



高考英语精要

English

何业国 赵洪良编著

百家出版社

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前 言

本书分全国卷和上海卷(1996—1998 高考试卷)。策划者邀请几所重点中学的外语骨干教师对近三年高考试题进行分析,并结合教与学的实践,阐述高中生应重点掌握《全日制中学英语教学大纲》所规定的知识和技能;并通过几份模拟试卷的练习,让师生进行自测,以便感悟到高三复习阶段教与学过程中的得失,以利学生在高考中充分发挥自己的水平。

此外,本书还包含了上海(华东地区)英语口试应试策略和模拟试题,这样做的目的就是让广大考生熟悉一下英语口试。把口、笔试结合在一起以提供考生便利,也是本书的特点,同时也是该书编写者的良苦用心。

我们策划编写此书,目的是让学生从题海中删繁就简,以花较少时间和精力研读操练,取得较好的成绩,同时,也可有较多的时间和精力去全面掌握高中学科知识,逐步成为新世纪人才。

编 者
1999 年新春

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(一)

1996 年全国普通高等学校统一招生考试

上海 英语试卷

本试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分

第 I 卷(共 112 分)

考生注意:

第 I 卷(1-85 小题)由机器阅卷,答案必须全部涂在答题纸上。每小题只有一个正确答案,考生应将代表该答案的小方格涂黑。注意试题题号和答题纸上编号一一对应,不能错位。答案需要更改时,只要将原选项用塑料橡皮擦去,重新选择即可。

一、单词辨音 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项(本题共 10 分)

1. hesitate

A. whisper

B. museum

C. insist

D. loose

2. holiday

A. obviously

B. prove

C. introduce

D. government

3. equip

A. satellite

B. bench

C. united

D. being

4. number

- A. suppose B. music C. stupid D. discussion
5. expect
A. pretty B. century C. parent D. movement
6. spy
A. sorry B. apology C. plenty D. supply
7. favour
A. father B. island C. celebrate D. surface
8. lonely
A. control B. October C. position D. topic
9. reason
A. chosen B. basin C. person D. recent
10. Asia
A. carriage B. stadium C. official D. radium

二、词汇和语法知识多项选择 从下列各句的 A、B、C、D 四个选项选择一个最佳答案(本题共 20 分)

11. Some people would rather ride bicycles as bicycle riding has _____ of the trouble of taking buses.
A. nothing B. none C. some D. neither
12. When he was there, he _____ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.
A. would B. should C. had better D. might
13. — Oh, it's you! I _____ you.
— I've just had my hair cut, and I'm wearing new glasses.
A. didn't recognize B. hadn't recognized
C. haven't recognized D. don't recognize
14. While shopping, people sometimes can't help _____ into buying

something they don't really need.

- A. to persuade B. persuading
C. being persuaded D. be persuaded

15. If you are _____ about Australian cities, just read the book written by Dr Johnson.

- A. interested B. anxious C. upset D. curious

16. We are all going to the games. Why don't you come _____?

- A. up B. across C. along D. to

17. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.

- A. energy B. source C. power D. material

18. They were surprised that a child should work out the problem _____ they themselves couldn't.

- A. once B. then C. while D. if

19. When I handed the report to John, he said that George was the person _____.

- A. to send B. for sending it
C. to send it to D. for sending it to

20. — The cars give off a great deal of waste gas in the streets.

— Yes. But I'm sure something will be done to _____ air pollution.

- A. reduce B. remove C. collect D. warn

21. Yesterday, Jane walked away from the discussion. Otherwise, she _____ something she would regret later.

- A. had said B. said
C. might say D. might have said

22. The thing that _____ is not whether you fail or not, but whether you try or not.

A. matters B. cares C. considers D. minds

23. Sir, you _____ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only.

A. oughtn't to B. can't C. won't D. needn't

24. _____ the poem a second time, the meaning will become clearer to you.

A. Your having read B. While reading

C. If reading D. When you read

25. If I knew the answer, I wouldn't be asking, _____?

A. didn't I B. did I C. would I D. wouldn't I

26. _____ much advice I gave him, he did exactly what he wanted to do.

A. How B. Whatever C. However D. No matter

27. — I wonder if I could use your telephone.

— _____.

A. I wonder how

B. I don't wonder

C. Sorry, it's out of order

D. No wonder, here it is

28. — Wasn't it Dr Wang who spoke to you just now?

— _____.

A. I didn't know he was

B. Yes, it was

C. No, he wasn't

D. Yes, he did

29. — Which would you rather have, tea or coffee?

— _____.

A. Sure, I would

B. Yes, please

C. Yes, both

D. Neither, thank you

30. — Sorry, I couldn't come to the party. I was sick that day.

— _____.

A. I don't know that

B. That's all right

C. Yes, we'll have another party D. No, the party wasn't held

三、综合填空 在下面的短文中有 25 个空格,每个空格有 A、B、C、D 四个选项,根据上下文选择一个最佳答案(本题共 25 分)

A

When one asks students the question "Who likes grammar?" perhaps few dare to raise their hands. In many _____ 31 _____, this is understandable in Britain. Yet, _____ 32 _____, the study of grammar is one of the fastest growing areas of research in universities all over the world. _____ 33 _____ more so is the fact that many students who do not like grammar in school choose _____ 34 _____ as their subject of study in the university.

The rather strange state of affairs _____ 35 _____ an explanation. On the whole, students consider the study of grammar uninteresting, and grammar is _____ 36 _____ taught in most British middle schools. However, language, which would be impossible without grammar, is an important part of human society. _____ 37 _____, it is the *foundation* (基础) on which our society builds itself. And it is our ability (能力) to use language that makes it possible for us to let _____ 38 _____ know our thoughts and aims, _____ 39 _____, to *communicate* (交流思想、交际). a large part of our ability even to _____ 40 _____ depends on language.

31. A. reasons B. ways C. subjects D. ideas
32. A. strangely B. suddenly C. completely D. excitingly
33. A. Ever B. Even C. What's D. Indeed
34. A. education B. grammar C. language D. anything
35. A. makes B. asks C. needs D. suggests
36. A. poorly B. carefully C. successfully D. attentively
37. A. But B. In fact

- C. As a result D. On the other hand
38. A. ourselves B. yourselves
- C. others D. other countries
39. A. to the point B. to our joy
- C. in public D. in other words
40. A. talk B. think C. review D. consider

B

Is the world really going mad? The other day I was sitting in a small restaurant 41 a quiet drink and a talk with a few friends, when it suddenly 42 me that almost everyone in the restaurant was smoking. It wasn't long 43 the whole room was filled with smoke. I asked with an apology for permission to open a window to stop myself 44 !

Nowadays air pollution is something that we hardly question any more. However, I still can't walk down the streets in any of the big cities without 45 that people are suffering from the air pollution. It is time for the government departments the world over to introduce *emission* (废气排出) controls on all cars and 46 the *public transport system* (公共交通体系) to encourage people to 47 their cars at home. A friend of mine takes flying lessons each morning and it really makes him 48 when he climbs above the *smog layer* (烟雾层) and looks down 49 it and thinks: "I'm breathing that!" This kind of 50 results from the bad management of resources. Waste things can, 51 should, be treated properly. House building, road construction and industrial development are all earthmoving (or earth-reducing) operations and can change the balances of 52 created over millions of years. I would like to 53 serious

studies done on all these main works before they are built. Also, there should be 54 national parks set up to keep the most beautiful parts of our countries in their natural 55.

41. A. have B. had C. having D. have had
42. A. seemed B. struck C. sank D. showed
43. A. ago B. after C. before D. now
44. A. standing B. sitting C. talking D. dying
45. A. thinking B. persuading C. deciding D. learning
46. A. increase B. reduce C. improve D. raise
47. A. wash B. repair C. drive D. leave
48. A. sick B. tired C. foolish D. excited
49. A. on B. into C. from D. for
50. A. discussion B. question C. pollution D. operation
51. A. but B. yet C. still D. and
52. A. life B. mind C. human beings D. plants
53. A. see B. start C. enjoy D. pay
54. A. few B. any C. more D. no
55. A. situations B. states C. soils D. places

四、单句理解 从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四句中选择一个与原句意思最接近的句子(本题共 20 分)

56. **I had expected only Ann to come but her husband appeared too.**
A. I had expected Ann to come but her husband come instead.
B. I was surprised to find that Ann's husband was there too.
C. As I had expected, Ann's husband came but not Ann herself.
D. Both Ann and her husband came, as I had expected.
57. **Bill would rather do anything than cook.**

- A. Bill likes cooking, but enjoys doing other things more.
 - B. Bill would like to do something else before cooking.
 - C. Bill enjoys doing everything, including cooking.
 - D. Of all things, Bill likes cooking the least.
58. **She taught the blind boy as if he were a seeing child.**
- A. She treated the boy as a child with normal eyesight.
 - B. She taught the boy whose eyesight would probably return to normal.
 - C. She felt that the boy's eyesight had returned to normal and he was looking at her.
 - D. She taught the blind boy in the way she taught other blind children.
59. **No two birds practise quite the same kind of flight.**
- A. The way birds fly is more or less different from one another.
 - B. There are two birds which fly in a different way.
 - C. There is only a slight difference between the flights of two birds.
 - D. It is impossible to find the two birds which practise quite the same kind of flight.
60. **The dinner would have been perfect if it hadn't been for the fish.**
- A. The dinner wasn't so successful without the fish.
 - B. The fish made the dinner less enjoyable.
 - C. The dinner was a complete failure because of the fish.
 - D. The dinner was perfect because the fish was especially good.
61. **It was a few days before Steve found time to call his mother up.**
- A. Steve was free to telephone his mother a few days ago.
 - B. Steve didn't want to telephone his mother for a few days.
 - C. Steve wasn't able to give his mother a phone call until now.

D. Steve did not have time to telephone his mother immediately.

62. **Of the hundreds of people sharing my interest, he's the first I've actually met.**

A. There are hundreds of people having the same interest as I, but he is the first such person I've met.

B. I've never met a person like him who is actually interested in the things I do.

C. I've met hundreds of people who have the same interest as I, and he is one of them.

D. Actually he is the only person I know who has the same interest as I.

63. **I don't think it a bad idea to deal with the two problems separately.**

A. I insist on dealing with the problems one after the other.

B. It would be better if the two different problems could be dealt with.

C. I agree that the two problems should not be dealt with together.

D. I mean to deal with the two problems in a different way.

64. **Whether or not they agreed with his idea, all of them gave it serious thought.**

A. They might not all consider his idea good, but all of them thought it over carefully.

B. All of them thought hard, but couldn't decide whether or not to agree with his idea.

C. Many of them thought about the idea so seriously that they finally accepted it.

D. Only those who agreed with the idea thought about it carefully, but not those who didn't agree with it.

65. Her gift for computer is the envy of many people.

- A. She wishes she could get a computer as a present like many people.
- B. Many people envy her because she got a computer as a present.
- C. Many people wish they were as good at the computer as she is.
- D. She hopes to be good at the computer so that many people will envy her.

五、语篇理解 根据短文内容,从各题的四个选项选择一个最佳答案(本题共 40 分)

A

This year some twenty-three hundred teen-agers (young people aged from 13—19) from all over the world will spend about ten months in U. S. homes. They will attend U. S. schools, meet U. S. teen-agers, and form impressions of the real America. At the same time, about thirteen hundred American teen-agers will go to other countries to learn new languages and gain a new understanding of the rest of the world.

Here is a two-way student *exchange* (交换) in action. Fred, nineteen, spent last year in Germany with George's family. In turn, George's son Mike spent a year in Fred's home in America.

Fred, a lively young man, knew little German when he arrived, but after two months' study, the language began to come to him. School was completely different from what he had expected—much harder. Students rose respectfully when the teacher entered the room. They took fourteen subjects instead of the six that are usual in the United States. There were almost no outside *activities* (活动).

Family life, too, was different. The father's word was law, and all activities were around the family rather than the *individual* (个人). Fred

found the food too simple at first. Also, he missed having a car.

"Back home, you pick up some friends in a car and go out and have a good time. In Germany, you walk, but you soon learn to like it."

At the same time, in America, Mike, a friendly German boy, was also forming his idea. "I suppose I should *criticize* (批评) American schools," he says. "It is far too easy by our level. But I have to say that I like it very much. In Germany we do nothing but study. Here we take part in many outside activities. I think that maybe your schools are better in training for *citizens* (公民). There ought to be some middle ground between the two."

66. This year _____ teen-agers will take part in the exchange programme between America and other countries.

- A. twenty three hundred B. thirteen hundred
C. over three thousand D. less than two thousand

67. The whole exchange programme is mainly to _____.

- A. help teen-agers in other countries know the real America
B. send students in America to travel in Germany
C. let students learn something about other countries
D. have teen-agers learn new languages

68. Fred and Mike agreed that _____.

- A. American food tasted better than German food
B. German schools were harder than American schools
C. Americans and Germans were both friendly
D. There were more cars on the streets in America

69. What is particular in American schools is that _____.

- A. there is some middle ground between the two teaching buildings
B. there are a lot of after-school activities
C. students usually take fourteen subjects in all