A. stopped B. stepped  
C. stood D. sat down
- ( ) 26. A. shine B. enjoy  
C. get D. receive
- ( ) 27. A. but also B. so  
C. in order D. for
- ( ) 28. A. by B. of  
C. to D. with
- ( ) 29. A. listen B. listening  
C. to listen D. listened
- ( ) 30. A. car B. place  
C. street D. way
- ( ) 31. A. disappeared B. out  
C. left D. lost
- ( ) 32. A. looked B. felt  
C. found D. searched
- ( ) 33. A. with B. at  
C. in D. by
- ( ) 34. A. square B. hospital  
C. street D. bench
- ( ) 35. A. with B. behind  
C. after D. in
- ( ) 36. A. bags B. money  
C. keys D. card
- ( ) 37. A. chance B. luck  
C. thing D. experience
- ( ) 38. A. hatredness B. reason  
C. lateness D. car
- ( ) 39. A. robbed B. stolen  
C. lost D. there
- ( ) 40. A. true B. good  
C. often D. all right

### III. 短文改错(20分, 每题2分)

There are no rules about the sleep. Generally speaking, grown-ups sleep about 7 hours each night and probably more than 60 percent get at seven and eight hours. But perhaps eight percent are happy with 5 hours or little and four percent or so to find they want 10 hours or more. If you feel right, you are probably getting enough sleep. The important thing is not to worry about how many other people get—his needs may be different. Exercise doesn't seem to increase the need of sleep. Office workers, for example, sleep for about so long as people doing physically active work.