

'98

高考应试指导及模拟试题  
英语

合编  
北师大附中  
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# 98·高考应试指导及模拟试题

## 英 语

主 编:吴登植

编 委:王 辰 宇文竹 徐美菊 阮国杰  
苗泽生 冯燕璞 耿仰丘 魏文殊  
刘秋田 朱依耘 艾雨石

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## 内 容 提 要

本书具有很强的针对性、科学严谨、近于实战，有利于考生全面掌握应考知识、熟悉高考环境及规则，为参加 98 高考提供保证。

98·高考应试指导及模拟试题

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吴登植 主编

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## 前 言

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试是选拔性考试，考试的内容总的说来有两方面，一是进一步深造所必需知识的掌握情况，二是未来学习获得成功的可能性，即学习的能力。

纵观历年高考试题，在考查知识的同时，逐步加强了对学习能力的考查。要求考生对所学课程内容能融会贯通，在理解的基础之上牢固掌握必要的基本知识、技能，而重点放在系统掌握课程内容的内在联系上，放在分析问题和解决问题的能力上。这正是国家教委考试中心颁布的“考试说明”所要求的。

据此，我们吸取历年指导高考复习的经验教训，又结合复习备考学生的实际需要，为本书安排了两方面的内容。一是高考指导，包括高考知识点和典型题目及其解答思路的分析指导，这是应考学生最需要最解渴的。因为流行的高考复习材料，习题居多，而如何回答问题的指导很少。为满足学生急需，本书做了解题的一般思路和特殊思路的具体分析指导，可以迅速提高答题应考的能力。二是模拟试题，它可以综合检测应考能力，了解自己的备考情况，发现问题，拾遗补缺，调整思路，改进方法，提高应考的整体水平。

本书作者都是北京市重点中学多年指导高三学生复习考试的把关老师，他们特别注重切合学生应考实际，讲究实用有效。本书肯对考生多有帮助，是考生的良师益友。

编 者

九七年深秋

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## I. NMET 试题第 I 卷测试特点评析

### I-1 NMET97 单项填空评析

#### I-1-1 NMET97 语音测试分析

题目要求：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。

##### 1. motor

A. opposite      B. ocean      C. oppress      D. object

→ (B) 考查元音字母 'o' 位于单词词首的不同读音，这一命题具有典型性和隐蔽性的特点，是一道好题。原因有二：

i. 从命题立意的角度看：

NMET 考生对元音字母 'o' 位于单词词首所产生的不同读音存在疏于记忆，又不大留意其相互间发音上的差异的现象。究其深层原因可能与考生的母语在外语学习中产生负迁移的作用有关。NMET 捕捉到这一现象，可谓立意准确。

ii. 从命题操作的角度看：

以元音字母 'o' 打头的单词有较丰富的资源，不但可供挑选的余地较大，而且自成一体，容易出成好题。

□ 现将具有此类不同读音特点的单词归纳如下：

[ə]	<u>o</u> bey	<u>o</u> bserve	<u>o</u> f	<u>o</u> ppress	
[əu]	<u>o</u> cean	<u>o</u> ver	<u>o</u> nly	<u>o</u> ld	<u>o</u> pen
[ɒ]	<u>o</u> bject	<u>o</u> bviously	<u>O</u> ctober	<u>o</u> ff	<u>o</u> ffice
	<u>o</u> ften	<u>o</u> nto	<u>o</u> perate	<u>o</u> range	<u>o</u> pposite
[ʌ]	<u>o</u> ther	<u>o</u> therwise	<u>o</u> nce		

##### 2. theory

A. diary      B. pioneer      C. therefore      D. really

→ (D) 考查元音 [iə] 的读音，与 88 年高考的一道语音测试题有相似的地方：

really      【MET88】

A. reality      B. reading      C. prison      D. serious

□ 现将具有 [iə] 读音的单词归纳如下：

<u>r</u> eal	<u>o</u> bvious	<u>t</u> earful	<u>s</u> erious
<u>p</u> eriod	<u>a</u> ppear	<u>d</u> eer	<u>f</u> ear
<u>m</u> aterial	<u>z</u> ero	<u>v</u> arious	<u>t</u> heory
<u>s</u> pear			

##### 3. canal

A. important      B. liberation      C. majority      D. national

→(D)考查双音节词中重读音节的位置,识别重读音节的读音,是 NMET 语音常考试题。

以 NMET96 为例:

(1) advanced (A)

A. task B. fortunate C. entrance D. salute

(2) admire (A)

A. quiet B. stare C. spear D. figure

### I-1-2 NMET97 单项填空评析

题目要求:从 A、B、C、D 中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

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

答案是 C。

6. It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

→(B) (1) whatever = anything that (that 引出形容词从句)

(2) whatever 为复合关系代名词,本身兼有先行词的功能。

(3) 复合关系代名词 whatever 引出的从句可在句中担任主语、表语和宾语。

7. —Have you seen \_\_\_\_\_ pen? I left it here this morning.

—Is it \_\_\_\_\_ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.

- A. a; the B. the; the C. the; a D. a; a

→(D)问句中提及的 'pen', 为首次提及,故使用不定冠词 'a'。

答句中提及的 'black pen', 也为首次提及,故也要使用不定冠词 'a'。

比较:—Have you seen the pen I left here this morning?

—Is it the black one she's using?

8. —Do you think I could borrow your dictionary?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Yes, you may borrow B. Yes, you could  
C. Yes, help yourself D. Yes, go on

→(C)问句中用 could 是请求对方帮忙或同意自己做某事时的婉转用语,而在答语中则无需婉转。因此本题问话的简略答语可以是 Yes, you can. 而不可以是 B 项 'Yes, you could.' 完整答语不可以是选项 A, 应改为 'Yes, you may (can) borrow it.'

选项 C 'help yourself' 是 '自己取用' 的意思。

选项 D 也可改为 'Yes, go ahead.' 表示同意,意思是 '用吧'。

9. She \_\_\_\_\_ his number in the phone book to make sure that she had got it right.

- A. looked up B. looked for C. picked out D. picked up

→(A) 'look up' (查找) → look up a word; look up a number

'look for' (寻找) → look for a missing boy; look for a job



10. I first met Lisa three years ago. She \_\_\_\_\_ at a radio shop at the time.

- A. has worked      B. was working  
C. had been working      D. had worked

→(B)题干中的‘at the time = three years ago’,与过去时态连用;选用过去 进行时暗含‘暂时’之意。选项 C、D 均用于过去的过去,与题意不符,故不用。

11. The train leaves at 6:00 pm. So I have to be at the station 5:40 p.m. at the latest.

- A. until      B. after      C. by      D. around

→(C) 介词‘by’表‘不迟于’之意,与用于加重语气的短语‘at the latest(至迟)’搭配 使用。

12. I would love \_\_\_\_\_ to the party last night but I had to work extra hours to finish a report.

- A. to go      B. to have gone      C. going      D. having gone

→(B) would love, meant, hoped, desired, expected, planned, promised, wished, wanted, etc. 与完成时态的不定式连用,以表示其过去原本希望过,但未实现的意思,是动词不定式中不常见的用法,也是不定式中较难的用法。此种用法常加上 but 并列句。

S. + 希望 V. +	to + V.	→表未来
	to have + 过去分词	→表过去原本希望,但未实现。

(1) I \_\_\_\_\_ (C) \_\_\_\_\_ you off yesterday, but I didn't have time.

- A. hope to have seen      B. hope to see  
C. hoped to have seen      D. hoped to see

(2) I \_\_\_\_\_ (D) \_\_\_\_\_ him a favor several days ago.

- A. promise to do      B. promise to have done  
C. promised to do      D. promised to have done

【提示】完成时态的不定式还有如下用法,请留意。

S. + 推断 V. +	to + V.	→表同时
	to have + 过去分词	→表发生在主要动词之前

seem, appear, be said, be supposed, be believed, be thought, be known, be reported 等动词常用于上述句型。

(1) That beggar seems (A) \_\_\_\_\_ anything.

- A. not to have eaten      B. not to eat  
C. didn't eat      D. to not have eaten

(2) I know him (A) \_\_\_\_\_ a good football player while in college.

- A. to have been      B. to be      C. was      D. had been

13. Wait till you are more \_\_\_\_\_. It's better to be sure than sorry.

- A. inspired      B. satisfied      C. calm      D. certain

→(D)通过题干中的信息词‘sure’,选出其同义词‘certain’。

NMET 单项填空命题对常用词的活用给予关注,考生对此感到不适应。究其原因可能与此类题相对较少有关。此外还应指出的是此类试题在其风格上与 NMET 完形 填空十分接近,请留意。

14. I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. everything      B. anything      C. something      D. nothing

→(A) 为部分否定的用法,其特点是:

否定词与 both/everything 连用表部分否定

(1) Both of the books are not helpful.

= Not both of the books are helpful.

= One book is helpful, the other is not.

(2) The plant can't be found everywhere.

= The plant of this kind can be found in some places, but not in others.

部分否定与全部否定的常用惯用语

	部分否定	全部否定
两者	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{both} \cdots \text{not} \\ \text{not} \cdots \text{both} \end{array} \right\}$ (并非两者都)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{neither} \\ = \text{not} \cdots \text{either} \end{array} \right\}$ (两者都不)
两者以上	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{all} \cdots \text{not} \\ \text{not} \cdots \text{all} \end{array} \right\} = \text{some}$ (并非所有~都) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{every} \cdots \text{not} \\ \text{not} \cdots \text{every} \end{array} \right\}$ (= some, few) (并非每一个都) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the whole} \cdots \text{not} \\ \text{not} \cdots \text{the whole} \end{array} \right\}$ (并非全部)	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not} \cdots \text{any} \\ \text{none} \end{array} \right\}$ (没有一个) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{no one} \\ \text{nobody} \end{array} \right\}$ (没有人) nothing (没有任何事物)

15. — I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday, Mr Smith.

— \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Oh, no. Let's not  
 B. I'd rather stay at home  
 C. I'm very sorry, but I have other plans  
 D. Oh, no. That'll be too much trouble

→(C) 选项 A 是 Shall we go swimming in that river this Saturday? 的应语。

选项 B 是 We'll go swimming in that river this Saturday. 的应语。

选项 D 是 Shall we go climbing that mountain this Saturday? 的应语。

16. — Is this raincoat yours?

— No, mine \_\_\_\_\_ there behind the door.

- A. is hanging      B. has hung      C. hangs      D. hung

→(A) i. 选项 A 中的进行时含‘暂时’之意,与第 10 题有相近的地方,如:

Your coat is hanging in the hall.

ii. 选项 C 中的一般时则表状态, 表“某地挂有某物”之意, 如:

(1) The picture hangs now in my library.

(2) Above it hung an oil painting by Beryl.

iii. 选项 B 中的完成时应使用其被动语态形式: has been hung, 而且句子主语也要变化, 如:

All the walls have been hung with my pictures.

17. The Olympic Games, \_\_\_\_\_ in 776 B. C., did not include women players until 1912.

A. first playing                      B. to be first played

C. first played                        D. to be first playing

→(C) i. 此题可用‘增元法’解, 使内容变得丰满, 反差加大, 从而有利于解题。

所谓‘增元法’是指将题干中隐含的部分或省略的成分补齐, 在各种成分齐全的条件下, 对选项再次进行判断的方法, 如:

(用[ ]将省略的成分补齐)

选项 C = The Olympic Games, [which was] first played in 776 B. C., did not include women players until 1912.

ii. 选项 B 中的不定式所表示的动作一般都还未发生, 从逻辑上看, 属将来时的范畴, 故不用。

18. If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. message                      B. letter                      C. sentence                      D. notice

→(A) ‘leave a message’意思是‘留言、留话’。此外, 题干中的‘by any chance’意思是‘万一’。

19. —Who is Jerry Cooper?

—\_\_\_\_\_. I saw you shaking hands with him at the meeting.

A. Don't you meet him yet                      B. Hadn't you met him yet

C. Didn't you meet him yet                      D. Haven't you met him yet

→(D) i. 此题与第 17 题的解法刚好相反, 可用‘消元法’, 即将[ ]中的词减去, 内容变得清晰、简洁, 从而有利于解题。

—Who is Jerry Cooper?

—Haven't you met him yet? [I saw you shaking hands with him at the meeting.]

从问句中的‘is’很容易将答语的时态定位在现在时。

ii. 选项 C 可用在下面的语境中:

—Who is Jerry Cooper?

—I saw you shaking hands with him at the meeting. Didn't you meet him?

20. After the war, a new school building was put up \_\_\_\_\_ there had once been a theatre.

A. that                      B. where                      C. which                      D. when

→(B) 选项 B ‘where’引出一个表地点的副词从句。

When you read the book, you'd better make a mark (D) you have any questions.

- A. at which                      B. at where  
C. the place where              D. where

21. \_\_\_\_\_, Mother will wait for him to have dinner together.

- A. However late is he              B. However he is late  
C. However is he late              D. However late he is

→(D) 选项 D = No matter how late he is; 为一让步状语从句的用法。

22. —Alice, why didn't you come yesterday?

—I \_\_\_\_\_, but I had an unexpected visitor.

- A. had              B. would              C. was going to              D. did

→(C) i. 此题与第 12 题的命题思路近似。选用 'was going to' 表示过去的打算, 与 but 并列句连用, 表示其打算未能实现。

ii. 选项 B 应改为 would have (come yesterday), 为 'would have done sth.' 的简略式, 表与过去事实不同的假设。

iii. 选项 A 和 D 都着眼于一个肯定的事实, 与 but 并列句交代的事实发生矛盾, 故不用。

23. Sarah has read lots of stories by American writers. Now she would like to read \_\_\_\_\_ stories by writers from \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

- A. some; any              B. other; some              C. some; other              D. other; other

→(C) 选项 A 应改为 '[some] stories by writers from [any other country]'; 选项 D 应用在 'Sarah has read some stories by writers from other countries. Now she would like to read (some) other stories by writers from other countries.' 的语境中。

24. The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone \_\_\_\_\_ get out.

- A. had to              B. would              C. could              D. was able to

→(D) 表示过去有能力并实际上成功地做到某事, 要用 'was able to', 不用 'could'。没有做到可用 'couldn't' 或 'wasn't able to' 表示。

25. It was about 600 years ago \_\_\_\_\_ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.

- A. that              B. until              C. before              D. when

→(A) i. 为强调句的用法; 强调物是时间短语 'about 600 years ago'。

ii. 强调句的构成为: It is/was + 强调物 + that 从句。

iii. 强调句是 NMET 单项填空常考试题, 如:

(1) It was not until 1920 (C) regular radio broadcasts began.

- A. while              B. while              C. that              D. since

[NMET95]

(2) It was not (B) she took off her dark glasses (B) I realized she was a famous film star.

- A. when; that              B. until; that  
C. until; when              D. when; then

[MET92]

## I-2 NMET97 完形填空评析

### I-2-1 NMET 完形填空的命题

完形填空共 25 小题。在一段难度适中的短文中留出 25 个空白,要求考生从所给的选择项中选出正确答案,使补足后的短文意思通顺,结构完整。考生必须通篇考虑,掌握大意,综合运用所学过的词汇和语法等知识,选出最佳答案。

摘自《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》

### I-2-2 NMET 完形填空的测试特点

NMET 完形测试是介于单项填空(考查规则为主)与阅读理解(考查理解为主)之间的一种题型。NMET 完形填空测试本身既有对规则、表达法、词语搭配的考查 又有对语篇内容的理解、逻辑的把握、词与情景的关系的考查,二者相较,更侧重后者。

1. Washoe is a young chimpanzee(大猩猩). She is no (B) chimpanzee, though.

【NMET95】

A. foolish      B. ordinary      C. special      D. simple

= Washoe is a young chimpanzee(大猩猩), but she is no ordinary chimpanzee. →对其逻辑的把握是‘虽然年青,但不一般’。

2. Scientists are doing a research (D) her. 【NMET95】

A. for      B. by      C. to      D. on

→A do a research on B. 对表达法的考查。

3. For example, she has been learning how to exchange (C) with people.

A. action      B. views      C. messages      D. feelings

→大猩猩在学习如何与人交流信息。其逻辑是先有‘messages’,再才有‘feelings’ ‘views’。

4. The scientists are teaching her (A) language.

A. sign      B. human      C. spoken      D. foreign

→‘sign language’(手语), 而‘human language(人类语言)’, ‘spoken language(口语)’, ‘foreign language(外国语)’则明显不符合文意,故不选。

5. They want to see how civilized(驯化) she can (D). Already she does many things a human being can do.

A. experience      B. change      C. develop      D. become

—四个选项中只有 become 一词是系动词,可与 civilized 这一由过去分词转化来的形容词共同构成谓语。

6. Scientists hope to (D) more about people by studying our closest relative(亲属)—chimpanzee.

A. observe      B. discover      C. gain      D. learn

译文：通过研究我们的近亲——（大猩猩），科学家希望更多地了解人类。

‘learn more about ... = learn something more about ...’

### 【NMET94】

1. It was an early morning in summer. In the streets, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their (A).  
A. jobs      B. homes      C. buses      D. offices  
→并非所有人都去 offices 上班，也并非所有的人都乘公共汽车，故选用 A。
2. This was the beginning of another (D) day in New York City. But this day was to be different.  
A. working      B. hot      C. same      D. ordinary  
→选 ordinary，与 but 形成逻辑关系，这一天既普通，又不平常。暗示有特别的事件将要发生。
3. Waiting (D) the crowded streets, on top of a building 110 stories high, was Philippe Petit.  
A. for      B. in      C. by      D. above  
→这是一个倒装句，正常语序为 Philippe Petit was waiting..., on top of a building 110 stories high.  
Philippe Petit 的具体位置在 110 层楼顶上，当然是在街道上方了。

### I-2-3 NMET97 完形填空评析

题目要求：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，选出一个最佳答案。

1. Todd was working at his gas station(加油站) at night when he heard over the radio that a 26 in Long Island had been 27 by an armed man who had killed the night guard and got away with \$ 150,000. ‘One hundred and fifty thousand,’ Todd whistled.  
(B) 26. A. store      B. bank      C. station      D. house  
(D) 27. A. searched for      B. held up      C. taken over      D. broken into

【解】(26) 通过其后给出的 15 万美元被抢，以及在下面提及的‘into a bank’的事实，确定选项 B。此题的命题表现出 NMET 完形填空的显著特点。

(27) 银行被破门而入，答案为选项 D；选项 C 表‘接管’；选项 A 表‘搜寻’均不合文意，故不用。

[不同意见] 选项 B ‘held up’ 有表‘抢劫’之意，用在此处似乎好于作为答案的选项 D ‘broken into’，根据有二：

- i. ‘break into’ 为具体动作，根据平行结构的原则，应与其后的‘kill’以及‘get away’两个动作等同使用，使更改后的句子为：

An armed man broke into a bank in Long Island, killed the night guard and got away with \$ 150,000.

- ii. ‘break into’ 表‘闯入’‘非法进入’，而选项 B ‘held up’ 则表‘抢劫’。根据 95 新版 ‘Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English’ 介绍：

'hold up sth' is to rob or try to rob a place by using violence(暴力):

His brother tried to hold up the drugstore(药店) and was sent to jail(监狱). 根据 95 新版 'NTC's Dictionary of American English Phrases' 介绍:

The mild-looking man held up the bank and shot a teller(出纳员).

2. Here's a fellow who just 28 into a bank and helps himself 29 so much money.

(A) 28. A. walks B. looks C. marches D. drives

(C) 29. A. for B. by C. to D. of

【解】(28) 选项 B 'looks into' (窥视), 以及选项 C、D 都与文意不符, 故不用。

(29) help oneself 后接介词 to, 其用法如下:

① [help + 某人 + to + 某物 = serve + 某人 + with + 某物]

自己取食物来吃; 把食物分给某人

Please help yourself to some wine.

Let me help you to some more meat.

② 自己拿、取来用

—Can I borrow a pencil?

—Yes, help yourself.

③ Steal 偷

He has been helping himself to the money in the drawer again.

3. Todd thought of the 30 with which he managed to get the amount of money he 31 to start his gas station.

(B) 30. A. satisfaction B. difficulty C. disappointment D. spirit

(D) 31. A. saved B. made C. offered D. needed

【解】(30/31) 若能准确地把握文意, 第 30 题确定选项 B, 以及第 31 题确定选项 D, 都应该说是把握的。

译文: 托德想起了他当初为开办他的加油站, 而筹措所需的资金是何等艰难。

4. So many papers to 32, so much money to pay back.

(C) 32. A. collect B. prove C. sign D. write

【解】(32) 选项 A 的意思为 '要收集文件'; 选项 B 为 '要证实文件'; 选项 C 为 '要签署文件'; 选项 D 为 '要写文件', 根据文意, 选择 C。

5. The news 33 twenty minutes later.

(A) 33. A. continued B. lasted C. spread D. arrived

【解】(33) 选项 A 'continued' 指二十分钟后同一消息又在继续播放。

选项 B 可用于: The news lasted (for) twenty minutes.

选项 C 可用于: The news spread quickly throughout the town.

选项 D 可用于: The news arrived twenty minutes later.

(二十分钟后消息到了。)

6. The gunman had 34 a car for a ride, and then 35 out the driver.

(D) 34. A. bought B. borrowed C. stolen D. stopped

(D) 35. A. sent B. found C. left D. pushed

【解】(34) 选项 D 'stopped a car for a ride' (拦车搭乘); 选项 A 'bought'、选项 B 'borrowed'、选项 C 'stolen' 都与其后出现的信息 'the driver' 产生矛盾, 故不用。

(35) 选项 A 'sent out (派出) the driver', 选项 B 'found out (发现) the driver', 以及选项 C 'left out (遗漏) the driver' 都不合情节, 故不用。

7. He was possibly 36 the Southern State Parkway in a white Ford. Licence plate (车牌) number LJR1939.

(C) 36. A. calling from B. fleeing from C. heading for D. looking for

【解】(36) i. 选项 B 'flee from' 是指从 'the Southern State Parkway' 逃出。

ii. 选项 C 'heading for' 是指 '往...方向移动' 之意。

类例: head for America; head across the country

head home; head forward; head south

8. The 37 of the announcer continued: 38 out for white cars.

(D) 37. A. news B. warning C. advice D. voice

(A) 38. A. Look B. Run C. Call D. Set

【解】(37) 选项 B 'warning (警告)' 和选项 C 'advice (建议)' 都与播音员 (the announcer) 说到现在为止的内容不符, 故不用。至于选项 A, 从语法上看, 其搭配应是

'The news from the announcer continued'。

(38) 'look out for...' (留意...)

9. Don't pick up 39 and all you folks in gas stations better not do 40 to a white Ford car.

(B) 39. A. guests B. strangers C. prisoners D. passengers

(C) 40. A. harm B. favor C. service D. business

【解】(39) 广播让人们不要搭载 (pick up) 陌生人, 而选项 A 'guests (客人)', 选项 C 'prisoners (囚犯)', 以及选项 D 'passengers (乘客)' 都不符合文意, 故不选。

(40) The gas station does (a) service to a car. (加油站给汽车加油。) 选项 C 'favour' 应用在 'do a favour for somebody (帮某人一个忙)' 的句式。

选项 D 'business' 应用在 'do business with...' (和...做生意) 的句式中。

10. Todd stood up and 41 to see out into the cold night.

(A) 41. A. tried B. decided C. hoped D. happened

【解】(41) 选项 B 'decided' 和选项 C 'hoped' 应发生在 'stood up' 之前; 选项 D 'happened (碰巧)' 应用在一个不容易出现的场合。

11. It was dark but Todd 42 the Southern State Parkway was out there.

(B) 42. A. considered B. knew C. recognized D. learnt

【解】(42) 选项 A 'considered (认为)'、选项 C 'recognized (认出)'、选项 D 'learnt (得知)' 都不合文意, 故不用。上文交待了 'It was dark' 说明外面很黑, 暗示虽然 Todd "tried to see out into the night" 可是什么也看不见。因此可以排除干扰性较强的 C 项。

12. Just 43, Todd saw the headlights coming at him and a car pulled in for 44.

(A) 43. A. then B. there C. right D. now



(C) 44. A. directions B. repairs C. gas D. parking

【解】(43) just then = at exactly that moment(就在那时);

just now = at the moment(眼下); a very short time ago(刚才)

(44) 选项 B 'repairs(修理)'; 选项 D 'parking(停车)' 既不合文意, 也不合逻辑, 故不用。

13. There it was, a white Ford. He saw the 45, LJR1939.

(B) 45. A. mark B. number C. sign D. name

【解】(45) 选项 A 'mark(记号)'; 选项 C 'sign(迹象)'; 选项 D 'name(名字)' 都与车牌号 'LJR1939' 相去甚远, 故不用。

14. 'What should I do?' Todd had to make a quick 46.

(A) 46. A. decision B. call C. movement D. remark

【解】(46) 选项 B 'call(访问/打电话)'; 选项 C 'movement(移动)'; 选项 D 'remark(评论)' 都与 'What should I do?' 托德这一内心暗自思忖以及面临抉择的情形相去甚远, 故不用。

15. 'Yes, sir?' Todd 47 while making up his mind for sure.

(D) 47. A. wondered B. stopped C. waited D. asked

【解】(47) 选项 A 'wondered(纳闷、想知道)'; 选项 B 'stopped(停下来)'; 选项 C 'waited(等候)' 都与 'Yes, sir?' 这一发问相去甚远, 故不用。

16. '48 her up,' the man said sounding like any other 49. When the tank(油箱) was full, Todd quickly turned round and pointed a gun at the man.

(B) 48. A. Cover B. Fill C. Check D. Tie

(C) 49. A. visitor B. robber C. driver D. rider

【解】(48) 'fill something up'(注满某物); 'cover something up'(盖好某物) 'check something up'(检查、核对某物); 'tie something up'(捆好某物)

根据其后的信息句 'the tank(油箱) was full', 确定选项为 B。

(49) 'Fill her up,' 显然是任何到加油站加油的司机常说的话, 与 'visitor(参观客), robber(强盗), rider(乘车人) 无关, 故确定选项为 C。

17. 'Hands up 50 get out!'

(B) 50. A. or B. and C. but D. to

【解】(1) 选项 B 'and' 连接两个平行的命令句即 'Hands up!' 和 'Get out!'。

### I-3 NMET 阅读理解的特点与试题评析

#### I-3-1 NMET 阅读理解的题型设计

阅读理解。共 20 小题。要求考生根据所给的阅读材料选择正确答案回答问题。在不超越中学生英语语言水平的前提下, 阅读材料的选取遵循三个原则:

(1) 阅读量不少于 800 个单词, 篇数不少于 4 篇;

(2) 题材尽量多样化, 包括日常生活、传说、人物、社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、经济等;