

“3+2” 高考 750 分对策

“3+2”高考命题研究组 编



首都师范大学出版社

英语

“3+2” 高考 750 分对策

英 语

“3+2” 高考命题研究组 编

首都师范大学出版社

(京)新 208 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

“3+2” 高考 750 分对策: 英语 / “3+2” 高考命题研究组编. -北京: 首都师范大学出版社, 1999. 1

ISBN 7-81039-870-9

I. 3! II. 3! III. ①课程-高中-试题-升学参考资料②英语课-高中-试题-升学参考资料
IV. G632.479

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核定 (99) 第 21096 号

“3+2” GAOKAO 750 FEN DUICE · YINGYU

“3+2” 高考 750 分对策 · 英语

首都师范大学出版社

(北京西三环北路 105 号 邮政编码 100037)
北京昌平兴华印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销
1999 年 1 月第 2 版 1999 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 9.25
字数 208 千 印数 00,001~35,000 册
定价 9.70 元

目 录

第一部分 1999 年高考英语命题预测	(1)
一、语音题	(1)
二、语法、习语及交际英语的选择题	(3)
三、完形填空题	(9)
四、阅读理解题	(10)
五、补全对话题	(13)
六、单词拼写题	(15)
七、短文改错题	(15)
八、书面表达题	(17)
第二部分 1998 年 NMET 试卷分析及典型错误分析	(18)
一、单项填空	(19)
二、完形填空	(23)
三、阅读理解	(25)
四、单词拼写	(28)
五、短文改错	(28)
六、书面表达	(29)
第三部分 1997 年 NMET 试卷及解题思路分析	(31)
一、单项填空	(31)
二、完形填空	(34)
三、阅读理解	(37)
四、单词拼写	(40)
五、短文改错	(40)
六、书面表达	(40)

第四部分 能力训练	(42)
一、单项填空练习	(42)
二、完形填空练习	(59)
三、阅读理解练习	(72)
四、补全对话练习	(95)
五、单词拼写练习	(101)
六、短文改错练习	(110)
七、书面表达练习	(119)
附录：[一] 能力训练参考答案	(125)
[二] 1998 年高考英语试卷及答案	(131)

第一部分 1999 年高考英语命题预测

NMET 命题依据的是《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》和《考试说明》。试卷命题的原则始终坚持“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”这一基本的指导思想。在命题过程中始终体现“试题内容连续性、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体现其学科能力要求中的某一个层次，题目创设各有各的立意、情境和设问角度。估计 1999 年 NMET 将继续遵循这一原则，并且其难度、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。

语言运用题的命题原则是：语言必须放在实际的情境中，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大学学习关系密切的内容，考查考生主要的、较高层次的学科能力。

人们普通关注的问题是试卷的难度、区分度及效度。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。把国际考试理论与技巧和国内教学实际相结合，确定难度相对值在不同时期的内涵和外延。但是 NMET 作为全国范围的常规选拔性考试，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% 的考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，1999 年 NMET 与 1998 年 NMET 的难度水平大体相似。

一、语 音 题

NMET 中的语音题共有 5 个小题，计分 5 分。语音知识题对中学教学有重要的导向作用；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，哪一项与所给单词读音相同。考生必须掌握读音规则并记住其中特殊的发音。

测试要旨是根据英语教学大纲对语言部分的要求：熟练运用音标和拼读规则读单词。

NMET 的语音题一般考查 3 个元音和 2 个辅音。现将 96—98 NMET 语音题及答案提供给考生参考。

NMET 96

1. longer
A. London B. prove C. lock D. lonely
2. admire
A. quiet B. stare C. spear D. figure
3. Christmas
A. speech B. stomach C. charge D. church
4. advanced
A. task B. fortunate C. entrance D. salute
5. third
A. southern B. weather C. thus D. theory

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

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. recognize 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)

NMET 98

1. prove
A. stone B. route C. stove D. hook
2. anxious
A. branch B. conclusion C. dangerous D. tongue
3. breathe
A. health B. deaf C. increase D. pleasure
4. achieve
A. research B. chemist C. technique D. stomach
5. silver
A. silent B. pretty C. tiny D. reject

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

考生要掌握的语音知识大体包括:

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. 常见元音字母组合的读音;
5. 多音节的重音与次重音;
6. 有些字母在单词中的哑音。

二、语法、习语及交际英语的选择题

单项选择题的特点是知识覆盖面广,内容跨度大,设题趋向实用和交际,涵盖了中学英语教学大纲的主要语法和词汇,包括初高中阶段所学内容。现将比较常见或重复出现的考点,归纳如下:(主要归纳近三年的考点,并为考生提供答案。)

(一) 时态、语态

1. NMET 96—6

— _____ my glasses?

— Yes, I saw them on your bed a minute ago.

- A. Do you see B. Had you seen C. Would you see D. Have you seen
(D)

2. NMET 96—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)

3. NMET 96—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)

4. NMET 97—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)

5. NMET 97—16

— Is this raincoat yours?

— No, mine _____ there behind the door.

- A. is hanging B. has hung C. hangs D. hung (A)
6. NMET 98—10
—Nancy is not coming tonight.
—But she _____!
A. promises B. promised C. will promise D. had promised (B)
7. NMET 98—19
—I stayed at a hotel while in New York.
—Oh, did you? You _____ with Barbara.
A. could have stayed B. could stay C. would stay D. must have stayed (A)
8. NMET 98—20
Shirley _____ a book about China last year but I don't know whether she has finished it.
A. has written B. wrote C. had written D. was writing (D)
9. NMET 98—24
—Hi, Tracy, you look tired.
—I am tired. I _____ the living room all day.
A. painted B. had painted C. have been painting D. have painted (C)

(二) 情态动词

1. NMET 96—8
Johnny, you _____ play with the knife, you _____ hurt yourself.
A. won't; can't B. mustn't; may C. shouldn't; must D. can't; shouldn't (B)
2. NMET 96—20
—Can I help you, sir?
—Yes. I bought this radio here yesterday, but it _____.
A. didn't work B. won't work C. can't work D. doesn't work (D)
3. NMET 97—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)
4. NMET 97—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)
5. NMET 98—13

—When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.

—They _____ be ready by 12 : 00.

- A. can B. should C. might D. need (B)

(三) 非谓语动词

1. NMET 96—18

The patient was warned _____ oily food after the operation.

- A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating (C)

2. NMET 96—23

_____ in thought, he always ran into the car in front of him.

- A. Losing B. Having lost C. Lost D. To lose (C)

3. NMET 97—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)

4. NMET 98—25

European football is played in 80 countries, _____ it the most popular sport in the world.

- A. making B. makes C. made D. to make (A)

(四) 代词与不定代词

1. NMET 96—12

Tom felt that he knew everybody's business better than they knew it _____.

- A. themselves B. oneself C. itself D. himself (A)

2. NMET 97—14

I agree with most of what you said, but I don't agree with _____.

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

3. NMET 98—8

I hate _____ when people talk with their mouths full.

- A. it B. that C. these D. them (A)

4. NMET 98—9

Dr. Black comes from either Oxford or Cambridge, I can't remember _____.

- A. where B. there C. which D. that (C)

(五) 主从复合句与句型结构

1. NMET 96—16

After living in Paris for fifty years he returned to the small town _____ he grew

- up as a child.
- A. which B. where C. that D. when (B)
2. NMET 96—22
- _____ we can't get seems better than _____ we have.
- A. What; what B. What; that C. That; that D. That; what (A)
3. NMET 96—25
- _____ we'll go camping tomorrow depends on the weather.
- A. If B. Whether C. That D. Where (B)
4. NMET 97—6
- It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.
- A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever (B)
5. NMET 97—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)
6. NMET 97—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)
7. NMET 97—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)
8. NMET 98—16
- Why do you want a new job _____ you've such a good one already?
- A. that B. where C. which D. when (D)
9. NMET 98—22
- It was only when I reread his poems recently _____ I began to appreciate their beauty.
- A. until B. that C. then D. so (B)

(六) 词的辨析

1. NMET 96—10
- I'll look into the matter as soon as possible. Just have a little _____.
- A. wait B. time C. patience D. rest (C)
2. NMET 96—21
- It's wise to have some money _____ for old age.
- A. put away B. kept up C. given away D. laid up (A)

3. NMET 96—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)
4. NMET 97—13
Wait till you are more _____. It's better to be sure than sorry.
A. inspired B. satisfied C. calm D. certain (D)
5. NMET 97—18
If by any chance someone comes to see me, ask them to leave a _____.
A. message B. letter C. sentence D. notice (A)
6. NMET 98—21
You'll find this map of great _____ in helping you to get round London.
A. price B. cost C. value D. usefulness (C)

(七) 交际用语

1. NMET 96—9
— I'm sorry I broke your mirror.
— Oh, really? _____.
A. It's OK with me B. It doesn't matter
C. Don't be sorry D. I don't care (B)
2. NMET 97—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)
3. NMET 97—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)
4. NMET 97—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)
5. NMET 98—7

— You haven't been to Beijing, have you?

— _____ . How I wish to go there!

A. Yes, I have B. Yes, I haven't C. No, I have D. No, I haven't (D)

6. NMET 98—15

— Can I get you a cup of tea?

— _____ .

A. That's very nice of you B. With pleasure
C. You can, please D. Thank you for the tea (A)

(八) 形容词及形容词比较级

1. NMET 96—

How beautifully she sings! I have never heard _____ .

A. the better voice B. a good voice C. the best voice D. a better voice (D)

2. NMET 97—13

Wait till you are _____ . It's better to be sure than sorry.

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

3. NMET 98—11

If I had _____ , I'd visit Europe, stopping at all the small interesting places.

A. a long enough holiday B. an enough long holiday
C. a holiday enough long D. a long holiday enough (A)

4. NMET 98—14

Professor White has written some short stories, but he is _____ known for his plays.

A. the best B. more C. better D. the most (C)

(九) 冠词

1. NMET 96—

Many people agree that _____ knowledge of English is a must in _____ international trade today.

A. a; × B. the; an C. the; the D. ×; the (A)

2. NMET 97—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)

三、完形填空题

NMET 中完形填空题始终坚持让考生通过一段短文的理解,填充空缺词,使全文通达。该题着重考查考生综合运用语言的能力,重点考查对篇章的理解度。近年来命题设问角度趋向灵活出新,考查包括:

- (1) 语法知识的掌握和运用能力;
- (2) 对语篇上下文逻辑意义的理解能力;
- (3) 在语境中辨析词义的能力;
- (4) 习语常识的运用能力。

1999 年 NMET 完形填题型将趋于稳定,在发展中具有以下特点:

(一) 词类考点分布广,且突出实词。

三年来考查较多的有动词、名词和形容词。请看下表:

题 量 词类考查点	NMET 96	NMET 97	NMET 98
1. 动 词	7	13	5
2. 名 词	3	9	8
3. 形 容 词	6	0	6
4. 副 词	1	1	2
5. 连 词	1	1	2
6. 非谓语句动词	2	0	0
7. 情态动词	2	0	1
8. 代 词	3	0	0
9. 数 词	0	1	1
10. 介 词	0	0	0
总 计	25	25	25

(二) 语境立意强调对逻辑意义的理解

在今后的考查中完形填空不会单地去考语法或习语,而是设定一个语言环境,着重考查考生对逻辑意义的理解。NMET 98 中的完形填空题中讲到,在她(母亲)的眼里,他(儿子)不会做错什么事。每天早上她把早餐给他送到床上吃,而后又把报纸送到床上给他看。

In her 27 he couldn't do anything 28. Every morning she would give him breakfast 29 bed and bring him the papers 30.

27. A. hope B. eyes C. head D. beliefs
 28. A. wrong B. great C. good D. strange
 29. A. to B. at C. in D. by
 30. A. check B. read C. keep D. sign

(Key: 27—30 B A C B)

考生必须根据上下文作出以上选择，否则就会出现逻辑意义理解上的误差。从语法上看 do anything adj. 都可行，但从逻辑上只能选 A。又如 the papers to check (keep, sign)，在语法结构上都能成立，但从逻辑上只能选 read。check, keep or sign papers 意为核实文件，保存文件或签署文件，都不妥。

四、阅读理解题

阅读理解是直接考查考生语言运用能力的主要题型，在整个试卷中占有重要地位。该题要求考生具有良好的阅读习惯和较高的阅读能力。要求考生有快速阅读的能力和 Analyze and understand the ability to judge the ability.

大纲对阅读能力所提的测试要求，主要是从以下两个方面来考查考生的理解能力：

(1) 客观理解：

即对文中具体事实和抽象概念的理解。

(2) 主观理解：

通过阅读文章，对文中主旨深层意义的理解，并以此做出推理和判断。

要提高英语的阅读理解能力，首先必须具有扎实的英语基础知识，除必要的语法结构方面的知识外，还必须掌握大纲所要求的词汇及习语，同时还要具备快速阅读的技巧。

英语《考试说明》明确指出：阅读理解测试的主要要求是：

- (1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意，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。

我们从 1996~1998 年 NMET 阅读理解测试分布可以了解到该题能力考查点的基本框架。

'96 NMET 阅读理解测试分布

能力测试点	题 号	题 量
1. 主 旨	61, 66	2
2. 细 节	51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70	13
3. 词 义	59, 68	2

续表

能力测试点	题 号	题 量
4. 推 断	53, 54	2
5. 寓 意	55	1
6. 语 感	71, 72, 73, 74, 75	5

'97 NMET 阅读理解测试分布

能力测试点	题 号	题 量
1. 主 旨	55	1
2. 细节理解	51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 66	10
3. 推断理解	53, 61, 62, 65	4
4. 词义转换	54, 69	2
5. 语 感	67, 68, 70	3

'98 NMET 阅读理解测试分布

能力测试点	题 号	题 量
1. 主 旨	51, 57, 70	3
2. 细节理解	53, 56, 61, 63, 67, 69	6
3. 推断理解	52, 58, 59, 60, 66	5
4. 词义转换	55, 62, 64, 65	4
5. 语 感	54, 68	2

1999年NMET的阅读部分将是权重最大的,速度要求是每分钟到50字。应该强调的是,考生在中学英语学习过程中,阅读时间加篇目积累应当涉猎足够的语言材料和较为丰富的语言经验;要学会正确的阅读方法和阅读习惯。未来阅读理解部分的选材包括人物传记、故事、社会公论、文化习俗、日常知识、科普常识、新闻报导、应用文体,以及识图、计算能力等解决实际问题方面。设问方式多角度,新颖灵活,且干扰性强。该题是全卷考查内容的主体和核心。题干设计会进一步向较深层次发展,需要考生有足够的词汇储备量和丰厚的相关知识积累,利用所获信息解决新问题,综合归纳,推理判断、领悟寓意及细节,转换理解题会更加突出。

在解题中,可将题型按情境设问角度进行分类,明确命题立意,如:

(一) 注意篇章结构组织的分析理解题的立意

NMET 98—70

What would be the best title for the text?

A. The Joy of DIY

B. You Can Do It Too!

C. Welcome to Our DIY Course! D. Ross and Hatfield: Believers in DIY (B)

仔细通读全篇，抓住中心意思。该篇主要讲美国人掀起的“自力更生、丰衣足食”这一活动。本文并没涉及“自己做一切”多么快乐，也没提及欢迎参加“自己动手做一切”的短训班，更没细谈 Ross 和 Hatfield 是“自己动手做一切”的忠实信徒。故本文的标题应是 You Can Do It Too!

(二) 注意词语转换理解题的立意

NMET 98—55

The words ‘Youth Summit’ refer to _____.

- A. visits to the Nixon Library
- B. the Chinese students’ visit to the U. S.
- C. a meeting discussing relations between China and the U. S.
- D. activities to strengthen the ties between the Chinese and American students (D)

因为文章提及 The Youth Summit was aimed at increasing understanding and friendship between young students of the two countries through visits and discussions. 故这一选项应是 D。

(三) 注意事实细节中转换理解题的立意

细节设问角度较多且灵活性强，包括是非、因果、识图、计算、排序等等。内容涉及的范围广，包涵较多的知识迁移，因此相关科学、文化知识的积累，是考生所应具备的。

NMET 97—58

When did Alfred Butts first put his game on the market?

- A. In 1939. B. In 1948
- C. Before 1939. D. Between 1939 and 1948 (C)

该文信息提及 He wanted to make some money from his new game but he didn’t have any real commercial success.

意思是在那时他就想从这一游戏中挣到钱，可是他并没有获得真正商业价值的成功。说明这一想法及行动发生在 1939 年以前，故选 C。

NMET 98—65

Which of the following is the immediate cause of the sinking of the Bismarck?

- A. The British air strikes. B. The damage done by the Hood.
- C. Gunfire from the British warships. D. Luetjens’ decision to run for France. (C)

该文信息提及 Finally, she was sighted by a plane from Ireland. Trying to slow the Bismarck down so that their ships could catch up with her, the British fired at her from the air. The Bismarck was hit. 后又谈到 On the morning of May 27, the last battle was fought. Four British ships fired on the Bismarck, and she was finally sunk.

显然前面的空中打击只是使 Bismarck 受损，但直接导致沉没的原因还是四艘英国舰艇一起炮击的结果。故应选 C。