

破译难题  
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# 破译

高考  
英语难题

丛书主编 王大赫  
本册主编 何国贵



北京教育出版社

**破译**

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

破译高考英语难题/何国贵主编. - 北京:北京教育出版社,  
2001

(破译高考难题丛书/王大赫主编)

ISBN 7-5303-2495-0

I. 破… II. 何… III. 英语课-高中-解题-升学参考资料 IV. G634.415

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 079729 号

**破译高考英语难题**

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北京教育出版社出版

(北京北三环中路6号)

邮政编码:100011

网 址: [www.bph.com.cn](http://www.bph.com.cn)

北京出版社出版集团总发行

新华书店经销

北京市朝阳展望印刷厂印刷

\*

850×1168 32开本 10.125印张 230 000字

2002年1月第1版 2002年11月第1次印刷

印数 1-30 000

ISBN 7-5303-2495-0

G·2468 定价:12.00元

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## 前言

高考，这个牵动着千家万户的大规模考试，影响着一代又一代人的学习、生活、工作。它与我们的国家的命运也紧密地联系在一起。高考所选拔的人才，是最高学府的学子，应当具有一定的能力倾向，为此，对于命题人员来说最重要的，是命制好一份具有选拔功能的试卷。怎样才算是一份好试卷呢？

### 1. 要有较高的效度

效度，是指考试能够真正测出所要测量的特性或功能的程度。效度的种类很多，与考生关系最密切的是“内容效度”。指的是内容方面考出我们要考的东西。高考，要考的东西就是中学教学大纲和考试说明所规定的内容。就知识而言，有两大类：一种是陈述性知识，另一种是程序性知识，也就是能力或技能。这两种知识互有联系，但不能互相取代。

### 2. 要有较高的信度

信度，就是可信的程度。我们都知道，考试是会有误差的，要想在短短的两个多小时的时间里，准确地考出考生的真正水平，是不太可能的，因为你不可能把所学过的知识和能力都集中在一张试卷里。环境的变化、心理的变化、身体的变化都会影响考生的发挥。命题人员希望通过一张试卷能够比较接近测出考生的真实水平。这里的“度”，就是信度。

### 3. 要有一个好的区分度

区分度，就是将不同水平的考生区分开来的程度，就是我们平常说的“使不同水平的考生拉开档次”。区分度低的试题，不能很好地鉴别被试水平的高低，水平高和水平低的考生得分



差不多。高考就是要将水平不同的考生明显地区分出来，以便不同高校录取，高分的考生上全国重点大学，一般考生上普通大学。

效度、信度和区分度是试卷、试题的重要指标。它们三者都与难度有着关系。如：当考试的题目太容易了，大家答得都很好，就区分不出考生的实际水平，考试的信度就小；当考试的题目太难了，大家都答不出来，只好靠猜题，考试的信度就降低了，也区分不出考生的水平。因此，难题，也要有个适度，每年高考总会有几道区分度很好的难题。这是选拔精英的题，做不出来，上好学校的可能性就不大。因此，大家都十分重视这些难题。

《破译高考难题丛书》在于指导考生培养解答高考难题的思路，摆脱题海战术的制约。特别是今后的高考，在减少题量的情况下，更多的是一些综合性强的、考查创新能力的“生题”，部分题肯定有一定的难度。因此，这套书就更显示出它的重要性了。

难题，总要有一个标准，不能是偏题、怪题、超纲的题。我们这里所举的例题和编制的试题都是借鉴高考难题而定的。难得合理，难得有意义。

在本套书“破译难题思路”之后，我们设了“解题反思”这一栏目，是想达到“解一题带一片”的目的。揭示命题思路，梳理知识网络，阐述破译的技巧、方法，联系生活、生产实际，牢记解答失误，归纳前人经验，是这套书为广大考生展示的崭新天地，相信它会为广大考生所欢迎。

本丛书编写时间紧迫，有不当之处请读者指正，以便修改再版。谢谢！

编 者



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## 第一部分 听力

听力部分测试考生理解口头英语能力，要求考生不但能听懂对话题材的口语化对白，而且还要听懂类似阅读材料的短文；既要能搞清说话双方的身份，谈话内容具体细节，如人物、情景、地点、时间、状况、结果等；同时又能推断出讲话的语气和态度。命题人所设计的问题不外是以 who, what, where, when, why, how 等提问。需要考生有强记能力和瞬间记忆的能力。

每段录音材料在第1节中仅读一遍；第2节中，每段读两遍。这就要求考生平时打下泛听精听的扎实基础；掌握听力题目的回答技巧，在训练中学会听懂，捕捉目标词语（target words）。

1



听力测试分两类，第一类有5个小题，要求考生根据所听到的5段对话，从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳答案。第二类和第三类是听较长对话或一段短文，要求考生根据所听到的5段对话，从每题所给的3个选项中选出最佳答案。这需要阅读语篇的基础铺垫，在听对话或短文的同时要能迅速捕捉与问题相关的重要信息。

### 第一节 题例解说

#### 【题例1】

(2001)

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）





听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置，听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19.15      B. £ 9.15      C. £ 9.18

答案是 B。

1. Where did this conversation most probably take place?

- A. At a concert.
- B. At a flower shop.
- C. At a restaurant.

2. What did Paul do this morning?

- A. He had a history lesson.
- B. He had a chemistry lesson.
- C. He attended a meeting.

3. What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

- A. He's anxious to see his sister.
- B. He wrote to his sister last month.
- C. He's expecting a letter from his sister.

4. At what time does the train to Leeds leave?

A. 3:00      B. 3:15      C. 5:00

5. What is the man's problem?

- A. He can't decide how to go.
- B. He can't drive himself.
- C. He doesn't like travelling by train.

第二节 (共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试



卷的相应位置，听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题 5 秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6 至 8 题。

6. What is Sally doing?

A. Reading a letter.

B. Washing clothes.

C. Making a phone call.

7. Why does Tom ask Sally and John to call him?

A. He wants to meet them at the station.

B. He wants to invite them to dinner.

C. He wants them to visit his family.

8. What is Tom's telephone number?

A. 680 - 6840.

B. 780 - 6842.

C. 780 - 7842.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 9 至 11 题。

9. Why did Bob call Nancy?

A. To ask if she's got the tickets.

B. To invite her out for an evening.

C. To offer his help with her new flat.

10. What will Nancy be doing next Saturday afternoon?

A. Watching a tennis match.

B. Cleaning up the new flat.

C. Visiting a friend with Margaret.

11. What has Nancy agreed to do with Bob next Saturday?

A. To see a play.

B. To attend a concert.



C. To buy concert tickets.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 12 至 14 题。

12. Who are the speakers?

A. A passer-by and a policeman.

B. A passer-by and a driver.

C. A passer and a taxi-driver.

13. What is the woman's house number?

A. 1323.

B. 3023.

C. 4023.

14. Why can't the man turn left?

A. It is rush hour.

B. It is a one-way street.

C. The street is too narrow.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 15 至 17 题。

15. What did the man ask the woman to do?

A. To book a hotel room for him.

B. To meet an old friend of hers.

C. To pass a message to Mary.

16. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Neighbors.

B. Father and daughter.

C. Husband and wife.

17. What is Mary probably doing?

A. Staying at a hotel.

B. Talking on a phone.

C. Chatting with her husband.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. Who is the speaker?

A. A student.

B. A teacher.

C. An office clerk.



19. Why did the speaker get a parking ticket?

A. His car was parked for too long.

B. His car took up too much space.

C. He left his car in a wrong place.

20. Which of the following words best describes the day the speaker had?

A. exciting      B. unlucky      C. tiring

听力答案:

1-5 CACBA      6-10 BACBA      11-15 BCBAC

16-20 ABACB

### 【破译思路】

听力测试属于瞬间记忆,要求考生具有泛听精听的扎实基础;掌握听力题目的回答技巧,在训练中学会听懂,捕捉目标词语(target words)。

### 【解题反思】

#### 1. 注意力放在整体内容的理解

抓住对话或语篇的概貌;不能强迫自己听清每一个词。切不可停留在个别单词上,暂时没听懂的词语不要在中途卡住,先放过去。

#### 2. 培养瞬间记忆能力

重点是听懂关键词。关键词语是指一些实词或与问题有关的内容。一个人不可能把所有的内容都记住。

#### 3. 要培养强记能力

并不是要求你记住对话或短文的全部内容,而是记住谈话的主要内容和细节,如人物、地点、时间、原因、结果、态度等。命题人所设计的问题不外是以 who, what, where, when, why, how 等提问。

#### 4. 作好备忘和预测



学会边听边记重要的数字、人物、地名等，用缩写或符号来标记，用来备忘。

在录音播放前，应尽快浏览问题和选项，对所要回答的问题做一定的预测准备。通过对选项文字材料的分析和整理，抢先进入语言环境，预测对话的话题和内容，这样可以有目标地捕捉关键信息，有望准确回答问题。

#### 5. 必要的听准训练

做必要的语音音素训练，专门解决听准问题，这需要奠定起码的语音基础，例如音素听音、音标拼读、重读、弱化、辅音连缀、失去爆破、连读、意群、语音、语调以及正确朗读能力。除此之外，要做句子层次的目标词语选择听准，到较高层次的短文问题听准训练。坚持每天 20 分钟听力练习，可完成每学期 40 小时的听力任务。

#### 6. 测试心理品质要端正

要有自信心，沉着冷静、静心收听，注意力集中至关重要。一定要迅速进入“角色”，置身于语境之中。克服焦躁情绪，特别是没有听清时。要学会排除干扰和杂念。

## 第二节 听力训练题

### 听力 (1)

#### 第一部分 (共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个问题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How many tickets are there?



A. 14                      B. 40                      C. 15

2. How often does the bus leave?

A. Every fifty minutes.

B. Every fifteen minutes.

C. Every fifteen seconds.

3. What will the teacher probably do?

A. He will lock the door at once.

B. He will lock the classroom later.

C. He will forget to lock the classroom.

4. Why does the chair need fixing?

A. The man has not tightened it.

B. The woman has broken it.

C. Something is wrong with the chair.

5. What does the lady's reply mean?

A. She doesn't mind turning off the radio.

B. He should enjoy the problem too.

C. He should leave the radio on.

7

**第二部分 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)**

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段对话, 回答 6、7 题。

6. What does the wife want to do?

A. Go on vacation.

B. Go to the beach.

C. Go to Hawaii.



7. Why will the man not go to Hawaii?

- A. Because it is too far.
- B. Because it is too cold.
- C. Because it is too expensive.

听第 7 段对话, 回答第 8 至 11 题。

8. What did the boy think of the movie?

- A. He did not like the movie.
- B. He did not like the ending.
- C. He would have kept the diamond.

9. What did the girl think of the boy's opinion?

- A. He was too strict and serious.
- B. He likes romantic.
- C. He doesn't like heroics.

10. Why did the girl watch the movies 3 times?

- A. She liked the ending.
- B. She wanted to study the movie.
- C. She enjoyed the movie very much.

11. Who wanted to keep such a diamond as was shown in the movie?

- A. The girl.
- B. The boy.
- C. Both of them.

听第 8 段对话, 回答 12 至 13 题。

12. What does the boy think is most important about basketball?

- A. Individual (个人) effort.
- B. Teamwork.
- C. Watching TV with a friend.

13. What will the girl want the boy to do?

- A. Play basketball with her.



B. Watch the all-star game with her.

C. Show more teamwork.

听第9段对话，回答14至16题。

14. Why did the students need to be tutored (辅导)?

A. Their English scores are low.

B. They need to prepare for a state test.

C. John doesn't want to teach them English.

15. What does Bonnie teach?

A. Science.          B. Math.          C. English.

16. Which periods will Jane use to tutor his students?

A. Periods two, five and seven.

B. Periods two, four and six.

C. Periods two, five and six.

听第10段短文，回答第17至20题。

17. How often is Halloween?

A. Once a year.

B. Monthly.

C. Every other year.

18. What day is Halloween?

A. December 31st.

B. November 1st.

C. October 31st.

19. Why did people dress strangely?

A. They wanted to have fun.

B. They wanted to frighten away spirits.

C. They wanted to frighten their neighbors.

20. How did people act on Halloween?

A. They acted wild.







B. They hid in their houses.

C. They handed out gifts.

### 听力理解录音材料 (1)

#### 第一部分

听下面 5 段对话, 回答第 1 至 5 题。

1. M: There are only 14 tickets for 15 students for us.

W: Why not go to the booking-office to get another?

2. M: When does the next bus depart from this station?

W: The bus leaves every fifteen minutes. The last bus just left.

3. W: Sir, Shall I lock up the classroom now before I go home?

M: Never mind. Let me check it on my way out.

4. W: This chair has a loose back. Can you tighten it for me?

M: I can, but I have fixed it before.

5. M: Do you mind if I turn the radio off?

W: Well, I'm in the middle of the program.

#### 第二部分

听第 6 段对话, 回答 6、7 题。

M: My vacation is near. We should make plans for a holiday.

W: Let's go to Hawaii.

M: Don't hurry to make a decision. We have to decide on how much money we want to spend. Hawaii is very expensive.

W: Yes, but we have wanted to go to Hawaii for a long time. We keep putting it off. This time, let's do it!

M: We put it off because we could not afford it. I still don't