

英

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本册主编 齐平昌
北京师范大学出版社

高考应试 重难点解析 与新题型 模拟训练

- 由北京教育学院及市重点学校的教授、高级教师编写
- 考全部必考知识的重要单元进行归纳
- 度、新思路对典型例题示范解析
- 最新题型模拟训练及单元综合测试
- 掌握必考知识，自测实有水平，提高应试技能

语

高考应试重难点解析与新题型模拟训练

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第一部分 循序渐进 NMET 英语语言技能

第一章 循序渐进 NMET 短文改错技巧

第一节 NMET 短文改错的命题与解题

1. NMET 短文改错, 以改错为主. 在总量 15 个问题中, 需要改错的题约 12 或 13 道, 其中多余词判断约 2 题; 缺漏词判断约 2—3 题; 改错约 7—8 题. 应该注意的是无论加词, 减词, 或改错都仅限于一个词.

2. 短文改错的命题通常从以下几方面考虑:

(1) 考察英语的屈折附加成分 (以表现英语学科显著的特点).

(2) 学生受本族语影响容易犯的错误.

(3) 估计考生可能出现的错误.

3. 英语学科显著的特点是指拼音文字所特有的表现形式, 包括英语的屈折附加成分, 如: 动词的屈折变化, 名词复数的屈折变化, 代词的屈折变化, 比较形容词的屈折变化等, 而汉语则无这种变化:

(1) 英语动词多变的外在形式, 包括动词现在时第三人称单数, 动词过去时和过去分词

① Charles and Linda Mason do all these things as well as climbed buildings.

NMET92 climbing; climb

② Last Sunday, police cars hurry to the tallest building.

NMET92 hurried

③ Charles and Linda were seeing near the top of the building.

NMET92 seen

④ The new boy or girl in school quickly become one of the class after a few games.

NMET90 becomes

⑤ Also, scientists and doctors had learned how to deal with many diseases (疾病).

NMET93 have

⑥ The World Health Organization and other organizations are working ^ improve health all over the world.

NMET93 to

(2) 名词复数的屈折变化

⑦ Different people speak different language,

NMET90 languages

⑧ We have been to Europe many time.

NMET92 times

(3) 代词的屈折变化

⑨ The game speaks for themselves.

NMET90 them; itself

(4) 比较形容词的屈折变化

⑩ Police cars hurried to the taller building in New York.

NMET92 tallest

⑪ As a result, people in the modern world generally live much more longer than people in the past.

NMET93 more

⑫ People in industrial countries can expect to live for twice so long as people who

lived a few hundred years ago.

NMET93 as

(5) 词性的变化 (从一类词派生另一类词是英语学科的又一显著特点, 不同的句法功能要求使用与之相适应的词性)

⑬ A player's native language is not importance.

NMET90 important

4. 学生受本族语影响容易犯的错误有:

(1) 忽视英语介词远比汉语介词活跃这一特性

⑭ People in different parts in the world learn to understand one another through sports. NMET90 of

⑮ People in different parts of the world learn to understand one ~~with~~ another through sports. NMET90 with

⑯ When I have free time I go \wedge a long walk. NMET92 for

⑰ When they came down the police were angry to them. NMET92 with

⑱ Most people can quickly get ~~for~~ help from a doctor or go to a hospital if they are ill. NMET93 for

(2) 忽视汉语中没有和英语冠词相对应的词语这一特性, 考生在使用英语冠词方面常常缺乏良好的意识和习惯

⑲ One does not need to understand the language of \wedge other. NMET90 the

⑳ Some people read ~~the~~ books or watch television while others have sports. NMET92 the

㉑ Good health is \wedge person's most valuable possession. NMET93 a

㉒ Modern people know more about ~~the~~ health, have better food, and live in cleaner surroundings. NMET93 the

(3) 忽视英语中的一致现象 (一致包括动词与其主语的一致, 称谓的一致, 主从句中时态的一致, 等)

㉓ Different people speak different languages, but sports have a language of its own. NMET90 their

㉔ The game speaks for themselves. NMET90 itself

㉕ The new boy or girl in school quickly becomes one of the class after \wedge few games. NMET90 a

㉖ The new boy or girl in school quickly become one of the class after a few games. NMET90 becomes

㉗ Today, it is much easier to be healthy than it is in the past. NMET93 was

(4) 忽视英语中的平行结构现象 (在表达平行概念时, 要使用相同的语法结构, 即动词与动词相配, 其时态及其形式应一致. 形容词与形容词相配, 要注意只有程度相当的形容词才能配合使用, 即原级形容词与原级形容词相配, 比较级形容词与比较级形容词相配, 最高级形容词与最高级形容词相配. 分词与分词相配, 不定式与不定式相配, 短语与短语相配. 平行结构常借助于并列连词 and, or 等.)

㉘ Modern people know more about the health, have better food, and ~~to~~ live in cleaner surroundings. NMET93 to

⑲ He said it was best to stay until help arrived rather than go into the forest and getting lost. get

5. 估计考生可能出现的错误有：

(1) 忽视 and →but; and→or; x→not 对于整个句意的逻辑关系所造成的根本变化

⑳ A football player from Japan can ~~not~~ play with a player from England. NMET91 not

㉑ The new person on the job feels better after he and she has played tennis with other people in the office. NMET90 or

㉒ We tried to fix it and there was nothing we could do. but

㉓ Therefore, there are still some countries where people have shorter lives. NMET93 However

(2) 忽视英语句与句的连接必须使用并列或从属连词这一特性

㉔ People do not know each other often become friends after they have played together. NMET91 who; that

㉕ In the last five years ~~that~~ they have climbed churches, high building and television towers. NMET92 that

㉖ However, there are still some countries there people have shorter livess. NMET93 where

(3) 忽视最常见词语的拼法

㉗ As soon as I see a realy tall building, I want to climb it. NME92 really; real

㉘ People who do not know each other often become freinds after they have played-together. NMET90 friends

㉙ The new person on the job feels better after he or she has played tennis with other people in the offise. NMET90 office

㉚ They have not enough to eat, they live in durty surroundings, and diseases are common. NMET93 dirty

6. 以上是根据“NMET90—93 短文改错”，从试题表象入手，使用汉英基本词语差异对比分析的方法，探讨命题的依据和过程。考生在解题时，应首先留意那些英语的屈折附加现象，如：名词复数，代词的数和格的变化，以及动词的时态和语态的变化，包括现在时第三人称单数，过去时和过去分词等形式的变化；留意英语冠词使用的场合，注意句与句之间必要的连接和逻辑关系，注意一致现象，平行结构现象，注意常见单词的拼写。倘若这些在句中都很正常，则可考虑该句属于正确句。

第二节 英汉基本词语差异与 NMET 短文改错

1. Wrong: Weather is very hot. 天气很热。

Right: The weather is very hot.

2. Wrong: We went to Shanghai next week. 我们在随后的礼拜去了上海。

Right: We went to Shanghai the next week.

3. Wrong: Those books I bought yesterday are on the desk. 我昨天买的那些书在桌子上。

Right: The books I bought yesterday are on the desk.

4. Wrong: Chinese are a hard-working people. 中国是勤劳的民族。
Right: The Chinese are a hard-working people.
5. Wrong: He stayed away from school because he had cold. 他感冒了。
Right: He stayed away from school because he had a cold.
6. Wrong: Cow is useful animal. 牛是有用的工具。
Right: The cow is a useful animal.

=Cows are useful animals. =A cow is a useful animal.

7. Wrong: This book will prove of great value to Chinese student.
这本书中国学生确实是有用处的。
Right: This book will prove of great value to the Chinese student.
=This book will prove of great value to a Chinese student.
8. Wrong: Most of books on shelf are novels. 架子上大部分的书是小说。
Right: Most of the books on the shelf are novels.
9. Wrong: He lives near school. 他住在学校附近。
Right: He lives near the school.
10. Wrong: Foot is unit of length. 尺是长度单位。
Right: A foot is a unit of length.

差异(1) 冠词是英语句子里的一个重要部分。若名词前没有所有格性容词,并且指一类东西中的一个或几个特定事物,就要使用定冠词。如果指一类事物中的任何一个,就要用不定冠词。由于汉语中没有和英语冠词相对应的词,中国学生在使用英语冠词时,就会感到困难。

11. Wrong: I went to town, bought some dictionaries. 我到城里买了几部字典。
Right: I went to town and bought some dictionaries.
12. Wrong: The teacher asked me a question, I couldn't answer it.
老师问了我一个问题,我不会回答。
Right: The teacher asked me a question, and I couldn't answer it.

差异(2) and 连接(代)名词可以译成“跟”,但连接其他词或句子等时,汉语译文要省略 and,这一差异造成中国学生英译或使用英语时经常写出病句。

13. Wrong: The climate of Beijing is colder than Shanghai. 北京天气比上海冷。
Right: The climate of Beijing is colder than that of Shanghai.

差异(3) 在英语比较时,常用“that of”代替气候,以避免重复,即要把两样相比的东西对称地说出,而汉语却可以省略“气候”,其意义已经很清楚。

14. Wrong: At first they took him as a foreigner. 开始他们都把他当成了外国人。
Right: At first they took him for a foreigner.

15. Wrong: Under the teacher's help, my English has made progress.
在老师的帮助下,我的英语取得进步。

Right: With the teacher's help, I have made progress in my English.

16. Wrong: The boy is playing a ball. 那个男孩子在玩皮球。
Right: The boy is playing with a ball.

17. Wrong: The students are busy preparing the final examination.

学生正忙着准备大考.

Right: The students are busy preparing for the final examination.

18. Wrong: I have heard him, but I don't know him.

我曾听说过他,但是我并不认识他.

Right: I have heard of him, but I don't know him.

19. Wrong: He insisted seeing me home. 他坚持要送我回家.

Right: He insisted on seeing me home.

20. Wrong: Someone is knocking the door. 有人敲门.

Right: Someone is knocking at the door.

21. Wrong: Don't read under the sun. 不要在阳光下读书.

Right: Don't read in the sun.

差异 (4) 以上错误的形成受以下因素的影响:

(1) 忽视英语介词远比汉语介词活跃这一特性.

(2) 忽视动词及物与不及物的变化.

22. Wrong: I wish you happy. 我祝你幸福.

Right: I wish you happiness.

23. Wrong: He married with Joan. 他和琼结了婚.

Right: He married Joan.

Wrong: He is married with Joan.

Right: He is married to Joan.

——Marry 为及物动词. 常用被动语态形式表状态, 可与表一般时间的状态并用.

公式 1: A marry B = B marry A

公式 2. A $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{be} \\ \text{get} \end{array} \right\} + \text{married} + \text{to} + B$

24. Wrong: It is cold that I'm afraid to go out. 这么冷, 我不敢出去.

Right: It is so cold that I'm afraid to go out.

25. Wrong: He wanted to go to America but fail. 他想去美国, 可是没成功.

Right: He wanted to go to America but failed.

26. Wrong: He is one of the most successfull teacher in the school.

他是学校中最优秀的教师之一.

Right: He is one of the most successful teachers in the school.

27. Wrong: Someone told me that you were ill, but I forgot whom.

有人告诉我你生病了, 但我忘记了是谁.

Right: Someone told me that you were ill, but I forgot who.

28. Wrong: He gave me many good advices. 他给了我许多好的劝告.

Right: He gave me many pieces of good advice.

29. Wrong: His parent are both living. 他的父母都健在.

Right: His parents are both living.

30. Wrong: It is me that have done this work. 这件事是我做的.

Right: It is I that have done this work.

31. Wrong: The man who spoke was him. 讲话的人是他.
Right: The man who spoke was he.
32. Wrong: I have no friend but he. 除他以外, 我没有别的朋友.
Right: I have no friend but him.
33. Wrong: My mother loves my sister better than I. 母亲爱我的妹妹胜于爱我.
Right: My mother loves my sister better than me.
34. Wrong: Columbus said that the earth was round. 哥伦布说地球是圆的.
Right: Columbus said that the earth is round.
35. Wrong: She will see when she come back. 当他回来时, 他将来看我.
Right: She will see me when she comes back.
36. Wrong: Nothing happened since we parted. 自从我们分手后, 还没遇到什么事.
Right: Nothing has happened since we parted.
37. Wrong: It is a week since the holidays begin. 休假以来已有一周了.
Right: It is a week since the holidays began.

差异(5) 中国学生在遇到英语附加成份系统时, 都感到困惑. 中学英语六年对英语的屈折附加成分作了大力强调, 耗时甚多, 但问题依旧. 其原因有二:

一、汉语没有英语那样屈折变化系统. 中国学生可能觉得这些附加成分并不重要, 因为它们对语言并不增加什么重大的新意.

二、中国学生学习英语附加成分的重大障碍, 大约是中国学生的思想方法造成的. 中国学生必须学会不再用数词修饰成分(汉语中要指出数目常用数词作修饰成分), 时间副词进行思考. 这一点说明为什么欧洲人学习英语附加成分比母语缺少附加成分的人容易.

英汉语形态模式的对比.

形态模式	英语	汉语
名词复数屈折变化	有	无
动词现在时第三人称单数	有	无
动词过去时和过去分词	有	无
代词的格	有	无
名词性物主代词	有	无
序数变化	有	无
从一类词派生另一类词	很多	比英语少得多
比较级和最高形容词屈折变化	有	无

38. Wrong: He or I is going to the public library. 他或者我打算去公共图书馆.
Right: He or I am going to the public library.
39. Wrong: A part of the horses has run away. 一部分马匹跑掉了.
Right: A part of the horses have run away.
40. Wrong: The number of students in our class are forty. 我们班里学生总数是 40.
Right: The number of students in our class is forty.
41. Wrong: His family is very well. 他家里人都是很健康.
Right: His family are all well.
42. Wrong: Nothing but two chairs were found in the room.
房间里除了两把椅子外没有别的东西.

Right: Nothing but two chairs was found in the room.

43. Wrong: I, and not they, are to go. 我决定去, 并不是他们.

Right: I, and not they, am to go.

差异 (6) 主语和谓语动词应保持数和人称上的一致, 是英语在使用过程中最重要的原则之一. 而在汉语中主语和谓语动词则没有这种一致性. 无论主语的人称和数如何, 动词形式没有变化.

第三节 NMET 短文改错实例

短文改错

此题要求你对一段文章改错. 先对每一行作出判断是对还是错. 如果是对的, 在该行右边的横线上画一个勾 (✓); 如果有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (/) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉.

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该词.

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词.

(注意: 原行没有错的请不要改.)

American boys and girls love to watch television. Some (a) ✓
children spend six hours a day in ~~the~~ school and four to six (b) ~~the~~
hour a day in front of the television set. Some children (c) hours
even watch television for eight hours more on Saturday. (d) or

A

Animals traveling from one country to another has to (1) _____
follow laws, just as people do. They do not have passports, (2) _____
but they have to obey other rules. Most of countries have laws (3) _____
about animals entering into their country. The laws were made (4) _____
to stop the spread of diseases that the animals carry. Traveling (5) _____
animals including cats and dogs going with their masters on trips. (6) _____
Others are rare animals go to zoos. Some are birds and fish (7) _____
on their ways to pet (爱畜) shops. Some animals cannot go into (8) _____
a country though their owners can prove that they have been (9) _____
vaccinated (接种疫苗) against certain diseases. Others must be studied (10) _____
carefully by animal doctors. Sometimes animals must spend a month (11) _____
or more in a special place before they can't enter a country. The (12) _____
animals are fenced in. There, they are kept from other (13) _____
animals until it is certainly that they do not have a disease. (14) _____
Only the people care for the animals can go near. (15) _____

B

The world's population today is about 5, 000 millions. An (1) _____
important thing is not so much the actual population of the (2) _____
world and its rate (率) of increase. It works out to be about (3) _____

1. 6 percent every year after the number of death has been (4) _____
 taken away. This means nothing like seventy—two million more (5) _____
 people every year. This is clear increase. To give you some ideas (6) _____
 of birth rate, however, look at the second hand of your watch. Every (7) _____
 second three babies are born somewhere in the world. You can (8) _____
 speak quickly enough as to keep up with the birth rate. Another (9) _____
 reason why the population is rising up rapidly is due to (由于) (10) _____
 the spread of the knowledge and the practice of what is coming (11) _____
 to be called Death Control. You may have heard Birth Control. (12) _____
 Death Control has something rather different. Bad conditions, which (13) _____
 we have made it better by an improved standard (水准) of living, (14) _____
 caused a lot of diseases (疾病). But now medicine care helps to keep (15) _____
 people alive longer.

C

Thomas Alva Edison was awarded (授予) many patents (1) _____
 (专利) on inventions than any American. When he (2) _____
 died in 1931, Americans wondered how they could best (3) _____
 show their respect to him. One suggestion was that the (4) _____
 nation observed a minute or two of total blackout (断电). (5) _____
 All electric power would be shut off in homes, streets, (6) _____
 and factories. Perhaps this suggest plan made Americans (7) _____
 to realize fully what Edison and his inventions meant to them. (8) _____
 Electric power was too much important to the country. Shutting (9) _____
 off for even a short time would have led to complete (10) _____
 confusion (混乱). A blackout was out of the question. On the day (11) _____
 of Edison's funeral (葬礼), many people were silently dimmed their (12) _____
 light. In this way they honored the man who had done (13) _____
 more than anyone else to put down the great force of (14) _____
 electricity at his countrymen's fingertips (手指尖). (15) _____

D

Many parents let their children to watch TV only during certain (1) _____
 hours. Television shows like books or movies. A child (2) _____
 can learn bad things from one of them and good things from (3) _____
 others. Some shows help children to understand the news of (4) _____
 Washington and other parts of the world. Some programs show (5) _____
 people and place from other countries or other times in (6) _____
 history. With television a child does not have to go to (7) _____
 the zoo to see animals. She can enjoy a baseball game at home. (8) _____
 Some programs even teach children how to cook or how to use (9) _____
 tools. Television brings about many places and events (事件) (10) _____

into the living room of our homes. No programs show crime (犯罪) (11) _____
 and other things are bad for children, so parents (12) _____
 sometimes help them to find other activities (活动) that is (13) _____
 interesting. It is fun to watch television, but it is also (14) _____
 fun to play an instrument (乐器), read a book or to visit with friends. (15) _____

E

Most of American families like to have a vacation in the (1) _____
 summer. Summer is a good season of vacation. It is often (2) _____
 hot during the month of July and August. Children do (3) _____
 not go to school during these two months. (4) _____
 Some people liked to stay home during their vacation. They (5) _____
 work in the garden, visit their friends, read books, or (6) _____
 watch television. Many families take their lunches to a park (7) _____
 and somewhere far from the city. They like to eat where (8) _____
 there are not many trees or a nice lake. If they live (9) _____
 near the ocean, they often go to beach. (10) _____
 There we can fish, swim or enjoy the sun. Many (11) _____
 Americans like to meet people in other countries like (12) _____
 Mexico or Canada. Some people have enough time or money (13) _____
 to travel to other countries like France, Japan or Argentina. (14) _____
 They usually fly to these countries by jet planes. (15) _____

NMET 短文改错实例答案

A

Animals traveling from one country to another has to (1) have
 follow laws, just as people do. They do not have passports, (2) ✓
 ut they have to obey other rules. Most of ~~of~~ countries have laws (3) of
 about animals entering into their country. The laws were made (4) coming
 to stop the spread of diseases that ~~the~~ animals carry. Traveling (5) the
 animals including cats and dogs going with their masters on trips. (6) include
 Others are rare animals go to zoos. Some are birds and fish (7) going
 on their ways to pet (爱畜) shops. Some animals cannot go into (8) way
 a country though their owners can prove that they have been (9) unless
 vaccinated (接种疫苗) against certain diseases. Others must be studied (10) ✓
carefully by animal doctors. Sometimes animals must spend a month (11) carefully
 or more in a special place before they can't enter a country. The (12) can
 animals are fenced in. There, they are kept \wedge from other (13) away
 animals until it is certainly that they do not have a disease. (14) certain
 Only the people \wedge care for the animals can go near. (15) who

B

The world's population today is about 5, 000 millions. An important thing is not so much the actual population of the world and its rate (率) of increase. It works out to be about 1. 6 percent every year after the number of death has been taken away. This means nothing like seventy—two million more people every year. This is clear increase. To give you some ideas of birth rate, ~~however~~, look at the second hand of your watch. Every second three babies are born somewhere in the world. You can speak quickly enough ~~as~~ to keep up with the birth rate. Another reason why the population is rising up rapidly is due to (由于) the spread of the knowledge and the practice of what is coming to be called Death Control. You may have heard \wedge Birth Control. Death Control has something rather different. Bad conditions, which we have made ~~it~~ better by an improved standard (水准) of living, caused a lot of diseases (疾病). But now medicle care helps to keep people alive longer.

- (1) The
- (2) ✓
- (3) but
- (4) deaths
- (5) something
- (6) idea
- (7) however
- (8) can't
- (9) as
- (10) going
- (11) ✓
- (12) of
- (13) is
- (14) it
- (15) medical

C

Thomas Alva Edison was awarded (授予) many patents (专利) on inventions than any \wedge American. When he died in 1931, Americans wondered how they could best show their respect to him. One suggestion was that the nation observed a minute or two of total blackout (断电). All electric power would be shut off in homes, streets, and factories. Perhaps this suggest plan made Americans ~~to~~ realize fully what Edison and his inventions meant to them. Electric power was too much important to the country. Shutting \wedge off for even a short time would have led to complete confusion (混乱). A blackout was out of the question. On the day of Edison's funeral (葬礼), many people ~~were~~ silently dimmed their light. In this way they honored the man who had done more than anyone else to put down the great force of electricity at his countrymen's fingertips (手指尖).

- (1) more
- (2) other
- (3) wondered
- (4) for
- (5) should observe
- (6) ✓
- (7) suggested
- (8) to
- (9) much
- (10) it
- (11) ✓
- (12) were
- (13) lights
- (14) down
- (15) electricity

D

Many parents let their children ~~to~~ watch TV only during certain hours. Television shows \wedge like books or movies. A child can learn bad things from one of them and good things from others. Some shows help children to understand the news of Washington and other parts of the world. Some programs show people and place from other countries or other times in

- (1) to
- (2) are
- (3) some
- (4) from
- (5) ✓
- (6) places

history. With television a child does not have to go to
 the zoo to see animals. She can enjoy a baseball game at home.
 Some programs even teach children how to cook or how to use
 tools. Television brings ~~about~~ many places and events (事件)
 into the living room of our homes. No programs show crime (犯罪)
 and other things \wedge are bad for children, so parents
 sometimes help them to find other activities (活动) that is
intresting. It is fun to watch television, but it is also
 fun to play an instrument (乐器), \wedge read a book or to visit with friends.

- (7) history
- (8) He
- (9) ✓
- (10) ~~about~~
- (11) Some
- (12) that
- (13) are
- (14) intresting
- (15) to

E

Most ~~of~~ American families like to have a vacation in the
 summer. Summer is a good season of vacation. It is often
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 watch television. Many families take their lunches to a park
and somewhere far from the city. They like to eat where
 there are ~~not~~ many trees or a nice lake. If they live
 near the ocean, they often go to \wedge beach.
 There we can fish, swim or enjoy the sun. Many
 Americans like to meet people in other countries like
 Mexico or Canada. Some people have enough time or money
 to travel to other countries like France, Japan or Ar gentina.
 They usually fly to these countries by jet planes.

- (1) ~~of~~
- (2) for
- (3) months
- (4) ✓
- (5) like
- (6) garden
- (7) lunch
- (8) or
- (9) ~~not~~
- (10) the
- (11) they
- (12) from
- (13) and
- (14) ✓
- (15) plane

第二章 循序渐进 NMET 完形技巧

第一节 词语活用意识制约 NMET 完形技能

一、NMET 完形填空的命题

完形填空. 共 20 小题. 在一段难度适中的短文中留出 20 个空白, 要求考生从所给的选择项中选出正确答案, 使补足后的短文的意思通顺, 结构完整. 考生必须通篇考虑, 掌握大意, 综合运用所学过的词汇和语法等知识, 选出最佳答案.

摘自《1993 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语科说明》

二、词语活用意识制约 NMET 完形技能

NMET 完形测试展示“词感现象”.

所谓“词感 (the sense of word)”是指一种对词或词群的感受能力, 对词的感受力强, 在解题时会较为容易地找到它与情景的关系. 考生较为熟悉的语感有助于理解语段或语句. 熟悉词感则会有助于选词准确, 逻辑顺畅. 词感并不仅仅指词与词之间的细微差异, 也并不注重于词的搭配或组合, 它较多地强调选用恰当的词, 以利于对情景作出合乎逻辑的判断. 请见例题:

- Lions (C) deer.
A. surprise B. afraid C. frighten D. fear
- Husband felt it would be silly to (C) the colour of the curtains before they had painted the room.
A. change B. find C. choose D. lose
- Bats do not see well. Instead they (B) where they are going.
A. smell B. listen to C. watch D. feel
- On Thursday afternoon Mrs Clarks locked the door and went to the women's club as usual. It was a pleasant way of passing time for an old woman who lived (B).
A. lonely B. alone C. away D. busily
- When she came home she sensed something (C). Had someone got in?
A. terrible B. uncomfortable C. unusual D. bad
- The back door and the windows were all 1 (A) and there was no 2 (C) of forced entry (进入).
(1) A. locked B. opened C. broken D. fixed
(2) A. scene B. show C. sign D. sight
- Had 1 (A) been taken? She went from room to room, 2 (D), and found her camera and spare watch 3 (B).
(1) A. anything B. nothing C. money D. jewels
(2) A. looking B. examining C. searching D. checking
(3) A. losinbg B. missing C. leaving D. disappearing
- The following Thursday she went out at her (D) time, but didn't go to the club.

- A. same B. spare C. special D. usual

第二节 NMET 词汇活用 200 题
——与 NMET 完形填空风格相吻合的词汇用法测试

Group 1

1. I hadn't seen him for years, but I _____ his voice on the telephone.
A. realized B. recognized C. heard D. discovered
2. The house is quiet because the carpets are so _____ .
A. heavy B. thick C. smooth D. long
3. I didn't realize the girls were foreign. _____ English is very good.
A. Her B. The C. Whose D. Their
4. At breakfast time the child's mother told him not to talk with his mouth _____.
A. wide B. open C. full D. empty
5. We arrived so late that all the restaurants were _____.
A. over B. close C. shut D. finished
6. The letter I had been anxiously waiting for _____ me just now.
A. arrived B. received C. reached D. got to
7. I'm afraid that there's no _____ for you in my car.
A. place B. room C. seat D. space
8. The North Star is always above the North Pole. The _____ of this star does not change.
A. position B. shape C. light D. sight
9. You'll be paid _____ money if you work late tonight.
A. extra B. much C. a lot of D. many
10. —Do you like fish?
—Well, it _____ what kind of fish.
A. matters B. expects C. depends D. minds
11. Families once grew much of their own food. Today, however, most people _____ their food from the market.
A. cook B. have C. keep D. get
12. I'm very busy, so I can't _____ that problem with you for the moment.
A. discuss B. quarrel C. answer D. explain
13. I don't _____ why he 's so angry with us.
A. believe B. understand C. think D. suppose
14. You shouldn't eat so much chocolate _____ meals.
A. except B. unless C. between D. through
15. When I asked him to have a drink with me, he said he was in a hurry and had not a minute to _____.