

“3 + 2”

# 高考 750 分对策

“3 + 2” 高考命题研究组 编



英语

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# 目 录

## 第一部分 1998 年高考英语命题预测 ..... ( 1 )

- 一、语音题 ..... ( 1 )
- 二、语法、习语选择题 ..... ( 2 )
- 三、完形填空题 ..... ( 10 )
- 四、阅读理解题 ..... ( 13 )
- 五、补全对话题 ..... ( 20 )
- 六、单词拼写题 ..... ( 22 )
- 七、短文改错题 ..... ( 23 )
- 八、书面表达题 ..... ( 23 )

## 第二部分 1997 年 NMET 试卷分析及典型错误分析 ..... ( 25 )

- 一、单项填空 ..... ( 26 )
  - A. 语音 ..... ( 26 )
  - B. 语法、习语选择题 ..... ( 26 )
- 二、完形填空 ..... ( 29 )
- 三、阅读理解 ..... ( 30 )
  - A. 语篇理解题 ..... ( 30 )
  - B. 补全对话题 ..... ( 32 )
- 四、单词拼写 ..... ( 33 )
- 五、短文改错 ..... ( 34 )
- 六、书面表达 ..... ( 35 )

## 第三部分 能力训练 ..... ( 36 )

- 一、单项填空练习 ..... ( 36 )
- 二、完形填空练习 ..... ( 57 )

三、阅读理解练习 .....	( 69 )
四、补全对话练习 .....	( 92 )
五、单词拼写练习 .....	( 98 )
六、短文改错练习 .....	( 107 )
七、书面表达练习 .....	( 118 )
附：[一] 能力训练参考答案 .....	( 120 )
[二] 1997 年高考英语试卷及答案 .....	( 125 )
[三] 英语高考模拟试题及答案 .....	( 138 )

目 录

( 1 ) .....	强音弱	一
( 2 ) .....	强科数番区, 强新	二
( 01 ) .....	强空戴讯宗	三
( 11 ) .....	强翰野亥陶	四
( 35 ) .....	强新伙全林	五
( 33 ) .....	强言拼同单	六
( 33 ) .....	强静为文联	十
( 33 ) .....	强杰奏面件	八
( 37 ) .....	强台影静壁典武强台卷新 TEM1 年 1997 台语二第	
( 37 ) .....	空戴讯宗	一
( 38 ) .....	音弱	二
( 38 ) .....	强科数番区, 强新	D
( 39 ) .....	空戴讯宗	二
( 39 ) .....	翰野亥陶	三
( 40 ) .....	强翰野亥陶	A
( 46 ) .....	强新伙全林	B
( 52 ) .....	言拼同单	四
( 47 ) .....	静为文联	五
( 55 ) .....	杰奏面件	六
( 57 ) .....	强台卷新 TEM1 年 1997 台语三第	
( 58 ) .....	强空戴讯宗	一
( 58 ) .....	强空戴讯宗	二



# 第一部分 1998 年高考英语命题预测

NMET 命题依据的是教学大纲和《考试说明》。试卷命题评价的原则始终坚持“有利于为高校选拔有学习潜力的新生；有利于提高中学英语教学质量”这一基本指导思想。在命题过程中始终体现试题内容的连续性、稳定性和科学性的命题原则，同时测试结果还要反映命题意图实现的程度，即试卷中每一道题都应有其学科能力的各种层次要求，题目创设有各自的立意、情境和设问角度。估计 1998 年 NMET 将继续遵循这一原则，包括 1998 年 NMET 的难度控制、题型结构、题目长度以及卷面字数基本不变。试题测试目标仍将是重视语言基础知识的考查，着重考查综合运用语言的能力。

语言知识题的命题原则为：确保所学知识覆盖面涵盖中学阶段所学知识的全部内容。语法知识题在语言运用中考查，在所设题干中尽可能增加语境化、综合化因素，即在特定的情境中考查考生运用语言的能力。

语言运用题的命制原则是：语体必须放在实际的并尽可能在不同的情境中运用；题目设计体现考查运用已掌握的知识去解决新问题的能力。要考查学科的主体内容，即中学所学重点内容及与大学学习关系密切的内容，考查考生主要的、重要的较高层次的学科能力。

人们普遍关注的问题是难度控制、区分度及效度所体现的卷面反馈结果。随着 NMET 命题水平的不断提高，命题人员在命题思路和技巧上日趋成熟与完善。针对国际考试理论与技巧的动向和国内教学实际，在不断改革发展中，难度的相对值在不同时期的内涵和外延的意义是不等的，但是 NMET 作为全国范围的常规模型选拔性考试，其难度总体控制在 0.50~0.55 左右。在《考试说明》中明确强调了“普通高等学校要从当年的考生中选拔 40% 左右的新生”，即“约 40% 的学生在规定时间内能完成全试卷”。高考试题的难度是由全体考生，特别是成绩在前 40% 左右的考生水平来决定的。

总之，1998 年 NMET 与 1997 年 NMET 的难度控制大体相似。

## 一、语音题

NMET 中的语音题共有 5 小题，计分 5 分。语音知识题对中学教学有重要导向作用；由于目前还未实现 NMET 听力考查项目，该题的四选一模式将会延续，直到以听力题来取代。

语音题的要求是让考生辨认所给单词划线部分的读音，哪一项与之读音相同。考生必须掌握读音规则并记忆其中特殊的发音。

测试要旨是根据英语教学大纲对语音部分的要求：熟练运用音标和拼读规则读单词。

NMET 的语音题一般考查 3 个单元音以及 2 个辅音。比如：

NMET'95

1. library [ə]

A. language B. material C. operate D. labour

2. courage [ʌ]

A. cousin

B. count

C. youth

D. cough

3. refer [ə:]

A. research

B. fisherman

C. disappear

D. recorder

4. pleasure [ʃ]

A. expression

B. musician

C. ocean

D. conclusion

5. snatch [tʃ]

A. stomach

B. technical

C. charge

D. character

(Key: 1~5 B A A D C)

NMET'96

1. longer [ɔ]

A. London

B. prove

C. lock

D. lonely

2. admire [aiə]

A. quiet

B. stare

C. spear

D. figure

3. Christmas [k]

A. speech

B. stomach

C. charge

D. church

4. third [θ]

A. southern

B. weather

C. thus

D. theory

NMET'97

1. motor

A. opposite

B. ocean

C. oppress

D. object

2. theory

A. diary

B. pioneer

C. therefore

D. really

3. oxygen

A. geography

B. degree

C. recognise

D. sugar

4. canal

A. important

B. liberation

C. majority

D. national

5. medicine

A. except

B. record

C. increase

D. physics

(Key: 1~5 B D A D A)

△ 考生要掌握语音知识大体包括:

(1) 全部元音和辅音音标;

(2) 元音字母在重读开闭音节中的读音;

(3) 辅音字母在单词中的基本读音;

(4) 常见的字母组合;

(5) 多音节的重音和次重音;

(6) 有些字母在单词中的哑音。

## 二、语法、习语选择题

'94、'95NMET 中该题是第 11 题至第 40 题,共 30 小题;'96NMET 设计为第 6~25 题,共 20 小题。较之过去,减少 10 小题,这是一个较大的变化;不再设原有的 5 道填充空字母或字母组合的“单词拼写”题。这一改变说明考查语法习语仍是基础必考的内容,然而加长了语段理解和综合运用部分。

单项选择题的特点是知识覆盖面广,内容跨度大,涵盖了中学英语教学大纲的主要语法





9. '95NMET 16

— \_\_\_\_\_ the sports meet might be put off.

— Yes, it all depends on the weather.

A. I've been told

B. I've told

C. I'm told

D. I told

(A)

10. '95NMET 20

As she \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper, Granny \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.

A. read; was falling

B. was reading; fell

C. was reading; was falling

D. read; fell

(B)

11. '95NMET 24

You don't need to describe her. I \_\_\_\_\_ her several times.

A. had met

B. have met

C. met

D. meet

(B)

12. '95NMET 39

I don't think Jim saw me, he \_\_\_\_\_ into space.

A. just stared

B. was just staring

C. has just stared

D. had just stared

(B)

13. '96NMET 6

— \_\_\_\_\_ my glasses?

A. Do you see

B. Had you seen

C. Would you see

D. Have you seen

(D)

14. '96NMET 17

Helen \_\_\_\_\_ her keys in the office so she had to wait until her husband \_\_\_\_\_ home.

A. has left; comes

B. left; had come

C. had left; came

D. had left; would come

(C)

15. '96NMET 18

You didn't let me drive. If we \_\_\_\_\_ in turn, you \_\_\_\_\_ so tired.

A. drove; didn't get

B. drove; would get

C. were driving; wouldn't get

D. had driven; wouldn't have got

(D)

16. '97NMET 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)

17. '97NMET 16

— Is this raincoat yours?

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





C. first played D. to be first playing (C)

△代词

1. '95NMET 22

I hope there are enough glasses for each guest to have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it B. those C. them D. one (D)

2. '96NMET 12

Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. themselves B. oneself C. itself D. himself (A)

3. '97NMET 14

I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing (A)

△连词

1. '94NMET 14

—Would you like to come to dinner tonight?  
—I'd like to, \_\_\_\_\_ I'm too busy.  
A. and B. so C. as D. but (D)

2. '95NMET 36

Would you like a cup of coffee \_\_\_\_\_ shall we get down to business right away?  
A. and B. then C. or D. otherwise (C)

△句型结构

1. '94NMET 39

The weather turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.  
A. what B. which C. that D. it (B)

2. '94NMET 28

Jhon plays football \_\_\_\_\_, if not better than, David.  
A. as well B. as well as C. so well D. so well as (B)

3. '95NMET 13

She thought I was talking about her daughter, \_\_\_\_\_ in fact, I was talking about my daughter.  
A. whom B. where C. which D. while (D)

4. '95NMET 33

It was not until 1920 \_\_\_\_\_ regular radio broadcasts began.  
A. while B. which C. that D. since (C)

5. '95NMET 37

(C) \_\_\_\_\_ is a fact that English is being accepted as an international language.  
A. There                      B. This                      C. That                      D. It (D)

6. '95NMET 38

Not until all the fish died in the river \_\_\_\_\_ how serious the pollution was.

(D) A. did the villagers realize                      B. the villagers realized  
C. the villagers did realize                      D. didn't the villagers realize (A)

7. '96NMET 16

After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town \_\_\_\_\_ he grew up as a child.

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

8. '96NMET 22

\_\_\_\_\_ we can't get seems better than \_\_\_\_\_ we have.

(A) A. What; what                      B. What; that  
C. That; that                      D. That; what (A)

9. '96NMET 25

\_\_\_\_\_ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.

(D) A. If                      B. Whether  
C. That                      D. Where (B)

10. '97NMET 6

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

(C) A. however                      B. whatever  
C. whichever                      D. whenever (B)

11. '97NMET 20

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

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

12. '97NMET 21

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

(B) A. However late is he                      B. However he is late  
C. However is he late                      D. However late he is (D)

13. '97NMET 25

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

(D) A. that                      B. until                      C. before                      D. when (A)

△词的辨析

1. '94NMET 33

Here's my card. Let's keep in \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. touch                      B. relation  
C. connection                D. friendship                      (A)

2. '94NMET 36

I don't know the restaurant, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ to be quite a good one.

- A. said    B. told  
C. spoken                                         D. talked                                      (A)

3. '95NMET 21

All the leading newspapers \_\_\_\_\_ the trade talks between China and the United States.

- A. reported                                        B. printed  
C. announced                                    D. published                                      (A)

4. '95NMET 28

You're \_\_\_\_\_ your time trying to persuade him, he'll never join us.

- A. spending                                        B. wasting  
C. losing    D. missing                                        (B)

5. '96NMET 10

I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. wait    B. time    C. patience                                      D. rest    (D)

6. '96NMET 21

It's wise to have some money \_\_\_\_\_ for old age.

- A. put away                                        B. kept up  
C. given away                                     D. laid up                                         (A)

7. '96NMET 24

I love to go to the seaside in summer. It \_\_\_\_\_ good to lie in the sun or swim in the cool sea.

- A. does    B. feels  
C. gets    D. makes                                         (B)

8. '97NMET 13

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

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

9. '97NMET 18

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

- A. message                                        B. letter  
C. sentence                                         D. notice                                         (A)

△交际用语

1. '94NMET 17

—Hi, haven't seen you for ages! You look fine!

—\_\_\_\_\_. You look well, too.



题量 词类考查点	'92NMET	'93NMET	'94NMET	'95NMET	'96NMET	'97NMET
1. 动词	4	7	1	6	7	13
2. 名词	6	6	9	6	3	9
3. 形容词	3	2	4	2	6	6
4. 副词	2	2	1	2	1	1
5. 连词	1	1	2	1	1	1
6. 非谓语动词	5		1		2	
7. 情态动词		1			2	
8. 代词	1				3	
9. 数词		1				
10. 介词	3		2	3		1
总计	25	20	20	20	25	25

## 2. 情境立意强调逻辑意义的理解

完形填空在今后的考查中可能会在兼顾词法句法的同时，更着重于考生对上下文逻辑意义的理解，'96NMET 选的回顾人生经历的一幕，及其受教育的过程回味，须考生除看懂文字外，还能领悟其寓意。我们在下面摘录几组片断，看其设问的立意。

### 1. Contextual Clue

'95NMET

Washoe has also been 1 to think out and find answers to problems. Once she was put in a 2 with food hanging from the ceiling. It was too high to 3. After she considered the 4, she got a tall box to stand 5. The food was still too high to be reached.

- |               |             |            |            |
|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. raised  | B. trained  | C. ordered | D. led     |
| 2. A. cave    | B. zoo      | C. room    | D. museum  |
| 3. A. pull    | B. see      | C. eat     | D. reach   |
| 4. A. problem | B. position | C. food    | D. ceiling |
| 5. A. by      | B. on       | C. up      | D. with    |

(Key: 1—5 B C D A B)

Washoe 是一黑猩猩，上文已知她在实验室，从下文得知所训任务，to think out and find answers to problems，因此空 1 应选 B. trained (受训)；接下来看后文中 ceiling (顶篷)，可知空 2 应选 C. room；食物吊在高处，自然无法够着，因此，空 3 就选 D. reach；空 4 的答案选择要看动词搭配关系：consider 后接 problem 才通顺；根据动作的实际情境，黑猩猩找一高盒子站在上面去够食物，因此，只可选 stand on。从以上 5 个挖空题，几乎全部需从全文的细节上去把握，贯通上下文乃至全篇，才能解答正确。

### 2. Logical Inference

'94NMET

It was an early morning in summer. In the street, sleepy-eyed people were moving quickly, heading towards their \_\_\_\_\_.

- △A. jobs      B. homes      C. buses      D. offices

(Key: A)

根据事实：夏日早晨人们在街上、睡眠惺松匆忙赶往什么地方？从结构上四个选项都成立，但人们不管是干哪一行，肯定都上班，“回家”、“上汽车”、“办公室”仅对一部分人合适都不能集中表达，因此，逻辑推理应当 jobs，可包括所有的人。因此是 jobs。

### 3. Meaning and the Usage of Word

'93NMET

"It isn't worth the high 1 I paid." Then he told them the 2. His wife's car had caught fire in an 3.

1. A. cost      B. money      C. price      D. value  
2. A. facts      B. matters      C. questions      D. results  
3. A. affair      B. accident      C. incident      D. experience

(Key: 1—3 C A B)

以上3题都是设问名词的选择，主要考查考生对文字搭配是否意义清楚，用词合理。

该文选自 '93年 NMET 第 47, 48, 49 题。买主告诉他们他夫人的汽车在事故中着火，那枚 a faulty diamond (有瑕疵的钻石) 不值那么高的价钱。从 worth, caught fire 可以判断出这3个选项分别为：price, facts 和 accident。

'96NMET

Mrs O'Neill asked 1 questions, and she didn't 2 us either. Instead, she wrote on the blackboard the 3 words by Thomas Macaulay. She then ordered us to 4 these words into our exercise-books one hundred times.

1. A. no      B. certain      C. many      D. more  
2. A. excuse      B. reject      C. help      D. scold  
3. A. above      B. common      C. following      D. unusual  
4. A. repeat      B. get      C. put      D. copy

(Key: 1—4 A D A D)

在这一段中可以找到 key words 帮助确认选项，如 either, instead, 可明确 Mrs O'Neill 既没问问题，也没有谴责我们，而是在黑板上写了文章上方评论家的语录，文章的开头引入一段名人名句，确认空 3 为选项 A, above, 然后让我们抄写之 100 遍，这里应注意句中 into our exercise-books one hundred times 与选项动词搭配的问题。repeat 被排除，而 set、put 两项都可以与 into 搭配，但不符合句意。因此，正确选项为 D, copy。

### 4. idioms and expressions

'91NMET

Then he suddenly felt nervous. After all, it was his first time to \_\_\_\_\_ a part in a play.

- △A. make      B. join      C. have      D. give

(Key: C)

句意是，他突然感到紧张，毕竟这是他第一次扮演角色。这里的固定搭配是 to have a part.