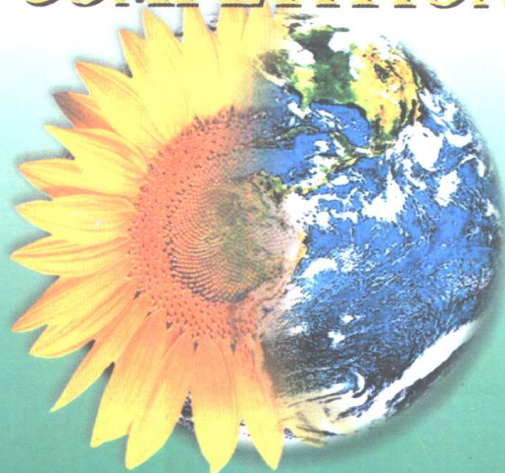


主编 包天仁
英语奥林匹克丛书系列

*ENGLISH OLYMPIC
COMPETITION*



全国中学生英语竞赛
全真试题集

高一分册
吉林教育出版社

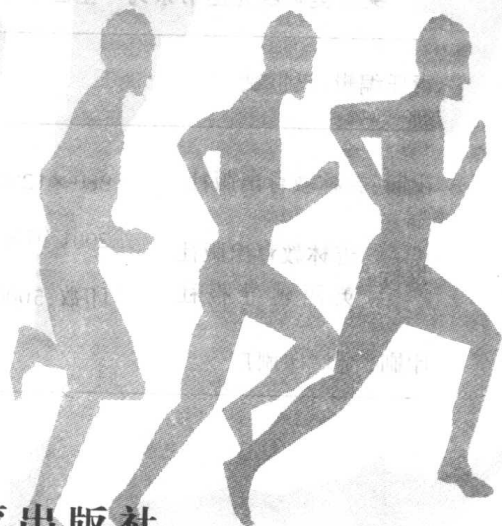
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前言

《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、禚军、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

目 录

首届“冰凌花”全国中学生英语知识大奖赛高一试卷	(1)
第二届“冰凌花”全国中学生英语知识大奖赛高一试卷	(17)
首届中国中学生英语奥林匹克竞赛高一年组初赛试题	(31)
首届中国中学生英语奥林匹克竞赛高一年组决赛试题	(44)
第二届中国中学生英语奥林匹克竞赛高一年组初赛试题	(57)
第二届中国中学生英语奥林匹克竞赛高一年组决赛试题	(71)
1996 年全国中学生英语能力测试高一年组初试试题	(85)
1996 年全国中学生英语能力测试高一年组复试试题	(99)
1997 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛高一组初赛试题	(113)
1997 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛高一组决赛试题	(129)
1999 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛高一组初赛试题	(149)
1999 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛高一组决赛试题	(167)
2000 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)初赛高一组试题 ..	(189)
2000 年全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)决赛高一组试题 ..	(210)
参考答案	(232)

首届“冰凌花”全国中学生英语知识大奖赛

高一试卷

I. 语音知识: (共 6 分, 每小题 1 分)

下面每组四个单词中划线部分只有一种读音的, 在题前括号内写 A, 有两种读音的写 B, 三种读音的写 C, 四种读音的写 D。

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| () 1. <u>s</u> outh | <u>t</u> ouch | <u>s</u> outhern | <u>c</u> ough |
| () 2. to <u>w</u> ard | gram <u>m</u> ar | doll <u>a</u> r | reg <u>a</u> rd |
| () 3. <u>r</u> eality | h <u>e</u> ad | gr <u>e</u> at | br <u>e</u> ak |
| () 4. m <u>a</u> ny | h <u>e</u> avy | <u>a</u> ny | swe <u>a</u> t |
| () 5. b <u>u</u> sy | ind <u>u</u> stry | hur <u>r</u> y | tr <u>u</u> e |
| () 6. vill <u>a</u> ge | perh <u>a</u> ps | w <u>a</u> ll | ban <u>a</u> na |

II. 词汇: (共 24 分, 每小题 1 分)

A) 下列所给单词均不完整, 请选择一个适当的字母或字母组合, 使其完整和正确。(4 分)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| 7. disc _____ ge | A. ouri | B. ora | C. oura | D. ari |
| 8. memo _____ l | A. ria | B. rie | C. era | D. rio |
| 9. pro _____ ion | A. sess | B. cess | C. ces | D. cet |
| 10. magn _____ cent | A. ife | B. efe | C. efi | D. ifi |

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出能替换句子划线部分的最佳答案, 使原句意思保持不变或基本不变。(10 分)

11. At last he passed the exam.
A. First B. Soon C. At least D. Finally
12. There is hardly any difference between the two maps.
A. almost no B. not any C. much D. some
13. Before long he returned from Canada.
A. Quite fast B. Very quickly
C. Quite quick D. Rather rapidly
14. Marx found it important to learn Russian.
A. meant B. said C. wished D. felt
15. Who among you can translate this sentence into German?

全真试题集

- A. speak B. show C. learn D. turn
16. He didn't attend the meeting because of his illness.
A. because B. since C. owing to D. as
17. I can't grasp what you said.
A. accept B. agree to C. receive D. understand
18. When he heard the news, he went back in no time.
A. right away B. not long ago
C. some time later D. in a long time
19. The doctor said, "Stay in bed and take it easy."
A. rest B. it is an easy thing
C. it is easy to do D. be worried about it
20. He was forced to go back.
A. must B. decided C. ought D. had
C) 在 A、B、C、D 四个答案中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确词形。(10 分)
21. Their _____ was about money.
A. quarel B. quarell C. quarrel D. quaiell
22. I know you are not _____ to the _____ they reached.
A. agree; agreement B. agreeable; agreement
C. agreeable; agree D. agreement; agreeable
23. How _____ he is! He is always acting _____. He is really a _____.
A. fool; foolishly; foolishly B. foolish; foolishly; fool
C. foolishly; fool; foolish D. foolish; fool; foolishly
24. "He showed his _____ to join the army." means "He was _____ to become a soldier of the army."
A. eager; eagerly B. eagerly; eager
C. eager; eagerness D. eagerness; eager
25. He was an _____ in the government _____.
A. office; official B. official; office
C. officer; office D. official; officer
26. She is _____. Somebody says that she is a _____.
A. beauty; beautiful B. beautifully; beauty
C. beautiful; beauty D. beautify; beautifully
27. Be _____! You should take _____ of the state property (财产).
A. careful; care B. careness; careful
C. carefull; careful D. carelessness; careless
28. Because of his _____, we all thought he was an _____ man.

首届“冰凌花”英语试卷

- A. honour; honest B. honourable; honesty
C. honest; honesty D. honesty; honest
29. The sentence is not _____.
A. grammar B. grammatical
C. grammatically D. grammaticize
30. Studying English is of great _____.
A. importance B. important C. importantness D. import
- III. 选择填空:** (共 30 分, 每小题 1 分)
从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选择正确的一项。
31. Usually we got home at three. But yesterday we came home later than usual because school was over at _____ o'clock yesterday.
A. three B. three thirty
C. half past two D. twenty to four
32. Tell me _____ she will be back, in ten days or a week?
A. how long B. how much time
C. how soon D. how often
33. I _____ you to go.
A. want B. hope C. make D. let
34. A thief broke in _____.
A. at night B. during the night
C. at the night D. during night
35. They are talking about the place and the people _____ they visited last year.
A. which B. where C. whom D. that
36. Let's discuss only such questions _____ we are interested in.
A. what B. as C. which D. that
37. _____ of the apples are left. They have eaten them all.
A. Both B. All C. None D. Neither
38. Until now he is the only one of the students who _____ to take part in the meeting.
A. has invited B. has been invited
C. have invited D. have been invited
39. He was made _____ of the meeting.
A. chairman B. a director C. a manager D. the president
40. _____ Englishmen like beer.
A. Most the B. Most C. Most of D. The most
41. _____ knows about it.
A. Nobody of us B. Nobody C. None of us D. No body
42. This film is _____.

全真试题集

- A. more good than bad B. better than bad
C. more good than that one D. better than bad film
43. Please give me _____ you have on the subject.
A. what book B. whatever book
C. what books D. as many books
44. This building _____ by the end of last year.
A. must have completed B. must be completed
C. must have been completed D. must complete
45. Are you used to _____ with the light on?
A. sleeping B. sleep C. slept D. be sleeping
46. I think Jack had a meeting yesterday, _____?
A. didn't I B. didn't Jack C. didn't he D. did I
47. We never go to school _____.
A. in Sundays B. in Sunday C. at Sundays D. on Sunday
48. What's this old man? He's _____.
A. tall B. John C. John's father D. a teacher
49. He is about to go _____.
A. tomorrow B. soon C. next week D. now
50. My teacher and former (以前的) school friend _____ come here.
A. has B. have C. had had D. have had
51. _____ will go to England next year.
A. His father, who is a scientist B. His father who is a scientist
C. His father that is a scientist D. His father, that is a scientist
52. While you read, you should make a mark _____ you have a question.
A. which B. that C. there D. where
53. George said, "Peter may have written to Mary." This sentence means that _____.
A. George knew that Peter had written
B. George mean that Peter had not written
C. George wasn't sure whether Peter had written or not
D. George said that Peter could write if he wanted
54. Bob had better go before it gets dark. This sentence means that _____.
A. it's dark now, Bob ought to have gone before
B. it's better for Bob to leave in the darkness
C. Bob had left before it got dark D. Bob should go before it is dark
55. Before making the last decision, he _____ in his mind.



首届“冰凌花”英语试卷

- A. turned the matter over B. turned the problem around
 C. considered the matter D. thought well of the problem
56. This work is so complicated(复杂的) that it is _____ as you think.
 A. almost not so easy B. hardly so easily
 C. not nearly so easy D. nothing so easily
57. It is said _____ was the biggest ship at that time.
 A. that which B. which which C. that what D. that that
58. A number of scientists _____ that the number of wild animals _____ getting smaller and smaller.
 A. say; are B. say; is
 C. says; have been D. say; were
59. —Is Mr Smith in the office?
 —No, he is absent _____ the office.
 A. at B. from C. for D. in
60. It's about _____ walk from here to the theatre.
 A. two hour's B. two hours
 C. two-hour D. a two-hour

IV. 多项选择:(共 20 分)

A) 每个句子有四个备选答案, 如果你认为第①选项正确, 请在题前括号内写 A, ①②正确写 B, ①②③正确写 C, ①②③④全正确写 D。(5 分)

- () 61. The experiment will only _____ failure.
 ① result in ② bring about ③ lead to ④ cause
- () 62. A feather and a stone will fall to the ground at the same time _____
 ① unless air holds them back ② if air doesn't hold them back
 ③ even though air holds them back
 ④ no matter how air holds them back
- () 63. I asked him _____ it was true.
 ① whether ② if ③ that ④ what
- () 64. There _____ a tower at the top of the hill.
 ① is ② was ③ stands ④ lives
- () 65. She will _____ her teacher tomorrow.
 ① visit ② pay a visit to ③ call on ④ call at

B) 情景反映。下面每组对话后均有四个供选答案, 其选择方法与上面 A) 题相同。(5 分)

- () 66. **Mary:** How long had you been studying before you gave up?

全真试题集

Helen: _____

- ① Before I gave up I had been studying for five years
- ② I don't remember clearly ③ Five years
- ④ I had given up for five years already

() 67. **John:** Don't you like to eat American food?

George: _____

- ① No, I prefer to have noodles in a Chinese restaurant
- ② No, American food is not really to my taste
- ③ No, because American food is very expensive
- ④ No, I like very much to eat American food

() 68. **Teacher:** Why didn't you hand in the paper yesterday?

Student: _____

- ① Because I had not finished writing the paper
- ② I thought I was supposed to hand it in today
- ③ I must apologize
- ④ Please forgive(原谅) me for it. I promise(许诺) to hand in my next paper in time

() 69. **X:** My father is not at home right now.

Y: _____?

- ① Could you tell me when he will get home
- ② May I leave a message with you
- ③ May I take this message for him
- ④ Don't you remember I called

() 70. **X:** Please tell me some of your working experience.

Y: Frankly(坦率地说), I have never worked before. I've been unemployed(失业) since I graduated.

X: I see. The job market is very bad indeed.

Y: I sincerely hope I can have the chance to work for your company. What are these two persons doing?

- ① Holding a job interview(会见).
- ② Discussing their work experiences.
- ③ Discussing the problem of unemployment.
- ④ Talking about the job market.

C) 交际英语。请从下面每个题所给的情景中选出一个最佳答案。(10分)

71. When you answer the telephone, you find that the caller has dialled the wrong number. He says that he is very sorry. You reply:

- A. Good-bye. B. Not at all.
- C. Please don't do it again. D. Please be more careful.

首届“冰凌花”英语试卷

72. Someone asks you if you can tell them the way to the City Hall. You know the way so you reply:
A. All write. B. If you like. C. Certainly. D. Never mind.
73. You are on the beach and you want to know the time. You speak to a stranger, and after saying "Excuse me." you say:
A. What the time? B. May you tell the time, please?
C. I'd like to know the time, thank you.
D. Could you tell me the time, please?
74. Someone asks you politely what time it is but you haven't a watch. You say:
A. Sorry. I don't know. B. I haven't watch, please.
C. Please ask someone else. D. I'm afraid not.
75. Someone is watching television and you have to pass between them and the screen. You say:
A. Excuse me. B. Pardon, please.
C. I'm sorry about it. D. Do you mind?
76. You go into a shoe-shop to buy some brown shoes, size 9. You say to the shop assistant:
A. Do you sell shoes?
B. I want some brown shoes, size 9.
C. Please may I have some brown shoes, size 9?
D. May I see some brown shoes, please, size 9?
77. You are a shop assistant and a customer asks for some brown shoes, size 9. There are none in the shop so you say:
A. I'm sorry. We haven't any. B. Sorry, no more.
C. All sold out. D. Come back later.
78. Dick wants to go to the toilet. He puts up his hand and says to his teacher, Miss Lee:
A. I must go outside, Miss Lee.
B. Please, Miss Lee, may I be excused?
C. Will you please let me go, Miss Lee?
D. I want to go to the toilet please, Miss Lee.
79. Someone asked Tom if he thought it would rain on the next day when they would be having a picnic. He thought it would so he said:
A. Yes, I think it. B. I'm afraid so.
C. I'm afraid of it. D. I think yes.
80. An uncle asked David if he would like an ice-cream. David said:

全真试题集

A. Yes, I like one, please.

B. Yes, please.

C. Yes, I like, please.

D. May I have it, please?

V. 改错: (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

下面每句 A、B、C、D 中, 有一处是错误的, 请选出错误的一处。

81. I spoke loudly in order to make myself hear.

A B C D

82. Either Xiao Zhang nor his father has to stay home.

A B C D

83. Physics are his most difficult subject and Bob doesn't think he will

A B C D

pass the test.

84. I think we should look in the matter further before making the last

A B C

decision, don't you?

D

85. Mr John is one of those men who appears to be friendly; however, it

A B

is very hard to get along well with him.

C D

86. When Rose returned by abroad, she told me all about her trip.

A B C D

87. Although most of the houses in that area are still in need of repair,

A B

there have been much improvement in their appearance.

C D

88. If anyone happens to call while I am out of the office, please have

A B

them leave a message to me.

C D

89. Here is picture of John, a good friend of is and I, which was taken at

A B C D

station last summer.

90. We knew that they would have more trouble getting there on time

A B C

than us.

D

VI. 完形填空: (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

根据短文意思从下边四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的

首届“冰凌花”英语试卷

最佳答案。

Before the 20th century the horse provided(提供) day-to-day transportation(运输) in the United States. Trains were used only for long-distance transportation.

Today the car is the most popular 91 of transportation in all of the United States. It has completely 92 the horse as a means of everyday transportation. Americans use their cars for 93 90 per cent of all personal 94 .

Most Americans are able to 95 cars. The average price of a 96 made car was \$2,050 in 1950, \$2,740 in 1960 and up to \$4,750 97 1975. During this period American car makers set about 98 their products and work efficiency(效益). As a result, the yearly income(收入) of the 99 family increased from 1950 to 1975 100 than the price of cars. For this reason 101 a new car takes a smaller 102 of a family's total income today.

In 1951 103 it took 8.1 months of a average family's 104 to buy a new car. In 1962 a new car 105 8.3 of a family's year's income. By 1975 it only took 4.75 106 income. In addition(另外), the 1975 cars were technically better than the models 107 the years before.

The 108 of the cars extends(涉及) throughout the economy 109 the car is so important to Americans. Americans spend more money on their cars running than 110 any other item.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 91. A. kind | B. sorts | C. mean | D. types |
| 92. A. taken | B. reproduced | C. replaced | D. made |
| 93. A. hardly | B. nearly | C. certainly | D. somehow |
| 94. A. trip | B. works | C. business | D. travel |
| 95. A. buy | B. sell | C. make | D. see |
| 96. A. quickly | B. regularly | C. rapidly | D. recently |
| 97. A. on | B. in | C. behind | D. about |
| 98. A. raising | B. making | C. reducing | D. improving |
| 99. A. year's | B. interested | C. average | D. biggest |
| 100. A. slowest | B. equal | C. faster | D. less than |
| 101. A. bringing | B. obtain | C. buying | D. bought |
| 102. A. part | B. half | C. number | D. side |
| 103. A. clearly | B. partly | C. percentage | D. suddenly |
| 104. A. income | B. work | C. plans | D. debts |
| 105. A. used | B. spent | C. cost | D. needed |

全真试题集

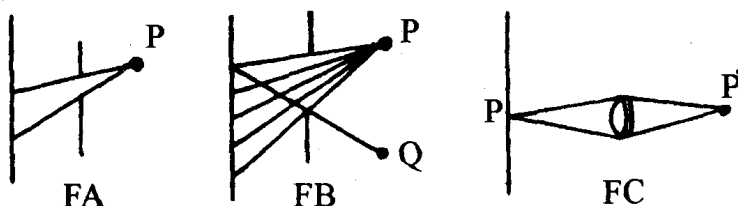
106. A. month's B. dollar's C. family D. year
 107. A. to B. from C. at D. on
 108. A. running B. notice C. use D. discussion
 109. A. then B. as C. so D. which
 110. A. in B. at C. on D. to

VII. 阅读理解: (共 20 分, 每小题 1 分)

阅读下面四篇短文, 然后根据短文意思回答短文后面的问题。

(A)

Why do we have in a camera a lens(镜头) instead of a simple hole?
 The reason can be seen from the figures(图表).



In Figure A, the hole is small. Rays(光域) of light from a point P outside reach a very small part of the wall opposite, and we see there a small point P can cover a larger part of the wall opposite, and we don't see a clear point. Rays from other points(Q) outside can also fall on the same place inside. Therefore the picture is not clear when the hole is big and it is not bright when the hole is small because very little light can pass through.

We can get better results with a lens. If the lens is made in the shape shown in Figure C, all the rays of light from a point P are thrown on one point P's inside. The picture which we see, therefore, is clear; and it is also bright because more light can pass through a lens than through a small hole.

111. In Figure A, we can only see a faint small point on the wall because

- A. the hole isn't big enough B. no light can pass through the hole
 C. light rays don't travel in straight lines
 D. point P is very small

112. Figure B shown that the bigger the hole is, _____.

- A. the more light can pass through
 B. the clearer the lines in the picture will be
 C. the bigger the picture will be
 D. the more pictures we can see

113. From Figure C, we can see _____.
 A. more light can pass through a small hole
 B. the lens can make the picture better and clearer
 C. the lens can make light go in straight lines
 D. the lens can make the picture neither big nor small
114. According to the passage, we can conclude that a lens is made of _____.
 A. steel B. gold C. stone D. glass
115. From the passage we know that _____.
 A. the big hole is better than the small one
 B. the small hole is better than the big one
 C. both the big hole and the small one have their weak points
 D. the big hole is as good as the small one

(B)

Dear Mr Harrington,

I saw your name on a list of teachers of French who wish to spend their holidays in France this summer. I am a teacher of English in Saint-Simon, a small village in the Loire valley, just south of Saumur. I should very much like to spend some time in England, because it is many years since I had a chance to practise my English. Perhaps we could exchange houses for three weeks in late July or early August.

I have heard a lot about a holiday in Cumbria and the Lake District (地区). I have been eager to spend a holiday in Cumbria ever since I first saw pictures of the fox-hunting, and read about the fine hunting dogs that you have in your part of the country. I am very interested in fox-hunting and I take my dogs out hunting in the local forest whenever I can.

I shall tell you more about Saint-Simon country-side when you express interest in my plan. I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
 Jean-Baptiste Foucault

116. Mr Foucault wants to visit England _____.
 A. to meet his old school friend Harrington
 B. in order to use and improve his English
 C. because it is many years since he had a holiday
 D. because he wants to go fox-hunting there
117. Mr Foucault's plans to _____.
 A. spend three weeks in Saint-Simon in the Loire valley
 B. stay with Mr Harrington in England so that they can talk English together