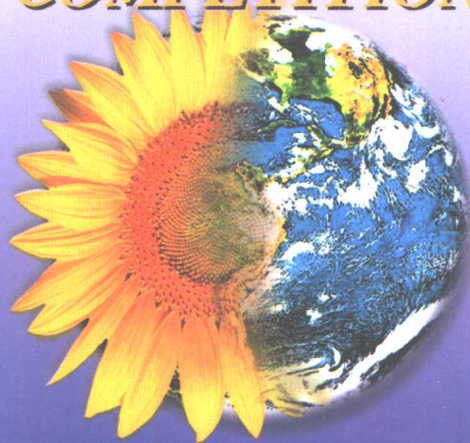


主编 包天仁  
英语奥林匹克丛书系列

*ENGLISH OLYMPIC  
COMPETITION*



**全国中学生英语竞赛**  
**全真试题集**

高三分册  
吉林教育出版社

英语奥林匹克丛书系列

# 全国中学生英语竞赛全真试题集

主编：包天仁

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（高三分册）



吉林教育出版社

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## 前言

《英语辅导报》社于1990年3月建立以来,在各级教育行政部门、教研部门和广大师生的大力支持下,先后发起和承办七届全国中学生英语竞赛。为了使广大师生了解本竞赛,在未来的全国竞赛中取得好成绩,特将全套(两届“冰凌花”全国中学生英语知识大奖赛试题,两届奥赛试题,96年能力测试试题,97年全国中学生英语竞赛试题,99年全国中学生英语竞赛试题,2000年全国中学生英语竞赛试题,共14套题)全真试题分年级汇集成册,献给广大师生,供广大中学生在今后的英语学习、测试中参考。

本报于1991年和1992年10月先后两次举办“冰凌花”全国中学生英语知识大奖赛,首次分六个年级组命题,特别是首次在集中地考查了学生的阶段性英语学习成绩和综合运用英语基础知识水平,首次在单项选择题中设计了利用书面形式考查学生英语交流能力的题型,在附加题中考查了学生的智力能力,体现了竞赛的特点。之后,于1993年11月28日,举行首届中国中学生英语奥林匹克竞赛,次年3月20日举办决赛。本次竞赛试题在初赛试题中加大了考查学生英语情景会话能力的题量,在决赛试题中进行了听力测试,专门配制了听力磁带,首次进行全国六个年级参加的听力测试。在初、决赛试题中增加了主观试题的比重,加强了对智力和翻译能力的考查。本试题由国家教委考试中心审定,提高了竞赛试题的效度和信度,保证了竞赛有较高的权威性,引起了国内国际的广泛关注。此后,于1994年11月20日和1995年3月19日成功地举办了第二届中国中学生英语奥林匹克竞赛。1995—1996学年度全国中学生英语竞赛初、决赛于1996年3月23日和4月20日举行,本次竞赛名称为“首届全国中学生英语能力测试”,首次采用了150分制,试题中加大了阅读量,加大考查手写英语的能力,增加写作、听力和词语用法内容,活泼实用,形成了自己的命题路子,推动了中、高考命题的改革。1997年和1999年由国家教委批准举办全国中学生英语能力竞赛,试题从不同的角度测试考生的读、说、写、理解、分析、综合运用英语知识的能力,特别是读、写能力和综合运用能力及情

景会话能力,它为教师改进教学、指导教学起到了积极的促进作用,同时也是基础教育中学英语测试改革的一次成功的尝试。2000年全国中学生英语能力竞赛在竞赛的形式,赛题结构和题型,竞赛考查内容等方面进行了改革,试题中加大了主观题的比重,加大运用笔头形式考查英语口语交流能力的力度,增加考查语篇层次的理解和运用能力,是推进素质教育对英语测试、评估手段改革的又一次成功尝试。

本《试题集》可以作为各年级与教学同步练习,中、高考复习和参加今后竞赛模拟热身使用,通过使用本《试题集》,可以了解全国中学生英语竞赛的发展轨迹,对参加以后的竞赛有极大的指导意义。

为了使广大师生了解本竞赛历届听力试题,我们特将自首届中国中学生英语奥林匹克竞赛以来,历届竞赛决赛的听力试题录音进行整理、剪辑,按年级合制成六盘全真听力磁带,每个年级组一盘。该套磁带是由多位英国语言专家朗读的录音设备录制母带并经专家剪辑合成,又采用先进的复录设备录制成高质量、高清晰度的原声磁带,语音语调纯正,语流语速适中,尤其是试题的录音时间间隔长度与历届竞赛的考场要求完全一致,保证了该套磁带的“全真性”这一特色,因此它即是参加竞赛的好帮手,也是学生们训练听力,学会一口纯正流利英语的最佳听力材料。

历届试题命题人主要有:包天仁、刘大伟、孟庆丽、嵇军、丁俊华、王树国、朱芳翌、郭华、于言龙、秦显贵、蒋树业、杨党辉、陈丽娟、柳正奎、李洪波、柴建民、程亚品、李广梅、刘敬萍、袁茂军、李景宽等。由国内英语专家包天仁、张卫族、王蔷、刘庆思,国家教委考试中心有关部门,英国驻华大使馆文化教育处,英美语言专家 Mr David Kennedy, Mr. Daniel R. Delury(加拿大), Ms. Amy Messer(美), Mr. Philip Van Oort(美), Mr. Ben Carrdus(英), Ms. Christine Wild(英), Miss Sarah Lowis(英)等审定。

欢迎全国广大英语教师、英语爱好者对本试题集的命题原则、思路等提出宝贵的意见和建议,以期竞赛组委会在今后的竞赛活动中不断地校正自己,为我国英语基础教育做出应有的贡献。

全国中学生英语竞赛组委会

2001年2月1日

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# 第二届“冰凌花”全国中学生英语知识大奖赛

## 高三年级组试题

### I. 语音和拼写知识(共 10 小题,计 10 分)

A) 根据下列每组单词划线部分的读音,选择 A、B、C 或 D。

A. 同一读音 B. 两种读音 C. 三种读音 D. 四种读音

- |              |           |           |            |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1. liberate  | courage   | canal     | palace     |
| 2. breakfast | area      | theatre   | forehead   |
| 3. incident  | socialist | spaceship | excellent  |
| 4. rebuild   | recent    | receive   | restaurant |
| 5. route     | group     | youth     | wound      |

B) 以下所给单词均不完整,从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合,使其完整与正确。

6. p \_\_\_\_\_ ent  
A. arc B. eas C. erc D. are
7. han \_\_\_\_\_ erch \_\_\_\_\_ f  
A. dk; ie B. k; i C. dk; e D. k; ie
8. secr \_\_\_\_\_ t \_\_\_\_\_ ry  
A. e; o B. a; e C. a; o D. e; a
9. br \_\_\_\_\_ dcast  
A. oa B. oar C. or D. oor
10. te \_\_\_\_\_ n \_\_\_\_\_ e  
A. ch; iq B. qu; ek C. ch; iqu D. k; equ

### II. 选择填空(共 55 小题,计 55 分)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出能替换句子中划线部分的最佳答案,使原句意思保持不变或基本不变。

11. Turn off the lights when you leave the room.  
A. Put out B. Put off C. Put down D. Put away
12. Your habit of smoking must be got rid of.  
A. put an end B. put an end to  
C. be put an end to D. be put an end

## 全真试题集

13. The old man has to spend a great deal of money on medicine every month.  
 A. a good many                      B. a large quantity of,  
 C. a great plenty of                D. a large number of
14. The seeds have already begun to grow.  
 A. come up    B. come out    C. come on    D. come forth
15. Be careful as you cross the field; there are rocks scattered here and there.  
 A. one by one                      B. everywhere  
 C. dotted about                    D. piled here and there
16. Before leaving for the station you'll have to wrap up all the things you want to take with you.  
 A. bring up    B. give up    C. put order    D. do up
17. The teacher found out that some students had cheated in the exam.  
 A. made out    B. saw                      C. examined    D. discovered
18. It is said that he joined the army at the age of 15.  
 A. went in                          B. took park in  
 C. entered                          D. became
19. The two cheats pretended to be working on the Emperor's new clothes.  
 A. weaving    B. making    C. doing                      D. sawing
20. She was so anxious to get the new dress that she could hardly keep herself back from the temptation.  
 A. prevent    B. reject                      C. defeat                      D. resist  
 B) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。
21. I was told that I was born at 2: 30 \_\_\_\_\_ the morning \_\_\_\_\_ September 7, 1973.  
 A. in; of                      B. in; on                      C. on; of                      D. on; on
22. The bicycle you referred to isn't \_\_\_\_\_. It belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. me; you    B. mine; hers    C. hers; his                      D. his; her
23. —Could you give me some ink?  
 —Sorry, I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ left myself.  
 A. little                      B. much                      C. some                      D. a little
24. I agreed \_\_\_\_\_ you and we all agreed \_\_\_\_\_ your proposal is a good one.  
 A. with; to    B. to; with                      C. with; that    D. (不填); (不填)
25. — \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of England?



## 第二届“冰凌花”英语知识大奖赛试题 .....

- It is London.
- A. Which      B. What      C. Where      D. Who
26. He is not the man \_\_\_\_\_ he used to be.  
A. whom      B. who      C. that      D. what
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Tom \_\_\_\_\_ Mary can help me, for they are very busy.  
A. Both; and      B. Either; or  
C. No matter; but      D. Neither; nor
28. What's wrong with your leg? Did you \_\_\_\_\_ in a traffic accident or \_\_\_\_\_ it in that skating accident?  
A. hurt; hurt      B. harm; hurt  
C. injure; injure      D. hurt; injure
29. The money \_\_\_\_\_. I could not buy the dictionary at the moment.  
A. being lost      B. lost  
C. had been lost      D. was lost
30. They have been in Hong Kong \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the war.  
A. since      B. at      C. by      D. in
31. You'd like to have a good sleep after dinner, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. haven't you      B. hadn't you  
C. wouldn't you      D. won't you
32. Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ Tom is getting on well with his neighbours?  
A. what      B. (不填)      C. that      D. how
33. There are \_\_\_\_\_ more sheep in this village than in that one.  
A. still      B. even      C. many      D. much
34. \_\_\_\_\_ they would have the meeting?  
A. Did the letter say when      B. When did the letter say  
C. Did the letter say that when      D. When did the letter say that
35. \_\_\_\_\_ no need for us to do the experiment again, it was not long before we left the chemistry lab.  
A. There has      B. There was      C. There being      D. It being
36. I told my friend to \_\_\_\_\_ the photo and asked him if he could pick out my father.  
A. look after      B. look for      C. look through      D. look up at
37. —What's the difference \_\_\_\_\_ the two words?  
—They are different \_\_\_\_\_ pronunciation.

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- A. between; from                      B. from; in  
C. between; in                          D. for; on
38. After the school sports, our headmaster \_\_\_\_\_ the prizes.  
A. gave away    B. gave in    C. gave off    D. gave up
39. My TV set is a black and white one.  
I'll \_\_\_\_\_ two hundred yuan \_\_\_\_\_ it and then buy a colour one.  
A. sell; for    B. take; for    C. pay; for    D. spend; on
40. —Are you going to change the colour of the walls?  
—Yes, we're going to have them \_\_\_\_\_ yellow.  
A. paint    B. to paint    C. painting    D. painted
41. Let's go to the cinema together. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ you at half past six this evening.  
A. call on    B. call at    C. call for    D. call in
42. —What would you like for breakfast?  
—I don't feel like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to eat something    B. eating something  
C. to eat anything    D. eating anything
43. Niagara Falls \_\_\_\_\_ not as high as Victoria Falls.  
A. is    B. are    C. will be    D. must be
44. —Who wants a ride on my bike?  
—\_\_\_\_\_!  
A. My    B. Mine    C. Me    D. I
45. \_\_\_\_\_ are you doing with an expensive car like that?  
A. Where    B. How    C. Whom    D. What
46. You had better start the engine (发动机) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. running    B. to run    C. run    D. to be run
47. Ask the man over there \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. who he is?    B. who is he?  
C. who he is.    D. who is he.
48. \_\_\_\_\_ who had scolded him three times for being late for school.  
A. Before George stood the teacher  
B. Before the teacher stood George  
C. Before the teacher George stood  
D. Before George the teacher stood
49. He started \_\_\_\_\_ his trip to London.  
A. for    B. on    C. by    D. with

## 第二届“冰凌花”英语知识大奖赛试题 .....

50. My mother bought me a piece of cloth and an article of \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. suit      B. dress      C. clothes      D. clothing
51. The price of oil is \_\_\_\_\_ than before.  
A. more expensive      B. cheaper  
C. much higher      D. much more low
52. Chinese must have the \_\_\_\_\_ number of speakers in the world.  
A. more      B. much more      C. most      D. largest
53. We are going to Beijing next month. This will be the first time I \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. have visited      B. am visiting  
C. shall visit      D. shall have visited
54. I am busy preparing for the midterm examination, so I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ housework at home.  
A. doing      B. to do      C. being done      D. with doing
55. I devote much of my spare time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reading      B. to read      C. to reading      D. to be reading  
C) 从 A、B、C、D 中选出一个能完成下列对话的最佳选项。
56. —Excuse me.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. All right.      B. Nothing serious.  
C. You are welcome.      D. Can I help you?
57. Tom: \_\_\_\_\_?  
Rose: Fine, thank you.  
A. How's everything with you      B. How do you do  
C. What has happened to you      D. How are you getting on
58. —Will you do me a favour?  
—Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. please      B. I'm glad  
C. I like it      D. I'll be very glad to
59. —Thank you for everything you have done for me during my stay here.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. All right. Good-bye      B. You're welcome  
C. It's very kind of you      D. No thanks
60. —I'm afraid I must be going now.  
—\_\_\_\_\_.  
—I'm glad to have seen you, too. Come and see me when you have

## 全真试题集

time.

- A. Nice to see you                      B. Thank you for your kindness  
C. Nice to have seen you              D. Drop in whenever you have time

61. Chang: Are you going back to your hotel, Mr. Smith? If you are, I can give you a lift(让你搭车).

Smith: It's very kind of you, but they're sending a car for me.

- A. Thank you                              B. See you later  
C. Good-bye                                D. Thank you just the same

62. —I'm sorry I can't find the book you want to borrow. I've looked for it everywhere.

—\_\_\_\_\_. I'm sorry to have troubled you.

- A. It doesn't matter                      B. Don't be worried  
C. Thank you just the same              D. O. K.

63. Smith: What a wonderful game! Congratulations, Mr. Wang.

Wang: \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Smith.

- A. Thank you                              B. No, no, I didn't play well  
C. The same to you                        D. Nothing to me

64. —\_\_\_\_\_?

—It's quite warm and nice.

- A. What's the temperature today  
B. What's the weather like out  
C. What's the weather today    D. What's the day today

65. —What can I do for you?

—Would you show me some pens?

—Certainly. What about these pens?

—This one looks nice \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I'll have it                              B. I'll take it  
C. I'll buy it                                D. I'll get it

### III. 多项选择(共 10 小题, 计 10 分)

A) 每个句子有四个备选答案①②③④, A、B、C、D 四个选项分别为:

- A. ①正确                                      B. ①②正确  
C. ①②③正确                                D. ①②③④正确

66. Is this the book which the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?

- ① referred to    ② spoke of    ③ pointed to    ④ talked with

67. The police are \_\_\_\_\_ the prisoner.

- ① looking for                                ② searching for



## 全真试题集

77. These are good laws which the government makes them to organize  
our life.  
A B C D
78. Until he told me yesterday, I knew something of what had  
happened to him.  
A B C D
79. In the darkness, she lost her necklace, immediately she lit a match  
and lit up a candle, then she looked for the necklace, holding  
the lighted candle in her hand.  
A B C D
80. They have sold two thousand heads of horses, cattle and sheep  
so far this year.  
A B C D
81. The cat was so well fed and lived such a comfort life that it played  
with the mice instead of catching them.  
A B C D
82. I wish you all lots of health and happy and above all... Have  
fun in learning English!  
A B C D
83. Suppose an English businessman has received a letter. You must  
be careful enough not to get closely to the letter or look at it.  
A B C D
84. Travelling through the space to other planets, at one time a dream,  
is now a reality.  
A B C D
85. Mount Everest, that is highest mountain in the world, was first  
climbed in 1952.  
A B C D

### V. 完形填空 (共 25 小题, 计 25 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

## 第二届“冰凌花”英语知识大奖赛试题 .....

In one way of thinking, failure is part of life. In 86 way failure maybe a way 87 success. The “spider (蜘蛛) -story” is often told. Robert Bruce, leader of the Scots in the 13th century, was hiding in a cave 88 the English. He 89 a spider spinning a web (在结网). The spider tried to reach 90 a rough (高低不平的) place 91 the rock. He 92 six times and six times failed. 93 the seventh time he 94 it and went on to spin his web. Bruce is said to have 95 and to have gone on to defeat the English. . . Edison, the 96 of the light bulb (电灯泡), made hundreds of models that failed before he found the right way to make a new 97 of battery (电阻) when he 98 so often. He replied, “Failure? I have failure. Now I know 50,000 ways it 99 .

So what? First, always think about your failure. What 100 it? Were conditions right? Were you in top form 101 ? What can you change so that things will go 102 next time?

Second, is the goal (目标) you're trying to 103 the right one? Try 104 some thinking about what your real goals 105 . Think about this question, “If I 106 in this, where will it get me?” This may help you prevent failure 107 things you shouldn't be doing 108 .

The third thing 109 in mind about failure is that it's part of life. Learn to “live with yourself” 110 you may have failed. Remember, “You can't win them all.”

- |                   |               |                   |                |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 86. A. the others | B. other      | C. another        | D. the other   |
| 87. A. from       | B. towards    | C. for            | D. by          |
| 88. A. from       | B. in         | C. by             | D. with        |
| 89. A. was seeing | B. looked at  | C. looked through | D. watched     |
| 90. A. across     | B. through    | C. above          | D. to          |
| 91. A. on         | B. in         | C. from           | D. past        |
| 92. A. tried on   | B. spinned on | C. tried          | D. spinned     |
| 93. A. For        | B. On         | C. At             | D. By          |
| 94. A. made       | B. succeeded  | C. took           | D. did         |
| 95. A. couraged   | B. got hearts | C. taken hearts   | D. taken heart |
| 96. A. leader     | B. maker      | C. discoverer     | D. inventor    |
| 97. A. kind       | B. one        | C. type           | D. idea        |
| 98. A. had failed |               | B. had succeeded  |                |
|                   | C. failed     | D. succeeded      |                |
| 99. A. will work  | B. won't work | C. works          | D. hasn't work |

## 全真试题集

100. A. happened to      B. caused      C. produced      D. made  
 101. A. by yourself      B. yourself      C. alone      D. with you  
 102. A. right      B. rightly      C. all right      D. well rightly  
 103. A. arrive in      B. get to is      C. reach      D. reach is  
 104. A. to have      B. having      C. to do      D. doing  
 105. A. can be      B. must be      C. will be      D. may be  
 106. A. succeeded      B. will succeed  
       C. do succeed      D. were successful  
 107. A. in      B. of      C. to      D. with  
 108. A. however      B. anyway      C. someway      D. everyway  
 109. A. keeping      B. to impress      C. to bear      D. to remember  
 110. A. though      B. if      C. so that      D. even though

### VI. 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 计 20 分)

阅读下列短文, 然后做每篇短文后面的题目, 在四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

(A)

In Sunday school the minister(牧师) was trying to illustrate(解释) the word "miracle(奇迹)". "Boys and girls," he said, "Suppose I stood on the roof of a ten-story building, lost my balance and fell off. Then all of a sudden, in midair(半空), a whirlwind(旋风) swept me up and brought me safely to the ground. Now what word would you use to describe(描写) this?"

After a long silence a boy raised his hand and said, "Luck!"

"True, true," replied the minister. "It could be luck—but that's not the word I want. I'll repeat the story. There I am on top of the ten-story building again, and I fall. A whirlwind catches me in midair and places me safely on the ground. Think now—what word would describe the situation?"

"Accident," cried out one girl.

"No, no," answered the minister. "Listen carefully for the third time. I'm on that same building, I fall and am swept to safety by a sudden whirlwind. What word could account for my safely reaching the ground?"

The boys and girls shouted in unison(一致): "Practice!"

111. A Sunday school \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is usually attended by children from Monday to Sunday  
 B. has the same subjects as other schools  
 C. is usually in the countryside



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- D. is usually in a church, etc.
112. What do you suppose the children were learning?  
A. Chinese. B. History. C. Language. D. Physics.
113. The minister told the same story for three times because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the children didn't understand what he said  
B. the children didn't say out the word that he wanted  
C. the children liked the story very much  
D. the children wanted to fool the minister
114. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. The minister failed in his illustrating.  
B. What the minister told was really his experience.  
C. The girl who cried out "Accident" understood the minister's meaning correctly.  
D. The minister stands on top of different buildings in his story.
115. The writer mainly tells us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to illustrate the word "miracle"  
B. an amusing story  
C. that the minister was patient  
D. how an accident happened

(B)

The world is full of animals, big ones like elephants, little ones like mice, and clever ones like people.

Many of the animals we know are called mammals(哺乳动物). Most mammals are born alive.

Have you ever noticed that animals(and plants, too) are made just right for the things they have to do and the place they have to be?

Giraffes(长颈鹿) eat the tender leaves off tall trees. Isn't it good that they have such long necks? Beavers(海狸) cut down trees for food and to build their houses. Their sharp teeth are good cutting tools. People have good brains to think with, and hands to make the things they need.

All animals have ways of protecting themselves. Some have sharp teeth or horns(角). Some can run very fast to get away from danger. Some can stand still and look just like the woods; deer can do this. Some can look like snow; rabbits(野兔) can do this. People do not have claws(爪) and they can't run so fast as some animals. But they are cleverer than all the other animals and can take care of themselves best of all.

116. The writer talks of \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of animals as examples to