


《英语自学》编辑部·编·



英语

高考模拟试题分析

上海外语教育出版社

英语高考模拟试题分析

(附试题及答案)

《英语自学》编辑部 编

华 钧 李 建 审订



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编者的话

为了帮助今年应届高中毕业生做好高考复习迎考的准备，我们特意编辑出版了这本《英语高考模拟试题分析》。全书共分三个部分。第一部分为英语高考模拟试题，其中上海市英语高考模拟试题Ⅰ、Ⅱ，基本上根据1985年上海市高等学校招生统一考试的英语试题设计命题；全国英语高考模拟试题Ⅰ、Ⅱ，根据1985年全国高等学校招生统一考试的英语试题设计命题；全国英语高考模拟试题Ⅲ，根据1986年全国高等学校招生统一考试的英语试题设计命题。为便于读者在英语高考中取得好成绩，我们在第二部分试题分析中选收了一篇“英语高考笔试试题分析”和一篇“英语高考口试试题分析”，着重对英语高考笔试、口试中的一些难点加以分析。第三部分提供了五份模拟试题的参考答案。

我们衷心希望这本书能有助于复习迎考，并欢迎读者对本书提出建议，来信可寄《英语自学》编辑部（地址：上海外国语学院502信箱），以便我们改进今后的工作。

最后，谨向参加本书各模拟试题命题工作的有关教师，以及参加这些试题试做的上海外国语学校、上海市第五十一中学和上海市钟山中学的八六届高三学生表示感谢！

英语自学编辑部

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- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| () 3. defend | c. fix one's eyes (upon) |
| () 4. breakfast | d. not hard |
| () 5. join | e. the outside of any object |
| () 6. strange | f. see in mind |
| () 7. often | g. refuse to accept |
| () 8. blind | h. a tool that makes very small things appear larger |
| () 9. tiny | i. make up one's mind |
| () 10. gaze | j. find out |
| () 11. soft | k. not wet |
| () 12. enter | l. make |
| () 13. surface | m. empty |
| () 14. decide | n. almost no (not) |
| () 15. imagine | o. be happy with |
| () 16. dry | p. become a member of |
| () 17. reject | q. take a strong stand |
| () 18. produce | r. very small |
| () 19. hardly | s. protect from harm |
| () 20. microscope | t. many times |
| | u. go into |
| | v. the first meal of a day |

三、词类转换 把括号里的单词转换成适当的词类填空，使句子意思完整。每个空格只填一个英语单词。(本题共10分，每个空格1分。)

- We are all deeply impressed by his ___ to the revolutionary cause. (devote)
- The story of the _____ of the PLA soldiers has quickly spread throughout the country. (brave)
- Do you need an _____ for the grammar rule? (explain)
- This method is not good enough. I want to _____ it. (improvement)
- The severe flooding last week was caused by an _____ heavy rain. (expect)
- When I came home, I found my brother was talking _____ to a visi-

tor. (excite)

7. The _____ between our two peoples will last forever. (friend)
8. If I were you, I would take his _____. (advise)
9. All of them are beautiful. It's hard for me to _____. (choice)
10. The pupils sat _____ in class, listening to the teacher. (silence)

四、**动词填空** 在每句句子的空格内填入所给动词的适当形式。(本题共10分, 每小题1分。)

1. We _____ (not decide) what to do with the money yet.
2. Martha _____ (watch) TV when Mark came home.
3. John said he _____ (lock) the office before he went home.
4. We did not enjoy _____ (watch) the football match last night.
5. If we had not got lost on the way, we _____ (arrive) earlier.
6. Mary had the roof of the house _____ (repair) last month.
7. My uncle is used to _____ (take) a cold bath every day.
8. Several factories _____ (build) in the area since 1975.
9. Wang Ling said he _____ (be) back the next week.
10. The boy _____ (pass) the exam, everybody came to congratulate him.

五、**多项选择** 在下列各句的四个答案中选择一个正确的, 把它前面的字母写入句前的括号内。(本题共20分, 每小题1分。)

- () 1. It is too expensive for me, I can't _____ it.
a. pay b. cost c. afford d. spend
- () 2. For the last two years I _____ him only once.
a. have seen b. saw
c. had seen d. have been seeing
- () 3. The homework for today is to write a _____ composition about your hometown.
a. six-hundred-words b. six-hundreds-words
c. six-hundreds-word d. six-hundred-word
- () 4. It's dark without the lights. Let's _____.
a. turning on them b. turn on them
c. turn them on d. turning them on.
- () 5. He left _____ Japan this morning.

weather.

() _____ 7. I have returned you the book you lent it to me the other
a b c d

day.

() _____ 8. While doing my homework, Xiao Li came to see me.
a b c d

() _____ 9. The visitor didn't tell me what was his name, so I don't
a b c
know it.
d

() _____ 10. You have hardly read any novels recently, haven't you ?
a b c d

七、综合填空 在下列对话和短文中有15个空格，每个空格有四个选择答案，选择一个正确的答案，把它前面的字母写入括号内。（本题共15分，每个空格1分。）

A

— Hello, Ken.

— Hello, George. I think you 1 the cinema.

— Oh, yes.

— What's 2 ?

— “Superman.”

— 3 do you like the film ?

— It's wonderful. Have you seen it ?

— Yes. I 4 it the other day. 5 gave him two tickets, and we went together.

() 1. a. have just been to b. have just gone to
c. are coming from d. have come to

() 2. a. in b. showing c. on d. at the cinema

() 3. a. What b. How c. How much d. Why

() 4. a. saw b. was seeing c. have seen d. had seen

() 5. a. A friend of my brother b. One friend of my brother
c. One my brother's friend d. A friend of my borther's

B

A great deal of water is needed in large cities. Some cities pump water from wells. Some cities get water from lakes or rivers 1. But some cities 2 bring water from lakes or rivers many miles away.

Water is usually brought to a city from a place 3 than the city itself. When water is found only in a lower place, it must be pumped up to the city. Then it is sent to each home.

Dams (坝) are often built 4 a river to keep the water 5 away. Then a new lake is formed. The city knows how much water 6 and allows the extra water 7 below the dam. 8 this way the city stores water for its use.

There is 9 a building near the dam. 10 important work is done there. For instance, the water is tested before it is piped to the city.

- () 1. a. near it b. beside c. beside it d. near by
- () 2. a. should b. can c. has to d. have to
- () 3. a. higher b. more high c. taller d. more tall
- () 4. a. by b. on c. over d. in
- () 5. a. to flow b. from flow-
ing c. not flowing d. not to flow
- () 6. a. needs b. to need c. will need d. will be need-
ed
- () 7. a. to flow b. flowing c. to be flowing d. being flowed
- () 8. a. On b. By c. In d. For
- () 9. a. traditionally b. usually c. always d. occasionally
- () 10. a. Much b. Many c. Few d. Little

八、阅读理解 (本题共15分, 每小题1分。)

A

Today anyone will accept money in exchange for goods and services. People use money to buy food, furniture, books, bicycles and hundreds of other things they need or want. When they work, they usually get paid in money.

Most of the money today is made of metal or paper. But people used to use all kinds of things as money. One of the first kinds of money was shells. Shells were not the only things used as money. In China, cloth and knives were used. In the Philippine Islands, rice was used as money for a long time. Elephant tusks, monkey tails, and salt were used as money in parts of Africa.

Cattle were one of the earliest kinds of money. Other animals were used as money, too.

The first metal coins were made in China. They were round and had a square hole in the center. People strung them together and carried them from place to place. Different countries have used different metals and designs for their money. The first coins in England were made of tin. Sweden and Russia used copper to make their money. Later, countries began to make coins of gold and silver.

But even gold and silver were inconvenient (不方便) if you had to buy something expensive. Again the Chinese thought of a way to improve money. They began to use paper money. The first paper money looked more like a note from one person to another than the paper money used today.

Money has had an interesting history from the days of shell money until today.

- () 1. People _____ all kinds of things as money.
a. use b. have used c. used d. are used to using
- () 2. Rice was used as money for a long time _____.
a. in a European country b. in parts of Africa
c. in ancient China d. in the Philippine Islands
- () 3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned to be used as money.
a. stone b. sheep c. knife d. gold
- () 4. Copper is a kind of _____.
a. stone b. metal c. silk d. paper
- () 5. Cattle are _____.
a. food b. animals c. silk d. cloth

- () 6. The shape of the first metal coins was ____.
- a. round b. round with a square hole
c. square d. square with a round hole
- () 7. The word "strung" in this article probably means ____.
- a. tied b. came c. carried d. gathered
- () 8. People began to use paper money because they ____.
- a. wanted to buy expensive goods
b. wanted to save gold
c. found it more valuable
d. found it more convenient
- () 9. Coins in different countries are made of ____.
- a. different metals but of the same design
b. the same metals but of different designs
c. different metals and of different designs
d. the same metals and of the same design
- () 10. The best topic of the article is ____.
- a. How many kinds of Money Are There in the World
b. Why People Began to Use Paper Money
c. Money is Different Countries
d. The History of Money

B

In a country which must have been a long way away from where we Rumanians live, all the young people decided to kill all the old people. It's an old, old story What was the use of their going on living with their white beards and all? They'd lived their life, and they'd had their time.

What are you saying? Are you saying that they are the only ones who can give people advice and encouragement? Or are you saying that they've got a head on their shoulders and brains under their caps?

But the king was young too, so giving the order didn't bother him — anyone who reached the age of fifty or a bit over was to be done away with.

Lots of wise old men were killed and lots of wisdom passed away with them.

Only one kind-hearted young man, so they say, took pity on his father; after all, he owed his life to him in the first place. So he hid him away in a cellar (地窖) and took care of him

- () 1. The story took place ____.
- a. near Rumania b. far from Rumania
c. at Rumania d. in Rumania
- () 2. The young people decided to kill all the old people because ____.
- a. that was what the old people themselves wanted
b. they didn't like to see the old people's white hair
c. they thought that the old people had lived long enough
d. their advice and encouragement was no longer needed
- () 3. Giving the order to kill all the old people didn't bother the king because he was ____.
- a. an inexperienced king b. a cruel king
c. a young king d. a cold-hearted king
- () 4. One young man took pity on his father because his father ____.
- a. had once saved his life. b. might help him one day
c. had not yet reached fifty d. gave him his life
- () 5. The story-teller thinks old people are ____.
- a. useless b. wise c. a bother d. courageous

(本试题命题：吴友富 张幼彭 周国屏)

上海市英语高考模拟试题(II)

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	总分
分数									

一、单词辨音和拼写 (本题共10分, 每小题0.5分。)

A. 单词辨音 在下列各组单词中, 有四个单词的斜体部分(元音)读音相同, 只有一个单词例外, 找出这个单词将其相应的字母写入前面的括号。

- 例: (d) a. home b. boat c. window d. about
- () 1. a. coat b. come c. alone d. over
- () 2. a. please b. each c. season d. beauty
- () 3. a. sing b. wind c. blind d. think
- () 4. a. support b. lunch c. supper d. uncle
- () 5. a. here b. peach c. deer d. clearly
- () 6. a. sorry b. hole c. dog d. shop
- () 7. a. put b. suger c. shook d. turn
- () 8. a. fruit b. rule c. shut d. soon
- () 9. a. long b. not c. from d. none
- () 10. a. fear b. serve c. girl d. were

B. 单词拼写 用英语写出下列单词。

1. 友好的_____ 2. 跳_____ 3. 星期二_____ 4. 博物馆_____
5. 渴_____ 6. 第十二_____ 7. 研究_____ 8. 偶尔, 偶然_____
9. 分子_____ 10. 结论_____

二、词义配对 从下面 B 栏中找出合适的词义解释, 把它们前面的字母填入 A 栏相应的单词前的括号内。(本题共10分, 每小题0.5分。)

A 栏

B 栏

- () 1. describe a. not be seen any more
- () 2. battle b. in the end

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| () 3. irregular | c. free from danger |
| () 4. safe | d. 100 years |
| () 5. contain | e. many times |
| () 6. method | f. uneven |
| () 7. disappear | g. become ice |
| () 8. often | h. at once |
| () 9. century | i. fight |
| () 10. enter | j. brave |
| () 11. finally | k. do favour to |
| () 12. help | l. go into |
| () 13. accept | m. give reasons for |
| () 14. explain | n. take willingly |
| () 15. fearless | o. hold |
| () 16. freeze | p. write or tell how something looks |
| () 17. apologize | q. look at |
| () 18. student | r. of course |
| () 19. immediately | s. person who studies |
| () 20. little | t. way of doing something |
| | u. say sorry to |
| | v. hardly any |

三、词类转换 把括号里的单词转换成适当的词类填空，使句子意思完整。每个空格只填一个英语单词。(本题共10分，每个空格1分。)

1. When something is burning, _____ changes take place. (chemistry)
2. The boy's _____ worried his mother. (ill)
3. The teachers' _____ is on the second floor. (officer)
4. He was very tired and soon fell _____. (sleep)
5. Do you understand _____? (Japan)
6. My friends often _____ me when I meet with difficulties. (courage)
7. On hearing the news, they shouted _____. (excite)
8. I'm sorry, I didn't mean to hurt your _____. (feel)
9. The _____ has done something to improve the living condition of people. (govern)