

高考英语指导丛书

N M E T

高考英语 模拟试题集注

(第二版)

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杜效明
主编



安徽科学技术出版社

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第二版前言



根据新颁布的《全日制中学英语教学大纲》(修订本)的精神,1996年国家教委考试中心对高考英语科试题进行了重大改革,在题型和各大题分数的比重方面都作了较大的调整。为了帮助广大考生适应高考英语题型的变化,我们组织力量对本书第一版进行了修订,以期对高三英语总复习起到良好的导向作用,帮助广大考生及时进行适应性训练,顺利通过高考。

新高考试卷包括六大题:第一大题测试语音、语法、惯用法等;第二大题测试英语知识的综合运用能力;第三大题测试阅读理解能力;第四大题测试词汇及其拼写;第五大题测试短文改错;第六大题测试书面表达能力。

英语科新试题更加注重对学生运用英语能力的测试。其特点主要体现在:

(1) 主观题分数明显增加。主观题由40分增加到55分,占36.7%;书面表达由25分增到30分;单词拼写由客观题改为主观题,计10分;客观题由110分减少到95分等。

(2) 试题的结构由单词层次向句子层次、篇章层次转变。单项选择题由40小题减少到25小题;完形填空由20小题增加到25小题;阅读理解中增

加一个题型，计 5 分；单词拼写由客观判断题改为放到句子中去检测的主观题题型等。

(3) 注重检测英语的交际运用能力。新增加的阅读理解 B 节选用一段会话，要求从供选择的 7 个完整句子中选出 5 个答案，分别填入会话中的空白处，使会话意思完整。

(4) 注重检测单词的拼写。该题型由客观题变为主观题，增大了其综合性和难度。

此第二版按照新题型形式编排，力图体现新题型的特点和要求。

杜效明

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NMET 1

卷 一

I. 单项选择 (共 25 小题, 每小题 1 分; 满分 25 分)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. debt A. club B. dustbin C. globe D. tomb
2. special A. pencil B. ocean C. scene D. medicine
3. nature A. natural B. creature C. native D. branch
4. wrapped A. experienced B. robbed C. regarded D. settled
5. spear A. research B. heart C. bear D. fearful

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. He thought B a great honour to be invited to speak at the welcome party.
A. such B. there was
C. it D. about
7. I haven't _____ much money _____ most of you think.
A. so; that B. so; as
C. such; as D. so; which

8. _____ of the teachers in this school are in _____.
A. Two-thirds; twenties B. Two-thirds; twenty
C. Two-thirds; their twenties D. Fourth-three; the twenties
9. - I have left my sports shoes at home.
- _____. Use mine, please.
A. Here my shoes are B. Here you're
C. Here it is D. Here they are
10. How can I possibly offer you my help _____ I myself am in trouble?
A. though B. unless
C. as soon as D. once
11. -What beautiful weather. _____?
-Let's go out for a walk together.
A. will you B. isn't it
C. isn't there D. aren't they
12. I hurried to the meeting room D _____ to find that it was empty.
A. so that B. in order
C. only D. but
13. Nowhere else in the world _____ more friendly people than in China.
A. can you find B. you will find
C. must you have found D. can you be able to find
14. The boy is only ten years old, but he is tall _____ his age.
A. with B. for
C. at D. of
15. You say he works hard; _____ and _____.
A. so he does; so you do B. so does he; so do you
C. so he does; so do you D. so does he; so you do
16. There _____ many great changes in my hometown in the past few years.

A. would have

B. will have

C. had

D. have

II. 完形填空 (共25小题, 每小题1分; 满分25分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从26—50各题所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

It was fine one afternoon, and Will decided 26 a bicycle ride in the 27. He was 28 the sunshine and the 29 roads, and when he came to a steep (陡的) hill he let his bike 30 it much too fast. But there was a sharp 31 at the bottom of the hill. When he was ready there, a dog 32 out of a house, barking and jumping 33 him. Will put his brakes (闸) 34. He managed 35 the dog, but he was going 36 get round the turn safely. The bike ran 37 the road and hit the bank at the 38. 39, no truck or car 40, so there was no 41 of collision (碰撞). As Will 42, the farmer came out. When he 43 that there was no 44, he 45 Will back to the farmhouse and gave him a glass of 46 milk. Will was 47 to go on 48 his ride, "All's well that ends well," he said to the farmer 49 they wished 50. "Good-bye".

26. A. to go by B. to go on C. going with D. going for
 27. A. country B. field C. street D. mountains
 28. A. avoiding B. enjoying C. liking D. sharing with
 29. A. crowded B. peaceful C. straight D. noisy
 30. A. down on B. run down C. running up D. rolling
 31. A. turn B. cry C. harm D. stone
 32. A. crawled B. walked C. rushed D. climbed
 33. A. up at B. around C. after D. up and down
 34. A. off B. on C. out D. in
 35. A. to hit B. passing by C. dealing with D. not to hit

36. A. quickly enough to B. fast enough to
C. too fast to D. too quick to
37. A. along B. through C. on D. across
38. A. side B. middle C. centre D. other side
39. A. However B. Otherwise C. Fortunately D. Unpleasantly
40. A. was passing B. was pasting C. was passed D. was pasted
41. A. dangerous B. danger C. safety D. satisfied
42. A. was lying on the ground B. had jumped from the ground
C. was picking himself up D. got down on his knees
43. A. looked B. saw C. watched D. had seen
44. A. traffic B. damage C. other one D. other thing
45. A. brought B. taken C. sent D. fetched
46. A. cow B. sheep C. goat D. fresh
47. A. not glad B. very sorry C. much like D. soon ready
48. A. A. by B. in C. for D. with
49. A. when B. that C. for D. as
50. A. each other B. one another C. every D. each

III. 阅读理解 (共25小题, A 节每小题2分, B 节每小题1分; 满分45分)

A) 阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

A

The United States has had many Presidents who have been world-famous. People from other countries know the names Washington, Kennedy and so on. However, many men who have served as President of the United States have not been famous in other parts of the world. One example is J. Q. Adams, the sixth man to serve as U. S. President.

Very little happened while Adams was President. It was an unhappy time for him, and he wasn't very effective. When his term ended, he went back to the Congress (国会) and served as a representative (众议院议员). While he was in Congress, people began to respect him more than they had while he was President. Adams was strongly against slavery and attempted to outlaw it in Washington D. C. People began to look back on his presidency with a different view. Now they saw that he was an independent man with high ideal who loved his country and hated slavery. Adams died in 1848 while speaking in the House of Representative.

51. When Adams served as the sixth U. S. President, _____.
A. his people didn't regard him as a great man
B. he tried every means to get rid of slavery
C. his high ideal made an impression on American people
D. he did a lot of things against laws
52. In fact, American people came to love Adams _____.
A. whether he was a President or not
B. when he was not a President
C. before his term ended
D. when he first became a representative
53. Which of the following can show the author's true attitude?
A. Adams had ability, but he had no chance to show it.
B. As a President, Adams was unfit for his work.
C. Adams was not an effective man.
D. Adams was worth respecting.
54. In your judgement, compared with Adams, Lincoln _____.
A. was not a world-famous president
B. seemed to be an unimportant president
C. was a well-known president
D. had the same fate as Adams

55. Choose the best title for this passage.

- A. Unfit Presidents
- B. President Who Set Slavery Free
- C. Unknown Presidents
- D. Famous President, Adams

B

May 1st is Labour Day, the British equivalent (等同) of the American Labor Day, though in Britain the term May Day is more common than Labour Day. In Australia, Labour Day is commonly used, and is observed at different times in the different states — March in Western Australia and Victoria, May in Queensland, and October in Australia Capital Territory, New South Wales and South Australia.

The idea of an international working-class holiday was proposed in Paris in 1889 and first celebrated in 1890. May 1st was chosen as the date because the labour movement in the USA had tried to impose (强加) the eight-hour day by direct action from May 1st, 1886. It is therefore strange that the American themselves choose to celebrate the day in September—the first Monday in September.

56. May 1st is an important holiday. But which of the following isn't the name of the holiday?

- A. Labour Day.
- B. Labor Day.
- C. May Day.
- D. Working Day.

57. The passage mainly tells us _____.

- A. how Labour Day came into being
- B. how to celebrate Labour Day
- C. American achievement about Labour Day
- D. the importance of Labour Day

58. May 1st was chosen to be the international working-class holiday and people began to celebrate it in _____.

- A. 1886
B. 1889
C. 1890
D. western countries
59. Why did people choose May 1st as Labour Day? Because _____.
A. eight-hour day came into being on May 1st, 1886
B. working-class wanted to have a rest on that day
C. working-class could work longer time on that day
D. American always carried out the labour movement on that day
60. American labour movement helped to form Labour Day, but _____ in the USA.
A. Labour Day isn't celebrated
B. Labour Day is celebrated in September
C. Labour Day is celebrated in many months
D. workers work for less than eight hours a day

- B. 1889

- C. 1890

- #### D. western countries

59. Why did people choose May 1st as Labour Day? Because _____.

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C

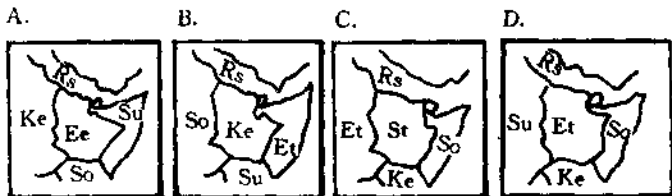
Ethiopia is an African country. It lies between Sudan on the west and Somalia on the east. To its north is the Red Sea. On the south it borders with Kenya. No other country in Africa is so rugged (崎岖不平). Every year many visitors come to the country for a visit. Most Ethiopians are farmers. Coffee is the most important crop. There is little industry.

Several different peoples live in Ethiopia. Some are black, but others are descended (是……的后代) from people of western Asia. Many are of mixed race. The official language is Amharic and its capital is Addis Ababa.

Ethiopia was once named Abyssinia. It was ruled by Emperor Haile Selassie until 1974, when the armed forces took power and removed the Emperor.

61. Which of the following maps gives the right position of Ethiopia with its neighbours?

(Et=Ethiopia; Ke=Kenya; So=Somalia; Su=Sudan; Rs=Red Sea)



62. What do the Ethiopians depend on?
- A. Farming. B. Industry.
C. Fishing. D. Coffee.
63. Of all the countries in Africa, Ethiopia has the most _____.
A. coffee B. rugged land
C. farmers D. visitors
64. Which of the following is true?
- A. Most of the Ethiopians are black.
B. Amharic is the only language.
C. Addis Ababa is the most important city.
D. The head of the country is Emperor.
65. From the passage we can learn that _____.
A. Ethiopia is a very rich country
B. Ethiopians like Haile Selassie
C. Ethiopia has a very short history
D. Ethiopia is a developed country

D

All warm-blooded animals are very helpless at first. Young bird and young bats must be taught to fly. Thousands of young seals (海豹) die in the sea every year. They never learn to swim "naturally". The mother has to take them out under her flipper (鳍状肢) and show