



高校入门题苑

英语

(第二版)

复旦大学附属中学

何幼平 编

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前 言

在即将跨入 21 世纪的今天,新的高考考核方式除了考核学生对知识的记忆、理解和灵活应用的能力以外,还要检测学生的分析与综合性创造能力。在复习迎考和应试训练中,题目不在于做得多而在于练得精。因此,一套精心设计的高考模拟试卷要能够集中英语复习的精华。虽然测试不能代替复习,但用之得法,亦可促进教学与复习,并且通过测试也能发现和弥补一些知识漏洞,从而取得长足的进步,获得事半功倍的效果。

本书是根据《中学英语教学大纲》及有关高中英语考试说明的要求编写的。书中设计的 14 套英语高考模拟试卷尽力根据当今先进的测试理论及今后高考命题的走向来编写,不出偏题、怪题。力求重点突出,考点齐全,并具有覆盖面广、针对性强等特点,既不超纲,也不降低要求,难易程度有层次,偏重测试学生对英语的运用能力和交际能力。每套试卷中的语法题、词汇题部分都是考查学生在中学阶段应该掌握的知识、技能及语言的运用能力及对词汇的辨别能力。每套试卷的词汇题还考虑到名词、动词、形容词、副词、词组等的覆盖面。完型填空题的设计着重考查学生对文章的整体理解,让学生学会把握文章主旨、理清作者的行文思路、判断题目选项的字面和深层信息的能力。各套试卷中所选的语篇理解兼顾多样性、实用性、趣味性,并顾及各种文体的并存及难易排列的坡度。第Ⅱ卷翻译题的设计考虑了词组和句型的平衡。写作题更全面地考虑了各类文体:记叙文、描述文、论述文、说明文、看图作文、应用文、命题作文等。

此外,本书包括听力原文(磁带另配)及各套试卷的参考答案。

本书的编写中,得到了任伟新老师的热情帮助,在此深表感谢。

由于编者水平有限,且时间仓促,不足之处甚至缺点、错误在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2000 年 11 月

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Test (1)

第 I 卷

I. Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. Mark is still studying photography.
B. Mark will have to work quickly.
C. Mark has been hard to find lately.
D. Mark is too busy to help them now.
2. A. Invite everyone.
C. Take a few classes.
3. A. At a luggage store.
C. At a post office.
4. A. The red wallet cost two dollars.
C. He believes the wallet is on the top.
5. A. She would like to plan a debate with Professor Greenwood.
B. She is very interested in hearing Professor Greenwood speak.
C. She was only able to hear some of the speakers.
D. She would rather discuss the matter later.
6. A. In the fields.
C. In a plant garden.
7. A. The phone is out of order.
C. The phone is near the ticket counter.
8. A. He works too hard.
B. He is a very capable man.
C. He can't concentrate on one thing at a time.
D. He doesn't like his job at all.
9. A. The loss of some TV equipment.
B. The delay in the delivery of certain goods.
- B. Have two parties.
D. Invite him to a party.
B. At a travel agency.
D. At the airport.
B. He has been to church.
D. He has looked there carefully.
B. At the market.
D. In a classroom.
B. The phone is being repaired.
D. The phone has been removed.

- C. The improper functioning of the audit department.
 D. The mistake made in the Atlantic Company's order.
10. A. 14th. B. 16th. C. 17th. D. 19th.

Part B Longer Conversation

Directions: In Part B, you will hear a longer conversation. After the conversation, you will be asked five questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard. Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following conversation.

11. A. In a library. B. In a school.
 C. In a bookstore. D. In a classroom.
12. A. Mystery. B. Poetry.
 C. Travel. D. History.
13. A. He gave gifts to millions of people.
 B. He was a very wealthy man in his time.
 C. A sample of his writing is worth a lot of money.
 D. She has a copy of one of his books.
14. A. Talk to some politicians. B. Sign her name in the book.
 C. Sell some of her books. D. Do some research.
15. A. Ninety-nine cents. B. Ninety cents.
 C. Nineteen cents. D. Two dollars.

Part C Passage

Directions: In Part C, you will hear a short passage, and you will be asked five questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your paper and decide which one would be the best answer you have heard.

Questions 16 through 20 are based on the following passage.

16. A. It interferes with listening comprehension.
 B. It helps the listener to remember what has been said.
 C. It has no effect on listening comprehension.
 D. It helps the comparatively bright students only.
17. A. 80%. B. 90%.
 C. 100%. D. Twice as much as those who take notes.
18. A. They should review their notes from time to time.
 B. They should read their notes every morning.
 C. They should keep their notes as long as possible.
 D. They should check their notes with other students before an examination.
19. A. Two. B. Six. C. Three. D. None.
20. A. 80%. B. 90%. C. 100%. D. Both B and C.

II. Grammar

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

21. _____ all that _____ to be done been done?
A. Have... have B. Have... has C. Has... has D. Has... have
22. _____ hard is to do good all one's life and never do anything bad.
A. What is B. What it is C. That it D. That it is
23. When I reached home I found a message put up on the door _____, "Sorry to miss you; will call later."
A. read B. reads C. to read D. reading
24. There is an ATM(Automatic Teller Machine) on _____ side of the road.
A. every B. each C. both D. all
25. I like those _____ shoes, but they are too expensive.
A. smart brown Italian B. brown smart Italian
C. smart Italian brown D. Italian smart brown
26. My English teacher told us not to turn _____ dictionaries too often when we read novels in English.
A. to B. over C. off D. on
27. When led into the room, _____.
A. it was too hot to live in
B. it was impossible for us to live in such a hot room
C. in which I would live was too hot
D. I found it too hot to live in
28. He can't find the tool _____ he often uses to plant trees.
A. with which B. which C. by which D. to which
29. They _____ able to speak English well a year from now, provided they _____ hard.
A. will be... will work B. are... will work
C. are... work D. will be... work
30. Lily as well as her sisters _____ bridge every evening.
A. play B. plays C. are playing D. is playing
31. Their homework _____, Dick and his brother went out to play tennis.
A. was done B. having done C. done D. has been done
32. If only I _____ STV News last night, but I was too tired then.
A. watched B. had watched C. were to watch D. would watch
33. One more day, _____ we will be able to finish the work.
A. or B. so that C. and D. /
34. _____ it rained, the postmen would deliver newspapers and letters to every house.

—Fine. And you?

—Great.

A. How are you doing?

B. How do you do!

C. Shall we go for a walk?

D. How about you?

III. Vocabulary

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

46. Hopefully universities and colleges in China will soon be _____ to the demand.
A. adequate B. enough C. capable D. equal
47. Although family affairs are thought to be _____, many public laws affecting all of us are based on what is thought to be correct behavior of family members.
A. complicated B. ordinary C. common D. private
48. It is so strange that the vase was left _____ after being dropped onto the ground.
A. dissolved B. unbroken C. unchanged D. completed
49. The old woman is too sick to _____.
A. raise B. increase C. lift D. rise
50. Do you know who _____ the telephone?
A. found B. invented C. made D. discovered
51. Braille, the universally accepted system of writing used by blind persons, consists of sixty-three _____.
A. words B. characters C. letters D. marks
52. The police will surely offer a(n) _____ to anyone who can give information about the murderer.
A. price B. prize C. award D. reward
53. Working hard for a long time without any rest was a _____ on your strength.
A. waste B. cost C. drain D. lot
54. As we all know, there is no very easy _____ to physics.
A. manner B. path C. method D. approach
55. His sudden _____ from the party made all of us disappointed.
A. appearance B. illness C. disappearance D. arrival
56. The United States Capital building in Washington, D. C. is _____ in a small park surrounded by a number of impressive government buildings.
A. set B. exhibited C. called D. arranged
57. I don't understand why he _____ my theories.
A. resisted B. denied C. declined D. agreed
58. The audience stood up and _____ at the end of the concert.
A. claimed B. clapped C. collapsed D. cracked

59. It was considerate of her to _____ her husband because he was so sick.
 A. regarded him as B. treated him as
 C. treated him just like D. served him as
60. This is _____ I can tell you.
 A. as far as B. as long as C. as good as D. as well as

IV. Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

(A)

The news did not come directly to Ella herself. It reached her indirectly in hits(暗示) that she had won the prize. As she was a calm, quiet girl, she 61 without saying anything.

Ella was such a good artist, her lines so sure, that 62 student in the art class was expected to win. But you never could be sure. Last year nobody had expected Frank Peters to win with that funny modern painting he had 63 the city bridge. In fact, it was hard to 64 the bridge until you looked at the picture for a long time. Still, Frank had got the prize and the President of the Board of Governors had presented 65 at a big dinner in the Ritz Hotel.

Ella was a rather shy girl but her classmates seldom thought of her as shy. She was pretty and clever and got on very well with everyone. She played games well, had taken part in the school play, and never seemed to 66, except in pleasant ways. She liked her school. She was very fond of her art teacher, Miss Drake, 67 was natural. What was wonderful about Miss Drake was that she brought out the best in her students-not 68 but theirs. Anybody else's best, 69, it was not good enough to please Miss Drake. So Ella was looking forward to winning the prize, not just for herself and her parents but because she had heard Miss Drake say that it was the 70 seen from one of her students.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 61. A. went on to work | B. went on working |
| C. went back for work | D. went back working |
| 62. A. not another | B. no one other |
| C. no other | D. none other |
| 63. A. done for | B. made about |
| C. done of | D. made on |
| 64. A. pick up | B. see through |
| C. take hold of | D. make out |
| 65. A. him it | B. it to him |
| C. it him | D. him for it |
| 66. A. distinguish | B. stand |
| C. stand out | D. put up |
| 67. A. which | B. what |
| C. that | D. whose |

68. A. her best herself
C. her own best
B. her best self
D. her proper best
69. A. for how good it might be
C. for how good might it be
B. however good it was
D. however good was it
70. A. better painting she ever had
C. better painting she never had
B. best painting she ever had
D. best painting she had ever

(B)

Alfred Wainwright told me that one day in November 1952 he decided to set himself a new task. He would climb all the hills and mountains in the English Lake District and 71 a Notebook and drawings of all the 72, just for his own enjoyment. He was by then forty-five, with a full time 73, and he calculated that doing the 200 or so climbs in his spare time would 74 him thirteen years, nearly up to his sixtieth birthday.

It was the 75 of the new maps on the 1 to 25,000 scale (比例) that set off the idea. He'd always felt 76 by the 1 to 50,000 maps because of the lack of detail. On a 1 to 50,000 map a 77 can be walking about all day in an area represented by 10 square centimetres. With the large-scale maps, he has the 78 of covering more ground more quickly. He can move from the top of the map to the bottom on a day. He wanted to check out the new, bigger-scale maps and 79 for himself details like fields and walls.

"I love maps. Maps have always been my favourite literature. I would always rather 80 a map than read a book, even a map of a place I have never been to and never will. Have you tried to draw a map? There's nothing like it for real interest and concentration. I like to 81 streams up from the valley to their source, and if I cannot do it on the ground I like to do it 82. I like to stand on a mountain top and see the valley below as on a map."

"Sometimes I think I should have 83 map-making as a career, 84 which I turned out to be an accountant, sitting in an office all day, with figures that 85 in and out of my mind.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 71. A. prepare | B. keep | C. write | D. bring |
| 72. A. routes | B. mountains | C. valleys | D. trips |
| 73. A. work | B. task | C. job | D. plan |
| 74. A. spend | B. need | C. last | D. take |
| 75. A. publication | B. invention | C. drawing | D. experiment |
| 76. A. surprised | B. discouraged | C. disappointed | D. excited |
| 77. A. designer | B. reader | C. guide | D. walker |
| 78. A. impression | B. energy | C. force | D. strength |
| 79. A. remember | B. fill in | C. complete | D. collect |
| 80. A. draw | B. buy | C. study | D. keep |
| 81. A. follow | B. mark | C. walk | D. show |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 82. A. in the lab | B. at the office | C. on maps | D. at home |
| 83. A. considered | B. taken up | C. picked out | D. regarded |
| 84. A. in spite of | B. as a result of | C. instead of | D. a kind of |
| 85. A. stored | B. repeated | C. kept | D. passed |

V. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statement. For each of them are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

The Romans built great “**aqueducts**” to carry fresh water from the mountains to the cities. Many of these aqueducts are still standing today. The Romans also built great pipes under the ground to carry away the sewage(污物). In Rome, one of these sewage pipes is still used today; it is 2,000 years old. The Roman Emperors even set up a government health service. They built the first great public hospitals in Europe, and they paid doctors to look after poor people.

Then the Roman Empire fell to pieces; these civilized methods of treatment disappeared from most of Europe. People went back to the old ways. They lived in dirty conditions which helped to cause diseases, and they asked God to cure the diseases. They shut up mentally sick people in prisons. Or they burnt them alive because they were supposed to have magic powers.

But the work of the Greek and Roman doctors was not lost. Over a thousand years ago, the Arabs moved into many of the Mediterranean countries. They took big parts of the old Roman lands. They translated the Greek and Roman medical books into Arabic. Arab doctors themselves made many new discoveries.

When civilization at last came back to Europe, men once again translated the Greek and Roman works on medicine into Latin. Slowly—very slowly—European doctors discovered again the things that the Greeks and Romans had known so long ago. Slowly, they began to make new discoveries. They found out more about the way the body works—the way our blood goes around our bodies, the way our nerves send the messages from our brains to our muscles, the way these muscles move our bodies.

86. The word “**aqueduct**” probably means _____.
 A. something that was built long ago
 B. something invented by a Roman Emperor
 C. a big pipe under the ground
 D. something built to supply clean water for the citizens
87. Underground pipes for carrying away dirty water were first built by _____.

- A. the Greeks
 - B. the Arabs
 - C. the Romans
 - D. European doctors
88. Which of the following is **TRUE**?
- A. The sewage pipes built by the Romans are no longer in use now.
 - B. Sewage pipes in Arabia were built by the Romans.
 - C. A sewage pipe still being used today in Roman was built 2,000 years ago.
 - D. The ancient Romans got their drinking water from underground pipes.
89. Which of the following is **NOT TRUE**?
- A. A government health service was set up in ancient Rome.
 - B. The first public hospital in Europe was built in Rome.
 - C. In ancient Rome doctors were paid by the government.
 - D. Those who were mentally sick were all burnt alive in the Roman Empire.
90. In the passage, "civilized methods of treatment" refers to _____.
- A. advanced forms of health care
 - B. the way they burnt the bodies of the dead
 - C. imprisonment of the mentally sick
 - D. what was called magic powers

(B)

PINEAPPLE UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

1/4 cup butter

1/2 cup brown sugar

5 - 7 slices pineapple (No. 2 or 1b. 4 oz. Can)

Maraschino cherries(黑櫻桃), optional

1 package white or yellow cake mix for a one-layer cake (or one-half of a regular size package)

Whipped cream

Melt butter, brown sugar, and 2 tablespoons of pineapple syrup(糖浆) in a saucepan. Remove from heat, pour into a cake pan, and arrange pineapple and cherries in mixture. Prepare butter as directed on cake package. Pour over mixture in the pan. Bake in a preheated oven of 350 degrees for 40—50 minutes. Let stand 5 minutes. Invert on serving plate. Allow 2—3 minutes before removing pan. Serve warm with whipped cream.

91. A regular size package of cake probably contains _____.
- A. enough mix for a one-layer cake
 - B. enough for two two-layer cakes
 - C. enough for a two-layer cake
 - D. enough for a one-half layer cake
92. Directions for preparing the cake butter are _____.
- A. given in the recipe
 - B. not given because this recipe is for experienced cooks
 - C. given on the pineapple can

- D. given on the cake package
93. The maraschino cherries _____.
 A. are essential
 B. are used only if the pineapple is omitted
 C. may be omitted
 D. are chopped and added to the butter
94. The phrase "allow 2—3 minutes" means _____.
 A. loosen 2—3 minutes
 B. stir 2—3 minutes
 C. shake 2—3 minutes
 D. wait 2—3 minutes
95. The word "invert" in the last paragraph means _____.
 A. to remove from the pan
 B. to turn upside down
 C. to cool
 D. to top with whipped cream

(C)

One simple example of a coincidence (巧合) that often surprises people involves birthdays. It's rather unlikely that you and I share the same birthday (month and date). The more people you pull into the group, however, the more likely it is that at least two people will have matching dates.

Ignoring the leap years (闰年), it's clear that in a group of 366 people, at least two must share a birthday. Yet it seems unbelievable to many that only 23 people are needed in a group to have a 50—50 chance of at least one coincidental birthday.

To see why it takes just 23 people to reach **even odds** on sharing a birthday, you have to look at the probabilities. Suppose that all 365 days have an equal chance of being a birthday. For a party of one, there is no possibility of a coincidence. So, the probability of that particular date being a unique birthday is $365/365$. For a second person to have a birthday that doesn't match that of the first, he or she must be born on any one of the other 364 days of the year. You get the probability of no match between the birthdays of two people by multiplying (乘) $365/365$ times $364/365$, which equals 0.9973. Thus, the probability of a match is $1 - 0.9973$, or 0.0027, which is much less than 1 percent.

With two people, there are 363 unused birthdays. The probability that a third person has a birthday that is different from the other two distinct birthdays is $363/365$. So, for three people, the chance of having no pair of matching birthdays is $365/365 \times 364/365 \times 363/365$, or 0.9918.

As the number of people brought into the group increases, the chance of there being no match decreases. By the time the crowd numbers 23 people, the probability of no matching birthdays is 0.4927. Thus, the chance of at least one match within a group of 23 people is 0.5073, or slightly better than 50 percent.

The reason the number is as low as 23 is that you aren't looking for a specific match. It doesn't have to be two particular people or a given date. Any match involving any date

or any two people is enough to create a coincidence. Indeed, there are 253 different pairings possible among 23 people, any of which could lead to a match.

96. The passage mainly discusses _____.
A. the probability of birthday coincidence
B. the use of mathematics in calculating birthdays
C. the way of matching birthdays
D. the stories of birthday matching
97. If twenty three people are taken arbitrarily(任意地), _____.
A. there will be at least one coincidental birthday
B. there will hardly be any chance of a coincidental birthday
C. there will be half the chance of having a coincidental birthday
D. there will be a good chance that two of them will share a birthday
98. "Even odds" (Line 1, Para3) most probably means _____.
A. no matter how strange it is
B. 50—50 chance
C. average probabilities
D. a balance
99. The calculations are based on the assumption(设想) that _____.
A. most people are born in spring and autumn
B. people like to choose even days to give birth to a child
C. people tend to choose some good days; as their children's birthdays
D. each day of a year has the same chance to be a birthday
100. Which of the following statements is **FALSE** according to the passage?
A. The more people are included, the more chances of birthday coincidence.
B. It is easier to match birthdays if the date or people are not specified.
C. If only one person is concerned, no birthday coincidence is possible.
D. In the case of 23 people, there are more chances of no match than match.

(D)

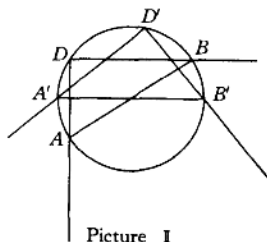
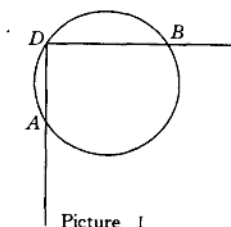
Your teacher of mathematics has perhaps already taught you how to find the centre of a circle. It is not easy to learn and it takes some time to do so. Here you will be introduced a simple method which can be learned within a few minutes.

Put a corner of a square piece of paper upon the circumference(圆周) of a circle(see Picture 1), then mark points A and B where the two sides of the piece of paper meet the circle. You may be sure that points A and B are the two ends of the diameter(直径). Draw a straight line through the two points A and B. Then do the same thing a second time in a different place to get another diameter(see Picture 1). You will find the centre at once: the two lines cross at a point and this point is just the centre of the circle.

How about trying to see if it is easy to learn and remember?

101. If you use this method which has just been introduced to you above to find the centre of a circle, the corner of the paper should be placed _____ the circumference.

- A. around B. inside C. on D. outside
102. Straight line AB is sure to run _____.
 A. along the corner of the piece of paper
 B. through the centre of the circle
 C. along one of the sides of the piece of paper
 D. through the corner of the piece of paper
103. After you've done the same thing a second time in another place you will get _____.
 A. another centre of the circle B. another circumference
 C. another corner of the piece of paper D. another diameter of the circle
104. When you use this method to find the centre of a given circle, you need _____.



- A. a ruler and a pair of compasses(圆规)
 B. a pair of compasses, a ruler and a square piece of paper
 C. a ruler and a square piece of paper
 D. a pair of compasses and a square piece of paper
105. Decide which order is right to find the centre of a given circle.
- Bring a square piece of paper
 - Draw a straight line through the two points
 - Mark the two points where the paper meets the circle
 - Mark the point where the two diameters meet
 - Repeat the same action another time in a different place
 - Put the corner of the square piece of paper upon the circumference of the circle
- A. f,a,b,c,d,e B. a,d,b,c,f,e C. a,b,f,e,c,d D. a,f,c,b,e,d

第 II 卷

I. Translation

Direction: Translate the following sentences into English, using the words or phrases given in the brackets.

1. 我建议你听录音之前不要看材料。(suggest that)

2. 我打算高中毕业后主修电子工程专业。(major in)
3. 大多数师生赞同有关重建校门的建议。(in favour of)
4. 污染是当今人类面临的最大问题之一。(face)
5. 我突然想起我还没吃过早饭呢。(occur)
6. 由于孤独无援,他别无选择只得沦落街头行乞。(have no choice but...)

II. Guided Writing

Direction: Write an English composition in about 100 to 120 words, according to the points given in Chinese.

1. 充分利用课内时间对一个学生来说至关重要。
2. 课后及时复习也很重要。

Test (2)

第 I 卷

I. Listening Comprehension

Part A Short Conversations

Directions: In Part A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

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| 1. A. Lock the door carefully. | B. Open the door. |
| C. Fix the lock himself. | D. Call the repairman. |
| 2. A. The location. | B. The day. |
| C. The length. | D. The type. |
| 3. A. Mail the letters when he goes out. | B. Wait until later to go to class. |
| C. Wait while the woman finishes her letter. | D. Drop the woman off at home. |
| 4. A. Making some money. | B. Summer vacation plan. |
| C. A dance course. | D. Some courses about graduation. |
| 5. A. He likes to keep his car looking beautiful. | |
| B. He wonders who their next neighbor will be. | |
| C. He admires the neighbor's car. | |
| D. He hasn't met the new neighbor yet. | |
| 6. A. Find the trouble. | B. Carry the parts outside. |
| C. Practise working together. | D. Follow the directions. |
| 7. A. She will type it next week. | |
| B. She would rather work on it than do nothing. | |
| C. It took her an entire week to type it. | |
| D. She still hasn't finished it. | |
| 8. A. She'd rather take a break later. | B. She likes the suggestion. |
| C. She never drinks coffee. | D. She doesn't think he's serious. |
| 9. A. Their taste in books is different. | B. She doesn't like to read. |
| C. The library isn't open late. | D. She only reads good books. |
| 10. A. Her present was a surprise to him. | |
| B. He hoped the gift would surprise her. | |