

新纪元教考系列丛书

丛书主编 陈伟志



# 高考考前100天 有效预测及高效训练

2006年高考总复习

## 高三 英语

一本由好题、亮题、原创题构成的精品书

一本以一一对应模式预测高考命题的创新书

一本融考前冲刺能力与应试心理双重训练为一体的科学备考书

东北林业大学出版社



参考答案  
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高三英语

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# 前言

市场上同类教辅书上市时间早,对新一年的高考跨年度预测,依据不充分,可信度不高;由于时间过早,变数太大,因而也不敢做具体、大胆预测,只能千篇一律、点到为止。本书就是为了解决上述问题,应广大师生的强烈要求诞生的。

## **这是一套以一一对应模式预测高考命题的创新书!**

她,一反空洞、空话、套话的预测模式,在高考命题人入围前的最有效时间对新一年高考以左右栏一一对应的创新模式进行具体、到位、大胆预测。这是同类书无法比拟的亮点!

## **这是一套融考前冲刺能力与应试心理双重训练为一体的科学备考书!**

【从高频考点题预测新考点】搜集最近5年来涵盖命题频率最高的考点的高考题,进行深度剖析,得出同一考点5年来在题型、考查角度及侧重点、背景材料等方面的变化规律,并使之与今年高考脉络贯通,辐射出今年的考题雏形。这种预测源于5年来的高频考点题,实实在在地体现高考命题规律,因而更科学、更准确、更可靠,考生一书在手,等于握住了高考制胜的利器,信心自然倍增,有效消除考前焦虑心理。

【从高频名模题预测新考题】将全国名校特级教师或省市级学科带头人精心命制的2005、2006年高考模拟题中出现频率最高的试题进行分类剖析,并以变式的形式进行再预测。这种变式预测是全国名校名师名模中高频率试题的提炼与结晶,考生读之练之,今年的高考题自然成竹于胸,稳操胜券之感油然而生。加之全书所有解析语言有的放矢、点化性强,针对考生考前的焦虑心理,将心理辅导渗透在思路启迪、方法归纳、技巧点拨中,考生在阅读或训练的过程中不知不觉豁然开朗、身心愉悦,充满必胜信心,收到强化能力与心理训练的双重高效。

## **这是一套由好题、亮题、原创题构成的精品书!**

“减负增效”是本丛书的目标追求。第二部分“高效训练篇”按“原创好题”的要求编写。本丛书把“好题”定义在“紧扣考纲,体现命题趋势;在知识交汇点命题,突出能力考查;命题角度新颖,变式拓展性强;典型程度高,有举一反三之效;背景材料新,贴近现实社会和学生生活”五大要素上,全书非好题、亮题不用,以一当十。这是本丛书笑傲行业的利器!

教育部明确指出,高考改革必须体现国家课程改革的方向,渗透新课标理念。为此,我们吸取了基础教育发达、率先实行新课标课程、高考考生最多(2005年参考人数72万人)竞争最激烈的山东省部分资深教研员、高三把关教师的研究成果,可谓用心良苦,但目的只有一个——打造精品书,开创高考复习指导类教辅书编写思想、编写体例、编写方法和质量上的新局面,为考生奉献最有价值的复习指导书!

本丛书严格按最新《考试大纲》编写,供今年全国考生使用。

衷心期望本丛书能给广大师生耳目一新的感觉,并能把莘莘学子推进人生理想的殿堂!

上海新纪元教考研究院

2006年1月

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## 第一部分 有效预测篇



## 专题一 听力

## 从高频考点题预测新考点

## 高频考点题

## 考点一 时间、数字计算类

① (2005·江苏卷) How much will the woman pay if she buys two skirts?

- A. \$ 18      B. \$ 19      C. \$ 20

## 录音原文

W: Very nice skirts. How much are they?

M: Ten dollars each and one dollar off if you buy two.

They are on sale.

【思路点拨】回答这题要经过简单的运算。男士说：每条 10 美元，买两条便宜 1 美元，因此需付 19 美元。答案：B。

② (2004·湖北卷) What time will Kathy go to the party?

- A. Before seven.  
B. Around six thirty.  
C. After seven.

## 录音原文

M: Hi, Kathy. We're going to have a party this evening. Will you come?

W: Yes, I'd love to. What time?

M: 6:30.

W: I'm afraid I will be a little late. My piano lesson finishes at 7:00.

M: That's OK.

【思路点拨】从对话中我们知道 the party 开始的时间：six thirty。女士说“I'll be a little late”，原因是 my piano lesson finishes at 7:00，因而 Kathy 到达的时间必然在 7 点以后。答案：C。



## 今年怎样考?

时间、数字计算题是听力测试中最常见的题型，几乎每年都有，而且题型也比较多，但同学们的答对率却不高。究其原因，一是对数字的表达方法不够熟悉；二是对技巧的运用不够熟练。要答好这类题，首先要注意卷面线索。时间题的选项一般都是表达时刻的数字，或是星期、年、月等词，偶尔会有介词后跟数字。数字题的选项则有可能为纯粹的数字或带有货币符号的数字。解答这类题时我们要注意，一般来说，正确答案不会是直接听到的数字，而往往是在意思上与这相同或相近，或换了一种表达方式，或要求对听到的数字进行简单的四则运算。做这类题时，听清这些数字和它们之间的关系是解题的关键。这一类题的这些数字之间的关系往往用 more / less, late / early, fast / slow, before / after 之类的形容词、副词或介词短语来表示。

## 考点二 地点、方向类

③ (2005·江苏卷) Where are the two speakers now?

- A. On the first floor.
- B. On the fourth floor.
- C. On the fifth floor.

## 录音原文

W: Excuse me, I'm looking for Mr. Town.

M: Oh, he is not on this floor. He's on the fourth floor.

Go down the stairs and turn left.

【思路点拨】这是一个考查地点的听力题。询问谈话人所在的地点。谈话中出现了三个人物。女士、男士和女士要找的 Mr. Town。你直接听到的只有 on the fourth floor, 因此, 很容易上当。On the fourth floor 是 Mr. Town 的所在地点。要“Go down the stairs and turn left”才能找到他。这样我们可以判定谈话人所在的地点是五楼。答案: C。

④ (2003·北京卷) Where is the new sports center?

- A. On Hill Road.
- B. On Mill Street.
- C. On Station Road.

## 录音原文

M: Hello, Julie. Have you been to the new sports center yet?

W: Not yet, Peter. Where is it?

M: On Hill Road, you know. Near Mill Street, behind the station.

【思路点拨】听音时, 我们听到那位男士问那位女士是否去过新建的运动中心。设问中的检测点首次出现了, 然后会听到女士否定的答复, 而且她还向男士询问新建的运动中心的所在地。这时男士的话语中出现了检测点的正确答案: 在希尔路, 米尔街附近, 车站后面。由此不难确定新建运动中心的所在地是希尔路。B 与 C 选项均为干扰项, 答案: A。

## 考点三 职业、身份与人物关系类

⑤ (2004·湖北卷) What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Husband and wife.
- B. Son and mother.
- C. Father and daughter.



## 今年怎样考?

在高考听力测试中, 地点与场所类的题目出现的频率较高。主要是要求同学们判断对话发生的地点, 或者判断对话中某一方要去的地方以及判断第三方所处的位置等。这类试题通常比较简单, 提问方式比较单一, 选择项特点明显, 一般三个选择项都是表示地点状语的介词短语。针对对话中涉及的多个地点, 同学们应根据所提问题, 具体分析, 逐一进行筛选, 确定正确答案。对于那种对话中没有直接说出所提问题的地点、方向, 这就需要同学们根据特定场所、时间, 或事件的发展等进行推测, 并做出正确的判断。

辨别地点、方向类听力题常用的提问方式有:

Where does mostly probably this conversation take place?

Where is the man /woman?

Where are the speakers now?

Where will the woman meet the visitors?

Where is the man /woman going?

听清双方话语, 尤其是把握其中的关键词语, 对正确解题至关重要。在对话中, 通常第二个人说的话比较重要, 所以考试时要集中注意力, 平时练习时则要做到听清听懂每一个词, 这样在临场时才不会疏漏。



## 今年怎样考?

职业、身份类与人物关系型的题包括人物的职业、身份及人物之间的关系。此类对话经常提供一个

录音原文

M: Hi, Rose. I've just come back to my office. I went out to lunch. Anything new?

W: Dan, I'd like you to come home. The storm is really terrible.

M: What happened?

W: The storm blew down the power line. The electricity went off. The children are crying in the dark, and I don't know what to do.

M: Oh, dear. I'll call the electricity company in a minute.

W: Would you come back right now? I need you.

M: OK. I'm leaving the office right away.

W: Remember to get some candles.

M: All right. I'll be home as soon as I can.

W: Bye.

【思路点拨】对话中并没有直接告诉你男士和女士的关系。但是,在对话中我们听到男士和女士回同一个 home,而且还谈到“The children are crying... I need you.”很容易判断出他们的关系应是“Husband and wife.”答案:A。

6 (2002·全国卷) What do you know about the woman?

- A. She's the man's wife.
- B. She's a business manager.
- C. She's a company secretary.

录音原文

M: What does our programme look like for tomorrow?

W: Let's see. A meeting with Bill Lyons at ten in the morning, and all the paper work is ready. Then, a trip to the National Lab at three P. M. And at seven in the evening we're having dinner with Mr. Cooper, manager of LG Company.

M: Another busy day. But please don't plan anything for Saturday. I'm going to watch basketball with my family.

【思路点拨】从对话中说话人的语气判断,女士在向男士陈述第二天的工作安排,根据常识,这事一般是由秘书来做的。对话中最后一句:“But please don't plan anything for Saturday. I'm going to watch basketball with my family.”表明男士是女士的上司,因为这种口气只有老板对员工才有。答案:C。

情节,反映所涉及的人物的关系或身份。大部分情况下,这类题的选择项是有固定格式的。与地点题类似的是,我们在听音时要善于捕捉关键词,以便抓住简短对话中所提供的信息,做出准确的判断。因此,除了要熟悉选项出现的形式,还要对其相应的设问做到心中有数。常见的设问有:

What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

Who (What) is the man/woman?

What is the man's/woman's profession/occupation?

做这类题时,考生一方面应熟悉一些常见的与职业相关的词语,另一方面要注意对话双方的语气。语言交际中我们要求不仅能听懂话语的字面含义,还应能从谈话或说话的内容和语气等来推断出对话双方(或说话人)的身份、场合、彼此间(或与他人)的关系等。相同的话在不同场合或不同对象之间会有不同含义。例如,当你听到有人对你说:“Were you in class yesterday?”时,你一定得看看是谁在什么样的场合中问你这样的话。老师?家长?还是同学?不同身份的人,即使说的内容相同,其含义很可能会不相同的。日常交际中,判断背景场合与说话者身份对于理解所听话语的真实含义是至关重要的,因此也成为高考听力测试的一个常见内容。



## 考点四 原因结果、计划行动类

7 (2005·江苏卷) Why does the man feel surprised?

- A. The woman has found a new job.
- B. The woman doesn't feel like leaving.
- C. The woman disagrees with him.

## 录音原文

M: Ricky, what's going on? Fred told me just now that you're going to leave us.

W: Yes. I really feel bad about it. But BMD came up with really a good offer.

M: Well, I didn't know that you are looking for a new job.

W: Well, just between you and me. I think we have some real problems in this department. Don't get me wrong. It has nothing to do with you, Frank. Everybody says that you're an excellent manager.

M: Problems? What problems? Do we have time to talk about it?

**【思路点拨】**为什么男士会感到吃惊呢? 因为男士是经理, 听说女士即将离开, 可是, 女士告诉男上一家公司给她提供了工作, 男士原先不知道女士在找工作, 因此感到吃惊。要听懂这一部分有两个关键, 第一, 注意 but 的转折功能; 第二, 能够猜出“come up with”的意思是“提供”。答案: A。

8 (2004·全国卷) What will the man probably do in a few days?

- A. Fly to another country.
- B. Come to the same hotel.
- C. Drive here to visit Mends.

## 录音原文

M: Well, we'll certainly stay in here again when we're passing through!

W: Good! Do let us know in advance. And we'll try get you the same room.

M: That would be lovely. It may be quite soon, in fact.

W: Oh how's that?

M: Well, we're driving to the south of Spain in the next couple of days and we may come back this week.

W: Do give us a ring if you decide to. I hope you'll have



## 今年怎样考?

原因与结果题与大多数其他类型的题所不同的是, 听音前较难通过卷面线索判断出这一题属于原因与结果题, 要想判断出正确答案就更困难了。但是题型判断对于捕捉关键信息非常重要, 考生应通过平时大量的训练和细致的分析争取尽快地抓住一些蛛丝马迹, 做出准确的判断。这类题的卷面特征可概括如下:

(1) 三个选项通常都是完整的陈述句;

(2) 至少有一个选项暗示出该事实能导致某种结果; 通常有好几个选项的事实能导致同一结果;

(3) 选项中可能出现 can't, not be able to, too... (to...), have to 等词或词组。

因果题主要集中在原因上, 而且一般由对话中的第二个人说出, 因此应试时要格外注意第二个人说的话。提问通常以 why、what reason 等引导。

计划与行动题的提问方式通常以 what 开头, 如:

What is sb. going to do?

What does sb. plan to do?

What will sb. probably do?

What happened to sb.?

这类试题的形式又可大致分为以下三类:

第一类是试题中同时出现几个人和几件事, 问其中的某人做了哪件事。其目的是考查学生在众多的人和事面前辨别“谁做什么”的能力;

第二类是一方提出一个计划或

a pleasant trip.

【思路点拨】听到 driving 可以排除 A 项中的 fly, C 项的 here 与他们的目的地不符。该男士首句即说到 “we'll certainly stay in here again next time when we're passing through,” 后面又说到 “We may come back this week.” 答案: B。

### 考点五 推理判断类

9 (2004 · 重庆卷) What does the woman suggest to the man?

- A. Reading books.
- B. Going to the beach.
- C. Going to the library.

#### 录音原文

M: Hi, Karen. I didn't expect to see you here at the party. Looks like you got a lot of sunshine last weekend?

W: Yeah, I guess so. I spent the weekend on the beach.

M: Sound great. Where did you stay?

W: Sometimes with my parents lived outside there nice there that I wanted to stay.

M: I see. What made you come back so soon?

W: Oh, I have to write a paper for Professor Black's Class. I found—it couldn't be serious to study on the beach. Did you finish yours?

M: Yes, I did. Well, what did you do outside there on the beach? I mean lying in the sun, of course.

W: I ran down the beach and I played some ball games.

M: Did you go swimming?

W: I wanted to. But the sun wasn't warm enough for that month. So I sometimes stayed in the water out of my knees.

M: It's a lot of fun, isn't it? I wish I could get away to the beach like that.

W: You really should have a try. Don't tell me you spend your weekend again in the library doing your reading.

【思路点拨】从谈话的结尾处可以做出判断, 在前面女

行动, 另一方前半部分的话表示同意, 但马上用 but 提出要做别的想法, 给人以似是而非、模棱两可的感觉;

第三类听力试题要求考生根据一些具体的动作判断某人在做什么事情。



### 今年怎样考?

推理判断题是听力题中难度较大的题型, 其特点是说话人表达思想的方法比较含蓄, 往往不能为选择书面答案提供直接的信息。这就要求同学们通过语音、语调, 利用逻辑推理的思维过程来判断对话的内在含义, 领会说话人的真实意图。

1. 要捕捉说话人的“弦外之音”, 即根据说话者的语音、语调, 找出深层含义。比如降调表示肯定、赞同; 升调表示疑问、否定等。

2. 侧重 but, however, thought 等连词后面的信息, 在这些词后面都会有一些转折, 有些重要信息往往在它们后面提供。

3. 注意一些词汇及语法结构的运用, 如虚拟语气结构说明与事实相反; 定语从句对人物或事物进一步的修饰; “used to do” 表示 “过去常常做某事”; 否定加比较级结构表示最高级等。

这类考题常用的提问形式有:

What is the most probable result of the conversation?

What's the man's attitude towards...?

What does the man/woman mean?

M: What could I do?

士讲了自己在海滩上度过的愉快时光后,男士非常羡慕,表示也希望到海滩上去玩。在对话的最后一轮,女士说 You really should have a try,其实就是建议,你确实应该尽量到海滩上去。答案:B。

### 考点六 主旨要义类

10 (2005·江苏卷) What can we learn from this conversation?

- A. The woman does not get along well with the man.
- B. The woman does not get along well with her roommate.
- C. The man will talk with the woman's roommate.

#### 录音原文

M: See, how is your new roommate?

W: She really makes me angry.

M: What happened?

W: She's always making loud noises at midnight. When I remind her, she is always rude.

【思路点拨】这段谈话涉及三个人物:男士,女士和女士的室友。女士对她的室友的评价是:“She really makes me angry. She's always making loud noises at midnight. When I remind her, she is always rude.”可见她们相处得不好。答案:B。

11 (2004·全国卷) What's the man doing?

- A. He's working in a hotel.
- B. He's visiting a young person.
- C. He's travelling around.

#### 录音原文

W: So, how long have you been here?

M: Just a couple of days, actually I am on a big journey.

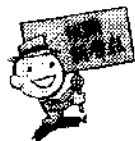
You know, I'm visiting all the places of interest here.

【思路点拨】对话中男子谈话中的关键词“a big journey, visiting”和“places of interest here”是本题的主要依据。如果你将这三处稍加归纳,就会明白谈话的主旨大意。答案:C。

What does the man/woman imply?

What can be inferred from the conversation?

What do we learn from the conversation?



### 今年怎样考?

主旨要义类在高考听力中占有很大比重,这类题也是同学们感觉难度较大的题型,因此,应引起同学们的高度注意。听一段对话或者独白,最重要的是能够抓住究竟在说什么——即主题或中心思想。有时候我们可能把某一处细节听得很清楚,却没能抓住整段话的中心。从听的角度来看,是会“以偏概全”或者产生误解,影响到交际任务的完成的。为了把握所听内容的主旨要义,不应纠缠在某些不太明白的细节上。口语中会有停顿、犹豫、重复;强调时会有重读,放慢语速。我们需要体会说话人的语气,抓住关键词语,从总体上把握住所听内容,也就是要抓住整段话的中心。

常见的考查主旨要义的问题有:

What are the two speakers talking about?

What is the talk/dialogue about?

What's the passage mainly about?

What's the topic of the passage?

Which is the best title?

## 从高频名模题预测新考题

## 高频名模题

① (天星教育网押题密卷) When are they going to leave?

- A. At 3:15.      B. At 4:15.      C. At 2:45.

录音原文

W: Shall we go at a quarter past three?

M: No, let's go at a quarter to.

【思路点拨】对话问句中的 a quarter past three 是“三点一刻”，答语中的 a quarter to 是 a quarter to three 的省略，整个答语意为：三点一刻不行，让我们二点四十五分去吧。答案：C。

② (深圳二模) How many runners will enter for it?

- A. Over 2 000.      B. About 2 035.  
C. About 2 000.

录音原文

W: Daddy, can you tell me something about the 2006 Pioneer Beijing International Marathon?

M: OK. This is a map of Beijing. It will start on October 14 at the Tian'anmen Square.

W: What roads will the runners pass along?

M: They'll pass along Chang'an Avenue, Fuxingmen, Lize Bridge, the West Third Ring Road, the North Third Ring and finishes at Chaoyang Park.

W: How many people will take part in it?

M: More than 2 000 runners from 35 countries and regions.

【思路点拨】答题的关键是要听懂对话最后一句“More than 2 000 runners from 35 countries and regions”中的“more than 2 000 runners”，此处 more than=over。答案：A。

③ (日照一模) Where does this conversation take place?

- A. In a restaurant.  
B. In a museum.

## 预测新考题

① When did the second bus leave on Saturdays?

- A. 7:30      B. 8:00      C. 9:00

录音原文

M: Could you tell me the timetable of the school bus?

W: Well, the bus leaves here for the campus every two hours from 6:30 A. M.. But on weekends it starts half an hour later.

【思路点拨】这是一道较为复杂的转换题。考生应听懂对话中的“every two hours from 6:30”和“half an hour later”两处，同时还要细心捕捉问题中的“the second bus 和 Saturdays”。答案：C。

② How many people suffered in the air crash?

- A. 85      B. 15      C. 64

录音原文

W: Have you heard about the aircrash? That occurred last Wednesday?

M: Yes. The newspaper said six crew members and sixty-four passengers were killed, and fifteen others were injured.

【思路点拨】答题的关键是要听懂问句中的“suffer”一词，受害者应包括死者和伤者，故应为  $6+64+15=85$ 。答案：A。

③ Where does the conversation take place?

- A. At the zoo.  
B. At a cinema.  
C. At a circus theatre.

C. In a theatre.

**录音原文**

W: Table for three, please.

M: Do you want the table near the window?

W: Yes, please.

M: I'll get you a menu right away.

**【思路点拨】**在此段对话中,答题的关键是要听懂问句中的“Table for three, please”这一句,其意为“请安排一桌供三人就餐”。再结合最后一句“I'll get you a menu right away”中的“menu(菜单)”一词。抓住这两个关键词句,确实就等于得到解题的钥匙。答案:A。

4. (广州二模) What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Teacher and student.

B. Husband and wife.

C. Doctor and patient.

**录音原文**

M: Now what seems to be the trouble, Mrs. Stephens?

W: I've been very weak lately, and last night I had some chest pain.

**【思路点拨】**只要听懂问句的意思“史蒂芬女士,你怎么了?”和答语“我近来身体乏力,昨天晚上胸部疼痛。”也就找出了本题的正确答案。答案:C。

5. (湖北八校联考) Why did the girl borrow money?

A. Helping her friend Jenny.

B. Getting tickets for a rock concert.

C. Helping the baby she's taking care of.

**录音原文**

W: Dad, would you lend me and Jenny thirty-six dollars?

M: What for?

W: We want to get tickets for a rock concert. We'll pay you back out of the babysitting money.

M: All right. Here is the money.

**【思路点拨】**只要听懂这段简短对话中的“W want to get tickets for a rock concert”,便可找出向父亲借钱的理由。答案:B。

**录音原文**

W: Our kids want very much to watch the pandas for a few more minutes.

M: OK. Let's stay here a little longer, and let them have a better time. The next place we are going to visit is the monkey hills.

**【思路点拨】**当听到那位女士说:“让孩子们多看会儿熊猫。”然后在男士的话中我们又听到他说:“我们下个参观地点是猴山。”抓住这两句中的关键词语“熊猫和猴山”,再结合生活常识,自然会找到正确答案。答案:A。

4. Who is Miss Blair?

A. A teacher.

B. A nurse.

C. A policewoman.

**录音原文**

M: May I drink any wine before lunch and supper, Miss Blair?

W: I'm afraid not. Dr. Crozier asked me to tell you that you mustn't drink or smoke, and that you must take the medicine on time if you want to get well soon.

**【思路点拨】**结合这段简短对话内容,当听清该女士的话中说的“大夫”和“按时服药”这些关键词语时,对女士的职业就应做出了判断——她是个护士。答案:B。

5. Why didn't Sandy accept the invitation?

A. She's afraid of going out at night.

B. She had to do some baking.

C. She wanted to get ready for a plane trip.

**录音原文**

M: How about going to dinner and a movie with me tonight, Sandy?

W: I'd love to, but I haven't packed yet and my flight leaves at five A. M.

6 (东北三校联考) What will the woman do after class?

- A. Study.
- B. Go to the beach.
- C. Meet Professor White.

录音原文

M: We plan to go to the beach after class. Want to come?

W: I'd love to, but Professor White wants to speak with me.

【思路点拨】从女士的整个答语“I'd love to, but Professor White wants to speak with me”中,便知她很想去海滨,但是 White 教授早已约好要与她谈话,所以她不能去海滨。如果你只注意了前半句,你就会误选 B。如果你重点注意 but 后面的内容,你就会选正确答案。答案:C。

7 (广州一模) What do we know from the conversation?

- A. Both of them got good marks in the exam.
- B. One of them spilt the milk.
- C. Both of them got low marks in the exam.

录音原文

M: It doesn't make any sense to talk about that examination.

W: It's true. It's no use crying over spilt milk.

【思路点拨】在对话中你会听到男生说:“谈论考试毫无意义。”女生回答:“确实如此,作无益的后悔是无用的。”答案:C。

8 (青岛二模) What can we learn about the lady from the dialogue?

- A. She was invited to the conference, too.
- B. She will go to New York next week.
- C. She will attend a 3 day conference.

录音原文

W: Hello, Professor Nelson. You've been invited to attend a 3 day conference in Brighton and to give a paper on your latest research.

M: That's great. When does it start?

W: On the 5th of next month.

【思路点拨】本题的因果关系不像上题那样一目了然。但是,你在听完对话以后特别是将第二个人的话语迅速加以推断后可做出判断,通过 pack 和 night 两个词决定这与 plane trip 有关。女士说,她是早上五点钟的航班,但行李还没有准备好。答案:C。

6 What will the woman do tonight?

- A. Go to the concert.
- B. Watch her neighbor's children.
- C. Go to a military dinner.

录音原文

M: Are you going to the concert tonight?

W: No, I promised to baby-sit for my neighbors while they go to a military dinner.

【思路点拨】在这个对话中提到了三个人,各自要去做自己的事情,问题的关键是对号入座。应根据选项中的线索迅速分析提问中的主语。根据问题是女士将要做什么,听音时,重点听女士的话。答案:B。

7 How did the woman get her suit?

- A. She made it herself.
- B. She had a tailor make it.
- C. She bought it a long time ago.

录音原文

M: Did you make your suit? It's very pleasant.

W: I couldn't have done all this tailoring. I had it made.

【思路点拨】答题的关键是听懂“I had it made”这句话,通常不是自己做,而是让别人做。答案:B。

8 What are they talking about?

- A. Unemployment.
- B. Economic problems.
- C. Overpopulation.

M: That doesn't leave me much time to prepare a report.

W: You've still got a week. This is a chance not to be missed. Many famous scientists from all over the world will be at the conference.

M: Are you going?

W: No, I'm afraid not. I'm going on a business trip to New York at the end of the month. This Friday, in fact. But I was asked to have a report to be read at the conference. I was wondering whether you would mind reading it for me.

**【思路点拨】**从对话中我们得知该女士告知男士他已被邀请参加在波士顿召开的为期三天的会议,并劝他接受邀请出席会议。当男士问她是否参加会议时,女士回答不能参加,尽管受到邀请并被要求在会上宣读论文,因为有商务要去纽约,所以请求男士是否代替她在会上宣读论文。答案:A。

#### 录音原文

M: What's your view on the problem of overpopulation?

W: In my view, the population has to be controlled or we'll face serious economic and social problems.

M: What do you mean by social problems?

W: Well, what I'm trying to say is that unemployment will be a big problem, if the population keeps going up.

M: You have a point there.

**【思路点拨】**该对话开门见山地提出了 overpopulation 这一话题,对话就是围绕这一主题来展开的。答案:C。

## 专题二 语法词汇

### 从高频考点题预测新考点

#### 高频考点题

#### 考点一 冠词和代词

##### ♣冠词

① (2001·全国卷) The warmth of \_\_\_\_\_ sweater will of course be determined by the sort of \_\_\_\_\_ wool used.

- A. the; the                      B. the; 不填  
C. 不填; the                    D. 不填; 不填

【思路点拨】第一空 the sweater 表示类别, 前加 the。wool 是物质名词, 泛指不加冠词。答案: B。

② (2004·天津卷) When he left \_\_\_\_\_ college, he got a job as \_\_\_\_\_ reporter in a newspaper office.

- A. 不填; a                      B. 不填; the  
C. a; the                        D. the; the

【思路点拨】可数名词单数形式无冠词, 要么构成固定词组, 要么赋予该词以深层含义。如: go to hospital(去看病); be at table(在就餐); leave college/school(离校, 即毕业或肄业)。而本题第二空选 a, a reporter 则表示类别。答案: A。

③ (2005·全国卷) If you go by \_\_\_\_\_ train, you can have quite a comfortable journey, but make sure you get fast \_\_\_\_\_ one.

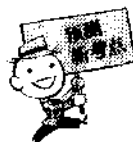
- A. the; the                      B. 不填; a  
C. the; a                        D. 不填; 不填

【思路点拨】by 表示通过某种方式或手段时, 其后的名词不带冠词, one 被形容词修饰时必须与冠词连用。答案: B。

④ (2005·北京卷) It is often said that \_\_\_\_\_ teachers have very easy \_\_\_\_\_ life.

- A. 不填; 不填                    B. 不填; a  
C. the; 不填                    D. the; a

【思路点拨】teachers 用来表示泛指, 而 the teachers 则表示特指, 依据语境此处表示泛指概念。life 泛指“生活”时是不可数



#### 今年怎样考?

##### ♣冠词

冠词是每年高考的必考内容, 一题两空的考查形式是高考命题的热点。考查形式仍会以单项填空的一题两空形式为主, 便于语境设置; 短文改错中的缺冠词、多冠词、错冠词仍会是冠词的考查手段。

毫无疑问, 2006 年高考将会继续把冠词活用、习语及基本用法作为考查重点。因此同学们复习备考中要特别注意如下几点:

1. 因为汉语中没有和英语冠词相对的词性, 考生在使用冠词时, 常常缺乏良好的意识和习惯。冠词的基本用法比较繁杂, 也一直是高考测试的重点, 而且未来考题仍将以基本用法作为命题的热点, 考查考生对英语词汇基础知识的掌握情况。

2. 冠词在一些习语中的特殊用法也是考生学习和掌握的重点。高考试题中常常对使用不定冠词的习语、定冠词的习语与不用任何冠词的习语糅合在一起进行考查, 测试考生对基础知识的准确把握。随着考查考生交际能力的试题的增大, 冠词在习语中的使用与否



名词,但它指某种具有具体内容的“生活”方式,即被某一或某些具体形容词修饰时,则用做可数名词。如:I know that he has a very hard life. 我知道他的生活很艰难。答案:B。

⑤ (2005·辽宁卷) This book tells \_\_\_\_\_ life story of John Smith, who left \_\_\_\_\_ school and worked for a newspaper at the age of 16.

- A. the; the                      B. a; the  
C. the; 不填                    D. a; 不填

【思路点拨】leave school 是固定搭配, the life story of sb. 某人的人生经历是有所指的。答案:C。

⑥ (2004·全国卷) When you come here for your holiday next time, don't go to \_\_\_\_\_ hotel; I can find you \_\_\_\_\_ bed in my flat.

- A. the; a                        B. the; 不填  
C. a; the                        D. a; 不填

【思路点拨】go to the hotel 意思是“住宾馆”, the hotel 在此为泛指; a bed 则指一个实实在在的床位。答案:A。

⑦ (2004·全国卷) —John, there is \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Wilson on the phone for you. —I'm in \_\_\_\_\_ bath.

- A. a; the                        B. the; a  
C. a; 不填                      D. the; 不填

【思路点拨】第一空说明有一位 Mr. Wilson 来电话, 只知其名, 不知何人, 用 a; 第二空 in the bath 为习惯说法, 表示“正在洗澡”。答案:A。

⑧ (2005·湖南卷) I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left \_\_\_\_\_ city. I only remember it was \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.

- A. the, the                      B. a, the  
C. a, a                          D. the; a

【思路点拨】句意: 我不记得 Robinson 一家离开这座城市的确切时间了。我只记得那是一个周一, 哪座城市双方都知道, 是特指; 周一则不确定, 是泛指。答案:D。

⑨ (2005·江西卷) If you grow up in \_\_\_\_\_ large family, you are more likely to develop \_\_\_\_\_ ability to get on well with \_\_\_\_\_ others.

- A. 不填; an; the                B. a; the; 不填  
C. the; an; the                D. a; the; the

【思路点拨】a large family (任意) 一个大家庭中, the ability 特指后面不定式所表示的这一能力。others 不加 the 表泛指其

仍是考查的热点。左栏中的第2、3、5、6、7题就是对使用不定冠词的习语、定冠词的习语与不用任何冠词的习语糅合在一起进行考查。如: in case of fire, be wounded in the leg, on the telephone, leave college 等。

3. 不定冠词、定冠词及零冠词除基本用法较复杂外, 其在特定语境下的用法也较灵活, 由于目前英语试题更趋于语境化, 强调语言运用的真实性, 冠词的特定语境下的灵活真实应用将是未来命题的趋势。如左栏中的第4、5、7、8、12题等就是冠词在特定语下灵活运用的经典考题。

4. 抽象名词、物质名词及专有名词前冠词的应用还会是命题人要涉及的知识点, 这也是考查考生能否灵活运用所学语言进行真实表达的最佳体现。如左栏中的第1、4、9、10、11题就是对抽象名词、物质名词及专有名词前冠词灵活应用的考查。

此外, 考查冠词的一些基本用法, 不用偏题怪题故意为难学生。如复数名词、不可数名词表泛指不用任何冠词; the + 单数名词表类指 (the sweater); a(n) + 单数名词表泛指 (an airplane)。

重点考查冠词的活用, 试题立意体现了“语言在实际的并尽可能不同的情景中运用”, 这是一种语言运用题的命题原则: 如“the + 形容词比较级 + 单数名词”表示“两者中的”