

高考名题、新题、动向题
分类发散思维训练

北大考典

英语

(第二次修订版)

胡祖明 主编

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——《北大考典》(第二次修订版)序

希 扬 源 流

《北大考典》经过长达数月的第二次精心修订,以其崭新的面貌与广大读者见面了。

《北大考典》出版两年来,以其独特的魅力,深受广大读者的喜爱,并已跻身教辅书精品的行列。

修订后的《北大考典》以最新的大纲、考纲为依据,与试验本(最新修改)教材同步,汇集了2002年高考及近年来的高考名题、新题与动向题,将其分类运用发散思维进行解题训练。它瞄准高考命题范围,传递高考信息,揭示高考规律,强化思维训练,是一部“准确、规范、快捷、高效”,用最短的时间获取最佳复习效果的高考复习用书。

备战高考,本考典精选考题,以题为载体,以题引路,借题发挥。重在激活思维,打开思路,点拨解法,培养能力,提高整体素质。运用发散思维的科学方法,对本考典中精选的具有代表性和权威性的考题进行解题训练,使学生眼界开阔,提高综合应用、应变和实战能力。

本套丛书有如下显著特色:

一、新角度

本考典新在解题的角度,新在运用发散思维的科学方法进行解题训练。发散思维,即求异思维,它的最大特色是思维的多向性。这种思维方式,在解题时注重多思路、全方位、异途径、多方式;它对同一个问题,从不同方向、不同侧面、不同层次横向拓展,逆向深化,分解剖析,归纳整理。通过这样的解题训练,可激发学生思维的悟性,达到开启心扉、挖掘潜能、增强智慧、提高分析、解决实际问题的能力。

二、广范围

本考典涵盖多种模式的教材内容,它普遍适用于“3+X”、“3+2”、“3+综合”等多种高考模式。其例题典型新颖,精讲巧析,深入浅出,依纲扣本,内容丰富。它强化基础知识训练,突出重点,注重联系,揭示规律。

三、多层次

本考典分别以高考名题、新题、动向题等三种“高考模型题”分类展开发散思维训练。

名题,指知识含量高,具有典型价值的有代表性的试题,如高考的必考题、常考题、热点问题的考题等。

新题,指近年来高考新增加的加强应用意识的考题,以及新增加内容的有学科价值和应用功能的考题,如立意题、情境题、题型新的考题等。

动向题,指体现高考改革方向和命题趋势的考题,如遵循但不拘泥于教学大纲的发展题,在思维的“最近发展区”考查学生学习潜能的考题,以及在知识网络的交汇点配置的情境新颖的考题,等等。

四、严要求

本考典栏目的设计,体现出对训练的严格要求。

“高考重点要求”栏目,指明了主要的考试目标与能力目标;“知识网络示意”,指知识点、考点的知识结构系统化;“典型考题发散”,指按高考名题、新题、动向题的分类进行的发散思维训练;“能力素质训练”,是在一定数量基础题训练后增加适量的综合题、应用题、探究题,以提高考生的综合素质和分析问题、解决问题的能力。最后又精编了数套高考模拟试题供实战训练。

《北大考典》是一套高水平的应试考典。它在高考的最高点审视,从考点的最深处剖析,内容厚重,视野开阔,见解深刻,方法卓越;它架起了考生走向中华名校的桥梁,是中等及中等以上水平的考生报考中华名校的最佳选择。

龙腾四海,凤舞九天。

愿《北大考典》助你上中华名校!

2003 年 3 月

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第一章 听 力

高考重点要求

1. 听清、听懂、把握对话或独白的整体内容。
2. 对整体内容进行概括总结, 并达到理解、掌握主旨大意的能力。
3. 根据材料内容或说话者的语气、语调, 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。
4. 根据听力材料, 获取事实的具体信息, 判断推测相关的具体内容。

知识网络示意

听力测试题分为两节。第一节听 5 段简短对话, 每段对话后有一个考题, 共 5 小题, 要求考生听完一遍对话后从每题的三个选项中选出一个符合对话内容的正确选项; 第二节听 5 段较长的对话或独白, 每段对话或独白后有数个考题, 共 15 题。这部分对话或独白读两遍, 要求考生听完每篇材料后从每题三个选项中选出一个符合材料内容的正确选项。

听力测试是通过现场收听录音材料的方式考查学生理解口头英语的能力。听力的提高需要良好的语言、语音基本功和长期不懈地多听多练。考生若能认真研究、学习高考题型, 注意答题技巧, 则有助于培养自己从容应付各种听力题型的能力, 在高考中取得理想成绩。

1. 熟悉常考题型。高考对话题的设计多以下列内容为主体: (1) 对话发生的时间和地点; (2) 谈话人的职业和身份; (3) 谈话人之间的关系; (4) 谈话的主题; (5) 谈话者的意图、观点和态度。短文题型则多在考查理解短文的情节发展, 人物关系, 事件发生的地点、时间、原因及结果, 文章的主旨, 短文内容则包括日常生活、人物故事、风俗人情、科普文化、新闻时事等方面。

2. 调整应试心理。紧张的情绪会阻碍听力测试的正常发挥。考前一定要放松情绪, 使自己处于平静心态, 树立必胜信念, 心慌烦乱于事无补, 集中精力临场不惧才是明智之举。

3. 快速抢读试题。高考的听力题问题和选项都印在卷面上, 在录音播放前应抓紧时间抢读问题和选项, 并根据问题和选项预测听力材料内容, 使自己的听

力具有针对性,从而提高答题的效率和准确性。

4. 强化短暂记忆。由于有的材料是较长对话或独白,信息量大而且集中,收听次数和时间又受到限制,所以考生听录音要边听边记,用相关字母或符号记下相关人名地名、相关数字、关键词语、长句的关键成分、重要细节,从而在选择答案时有据可依。

5. 答题当机立断。在答题时克服犹豫不决的毛病,对有把握的答案一锤定音,对没有把握的答案尽可能根据题意快速抉择,不要为一道题举棋不定而影响听后面的内容,正确的做法是相信第一感觉,当机立断,决不能反反复复,贻误全局。

典型考题发散

名题发散

【名题1】简短对话 (2001NMET·1)

Where did this conversation most probably take place?

A. At a concert. B. At a flower shop. C. At a restaurant.

录音原文

M: The music and flowers are lovely.

W: Yes, I hope the food is good too.

分析 本题要求考生推谈话发生的地点。

解 录音中的关键词“food”告诉我们,谈话的地点只能是在餐馆,因为餐馆里肯定有食物,也可能兼有音乐和鲜花。而音乐会和花店不能包含以上三者。
答案: C。

【题型发散】

发散 1-1 (2001NMET·2)

What did Paul do this morning?

A. He had a history lesson. B. He had a chemistry lesson.
C. He attended a meeting.

录音原文

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

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

分析 本题要求考生判断答话人所做的事。

解 关键句“we had a history lesson instead”表明 Paul 上了历史课。答案: A。

发散 1-2 (2001NMET · 3)

What can we learn about the man from the conversation?

- A. He's anxious to see his sister. B. He wrote to his sister last month.
C. He's expecting a letter from his sister.

录音原文

M: I haven't heard from my sister since last month.

W: Don't worry, Charly! That is from United States can be slow sometimes.

分析 本题测试同义语转换。

解 从第一说话人所说“ I haven't heard from my sister since last month ”可知他在等妹妹的来信, 因为 hear from 与 C 项 expect a letter from 为近义词。答案: C。

发散 1-3 (2001NMET · 4)

At what time does the train to Leeds leave?

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

录音原文

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 the train to Leeds which leaves in fifteen minutes and then get off at Manchester, because it stops at Manchester on the way.

分析 本题要求推算火车开出的时间。

解 答语内容较多, 但只要紧紧抓住与问语 the train to Leeds 开出的时间相关的信息“ ... it's three now. ... the train to Leeds which leaves in fifteen minutes ”, 则可化繁为简, 敲定答案。答案: B。

发散 1-4 (2001NMET · 5)

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.

录音原文

W: So, you're going to Michigan this weekend?

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

分析 本题要求考生推断答话人面临的选择。

解 关键信息“ whether to go by road or rail ”说明答话人对究竟是坐汽车还是乘火车去 Michigan 拿不定主意。答案: A。

发散 1-5 (2002NMET · 1)

Who is Chris Paine?

- A. A computer engineer. B. A book seller. C. A writer.

录音原文

—I like to read Chris Paine.

—So do I. I hear he writes on his computer and his new book will come out next week.

—Great! I've got to get one as soon as it's out.

分析 本题要求考生判断谈话双方所谈论的人物身份。

解 带着题目中的疑问 who 去针对性地索取谈话者所提供的信息: ... he writes on his computer and his new book will come out, 可知他们所谈论的对象是一位作家。答案: C。

发散 1-6 (2002NMET·2)

What are the two speakers talking about?

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

录音原文

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

—Not a surprise. He has 20 goals this season.

分析 本题考查谈话人所谈论的对象。

解 关键词“ He ”表明他们所谈的是“ 人 ”, 而非球队或球赛。答案: A。

发散 1-7 (2002NMET·3)

Why did the woman buy a heavy coat for Jimmy?

- A. Winter is coming soon. B. Jimmy'll go into the mountains.
C. Jimmy has caught a cold.

录音原文

—I'm so tired. I spent the entire afternoon shopping for a heavy coat for Jimmy.

—At this time of year? Don't you know it's summer?

—Yes. I know. But he and Billy are going camping in the mountains and it'll be cold up there.

分析 本题要求考生判断答话人行为的原因。

解 带着疑问 why 去倾听答话人的回答, 可知她为 Jimmy 买厚外衣是因为 Jimmy 要去山上野营。答案: B。

发散 1-8 (2002NMET·4)

Where is the woman?

- A. In a soap factory. B. In her house. C. At an information desk.

录音原文

—Hello, may I speak to Mrs Ornull?

—Speaking.

—This is Spical Company. You are one of the lucky housewives chosen to receive our free soap.

—That's very nice of you, but I would rather go on using what I've always used. Thanks just the same.

分析 本题要求考生推断答话人接电话的地点。

解 从关键词“housewife”和“soap”可判断 Mrs Ornull 是在家里。答案: B。

发散 1-9 (2002NMET · 5)

When is the man checking in?

A. Friday.

B. Thursday.

C. Tuesday.

录音原文

—Good morning! Can I help you?

—Yes. I'd like a double room.

—How many nights do you plan to stay with us?

—Three. I'll be checking out Friday morning.

分析 本题要求考生推算答话人预订房间的时间。

解 抓住关键词“three”和“check out Friday morning(星期五早上退房)”可推出他 check in(订房)的时间是星期二。答案: C。

【题组点评】

简短对话材料虽短,但话题广泛,涉及购物、旅游、约会、问路、就餐、候车、看病、娱乐、上课等日常生活诸方面。事情发生的时间、地点,当事人的行为活动,对话人之间的关系,事件发生的方式、原因及结果,常是试题涉及的范围。由于录音只听一遍,这就要求考生在有限时间内具备善于抓住关键信息,当机立断,迅速处理信息的能力,切勿瞻前顾后,犹豫不决。

【名题 2】长段对话 (2000NMET · 12—14)

录音原文

听下面一段对话,回答第 12 至第 14 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

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: Doing 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?

试题解析

12. Who are the two speakers?

- A. A man and his wife. B. A man and his sister.
C. A man and his girlfriend.

分析 本题要求考生对对话者之间的关系进行判断。

解 关键句“when we were first married”表明他们是夫妇俩。答案:A。

13. 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.

分析 本题要求考生在听清并理解整篇对话的基础上推断说话人的意图和感受。

解 丈夫提出话题问妻子如何过周末,他认为目前夫妇俩各自与自己的朋友过周末的状况需要改变,言外之意是他对夫妇俩很少在一起过周末感到不愉快。答案:C。

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

- Who should get the car ready.
- How many friends they should invite.
- What food and drink they should prepare.

分析 要求考生透过说话者的语气揣摩出他们对周末野餐有何不同看法。

解 妻子提议“ You'll invite your friends and I'll invite mine ”, 丈夫则表示怀疑: “ But are you sure you really want all our friends to come along? ” 这表明丈夫对是否邀请他们所有朋友一起去野餐同妻子看法不同。答案: B。

【题型发散】

发散 1-10 (2001NMET·9—11)

录音原文

听下面一段对话, 回答第 9 至第 11 三个小题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间阅读这三个小题。

M: Hello, Nancy. This is Bob, How are you?

W: Fine, thank you. I'm a bit too busy though. You know, I'm trying to put eve-

rything in order in my new flat.

M: Oh, I see. Well, I was wondering if you like to go to the concert tomorrow night. I think it will be good, and if I remember correctly, you did say you like country music.

W: Yes. That's right, I do. It's nice of you to ask, Bob. But I don't think I can. Margaret has already asked me to see a friend, and then we'll go to the theatre together. In fact, she's getting the tickets this evening.

M: Oh, well, never mind. What about next weekend? This concert is still on then, I think, if you are free next Saturday.

W: Oh, I'd like to very much, but what time exactly?

M: It starts at seven thirty, I think.

W: Oh, good. That will be fine. The tennis match will be over by five o'clock, I am sure.

M: Good, I'll call you again when I get the tickets.

W: Sure, bye for now.

试题解析

9. Why did Bob call Nancy?

- A. To ask if she's got the tickets. B. To invite her out for an evening.
C. To offer his help with her new flat.

分析 本题要求考生判断 Bob 打电话给 Nancy 的原因。

解 从关键句“ Well, I was wondering if you like to go to the concert tomorrow night ”可知 Bob 邀请 Nancy 明晚去听音乐会, 与 B 项相符。答案: B。

10. What will Nancy be doing next Saturday afternoon?

- A. Watching a tennis match. B. Cleaning up the new flat.
C. Visiting a friend with Margaret.

分析 本题要求考生根据对话信息推测 Nancy 下星期六下午的活动。

解 从对话中, 可知 Bob 邀请 Nancy 改为下个星期六去听音乐会。Nancy 询问音乐会开场时间, Bob 回答七点半。Nancy 回答说很好, 并补充说: 网球赛将在五点结束(暗含并不影响她去听七点半的音乐会) 。由此可推 Nancy 下星期六下午在看网球赛。答案: A。

11. What has Nancy agreed to do with Bob next Saturday?

- A. To see a play. B. To attend a concert.
C. To buy concert tickets.

分析 本题要求考生了解话题的主旨。

解 本则对话始终围绕 Bob 邀请 Nancy 去听音乐会这一话题进行, B 项符合对话主旨。答案: B。

发散 1-11 (2002NMET·17—20)

录音原文

听下面一段对话, 回答 17—20 小题。你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

—Mrs Whinfield, thank you very much for allowing me to visit your wonderful garden. It really helps me a lot to write an article on Dorset gardens for our paper. Now I wonder if I could ask you a few questions.

—Yes, sure.

—Could you tell me when you became interested in gardening?

—Well, I was always interested in wild flowers and then in 1980 I read Margaret Fisher's book "Cartidge Garden Flowers", which is full of practical advice and personal opinions. But I was reading about plants that I didn't know. So I started to read as much as I could and get different writers' advice. I also used to visit Kew Gardens a lot. That was when we lived in Hallow, West London. I learned a lot from my visits. By the way, Dorset was one of England's three most beautiful towns, the other two being Wiltshire and Somerset. You must know that. I am often invited to give talks to biology students in colleges.

—Yes, certainly. That's why I came here. Mm, now what was your first garden like?

—It was a very tiny piece of land, which came with my house in Hallow, west of London.

—Do you grow many plants yourself?

—I don't grow many plants from seeds, but I have several friends, and we often give each other plants. My garden is a place which often reminds me of so many people through the plants they have given me.

试题解析

17. What was the purpose of Mrs Whinfield's visits to Kew Gardens?

- A. To learn more about plants. B. To write an article on gardens.
C. To meet the writers she read.

分析 本题考查考生推断 Mrs Whinfield 参观 Kew Gardens 的原因。

解 本题信息点在对话中间。考生可能会根据对话开头的干扰信息 "It really helps me a lot to write an article on Dorset gardens for our paper" 而误选 B。其实, 该题问的是园主本人 Mrs Whinfield 为何曾经去参观 Kew Gardens, 关键句 "But I was reading about plants that I didn't know. So I started to read as much as I could and get different writers' advice. I also used to visit Kew Gardens a lot" 才是回答本题的正确信息。答案: A。

18. Where did Mrs Whinfield live before she moved to her present home?

- A. Dorset. B. Somerset. C. West London.

分析 本题要求考生推断 Mrs Whinfield 曾经居住的地点。

解 关键句“ That was when we lived in Hallow, West London ”表明 Mrs Whinfield 曾经住在伦敦西部的 Hallow. 答案: C。

19. Where does Mrs Whinfield get most of her plants?

- A. She grows them from seeds. B. She gets them from her friends.
C. She buys them from a market.

分析 本题要求考生推测 Mrs Whinfield 花园中大部分植物的来源。

解 对白的结尾部分“ I don't grow many plants from seeds, but I have several friends, and we often give each other plants ”提供了该题的答案。答案: B。

20. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

- A. Tourist and gardener.
B. College professor and biology student.
C. Newspaper reporter and garden owner.

分析 本题要求考生判断对话人双方的身份。

解 本题所需信息在对白开头。第一说话人参观了 Mrs Whinfield 的花园, 其目的是为报纸写一篇有关 Dorset gardens 的文章, 可推知谈话的双方是记者和花园主人。答案: C。

【题组点评】

长段对话轮次多, 包含信息大, 谈话也较深入, 就对话内容测试的考题至少在两题以上, 对考生综合能力要求较高。考生在听第一遍时必须抓住大意, 理顺思路, 把握要点, 针对试题所考查的内容, 抓住关键线索, 进行信息处理, 初选答案, 听第二遍时复查核定, 这样才能提高答题的准确率。

【名题3】独白 (99 'NMET · 17—20)

录音原文

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至第 20 题。现在你有 20 秒钟的时间阅读这四个小题。

Now, back to the news. An early morning fire damaged the historic Galler House today. It destroyed the third floor of the building but fire fighters saved the first and second floors. There were only a few elderly people living in the building at the time, and they were carried out to safety. The Galler House was built in 1718 and was used as a hotel for over 150 years. George Washington stayed here in 1782. The Galler 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 most likely a burning cigarette caused it. Chief Barnes promised to