

适用于全国高考及分省命题

最新高考
高分锦囊 GAOKAO

中学考试全书

易错题·探究题·开放题

2006版

高考英语

全面覆盖2005年全国及各省市高考试题

丛书主编/张自强

ZHONGXUE
KAOSHI QUANSHU

延边教育出版社





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《易错题·探究题·开放题》 高考英语

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前言

考试就要解题,只有正确解答试卷上更多的题才能考出更高的分。本书就是专为那些希望考出更高的分的考生编写的。

题海战术,群起声讨;声讨了多少年了,至今还是“海水”泛滥,“呛水”的考生难计其数!其实,罪过并不在题,在于考生不会选做题目。

备考做题就要做好题,做有价值的题。哪些题是有价值的题呢?从今天的高考考试大纲和命题思路来看,一是容易造成解题思维混乱的易错题,二是题型新颖、综合性强的探究题,三是解答思路灵活的开放题。综合起来讲就是“易错题、探究题、开放题”。这些题是影响考生考出高分,乃至于考上状元的关键试题。正因为它们的重要,所以我们便把它拟作了本书的书名。

本书是《中学考试全书》的系列之一,思想独创、设计新颖、超凡脱俗,给人耳目一新之感。下面我们从栏目的设置入手向读者简述其突出的特色:

一、经典易错题会诊——选取了2005年全国及各省市高考试题和模拟试题,从题型、难易程度和解题方法上作了详尽的分析,对易错易混之处进行了重点剖析,分析了错误答案产生的思想根源、知识缺陷和方法欠缺。本栏目中下设三个子栏目,分别是“命题角度”、“专家会诊”和“考场思维训练”。

1. 命题角度——从出题者的命题意图出发,将考点细化,从不同的角度对知识点进行强化训练。它全面、细致、精确、具体地分析了考题的知识层面、考查层级和能力要求,做到知识复习无死角,防止方法单一化,从而掌握解题答题技巧。这是其它图书所未能涉及而本书独有的创新之处。

2. 专家会诊——对同一命题角度的易错题进行归类会诊,指出其错误的原因,归纳出本考点的知识重点,总结出适用性强的方法、技巧,从而根除病因,以趋完善。它的妙处在于:抓住类型,突出共性,歼灭群“敌”。

3. 考场思维训练——专门就某一个命题角度的试题进行强化训练,并将解答这一类试题的解答技巧“程序化”,使考生答题简洁、规范、准确、全面,从而减轻思想压力;以此让考生有足够的时间和精力去对付那些突出考查智力因素的“爬坡”题。

二、探究开放题——本栏目主要选用了形式新颖、角度独到、考试中尚未见到的考试题目,预测性强。本栏目对前面栏目的考试题目中没有包含的角度进行命题预测,具有前瞻性,对考试有较强的指导意义。

三、考点高分综合训练——不搞题海战术,所选题目具有代表性,难易程度合理,题量适中,题型全面、新颖。在这里,考生会在训练中让知识得以巩固,让能力得以提升。

四、答案与解析——明确答案,说明得出答案的理由,让考生不仅知其然,也知其所以然。这是考生身边无言的老师。

从上面设置的栏目中,不难看出本书有如下特色:

一、独创性——图书例题讲解全都选用 2005 年各省市高考试题,既有权权威性又具指导性。剔除了常规训练题目中老套陈旧的材料,引进了 2005 年高考状元作文及 2005 年 7 月 21 日人民币升值等多种新型材料,极具时效性和引导性。从命题角度来分析考试的走向,把握考试的脉搏,体现了本书的前瞻性和独创性。

二、实用性——即注重知识的讲解,也注重能力的训练,着重挖掘潜能,将技巧培养和思维训练作为重中之重。尤其是多角度的剖析复习,做到了考查无盲区,让考生轻松面对复习,愉快面对考试。

不用介绍了,说得再好,不如做得好;做得再好,不如让你自己知道好。赶紧翻开书吧,这或许正是你要找的复习资料呢!

《中学考试全书》编委会

2005 年 8 月

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第 1 部分

听力

YI CUO TI

TAN JIU TI

KAI FANG TI

- 理解对话的主旨和大意
- 获取对话或独白中的具体信息,尤其是时间、地点、数字、价格等
- 推断出对话发生的背景、地点、说话者身份以及对话者之间的关系
- 理解领会说话者的观点、态度和说话的意图

命题角度 1

理解对话的主旨和大意

1. (2002, 全国) 听力材料

W: Do you know that Michael Owen has won France's football golden ball prize?

M: Not a surprise. He has 20 goals this season.

Q: What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. A football player.
- B. A football team.
- C. A football match.

[考场错解] C

[专家把脉] 如果只是听到 football 和 20 goals, 会误选 C 项。本题一人说 Michael Owen 获得了足球赛的大奖。另一个说, 没什么稀奇的, 这次联赛他得了 20 分。可推知他们讨论的是一个足球运动员, 而不是一次比赛或一个足球队。

[对症下药] A

2. (2004, 全国) 听力材料

W: Good morning, Mr. Lee. Did you sleep well last night after your long flight?

M: Good morning. Yes, I did. I feel totally rested and now I'm ready for our meeting.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

- A. He slept well on the plane.
- B. He had a long trip.
- C. He had a meeting.

[考场错解] A

[专家把脉] 有的学生听到了 flight, 以为在飞机上休息, 误选 A 项。只是简单地对号入座, 落入了陷阱。尽管在对话中没有出现中心词 trip, 但只要把握了三个时间, 以现在为中心, 之前是男声坐飞机后休息, 女声说: Did you sleep well last night after your long flight? 现在是休息完后和女士要进行会谈, 男声说: I feel totally rested and now I'm ready for our meeting. 要进行会谈是第三个实际。这样可以把 long flight 转化成 He had a long trip, 从而得出正确答案。

[对症下药] B

3. (经典题) 听力材料

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 traveling all the places of interest

here.

Q: What's the man doing?

- A. He's working in a hotel.
- B. He's visiting a young people.
- C. He's traveling around.

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 本题是一位男子谈论到此地的各个名胜观光的情况, 考生需要将听到的零碎信息进行整理和归纳。其中 a big journey, visiting 和 places of interest here 是他谈话的关键, 通过对此进行判断就不会误认为是“拜访一个年轻人”了。

[对症下药] C



专家会诊

理解对话的主旨和大意要求考生对听到的内容有一个整体的把握和全面的领会。清楚说话者在说什么, 体会说话者的语气, 听懂关键词, 要从整个语篇层面来理解。任何一段对话或独白都是围绕一个中心展开的, 有时主旨大意较明显, 有时则需要归纳、概括。这类试题通常提问的方式有:

What are the speakers talking about?

What are the speakers discussing about?

What is the discussion/talk mainly about?

What is the main idea of the talk?

What's the man/ woman doing?

命题角度 2

获取对话或独白中的具体信息, 尤其是时间、地点、数字、价格等

1. (2004, 全国) 听力材料

M: Great. This supermarket has everything. I hope this comes to under 75 dollars because I don't have money left.

W: That comes to 75 dollars and 5 cents.

Q: How much should the man pay?

- A. 5 dollars
- B. 75 dollars
- C. 75.05 dollars

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 对话中出现了两个数字。男声是 I hope

this comes to under 75 dollars,只是希望,那么,女声 That comes to 75 dollars and 5 cents. 才是正确的。

[对症下药] C

2. (2003,全国)听力材料

You'll be sure to improve your ability to help others to realize their goals and to deal with difficult tasks on the difficult conditions. The 12-day program will be in July. If you like, you can use part of your twenty day paid holidays. There's no charge for this program. If you're interested, please write your name on this piece of paper after the meeting. Thank you.

Q: How long will the program last?

A. 8 days. B. 12 days. C. 20 days.

[考场错解] C

[专家把脉] 材料中有 if you like, you can use part of your twenty day paid holidays 一句,可能造成混淆。本题考查对于所听独白中有关时间内容细节的把握。靠近结尾处,组织者交待了 The 12-day program will be in July. 与选项 B 相符。虽然可以听到 12-day program 这一信息,但与本题题干所问并非原样重复,因此对于一些缺乏信息转换能力的考生来说,仍有一定难度。

[对症下药] B

3. (经典题)听力材料

M: The plane for Chicago left 15 minutes ago.

W: That's right. Now it's already five to twelve.

Q: When did the plane take off?

A. 12:05 B. 11:55 C. 11:40

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 本题问的是飞机起飞的时间。按照对话中男声 The plane for Chicago left 15 minutes ago 和女声 Now it's already five to twelve, 那么飞机应该是 11:40 起飞的。

[对症下药] C



专家会诊

准确地理解英语口语、获取具体信息是一项十分重要的语言技能。为了说明和解释主旨,对话或独白中需要一些具体信息,如时间、地点、人物、年代、价钱数量、原因、目的、结果等,这些信息对理解对话、把握对话主旨是不可缺少的内容,且在试题中占相当大的比例。这类题要求考生在听清、听懂信息的同时,还要对所听到的信息做简单的处理,有的也需要考生进行简单的数字运算、时间比较、内容筛选、同义转换、因果关系、深层推理等。

单听数字可能不难分辨,但混杂在纷繁的信息(即特定语境)之中时,却可能成为难题。关于时间等方面的细节内容往往也正是这类日常活动安排中的重要信息,需要通过较为充分有效的专门训练来提高听辨数字的能力。关于这类问题,考生要注意以下几点:

(1) 根据表示时间的关联词来判断事件发生的时间,如: before, after, then, until, later, immediately 等。

(2) 听清楚有关数字和数字之间的关系,然后进行简单的计算,实际上是对数字的再次确认。这种趋势是符合生活实际的。例如:

The long distance bus from Jinan to Qingdao usually takes 4 hours, but yesterday it took me two hours more because of the heavy traffic.

Q: How long did it take him to get to Qingdao yesterday?

(3) 掌握年、月、星期的表达方法。注意一些表示时间的词,如: quarter, a couple of days, eve, dawn, daybreak.

这类试题通常提问的方式有:

What/ When/ Where/ Which/ Why/ ...?

How many/ How much ...?

How long/ often/ soon ...?

What does the man/ woman say about ...?

What does the woman/ man want the man/ woman to do?

命题角度 3

推断出对话发生的背景、地点、说话者身份以及对话者之间的关系

1. (2004,全国)听力材料

M: Wow! We'll certainly stay here again next time we're passing through.

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

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

W: Oh. How is that?

M: Well. We're driving to the south of Spain in the next couple of days. And we may come back this way.

W: Do give us a ring if you decide to. I hope you have a pleasant trip.

Q: Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a hotel.

B. At a booking office.

C. At a friend's house.

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 对话的主体谈论较多的是旅行安排,根本就没有提到 hotel, 所以有的学生就选了订票处。另外, 较快的语速可能会妨碍学生听懂 room 一词。其实对话中第一轮就出现了 stay here again 和 the same room, 应该能够根据这两个信息推断出该对话发生在宾馆。

[对症下药] A

2. (2003,全国)听力材料

W: Morning, Bob. Late again?

M: Oh, I'm so sorry. I can't tell you how sorry I am.

W: Hmm. What's the excuse this time?

M: Ah... I must have turned the clock off and gone back to sleep again. I...

W: Yeah, and last week, one of the children wasn't well.

M: Yes, I... I know.

W: Hmm.

M: I'm really sorry. I promise it won't happen again.

Q: What is the possible relationship between the woman and the man?

A. Wife and husband.

B. Doctor and patient.

C. Boss and secretary.

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 对话由 Bob 迟到事由引起, 而后的谈话围绕着迟到的 excuse 进行。通过对话内容和女声说话的口气来进行判断, 可以知道 Bob 此次迟到并非初次, 女声语气中明显流露出不满, 而且在整个对话中几乎一直使用质疑的口气, 不难推断女声就是老板的声音。

[对症下药] C

3. (2003, 全国) 听力材料

M: Can I speak to Peter Schmidt?

W: He went out about an hour ago. Can I take a message?

M: Yes. This is Global Travel. Could you tell him his ticket's ready?

W: OK. I'll do that.

Q: What do we know about Peter Schmidt?

A. He has lost his ticket.

B. He is expecting a ticket.

C. He went out to buy a ticket.

[考场错解] C

[专家把脉] 对话内容重心在第2轮次: 男声说明了自己的身份 (this is Global Travel) 和打电话找 Peter Schmidt 的原因 (Could you tell him his ticket is ready?). 因此本题答案为 Peter Schmidt is expecting a ticket.

[对症下药] B

4. (经典题) 听力材料

W: Six airmail stamps and two regular stamps, please.

M: Here you are. That will be one dollar and eighteen cents.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

A. At a station.

B. At an airport.

C. At a post office.

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 如果只是注意到 air, 可能就出现了选 B 的错误。通过对话中出现的 stamps 及 one dollar and eighteen cents 知道顾客在购买邮票, 所以, 对话的地点最有可能在邮局。

[对症下药] C



专家会诊

对对话背景、地点、对话者之间关系的理解程度, 体现了一个人对口语的理解能力。对话发生的背景、说话者之间的关系决定着谈论的话题、内容、说话的语气和措辞。反之, 从说话的语气、用词和内容也可以推断出说话的背景、说话者之间的关

系。这是高考听力考查的一项重要内容。一般来说, 此类的对话一般都发生在一些公共场所, 如: 商店、图书馆、课堂、饭店、医院、邮局、银行、飞机上等, 而说话者之间的关系也往往是非亲友之间的关系, 如: 售货员与顾客、图书管理员与借阅人、老师与学生、服务员与顾客、医生与病人等等。请看下列不同场所有可能出现的关键词:

School: lecture, paper, exam, grades, playground, teacher

Restaurant: menu, soup, drink, order, bill

Airport/Station: train, time table, take off, passenger, flight

Post office: parcel, package, stamp, postage

Hospital: cold, fever, pain, cough, trouble, temperature

Teacher/Student: class, exam, homework, part-time job

Salesman: price, on sale, try on

Reporter: news, report

在听音的过程中, 注意捕捉对话中的关键词, 通过关键词来确定对话背景和说话人之间的关系。这类试题常见的提问方式有:

Where does this conversation take place?

What is the relationship between the speakers?

Where are the speakers?

What are the speakers doing?

命题角度 4

理解和领会说话者的观点、态度和说话的意图

1. (2004, 全国) 听力材料

M: Did you have a lot of friends when you were young?

W: I didn't really make any close friends then, because I like going off in the morning. And I mean this was on the school, riding a bike away with a few books in the baskets and finding a nice place to read.

Q: What did the woman like doing when she was young?

A. Riding a bicycle with friends.

B. Traveling the country.

C. Reading alone.

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 本题男声问的是女士上学时是不是有很多朋友, 然而她的回答却不是围绕有没有朋友这个话题来展开, 首先是否定了 (I didn't really make any close friends then), 然后在最后一词 (read) 才告诉我们她喜欢读书。如果只是注意了细节 (riding a bike) 而没有整体把握, 肯定会错选了。

[对症下药] C

2. (2003, 全国) 听力材料

W: Don't forget to write to me, Jason.

M: I won't. But let me make sure I have the right address. Is it 42 Eastdrive Birmingham?

W: That's right. By the way, my office number has changed

- since I began to work at Morrison.

M: Has it? And tell me what it is, then.

Q: What will the woman tell the man?

A. Her company's name.

B. Her new address.

C. Her phone number.

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 本题考查根据所听对话对于说话者下一步可能谈及的内容作出逻辑推断的能力。本题选材为两个轮次的小对话, 谈论的中心是联系方式, 先有 right address, 然后谈到 office number. 对话并未结束, 需要考生推断下一轮次女声会说到什么。按照常规, 当然是办公电话了。

[对症下药] C

3. (经典题) 听力材料

M: How many hours do you sleep a day?

W: I need at least seven hours. I try to follow David's example but it never works out for me.

M: If I sleep during the day, I can never wake up.

W: Not everyone has the same as David's, I guess.

Q: What does the woman suggest at the end of the talk?

A. People should develop a habit like David's.

B. People need longer hours of sleep.

C. People have different sleeping habits.

[考场错解] B

[专家把脉] 本对话内容是谈论有关睡眠习惯的问题。对话结束时, 女声说“并非每一个人都有和戴维一样的睡眠习惯”, 言外之意是“每个人的睡眠习惯是不一样的”。

[对症下药] C



专家会诊

理解领会说话者的观点、态度和说话的意图不但要求考生能理解录音原文的主旨大意, 而且还要通过文中的重要细节、具体事实, 揣摩、推断说话者的意图、观点和态度等, 这种试题能测试出考生在听力方面的综合素质。有时说话者的意图、观点和态度在对话中的表达较为含蓄, 考生更需注意体会、揣摩, 并作一些简单合理的推断。

此类试题的提问方式有

What can we learn from what the speaker said?

What can we learn from the man/woman's reply?

How does the man/ woman feel about...?

What does the man/ woman think of...?

What will the man/woman probably do (this weekend)?

考点高分解题综合训练一



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A, B, C三个答案中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你将有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 What does the man mean?

A. He will not open the window.

B. The window can't be opened.

C. The window is already open.

2 Which is the quickest way to the airport?

A. By taxi.

B. By bus.

C. By underground.

3 Why does the woman want to change the shoes?

A. They are not the right color.

B. They are not the right style.

C. They are not the right size.

4 What is the woman going to do this evening?

A. Go to dinner.

B. Visit her sister.

C. Go to the airport.

5 What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The woman had a photo shop of her own.

B. The woman developed her photos all by herself.

C. The woman developed part of her own film.

第二节: 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三个答案中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间来阅读各个小题, 每小题5秒钟; 听完后, 每小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白放两遍。

听第6段材料, 回答第6~7题

6 Who are the two speakers?

A. A doctor and a patient.

B. A teacher and a student.

C. Two students.

7 Why does the man call the woman?

A. To hand in his roommate's paper.

B. To ask for a leave for his roommate.

C. To ask her to see his sick roommate.

听第7段材料, 回答第8~9题

Where is the woman?

- A. At a furniture shop.
- B. At a restaurant.
- C. At a ticket office.

How many guests will the man treat?

- A. About five.
- B. About eight.
- C. About ten.

听第8段材料, 回答第10~12题

Why is Stella unhappy?

- A. Because she can not sleep at night.
- B. Because she has made so many mistakes.
- C. Because she has quarreled with Mr. Philips.

Who is Mr. Philips?

- A. Stella's boss.
- B. Stella's husband.
- C. Stella's neighbor.

What does Bill suggest Stella do?

- A. Talk to the milkman's wife.
- B. Write a letter to the milkman.
- C. Write to apologize to Mr. Philips.

听第9段材料, 回答第13~16题

When does the train leave?

- A. Four twenty.
- B. Four twenty-five.
- C. Four twenty-seven.

How much is the fare for a single ticket?

- A. Seventy cents.
- B. Seventy five cents.

C. One dollar fifty.

Which platform will the train from?

- A. 18.
- B. 17.
- C. 16.

Where will the two people meet?

- A. The gate of the station.
- B. The entrance to the platform.
- C. At the bus stop.

听第10段材料, 回答第17~20题

What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Two types of only children.
- B. Parents, responsibilities.
- C. The relationship between parents and children.

Who are likely to treat their only children as "special jewels"?

- A. Those who are themselves spoiled and self-centered.
- B. Those who expected to have several children but could only have one.
- C. Those who like to give expensive jewels to their children.

Why do some only children become "little adults"?

- A. Because they have nobody to play with.
- B. Because their parents are too strict with them in their education.
- C. Because their parents want them to grow up as fast as possible.

Why do some only children feel unhappy?

- A. They have no sisters or brothers.
- B. They are overprotected by their parents.
- C. Their parents expect too much of them.

考点高分解题综合训练二

第一部分: 听力(共两节, 满分30分)

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秒钟时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

What time is Jim supposed to arrive?

- A. 7:30.
- B. 8:00.
- C. 8:15.

Why is the woman moving?

- A. The present room is too expensive.
- B. She needs a quieter place.
- C. She doesn't like to listen to the radio.

Where does Tom plan to go on his way home?

- A. The bank.
- B. The office.
- C. The barber's shop.

What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. They are neighbors.
- B. They are classmates.
- C. They are not from the same country.

When does the conversation take place?

- A. On Friday.
- B. On Saturday.
- C. On Sunday.

第二节(共15小题;每小题1.5分,满分22.5分)

听下面6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,各个小题将给出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6~7题。

What class does the girl want to take?

- A. Dance class.
- B. Language class.
- C. Exercise class.

Which class does the girl take?

- A. Morning class.
- B. Afternoon class.
- C. Evening class.

听第7段材料,回答第8~10题。

Where do you think they were talking?

- A. In his house.
- B. In a hospital.
- C. In an office.

What most probably is Tim?

- A. A driver.
- B. A worker.
- C. A fire fighter.

What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Not to save anyone any more.
- B. To find another job.
- C. To change his resting-place.

听第8段材料,回答第11~13题。

Who is the woman?

- A. A manager.
- B. A secretary.
- C. A housewife.

Which phone number should the man dial?

- A. 77231059.
- B. 77328905.
- C. 77321095.

What is Mr. Smith doing?

A. He is having a good time with Mr. White.

B. He is calling.

C. He is having a meeting.

听第9段材料,回答第14~16题。

14 What is the relationship between the people?

- A. Headmaster and teacher.
- B. Teacher and student.
- C. Father and daughter.

15 What reason did the woman give for being late yesterday?

- A. She visited her grandfather.
- B. She was ill and went to the hospital.
- C. Her alarm clock didn't work and the bus broke down.

16 What did the woman say about her grandmother earlier?

- A. Her grandmother was going to have an operation.
- B. Her grandmother had already had an operation.
- C. Her grandmother was at home.

听第10段材料,回答第17~20题。

17 What did Mr. White think of the second call?

- A. That the caller told him a false fact.
- B. That the caller told him the details.
- C. That he himself was the last person to hear the news.

18 Why was Mr. White glad?

- A. Because many people had known the news.
- B. Because he liked his paper very much.
- C. Because no other papers but his printed the news.

19 What was clear a day later?

- A. Mr. White was fooled.
- B. Readers liked to read the latest news.
- C. His newspaper was full of jokes.

20 Why did Mr. White make a statement in the next day's paper?

- A. He felt it necessary to do so.
- B. He thought himself to be tricked.
- C. He only made a joke.

考点高分解题综合训练三



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 long does the man spend traveling to work?

- A. 15 minutes.
- B. 30 minutes.
- C. 45 minutes.

Why was the man late?

- A. His car was out of petrol.
- B. He couldn't mend his car.
- C. He had to go back for clean clothes.

What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
- B. Boss and secretary.
- C. Teacher and student.

Where does the man want to go?

- A. The police station.
- B. The city library.
- C. The supermarket.

Which of the following can we know from the dialogue?

- A. The woman is going to have a trip this summer vacation.
- B. The woman is going to stay at home this summer vacation.
- C. The woman hasn't decided how to spend the summer vacation.

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。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,每小题将给出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6~8题。

What does Tom usually have for lunch?

- A. A cup of coffee and some chicken.
- B. A sandwich and a cup of coffee.
- C. Sandwiches and some fruit.

Why doesn't he want to eat anything for dinner sometimes?

- A. Because he wanted to lose weight.
- B. Because he is too tired.
- C. Because he has no time.

Where does the conversation most likely take place?

- A. At Tom's home.
- B. In the street.
- C. At the doctor's office.

听第7段材料,回答第9~11题。

What is the woman planning to do this evening?

- A. To see some Americans off.
- B. To visit Bob.
- C. To have dinner with some American friends.

What's wrong with the man?

- A. He's taken a couple of aspirins.
- B. He's forgotten the date.
- C. He's got a headache.

Whom is the man going to write to?

- A. His American friends.

- B. His parents.
- C. His girlfriend.

听第8段材料,回答第12~14题。

12 What is Mr. Carson doing when Mr. Prince calls him?

- A. He is having a talk with his customer.
- B. He is having a meeting right now.
- C. He is out instead of having a meeting now.

13 What's the number of Mr. Prince's telephone?

- A. Hong Kong - 68261427 extension 4063.
- B. Hong Kong - 68261427 extension 4037.
- C. Hong Kong - 68261427 extension 4036.

14 When can Mr. Carson ring Mr. Prince according to the woman?

- A. He'll ring Mr. Prince as soon as he returns from lunch.
- B. He'll ring Mr. Prince as soon as he returns before lunch.
- C. He'll ring Mr. Prince as soon as he goes away from lunch.

听第9段材料,回答第15~17题。

How did the woman come?

- A. By train.
- B. On foot.
- C. By bus.

How long had the man been waiting for her?

- A. Nearly an hour.
- B. More than an hour.
- C. About five minutes.

Why didn't she tell her boss about her appointment (约会)?

- A. Because she thought the work wouldn't take long.
- B. Because she thought the work wasn't hard to do.
- C. Because she didn't think the boss would let her go.

听第10段材料,回答第18~20题。

How many people became homeless as a result of the storm?

- A. Over two hundred.
- B. Over fourteen.
- C. About fifteen.

Where were Mr. Smith's children when the storm started?

- A. In the rooms.
- B. In the kitchen.
- C. In the yard.

Why did Mr. Smith go back inside their house?

- A. To get his missing child.
- B. To get some food.
- C. To get his possession.

考点高分解题综合训练四



中
学

试

全

书

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。

What are they going to do this weekend?

- A. Go swimming
- B. Go shopping.
- C. Go skating.

What does the man ask the woman to do?

- A. To go to a concert with him.
- B. To help him with his paper.
- C. To visit him tomorrow.

Where does the woman want to go?

- A. The police station.
- B. The city library.
- C. The supermarket.

What is the most probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Friends.
- B. Boss and secretary.
- C. Teacher and student.

Where did the woman expect the man to be now?

- A. In Europe.
- B. At home.
- C. On campus.

第二节(15 小题, 每小题 1.5 分,共 22.5 分)

听下面5小段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中给的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,回答第6~7题

What kind of car does the woman want?

- A. A new car.
- B. A second-hand car.
- C. A cheap car.

What happened to the woman's car?

- A. It broken down.
- B. It was stolen.
- C. It was given to her son.

听第7段对话,回答第8~10题

What are they talking about?

- A. Children.
- B. Vacation.
- C. Jobs.

Will the man take a vacation this summer?

- A. Yes.
- B. No.
- C. He isn't sure yet.

What do you know about the woman's two sons?

- A. They are on vacation now.
- B. They are both in college.
- C. They will graduate next year.

听第8段对话,回答第11~13题

Why did the speaker go to a café?

- A. Because he felt thirsty.
- B. Because he felt tired and wanted to sit down.
- C. Because he had plenty of time.

What was in the speaker's case?

- A. Men's clothes and scientific papers.
- B. Picture's books and children's toys.
- C. Nothing.

What did the speaker find out on board the plane?

- A. His case was lost.
- B. He took a wrong case.
- C. There were children's toys in his case.

听第9段对话,回答第14~16题

How are his wife and children when Mr. Brown comes back very late?

- A. Waiting for him.
- B. Staying up.
- C. Asleep.

Why couldn't he come into the room himself one night?

- A. He lost his work.
- B. He couldn't find the door.
- C. He didn't find his key.

How did he get into the room at last?

- A. He pretended to call like a child for the bathroom.
- B. He went through the bathroom.
- C. His wife was woken up by his shouting.

听第10段对话,回答第17~20题

What kind of person is the speaker?

- A. He is very careless.
- B. He is usually careful.
- C. He is easy to get angry.

When did the man most probably lose his wallet?

- A. When he was having dinner.
- B. When he walked into the restaurant.
- C. When he was ordering his dish.

Why was the man in a hurry?

- A. Because he had to meet his doctor.
- B. Because he wanted to report to the police.
- C. Because he had to go to the bank.

What was the man's biggest worry?

- A. He lost his ID card.
- B. He couldn't pay for the dinner.
- C. He got a lot of people included in this problem.

考点高分解题综合训练五



(一) 听力(共两节;满分20分)

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

听下面5段材料。每段材料后有一个小题,从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷相应的位置。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。

What do we learn from the above dialogue?

- A. Frank continued to live after a car accident.
- B. Frank's car was accidentally lost.
- C. Frank fell out of a car.

What can we conclude from the above dialogue?

- A. The exam was difficult for the woman.
- B. The woman found the exam easy.
- C. The woman completed the exam in one hour.

Who might these two speakers be?

- A. Parents.
- B. Two friends.
- C. A parent and a child.

When does the film end?

- A. At 9:50.
- B. At 7:50.
- C. At 8:50.

What can you learn from the dialogue?

- A. The man will have to return the book to the woman.
- B. The man has already returned the book to the woman.
- C. The man will keep the book for some time.

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6~9题。

How is Jane going on a trip to London?

- A. By car.
- B. By air.
- C. By taxi.

How many people will go to see her off?

- A. 3.
- B. 2.
- C. 1.

What can we conclude from the dialogue?

- A. The man met Thomas Nelson through Jane.
- B. The man and Thomas Nelson studied in the same college.
- C. The man played football against Thomas Nelson's team.

How long will the man spend with Jane next Saturday?

- A. About 2 hours.
- B. About 40 minutes.
- C. About 20 minutes.

听第7段材料,回答第10~11题。

What does the man want to do?

- A. He wants to borrow some money from the woman.
- B. He wants the woman to find a job for him.
- C. He wants to return home with the help of the woman.

What's the result of the dialogue?

- A. The man found a job.
- B. The man returned home.
- C. The man borrowed some money from the woman.

听第8段材料,回答第12~14题。

What is the relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Close friends.
- B. Customer and mechanic.
- D. Customer and saleswoman.

What happened when the man was driving?

- A. The car suddenly stopped.
- B. The car ran down the hill.
- C. The car suddenly caught fire.

What's probably wrong with the car?

- A. Something's wrong with the battery.
- B. It runs out of petrol.