



高 考 英 语

尹福昌 主编

综合
技能
实践

上海外语教育出版社

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尹福昌 王瑞

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前 言

《高考英语综合技能实践》一书是依据《普通高级中学英语学科高考纲要》要求,为高中学生参加英语高考编写的综合复习指导用书。编写范围:初中及高中一、二、三年级所学全部内容,包括初中英语课本第一至第六册及高中英语第一、二、三册(人民教育出版社出版)。本书选材广泛,内容充实,注重考核学生语音、语言知识和语言综合运用能力,命题要求紧扣高考纲要,题型和题量均按上海市高考试卷设计,适用于各类普通高中的教学要求。

本书编有高考测试卷 15 套,试题形式、计分方法及时间分配列表如下:

卷别	题项	题号	题目名称	题目数	计 分	测试时间
第 I 卷 (共 130 分)	一	1—10	单词辨音	10 题	10 分	
	二	11—30	多项选择	20 题	20 分	
	三	31—40	辨认错误	10 题	10 分	
	四	41—70	综合填空	30 题	30 分	
	五	71—80	单句理解	10 题	20 分	
	六	81—100	语篇理解	20 题	40 分	
第 II 卷			写 作	1 篇	20 分	
合 计				100 题+ 写作 1 篇	150 分	120 分钟

为方便测试,每套试卷后附有答卷纸,使用时可将答卷纸撕下。书后附有参考答案及写作参考,可供师生检查教学效果,进行各项分析。本书既可用作各类普通高中英语高考综合复习的练习册,供高中学生自测英语水平使用,也可作为高中英语教师辅导学生教学参考用书。

本书由上海大同中学尹福昌主编,参加本书编写的还有民立中学周志刚、市八中学陈晓、大同中学袁和华、市南中学徐竹筠、南汇县教师进修学校吴智勤、上南中学王肇琴、北虹中学徐培源、鞍山中学吴玲珍和 62 中学尤国候。因时间仓促,错误在所难免,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

1994 年 5 月

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试 卷 一

第 I 卷

(共 130 分)

一. 单词辨音 下列各组单词中各有一个单词, 其重读音节中的元音与斜线内所给音标的读音相同, 选出这一单词。(本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. /i:/ | A. fearless | B. belief |
| | C. newsreel | D. maybe |
| 2. /ei/ | A. operate | B. native |
| | C. separate | D. classmate |
| 3. /e/ | A. electricity | B. fever |
| | C. mathematics | D. bury |
| 4. /u:/ | A. movement | B. robot |
| | C. whoever | D. nobleman |
| 5. /ia/ | A. obviously | B. fearless |
| | C. Oceania | D. Shakespeare |
| 6. /eu/ | A. narrow | B. Olympic |
| | C. frozen | D. follow |
| 7. /e:/ | A. salesgirl | B. sergeant |
| | C. manservant | D. merciful |
| 8. /o:/ | A. borrow | B. orange |
| | C. forty | D. often |
| 9. /i/ | A. forbid | B. forehead |
| | C. expensive | D. elect |
| 10. /ju:/ | A. honeydew | B. unite |
| | C. human | D. popular |

二. 词汇和语法知识多项选择 从下列各句的 A, B, C, D 四个答案中选择一个正确答案。(本题共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

11. The TV tower is high _____ the buildings nearby and _____ it flows the Huang Pu River.

- A. over, below
C. over, under
12. They told him that they would inform him _____ later.
A. sometimes
C. some time
B. above, under
D. above, below
B. some times
D. sometime
13. At first, everyone listened attentively, but _____ some people became restless and a couple of them began to leave.
A. by the end
C. towards the end
B. in the end
D. at the end
14. You'd better sit _____ the tree, not _____ the sun.
A. under, under
C. in, under
B. under, in
D. in, in
15. — What a nice hat you are wearing!
— _____.
A. Thank you
C. Oh, not nice
B. Yes, it is
D. Oh, no. Thanks
16. — He can't speak English very fluently, can he?
— _____.
A. Yes, but his father can
C. No, but his father can
B. Yes. Neither can his father
D. No. So can his father
17. Doing morning exercises can _____ our bodies.
A. help
C. complete
B. build
D. increase
18. You've come _____. We've been waiting for over an hour.
A. finally
C. at the end
B. in the end
D. at last
19. The special family _____ four people from different countries.
A. are made of
C. are made up of
B. is made of
D. is made up of
20. What _____ are you talking about?
A. maybe
C. on the earth
B. on earth
D. exact
21. There was nothing left to do but _____.
A. staying
C. stay
B. to stay
D. stayed
22. Mr Brown is an old friend of _____.
A. our family
C. our families'
B. our family's
D. our families's
23. It seemed that he _____ throughout the world.

24. — It seems that Christina has been used to Chinese food.
— Sure. _____
A. So does she
C. So she has
B. So has she
D. So she does
25. Though he can choose either of them, he prefers _____
A. a smaller
C. a smallest
B. the smaller
D. the smallest
26. He was heard _____ in Room 304 at that time.
A. sing
C. singing
B. to sing
D. to be singing
27. I'm afraid Bill has given _____ little care to his work.
A. much too
C. very too
B. too much
D. too very
28. The visiting team _____
A. are having a wonderful dinner
C. is having wonderful dinner
B. is having a wonderful dinner
D. are having wonderful dinner
29. _____ we must do our best to keep the balance of nature.
A. It's known to us all
C. It's known that
B. We all know
D. As is known to us all
30. I don't want to _____ her feelings.
A. injure
C. wound
B. damage
D. hurt

三. 辨认错误 在下列各句的划线部分A, B, C, D中各有一个错误, 指出这一错误。(本题共10分, 每小题1分)

31. The lady looked at the boy for a while and then put her hand on his head, wept.
A B C D
32. Though he failed in passing yesterday's test, yet he wouldn't give up.
A B C D
33. Do as you are told and you're sure to win him.
A B C D
34. We shouldn't buy those we needn't, should we?
A B C D
35. Having worked all afternoon, Sam wore out and his legs gave out under him.
A B C D

36. In the match, unfortunately A, he got his left arm broken B and sent C to hospital D.
37. He lost A his keys on his way home B last night and hasn't found it C yet D.
38. Would A you be so kind to B help me carry C the case upstairs D ?
39. They have made this A a rule B to read C English for half an hour every day D, haven't they?
40. It A was Frank who found that Bob had gone out B in C his newly - buying D car.

(A)

In 1862, when he was 44, Dunant published a book called *A MEMORY OF SOLFERINO*. In it he described the scenes of pain he had seen and suggested 45 help to all those wounded in wars. This society, he explained, 46 trained volunteers who would always be ready to the scenes of any war. This could be done only if all the countries would allow the society to 47 its work.

41. A. at the year B. at year C. in the year D. in year
42. A. lay B. laid C. had lain D. had laid
43. A. of B. after C. for D. about
44. A. 34-year-old B. 34-years-old C. 34 year old D. 34 years of age
45. A. to give B. giving C. given D. gave
46. A. should made up of B. should be made up of C. should made of D. should be made of

47. A. carry on B. carry up C. carry in D. carry out
 48. A. a great success B. great success
 C. a great successful D. great successful
 49. A. present B. were present
 C. presented D. were presented
 50. A. came being B. came into being
 C. came in being D. came to being

(B)

My mother used to say that my sister Gwen 51 too much time making herself beautiful. She said she did nothing but sit before a mirror 52 and put things on her face. She seemed to 53 in cooking, and she was incapable of ironing clothes properly. Mother said that, 54 trying to catch a husband, she should 55 of 56 a house. I couldn't help agreeing 57 my mother that a girl whose reason for not helping in the kitchen was that she was afraid 58 her hands dirty, and who did nothing in the house except 59 beautiful, was not capable of being a good wife and mother.

Gwen didn't like to go out with other girls until she suddenly became 60 dance music and then dancing. At first, Mother didn't 61 her to go out dancing in the evenings. She 62 of her meeting the wrong sort of people. But then some of Mother's friends invited Gwen to go to their homes and dance with their children, and persuaded Mother to let her go.

It was visiting these other homes that opened Gwen's eyes. She saw other girls who were glad to help their mothers in the house and 63 able to make cakes and biscuits for their guests. When the time for Gwen to invite her friends to her house, she said, 'You 64 better show me 65 some cakes, Mother.' Without showing her 66, Mother did 67. Gwen's cakes — made 68 Mother's help — were very tasty. And Gwen did 69. 70, she has been a willing and useful member of our family.

51. A. cost B. took C. spent D. used
 52. A. all day B. all the day C. all a day D. all days
 53. A. be no interest B. have no interest
 C. show not interested D. take not interesting
 54. A. besides B. but C. except D. except for
 55. A. have some experiences B. have an experience
 C. have some experience D. have experiences
 56. A. looking for B. looking at C. looking up D. looking after
 57. A. to B. at C. for D. with
 58. A. to make B. of making C. making D. it making
 59. A. look B. to look C. looking D. looked

60. A. very keen of B. very keen to C. very fond of D. very fond in
 61. A. promise B. allow C. let D. have
 62. A. frightened B. was frightened C. was frightful D. was frightening
 63. A. greatly B. very C. much D. quite
 64. A. would B. should C. might D. had
 65. A. to make B. in making C. how to make D. what to make
 66. A. surprise B. surprised C. surprising D. surprises
 67. A. it B. this C. that D. so
 68. A. under B. at C. with D. of
 69. A. all the washing up B. all the washing C. all washing up D. all washing
 70. A. Since then on B. Since then C. from then D. from then up

五. 单句理解 从下列各句后的A, B, C, D四句中选择一与原句意义最接近的答案。(本题共 20 分, 每小题 2 分)

71. We can't see him quickly enough.
 A. We are anxious to see him.
 B. We don't want to see him.
 C. We think that it will be better that we don't see him.
 D. At present we can't see him.
 72. The students could answer none of the five questions.
 A. The students might answer the other questions except five.
 B. There are five questions in all. The students couldn't answer any one.
 C. Five of the questions couldn't be answered by the students.
 D. Five of the students couldn't answer the questions.
 73. It's three months since he was in Shanghai.
 A. He has been in Shanghai for three months.
 B. He came to Shanghai three months ago.
 C. He hasn't been in Shanghai for three months.
 D. He once lived in Shanghai for three months.
 74. He managed to cross the river.
 A. He tried to cross the river.
 B. He succeeded in crossing the river.
 C. He was prepared to cross the river.
 D. He could cross the river.
 75. He may have been to the Summer Palace.
 A. I'm sure that he has been to the Summer Palace.

- B. I'm not sure whether he has been to the Summer Palace or not.
- C. I don't think that he has been to the Summer Palace.
- D. He can go to the Summer Palace.
76. He was worn out.
- A. He was in rags.
- B. He was dead tired.
- C. He was in shabby clothes.
- D. He was terrified.
77. He is sure to make his mark later on.
- A. He will get good marks sooner or later.
- B. He will check the test paper soon.
- C. He will set off in no time.
- D. He will become famous someday in future.
78. What they are doing now will throw light on the problem.
- A. What they are doing now will make the problem clear.
- B. What they are doing now will make people pay attention to the problem.
- C. The light problem will be solved by what they are doing now.
- D. What they are doing now will make the problem open.
79. Jim is no sports reporter.
- A. Jim isn't a sports reporter.
- B. Jim hasn't been reported in sports.
- C. Jim isn't a sports reporter at all.
- D. Jim doesn't want to meet any sports reporter.
80. This story is no less interesting than that one.
- A. Neither this story nor that one is interesting.
- B. This story is more interesting than that one.
- C. That story is more interesting than this one.
- D. This story is as interesting as that one.

六. 语篇理解 阅读下列短文, 然后根据短文内容, 从各题的四个答案中选择一个正确答案。(本题共 40 分, 每小题 2 分)

(A)

(B)

The photo was in my mother's bedroom. It showed a soldier with a gun. Below the photo was the word "speaking?"

Who's that soldier called "speaking"? I asked one day.

My mother said, 'It wasn't his name. His name was Harold. He was my brother, my only brother. Harold was eighteen when the war began. I was twelve then, and my sisters

were ten and nine. Harold liked to play with us.'

'Did you quarrel sometimes?' I asked.

'We often quarrelled. That's where the word "speaking" comes from. When we quarrelled', we said, 'I'm not speaking to you. 'But after the quarrel we were all happy again, and then we said, 'I'm speaking now. Are you speaking to me?'

'When the war began, Harold became a soldier. A month later, he came to see us. He brought that gun and showed it to us. Then he went miles away to the war. We didn't see him for three years—three long empty years. He didn't often write letters. But one day in May there was a loud bang on the front door...'

'I ran to open it. It was Harold! He was an older Harold, a thinner Harold too. He was a man. He looked at me with his two green eyes and smiled. That smile was just the same as before. Then he said one word: "speaking?"'

'I didn't—I couldn't—answer. I just fell into his arms, and he dropped his gun. He stayed with us for a month. We played all our old games again. Then he went back to the war. From then on, we have never seen him. A letter came. Harold was dead. I wrote the word "speaking?" on the photo.'

81. When I saw the word "speaking?" below the photo, I _____.
A. couldn't understand it
B. thought that was the name of the soldier in the photo
C. thought that was my mother's best wishes
D. knew it was about a quarrel
82. My grandma had _____ children.
A. two B. three C. five D. four
83. My mother told me the word "speaking?" meant _____.
A. the name of an old game
B. the end of a quarrel
C. a requirement to make a speech
D. a friendly greeting to someone
84. When Harold came back, he changed a lot except _____.
A. his gun and clothes
B. his voice and his manner
C. his being young and strong
D. his smile and the word "speaking?"
85. The word "speaking?" was written on the photo _____.
A. after Harold died
B. before the war
C. during the war
D. after the war

(B)

Last year Martin lost an envelope with a hundred pounds in it. He felt very angry with himself because it was the money for his holidays. He thought he lost it in London, near his office, so he went to the policeman. 'I've booked my tickets at the travel agent's, and this is the money to pay for them. Has anyone found it, please?'

The policeman said, 'Nobody's brought it to us. Sorry. Leave me your telephone number and then if it comes in I'll ring you.'

Martin waited two days, but nothing happened. Feeling very sorry for himself, he went round to the travel agent's near his home, to cancel the tickets.

In the travel agent's there was a queue of people and Martin was waiting at the back when his friend Tom came away from the counter.

'Hello, Martin, what a wonderful day, isn't it?' he said in an excited voice. Then Tom talked about his travel plan. Martin slowly got nearer to the counter, but he was not listening.

'It's true,' Martin said to himself, 'It's all my fault, because I've lost my money. When I am cancelling my tickets in a minute, he'll walk out here, laughing. But Tom doesn't usually go on expensive holidays, does he?'

'By the way, Tom,' Martin asked, 'Where did you get the money for this holiday?'

Tom looked round carefully, then said in a low voice, 'Well, I found it in the street and I took it to the Police Station. They said that if nobody goes for it, it will be mine. Wonderful, isn't it?'

Suddenly Martin knew. 'There were a hundred pounds, weren't there?' he said excitedly, 'The money was in a brown paper envelope, wasn't it? And you found it last Wednesday, didn't you?'

'Why, yes,' said Tom, 'but how do you know?'

'It's mine,' shouted Martin, 'I thought I lost it near the office, so I didn't ask at this Police Station. Oh, thank you, Tom. Come round to the Police Station with me and later I'll buy a drink.'

86. Martin felt sorry for himself _____.

- A. when he went to ask the assistant to cancel the tickets
- B. when he heard Tom talking
- C. when he lost his money
- D. when he saw Tom in the travel agent's

87. 'It was my holiday money,' he explained to the policeman.

The underlined sentence means all the following except that _____.

- A. it was the money I earned during the holiday
- B. it was the money I planned to spend during the holiday
- C. it was the money I was going to spend on the travel tickets
- D. it was the money to pay for my holiday expenses

88. Tom felt very excited _____.

- A. when he said that he found the money in the street
- B. when he bought the tickets for his holiday
- C. because it would be his first travel
- D. when he was talking to Martin

89. Which of the following statements is right?
- A. Martin lost his money near his office.
 - B. Martin lost his money near the Police Station.
 - C. Martin lost his money near the travel agent's.
 - D. Martin lost his money last Wednesday.

90. According to this passage, we may think Tom
- A. is neither honest nor rich
 - B. is honest but not rich
 - C. is both honest and rich
 - D. doesn't behave very well

(C)

The making of glass is a very old industry—at least 4500 years old. Glass has many extraordinary qualities and it is often being used in new ways.

One of the most interesting new uses for glass is in communication (通讯). Scientists have developed glass fibers (纤维), as thin as human hair, which are designed to carry light signals. The light is first changed into electrical signals, which are used to send messages by telephone.

Called lightwave communication, the new system was used successfully in an experiment in Chicago in 1977. During the experiment, two glass fibers were able to carry 672 conversations at the same time. The lightwave cable (电缆), containing 144 glass fibers, has the capacity to carry 50,000 conversations at the same time.

The lightwave communication system has two important advantages. First, the cables are smaller and weigh less than copper. Second, cables made of glass fibers used less space.

Perhaps it can be said that telephone communication has entered the age of light!

91. The unusual qualities of glass mentioned are _____.
- A. thin so that it can carry light signals
 - B. its capacity to carry as many as 672 conversations at the same time
 - C. thinner, lighter and cheaper than copper
 - D. both A and B
92. How is glass used in communication?
- A. Glass is made into thin hair.
 - B. Glass is made into fibers as thin as hair to carry light signals.
 - C. Glass is made to carry electrical signals.
 - D. Glass is put into a cable.
93. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. In 1977, lightwave communication was used in daily life in Chicago.
 - B. In 1977, lightwave communication wasn't used in daily in Chicago.

- C. Whether lightwave communication was used in daily life then wasn't mentioned in this passage.
- D. Lightwave communication was used in daily life then in many other places except in Chicago.
94. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. The making of glass is an old industry.
- B. The making of glass is a new industry.
- C. Lightwave communication is interesting as well as important to us all.
- D. Glass has quite a lot of uses.
95. Which statement is the best summary of the passage?
- A. Glass is very useful because it has unusual quantities.
- B. Light signals have changed the use of glass in industry.
- C. Glass used to carry light signals has been used successfully.
- D. Light signals carried by glass fibers are an interesting new development in communication.

I was born in England. My parents were killed in a car crash when I was a baby, so I was brought up in Berlin by my grandmother and educated there. German is really my native language.

We arrived in England last February and stayed for a week in a hotel. Then luckily enough to find a furnished house in the suburbs of London. It is not so convenient as our flat in Copenhagen, but it is less expensive than the others we saw. Klaus is studying at a local Technical College and, in addition, he often attends public lectures at the University of London on as many subjects as possible, to improve his English. He is an engineer who has been employed for several years in a factory.

Most of the neighbours are kind but they tend to ask dull questions, such as: 'What is the weather like in Germany?' or 'What kind of games do you play?' I remember the time when a well-meaning old lady told us, 'You have such delightful manners. I always think of you both as quite English.' I think she meant this as the height of praise.

We have made a few close friends, who often invite us to their homes. One of them, who is a retired doctor living on the other side of London, even fetches us in his car on Sunday mornings and brings us back in the evenings. He speaks Swedish and has an elderly Swedish housekeeper, who has been looking after him for more than twenty years, so we chat for hours in a language that is in some ways similar to our own.

96. They were lucky in finding a house but one of these statements is not true. Which is it?
- A. They found it fairly quickly.

- B. It was not very convenient.
C. It was reasonably inexpensive.
D. It was not too far from the centre.
97. Klaus attends the public lectures at the University of London _____
A. to learn more English
B. to study to become an engineer
C. to give special advice
D. to gain additional knowledge of his subject
98. Which of the following statements about the neighbours is untrue?
A. They spend too much time talking.
B. They don't mix much with other people.
C. They are not unpleasant.
D. They have little interest in the world.
99. The neighbours' questions are described as 'dull' because _____
A. sport and weather are very dull subjects
B. these are obvious questions, showing little real interest
C. they are the only two questions they ask
D. the German couple have no interest in sport or the weather
100. Why did the well-meaning old lady think her remark was the height of praise?
A. She believed it was only English people who had good manners.
B. She was trying to be polite.
C. She considered that good manners were very important.
D. She thought it was the kindest thing she could say.