

高中毕业 英语试题选答

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青年

自学丛书

● 辽宁教育出版社

青少年自学丛书

高中毕业英语试题选答

本社编

辽宁教育出版社

1988年·沈阳

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辽宁教育出版社出版 辽宁省新华书店发行
(沈阳市南京街6段1里2号) 沈阳新华印刷厂印刷

字数: 220,000 开本: $787 \times 1092 \frac{1}{32}$ 印张: 10

印数 1—62,500

1988年2月第1版

1988年2月第1次印刷

责任编辑: 刘学

插图: 秦东辉

封面设计: 刘桂湘

责任校对: 陈文本

ISBN 7-5382-0369-9/G·298

定 价: 1.50 元

前 言

为了帮助广大中学生和社会青年复习好中学英语课，开阔视野，提高英语考试成绩，我们从1987年全国各省(区)、市(地)的普通高等学校招生(预选)、高等师范院校招生和成人高考的英语试题中精选出17套，约请具有丰富经验的教师做出参考答案，辑成这本《高中毕业英语试题选答》。

许多省市的同志给我们的试题选编工作提供了大力支持和帮助。

田洪恩、王洪升等同志为一些试题做了参考答案。

由于时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免，欢迎批评指正。

1987年10月

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1. 全国高等院校统一招生试题

第一部分(K) 英语知识

KI语音知识 (共10小题, 计分7%)

观察所给四个单词的划线部分的发音, 选择其发音不同于其他三个的。

例: A. brave B. save C. gave D. have

答案是D.

1. A. says B. days C. rays D. pays
2. A. there B. here C. where D. care
3. A. founded B. rounded C. sounded D. wounded
4. A. castle B. whistle C. firstly D. bristly
5. A. cascade B. climates C. notice D. minutes
6. A. decides B. arranges C. compares D. sparkles
7. A. worm B. worse C. worry D. worthy
8. A. without B. rather C. whether D. wealthy
9. A. naturalness B. naturally C. nature D. natural
10. A. sew B. shoe C. sure D. sugar

KII完形填空 (共20小题, 计分13%)

先通读下面短文掌握大意, 然后从下边四个答案中选择可填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

The simplest way of putting an idea down on paper is to draw a picture. That was (11) men first began to write, six thousand years ago or more. All (12) scripts (文字) have been developed from picture-writing of (13) sort. The English alphabet we now use (14) to us over a long period of time from the (15) of ancient Egypt.

Picture-writing, called hieroglyphics (象形文字), could be used to express (16) as well as objects. (17), a drawing of a man would (18) the object "man", while (19) of a man lying on the ground (20) a spear in him would mean the idea "death". Later, some drawings came to stand for sounds as well. (21) in Egyptian hieroglyphics the (22) of a house stood (23) for the object "house" and for the sound "pr", (24) in spoken Egyptian meant "house".

(25) the Egyptians, the Chinese and the American Indians also developed their own kinds of picture-writing. However, with picture-writing, only (26) much could be said. much more (27) to be left unsaid. It would have (28) hundreds of thousands of pictures to express (29) people wanted to express— (30) a person could ever hope to learn in a lifetime.

11. A. when B. why
 C. what D. how
12. A. ancient B. modern
 C. past D. future

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 13. A. every | B. another |
| C. some | D. any |
| 14. A. comes | B. was coming |
| C. came | D. has come |
| 15. A. art | B. picture-writing |
| C. buildings | D. picture-drawing |
| 16. A. ideas | B. stories |
| C. subjects | D. things |
| 17. A. At least | B. By the way |
| C. Indeed | D. For example |
| 18. A. mean | B. show |
| C. take | D. have |
| 19. A. that | B. body |
| C. sight | D. such |
| 20. A. with | B. taking |
| C. without | D. striking |
| 21. A. However | B. Although |
| C. Thus | D. Even |
| 22. A. building | B. drawing |
| C. idea | D. plan |
| 23. A. both | B. either |
| C. also | D. only |
| 24. A. what | B. which |
| C. as | D. so |
| 25. A. Together with | B. Except |
| C. Such as | D. Besides |
| 26. A. not | B. very |

- C. so D. too
27. A. was B. had
- C. happened D. supposed
28. A. drawn B. used
- C. done D. taken
29. A. those B. other
- C. all that D. many
30. A. just enough for B. many more than
- C. much less than D. as much as

KIII 语法填空 (共30小题, 计分20%)

在A,B,C,D四个答案中, 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.
31. Father went to his doctor for _____ about his heart trouble.
A. an advice B. advice C. advices D. the advices
32. -Shall I sit at this end of the boat or the other end?
-If you keep still, you can sit at _____ end.
A. neither B. each C. either D. any
33. As we were asleep, _____ of us heard the sound.
A. both B. none C. either D. any
34. If we had followed his plan, we could have done the work better with _____ money and _____ people.

- A. little; fewer B. little; few
C. less; fewer D. less; few
35. He decided to visit the family _____ Friday night.
A. at B. on C. in D. over
36. There was plenty of time. She _____.
A. mustn't have hurried B. needn't have hurried
C. must not hurry D. couldn't have hurried
37. Finally, the thief handed everything _____ he had stolen to the police. _____
A. after B. what C. whatever D. that
38. The squirrel was lucky that it just missed _____.
A. catching B. to be caught
C. being caught D. to catch
39. Most of the people _____ to the party were famous scientists. _____
A. invited B. to invite C. being invited D. inviting
40. The plant is dead. I _____ it more water. _____
A. will give B. would have given
C. must give D. should have given
41. I didn't manage to do it _____ you had explained how. _____
A. unless B. until C. when D. since
42. _____ you have done might do harm to other people. _____
A. That B. What C. Whether D. How
43. Great changes _____ in the city, and a lot of

factories _____.

A. have been taken place; have been set up

B. have taken place; have been set up

C. are taken place; are set up

D. were taken place; were set up

44. They have no idea at all _____.

A. where he has gone B. where did he go

C. which place he has gone

D. where has he gone

45. All but one _____ here just now.

A. is B. was C. has been D. were

46. —John won first prize in the contest.

—_____.

A. So he did

B. So did he

C. So he did, too

D. So did he, too

47. It's freezing outside. You _____ put on your overcoat.

A. had better to

B. had better

C. would better

D. would better to

48. Do you think Sam'll call his old teacher as soon as he _____ in town?

A. will be arrived

B. is arrived

C. arrives

D. will arrive

49. Jimmy is the oldest boy and is taller than _____ boy in the class.

A. the other B. any other C. each D. all

50. After that we never saw her again, nor _____.

from her.

- A. did we hear B. we heard
C. had we heard D. we have heard

51. I promise that the matter will .

- A. be taken care B. be taken care of
C. take care D. take care of

52. Is necessary to tell his father everything?

- A. it B. that C. what D. he

53. Was it in this palace the last emperor died?

- A. that B. in which C. in where D. which

54. — You're not a new member, are you?

— I joined only yesterday.

- A. No, I'm not. [B. Yes, I'm not. C. No, I am.
D. Yes, I am.

55. That dinner was the most expensive meal we .

- A. would have B. have had
C. had never had D. had ever had

56. He his leg when he in a football match against another school.

- A. broke; played B. was breaking; was playing
C. broke; was playing D. was breaking; played

57. Nobody believed him what he said.

- A. even though B. in spite
C. no matter D. contrary to

58. They would not allow him across the en-

emy line.

- A. to risk going B. risking to go
C. for risk to go D. risk going

59. How can you _____ if you are not _____ ?

- A. listen; hearing B. hear; listening
C. be listening; heard D. be hearing; listened to

60. Though he had often made his little sister _____ ,
today he was made _____ by his little sister.

- A. cry; to cry B. crying; crying
C. cry; cry D. to cry; cry

第二部分(U) 英语运用

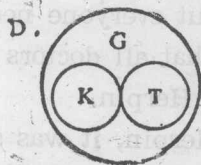
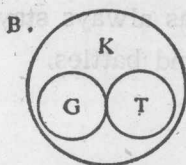
阅读理解 (共25小题, 计分34%)

阅读下列短文并做每篇后面的题目。在四个答案中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

Tarawa is one of the two largest of the Gilbert Islands in the western Pacific Ocean, but it is a very tiny island, with an area of about eight square miles, and a population of about 17,000. Small as it is, three nations fought to control and use it as an air base during World War II. The Japanese took it from the British in 1941, only to lose it to the Americans two years later after one of the bloodiest (血腥的) battles of the war. Today, the Gilbert Islands having become part of the Kiribati Republic, Tarawa is now its capital and major seaport (海港).

61. Which of the following diagrams (图解) gives the correct relationship (关系) between Kiribati, Tarawa and the Gilbert Islands?
(K-Kiribati; T-Tarawa; G-the Gilbert Islands).



62. Tarawa belongs to

A. Japan. B. the U.S. C. Britain. D. Kiribati.

63. Tarawa lies nearer to

A. Japan than to the U.S.

B. the U.S. than to Japan.

C. Britain than to the U.S.

D. Britain than to Japan.

64. Tarawa was important during World War I because of its

A. size. B. population. C. position. D. history.

65. In recent history, Tarawa

A. had been ruled by three nations one after another.

- B. has been fought over in a tough battle by three nations.
- C. has been divided and ruled by three different nations.
- D. has always stayed out of the way of wars and battles.

B

It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps, but everyone needs some rest to stay alive. That's what all doctors thought, until they heard about Al Herpin.

Al Herpin, it was said, never slept. He was 90 years old when doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They expected to find out that he needed sleep of some kind. But they were surprised. Though they watched him every hour of the day, they never saw Herpin sleeping. He did not even own a bed. He never needed one.

The closest that Herpin came to resting was to sit in a rocking chair (搖椅) and read some newspapers. The doctors were puzzled by this strange continuous sleeplessness. Herpin offered the only probable explanation of his condition. He remembered some talk about his mother having been injured several days before he was born.

Herpin died at the age of 94.

66. The point (要点) of this story is that
- A. we needn't feel surprised to find someone who doesn't sleep.
 - B. one person was found who actually didn't need any sleep.
 - C. everyone needs some rest to stay alive.
 - D. not sleeping may help one to live longer.
67. The doctors came to visit Herpin hoping to
- A. find a way to cure him of his sleeplessness.
 - B. find out that his sleeplessness was not really true.
 - C. find out why some old people didn't need any sleep.
 - D. find a way to free people from needing sleep.
68. After watching him closely, the doctors believed that Al Herpin
- A. needed some kind of sleep.
 - B. slept while no one was watching.
 - C. needed no sleep at all.
 - D. nearly slept in a rocking chair.
69. One suggested explanation of Herpin's sleeplessness was
- A. his old age.
 - B. his not having a bed.
 - C. his magnificent physical condition.
 - D. his mother's injury while carrying him.
70. The writer of the story obviously thinks that Al Herpin's sleeplessness

- A. could be cured. B. could be explained.
C. was healthful. D. was uncommon.

C

Bet (打赌) Winner

MILLBURN, New Jersey —An 11-year-old boy who gave up television for a year in a bet with his mother says he'll use some of the money to buy himself an astronaut's suit. The bet ended at 9:01 on Monday morning, but Benjamin Barreaux waited until his mother, Roslyn, handed him five 100-dollar bills in front of a gathering of newspapermen in the afternoon before switching on the TV. During the past year, he has filled his time reading and his grades (分数) have improved from "satisfactory" to "very good".

CHINA DAILY, Wednesday, March 4, 1987

71. Who lost a bet to whom?
A. The boy's mother to his father.
B. Benjamin's father to Roslyn.
C. Benjamin to his mother.
D. Roslyn to Benjamin.
72. For how long had the boy kept himself from turning on the TV?
A. From Monday morning till afternoon.
B. For one year and several hours.
C. For one year and a day.