

全国名校高考模拟试题精选

英 语

《全国名校高考模拟试题精选丛书》编委会 编写



中国文史出版社

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前 言

为了帮助和指导高考考生全面系统地复习功课,做好应考准备,我们从北大附中、北师大附中、沈阳二中、东北育才中学、东北师大附中、上海中学、上海风华中学、华中师大附中、湖南师大附中、南京金陵中学以及湖北、安徽等省全国三十多所重点中学为本校高考考生进行复习、预考设计编写的高考模拟试卷中,经过分析精选,编写出版了这套《全国名校高考模拟试题精选丛书》。

该丛书按高考考试科目分文史、理工两类,其中文史类包括语文、数学、英语、政治、历史;理工类包括语文、数学、英语、物理、化学。这些模拟题,因为来自名牌重点中学,其针对性和实用性十分突出,对未来高考命题的特点和规律,考查重点和测试要求等都有所体现,使考生少走弯路,争取达到最佳复习效果,起到事半功倍的作用。因此,这套丛书是高考考生进行复习难得的优秀复习资料,也是教师进行高考辅导的最佳教材。

本书由刘中林主持编写,各分册参编人员有高成举、王玉民、康殿和、刘兴文、王占仁、曾秀华、李秀华、王者卿等,由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,书中难免出现不妥甚或错误之处,敬请使用本书的师生和有关专家批评指正,以便再版修订。

编 者

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全国名校高考模拟试题(一)

第 I 卷

I. 单项填空

(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. path A. advance B. strange C. wander D. change
() 2. salesman A. possible B. resist C. sister D. recent
() 3. dozen A. doctor B. fond C. double D. throw
() 4. pour A. poor B. labour C. what D. water
() 5. deaf A. treasure B. great C. cheap D. weave

(B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- () 6. All animals are afraid of _____ fire.
A. the B. a C. this D. that
- () 7. He spoke _____ the effect that we should all go with him.
A. to B. on C. with D. in
- () 8. It must be snowing, _____ it is so bright outside.
A. for B. because C. since D. due to
- () 9. "I'm out for a walk, Mum."
" _____ be long!"
A. Won't B. Don't C. It won't D. It will
- () 10. It was John, _____ studied very hard, _____ often offered us help.
A. that/that B. who/whih C. who/that D. that/who
- () 11. On his birthday the little boy looked forward to _____ a gift by his parents.
A. give B. be given C. giving D. being given
- () 12. The new library now _____ over there is to be completed next month.
A. built up B. having been built
C. to be built D. being built
- () 13. "Where is Mr Wang? I haven't seen him for a long time."
"He is said _____ a long English article into Chinese. That's why he seldom comes out for a walk."
A. to have translated B. to be translating
C. that he has translated D. that he is translating
- () 14. A man who often tells lies cannot make himself _____.
A. believe B. believing C. believed D. to believe

- () 15. Is Australia _____ country?
A. a speaking English B. a spoken English
C. an English-speaking D. an English-spoken
- () 16. No wine will be _____ at the wine party tonight.
A. served B. got C. taken D. drinking
- () 17. Never waste anything, and _____ never waste time.
A. at first B. at last C. above all D. after all
- () 18. Would you like some coffee? _____.
A. No, just a little B. Sorry, I'm afraid I can't
C. Yes, I'm very well D. No, thanks just the same.
- () 19. "How I _____ his achievements!"
"Keep up your courage and you'll succeed as he."
A. envy B. hate C. worship D. respect
- () 20. _____, the reward was given to him.
A. Being honest B. As an honest boy
C. He being honest D. He was honest
- () 21. "He'll never be able to find a good job like this."
"_____. He should have accepted it when he was offered the job."
A. Never mind B. It doesn't matter
C. What a pity D. So he did
- () 22. Toys made of plastics are _____ those made of metal.
A. less expensive than B. more expensive than
C. as expensive as D. as cheap as
- () 23. _____ a shower came.
A. All in sudden B. All of sudden
C. All in a sudden D. All of a sudden
- () 24. It is no _____ that he has made such rapid progress. He has been working hard at all his subjects.
A. wonder B. right C. matter D. problem
- () 25. "The music is too loud. Could you please turn down the radio a bit?" "_____. "
A. Thank you. It's kind of you to tell me.
B. Sorry, I don't know you are reading
C. Don't trouble me. I like music very much
D. Oh, I don't think so

1. 完形填空

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。

I was a reporter of an evening paper in London. One day I was 26 to write a few articles on 27 in London. It was 28 that all my adventures started. I made a 29 that the best

way of collecting 30 was that I would go deep into the 31 of life. I used to be an actor, of course, I had 32 all the skills of make-up(化妆) and I could 33 make good use of them. Having finished all necessary preparations, I 34 myself in one of the busiest streets. At home that night I was 35 to find, that I had received 36 a pound.

Well, you can imagine how 37 it was to settle down to work hard 38 the newspaper at two pounds a week, when I knew that I could 39 as much as that in a single day! I 40 my job as a reporter, though my 41 was hurt. My knowledge of make-up helped me 42 and my clever answers quickly made me almost a 43 character. All day and every day, the money 44 my cap and I usually received 45 two pounds in a day. In the end, I 46 take a large bright beautiful white 47 in the country, and later to 48. Nobody had any idea where my money 49 came from. My dear wife only knew that I had 50 in London; that was all.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| () 26. A. invited | B. asked | C. called | D. elected |
| () 27. A. playing | B. shopping | C. publishing | D. begging |
| () 28. A. then | B. there | C. soon | D. the capital |
| () 29. A. promise | B. conclusion | C. decision | D. preparation |
| () 30. A. facts | B. news | C. problems | D. money |
| () 31. A. diaries | B. realities | C. beginnings | D. difficulties |
| () 32. A. played | B. acted | C. learned | D. tried |
| () 33. A. even | B. just | C. hardly | D. still |
| () 34. A. found | B. placed | C. lay | D. expressed |
| () 35. A. excited | B. pleased | C. surprised | D. disappointed |
| () 36. A. more than | B. less than | C. only | D. exactly |
| () 37. A. interesting | B. successful | C. easy | D. hard |
| () 38. A. at | B. on | C. in | D. for |
| () 39. A. make | B. spend | C. save | D. care |
| () 40. A. gave in | B. gave off | C. gave up | D. gave out |
| () 41. A. heart | B. future | C. feeling | D. pride |
| () 42. A. a lot | B. a little | C. much | D. well |
| () 43. A. famous | B. public | C. popular | D. funny |
| () 44. A. ran into | B. came into | C. threw into | D. poured into |
| () 45. A. nearly | B. totally | C. at least | D. at most |
| () 46. A. was able to | B. could | C. had to | D. must |
| () 47. A. land | B. house | C. garden | D. car |
| () 48. A. move in | B. sell out | C. marry | D. engage |
| () 49. A. really | B. easily | C. simply | D. usually |
| () 50. A. office | B. job | C. bank | D. business |

III. 阅读理解

(A) 阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

A

In the 19th century there was an exhibition on the fine art in Paris. Before it was open to the public, several well-known artists were invited to visit and show their opinions. There was a curtain (帘子) covering each painting. When they came near the first painting, an assistant drew the curtain away. A beautiful paint of roses appeared before them. The painting was really true to life. At the moment a beautiful butterfly (蝴蝶) flew into the hall and stopped on one of the roses in the picture. All of them cheered. They all declared that it was excellent because it confused the butterfly. Then they came to the second painting. The assistant was going to draw the curtain as he did before. As soon as he touched the curtain, he cried, "Wonderful! It's the best painting I have ever seen!" All the artists asked him why he thought so. After he told the reason, everybody agreed with him.

- () 51. This story happened in the _____.
A. 1900's in Poland B. 1800's in Belgium
C. 1700's in Greece D. 1800's in France
- () 52. According to the passage, there _____ in the hall.
A. was only one curtain B. were two curtains
C. were a number of curtains D. were a great deal of curtains
- () 53. It confused the butterfly. Here "confused" means:
A. cheated B. drew C. struck D. moved
- () 54. What do you think the second painting was about?
A. a butterfly B. an exhibition C. a flower D. a curtain
- () 55. The second is even better because it _____.
A. was very true to life B. was another butterfly
C. confused the assistant D. was beautiful

B

A woman with child recently jumped into the Suzhou River to save a woman who tried to kill herself, the Liberation Daily reports.

In return for her trouble, she caught a cold and had her handbag stolen, the paper said.

Chen Yanfei, a worker at No. 4 Shanghai Vehicle (车辆) Repair Works, was on her way to a friend's when she saw the struggling woman in the river. She jumped into the water herself.

The woman, Ren Jinhua, was unconscious (失去知觉) but alive. Doctors at No. 1 Shanghai

People's Hospital saved her with emergency (紧急) treatments.

- () 56. Who jumped into the river to save the woman in water?
A. Chen Yanfei B. Ren Jinhua
C. Ren's friend D. Chen and her child
- () 57. What was Chen doing when the accident happened?
A. She was wandering along the river
B. She was going to visit a friend of hers.
C. She was going to the hospital
D. She was going back from work
- () 58. The phrase "a woman with child" in this passage means _____.
A. a woman together with her child B. a woman who had a child
C. a woman with a child to be born D. a woman and a baby
- () 59. What happened to Chen when she was saving Ren in the river?
A. She lost consciousness and was sent to hospital.
B. She was highly praised by the crowd as well as Ren Jinhua.
C. She was in trouble and danger.
D. She lost her handbag.
- () 60. By writing this report the writer meant to _____.
A. praise those who forget their own danger when other people are in trouble
B. blame(埋怨) Ren Jinhua, who shouldn't have tried to kill herself.
C. praise people for their good deeds and criticize(批评) those who fish in troubled waters.
D. criticize those who stand watching when others are in danger.

C

When people express a need for something-even if that need is imagined rather than real-someone will probably make it to meet that need. For example, from time to time prediction(预报) of a great earthquake(地震) upset the people of Tokyo, Japan. This earthquake hasn't happened yet, but people worry that it might. Some scientists warn that a quake as large as the one that destroyed the city on September 1, 1923, could happen sometime in the future. Predictions of possible earthquakes make some of the people of the world's largest city quite anxious. To make these people feel more secure, a factory has begun to produce and market a "Quake Kit", which is made up of bag with five things in it:

- (1) a map of the city of Tokyo
- (2) a water pot (without the water)
- (3) some sweets
- (4) a flashlight(手电筒)
- (5) a raincoat (one size fits all)

On the outside of the kit there is a space for the owner's name, address, blood types, and the name and address of someone to give notice to in case (万一) of death.

- () 61. The "quake kit" _____.
A. will save many lives B. meets a need for food
C. meets an imagined need D. could cause great harm
- () 62. What does the underlined word "secure" mean?
A. Healthy at anywhere B. Satisfied with each other.
C. Free from anxiety D. Comfortable in it
- () 63. If people think they need something, _____.
A. someone will sell it to them B. the stories won't carry it
C. an earthquake will destroy it D. they will refuse to buy it
- () 64. The things in the kit are _____.
A. all needed for life B. very expensive to make
C. a rather silly collection D. designed by scientists
- () 65. Without the earthquake kit _____.
A. many people would die B. nothing much would change
C. people would be less anxious D. stores would make no money

D

If you are like most people, your intelligence (智力) are different from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of year. A famous scientist, Ellsworth Huntington, concluded from other men's work and his own among people in different climates that climate and temperature have an effect on our mental abilities (能力).

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for thinking than summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people are lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best time of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in the spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors (因素) that bring about great changes in all nature.

Autumn is the next-best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be a good time to take a long holiday from thinking!

- () 66. According to the article, your intelligence probably _____.
A. stays the same throughout the year
B. are different from day to day
C. changes with the seasons
D. changes from year to year

- () 67. Huntington made his conclusion on _____.
- A. records of changes in his own intelligence
 - B. work with peoples in different climates
 - C. records of temperature changes
 - D. All of the above
- () 68. Huntington decided that climate and temperature have _____.
- A. a great effect on everyone's intelligence
 - B. some effect on more persons' intelligence
 - C. some effect on most persons' intelligence
 - D. no effect on most persons' intelligence
- () 69. It seems that the cold of winter _____.
- A. develops the ability to think
 - B. is the best time for thinking
 - C. is better for thinking than very warm weather
 - D. makes the ability to think less
- () 70. One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that _____.
- A. all nature, including man, is growing then
 - B. it lasts longer than the other seasons
 - C. it is not too warm and not too cold
 - D. Both B and C.

(B)完成对话。从A、B、C、D、E、F、G七个选项中选出五个,填入对话中的空白处,使对话语意完整,正确。

(Two friends meet in the street. They are talking about going to see a new play.)

Mike: Hello, Jack. Why are you in such a hurry?

Jack: Oh, Mike. I've got to meet Joyce. 71

Mike: The theatre? Do you often go?

Jack: 72 What about you?

Mike: Well, I don't often find time. Janet would like to go though.

Jack: That's a new play on next week. 73

Mike: That's a good idea. I'll ask Janet and ring you tomorrow.

Jack: 74 It's six o'clock already.

Mike: 75

Jack: Sure. See you next Saturday.

A. How's Janet?

B. We're off to the theatre.

C. No, I seldom go to the theatre.

D. Say hello to Janet for me.

E. Shall I book seats for next week for you?

F. Yes, we usually go once a week.

G. I must go now.

第 II 卷

IV. 单词拼写

下列各句皆须填入一个恰当的词(首字母已给出),使句子完整、通顺。请将该单词的正确形式填写在各题右边的横线上。

76. There are only 28 days in F . 76. _____

77. Thomas Edison was a great America i . 77. _____

78. Mrs White is a m who can not only play music but also write music. 78. _____

79. The development of modern a and industry produces more and more waste. 79. _____

80. Our v team has won the game. 80. _____

81. I tried to p him to get rid of smoking, but he could not listen to me. 81. _____

82. In chemistry books the letter "O" stands for o, and " H_2O " for water. 82. _____

83. Do you know that a cow has four s in its body and a worker ant has two? 83. _____

84. I like the telefilm very much, e the last part of it. 84. _____

85. Does the Atlantic Ocean s America from Europe? 85. _____

V. 短文改错

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的,在该行右边的横线上画一个勾(✓);如果有错误(每行不会多于一个错误),则按情况改错如下:

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

如果此行缺一个词: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。

如果此行错一个词: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:原行没有错的请不要改。

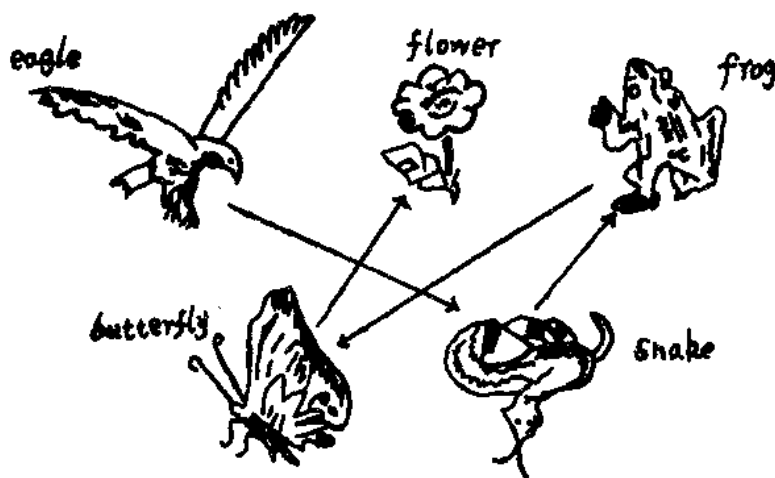
Language is always changed. In a society 86. _____
which life continues year after year with 87. _____
few changes, and the change does not change 88. _____
much, either. The earliest known languages have

complicated grammar and a small limited vocabulary. Over the centuries, the grammar changed, and the vocabulary grown. For example, English and Spanish people who came to America during the sixteenth and the seventeenth century gave the names to all the plants and animals. In this way hundreds new words introduced into English and Spanish vocabularies.

89. _____
 90. _____
 91. _____
 92. _____
 93. _____
 94. _____
 95. _____

VI. 书面表达

根据下图所示,写一篇 80—120 个单词的短文,说明它们之间的关系,要求关系正确,句子通顺,条理分明,标点准确,字迹工整。



The Balance Of Nature

全国名校高考模拟试题(二)

第 I 卷

I. 单项填空

(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. captain A. against B. mountain C. pain D. paid
() 2. blood A. boot B. childhood C. pronounce D. enough
() 3. chemist A. machine B. hatch C. chemistry D. chance
() 4. recently A. thief B. pen C. dress D. vegetable
() 5. throughout A. neither B. thick C. clothes D. mouths

(B)从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- () 6. "I usually go to school by bus."
"Why not _____ by bike for a change?"
A. to try going B. trying to go C. to try and go D. try going
- () 7. The cruel war robbed _____.
A. him his wife B. of him his wife
C. him of his wife D. of him of his wife
- () 8. —Did you _____ the invitation?
—Yes, I did. But I didn't _____ it.
A. accept; accept B. accept; receive
C. receive; accept D. receive; receive
- () 9. The president _____ arrive at nine tomorrow morning.
A. is B. is to C. is to be D. is going
- () 10. Few people could understand his advanced theory, _____?
A. did they B. didn't they C. could they D. couldn't they
- () 11. There _____ a temple near our house, but now it's gone.
A. used to have B. used to be
C. was used to have D. was used to be
- () 12. Please keep all the doors and windows _____; it's too hot today.
A. open B. opened C. opening D. to open
- () 13. Don't hurry. We still have _____ time.
A. a great many B. a great deal
C. plenty of D. a large number of
- () 14. _____ it is to skate on real ice in winter!

- A. How fun B. How a fun C. What fun D. What a fun
- () 15. While watching TV, _____.
- A. someone came in B. the telephone rang
C. the tea was ready D. we heard a strange noise
- () 16. There must be _____ with the machine.
- A. seriously wrong something B. something seriously wrong
C. wrong something serio D. something wrong seriously
- () 17. "Excuse me, could you tell me how to get to the park?"
" _____."
- A. You can't miss it B. I don't know
C. No, I can't D. I'm sorry, but I'm a stranger here myself
- () 18. Can you imagine Mr Crossett _____ sixty years of teaching?
- A. to have completed B. to complete
C. have completed D. having completed
- () 19. _____ he will be sent to Hainan is certain.
- A. Why B. Whether C. That D. How
- () 20. It is very hot. I feel like _____ something cool.
- A. to drink B. a drink C. a little D. drinking
- () 21. The American woman devoted _____ life to _____ for human rights.
- A. all her; fight B. all her; fighting
C. her all; fight D. her all; fighting
- () 22. It is _____ you to come and help us.
- A. good at B. good for C. good of D. good to
- () 23. Entering the room, the teacher found _____ there except Tom.
- A. everybody seated B. everybody is seated
C. everybody sit D. everybody is sitting
- () 24. You were late. If you _____ a little earlier, you _____ the famous writer.
- A. come/will see B. will come/will see
C. came/would see D. had come/would have seen
- () 25. _____, the young man could hardly move the rock.
- A. As he was strong B. As strong he was
C. Strong as he was D. He was as strong

I. 完形填空

阅读下列短文, 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

A

Most English people have three names; a first name, a middle name and the family name.

Their family name comes 26. For example, my full name is Jim Allan Green. Green is my family name. My parents gave me 27 of my other names.

People don't use their middle name very much. So "John Henry Brown" is usually called "28". People never use Mr, Mrs or Miss before their first names. So you can say John Brown, or Mr Brown; 29 you should never say Mr John. They use Mr, Mrs or Miss 30 the family name but never with the first name.

I think this is 31 Chinese names. In China, the first name is the family name, 32 the last name is the given name.

Sometimes people ask me 33 my name. "When you were born why did your parents call you Jim?" they asked. "Why did they choose that name?" the answer is 34 they didn't call me Jim. They called me James. James 35 the name of my Grandfather. In England, people usually call me Jim for short.

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|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| () 26. A. ahead | B. last | C. first | D. behind |
| () 27. A. each | B. every | C. all | D. both |
| () 28. A. John Brown | B. Henry Brown | C. John Henry | D. Brown Henry |
| () 29. A. while | B. but | C. and | D. then |
| () 30. A. after | B. behind | C. without | D. before |
| () 31. A. the same as | B. different from | C. more important than | D. as much as |
| () 32. A. and | B. or | C. but | D. so |
| () 33. A. for | B. with | C. about | D. of |
| () 34. A. because | B. that | C. how | D. why |
| () 35. A. is | B. used to be | C. was | D. were |

B

Sitting here in my new room. I often think of my childhood. We used to live on a farm. It was so far out in the country that there was no 36, so we had to use oil 37. We often got up at six o'clock in the morning in order to catch the school bus. 38 cold winter mornings. I remember, we 39 jump out of bed to the bath room; 40 we would wash our faces 41 cold water and throw 42 our clothes as quickly as possible.

Mother would always prepare hot food for 43 which we liked to eat 44 rushing out. 45 the darkness outside.

The school 46 was usually waiting for 47 when we arrived at the 48 of the line of waiting boys and girls. We would jump in crowding, 49, with the blue noses and frozen 50 and drive off to school.

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|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| () 36. A. gas | B. water | C. shop | D. electricity |
| () 37. A. lights | B. lamps | C. boxes | D. bowls |
| () 38. A. In | B. Of | C. During | D. On |