

QIANGLIANJIAOKAOYANJIU
强联教考研究

精编云南高中会考

全真模拟试卷

云南高中会考命题研究组 编



英语分册

海南出版社

科学 权威 规范 实用

教考研究的根本任务是为师生提供一种方法：用较少的教学时间去获得更好的考试成绩。会考是高中教学的基本内容和基本要求，本试卷紧扣教材重点、热点和会考特点，由多年来一直从事会考命题研究的一线教师精编而成。通过考前模拟，力求在顺利通过高中会考的同时，在基础知识和基本技能方面为高考打下坚实的基础。这便是编写本试卷的真正用意。

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云南高中会考英语模拟试题（一）

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	总分
得分								

第 I 卷（选择题，共 75 分）

I. 听力（三节，共 15 小题，计 20 分）

A. 听句子，根据所听内容的语境，选择恰当的答语。注意每个句子听三遍。（共 5 分）

- () 1. A. Let's go. B. I think so.
C. That's a good idea. D. No, I don't.
- () 2. A. Yes, it is. B. No, it is.
C. I don't agree. D. Yes, it isn't.
- () 3. A. Really? B. That's too bad.
C. Oh, my God. D. I'm sorry to hear that.
- () 4. A. I like them all. B. I'd like two.
C. Swimming is the best. D. Skating.
- () 5. A. Hold on, please. B. Who are you?
C. I'm John Smith. D. Sorry, I don't know.

B. 听录音，从 A, B, C 三个选项中选出一个与你所内容意思相符或相近的选项。注意每个句子听三遍。（共 5 分）

- () 6. A. John is taller than any student in the class.
B. John is the tallest in the class.
C. Some others in the class are taller than John.
- () 7. A. Mike is so tall that he can get the apples.
B. Mike is too short to reach the apples.
C. Mike is too tall to reach the apples.
- () 8. A. Bill will not go to the bookstore.
B. Bill needs some books.
C. Bill is going to the bookstore.
- () 9. A. I have written a letter to my uncle.
B. I have heard about my uncle.
C. I have received a letter from my uncle.

- () 10. A. The students studied the lessons all the afternoon.
B. The students couldn't study the lessons all the afternoon.
C. The students kept sleeping all the afternoon.
- C. 听短文理解, 然后选择正确答案。注意, 听三遍。(共 5 小题, 记分 10 分, 每小题 2 分)
- () 11. How did the writer get the information about Yao Ming?
A. Jason wrote him a letter and told him all this.
B. He got it when searching the websites (网站).
C. He got it from local and nationwide newspapers.
- () 12. It is said that his favorite color is _____.
A. green B. meat C. blue
- () 13. When was Yao Ming selected as member of Asian All - Star Basketball Team?
A. In 2000. B. In 1997. C. In 2002.
- () 14. When did Yao Ming go to the US ?
A. In 2000. B. In 1997. C. In 2002.
- () 15. What is Yao Ming doing now according to the text?
A. Acting as Good Will Ambassador (爱心大使) in the fight against SARS.
B. Recovering from SARS and a bit tired.
C. Joining Houston Rockets.

II. 选择填空 (共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 30 分)

- () 16. He can speak some French, but not _____.
A. many B. much C. a little D. French
- () 17. Can you _____ it in Chinese, Mary?
A. say B. speak C. talk D. listen
- () 18. They usually watch TV _____ Sunday evenings.
A. in B. at C. on D. of
- () 19. — _____ do you make the cake for ?
— Kate.
A. How B. What C. Who D. Whose
- () 20. If your shoes are too small, buy a bigger _____.
A. one B. copy C. pair D. pairs
- () 21. The playground is _____ that one.
A. as twice as big B. as twice big as C. twice big D. twice as big as
- () 22. The wood of some trees is harder than _____.
A. others B. that of others C. that of other D. those of others

- () 23. —Could I borrow your bike?
—Yes, of course you _____.
A. will B. would C. must D. can
- () 24. I really don't know _____.
A. when the train will leave B. where is his purse
C. how does he know this D. what the boy like to eat
- () 25. —Will you come shopping with me?
—_____, if Mike does.
A. So do I B. So shall I C. I do so D. So I do
- () 26. The shop _____ at half past eight in the morning, so you can't go in until half past eight.
A. opens B. is open C. is opened D. is opening
- () 27. Is this the first time you _____ Macao ?
A. visit B. will visit C. have visited D. visited
- () 28. —Don't forget to come to our school tomorrow.
—_____.
A. I don't B. I can't C. I won't D. I haven't
- () 29. You need to wear glasses when you read, _____ you ?
A. needn't B. mustn't C. can't D. don't
- () 30. She came to see me _____ last year, but now she doesn't.
A. much B. lots of C. a lot D. usually
- () 31. He came to Beijing last Sunday and _____ he went to see some old friends.
A. next day B. the next day C. other day D. the other day
- () 32. _____ the machine _____ for keeping warm ?
A. Is, used B. Do, use C. Is, using D. Did, use
- () 33. Lucy's pen _____ well.
A. writes B. is written C. was written D. writing
- () 34. You must _____ your football clothes before you have a football match.
A. put on B. put away C. take off D. take down
- () 35. I have never called Mr. Smith by his first name, _____ I have known him for 30 years.
A. and B. though C. so D. since
- () 36. — The experiment has failed.
— I suggest you _____ again.
A. trying B. will try C. would try D. try
- () 37. Here's my card. Let's keep in _____.

- A. touch B. relation C. connection D. friendship
- () 38. What _____ my little brother _____ during his staying in your room?
A. does... do B. did... do C. had... done D. has... done
- () 39. Tom _____ late but now he _____ early.
A. was used to getting up... is used to getting up
B. is used to getting up... used to get up
C. used to get up... is used to getting up
D. used to getting up... is used to get up
- () 40. She is preparing for the final exams. She _____ very busy.
A. can't be B. may C. must D. must be
- () 41. There must be _____ for what he's doing.
A. the reason B. certain reason C. some reason D. reason
- () 42. The population of Beijing is much larger than _____ of Nanjing.
A. it B. one C. this D. that
- () 43. The doorway is low, so _____ your head when you go in.
A. mind B. take care C. expect D. attend
- () 44. The police _____ the whole mountain _____ the lost child.
A. were searching, for B. were searching for, for
C. was searching, for D. was searching for, for
- () 45. — Do you think I could use your bike?
— _____.
A. Yes, help yourself B. Yes, you could
C. Yes, go on D. Yes, you may use

III. 完形填空, 阅读短文, 选出最佳答案。(10分)

The police in a big city were looking for a thief. (46) they caught him. But while they (47) photos of him from the front, from the left, from the right; with a hat, (48) a hat, he suddenly attacked the policemen and ran off. They tried to catch him, (49) he got away.

Then a week later the telephone rang in the police station, and somebody told the police that the thief had (50) at Ashland an hour (51).

Ashland was a small town 150 kilometers away from the city. The city (52) once sent four different photos of the thief to the police in Ashland.

(53) than twelve hours later they got a telephone call from the police in Ashland. "We've caught three of the man," they said (54), "and we will catch (55) this evening, we think."

- () 46. A. At first B. At last C. At all D. At times
- () 47. A. were getting B. have got C. were taking D. have taken

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|------------|----------------|
| () 48. A. hasn't got | B. off | C. without | D. haven't got |
| () 49. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. since |
| () 50. A. got | B. left | C. reached | D. arrived |
| () 51. A. before | B. later | C. ago | D. after |
| () 52. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. for |
| () 53. A. Few | B. Little | C. Much | D. Less |
| () 54. A. slowly | B. happily | C. sadly | D. angrily |
| () 55. A. four | B. the four | C. fourth | D. the fourth |

IV. 阅读理解。(15分)

A

Some people remember the things by writing notes to themselves. Then they leave the notes in obvious (明显的) places, such as on the table or on the floor or in the middle of the living room. I don't think I like to write notes to myself. Most of the time I lose them or forget to look at them until it is too late. I prefer to use an alarm clock to tell me what I should do. I have ten alarm clocks in my house. They could tell me about things. For example, if I have to make a telephone call at a certain time, I'll set an alarm clock to go off a few minutes early and put the clock by the telephone. Or if I want to watch a certain television programme, I'll set an alarm clock at the right time and put the clock on the top of the TV set. I can remember almost anything if I use my clock. However, sometimes an alarm clock goes off and I don't know what it means. I always remember setting it, but not why I set it. If the clock is by the telephone, I know I may have set it to tell me to call someone, but I can't be sure. I might have set it to tell myself that somebody was to call me at a certain time.

- () 56. Some people like to write notes to themselves so that they can _____.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| A. leave them in obvious places | B. remember what to do at a certain time |
| C. watch a certain programme | D. make a phone call at a certain time |
- () 57. I don't like to write notes to myself because _____.
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. they are easy to lose or forget to look at | B. I don't know where to put them |
| C. my handwriting is poor | D. it gives me too much trouble |
- () 58. I often use _____ to help me remember things.
- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| A. a notebook | B. a computer | C. telephone calls | D. alarm clocks |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
- () 59. Sometimes an alarm clock can't help me because _____.
- | |
|---------------------------------------------------|
| A. I put the clock in a wrong place |
| B. the clock goes wrong |
| C. when the clock goes off, I forget why I set it |
| D. I'm not sure whom I should call |

- () 60. In this passage, "go off" means _____.
A. start off B. get off C. go away D. make a sudden noise

B

Many people go to school for education. School education is very important and useful, but no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, cannot teach his students everything. His work is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to learn some facts or formulas (公式) by heart. It is quite easy to learn some facts in history or a formula in maths, but it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a maths problem. Great scientists, such as Newton, Edison and Einstein didn't get everything from school, but they were all very successful (成功). They invented so many things. The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read many books outside school. They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment. The most important thing is they knew how to use their brains (大脑).

- () 61. Students can't learn everything in school because _____.
A. the teacher doesn't know much
B. the teacher can only teach them how to read and write
C. the teacher would not like to teach
D. there are still many things for the students to learn outside school
- () 62. A teacher's work is _____.
E. to teach all the subjects
F. to teach everything
G. to teach the students how to read and think
H. to work hard
- () 63. To know how to _____ is much more important than to learn facts or formulas by heart.
A. work out maths problems B. remember the facts
C. study science D. study
- () 64. Why did the famous scientists become successful? Because _____.
I. they knew how to study
J. they remembered all the formulas
K. they didn't get everything from school
L. they didn't know how to use their brains
- () 65. Which is wrong according to the passage?
M. Outside school study is as important as school study.

- N. It is more important to know how to learn than only remember some facts and formulas.
- O. It is very easy to use a formula in working out a maths problem.
- P. It's helpful to read more books outside school.

C

The internet is becoming important in our life. How much do you know about it? What is the internet?

The internet is a large, worldwide collection of computer networks (网). A network is a small group of computers put together. The internet is many different networks from all over the world. These networks are called the internet. Once you have learn to use the internet, you can have a lot of interest on the World Wide Web which has been the most popular development of the internet. The web is like a big electronic (电子) book with millions of pages. These pages are called homepages.

What is e-mail?

E-mail is a way of sending messages to other people. It's much quicker and cheaper than sending a letter.

If you want to use e-mail, you must have an e-mail address. This address must have letters and dots (点) and an '@' (meaning 'at'). This is what an address looks like: Emily@star.net. Write a message, type in the person's e-mail address, then send the message across the internet. People don't need to use stamps, envelops or go to the post office since the invention of the internet. Quick, easy and interesting ——that's the Internet!

- () 66. The Internet is _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. a big computer | B. a small group of computers |
| C. lots of computer networks | D. the World Wide Web |
- () 67. The World Wide Web is like _____.
- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. an electronic books | B. homepages |
| C. an electronic page | D. an interesting picture |
- () 68. What does "talk to your friends on the pages" mean? It means _____.
- Q. you can talk to your friends face to face
- R. you can type your words in the computer and then send them to your friends across the Internet
- S. you talk to your friends through the same computer
- T. you go to your friends' houses to talk to them
- () 69. People like to use e-mail to send message to their friends and family because _____.
- U. they don't have to pay any money

V. it's faster and cheaper

W. they don't need to have stamps, envelopes or addresses

X. sending e-mail is interesting

() 70. The "e" in e-mail means _____.

A. easy

B. electrical (有电的)

C. electronic

D. enjoyable

第 II 卷 (非选择题共 25 分)

V. 单词拼写

根据下列句子的结构和所给汉语注释, 写出这一单词的正确形式 (每空一词)。(共 5 分)

71. The kitchen is very small. To save space, we _____ (折叠) up the table after each meal.

72. The river is seriously polluted. It is dangerous to _____ (游泳) in the water.

73. We can find how many words, on _____ (平均), a person can remember in one minute.

74. The factory has been unable to _____ (使... 满意) the needs of its customers.

75. The sea looks _____ (平静的) and beautiful now, but sometimes it can be very rough.

VI. 单句改错

仔细阅读下列句子, 每句中均有一个错误, 请找出并在横线上改正。(共 5 分)

76. Have you received the book I asked Jack to send it to you. 76. _____

77. The reason why he was absent was because he had to look after his sick mother. 77. _____

78. Would you mind I turning on the radio? 78. _____

79. It depends on if it will be fine. 79. _____

80. What the headmaster said at the meeting are very important. 80. _____

VII. 书面表达。(15 分)

用 80—100 个词描述你某次过生日的情况, 必须包含以下要点: 日期, 宴会, 参加者, 活动, 礼物, 感受。

云南高中会考英语模拟试题 (二)

题号	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	总分
得分								

第 I 卷 (选择题, 共 75 分)

I. 听力 (三节, 共 15 小题, 计 20 分)

A. 听句子, 根据所听内容的语境, 选择恰当的答语。注意每个句子听三遍。(共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| () 1. A. Yes, I go.
C. Sorry, I can't remember. | B. No, I won't.
D. Only once. |
| () 2. A. So do I.
C. The same to you. | B. I don't either.
D. Yes, you don't. |
| () 3. A. Yes, I would.
C. With my pleasure. | B. Certainly.
D. Yes, please. |
| () 4. A. I'm afraid not.
C. I don't think so. | B. That's OK.
D. All right. |
| () 5. A. OK.
C. It's very kind of you. | B. You're welcome.
D. Do that as I say. |

B. 听录音, 从所给选项中选出与所听内容意思相符或相近的选项。注意每个句子听三遍。(共 5 分, 每小题 1 分)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| () 6. A. Mary goes to cinema with another girl.
B. Mary goes to cinema alone.
C. Mary goes to cinema in red. | |
| () 7. A. Mr Brown drove to work because it was a nice day.
B. Mr Brown walked to work because it was a nice day.
C. Mr Brown went to work although it was a nice day. | |
| () 8. A. Peter swam before he went to the library.
B. Peter didn't go to the library.
C. Peter asked John to go to the library. | |
| () 9. A. Dick has a car.
C. Nancy doesn't have a car. | B. Tom has a car. |
| () 10. A. We expected to sell eighty tickets.
C. We sold forty tickets. | B. We sold eighty tickets. |

C. 听短文理解, 然后选择正确答案。注意听三遍。(共 10 分, 每小题 2 分)

- () 11. Where was Tom from?
A. We don't know. B. America. C. England.
- () 12. What problem did Tom not have during his stay in America?
A. Problem with his tooth. B. Language problems. C. Culture problems.
- () 13. Where did Tom learn English?
A. In America. B. In England. C. In his schools.
- () 14. What happened to Tom when he went to a dentist?
A. He had his tooth drilled and filled.
B. He had one of his teeth pulled out.
C. The dentist was very expensive.
- () 15. What is true according the passage?
A. Tom is a Chinese student.
B. Tom had been to America.
C. Tom had never been to America.

II. 选择填空 (共 30 小题, 每小题 1 分, 计 30 分)

从下列 A, B, C, D 四个选项中选出能填入空白处的正确答案。(共 30 分, 每小题 1 分)

- () 16. Have you seen this TV play _____?
A. ago B. two days ago C. before D. before two days
- () 17. —Excuse me. Has Lucy got a pencil sharpener?
—I think she has got _____.
A. it B. one C. some one D. that
- () 18. —Are you interested in maths or English, Mike?
—_____. I prefer P. E.
A. Both B. Either C. Neither D. None
- () 19. Her father has worked _____ an engineer _____ five years.
A. for, for B. for, since C. as, for D. as, since
- () 20. _____ she is, _____ she feels.
A. Busier, happier B. The busier, the happier
C. The busier, the more happily D. If busy, how happy
- () 21. How many times do you think he _____ late for school this term?
A. is B. has been C. was D. has come
- () 22. The teacher told me that he _____ on a trip _____ the West Lake.
A. will go, in B. was going, to
C. would go, for D. goes, at
- () 23. _____ this magazine? Oh. It's very interesting.
A. How do you think B. What do you think

- A. a bit, more B. a bit, longer
C. a little, more D. little, longer
- () 40. —What was the conference going?
—_____. I regretted going.
A. Very interesting B. Boring
C. It was called "Stopping Smoking" D. You will be interested in it
- () 41. Li Hua showed me _____ coat, which was from her grandpa.
A. an old black cotton B. a old black cotton
C. a black old cotton D. the old cotton black
- () 42. I wish to have a talk with you, _____ I?
A. don't B. won't C. may D. can't
- () 43. I want some coffee, but there was _____ in the cup.
A. a little B. none C. nothing D. no one
- () 44. _____ the little boy, he kicked off his shoes and jumped into the water.
A. To save B. Saved C. Saving D. Having saved
- () 45. —I wonder if your wife will go to the party.
—If your wife does, so _____ mine.
A. is B. do C. will D. does

III. 完形填空。

阅读短文, 选出最佳答案 (共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

In these years, computer games have become more and more popular in many cities and towns. A lot of small shops along busy 46 have changed into 47 game houses in order to get more money. These places are always crowded with 48 especially young boys. In the computer game houses, people 49 a lot of money competing (竞赛) with the machines. It's 50 for one to win a computer. But one can make progress after 51 again and again. People have a kind of gambling psychology (赌博心理) when they play computer games. The more they 52, the more they want to win. For school boys, they have no 53 for their lessons. When class is over, they run to the nearby computer game houses. Some of them can get enough money from their parents. But some are not 54 enough to get the money. They begin to take away other students' money and 55 thieves.

- () 46. A. rivers B. cities C. villages D. streets
() 47. A. small B. big C. computers D. sports
() 48. A. people B. person C. women D. girls
() 49. A. take B. win C. use D. spend
() 50. A. easy B. hard C. important D. beautiful
() 51. A. drive B. to make C. trying D. ran
() 52. A. hope B. lose C. do D. make
() 53. A. different B. secret C. mind D. duty

- () 54. A. bad B. angry C. difficult D. lucky
() 55. A. are B. look like C. become D. like

IV. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后的题目, 从 A, B, C, D 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。(共 15 分, 每小题 1 分)

A

Most of the American women with children now work outside the home. Good reliable (有保障的) childcare is a problem. There are not enough day care centers, and many working mothers do not have mother or aunts or sisters who are able to help them to take care of children. It's true that fathers do more to help with the children than they did in the past. But they also have jobs and other business that prevent them from helping more.

Working mothers are not satisfied with the childcare arrangements (安排) helping to them. What can they do? Where can they run? These are critical (关键的) problems for working mothers.

The problem is clearly raised but no answer is given, or at most the answer is not satisfactory.

- () 56. _____ to most of the mothers with children who still work outside.
A. That they find a suitable job is a problem
B. Childcare in the daytime is no problem
C. That there are not enough day care centers is a critical problem
D. That their husbands have jobs to do is a problem
- () 57. Now fathers do _____ than they did in the past.
A. as much as to help with their wives
B. less to help with their children
C. more to help with their children, but not enough
D. nothing to help with their children, or their wives
- () 58. _____ prevent fathers from helping more with their children.
A. Their jobs and other business
B. Too man activities
C. Their bosses
D. Their wives' jobs
- () 59. _____ are not satisfied with the childcare arrangements helping now.
A. Working fathers
B. Working women
C. Working mothers
D. Working mothers with children
- () 60. Now the problem to take care of children in the daytime is _____.
A. settled, but not completely
B. not important, but just being discussed at the meeting

- C. well - known to the government, and its answer is satisfactory
D. clearly raised, but there is no better way to settle it

B

Life used to be interesting for teenagers. They used to have money to spend, and free time to spend it in. They used to wear teenage clothes, and meet in teenage coffee bars (咖啡馆) and discos (迪斯科舞厅). Some of them still do.

But for many young people, life is harder now. Work is difficult to find. There is not so much money around. Things are more expensive, and it's hard to find a place to live in. Teachers say that students work harder than they used to.

They are less interested in politics, and more interested in passing exams. They know that good exam results may get them better work.

Most young people worry more about money than their parents did twenty years ago. They try to spend less and save more. They want to be able to get homes of their own one day. For some, the answer to unemployment is to leave home and look for work in one of Britain's big cities. Every day hundreds of young people arrive in London from other parts of Britain, looking for work. Some find work, and stay. Others don't find it and go home again. When you read the newspaper and watch the news on television, it's easy to get the idea that the British young people lose their work, and are angry or in trouble. But that's not true.

- () 61. These sentences "There is not so much money around" means _____.
A. many people don't have so much money left
B. many young people don't have lots of money with them
C. the friends around the young people have no much money
D. many young people's parents haven't given them much money
- () 62. Why do students study harder than before?
A. because the things are more expensive
B. because they have no homes to live in
C. because they are not interested in politics any longer
D. because they want to find better work and get more money
- () 63. Many young people saved more money to _____.
A. look for better work
B. study in higher schools
C. buy houses
D. buy expensive things
- () 64. The underlined word "unemployment" means _____.
A. when they lost their work
B. when they were punished
C. when they were in great trouble
D. when they were very angry

- () 65. From the passage we can say _____ .
- A. most British young people are always in trouble
 - B. most young people in Britain can find work
 - C. most of the British young people are easy to get angry
 - D. it isn't difficult to find work in England

C

Skin - diving (潜泳) is a new sport today. This sport takes you into a wonderful new world. It is like a visit to the moon! When you are under water, it is easy for you to climb big rocks, because you are no longer heavy.

Here under water, everything is blue and green. During the day, there is enough light. When fish swim nearby, you can catch them with your hands.

When you have tanks (罐) of air on your back, you can stay in deep water for a long time. But you must be careful when you dive in deep water.

To catch fish is one of the most interesting parts of this sport. Besides, there are most uses for skin - diving. You can clean ships without taking them out of the water. You can get many things from the deep sea.

Now you see that skin - diving is both useful and interesting.

- () 66. Skin - diving will take you to _____ .
- A. the moon
 - B. be in danger
 - C. mountains
 - D. the deep sea
- () 67. You can climb big rocks under water because _____ .
- A. you are stronger
 - B. the fish nearby help you
 - C. you are not as heavy as on the land
 - D. there is a lot of light
- () 68. Under water, skin-diver _____ in the day-time.
- A. can see everything clearly
 - B. can't see anything clearly
 - C. can see nothing
 - D. can see only fishes
- () 69. With a tank of air on your back, you can _____ .
- A. catch fish easily
 - B. stay under water for a long time
 - C. be in a safe place
 - D. have more fun (乐趣)
- () 70. Which of the following sentences is NOT true?
- A. Skin-diving is a new sport.
 - B. Skin-diving is like visiting the moon.