

中学奥赛题型精解系列丛书

奥赛 题型

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精解

高中英语

赢在奥赛 赢在起点 赢在未来



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前言

众所周知,奥林匹克竞赛活动的宗旨,主要是激发青少年对科学的兴趣。通过竞赛达到使大多数青少年在智力上有所发展,在能力上有所提高的目标。并在普及活动的基础上,为少数优秀的青少年脱颖而出、成为优秀人才创造机遇和条件。

《中学奥赛题型精解系列》丛书的宗旨就是要激发学生学习兴趣,拓宽学生学习思路,发展学生智力。丛书按照新教材的全部知识点和竞赛的测试范围分类编写,梳理知识点,点拨重点,突破难点,将重难点知识与竞赛中的新知识接轨,进行系统的讲解归纳。收集大量的竞赛信息,选择经典例题,整理解法,为参赛学生提供最具实战意义的试题、最系统的竞赛解题方法,使之成为最系统、最实用、最完整的竞赛用书。

本丛书既能作为中学生参加奥林匹克竞赛活动的培训与辅导用书,同时也可以作为广大中学生平时学习的参考用书。

丛书编者长期从事奥林匹克竞赛教育工作,他们有丰富的奥赛教学经验,本丛书是他们多年心血的结晶和经验的总结。由于时间仓促,难免会有不足之处,希望读者批评指正。

编者

2009年12月

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一、听力测试

命题特点

听力部分在全国中学生英语能力竞赛(NEPCS)中分值共计30分,包括:句子理解(Statements)5分;问句应答(Responses)5分;对话理解(Dialogues)10分;短文理解(Passages)10分。

通常,根据不同的测试要求和目的可将听力测试题型分为三种类型:辨音类、理解类和听写类。

句子理解主要有三种形式:

一是根据所听到的句子,将句子补充完整;二是根据所听到的句子,选择意思最接近或相同的一句;三是根据听到的内容与图画相匹配对话理解。录音中一男一女进行对话,第三人提出问题,要求学生从四个选项中选出一个正确答案。

短文理解主要采用三种形式:一是听短文,填空白词或短语;二是判断句子正误;三是选择回答所提问题的最佳答案。

作为备考、备赛的学生,只要熟悉题目类型,掌握了正确的解题思路、方法和技巧,再加上足够量的训练,在听力测试部分应该不会失分太多,就整份试卷来说,“听力”还属于得分率比较高的部分。

解题方法例析

细节与事实

1. 有关数字的推算

试题中常出现的数字有:时间、日期、数量、价格、号码、编号、年龄、距离等。这些数字常设计在“对话类”题目中,需要考生在听完对话后能就问题的要求,迅速作出简单的加减运算。例如:

例题

A. At around 6:30pm

B. After 7:00pm

C. late at night

D. Early in the morning

录音内容

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

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

Man: 6:30

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

Man: That's Ok.

Question: When will Kathy go to the party?

从上题可以看出, 必须在听清 *this evening, 6:30, 7:00*, 以及关键词 *a little late* 的前提下, 做出准确的推断, 才能得出正确答案为 B 项, *after 7:00pm*。

因此在进行听力训练时, 除了数词之外, 还要注意听清一些关联词语, 如: *earlier, later, more, less, half, twice, double, before, after* 等, 以及一些本身即可表示一定数量的词: *dozen, score, couple, pair, quarter* 等, 这些词语是运算、解题的关键。

2. 推断说话发生的环境

对于地点场所的设问也是常见的。可设问事件发生地点、对话进行地点等。试题设计基本有三种:

● 对话中谈及若干地点, 然后提问: 某事发生在何处?

● 对话中没有谈及地点, 要求考生自己判断: 对话发生在何处?

● 虽然对话中谈及地点, 但并不是问题的答案, 要求考生自己根据对话内容判断出正确答案。例如:

听力题目

A. In a restaurant.

B. At the man's home.

C. At the railway station.

D. In the classroom.

录音内容

Woman: Would it be possible to move to that table in the shade?

Man: I'm afraid that table is **reserved**, madam, but I'll see what I can do.

Question: Where are the two speakers?

这段对话属于上面所列的第二种情况, 对话双方均没有谈及到地点, 要求考生自己根据一些关键词语判断出对话发生在何处。这时, 考生应该先看清 *madam* 和 *reserve* 两词, 搞清楚对话双方的关系——服务与被服务, 再注意听到“预订、保留”之意, 才能判断出答案为 A 项。

3. 说话者的身份或交谈者的关系推断

在对话题目的设计中, 通常不会明确说明对话者的身份和对话人之间的关系, 而是将其作为一个考题来设问。最为常见的问题是: *What might be the relationship between... and...?*

听力题目

A. Patient and doctor.

B. Student and teacher.

C. Customer and shop assistant.

D. Mother and son.

录音内容

Woman: Can I help you?

Man: Yes, I'd like to try on this blouse in Size Ten, please.

Question: What's the relationship between the two speakers?

这个对话的答案不是很难找出,因为考生已经对 Can I help you? 这样的问句非常熟悉。只要迅速回忆出这是购物时的一句常用语,再听懂下句中的 I'd like to try on... Size... 即可确定答案为 C 项。

4. 对比与比较类

可以用来比较和对比的有:人一人或物一物。可比较的内容有:物体的大小、轻重、高低、颜色的深浅等;人的兴趣爱好、年龄长幼、身材高矮等;也可以是同一人或同一物在不同时间或不同地点的自我比较。例如:

听力题目

A. She got a 65.

B. She got higher than 65.

C. She got less than 65.

D. She didn't pass the test.

录音内容

Woman: I'm very sad. I got only a 65 on this test. What did Catherine get, do you know?

Man: I'm not sure about the exact score, but I heard she **made the highest score out of all of us.**

Question: What score did Catherine probably get?

这个对话中的关键句是: made the highest score out of all of us, 只有听懂这句, 才能得知 Catherine 的考试结果到底如何。因此, 在做这一类题目时, 应注意下面这些常见的关键词语和句式:

●... (not) as + 形容词/副词的原级 + as...

●... 形容词/副词的比较级 + than + ...

●... (the) + 形容词/副词的最高级 + of/in + 限制范围...

●like... better than/best of...

●would rather... than...

●prefer... to...

同时还要注意一些本身可以表示比较和对比性质的词语, 如: too, either, also, as well, different, first, last 等, 还有出现在一组对话中的同义词和反义词, 以及同一人或同一物在不同时间、地点所作比较时常用的词语, 如: used to, than... expected, as expected 等。

5. 其他

除上面所列四项之外, 其他关于细节性的测试内容均可列入此项, 如: 原因、结果、目的、方式、事件发生的过程、先后顺序、对话人的职业等。请看 NEPCS 高三试题的一段较长对话中, 就分别设计了不同内容。

卷面题目

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. By bus. | B. By train. |
| C. By plane. | D. By ship. |
| 2. A. At the hotel. | B. At different restaurants. |
| C. On the beach. | D. At nightclubs. |
| 3. A. His new car. | B. The holiday next year. |
| C. His new house. | D. The New Year. |

录音内容

W: Oh hello. Nice to see you again. Did you have a good holiday? I was planning to ring you up to ask you about it.

M: Yes, it was lovely. We had to set off really early because the plane took off at 6 a. m. But then we were on the beach in the sun by lunchtime.

W: Great! And what did you do most days?

M: Well, we usually slept in. It was very nice not having to get up early. And then we stayed up late at night, going out to discos and nightclubs. During the day, we usually lay on the beach or looked round the town.

W: And what about food?

M: Well, we didn't usually have any breakfast. By the time we got downstairs at the hotel, they had cleared away all the breakfast things. We tried out different restaurants for lunch and most of them were very good. The fish was particularly nice. And we usually stayed in for dinner at the hotel.

W: So what did you like best?

M: I liked everything—the beaches, the weather, the food, the night life, the people. I'd like to go back again next year so I'm saving up for it already. People book very early for that area so I must fix it up after the New Year. If I carry on saving for a few months, I'll have enough money.

Question 1: How did the man go for the holiday? (方式)

Question 2: Where did the man have dinner? (地点、过程)

Question 3: What's the man saving up for? (目的)

主旨大意与观点态度

听力试题的另一个要求是,考生要从所听到的对话或独白中把握主题思想、中心大意,同时能够猜测出对话双方或独白者对某事或某物的态度和观点。此类题目的设问方式有些类似“阅读理解”类试题:

- What does the woman/man think of...?
- What's the general idea of...?
- What can we get from...?
- How does the man/woman feel about...?

- What's the speaker's attitude toward...?
- According to the speakers, what do they...?

例如:

听力题目

According to the speaker, why was the flight late?

- A. Something was wrong with it.
- B. Some people arrived late.
- C. Captain Smith got ill.
- D. The weather wasn't fine then.

录音内容

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. This is Captain Smith. You are welcome aboard this British Airways Boeing 727 jet. Our flying time to Milan will be about two hours and fifteen minutes. I hope you are enjoying our flight. I'm sorry we were a little late in taking off but we had some weather problem in Milan this morning. We are at present flying at the height of just over 35,000 feet. We are passing over the Alps at the moment. So if you look out of the windows, you will be able to see the snow-topped mountains. There are a few clouds but I think the visibility is quite good. We have a slight tail wind so we should be arriving in Milan in about one hour. I hope you enjoy the rest of the flight.

在正式竞赛或考试题中,上面一段独白通常会设2~3个问题。此处只是举一例说明考题设置。在听这段独白时,必须搞清楚以下几个问题:①独白者就是 Captain,这样才能排除掉选项 C;②是否有乘客迟到机场,并没有谈及,可排除选项 B;③还要能准确捕捉到 we were a little late in taking off but we had some weather problem 所表达的含义为:由于天气状况,所以飞机才晚点起飞。这样才能选出正确选项 D。

解题策略方法和技巧

1. 消除紧张心理,轻松上阵,注意力高度集中。
2. 读题预测:

利用开始听音前的时间,快速浏览一遍卷面的题目,注意那些关键词语和问题,这样可以猜出大概会听到哪一方面的内容,以便确定听音的思路,有助于听音时作出快而准确的判断。

第3步:果断决策。

考生在听完一段材料后,应利用后面听到的信息补充前面有疑问或漏听的信息,并对听前、听中的预测加以推理、分析和修正从而提高理解的正确率。

赛前优化训练(略)

二、情景交际

命题特点

在考试或竞赛试题中,采用这种题型来检测考生对基本语言技能“说”这一项的掌握情况。此题型有下面一些特点:

- 试题设计灵活,语言简练,使用大量的省略句,口语性强;交际色彩浓厚。
- 答案均不涉及语法错误,但根据上下文及语境则只有一个正确项;
- 为了便于考查学生对上下文之间逻辑关系的掌握情况,试题经常设计为两人或多人对话;
- 注重培养学生的语感,提高他们用英语进行思维、交际的能力;还有助于培养学生的跨文化交际意识。

试题设计

这种题型在内容上着重考查教学大纲和教材中所出现的所有功能项目,实用性强,日常生活中使用广泛的交际情景。

- 问候与告别——不同时间、地点或场合;
 - 询问与应答——时间、日期、地点、天气、观点、态度、请求、同意等;
 - 表达与交流——意愿、希望、祝贺、判断、建议、忠告、好恶、道歉、致谢、抱怨、焦虑、惊奇、喜悦、预测、职责、能力、语言困难等;
 - 其他话题——打电话、看病、购物、就餐、提供帮助等。
- 常见的考查题形式有:

1. 情景四选一:类似单项选择题,要求考生根据试题所提供的情景,选出一个正确答案。

A

下列5题中的句子可以组成一篇小短文,请从所给的四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

46. People in Poland _____ spend Christmas with their families, and the most important part of Christmas is Christmas Eve supper.
- A. tire of B. afraid to C. tend to D. hate to
47. The whole family just sits around the table, and there are twelve traditional _____ on the table, and you are supposed to taste them all.
- A. dishes B. books C. sticks D. toys
48. Well, before everybody sits down to eat the _____, we break wafers (薄脆饼)

with each other, wishing each other good luck.

- A. breakfast B. lunch C. brunch D. supper

49. When it is over, the children go to the other room, where the big Christmas tree _____, and they find some Christmas presents under it.

- A. grows B. stands C. lies D. dies

50. Then after eating and unwrapping the presents, the whole family just sits around the table singing Christmas songs, and waiting for midnight, when they go to _____.

- A. school B. hospital C. church D. work

答案: CADBC

(2008 年 NEPCS 决赛高一)

B

16. I then took the train to St Petersburg. No one was _____ at the station to meet me, although the theatre I was visiting was going to send someone.

- A. just B. liking C. however D. waiting

17. I later learnt that the director didn't recognise me because I was wearing a fur hat and looked _____ a Russian.

- A. about B. like C. for D. at

18. So I took a taxi to the theatre. Before I could find a hotel one of the actresses, Natasha, invited me to stay with her. She lived in a flat which she was sharing with six other people. Natasha couldn't _____ me on her salary because she was only earning about £ 3.00 a month, so I tried to find food during the day.

- A. feed B. advise C. give D. depend

19. Old women stood in the bitter cold and sold pastries which they kept warm in large pots with steaming cloths sealing them from the falling snow. I never know what was going to be inside them and ate cabbage pastries for breakfast _____ I discovered a woman in front of the Winter Palace selling apple pies.

- A. did B. then C. until D. after

20. They were the best I had ever tasted, and by the end of the week she had two apple pies ready when she saw me approaching. I had a very real _____ of what life is really like in Russia.

- A. idea B. knowledge C. exercise D. information

答案: DBACA

2. 七选五: 其中有两项为多余项。看考生是否能根据试题要求和情景, 选出正确答案并排除掉干扰项。

Mrs. Jackson: Hello?

Richard: Mum, it's Richard. 1

Mrs. Jackson: Oh, Richard. 2

Richard: Yes, yes, fine. Mum, I was wondering... do you think you could lend me some money till the end of the month?

Mrs. Jackson: Oh, Richard. 3 You really must learn to plan your money.

Richard: Look, Mum, if you can just help me out this time. 4

Mrs. Jackson: 5 Listen, I'll do it this time. This is really the last time.

Richard: Oh, thanks, Mum.

Mrs. Jackson: Bye... and next time, you could phone just for a chat!

A. Don't tell me you're buying another expensive computer.

B. How are you?

C. I promise I'll be more careful in future.

D. Er... I will help you save money.

E. Is everything all right with you?

F. Well, we'll see about that.

G. I'm so glad to get your call.

3. 对话四选一: 类似完形填空题, 要求考生从对话后的选项选出能完成对话的最佳选项。

—Good morning. Can I help you?

—Yes, please. 1

—Certainly. A single room or a double?

—Single, please.

— 2

—A shower. How much is the room?

—\$ 72 for the room and breakfast. 3

—No, thanks. Just breakfast. Can I pay by credit card?

—Yes, of course. Could you sign the register, please?

—OK. Just a signature. 4

—Just this one bag.

—Here's your key. 5 I hope you enjoy your stay.

—Thanks.

1. A. Could I have a look at the bill?

C. Could I have a room for the night?

2. A. Can I have a bath?

C. I'd like a room with a shower.

3. A. Would you like an evening meal?

C. Have you had your supper?

4. A. What will you do with your luggage?

C. What did you buy?

5. A. I'm sure you are feeling sleepy.

B. Are you from the country?

D. Is this a hotel?

B. Would you like a room with a bath?

D. What do you have in the room?

B. Would you like something to eat?

D. What would you like for an evening meal?

B. Which do you like best?

D. Do you have any luggage?

B. you'd better go to bed early.

C. Your room number is 311.

D. Don't forget your key.

无论何种题型,都要求考生具备较好的口语交际能力以及具体语言环境中的分析判断能力。当这些能力都具备以后,无论试题出现形式如何,考生都会得心应手,应付自如。

解题方法和技巧

1. 先从整体来把握和确定

对话背景、对话人的身份以及谈话内容;再进一步揣摩和预测谈话者的意图和进一步要表达的含义。

2. 注重从口语交际的常理和英美人说话的习惯来把握句意,并注意一些具有口语特征的词,如,Well..., I'm not sure,接下来可能是讲话人要做解释或表达一种“不确定”的信息等;留心上下文所给出的提示和暗喻,学会从上下句把握答案的可靠性。

3. 如果是七选五的试题,可能会有三个选项不难选择。剩下的两个空白处以及四个选项可能会有一定的难度,会出现似是而非一时无法定夺的情况,这正是试题设计者有意设置的干扰。这时,可先预选两个正确项,然后放到对话中进行验证,如从语感、逻辑上判断不妥,及时修正答案。

经典赛题分析

—So you are leaving for Los Angeles. _____.

—Thanks.

—What's the weather like there?

—The weather is said to be clear, _____.

A. Don't be long; have a nice day

B. I'm sorry to hear that; come along

C. I hope you have a good flight; so the trip should be pretty smooth

D. Don't come back; how lucky you are

解题时先将对话整体看一遍,搞清楚:这段对话是由其中一人要去 LA 展开的;对话人的意图可能会涉及“祝愿”、“致谢”、“推断”等。

然后再进行逐句推敲,在判断第一空格时,应先理解上句:你要去 LA 了。如:

这时不要轻易下定论,先看空格后的应答句:Thanks, 根据这个答语,当然选 C 比较恰当,但是还应该再从第二空得到验证。空格前一句意为:据说天气还不错,那么接下来所说的话应该是一种顺理成章的推断:所以旅途会比较顺利。

这时就可以基本肯定 C 项为合适的答案,但是仍然要进行最后一个步骤“全文复读”,将 C 的两个答案分别放入对话的两个空格中,从头至尾将对话默读一遍,根据语义和语感最后确定正确项为 C。

赛前优化训练

一、根据对话内容,从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项,选项中有两项为多余选项。

Mrs. Brown: What a tiring evening!

Mr. Brown: Oh, it's good to sit down after all that standing.

Mrs. Brown: 1

Mr. Brown: I don't think I've ever felt so tired in my life. 2

Mrs. Brown: And the heat. 3

Mr. Brown: We shouldn't have accepted the invitation in the first place.

Mrs. Brown: 4 We've only been to a party.

Mr. Brown: You're right. We must be getting old.

Mrs. Brown: Come on. 5 We'd feel better.

A. I'm not that tired.

B. Let's have some coffee.

C. What's more. I didn't sleep well last night.

D. But we shouldn't have felt so tired.

E. A good night's sleep will put you right again.

F. I could just sit here for ever and ever, and never get up.

G. All that silly talk, and the drink and the cigarette smoke.

二、下列5题中的句子可以组成一篇小短文,请从所给的四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

6. It is quite common for college students to start working part-time while they are studying because they _____ to pay for their studies.

A. want their parents

B. need their own money

C. ask colleges

D. borrow money

7. The students who make money can buy what they want, and they can gain valuable experience of _____.

A. colleges

B. real life

C. studies

D. examinations

8. However, the students who work have less time to study. Hard work makes them tired or unhappy and it is _____, for example, before an examination.

A. not so good

B. necessary

C. not very well

D. healthy

9. It is _____ to study and work, because young people need to enjoy life, discover new things, get to know other people and other cultures, learn languages, travel, and so on.

A. enough

B. not enough

C. useless

D. not reasonable

10. To sum up, working while studying is a good idea but it is important to find the right balance and to choose the work that _____.

A. is done before an exam

B. needs to be done in the daytime

C. is not tiring

D. needs much time and strength

三、选择填空

命题特点

从历年的试题来看,该部分试题难度适中,不偏不怪,所测试的知识点,语法和日常用语均与课内所学有很大联系。但随着语言测试的改革,在单选题的数量上和试题命题特点上,还在不断地发生变化。一般设置 15 个小题,每小题 1 分。

该题型可以考查学生各个方面的基础知识和基本技能,考查内容涉及语法、固定搭配与习惯用语、句型、交际用语、文化,以及结合上下文和特定的语境进行词义猜测和造句造句的能力等。

下面以 2006 年的 NEPCS 高一、高二、高三决赛试题为例来进行这一题型的考点统计。

试题 年级 知识点	NEPCS2006 决赛试题		
	高一	高二	高三
代词		1	2
冠词		1	
形容词、副词		1	2
介词或其短语	1	2	1
数词			1
动词(情态动词)虚拟语气(时态、语态、非谓语)	7	6	7
并列句/复合句/其他句式	4	3	3
交际用语	2	1	2
惯用法/固定搭配			2
句意/习语理解	2	1	
总计题数	15	15	15

从上表中可以看出,竞赛题目在考点的分配上既保证覆盖面,又突出了重点。例如动词和句式的考查题目在考试中占到了单选题的较大比例,这也正反映了语言运用的方向。因此,考生应该将动词的各种用法和句式类题型作为训练的重点。