

重点中学
高中英语
试题选编

上海外语教育出版社

重慶中學

高中英語
試題選編

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陈锡麟 罗苞龄 选编

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前 言

为了满足在校学生和自学英语者的要求，我们编了这本《重点中学高中英语试题选编》。书中共收集了二十份试卷，以华东师范大学第二附属中学、复旦大学附属中学、上海中学、上海市第三女子中学等上海市重点学校曾经试用过的试题为基础，经整理加工，汇编而成。试题基本上采用近几年通行的各类测试形式，有基础题和综合题，有的还有附加题。基础题中包括语音、词汇和语法等各种单项测试项目；综合题主要测试考生的综合理解和表达能力；附加题是要求较高的综合题。根据正常的测试要求，使用本书的读者应该在100分钟之内完成一份试卷。书后附有参考答案，便于自测。

本书中如有疏漏不妥之处，希望读者指正。

编 者

1985年12月

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试 卷 一

一、单词辨音:

下列各组单词中有一个单词的黑体部分的发音与其他单词的黑体部分的发音不同, 请找出这个单词。(6%)

- 例: (c) a. train b. pain
 c. said d. paid
- (C) 1. a. robe b. motor
 c. moral d. both
- (C) 2. a. speech b. headache
 c. check d. achieve
- () 3. a. ways b. stays
 c. ^{ie/}says d. lays
- () 4. a. space b. race
 c. value d. famous
- () 5. a. reply b. empty
 c. city d. tidy
- () 6. a. concern b. curious
 c. advice d. certain
- () 7. a. height b. light
 c. enough d. fright
- () 8. a. often b. excite
 c. lift d. after

- () 9. a. alive b. above
 c. ability d. abstract ✓
- () 10. a. mountain b. round
 c. wound d. sound
- () 11. a. most b. body
 c. boss d. lost
- () 12. a. maths b. month
 c. breath d. rather

二、单词释义:

下面 A 栏中的 10 个单词或词组可以在 B 栏中找到相当的或接近的解释。请分别将从 B 栏中选出的 10 个单词或词组前的编号填入同它相配的 A 栏中的单词或词组前的括号内。每个解释只能用一次。(5%)

- | A | B |
|------------------|--|
| () world famous | 1. written exercise |
| () put on | 2. complete |
| () childhood | 3. known all over the world |
| () a good many | 4. portrait |
| () hibernation | 5. have on |
| () physicist | 6. stories about fairies |
| () finish | 7. winter sleep |
| () paper | 8. person who knows much about physics |
| () graduation | 9. vivid description of a person ✓ |

(6) fairy tales

10. a number of

11. finish the course of a school

12. the time during which one is a child

三、写出下列各词相应的名词 (n.) 或动词 (v.): (9%)

1. discover _____ n. (discovery)

2. success _____ v. (succeed)

3. choose _____ n. (choice)

4. silent _____ n. (silence)

5. breath _____ v. (breathe)

6. explain _____ n. (explanation)

7. achieve _____ n. (achievement)

8. offer _____ v. (offer)

9. long _____ n. (length)

四、用括号内动词的适当形式或介词词组填空: (16%)

1. _____ Do you _____ Jane?

_____ No, I don't.

_____ But I think you can _____ her easily, because she is wearing a red coat today; (know, recognize)

2. Mr. Yang _____ an invitation to teach physics at a university, but he refused to _____ it. (accept, receive)

3. We had to put off our experiment _____ the cold weather.
We had to make good preparations _____ finish the experiment on time.
(in order to, on account of)
4. The news was _____. (excite)
All of them looked _____. (excite)
5. She was ill last week, If she had put (put) on more clothes, she _____ (not catch) cold.
6. If I _____ (be) you, I _____ (not go) at the time of day.
7. He looks as if he _____ (be) ill.
8. It is necessary that we _____ (learn) Chinese well.
9. I wish I _____ (can sing) as well as she.
10. He suggested that the work start (start) at once.

五、句型转换：(20%)

A. 合并下列句子。

1. We often go to Shanghai Library on foot.
We spend almost an hour to get there.
2. In winter some animals go to sleep in some hidden places.
Their enemies can't find them in these places,
3. My aunt works at a factory,

At the same time, she teaches in a sparetime school.

4. We shall never forget October 1, 1949.

The People's Republic of China was founded on that day.

5. Young Albert needed the advanced education.

The Einsteins could not afford to pay for it.

6. Tom walks very fast.

We can't catch up with him. (用 so ... that 改写)

7. We found the scientist in his room.

He was helping a little girl with her arithmetic exercises.

B. 改写句子。

1. After he had explained the new words, the teacher began to teach us the text.

(用 go on to 改写)

2. If the teacher is here, everything will be all right.
(The teacher is not here.)

3. When we heard a cry for help, we rushed outside. (改写为简单句)

六、造句：(12%)

1. wonder
2. one by one
3. keep on
4. manage to

七、在下列空格内填一个适当的单词：(10%)

Have you ever _____ of the story of Gulliver and the Little People? The man who _____ the story lived about two hundred and fifty years _____: In _____ days ships were made _____ wood. They had sails (帆). The wind pushed the sails and the ships sailed _____ the water.

Sometimes the sailors discovered new countries _____ no one had _____ to before. In this story, Gulliver found a new country. All the people there _____ very small. They were about fifteen centimetres _____: This is not a true story, of course.

八、汉译英：(12%)

1. 昨晚八点你听到他在唱歌吗?
2. 不要嘲笑那些似乎不很聪明的人。
3. 爱因斯坦毕生致力于深奥的研究。
4. 除他以外，我们都去参观了展览会。

九、阅读理解：

阅读下列短文，并根据短文的内容做练习。(10%)

In 1605 a scientist took a willow (柳) branch and planted it. He didn't plant it in the ground, however. He planted it in a tub (盆) of soil. For

the next five years, the scientist watered that willow carefully.

The willow grew and grew. Where did it get the substance (物质) for its growth? To most people this was a simple question. The willow plant, of course, took substances from the soil.

The scientist, however, wanted evidence (证据) If the willow did take substances from the soil for its growth, then, as it grew and weighed (称……重量) more, the soil ought to weigh less. He weighed the willow branch before he planted it. It weighed five pounds. Then he weighed the soil. It weighed two hundred pounds. After five years, he weighed the plant and the soil again. The willow tree weighed one hundred and sixty-nine pounds, but the soil weighed almost the same.

The result was astonishing. Where did the one hundred and sixty-four pounds come from?

After many investigations (调查研究), the scientist got the answer. He had given water to the willow and the willow got its food substances from the water,

1. The scientist planted the willow branch
 - a. in the ground
 - b. in a tub
 - c. in a cup
 - d. in a basin of water
2. Where did the willow branch get the substances for its growth?

3. Where did the one hundred and sixty-four pounds come from?
4. In order to prove a scientific theory, scientists have to make lots of _____ and need enough _____.
5. The result of this scientific experiment is _____; But it tells us _____ story. Are you _____ in it?

试卷二

一、单词释义：

下面 A 栏中的 10 个单词可以在 B 栏中找到相当的或接近的解释。分别将 B 栏中 10 个单词前的编号填入同它相配的 A 栏中的单词前的括号内。每个解释只能用一次。

(5%)

A	B
(6) top	1. at last
(2) fetch	2. go and bring back
(7) weigh	3. bring to an end
(3) finish	4. observe
(5) promise	5. say one will do something
(10) happen	6. the highest part of something
(1) finally	7. find how heavy a thing is
(9) refer	8. rather or quite
(8) fairly	9. speak of
(4) notice	10. take place

二、写出下列词相应的反义词：(4%)

1. love	<u>hate</u>	2. thin	<u>thick</u>
3. quiet	<u>noisy</u>	4. always	<u>seldom</u>
5. strong	<u>weak</u>	6. heavy	<u>light</u>

7. polite Yoshi

8. appear

三、改错：(6%)

1. We all enjoy to go swimming in summer.
2. The man, with ^{Whom} him you are working, is a teacher.
3. My sister told me a very excited story.
4. All ^{that} which I want to know is how they did it.
5. Shanghai is larger than any city in China.
6. Abraham Lincoln ^{is} was regarded as one of the greatest of all American presidents.

四、按要求改写句子：(24%)

1. He used to read at the library in the afternoon.
(一般疑问句)
2. Why do you ask him to help you? (否定疑问句)
3. They are not going to plant more trees along this road. (被动语态) ^{No more trees are planted along this road.}
4. The teacher said, "Mary, don't be late." (间接引语)
5. The books can't be easily found because they are not arranged in good order on the shelf. (分词短语) ^{Not arranged in good order on the shelf.}
6. He did not say a word. I didn't say a word, either. (用 neither ... nor 将两个句子连起来)
7. He decided to go on working in order to finish the job before Sunday (复合句)

8. Qingdao is a nice place where we can spend the summer holidays. (简单句)
9. The teacher opened the window as ~~he~~ wanted to let the fresh air in. (动词不定式)
10. Victoria is reading a newspaper ~~and there is~~ a pencil in ~~her~~ hand. (简单句)
11. Tom never gets up late. (反意疑问句)
12. It ~~is~~ important to be strict with ourselves. (感叹句)

五、填充:

在下面短文的空格中填入适当的词，每格只填一个词。
(9%)

The Bakers lived in a small town near New York. Mr. Baker's office was in the city, and he went there every day by train. Mrs. Baker was driving her husband to the railway station. Usually Mr. Baker drove to the station himself and parked the car there. Then he took the train to the city. But today Mrs. Baker needed the car so that she could go shopping in the afternoon.

They got to the station at five minutes to eight. Mr. Baker said good-bye to his wife and got out of the car. Mrs. Baker said good-bye and drove away. Many other cars were arriving at the station. People got out quickly and walked towards