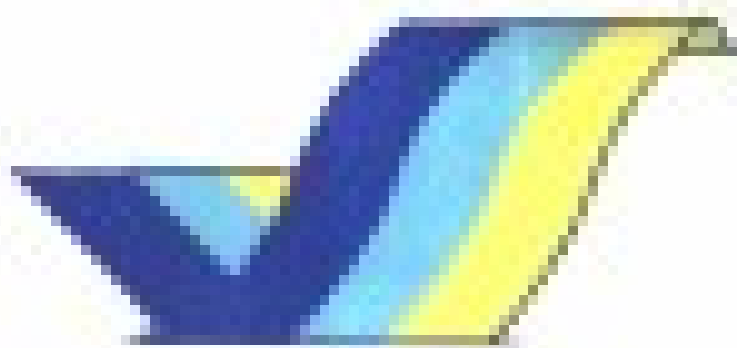


1990年

北京出版社

**全国高中升学预考
试题和解答精选**

英语



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山军 李实 柳苇 何理 选编

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试题部分

天津市

第一卷

第一部分(K) 英语知识

K I 语音知识(共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 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。

例: have

A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案是 C。

1. wander

A. promise B. valley
C. protect D. nature

2. president

A. measure B. respect
C. raise D. plastic

3. straight

A. flight B. ceiling
C. tough D. weigh

4. real

A. break B. spread
C. theatre D. sweat

5. knocked

A. counted B. observed
C. landed D. impressed

6. wound

- A. trousers B. though
C. southern D. through

B) 根据下列对话的情景, 找出划线句子中一般要重读的单词。

7. — Did you have classes yesterday?

— No, but we had an exam instead.

- A. No, exam B. No, instead
C. but, exam D. had, instead

8. — How many photos did you take in the park?

— We took three photos in the park.

- A. took, photos B. three
C. We three D. photos, park

C) 以下每组对话由句子①、②、③组成。指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

9. ① Have you seen the new film?

② Yes, I have.

③ Will you tell me something about it?

- A. ①升调 ②降调 ③升调 B. ①升调 ②降调 ③降调
C. ①升调 ②升调 ③降调 D. ①降调 ②降调 ③升调

10. ① It's a long way to the railway station, right?

② Sorry, I don't know.

③ Let's ask the old man over there, shall we?

- A. ①升调 ②升调 ③降调 B. ①升调 ②降调 ③降调
C. ①升调 ②降调 ③升调 D. ①降调 ②降调 ③升调

K II 单项填空 (共 30 小题, 计分 15%)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例:He comes late sometimes, ____?

A. is he B. isn't he C. comes he D. doesn't he

答案是 D。

11. Writing stories and articles ____ what I enjoy most.

A. is B. have been C. was D. were

12. You seldom have to do the cooking, ____?

A. have you B. haven't you C. do you D. don't you

13. The two boys ran out of the room separately, ____ carrying a bag.

A. each B. every C. all D. both

14. The dictionary he is using isn't _____. It belongs to _____.

A. mine...his B. her...me
his...her D. me...you

15. How can we remain _____ on this question?

A. silent B. to be silent
C. silence D. to be silence

16. Many people enjoy _____ their friends at Christmas time.

A. to call on B. calling on
C. to call at D. dropping in

17. I saw him _____ at the desk, thinking.

A. sat B. seated C. seating D. seat

18. Do you know the girl _____ white?

A. dressed in B. having on
C. wearing on D. putting on

19. He climbed up _____ the tree and picked all the fruit _____ reach.

A. in...near B. on...inside

C. in...within D. over...at

20. I was hungry for I nothing all day.

A. ate

B. had eaten

C. had been eating

D. have eaten

21. When he returned home, he found the window open and something .

A. stolen

B. missed

C. disappearing

D. losing

22. I found _____ impossible to finish all the work within the time given.

A. that

B. it

C. there is

D. very

23. In the armchair , half asleep.

A. did an old man sit

B. did sit an old man

C. an old man sit

D. sat an old man

24. Do you think is right.

A. that

B. which

C. what

D. where

25. This jacket doesn't _____ me, it's too tight across the shoulders.

A. meet

B. reach

C. match

D. fit

26. They _____ full use of the time they could _____ to do experiments.

A. made...spare

B. get...save

C. had...use

D. were...have

27. Last week we visited the factory _____ is equipped with modern machines.
 A. where B. which C. what D. who
28. It was for him _____ I bought the watch.
 A. who B. whom C. which D. that
29. My teacher _____ me to become a lawyer
 A. advises B. considers C. hopes D. thinks
30. They did everything they could to keep the enemy _____ their country.
 A. up B. away C. on D. out of
31. _____, the radio is working well now.
 A. Repaired B. Repairing
 C. Being repaired D. Having been repaired
32. There isn't any difference between the two. I really don't know _____.
 A. where to choose B. which to choose
 C. what to choose D. to choose which
33. _____ for a long time, but he tried his best to catch up with his classmates.
 A. Having been ill B. Being ill
 C. He was ill D. Though he had been ill
34. "I told you I had finished it." "____."
 A. So you did B. So did you
 C. So you had D. So had you
35. You made too many mistakes in your exam. You _____ your lessons last night.

- A. mustn't have prepared B. needn't have prepared
C. shouldn't have prepared D. can't have prepared
36. We used to see each other often, but this time he looked at me as if we ____.
- A. never met before B. didn't meet before
C. had never met before D. wouldn't meet before
37. There ____ an English party ____ the evening of May 14.
- A. is going to have...on B. is going to be...in
C. is going to be...on D. is going to have...in
38. He was afraid that thieves would get into his room, for he ____ the door.
- A. forgets to lock B. forgot locking
C. had forgotten to lock D. had forgotten locking
39. The population of Japan is larger than ____ in Africa.
- A. any country B. any other country
C. that of any other country D. that of any country
40. There are four classes in our grade, with each ____.
- A. has over 40 students B. having over 40 students
C. that has over 40 students D. are over 40 students

第二部分(KU) 英语知识综合应用

KU 完形填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25%)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在 41~65 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

There was once a great general named Napoleon. He was in the camp (41) his (42) one day when he (43) a little boy.

"What are you doing here?" the general asked the boy. "I

(44) the army, sir," the boy replied. "(45) do you do in the army?" the general asked him. "I am a drummer(鼓手), sir," the boy answered proudly. Napoleon ordered, "(46) your drum here, then." The boy got his drum and (47). "Now," said Napoleon, "Sound the general. "

That was the signal (信号) (48) in the army one (49) marching. It gave the men time to (50) the tents, put things (51) the carts, and get (52) ready for the line of march.

The drummer sounded the general. "Good!" cried Napoleon, "Now (53) the march." That was the signal for the soldiers to (54) in the column (纵队).

Immediately the little drummer (55) the march. "Now sound the advance," ordered Napoleon; very much (56).

With sparkling (闪亮的) eyes the boy beat out the advance (57). "Now for the charge (冲锋)!" called Napoleon (58).

And the drum (59) into a spirited charge while the eyes of the drummer were (60). The very earth seemed to (61) while the little soldier beat the charge wildly and fiercely (激昂地).

"Very good! Very good!" cried Napoleon. "Now beat the retreat (撤退)!"

Down dropped the (62) from the drummer's hands, he stood straight and said proudly, "Sir, I never learned that, for our army has never (63)!" The general laughed. "You are (64)," he said.

To the end of his life, Napoleon (65) the little drummer—boy who could not beat a retreat.

41. A. expecting B. inspected
C. reviewing (检阅) D. respecting
42. A. troops B. soldier
C. lessons D. man
43. A. looked at B. saw
C. played with D. ran into
44. A. come after B. enjoy
C. join D. belong to
45. A. Where B. What
C. How D. Why
46. A. Make B. Carry
C. Take D. Bring
47. A. started to sing B. sat down
C. stood ready D. went home
48. A. giving B. given
C. that gives D. having given
49. A. hour before B. day before
C. hour after D. day after
50. A. get into B. put up
C. pull down D. get out of
51. A. under B. beside C. before D. into
52. A. something B. nothing
C. everything D. anything
53. A. sing B. beat C. sounded D. strike
54. A. salute its general B. shoulder its gun
C. get on their horses D. take its place

55. A. strike on B. beat up
C. sounded forth D. played off
56. A. pleasant B. pleased
C. pleasing D. pleasure
57. A. in a hurry B. in low spirits
C. in good time D. in the distance
58. A. excitedly B. anxiously
C. carefully D. shyly
59. A. brought forth B. burst forth
C. broke forth D. rolled forth
60. A. looking around B. looking behind
C. shining brightly D. filled with tears
61. A. tremble B. move C. stop D. weep
62. A. drum B. tears C. arrows D. sticks
63. A. returned B. been returned
C. been defeated D. been defeating
64. A. excited B. excused
C. exciting D. excusing
65. A. told B. like telling
C. told of D. has told about

第三部分(U) 英语运用

U I 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 计分 40%)

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)

The story of the English language is a story of change. The

Old English Language is different from Modern English. If we do not study Old English, we can not understand it. Some of the words are the same but many are not used now. The story of the English language began some time after the year A. D. (公元) 400. At this time people came to England from North—West Europe. There were many groups of people. They were called Angles (安格鲁人), Saxons (撒克逊人) and Jutes (朱特族人). Their language, Old English, is like some of the modern languages of North—West Europe. In Old English the endings (词尾) had many meanings. They showed past time and present time and many other things.

In Modern English most of these endings are gone. This is the biggest difference between Old English and Modern English.

66. What is the greatest difference between Old English and Modern English?

- A. Old English is used by people from North—West Europe.
- B. Old English was used by people 400 years ago but Modern English is used by people today.
- C. Some of the words in Old English are no longer used in Modern English.
- D. Most of the endings in Old English are not used in Modern English.

67. What does the first sentence of the passage (文章的一段) mean?

- A. The story of the English language often changes.

- B. English is a language that has changed a lot as time passed by.
- C. The Old English Language has changed into Modern English.
- D. The story of the English language is one of how people change the language.
68. The English language has a history of about
- A. 2000 years. B. 1590 years. C. 2300 years.
D. 400 years.
69. Which of the following is not true about Old English?
- A. The endings of words gave different meanings.
- B. It is not easy for most English speakers today to understand the language.
- C. Its vocabulary (词汇) is completely different from that of Modern English
- D. It was spoken by many groups of people from North-West Europe.
70. Old English was first used by people from
- A. Old English. B. England
C. North-West England. D. North-West Europe.

(B)

The busiest actor (演员) in the English theatre is Walter Plinge. He sometimes has a part in plays in two or three London theatres at the same time. But Walter Plinge is not a real person. When an actor plays two characters in a play, his name is on the programme beside one character. "Walter Plinge" goes beside the

second character.

"Walter Plinge" became an actor in 1900. The name was a private(私人的) joke in one theatre. Sometimes an actor said to the director(导演), "Mr Plinge is waiting for you." The director knew this was really an invitation(邀请) to the pub(酒馆). Many actors heard about Walter Plinge. Soon they were using his name on theatre programmes.

In America, Walter Plinge's name is George Spilvin and dancers call him James Moore. When he is acting or dancing he's a very useful man although he is not very famous.

71. "Walter Plinge" is

- A. a famous actor.
- B. an actor in the English theatre.
- C. only a name.
- D. a director.

72. Actors use his name when they

- A. are in the programmes.
- B. have an important part.
- C. have two parts.
- D. have a small part.

73. The director

- A. often invited actors to the pub.
- B. was a personal friend of Walter Plinge.
- C. waited for Walter Plinge.
- D. sometimes went for a drink with an actor.

74. George Spilvin is

- A. an American
- B. a similar(类似的) American joke.
- C. a foreign actor
- D. a dancer.