

高考攻难模拟训练 与详解

英
语

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(英 语)

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第一章 完形填空题的 分析与训练

一、完形填空题的类型

高考试卷上的完形填空题是完形与多项答案选择相结合,它兼有主观测试和客观测试的优点。根据考查的目的,这种题可分为专项和综合考查两种。专项的完形填空可分为考查词汇、考查语法、考查短语等。综合考查的完形填空,既可考查词汇、语法又可考查逻辑推理,是对考生综合能力的考试。高考就是这种类型的考试。

二、完形填空题的特点

完形填空题是目前各种英语水平考试中使用较普遍的测试方法。完形填空是一篇删去了一些单词的小故事或小文章,根据上下文提供的语言环境、段落的意思和空缺周围的语法现象,从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案,这种考题不仅考查学生兼顾语言的各个组成部分,还考查学生交际时语言使用的能力。总之,这是测量考生英语水平的一个较好的方法。

三、完形填空题的解法

完形填空题是考生失误较多,而且普遍感觉困难的题。做题前需要把文章先通读一遍,对文章内容有个总体了解,形成一定的思路,再根据已掌握的语言知识选择正确的答案。答题时可以从以下几个方面考虑:

1. 从词法和句法的角度考虑选择正确答案,如果不好确定正确的选项时,可采用排除错误的方法选出正确答案。

2. 遇到不能马上填出的答案时,可以隔过去先往下做,这样有时会受到后面的启发,然后再选出前边缺空的正确答案。

3. 做完后一定要再通读一遍填好的短文,感觉一下文章是否通顺流畅。

下面以 1993 年高考试题为例作一说明:

I、完形填空(共 20 小题计分 30)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 41—60 题所给的四个选项中,选出一个最佳答案。

Jenkins was a jeweller, Who had made a large diamond ring worth £57,000 for the Silkstone Jewellery Shop. When it was ready, he made a copy of it which looked 41 like the first one but was worth only £2,000. This he took to the shop which 42 it without a question.

Jenkins gave the much more 43 ring to his wife for her fortieth birthday. Then, the husband and wife 44 to Paris for a weekend. As to the 45 ring, the shop sold it

for £60,000.

Six months later the buyer 46 it back to Silkstone's office. "It's a faulty (有瑕疵的) diamond," he said. "It is not worth the high 47 I paid." Then he told them the 48. His wife's car had caught fire in an 49. She had escaped (幸免), 50 the ring had fallen off and been damaged in the great 51 of the fire.

The shop had to 52. They knew that no fire on earth can 53 damage a perfect diamond. Someone had taken the 54 diamond and put a fault one in its place. The question was: who 55 it?

A picture of the ring appeared in the 56. A reader thought he 57 the ring. The next day, another picture appeared in the papers which 58 a famous dancer walking out to a plane for Paris. Behind the dancer there was a woman 59 a large diamond ring. "Do you know the 60 with the lovely diamond ring?" the papers asked their readers. Several months later, Jenkins was sentenced to seven years in prison.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 41. A. only | B. surely | C. nearly | D. exactly |
| 42. A. accepted | B. received | C. refused | D. rejected |
| 43. A. real | B. modern | C. worthy | D. valuable |
| 44. A. flew | B. drove | C. sailed | D. bicycled |
| 45. A. first | B. second | C. last | D. next |
| 46. A. sold | B. posted | C. brought | D. returned |
| 47. A. cost | B. money | C. price | D. value |

48. A. facts B. matters C. questions D. results
49. A. affair B. accident C. incident D. experience
50. A. so B. or C. but D. and
51. A. pile B. heat C. power D. pressure
52. A. think B. agree C. permit D. promise
53. A. almost B. even C. just D. ever
54. A. real B. pure C. right D. exact
55. A. copied B. made C. stole D. did
56. A. notices B. magazines C. newspapers D. programmes
57. A. saw B. knew C. found D. recognized
58. A. showed B. drew C. printed D. carried
59. A. carrying B. dressing C. wearing D. holding
60. A. dancer B. woman C. reader D. jeweller

考生应拿出大约二十分钟左右的时间来做完形填空题。

首先通读全文,虽有空格,但基本上能了解故事梗概。例如上面试题就可看出宝石匠做了钻戒的复制品,卖给商店,商店卖了六万英镑,最后事情败露,被判入狱7年。我们就可以根据以上的思路进行思考,来初选答案。

- 41—D 从词义来判断 exactly 修饰这个复制品的确像真正的钻石戒指。
- 42—A 答案 C、D 均不符合题意, receive 指收到, accept 含义是接受,指商店接受了宝石匠的复制品。
- 43—D 根据词意判断 valuable 合适。

- 44—A 动词选用过去时。
45—B 与真钻石戒指相对而言,复制品是第二枚。
46—C 指买主把戒指带回商店,用 bring 的过去式。
47—C price 指戒指的价格。
48—A facts 指买主叙述的事实。
49—B accident 指意外事故。
50—C 转折语气用 but。
51—B 汽车失火,因此有关的词应是 heat。
52—B 从下文中看出商店和买主的观点一致选用 agree。
53—D ever“曾经”
54—A real“真正的”
55—D did“做,干”
56—C 从下文 in the papers 看出在此应填 newspaper。
57—D recognized“认出”
58—A showed
59—C 戴戒指等物用“wear”
60—B 与前文 Jenkins 给妻子戒指相呼应,填 women。

做完之后复核全文,看是否前后贯通,如实在无法确定的,可以做合理的猜测。

四、完形填空题训练

训练 (一)

My host had two cats. The male(性的)one was called Sam, and the female one Jane. He loved them 1. When he

was 2 newspapers in a chair, he would have one or 3 them in his lap. If he didn't 4 them for an hour 5 he would walk around the house 6 them. 7 Saturday when he went to a grocery 8 food for the family, he never forgot 9 a few cans of pet (供玩赏的动物) food. Every day he spent some time 10 them.

Once the 11 Sam climbed to the roof of the house to 12 the beautiful view around it. Somehow he dropped 13 the chimney of the fireplace and couldn't get 14 it. My host happened 15 his voices, sad cries and was greatly 16. He tried many ways to save Sam, but in vain. Finally he called a building worker he knew, 17 him what had happened. The worker came, disconnected (分离) the chimney from the fireplace, and a few minutes 18 Sam dropped out, with his whole body, 19 head _____ tail 20 with soot (烟灰). My host immediately took up the black Sam, carried him to a sink, and washed him clean.

1. A. very B. too C. very much D. much
2. A. reading B. seeing C. watching D. reads
3. A. both B. both of C. two D. either
4. A. lood for B. search C. look D. see
5. A. so or B. or so C. so about D. about so
6. A. to look for B. looking for
C. to search D. searching
7. A. On B. on C. in In
8. A. to sell B. selling C. to buy D. buying

9. A. to buy B. buying C. bought D. to sell
10. A. feed B. feeding C. on feeding D. to feed
11. A. clever B. bright C. naughtily D. naughty
12. A. enjoy B. like C. fond of D. love
13. A. to B. into C. by D. near
14. A. from B. into C. out of D. nearby
15. A. hearing B. to hear C. that hear D. hear of
16. A. worry B. worrying C. worried D. to worry
17. A. to tell B. to told C. telling D. tell
18. A. later B. after C. behind D. ago
19. A. from...to B. of...through
C. from...on D. from...by
20. A. cover B. to cover C. covering D. covered

训 练 (二)

Almost everyone knows the meanings of Mr. , Mrs. , and Miss. Mr. is used 1 the names of men. Mrs. is for 2 women and Miss is for unmarried women. But 3 is Ms. ?

For 4 , businessmen in the United States 5 Ms. before a woman's name 6 they do not know whether 7 woman is married or not. Today, however, many women prefer to use Ms. 8 Mrs. or Miss. . The word 9 does not tell us whether or not a man 10 . Many women think this is an advantage for men. They want to be equal 11 men in this way. These 12 feel that it is not 13 for people to know 14 they are married or not.

There are some problems 15 Ms. ,however. Not all women like it. 16 like the older ways of 17 things. Some find it difficult to 18 (Ms. sounds like "miz"). Generally young 19 like it better than 20 women do. It is difficult to know whether or not Ms. will be used by more American women in the future. What do you think of this change?

1. A. for B. before C. after D. on
2. A. marrying B. the C. old D. married
3. A. what B. how C. where D. who
4. A. sometime B. sometimes C. some time D. some times
5. A. have used B. are using
C. have been used D. are used
6. A. because B. since C. when D. as
7. A. a B. the C. some D. any
8. A. than B. not to C. rather than D. to
9. A. Miss B. Mr. C. Mrs. D. Ms.
10. A. is married B. was married
C. has been married D. has married
11. A. as B. to C. with D. like
12. A. people B. men C. women D. persons
13. A. difficult B. easy C. important D. right
14. A. Whether B. that C. if D. where
15. A. about B. with C. on D. in
16. A. Some B. They C. Other D. A few

17. A. to do B. doing C. making D. to make
18. A. say B. speak C. pronounce D. talk
19. A. women B. men C. people D. business-
men
20. A. old B. middle-aged C. other D. older

训 练 (三)

In parks and on quiet roads I often saw children playing with dogs. A boy might throw something 1 plastic or wood as 2 as he could, and his dog would run and catch it 3 its mouth 4 it fell to the ground and 5 it back to him. This performance was repeated 6, it obviously gave the boy great 7. A teenage (十几岁) boy I knew could 8 me when I told him that 9 Chinese people kept pets. "You don't like dogs?" he asked 10.

Whenever I was 11 a city square on a fine day, I would see old men and women 12 alone on benches with their dogs 13 at their feet. Those old people just looked into space, 14 nothing and 15 nothing. Their dogs were also quiet. It was clear 15 the dogs were the only companions they could have at the time.

When I asked a lady why she kept two cats and loved them 16 much, she answered, "oh they are very helpful 17 me. When I am 18, they keep me company. If I am still sleeping when I should get up, they will make 19 or pull my blanket to wake me 20. This was the only expla-

nation I got about the value of pets.

1. A. making of B. made from C. made of D. making from
2. A. far B. farther C. further D. farer
3. A. with B. in C. by D. use
4. A. forward B. in front of C. before D. front
5. A. brought B. bring C. take D. took
6. A. many times B. many time
C. some time D. sometime
7. A. pleased B. please C. pleasement D. pleasure
8. A. hardly believe in B. hard believe
C. hard believe in D. hardly believe
9. A. few B. a few C. a little D. little
10. A. surprised B. in surprised
C. on surprise D. surprising
11. A. pasting B. passing C. passed D. to pass
12. A. siting B. to sit C. sat D. sitting
13. A. laying B. lied C. lain D. lying
14. A. to say, doing B. saying, doing
C. to say, to do D. saying, to do
15. A. which B. because C. that D. why
16. A. so B. too C. to D. such
17. A. for B. to C. with D. about
18. A. lone B. alone C. alonely D. lonely
19. A. voices B. sounds C. noises D. scream
20. A. out B. up C. from D. upon

训 练 (四)

I arrived at a little town late at night and felt 1 tried to drive any further so I went to a 2. " 3 you give me a room 4 the night?" I asked the receptionist. "I'm sorry," she said. "you 5 a room 6 advance. If you had, it 7 all right. 8 now every thing's full. I wish I 9 suggest somewhere else but 10 is the only hotel in town and every room was booked up weeks 11". "What a nuisance(真讨厌)!" I said. "I 12 since breakfast and I'm very 13". "Well", she said kindly, "before 14 up completely, 15 the register(登记簿). Someone 16 his reservation(旅馆房间的预定). Yes, here's a telegram. 'I 17 on the 7th 18 the 6th.' You 19 the gentleman's room for 20".

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. A. very | B. too | C. so | D. a "bit |
| 2. A. restaurant | B. bar | C. hotel | D. café |
| 3. A. Can | B. May | C. Might | D. Should |
| 4. A. during | B. at | C. in | D. for |
| 5. A. can have booked | B. could have booked | | |
| | C. should have booked | D. would have booked | |
| 6. A. in | B. at | C. on | D. of |
| 7. A. should have been | B. would have been | | |
| 8. A. so | B. And | C. Then | D. But |
| 9. A. could | B. can | C. should | D. would |
| 10. A. it | B. that | C. this | D. mine |

11. A. before B. ago C. after D. later
12. A. was travelling B. am travelling
C. have been travelling D. have travelled
13. A. dirty B. thirsty C. tired D. hungry
14. A. taking B. dropping C. getting D. giving
15. A. let's look at B. we look at
C. let's look for D. we look for
16. A. might change B. might have changed
C. could change D. can have changed
17. A. am arriving B. would arrive
C. will be arrived D. arrive
18. A. not B. not of C. instead D. instead
of
19. A. have B. rent C. borrow D. occupy
20. A. today B. tonight
C. the day D. the evening

训 练 (五)

This story is about two Americans who were travelling in Spain. They did not speak a word of Spanish. One day the train 1 they were travelling stopped 2 repairs in a small town for several hours. 3 the time, the two men got 4 the train and took a walk through the town.

They 5 into a small restaurant to get something 6 . But the only word on the menu(菜单) 7 they could 8 was coffee. Therefore, they 9 a cup of coffee. The