



高中英语 会考测试

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上海教育出版社
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本书编写组

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前 言

在高中毕业复习迎考阶段,老师和同学们都希望有一本精心选择、信度较高、针对性强的英语会考水平测试练习册。本书正是为这个目的而编写的。

编写前,作者再次学习大纲和考纲,分析近年来高中英语会考试卷的内容、思路和布局,结合多年在高中毕业班教学实践经验,奋战数月编写了这本书。

这本书有以下几个明显的特点:

一、知识覆盖面广,试卷难易适度

与会考要求、标准、难度保持一致,这是编写的一项重要原则。

比如:“词汇与语法知识多项选择”和“辨认错误”二个题型中所拟的测试题几乎覆盖了所有高中语法要点。冠词、名词、主谓一致、代词、形容词、副词、介词、时态、语态、语气、情态动词、易混淆的词、短语动词,词的搭配,强调与倒装、各类从句、各类问句、感叹句、祈使句、语序惯用法、句型结构,无一遗漏。

每类题型中各小题的先后顺序既有一定的规律,又注意先易后难,整卷难易适度。

二、试题设计科学,决不随意拼凑

各类题型的安排和选编都按一定的要求、一定的顺序和一定的规律。

“单词辨音”共8小题,元音与辅音的考查比例是5:3。

“综合填空”、“阅读理解”,既注意词汇、语法、结构等方面综合考查,又注意选材角度和题材类型,文章都经作者删节增减。每份试卷的阅读理解部分都有一篇科普读物。

“单词拼写”既有熟词的各种词性转换拼写,又有同音词、同义词、反义词、序数词、比较级、现在分词、过去式、过去分词等各种形式,有助于同学全面系统复习。

“句型转换”10小题的编写也有一定规律,既有词组用法的转换,又有整体句子结构的转换,比例安排恰当。

“动词填空”中谓语动词各种时态的填空与非谓语动词各种形式的填充比例以及动词主动语态与被动语态的比例都与会考内容一致。

“补全对话”题材面广、内容不重复,实用性强、针对性强。

三、练习分析同步、测试结合评估

人们常说,“学而不思则罔”。凡有经验的老师也都认为,“练而不析则滞”。

每次练习、测试后请同学们多注意失分,少留心得分。每一题型失几分,都必须一分一分地具体分析出来。本书共20套试卷,每五套为一单元,完成每份试卷和每一单元后都应查缺补漏。如自己分析尚有困难,质量分析表可为您提供方便。如能请老师帮助分析更佳。愿您事半功倍。

诚然,错误缺点总是难免的,请老师和同学们使用后毫无保留地指出来。参加编写本书的是市重点中学担任高中毕业班的高级教师和有经验的把关老师。他们是浦东新区教育学院盛德仁老师、大境中学邵士迥老师、向明中学季祖安老师、上海中学郑幼露老师、南洋

模范中学汪宏老师，由盛德仁、邵士迥老师负责统稿。编写者曾得到众多的同行和编者所在学校的关心帮助，在此表示感谢。

《高中英语会考水平测试》编写组

1993.

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高中英语会考水平测试题(一)

第一部分

一、单词辨音 下列各组单词中有三个单词的划线部分读音相同，只有一个例外。选出读音不同的单词。(本题共 8 分，每小题 1 分)

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. <u>water</u> | B. <u>want</u> | C. <u>what</u> | D. <u>watch</u> |
| 2. A. <u>waist</u> | B. <u>said</u> | C. <u>explain</u> | D. <u>gain</u> |
| 3. A. <u>spear</u> | B. <u>research</u> | C. <u>nearly</u> | D. <u>clear</u> |
| 4. A. <u>please</u> | B. <u>Thursday</u> | C. <u>cause</u> | D. <u>course</u> |
| 5. A. <u>worthy</u> | B. <u>smooth</u> | C. <u>breath</u> | D. <u>clothes</u> |
| 6. A. <u>rewarded</u> | B. <u>tested</u> | C. <u>locked</u> | D. <u>skated</u> |
| 7. A. <u>fairly</u> | B. <u>merry</u> | C. <u>electrify</u> | D. <u>diary</u> |
| 8. A. <u>bury</u> | B. <u>push</u> | C. <u>pull</u> | D. <u>bullet</u> |

二、词汇与语法多项选择 从下列各句的 A、B、C、D 四个答案中选择一个正确答案。(本题共 16 分，每小题 1 分)

9. The movement took place in _____.
A. the 1940s' B. 1940es
C. 1940's D. the 1940s
10. The news of victory _____ in.
A. keep pouring B. keep to pour
C. keeps pouring D. keeps poured
11. In my opinion, the sentence _____ is wrong.
A. himself B. herself
C. it D. itself
12. _____ the people rose up.
A. Long before B. It was before long
C. It was not long before D. It was not before long
13. We are determined to carry out the plan _____.
A. at the end B. in the end
C. by the end D. to the end
14. "_____ I wrap it up for you?" the salesgirl asked me.
A. May B. Shall
C. Can D. Need

- 三、辨认错误 在下列各句的划线部分A、B、C、D中各有一个错误，指出这一错误。
(本题共 10 分，每小题 1 分)

- 2 •

27. Out rushed she, with tears in her eyes.
 A B C D
28. He usually walks to school on foot with a good classmate of his.
 A B C D
29. How fast his heart beat! He felt that before him there was a broad road led to
 A B C D
 success.
30. Put the milk in a cool place unless it will go bad.
 A B C D
31. Since you are free tonight, why not drop in and play the chess with me?
 A B C D
32. It was her who paid great attention to us and helped us develop good habits.
 A B C D
33. The weather report says that tomorrow will rain in most parts of the country.
 A B C D
34. Without knowledge of science and technology, it is impossible to build ours into
 A B C D
 a socialist powerful country.

四、综合填空 在下面的短文中有 16 个空格，每个空格有 A、B、C、D 四个答案，根据上下文选择一个正确答案。（本题共 16 分，每小题 1 分）

I'll tell you a story about a Chinese student. He went to study in England. His surname was Sun. 35 S-U-N, 36 the sun in the sky.

England is a country 37 bad weather. It is often cloudy and rainy, and it rains now and again, so the people don't get much sunshine 38.

When the Chinese student 39 at London Airport, a tall English policeman with a long face 40 his passport to check the visa (签证). The policeman 41 find the Chinese name "Sun" in the passport. He thought it was pronounced just like the English word "sun". So he 42 the Chinese student, "I see your name is Sun. You are wanted here."

The Chinese student was greatly surprised, 43 you are wanted by the police, you 44 the law. So he asked the policeman, "45 anything wrong with my passport 46 the visa? Do I have to go back?"

"Go back?" shouted the policeman, "47 you are here, we'll never let you go away."

The young man was 48 more surprised. He thought he was going to be arrested (逮捕). He was 49 sure now that he had broken a law, but he didn't know what crime (罪) he had committed (犯). He asked again: "50 happened? What have I done?"

It was only then that policeman began to smile. He said, "You don't know what you've done, Mr Sun? You've brought sunshine to England. We don't want you to

go away."

35. A. It's spelling

C. It spells

36. A. as

C. just like

37. A. in

C. of

38. A. in the year

C. in one year

39. A. arrived

C. got

40. A. would open

C. opened

41. A. was interesting in

C. was interesting to

42. A. told

C. talked to

43. A. even if

C. as if

44. A. must have broken

C. may have broken

45. A. Was there

C. Are there

46. A. and

C. or

47. A. Since that

C. Now that

48. A. a little

C. a bit

49. A. quite

C. much

50. A. What is

C. What has been

B. It is spelt

D. It is being spelt

B. as if

D. likely to be

B. at

D. with

B. in a year

D. in that year

B. reached

D. came

B. was going to

D. to open

B. was interested in

D. was interested to

B. said to

D. spoke to

B. because if

D. only if

B. must break

D. would have broken

B. Were there

D. Is there

B. with

D. of

B. Since which

D. Now which

B. even

D. a little bit

B. rather

D. quitely

B. What is being

D. What has

五、阅读理解 阅读下列短文，然后根据短文内容，从各题的A、B、C、D四个答案中选择一个正确答案。（本题共15分，每小题1分）

(A)

In October 1949, the United Nations brought a number of officials on food to Geneva to discuss the problem of eating habits and food supplies of peoples through-

out the world. One problem that interested them particularly was a form of illness, about which little was known, among the children in Africa and Latin America.

Two doctors were chosen to make the study. They flew to Africa south of the Sahara and during the next two months visited ten countries. They found that serious illness resulted from poor eating existed in all parts of Africa.

The sick children are usually from one to four years old. As the illness progresses, the children's stomachs become filled with liquid. The hair changes colour and starts to fall out. The patient loses all interest in his surroundings (环境) and even in food, and becomes so weak that he wants to lie down all the time.

The doctors pointed out that many African children caught this kind of illness because they ate too little milk or meat. It was necessary that the children of Africa be helped to eat better. The doctors suggested that the production of foods rich in protein (蛋白质) be increased. The United Nations should send large quantities of milk to hospitals and child-health centres.

51. This illness is caused by _____.
A. poor living conditions B. a kind of pest
C. having no food D. not having enough protein
52. The study of this illness by the two doctors was done in _____.
A. the Sahara B. Africa
C. Latin America D. Central America
53. A main sign of the illness is that children who have it _____.
A. cannot stand still B. grow more hair
C. have a fat stomach D. are always hungry
54. A good way to cure the illness is by _____.
A. eating more meat B. taking the proper medicine
C. drinking clean water D. eating more vegetables
55. The best title for the passage may be _____.
A. A Strange Illness B. A Serious Illness
C. A Serious Problem for the United Nations
D. A Form of Illness Found in Africa

(B)

It was a wet spring. After a year and a half in a big city he had forgotten how muddy (泥泞的) a country road could be. Now he had arrived.

The old place hadn't changed much. His eyes noticed everything: the farmhouse that needed paint, the tall tree, even the old glider — a kind of swinging (摇摆的) seat. How many times he and Travis had sat on that glider, swing back and forth, imagining that it was an airplane! He and Travis had been much younger then.

He looked out across the fields, expecting to see Travis working there. Then he

remembered and looked away.

He went to the kitchen door. Footsteps came toward him. The door was pushed open. For a long moment they just stared at each other.

"Hello, Papa," he said. He stepped inside, and his father shut the door.

"The funeral (葬礼) was three days ago," said his father in a quiet voice.

"I know." He looked around the room he and Travis had shared. There were things missing. Painfully he realized what they were. Travis' old jacket was gone, and all his airplane books. It was like walking into the wrong house.

"Then why weren't you here?" his father asked.

On the day of the funeral, he had gone to the airport and watched the big jet planes, losing himself in the noise of their engines. "I don't know why I wasn't here," he said.

His father was looking at him coldly. He glanced (扫视) down at himself, then realized what his father must be thinking about his long hair and his old trousers,

"How's Mom?" he asked, looking away.

"Not well. She took it hard."

He wasn't surprised. Travis had been her world.

Coming back had been a mistake. All his old wounds were opening again.

56. From the passage we know that he and Travis were probably _____.
A. friends B. brothers C. classmates D. roommates
57. In the sentence "For a long moment they just stared ..." the pronoun "they" refers to _____.
A. "he and Travis" B. "his father and Travis"
C. "he and his father" D. "his parents"
58. What had happened to Travis?
A. He had gone for outdoor activities.
B. He had stopped working in the fields.
C. He had left this world.
D. He had lost his life while watching the jet planes.
59. When the father said "She took it hard", he means _____.
A. she had a difficult time overcoming (克服) her sorrow
B. she tried hard to accept it
C. she was hard-hearted about it
D. she accepted it calmly
60. Which of the following statements is True about the young man in the story?
A. He came back home for spring vacation.
B. He came back home to attend Travis funeral.
C. It was more than a year ago that he left for the city.
D. It was by mistake that he entered the house.

(C)

Atoms (原子) are all around us. They are the bricks (砖) of which everything is made. Millions of atoms are held in just one grain of salt, but in spite of their small size they are very important. The way an everyday object acts depends on what kind of atoms are in it and how they act.

For example, you know that most solid objects melt (熔化) if they get hot enough. How does it happen? It is the effect of the heat on the object's atoms. All atoms move constantly. When they are hot, they move faster.

Usually the atoms in an object hold together and give the object its shape (形状). But if the object grows hot, its atoms move so fast that they break the force that usually holds them together. They move out of their usual places so that the object loses its shape. Then we say that the object is melting.

61. Atoms are like bricks because _____.
A. atoms are made up of bricks
B. atoms are made of everything
C. everything is made of atoms
D. they are the same in size
62. Which of the following is Not True?
A. We have atoms all around us.
B. When heated, an object will hold together and give its shape.
C. All atoms are moving
D. There are millions of atoms in only one grain of salt.
63. The way one object acts depends on _____.
A. the kinds of atoms in it
B. the way its atoms act
C. the number of atoms in it
D. both A and B
64. Atoms in an object move _____.
A. whenever they grow hot
B. only when the object is heated
C. at all times
D. unless the object has melted
65. When the atoms of an object leave their usual places, we say that the object is _____.
A. changing places
B. becoming smaller
C. becoming bigger
D. melting

第 二 部 分

一、单词拼写 按要求写出下列单词。(本题共 7 分, 每小题 1 分)

1. month (复数) _____
2. sink (过去分词) _____
3. wore (同音异义词) _____
4. pride (副词) _____
5. complete (动词) _____
6. wonderful (名词) _____
7. especially (同义词) _____

二、句型转换 在下列各句的每一个空格内填上一个单词, 使该句与所给句子的意义基本相同。(本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)

8. He is the owner of the shop.
The shop is _____.
 9. The footmark always terrified Robinson Crusoe.
Robinson Crusoe _____ always _____ the footmark.
 10. Although he is young, he has set up a new world record.
_____ he is, he has set up a new world record.
 11. The nobleman was very cruel to thrust at the peasant boy.
_____ was very cruel _____ the nobleman _____ thrust at the peasant boy.
 12. Those Young Pioneers are hanging the picture on the wall.
The picture _____ on the wall by those Young Pioneers.
 13. "Are you leaving the day after tomorrow?" he asked.
He asked me _____ was leaving two days _____.
 14. Please give me something that I can eat.
Please give me something _____.
 15. He went to the bookstore to buy some English dictionaries.
He went to the bookstore _____ he could buy some English dictionaries.
 16. The little girl went to sleep after her mother had arrived home.
The little girl _____ to sleep _____ her mother had arrived home.
 17. I have never read such a good book.
This is _____ book I have _____ read.
- ### 三、动词填空 在每句句子的空格内填入所给动词的适当形式。(本题共 10 分, 每小题 1 分)
18. Will you go and help to get in the crops when the harvest time _____?
(come)
 19. While the man _____ at the shop window, the thief stole his wallet. (look)
 20. He came up and _____ down to pick up his hat. (knee)
 21. Don't take away the papers. They _____ by the manager. (not, sign)
 22. He got to the station only, _____ the train had gone. (find)

23. My friend told me these old houses _____ **down the next week.** (pull)
24. We all thought that Xiao Lin's _____ there was a great mistake. (go)
25. Yesterday was the second time his brother _____ late for school. (be)
26. How long ago _____ the shoes _____? (buy)
27. _____ her before, we didn't know she was his daughter. (not, see)

四、补全对话 看完演出后, Bob 请 Jane 谈谈观后感, Jane 也问了 Bob 的想法。Jane 认为主要演员演得很好, 总的说来这场演出是值得看的。下面是他们的对话, 请补全。所写的句子必须与所给的标点符号一致。 (本题共 8 分, 每小题 2 分)

Bob: Well, 28 ?

Jane: Great! I enjoyed every minute of it. 29, Bob?

Bob: I think that the music was all right, but the dancing was just so-so.

Jane: Do you think so? 30.

Bob: But the others didn't.

Jane: Oh, don't be overcritical (过度指摘). On the whole, 31.

高中英语会考水平测试答卷(一)

班级 _____

学号 _____

姓名 _____

成绩 _____

修改不要擦橡皮，以涂点面积最大为有效

第一部分

一、单词拼写

(1×8=8%)

- 1 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 2 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 3 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 4 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 5 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 6 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 7 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 8 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

二、词汇与语法多项选择

(1×16=16%)

- 9 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 10 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 11 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 12 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 13 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 14 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 15 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 16 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

三、辨认错误

(1×10=10%)

- 17 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 18 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 19 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 20 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 21 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 22 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 23 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 24 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 25 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 26 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 27 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 28 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 29 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 30 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 31 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 32 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 33 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 34 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

四、综合填空

(1×16=16%)

- 35 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 36 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 37 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 38 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 39 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 40 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 41 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 42 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

五、阅读理解

(1×15=15%)

- 43 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 44 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 45 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 46 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 47 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 48 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 49 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 50 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- 51 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 52 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 53 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 54 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 55 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 56 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 57 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 58 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 59 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 60 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

- 61 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 62 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 63 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 64 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D
- 65 ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D