



Biao zun hua

Kaoshi

Jicu

Xunlian

英语标准化考试 基础训练

● 本书编写组 编

● 辽宁科学技术出版社

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一九八七年·沈阳

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Yingyu Biaozunhua Kaoshi jicu Xunlian

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编者说明

去年我省高校招生考试试行了标准化试题后，引起了教师、家长和学生们的强烈反响。他们纷纷要求招生部门或研究部门对标准化考试给予通俗解释，尤其希望有一些“样本”，以供学生平时进行训练。为了满足社会上的这一迫切需要，我们组织省内有关教师，精选了十一套试题，编辑成册，并在书后给出了每套题的答案，而且在部分试卷中还对答案进行了解释说明。书前对标准化考试的简介，是为使读者更好的了解标准化考试而编写的，供读者参考。书中试题不仅可作为应届高中毕业生复习用，而且对教师教学水平的提高、自学英语者进行自测也有一定的参考价值。

参加本书试题编写工作的有：于文、白向前、王廷盈、刘康、裴志民、张芝伦、李侃、俞良燕、姜少淳、邵士宽、佟德才、关正智、王庆华、潘忠亮、彭大鹏、韩光迪、孙铁冀、姜英杰。书前简介及全书最后的统稿工作是由姜英杰完成的。

另外，需要说明的是，本书所收入的试题仅是笔试试题。面试部分未包括在内；而且本书在组题时注意了一定的复现。在本书的最后还附有十一份答题卷，以供读者答题用。

编者

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标准化考试简介

标准化考试的内容主要包括三个方面：命题标准化、评分标准化和计分标准化。其中关键的一环是命题标准化。

命题标准化绝不能简单地理解为“一律是选择填空题”，而是如何从一个总体——中学讲过的全部教学内容——中抽取出供考试用的“样本”，即试卷题目的问题。这种“样本”选取得如何，直接影响考试的结果。传统命题都是在考前，由教育行政部门组织一小批专家，凭他们的经验来选取题数十分有限的“样本”，这种单凭经验，而且又是少数人的经验命出的试题，无论从范围、重点，还是难易程度上都很难保持均衡与继承，因此也很难反映出考生的真实水平。

标准化命题就是要克服以往命题的弊端，使命题科学化。它的基本原则有两条：一是客观性；二是实践性。其一般要求是：

1. 制定考试大纲或考试指导书，用以规定考试的范围、内容、要求、方式以及评分、计分的方法等。考试大纲的内容要与教学大纲一致，但又不能和教学大纲等同。

2. 命题的依据是教学大纲的要求，内容既要检查基本知识，又要检查考生分析问题和解决问题的能力。命题的覆盖面要尽量大；要涉及教学的所有主要部分；难度要适当，表达要清楚无误。在命题的同时，要认真制定好标准答案。

3. 命题以后要进行预测, 以确定题目的有效性、可靠性和鉴别力。在预测中, 既要求被试者有代表性, 又要求有高度的保密性。对此, 一般都把考题分散到许多和将来考生所在单位大致相同的单位中去, 并把试题和他们平时测验的试题混杂在一起。把预测的结果进行统计分析, 计算各题的效度、信度、区分度和难度。继而对试题进行筛选, 把符合一定指标的试题留存, 把不合要求的题目进行替换或修改。

4. 将预测后符合要求的题目, 依照教学大纲的要求, 根据题目的不同难度进行“配方”, 编制出一套试题。然后按照这个标准试卷的模式, 复制出若干份相同难度、相同测试点的试卷。将这些试卷聚集起来, 就形成了题库。使用时, 从题库中提取题目就可以了。

以上简单介绍的是标准化考试的命题过程, 标准化考试的计分也同传统的考试计分方法不同。它不是简单地根据一个学生的原始得分的多少来判定, 而是通过一定的统计, 计算出该生在总体中的位置(即名次)来判定学生的优劣, 这是极为准确的。

为了使评分更为准确、客观。标准化考试时, 多采用多选题。

多选题是国外盛行的命题方式。随着教育科学的发展, 多选题的类型也在不断变化。有最佳答案题、配伍题、是非题、复合是非题等等。现就我国英语考试中常见的类型, 简单介绍如下。

1) 一句话中间留有空白, 下面有 4~5 个备选答案, 其中只有一个是正确的。如:

I have nothing to do _____ this matter.

A. to B. with C. for D. of

答案是 B

此种题型不仅可以用单词做备选答案，也可以用短语，甚至是句子。如：

(1) In 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed into the Atlantic _____

A. to prove that the earth was round.

B. to try to discover a New World.

C. to find a sea route to the gold, spices and silk of Asia.

D. to answer the call of the King and Queen of Spain.

答案是 C

(2) Men have always tried to build their homes near sources of fresh water because _____.

A. it is needed for generating electricity.

B. it is necessary for life.

C. it is not good enough to drink.

D. it is not polluted.

答案是 B

以上两例 (1) 是短语做备选答案；(2) 则是用句子做备选答案。

2) 列出两组单词、短语或句子。其中一组为另一组的解释或合成词的分离形式，由考生进行配伍。一个答案只能用一次。如：

1. throw

A. be scared

2. promise

B. say one will do something

3. be frightened C. cast

答案: 1C 2B 3A

此种类型最适合单词释义。也可以变通为完成句子形式。即一组为半句话, 备选答案为半句话, 配伍后, 成为一句完整句子。如:

1. Many people don't like dust and think it is a nuisance.
 2. Dust gives us a soft daylight.
 3. High up on a mountain the sky appears blue.
 4. We could not live without dust.
- A. because the dust grains over the mountain are finer and only reflect blue light.
- B. but actually it is useful in many ways.
- C. Because it plays an important part in forming clouds and rains.
- D. by reflecting light and spreading it around.

答案: 1B 2D 3A 4C

这种形式适合测验从句、动词非谓语形式及阅读理解。

3) 上述题型还可发展, 即备选答案与题目不是等额的, 或规定可以重复使用, 有的备选答案根本无用。这样命题则加深了这类题的难度。

4) 完形填空。这种试题虽然是在短文中填空, 但由于每个空都给出供选择的答案, 因此, 也是多选题。其命题方式是给出一个有一定主题的短文, 在句子中留有空白, 在空白上标上序号, 每个序号给出 4~5 个备选答案, 选一个正确的。如:

When David 1 at the party, everybody 2

1. A. had arrived B. arrived C. was arriving
D. arrives E. has arrived

2. A. would dance B. were dancing C. having danced
D. was dancing E. had danced

答案: 1 为 B, 2 为 D

5) 多选法改错。这种题型是给一个句子在 4~5 处划上横线, 标上标号, 其中有一处是错的。由考生找出来。

如:

Either John or Mary are going to the theatre,
A B C
but one of them has to stay at home
D E

答案是 C

6) 为了测试考生的综合能力及所学知识的完整、牢固, 有一种难度较大的题型, 即复合型的多选题。这种题型在备选答案中设有不止一个正确答案, 要求考生必须全部选出来, 选不全者不给分, 或只给一半分。如:

He continued _____ at the door for some time.
A. knocking B. to knock C. having knocked
D. knocked

答案是 A、B

这种类型可以用于多选题最难处理的翻译句子或完成句子。如:

汉译英: 他要我告诉你不必为那件事担心。

A. He asked me to tell you that you don't have to worry about it.

B. He asked me to tell you that you didn't have

to worry about it.

C. He asked me to tell you that there is no need for you to worry about it.

D. He asked me to tell you that you needn't to worry about it.

答案是 A、B、C、D

在回答多选题时，要知道它的设计规律。一道多选题，是由题干和备选答案组成。其中一个正确答案，其余的叫作干扰答案。干扰答案本身有三种类型：

a. 干扰答案本身是错误的。如：

Do you mind if I play the violin here?

A. No, I do mind.

B. No, do as you please.

C. Yes, I don't mind.

D. Yes, do as you please.

其中，A、B、C本身不符合英语习惯，是错误的。No一定要与否定连用，Yes要与肯定连用。以上三个答案一看便知是错的。

b. 干扰答案本身是正确的，但放到题干所给的限制条件中，则是错的。如：

Neither you nor he _____ diligent.

A. am B. are C. is D. were

以上四个答案孤立地看，都是正确的。但放到题干中则发现只有C符合英语主谓一致的规则。

c. 干扰答案本身有正确的，也有错误的这也得靠题干提供的限制条件来确定哪一个正确答案。如：

Does your brother like _____ in bed?

A. lain B. laying C. lieing D. lying

这四个答案中 C. lieing 本身拼写有错。其余三个只有放在题干中，才能确认 D 是正确的。

由以上三种类型可知，在答题时首先要看备选答案本身是否有错，如果有就立即排除。把本身没错的答案放到题干中去分析，这样才能做到快而准。

试 卷 一

第一部分(K): 英语知识

KI. 语音知识 (共10小题, 每小题1分):

请观察每题所给四个单词的黑体字部分的发音是否一样。按四种情况选择 A、B、C或D答案。

A. 四个都是同一种读法。

B. 四个里面有两种读法。

C. 四个里面有三种读法。

D. 四个里面有四种读法。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. mine | magazine | print | give |
| 2. condition | attention | nation | population |
| 3. calm | half | warm | talk |
| 4. labour | four | tour | hour |
| 5. stomach | honour | improve | notice |
| 6. cheer | cheap | Christmas | headache |
| 7. neighbour | foreign | seize | receive |
| 8. buy | bury | business | produce |
| 9. music | person | conclusion | unusual |
| 10. topic | cabin | cancer | active |

KII. 完形填空 (共30小题, 每小题1分):

先通读下面的短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从下面四个答案中

选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

When Tony's grandfather was (11) _____, he worked in Canada (12) _____ summer. Once he (13) _____ the north of Canada, (14) _____ the North Pole (北极). The Eskimos (爱斯基摩人) live there. This is (15) _____ Tony's grandfather (16) _____ him about the Eskimos.

Near the North Pole there are two (17) _____ : winter and summer. The winter nights are long. For more than two months you can't see the sun, (18) _____ at noon. The summer days are (19) _____. For more than two months the sun never (20) _____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| 11. A. child | B. young | C. childhood | D. youth |
| 12. A. one | B. a | C. the other | D. every |
| 13. A. visited | B. got | C. called | D. saw |
| 14. A. by | B. nearly | C. nearby | D. near |
| 15. A. what | B. all | C. how | D. that |
| 16. A. spoke | B. said | C. told | D. talked |
| 17. A. seasons | B. days | C. months | D. years |
| 18. A. if | B. even | C. even if | D. as |
| 19. A. dark | B. bright | C. short | D. long |
| 20. A. set | B. sets | C. has set | D. be set |

The Eskimos have warm (21) _____. They make (22) _____ of it themselves. They make it from the skins of (23) _____. From skins, they make coats and even boats.

In the cold (24) _____, trees can't (25) _____.

The Eskimos have to build their houses from skins, earth, stone or snow. When they go (26) _____ they live in the tent of skins. When they are out in a storm and cannot get (27) _____ home, they build houses of (28) _____. They leave this kind of houses (29) _____ the storm is over. (30) _____ is hard for the Eskimos.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 21. A. dresses | B. cloth | C. clothing | D. clothes |
| 22. A. most | B. the most | C. least | D. the least |
| 23. A. animals | B. whales | C. fishes | D. beasts |
| 24. A. ice | B. day | C. weather | D. climate |
| 25. A. live | B. grow | C. plant | D. bear |
| 26. A. skating | B. hunting | C. shop-
ping | D. swim-
ming |
| 27. A. to | B. their | C. at | D. back |
| 28. A. skin | B. wood | C. snow | D. their
own |
| 29. A. in | B. before | C. when | D. during |
| 30. A. It | B. That | C. This | D. Life |

KIII. 语法填空 (共30小题, 每小题1分):

在A、B、C、D 四个答案中，选择可以填入空白处的正确答案。

31. The last letter of the word "ten" is _____ "n".
A. the B. a C. an D. /
32. Which do you think _____, this one or that one?
A. better B. the better C. best D. the best
33. "Frank can't leave until tomorrow."

"I know. _____"

- A. I can't too. B. I can too.
C. Neither can I. D. I can't neither.
34. I _____ have coffee than tea.
A. like more to B. prefer
C. would rather D. had better
35. I'll have to buy _____ trousers.
A. a B. two C. a pair of D. a couple of
36. She looks _____.
A. pleasant B. pleasantly
C. that she's pleasant D. to be pleasant
37. When you _____ the desks, please tell me.
A. will finish to move B. finish to move
C. will finish move D. have finished moving
38. The reason _____ I'm writing is to tell you about
a party on Saturday.
A. because B. why C. for D. as
39. Don't make him _____ it if he doesn't want to.
A. do B. to do C. doing D. that he do
40. She came _____ because her car has broken
down.
A. walking B. for foot C. with foot
D. on foot
41. That's the man _____ yesterday.
A. which I was talking to B. I was talking to
C. what I was talking to D. for who I was
talking

42. I've been looking for you _____.
 A. everywhere B. anywhere
 C. for all places D. in all places
43. Send him to the baker's _____ the bread.
 A. to buy B. in order he buys
 C. for to buy D. for buy
44. Mathilde is _____ Jane.
 A. a lot pretty than B. a lot move prettier than
 C. much more pretty D. much prettier than
 than
45. He didn't know _____ or go home.
 A. to wait B. if that he should wait
 C. if to wait D. whether to wait
46. How _____ is it from here to New York?
 A. long way B. long C. far D. much far
47. I wish I _____ what to do.
 A. knew B. have known C. know
 D. would know
48. I remember _____ the book last month. It was very interesting.
 A. to read B. reading C. to be read
 D. being read
49. _____ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears a "blue planet."
 A. Seen B. Seeing C. having seen D. To see
50. I would have gone to the meeting, if I _____ time.
 A. had had B. have had C. had