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ENGLISH

修 订 本

(高中一年级下学期)

中学英语

标准化

试题集

中 学 英 语 标 准 化 试 题 集

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顾 华	王 珍	洪纪勋	编写
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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 Yinlanji Xilaxueqi)

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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。

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高中一年级下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) ○○○○

高中一年级下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, 有三个单词的划线部分发音相同, 只有一个例外, 请把它指出来。

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) A. <u>h</u> ead | B. <u>p</u> ea <u>c</u> e | C. <u>h</u> ealth | D. <u>s</u> weat |
| (2) A. <u>b</u> ail | B. d <u>a</u> sh | C. <u>b</u> attle | D. <u>c</u> andle |
| (3) A. <u>g</u> old | B. <u>f</u> olk | C. <u>g</u> one | D. <u>g</u> od |
| (4) A. <u>u</u> g | B. <u>pr</u> ogress | C. <u>g</u> ently | D. <u>G</u> essler |
| (5) A. <u>pr</u> ice | B. <u>c</u> anoe | C. <u>w</u> alst <u>c</u> oat | D. <u>c</u> on <u>ne</u> ct |

二、完形填空

先通读下面的短文, 然后从后边四个答案中选择可以填入相应空白处的正确答案。

I

A nest of ants had been very busy all through the summer. They had been looking for (6) and keep it for the (7). One cold day a grasshopper (蚱蜢), who was almost dying of cold and (8), came to the ant hill and begged the ants to give him a little food (9) his life. One of the ants asked him how he had spent his time (10) the summer, and whether he had saved up anything for the winter. He replied, "Alas (唉)! I spent all my time singing, playing and dancing, and never once thought about the winter".

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| (6) A. foods | B. fruits | C. fruit | D. food |
| (7) A. spring | | B. summer | |
| | C. autumn | D. winter | |
| (8) A. hungry | | B. hunger | |
| | C. thirst | D. thirsty | |
| (9) A. save | B. saving | C. to save | D. keeping |
| (10) A. as | B. when | C. during | D. while |

II

I am a road-sweeper. One day, having put on my uniform (制服), I took a bus to my working place and got my (11): a broom (扫帚), a spade and a litter-cart (垃圾车). (12) I began (13) as usual - sweeping the streets quickly. My work was suddenly stopped because my litter-cart knocked on a heavy box (14) of wood. Being curious (古怪的) I bent (屈身) down and picked it (15) to see what was inside. At first, I dared not open the box for fear that something dangerous might be put inside.

- (11) A. tool B. tools C. took D. thing
 (12) A. Then B. After C. While D. When
 (13) A. work B. some work C. to work D. hard work
 (14) A. made B. make C. makes D. had made
 (15) A. here B. up C. down D. from

三、语法填空

在每小题四个答案中，选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

- (16) China is a _____ country.
 A. develop B. being developed
 C. developing D. developed
- (17) You _____ be more careful next time.
 A. have to B. may C. had to D. must
- (18) "Must we come tomorrow ?" " _____."
 A. No, you needn't B. No, you can't
 C. No, you must D. No, you may
- (19) You _____ to the meeting this afternoon if you have something important to do.
 A. needn't to come B. needn't come
 C. don't need come D. don't need coming
- (20) Since the road is wet this morning, _____ last night.
 A. It must rain B. It must be rained
 C. It must have been rained D. It must have rained
- (21) _____ open the door for you?
 A. Shall I B. Will I
 C. Do you want that I D. would you like that I

- (22) The students of today will _____ know how to use the computers of tomorrow.
A. need to B. must to C. have to D. necessary
- (23) We shall _____ hurry if we are going to catch the 18: 00 train.
A. will B. necessary C. must D. have to
- (24) Some of us can use the computer now, but we _____ three years ago.
A. didn't B. couldn't C. had to D. needed
- (25) _____ you please give the book to Mary?
A. Do B. Are C. Would D. Should
- (26) As the last bus has left, we _____ go home on foot.
A. need B. have to C. may D. can
- (27) You _____ clean the classroom at once. You may do it tomorrow.
A. needn't B. mustn't C. may not D. can't
- (28) If you go out at night, you _____ see thousands of stars.
A. can be able to B. will able to
C. will have to D. will be able to
- (29) When I was a boy, I _____ chocolate.
A. would like B. was used to like
C. should like D. used to like
- (30) The boy _____ there is a classmate of mine.
A. stand B. standing C. to stand D. is standing
- (31) Who is the girl _____ to our English teacher?
A. spoken B. speaks C. speaking D. is speaking
- (32) I saw the door _____.
A. opens B. opening C. is opening D. opened
- (33) She came into the office _____ the door.
A. without knocking B. without to knock
C. without knocking at D. without to knock at
- (34) After seeing the movie, _____.
A. the book was read by him
B. the reading book interested him
C. the book made him want to read it.
D. he wanted to read the book
- (35) Without _____ more English, you can't learn it well.

- A. speak B. to speak C. spoken D. speaking
- (36) We walked as fast as we could, _____ to catch the 8:30 train.
- A. hoping B. hoped C. to hope D. being hoped
- (37) If you _____ help you, you only have to ask me.
- A. want that I B. want me to
C. want I should D. are wanting
- (38) The Great Wall, which is called in Chinese " _____ ", is actually more than 6,000 kilometres long, 6-7 metres high and 4-5 metres wide.
- A. The ten-thousand-Li Great Wall
B. The Ten-Thousand-Li Great Wall
C. The Ten-Thousand-Li Great Wall
D. The Ten Thousand Li Great Wall
- (39) Tod answered, " Get him his change! It's easy to say, sir; but look at the bill _____ ."
- A. yourself B. you C. your D. yours
- (40) Oil _____ in cars, trucks and buses.
- A. is burnt B. was burnt C. to burn D. burns
- (41) Scientists have found ways to take some useful things out of the waste materials and use _____ again.
- A. him B. his C. they D. them
- (42) Crusoe found a good place in the rocks, more than _____, with a narrow entrance.
- A. twelve foot high B. twelve feet high
C. twelve foots high D. twelve feets high
- (43) When one ant wants food from another, it taps on the _____ head with its feelers.
- A. other's B. other C. another D. elther
- (44) This is the _____ office.
- A. teacher's B. teacher' C. teachers' D. teachers
- (45) A clock has three hands. One is short, _____ two are long.
- A. other B. the other C. others D. the others
- (46) The young man with blue-eyes is _____.
- A. a English B. an English

C. an Englishman

D. a Englishman

(47) Who is _____, John or May?

A. tallest

B. the tallest

C. taller

D. the taller

(48) China is a great country _____ a long history.

A. has

B. have

C. of

D. with

(49) Do you know the French word _____ chickens?

A. for

B. of

C. to

D. about

(50) Mary's been here, _____?

A. doesn't she

B. isn't she

C. wasn't she

D. hasn't she

四、句法知识

下面的句子可以组成一篇短文，请选择正确的排列顺序：

(51) 1. And you will see some of the bakles too.

2. You will see the workers, who gather food for themselves and for all the others.

3. You will see the nurses, who care for the baby ants.

4. If you go into the fields and turn over a few big stones, you may uncover a city of ant "people".

A. 4, 2, 3, 1

B. 3, 2, 4, 1

C. 2, 1, 4, 3

D. 1, 4, 3, 2

(52) 1. Crusoe found a good place in the rocks, more than twelve feet high, with a narrow entrance.

2. He hurried out into the daylight.

3. He stepped into the cave.

4. Suddenly he saw two eyes glaring at him out of the darkness.

5. Was it a man, or a wild animal?

A. 2, 3, 4, 1, 5

B. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2

C. 3, 2, 5, 4, 1

D. 5, 2, 3, 4, 1

(53) 1. "But I can't give these orders, unless you can wait some time, or change the note."

2. "I can wait all my life, sir. Tod, you will send these things to the gentleman's address. Put down the gentleman's address and..."

3. "I'm changing my hotel. I'll drop in and leave the new address."

4. "Quite right, sir, quite right. One moment—let me show you out, sir. Good day, sir, good day."

A. 3, 4, 2, 1

B. 1, 2, 3, 4

C. 2, 4, 3, 1

D. 4, 2, 1, 3

(54) 1. The chief industry is engineering, especially watchmaking.

2. So most of the watches are made in Switzerland.

3. Switzerland is Europe's most mountainous country.

4. The country is composed of 22 cantons (瑞士的一个州) with a population of six million people.

A. 4, 3, 1, 2

B. 3, 4, 2, 1

C. 2, 1, 4, 3

D. 3, 4, 1, 2

(55) 1. "You're lucky. I've never been there."

2. "Have you ever been to Sha Tou Kok (沙头角) before?"

3. "Only on a short visit."

4. "It's near the border (边界) and if you want to go there, you have to apply for a permit (通行证)."

A. 4, 3, 1, 2

B. 3, 1, 4, 2

C. 2, 3, 1, 4

D. 3, 1, 2, 4

五、按课文答题

按照学过的课文内容, 在每小题四个答案中选择正确答案填入空格:

(56) Who was the story 《£1, 000, 000 Bank-Note》 written by?

It was written by _____.

A. Mark Twain

B. William Tell

C. Hans Christian Andersen

D. Guy de Maupassant

(57) Which book is the text 《The Footprint》 taken from?

A. The text 《The Footprint》 is taken from the book 《The Necklace》.

B. The text 《The Footprint》 is taken from the book 《Robinson Crusoe》.

C. The text 《The Footprint》 is taken from the book 《The Emperor's New Clothes》.

D. The text 《The Footprint》 is taken from the book 《The £1, 000, 000 Bank-Note》.

(58) What did the man in the story 《At a Tailor's Shop》 have? He had nothing but _____.

A. a new suit

B. a hundred million pounds

C. a million—pound note D. a ten—pound note

(59) “ I know that gentleman like you carry only large notes, ” said coldly the fellow in the story 《 At a Tailor's Shop 》. Why did he say so? Because_____.

A. he didn't believe the man could have any large note with him

B. he believed the man carried a large note with him

C. he didn't believe the man had any money with him

D. he believed the man had some money with him

(60) Why did the owner of the shop tell the man to take off the suit he had just bought and throw it in the fire?

Because_____.

A. the suit was too large for him

B. the suit was too small for him

C. the suit was too costly for him

D. the suit was too cheap for a millionaire

六、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文，然后做文后的选择填空题：

I

The life of a honey—bee (蜜蜂) is a highly organized society, and all of them work for the common good. The whole society can be divided into three types: thousands of worker—bees, about three hundred drones and only one queen, making eighty thousands in all. The queen is the egg—layer of the whole family. It can lay some 3500 eggs per day under favourable conditions (有效条件). She moves about all the time, to ensure the worker—bees the presence of their queen. And whenever the queen dies suddenly or acidentally, the whole family will be in great disorder (骚乱).

Young larvae (幼虫) of bee, developed from fertilised eggs not older than 3 days, are taken away from their original cells into the queen cells which are oval—shaped hollows.

The worker—bees feed these young larvae with royal jelly to make them develop into new queens. The first queen that comes out will kill all other developing queens. If two queens emerge at the same time, they will fight until one remains.

(61) The most important bee in a comb is the_____.

- A. slaved — bee B. soldier — bee
C. worker — bee D. queen bee

(62) The number of queen in a comb is _____.

- A. ten B. five C. one D. three

(63) The work of the queen is to _____.

- A. flight B. lay eggs C. eat food D. gather honey

(64) Excluding the worker — bees, there are about _____ bees in a comb.

- A. three hundred B. one thousand
C. six hundred D. five thousand

(65) The kind of the bee which has the intermediate number is the _____.

- A. work — bee B. queen — bee C. soldier — bee D. drone

II

It was midnight I got up from the bed quietly, for Janet and I had decided to explore the cave on the island. I took my torch (火把, 火炬) and to meet her. I found Janet waiting for me already. We walked to the shore quietly, climbed into a boat. Janet and I each took an oar (桨).

We rowed until we reached the island. Then we got out of the boat and walked to the cave quietly. We went into the cave. It was very dark. The ground was covered with dust. We were very afraid and went back to the shore, but the boat disappeared! How could we go home? Suddenly we saw two men walking towards us. We kept quiet and when they were quite near us, they pointed a gun to us saying, "We've caught you. Don't shout, or we will shoot." They ordered us to put up our hands and to walk in front of them. We reached a certain tree, then the man told us to stop and began to talk to his companion.

The man pressed a very small button. After about ten seconds, the tree trunk opened. When we were waiting, I began to understand that they were bad men. They used this island as their secret headquarters. They showed us into a small room and locked us up. Janet and I not know what they would do. We could only hope that the police would come and rescue us.

(66) It was _____ when he got up to meet Janet.

- A. 10 p. m B. 12 o'clock C. 8 a. m D. 12 noon

(67) They rowed a boat to the island with_____.

A. a gun B. a torch C. an oar D. trunk

(68) They could not go home because_____.

A. they could not find the boat

B. the oar had disappeared

C. they were very afraid

D. their boat had been stolen

(69) The ground of the cave was very_____.

A. wet

B. dry

C. dirty

D. dusty

(70) They were_____in a small room.

A. sent back

B. met

C. locked up

D. got into

III

How can we keep ourselves healthy?

First, we must eat only good, plain, wholesome food, and just enough of it; not too much and not too little. People often ruin their health by eating rich and fancy dishes, or by eating too much. Secondly we must breathe in plenty of fresh air. Thirdly we must have regular physical exercise. Fourthly we must have plenty of time to sleep. "Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy." Fifthly, we must work. Honest, regular interesting work, so long as it is not too heavy, will do much to keep us healthy. Lastly, we must avoid (避免) bad habits, like drinking to excess (过度) and opium smoking which ruin a man's body and soul.

(71) We must eat only_____.

A. vegetable

B. unclean food

C. good, plain, wholesome food

D. nuts

(72) People often ruin (损坏) their health by eating_____.

A. good, plain, wholesome food

B. not too much and not too little

C. cooked food

D. too much

(73) We must breathe_____.

A. in plenty of fresh air

B. no air

C. through our mouth

D. through our skin

(74) We must _____.

A. do no exercise

B. have regular physical exercise

C. do excess exercise

D. do no work

(75) We must have plenty of _____ to sleep.

A. money

B. exercise

C. paper

D. time

IV

A long time ago there were no donkeys in Gulzhou. One day, a merchant (商人) from another part of China went there and took a donkey with him. Later the donkey got sick and the merchant left it behind and went on his journey. When the donkey was well again, it ran away into the nearby forest.

The tigers in the forest thought that the donkey was a strange animal and they were afraid of it. Whenever it brayed they all ran away as fast as their feet could carry them.

After a few months the tigers became friendly with the donkey. They played many games with it, but they were still afraid of it.

One day the donkey became very angry. It kicked one of the tigers with its hind legs. The tigers were very surprised.

"That must be all it can do when it is angry," they said. Then all the tigers jumped on the donkey and killed it.

(76) Why did the donkey stay in Gulzhou?

A. Because he got fat.

B. Because he got tall.

C. Because he got wet.

D. Because he got sick.

(77) Dogs bark, donkeys _____,

A. bray

B. mow

C. say

D. shout

(78) Who became friendly with the donkey?

A. The dog.

B. The tiger.

C. The lion

D. The cat

(79) What did the donkey do when he was well again?

A. He went to the river.

B. He went to the tree.

C. He went into the forest.

D. He went home.