

## 机读高考标准化试题训练

齐平昌 主编

首都师范大学出版社

高等学校入学考试  
机读答卷纸

涂写要求

注 意 事 项

1. 用蓝黑色墨水钢笔分别在“姓名”、“科目”、“考号”填写自己的姓名、科目和考号。
2. 用 2B 铅笔按“涂写要求”涂写考号、试卷类型及题目的所选项（其它项不得作任何记号）。黑度以盖住框内字母或数字为准。
3. 修改时用塑料橡皮擦干净。必须保持卷面整洁。
4. 禁止折叠！

JIDUGAOKAO  
SHITIXUNLIAN

姓名

科目

试 卷  
类 型

考 号

填 写

A

B

11 12 13 14 15  
A B C A B C A B C A B C  
16 17  
A B C A B C  
18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25  
A B C A B C A B C A B C  
26 27 28 29 30  
A B C A B C A B C A B C  
31 32 33 34 35  
A B C A B C A B C A B C  
36 37 38 39 40  
A B C A B C A B C A B C  
41 42 43 44 45  
A B C A B C A B C A B C  
46 47 48 49 50  
A B C A B C A B C A B C  
51 52 53 54 55  
A B C A B C A B C A B C  
56 57 58 59 60  
A B C A B C A B C A B C

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# 机读高考标准化试题训练

(高中英语)

齐平昌 王 辰 编著



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## 出版说明

在中考、高考中使用“机读答题卡”或“机读答卷纸”答卷是广大师生面临的一种全新的应试方式。在试验地区许多考生曾因平时缺少用“答题卡”答题的训练,临战思想准备不足,影响了情绪,影响了考生水平的正常发挥。为此,我们请北京教育学院系统教研员及北京市东、西城重点中学教师编写了《机读中考、高考标准化试题训练丛书》,以解师生燃眉之急。

本丛书以大纲为准绳,以中、高考发展趋向为重点研究课题,要求用“机读答题卡”答题的独特方式编写。每书四部分:一、标准化试题分类、解法及怎样填写“机读答题卡”;二、单元标准化试题训练;三、综合性中考、高考仿真标准化试题;四、答案与提示。书后附有单元标准化试题训练答题卡和仿真机读答题卡,供学生裁下答题用。

本书编写方式是否符合学生需要,希望读者指教,并致以谢意。

### 机读高考标准化试题训练(高中英语)

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## 编写说明

本书为高三英语总复习最后阶段用书,查缺补漏,并对即将到来的 NMET 大考作最大限度的仿真适应性练习。

全书以国家教委考试管理中心所颁布的 NMET 考纲为编写依据。将 NMET 试题测试的风格和角度贯穿于全书的构思之中。

全书对 NMET 试题中最主要部分,即机读部分的命题与解题进行了较为细致的分析。在设计上,全书给出 NMET 答题卡,帮助考生熟悉机读试卷的答题过程,以增强仿真效果。

全书对近年来人们所关注的 NMET 英语测试语法给予极大的重视。全书通过大量经过筛选的典型试题,尽可能全面地介绍或给出 NMET 必考英语语法点,以期使问题得到解决,以使读者留下深刻印象。

全书综合测试和评估 NMET 考生考前的备考程度,增加考试经验,增强应考实力,是 NMET 考前较为理想的应试备考强化教材。

全书信息量大,试题新,测试角度灵活。

全书编排科学、友好,仿真性极强。

追求完美是我们的目标。本书虽经审慎策划和编写,但疏漏处仍恐难免,衷心希望读者批评指教。

齐平昌 王 辰

1993 年 10 月 17 日

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## 第一部分 NMET 试题机读部分的命题与解题

### 第一章 NMET 机读试题的命题特点

1. NMET 是选拔性考试,具有较高的信度、效度、必要的区分度和适当的难度。

2. NMET 具有自己的考试大纲,即普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明。NMET 考纲与教学大纲不同,它明确规定了考试的形式、方法、时间、分数比例以及内容、范围等,使考生有明确的目标,也给命题人员提供了依据。至于在教学上用何种教材、如何教, NMET 考试大纲不作任何规定, NMET 强调英语的运用能力。因此进入高三英语总复习的 NMET 考生有必要深入、细致地钻研 NMET 考纲,对所要参加的 NMET 大考有较为透彻的了解。这样做,较易获得成功。

3. NMET 试题的编制是由命题人员直接在微机上进行。试题除了“短文改错”、“书面表达”外,其余都是四个选择项的多项选择题,以便于用光电阅读器评卷。用光电阅读器评卷的四项式选择题,即机读试题分数为 110 分(总分为 150 分),其中语音知识和拼写为 10 分,语法或习语为 30 分,完形填空为 30 分,阅读理解为 40 分。对 NMET 试题机读部分的适应程度、领悟程度、把握程度以及答题规范化的程度决定 NMET 考生的成败。

4. NMET 四项式选择题(multiple-choice items)由两部分组成,即题干(stem)和备选答案(choices)。备选答案中有一个是正确答案(answer),其余的不正确答案叫做干扰答案(distractors)。如下例所示:

【例 1】 The salesman scolded the girl caught \_\_\_\_\_ and let her off. → 题干

- |      |   |                   |        |
|------|---|-------------------|--------|
| 备选答案 | { | * A. stealing     | → 正确答案 |
|      |   | B. to have stolen | } 干扰答案 |
|      |   | C. to be stealing |        |
|      |   | D. to steal       |        |

(1) 题干 题干用来提出问题,其特点是行文简洁,尽量删去与问题无关的内容。NMET 四项式选择题题干采用不完整的句子形式:

【例 2】 In the dark street, there wasn't a single person \_\_\_\_\_ she could turn for help.

- \* A. to whom    B. who    C. from whom    D. that

这种题型用途十分广泛,在 NMET 英语中常用来测试语法,表达法,句子结构,词汇,词语搭配以及交际英语等。

【例 3】 —Have a nice weekend!

\_\_\_\_\_

A. The same as you.

B. You do too.

\* C. The same to you.

D. You have it too.

NMET 四项式选择题题干有时也采用对话式形式,以考察考生实际运用英语的能力。(请见下节)

(2) **正确答案** NMET 四项式选择题的正确答案是唯一的,或最佳的,由于它隐藏在备选答案中,其行文的长短一般与其他备选答案相同,以避免为考生提供暗示。NMET 四项式选择题的正确答案基本上平均分布在备选答案的各个位置上(就整份试卷而言),如在 NMET 机读部分共有80题,其中 A,B,C,D 四个位置各约有20题。这样做的目的是防止少数考生有意固定地选择某一位置上的答案从而有可能获得高分。

(3) **干扰答案** 干扰答案是指那些对考生具有干扰作用的不正确的备选答案。干扰答案要起到干扰作用就必须有吸引力和诱惑力。也就是说对于那些还没有掌握正确答案的考生来说,每一个干扰答案似乎都有可能是正确的,这样就分散了他们的注意力,达到了干扰的目的。需要指出的是,干扰答案虽不是正确答案,但却是选择题的有机组成部分,既不是胡编乱造,也不是信手拈来。编写干扰答案的素材来自:

- ① 学生作业中出现的错误。
- ② 以前测试中出现的错误。
- ③ 估计考生可能出现的错误。
- ④ 学生受本族语影响容易犯的错误。

## 第二章 NMET 机读试题的测试内容

NMET 机读试题的测试内容包括三部分。

### 1. NMET 机读试题测试考生的英语语音知识

这类试题多包括如下常见的内容:

- (1) [i] necklace message comrade palace manage village language courage  
fortunately surface savage

[ei] headache translate graduate classmate centigrade celebrate operate  
liberate

- (2) [ə:] A) circle church fur journey search perfectly person refer burst  
curtain earth iceberg

B) word worm world work worth worse worship worst

- (3) [ə] particularly concert comfort grammar surprise forward permit  
perhaps material memory honour labour Asia possible moustache  
forget anxious failure forever thorough restaurant dollar  
information salute develop energy success majority soldier famous  
support model agriculture patient popular

- (4) [ð] A) mother father neither southern

B) clothing clothes breathe with without within the then than  
this that these worthy therefore

[θ] A) fourth fifth twelfth hundredth twentieth

B) cloth breath worth month birthday death wealth nothing

health healthy length mouth arithmetic thankful theory thorough  
C) three through thread throat throw throughout

(5) [s] loose practise mouse universe nurse worse promise horse pulse  
increase sense course

[z] because phrase nose those sunrise suppose cause otherwise  
Japanese praise refuse lose wise whose please surprise

#### (6) 音的脱落

易错常考的含有音的脱落现象的单词归纳如下:

- ① would should could folk
- ② comb climb(er) tomb debt
- ③ Christmas often whistle listen watch
- ④ sword answer wrong write wrap
- ⑤ handsome Wednesday handkerchief
- ⑥ know knee knock knife
- ⑦ guess guide tongue build league
- ⑧ honour hour exhibition Thames Beethoven

#### (7) 音的同化

当两个音邻接在一起(在同一个词内,或是前一词末尾和后一词的开头),其中A音(不一定是第一个音)影响B音而使后者与本身接近或类似,或向本身适应的过程叫作同化。同化大多发生在辅音之间。如: newspaper 一词中的s受到其后清音[p]的影响,发清音[s],而 Thursday 一词中的s则受到其后[d]的影响,发浊音[z]。又如: exist 一词中的x受其后元音的影响,发[gz]音。

#### (8) 同源词音节增减引起读音变化:

|                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| know...knowledge  | /nəu... 'nɒlɪdʒ/       |
| nature...natural  | /'neɪtʃə... 'nætʃərəl/ |
| nation...national | /'neɪʃən... 'næʃənəl/  |
| breath...breathe  | /'breθ... brɪ:ð/       |
| cloth...clothes   | /klɒθ... kləʊðz/       |
| worth...worthy    | /wə:θ... 'wə:ði/       |
| south...southern  | /sauθ... 'sʌðən/       |
| real...reality    | /riəl... ri'ælɪti/     |

2. NMET 机读试题测试考生英语单词的拼写能力。这类试题多包括如下常见单词:(以下单词均选自国家教委 NMET93英语科说明)

#### Group 1 (1—50)

absence accept accident achievement actual admire affair altogether announce  
anxious apologize appreciate arithmetic article Asian assistant astronaut balance  
basin beast belief beyond bicycle biology blanket border bottom broadcast  
camera canal carriage ceiling celebrate choke citizen command composition



conclusion conductor constant continent contrary cousin curious curtain deaf  
defence dialogue electricity empire

### Group 2 (51—100)

engineer entrance envy especially European excellent exhibition experience fail-  
ure fate figure forehead forbid fortunate freedom frequently geography gov-  
ernment handkerchief height iceberg imagination immediately imperialism im-  
press incident institute interrupt laboratory lame majority material mathematics  
mayor medal medicine memory modern modest musician necessary nervous  
newsreel oxygen patient possibly poverty practical pronounce pronunciation

### Group 3 (101—150)

primary proper pressure province pure quality quantity  
salute satellite savage secretary separate shortcoming  
ciety special splendid starve square stocking sug-  
gy temperature therefore thorough throat thou-  
vegetable violin victory valuable waist wealth whi-

3. NMET 机读试题测试考生的英语语法知识。这类试题

动词时态、语态、语气、短语动词、动词句型、不定式、分词、动  
倒装、平行结构、比较、辨义、英语语法词法、英语语法句法等。

4. NMET 机读试题测试考生的英语语言日常交际能力。这类  
容：

(1) A: Thank you (very much for inviting me).

B: You are (quite) welcome.

(2) A: Do you mind if I close the door?

B: Certainly not.

(3) A: Would you mind mailing a letter for me?

B: Not at all.

(4) A: Is Mr Brown in, please? (On the phone)

B: Speaking.

(5) A: May I speak to Mr White, please?

B: This is he speaking. /I'm sorry. He's not home.

(6) A: Good-bye. Please

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| remember me<br>say hello |
|--------------------------|

to your mother for me.

B: Thank you, I will.

(7) A: It's late. I must hurry up.

|   |
|---|
| Take it easy.<br>Take your time.<br>There's no hurry. |
|---|

B: Take your time.

It's still early.

(8) A: Does

B: No

last a day.

(9)

window?

be fine.

?

like it.

them?

matter?

the trouble?

wrong with you?

I think I'm going to fail history.

A: Will you suggest/advice a good book to read?

B: How/What about "A Native of Beijing in New York"?

(13) A: Please pass me the salt.

Here it is.

B: Here you are.

Here.

Will you have another cup?

(14) A: How about another cup?

Have another cup?

B: No, I've had enough, thank you.

Yes, please/thanks/thank you.

5. NMET 机读试题测试考生的英语完形能力。其题目要求是在一段难度适中的短文中留出20个空白,要求考生从所给的选择项中选出正确答案,使补足后的短文的意思通顺,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。这类试题侧重考察考生词语的活用意识,考察考生对词或词群的感受能力,对词的感受力强,在解题时会较为容易地找到它与情景的关系。考生较为熟悉的语感有助于理解语段或语句。熟悉词感则会有助于选词准确,逻辑顺畅。词感并不仅仅指词与词之间的细微差异,也并不注重于词的搭配或组合,它较多地强调选用恰当的词,以利于对情景作出合乎逻辑的判断。

请见例题:

(1) Lions (C) deer.

A. surprise

B. afraid

C. frighten

D. fear

(2) Husband felt it would be silly to (C) the colour of the curtains before they had painted the room.

A. change

B. find

C. choose

D. lose

(3) Bats do not see well. Instead they (B) where they are going.

A. smell

B. listen to

C. watch

D. feel

(4) On Thursday afternoon Mrs Clarks locked the door and went to the women's club as usual. It was a pleasant way of passing time for an old woman who lived (B).

A. lonely                      B. alone                      C. away                      D. busily

(5) When she came home she sensed something (C). Had someone got in?

A. terrible                      B. uncomfortable                      C. unusual                      D. had

(6) The back door and the windows were all ①(A), and there was no ②(C) of forced entry(进入).

① A. locked                      B. opened                      C. broken                      D. fixed

② A. scene                      B. show                      C. sign                      D. sight

(7) Had ①(A) been taken? She went from room to room, ②(D), and found her camera and spare watch ③(B).

① A. anything                      B. nothing                      C. money                      D. jewels

② A. looking                      B. examining                      C. searching                      D. checking

③ A. losing                      B. missing                      C. leaving                      D. disappearing

(8) The following Thursday she went out at her (D) time, but didn't go to the club.

A. same                      B. spare                      C. special                      D. usual

6. NMET 机读试题测试考生的英语阅读理解能力。题目要求是:

(1) 阅读量不少于500个单词,篇数不少于3篇;

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

(3) 体裁尽量避免单一化,宜包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、应用文等。

阅读理解能力测试的主要要求是:

(1) 掌握所读材料的主旨大意,以及用以说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;

(2) 既理解具体的事实,也理解抽象的概念;

(3) 既理解字面意思,也理解深层含义,包括作者的态度、意图等;

(4) 既理解某句、某段的意义,也理解全篇的逻辑关系,并据此进行推理和判断;

(5) 既能根据材料所提供的信息去理解,也能结合中学生应有的常识去理解。

以上摘自《1993年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》

7. NMET 阅读理解的解题

(1) 作者是按一定的思维模式写作的。解题时应使自己的思维模式与(包括综合,分析,推理等的思维模式)与作者写作时的思维模式相吻合。

(2) 先看问题,后看本文

一般考生在进行阅读理解的过程中所采用的方法有二:第一种是先读本文再答题,另一种是先看问题,后读本文。如果你看过本文就完全记下内容,作题时不须再回头找答案,先看本文当然是最好,否则先看本文就比较费时间。请看 A, B 二者的比较:

A. (1) 读本文

B. (1) 看问题

(2) 看问题

(2) 看本文

(3) 回头看本文

(3) 选择答案

(4) 选择答案

从 A、B 比较可知 A 须花四个步骤而 B 只要三个步骤,在时间上就占了便宜。此外,先看题目,在阅读时可采用重点式的读法,而 A 却是在完全没有目标的情况下阅读,吃亏是显而易见的。

### (3) 掌握问题类型

#### A) 客观的(Objective)问题类型

客观问题也为客观信息题,指客观事实,其类型大都是用 When/Who/Where/Why/What/Which 等 Wh 及 How 的方式出题。像这类客观的问题有时不必细读本文也能找到答案。应对本文的数字,事实,物体,以及部分与整体的关系,时间关系,地点关系,并列和从属关系等给予注意。

#### B) 主观的(Subjective)问题类型

主观问题为主观信息题,主观的问题通常不是单从本文就能找到答案,必须经过对作者的意图,态度以及对整篇文章进行深一层的推断和判断才能回答。比如:找出文章的命名(title),找出文章的主旨含义(Main Idea),找出结论(Conclusion),找出目的(Purpose),找出暗指,意味(Implication),找出推测(Inference),以及对作者本人作出判断等。应该注意的是考生一定要以本文所提供的事实,逻辑关系为思维活动的基准点,以适应作者的思维模式为准绳。

### A

#### The Doctor's Call

There was ice on the road, and the doctor's car hit a tree and turned over three times. To his surprise, he was not hurt. He got out of the car and walked to the nearest house. He wanted to telephone the garage (汽车修理站) for help. The door was opened by one of his patients.

"Oh, doctor," she said, "I have only just telephoned you. You must have a very fast car. You have got here very quickly indeed. There has been a very bad accident (事故) in the road outside. I saw it through the window. I am sure the driver will need your help."

1. Where was the doctor going in his car? →(客观问题)
  - A. We don't know.
  - B. To a patient's home.
  - C. To a garage.
  - D. To his own home.
2. Which of the following was the cause of the accident? →(客观问题)
  - A. Careless driving.
  - B. A tree had fallen across the road.
  - C. a slippery (滑) road.
  - D. There was a thick fog.
3. The doctor went to the house because →(客观问题)
  - A. he knew one of his patients lived there.
  - B. he had received a call to go there.
  - C. he wanted to use the telephone.
  - D. he was injured (受伤) and could walk no further.

4. Why did the woman patient telephone the doctor? →(客观问题)

A. She needed medical treatment.

B. She believed somebody else needed a doctor.

C. To ask how quickly the doctor could come.

D. To ask whether the doctor was coming on his regular visit.

5. How did the woman feel on opening the door and seeing the doctor? →(客观问题)

A. She had been expecting the doctor, but was surprised that he had come so quickly.

B. She had not expected the doctor and wondered why he had come.

C. She felt glad that the doctor was not hurt in the accident.

D. She was alarmed(惊慌) at seeing the doctor in a bad state after the accident.

6. Which of the following is the most likely reply the doctor gave the woman patient at the end of the story? →(主观问题)

A. "Yes, he does need help—your help, not mine."

B. "Another accident? I've just had an accident myself!"

C. "I got your call and rushed over. I hope I'm not too late."

D. "I didn't get your call. But I'm here and hope I can help."

Key: 1. A 2. C 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. A

## B

### Friends

Joe Bloggs always had a cigarette(香烟) on his lips. He smoked while he read, while he looked at the television, and while he drank a cup of coffee. He smoked forty cigarettes a day, but he was happy. Joe's friend, Fred Brown, said to him, "It is very bad to smoke."

When Joe heard this, he started to worry and became thin. So he did not buy any more cigarettes. He became so thin he went to Fred for help. Fred said, "You must eat more." So Joe did not smoke, but he ate chocolate(巧克力), and he became very fat. Again he went to Fred for help. Fred said, "You must not eat Chocolate." So Joe stopped eating chocolate, but he went back to smoking cigarettes. He became thin again but he was not happy, because he still smoked. Sometimes Joe Bloggs wished Fred Brown was not his friend!

1. When Joe became thin the first time it was because →(客观问题)

A. he smiled too much.

B. he worried too much.

C. he stopped smoking.

D. he ate too little.

2. The following sentences tell what happened to Joe.

Which is the right order of the events(事实)? →(客观问题)





## 第二部分 NMET 考前单项填空500好题选

(答题卡附在书后)

### 第一章 NMET 词汇语音知识

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。(时间:0.5min.

× 1 × 50)

例:cousin

A. thirsty

B. resist

C. anxious

D. universe

答案是 B.

1. wallet

A. wonder

B. wander

C. warn

D. wake

2. height

A. eight

B. eyesight

C. else

D. neighbour

3. opposite

A. otherwise

B. satellite

C. portrait

D. ninth

4. mouths

A. months

B. smooths

C. hundredths

D. deaths

5. natural

A. nature

B. national

C. nation

D. danger

6. recently

A. reel

B. reduce

C. revolution

D. renew

7. knowedge

A. scold

B. know

C. moustache

D. sorrow

8. progress

A. promise

B. proper

C. poster

D. position

9. spear

A. wear

B. bear

C. dear

D. dare

10. root

A. wood

B. foot

C. food

D. good

11. tooth

A. balloon

B. childhood

C. underood

D. stood

12. truly

A. push

B. salute

C. wolf

D. musician

13. frequently

- |                      |                      |                     |                       |                        |
|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
|                      | A. <u>real</u>       | B. <u>theatre</u>   | C. <u>build</u>       | D. <u>meal</u>         |
| 14. <u>tough</u>     | A. <u>enough</u>     | B. <u>cough</u>     | C. <u>count</u>       | D. <u>hawk</u>         |
| 15. <u>anxious</u>   | A. <u>society</u>    | B. <u>various</u>   | C. <u>obvious</u>     | D. <u>official</u>     |
| 16. <u>police</u>    | A. <u>foreign</u>    | B. <u>slip</u>      | C. <u>sleeve</u>      | D. <u>coffee</u>       |
| 17. <u>Asia</u>      | A. <u>zero</u>       | B. <u>soldier</u>   | C. <u>circle</u>      | D. <u>field</u>        |
| 18. <u>folk</u>      | A. <u>build</u>      | B. <u>should</u>    | C. <u>shoulder</u>    | D. <u>silver</u>       |
| 19. <u>newspaper</u> | A. <u>newsreel</u>   | B. <u>news</u>      | C. <u>husband</u>     | D. <u>useful</u>       |
| 20. <u>handsome</u>  | A. <u>headmaster</u> | B. <u>headache</u>  | C. <u>handwriting</u> | D. <u>handkerchief</u> |
| 21. <u>won't</u>     | A. <u>wound</u>      | B. <u>would</u>     | C. <u>woke</u>        | D. <u>quality</u>      |
| 22. <u>modern</u>    | A. <u>motor</u>      | B. <u>most</u>      | C. <u>morning</u>     | D. <u>moral</u>        |
| 23. <u>strong</u>    | A. <u>wrong</u>      | B. <u>among</u>     | C. <u>none</u>        | D. <u>hotel</u>        |
| 24. <u>sew</u>       | A. <u>shoulder</u>   | B. <u>should</u>    | C. <u>shout</u>       | D. <u>shoot</u>        |
| 25. <u>forget</u>    | A. <u>forward</u>    | B. <u>fortunate</u> | C. <u>forbid</u>      | D. <u>forest</u>       |
| 26. <u>poor</u>      | A. <u>flood</u>      | B. <u>storey</u>    | C. <u>surely</u>      | D. <u>pour</u>         |
| 27. <u>sword</u>     | A. <u>between</u>    | B. <u>answer</u>    | C. <u>once</u>        | D. <u>twice</u>        |
| 28. <u>open</u>      | A. <u>often</u>      | B. <u>oppress</u>   | C. <u>object</u>      | D. <u>only</u>         |
| 29. <u>exactly</u>   | A. <u>exercise</u>   | B. <u>exist</u>     | C. <u>expect</u>      | D. <u>excellent</u>    |
| 30. <u>comfort</u>   | A. <u>wonder</u>     | B. <u>wander</u>    | C. <u>consider</u>    | D. <u>contrary</u>     |
| 31. <u>sugar</u>     | A. <u>wolf</u>       | B. <u>fruit</u>     | C. <u>truth</u>       | D. <u>thus</u>         |
| 32. <u>worse</u>     | A. <u>warn</u>       | B. <u>curtain</u>   | C. <u>watch</u>       | D. <u>information</u>  |

33. says                      B. sank                      C. anything                      D. taste
34. don't                      B. follow                      C. does                      D. povery
35. real                      B. reasonable                      C. fearless                      D. thread
36. houses                      B. nurses                      C. roses                      D. bosses
37. promise                      B. rise                      C. lose                      D. suppose
38. particularly                      B. energy                      C. grand                      D. grade
39. salt                      B. shore                      C. shape                      D. shallow
40. surprise                      B. loose                      C. otherwise                      D. mouse
41. comfort                      B. effort                      C. monument                      D. normal
42. surprise                      B. success                      C. subject                      D. sugar
43. quarrel                      B. Washington                      C. autumn                      D. moustache
44. magazine                      B. foreign                      C. mountain                      D. policeman
45. bury                      B. busy                      C. butter                      D. burst
46. secret                      B. breast                      C. meant                      D. coffee
47. temperature                      B. headache                      C. translate                      D. character
48. astronaut                      B. pour                      C. forward                      D. quality
49. mayor                      B. diary                      C. stare                      D. violin
50. anything                      B. breathe                      C. marry                      D. April

## 第二章 NMET 词汇单词拼写

以下所给单词均不完整,从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合使其完整与正确。