

普通高等学校全国统一考试(1952-1993)

试题及解答汇编

英语

国家教育委员会考试中心 编



人民教育出版社

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前 言

1952年6月12日,原中央人民政府教育部颁布《关于全国高等学校1952年暑期招收新生的规定》,全国普通高等学校实行统一招生、统一考试,从此结束了高校单独或联合招生的历史。在以后的几十年里,高考招生走过了漫长曲折的发展道路。

10年动乱期间,高考被取消。1977年,废除高考招生推荐制度,恢复统一考试。近年来,随着推行会考制度和实施标准化考试,高校招生考试在进一步改革和完善。

回顾40余年高校招生考试历史,其本身就是一部生动、丰富的教科书。而高考试题则是其中重要的组成部分。为研究高考发展的历史,研究试题的演变,国家教委考试管理中心编辑了《普通高等学校全国统一考试(1952—1993年)试题及解答汇编》。

纵观40余年的高考试题,可以看出:考试作为一种社会文化现象与社会政治、经济的发展息息相关。各年的试题都力图体现当时国家的导向意志和选才要求。可以说,每次社会变革都在试题中端倪弥现。10年动乱,则干脆废除高考制度,留下一片空白。

众所周知,高考命题的宗旨是为高校选拔新生提供科学的依据和确切的标准,并根据社会需求不断改进完善。从命题指导思想到考试目标的确立,从题型功能到命题技术的选择,都经历了千淘万漉,流沙澄金的过程。特别是在恢复高考制度以后,随着考试科研的深入,当代考试测量理论,不断用于命题工作实践,使命题逐步由经验型向科研型转变。研究历年的试题,可以很好地总结多年来命题的设计成果和经验教训,为今后命题提供资料。

本书的出版也有助于向广大中学师生和社会各界人士揭示40余年来高考命题的原则和试题的演变进程,这将有助于学校和教研部门指导教学,发挥高考对中学教学积极的评价和导向作用,也有助于考生检查自己的水平,查漏补缺,自勉改进。

感谢40余年来参与高考命题的每一位专家、学者、教师,正是他们的集体智慧和辛勤劳动,成就了每年选拔人才的标尺和依据。出版本书亦可告慰先智,启迪后人。

在收集有关资料时,我们充分利用图书馆馆藏,同时努力搜集有关单位和个人保存的资料。因此,除有些学科、个别年份略有缺损,40余年的试题资料基本是完整的。

在编辑和整理过程中,为了保持资料的本来面貌,对试题的思想观点和一些显然过时的术语和表达形式,均未予改动,只是把原部分试题的繁体字改为简化字。

人民教育出版社综合室及各有关学科编辑室的同志们为编辑本书做了大量工作,国家教委档案处的同志为收集材料做了多方面的努力,在此一并致谢。

编 者

1994年2月22日

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1950 年 试 题*

一、用适当的词填空：

1. I was born ____ the north and sent to school ____ six.
2. The girl, who is busy ____ work in the library, was born ____ a farmer's family.
3. Many of my schoolmates are fond ____ playing basketball as well ____ football.
4. I am not well acquainted ____ your brother, ____ spite of the fact that you are a good friend of mine.
5. I am interested ____ the study of mathematics, yet I am ____ a loss to solve this problem.
6. Though he is not sure ____ success, he has made ____ his mind to take the examination.
7. The Chinese working class varied its method and form of struggle ____ accordance ____ changing situations.
8. A man must not wait for wonders to happen, ____ the contrary, he must work hard ____ order to achieve them.

二、将下列各组简单句组成复合句：

例 如： *The gentleman lives here.*

He is her brother.

合并为： *The gentleman who lives here is her brother.*

1. I was reading . She was writing.
2. In Mr. Wang's house I met several college students.
All of them were engaged in revolutionary work.
3. The English language is difficult.
It is less difficult than the Russian language.
Its grammar is much simpler.
4. Science is useful. It can benefit mankind. It is also dangerous.
Used by evil-doers it can bring harm to people.

三、英译汉：

1. In order to build a new China we need a great many technicians and scientists.

* 本试题选自 1982 年湖北《中小学外语》(英语版) 增刊《历届高考英语试题汇编》。

2. The Chinese people have had a hard time in fighting their way to freedom and independence.
3. Progressive people throughout the world consider the liberation of China as an immense contribution to world peace and democracy.
4. Whoever does not march with the people in the struggle for peace is indirectly rendering help to the warmongers.

四、汉译英：

1. 我的父亲是一个思想进步的人。
2. 那个孩子因为打碎了窗户玻璃受到责备。
3. 一个学生读书不是为了他自己而是为人民服务。
4. 工人、农民和知识分子必须联合起来建设我们的国家。

五、用英文作文：

1. 报考英语专业者作下题，约写 200 字：
Why I Wish to Enter College
2. 报考其它专业者作下题，约写 100 字：
My Best Friend

1950 年 答 案*

一、用适当的词填空

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1. in, at | 2. at (或 with, over, about), in (或 of, from) |
| 3. of, as | 4. with, in |
| 5. in, at | 6. of, up |
| 7. in, with | 8. on, in |

二、将简单句组成复合句

1. I was reading while she was writing. 或
While I was reading, she was writing.
2. In Mr. Wang's house I met several college students, all of whom were engaged in revolutionary work.
3. The English language is difficult, but it is less difficult than the Russian language because its grammar is much simpler.
4. Science is useful because it can benefit mankind, but it is also dangerous because it

* 本答案选自 1982 年湖北《中小学外语》(英语版) 增刊《历届高考英语试题汇编》。

can bring harm to people if used by evil-doers.

三、英译汉

1. 为了建设新中国，我们需要大批技术人员和科学家。
2. 中国人民在争取自由和独立的斗争中，经历了一段艰苦的岁月。
3. 世界进步人士把中国的解放看做是对世界和平与民主的巨大贡献。
4. 在争取和平的斗争中，谁不和人民一道前进，谁就间接帮了战争贩子的忙。

四、汉译英

1. My father is a progressive-minded man.
2. The boy was blamed/reproached/reproved because he had broken the glass of the window. 或
The boy was blamed for breaking the glass of the window.
3. A student should not study for himself, but for the people. 或
A student should study not for himself, but for the people. 或
A student studies in order to serve the people, but not for himself.
4. The workers, peasants and intellectuals must unite to build our country.

五、用英文作文（略）

1951 年 试 题*

一、阅读测验：

细读以下四段文字，然后回答每段后所附的问题。答案须以原文为据，不可乱猜。回答时可用简短的英文。

1. One of the important discoveries of physical science is the fact that when a bit of metal is warm it is greater than it is cold. Heat is the cause of expansion in metals. When enough heat is given to a liquid, it is put in motion. It is then said to be boiling. The amount of heat which is necessary for this effect may be measured on a scale and the degree at which it takes place is said to be the boiling-point of the liquid.

- a. What happens to a piece of metal when it gets warm?
- b. What causes the expansion in metals?
- c. What happens to a liquid if we give it enough heat?
- d. How can we determine the boiling point of a liquid?

2. In the forests of India there are not so many trees and bushes are not so thick as they are in the hot wet parts of Africa. This kind of forest is called the jungle. The jungle is the home of the tiger. It is difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass because of the stripes of black and orange on its body. With shining green eyes the tiger runs through the jungle looking for food.

The tiger, like the lion, kills and eats the weaker animals that live in or near the jungle. So it must be able to move without making a noise. It must also be able to jump very far in order to catch the animal it wants to kill. This is why the tiger has a body that can jump so far, legs that are so terribly strong, and paws that can walk so quietly.

- a. What is the forest in India usually called?
- b. Why is it difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass?
- c. What kind of food do tigers eat, meat or vegetables?
- d. What is the colour of the tiger's eyes?

3. The question is often asked: "Just what do we communists mean when we say—socialism?" It's not complicated. We mean an advanced stage of social development which will

* 本试题选自 1982 年湖北《中小学外语》(英语版) 增刊《历届高考英语试题汇编》。

abolish private ownership of the means of production. The means of production are today the property of a small group of capitalists. They use their property to exploit the labour of millions for their own personal profit. By socialism we mean collective ownership by the whole people of all the socially necessary means of production (land, natural resources, industries, railroads, banks, communications, etc.). We mean the operation of these means of production through a planned economy which will guarantee an ample supply and distribution of all commodities and services to all the people. Socialism does not exclude private ownership of personal property; in fact, most of us would have far more under socialism than we have now. Socialism denies the right to use any savings or possessions to exploit the labour of others. Under socialism, work is the right and duty of all able-bodies in accordance with the concept, "He who does not work - neither shall he eat."

a. Name three of the socially necessary means of production mentioned in this paragraph.

b. Under socialism would we have more or less property than we have now?

c. Under socialism what is the right and duty of all people?

d. What is abolished in the socialist state?

4. Recent news from the Korean front tells of how men who once fought in Syngman Rhee's South Korean forces are now playing a heroic part in the rank of the people's forces.

The Chinese Volunteers have picked up thousands of wounded and half-frozen, half-starved puppet Korean soldiers who had been left to their fate by the Americans. Medical aid and food has been provided to the former puppet troops, who, once beginning to realize the cruel policy of the U. S. imperialists, give vent to their pent-up hatred and become eager to turn their guns against the U. S. aggressors.

Some of these Korean soldiers have displayed extraordinary heroism after joining the people's forces. They are successfully persuading thousands of South Korean forces to surrender. This is one instance of how they go about doing this. During a patrol mission, one of these liberated soldiers, Sun Hyng Sun, sighted a group of puppet Korean troops on a hill. He shouted to them through a microphone, "I used to be a puppet soldier just like you. I've joined the People's Army and now I am well treated. What is the sense of fighting against your own people for the American aggressors and traitor Rhee? Come over, brothers!"

Forty-three puppet soldiers emerged from their hide-outs and walked down the hill with their hands up. They belonged to the 27th Battalion of Rhee's 5th Division.

a. Who is Syngman Rhee?

b. What do the Chinese Volunteers do when they find wounded South Korean soldiers?

c. What was Sun Hyng Sun formerly?

d. Why did the forty -three South Korean soldiers come out from their hide-outs with their hands raised?

二、汉译英：

将下列各句译成正确而合乎语法规律的英文。必须忠实地保持原意，不可更动，其句法构造则不必过分拘泥，主要须使英文流畅自然。

1. 毛主席是我们伟大的领袖。
2. 我父亲每天工作八小时。
3. 北京已经解放两年多了。
4. 如果明天下雨，我就不出去了。
5. 他来的时候，我正在读书。
6. 他为什么不喜欢到剧院去？
7. 俄文是他唯一能懂的语言。
8. 一切爱好和平的人都是我们的朋友。
9. 现在我们村子里每个人都有温暖的衣服穿。
10. 他不愿意他的儿子娶那个女人。
11. 身体不健康，什么事也不能作。
12. 我们的人民政府已经开办一些工农学校。
13. 他们对记者们说：“我们是中国人民志愿军。”
14. 我问她知道不知道那所建筑的名字。

1951 年 答 案*

一、阅读测验

1. a. When a piece of metal is warm, it is greater than it is cold.
b. Heat causes the expansion in metals.
c. A liquid is put in motion if we give it enough heat.
d. The amount of heat which is necessary for boiling may be measured on a scale and the degree at which boiling takes place is said to be the boiling-point of the

* 本答案选自 1982 年湖北《中小学外语》(英语版)增刊《历届高考英语试题汇编》。

liquid.

2. a. The forest in India is usually called the jungle.
b. It is difficult for other animals to see the tiger as it makes its way through the long grass because of the stripes of black and orange on its body.
c. Tigers eat meat.
d. The colour of the tiger's eyes is green.
3. a. The socially necessary means of production mentioned in this paragraph are land, natural resources, industries, etc.
b. Under socialism, we would have more personal property than we have now.
c. Under socialism, work is the right and duty of all able-bodies.
d. In the socialist state private ownership of the means of production is abolished.
4. a. Syngman Rhee is the president of the puppet government of the South Korea.
b. The Chinese Volunteers pick up wounded South Korean soldiers when they find them. 或
When the Chinese Volunteers find wounded South Korean soldiers, they pick them up.
c. Sun Hyng Sun was formerly a South Korean soldier.
d. Because Sun Hyng Sun shouted to them through a microphone, "I used to be a puppet soldier just like you. I've joined the People's Army and now I am well treated. What is the sense of fighting against your own people for the American aggressors and traitor Rhee? Come over, brothers!"

二、汉译英

1. Chairman Mao is our great leader.
2. My father works eight hours a day.
3. Peking has been liberated for more than two years. 或
It is more than two years since Peking was liberated. 或
More than two years have passed since the liberation of Peking.
4. If it rains tomorrow, I will not go out.
5. I was reading when he came.
6. Why didn't he like to go to the theatre?
7. Russian is the only language (that) he knows.
8. All the peace-loving people are our friends.
9. Everyone in our village has warm clothes on now.
10. He doesn't wish (that) his son would marry that woman.
11. One can do nothing if he is unhealthy.

12. Some Worker-Peasant Schools have been run by the people's government. 或
The people's government has run some Worker-Peasant Schools.
13. They said to reporters, "We are Chinese Volunteers."
14. I asked her if/whether she knew the name of that building.

1952 年 试 题

一、阅读测验 40%

细读以下四段文字。每段后有四个句子，每个句子有四种补足语意的方法。请选出正确的补足每句语意的单字或短句，将前面的字母（a, b, c 或 d）写在页右的括弧里。

1. "Science" is a word formed from the Latin verb *Scire*, which means "to know". Science means knowing. What is the difference between knowing and thinking or believing? The question can be best answered by an illustration.

Suppose a child seems ill. You may feel his head. If it feels hot to you, you may say he has a fever. What you should say is that you *believe* he has a fever, because it is possible that your hands are cold. This will make his head feel hot to you even though it is not any hotter than normal. On the other hand, if you place a good thermometer under his tongue for three minutes (after shaking the thermometer down, of course), and that thermometer reads 102°F., it means the child is running a high temperature. Then you can say he has a fever and *know* that you are stating a fact. In this case you *know* he has a fever.

In science, we cannot use beliefs or opinions, for we must have proved facts. The facts may be collected either by making careful observations or by setting up experiments. But facts must be collected before a science can be developed. Out of the facts thus collected, knowledge is organized and science is born.

A) Science means (a) knowing, (b) thinking, (c) believing, (d) answering.

..... ()

B) When a child has a fever, (a) his hands are always cold, (b) he shakes the thermometer down, (c) he states a fact, (d) his head feels hot.

..... ()

C) We *know* the child has a fever if (a) he seems ill, (b) his hands are cold, (c) the thermometer shows he is running a high temperature, (d) his head is not hotter than normal.

..... ()

D) In science we must not (a) have proved facts, (b) use beliefs or opinions, (c) make careful observations, (d) set up experiments.

..... ()

2. On January 12, 1947, Liu Hu-lan, a fifteen-year-old girl, was publicly executed

by Kuomintang troops in Wenchow, a small village in Shansi province. She had refused to betray the patriots with whom she had worked to free her people from feudal and foreign domination.

On the eve of May 1, 1951, four years after her death, her mother, Hu Wen-hsiu, wrote a public letter urging all mothers and daughters to sign the appeal for a Five-Power Peace Pact and to vote against the rearmament of Japan. Thousands of replies poured in as a result of this appeal. Among them was a letter from a group of Chinese people's volunteers in Korea, which said, "Dear Mother: We were greatly moved when we read your letter. We hate the enemy; we pledge to fight with the same iron will as Liu Hu-lan. We will not stop until we have avenged her death and the deaths of millions of other innocent people and driven the enemy from our borders".

- A) Liu Hu-lan was born in (a) 1912, (b) 1932, (c) 1947, (d) 1951
..... ()
- B) Liu Hu-lan died in (a) South China, (b) Japan, (c) Korea, (d) Wenchow.
..... ()
- C) Liu Hu-lan was killed by the Kuomintang bandits because she (a) urged people to vote against the rearmament of Japan, (b) refused to free her people from feudal and foreign domination, (c) refused to betray her comrades, (d) signed the Five-Power Peace Pact.
..... ()
- D) A group of Chinese people's volunteers wrote a letter to (a) Liu Hu-lan, (b) Hu Wen-hsiu, (c) their parents, (d) an unknown person.
..... ()

3. The Chinese People's Republic was founded only two years ago in 1949. Guided by the Communist Party and its leader, Mao Tse-tung, the great Chinese people have in these two years radically transformed the political and social system of their country.

The solution of the land problem is one of the major developments in these two years. Feudal relationships, the primary source of the miseries of the Chinese people in the past, are being rapidly abolished. In 1952, agrarian reform will be completed practically throughout China.

Chinese industry is also being developed. Industrial plants are being reconstructed and expanded. In one year 66,000 new industrial and commercial enterprises were started in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Wuhan, Chungking, Sian, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Kaifeng, Changsha and other cities. The difficulties of rehabilitation have been successfully coped with in the Northeast, the country's principal industrial area.

- A) This article was written in (a) 1947, (b) 1949, (c) 1951, (d) 1952.
 ()
- B) The miseries of the Chinese people in the past were chiefly caused by (a) feudal relationships, (b) agrarian reform, (c) industrial plants, (d) commercial enterprises.
 ()
- C) At the time the article was written, agrarian reform was (a) already completed, (b) abandoned, (c) abolished, (d) not yet completed.
 ()
- D) China's principal industrial area is (a) Peking, (b) the Northeast, (c) Shanghai, (d) Tientsin.
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4. Peking, Feb. 9, (*Hsinhua*) —Sixty-five prominent Americans, including leading scientists, writers, Negro leaders, trade-unionists and Protestant bishops, have joined to form an "American Peace Crusade", states the New York "Daily Worker". The sixty-five peace leaders have issued a call for a peace pilgrimage to Washington on March 1 to make known to American senators, congressmen and the president the "will to peace among all Americans, regardless of creed, colour, occupation or political opinion."

Calling for withdrawal of American troops from Korea and an end to war in the Far East, the sponsors declared, "We insist that the crisis in Asia can be solved by abandoning the attempt to ignore the Chinese People's Republic, and by recognizing its right as the only government in being in China to sit in the United Nations. But even before these steps are taken, we must abandon the futile conflict in Korea with needless destruction of the country and its people and sacrifice of American soldiers."

Among the initial sponsors of the "American Peace Crusade" and peace pilgrimage are: Thomas Mann, Nobel literature prize winner for 1929; Dr. Linus Pauling, former president of the American Chemical Society; Dr. W. S. B. Dubois, noted Negro sociologist and historian; Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah; and Paul Robeson.

- A) The American Peace Crusade was formed by sixty-five (a) senators, (b) writers, (c) workers, (d) peace leaders.
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- B) The sponsors of the Crusade (a) ignored the Chinese People's Republic, (b) called for withdrawal of American troops from Korea, (c) carried on futile conflict in Korea, (d) sacrificed American soldiers.
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- C) The American Peace Crusade organized a pilgrimage to (a) Washington, (b) Korea,