

助你一臂之力



英语

北京市朝阳区教科所 李宝忱 主编

最新高考典型试题100例解析与练习

中国物价出版社

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编 者 的 话

本套书由北大附中、人大附中、首师大附中、北京四中、北京八中、北京教育学院、北京朝阳区教科所的特、高级教师、学科带头人主持编写。他们都是多年的高三毕业班把关教师，十分熟悉知识环节的教学和指导，在对考生进行总复习和把握命题思路上有丰富的经验。

这套书包括政治、语文、历史、英语、数学、物理、化学，共7册，是根据最新教学大纲、高考《考试说明》和“3+2”高考模式编写的，供文科、理科考生选读。各册第一部分为典型试题100例解析及巩固练习，这些例题是从1988年至1995年全国高考试卷中精选出最具代表性的典型试题，它囊括了高考试题中的各类题型，覆盖了高考的各个重点、难点和考点，体现了对各个方面的能力要求。通过对这些典型试题的解析和同题型试题的巩固练习，达到带动复习、掌握技巧、提高能力的目的，因而针对性强，反映了最新的高考精神。

第二部分为系列练习题，包括“自我检测题”和“综合检测题”两项内容，是以强化练习的方式设计的，题型与高考内容完全一致，有利于考生开阔视野，启迪思路，提高应考能力。

第三部分为答案与提示，对于一般试题，只附有答案，但对于难题，还附有解题思路、方法和步骤，能起到触类旁通的作用。

我们期望通过本套书，能帮助高中生进行有序、有效的学习，亦可使高中毕业生在较短的时间内找到一条迅速提高各科

复习效率、通向成功之路的捷径。

本书《最新高考英语典型试题 100 例解析与练习》由李宝忱主编，参加编写工作的还有杨岷生、李国勤和黄爱凤。书中的失误或不足，恳请广大读者指正。

编者

1996 年 4 月

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一、典型试题 100 例解析及巩固练习

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 1. parent (1994 年全国试题)

A. spear B. wear C. carry D. patient

[分析与解答]

题干词中的字母 a, 发音[εə], 字母中具有这种特殊发音的单词, 高考词汇表中只有两个, 即 parent 和 Mary, 因此 C、D 两项都不对, A、B 两项中 ear 字母组合, A 为[iə], 显然不符, 只有 B 项 ear 与题干读音相同。

答案选 B。

[巩固练习]

1. Italy

A. iron B. idiom C. island D. technique

2. biology

A. concert B. observe C. cover D. above

例 2. specia (1994 年全国试题)

A. shallow B. officer C. choke D. trousers

[分析与解答]

题干词中字母 c 的正确读音是[ʃ], 而选项 B 划线部分为[s], C 为[tʃ], D 为[z], 只有 A 划线部分[ʃ]与题干词中划线部分字母读音一致。

答案选 A。

[巩固练习]

3. although

A. through

B. breathe

C. wealth

D. mathematics

4. trunk

A. language

B. strange

C. thunder

D. twentieth

NMET 对单词的发音考查,主要有以下两点:(1)元音字母、元音字母组合的发音。(2)辅音字母、清、浊辅音变化的发音。

上述两题,要求我们平时对单词读音,字母组合,特殊发音规律,构词法等要有一定的扎实基本功,关键是平时多读、多听,有正确的语感。

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

例 3. _____ terrible weather we've been having these days! (1992年全国试题)

A. How a

B. What a

C. How

D. What

[分析与解答]

weather 是名词,故要把 A、C 排除掉,因副词不能直接修饰名词,又因 weather 为不可数名词, B 也不成立。

答案选 D。

[巩固练习]

5. Will you give me _____ on how to learn English well?

A. some advice

B. advice

C. an advice D. the advices

6. Writing-tables are made of _____.

A. woods B. wooden

C. wood D. trees

**例4. He dropped the _____ and broke it. (1993年全国
试题)**

A. cup of coffee B. coffee's cup

C. cup for coffee D. coffee cup

[分析与解答]

译文：他把咖啡杯掉在地上摔碎了。

这是个习惯用法，名词在前作定语，表示用途，即 coffee cup，而 a cup of coffee 是“一杯咖啡”。

答案选 D。

[巩固练习]

7. _____ made up of molecules.

A. All matter is B. All matters are

C. A matter is D. All matter are

8. We don't have _____ on this subject.

A. much informations B. much information

C. many informations D. many information

例5. He gained his _____ by printing _____ of famous writers. (1995年全国试题)

A. wealth; work B. wealths; works

C. wealths; work D. wealth; works

[分析与解答]

考查重点是名词单复数、名词辨义及名词搭配。

wealth 是不可数名词，应从 A 与 D 中选，work 是工作，

works 才是作品,从全句看只有最后一项符合要求。

答案选 D。

[巩固练习]

9. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble.

- A. an advice B. advice
C. advices D. the advices

10. _____ will make a trip around the world during the coming Christmas.

- A. The Evens B. The Evens'
C. The Evenses D. The Evenses'

例6. Beyond _____ stars, the astronant saw nothing but _____ space. (1990年全国试题)

- A. the; (不填) B. (不填); the
C. (不填); (不填) D. the; the

[分析与解答]

考查冠词,是一题两空。一空考查不定冠词或定冠词,一空考查零冠词。从全句看是特定的 stars,因而要从 A、D 中选,而 space 在这里作“太空”讲,不加冠词。

答案选 A。

[巩固练习]

11. Who is _____ girl playing _____ piano?

- A. the; (不填) B. the; the
C. a; the D. the; a

12. Abraham Lincoln is regarded as one of _____ greatest President in _____ United States.

- A. 不填; 不填 B. the; the

C. a ; a

D. a ; the

例7. — Is _____ here?

— No, Bob and Tim have asked for leave. (1993年
全国试题)

A. anybody

B. somebody

C. everybody

D. nobody

[分析与解答]

重点考查不定代词。题干是问答形式的日常交际用语。从词意上看, A、D 首先排除, 从语境理解是“大家都到了吗?”, 只有 everybody 符合此意。

答案选 C。

[巩固练习]

13. _____ of them knew about the plan because it was kept a secret.

A. Each

B. Any

C. No one

D. None

14. _____ but fools will believe what he said.

A. None

B. Nothing

C. Anything

D. Everything

例8. — Is your camera like Bill's and Ann's?

— No, but it's almost the same as _____. (1994
年全国试题)

A. her

B. yours

C. then

D. their

[分析与解答]

该题是考查名词性物主代词的用法。

中文意思是:

——你的照像机和比尔、安的一样吗？

——不一样，可和你的相似。

C 首先排除，A、D 亦不合句意，只有 yours 是名词性物主代词，相当于 your camera。

答案选 B。

[巩固练习]

15. These books are not _____. They are _____.

A. our ; hers B. ours ; her

C. his ; their D. hers ; his

16. Mr Zhang gave the next books to all the pupils , except _____ who had already taken them.

A. these B. ones

C. the ones D. the others

例9. Would you like a cup of coffee _____ shall we get down to business right away? (1995年全国试题)

A. and B. then

C. or D. otherwise

[分析与解答]

译文：你是来杯咖啡，还是直接开始干正事呢？

A、B 是并列连词不合题意，otherwise 作转折解，只有 or 表示选择之意。

该类型题1993年、1994年、1995年每年都占三题，比例较大，要花力量复习。

答案选 C。

[巩固练习]

17. I'm sorry _____ I can't go with you this afternoon.

A. and B. but

表示人的岁数或年代,数词要用复数形式,如:

The story took place in the 1960s. 这故事发生在60年代。

Miss Zhang is in her fifties. 张女士五十多岁。

He is in his early thirties. 他有三十来岁。

依上所析,应为 in his thirties。译文为:故事的主人公是一位三十多岁的艺术家。

答案选 D。

[巩固练习]

21. He looked quite healthy though he was _____.

A. in seventy

B. in his seventy

C. at seventies

D. at the age of seventy

22. _____ cave that George has discovered in his lifetime is near the Alps.

A. The hundredth

B. The hundred

C. Hundredth

D. A hundredth

例12. — How long has this book shop in business?

— _____ 1992. (1994年全国试题)

A. After

B. In

C. From

D. Since

[分析与解答]

问句是:这家书店开业有多久?

答句显然是回答:从1992年至今。四个选项中 A、B 不合适,只有 since 一词表示从何时以来之意。

答案选 D。

[巩固练习]

23. Do you know any other foreign language _____ English?

A. except

B. but

C. beside

D. besides

24. _____ his wife, his daughter also went to see him.

A. Beside

B. Besides

C. Except

D. Except for

例 13. If there were no examination, we should have at school. (1994年全国试题)

A. much happiest time

B. a more happier time

C. a much happier time

D. the happiest time

[分析与解答]

A、B 两项不符合形容词比较级和最高级的构成规则，而在全句看是省略了同“有考试对学校生活”相比较的比较状语从句，因而很易舍 D 取 C。

答案选 C。

[巩固练习]

25. The text of Lesson One is _____ than the text of Lesson Two.

A. much easy

B. many easy

C. many easier

D. much easier

26. Mary is _____ her three sisters.

A. more nice

B. nicer than

C. more nicer than

D. the nicest

例 14. — Can I help you?

— Well, I'm afraid the box is _____ heavy for you, but thank you all the same. (1990年全国试题)

A. so

B. much

C. very

D. too

[分析与解答]

“to be too + 形容词 for sb.”是固定句式,too 为程度副词,意为“对某人……太”超过了程度。

答案选 D。

[巩固练习]

27. I don't think they will come tonight. It's _____ impossible.

A. very

B. quite

C. much

D. most

28. This question is _____ easy.

A. completely

B. widely

C. fairly

D. mostly

例 15. — There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well.

— It _____ a comfortable journey. (1995年全国试题)

A. can't be

B. shouldn't be

C. mustn't have been

D. couldn't have been

[分析与解答]

语境是过去时,因而首先排除 A、B 两个现在时的选项,C 虽是对过去情况的推测,但不用否定式。

答案选 D。

[巩固练习]

29. I thought you _____ like something to read, so I have brought you some books.

A. may

B. might

C. could

D. must

30. He _____ you more help, even though he was very busy.

- A. might have given B. might give
C. may have given D. may give

例 16. — How long _____ each other before they married?

— For about a year. (1993年全国试题)

- A. have they known; get
B. did they know; were going to get
C. do they know; are going to get
D. had they known; got

[分析与解答]

从语境分析,“结婚”发生在过去,动词用过去时,结婚前的相识,显然是过去完成时,因而 A(一般现在时),C(现在完成时)均不合语境,而 B 更不合逻辑。只有 D 是过去完成时。

答案选 D。

[巩固练习]

31. You don't need to describe her. I _____ her several times.

- A. had met B. have met
C. met D. meet

32. — I'm sorry to keep you waiting.

— Oh, not at all. I _____ here only a few minutes.

- A. have been B. had been
C. was D. will be

例 17. No permission has _____ for anybody to enter