

●名校应试精品●

“3+2” 高考复习精编

英语

北京实验中学
沈信予 韩纪娴 穆丽萍 编



新世界出版社

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前 言

《“3+2”高考复习精编》包括《语文》、《英语》、《数学》、《物理》、《化学》五个学科。是根据现行统编教材和国家教委颁发的新教学大纲、最新《考试说明》编写的。

本书由北京大学附属中学、北京实验中学等北京市属重点中学中具有丰富教学经验的资深特高级教师编写。其中，《语文》由张玳老师执笔；《英语》由沈信予、韩纪娴、穆丽萍老师执笔；《数学》由董世奎、邓均、黄建生、王建民老师执笔；《物理》由陈育林、迟永昌老师执笔；《化学》由刘石文老师执笔。

本书的编写贯穿了一种全新的思维。其特点是：一、以《考试说明》为核心；二、充分注意到近年高考题型新趋向（知识覆盖面广、注重能力考查等）；三、针对学科特点，区别对待。本书在编写中摒弃了以往复习资料的“重点、难点”、“题海战术”等老套子，直接从《考试说明》和“题型”切入，围绕《考试说明》中所列各条要求（即知识点），紧扣统编教材，结合例题对各知识点逐条进行分析和讲解，并对每个知识点所覆盖的具体内容有重点地给与补充和引伸、归纳和提高，又结合每个知识点配以相应的练习，使学生在全面、系统掌握基础知识的前提下，有针对性地熟悉《考试说明》和“题型”，明确高考要求，增强应试能力，收到事半功倍的复习效果。

本书《英语》共分七章。第一章对《考试说明》中所列知识点（词汇、语法等）结合例题集中做了分析讲解并就如何复习给予具体指导。以后各章直接切入“题型”并对各类“题

型”的思路、失分原因、解答技巧与方法等做了深入细致的讲解。每章附有自测题。最后附有四份模拟试题及参考答案。

本书可作为1997年高考应试考生的辅导材料,亦可作为其他年级同学的课外读物。

限于水平和经验,书中缺点和不足之处在所难免,敬请读者指正。

编 者

1996年5月 于北京

序

随着中学外语教学的不断发展和高校对学生外语的需求不断提高，高考外语试题也在不断地发展。近年来的外语试题不仅对外语知识的覆盖面更广，更为加强了语言能力的考查，而且更增加了对学生的综合运用能力的考查。1996年题型上的变化，一是考单词不是单纯地考单词拼写，而是将单词放在语境中来考查，二是增加了补全对话这一题型，要求学生把对话中不完整的部分，用所给选项中合适部分补全对话中不完整的部分。题型上的变化，为学生的高考复习提出了新课题。

如何应试并取得好成绩是广大考生向往的事。从根本上说在于掌握外语基础知识，提高外语运用的能力。然而，了解考题的意图，认识题型的特点以及答题时应注意的问题也是至关重要的。如果对这些问题没有必要的思想准备，临场时或者慌乱得不知所措，或者胡乱应答，都不能做到很好的临场发挥。从更广的含义上说，这种应试的具体技巧问题实在也是学生应具有的一种能力，是应该在高考复习阶段给予学生必要的指点，使学生应试有充分的思想准备。

本书根据高考的题型结合我们的教学经验分单项填空、完形填空、阅读理解，短文改错、书面表达，单词拼写等六章，分析题型特点，指导答题方法，并就如何复习给予具体指导。此外还有自测题和模拟试题，自测题和模拟试题均有参考答案，附于最后。

我们希望本书能帮助你复习，巩固所学的知识，掌握解题的技巧，增强你的信心和勇气，伴随你前进，取得优良的成绩。

沈信予 1996年4月

于北京师范大学附属实验中学

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第一章 考前复习的几点建议

英语高考采用的是标准化试题,这种命题方式比较科学,比较客观,这种试题的特点是覆盖面广,灵活度大,它有助于测试考生们对所学过的基础知识掌握的扎实程度和运用的灵活程度;也有助于测试考生们运用语言的实际能力;这种试题也有助于大学选拔人才,对中学外语教学起着一定指导作用,使中学外语教学从只注重语言知识的教学转为既注重打好语言知识的基础,又注意灵活运用语言知识,最终达到提高学习外语的能力。

这样的试题,学生们要想在考试中取得好成绩,不是空想有什么灵丹妙药能够应付,只有平时的努力才是最有效的办法。此外,考前很好安排复习计划认真地复习也很重要。下面提出几点:

1. 要很好学习高考的考纲——《考试说明》。它是高考对考生的要求,也是高考出题的依据。它覆盖了高中课本中所学的内容。通过学习考纲,要明确对考生的要求,此外,还要明确今年试卷的组成和要求以及试题的结构与往年有什么不同。如1995年与1996年试题的结构就有一些不同。

年份	题目数量	考题类型	语音		语法及词汇		完形		阅读		短文改错		写作	
			单词	单词	词	汇	形	形	单词	短文	改错	写作		
1995年			5	5	30		20		5篇 20题	/	15		100字 左右	
分值			5%	5%	30%		30%		40%		15%		25%	
1996年			5	/	20		25		A. 不少于 1000字 B. 补全对话	10	10		100字 左右	
分值			5%		20%		25%		45%	10%	15%		30%	

从以上试题结构看出①1995年考单词是单纯的考单词拼写，而1996年考单词则是将单词放在语境中来考查，要求更高了。首先，要看懂句子，然后根据句子结构的要求填入不同词形的词，在考查知识的同时，加强对语言知识运用能力的考查，同时，分值由5%增加到10%。②1996年在阅读理解这道题分为A、B二部分，A部分仍是阅读几篇短文然后根据文章的内容提出几个问题，从给项中选出最佳答案；今年新增设B部分是补全对话，把对话中不完整的部分，用所给选项中合适部分补全对话中不完整的部分，这道题是考查学生的综合运用英语的能力。对题型的变化，要做到心中有数，这样才能根据要求制订复习计划，有目的地进行复习。

2. 重视课文的复习。课文是我们获得语言知识和语言素材的直接来源。在课文中学到词的发音、词的用法、词的搭配以及句型和语法，因此课文的学习是非常重要的。然而课文学了以后经过一段时间，不免会有些遗忘，在迎接高考前，必须再拿起课本进行朗读，这样有助于记忆单词的准确发音，有助于记忆词的用法，词与词的分析，词组的固定搭配以及习惯用法，对于语言点要准确记忆，它们是运用语言的基础。在记忆过程

中，要把孤立的知识有机地串联起来，遵循“词不离句，句不离文，文不离法”的原则，通过比较、归纳、综合等方法，建立起一个相联系的知识场，同时提高自己学习的能力。

在复习时，注意词形相似，意思相近或不同的词和词组的用法，在运用这些词或词组时稍不注意就会出错。因此，为了更好地掌握这些单词或词组，从而在选择题中减少失误，考出高分，考生有必要在考前复习的过程中有意识地将容易混淆的词或词组排列出来，通过对比弄清它们形、音、义和用法上的差别，以便加深印象，巩固记忆。下面总结了一部分最常见最易混和常用错的词和词组，并给了一些例句，望同学们通过例句来区分它们的差异。

1. before long/long before

I hope the bus will come before long.

The story happened long before.

2. get to/arrive (in, at)/reach

3. go on to do sth. /go on doing sth. /go on with sth. /go on to +n.

After he read the new words he went on to read the text.

The teacher told the class to go on with the exercises quietly when he was out of the room.

The old man went on telling us what he had experienced in the old days.

After I graduate from high school I will go on to college.

4. keep doing sth. /keep on doing sth. 坚持

Don't lose heart, keep on trying.

The water in the river keeps rising.

5. master/grasp 掌握 理解

The teacher has mastered the skill of painting.

Can you grasp my meaning?

6. at the end of /by the end of/in the end

7. borrow/lend

Can you lend me your pen?

Can I borrow your pen?

8. home/house/family

I'd be glad to see my old home again.

I have a family of four.

Please come to my house tomorrow.

9. listen to/hear

Please ^听listen to ^听me. Can you hear me clearly?

10. sound/voice/noise

How fast does ^{声音}sound ^{传播}travel?

There was a great noise over there.

She has a sweet voice.

11. in front of /in the front of

12. wish/hope/want

wish to do sth.

want to do sth.

wish sb. to do sth.

want sb. to do sth.

wish that-clause

sth. want doing

hope to do sth.

hope that-clause

13. hear/hear of/hear from + sb.

I ^听hear ^听her ^听singing ^听next to the door.

I have heard him speak.

I heard of his arrival.

I haven't heard from my parents since I left Shanghai.

I hear that you will go abroad.

14. pass/pass by

I passed by your house last night at about ten o'clock.

They passed the Presidential Palace.

15. feel/touch

The public are required not to touch the things on exhibit.

He touched the water with the tip of his fingers. He felt it hot.

16. some time/sometime

He will stay for some time.

He will arrive here sometime in June.

17. argue/discuss/quarrel

I argued with him all day without being able to convince him.

She quarrelled with me about what should be done next.

They discussed the problem at length.

18. fall/drop

Feathers fell to the ground slowly.

Galileo dropped a light ball.

The price of eggs has dropped (fallen) by five cents.

19. think of/think about/think over

He was thinking about a maths problem.

What do you think of the play put on by the students?

He thought it over and remembered that he had learned the word.

20. make up one's mind/decide/determine

We decided to go on Monday instead of on Thursday.

We have determined to get the work done before Oct. 1st.

We are determined to get the work done before Oct. 1st.
She has made up her mind to be a doctor.

21. hit/beat/strike

He ^打 hit his ^拍 forehead against ^碰 kerb when he fell.

She was beating the dust out of the carpet.

Striking the table with his fist, he shouted "No".

22. accept/receive

I ^收 received her gift, but I didn't ^收 accept it.

23. for the first time/first/at first/firstly

It was here that I saw you for the first time.

I found English difficult ^学 at first, but ^学 soon mastered it.

First come, first served.

Firstly brush your teeth, secondly wash your face.

24. sure/certain

We are ^{肯定} sure of ^{肯定} winning the game this time.

I'm sure he didn't steal it. He is not that kind of person.

I'm certain that his story is true.

25. other/the other/another/others/the others

Some ^{喜欢} prefer the films, and others the theatre.

Come some other time.

Give me two other books.

Of the four cadres, one is going to work in a factory, the others will take up agricultural work.

I have two books. One is a novel, the other is a textbook.

26. be made of/be made from/be made up of/be made into
Paper is made from wood. ^用 ^做 ^成

They made rags into paper.

The bridge is made of steel.

Society is made up of people with widely differing abilities.

27. be worth/be worthy

be worth the price

be worthy of n.

be worth doing

be worthy of being done

be worth ten yuan

be worthy to be done

be worth while to do sth.

a worthy man

be worth while doing

28. no more than/not more than

There won't be more than sixty people at the meeting.

The boy is no more than eleven years old.

29. nation/country/state

The whole ^{民族} nation was up in arms against invaders.

The inspiring report was spread all over the country.

The state should maintain law and order.

30. shoot/shoot at

He shot at a bird, but missed it.

He shot a rabbit.

31. wise/clever/bright/smart

It is wise of you to keep out of debt.

I have among my students a number of very bright youngsters.

He is clever with his hands.

Don't get smart.

32. clothes/clothing/cloth/clothe

My ^{各种} clothes are ^{几乎} nearly worn out.

a suit of clothes

We are already in the summer clothing.

an article of clothing

Pass me a table cloth, please.

a piece of cloth, a dish cloth

His parents clothed him in beautiful garments.

33. have on/wear/pull on/dress/be dressed in/in

have on 表示状态, 没有进行时态, 后跟衣、鞋、帽、手套、袜子、眼镜等。

wear 表示状态, 可有进行时态, 后跟同上以外, 还可跟首飾、手表、徽章等。

pull on 有拉之意, 并且匆匆穿上, 后跟鞋、袜、手套等。

dress 表示动态, 后面不能跟穿的东西, 只能跟人 dress sb.

be well dressed 或 be poorly dressed 表示状态, 如果跟穿什么衣服, 需用 be dressed in 或 in.

34. care/care for/care about

He doesn't care how much money he gets every month.

I care nothing about the matter.

We should care for the younger generation.

His sister doesn't care for the book.

35. point to/point at/point out

The guide pointed at the cave and told us sth. about it.

He pointed to the door, saying there must be someone outside.

Don't be afraid of your shortcomings being pointed out.

36. please/pleasant/pleased

While there is nothing original about the book, it makes pleasant reading.

It is difficult for me to please every student.

He is very pleased with the progress we are making.

37. find/find out

I have found the book lost a week ago.

I have found out the man who took the book away.

38. loud/aloud/loudly

Who's making those loud noises?

I can't hear you. Please speak louder.

He is in the habit of reading English aloud.

He shouted loudly.

39. before/in front of

1. 表示次序用 before.

2. 某一事物的前部用 in the front of.

3. 在建筑物之前用 in front of 多。

4. before 用于空间和时间上, 而 in front of 用于空间上。

5. 在庄重或抽象意思上, 用 before.

6. before 比 in front of 文气略重。

40. in charge of/in the charge of

The nurse in charge of this girl is very patient.

Dr. Li is in charge of this ward.

The ward is in the charge of Mr. Li.

41. drag/draw/pull

The escaped prisoner was dragged out of his hiding place.

Things fall to the earth because the earth pulls them to it just as a magnet pulls needles.

He draw me aside and whispered in my ear.

42. actual/real/true

In actual life things are not so simple.

It's a real diamond.

Tell me the true (real) reason for your absence.

43. earth/soil/land ground

earth 着重指与天空相对的大地,也指区别于坚硬岩石的泥土。

ground 指大地的表面。

land 指与河、湖、海洋等相对的陆地。

soil 指富有有机物,宜于耕种的土壤。

44. throw off/throw away

He ^{脱下} threw off his ^{衣服} clothes and jumped into the water.

Before they moved they threw away everything they didn't want to take with them.

45. dear/cheap/expensive/inexpensive

It's too expensive for me. I can't afford to buy it.

It is a dear shop. The price is high.

46. be anxious to do sth. /be eager to do sth.

We are ^{急切} eager to finish the task ^{提前} ahead of time.

Don't be anxious about his health. He can look after himself.

47. die of/die from/die for/die by

The child died ^于 by ^{溺水} drowning.

She died by the hand of a rascal.

Many people in the history died for their belief.

In that country many children died of under-nourishment.

Xiao Su's grandpa died from a stroke.

48. factory/plant/works/mill

works 指重工业 an iron and steel works

factory 工厂总称 Goods are chiefly made in factories.

mill 工厂,作坊 a flourmill, a paper mill

plant 多指发电厂或机械制造 power plant, machine tool