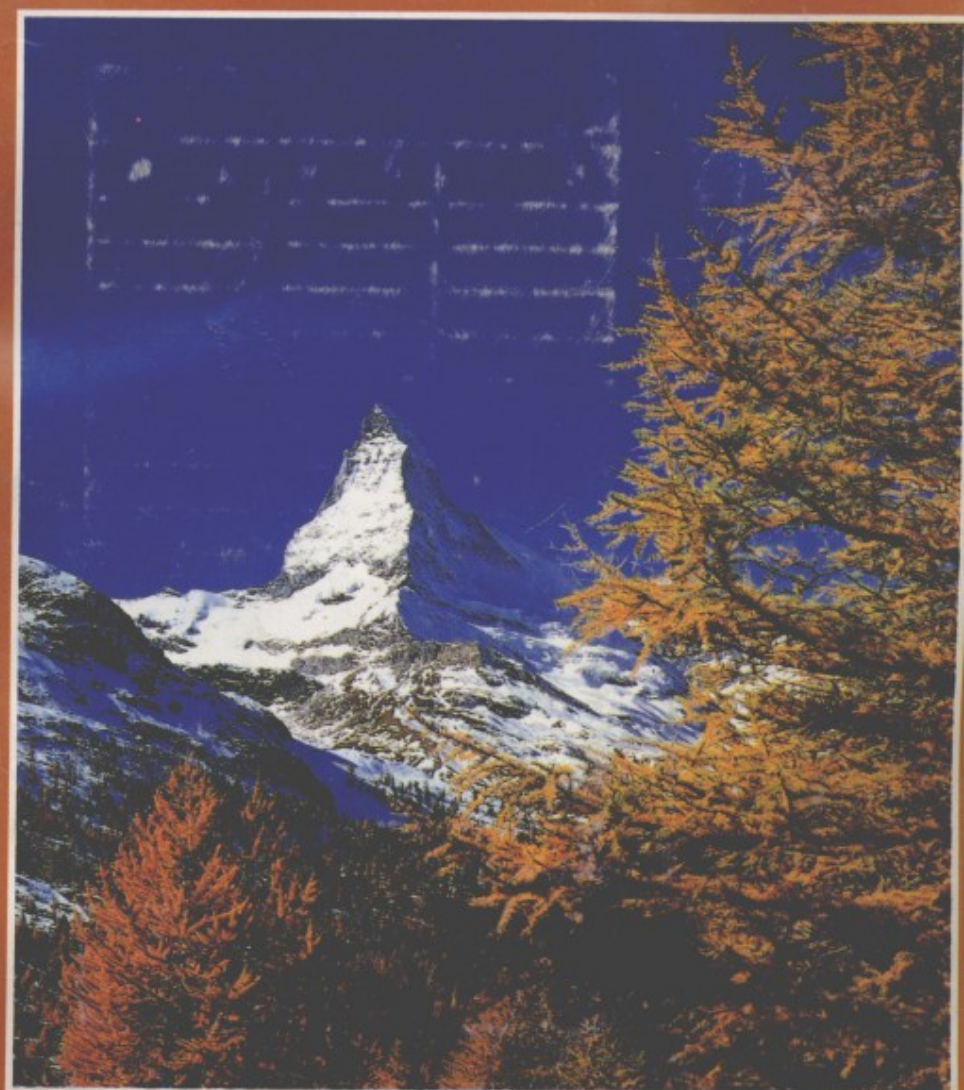


主编 翁正阳  
尹福昌

# 新编高中英语 结构-功能训练

(高考卷·修订本)

XinBian GaoZhong YingYu  
JieGou - GongNeng XunLian



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封面设计:周剑峰

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翁正阳 尹福昌 主编

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## 前 言

本书依据《高级中学英语学科课程标准》对高中三年级学生学习英语规定的教学目标和各项要求,采用“结构-功能法”的编写体系,按课本知识新编一九九八年高考新题型模拟卷16份。

“新编高中英语结构-功能训练”丛书是新编高中英语教材的配套同步练习,除高一、高二、高三年级上下学期各配一本外,还配有《会考卷》、《高考卷》两本复习指导,全套共计八本书。

本套书紧扣教材,在面向“普高”的基础上,充分考虑到重点中学的教学要求。在新教材“深化语言知识,提高学生语言交际能力和自学能力”的要求下,具体落实训练,尽可能地加深学生对教学内容的理解和掌握。

本书可作为学生掌握听力和语音、语言知识的自我测试,也可作为教师对教学过程进行检查和教学参考。

本书由翁正阳、尹福昌主编,参加编写的有史蓓琪,徐玉章,严萍,沈兆祥,张晓红,谢瑞康等。

由于时间仓促,书中难免有疏漏,恳请广大师生指正,以便再版时改进。

编 者

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## 高考模拟试卷一

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_

### 第 I 卷(共 110 分)

一、语法(25%)从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. It \_\_\_\_\_ that he wasn't there when we went to see him last night.  
A. is so happened                      B. so happened  
C. was so happened                      D. was happening
- ( ) 2. The room is crowded here and there isn't \_\_\_\_\_ for another man  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. room...to seat                      B. much room...to seat  
C. enough room...to be seated                      D. enough room...sitting
- ( ) 3. When autumn comes, down \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do the leaves fall                      B. the leaves fall  
C. fall the leaves                      D. falling the leaves
- ( ) 4. One of the windows of our classroom is rather hard \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to open it                      B. to being opened  
C. to open                      D. to be opened
- ( ) 5. There \_\_\_\_\_ too much work to do this afternoon.  
A. seem not to be                      B. seems not to be  
C. don't seem to be                      D. isn't seem to be
- ( ) 6. We can do more than \_\_\_\_\_ for him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. waited...wake                      B. wait...to be woken  
C. wait...to wake                      D. waiting...waking
- ( ) 7. I can't concentrate \_\_\_\_\_ my lessons unless I'm free \_\_\_\_\_ noise.  
A. on...with                      B. at...from                      C. on...of                      D. with...of
- ( ) 8. It is two months \_\_\_\_\_ I came here to teach you English.  
A. when                      B. that                      C. until                      D. since
- ( ) 9. Wood is widely used \_\_\_\_\_ fine paper.  
A. to make                      B. to making                      C. to be making                      D. to be made
- ( ) 10. It is in the very factory \_\_\_\_\_ we worked last year that we will work for two weeks next month.  
A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. when

- ( ) 11. I don't think he \_\_\_\_\_ a new TV set.  
A. needs buy      B. need      C. need to buy      D. need buy
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_ quite a few techniques to learn languages well.  
A. It seems to have      B. There seem to be  
C. There seems to have      D. It seems to be
- ( ) 13. The mother \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_ child very much.  
A. missed...missing      B. missing...missed  
C. missed...missed      D. miss...missing
- ( ) 14. The newspaper is very useful to \_\_\_\_\_ cares about world developments.  
A. who      B. anyone      C. whomever      D. whoever
- ( ) 15. People make pens \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. write      B. to write      C. writing      D. written
- ( ) 16. What makes language learning \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for these students?  
A. seems      B. too much      C. so much      D. much too
- ( ) 17. Was it \_\_\_\_\_ found the lost papers?  
A. herself      B. she herself      C. she herself who      D. herself who
- ( ) 18. He had to come and worry her with a question just \_\_\_\_\_ she was busy doing some sewing.  
A. while      B. as      C. when      D. then
- ( ) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ difficult work you have given me to do!  
A. What      B. What a      C. How a      D. How
- ( ) 20. Boys' clothes are almost as expensive as \_\_\_\_\_ these days.  
A. man's      B. mans'      C. men's      D. mens'
- ( ) 21. \_\_\_\_\_ you met her, it was not in my office.  
A. Whatever      B. Whenever      C. Wherever      D. However
- ( ) 22. I think he seldom goes to see a doctor, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. don't I      B. doesn't he      C. do I      D. does he
- ( ) 23. If you want to make progress in spoken English, don't be afraid of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. being laughed      B. being laughed at  
C. laughing at      D. to be laughed at
- ( ) 24. \_\_\_\_\_ we all know, the earth moves round the sun.  
A. Which      B. That      C. As      D. It
- ( ) 25. Work hard at the lessons and success will be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his      B. hers      C. mine      D. yours

二、词汇(10%)从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

- ( ) 26. The flowers have burst forth in all their beauty.  
A. appeared suddenly      B. all kinds of colours  
C. broken up      D. come into being



1. ( ) 27. Leave him alone, mind your own affairs.

- A. accident B. means C. course D. business

( ) 28. Set out now, or if not, you will be late.

- A. otherwise B. unless C. however D. thus

( ) 29. The research being made by the scientists will do good to the social.

- A. help to B. helpful to C. useful D. benefit

( ) 30. After he graduated from the high school, he went to New York before long.

- A. soon B. long before C. a long time D. for a time

( ) 31. It is easier to make plans than to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. carry on them B. carry out them C. carry them out D. carry them on

( ) 32. Our teacher told us not to \_\_\_\_\_ dictionaries too often when we were reading articles in English.

- A. turn on B. turn over C. turn to D. turn off

( ) 33. Generally \_\_\_\_\_, some animals are warm-blooded, while \_\_\_\_\_ are cold-blooded.

- A. speak...the others B. speaking...others  
C. talking...other D. saying...anothers

( ) 34. \_\_\_\_\_, have you been to Beijing?

- A. By the way B. On the way C. In the way D. In a way

( ) 35. \_\_\_\_\_ himself heard, he spoke loudly.

- A. So as to make B. In order to put  
C. In order to make D. So as to have

三、语言功能(10%)从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

( ) 36. — “I am sorry to have kept you waiting for such a long time.” —

“\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A. Thank you B. Never mind  
C. With pleasure D. Don't feel so sorry

( ) 37. — “Is this the right way to the First Department Store?” — “\_\_\_\_\_”

- A. It's only a fifteen minutes' walk.  
B. I hope you can tell me.  
C. Oh, I'm sorry, but I'm a stranger here.  
D. Excuse me, is this the right way?

( ) 38. — “How can I turn on the radio?” — “\_\_\_\_\_ the biggest button.”

- A. Just pushing B. By pushing  
C. You may pushing D. To push

( ) 39. — “I'm Jack, from America”. — “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- A. Yes, thank you B. Nice to meet you  
C. It's nice of you D. Very well

- ( ) 40. — “Thank you very much for your help.” — “I’m very glad I \_\_\_\_\_.”  
 A. could B. am able to  
 C. was able to D. could be able to
- ( ) 41. — “Would you please give us a talk on spaceship?”  
 — — “\_\_\_\_\_, but I have been busy with my research these days.”  
 A. Never mind B. I wish I could  
 C. Not at all D. I wish I can
- ( ) 42. — “Can you play basketball?” — — “No, and \_\_\_\_\_.”  
 A. neither my sister can B. nor my sister can  
 C. neither does my sister D. nor can my sister
- ( ) 43. — “What did Lingling ask you?” — — “She asked me \_\_\_\_\_ him a ruler.”  
 A. to borrow B. to lend C. for borrowing D. that I borrow
- ( ) 44. — “You didn’t come to yesterday’s meeting, did you?”  
 — — “No. But I wish I \_\_\_\_\_.”  
 A. had B. did C. was D. came
- ( ) 45. — “Let’s start planning for the meeting.” — — “\_\_\_\_\_.”  
 A. That’s a very good idea B. I’d love to  
 C. Yes, why not D. All right

四、综合运用(25%) 下面短文中每个空格有 A、B、C、D 四个选项, 根据上下文选择一个最佳答案。

(A)

The dog has been man’s best friend for thousands of years. Many stories are 46 of the bravery and faithfulness(忠诚) of dogs. There is even a village 47 after such a dog. It is the village of Bethgelert in North Wales. According to the story that has been told in the village for many centuries, Gelert was a hunting dog belonging to Llewellyn, the great lord(大领主) of the region(地区). One morning, when Llewellyn wanted to go hunting, he could not find Gelert and set off 48 him. On his return from the hunt, Llewellyn found Gelert 49 with blood. Llewellyn’s baby was not in 50 bed and the bed itself was in disorder. Thinking that the dog had eaten the child, he killed Gelert with his sword. The noise awoke the baby, 51 had been asleep under a pile of bed coverings. To his 52, Llewellyn heard his child’s cry, and found it there, safe and sound. Under the bed was found a great wolf, 53 by Gelert. The faithful dog had 54 the life of his master’s child, but 55 his own because of a terrible misunderstanding.

- ( ) 46. A. told B. said C. spoken D. whispered  
 ( ) 47. A. name B. being name C. named D. calling  
 ( ) 48. A. with B. not C. without D. besides

- ( )49. A. painted      B. dyed      C. put on      D. covered  
 ( )50. A. his      B. her      C. its      D. hers  
 ( )51. A. whom      B. who      C. which      D. whose  
 ( )52. A. surprising      B. surprised      C. surprise      D. surprisingly  
 ( )53. A. murdered      B. killed      C. shot      D. death  
 ( )54. A. gave      B. death      C. saved      D. helped  
 ( )55. A. dropped      B. left      C. found      D. lost

(B)

The American and English not only 56 the same language but also 57 a large number of social customs. For example, in both America and England, people shake hands when they met 58 for the first time. This is often 59 for women as well as for men. Also, 60 Englishmen will open a 61 for a woman or offer their seats 62 a woman, and so will most Americans. Neither the British nor Americans object to 63 in line at the 64 office, the bank, or 65. Being on time is 66 both in England and in America. That is, if a dinner invitation is 67 7 o'clock, the dinner guests either arrive 68 to that time or call up to explain his 69. Of course, their customs are not always the same. The American have "70 breaks", while the British often have "tea break".

- ( )56. A. say      B. speak      C. tell      D. talk  
 ( )57. A. take      B. share      C. bring      D. use  
 ( )58. A. the others      B. each other      C. them      D. themselves  
 ( )59. A. real      B. true      C. wrong      D. false  
 ( )60. A. most      B. several      C. some      D. any  
 ( )61. A. book      B. desk      C. door      D. window  
 ( )62. A. toward      B. with      C. for      D. to  
 ( )63. A. standing      B. stand      C. stood      D. being stood  
 ( )64. A. teachers'      B. post      C. lawyer's      D. doctor's  
 ( )65. A. nowhere      B. somewhere      C. anywhere      D. where  
 ( )66. A. useful      B. uncommon      C. necessary      D. important  
 ( )67. A. to      B. for      C. on      D. over  
 ( )68. A. near      B. next      C. close      D. nearly  
 ( )69. A. laste      B. delay      C. arrival      D. coming  
 ( )70. A. dinner      B. tea      C. meal      D. coffee

五、语篇理解(40%)阅读下列短文,根据短文内容,从各题的四个选项中选择一最佳答案。

(A)

Almost everyone knows the meanings of Mr., Mrs. and Miss...Mr. is used before the names of men. Mrs. is for married women and Miss is for single women. But what is Ms.?

For some time, businessmen in the United States have used Mrs. before a woman's name when they do not know whether the woman is married or not. Today, however, many women prefer to use Ms. rather than Mrs. or Miss. The word Mr. does not tell us whether or not a man is married. Many women think this is an advantage for men. They want to be equal to men in this way. These women feel that it is not important for people to know whether they are married or not.

There are some problems with Ms., however. Not all women like it. Some like the older ways of doing things. Some find it difficult to pronounce.

Ms. sounds like "miz". Generally, young women like it better than older women do. It is difficult to know whether or not Ms. will be used by more American women in the future. What do you think of this change?

( ) 71. What does the first paragraph tell us?

- A. Nearly all people know what Mr., Mrs. and Miss mean except Ms.
- B. Almost all people know the meaning of Mr., Mrs. and Miss. as well as Ms.
- C. Nearly everyone knows the meaning of Mr., Mrs. and Miss besides Ms.
- D. All of the above.

( ) 72. Nowadays many women like to be called Ms. before their names because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they don't want people to know if they are married or not
- B. they have the right to be called so
- C. they feel it unfair for men to be called Mr. while they are called Mrs. or Miss.
- D. none of the above

( ) 73. Some don't like to use Ms. before their names because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they have got accustomed to what they have been called before
- B. they find the word doesn't sound good
- C. they think it more reasonable to use Mrs. or Miss.
- D. they don't mind if others know they are married or not

( ) 74. Which of the statements is true?

- A. More women like to use Ms. before their names.
- B. Not one of the old likes to use Ms.
- C. Ms. is only used in America.
- D. It's hard to tell if more American women will like using Ms.

( ) 75. What does the passage imply(暗示)?

- A. Ms. came into use as early as Mr., Mrs. and Miss.
- B. Ms. began to be used no earlier than Mrs., Mrs. and Miss.
- C. Mr., Mrs. and Miss began to be used earlier than Ms.

D. Mr. , Mrs. and Miss began to be used later than Ms.

(B)

Everybody uses A. M. and P. M. to mean before noon and after noon. But do you know exactly what they mean and how they came into being?

We know that the turning of the earth makes the sun and stars seem to move across the sky. Daylight, of course, begins with the sun rising in the east and ends with the sun setting in the west. Being high in the sky, between these two positions, the sun has travelled a quarter journey. And half of the daylight hours have been spent.

Therefore, by noticing where the sun stood in the sky, early man learned how to tell the time of the day. At night, the stars were observed. He could also know the time.

The important thing in keeping time is to know the exact moment of noon. For each of us, wherever we are, noon is when the sun is directly overhead. Think of an imaginary line, a meridian(子午线), drawn across the sky, going from the north point of your horizon down to the south point.

When the sun crosses your meridian, it is noon for you. When the sun still lies to the east of your meridian, it is morning. After the sun has crossed this meridian, it is afternoon.

The Latin word for "midday" is meridiem, from which comes our word ante meridian, whose short form is A. M. , which means before midday. P. M. is the short form for post meridiem, meaning after midday.

- ( ) 76. The English word "meridian" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ante meridiem in Latin      B. P. M. in Latin  
C. post meridiem in Latin      D. meridiem in Latin
- ( ) 77. Early man learned how to tell the time of the day \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by noticing where the sun stood in the sky  
B. by knowing the exact moment of noon  
C. by drawing a meridian across the sky  
D. by observing the positions the stars exist in the sky
- ( ) 78. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A. A. M. means before noon in English and ante meridiem in Latin.  
B. P. M. is the short form for post meridiem in Latin and standing for before midday in English.  
C. Daylight begins with the sun rising in the west and ends with the sun setting in the east.  
D. Meridiem in Latin comes from our word meridian.
- ( ) 79. It is exact moment of noon \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. that the sun crosses the imaginary line

- B. when the sun still lies to the east of the meridian
- C. after the sun has crossed the imaginary line
- D. when the sun is not directly overhead

( ) 80. "Before midday" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the sun has travelled a quarter journey
- B. half of the daylight hours have been spent
- C. the sun hasn't travelled a quarter journey yet
- D. the sun has travelled half of its journey

(C)

In every school there is a "top" crowd that sets the pace, while the others follow their lead. Let's say the top crowd decides that it is smart to wear bright red sweaters. Pretty soon everybody is wearing bright red sweaters.

There is nothing wrong with that, except the fact on some people bright red sweater is mighty unbecoming.

The situation can even become dangerous, if the top crowd decides that it is smart to drink or to drive cars at seventy miles an hour. Then the people who follow the lead are endangering their lives. They are like sheep being led to the slaughter (屠宰).

Now, chances are that you have come across situations like these more than once in your life, chances are that one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong. You may have excused yourself by saying, "The crowd does it." Well, let the crowd do it, but don't do it yourself. Learn to say "No."

Develop your own standards and your own judgement. If you know the crowd is planning something of which you disapprove, have the courage to bow out gracefully (得体地). You'll have the satisfaction of standing on your own two feet.

( ) 81. The best title for this selection is:

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Follow the Leader | B. The "Top" Crowd |
| C. On Being Yourself | D. Rules for Teens |

( ) 82. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in every school there is a "top" crowd that sets the pace
- B. it is a mistake to follow the "top" crowd blindly
- C. people who follow the "top" crowd are endangering their lives
- D. at one time or another you probably did something you knew to be wrong

( ) 83. The author disapproves of wearing red sweaters if \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. the crowd is wearing them  | B. you can't afford them   |
| C. you don't look good in red | D. your parents disapprove |

( ) 84. The author urges (激励) the reader to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                         |                     |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------|
| A. obey his or her parents              | B. follow the crowd |
| C. take the advice of his or her elders | D. be independent   |

( ) 85. People who slavishly follow the "top" crowd \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sometimes do things against their better judgement
- B. lose popularity
- C. have no respect for their parents
- D. eventually become pace-setters in their own right

(D)

It was very hot in the court-room and everybody was feeling sleepy. After a tiring morning, the clerks were anxious to get off to lunch and even the judge must have felt relieved(宽慰的) when the last case(案件) came up before the court.

A short, middle-aged man with grey hair and small blue eyes was now standing before him. The man had a foolish expression on his face and he kept looking around stupidly as if he was trying hard to understand what was going on.

The man was accused(控告) of breaking into a house and stealing a cheap watch. The witness(见证人) who was called did not give a very clear account of what had happened. He claimed to have seen a man outside the house one night, but on being questioned further, he confessed(供认) that he was not sure whether this was the man. The judge considered the matter for a short time, then declared that as there was no real proof, the man could not be found guilty(有罪的) of any crime. He said that the case was dismissed and then rose to go. Meanwhile, the accused looked very puzzled. It was clear that he had not understood a thing. Noticing this, the judge paused for a moment and then the man said suddenly, "Excuse me, sir, but do I have to give the watch back or not?"

( ) 86. Couldn't the witness make sure whether the accused was the man who had stolen the watch?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.
- C. Certainly.
- D. Not sure.

( ) 87. The case soon came to an end because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the judge was anxious to leave
- B. the man didn't steal the watch
- C. there were not enough proofs for the case
- D. it was very hot in the court-room

( ) 88. When the trial ended, the judge declared that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the accused was innocent(无罪的)
- B. the accused was guilty of crime
- C. they had to put the case aside for the moment
- D. the case needed further proofs

( ) 89. The passage implies that the accused was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an idiot
- B. unhealthy
- C. not bright
- D. slow in reacting(反应)

( ) 90. Who broke into the house and stole the watch?

- A. No one.    B. The witness.    C. A thief.    D. the man accused.

## 第Ⅱ卷(共40分)

六、翻译(15%)根据括号内提供的英语单词或词组,把下列句子翻译成英语。

1. 汤姆坐在那里,假装什么异常的事情也没发生过。(nothing unusual)

2. 人们通常用谚语来表达自己的感情。(by using proverbs)

3. 你不应该忽视他人的忠告,否则你就不会失败了。(neglect...advice)

4. 学校对面正建造的一幢十三层大楼将用作图书馆。(be used as)

5. 住房条件一直是我们大家都关心的事。(care about)

七、写作(25%)根据提示的情景用英语写出一段100—120词的通顺恰当的短文。不必根据中文逐字逐句翻译。

江烽是个工人的儿子,对党,对人民无比热爱;他爱好体育运动,擅长踢足球。起先,他在学习上有不少困难,但他刻苦好学,终于克服了困难,他决不把今天的作业留到明天,因此常常学习到深夜。他乐于助人,为大家树立了好榜样。同学们都喜欢他,一致选他为班长。

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## 高考模拟试卷二

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Number \_\_\_\_\_ Score \_\_\_\_\_

### 第 I 卷(共 110 分)

一、语法(25%)从下列各题的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

- ( ) 1. Such a question \_\_\_\_\_ that is easy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. as...to answer                      B. like...to answer  
C. like...to be answered                D. as...to be answered
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ money, you may go there by bus instead of calling a taxi.
- A. Save                      B. Saving                      C. Saved                      D. To save
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ is most important to me is \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have to go to work by bike.
- A. Which...that    B. What...that    C. That...what    D. What...what
- ( ) 4. Newspapers are very useful \_\_\_\_\_ us because they can inform us \_\_\_\_\_ world developments.
- A. for...about    B. to...with    C. to...of    D. with...of
- ( ) 5. We must do something to prevent our house \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to be broken in                      B. being broken into  
C. from breaking in                      D. to break in
- ( ) 6. Products of their factory are made resistant \_\_\_\_\_ fire.
- A. for                      B. in                      C. to                      D. from
- ( ) 7. There's no more work \_\_\_\_\_. You may go home now.
- A. to be doing    B. to do                      C. to be leaving    D. to leave
- ( ) 8. I'm afraid that the old parents \_\_\_\_\_ the naughty grandson.
- A. have some trouble with                B. have some trouble in  
C. have some troubles in                      D. have some troubles with
- ( ) 9. Thank you for warning me \_\_\_\_\_ the car. I was \_\_\_\_\_ to cross the street.
- A. for...going    B. of...about    C. about...almost    D. of...quick
- ( ) 10. The Nobel Prizes \_\_\_\_\_ outstanding service only.
- A. award                      B. are awarded    C. award of                      D. are awarded for
- ( ) 11. \_\_\_\_\_ with a gas which is lighter than air, a balloon can float in the air.
- A. When filling    B. When filled    C. Filling                      D. Having filled