

广 东 科 技 出 版 社

ENGLISH

修 订 本

(高中三年级)

中学英语

标准化

试题集

中学英语 标准化试题集

(高中三年级)

(修订本)

顾 华	王 珍	洪纪勋
颜荣光	黄柏元	谢景尧
赵克镠	罗佐春	欧法正
伍润熹	张拔胜	周 岱

编写

徐庆新	周锦安	陈宗务	审校
-----	-----	-----	----

广东科技出版社

内 容 提 要

标准化命题考试,是运用教育测量学的基本原理对学生所学知识进行系统和科学的定量、定性分析。这是国家教育委员会确定的一项科研课题,属联合国教科文组织“教育评估”研究范畴。

本试题集根据中学教学大纲要求和教材内容,参考国外有关资料和国内试行的标准化考试试题编写,按学期分册编排。高中三年级用的《试题集》,有A、B、C三份高考英语标准化试测题,并收入了1986年全国高等院校统一招生考试英语科试题(标准化命题)、1986年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试英语试题、1986年上海市普通高等学校招生统一考试英语试题。

本书采用广东省信息技术开发公司、华南师范大学微电子研究所和福州大学联合研制的电脑排版软件排版,并通过激光打印机打印后印刷

Zhongxue Yingyu Biaozhunhua Shitij
(Gaozhong Sannianji)

中学英语标准化试题集

(高中三年级)

(修 订 本)

顾 华 王 珍 洪纪勋

顾荣光 黄柏元 谢景尧

赵克鏖 罗佐春 欧法正

伍润熏 张拔胜 周 岱

徐庆新 周锦安 陈宗务

编写

审校

*

广东科技出版社出版发行

广东番禺印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米 16开本 6印张 120,000字

1987年1月第1版 1987年1月第1次印刷

印数1—99,000册

统一书号 7182·161

定价 1.00元

目 录

高考英语标准化试测题

卷 (A) · 答题卷.....	1
卷 (A) · 试题卷.....	3
卷 (B) · 答题卷.....	19
卷 (B) · 试题卷.....	21
卷 (C) · 答题卷.....	35
卷 (C) · 试题卷.....	37

附录 (1) 1986年全国高等院校统一招生考试

英语科试题 (标准化命题)	53
---------------------	----

附录 (2) 1986年全国普通高等学校招生统一考试

英语试题.....	69
-----------	----

附录 (3) 1986年上海市普通高等学校招生统一考试

英语试题.....	81
-----------	----

高考英语标准化测试题

卷(A) . 答题卷

Name _____ No. _____

注意:

1. 所有试题都必须在答案卷上作答, 不要写在试题卷上。作答前可将本答题卷完整剪下, 写好姓名和编号, 考试完毕将试题卷和答题卷一并交回。

2. 答题时用2B铅笔将选定项圆圈涂黑涂满。例如, 选择答案为C, 则答成:

A B C D

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

如要改动, 用橡皮擦干净后重写。

3. 在答题时要核对清楚试题号码, 以免发生错误。

4. 每题从A、B、C、D中限选择答案一个, 多选、不答和答错均得零分。

5. 本试卷答题时间共90分钟。

ANSWER SHEET

A B C D	A B C D	A B C D	A B C D
(1) ○○○○	(26)○○○○	(51)○○○○	(76)○○○○
(2) ○○○○	(27)○○○○	(52)○○○○	(77)○○○○
(3) ○○○○	(28)○○○○	(53)○○○○	(78)○○○○
(4) ○○○○	(29)○○○○	(54)○○○○	(79)○○○○
(5) ○○○○	(30)○○○○	(55)○○○○	(80)○○○○
(6) ○○○○	(31)○○○○	(56)○○○○	(81)○○○○
(7) ○○○○	(32)○○○○	(57)○○○○	(82)○○○○
(8) ○○○○	(33)○○○○	(58)○○○○	(83)○○○○
(9) ○○○○	(34)○○○○	(59)○○○○	(84)○○○○
(10) ○○○○	(35)○○○○	(60)○○○○	(85)○○○○
(11) ○○○○	(36)○○○○	(61)○○○○	(86)○○○○
(12) ○○○○	(37)○○○○	(62)○○○○	(87)○○○○
(13) ○○○○	(38)○○○○	(63)○○○○	(88)○○○○
(14) ○○○○	(39)○○○○	(64)○○○○	(89)○○○○
(15) ○○○○	(40)○○○○	(65)○○○○	(90)○○○○
(16) ○○○○	(41)○○○○	(66)○○○○	(91)○○○○
(17) ○○○○	(42)○○○○	(67)○○○○	(92)○○○○
(18) ○○○○	(43)○○○○	(68)○○○○	(93)○○○○
(19) ○○○○	(44)○○○○	(69)○○○○	(94)○○○○
(20) ○○○○	(45)○○○○	(70)○○○○	(95)○○○○
(21) ○○○○	(46)○○○○	(71)○○○○	(96)○○○○
(22) ○○○○	(47)○○○○	(72)○○○○	(97)○○○○
(23) ○○○○	(48)○○○○	(73)○○○○	(98)○○○○
(24) ○○○○	(49)○○○○	(74)○○○○	(99)○○○○
(25) ○○○○	(50)○○○○	(75)○○○○	(100)○○○○

高考英语标准化测试题

卷(A). 试题卷

一、根据所给四个单词的划线部分的发音, 选出其发音不同于其它三词者。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) A. <u>g</u> un | B. <u>f</u> un | C. <u>h</u> ut | D. <u>pu</u> t |
| (2) A. <u>m</u> ee <u>t</u> | B. <u>me</u> at | C. <u>gr</u> eat | D. <u>n</u> lece |
| (3) A. <u>w</u> rite | B. <u>w</u> ait | C. <u>w</u> ake | D. <u>w</u> all |
| (4) A. <u>c</u> ause | B. <u>t</u> alk | C. <u>f</u> ork | D. <u>la</u> ugh |
| (5) A. <u>th</u> em | B. <u>th</u> ank | C. <u>w</u> l <u>th</u> | D. <u>th</u> er |
| (6) A. <u>j</u> oke | B. <u>f</u> loat | C. <u>g</u> o | D. <u>d</u> o |
| (7) A. <u>r</u> ich | B. <u>f</u> ind | C. <u>r</u> ide | D. <u>fl</u> ight |
| (8) A. <u>y</u> ear | B. <u>y</u> oung | C. <u>J</u> une | D. <u>y</u> ard |
| (9) A. <u>n</u> ear | B. <u>h</u> ear <u>t</u> | C. <u>h</u> ere | D. <u>f</u> ear |
| (10) A. <u>h</u> urt | B. <u>s</u> erve | C. <u>m</u> erry | D. <u>me</u> rcy |

二、阅读下面的短文, 然后从下边每小题的四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的最佳答案。

I

Matter exists mainly (11) three states: as a solid, as a liquid, and as a gas. (12) room temperature, some substances are in a solid state (steel), (13) in a liquid state (water and mercury), while still (14) are in a gaseous state (hydrogen [氢气], oxygen [氧气], and nitrogen [氮气]). The state of matter may (15) by raising or lowering the temperature or by varying the pressure. Heat applied to water makes it boil or vaporize (蒸发). Thus it changes (16) a liquid to a gaseous state. When water (17) heat, it passes to a solid state and (18) ice. These changes do not involve (影响; 涉及) making or breaking chemical bonds (键) that (19) molecules (分子) together. Water always has the molecular formula H_2O whether it appears as gas, liquid, or ice. (20) this reason, a change in the state of matter represents a physical change rather than a chemical change.

- (11) A. of B. in C. by D. with

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| (12) A. Above | B. By | C. At | D. Below |
| (13) A. others | B. other | C. the other | D. the others |
| (14) A. the others | | B. some | |
| | C. some others | D. others | |
| (15) A. be changing | | B. change | |
| | C. have changed | D. be changed | |
| (16) A. with | B. In | C. from | D. through |
| (17) A. is losing | B. loses | C. has lost | D. will lose |
| (18) A. becomes like | | B. becomes | |
| | C. seems like | D. is so cold as | |
| (19) A. let | B. make | C. hold | D. allow |
| (20) A. Because | B. With | C. For | D. Since |

II

The changes which matter undergone (21) passing from one state to another (22) the result of changes in the motion of atoms (原子) or molecules. (23) a lump of ice, for example, the molecules are constantly vibrating (振动) back and forth. As more heat energy is applied, the rate and amplitude (振幅) of vibration (24) greater. This means that each molecule not only begins to move faster but also travels (25). When a temperature above 0°C is reached, the molecules move too violently (猛烈地) to retain a solid state, and the ice becomes what is commonly (26) as water. If the temperature is raised still (27), the molecules will continue (28) their motion, both in speed and distance. (29) 100°C the molecules overcome atmospheric pressure, and move off into space as a gas. That is (30) happens when water boils.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (21.) A. after | B. through | C. before | D. In |
| (22.) A. will be | B. is | C. are | D. has been |
| (23) A. Under | B. By | C. With | D. In |
| (24) A. turn | B. change into | C. become | D. appear |
| (25) A. farther | B. far | C. further | D. away |
| (26) A. said | B. known | C. called | D. shown |
| (27) A. nearer | B. further | C. farther | D. up |
| (28) A. to increase | | B. increasing | |

C. for continuing

D. in increasing

(29) A. Under

B. Below

C. Near

D. At

(30) A. why

B. It

C. how

D. what

三、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) Cars, airplanes, and factories make air pollution (污染) _____
_____ many ways.

A. at

B. by

C. in

D. from

(32) It is believed that children are born _____ an ability to learn
and use a language.

A. about

B. for

C. after

D. with

(33) "Have you seen Ma Hong? Where is he?" "He's still sleeping. He _____
_____ to go to class."

A. ought

B. must

C. should

D. may

(34) "Why didn't Wang Xin and Li Hua go to the department store to buy
the tortoiseshell combs?" "_____ of them had enough money."

A. Some

B. Any

C. All

D. None

(35) "I can't work tonight." "_____ can I."

A. Neither

B. Either

C. Also

D. So

(36) "Do you like most of your classes?" "Yes, but I dislike _____
_____ English."

A. study

B. studying

C. to study

D. for studying

(37) Please try to _____ a good example to the new students.

A. make

B. set

C. do

D. show

(38) _____ the physicist was very tired, he went on doing his
experiments.

A. Let

B. Because of

C. Even

D. Although

(39) Fruit is said to be _____ for me but I don't much like it.

A. healthy

B. good

C. satisfying

D. valuable

(40) Discomfort means _____ to him. He always does his work well.

A. everything

B. something

C. all

D. nothing

(41) His pronunciation would improve if he _____ with a tape recorder.

A. exercised

B. repeated

C. trained

D. practised

(42) A few brown and yellow autumn leaves were _____ down the river.

A. flowing

B. swimming

C. driving

D. floating

- (43) "Why is the new English teacher tired?"
 "Because the students _____ so many questions."
 A. asked to him B. asked him
 C. to him asked D. him to ask
- (44) "What happened last week after the storm?"
 "The house near the factory _____ by the wind."
 A. blew down B. was blown to down
 C. was blown down D. was to blow down
- (45) Of the twenty pupils in the class, Marry is _____ choice to get the prize.
 A. the good B. the better C. the best D. a well
- (46) The more thoroughly you do the job now, _____ it will be when you have to do it next time.
 A. the easler B. the harder
 C. the more easy D. the easlest
- (47) Our guests didn't turn up so we needn't have bought all that extra food _____.
 A. after all B. on that account
 C. in that case D. for all that
- (48) "Do you prepare your breakfast yourself?"
 "Yes, I'm used to _____ meals myself."
 A. being cooked B. cooking
 C. cook D. be cooking
- (49) "Oh, how tired I am!" "You look pale. You ought _____ a doctor."
 A. go to see B. go and to see
 C. go. and see D. to go and see
- (50) _____ he has got high marks for all his examinations.
 A. At the last three years
 B. In the three last years
 C. For the last three years
 D. For the three last years
- (51) The food in China is _____ that of Britain.
 A. very different B. very different than
 C. much different D. very different from

- (52) His knowledge of Chinese and English and international incidents _____
_____.
- A. help him for his work
 - B. help him by his work
 - C. helps him at his work
 - D. helps him in his work
- (53) " What did the taxi driver say? "
- " He said that he wouldn't mind _____."
- A. wait for us
 - B. to wait for us
 - C. for us waiting
 - D. waiting for us
- (54) He's going to the restaurant to meet the artist, _____?
- A. Isn't he
 - B. doesn't he
 - C. won't he
 - D. didn't he
- (55) _____, riding a bicycle is similar to driving a bus.
- A. From time to time
 - B. For a long journey
 - C. In many ways
 - D. By many drivers
- (56) We wish that he _____ a talk with the writer, because we're sure that he would have enjoyed the interesting talk.
- A. had
 - B. had had
 - C. did have had
 - D. have had
- (57) Hardly _____ the spaceship when all the people started cheering.
- A. had the astronauts left
 - B. the astronauts were leaving
 - C. did the astronauts leave
 - D. have the astronauts had left
- (58) I enjoy reading books written by Charles Dickens, _____ my classmate Li Hong.
- A. so is
 - B. so does
 - C. also
 - D. and also
- (59) He is finding it _____ the new words.
- A. difficult reading
 - B. difficult of reading
 - C. difficulty in reading
 - D. difficult to read
- (60) " Do you still remember the talk given by that old scientist? "
- " Yes. _____ "
- A. Never I shall forget it.
 - B. Neither shall I forget it.

C. So do I.

D. Never shall I forget it.

四、在下列各句的四个划线部分中，选出一个在习惯用法上有错误的部分。

(61) There is no people like them when they are good and when they

A B

go badly there is no people that is worse.

C D

(62) The book fair in Beijing will help China further understanding

A

developments throughout the world, particularly in the fields of

B

C

D

science and technology.

(63) Laying on the ground, he looked up at the man who had hit him and

A

B

shut his eyes and crossed his hands on his chest, and laid there beside

C

Don as though he was asleep.

D

(64) The scientist's son hasn't decided yet whether he wants to be a doctor

A

B

C

or a physicist. It is a serious decide.

D

(65) China is making so rapid strides (大步) in many ways that we might

A

one day find it making a contribution to solving food problems of

B

C

D

other countries of the world.

(66) When language does change, the alteration (改变) first occurs in the

A

B

spoken, not the writing form.

C

D

(67) People are recording their daily thoughts and activities in diaries,

A

B

C

journals, and notebooks since writing was invented.

D

(68) Madame Curie discovered that radium is an element that gave off particles
A B C
of energy.
D

(69) If he had been to the Department of Education he could make an
A B C
explanation of the failure in his study.
D

(70) Only when he answered all the questions put by the Inspector
A
he was allowed to go home.
B C D

五、在各小题下面所给的A、B、C、D四个句子中，选出其中与原句的意义不同的句子。

(71) On his fiftieth birthday, Einstein received many gifts.
A. People sent many things to Einstein when he was 50 years old.
B. Einstein got many birthday presents when it was his fiftieth birthday.
C. In celebration of the 50th birthday, Einstein got many presents for his friends.
D. Various kinds of gifts were handed to Einstein on his fiftieth birthday.

(72) He always takes a cup of milk and a piece of bread for his breakfast.
A. At all times he likes to eat bread together with a cup of milk.
B. For his breakfast, he likes to have a cup of milk together with a piece of bread.
C. A cup of milk with a piece of bread is what he always has for breakfast.
D. For breakfast he does not have anything except milk and bread.

(73) The students in Class Three thought so much of the English teacher.
A. The English teacher was admired by the students in Class Three.
B. Class Three students thought very highly of the teacher who taught them English.
C. The students in Class Three had a high regard for the teacher giving them English lessons.
D. The students in Class Three have a bad opinion of their English teacher.

(74) He is honest neither with his friends nor with his parents.

- A. He is not honest with his friends and his parents.
- B. He is always telling lies not only to his friends but also to his parents.
- C. He is dishonest both with his friends and with his parents.
- D. Either his friends or his parents find him to be honest.

(75) Madame Curie received a second Nobel prize in 1911 for her excellent work in chemistry.

- A. The Nobel prize was awarded to Madame Curie again in 1911 for her achievements in the field of chemistry.
- B. It was only in 1911 that Madame Curie got the Nobel second prize because of her achievements in chemistry.
- C. Madame Curie achieved so much in chemistry that she received another Nobel prize in 1911.
- D. Because of her successful work in chemistry, Madame Curie got the Nobel prize in 1911 for the second time.

六、推测下列句子中划线部分单词的意思，选出正确答案：

(76) His father often advised him not to live the vacuous life of many rich people but to try to give more to and take less from the society.

- A. 无聊的
- B. 愚蠢的
- C. 奢侈的
- D. 糊涂的

(77) When her father is sick, he is very querulous.

- A. 疑神疑鬼的
- B. 气势汹汹的
- C. 生气勃勃的
- D. 爱发牢骚的

(78) "All the hotels are full. What is to be done?"

"Well, I think we shall have to blivouack somewhere in the woods."

- A. 求助
- B. 露营
- C. 野餐
- D. 打猎

(79) The perspicacious remarks made by the scientist helped the students to understand the difficult points quickly.

- A. 深奥的
- B. 肤浅的
- C. 敏锐的
- D. 泛泛的

(80) It is useless to bring this matter to his attention, because he often pays attention to the placatory aspect (方面) of the matter.

- A. 无微不至的
- B. 极为重要的
- C. 微不足道的
- D. 微乎其微的

七、阅读下列短文并做每篇后面的题目。在四个答案中，选择能回答所提问题的最佳答案。

I

Anselmo was now so cold that he decided he had best go to camp before

it was dark. He had no fear of missing the way, but he thought it was useless to stay longer and the wind was blowing colder all the time and there was no lessening of the snow. But when he stood up and stamped his feet and looked through the driving snow at the road he did not start off up the hillside but stayed leaning against the sheltered side of the pine tree.

The Ingle's (= English) told me to stay, he thought. Even now he may be on the way here and, if I leave this place, he may lose himself in the snow searching for me. All through this war we have suffered from a lack of discipline and from the disobeying of orders and I will wait a while still for the Inglês.

But if he does not come soon I must go in spite of all orders for I have a report to make now, and I have much to do in these days, and to freeze here is an exaggeration and without utility (效用).

(81) Why did Anselmo decide to go to camp before it was dark?

- A. Because he was afraid that he might miss the way.
- B. Because it might be too dark to climb up the hillside.
- C. Because he could not find the pine tree.
- D. Because the cold wind and the heavy snow made him feel very cold.

(82) Why did Anselmo not start off up the hillside at once?

- A. Because he liked to stay leaning against the pine tree.
- B. Because he thought that it was necessary for him to wait for the Inglês for a while.
- C. Because he did not know the way.
- D. Because he was afraid to go alone.

(83) What would happen, if Anselmo were to leave the place without meeting the Inglês?

- A. The Inglês might kill him.
- B. The Inglês might think that he was killed.
- C. The Inglês might lose himself in the snow searching for Anselmo.
- D. Anselmo might suffer from a lack of discipline.

(84) What did Anselmo think of doing, if the Inglês did not come soon?

- A. He should go and search for the Inglês.
- B. He must leave the place in spite of all orders.
- C. He should ask the Inglês to make a report.
- D. He had to continue stamping his feet.

(85) Which of the following reasons could Anselmo give for his going away?

- A. He had a report to make at that time.
- B. He had a lot of things to do.
- C. It would be an exaggeration and without utility to wait for the Ingles and to freeze at that place.
- D. All of the above.

II

Song Dingbo Catches a Ghost

Song Dingbo of Nanyang, when a young man, met a ghost one night as he was walking.

"Who are you?" he asked.

The ghost answered, "A ghost." It then asked, "And who are you?"

"I am a ghost," lied Song. "Where are you going?"

"To the town of Wan," was the reply.

"So am I."

They went along together for several li.

"Walking like this is too slow. Why not carry each other in turn?" suggested the ghost.

"A good idea," agreed Song.

First the ghost carried him for several li.

"How heavy you are!" said the ghost. "Are you really a phantom?"

"I am a new ghost," answered Song. "That's why I am heavy."

Then he carried the ghost, who was no weight at all. And so they went on, changing several times.

"As I am a new ghost," remarked Song presently, "I don't know what we spectres have to fear most."

"What we detest is man's spittle."

They proceeded together till they came to a stream. Song invited the ghost to cross first, which it did without a sound. Song, however, made quite a splash.

"How comes it that you make such a noise?" inquired the ghost.

"That's because I am a new ghost. I am not accustomed yet to wading through water. You mustn't blame me."

As they approached the town of Wan, Song threw the ghost over his shoulder and held it fast. With a screech the ghost begged to be put down, but Song paid no attention, making straight for the town. When he set the ghost down, it had turned into a sheep. He promptly sold it, having spat it first to prevent it from changing into another form. Then he left, the richer by one thousand five hundred coins.

Xin Zong commented on this at the time as follow:

Song Dingbo did better than most,
Made fifteen hundred coins by selling a ghost.

ghost	}	spittle 唾沫	promptly 迅速地
phantom		proceed 出发	coin 钱币
spectre		screech 尖叫	comment 评论

(86) "Who was Song Dingbo?"

- A. He was a ghost, too.
- B. He was a young new phantom.
- C. He was a ghost living in Nanyang.
- D. He was a young man born in Nanyang.

(87) "Where was the ghost going?"

- A. The ghost was going to Wan alone.
- B. The ghost was going to Wan with Song Dingbo.
- C. The ghost was going to visit another ghost.
- D. The ghost was going to buy a goat.

(88) Which of the following statements is true?

- A. Song was very brave when he met the ghost.
- B. Song was a little surprised at seeing the ghost.
- C. Song was rather happy when he saw the ghost.
- D. Song was not a bit frightened and began to talk with the ghost.

(89) When Song crossed the stream he made a big noise. Why?

- A. Because he was a new ghost.
- B. Because he was not a spectre at all.
- C. Because he was heavy.
- D. Because he was not accustomed to wading through water.

(90) In what way did Song Dingbo show his cleverness?