

北 京 四 中

# 高中英语水平试题

TEST PAPERS  
OF ENGLISH LEVEL  
FOR SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL

北京工业大学出版社

# 高中英语水平试题

北京四中教学处 主编

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## 内 容 简 介

本书收集了全套北京四中实际使用的高中英语水平测试题,其内容包括了高一、高二、高三水平测试题、语音练习题及高三总复习标准化试题。本书根据国家教委制定的教学大纲要求,从读、写两个方面对学生进行了全面的考核。本书原是北京工业大学出版社出版的《北京四中学科教学目标——英语分册》的部分内容,因此它可与该《英语分册》配套使用,亦可单独作为广大中学教师和学生的英语课的参考书。当然本书也是广大英语自学人员为了解自己英语水平的极佳练习集。

### 高中英语水平试题 北京四中教学处主编

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# 第一部分

## 高中英语水平测试题

### 一、高一年级水平测试题:

#### 高一水平测试题(一)

(L1~L5)

#### I. 语音

A) 下面各组单词中重读音节元音读音相同, 只有一个例外, 请指出, (5%)

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| ( ) 1. A. political | B. limit    |
| C. civil            | D. wild     |
| ( ) 2. A. elect     | B. dress    |
| C. scene            | D. sense    |
| ( ) 3. A. rapid     | B. flash    |
| C. examine          | D. grasp    |
| ( ) 4. A. result    | B. truth    |
| C. rule             | D. conclude |
| ( ) 5. A. greatly   | B. breathe  |
| C. speed            | D. lean     |
| ( ) 6. A. cost      | B. model    |
| C. suppose          | D. possible |
| ( ) 7. A. shut      | B. future   |
| C. plug             | D. pulse    |

- ( ) 8. A. pretty                      B. debt  
                  C. necklace                      D. unless  
 ( ) 9. A. base                      B. native  
                  C. grammar                      D. situation  
 ( ) 10. A. trunk                      B. tusk  
                  C. touch                      D. cough

B) 判断下列单词划线部分的读音, 将单词分别写在相应的音标后面, (5%)

- |                        |                          |                        |
|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>s</u> pear       | 2. <u>e</u> xactly       | 3. <u>q</u> uarrel     |
| 4. <u>sh</u> arp       | 5. <u>t</u> heory        | 6. <u>f</u> ounder     |
| 7. <u>pr</u> ogress    | 8. <u>r</u> evolutionary | 9. <u>t</u> ower       |
| 10. <u>d</u> iscourage | 11. <u>a</u> stronaut    | 12. <u>gr</u> ant      |
| 13. <u>h</u> ammer     | 14. <u>f</u> eather      | 15. <u>g</u> overnment |
| 16. <u>s</u> peed      | 17. <u>s</u> ense        | 18. <u>c</u> omplete   |
| 19. <u>pr</u> ove      | 20. <u>c</u> ode         | 21. <u>w</u> ild       |

[iə]    —    —	[i:]    —    —
[ʌ]    —    —	[e]    —    —
[æ]    —    —	[au]    —    —
[ɑ:]    —    —	[u:]    —    —
[ɔ:]    —    —	[əu]    —    —
[ai]    —    —	

I. 根据所给词意, 写出相应的单词 (第一个字母已给出) (10%)

1. p\_\_\_\_\_ that can happen or be done
2. c\_\_\_\_\_ the price we pay when we buy something
3. o\_\_\_\_\_ something that can be seen or touched

4. s\_\_\_\_\_ slow-thinking  
 5. o\_\_\_\_\_ watch carefully  
 6. m\_\_\_\_\_ having wrong understanding  
 7. f\_\_\_\_\_ send a sudden bright light  
 8. s\_\_\_\_\_ become closed  
 9. f\_\_\_\_\_ make somebody do something  
 10. i\_\_\_\_\_ make or become better

**I. 词类转换：在空格处填上相应的词。 (10%)**

n.	France	reason	③	Russia
a.	①	②	medical	④

n.	nation	Japan	⑦	revolution
a.	⑤	⑥	real	⑧

v.	explain	⑩	breathe	force
n.	⑨	examination	⑪	⑫

v.	⑬	improve	act	elect
n.	speak	⑭	⑮	⑯

v.	⑰	confuse	observe	⑲
n.	strength	⑱	⑲	translation



IV. 选择填空:

(30%)

1. My father will be on business for \_\_\_\_.  
 A. sometimes                      B. sometime  
 C. some-time                      D. some time
2. They kept on \_\_\_\_ the old man for almost three years.  
 A. to help                              B. help  
 C. helping                              D. helped
3. He caught \_\_\_\_ bad cold \_\_\_\_ he got a high fever.  
 A. such ... that                      B. so ... that  
 C. such a ... that                      D. a such ... that
4. He said he had seen the film \_\_\_\_.  
 A. before long                      B. long before  
 C. later                                  D. long after
5. The \_\_\_\_ readingroom is on the second floor.  
 A. students'                              B. of students'  
 C. student's                              D. students
6. After he had finished \_\_\_\_ his diary, he \_\_\_\_ his homework.  
 A. to write ... went on  
 B. writing ... went on to do  
 C. writing ... went to do  
 D. to write ... went on doing
7. You'd rather \_\_\_\_ the bad news to anyone, \_\_\_\_ you?  
 A. not to tell ... won't

- B. not tell ... won't  
 C. not to tell ... wouldn't  
 D. not tell ... wouldn't
8. He gave me \_\_\_\_ advice \_\_\_\_ how to do it.  
 A. a ... on                      B. an ... on  
 C. some ... about              D. some ... on
9. He made \_\_\_\_ rapid progress that the teacher  
 praised him \_\_\_\_ it.  
 A. such a ... for              B. so ... about  
 C. such ... about              D. such ... for
10. I hope you'll \_\_\_\_ me.  
 A. agree on                      B. agree with  
 C. agree to                      D. agree up
11. They all \_\_\_\_ the matter.  
 A. agree with                      B. agree about  
 C. agree on                      D. agree up
12. I have \_\_\_\_ him but I have never \_\_\_\_ him  
 singing.  
 A. heard of ... heard      B. heard ... hear of  
 C. hear of ... hear      D. hear ... hear of
13. We parted in 1982. Since then I \_\_\_\_ him.  
 A. have not heard              B. have not heard from  
 C. had not heard              D. had not heard of
14. They could hardly believe what he said, \_\_\_\_.  
 A. so could I                      B. neither couldn't I.  
 C. neither could I              D. either I could
15. We should have good habits in our \_\_\_\_ life.

- A. everyday.                      B. every day.  
C. everyday's                      D. every day's
16. I happened \_\_\_\_ when the telephone rang.  
A. out                      B. to be out  
C. being out                      D. be out
17. \_\_\_\_ she decided to move to another place.  
A. By the end.                      B. At the end.  
C. On the end                      D. In the end
18. The nurse is helping to \_\_\_\_ the children.  
A. put on                      B. dress  
C. wear                      D. have on
19. He said he would rather not \_\_\_\_ right now.  
A. to play                      B. playing  
C. to be playing                      D. play
20. We could not go to sleep \_\_\_\_ the heat.  
A. since                      B. for  
C. because of                      D. because
21. "What are you doing?" "I'm \_\_\_\_ my bike."  
A. finding                      B. looking for  
C. finding for                      D. finding out
22. He \_\_\_\_ live in the country than in the city.  
A. prefers                      B. had better to  
C. had better                      D. would rather
23. They would rather \_\_\_\_ and fail than \_\_\_\_ the plan.  
A. to try ... give up                      B. to try ... to give up  
C. to try ... give up                      D. try ... to give up

24. I \_\_\_\_ an invitation but I didn't \_\_\_\_ it.  
A. accepted ... receive    B. accepted ... received  
C. receive ... accept    D. received ... accept
25. The man to \_\_\_\_ you lent your dictionary  
seldom returns the book he borrows.  
A. who    B. whom  
C. that    D. which
26. He still remembers the afternoon \_\_\_\_ the  
professor took them to the chemistry lab.  
A. where    B. that  
C. when    D. which
27. It is on Saturday evening \_\_\_\_ he is allowed  
to watch TV.  
A. where    B. that  
C. when    D. which
28. This is the least interesting film \_\_\_\_ I have  
ever seen.  
A. that    B. which  
C. of that    D. of which
29. The girl \_\_\_\_ composition got a prize is  
coming toward us.  
A. who    B. of whom  
C. of which    D. whose
30. The building \_\_\_\_ this photo was taken has  
been turned into a museum.  
A. that    B. where  
C. which    D. when

· 完成下面句子:

(20%)

1. I am sure \_\_\_\_\_.

(在本世纪末, 我国一定能变成一个现代化的国家。)

2. The girl \_\_\_\_\_

(你们班发音最好的那位) called you just now.

3. I'm afraid I can't make myself understood,

\_\_\_\_\_ (因为我英语不好。).

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (不要轻易下结论)

before you do experiments to test it.

5. The student is \_\_\_\_\_ (与其

说诚实, 不如说他聪明。).

6. She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_

(这钻石项链多少钱。).

7. The hill \_\_\_\_\_

(三年前我们

曾在那种过树) is covered with green trees and  
beautiful flowers.

8. The teacher said he couldn't be an exciting

teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (除非他自己

对此津津乐道。).

9. \_\_\_\_\_ (绝不只是他) who

made such a stupid mistake.

10. Do you remember the day \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ ? (第一位宇航员登上月球。)

Ⅶ. 阅读短文, 将所缺单词填在空中: (第一个字母已给出)  
(15%)

## English Spelling

One of my difficulties is to spell English. English words are too difficult for me to spell ① c\_\_\_\_. I always need a dictionary which I can keep by me when I am writing. when I think of a word that I am not ② s\_\_\_\_ I can spell, I look it up in the dictionary. But what about words I think I can spell? Some of these words are the ones that I always spell ③ w\_\_\_\_!

What I need is a book that contains (包含) all the words I spell wrongly. Where can I find it? Probably I should write it ④ m\_\_\_\_. Of course, I need a book ⑤ w\_\_\_\_ I can rely on. If I can't rely on it, what is the use of it? Also, it must be small ⑥ e\_\_\_\_ to put in my pocket.

An Englishman, whom I knew, was a university lecturer, once told me that even the most educated Englishman cannot ⑦ s\_\_\_\_ every English word correctly! If he hears a new word, which he has never heard before, he cannot be sure how to spell it! I was so ⑧ s\_\_\_\_ that I wouldn't believe it; but he said, "Firstly, there are nearly half a million words in English, and ⑨ n\_\_\_\_ knows all of them; and secondly, English is not spelled phonetically (根据语音)." what he said made me very ⑩ h\_\_\_\_! If an English

lecturer cannot spell all English words correctly,  
how can I?

**VI. 阅读下面短文，判断文后各句的对错。（10%）**

**Understanding Bicycle Safety**

Perhaps you are one of the millions of people who have found that the bicycle is your favourite means of transport. If you ride a bicycle, you must obey all traffic rules.

Before you ride your bicycle, you need to have the bicycle inspected and registered. You should check the laws and regulations of your city or town on bicycles. Under Beijing's new traffic rules, for example, bicycles may not be equipped with engines; children under ten are forbidden to ride bicycles in the street and children under twelve are not allowed to ride 28-inch bicycles in the street; a bicycle rider must keep at least one hand on the handle bar at all times; and a bike may not carry more than one person at a time.

Next, you should be certain that the bicycle is in good working order. It is important to have brakes and a bell that work.

On which side of the road should you ride? Yes, you should always ride on the right with the traffic, never against it. If you have to

ride in heavy traffic; pedal as close to the curb as possible. When you are riding with others you should keep in a single line. Two people riding abreast take up too much road space, and the person on the outside runs the risk of being hit by an automobile. If for some reason you can't ride your bicycle in the streets, push it along the sidewalks. Riding on sidewalks is not allowed in most places.

Like the driver of a car, the bicycle rider must obey all traffic signs and signals. Many bicycles accidents occur because a rider fails to obey these signs and signals. We all know that a red light means "stop", that a green light means "go", and that we can not go the wrong way down a one-way street.

As the rider of a bicycle, you must warn others behind you if you plan to make a turn or stop. Use your arm and hand for all signals.

How do you indicate a left turn? Yes, you should stretch out side-ways your left arm and hand. How should you show that you are going to make a right turn? Your right arm and hand should be stretched out straight sideways. To show that you are going to slow down or stop, you should bend your left or right arm with the hand pointing down. Give a signal ten met-



ers or more before turning or stopping.

At all times, stay alert and use your common sense. You should always watch for people walking. They have the right of way. If you have to ride past parked car, watch for car doors opening or cars suddenly pulling into traffic. As you bicycle along the road, watch for bumps, holes, sand, and gravel. These things can cause you to skid and you may be thrown from your bicycle.

When you ride a bicycle, keep these safety tips in mind. Bicycling is fun and a nice way to travel.

根据文章内容，判断下列句子对错，

- ( ) 1. Millions of people have found that the bicycle is the favourite means of transport but you may not be one of these millions.
- ( ) 2. You ride your bicycle after you have the bike inspected and registered.
- ( ) 3. The following are allowable; children above 12; a bicycle rider keeping one or two hands on the handle bar at all times.
- ( ) 4. The following are not allowable; the bikes equipped with engines and the bikes carrying more than one person at a time.
- ( ) 5. Two people riding abreast take up too