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张桂声 赵志仁 黄秀元 主编

TESTS BY DISCOURSES IN NMET

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前言

编写这本书的意图,是想通过对高考英语试卷中五种以语篇(Discourse)形式出现的题型进行剖析和强化训练,使学生掌握解题技巧,提高综合运用英语的能力,以便在高考中考出水平。和《高考英语语篇测试》相配套的是《高考英语单项填空》。后者侧重语言知识掌握,前者侧重语言能力的提高。两书宗旨一致,体例相仿,配合使用,相得益彰。

我们之所以要把 NMET 试卷中以语篇形式出现的题型辑成一书,基于以下三点考虑:第一,这些题型均以语篇设题,有别于单项填空和以句子出现的单词拼写。虽然各题的测试目标不同,但解题都必须以理解语篇大意、掌握语篇结构和行文逻辑为前提;第二,语篇测试在目前 NMET 高考试卷中占有极其重要的地位。在高考 NMET 试卷中以语篇形式出现的题型有:完形填空、阅读理解、补全对话、短文改错、书面表达等 5 种,分值达 115 分,占卷面总分的 76.67%,考生抓住了语篇测试,就等于英语高考胜利在握;第三,语篇测试的 5 种题型,均属于考查语言综合能力的综合考试模式中的题型。国际上语言测试理论认为:“部分之和不等于整体。考试只考了一条条、一项项的语音、语法、词汇知识,不等于考了对语言这个有机体的掌握。换言之,语言考试不能依赖单项考试模

式,而要采用考综合能力的综合考试模式。”由此可以推断,不论今后英语高考试卷的卷面会发生何种变化,这些题型会在发展中不断完善。

给这本书取名颇费了一翻斟酌。上述 5 种题型有 Passages, 还有 Dialogue, “语段”二字很难准确表达其义。语言学家 Widdowson 曾说过,“外语教学要在 Discourse 中使用语言,才能培养出交际能力。” Discourse 用在此处十分贴切。一本语言学词典把它译作“话语”,最近国家考试中心出版的两本书分别译作“语段”和“篇章”。我们这本书定名为《高考英语语篇测试》,表示测试含话语和篇章两种形式,与今后 NMET 试卷“将减少单项测试题,提高篇章测试题的比例”这一发展趋势相吻合。

本书严格按照教学大纲和 1997 年颁布的《考试说明》要求编写,书中贯穿了最新出版的两部高考权威论著的主要精神。根据 NMET 试卷的顺序,全书分为完形填空、阅读理解、补全对话、短文改错和书面表达五章。每章开篇导语简要剖析了该章测试目标、结构特点和解题方法。在高考题范例之后,辑有数十篇的强化训练材料。读者通过揣摩和练习,可以深化对题型的认识,提高解题能力。编写中我们力求主次分明、提纲挈领。材料经过认真筛选,短小精悍,题材多样,语言地道。通过训练,读者不仅可以提高综合运用英语的能力,而且可以开阔视野,增进对西方文化背景知识的了解。

为了让读者适应各种风格的命题,了解全国各地的复习

考试动向,我们精选了近几年各省市、知名重点中学的重要考试试卷和最新书刊中部分优秀试题。另外,福建省普通教育教研室的陈国星、刘世童、姚瑞兰三位同志为本书的编辑提供了宝贵的建议和资料,青岛一中的刘文海老师对全书进行了审校。在此向这些老师和有关资料的作者一并致谢。

编者

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第一章 完形填空

导 语

完形填空(Cloze Test)是一段(或两段)难易与中学英语教材大致相当的短文,短文中设置 25 个空格(即 25 道小题),每小题由 4 个选项构成。要求考生通读短文,掌握大意,从通篇考虑出发,在所提供的选项中,选择最佳答案填入空格。使补足后的短文意思通顺,前后连贯,结构完整。近几年 NMET 中的完形填空题为一篇短文,单词在 250 至 300 词之间。短文的第一句一般是完整句,主要是为了给考生提供一个语境,使他们有路可循。

完形填空题旨在考查学生阅读、理解、分析、判断等方面的综合能力,考生的能力层次可以在本题测试中得到客观的体现。因为有相当的难度,完形填空一直是高考中拉开分数差距的主要题型。

完形(Cloze)一词来源于 Closure,是格式塔(Gestalt)心理学派的一个术语。按照这个学派的观点,一篇短文是一个整体,有自己的主题、篇章结构和行文特点。去掉一些词上下文仍提供足够的线索,通过对上下文的分析,可以对于空格位置的词作出准确的判断,能在空格中填上意思恰当、保持原文风格的词语。完形填空题的难易决定于两个因素:一是短文本身

的难易；二是空格之间的平均词距。完形填空可从不同角度、以不同形式命题。从测试的内容看，有动词填空、介词填空、综合填空等；从测试的形式看，有给词填空、选词填空、提示填空（有给中文和首字母两种）、自由填空和选择填空等。准确地说，目前高考试卷中用的是综合选择完形填空。由于近年来国际上外语考试注重考查语言交际能力和综合运用能力，考试采用考综合能力的综合考试模式，预计在未来 NMET 试卷中，单项性测试题，以句子形式出现的试题将会逐渐减少。目前试卷中的单词拼写题有可能与完形填空题合并，成为给中文提示或英文首字母的综合完形填空题。

完形填空由 80 年代中期的语法加词汇的语言知识运用题，到目前语言知识和技能的综合考查题，题型性质已经有了很大的变化。主要表现在：1. 语法不再是考查的重点，取而代之的是考查词语搭配、习惯用法和词语选用。2. 注重考查对短文内容的理解和篇章逻辑的把握。不少小题如果仅从单句看，几个选项填入，句子都能成立，而从全篇的逻辑或结构考虑，最佳答案只有一个。3. 设题不局限于一篇短文，而可能是一段或两段短文，但总题量不变。这有利于题材或体裁多样化，有利于调整整个题的难易程度。4. 选择项绝大部分为单个词，仅个别为两个词，很少出现句子，而且空格之间一般保持一定的词距，基本不出现紧挨的现象。纵观目前的完形填空题，从词语的角度看，主要测试的内容有：测试对词语意义的准确理解；测试词语辨析、习惯搭配、以及固定词组、句型的掌握程度；测试根据关联词语、对全文理解或生活常识来推断的选词能力。从语法的角度看，设题以实词居多（重点是动词、形容词、副词和名词），兼顾虚词（主要为关联词）；设题的句子成

分以谓语、定语、宾语和状语为主,兼顾表语和其他成分。

完形填空是语言知识和技能的综合测试题,能否正确理解短文基本意思,掌握全篇结构和行文逻辑,是完形填空的解题关键。所以,解题时必须先完义,后完形。具体可分为三步:第一步读懂短文,理解大意。跳过空格,运用关联词语和所学的知识进行推测和联想,必要时可借助选项的提示进行推测,正确理解全篇基本意思,实现“完义”。第二步立足全篇,逐句填空。在理解全篇的基础上,根据上下文提供的信息和所学的知识,逐句选择最佳答案。选择答案时一定要从上下文的角度、从词汇意义及用法的角度、从逻辑推理和常识的角度、从惯用法和搭配的角度等四个方面去认真考虑。切忌不看全文或没看懂全文意思,就匆匆忙忙看一句,填一句,使解题思路陷入死胡同,结果欲速不达。第三步复读检查,仔细验证。将补全后的短文认真复读,验证所选的答案是否能使全文情节清楚,层次合理,流畅通顺。如有不妥之处,要着眼全篇,从语言、修辞、逻辑诸方面进行推敲权衡,最后作出正确的选择,以保证完形后的短文无懈可击。

本章有完形填空高考范例 6 篇,强化训练题 21 篇。每篇在 18 分钟之内完成。如错误超过 7 个,时间超过 18 分钟,表明读者解题能力与高考要求尚有差距。要克服消极浮躁情绪,认真从语言知识运用和解题技巧的掌握两方面寻找原因。对症下药,坚持训练,一定可以不断提高解题的能力。

高考完形填空范例

1

The measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out.

— Thomas Macaulay

Some thirty years ago, I was studying in a public school in New York. One day, Mrs Nanette O'Neill gave an arithmetic 1 to our class. When the papers were 2 she discovered that twelve boys had made exactly the 3 mistakes throughout the test.

There is nothing really new about 4 in exams. Perhaps that was why Mrs O'Neill 5 even say a word about it. She only asked the twelve boys to 6 after class. I was one of the twelve.

Mrs O'Neill asked 7 questions, and she didn't 8 us either. Instead, she wrote on the blackboard the 9 words by Thomas Macaulay. She then ordered us to 10 these words into our exercise-books one hundred times.

I don't 11 about the other eleven boys. Speaking for 12 I can say: it was the most important single 13 of my life. Thirty years after being 14 to Macaulay's words, they 15 seem to me the best yardstick (准绳), because they give us a 16 to measure our-

selves rather than others.

17 of us are asked to make 18 decisions about nations going to war or armies going to battle. But all of us are called 19 daily to make a great many personal decisions. 20 the wallet, found in the street, be put into a pocket 21 turned over to the policeman? Should the 22 change received at the store be forgotten or 23 ? Nobody will know except 24 . But you have to live with yourself, and it is always 25 to live with someone you respect.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. A. test | B. problem | C. paper | D. lesson |
| 2. A. examined | B. completed | C. marked | D. answered |
| 3. A. easy | B. funny | C. same | D. serious |
| 4. A. lying | B. cheating | C. guessing | D. discussing |
| 5. A. didn't | B. did | C. would | D. wouldn't |
| 6. A. come | B. leave | C. remain | D. apologize |
| 7. A. no | B. certain | C. many | D. more |
| 8. A. excuse | B. reject | C. help | D. scold |
| 9. A. above | B. common | C. following | D. unusual |
| 10. A. repeat | B. get | C. put | D. copy |
| 11. A. worry | B. know | C. hear | D. talk |
| 12. A. myself | B. ourselves | C. themselves | D. herself |
| 13. A. chance | B. incident | C. lesson | D. memory |
| 14. A. referred | | B. shown | |
| | C. brought | D. introduced | |
| 15. A. even | B. still | C. always | D. almost |

16. A. way B. sentence C. choice D. reason
 17. A. All B. Few C. Some D. None
 18. A. quick B. wise C. great D. personal
 19. A. out B. for C. up D. upon
 20. A. Should B. Must C. Would D. Need
 21. A. and B. or C. then D. but
 22. A. extra B. small C. some D. necessary
 23. A. paid B. remembered
 C. shared D. returned
 24. A. me B. you C. us D. them
 25. A. easier B. more natural
 C. better D. more peaceful

(NMET 96)

2

I was born and brought up in the small town of Pineville, which I left at the age of sixteen. Twenty years 1 I found myself back on a visit. I went to see my 2 friend Tom Clark, who, 3 as ever, was chairman of the local (本地的) 4. He was busy preparing to welcome 5 writer, who had 6 to come to give a talk on modern literature (文学) at the public library 7 evening. Since I happened to have 8 a book or two by the famous writer, when Tom invited me to go with him I 9 accepted.

Tom was going to 10 the guest speaker to the audi-

ence (听众). Therefore we went to the library a little
11 to greet him. As the honoured guest had not yet
12 , I left Tom and went into the main reading room
13 a large crowd had already gathered. I was 14 to
find that I did not know a single person there. So I found a
seat in the corner and 15 patiently waiting.

When it was just about time for the 16 to begin, I
saw Tom standing at the doorway making a sign for 17
to come out. He looked 18 about something, so I got
up immediately and went out to him. He 19 that he had
just had a 20 from the writer's secretary. Our guest
speaker had 21 his flight and would not be arriving!
While we were thinking about the problem, Tom suddenly
asked me 22 mind filling in as speaker. I 23 had time
to think about the matter when all at once I found I was be-
ing 24 back into the reading room to address the 25
audience!

1. A. ago B. later C. earlier D. before
2. A. new B. old C. forgotten D. welcome
3. A. active B. lazy C. brave D. shy
4. A. market B. restaurant C. club D. station
5. A. a well-known B. an unknown
 C. the well-known D. the unknown
6. A. been told B. been invited
 C. announced D. tried
7. A. last B. some other C. the other D. that very

8. A. interested B. written C. mentioned D. read
9. A. gladly B. sadly C. had D. was
10. A. direct B. move C. describe D. introduce
11. A. later B. late C. early D. soon
12. A. spoken B. arrived C. rested D. eaten
13. A. where B. although C. after D. there
14. A. expected B. disappointed
C. unexpected D. disappointing
15. A. sat B. stood C. lay D. hid
16. A. party B. show C. talk D. dinner
17. A. him B. everybody C. the guest D. me
18. A. pleased B. worried C. frightened D. satisfied
19. A. suggested B. explained C. apologized D. insisted
20. A. greeting card B. telephone call
C. picture D. present
21. A. taken B. made C. missed D. lost
22. A. whether to B. not to
C. that I should D. if I would
23. A. hardly B. still C. already D. quickly
24. A. sent B. driven C. carried D. led
25. A. familiar B. waiting C. shouting D. ready

(NMET 97. SAM) (MET 88)

3

On Thursday afternoon Mrs Clarke locked the door and went to the women's club as usual. It was a pleasant way of

passing time 1 an old woman who lived 2 .

When she came home she sensed something 3 . Had someone got in? The back door and the windows were all 4 and there was no 5 of forced entry (进入). Had 6 been taken? She went from room to room, 7 , and found her camera and spare watch 8 .

The following Thursday she went out at her 9 time, but didn't go to the club. 10 , she took a short walk in a park nearby and came home, 11 herself in through the back door. She settled down to wait and see what would 12 .

It was 4 o'clock when the front doorbell rang. Mrs Clarke was 13 tea at the time. The bell rang again, and 14 she heard her letter-box being pushed open. 15 the kettle (壶) of boiling water, she moved quietly 16 the door. A 17 of wire appeared through the letter-box, and then a 18 . The wire turned and caught around the knob (圆形旋钮) on the door-lock. Mrs Clarke raised the kettle and 19 the water over the hand. 20 was heard outside as the 21 fell to the floor and the hand was pulled back, which was 22 by the sound of running feet.

It wasn't long 23 the police caught the thief. And Mrs Clarke was greatly 24 at the club for her successful 25 .

1. A. by B. to C. with D. for
2. A. lonely B. alone C. away D. busily

3. A. terrible B. uncomfortable
C. unusual D. bad
4. A. locked B. opened C. broken D. fixed
5. A. scene B. show C. sign D. sight
6. A. anything B. nothing C. money D. jewels
7. A. looking B. examining C. searching D. checking
8. A. losing B. missing
C. leaving D. disappearing
9. A. same B. spare C. special D. usual
10. A. Therefore B. However C. Instead D. Again
11. A. pushing B. letting C. pulling D. leading
12. A. appear B. follow C. happen D. continue
13. A. cooking B. making C. burning D. serving
14. A. the next moment B. for a while
C. in time D. at once
15. A. Putting down B. Laying aside
C. Picking up D. Taking away
16. A. towards A. away from
C. from behind D. near
17. A. pile B. set C. lot D. piece
18. A. knife B. hand C. letter D. key
19. A. spread B. dropped C. poured D. covered
20. A. A sad voice B. A strange noise
C. A warning shout D. A sharp cry
21. A. key B. kettle C. door-lock D. wire
22. A. followed B. caused C. produced D. ended

23. A. before B. since C. until D. when
24. A. surprised B. admired C. inspired D. supported
25. A. self-satisfaction B. self-protection
C. self-respect D. self-service

(MET 92)

4

On the night of the play, Jack was at the theatre early and he was already dressed in a policeman's clothes long 1 the end of the first scene. He certainly looked the part all right, he thought as he 2 himself in the mirror. He 3 thought of going out into the street to see 4 he could pass as 5 out there. Just for 6, of course.

Then he suddenly felt nervous. After all, it was his first time to 7 a part in a play. 8 could he face all those people 9 the play? He put his head in his hands and tried to 10 his lines (台词), but nothing 11 to his mind.

A knock on the door made him look 12. He was to go on stage (舞台) in the second scene. "Have I 13 my part and ruined (破坏) the play for everybody?" he thought to himself. But 14 was only the manager. She 15 how nervous he was and 16 he should stand near the stage 17 he could watch and follow the play. It was a good 18 of getting rid of his nervousness, she said. She was right, it seemed to 19. In fact the more he watched