

中学英语同步测试丛书

# 高一 英语同步测试

胡永辉 主编

南京大学出版社



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### 内 容 简 介

本丛书以全日制中学英语教学大纲、国家教委考试管理中心颁布的中学英语科考试说明和现行中学英语课本为依据,参考了近五年来国内名牌中学的考题,各省市的中考和会考考题以及高考考题编写而成,内容密切结合中学现行教材,重点突出,知识面广,针对性强。

本丛书由胡永辉主编,本册书由史英、李彤、王学志、张作玉、赵云廷、张宁、王欣编写。

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# LESSON ONE

## 第一部分(K) 英语知识

K1. 语音和拼写知识(共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出划线部分与其它三个发音不同的选项。

- ( ) 1. A. idiom    B. find    C. advice    D. time  
( ) 2. A. native    B. base    C. grammar    D. able  
( ) 3. A. progress    B. Russia    C. spirit    D. base  
( ) 4. A. grasp    B. greatly    C. give    D. Germany  
( ) 5. A. encourage    B. Belgium    C. however    D. progress  
( ) 6. A. move    B. follow    C. improve    D. lose

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 请从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合, 使其完整、正确。

- ( ) 7. for \_\_\_\_  
A. ein    B. egn    C. eing    D. eign  
( ) 8. art \_\_\_\_ le  
A. ik    B. ick    C. ico    D. ic  
( ) 9. enc \_\_\_\_ ge  
A. ora    B. ura    C. oura    D. ara  
( ) 10. polit \_\_\_\_

A. ical      B. icall      C. ikal      D. ycle

**K2. 单项填空(共30小题, 计分15%)**

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- ( ) 11. Yesterday we were given some \_\_\_\_ on how to learn the English idioms.  
A. advices                      B. advice  
C. advise                      D. advises
- ( ) 12. A man's life is \_\_\_\_, but there is no \_\_\_\_ to serve the people.  
A. limited, limited              B. limited, limit  
C. limit, limit                      D. limit, limited
- ( ) 13. The famous American basketball player, \_\_\_\_ Magic Johnson was \_\_\_\_ to leave NBA because of his illness.  
A. name, make                      B. names, made  
C. named, forced                      D. name, forced
- ( ) 14. What do you think of the young people \_\_\_\_?  
A. of the 80's                      B. in the 80  
C. in 80's                      D. in the 80's
- ( ) 15. In France, Frenchmen speak French, In \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ speak \_\_\_\_.  
A. Germany, Germen, German  
B. German, Germany, German  
C. Germany, Germans, German  
D. Germany, Germens, German
- ( ) 16. We must make \_\_\_\_ clear to him that he should

never be rude again.

A. it

B. this

C. that

D. them

- ( ) 17. After he had explained the rules, he \_\_\_\_ us many examples.

A. went on to give

B. went on giving

C. went on with

D. went on to giving

- ( ) 18. It was said that the Smiths had moved to Paris \_\_\_\_.

A. before long

B. long after

C. long before

D. shortly after

- ( ) 19. Be quiet, child. Don't \_\_\_\_ such silly questions.

A. keep on to ask

B. to keep on asking

C. keep on asking

D. to keep on to ask

- ( ) 20. It was \_\_\_\_ fine weather that we went for a walk.

A. so

B. such a

C. so a

D. such

- ( ) 21. The old man grasped the boy \_\_\_\_ and took him to the police.

A. at the arm

B. by his arm

C. by the arm

D. for his arm

- ( ) 22. People praised the nice little girl \_\_\_\_ her courage and unselfishness.

A. for

B. at

C. with

D. since

- ( ) 23. You can take a horse to water, but you can't force it \_\_\_\_.

- A. drink B. to drink  
C. drinking D. to be drinking
- ( ) 24. When did you \_\_\_\_ the railway station?  
A. arrive B. reach to  
C. get to D. get
- ( ) 25. The teacher asked us to translate the sentences \_\_\_\_ English in our spare time.  
A. to B. onto  
C. into D. for
- ( ) 26. The Hope Project (希望工程) is \_\_\_\_ helpful that more and more dropouts (辍学者) in China will get a chance to go on \_\_\_\_ their schooling.  
A. such, with B. so, to  
C. so, with D. such, to
- ( ) 27. "Would you like to go and see the new film 'Qiujiu Goes to Court' with us?"  
"Sorry, I'm \_\_\_\_ busy."  
A. so B. very  
C. too D. quite
- ( ) 28. The young teacher is \_\_\_\_ to have \_\_\_\_ good students.  
A. lucky enough, such B. enough lucky, such  
C. lucky enough, so D. enough lucky, so
- ( ) 29. Our living conditions can only be \_\_\_\_ step by step.  
A. improved B. built  
C. corrected D. turned



- ( ) 30. Little Rose has to \_\_\_\_ at the maths problem as she hasn't worked it out.  
A. go on to work      B. go on working  
C. going on to work      D. going on working
- ( ) 31. They all made Mr. Green \_\_\_\_ of the firm soon after he returned from abroad.  
A. a manager      B. managers  
C. the manager      D. manager
- ( ) 32. Marx \_\_\_\_ stopped learning English \_\_\_\_ he mastered it.  
A. doesn't, until      B. didn't, until  
C. had, until      D. hadn't, until
- ( ) 33. When my uncle moved to Germany in \_\_\_\_, he was already in \_\_\_\_.  
A. the fifties, his sixty      B. fifties, his sixties  
C. the fifties, his sixties      D. fifty, six
- ( ) 34. Since he didn't have enough houses, he had to \_\_\_\_ his study the lab \_\_\_\_ his experiment.  
A. get, for      B. make, for  
C. spend, as      D. take, for
- ( ) 35. Professor Brown will pay a visit to Japan \_\_\_\_.  
A. long ago      B. long before  
C. long time      D. before long
- ( ) 36. Yesterday he left in \_\_\_\_ hurry \_\_\_\_ he forgot to lock the door.  
A. such a, that      B. such, that  
C. so, that      D. so a, that

- ( ) 37. My younger brother had \_\_\_\_ falls \_\_\_\_ he was black and blue all over.  
A. such many, that      B. such much, that  
C. so many, that      D. so much, that
- ( ) 38. Everyone considered the machine much \_\_\_\_.  
A. improved      B. improves  
C. improving      D. improve
- ( ) 39. No one believed it but, \_\_\_\_, Mary did get an A on her chemistry report.  
A. at most      B. in fact  
C. in the fact      D. at all
- ( ) 40. Do not \_\_\_\_ when you have nothing to say.  
A. force yourself to speak  
B. make yourself to speak  
C. make yourself speak      D. force yourself speak

## 第二部分(KU) 英语知识综合运用

### KU. 完形填空(共25小题, 计分25%)

通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在41—65各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Some people were eating and drinking in a coffee house. A young woman was sitting alone 41 a table. She was 42 a beautiful diamond necklace. There was an ugly (丑陋的) man at a table not far 43 her. He 44 her necklace all the time.

Suddenly the lights 45. The coffee house was 46. The

woman started to shout. She was very frightened. A few minutes later the lights 47 again. The woman was 48. Her necklace 49!

The manager quickly closed 50. He telephoned the police. No one could 51 the coffee house. The policemen soon came. The police inspector told his men to 52 everyone. The necklace was not on 53. They then searched 54 coffee house. The necklace couldn't 55.

The police inspector then looked at 56 of all the people in the coffee house. He saw 57 ugly man and looked at the man 58. He 59 the man and 60 the bowl of soup 61 was on his table. He then poured the soup into a glass. The necklace 62. The policemen 63 the man and 64 him away. The young woman was happy to 65 her necklace.

- ( ) 41. A. on                      B. at  
                    C. over                      D. in
- ( ) 42. A. dressing                      B. putting on  
                    C. wearing                      D. having
- ( ) 43. A. from                      B. to  
                    C. between                      D. near
- ( ) 44. A. look at                      B. was looking at  
                    C. was looking for                      D. was looking after
- ( ) 45. A. went on                      B. turned on  
                    C. went out                      D. went over
- ( ) 46. A. in dark                      B. in the dark  
                    C. dark                      D. in darkness
- ( ) 47. A. came on                      B. came out

- |        |                |                  |
|--------|----------------|------------------|
|        | C. came to     | D. came in       |
| ( )48. | A. shouting    | B. crying        |
|        | C. singing     | D. speaking      |
| ( )49. | A. miss        | B. lose          |
|        | C. was missing | D. lost          |
| ( )50. | A. doors       | B. the all doors |
|        | C. all doors   | D. all the doors |
| ( )51. | A. go out      | B. get out of    |
|        | C. go to       | D. go away to    |
| ( )52. | A. search      | B. search for    |
|        | C. look for    | D. watch         |
| ( )53. | A. everyone    | B. nobody        |
|        | C. anyone      | D. someone       |
| ( )54. | A. all         | B. whole         |
|        | C. the all     | D. the whole     |
| ( )55. | A. find        | B. look for      |
|        | C. search      | D. be found      |
| ( )56. | A. the hands   | B. the faces     |
|        | C. the heads   | D. smilings      |
| ( )57. | A. the         | B. a             |
|        | C. an          | D. /             |
| ( )58. | A. careful     | B. careless      |
|        | C. carefully   | D. care          |
| ( )59. | A. went back   | B. went over     |
|        | C. went up to  | D. went away     |
| ( )60. | A. threw off   | B. pick up       |
|        | C. drank       | D. put down      |

- ( )61. A. that                      B. it  
          C. and                      D. what
- ( )62. A. fall                      B. fell out  
          C. falling down            D. fall open
- ( )63. A. catch                    B. caught of  
          C. caught hold of        D. hold of
- ( )64. A. get                      B. brought  
          C. carried                   D. took
- ( )65. A. get back                B. get to  
          C. get away                D. get out

### 第三部分(U) 英语应用

#### U1. 阅读理解(共20小题, 计分40%)

阅读下面的短文, 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

The earthworm (蚯蚓) is a useful animal. Out of the ground, it is food for other animals. In the ground, it makes rich soil for fields and gardens.

Earthworms dig tunnels that loosen (使松弛) the soil and make it easy for air and water to reach the roots (根) of plants. These tunnels help keep the soil well and cause the water to run gradually, that is to keep the soil not too wet and not too dry.

Earthworms drag dead leaves, grass, and flowers into

the tunnels of their homes. When this plant material rots away, it becomes fertilizer.

No other animals are so useful in building up good top-soil. It is found that in one year fifty thousand earthworms carry about eighteen tons of fine soil to the surface of an acre (英亩=6.7mu) of land. One worm may add about 340 grammes (克) of earth to the top-soil.

- ( )66. By digging tunnels, the earthworm helps to \_\_\_\_.
- A. hold firmly around the plant roots
  - B. keep the soil wet and dry
  - C. carry water and air to the roots of plants
  - D. take in water
- ( )67. This article tells us that \_\_\_\_.
- A. no other animals are so good at building top-soil
  - B. no other animals are so good at digging tunnels
  - C. no animals are useful in the building of soil
  - D. not one animal is so good as the earthworm
- ( )68. The plant material carried underground by earthworms makes soil \_\_\_\_.
- A. keep      B. better for plants to grow
  - C. easier to plough
  - D. more firmly hold together
- ( )69. The article says that \_\_\_\_.
- A. good crops will grow where there are earthworms
  - B. earthworms sometimes do great harm to the soil and plants

- C. earthworms do more to improve the soil than any other animals
- D. earthworms are more useful as food for other animals
- ( ) 70. The best title for this article would be \_\_\_\_.
- A. Soil the Improves Growing
- B. How Earthworm Improve the Soil
- C. Working in the Soil
- D. How Earthworms Dig Tunnels

## B

What must you do when you receive a present for your birthday? You have to sit down and write a thank-you note. The words "Thank you" are very important. We have to use them on so many occasions. We say them when someone gives us a drink, helps us to pick up things, hands us a letter, lends us a book or gives us a lift.

Another important word is "please". Many people forget to use it. It is rude to ask someone to do something without saying "please". We have to use it when we ask for something, too. It may be a book or a pencil, more rice or more sauce (酱油), help or advice. It may be in the classroom, at home, at the bus-stop or over the counter. We have to use "please" to make request pleasant.

We have to learn to say "sorry" too. When we have hurt someone's feelings, we will have to go up and say we are sorry. When we have told a lie and feel sorry, we will

have to use the same word. When we have forgotten something or broken a promise, we will have to explain with that word, too. "Sorry" is a healing (和解的) word. We can make people forget wrongs by using it sincerely.

These three words are simple but important. Man has to use them again and again. They are pleasing words to use in any language.

( ) 71. When we receive a birthday present, we have to \_\_\_\_.

- A. give it back kindly
- B. give something else in return
- C. like it very much
- D. write a thank-you note

( ) 72. When someone helps us to do something, we should \_\_\_\_.

- A. thank him
- B. say "sorry" to him
- C. use the word "please"
- D. praise him

( ) 73. \_\_\_\_ is one of the important words in any languages.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| A. "Hello" | B. "Yes"    |
| C. "No"    | D. "Please" |

( ) 74. We have to use the word "please" when we \_\_\_\_.

- A. hurt someone's feelings
- B. ask for something
- C. receive a present



D. have given a drink

( )75. The three important words in language are \_\_\_\_.

A. think, please and hello

B. please, sorry and excuse

C. thank, please and sorry

D. thank, sorry and goodbye

### C

After having worked for the Bank (银行) of Ruritania for ten years, Bill was still only a clerk (职员). So he wasn't satisfied with the position and wanted to find something better. Yet he didn't want to lose his present position in the bank before he had got another one, so he prepared a letter about himself, with the words "HELP! I'M A PRISONER OF THE BANK OF RURITANIA!" in big letters across the top of the paper. Then he sent it to several other banks, asking them for a job.

A few days later, one of these letters came into the hands of Bill's boss at the bank. Someone had given it to him at a party. The next morning, Bill's boss asked him to come into his office and said "Bill, I've some good news for you. Our bank is setting you free!"

( )76. Bill wasn't happy because \_\_\_\_.

A. he did not like to be a bank clerk at all.

B. he had expected to have a higher position in the bank.

C. he had worked in the same bank too long