

飓风英语 HURRICANE 高考测试专辑

广州重点中学全真模拟考卷精选

“3+X”高考

英语全卷测试

(含听力)



中山大学音像出版社

《狂飚英语》高考测试专辑

“3 + X”高考英语全卷测试
(含听力)

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1999 高考英语的变化

(代 序)

高考英语的发展一直沿着“从考语言知识逐渐转移到考语言运用能力”这一方向前进。1999 高考英语(广东卷)的题型变化充分地体现了这种走势。

一、减少对语法和识记的考查

- (1) 取消以考查知识为主的辨音题。因为以书面形式考语音,效度低。
- (2) 取消侧重知识与记忆的单词拼写题。
- (3) 取消以选择作答考查交际能力的“补全对话”题,因为效度低。
- (4) 减少 5 题以考查语法为主的单项选择题。

二、加大对理解能力和表达能力的考查

(1) 听力理解增至 30 分,意味着听力的权重从 1998 年的 2% (5 科总分 750, 听力分 15)增至 1999 年的 6.7% (3 科总分 450)。

(2) 完形填空题以阅读理解为基础,考查综合运用英语的能力。完形填空题减少 5 题,却从 25 分增至 30 分,题量减少而权重增大了。

三、减小短文改错题和书面表达题的权重

短文改错题从 15 分调至 10 分,书面表达题从 30 分调至 25 分,但两题的题量没有变化,显然这两题的权重减小了,这是由于需要保持全卷 150 分的缘故。

四、题目的分布与比例

对全卷的内容与分数进行统计,结果如下:

- (1) 直接考查理解能力的题目(听力、阅读)有 70 分,占 47%;
- (2) 间接考查理解或以理解为基础的题目(单项选择、完形填空、短文改错)有 55 分,占 37%;
- (3) 直接考查表达能力的题目(书面表达)有 25 分,占 17%;
- (4) 间接考查表达能力的题目(短文改错)有 10 分,占 7%;
- (5) 考查综合运用能力的题目(完形填空、短文改错)有 40 分,占 27%;
- (6) 直接或间接考查语言知识与识记的题目(单项选择,短文改错)仅为 25 分,占 17%。

(注:百分比统计有重复计算)

从上述分析可见,1999 高考英语的考试重点是理解能力、表达能力和综合运

用能力。备考工作应以系统复习语言知识为基础,多做练习,重点训练学生的理解、表达和综合运用能力。

基于上述的认识,广东省和广州市几所重点中学的高三级英语教师编著了这本《1999 高考英语全卷测试》(含听力),用作英语备考的训练材料。这些模拟试题完全按照 1999 高考英语样题的要求命题,并附有答案。每所学校各出一份完整的模拟试题,其中广雅、省实和执信三所学校模拟试题中的听力部分,是按考试要求的时间标准录制音带的,各占一面磁带;而二中和六中试题的听力部分,在录音时缩短了答题的停顿时间,共用一面磁带,以便提高磁带的信息量。

这五份模拟试题出得很好。在备考过程中,教师可以使用这些模拟试题来训练学生,检查和提高他们的英语理解、表达和综合运用能力,查漏补缺,临阵磨枪,争取良好的高考成绩。

另外,各所名校的教师将自己在高考前用来训练本校学生的模拟试题公之于众,这还是首次。他们辛苦编写出来的模拟试题,不管是“名校之作”也好,是“抛砖引玉”也罢;总之,他们的行动打破了以往学校之间互相封锁、备考高招不外露的保守观念,必将对提高英语高考水平作出一定的贡献。

黄子成
1999 年元月

1999 高考英语模拟试题(一)

本试卷分第一卷和第二卷两部分,共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 一 卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

注意事项:

1. 答第一卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目、试卷类型用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试卷上。
3. 考试结束,考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

Example: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

Answer: [A] ☒ B [C]

1. Where is the man going to?
A. He is going to the bus station.
B. He is going to the train station.
C. He is going to the airport.
2. What time is it now?
A. 7:20. B. 7:10. C. 6:10.
3. How much is the red bag?
A. 12 yuan. B. 30 yuan. C. 21 yuan.
4. Where does this conversation take place?
A. In a classroom. B. In a restaurant. C. In a hospital.

5. What does the man suggest?

- A. He wants to help her. B. He can cure her. C. He can't help her.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What are they talking about?

- A. They are talking about that building.
B. They are talking about money.
C. They are talking about smoking.

7. Who owns that building?

- A. The man owns that building.
B. The woman owns that building.
C. Neither of them owns that building.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why did the woman say the school is different?

- A. Because there're no teachers or students there.
B. Because it's a tele-school.
C. Because they can learn nothing there.

9. What can you learn in a tele-school?

- A. Something far away.
B. History only.
C. Something about television and telephones.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至第 12 题。

10. What was the woman thinking?

- A. She was thinking about the past.
B. She was thinking about the present.
C. She was thinking about the sand castles.

11. Who always made sand castles?

- A. The man. B. The woman. C. Both of them.

12. What is life like according to the man?

- A. Life is more wonderful now.
B. Life was wonderful in the past.
C. Life is always wonderful.

听第 9 段材料,回答第 13 至第 16 题。

13. What are they talking about?
 A. They are talking about soccer.
 B. They are talking about running.
 C. They are talking about playing.
14. What doesn't Miss King do in her city?
 A. Go dancing. B. Play soccer. C. Go shopping.
15. Who runs faster, Mr Black or Miss King?
 A. Mr Black. B. Miss King. C. Both of them run fast.
16. What probably happened to Mr Black?
 A. He probably knocked on a rock.
 B. He probably ran on a ball.
 C. He was probably tired out.

听第 10 段材料,回答第 17 至第 20 题。

17. People visit Venice because _____.
 A. the Queen of the Adriatic Sea is living there
 B. it is a beautiful city
 C. there are no roads, no cars or buses there
18. How do people move up and down the canals?
 A. By ship. B. By boat. C. By car.
19. How many canals are there in Venice altogether?
 A. 178. B. 177. C. 2040.
20. The citizens of Venice _____.
 A. want to leave Venice
 B. do not want to stay there
 C. want to protect the city from the sea

第二部分：英语知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

第一节 单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.

A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

Answer: [A] [B] [C] [D]

21. I can't thank you _____ much for your kindness. I owe my success to you.
 A. so B. very C. too D. as
22. Nobody can cure _____ laziness.
 A. him his B. his C. him of his D. him of

23. — Would you like to play basketball with him?
 — Sorry, I have to finish my homework before my father ____ back.
 A. comes B. will come C. has come D. shall come
24. — What do you think of the film "Titanic"?
 — I've never seen ____ film.
 A. a more moved B. a more moving C. the most moved D. the most moving
25. Please tell me the way you thought of ____ the garden.
 A. take care of B. to take care of C. taking care D. how to take care
26. — ____ in the office. Please stop it.
 — Sorry, I ____.
 A. Smoking is not allowed; don't know B. Not smoke; am not sure
 C. Don't smoke; have no idea D. Smoking is forbidden; didn't know
27. The baby is sleeping in the next room. Would you please ____ the radio a little, Mike?
 A. turn on B. turn off C. turn up D. turn down
28. — The young man spent as much time as he ____ the experiments.
 — No wonder he succeeded ____.
 A. did; by the end B. could do; in the end
 C. could doing; at the end D. could to do; in the end
29. ____ he has done much for the people ____ us very much.
 A. When; please B. That; pleases
 C. Because; makes D. /; get
30. The great trouble Mr Ying ____ show us how to run the machine ____ him completely tired out.
 A. took to; made B. takes to; made
 C. took; make D. take to; to make
31. — May I help you with some shoes, sir?
 — Yes, I'd like to try on these black ____.
 A. one B. pair C. others D. ones
32. — His brother studies at No. 1 Middle School.
 — ____ my brother and me.
 A. So do B. So does C. Neither do D. So it is with
33. — Did the film-star recognize you?
 — No, he doesn't remember ____ me before.
 A. ever to meet B. ever he was met
 C. that he was ever met D. ever having met
34. ____ the first to use nuclear weapons.
 A. At no time will China be B. At no time China will be
 C. Never China will be D. Will China never be
35. What we want to know is ____ or not he will come to speak to us tomorrow.
 A. whether B. that C. what D. if

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A mother camel walked with her son through the desert. They were 36 water and grass. The son asked, "What do water and grass 37, Mother?"

She replied, "Water looks like the sky, blue and clear, 38 grass is green, fresh and nice."

After 39 a day and night, the son suddenly got 40 and cried, "Look, Mother, there's water and grass over there!"

"Foolish talk, child."

The water and grass was on the left, while the desert was 41. Because the mother camel was 42 in the left eye, she saw only 43 with her right one.

After another day and night, the son 44 a second grassland, but his mother still didn't 45 him. She said angrily, "No, that's not a grassland. That's a 46. I've more knowledge than you, child. 47."

The son 48. When he saw a grassland for the 49 time, he left his mother 50. He ran to the grass and fed 51. But the poor mother still 52 on and on, hungry, thirsty and tired. What she saw 53 her right eye was the desert, the waterless, grassless desert.

Prejudice (偏见) is more dreadful (可怕) than ignorance (无知). Ignorance can be corrected through 54, but it is not easy for prejudice 55.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. searching | B. looking for | C. seem to | D. appear |
| 37. A. look like | B. be like | C. seem to | D. appear |
| 38. A. while | B. but | C. otherwise | D. however |
| 39. A. climbing | B. stepping | C. running | D. walking |
| 40. A. frightened | B. excited | C. angry | D. puzzled |
| 41. A. on the edge | B. at the top | C. on the right | D. in the end |
| 42. A. weak | B. injured | C. blind | D. hurt |
| 43. A. a sea of yellow sand | B. a blue and clear sea | C. a green grassland | D. a few trees |
| 44. A. found | B. looked for | C. searched for | D. found out |
| 45. A. need | B. believe | C. like | D. see |
| 46. A. desert | B. sea | C. hill | D. lake |
| 47. A. You're right | B. You're mistaken | C. I'm right | D. I'm mistaken |
| 48. A. felt excited | B. got pleased | C. was curious | D. got angry |
| 49. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. fourth |
| 50. A. with her permission | B. without telling her | C. by chance | D. with joy |
| 51. A. him | B. himself | C. his mother | D. her |
| 52. A. climbed | B. waited | C. ran | D. throughout |
| 53. through | B. though | C. thought | D. throughout |

54. A. game B. experiment C. study D. research
55. A. to be caught B. to be developed C. to be got D. to be changed

第三部分: 阅读理解(共 20 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面短文, 从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

One of the things to be learnt in a foreign language is guessing all the time what sort of thing to come next when listening to someone talking. People do this all the time in their own language, so it is necessary to do this in a foreign language, too. Here are some examples:

- 1) "What's the matter?" "I went to a party last night, so I . . ."
- 2) "I feel so tired these days." "I think you need . . ."
- 3) "Of course, she never stops talking. She is one of the most . . ."

You notice from the above three examples that the context helps a great deal in understanding what is being talked about. So, "guessing" is very important in understanding English, especially spoken English.

56. This article tells us mainly about ____ .
- A. the importance of "guessing" in learning a foreign language
 - B. how to guess what one is going to talk about
 - C. some examples of correct guessing
 - D. how important it is to guess all the time
57. From the context, we can see the finished answer in Example 1 probably is ____ .
- A. so I didn't have a good time
 - B. so I went to bed very late
 - C. so I felt very sad
 - D. so I got up very early
58. The finished answer of Example 3 probably is: "She is one of the most ____ ."
- A. famous film stars
 - B. beautiful women
 - C. famous speakers
 - D. talkative women
59. The article tells us that guessing is ____ in learning a foreign language.
- A. the only way
 - B. one of the most important ways
 - C. more important than any other ways
 - D. more important in reading English than in spoken English

B

On the night of February 9, 1986, astronomers(天文学家) from 51 countries looked through their telescopes. They were watching for an old visitor from very far away. And sure enough, there it was, right on time! A bright light moved across the blackness. It was Halley's Comet (哈雷彗星).

Halley's Comet is named after the English astronomer, Edmond Halley, who saw it

in 1682. Halley knew that people had seen bright lights in the sky in 1531 and again in 1607. He did a little mathematics and said the visitor would come back again in 1758. He was right. Halley said that in the future, men would travel to the comet and ride it around space!

As the comet came near the earth in 1986, the European Space Agency fired a rocket called Grotto. Grotto came within 605 kilometres (376 miles) of the atmosphere of the comet. It is about 15 kilometres long and 8 kilometres wide (9.3 miles by 5 miles). Its atmosphere contains the element nitrogen (氮气), but no air. The centre of the comet is made of dust and solid water. It's a very cold, lonely place. Would you like to ride the comet, or do you prefer riding the earth?

60. From the article we know that Halley's Comet returns every ____ years.

- A. 77 B. 76 C. 78 D. 1758

61. We can infer that the comet will come back next in ____.

- A. 2060 B. 2066 C. 2062 D. 2000

62. The comet is made of ____.

- A. dust and nitrogen B. ice and dust C. water and ice D. dust, ice and air

63. From the article we know that the comet is ____.

- A. a new comer B. an old visitor C. a planet of the earth D. a planet of the moon

C

"Future Crime: Hackers and Crackers"

Johnny Smith was a high school student. Johnny was a good mathematics student, a very good mathematics student. He loved his computer. He worked with it every evening after school. But Johnny was not a very good English student, not good at all. He got an F in his English class. One night after school, Johnny connected his computer to the computer in his high school office. The school office computer had the grades of all the students: the math grades, the science grades, the grades in arts and music, and the grades in English. Johnny searched through the school files. He found his English grade an F. Johnny changed his English grade from an F to an A. Johnny's parents looked at his report card. They were very happy.

"An A in English!" said Johnny's Dad. "You're a very smart boy, Johnny."

Johnny is a **hacker**. Hackers know how to take information from other computers and put new information in. Using a modem(调制解调器), they connect their computers to other computers secretly. School headmasters and teachers are worried about hackers. So are the police. In the movie *War Games*, a high school hacker entered the computer of the United States Military. He almost started World War III! This probably could not happen in real life, but hackers can commit crimes. These criminals are called **crackers**. They take money from bank computer accounts and put it into their personal accounts. And they never even have to leave home to do it!

64. From the passage, we know that Johnny is ____.

E

A family living in an apartment house in the suburbs of a large city had a cat to which they were very much attached (喜爱). One day the cat got sick and finally died. As there was no rear yard to their home in which to bury the cat, Father was forced to wrap the cat up in a newspaper and take it with him, being carefully reminded by Mother to toss (扔出) the bundle from the train window on his way to work.

Father placed his bundle upon the baggage rack (行李架) over his seat, but struck up a conversation with a fellow and forgot to toss the bundle out of the window. He took the package on to his office, thinking that he would dispose of it on his way home that evening. But again he got to talk to someone on the train, forgot about the cat, and still had the bundle under his arm when he arrived home. His wife scolded him about it and Father promised to take care of the matter the next day. But once more his memory failed him. When for the third time he arrived home still carrying the bundle, poor Mother became quite angry.

"You've got to dispose of that cat right now," said she. "Put it in the furnace!" But as he lifted the bundle from a table, it fell open, and lo and behold, there was a boiled ham!

71. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?
 - A. Absent-minded Father
 - B. Father Got a Boiled Ham
 - C. The Cat Died
 - D. The Cat and the Ham
72. From the passage we can infer (推断) that _____.
 - A. the boiled ham was probably bought by the father
 - B. the dead cat had changed into a boiled ham
 - C. the boiled ham was left by someone else who took the bundle by mistake
 - D. the cat liked eating boiled hams
73. What kind of person would you say the father was?
 - A. He was a parsimony (吝啬鬼).
 - B. He was unfriendly.
 - C. He was absent-minded.
 - D. He was greedy.
74. The writer _____ from this story.
 - A. only wanted to tell us a joke
 - B. wanted to tell us not to leave things on a train
 - C. wanted to praise his father
 - D. thought his father very silly
75. The phrase "his memory failed him" here means _____.
 - A. he didn't pass the exam
 - B. he can't remember anything
 - C. he forgot about the cat
 - D. he remembered that a boiled ham was in the bundle

第二卷 (共 35 分)

注意事项:

1. 用钢笔或圆珠笔直接答在试卷上。
2. 答卷前将密封线内的项目填写清楚。

第四部分:写(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

此题要求改正短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断;如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个勾(√);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

此行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词:在错的词下划一横线(),在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

| | |
|---|-----------|
| The word "sport" first mean something | 76. _____ |
| which people did in their free time. | 77. _____ |
| Later it often meant hunt wild | 78. _____ |
| animals and birds. About 100 years later | 79. _____ |
| the word was first used for organized games. | 80. _____ |
| This is the usually meaning of the | 81. _____ |
| word today. People spend a lot of | |
| their spare time playing the football, | 82. _____ |
| basketball, tennis and many other | |
| sports. Such people play because they want. | 83. _____ |
| A few people who paid for the | 84. _____ |
| sport they play are called professional(职业化的) | |
| sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for | |
| only a few years, and during that | 85. _____ |
| time the best ones can earn a lot of money. | |

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

按下列提示,写一篇介绍卡拉 OK 的短文(题目为 What on earth is Karaoke about?),文章的开头已给出。

1999 高考英语模拟试题(二)

本试卷分第一卷和第二卷两部分,共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 一 卷 (三部分, 共 115 分)

注意事项:

1. 答第一卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考试科目、试卷类型用铅笔涂写在答题卡上。
2. 每小题选出答案后,用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在试卷上。
3. 考试结束,考生将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

Example: How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15.

B. £ 9.15.

C. £ 9.18.

Answer: [A] ☒ [B] [C]

1. Where does the conversation take place?
A. In a restaurant. B. By the Huang Pu River. C. In a hotel.
2. At what time will they leave?
A. 9:15. B. 8:45. C. 5:15.
3. Why was Kate unhappy? It's because of _____.
A. the weather B. the cinema C. the man
4. How old is the car?
A. 2 years. B. 12 years. C. 7 years.
5. What did the waiter give to the woman?
A. A book. B. A magazine. C. A newspaper.