

高中

北京名校名师最新高考模拟题集

英语

北京四中  
北京汇文中学  
北京三中  
北京教育学院  
北京师大附中  
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《北京名校名师各科应试模拟题集》编委会编写

华夏出版社

北京名校名师最新高考模拟题集

# 英 语

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## 前 言

为了帮助广大中小學生提高毕业、升学的应试水平,我们邀请了北京师范大学,北京市、区教师进修学院,北京市、区教研中心,北京市崇文区英语奥校,北京四中,北京汇文中学,北京八中,北京师大附中,北京实验中学,北京市实验一小,北京市实验二小的教授、特级教师和高级教师编写了这套北京名校名师最新中小学各科应试模拟题集。

本丛书是根据中小学《教学大纲》的精神、各地区的最新教材和广大师生的实际需要而编写的。

本丛书有以下特点:

一、使用范围广。它既是全部基础知识的考查,又是重点知识的高度集中。不仅能帮助毕业生全面地复习基础知识,也适用于课堂训练、教学检查和考前训练;

二、覆盖面大。本丛书博采同类书之长,涉及各科现行教材的全部知识,有利于启迪学生思维,提高解题能力;

三、题型新颖、全面。本丛书的各份模拟题均以各级统考试题为模式,包括了各种类型的主观试题和客观试题,有利于提高读者应试能力,适应考试时的题型变化。

由于时间和水平的关系,书中不妥之处在所难免,我们恳切地希望读者提出宝贵意见。

编委会

1995.12

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## 模拟练习(一)

### (NMET)

### 第 I 卷(三大题,共 110 分)

#### I. 单项填空(共 40 小题,计分 40)

A) 观察所给单词的读音,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。

例: have

A. gave

B. save

C. hat

D. made

答案是 C。

1. sunny

A. push

B. brother

C. huge

D. banana

2. measure

A. really

B. seem

C. peasant

D. reason

3. evening

A. complete

B. harvest

C. college

D. healthy

4. news

A. thirsty

B. research

C. politics

D. husband

5. month

A. think

B. theirs

C. without

D. further

B) 以下所给单词均不完整,从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合,使其正确与完整。

例:alr \_\_ dy

- A. ea                      B. ee  
C. ie                      D. eu

答案是 A。

6. bel \_\_ ve

- A. ee                      B. ea  
C. ei                      D. ie

7. t \_\_ some

- A. air                      B. ired  
C. ire                      D. ared

8. medi \_\_ ne

- A. ci                      B. si  
C. thi                      D. se

9. We \_\_ day

- A. nez                      B. nes  
C. dnez                      D. dnes

10. im \_\_ diately

- A. mi                      B. me  
C. ea                      D. mea

C)从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例:He comes late sometimes, \_\_\_\_?

- A. is he                      B. isn' t he  
C. comes he                      D. doesn' t he

答案是 D.

11. My house has two windows, and \_\_\_\_\_ them face the south.

- A. both of                      B. all of  
C. each of                      D. neither of

12. Miss Cathy \_\_\_\_\_ down her handbag and \_\_\_\_\_ her hat onto the wall.

- A. lay, hung                      B. laid, hung  
C. lied, hang                      D. lain, hanged

13. Television \_\_\_\_\_ in 1925 by John Baird.

- A. founded                      B. was found out  
C. was discovered                      D. was invented

14. Huanghe River is \_\_\_\_\_ longest river in China.

- A. a                      B. the  
C. one of                      D. one of the

15. Your composition is quite good \_\_\_\_\_ several spelling mistakes in the third paragraph.  
 A. besides                      B. beside  
 C. except for                  D. except
16. Let's meet at the railway station tomorrow morning, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. will you                      B. shall we  
 C. won't we                      D. may I
17. I really don't know \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. what's her address              B. her address is what  
 C. what her address is              D. what address is her
18. It was yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ Mr White came to see you.  
 A. when                          B. where  
 C. that                              D. who
19. Only when I heard the story \_\_\_\_\_ that he was a real hero.  
 A. I did know                      B. did I know  
 C. I knew                          D. I have got to
20. \_\_\_\_\_ from the top of the mountain, the train looks like a tiny silkworm.  
 A. Seeing                          B. Having seen  
 C. To see                              D. Seen
21. Boys and girls, please don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ tickets before you get off the bus.  
 A. to buy                          B. buy  
 C. buying                              D. to have bought
22. They had to stop working \_\_\_\_\_ the hot weather.  
 A. because                          B. because of  
 C. because that                      D. because for
23. This is the exhibition \_\_\_\_\_ one of my paintings was on show last autumn.  
 A. when                              B. which  
 C. where                              D. on that
24. The manager told his secretary that he would be back \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 A. shortly before                      B. shortly after  
 C. long before                          D. before long
25. The harder you work at your lessons, \_\_\_\_\_ progress you will make.  
 A. great                              B. the great  
 C. the greater                          D. the greatest
26. Where's my key? I \_\_\_\_\_ it on my way home.  
 A. must drop                          B. may drop  
 C. should have dropped              D. must have dropped
27. What's the matter with Betty? She appears \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
 A. unhappy                          B. unhappily  
 C. to be unhappy                      D. to look unhappily



28. The children in our nursery are used \_\_\_\_\_ at 6 in the morning.  
 A. to get up                      B. for getting up  
 C. to getting up                D. get up
29. I'm sorry to say that Mrs Green won't \_\_\_\_\_ your invitation though she has \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. accept, accepted    B. receive, received  
 C. receive, accepted    D. accept, received
30. Mary is an \_\_\_\_\_ girl, and November 20th this year will be her \_\_\_\_\_ birthday.  
 A. eight years old, nine    B. eight year old, nine  
 C. eight-years-old, ninth    D. eight-year-old, ninth
31. If I \_\_\_\_\_ to find the grammar mistakes in the latest English test, I \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
 A. could, would correct  
 B. was able, would correct  
 C. have been able, will correct  
 D. had been able, would have corrected
32. Mrs Perry often \_\_\_\_\_ the same kind of skirt as her sister does.  
 A. has in                      B. is on                      C. wears                      D. puts on
33. At the meeting, our League secretary insisted that we \_\_\_\_\_ to Class Two.  
 A. apologized                B. would apologize  
 C. have to apologize    D. apologize
34. To tell the truth, I don't mind \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.  
 A. being not invited    B. not being invited  
 C. not inviting                D. not to be invited
35. Lucy was caught in the heavy rain last night, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A. didn't she                B. didn't Lucy  
 C. was Lucy                      D. wasn't she
36. Scientists \_\_\_\_\_ that oil was formed in the earth millions of years ago.  
 A. believe                      B. believed in  
 C. trust                          D. trusted in
37. Many foreign guests think that the Summer Palace is \_\_\_\_\_ visiting twice.  
 A. worth of                      B. worth  
 C. worthy of                      D. worthy
38. This little girl does nothing but \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.  
 A. cries                      B. cry                      C. to cry                      D. to crying
39. John made an excuse for \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
 A. his coming late    B. he coming late  
 C. he comes late        D. him coming late
40. She opened the window \_\_\_\_\_ let in some fresh air.  
 A. so that                      B. so as  
 C. in order to                D. in order that

## II. 完形填空(共20小题, 计分30)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在41—60各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

The soldiers had just moved to the desert, and as they had never been in such a(41) before, they had a lot to(42).

As there were(43) trees or buildings in the desert, it was, of course, very(44) to hide their trucks from enemy(45). The soldiers were(46) given training in camouflage(掩饰, 伪装), which means(47) of covering something(48) the enemy cannot see where it is. They were shown how to paint their trucks in irregular patterns(图案) with pale green, (49), and brown paints.

The driver who had the(50) truck went to a lot of trouble to camouflage it. He spent several (51) painting it. When it was finished, he looked(52) at his work and then went off to have his (53).

But when he came back to the truck(54) he had had his meal, he was surprised and(55) to see that his camouflage work was completely spoilt(毁坏) by the truck's shadow(影子), which was growing longer and longer as the afternoon advanced.

Soon an officer arrived, and he too saw the shadow, of course.

"Well," he shouted to the(56) driver, "what are you going to do about it? If an enemy plane comes over, the(57) will at once(58) that there is a truck there."

"I know, (59)," answered the soldier.

"Well, don't just(60) there doing nothing!" said the officer.

"What shall I do?" asked the driver.

"Get your spade(铲子) and throw some sand over the shadow, of course!" answered the officer.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 41. A. country   | B. town        |
| C. day           | D. place       |
| 42. A. study     | B. learn       |
| C. discover      | D. talk about  |
| 43. A. some      | B. no          |
| C. more          | D. many        |
| 44. A. hard      | B. easy        |
| C. dangerous     | D. valuable    |
| 45. A. soldiers  | B. spaceships  |
| C. planes        | D. trucks      |
| 46. A. otherwise | B. therefore   |
| C. after all     | D. at last     |
| 47. A. knowledge | B. experiments |
| C. experience    | D. ways        |

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 48. A. so that    | B. as if         |
| C. so far         | D. because       |
| 49. A. white      | B. red           |
| C. yellow         | D. blue          |
| 50. A. biggest    | B. smallest      |
| C. best           | D. worst         |
| 51. A. minutes    | B. hours         |
| C. days           | D. weeks         |
| 52. A. carefully  | B. attentively   |
| C. disappointedly | D. proudly       |
| 53. A. breakfast  | B. lunch         |
| C. supper         | D. lessons       |
| 54. A. after      | B. before        |
| C. as soon as     | D. in order that |
| 55. A. happily    | B. worried       |
| C. excited        | D. terrified     |
| 56. A. clever     | B. brave         |
| C. poor           | D. rich          |
| 57. A. engineer   | B. driver        |
| C. captain        | D. pilot         |
| 58. A. know       | B. hear          |
| C. remember       | D. cry out       |
| 59. A. man        | B. gentleman     |
| C. sir            | D. my boy        |
| 60. A. stand      | B. sit           |
| C. talk about     | D. lie           |

### III 阅读理解(共20小题,计分40)

阅读下列短文,并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中,选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### A

Wall Street is a famous street in New York City. It got its name from the wooden wall that used to stand where the street now runs.

The wall was built in the 1600s. New York was then a Dutch(荷兰人的)city set up by people coming from Holland in Europe; it was called Amsterdam.

The American Indians were not always friends of the Dutch; nor were the English. So the Dutch built the wooden wall to protect their town.

The wall is gone now. But Wall Street reminds the people of New York of the Dutch who settled there.

61. In New York City there is a
  - A. crowded street called Dutch.
  - B. famous wooden wall.
  - C. busy river which runs through the wall.
  - D. well-known street called Wall Street.
62. Who built the wooden wall?
  - A. The Americans.
  - B. The Europeans.
  - C. The Indians.
  - D. The English people.
63. How old is Wall Street? It's
  - A. about 400 years old.
  - B. more than 600 years old.
  - C. only 200 years old.
  - D. as old as London.
64. In the seventeenth century
  - A. the American Indians were always friendly to the Dutch.
  - B. the Englishmen in New York were kind to the Dutch all the time.
  - C. sometimes there was trouble between the Dutch and the other peoples in the city.
  - D. all the foreigners were welcome in New York City.
65. What do you know about Amsterdam? It's

- A. the capital of Holland.
- B. one of the biggest cities of America.
- C. a British general.
- D. a beautiful European country.

B

A snobbish woman met George Bernard Shaw, the famous English playwright (剧作家), at a garden party one afternoon in London.

She was the sort of woman who was only interested in people who were rich or famous, and she was eager to have a show as a guest in her own home so she could show him off to her friends.

The next day she sent her driver in a black Rolls Royce to Shaw's home with the following invitation:

Lady Whitley-Fallwell will be at home from 4 to 6  
on Thursday afternoon, the 14th of December.

The following reply came back soon:

So will Mr G. B. Shaw.

66. What was George Bernard Shaw? He was

- A. a famous English scientist.
- B. a well-known player.
- C. an English writer of plays.
- D. a musician.

67. "A snobbish woman" means a woman who

- A. always goes to a garden party.
- B. only wants to keep in touch with rich or famous people.
- C. is interested in making friends with others.
- D. is always ready to help her neighbours.

68. "Rolls Royce" may be a kind of

- A. plane.
- B. car.
- C. invitation.
- D. bus.

69. The meaning of Shaw's reply was that

- A. he would be at home that afternoon.
- B. he would wait for the woman at home.
- C. he would go and visit her that afternoon.

- D. he refused the woman's invitation.
70. Which of the following might have happened afterwards?
- A. The woman felt sorry, but a little later she went to another party.
- B. She sent another invitation to Shaw.
- C. Shaw came to her house to make an apology to her.
- D. The woman waited at home from 4 to 6 that afternoon.

C

We cannot feel speed. But our senses let us know that we are moving. We see things moving past us and feel that we are being shaken.

We can feel acceleration, an increase in speed. But we notice it for only a short time. For instance, we feel it during the takeoff (起飞) of an airliner (班机).

We feel the plane's acceleration because our bodies do not gain speed as fast as the plane does. It seems that something is pushing us back against the seat. Actually, our bodies are trying to stay in the same place, while the plane is carrying us forward. Soon the plane reaches a steady speed. Then, because there is no longer any change in speed, the feeling of forward motion (运动) stops.

71. We can tell that our train is moving
- A. when we see a green light ahead of the train.
- B. by watching the neighbouring train move past ours.
- C. when the buildings outside the windows move past us.
- D. according to the time-table (时间表).
72. Acceleration means
- A. a fast speed.
- B. a full speed.
- C. an increased speed.
- D. an increase in speed.
73. When the jeep starts to run, we feel that
- A. we are pushed back against the seat.
- B. we are thrown forward.
- C. we are lifted high up in the sky.
- D. everything is strange to us.
74. Why do we feel the acceleration when a bus starts?
- A. Because the bus can't gain the speed so fast as we do.
- B. Because the bus is not in good condition.

- C. Because we can't gain the speed as fast as it does.
- D. Because an acceleration doesn't disappear in a minute.

75. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. There is still an acceleration as a car slows down.
- B. There is no longer an acceleration when a ship is going as fast as she can.
- C. We can feel acceleration in an express train all the time.
- D. There isn't any acceleration when you start to ride a bike.

## D

Some countries have large numbers of earthquakes. Japan is one of them. Others do not have many; for example, there are few earthquakes in Britain.

There is often a great noise during an earthquake. The earth shakes. Houses fall down. Railway lines are broken. . . Sometimes many people are killed in an earthquake.

Earthquakes often happen near volcanoes(火山), but this is not always true. The centres of some are under the sea. The bottom of the sea suddenly moves. The powerful forces inside the earth break the rocks. The coast is shaken and great waves appear. These waves travel long distances and rush over the land when they reach it. They are strong enough to break down houses and other buildings; sometimes they break more buildings than the earthquake itself.

What kind of building stands up best in an earthquake? A building with concrete(混凝土的) walls is perhaps the best. A steel frame(框架) will make it even stronger. The frame holds the different parts together, and the walls do not easily fall. There is less chance of fire because concrete and steel do not burn. This kind of building is the safest.

76. Which of the following shows that an earthquake happens?

- A. The earth and the buildings shake badly.
- B. There is a great noise in the sky.
- C. The sky is covered with thick clouds.
- D. The tigers and the lions in the zoo run about nervously.

77. Why do we say that an earthquake is terrible? Because

- A. it often happens near a volcano.
- B. houses may fall down in an earthquake.
- C. a lot of people may be killed in an earthquake.
- D. B and C.

78. The waves caused by an earthquake

- A. disappear quickly.
- B. are beautiful to look at.
- C. travel distantly.

D. are helpful to mankind.

79. Which is the safest building for us to live in against earthquakes?

A. A building with a steel frame and concrete walls.

B. A very tall one.

C. A house made of good bricks.

D. A house without a roof.

80. Which of the following countries has the largest number of earthquakes?

A. Britain.

B. Japan.

C. France.

D. Germany.



## 第 II 卷

### IV 短文改错(共15小题,计分15)

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错,如果是对的,在该行右边的横线上划一个勾(√);如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

此行多一词:把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉,在该行右边横线上写上该词,并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一词:在缺词处加一个漏字符(∧),在该行右边横线上写上该加的词。

此行错一词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的请不要改。

例:

A farmer ∧ his son were at work near a river when they heard a cry coming from it. They all ran toward the river. As soon as they reached the bank and they saw a girl struggling in the water.

(1) and

(2) both

(3) √

(4) and

Many years ago, if we had looked in a dictionary, we would found that light was described as the opposit of darkness. Today, scientists tell us that is a form of energy that radiates or gives off rays just like a stone creats waves if we drop into a pond of water. These rays, or light waves as they are sometimes called, they can travel through the space and through certain materials.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_

(7) \_\_\_\_\_

(8) \_\_\_\_\_

(9) \_\_\_\_\_

Light waves reach and enter our eyes produce a sensation we call sight. Light is our guide to the world around us. If you close your eyes, and you cannot see anything because of your eyelids prevent the light rays from entering your eyes.

(10) \_\_\_\_\_

(11) \_\_\_\_\_

(12) \_\_\_\_\_

(13) \_\_\_\_\_

(14) \_\_\_\_\_

(15) \_\_\_\_\_