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常州高级中学

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全真
高考
模拟
试题

英语



华东师范大学出版社

2002 版

中国八大名校

全真高考模拟试题

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告 读 者

不少考生在高考复习的最后阶段,总希望检测一下自己的学习状况,想用名牌中学的模拟试题测试一下自己的水平。之所以选择名牌学校的试题,是觉得这些学校的模拟试题可信度比较高,与高考试题的相关性强一些,测试自己的学习状况更真实些。进行自我测试的主要目的是了解自己的薄弱环节,进行有针对性的复习,从而提高复习的效益,在高考中取得好成绩。

我们选择的这些学校都是全国一流的。他们在办学经验、教学水平、人才培养等方面都取得了显著的成绩,可以说是我国最优秀的学校代表。我们邀请这些学校的**高三把关教师**提前编制了**高考模拟试题**。这套全真模拟试题来自于8所学校,试题有5种:语文、数学、英语、文科综合、理科综合。由于篇幅的原因,有些学科只选了其中的6所学校。

复习阶段的时间是宝贵的,最后冲刺阶段的时间更加珍贵。为了方便考生使用本材料,便于核对答案,在每页的页脚注了本卷的简称,以及答案所在的页码。同时,为了减轻学生的负担,试卷听力部分第二节每段对话或独白应该读两遍而我们只录了一遍,这样磁带由两盘缩为一盘。

愿本书为你通向成功之路发挥作用。

本书编写组

2001年10月

目 录

北京四中英语高考模拟试题	1
南京师大附中英语高考模拟试题	13
常州高级中学英语高考模拟试题	24
杭州二中英语高考模拟试题	34
福州一中英语高考模拟试题	45
华南师大附中英语高考模拟试题	55
参考答案及音带文字	67

北京四中英语高考模拟试题

第 I 卷(三部分,共 115 分)

听 力 部 分

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的三个选项 A、B、C 中选出最佳选项,每段对话读一遍。

1. What is the man's room like?
A. Tidy and clean. B. Dirty and messy. C. In good order.
2. Who is speaking to the man?
A. Mary. B. Jane. C. We don't know.
3. What's the relationship between the man and the woman?
A. Husband and wife. B. Servant and hostess. C. Son and mother.
4. What does the woman mean?
A. She doesn't know English at all.
B. She knows only a little English.
C. She doesn't know how to get to the post office.
5. Where does this conversation take place?
A. In a library. B. In a reading room. C. In a bookstore.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的三个选项 A、B、C 中选出最佳选项,每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6 至 7 题。

6. What favor is the woman asking the man to do?
A. Take her dog to go to England with him.
B. Look for her dog that was lost when she was in England.
C. Look after her dog when she is away.
7. What does the man mean by saying "Sure"?
A. He does mind helping the woman.
B. He would like to help the woman.
C. He is sure he doesn't want to help the woman.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8 至 9 题。

8. What time do you think it is now?

A. 1:40.

B. 2:10.

C. 2:40.

9. How old is Carl now?

A. 26 Years old.

B. 23 Years old.

C. 25 Years old.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where does the conversation take place?

A. On a bus.

B. In a shop.

C. At the gate of a park.

11. What is the man asking the woman to do?

A. To make a fire.

B. To buy a ticket.

C. To change a pound note.

12. What will the man do?

A. Ask the woman to get off immediately.

B. Ask if other passengers can change the note.

C. Buy the ticket for the woman.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Who does the man want to speak to?

A. Ella.

B. The woman he is speaking to.

C. Steve.

14. What number did the man dial?

A. 8876543.

B. 8866543.

C. We don't know.

15. What is Ella's telephone number?

A. 8876543.

B. 8866543.

C. We don't know.

16. Where does this conversation take place?

A. At Mary's office.

B. Over the telephone.

C. At Steve's office.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How many hours are most of the shops in Britain open?

A. Over 12 hours.

B. Over 10 hours.

C. 8 or 8 hours and a half.

18. When is it not possible to buy things from some large food shops in England?

A. 8:00 p. m. on Saturday.

B. 8:00 p. m. on Thursday.

C. 8:00 p. m. on Friday.

19. What are not sold in newspaper shops?

A. Newspapers.

B. Sweets and cigarettes.

C. Stamps.

20. Where can people buy stamps?

A. In newspaper shops.

B. In post offices.

C. In all shops.

• •

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 39. A. particularly | B. easily | C. beautifully | D. poorly |
| 40. A. make | B. find | C. wear | D. afford |
| 41. A. used | B. needed | C. new | D. broken |
| 42. A. only | B. already | C. almost | D. still |
| 43. A. demanded | B. remained | C. fitted | D. tried |
| 44. A. hid | B. stored | C. discovered | D. got |
| 45. A. space | B. support | C. tailor | D. methods |
| 46. A. regards | B. serves | C. looks | D. lies |
| 47. A. buy | B. sell | C. receive | D. watch |
| 48. A. office | B. victory | C. wealth | D. force |
| 49. A. When | B. Once | C. Although | D. Since |
| 50. A. as | B. for | C. to | D. into |
| 51. A. impression | B. work | C. place | D. fun |
| 52. A. schools | B. trades | C. races | D. branches |
| 53. A. lying | B. appearing | C. collecting | D. driving |
| 54. A. wear | B. have | C. donate | D. mind |
| 55. A. benefit | B. prevent | C. run | D. come |

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

(A)

Doctors in the Netherlands(荷兰)are allowed to help patients who choose to die. Ending a person's life in this way is called "euthanasia".

However, a new law places strict controls on that. Both the patient and the doctor take part in the making of the decision.

Patients must have a terrible illness with no chance of cure. They must choose to die on their own. They must be suffering from "unbearable pains".

Doctors must talk with at least one doctor who has dealt with euthanasia before. They must report the death to proper officials.

Some people refer to euthanasia as "mercy killing". But not everybody views it that way. Some simply call it murder.

The lawmakers voted 90 to 45 in favor of (支持) "euthanasia". Dr Herbert was pleased with the vote. He has already helped some patients kill themselves to get rid of their pains once for all. "A good-bye is painful, but it gives them a chance to say 'I'm leaving,'" he said. "It can create moments of great closeness between people."

Dr Karel Gunning said the practice went against his training as a doctor. "Killing is not part of medicine," he said.

Gunning argues that the doctor's job is to make the person's pain bearable. He also has other fears. "Our society is moving very quickly from birth control to death control," he said.

56. According to the new law, the practice of "euthanasia" should be decided by _____.
- A. the doctor and the patient
 - B. doctors and proper officials
 - C. the patient and his/her family
 - D. the doctor and the patient's family
57. The new law requires a doctor to discuss the matter with another doctor _____.
- A. who has practised "euthanasia" before
 - B. who has been trained for euthanasia
 - C. who knows the patient very well
 - D. who is in favour of euthanasia
58. The best title for the passage should be _____.
- A. Law Permits Death by Choice
 - B. Doctors in Favor of Mercy Killing
 - C. Ending a Person's Life in This Way
 - D. From Death Control to Birth Control

(B)

How to protect children web fans from unsuitable material on-line while encouraging them to use the Internet has long been discussed in the US.

For some parents, the Internet can seem like a jungle, filled with danger for their children. But jungles contain wonders as well as hazards(危险) and with good guides, some education, and a few precautions(警告), the wilds of the Internet can be safely navigated(航行). "Kids have to be on-line. If we tell our kids they can't have access to the Internet, we are cutting them off from their future," said an expert.

Most kids have started to use search engines. Many of them are great for finding tons of interesting Internet sites, and they can also locate places where you might not want your kids to go. There are search engines designed just for kids. A certain software contains only sites that have been selected as safe. The most popular way to limit access would be to use what is known as a "content screener(过滤器)". But this can't be wholly reliable, and the best thing parents can do is to talk to their kids and let them know what is OK or not OK to see or do on the Internet. Another way is that mum or dad is nearby when the child is surfing(浏览) the Internet.

A few tips:

- Don't put the PC in a child's room but keep it in an area where mum or dad keep an eye on things. That also makes the Internet more of a family activity.
- Ask your children what they have been doing and about any friends they make on-line.
- Tell your child or children not to give on-line strangers personal information, especially like address and phone number.

—And tell your children never to talk to anyone they meet over the phone, send them anything, accept anything from them or agree to meet them unless you go along.

59. The passage is mainly about the subject of _____.

- A. American children going on-line
- B. the Internet in America
- C. appreciating(欣赏)the Internet
- D. opposing(反对)children's on-line

60. The best way to protect children from improper material is _____.

- A. to install a content screener on the computer
- B. to buy some search engines for children
- C. to be nearby when they are surfing the Internet
- D. to talk to children and persuade them to tell right from wrong

61. Which of the following is right according to the passage?

- A. Surfing the Internet is the best method of educating children.
- B. Children's not having access to the Internet may have an effect on their progress.
- C. Using a content screener is most reliable for keeping children having access to the Internet.
- D. Searching engines can help children to select materials fit for them.

(C)

In the early days of America, the family held together for economic reasons. Father, mother and children all worked together to build the pioneer family or family business. But today, about one out of three marriages ends in divorce, and more and more of them involve children. The divorce rate in America is still the highest in the world, but 75% of the women and 83% of the men who divorce remarry within 3 years. The children from the broken families join up to produce a new kind of unit called the blended family. But 18 million children are now living with their stepbrothers and stepsisters in such an arrangement.

Perhaps the most significant trend today is toward the single-parent household. Of all children under 18, 17% are now living with only one parent. More divorced men feel that they are capable of bringing up their children and are fighting for custody rights. John Wilcox, who has recently won custody of his two little girls, believes he's doing a good job in raising his kids in spite of the rising cost of it.

Business and government officials are looking for new ways to help parents meet their family responsibilities as well as to increase their income. One of them is to increase government support for nationwide day-care centers which allow single parents to find full-time jobs. Clearly enough, this hardly seems enough.

62. How many marriages end in divorce in the USA?

- A. 33%.
- B. 17%.
- C. 75%.
- D. 83%.

63. If you have a stepbrother, one of your parents must have _____.
 A. died B. been taken ill
 C. remarried D. been out of work
64. By "custody rights" (Para. 2), the author means the rights to _____.
 A. have a good job B. obtain a divorce
 C. bring up one's children D. live with one's children
65. It can be inferred from what John Wilcox believes that _____.
 A. he is not sure of bringing up his children all by himself
 B. he is not sure of taking good care of his children because of the rising cost
 C. he is sure that he is able to raise his children as most mothers do
 D. he is sure that he can get a good job and take good care of his children

(D)

CBC is a famous air company which has over twenty planes carrying passengers and goods, flying along 12 fixed lines all over the world. Its service is very good but some passengers are still not satisfied with it and that is why in 1996 and 1997 the company received letters of complaints from consumers or passengers who pointed out over a dozen kinds of problems which are divided in groups in the following table. This division is called Category. Problems that appear when the plane is flying are Flight problems. Those about passengers' things carried by the plane are Baggage problems. Customer service refers to service work which passengers are not satisfied with. Oversales of seats are about the fact that more seats are sold and as a result the plane is too crowded to be safe. Refund problems appear when passengers fail to receive the money paid to them because of what they have lost. Fares are problems about the price of tickets. Reservations are problems that appear when passengers could not get the tickets they have already booked. Tours are problems about the passengers' traveling by air or hotel problems. Advertising is what the passengers think about advertisement on the plane. Credit problems are about the use of credit cards.

CONSUMER COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE CBC

Category	1998 (percent)	1999 (percent)
Flight problems	20.0%	22.1%
Baggage problems	18.3%	21.8%
Customer service	13.1%	11.3%
Oversales of seats	10.5%	11.8%
Refund problems	10.1%	8.1%
Fares	6.4%	6.0%
Reservations and ticketing	5.8%	5.6%
Tours	3.3%	2.3%
Smoking	3.2%	2.9%

Advertising	1.2%	1.1%
Credit	1.0%	0.8%
Special passengers	0.9%	0.9%
Other	6.2%	5.3%
Total	100. %	100. %
Total Number of Complaints	22,988	13,278

66. About how many complaints concerning Credit were received by the CBC in 1998?
 A. 133. B. 220. C. 230. D. 1,220.
67. By about what percent did the total number of complaints decrease from 1998 to 1999?
 A. 40%. B. 60%. C. 75%. D. 100%.
68. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the table?
 I. In 1998 and in 1999, complaints about Flight problems, Baggage problems, and Customer service together took more than 50 percent of all consumer complaints received by the CBC Company.
 II. The number of complaints of Special passengers was unchanged from 1998 to 1999.
 III. From 1998 to 1999 the number of complaints of Flight problems increased by two percent.
 A. I only. B. II only. C. I and II only. D. I and III only.

(E)

Are some people born clever, and others born stupid? Or is intelligence developed by our environment and experiences? Strangely enough, the answer to both these questions is Yes. To some extent our intelligence is given to us at birth, and no amount of special education can make a genius out of a child born with low intelligence. On the other hand, a child who lives in a boring environment will develop his intelligence less than one who lives in rich and varied surroundings. Thus the limits of a person's intelligence are fixed at birth, but whether or not he reaches those limits will depend on his environment. This view, now held by most experts, can be supported in a number of ways.

It is easy to show that intelligence is to some extent something we are born with. The closer the blood relationship between two people, the closer they are likely to be in intelligence. Thus if we take two unrelated people at random from the population, it is likely that their degrees of intelligence will be completely different. If on the other hand we take two identical(完全相同的)twins, they will very likely be as intelligent as each other.

Imagine now that we take two identical twins and put them in different environments. We might send one, for example, to a university and the other to a factory where the work is boring. We would soon find differences in intelligence developing, and this

indicates that environments as well as birth play a part. This conclusion is also suggested by the fact that people who live in close contact with each other, but who are not related at all, are likely to have similar degrees of intelligence.

69. Which of these sentences best describes the writer's point on intelligence?

- A. Intelligence is determined at birth.
- B. Intelligence is mainly developed by environment.
- C. Some people are born clever and others born stupid.
- D. Intelligence is given at birth, but can be developed by environment.

70. It is suggested in the passage that _____.

- A. twins always have the same intelligence
- B. intelligence doesn't depend on the blood relationship
- C. unrelated people can never have similar intelligence
- D. people in the same circle are likely to have similar intelligence

71. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?

- A. On Intelligence
- B. What Does Intelligence Mean?
- C. We Are Born with Intelligence
- D. Environments Plays a Part in Developing Intelligence

(F)

Some people believe that international sports bring about goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true; that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourage international brotherhood. Not only was there the terrible incident with the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by those incidents caused mainly by minor national contests.

One country received its second-place medal with great anger after the hockey(曲棍球)final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were certain that one of their goals should not have been dismissed and that the opposite side's victory was unfair. Their manager was angry when he said, "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Society are finished." The president of the society said later that such words could result in the pause of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not give away first place to Russia, after a fighting end to their contest. The game had ended in quarrelling. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player beat it into the basket. It was the first

time that the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. The judges discussed the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then decided not to receive the silver medals.

Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sports are played for honour or money rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that sportsmen should compete(竞赛)as individuals(个人),or in non-national teams,might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages dangerous nationalism.

72. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____.
A. brought about goodwill between the nations
B. made only false national pride
C. hardly showed any international friendship
D. led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred
73. What did the manager mean by saying "Hockey and the International Hockey Society are finished"?
A. His team would no longer take part in international games.
B. Hockey and the Society are both ruined by the unfair decisions.
C. There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Society.
D. The Society should be dismissed.
74. The author gives the two examples in Paragraphs 2 and 3 to show _____.
A. how false national pride leads to undesirable incidents in international games
B. that sportsmen have been more troublesome than they used to be
C. that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship
D. that unfair decisions are common in the Olympic Games
75. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?
A. The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.
B. Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games.
C. Sports should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.
D. International contests lead to misunderstanding between nations.

第Ⅱ卷(共 35 分)

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如果无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

- Tom is very handsome and careful student. 76. _____
- He has made up of his mind to become a scientist 77. _____
- when he grew up. In order to realize his ideal, he 78. _____
- works hardly at maths, physics and chemistry. At 79. _____
- the same time he studies English hard. Followed the 80. _____
- example was set by Galileo, he observes everything 81. _____
- around him carefully. He like doing experiments and 82. _____
- drawing conclusions from it. He never takes anything 83. _____
- for granted. He always does experiments 84. _____
- again and again that he can prove his ideas. 85. _____

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

根据下列提示,以 Macao 为题,简要介绍其基本情况。

地理位置	中国东南部
面 积	16 平方公里
人 口	40 多万
气 候	平均:1 月 15℃;7 月 28℃;5—9 月雨水多
旅 游	著名的旅游城市,每年有很多人观光
前 景	中国政府和中国人民坚信有能力使 Macao 更加繁荣富强

注意:1. 短文要包括表格中的全部内容;

2. 词数:100 左右。
