



名师系列丛书

高考实战

英语模拟试题

李俊和等 编

外语教学与研究出版社

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前 言

本书的十二套模拟试题，是根据人教社新编普通高中英语教材、新教学大纲和高考考试说明编写的。

在编写过程中，根据历年指导高考总复习的经验和目前高中生学习英语的实际，特别注意了以下几点：一、要有利于巩固和扩大学生的基础知识；二、要有利于学生实际应用英语能力的提高；三、要有利于培养学生的自学能力和观察、记忆、想像、推理等思维能力；四、要解决学生由于中、英文化习惯的不同而容易产生的误解；五、全部练习均经过教学实践的检验。

所选习题难易适中，与 NMET 水平相当，区分度恰当，语言地道。对一些容易误导学生的偏难偏怪的语法习题，一概不予采用。学习英语最主要的是在使用中学习，在训练中提高。我们热切希望考生能在使用此书的过程中得到充分的训练，并将使用英语的能力大大提高一步。参加本书编写的还有北京四中毕勤、俞平等老师，恳切希望使用本书的老师和学生提出宝贵意见。

编者

1998 年 8 月

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高考模拟试题 (一)

第一卷 (3 大题, 共 95 分)

I. 单项填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25 分)

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。

例: have A. gave B. save C. hat D. made

答案 C。

1. folk A. robot B. tomato C. wolf D. forest

2. crowd A. grow B. thorough C. trousers D. cause

3. fruit A. liquid B. build C. June D. helpful

4. single A. strange B. handkerchief C. mankind D. dangerous

5. therefore A. southern B. thousand C. through D. healthy

B) 从 A, B, C, D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

例: We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

A. must have studied B. might study

C. should have studied D. would study

答案 C。

6. _____ of his parents is short-sighted, but he is.

A. None B. Either C. Both D. Neither

7. The experts _____ this problem before. It was very unusual.

- A. have never met B. had never met
C. will never meet D. never met
8. _____ she will be given this job is still under discussion.
A. Whether B. Although C. What D. If
9. —Would you mind telling me how much it was?
—_____, it was 20 dollars.
A. Yes, I would B. Yes, I should
C. Yes, I do D. No, not at all
10. She keeps her key and money in the handbag _____ she takes with her everywhere.
A. which B. so C. therefore D. when
11. Wet umbrellas are not allowed _____ into this hotel.
A. to be taken B. to take
C. taken D. taking
12. It is important for parents and young people to learn how to get through to each other and develop skills in understanding and _____ understood.
A. are B. is C. to be D. being
13. —A man was killed.
—Where is the body of the _____ man?
A. murder B. murdered
C. murdering D. having murdered
14. —What do you think of it?
—I think it is a thing of importance that it _____ done soon.
A. is B. is to be
C. be D. to be
15. _____ that we all went out, lying in the sun.
A. The weather so fine was

- B. So the weather was fine
 C. So was the fine weather
 D. So fine was the weather
16. She wants to know if it is 600 miles an hour _____ the newest plane can go.
 A. which B. when C. that D. how
17. —You've given us a wonderful meal, Mrs. Jackson.
 —_____. I'm glad you enjoy it.
 A. Not at all B. I don't think so myself
 C. Thank you a lot D. No, just not so
18. —_____ I go there at once?
 —No, I don't think you _____.
 A. Must; have to B. Do; need to
 C. Need; must D. May; ought to
19. Controlling a class of school pupils calls _____ all your skills as a teacher.
 A. up B. for C. off D. on
20. Computers are supposed to save time, but I'm not sure they _____.
 A. have B. are C. were D. do
21. —Do you follow me?
 —_____.
 A. No, I am not B. Yes, it is
 C. Yes, perfectly D. Yes, I will
22. If we work with a strong will, we can overcome any difficulty, _____ great it is.
 A. what B. how C. however D. whatever
23. A lot of people find modern art very hard _____.
 A. understood B. understanding

- C. to understand D. being understood
24. As far as weather goes, _____ the better I like it.
A. all the hotter it gets B. the hotter it will get
C. the hotter it gets D. however the hotter it gets
25. _____ in the United States, St. Louis has now become the 24th largest city.
A. Once the fourth biggest city
B. It is the fourth biggest city
C. It was the fourth biggest city
D. Before the fourth biggest city it

II. 完形填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25)

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, 选出最佳答案。

Mary smiled to herself and went _____ 26 _____ to get ready for bed. As she washed, she had difficulty _____ 27 _____ her eyes open, and her arms and legs ached _____ 28 _____ many places. But she felt _____ 29 _____. She _____ 30 _____ the trouble in the first place, so it was only right _____ 31 _____ she should suffer _____ 32 _____.

"No," she thought to herself, "I didn't really _____ 33 _____ at all. The work _____ 34 _____ probably good for me."

Mary thought _____ 35 _____ to the Wednesday _____ 36 _____. She had gone to a fruit shop _____ 37 _____ some fruit and vegetables for her mother. _____ 38 _____ the way, she _____ 39 _____ the money. She knew that her mother did not have _____ 40 _____ money, so she did not want to go home and explain what _____ 41 _____. Instead, she told Mrs. Blake _____ 42 _____ her problem. Mrs. Blake _____ 43 _____ the fruit shop since her husband was killed _____ 44 _____ a traffic accident many years ago. ,

"I'll tell you 45 , my dear," Mr. Blake said, "I'll 46 you the fruit and vegetables. Then you can 47 and work in the 48 of the shop for me next Saturday. I've always got 49 much work to do on Saturday, so I'll be glad to have someone 50 and sort fruit, vegetables, move boxes around, and fill boxes with things people have ordered."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 26. A off | B. of | C. from | D. away from |
| 27. A. to keep | B. kept | C. keep | D. in keeping |
| 28. A. at | B. on | C. of | D. in |
| 29. A. worried | | B. disappointed | |
| | C. angry | D. pleased | |
| 30. A. had caused | | B. had a cause | |
| | C. causing | D. having caused | |
| 31. A. so that | B. that | C. for | D. because |
| 32. A. as a result | B. in fact | C. by the way | D. all right |
| 33. A. satisfy | B. suffer | C. delight | D. work |
| 34. A. is | B. were | C. was | D. are |
| 35. A. back | B. in | C. from | D. by |
| 36. A. ago | B. before | C. after | D. besides |
| 37. A. to see | B. to buy | C. to sell | D. to steal |
| 38. A. On | B. By | C. In | D. Off |
| 39. A. picked | B. found | C. lost | D. looked for |
| 40. A. many | B. much | C. few | D. little |
| 41. A. was happening | | B. would happen | |
| | C. had happened | D. will happen | |
| 42. A. all about | B. all in | C. all with | D. all but |
| 43. A. ran | B. running | C. had run | D. was running |
| 44. A. at | B. on | C. of | D. in |

45. A. where to go B. what to do
 C. which to choose D. whether or not
46. A. borrow B. lend C. give D. buy
47. A. go B. come C. leave D. stay
48. A. front B. outside C. back D. side
49. A. also B. very C. too D. little
50. A. wash B. sell C. buy D. make

III. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 计分 45)

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。(共 20 小题, 计分 40)

(A)

The city of Venice, in Italy, is one of a kind. It is built on more than 120 islands, just off the coast (= land next to the sea). The islands are small and close together. The waterways between them are used as streets. They are called canals.

In this watery world, people use boats to get from place to place. Gondolas, small boats that are moved with one oar (桨), were once the only boats used in the canals. But today motorboats make getting around faster, there are still lots of gondolas, though. Many tourists go to Venice all the year round. And they like to ride in the old-style (老式) boats.

If you aren't going far in this city, it's easier to go on foot. There are hundreds of narrow footpaths. About 400 low bridges connect the footpaths and islands. But these bridges cause problems for the boaters. When the sea tide (潮) is high, the canal water rises. People in the boats must duck to fit under bridges.

51. Having read the first paragraph, we can come to the conclusion that _____.
- A. all the buildings in Venice are built up on seawater
 - B. there's no land in the city of Venice
 - C. the streets in Venice are all lined with waterways
 - D. nobody can be seen walking in the streets of Venice
52. It is clear that _____.
- A. all the Venetian people ride in boats with one oar to get from place to place
 - B. gondolas are the only boats used in the canals
 - C. the ways of getting round in Venice are different from those in any other city
 - D. motorboats have taken the place of gondolas in Venice now
53. Which of the following statements shows no difference between itself and the passage?
- A. All the Venetian people like to ride in the old-style boats.
 - B. Neither cars nor buses are used in Venice.
 - C. Citizens in Venice don't walk much.
 - D. Gondola rides are much more expensive.
54. Which of the following sentences leads us to the conclusion that traveling around Venice by gondola can be slow?
- A. Gondolas, small boats that are moved with one oar, were once the only boats used in the canals.
 - B. But today motorboats make getting around faster.
 - C. But these bridges cause problems for the boaters.
 - D. People in the boats must duck to fit under bridges.

(B)

Since telegrams are paid by the number of words, that is to say

that every word costs money. So people always try to use as few words as possible. Little words like “a” “an” and “the” disappear. So do all those auxiliary (助动的) verbs that English students hate: do, does, is . . . So a news reporter who wanted to know how old a famous film star named Cary Grant was sent her a telegram, saying, “How old Cary Grant?”

Unfortunately, although the little words have gone, nobody knows where they have gone. So the reporter received a reply from Cary Grant which read: “Old Cary Grant fine. How you?”

But perhaps the shortest telegram in the English language was from an Irish (爱尔兰的) writer called Wilds. He was living in Paris then and sent a telegram to his publisher in Britain to see what the readers thought of his new book. The message said, “?” The publisher sent back a telegram, saying: “!”

55. The best title to this passage is: _____.

- A. The Shortest Telegram in the World
- B. How to Use the Language of Telegrams Correctly
- C. How to Save Little Words in Telegrams
- D. News Reporters and Film Stars

56. From the two examples in the passage, we can draw a conclusion that the writer _____ in telegrams.

- A. was against using small words
- B. thought it necessary to express one's ideas clear
- C. was for the use of as many words as possible
- D. thought the film stars and writer set us good examples

57. The answer the news reporter wanted to get from Cary Grant may be, Old Cary Grant _____.

- A. is fine. How are you?
- B. got fine. And you?

C. is thirty-four or...

D. is missing you very much

58. What does "!" mean in the last paragraph?

A. Yes.

B. How do you do?

C. Very good.

D. I don't know.

(C)

This incident happened in 1621.

Everything was ready for the first Thanksgiving Day (感恩节) feast. The men had been out hunting and there was much deer meat and turkey (火鸡肉). The fields had produced their rich harvest of corn and pumpkin (南瓜). The housewives were busy cooking and baking (烘烤) bread, and an invited Indian guest seemed to be eating white flowers at which the new settlers, the Europeans, who had left their homeland to make their new homes in America, greatly wondered. When the Indian saw the puzzled expression on the white men's faces, he smiled and drew some corn seeds from a deer-skin bag which he carried with him. He placed the corn seeds on the hot stones near the fire. Then he waited and suddenly the seeds began to hop (跳) about and to burst with a loud noise: Pop! Pop! Pop!

The Indian laughed as the new settlers expressed their surprise. The corn seeds jumped off the hot rock as they popped with a great noise, turning into white things that looked like little flowers.

The new settlers tasted the new food and found it tasty. And that's how the new settlers first learned about popcorn which can be bought in Beijing, Shanghai and many other big cities and most people, especially children, enjoy eating them even up to now.

59. What probably took place according to this passage?

- A. The European countries sent away troops to conquer America.
 - B. The European settlers had a terrible war against the Indian natives.
 - C. Many European people left their countries for the New Continent.
 - D. A terrible war happened in Europe and the Europeans fled their homeland for America.
60. From this passage, we can see that _____.
- A. the new settlers had a good relationship with the Indian natives.
 - B. the Indian natives hated the white settlers.
 - C. the Indian natives looked down upon the white people for their ignorance (无知).
 - D. the white settlers were busy preparing to conquer the Indians.
61. From this passage, we can infer (推断) that in the 17th century the men settlers _____ while their wives _____.
- A. were engaged in outdoor productive activities; were in charge of housework
 - B. hunted deer and turkeys; enjoyed themselves at home
 - C. shared the outdoor labor with their wives; supported their husbands in their work
 - D. were superior to women; took their fate lying down
62. Popcorns are _____.
- A. corn grains that are burst by heat
 - B. corn seeds that are able to make great noise
 - C. corn seeds that like to jump off the kitchen utensils (炊具)
 - D. food that can only be bought in big cities

(D)

When you buy a share of stock (股票), you buy a little part of an incorporated (使组成公司的) business. The corporation (公司) uses your money to help run or develop its business. If the corporation makes a profit (利润), it sends you a check for your share of the profit — \$ 1.00 for each share of the stock. The money is called a dividend. If the corporation makes a very big profit, it may decide to make the dividend bigger, say \$ 2.00 for each share of the stock, and you get more money back even though the amount you invested (投资) is the same. If the corporation makes a profit, people will want that stock so much that you can sell it for more than you paid for it. But if that stock never pays a dividend, few people will want to buy it. If you can sell it at all, you will get much less money than you paid for it.

63. This passage is taken from an article on _____.
A. shopping B. mathematics
C. investment (投资) D. banking
64. A dividend is _____.
A. a one-dollar bill
B. a two-dollar bill
C. the money you earn from selling your stock
D. a share of the company's profits
- 65 The passage contains all of the following ideas except _____.
A. no profits, no dividends
B. you can own part of a business
C. you can make or lose money by selling your shares.
D. don't put all your money into one stock

(E)

In the city of Santa Cruz, America, there is a mysterious belt (地帶) which covers a floor space of 1579 square meters. While the plane flies over the belt, the indicators (指示器) of its instruments and meters (仪表) will be out of order. In this area, the birds often fail to catch hold of the branches exactly as they fly from one tree to another. Within the mysterious belt, there is a simple cottage. People can stand slanting (傾斜的) at some certain numbers of places in it. Once a child stood with 45 degrees' angle (角) but he didn't fall down.

The visitors and scientists have swarmed forward (蜂拥而来) to go sightseeing and study it since the secret belt was discovered in 1940. It is said that it is the strange gravitation that causes the peculiar phenomenon here.

66. Choose the correct statement according to the passage.

- A. When the plane flies over the belt, the pilots can prevent the indicators of its meters from being out of order.
- B. In Santa Cruz, America, there is a belt less than 1600 square meters with a peculiar phenomenon.
- C. While the plane flies over the belt, its instruments and meters will be out of order.
- D. In the city of Santa Cruz, Austria, there is an odd mysterious belt.

67. Within the mysterious belt, while the birds fly from one tree to another, _____.

- A. they always stay on the tree top
- B. they often fall down from the top of the tree
- C. they cannot catch hold of the branches exactly very often