

广 东 科 技 出 版 社

# ENGLISH

修 订 本

(高中一年级上学期)

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## 中学英语

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## 标准化

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## 试题集

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# 中 学 英 语 标 准 化 试 题 集

( 高中一年级上学期 )

( 修 订 本 )

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## 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。每册包括中段考、期末考两次考试试题,每次考试有A、B两份试卷。试题集可整本使用,也可拆开按每份试卷使用,以便教师批改。

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 Shitiji  
(Gaozhong Yinlanli Shangxueqi)

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# 高中一年级上学期中段考英语试题

## 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 ) ○○○○

# 高中一年级上学期中段考英语试题

## 卷(A). 试题卷

### 一、语音知识

下面各组单词中, 有三个单词元音发音相同, 只有一个例外, 请把它找出来。

- (1) A. good            B. food            C. pool            D. boot
- (2) A. peace           B. tea            C. dead           D. lead
- (3) A. why            B. sky            C. study           D. spy
- (4) A. near            B. bear           C. spear           D. fear
- (5) A. how            B. cow            C. low            D. now
- (6) A. round           B. sound           C. loud           D. touch
- (7) A. says            B. plays           C. ways           D. days
- (8) A. nor            B. word           C. sport           D. born
- (9) A. told            B. close           C. home           D. lose
- (10) A. rain            B. wait            C. said            D. aim

### 二、语法知识

选择能填入空格的正确答案。

- (11) She hoped she could see him \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. long before            B. before long  
C. soon before            D. before soon
- (12) When will they come to Guangzhou? They will come \_\_\_\_\_ next week.  
A. some time            B. sometimes  
C. sometime            D. some times
- (13) Mr Smith was in China for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sometime            B. some time  
C. sometimes            D. some times
- (14) Do you know Comrade Wang?  
No, I don't know him, but I \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. hear            B. hearing  
C. hear from            D. hear of
- (15) It is \_\_\_\_\_ sunny day that we'll go out for a walk.

A. such a

B. so

C. such

D. a such

(16) This is the factory \_\_\_\_\_ his brother worked ten years ago.

A. which

B. that

C. where

D. when

(17) Sorry, I can't agree \_\_\_\_\_ you.

A. to

B. with

C. for

D. of

(18) It's a fine day. We \_\_\_\_\_ take photos \_\_\_\_\_ a film.

A. should rather... than to see

B. should rather... than see

C. would rather... to see

D. would rather... than see

(19) China is a country \_\_\_\_\_ a long history.

A. with

B. of

C. about

D. for

(20) Have you \_\_\_\_\_ more to say? No, I have \_\_\_\_\_ more to say.

A. something...something

B. something...anything

C. anything...nothing

D. anything...anything

(21) They put off the visit to the Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_ snow storm.

A. because

B. because of

C. because off

D. of

(22) When \_\_\_\_\_ you born? I \_\_\_\_\_ born \_\_\_\_\_ December 15, 1969.

A. were...was...on

B. were...were...in

C. were...was...in

D. was...was...on

(23) I asked him to stay to tea \_\_\_\_\_ I had something to tell him.

A. because

B. because of

C. of course

D. because off



- ( 24 ) You'd \_\_\_\_\_ keep the window open.  
 A. better not to                      B. not better  
 C. better to not                      D. better not
- ( 25 ) This experiment proved that Galileo's theory of falling objects \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ true.  
 A. were                                      B. was  
 C. is    D. are
- ( 26 ) We should observe things carefully and never take anything for \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. grant                                      B. granted  
 C. grants                                      D. granting
- ( 27 ) The woman \_\_\_\_\_ my brother spoke just now is my teacher.  
 A. who    B. to whom  
 C. to who                                      D. whom
- ( 28 ) It was winter, but he had no room \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to live                                      B. to lives in  
 C. to live in                                      D. lived in
- ( 29 ) His answer sounds \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. reasonable                                      B. reasonably  
 C. reason    D. reasons
- ( 30 ) They will come to attend the meeting tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ they?  
 A. willn't    B. wouldn't  
 C. weren't    D. won't
- ( 31 ) He is \_\_\_\_\_ interested in swimming \_\_\_\_\_ in running.  
 A. so...as    B. as...as  
 C. as...and    D. such...as
- ( 32 ) She said, "I have \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you."  
 A. interesting something  
 B. interested something  
 C. something interesting  
 D. something interested
- ( 33 ) It was last week \_\_\_\_\_ we happened to meet them.  
 A. that    B. when  
 C. which    D. this
- ( 34 ) He read the newspaper last night. \_\_\_\_\_ his brother.

- A. So do                      B. So does  
C. Did so                      D. So did
- ( 35 ) Guangzhou is \_\_\_\_\_ the Pearl River.  
A. In                      B. on  
C. at                      D. to
- ( 36 ) Mathilde would never forget the night \_\_\_\_\_ she lost the necklace.  
A. which      B. when      C. why      D. then
- ( 37 ) Let's show you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to do it              B. to do it  
C. to do it how              D. how do to it
- ( 38 ) Karl Marx was a \_\_\_\_\_, and his native language was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Germany...Germany  
B. German...Germany  
C. German...German  
D. Germany...German
- ( 39 ) The six blind men were having a "look" at the elephant \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ was a very tall man.  
A. the flveth              B. flveth  
C. flfth              D. the flfth
- ( 40 ) He was always \_\_\_\_\_ help others with their work.  
A. ready for              B. ready to  
C. Intereted In              D. good at

### 三、完形填空

阅读下列短文，在文后每小题的四个答案中挑选正确答案填入相应空格：

There was once a farmer ( 41 ) had a fine orchard. He worked very hard all his ( 42 ) and the orchard always did ( 43 ). But he knew that his three sons looked down upon farm work, and only interested in ( 44 ) rich quickly.

- ( 41 ) A. whom                      B. whose  
C. who                      D. x ( 表示不需填充 )
- ( 42 ) A. llfe                      B. llve  
C. llfes                      D. llves
- ( 43 ) A. well                      B. good  
C. flne                      D. will

- ( 44 ) A. gets                      B. getting  
          C. got                        D. getting

When the farmer was old and knew he was going to die, he called his three sons to him and said, " My sons, there's a lot of gold ( 45 ) in the orchard. Dig ( 46 ) it, if you want to have it."

- ( 45 ) A. hiding                      B. hidden  
          C. hided                       D. hld  
( 46 ) A. on                        B. to  
          C. for                        D. in

The sons ( 47 ) to get him to tell them the exact place where the gold was hidden, but he said ( 48 ) more.

- ( 47 ) A. tries                      B. tryed  
          C. tried                      D. tried  
( 48 ) A. something                B. anything  
          C. nothing                   D. notthing

After the farmer's ( 49 ) the sons went to look ( 50 ) the gold. Since they didn't know ( 51 ), they decided to dig all over the orchard. They dug and dug, but no gold was ( 52 ). Finally they had to give up the attempt.

- ( 49 ) A. death                      B. dead  
          C. died                       D. dying  
( 50 ) A. out                       B. to  
          C. for                       D. into  
( 51 ) A. the hiding place was where  
          B. the hiding place where was  
          C. where the hiding place was  
          D. where was the hiding place

- ( 52 ) A. flnded                      B. found  
          C. founded                   D. found

The next summer, the fruit crop was the biggest they had ever had. This was because of the thorough ( 53 ) the orchard had got.

When the three sons saw the great amount of money they got after they sold the fruit, they suddenly ( 54 ) ( 55 ) their wise father had meant.

- ( 53 ) A. dliging                      B. dligging

- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| C. dig               | D. dug        |
| ( 54 ) A. understood | B. understood |
| C. noticed           | D. heard      |
| ( 55 ) A. which      | B. that       |
| C. what              | D. this       |

#### 四、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文，然后做文后的选择填空题。

### I

“Man is made of earth” because every particle in his body, like every particle in the body of every other living thing, comes directly or indirectly out of the soil, out of the water, out of air —the material world in which we find ourselves. The food out of which we build up our bodies comes directly from the bodies of other animals or from the bodies of plants. These other animals nearly all get their food from plants. The plants in turn build up their bodies directly from three sources—water, air and soil.

- ( 56 ) Every particle in man's body comes directly or indirectly out of the soil, the water and the air. \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. So does every particle in the body of every other living thing  
 B. So does every particle in the body of some other living thing  
 C. So do some particles in the body of every other living thing  
 D. Neither does every particle in the body of every other living thing
- ( 57 ) Our food comes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. directly out the soil  
 B. directly from both the bodies of animals and the bodies of plants  
 C. only from the bodies of animals  
 D. indirectly from the bodies of animals or the bodies of plants
- ( 58 ) These other animals \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. nearly all take plants as their food  
 B. all take plants as their food  
 C. nearly all take water and air as their food only  
 D. nearly all take water, air and soil as their food only
- ( 59 ) When plants are growing, they need \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. water and soil                      B. soil and air

## II

Full-time university students spend all their time studying. They don't do other work. Their course usually lasts for three or four years. Medical students have to follow a course lasting for six or seven years. Then they graduate as doctors. In Britain, full-time university students have three terms of about ten weeks in each year. During these terms they go to lectures or they study by themselves. Their vacations are long, but of course they can use them to study at home.

Some universities, like Oxford and Cambridge in England, are residential. This means that during the university terms the students live in universities.

Other universities are non-residential. Some of the students at these universities can live in a university hostel, but many live at home or in lodgings and have to travel daily to their lectures. Large cities often have universities of this kind. Sometimes the students have to spend quite a lot of time on their journeys.

Full-time students are also called internal students, because they spend all their time at university. There are also external students who cannot attend the university full-time but who are studying for its examinations. They are part-time students. They have to do other work during the day, usually to earn their living, and they study in the evening.

External students are often older than full-time internal students. Sometimes they can attend lectures in the evening, but many of them have to study by correspondence. They write at home the work that is set by their tutors. Then they have to post this work to their tutors and the tutors post corrections and advice back to them.

In some countries, "Universities of the Air" can now help students to gain degrees (学位). After special lectures on radio or television, these students too have to send set work for correction by correspondence. However, for a few weeks each year they can attend special vacation courses at universities.

(60) \_\_\_\_\_ have to study at university for six or seven years.

A. All the students

B. Medical students

C. Full-time students

D. Part-time students

(61) Medical students all become doctors \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when they graduate
  - B. before they graduate
  - C. after they work in the hospital for six or seven years
  - D. while they are studying at universities
- ( 62 ) The residential students are those who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. live at home
  - B. go to school every day
  - C. live in a university
  - D. have to do other work
- ( 63 ) The part-time students \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. work for a living in the daytime and study in the evening
  - B. are internal students
  - C. are residential students
  - D. have to attend lectures during the day
- ( 64 ) Correspondence is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a course for older students
  - B. a course for internal students
  - C. a course for the residential students
  - D. a course whose students send their work by post to their tutors
- ( 65 ) The students of "Universities of the Air" \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. study as the internal students
  - B. study by air
  - C. attend lectures in the evening
  - D. can attend lectures on radio or television

### III

A city man from a big city with a new wagon ( 四轮运货马车 ) and a beautiful pair of horses was driving along a country road. He did not give much attention to where he was going. Pretty soon he realized that he was lost, but he continued to drive, expecting to find his way or to meet someone who could tell him how to get back to the town.

It was a long lonely road, for many hours he kept on driving. When it was almost dark, he saw in a cornfield a tall farmer plowing the land. He stopped his tired team of horses near the fence and called out, "Hello, farmer."

"Hellow, yourself, " the farmer replled, still plowing.

"Where does this road go? "

"I haven't ever seen it go anywhere. It always stays right where it is, " said the farmer, without stopping his work.

"How far is it to the next town? " said the stranger, speaking a little louder.

"Don't know, never measured it, " replled the farmer.

By this time the city man was getting angry. "What do you know? You're the biggest fool I have ever seen. "

The farmer stopped the plow and turned and looked for a long time at the city man. Then he said scornfully (轻蔑地), "May be I don't know much. Perhaps I am a fool. But at least I'm not lost. "

(66) The city man was driving along a country road to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a town    B. a city

C. a cornfield

D. the place which the passage doesn't tell us

(67) Very soon he found that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he lost a beautiful horse

B. he was unable to find his way

C. he missed the road

D. he had to look for his new wagon

(68) It was a long lonely road, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. he didn't meet anyone for many hours

B. not a man there would tell him how to get back to the town

C. It was far from the town

D. only one wagon could run on it

(69) The city man didn't stop driving \_\_\_\_\_.

A. until he saw a farmer in a cornfield

B. when it was almost dark

C. until he was tired

D. until he and his horses were tired

(70) which of the following can replace "go" in the sentence "where does this road go? "

A. walk    B. move

C. lead to    D. run

#### IV

A traveller hurried down to the hall of an American hotel and went to the cash-desk. He had just 15 minutes to pay his bill and get to the station. Suddenly he remembered that he had left something in his room.

"Look here, boy," he said to the bellboy, "run up to my room and see if I have left a parcel on the table there. Be quick about it."

The boy ran upstairs. Five minutes passed. The traveller was walking up and down the hall, looking very angry. At last the boy appeared.

"Yes, sir," he reported to the traveller, "you have left the parcel there, it's right on the table in your room."

( 71 ) The traveller \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ran down the street
- B. came downstairs very quickly
- C. ran so quickly that he fell down
- D. came into the hotel hall very quickly

( 72 ) Which statement is true?

- A. He had to pay his bill and arrived at the station in 15 minutes
- B. It took him 15 minutes to go to the station from the hotel
- C. He could pay his bill in 15 minutes and then go to the station
- D. He had nothing but 15 minutes

( 73 ) According to the passage, a bellboy is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a boy whose work is to ring the bell
- B. a boy who plays with a bell
- C. a boy whose work in a hotel is to help guests with their bags
- D. the hotel owner's boy

( 74 ) The traveller asked the boy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to go upstairs
- B. to look for his parcel
- C. to fetch the parcel he had left in his room
- D. only to see if the parcel was on the table in his room

( 75 ) Five minutes later, the boy \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. ran up to the room
- B. came downstairs



C. reported to the traveller in the room

D. came down to the hall but brought nothing back

## V

One should be moderate (适度) in all things. Moderation is always the safest way. Let's take the student life for instance. There are some who study too hard and play too little, and there are others who play too much and study too little. On the one hand, this is harmful to the body through lack of exercise; and, on the other hand, to the mind through much play.

In the matter of eating, one also should be moderate. Do not eat too much or too little. Too much eating will make you sick, while too little eating will make you weak.

The man of progress is he who is neither too conservative (保守的) in thought nor too radical (激进的). In the former case (处于前一种情况) he does not move, and in the latter he is restless—that is, without a definite (明确的) aim. The broad-minded man is he who moves within the orbit of reasonableness. Whether in any activities in life, moderation is one of the best ways to enjoy real happiness.

(76) On the one hand, to study too hard and play too little is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. helpful to your health    B. bad for your body  
C. good for your body    D. always the best way

(77) If you want to be strong, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. eat too much    B. eat neither too much nor too little  
C. eat too little    D. eat either too much or too little

(78) Those who can make progress should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be either too conservative in thought or too radical  
B. be both too conservative in thought or too radical  
C. not study too hard or play too little  
D. not be too conservative in thought or too radical

(79) In the former case he does not move. "Move" means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. advance    B. go    C. walk    D. run

(80) One should be moderate in all things because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. moderation is the safest