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北京名校高考

模拟试卷精粹

王 栋 主编

英语

本书另配听力磁带



北京理工大学出版社

BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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编写说明

北京理工大学出版社策划出版的《北京名校高考模拟试卷精粹》自出版以来,内容年年更新,质量不断提高,在全国各地畅销不衰,受到众多考生的好评。根据最新的高考信息,我们对这套丛书重新进行了全面的策划,使之更贴近高考复习教学使用,更好地巩固复习效果。

本套丛书具有以下特点:

1. 最优 TOP TEN 试卷。本套丛书每一分册包括 10 套由名校老师精心挑选和编写的最优试卷。所选试题大多根据北师大附属实验中学、北大附中、人大附中、清华附中、北京 101 中学、景山中学等北京著名重点中学最新高考模拟试卷中的最优试题,并结合最新的考试要求和最新的社会、科技资料进行编写。

2. 名师点评。每套试卷均由著名重点中学具有多年高三教学经验的一线老师进行选编,并对同学们复习中最易错、易混淆以及具有一定难度的试题进行了精心的点评,揭示命题规律,巩固复习,达到举一反三的效果。

3. 同步巩固,方便使用。本套丛书不同于一般试卷集的所有试卷均为高考大模拟试卷的特点,而是紧跟高考复习进度,实现同步辅导、同步巩固。把每一部分、每一单元中最贴近高考命题的试题提供给考生,使考生在一进入高三复习时,就能够接触到高考实战试题。

4. 低定价、高效率。本套丛书为了方便考生使用,试卷全部采用大字号,并且降低了定价,真正做到低定价、高效率。

本套丛书在编写过程中,本着对考生认真负责的态度,仔细核对了考题和答案,但是由于时间紧、任务重,难免存在差错的地方,敬请各位老师和考生谅解,并指正。本书由王栋主编,王欣、王智慧、邓朝晖、刘芳芳等老师参加编写。本书编写过程中还得到了各参编学校的老师和领导的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。张鹏、陶一军、张军、王东、孙熙等同志在编校和统稿工作中作了许多工作,在此一并表示感谢。

编者

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2003 年北京名校高考模拟试卷精粹

英语高考模拟试卷一

班级_____ 姓名_____ 总分_____

题号	第一部分	第二部分	第三部分	第四部分
分数				

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(三大题,共 115 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,回答第 1—5 题。

1. Whom does the woman want to talk to?
A. Mr. Jack B. Mr. Smith. C. The secretary.
2. What does the woman suggest the class should do?
A. Give Professor Smith a picture of the class.
B. Take a photo of Professor Smith.
C. Give him pictures drawn by the class.
3. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
A. At a party. B. At a supermarket. C. In a hospital.
4. When did the plane leave?
A. 12:05 B. 12:20 C. 11:50
5. Where is Mr. John's white shirt?
A. In the washbasin B. In the washing machine C. In the cupboard

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6—8 题。

6. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a restaurant. B. In a clinic. C. At a dentist's dinic.
7. What's wrong with the man?

- A. He has been suffering a stomachache for 2 days.
- B. He has been using the restroom over 5 times a day.
- C. He has not eaten anything for several days.

8. How is the man's temperature?

- A. A little bit lower.
- B. Normal.
- C. A little bit higher.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 9—11 题。

9. Where does the woman get off?

- A. In River Street.
- B. In front of the hotel.
- C. At the bus stop.

10. What are they talking about?

- A. The dirty car.
- B. The heavy traffic.
- C. The weather.

11. How much does the woman pay?

- A. Eighty-five cents.
- B. One dollar.
- C. One dollar and fifteen cents.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 12—14 题。

12. Why doesn't the man book the seats downstairs?

- A. Too expensive.
- B. Too close to the stage.
- C. Uncomfortable.

13. When does the man plan to see the performance?

- A. Next Saturday.
- B. On October 21st.
- C. On October 25th.

14. How much does each ticket cost?

- A. \$ 10.
- B. \$ 3.75.
- C. \$ 2.50.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 15—17 题。

15. Why does the woman have to put off the meeting?

- A. Because she couldn't get in touch with her cousin.
- B. Because she has another more important meeting.
- C. Because her plane is delayed by the fog.

16. What does the woman ask Mr. Smith to do?

- A. To find out her cousin's telephone number for her.
- B. To send her cousin a message.
- C. To attend her cousin's party.

17. When will they have the meeting?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Tuesday.
- C. On Thursday.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 18—20 题。

18. Where did the traffic accident happen?

- A. In New York City.
- B. In the town.
- C. On Highway 37.

19. How many people were killed in the accident?

- A. 32.
- B. 46.
- C. 33.

20. What can we infer from the News report?

- A. The accident occurred at 11:30 p.m. .
- B. The rain and the many curves (弯曲处) of the road may be the cause of the accident.
- C. The number of the dead in the accident will rise.

第二部分:英语知识运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节: 单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

21. _____ discovered _____ iron, which is _____ very useful material.

- A. The man, /, a B. The man, an, /
C. Man, /, a D. Men, /, a

22. "_____ me _____ tomorrow, will you? 257.6644, remember?"

- A. Get, call
B. Make, a telephone
C. Call, a telephone
D. Give, a phone call

23. As we know, British people are so interested in the weather because it _____ them so directly — what they wear, what they do, and even how they feel.

- A. benefits B. affects C. guides D. effects

24. He _____ or never gives his child a present.

- A. seldom B. often C. always D. sometimes

25. The workers were paid by _____.

- A. a hour B. an hour C. the hour D. hours

26. The price of the vegetables has increased recently _____ the price of rice has gone down.

- A. while B. when C. otherwise D. as

27. — Where is Tom this morning?

— He's got a cold.

Abstract

- A. Just tell him to take it easy. B. What's the matter with him?
C. He is absent. D. What? Where is he?

28. _____ went there to attend the meeting, but _____ paid close attention to what the speaker said on this point.

- A. Three hundred of the students, none
B. Three hundred students, nobody
C. Three hundred of students, none

- D. Three hundred of the students, nobody
29. — Where _____?
— I got stuck in the heavy traffic. I _____ here earlier.
A. did you go; had arrived B. are you; was
C. were you; would come D. have you been; would have been
30. — It's said that "Traffic" is an exciting film.
— I _____ it yet. I hope to see it soon.
A. didn't see B. hadn't seen C. don't see D. haven't seen
31. — Have you got a ticket for the football match?
— No. The price was too _____.
A. high B. expensive C. great D. dear
32. We have all _____ to get further education after college.
A. decide B. made up our mind C. seen D. meant
33. _____ his leg broken, he wouldn't come to school as usual.
A. As B. For C. With D. Since
34. The seller would sell the skirt for fifty dollars, but the customer _____ only half the price.
A. asked B. charged C. sold D. offered
35. Our house is on the top of the hill, and in winter the winds _____ be pretty cold.
A. must B. ought to C. can D. need

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从各题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

It was a cold winter's afternoon. Robert stopped for a moment as he crossed the bridge and looked down at the river below. There were hardly any 36 on the river. 37 the bridge, however, almost directly below, there was a small canoe, with a boy in it. He was 38 wearing many clothes, Robert 39. He trembled and walked on.

Just then he heard a cry, "Help! Help!" the cry 40 from the river. Robert looked down. The boy was 41 the water and his canoe was 42 away. "Help! Help!" he called again.

Robert was a good 43. Taking off his clothes, he dived into the river. The 44 water made him tremble all over, but in a few seconds he reached the 45. "Don't be afraid," he said and started to swim towards the river bank, 46 the boy with him. But at that 47 he noticed a large motor boat under the bridge. There were several people on the boat, all 48 his direction. Robert decided to swim towards the boat.

"Give me a hand," he shouted 49 he got near the boat. He 50 up into a row

of faces. "It's funny," he thought. "They look so 51." Silently they helped the boy into the boat and 52 him in a blanket. But they did not move to 53 Robert.

"Aren't you going to pull me 54 too?" Robert asked.

"You!" said one of the men. Robert noticed that he was standing next to a large 55. "You! Why, we were making a film and you spoiled (破坏) a whole afternoon's work! You can stay in the water!"

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 36. A. fish | B. boats | C. waves | D. sounds |
| 37. A. From | B. Towards | C. Near | D. Beyond |
| 38. A. then | B. also | C. only | D. not |
| 39. A. noticed | B. saw | C. guessed | D. said |
| 40. A. happened | B. went | C. arrived | D. came |
| 41. A. on | B. within | C. in | D. under |
| 42. A. running | B. floating | C. flowing | D. pulling |
| 43. A. swimmer | B. guard | C. soldier | D. sportsman |
| 44. A. deep | B. cool | C. dirty | D. cold |
| 45. A. canoe | B. bank | C. boy | D. bridge |
| 46. A. pushing | B. dragging | C. holding | D. catching |
| 47. A. place | B. period | C. second | D. moment |
| 48. A. seeing | B. smiling at | C. looking in | D. shouting to |
| 49. A. while | B. till | C. for | D. as |
| 50. A. turned | B. looked | C. hurried | D. stood |
| 51. A. nervous | B. afraid | C. excited | D. angry |
| 52. A. wrapped | B. left | C. placed | D. put |
| 53. A. save | B. thank | C. help | D. wrap |
| 54. A. on | B. out | C. away | D. off |
| 55. A. boat | B. blanket | C. camera | D. screen |

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

A

Some English words are made up of the same part and have different beginnings and different endings, such as import, export, report and transport. All these words, you can see, have the same "port", which come from the Latin word, meaning "to carry" or "to move" from one place to another. And according to the bit at the beginning, which we call the prefix, the meaning

changes. "Import" means "to carry in" or "to bring into a country"; "export", "ex" means "out of", so this word means "to carry out of the country"; "re" means "back," so the "report" means "to tell somebody, to bring back information to somebody"; "transport", "trans" means "across" and it means "to carry across one place to another".

Let's look at the following words: supporter, reporter, importer and exporter. You can see that in this case these words are nouns which are made up of the verbs plus a suffix, thus meaning a person who completes the verb. So supporter means somebody who supports. A reporter is somebody who reports. A Importer is somebody who imports and a exporter is somebody who exports, and so on.

56. In the first sentence the word "part" means _____.
A. different beginnings and word different endings
B. the different root that has same meanings
C. the root of the word
D. the same root that has different meanings
57. By adding a prefix or a suffix to root, we can get a word which has _____.
A. the meaning of a Latin word
B. a different of meaning
C. the meaning of "in " or "out of"
D. a lot of meanings
58. We can get a noun _____.
A. just by adding "er" to verbs
B. by changing a prefix
C. only by adding "er" to a root
D. by adding a suffix to a verb
59. According to the passage, if we talk about a man of refinement, you may guess that he must be _____.
A. a man having good manners and education
B. a person who should be educated
C. somebody having bad manners
D. a person punished by somebody else

B

There are many streets in London containing book shops. Perhaps the best known of these is Charing Cross Road in the very heart of London. Here bookshops of all sorts and sizes are to be found, from the biggest shop in the world to the small dusty little places which seem to have been left over from Dickens' time. Some of these shops stock (储备), or will obtain, any kind of book, but many of them are selling second-hand books, in art books, in foreign books, in books on politics or any other of the various subjects about which books may be written.

Although it may be the most convenient place for Londoners to buy books, Charing Cross Road is not the cheapest. For the really cheap second-hand books, the collector must take the trouble to go to Farringdon Road, for example, in the East Central District of London. Here there is nothing so important as bookshops. Instead, the bookseller come along each morning and turn out their sacks of books on to small stands which line the gutters. And the collectors who have been waiting for them, rush to the dusty piles of books. In places like this one can still pick up for a few pence an old volume that may be worth many pounds.

60. According to the passage, the best-known streets in London containing bookshops are _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. in the East Central District | B. throughout the city |
| C. in some parts of the city | D. in the center of the city |

61. Charing Cross Road is well-known for _____.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A. its bookshops of all sorts and sizes | B. its busiest bookshop |
| C. its cheapest bookshop | D. its most expensive bookshop |

62. In the bookshops of Charing Cross Road you can get _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| A. new books of any kind | B. second-hand books on various subjects |
| C. small dusty books | D. both A and B |

63. Farringdon Road _____.

- | |
|---|
| A. is the cheapest places for book buyers |
| B. sells books of all sorts and sizes |
| C. is the most convenient place for book buyers |
| D. has many large bookshops |

C

New York. September 15. During a heavy rainfall last night a bus carrying 42 passengers slipped off the road on Highway 28, killing 36 of the passengers and the driver.

A spokesman for the Highway Patrol(巡逻队) which arrived at the scene shortly after 11:30 p. m. estimated(估计) that the accident had happened about half an hour before. The injured and the dead were sent to the nearest town of Valley View.

At the point where the accident happened the road has a three-lane (三条行车线) Highway with many curves(弯路). Cause of the accident has not been fully found out.

64. It was very likely that the accident happened _____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. after 11:30 p. m. | B. in the city of New York |
| C. at or about 11 p. m. | D. in the town of Valley View |

65. How many people died in the accident? _____.
 A. 42 B. 37 C. 36 D. 43
66. In consideration of what caused the accident, one should pay attention to _____.
 A. the steep cliff B. the nearest town of Valley View
 C. Highway 28 D. the road with many curves
67. The cause of the accident was _____.
 A. that the road was too crowded
 B. that there was something wrong with the road.
 C. the driver drank too much that day
 D. not certain

D

Few can refuse to accept the strange coincidences (巧合) in the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln. For example, Kennedy was elected in 1960 while Lincoln came into power in the U. S. in 1860. Both men were murdered from behind, on a Friday, and with their wives present. The two men were born exactly one hundred years apart, as were their murderers, Lee Harvey Oswald and John Wilkes Booth. Perhaps the strangest coincidence is that Kennedy's secretary, whose name was Lincoln, advised him not to go to Dallas where he was shot, and Lincoln's secretary, whose name was Kennedy, advised him not to go to the Ford Theater where he met his death.

68. Both of the two men _____.
 A. were presidents of the U. S.
 B. were elected presidents of the U. S. twice
 C. had a secretary by the name of Kennedy
 D. were murdered by the men of the same names.
69. From the passage we can find out _____.
 A. Oswald and Booth were of an age
 B. Oswald was 100 years older than Booth
 C. Booth was 100 years younger than Oswald
 D. There were 100 years between Oswald and Booth
70. Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy were murdered _____.
 A. in Dallas B. at a stadium
 C. at a theater D. with their wives on the spot
71. There were such strange coincidences between the two American presidents that _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. nobody can accept | B. almost everybody can accept |
| C. only a few persons can accept | D. hardly anybody has to accept |

E

Computer programmer David Jones makes £35000 a year designing new computer games, yet he cannot find a bank prepared to let him have a check card. Instead, he has been told to wait another two years, until he is 18.

The 16-year-old works for a small firm (分公司) in Liverpool, where the problem of most young people of his age is finding a job. David's firm puts two new games on the home market each month.

But David's biggest headache is what to do with his money. In spite of his salary, made by inventing new programs within quite a short period of time, with bonus payments and profitsharing(奖金和分红), he cannot drive a car, get some money from a bank to buy a house, or get credit cards(信用卡).

He lives with his parents in their house in Liverpool, where his father is a bus driver. His firm has to pay £ 150 a month in taxi fares to get him the five miles to work and back every day because David cannot drive.

David got his job with the firm a year after leaving school with six O-levels and working for a time in a computer shop. "I got the job because the people who run the firm knew I had already written some programs," he said.

"I suppose £35000 sounds a lot, but actually that's not good enough. I hope it will come to more than that this year." He spends some of his money on records and clothes, and gives his mother £20 a week. But most of his spare time is spent working.

"Unfortunately, computing was not part of our studies at school," he said. "But I had been studying it in books and magazines for four years in my spare time. I knew what I wanted to do and never considered staying on at school. Most people in this business are fairly young, anyway."

David added, "I would like to earn a million and I suppose early retirement (退休) is a possibility. You never know when the market might disappear."

72. Why is David different from other young people of his age? _____

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. He earns a very high salary. | B. He has no job. |
| C. He does not go out much. | D. He lives at home with his parents. |

73. David's greatest problem is _____.

- | |
|---|
| A. making the banks treat him as a grown-up |
| B. inventing computer games |

- C. spending his salary D. learning to drive
74. He was hired by the firm because _____.
- A. he had worked in a computer shop B. he had written some computer programs
- C. he works very hard D. he had learnt to use computers at school
75. He left school after taking O-levels because _____.
- A. he did not enjoy school
- B. he wanted to work with computers and staying at school did not help him
- C. he was afraid of getting too old to start computing
- D. he wanted to earn a lot of money

第二卷 (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)

改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:

如无错误,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:该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。该行缺一个词: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。该行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

An artist (画家) went to a wonderful part of the country
with a holiday and stayed with a farmer. 76. _____

Everyday he went out and painted from morning to
evening, and then he went back the farm and had a 77. _____

good dinner before he went to bed. 78. _____

When his holiday finished, he wanted to give the 79. _____

farmer some money, so the farmer said, "No. I do not 80. _____

want money — but give me one of your picture. What is 81. _____

money? In a week, it will all be finished, but 82. _____

your picture will always here. " 83. _____

The artist was very happy and thanked the farmer
for saying such things to his pictures. 84. _____

The farmer answered, "It is not that. I have a son
in London. He wants to become an artist. When he 85. _____

comes here the next month, I will show him your picture
and then he will want to be an artist any more, I think."

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

针对在校学生做兼职工作(part-time jobs),写一篇短文。

提示:

1. 在校学生做兼职工作有许多好处:

能够提高我们的能力;为我们今后的工作提供很大帮助;可以增加我们现在的经济收入。

2. 但是,做兼职工作也有一些缺点:占用了休息的时间 / 影响我们的学习

3. 作为学生,最重要的任务还是学习,不应该花费太多的时间在兼职工作上。

英语高考模拟试卷二

题号	第一部分	第二部分	第三部分	第四部分
分数				

第一卷(三大题,共115分)

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