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发明名称:以纲、举、目、张为栏目编写  
各类教学辅导用书的方法

中华人民共和国国家知识产权局

高三总复习

经典学案

# 高考通鉴

总主编 刘林雄

能奔腾的,不再颓废  
上理想的大学,不再是梦  
只因为,有《通鉴》伯乐的呵护

英语卷



湖南大学出版社

3+X全能导航



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# 高考通鉴

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英语卷



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# 解译“纲举目张”

——序《高考通鉴》

高考总复习是一门学问，也是一门科学。如何把这门学问做好？如何把这门科学应用到复习实践中去？这一直是广大教育工作者孜孜以求、亟待完善的课题。多年来，这方面的工具书多如牛毛，滥竽充数者也是不计其数。其中稍好一些的也是菁中有芜，良中夹莠，广大师生即使从中获得了一些教益，也枉费了很多时间精力。为此，我们以饱满的科学热情和忘我的奉献精神，下定决心，刻苦钻研，终于发现了高考总复习这一复杂过程中的深刻内涵和科学规律——纲举目张，为广大师生打造出具有发明创造性质的力作：《高考通鉴》。

《高考通鉴》的精髓是：一纲举，万目张。

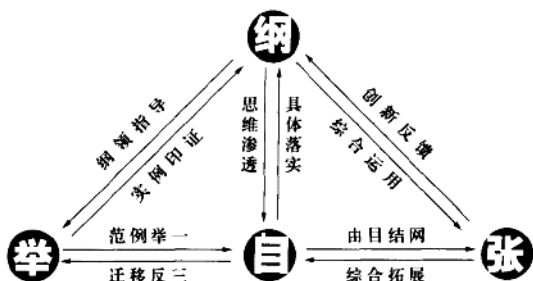
**纲：**以考纲和教材为纲，系统梳理知识，全面诠释各个考点，阐明能力要求。

**举：**以往年如何考为举，列举高考范题，例证各个考点，引领训练内容。

**目：**以来年考什么为目，扣准各个考点，强化提升能力，训练押在高考题上。

**张：**以发散思维为张，沟通学科和跨学科综合，拓展各个考点，熟练掌握解题技巧。

其科学体系如图所示：



人们一提到“通鉴”，便自然而然地联想到了《资治通鉴》这部传世镇国宝典。我们把这套高考复习丛书命名为《高考通鉴》是因为我们预测到它在莘莘学子中产生的影响，与《资治通鉴》在政要们中产生的巨大影响将有异曲同工之妙。

由于时间仓促，书中难免有遗漏和错误，欢迎大家指教。

编者

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## 考点解读与检测

听力(一)判断人物  
关系、身份、职业

## 纲

高考命题纲要  
考点梳理

## 考点梳理

1. 根据说话人所涉及的周边环境推断出谈话人的身份、职业或两者的关系。
2. 根据说话人所流露的感受、态度、语调、语气、措词作出推理判断。
3. 问人物关系、身份、职业,通常采用以下问句:

① What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

② What's the man/woman?

What does the man/woman do?

③ What do you know about the man/woman?

4. 回答人物关系、职业、身份一类问题的范围一般有:

Teacher and student; Boss and secretary; Doctor and patient; Husband and wife; Shop assistant and customer; Conductor/Driver and passenger; Manager and clerk/worker; friends; classmates; strangers...

## 举

高考命题举例  
考点范例

## 考点范例

[范题 1][NMET 2001]听下段材料,回答下列问题:

W: Hello!

M: Hello, Lucy. This is John. Look, Could you do me a favour? I've tried to phone my wife six times. And I can't get through. The line is busy all the time. Could you possibly go next door and give her a message?

W: Sure. What do you want to tell Mary?

M: Could you just say I've turned into an old friend and I'm staying with him. I'm not at the hotel. I'll give her a ring later.

W: Sure. I'll go around now.

M: Thanks a lot, Lucy.

W: OK. bye.

M: Bye.

16. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A Neighbors.

B Father and daughter.

C Husband and wife.

[解析]判断说话人的关系的前提是明白谈话时的语言环境和谈话内容。

答案:A

[范题 2][NMET 2000]听下段材料,回答下列问题:

M: What shall we do this weekend?

W: Did you have something special in mind?

M: No, not really. I just thought it might be fun to do something new.

W: Do something for a change, you mean?

M: Yes, something different. I need a change.

W: I usually go shopping and have my hair done during the weekend and you usually watch the football games on TV.

M: Yes, you often have tea with your friends. And I sometimes play cards with my friends. We seldom do anything together. It's quite unlike when we were first married.

12. Who are the two speakers?

A A man and his wife.

B A man and his sister.

C A man and his girlfriend.

[解析]从说话人的语气尤其是从 when we were first married 这种直接点题的话语可以判断人物间的关系。

答案:A

[范题 3][NMET 1999]听下段材料,回答下列问题:

Now, back to the news. An early morning fire damaged the historic Geller House today. It destroyed the third floor. There were only a few elderly people living in the building at the time, and they were carried to safety.

The Geller House was built in 1718, and was used as a hotel for over 150 years. George Washington stayed here in 1782. The Geller family owned the building until the 1930's. Then they sold it to the Mills family. Five years ago, it was made into a building for the elderly.

Several fire departments were called to the scene. When we asked Fire Chief Andrew Barnes how the fire started, he answered that ...

20. Who is Andrew Barnes?

A A newspaper reporter.

B The owner of the building.

C The head of the fire department.



[解析]这是一个直接答案,运用的是相同词语的表达:“fire chief”变成了“The head of the fire department”。

答案:C



### 高考命题传真 考点预测

#### 考点预测

[预测题 1] M: I'd like to buy a jacket. How much does it cost?

W: 35 dollars.

Q: What is the woman's job?

A She is a guide.

B She is an operator.

C She is a salesgirl.

[预测题 2] M: We should have the speech typed right now.

W: Well, I haven't got the time, why don't you call Miss Green?

Q: What is Miss Green?

A She is a typist.

B She is a teacher.

C She is a writer.

[预测题 3] M: Could you please tell me the homework for Monday, Miss Smith?

W: Certainly. Read the next lesson in your textbook and come to discuss what you've read.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A Secretary and boss.

B Patient and nurse.

C Student and teacher.

[预测题 4] M: Now, what seems to be the trouble, Mrs. Smith?

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

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A Teacher and student.

B Doctor and patient.

C Customer and waitress.

[预测题 5] W: What are your plans for today, Mike? Nick and I are going shopping. Do you want to come too?

M: Well, as a matter of fact, I'm meeting Steve. He's writing an article and he's asked me to take some photographs for it.

W: An article? What about?

M: Oh, just people ... Anyway, I'm seeing Steve at the zoo at ten.

W: Oh well, let's meet for lunch, shall we? How about that sandwich bar we went to on Friday? I'll see you there at about one.

Q: What is the man?

A A shopkeeper.

B A writer.

C A photographer.



### 高考X导航 考点聚焦

#### 名师批注

近几年高考听力对人物关系、身份、职业进行检测的情况如下:

时间	题次	提问形式
NMET 1998	15	Who'll cook the special dinner?
	16	Who'll do the shopping?
	20	Who is Andrew Bamed?
NMET 2000	12	Who are the two speakers?
NMET 2001	12	Who are the speakers?
	16	What is the relationship between the two speakers?
	18	Who is the speaker?
NMET 1998	13	Tom is most likely Julia's _____.

从表格中的考题问句分析,以下几点值得注意:1. 判断人物关系主要是从双方谈话的语气、措辞以及所谈论的话题内容进行判断。2. 判断一个人的身份应从所谈的话题内容结合谈话人与这个话题的关系进行分析。

根据近几年的高考试题,我们不难看出,考查人物关系、职业、身份方面的题,可以放在两轮次的短对话中,或放在多轮次的长对话中,也可以放在一段独白中进行考查。而说话人与听者的关系、身份或他(她)的职业是听力测试中最基础的且务必弄懂的要素之一。在长对话中,它往往在“开始打招呼”或“提出话题”的部分就含有有关说话人的身份、职业方面的信息。

#### 预测题答案

1C, 2A, 3C, 4B, 5C





## 考点解读与检测

## 2

## 听力(二)辨别地点、方向

## 网

高考命题纲要  
考点梳理

## 考点梳理

1. 针对话题中涉及的多个地点,我们应根据所提问题,具体分析,逐一进行筛选,确定正确答案。

2. 对于那种对话中没有直接说出所提问题的地点、方向,这就要求考生根据特定场合、或时间、或事件的发展等进行推测,并作出正确的判断。

3. 辨别地点、方向一类的试题,常用的提问方式有:

① Where is the man/woman?

② Where does the conversation most probably take place?

③ Where are the two speakers now?

④ Where is the man/woman going?

4. 近几年的高考试题中所涉及的地点有:

① at the post office/railway station/bus stop/airport/policestation/book store/department store/hospital/hotel/restaurant;at home...

② in the library/reading-room/lab/bank/kitchen/garden/street/park/school/teachers' office/classroom/...

③ on the playground/farm/first floor...

## 网

高考命题举例  
考点范例

## 考点范例

[范题 1][NMET 1999]第 2 小题:

W: What would you like to have, Sir?

M: Well, I'd like to have an apple juice and a chicken sandwich.

Q: Where are the two speakers?

A In a restaurant. B On a farm.

C At the man's house.

[解析]此题根据提到的“apple juice”和“sandwich”来判断。

答案:A

[范题 2][NMET 2001]第 1 小题:

M: The music and flowers are lovely.

W: I hope the food is good too.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A At a concert.

B At a flower shop.

C At a restaurant.

[解析]此题容易使考生上当的是干扰项 A。其实我们不能只听了“music and flowers”,重要的是后面谈论的“food”。

答案:C

[范题 3][NMET 2000]第 7 段材料:

W: Excuse me, how can I get to the station, please?

M: The station? The station, let me see. Ah, yes, you can go down... No, go straight on until you come to a cinema. Let's see now, that's the second turning on your right. The cinema's on the corner. Turn right on the cinema and you'll be in Bridge Street. I think it's Bridge Street. Go along Bridge Street for a few minutes, and then take the second, no, not the second, the first, that's right. The first turning on your left. The station is straight ahead, right in front of you.

W: So, that's second right, and first left. Thank you very much. That's very kind of you.

M: Don't mention it.

9. Where is the woman going?

A Bridge Street.

B The cinema.

C The station.

10. Where is the cinema?

A On the corner of Bridge Street.

B Next to the station.

C On Station Street.

11. Which turning should the woman take on Bridge Street?

A The first on the right.

B The first on the left.

C The second on the left.

[解析]第 9 小题第 1 句就直接告诉了考生答案为 C。第 10 小题,根据 Man 提供的信息:“The cinema's on the corner. Turn right on the cinema and you'll be in Bridge street.”答案应选 A。第 11 小题根据 Woman 最后归纳的“and first left”的结论,我们可知答案为 B。



## 高考命题传真 考点预测

### 考点预测

[预测题 1] M: What would you like to see first, the monkey house or the elephant house?

W: I'd really like to see the monkeys. It's almost their feeding time.

Q: Where are the man and the woman?

A At the zoo. B In a shop.

C On the street.

[预测题 2] M: Where shall I plant these seeds, Mary?

W: Let's see, in front of the house? No. I think we'd better plant them right here.

Q: Where are the two people?

A In front of the house. B In the garden.

C In the kitchen.

[预测题 3] W: Excuse me, do you know if this seat is taken?

M: I don't think so. The fellow who was here finished his lunch and left.

Q: Where did this conversation probably take place?

A In a restaurant. B On a bus.

C At a hospital.

[预测题 4] M: Come in!

W: Thank you, ... er ... good morning.

M: Hello. Please take a seat, Miss ...?

W: Peabody, Brenda Peabody.

M: Ah, yes, Miss Peabody. Now then, I've got a few questions ... Let's see. Can you type?

W: Type? No, no. I can't type.

M: I see. What about short hand?

W: I don't know. I've never tried.

Q: Where does the conversation take place?

A In a theatre. B In an office.

C In a store.

### 预测题答案

1A, 2B, 3A, 4B



## 张 高考X导航 考点聚焦

### 名师批注

在近几年高考听力卷中,对地点、方向的检测情况如下:

时间	题次	出题形式
NMET 1998	1	The woman is going to _____.
	2	Which of the following is the way the man thinks the woman should take?
	12	Which of the following countries is Julia most likely to go if she is given a job there?
NMET 1999	2	Where are the two speakers?
	7	Where are the speakers?
	13	Where is the woman going on Saturday?
	17	Where did the fire probably start?
NMET 2000	1	Where are the two speakers?
	6	Where does this conversation take place?
	9	Where is the woman going?
	10	Where is the cinema?
	19	In which part of the country have fifty houses been flooded?
NMET 2001	1	Where did this conversation most probably take place?

推断对话发生的背景、地点、方向是听力理解中较基础的理解,绝大多数题都可从对话中找到直接答案。但也有些题目,需要考生根据对话的主流,筛去不重要的部分,才能作出正确的判断。



## 考点解读与检测

3

## 听力(三)计算数量

纲

高考命题纲要  
考点梳理

### 考点梳理

1. 计算类题目通常包括时间、年龄、钱款、距离、日期、年代、价格、数量、号码等。

2. 此类题往往要求做加、减、乘、除四则运算,一般以加和减为主。

3. 此类题常见的问句有:

- ① When ...? /What time ...?
- ② How old ...?
- ③ How long ...?
- ④ How soon ...?
- ⑤ How many ...?
- ⑥ How much ...?

4. 回答时常用的词汇有:

half, quarter, percent, double, couple, once, twice, one-third, percent, piece, pair, dozen, score, dollar, penny, pence, cent...

举

高考命题举例  
考点范例

### 考点范例

[范题 1][NMET 1999]第 3 小题:

M: Those oranges look nice. How much are they?

W: They're sixty cents a pound.

Q: How much a pound are the oranges?

A 6 cents B 16 cents C 60 cents.

[解析]此题只是将数字表达颠倒顺序,是一个直接答案。

答案:C

[范题 2][NMET 2001]第 2 小题:

M: I'm afraid we'll miss the train. What time is it now?

W: It's 6:15. There're ten minutes left. Let's hurry.

Q: What time does the train leave?

A At 6:15 B At 6:25 C At 6:50

[解析]这是一个简单计算题,基数 6:15 加上 10 分钟。

答案:B

[范题 3][NMET 2000]第 5 小题:

W: Can I come to see you at 10:00, Professor Brown?

M: I'm sorry, Susan, but I'm meeting my students then.

Why not come half an hour later?

Q: When should Susan go to meet Professor Brown?

A At 10:00 B At 10:30 C At 11:00

[解析]此题仍属简单计算题,基数是 10 点,再加上“half an hour later”,就不难得出答案。

答案:B

[范题 4][NMET 2001]第 4 小题:

W: Excuse me, could you tell me when the next train to Manchester is?

M: Sure, well, it's three now. The next train to Manchester leaves in two hours, but you can take a train to Leeds which leaves in fifteen minutes and then get off at Manchester because it stops at Manchester on the way.

Q: At what time does the train to Leeds leave?

A 3:00 B 3:15 C 5:00

[解析]本题的听力材料虽然也是由两轮次构成,但更多的信息存在于第二轮次之中。男士的话语中涉及了三个时间: three; two hours; 15 minutes, 如果考生将地点与时间的实际联系在一起考虑,细加分辨,就能推导出结果。

答案:B

目

高考命题传真  
考点预测

### 考点预测

[预测题 1]W: What time did yesterday's second game start?

M: It was supposed to start at a quarter to five, but it was delayed an hour.

Q: At what time did the game finally start?

A 4:45 B 5:15 C 5:45

[预测题 2]W: Do you have to change planes in Shanghai?

M: Yes. We'll arrive there at ten and leave at one in the afternoon.

Q: How long does the man stay in Shanghai?

A 2 hours. B 3 hours. C 4 hours.

[预测题 3]M: Hi, Janet. My wife's in the middle of baking a cake and she ran out of sugar so she asked me to run over here to borrow some.



W: Sugar? Sure, I have plenty. Take this package. I have enough to last me until I go shopping on Saturday.  
M: Thanks. It's our little boy's birthday and we're celebrating tonight. Can you come over for cake and ice cream at eight o'clock?

W: Yes, John. I'd love to go. I'll see all of you then.  
Q3: When will Janet next go shopping?

A Monday. B Friday. C Saturday.

Q4: What time will Janet join the family for cake and ice cream?

A 8:00 p. m. B 8:00 a. m. C 7:00 p. m.

**[预测题 4]** Ted Robinson has been worried all the week. Last Tuesday he received a letter from the local police. In the letter he was asked to call at the police station on Sunday, but he went to the station yesterday and now he is not worried any more. At the station, he was told by a smiling policeman that his bicycle which was stolen twenty years ago when Ted was a boy of fifteen had been found.  
Q5: What day is it today?

A Sunday. B Monday. C Tuesday.

Q6: How many days did Ted spend uneasily?

A 2 days. B A week. C 5 days.

Q7: When was his bicycle stolen?

A 12 years ago. B 7 years ago. C 20 years ago.

Q8: How old is Ted?

A 50 years old. B 35 years old. C 15 years old.

张 高考X导航  
考点聚焦

名师批注

近几年高考听力对计算数量的测试题情况如下:

时间	题次	出题形式
NMET 1998	4	When did the women come back from America?
NMET 1999	3 18	How much a pound are the oranges? When was the building built?
NMET 2000	2 5 7 11	What time does the train leave? When should Susan go to meet Professor Brow? On which day will the Japanese Music Concert be held? Which turning should the woman take on Bridge Street?
NMET 2001	4	At what time does the train to Leeds leave?

做数字计算题时,考生应做到:

①看清题干中三个数字的差异,做到心中有数;

②听音时,简略笔记其数字;

③将所听材料与问句结合起来,通过加、减、乘、除法计算,得出正确答案。

**预测题答案**

1C, 2B, 3C, 4A, 5B, 6C, 7C, 8B

考点解读与检测

4

听力(四)理解  
事件顺序、因果关系

纲 高考命题纲要  
考点梳理

考点梳理

1. 每一段对话中,事件的发展有几个过程,几件事同时或不在同一时间发生,涉及的面较广。考生解题时,除了根据时间,还要注意是什么人,在哪里干什么。

2. 有时事件的发展是随着条件、原因不同而有不同的结果,因此考生应综合所有信息进行考虑。

3. 常用的问句有:

① What does the man/woman tell the woman/man to do first/last?

② What is the man/woman doing now?

③ What did the man/woman do?

④ What will the man/woman do? /What is the man/woman going to do?

举 高考命题举例  
考点范题

考点范题

**[范题 1]** [NMET 2000]第4小题:

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.

Q: What's the man doing?

A He's working in a hotel.



B He's visiting a young couple.

C He's travelling around.

[解析]从短语“on a big journey”和“visiting all places of interest”可知正确答案。

答案:C

[范题 2][NMET 2001]

W: What about your chemistry class this morning, Paul?

M: We were supposed to have a chemistry class but Mr Andrew was out of town for a meeting. So we had a history lesson instead.

Q: What did Paul do this morning?

A He attended a meeting.

B He had a chemistry lesson.

C He had a history lesson.

[解析]此题考查事件的顺序,其中的关键词一个是“but”,表明了本来应上化学课,但老师外出开会了。另一个关键词是“instead”,因此改为了历史课。

答案:C

[范题 3][NMET 1999]第 6 段材料:

W: Excuse me. What did you say you would like to do, Mr Green?

M: I said I'd better go back to the hotel. I'm meeting someone this evening.

W: OK. How are you going back? By bus or taxi?

M: I think I'll take a taxi. Do you know where I can get one?

W: Oh, just wait by the roadside. I'll wait with you.

...

Q: What will the man do in the evening?

A Go to London.

B Meet somebody.

C See the woman again.

[解析]此题的答案很直接,只将“someone”改成了“somebody”,因此很容易回答。

答案:B

[范题 4][NMET 2001]第 9 段材料:

W: Hello!

M: Hello, Lucy. This is John. Look, could you do me a favour? I tried to phone my wife 6 times, and I can't get through. The line is busy all the time. Could you possibly go next door and give her a message?

W: Sure. What do you want to tell Mary?

M: Could you just say I've run into an old friend. And I'm staying with him and not at the hotel. I'll give her a ring later.

W: Sure, I'll go round now.

M: Thanks a lot, Lucy.

W: OK, bye!

M: Bye!

15. What did the man ask the woman to do?

A To book a hotel room for him.

B To meet an old friend of hers.

C To pass a message to Mary.

17. What is Mary probably doing?

A Staying at a hotel.

B Talking on the phone.

C Chatting with her husband.

[解析]此类较长的对话每段共设计了 2—3 个问题,只要我们在听音前抓紧时间快速阅读问题,把重点放在女士正在干某事,将为男士干某事等问题上,就不难得出结论。

答案: 15. C 17. B



高考命题传真  
考点预测

### 考点预测

[预测题 1] M: I'm going to sleep after turning off the light.

W: I'm going to have a walk first.

Q: When will the woman sleep?

A Before turning off the light. B After taking a walk.

C Before having a walk.

[预测题 2] M: Can you stay for tea?

W: I'd like to, but I have to do some shopping before the children get home from school.

Q: What is the woman going to do first?

A To have a cup of tea. B To wait for her children.

C To do some shopping.

[预测题 3] M: I've been ill all week. It's difficult for me to catch up without notes.

W: Would you like to use mine?

Q: What is the man willing to do?

A Borrow her notes. B Take a note to her teacher.

C Lend her his notes.

[预测题 4] M: It's hot in this little room.

W: I agree. Would you mind raising the window a bit more?

Q: What did the man want?

A More air.

B A room with a window.

C A raise.

[预测题 5] M: Could you give me a ride to school?

W: I can't. I'm going downtown. Sorry.

M: That's OK. Thanks anyway.

Q: What is the man going to do?

A To school.

B To go downtown.

C To get on a bus.



张 高考 X 导航  
考点聚焦

### 名师批注

近几年高考听力对事件顺序、因果关系检测情况如下表:



时间	题次	出题形式
NMET 1998	5	The woman liked staying with the Smiths because _____.
	7	Stella was unhappy because she _____.
	8	Mr Philips was angry with Stella because she _____.
	9	Why did Stella wake up early?
	11	Why does Julia want to leave her present job?
	14	What is the first thing all pupils do every morning in the free school?
	19	According to the speech, which of the following might have been used for money by early Japanese?

NMET 1999	8	Why does the woman make the telephone call?
	11	Why does the man ask the woman for her name and address?
NMET 2000	13	Why is the man unhappy about their week-ends?
	18	Why are many roads closed in the north?
	20	What happened in the west?
NMET 2001	9	Why did Bob call Nancy?
	14	Why can't the man turn left?
	19	Why did the speaker get a parking ticket?

根据谈话中提及的几件事情发生的先后顺序, 选出问题中所要的首先、其次或最后所干的事情, 或因为某种特殊的原因而改变了其结果。此类题大多数出现在两轮次的对话或长对话中, 而且多数都是直接答案。

#### 预测题答案

1B, 2C, 3A, 4A, 5A

## 考点解读与检测

### 5

### 听力(五)否定、让步、转折、对比、条件、补充

#### 纲

#### 高考命题纲要 考点梳理

#### 考点梳理

1. 在高考听力的对话中, 特别是多轮次的对话中, 往往用到否定、让步、转折、补充或附加条件, 或利用对比的功能来实现交际的目的。

2. 这类对话表达的形式往往是第二句较短较简练, 表达的意义却很丰富。

3. 通常运用以下词语进行表达: but, if, though, in fact, besides, instead, still, yet, ...

4. 考查的问题可以是有关人物、职业、事件、时间、地点等方面。

#### 举

#### 高考命题举例 考点范例

#### 考点范例

[范例 1] [NMET 1999] 第 1 小题:

W: David, are you coming with us to the park?

M: No, I'm sorry, but I have to catch up with my homework.

Q: What is David going to do?

A Catch a train home. B Do his homework.

C Go to a park.

[解析] 此题中, 男士先否定, 接着一个转折“but”后说出了自己要干的事情。

答案: B

[范例 2] [NMET 1999] 第 5 小题:

W: Oh, dear. I wish we had taken the lift.

M: If I had known it was so far up, I wouldn't suggested walking.

Q: What are the two speakers doing?

A Walking down a hill. B Climbing stairs.





C Discussing a trip.

[解析]此题出现了一个过去时态的虚拟语气句子,表明过去的事实是:“因为我不知道要爬这么高,所以我才建议走上去。”从三个答案中,我们先排除 A,是“up”而不是“down”,我们初步确定 B;再看对话的中心是后悔“走路上去”,因此又排除 C。

答案:B

[范题 3][NMET 2001]第 5 小题:

W: So, you're going to the Smiths again this weekend?

M: Yes, but I can't make up my mind whether to go by road or rail. The train is generally less an effort, but it's terrible to walk from the nearest station to the village.

Q: What is the man's problem?

A He can't decide how to go.

B He can't drive himself.

C He doesn't like travelling by train.

[解析]此题有一些无用的或者说干扰信息,男士回答问题的中心为:“I can't make up my mind whether to go by road or rail.”

答案:A

[范题 4][NMET 2001]第 10 段材料:

What happened to me that day is just unbelievable. The first thing to go wrong was that all the parking spaces were taken. So I had to park on the Admission's Office, there was already a long line of students waiting. By the time it was my turn, two of the courses I needed were filled, and I had to go back to my advisor and make out a whole new time-table. Although I did sign up for all my courses, I missed lunch. The next thing to go wrong was that the bookstore had sold out of one of the textbooks required. As I was leaving, I wondered what else could possibly happen. Then I saw a policeman standing beside my car and writing out a ticket.

18. Who is the speaker?

A An office clerk. B A teacher. C A student.

19. Why did the speaker get a parking ticket?

A He left his car in a wrong place.

B His car took up too much space.

C His car was parked for too long.

20. Which of the following words best describe the day the speaker had?

A Exciting. B Unlucky. C Tiring.

[解析]此段独白内容涉及到文化背景知识。18 小题的命题意图是检测考生对说话人的身份的判断能力,答案为 C。19 小题在独白中对违规受罚的原因说得比较清楚,因此,答案为 A。20 小题是考查考生对全部事实的概括能力,因此答案为 B。



高考命题传真  
考点预测

### 考点预测

[预测题 1] W: Ruth says it's a lovely party and she wants to know if she can stay till midnight.

M: Yes, tell her she can stay, if she wants to.

Q: What is Ruth?

A A school-girl.

B A night nurse.

C A waitress.

[预测题 2] M: Couldn't you run any faster?

W: This is the fastest that I have ever run.

Q: What does the man believe?

A The woman runs slowly.

B The woman couldn't run.

C The woman runs too quickly.

[预测题 3] M: My coat is thicker than I remembered. Is it as thick as Peter's?

W: It's thinner than Peter's. I think yours is just fine.

Q: What does the woman think of the man's coat?

A It's too thick.

B It's just fine.

C It's too thin.

[预测题 4] M: Does your father still smoke a lot?

W: After he saw that TV programme on lung cancer, he quits it completely.

Q: What do we learn about the man's father?

A He still smokes.

B He smokes less now.

C He has given up smoking.

[预测题 5] M: If I were you, I'd take the bus to work. Driving in the heavy traffic is terrible.

W: But by the bus gets to my stop, there aren't any seats left.

Q: How does the woman prefer to go to work?

A By car.

B By bus.

C On foot.

[预测题 6] M: I didn't know Jane and Mary are sisters.

W: Although they are sisters, they don't look alike.

Q: What do we know about Jane and Mary?

A They are sisters.

B They aren't sisters.

C They look alike.

[预测题 7] W: What did you do yesterday afternoon? It was raining that hard.

M: In spite of the rain, we had a basketball match.

Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

A They didn't have the basketball match because of the heavy rain.

B Although it rained, they still had the basketball match.

C The rain stopped them from having the football match.



[预测题 8] M: The teacher said I could put the notice for our meeting on the blackboard.

W: I don't think it will ever be seen here.

Q: What does the woman mean?

A No one will look at the small blackboard.

B She won't see the teacher.

C The meeting will be held in the small room.

[预测题 9] M: Are you going to Canada or Mexico during your winter vacation?

W: Well, I don't enjoy cold weather at all, and Canada is freezing in the winter time.

Q: What will the man do in his winter vacation?

A He will go to Canada. B He won't go to Canada.

C He will stay at home.

**张**

高考 X 导航  
考点 聚焦

名师批注

高考听力对否定、让步、转折、对比、条件、补充测试情况如下表:

时间	题次	出题形式
NMET 1998	15	The pupils in the free school have to go somewhere else if they want to learn ____.
	20	A common character of the things used for money was that they ____.
NMET 1999	9	What do the members do on Thursday evening?
	10	What language does the woman speak besides English?
	13	What are the speakers talking about?
	14	What will Mary's mother receive for her birthday?
	19	What was the building used as at the time of...?
NMET 2000	3	What are the two speakers doing?
	4	What's the man doing?
	14	On which aspect of the picnic do the man and woman differ?
	15	What is Mary's plan for Saturday?
NMET 2001		

在平时训练时,要注意材料中对“否定、让步、转折、对比、条件、补充”的运用,因为它们运用既使得简单的句子复杂化,也容易使人上当,产生错觉,以致误选干扰项。因此,应引起考生特别的注意,听力理解的思路一定要跟着交际表达的转变而变化,这样才能作出正确的选择。

预测题答案

1A、2A、3B、4C、5A、6A、7B、8A、9B

考点解读与检测

6

听力(六)辨别主旨大意、说话人意图、观点或态度

**纲**

高考命题纲要  
考点 梳理

考点梳理

1. 这一方面的考题多出现在长对话或独白中,要求考生根据听到的材料,确定它的主题、中心思想,弄清说话人的意图,分析他的态度是赞成还是反对,感情是乐观还是悲观、愤怒还是高兴、喜欢还是憎恨。

2. 这类考题的涉及面相当广,涉及人物、地点、时间要素较多;其段落较长,背景、语境及事件的发展较复杂。

3. 说话人的看法或观点、态度、意图有时是通过语气、语

调来体现的。因此,听的时候务必细心,这样才能作出正确的判断。

4. 常用的提问形式有:

① What does the man/woman mean?

② What does the man/woman think of...?

③ Which is the best title for...?

④ What can we learn from...?

⑤ What does the man/woman suggest (the woman/man going)?

⑥ What does the man/woman feel?

⑦ How does the man/woman feel?

⑧ On which aspect of... do the speakers/the man and the woman differ?



⑨ What happened in ...?

⑩ Which of the following words describes ...?



高考命题举例  
考点 范 题

考点 范 题

[范题 1][NMET 2001]W: Excuse me, but I think you made a wrong turn. You were supposed to turn left on Wilson Boulevard.

M: Oh, I'm sorry. Didn't you say 1323 Wilson?

W: No, 3023. It's OK though. You don't have to take me there. I can walk from here.

M: Why don't I just make a U-turn at the corner?

W: No, you shouldn't make a U-turn there. It's a one-way street. See the sign up ahead.

M: Well, maybe if I turn left here, I can come down the next street.

W: You can't do that either during rush hour. Really though, don't go to any trouble. Sometimes one can wait 30 minutes for a taxi. So I'm happy to get this close.

M: 30 minutes! I've been riding around all day for passengers.

14. Why can't the man turn left?

A It's rush hour. B It's one-way street.

C The street is too narrow.

[解析] 本题的命题意图是检测考生对话所表达的事实之间的逻辑关系的判断能力。考生解决本题需要三个条件: ① 凭借对话的信息, 进行空间设想, 在头脑里勾画出说话者所处的空间环境; ② 了解对话双方的态度; ③ 注意细节: "...if I turn left here, I can come down the next street." "You can't do that, either, during the rush hour."

答案: A

[范题 2][NMET 1999]第 8 段材料:

M: Good morning. City Taxi.

W: Good morning. I'd like to book a taxi to the airport for Saturday morning, please.

M: Where from?

W: I'm at Garden Hotel in Union Street. There'll be three of us sharing. How much will it be?

M: About \$60.

W: \$60! Each or between us?

M: Oh, that's all together. What time do you want to leave?

W: Seven in the morning.

M: Right. We'll pick you up at your hotel at seven, then.

Thank you very much, Goodbye.

Q12: What are the speakers talking about?

A A flight timetable.

B The way to Union Street.

C Hiring a taxi.

[解析] 此题考查考生的辨析能力, 从对话开始到结束, 谈论的主题是 "taxi".

答案: C

[范题 3][NMET 2000]第 8 段材料:

M: What shall we do this weekend?

W: Did you have some special in mind?

M: No, not really. I just thought it might be fun to do something new.

W: Do something for a change, you mean?

M: Yes, something different. I need a change.

W: I usually go shopping and have my hair done during the weekend and you usually watch the football games on TV.

M: Yes, you often have tea with your friends. And I sometimes play cards with my friends. We seldom do anything together. It's quite unlike when we were first married.

W: Now I've got an idea. Autumn is the best season in Beijing. Why don't we go for a picnic this weekend? You'll invite your friends and I'll invite mine. We'll go together.

M: Good idea! I would see about the car and you'll prepare the food. But are you sure you really want all our friends to come along?

Q13. Why is the man unhappy about their weekends?

A They seldom invite friends over.

B They seldom go out for a picnic.

C They seldom spend the weekends together.

Q14. On which aspect of the picnic do the man and the woman differ?

A Who should get the car ready.

B How many friends they should invite.

C What food and drink they should prepare.

[解析] 13、14 小题考查考生对涉及的事件进行判断的能力。

原来都是各自行动, 因此这次 "different", 13 小题的答案应该选 C。根据那位男士的 "But" 之后的话, 就能确定 14 小题答案为 B。

[范题 4][NMET 2001]第 10 段材料:

What happened to me that day is just unbelievable. The first thing to go wrong was that all the parking spaces were taken, so I had to park on the grass and hoped that I would not get a parking ticket. When I got to the Admissions office, there was already a long line of students waiting. By the time, it was my turn, two of the courses I needed were filled, and I had to go back to my advisor and make out a whole new timetable. Although I did sign up for all my courses. I missed lunch. The next thing to go wrong was that the bookstore had sold out the textbooks required. As I was leaving I wondered what else could possibly happen, then I saw a policeman standing beside