

# 高考英语 PMET 适应性训练

● 许文龙 田洪恩 主编

● 辽宁人民出版社

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# 前言

PMET 是按照标准化测试要求而设计的我国高等学校选拔新生的英语测试。这种考试有较高的可信度、必要的区分度和适当的难度。

为了帮助已经参加高中毕业会考的青年和应届高中毕业生适应 PMET 的考试，我们特编此书。

根据调整后教学大纲的要求，英语高中毕业会考出题范围至高中教材第二册第十二课。高考出题范围至高中教材第三册第八课，按 PMET 题型考试。

本书包括：高中第一册和第二册每单元一套测试题。第三册前八课每课一套测试题。以上十六套试题均按 PMET 编写。同时还附有 PMET 样题和 NMET（即三南：湖南、云南、海南）的考题。

参加本书编写的除辽宁省有丰富教学经验的第一线教师外，还有叶元凯（陕西）、许文龙（安徽）、蒲培芳（贵州）及其他一些重点中学的老师。

由于时间仓促、水平有限，不足之处请读者批评指正。

**编者**

1992 年 2 月

# 目 录

<b>Post Matriculation English Test</b> .....	(1)
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## • 第一册

第一单元测试题 .....	(15)
第二单元测试题 .....	(24)
第三单元测试题 .....	(33)
第四单元测试题 .....	(41)

## • 第二册

第一单元测试题 .....	(53)
第二单元测试题 .....	(62)
第三单元测试题 .....	(71)
第四单元测试题 .....	(79)

## • 第三册

第一单元测试题 .....	(89)
第二单元测试题 .....	(98)
第三单元测试题 .....	(107)
第四单元测试题 .....	(116)
第五单元测试题 .....	(125)
第六单元测试题 .....	(133)
第七单元测试题 .....	(142)
第八单元测试题 .....	(152)

<b>参考答案</b> .....	(160)
-------------------	-------

<b>附录: National Matriculation English Test</b> <b>(NMET9<sup>1</sup>)</b> .....	(172)
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# 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语样题

## Post Matriculation English Test (PMET 91. SAM)

### 笔 试 试 卷

#### I. 单项填空 (共 40 小题, 计分 40 分)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 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。

例: have

A. gave

C. hat

B. save

D. made

答案是 C.

1. heavy

A. merry

C. break

B. oean

D. metre

2. double

A. found

C. country

B. cough

D. thought

3. sugar

A. pupil

C. loose

B. wolf

D. gold

4. watched

A. filled

C. whispered

B. recognized

D. practised

5. breath

A. mother

C. clothing

B. though

D. healthy

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出适当的字母或字母组合使其正确与完整。

例: alr      dy

A. ea

B. ee

C. ie

D. eu

答案是 A.

6. rec \_\_ ve

A. ea

B. ie

C. ee

D. ei

7. for \_\_ gn

A. ei

B. eo

C. ea

D. ee

8. Feb \_\_ ary

A. ur

B. ru

C. ro

D. ar

9. sep \_\_ rate

A. u

B. o

C. a

D. e

10. b \_\_ ty

A. ew

B. eau

C. eu

D. eue

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes, \_\_\_\_\_?

A. is he

B. isn't he

C. comes he

D. doesn't he

答案是 D.

11. His camera is more expensive than \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hers

B. her

C. it

D. its

12. \_\_\_\_\_ your coat at once. We must hurry.

A. Wear

B. Wearing

C. Put on

D. Putting on

13. Does John know any other language \_\_\_\_\_ French?

A. except

B. but

C. besides

D. beside

14. We must get up early tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll miss the first bus to the Great Wall.

A. so

B. or

C. but

D. however

15. If my lawyer \_\_\_\_\_ here last Saturday, he \_\_\_\_\_ me from going.

A. had been, would have prevented

B. had been, would prevent

C. were, would prevent

D. were, would have prevented

16. Do you know the boy \_\_\_\_\_ under the big tree?

A. lay

B. lain

C. laying

D. lying

17. I \_\_\_\_\_ ten minutes to decide whether I should reject the offer.

A. gave

B. was given

C. was giving

D. had given

18. It is well known that Thomas Edison \_\_\_\_\_ the electric lamp.

A. invented

B. discovered



- C. found D. developed
19. This year they have produced \_\_\_\_\_ grain \_\_\_\_\_ they did last year.  
A. as less, as B. as few, as  
C. less, than D. fewer, than
20. Go on \_\_\_\_\_ the other exercise after you have finished this one.  
A. to do B. doing  
C. do D. to be doing
21. I didn't hear the phone. I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.  
A. must be B. must have been  
C. should be D. should have been
22. Cheap coal \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of smoke.  
A. gives up B. gives in  
C. gives away D. gives off
23. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ while he \_\_\_\_\_ his bicycle and hurt himself.  
A. fell, was riding B. fell, were riding  
C. had fallen, rode D. had fallen, was riding
24. Not until the early years of the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_ what heat is.  
A. man did know B. man knew  
C. didn't man know D. did man know
25. These photographs will show you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. what does our village look like  
B. what our village looks like  
C. how does our village look like  
D. how our village looks like
26. —What do you think of the book?  
—Oh, excellent. It's worth \_\_\_\_\_ a second time.  
A. to read B. to be read  
C. reading D. being read
27. Not only I but also Jane and Mary \_\_\_\_\_ tired of having one examination after another.  
A. is B. are  
C. am D. be
28. Tom was disappointed that most of the guests \_\_\_\_\_ when he \_\_\_\_\_ at the party.  
A. left, had arrived B. left, arrived  
C. had left, had arrived D. had left, arrived
29. Is \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to complete the design before National Day?  
A. this B. that  
C. it D. he
30. I'd been expecting \_\_\_\_\_ letters the whole morning, but there weren't \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

- A. some, any  
B. many, a few  
C. some, one  
D. a few, none
31. —Good morning. Can I help you?  
—I'd like to have this package \_\_\_\_\_, madam.  
A. be weighed  
B. to be weighed  
C. to weigh  
D. weighed
32. Alice is fond of playing \_\_\_\_\_ piano while Henry is interested in listening to \_\_\_\_\_ music.  
A. (不填), the  
B. (不填), (不填)  
C. the, (不填)  
D. the, the
33. There was a terrible noise \_\_\_\_\_ the sudden burst of light.  
A. followed  
B. following  
C. to be followed  
D. being followed
34. She pretended \_\_\_\_\_ me when I passed by.  
A. not to see  
B. not seeing  
C. to not see  
D. having not seen
35. Father will not \_\_\_\_\_ us to use his recorder.  
A. have  
B. let  
C. agree  
D. allow
36. All \_\_\_\_\_ is needed is a supply of oil.  
A. the thing  
B. that  
C. what  
D. which
37. They \_\_\_\_\_ friends since they met in Shanghai.  
A. have made  
B. have become  
C. have been  
D. have turned
38. The sports meet will be \_\_\_\_\_ till next week because of the bad weather.  
A. put off  
B. put away  
C. put up  
D. put down
39. The story sounds \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be true  
B. as true  
C. being true  
D. true
40. I hurried \_\_\_\_\_ I wouldn't be late for class.  
A. since  
B. so that  
C. as if  
D. unless

## II. 完形填空 (共25小题, 计分25)

通读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后在41—65各题所给的四个选项中，选出一个最佳答案。

One day a police officer managed to get some fresh mushrooms(蘑菇). He was so (41) what he had bought that he offered to(42) the mushrooms with his brother officers. When their breakfast arrived (43), each officer found some mushrooms on his plate.

"Let the dog (44) a piece first," suggested one (45) officer who was afraid that the mush-

rooms (46) be poisonous.

The dog seemed to (47) his mushroom, and the officers then began to eat their meal, saying that the mushrooms had a very strange (48) quite pleasant taste.

An hour (49), however, they were all astonished (50) the gardener rushed in and said (51) that the dog was dead. (52), the officers jumped into their cars and rushed to the (53) hospital. Pumps (洗胃器) were used and the officers had a very (54) time getting rid of the mushrooms that (55) in their stomachs.

When they (56) to the police station, they sat down and started to (57) the mushroom poisoning. Each man explained the pains that (58) had felt and they agreed that (59) had grown worse on their (60) to the hospital. The gardener was called to tell the way (61) the poor dog had died. "Did it (62) much before death?" asked one of the officers, (63) very pleased that he had escaped (避免) a (64) death himself. "No," the gardener looked rather (65). "It was killed the moment a car hit it."

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. sure of     | B. careless about  |
| C. pleased with    | D. disappointed at |
| 42. A. share       | B. grow            |
| C. wash            | D. cook            |
| 43. A. tomorrow    | B. the next day    |
| C. the day after   | D. next day        |
| 44. A. check       | B. smell           |
| C. try             | D. examine         |
| 45. A. frightened  | B. shy             |
| C. cheerful        | D. careful         |
| 46. A. must        | B. should          |
| C. might           | D. may             |
| 47. A. refuse      | B. hate            |
| C. want            | D. enjoy           |
| 48. A. besides     | B. but             |
| C. and             | D. or              |
| 49. A. later       | B. after           |
| C. past            | D. over            |
| 50. A. until       | B. while           |
| C. before          | D. when            |
| 51. A. cruelly     | B. curiously       |
| C. seriously       | D. finally         |
| 52. A. Immediately | B. Carefully       |
| C. Suddenly        | D. Slowly          |
| 53. A. animal      | B. biggest         |
| C. plant           | D. nearest         |
| 54. A. hard        | B. busy            |

- |                |               |                  |
|----------------|---------------|------------------|
|                | C. exciting   | D. unforgettable |
| 55. A. stopped | B. dropped    |                  |
|                | C. settled    | D. remained      |
| 56. A. hurried | B. drove      |                  |
|                | C. went       | D. returned      |
| 57. A. study   | B. discuss    |                  |
|                | C. record     | D. remember      |
| 58. A. they    | B. anybody    |                  |
|                | C. he         | D. everybody     |
| 59. A. this    | B. these      |                  |
|                | C. it         | D. they          |
| 60. A. road    | B. street     |                  |
|                | C. way        | D. direction     |
| 61. A. where   | B. in that    |                  |
|                | C. which      | D. in which      |
| 62. A. suffer  | B. eat        |                  |
|                | C. harm       | D. spit          |
| 63. A. to feel | B. feeling    |                  |
|                | C. felt       | D. having felt   |
| 64. A. strange | B. painful    |                  |
|                | C. peaceful   | D. natural       |
| 65. A. happy   | B. interested |                  |
|                | C. surprised  | D. excited       |

### III. 阅读理解 (共20小题, 计分40)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目, 从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### (A)

Robert is nine years old and Joanna is seven. They live at Mount Ebenezer. Their father has a big property. In Australia they call a farm a property.

Robert and Joanna like school very much. At school they can talk to their friends but Robert and Joanna cannot see their friends. They live 100, perhaps 300, miles away and like Robert and Joanna, they all go to school by radio.

Mount Ebenezer is in the centre of Australia. Not many people live in "The Centre", There are no schools with desks and blackboards and no teachers in "The Centre". School is a room at home with a two-way radio. The teacher also has a two-way radio. Every morning she calls each student on the radio. When all students answer, lessons begin... Think of your teacher 300 miles away!

66. The children in "The Centre" do not go to a school because .  
A. they live too far away from one another.

- B. they do not like school.
  - C. they are not old enough to go to school.
  - D. their families are too poor.
67. In order to send their children to school, parents in "The Centre" of Australia must have
- A. a property.
  - B. a car.
  - C. a school room at home.
  - D. a special radio.
68. Teachers in "The Centre" of Australia teach
- A. not in a classroom but at the homes of the students.
  - B. by speaking only and not showing anything in writing.
  - C. without using any textbooks or pictures.
  - D. without knowing whether the students are attending.
69. When children are having a lesson, they can hear their teacher
- A. but their teacher cannot hear them.
  - B. and their teacher can hear them too.
  - C. but cannot hear their schoolmates.
  - D. and see him or her at the same time.
70. A "property" in Australia is a
- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. house. | B. school. |
| C. farm.  | D. radio.  |

**(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!

71. When Joe became thin the first time it was because

- A. he smoked too much.
- B. he worried too much.
- C. he stopped smoking.
- D. he ate too little.



- D. see how clouds move.
78. The strong light from the mirror could possibly
- A. hurt fruit crops.
  - B. set fire to cities.
  - C. bring longer daytime.
  - D. shine through walls.
79. The huge mirror is
- A. something in a story.
  - B. already made.
  - C. just an idea.
  - D. to be made soon.

(D)

Cape Verde is an African country that consists of (由……组成) 10 main islands and 5 tiny ones. It lies in the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles west of Senegal on the African mainland (大陆).

Cape Verde has a population of about 329,000 and a total area (面积) of 1,557 square miles, Sao Tiago, the largest island, covers 383 square miles. There are no people living on Santa Luzia, the last of the ten larger islands, nor on the five small islands.

Praia, the capital of Cape Verde, is on Sao Tiago. However, the largest city, Mindelo, is on Sao Vicente, the sixth largest island of the group. Portugal (葡萄牙) ruled the islands from the 1460's until 1975, when Cape Verde became independent (独立). Now Cape Verde is a republic with an elected president.

About 70 per cent of the people of Cape Verde have mixed black African and Portuguese (葡萄牙的) blood. The rest of the population are mostly black Africans.

80. Which of the following maps gives the right position of Cape Verde?

S=Senegal                      V=Cape Verde                      A=Africa

81. The most important city of Cape Verde is
- A. Praia, because it is on the largest island.
  - B. Mindelo, because 70% of the people live there.
  - C. Praia, because that is where the government is.
  - D. Mindelo, because it is the capital of the country.

82. Which of the following shows the right relationship (关系) between Sao Tiago, Santa Luzia and Sao Vicente?
- Sao Tiago>Santa Luzia>Sao Vicente
  - Sao Vicente>Sao Tiago>Santa Luzia
  - Sao Tiago>Sao Vicente>Santa Luzia
  - Sao Vicente>Santa Luzia>Sao Tiago
83. If you visit Cape Verde, you will find
- people only on the ten main islands.
  - about 200 people on every square mile of land.
  - people on all the islands except Santa Luzia.
  - no people on the six smallest islands.
84. Five hundred years ago Cape Verde was
- a free country.
  - a colony (殖民地).
  - an unknown country.
  - a republic.
85. Three out of ten people living in Cape Verde are of
- mixed Portuguese and African ancestry (祖先).
  - Portuguese ancestry.
  - either Portuguese or African ancestry.
  - African ancestry.

#### IV. 短文改错 (共20小题, 计分20)

此题要求你对一段文章改错, 先对每一行作出判断是对还是错, 如果是对的, 在该行右边的横线上划一个勾 (✓); 如果有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一词: 在多余的词后加一个错号 (×), 在该行右边横线上写上该词, 并用错号标出。

此行缺一词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符 (Λ), 在该行右边横线上写上该加的词。

此行错一词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的请不要改。

例:

A farmer Λ his son were at work near a river when they heard a cry coming from it. They all ran toward the river. As soon as they reached the bank and× they saw a girl struggling in the water.

(1) and

(2) both

(3) ✓

(4) and×

Different people speak different language, but sports have a language of its own. Anyone can play, Aplayer's native language is not importance. A football player from Japan can not play with a player from England. One does not need to understand the language of other.

(1) \_\_\_\_\_

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

(3) \_\_\_\_\_

(4) \_\_\_\_\_

(5) \_\_\_\_\_

(6) \_\_\_\_\_



- The game speaks for themselves. (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- People do not know each other often become (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- friends after they have played together. The new (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- boy or girl in school quickly become one of the (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- class after few games. The new person on the (11) \_\_\_\_\_
- job feels better after he and she has played (12) \_\_\_\_\_
- tennis with other people in the office. People (13) \_\_\_\_\_
- in different parts in the world learn to (14) \_\_\_\_\_
- understand one with another through sports. (15) \_\_\_\_\_
- Whether in the stadium (体育场) or in the (16) \_\_\_\_\_
- backyard (后院), where people will always enjoy (17) \_\_\_\_\_
- sports. They will change the rules. invent new (18) \_\_\_\_\_
- games. and forget some games, they will never (19) \_\_\_\_\_
- stop play. Sports make life more interesting. (20) \_\_\_\_\_

#### V. 书面表达 (计分25)

阅读下面的短文并根据短文的内容用英语复述 Betty 的经历。字数：80~100，开头语已写在短文的下面。

Betty set to work in the kitchen quickly. She was an excellent cook. In thirty minutes the guests—John and Carl—would arrive.

Everything was going well. Susan was at the bakery (面包房) and would return with the birthday cake in about 10 minutes. That would leave just enough time for both of them to get the dinner ready before the boys' arrival. Then the doorbell rang.

"Excuse me," a girl asked. "Do you happen to know Mary Clark? I can't find her place."

"Oh, yes," Betty said. "She's in No. 301 on the next floor. I'll show you the stairs".

Betty stepped outside the flat to show her the stairway—and wham! A strong wind had blown the door shut.

"Oh, my goodness! The door's locked and I don't have a key. My dinner's on the stove. What am I going to do?"

\*\*\*\*\*

It was already 6:30p. m.

### 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 英语样题答案 (PMET 91, AK)

I、II、III:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. B 11. A  
12. C 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. B 18. A 19. C 20. A 21. B  
22. D 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. C 27. B 28. D 29. C 30. A 31. D 32.