

高考英语试题分类题解

(1950—1981)

ENGLISH
TEST QUESTIONS

福建教育出版社

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李慰萱 编

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说 明

本书收集了1950—1954年、1956—1965年、1977—1981年全国和华东、华北、北京、上海、天津、辽宁、吉林、黑龙江、福建等地区、省、市高等学校统一招生的英语试题（附参考答案）。为使读者便于熟悉和掌握各种试题的内容和做法，特将试题分类集中编排。试题包括拼写单词、写出单词的变化形式、连词组句、句子和短文填空、选择答案、句型转换（就划线部分提问、改为否定句、疑问句、被动语态、把简单句并为复合句）、正误辨认、改错、英译汉、汉译英、阅读理解、作文等形式。大部分试题在语法、词汇方面都作了较详细的题解，与该试题性质类似或有关的内容也适当补充注释，以帮助读者更好地复习基本的英语语法和词汇知识，达到举一反三，触类旁通的目的。

本书在编写过程中承厦门大学外文系副系主任潘幼仲同志和泉州第一中学傅希瞻同志审阅，泉州市半导体器件厂吴瑞汀大力支持，郑少颖、陈淑仪二同志帮助整理，在此表示感谢。

本书可供高中毕业生复习和初学英语者自学参考。由于编者水平有限，错漏之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

1981年9月

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一、拼写单词

把下列不完整的词拼写完整，使它们能够替换句中划线的单词。

1. I study Chinese.

Engl_____ g____ogr_____y ch_m____try
ma_____m_tics h_s_____y

2. My brother is a worker.

sold____r _rit_r s_cr_t____y sci____t_st
p_lic_m_ _

3. Wang Ning works in a school.

fac_____y h_sp_t_l c_n_ma b____ksh_p
li_r____y

4. Stop singing, please.

d____cing sh_ut____g l____gh____g cr____g
qu____r_ll____g

(1980年)

参考答案

1. English; geography; chemistry;
mathematics; history
2. soldier; writer; secretary;
scientist; policeman

3. factory, hospital, cinema,
 bookshop, library
4. dancing, shouting, laughing,
 crying, quarrelling

把下列不完整的词拼写完整，使它们能够替换句中划线的单词。

1. Today is Monday.
 Sat_____y We_____sday
 Apr_____lst Jan_____y 2nd
 _____g_____st 3rd
2. A dog is an animal.
 hor_____ c_____w w_____f
 ti_____r chi_____n
3. There is a clock on the table.
 l_____p bo_____l _____ife
 ba_____n di_____ti_____ry
4. The old man was sorry.
 h_____py a_____gr_____ pl_____sed
 w_____r_____ed fri_____en_____d

(1980年副题)

参考答案

1. Saturday Wednesday

- April 1st January 2nd August 3rd
2. horse cow wolf tiger chicken
3. lamp bowl knife basin dictionary
4. happy angry pleased
- worried frightened

二、写出单词的变化形式

写出下列单词的变化形式。

1. 名词复数。

hero	_____	life	_____
enemy	_____	sheep	_____
railway	_____	woman	_____

2. 动词的过去式，过去分词和现在分词。

	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
stop	_____	_____	_____
die	_____	_____	_____
hurry	_____	_____	_____
rise	_____	_____	_____
win	_____	_____	_____
catch	_____	_____	_____

(1977年北京市)

参考答案

1. heroes, enemies, railways, lives, sheep, women

2. 过去式 stopped, died, hurried, rose, won,
 caught

过去分词 stopped, died, hurried, risen, won,
 caught

现在分词 stopping, dying, hurrying, rising,
 winning, catching

注释

1. 有许多以o结尾而在o之前的字母是辅音字母的名词,加-es变成复数。

如: potato potatoes Negro Negroes
 tomato tomatoes echo echoes

名词词尾是y, y前面是辅音字母,变复数时,将y改成i,再加-es。如果y前面是元音字母,则只须加s。

对于大多数的名词都是在单数名词词尾加s就可变成复数。这个规则是一般而普遍的。

当单数名词以f或fe结尾时,通常都是将词尾f或fe改成v,然后再加-es而变成复数,但有些词是例外的,即只在词尾加-s。如: roof roofs chief chiefs

有的单数名词变复数时,词形不变。如:

Chinese—Chinese sheep—sheep

有些单数名词只是改变它们词中的拼字来变成复数的。这些名词是不加s的。如:

man (单) men (复)

foot feet

tooth teeth

mouse mice

goose

geese

woman

women

2. 以重读闭音节结尾而末尾只有一个辅音字母的动词, 重复该辅音字母后, 再加-ed或ing。

少数几个以-ie结尾的动词, 变为现在分词时, 要把 ie 改为y, 再加-ing。

以辅音字母加y结尾的动词, 先将y变i再加-ed; 或不变, 直接加-ing。

变更词中的元音。

变更元音及词尾。

注: rise, win, catch 这三个词属不规则动词。

三、连词组句

仿照例句将下列括号中所给的单词和词组连成句子, 写在右边的短信中。注意上下文的连贯性、标点及大小写。

Dear Grandpa

例: (some news | you | I've | I've got some news to tell you.)

to tell | got) _____

1. (our school term | 1. _____

| over | now | is) _____

2. (I | mother | with you | 2. _____

- one week | can spend | _____
 says | in the country- _____
 side) _____
3. (may I | my friend 3. _____
 Wang Ying | along | _____
 bring) _____
4. (next Sunday | we | 4. _____
 by | are coming | _____
 bike) _____
5. (me | all right | write 5. _____
 and tell | this will be | _____
 please | whether) _____

(1981年)

参考答案

1. Our school term is over now.
2. Mother says: "I can spend one week with you in the countryside."
3. May I bring my friend Wang Ying along?
4. We are coming by bike next Sunday.
5. Please write and tell me whether this will be all right.

四、句子和短文填空

(一)用“a”, “an”或“the”填空, 不需要的在空格里作“×”符号。

1. I can finish my work in ____ hour or two.
2. Chairman Mao calls on us to store ____ grain everywhere.
3. ____ barefoot doctor in our village was ____ middle school student three years ago.
4. There is ____ little flour in the bag. You'd better go to the grain store to buy some, or we won't have enough flour to make bread with.
5. I can speak ____ little English, so when our teacher asks me questions in English, I can answer a few of them.
6. Yesterday we placed a wreath on ____ monument as ____ tribute to the martyrs.
7. We drink ____ tea out of ____ cup.

(二)用介词或副词填空。

1. We have friends all ____ the world.
2. Mr. Smith has been ____ Peking for several years.
He's now living in the eastern part of the city.
3. Mr. Smith has been ____ Peking. He's now

living in Tientsin together with his family.

4. She is looking ____ the window ____ the busy street.
5. The examination will be held ____ the afternoon of November 10.
6. Get ____ the bus here and get ____ at the third stop.
7. We go ____ socialist construction, because we want to make China a great socialist country by the end of the century.

(1977年天津市)

参考答案

(一)

- | | | |
|---------|------|-----------|
| 1. an | 2. × | 3. The, a |
| 4. × | 5. a | 6. the, a |
| 7. ×, a | | |

(二)

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. over | 2. in | 3. to |
| 4. through, into | | 5. on |
| 6. on, off | | 7. in, for |

注 释

(一)

1. 不定冠词a或an用来表示“一”这个数量。an用于元音(不是指元音字母)前, 如an apple, an interesting story等。句中an hour ['auə] or two 是“一、二小时”的意思。
2. 在专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词之前, 一般不用冠

词。grain, rice, flour等物质名称前面不加冠词。

3. 定冠词the用来特指某(些)人或某(些)事物;不定冠词a(或an)用来指某人或某物,但不具体说明何人或何物。句中the barefoot doctor是特指我们村里的那位赤脚医生,a middle school student泛指一个中学生。
4. little有否定的意思,表示“很少”,“几乎没有”,前面不用冠词。
5. a little有肯定的意思,表示“有些”,“几个”。
6. 句中的monument是普通名词,是特指(即心目中有所指的)纪念碑,前面要用the。
7. tea是物质名词,前面不用冠词。这里cup非特指的事物,所以用不定冠词。

(二)

1. all over the world“全世界”,是固定词组。
2. 这句的意思是:“史密斯先生住在北京已经好几年了。”所以介词要用in。
3. 这句的意思是:“史密斯先生去北京来了(曾到过北京)。他现在和家里的人一起住在天津。”所以介词要用to。
4. look through the window into the busy street
从窗口看到热闹的道路
through介词,“通过”(表示方式),into介词,带有从一地到另一地的含义。
5. 指某日或某日的上午、下午、晚上,要用介词on。这里on表示“在……的时候”。
6. get on“上(车)”,get off“下(车)”
7. go in for“从事”,“进行”

用适当的介词填空。

1. _____ the help _____ the teachers, the pupils have made great progress _____ their studies.
2. Did you go there _____ bus or _____ foot?
3. Is it far _____ your school _____ the railway station?
4. _____ answer _____ Chairman Mao's great call, many young people with education have gone to settle down _____ the countryside.

(1977年福建省)

参考答案

1. With, of, in
2. by, on
3. from, to
4. In, to, in

注 释

1. with the help of “在……的帮助下”这里with含有“有了……”，“藉着……”的意思，in 表示“在……方面”。
2. by bus “坐公共汽车”，on foot “步行”
3. from...to... “从……到……”
4. in answer to “回答”，“响应”
settle down “定居下来”，“安了家”
in the countryside “在农村”，介词用in。

用括号里人称代词的适当形式填空。

1. The old worker will give _____ (we) lessons in

- class struggle. He is _____ (we) good teacher.
2. Li Ming is _____ (I) brother. _____ (he) sometimes plays basketball with _____ (I)
3. Chang Hua always helps _____ (he) classmates. _____ (they) like _____ (he) very much.
4. Will _____ (you) borrow a book for _____ (she)?

(1977年福建省)

参考答案

1. us, our
2. my, He, me
3. his, They, him
4. you, her

注 释

1. us 我们 (第一人称复数宾格人称代词)
our 我们的 (第一人称复数形容词性物主代词)
2. my 我的 (第一人称单数形容词性物主代词)
he 他 (第三人称单数主格人称代词)
me 我 (第一人称单数宾格人称代词)
3. his 他的 (第三人称单数形容词性物主代词)
they 他们 (第三人称复数主格人称代词)
him 他 (第三人称单数宾格人称代词)
4. you 你 (第二人称单数主格人称代词)
her 她 (第三人称单数宾格人称代词)

在下列每句每一空白处填一个适当的词。

1. I was born _____ the North and sent to school

- _____ six.
- The girl, who is busy _____ work in the library, was born _____ a farmer's family.
 - Many of my schoolmates are fond _____ playing basketball as well _____ football.
 - I am not well acquainted _____ your brother, _____ spite of the fact that you are a good friend of mine.
 - Sooner or _____, Taiwan should be restored _____ the Chinese People's Republic.
 - I am interested _____ the study of mathematics, yet I am _____ a loss to solve this problem.
 - Though he is not sure _____ success, he has made _____ his mind to take the examination.
 - The Chinese working class varied its method and form of struggle _____ accordance _____ changing situations.
 - A man must not wait for wonders to happen, _____ the contrary, he must work hard _____ order to achieve them.

(1950年)

参考答案

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1. in, at | 2. with, in | 3. of, as |
| 4. with, in | 5. later, to | 6. in, at |
| 7. of, up | 8. in, with | 9. on, in |

注 释

- 在(某范围或某空间)内, 介词用in; 在(某时刻),