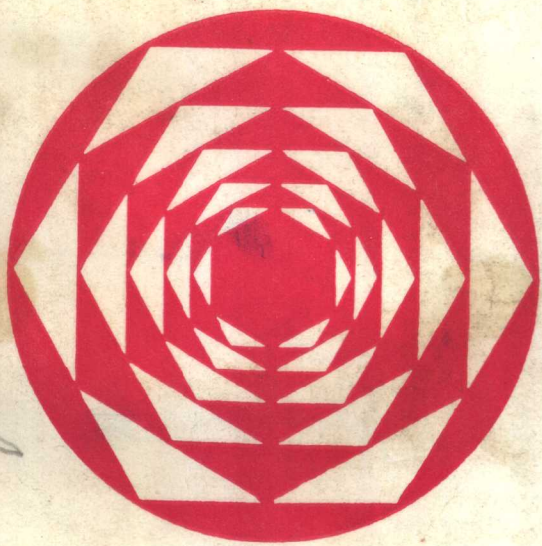


G634.416/

# 1991年全国初中升学、 毕业英语试题精选、解答



中国劳动出版社

# 英语试题精选·解答

试题编选组 编

中国劳动

1991年全国初中升学、毕业  
英语试题精选·解答

试题编选组 编

责任编辑:黄冶

---

中国劳动出版社出版发行  
(北京地安门西大街教场胡同4号)

北京世界知识印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所经销

787×1092毫米 32开本 7印张 150千字

1991年9月第一版 1991年9月第1次印刷

印数1—100000

---

ISBN7-5045-0793-8/G·166 定价:2.60元

## 编者的话

应广大教师、家长和教学科研人员的要求,我们编辑了1991年全国初中升学、毕业考试题精选·解答丛书,包括语文、政治、数学、物理、化学、英语。这套书均在广泛收集全国各大、中城市所拟试题的基础上,经试题编选组评定,有选择地按来稿顺序精选而成。既照顾到试题具有广泛的代表性,又反映出一些教学质量较高的省、市、地区的独有特点。研究这些试题,可以帮助教师、家长和教学科研人员了解全国的教学情况,指导学生达到教学大纲的基本要求,并掌握一定的运用知识的技能技巧。

由于水平限制,在试题的选择上难免有考虑不周之处,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

试题编选组

1991年7月

# 目 录

---

	试题	答案
1. 北京市 .....	(1)	(200)
2. 天津市 .....	(13)	(201)
3. 上海市 .....	(27)	(202)
4. 福建省 .....	(37)	(203)
5. 湖南省 .....	(52)	(204)
6. 广西区辖五市 .....	(62)	(205)
7. 广东省 .....	(73)	(206)
8. 河北省 .....	(84)	(207)
9. 安徽省 .....	(95)	(208)
10. 山西省 .....	(107)	(208)
11. 四川省 .....	(115)	(209)
12. 吉林省 .....	(126)	(210)
13. 江西省 .....	(135)	(211)
14. 黑龙江省哈尔滨市 .....	(147)	(212)
15. 四川省重庆市 .....	(155)	(213)
16. 福建省厦门市 .....	(167)	(214)
17. 山东省青岛市 .....	(177)	(215)
18. 云南省昆明市 .....	(187)	(216)

## 试题部分

### 1. 北京市

#### 第 I 卷

#### 一、语音知识(A、B两部分共8小题,每小题1分)

(A)下列各组单词中,有一个单词划线部分的读音与其他三个单词划线部分的读音不同,请选出。

- |                    |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. <u>map</u>   | B. <u>wash</u>  | C. <u>bag</u>   | D. <u>fat</u>   |
| 2. A. <u>bike</u>  | B. <u>fine</u>  | C. <u>rice</u>  | D. <u>give</u>  |
| 3. A. <u>low</u>   | B. <u>now</u>   | C. <u>how</u>   | D. <u>cow</u>   |
| 4. A. <u>short</u> | B. <u>north</u> | C. <u>word</u>  | D. <u>horse</u> |
| 5. A. <u>mouth</u> | B. <u>group</u> | C. <u>round</u> | D. <u>house</u> |
| 6. A. <u>cook</u>  | B. <u>cake</u>  | C. <u>city</u>  | D. <u>care</u>  |

(B)下列各组对话都由①、②、③三个句子组成,指出这三个句子在一般情况下应该用什么语调。

7. ①——Are you going to see Mary today?  
②——Yes, I'm going to her home right now.  
③——Will you please ask her to return my book tomorrow?

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

8. ①——What's wrong with your TV set?

②——It doesn't work.

③——Can you repair it yourself?

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

## 二、英汉词组互译(共10小题,每小题1分)

下列各题所给的词组后面都有 A、B、C 三种译文,请选择其中的正确答案。

- |                    |                |               |             |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 9. go on           | A. 继续          | B. 复习         | C. 出去       |
| 10. have a meeting | A. 开运动会        | B. 开会         | C. 举行比赛     |
| 11. catch a cold   | A. 寒冷          | B. 抓住         | C. 感冒       |
| 12. send for       | A. 发出          | B. 派人去叫       | C. 送走       |
| 13. on the right   | A. 正确          | B. 在左边        | C. 在右边      |
| 14. 起床             | A. get up      | B. get on     | C. get to   |
| 15. 准时             | A. last time   | B. in no time | C. on time  |
| 16. 照顾             | A. look around | B. look after | C. look out |
| 17. 醒来             | A. grow up     | B. look up    | C. wake up  |
| 18. 穿(衣服)          | A. put on      | B. put up     | C. put down |

## 三、选择填空(共20小题,每小题1分)

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择正确答案。

19. Give me \_\_\_\_\_ apple, please.

- A. some      B. any      C. a      D. an

20. There \_\_\_\_\_ a ball under the table.

- A. have      B. has      C. is      D. are
21. This desk is mine and that one is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her      B. she's      C. hers      D. her's
22. Who sings \_\_\_\_\_, Rose or Kate?  
A. better      B. best      C. well      D. the best
23. Changjiang River is \_\_\_\_\_ river in China.  
A. long      B. longer      C. longest      D. the longest
24. The doctor told me \_\_\_\_\_ more water.  
A. drinking      B. drank      C. to drink      D. drink
25. "Must I go to bed at nine o'clock, Mum?"  
"No, you \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. can't      B. needn't      C. mustn't      D. must
26. It is warm here. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your coat.  
A. take out      B. take down      C. take off      D. take away
27. It will \_\_\_\_\_ the workers one year to build the hospital.  
A. bring      B. take      C. use      D. spend
28. Let's hurry, or we'll be late \_\_\_\_\_ school.  
A. to      B. at      C. with      D. for
29. The students are having a good time in the park. Some are drawing by the lake. \_\_\_\_\_ are climbing the hill.  
A. Others      B. Other      C. Another      D. The other
30. They will have a maths test \_\_\_\_\_ two days.  
A. for      B. at      C. in      D. after
31. Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?  
A. what they do      B. what they did

- C. what do they do                      D. what did they do
32. Mr Black \_\_\_\_\_ with my father when I saw him an hour ago.  
A. talks    B. has talked    C. was talking    D. is talking
33. Betty didn't go to see the film yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ she was ill.  
A. but    B. until    C. if    D. because
34. There is something wrong with my watch. I'll have it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
A. repaired    B. repairing    C. repair    D. to repair
35. I will tell him the news as soon as he \_\_\_\_\_ back.  
A. come    B. comes    C. will come    D. came
36. Our English teacher was busy \_\_\_\_\_ the new lesson.  
A. preparing    B. prepared    C. prepare    D. to prepare
37. When I got to the cinema, the film \_\_\_\_\_ for five minutes.  
A. had begun                      B. has been on  
C. has begun                      D. had been on
38. "Hello! May I speak to Mike?"  
" \_\_\_\_\_ would you please call back later?"  
A. Who are you?                      B. Sorry, he isn't in.  
C. Thank you very much.                      D. Yes. Here you are.

**四、汉译英(共6小题,每小题1分)**

从下列各题所给的 A、B、C 三个句子中选择一句正确译文。

39. 约翰和杰克都没去过巴黎。

- A. Neither John nor Jack has been to Paris.  
B. Both John and Jack have been to Paris.  
C. Either John or Jack has been to Paris.
40. 这本书我可以借一个星期吗?  
A. May I lend the book for a week?  
B. May I borrow the book for a week?  
C. May I keep the book for a week?
41. 外宾们说,他们将乘火车去长城。  
A. The foreign guests said they will go to the Great Wall by train.  
B. The foreign guests said they would go to the Great Wall by train.  
C. The foreign guests said they are going to the Great Wall by train.
42. 你知道怎样用英语回答这个问题吗?  
A. Do you know how answer this question in English?  
B. Do you know to how to answer this question in English?  
C. Do you know how to answer this question in English?
43. 孩子们直到看见老师才停止吵闹。  
A. The children stopped making noises until they saw the teacher.  
B. The children didn't stop making noises until they saw the teacher.  
C. The children didn't stop to make noises until they saw the teacher.

44. 大点儿声说,以便教室里的每个学生都能听见。

A. Speak louder so that every student in the classroom may hear.

B. Speak louder in order to every student in the classroom may hear.

C. Speak louder in order every student in the classroom may hear.

五、阅读理解(A、B 两篇短文共10小题,每小题1分)

阅读下面 A、B 两篇短文并完成短文后的要求。

(A)

Mr. Green worked in a shop. The shop sold, cleaned and repaired hearing-aids(助听器). One day an old man entered and put one down in front of him without a word.

“What’s the matter with it?” Mr. Green said. The man did not answer. Of course Mr. Green thought the man must be deaf (聋的) and something must be wrong with his hearing-aid, so he said again, more loudly(大声地), “What’s wrong with your hearing-aid, sir?” Again the man said nothing, so Mr. Green shouted his question again as loudly as he could.

The man then took a pen and a piece of paper and wrote: “It isn’t necessary to shout when you’re speaking to me. My ears are as good as yours. This hearing-aid is my wife’s, not mine. I’ve just had a throat(喉咙) operation. I can hear very well, but I can’t speak!”

根据短文内容,判断短文后各句是否符合短文内容。符合短文内容的填“A”,不符合的填“B。”

- ( ) 45. The old man went to the shop to buy a hearing-aid for his wife.
- ( ) 46. Mr Green thought something must be wrong with the old man's hearing-aid.
- ( ) 47. The old man didn't answer Mr Green's question because he was deaf.
- ( ) 48. Mr Green wrote his question down because the old man could not speak.
- ( ) 49. In order to answer Mr Green's question, the old man had to write down what he wanted to say on a piece of paper.

(B)

An old porter (搬运工人) had worked for the railway for a very long time. One morning he was standing in one of the big railway stations and waiting for travellers (旅客) to ask him to help them with their luggage (行李), when he saw a small man running towards the trains with a big bag in his hand.

The porter watched the man for a few seconds, and then the man saw the porter. At once the small man ran up to the porter and said, "Can I catch (赶上) the 10:35 train to London, porter?" He was breathing (喘息) very fast, and he seemed worried.

The old porter looked at him for a moment and then said with a smile, "Well, sir, I'd like to help you, but I can't answer your question because I don't know how fast you can run along rails. You see," he explained, "the 10:35 train to London left five minutes ago."

根据短文内容,从下列各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中  
选择正确答案。

50. The old porter's job was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to stand in the railway station
  - B. to answer the travellers' questions
  - C. to help the travellers carry their luggage
  - D. to ask the travellers to help him
51. One morning a small man \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was waiting for the porter to help him
  - B. was running along rails
  - C. was waiting for the train to London
  - D. was in a hurry to catch the 10:35 train to London
52. The small man looked worried because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he couldn't run so fast as the train
  - B. he wondered if he could catch the 10:35 train to London
  - C. the porter watched him for a few seconds
  - D. he lost his bag
53. At the end of the story, the porter \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. told the small man there was no 10:35 train to London
  - B. told the small man when he could catch the train
  - C. helped the small man to catch the train
  - D. played a joke on(开某人的玩笑)the small man
54. When the porter told the man the train had left, the time was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 10:40      B. 10:35      C. 10:30      D. 10:45

## 六、完形填空(共20小题,每小题0.5分)

通读下面短文,掌握其大意。然后从短文后各题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选择一最佳答案。

Hundreds of years ago, life was 55 than 56 today. People didn't have modern machines. There 57 modern medicine, 58 .

Life today 59 new problems. One of the biggest is pollution (污染; 污染物). Water pollution has 60 our rivers and lakes dirty. It kills our fish and affects (影响) our drinking water. Noise pollution makes us 61 louder and 62 . Air pollution is the most serious kind of pollution. It affects 63 living thing in the world.

Cars, planes and factories all pollute (污染) our air every day. Sometimes the pollution is so 64 that it is like a quilt 65 a city. This kind of quilt 66 smog (烟雾).

Many countries are making new laws (法律) to fight pollution. Factories must now clean their water 67 away; they mustn't blow dirty smoke into the air.

We need to do many other things. We can put waste things in the dustbin (垃圾箱) and 68 throw it on the ground. We can go to work by bus 69 with our friends 70 . If 71 people driving, there will be 72 pollution.

Laws are not 73 . Every person must 74 pollution.

55. A. more hard                      B. more harder  
    C. much harder                    D. much more harder
56. A. they are    B. they were    C. it was    D. it is
57. A. were not    B. was no    C. were    D. was
58. A. either    B. too    C. also    D. neither

59. A. bring B. have C. have got D. has brought
60. A. made B. let C. taken D. changed
61. A. say B. talk C. tell D. spoke
62. A. feel happy more quickly B. get angry much easier  
C. become angry more easily D. feel sad more slowly
63. A. most B. all C. one D. every
64. A. thin B. thick C. hard D. light
65. A. around B. on C. in D. over
66. A. calls B. is seen C. is called D. is like
67. A. before they are thrown B. when they are thrown  
C. after it is thrown D. before it is thrown
68. A. not B. not to C. to not D. no
69. A. and B. or C. but D. if
70. A. in the same car B. go to our office  
C. in different cars D. go home
71. A. there will be fewer B. there is more  
C. there is few D. there are fewer
72. A. little B. less C. much D. more
73. A. enough good B. good enough C. enough D. good
74. A. to help fight B. fight to help  
C. help to fight D. to fight to help

## 第 II 卷

### 一、词形转换(共10小题,每小题1分)

按照括号内的要求写出下列各词的相应形式。

1. bus(复数) \_\_\_\_\_ 2. wonderful(副词) \_\_\_\_\_

3. small(比较级)\_\_\_\_\_ 4. become(过去式)\_\_\_\_\_
5. swim(现在分词)\_\_\_\_\_ 6. six(序数词)\_\_\_\_\_
7. plant(过去分词)\_\_\_\_\_ 8. high(同义词)\_\_\_\_\_
9. young(反义词)\_\_\_\_\_ 10. interesting(最高级)\_\_\_\_\_

## 二、词语释义(共8小题,每小题1分)

从右栏中找出与左栏内词语意义接近的解释,并将其字母代号填入前面的括号内。

- ( ) 1. set out      A. brother of one's father or mother
- ( ) 2. refuse      B. become a member of
- ( ) 3. December    C. 100 years
- ( ) 4. uncle        D. be afraid of
- ( ) 5. join          E. start
- ( ) 6. century      F. the last month of the year
- ( ) 7. fear         G. not able to see
- ( ) 8. blind        H. say "no" to

## 三、句型转换(共10小题,24个空白,每空白0.5分)

按照括号内的要求完成下列各句(每个空白只填一个词,缩写词算一个词)。

1. It is a radio. (改为复数形式)  
\_\_\_\_\_。
2. Alice likes dancing. (改为一般疑问句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Alice \_\_\_\_\_ dancing?
3. Will they do some shopping tomorrow morning?(做肯定回答)

- \_\_\_\_\_, they \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The students cleaned the classroom yesterday afternoon.  
(改为否定句)  
The students \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom yesterday afternoon.
5. You have visited the Science Museum, \_\_\_\_\_ you? (完成反意疑问句)
6. The flowers are very beautiful. (改为感叹句)  
\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful the flowers are!
7. The boys are playing football on the playground. (就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the boys \_\_\_\_\_ football?
8. There are four seasons in a year. (就划线部分提问)  
\_\_\_\_\_ seasons \_\_\_\_\_ in a year?
9. The teacher asked Tom, "Are you interested in music?" (改为间接引语)  
The teacher asked Tom \_\_\_\_\_ in-terested in music.
10. They will report the matter in the newspaper. (改为被动语态)  
The matter \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.

#### 四、动词填空(共6小题,每小题1分)

用括号内所给动词的适当形式填空。

1. Li Ping \_\_\_\_\_ (write) a composition every week.
2. The scientist \_\_\_\_\_ (give) us a talk yesterday.
3. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Beijing since 1949.