

目 录

1.英语学科概述.....	3
1.1 学习英语的意义及其在高考中的作用.....	3
1.2 高考英语测试的发展历程.....	3
1.3 新课程改革后高考英语改革.....	3
1.4 《新课程标准》及《考试大纲》中对语言技能和语言知识的要求	4
1.4.1 听力部分的能力要求.....	4
1.4.2 单项选择、语法部分的能力要求.....	5
1.4.3 完形填空部分的能力要求.....	5
1.4.4 阅读部分的能力要求.....	6
1.4.5 写作部分的能力要求.....	6
1.4.6 语言知识上的新要求.....	7
附录 1 英语课程标准、高考大纲、高考考试说明.....	8
附录 2 相关参考文献.....	9
2.英语学科命题趋势研究.....	11
2.1 听力选材真实、内容丰富、贴近生活，侧重考查获取事实性信息的能力和对信息进行推理判断的能力.....	11
2.1.1 【趋势剖析】	11
2.1.2 【真题回顾】	13
2.1.3 【我们的工作】	20
2.1.4 【备考战略】	23
2.2 单项部分突出语境，淡化语法，注重实际运用能力.....	25
2.2.1 【趋势剖析】	25
2.2.2 【真题回顾】	26
2.2.3 【我们的工作】	30
2.2.4 【备考战略】	36
2.3 完形填空强化语篇，弱化词法，突出综合运用能力的考查	36
2.3.1 【趋势剖析】	36

2.3.2 【真题回顾】	37
2.3.3 【我们的工作】	41
2.3.4 【备考战略】	49
2.4 阅读理解体裁全面，题材丰富，题型多样，全面考查了考生不同层面的阅读能力	49
2.4.1 【趋势剖析】	49
2.4.2 【真题回顾】	51
2.4.3 【我们的工作】	72
2.4.4 【备考战略】	92
2.5 写作体现实用性、真实性和开放性原则，侧重对实际应用能力的考查	93
2.5.1 【趋势剖析】	93
2.5.2 【真题回顾】	96
2.5.3 【我们的工作】	108
2.5.4 【备考战略】	119
附录 1 高考真题	120
附录 2 相关参考文献	121
附录 3 高考历年试题分析	错误！未定义书签。

英语学科研究报告

1. 英语学科概述

1.1 学习英语的意义及其在高考中的作用

语言是人类最重要的思维和交流工具,也是人们参与社会活动的重要条件。语言对促进人的全面发展具有重要意义。当今社会生活和经济活动日益全球化,外国语已经成为世界各国公民必备的基本素质之一。因此,学习和掌握外语,特别是英语,具有重要意义。

学生学习外语,一方面可以促进心智、情感、态度与价值观的发展和综合人文素养的提高,满足学生心智和情感态度的发展需求;另一方面,掌握一门国际通用语种可以为学习国外先进的文化、科学、技术和进行国际交往创造条件,满足高中毕业生就业、升学和未来生存发展的需要。

同时,进行外语教育还有利于提高国民素质,有利于我国对外开放和国际交往,有利于增强我国的综合国力,满足国家经济建设和科技发展对人才的需求。

因此,高中阶段的外语教育具有多重的人文和社会意义。

外语是高考若干学科之一,长期以来一直与语文、数学一起列为所有考生的必考科目,受到考生的广泛重视。目前,外语学科提供英、日、俄、德、法、西六个语种供考生选择,但选择英语的考生每年均超过考生总数的99%。由此可以看出,英语学科在高考中发挥着非常重要的作用。^①

1.2 高考英语测试的发展历程

回顾我国高考英语测试的历史发展轨迹,我们不难看出,我国普通高等学校招生统一考试英语学科的测试内容、题型的设置和阅卷方法的改革,大体上经历了以下四个阶段:

第一阶段:自1952年全国实施高等学校招生统一考试起,至1965年,即“文革”前夕止。此时我国的高考英语测试主要有3种题型,即阅读题、英译汉、汉译英。阅卷方式采用人工阅卷。

英语阅读题型所占分数比例为全卷的20%到36%,一般为100-300词的英语短文,要求考生在仔细阅读后用英语回答几个问题(1959年的阅读题甚至只要求考生用中文回答)。问题难度不一,三分之二的问题可以从原文中直接找出答案,三分之一的问题用How、Why之类的疑问词提问,相对来说难一些。

英译汉题型有两种形式。一种是句子英译汉,一般是给七、八个英文句子,要求译成汉语。另一种是短文英译汉,文章长短不一。例如,1961年考题仅100词左右,分值占总

^① 刘庆思.改革开放三十年来我国高考英语科的发展情况[J].课程教材教法,2008,(04).

分的 32%；而 1962 年有 203 词，分值占总分的 30%。1959 至 1964 年都是采取短文英译汉的题型。

此外，1962、1963 两年出现过阅读理解与英译汉混合题型：即在英语短文中有四句话，加有括号，要译成中文，另外还要用英语回答 6 个问题。1965 年还出现了一道五选一的多项选择题，这是我国高考英语历史上第一次使用该题型。

上述题型，在一定程度上反映了这个阶段高考英语命题的随意性很大，主观题型占很大的比例，还谈不上英语测试的科学化、规范化。

第二阶段：自 1977 年恢复高考起，到 1987 年为止。1977 年刚刚恢复高考时，英语由各省、直辖市、自治区自行命题和组织考试。自 1978 年起，高考英语由全国统一命题。80 年代中期，我国开始英语标准化的研究，并在广东进行试验。这一考试定名为 MET (Matriculation English Test)。其后，部分省（自治区）参与了这一试验。

第二阶段高考英语测试的主要特点是：命题逐步走向科学化、规范化。

在我国英语测试领域的先驱、原广州外国语学院院长桂诗春教授的带领下，我国高考英语测试在历经多年的徘徊与摸索之后，实现了向标准化测试的平稳过渡。

在第二阶段，试题变化较多，但最终走向了相对的稳定。首先，大题的总数不一致。1978 年为 6 题，1984、1985 年为 8 题，其余各年均均为 7 题。1986 年，除 7 题正题外，另有一道附加题，当然该题成绩仅供参考。1987 年改为 7 题，与 MET 一致，以后多年都是这样。其次，试题题型有变化。1978 年的高考题，继承了“文革”前的基本题型，大部分是主观性题型，增加了 1965 年才出现的多项选择题 (multiple choice)，但其形式已由五选一改成了四选一。另外，1978 年试题出现了句型转换和短文填空两个新题型。从 1980 年起，不考英译汉；从 1982 年起，汉译英题型也消失了。从 1987 年起，短文填空改为四选一的完形填空 (Cloze)。多项选择题 1978 年为三选一，1979 年改为四选一，其后一直采用四选一的形式。1987 年，题型已向 MET 试卷靠拢。

1985 年以后，阅卷方式也进行了重大改革，参加标准化考试试验的省（自治区）均实现了机器审阅客观性试题。另外，在 1985 年，上海市已开始高考单独命题的探索。

第三阶段：从 1988 年起，到 2001 年止。从 1988 年起，全国各地均实现了高考英语标准化考试 (MET)。从 1990 年起，当时的国家教委又推出了 NMET (National Matriculation English Test)，并逐渐推广到全国。自 2000 年起，江苏等省试点加试听力 (Listening Comprehension)，2001 年起，听力测试正式计入高考总分。与此同时，去掉了语音知识、补全对话和单词拼写部分，减少了单项填空部分试题的数量。在由 MET 向 NMET 的过渡中，高考英语试题的显著变化有：总分由 100 分改为 150 分；以 2001 年高考为例，全国卷、上海卷均包括 Listening Comprehension, Grammar and vocabulary, Cloze, Reading Comprehension, Writing 等几个部分。不过，全国卷 Writing 部分第一节为 Correction，上海卷则为 Translation。其余部分均采用标准化题型，阅卷方式采用机器阅卷（阅标准化客观题部分）与人工阅卷（阅写作主观题部分）相结合。

第四阶段:从 2002 年起至今。2002 年,北京市开始高考单独命题,英语试题题型与全国卷一致,初步形成了全国卷、上海卷、北京卷三足鼎立的局面。2003 年高考,北京卷在题型设置上大胆创新,摒弃了写作部分一直存在争议的短文改错题型,采用两篇作文(情景作文与开放式作文相结合)的考查方式,旨在考查考生的创新能力。上海卷听力部分还增加了 8 题单词填空的主观题型。2004 年则是我国高考历史上改革幅度最大的一年,除了上海、北京继续单独命题外,又新增天津、重庆、江苏、浙江、福建、湖南、湖北、辽宁、广东等九省市单独命题,全国卷又按地区的不同命制了四份试题,广东省的英语也分为两份。2005 年高考单独命题的省份继续增加,而且上海市的高考英语题型构成推陈出新,有比较大的变化,即语法题由 20 题压缩为 15 题;单独设置的词汇题取消,在语法部分设置 5 题词汇题;阅读理解由四篇增加为五篇,其中增加的那篇是新题型,采用从六个选项中选出五个答案的匹配题,每题一分;翻译部分增加一题,分值增加五分。由此可见,我国的高考英语测试题型日臻完善。本阶段阅卷方式采用机器阅卷(阅标准化客观题部分)与人工阅卷(阅写作主观题部分)相结合,但人工阅卷部分(如写作)在部分省市开始尝试网上阅卷,即将考生的主观题答案扫描上网,让两位阅卷老师同时评分,一般采用两个得分的平均值;如果差异过大,电脑会自动将试卷转发给另一组阅卷老师,或转给阅卷领导小组裁决,这就在最大程度上保证了主观题评分的公正性。

自上世纪 50 年代初的主观题型到 80 年代末的 MET,再到 90 年代初的 NMET,直到如今的分省市单独命题,我国高考英语测试沐浴着改革开放的春风,迅速地走向成熟,并成为当今世界上规模最大的英语标准化测试。目前,高考英语测试正处在不断改进、完善的过程中。^①

1.3 新课程改革后高考英语改革

2003 年,教育部在原《教学大纲》的基础上制订了各学科普通高中《课程标准》,开始对中学的教学内容、教学方法和评价方法等进行较为彻底的改革。新课改后课程内容更加关注学生的生活以及与现代社会和科技发展的联系,关注学生的学习兴趣和经验。不再单纯以学科为中心组织教学内容,不再刻意追求学科体系的严密性、完整性、逻辑性,而是从高中学生发展的需要出发,结合社会和学科发展的实际,精选学生终身发展必备的知识,课程内容既要体现其时代性,又要反映其基础性,同时还强调选择性,以满足不同学生发展的需要。课程内容的这一变化,将会有效地改变学生学习生活和现实世界相脱节的状况,极大地调动学生学习的主动性和积极性。

新课改试验首先在山东、广东、海南和宁夏进行,而参加试验的学生于 2007 年高中毕业,参加普通高考。为此,教育部组织进行了新一轮的高考改革。

高中英语课程改革毫无疑问对高考英语改革提出了新的任务和新的课题。2007 年山东、宁夏、广东和海南;2008 年江苏;2009 天津、浙江、福建、安徽和辽宁;2010 年北京、

^①刘决生.我国高考英语测试的历史与现状[J].上海教育科研,2005,(3):40-43.

陕西、吉林、湖南和黑龙江，先后开始普通高中新课改后的高考改革。2010年江西、山西、河南和新疆也实施了普通高中新课改后的高考改革。新课改背景下的高考英语改革坚持“突出语篇，强调应用，注重交际”这一命题原则，体现了“稳中有变，变中求新”的命题指导思想，对高中英语课程改革具有较好的导向性与前瞻性^①。一是高考英语改革根据现代外语教学与测试发展的要求，体现了高中英语新课程的评价理念，在如何考查考生语言能力运用问题上作出了不懈的努力和探索；二是高考英语试题在测试的深度和广度上有了新的拓展，进一步强化了测试目标的设定、测试内容的筛选和考点均衡的分配。

1.4 《新课程标准》及《考试大纲》中对语言技能和语言知识的要求

高考改革主要体现在两个方面：一是高考科目组的调整，二是考试内容的更新。^②各自命题省份，在考试中心的指导下，根据本省情况，依据《课程标准》和《考试大纲》分别制订了自己的“考试说明”，对试卷结构和考查内容进行了调整。在研究各地高考试卷前，我们有必要了解《课程标准》和《考试大纲》中所规定的各种语言技能和提出的新的语言知识的要求。

《课程标准》中将语言技能分为听、说、读、写四种技能。当前，我国高考英语中对“说”进行考查的地区很少，只有上海、江苏、广东等有条件的省市进行口试，并将口语成绩作为英语专业及涉外专业录取新生的依据。因此，在此只侧重分析《课程标准》中听、读、写技能的要求。通观全国各地高考英语试卷，对这三项能力的考查则主要体现在听力、单项、完形填空、阅读和写作部分中。

1.4.1 听力部分的能力要求

2003年颁布的新课标对高中学生写作能力的要求在原来《高中英语教学大纲》的基础上有所提高，它对高中必须达到的九级语言技能的听力能力要求如下：

- ❁ 能听懂有关部门熟悉话题的演讲、讨论、辩论和报告；
- ❁ 能听懂国内外一般的英语新闻广播；
- ❁ 能抓住较长发言的内容要点，理解讲话人的观点及意图；
- ❁ 能从言谈中判断对方的态度、喜恶、立场及隐含意思等；
- ❁ 能理解一般的幽默；
- ❁ 能在听的过程中克服一般性的口音干扰。

在应试方面，高考大纲中对听力部分要求为听懂有关日常生活中所熟悉话题的简短独白和对话，高考中听力技能的试题设计要求如下：

^①平克虹. 高考英语试卷结构与题型的发展与演变[J]. 中小学外语教学(中学篇), 2006(11): 1-6.

^②刘庆思. 改革开放三十年来我国高考英语科的发展情况[J]. 课程教材教法, 2008, (04).

表 1 高考中听力技能的试题设计要求

测试要点	测试方式	说明
1.获取具体的、事实性信息;	1.单项选择;	所选语言材料要体现
2.理解主旨、要义;	2.是非题;	真实口语交际语段的
3.对所听到内容的背景,说话者之间的关系进行简单的推断;	3.完成句子;	特点,长度适中,语
4.理解说话者的意图、观点或态度;	4.完成图表;	速正常。
5.记录或加工所获取信息。	5.简单记录、总结;	
	6.按指令完成任务。	

获取事实性的具体信息的能力: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、价钱、数量、事情的前因后果、方式方法等,这些信息是理解对话或独白的重点。

理解主旨和要义的能力:任何一段对话或独白总会围绕一个主旨或一个中心思想展开。有时主旨大意较明确,有时贯穿整个对话或独白,需考生自己去归纳、概括。

对所听内容作出简单推断的能力:根据对话内容,在理解的基础上对说话背景、说话者之关系等作出推理。

理解说话者的意图、观点和态度的能力:有时说话者的意图或观点是隐含在对话、独白的字里行间,需要考生自己去揣摩、判断。

记录或加工所获取信息的能力:对所听到的内容进行分析处理,以文字形式表达出来。

1.4.2 单项选择、语法部分的能力要求

根据《高中英语课程标准》中关于语言技能的要求,结合高考大纲和各地考试说明,高考英语单项选择题对考生能力和知识的考查具体体现在以下三个方面:

- ✿ 一是特定语境中理解运用语法知识的能力;
- ✿ 二是特定语境中理解运用词汇知识的能力;
- ✿ 三是特定语境中理解运用日常用语的能力。

《考试大纲》中要求考生能够运用基本的语法知识,掌握 3000-3500 个词汇和 400-500 个习惯用语或固定搭配,并且能从语言运用的角度出发,把语言的形式、意义和用法有机结合起来,能在具体语境中了解和掌握语法的表意功能。

1.4.3 完形填空部分的能力要求

“完形填空测试要求测试对象补全某一个语篇中被以任意比例或者固定比例删掉的词或短语,删词比例一般在 5 到 10 个词之间不等”。它以格式塔心理学中的完形概念为基础,强调语言综合能力的考查。实际上,完形填空是 Taylor(1953)设计用于测试文章可读度的程序,后来被用于测试英语本族语者的阅读能力,再后来才被用于考查学生外语或第二外语综合运用能力。^①

^①毛延生,张建丽.国内完形填空研究 20 年述评[J].外语教学理论与实践,2008(2):55-61.

根据《高中课程标准》对语言技能的评价要求，可以看出完形填空考查的以下6种能力：

- ✿ 对固定搭配掌握能力；
- ✿ 对句型结构的分析能力；
- ✿ 对文化信息和背景常识的理解能力；
- ✿ 对文段逻辑结构的分析能力；
- ✿ 对文章语境的把握能力；
- ✿ 对文章主旨大意的理解能力。

结合完形填空对知识点的考查，对这些能力的考查又可从低到高可分为四层：

- (1) 单词层次：只需看单词，无需看单词外的上下文就能决定答案。
- (2) 词组层次：选项与前后词有固定搭配的关系，只需看空前后的词便能决定答案。
- (3) 句子层次：在本句之内就可以决定空缺需要填什么词，不用超出句子的范围。
- (4) 语篇层次：空缺需要填什么词，要超出句子在语篇语境的层次上加以考虑。

1.4.4 阅读部分的能力要求

总体来说，阅读被认为是一种在读者与篇章之间发生的选择性过程。在这一过程中读者的背景知识及各种语言知识与篇章中的信息相互交流，最后获得对篇章的理解。阅读能力是可分的。它是一个由众多不同类型、不同层次的小能力或次能力组合而成的概念，测试和教授阅读能力实际就是测试和教授这些众多的小能力或次能力。近年来的考试大纲明确规定以下五种基本能力：

- ✿ 词义判断能力
- ✿ 单句理解能力
- ✿ 细节定位能力
- ✿ 推测判断能力
- ✿ 总结归纳能力

1.4.5 写作部分的能力要求

2003年颁布的新课标对高中学生写作能力的要求在原来《高中英语教学大纲》的基础上有所提高，它对九级语言技能的写作能力要求如下：

- ✿ 能用英文书写摘要、报告、通知和公务信函等；
- ✿ 能比较详细和生动地用英语描述情景、态度或感情；
- ✿ 能阐述自己的观点和评述他人的观点，文体恰当，用词准确；
- ✿ 能在写作中恰当地处理引用的资料及他人的原话；
- ✿ 能填写各种表格，写个人简历和申请书，用语基本正确、得当；
- ✿ 能做简单的笔头翻译；
- ✿ 能在以上写作过程中做到文字通顺，格式正确。

在应试方面，作文在整张试卷中比重有所上升，文章篇幅加长，对文章的层次要求更高。《课程标准》中对高考中写作技能的试题设计要求如下：

表 2 高考中写作技能的试题设计要求

测试要点	测试方式	说明
1.内容清楚、连贯； 2.结构完整； 3.逻辑性强； 4.主题突出； 5.用词及文体恰当。	1.短文写作（日记、小故事等）； 2.实用性写作（卡片、信件、说明、留言、填写表格等）； 3.图文信息转换（图表描述、信息解读、写配图说明）； 4.接续完成文段； 5.写电子邮件等。	1.写作任务、话题、语言结构、文体等要求应与高中学生认知能力发展、生活体验和语言能力相适应； 2.文段长度依写作任务和测试要求可控制在 50-200 词左右。

1. 4. 6 语言知识上的新要求

《课程标准》规定了高中学生应该学习和掌握的英语语言基础知识，包括语音、词汇、语法、功能和话题等五个方面的内容。其中语音、词汇、语法为旧大纲中出现的语言知识要素，而功能和话题则为新《课程标准》中新增的语言知识目标。根据国家英语课程要求的分级目标，高中毕业时应达到的基本要求为八级目标，下面为《课程标准》中对“功能”和“话题”规定的八级目标：

表 3 《课程标准》中对“功能”和“话题”规定的八级目标

语言知识	目标要求
功能	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 在更广的语境中恰当理解和表达问候、告别、感谢、介绍等交际功能； 2. 在日常人际交往中有效地使用得体的语言进行表达，如发表意见、进行判断、责备、投诉等； 3. 灵活运用已经学过的常用功能项目，进一步学习并掌握新的语言功能项目； 4. 在实际生活中较熟练地实现信息沟通的目的。
话题	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 熟悉个人、家庭和社会交往等方面的话题； 2. 进一步熟悉有关日常生活、兴趣爱好、风俗习惯、科学文化等方面的话题； 3. 熟悉我国一般社会生活的话题：职业、节日、风俗、社交礼仪； 4. 了解有关英语国家日常生活习惯的话题。

附录 1 英语课程标准、高考大纲、高考考试说明

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- 国家教育部. 英语课程标准[M].北京:北京师范大学出版社. 2003.
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- 2005-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试大纲（新课标版）. 教育部考试中心.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试北京卷考试说明. 北京市考试院.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试上海卷考试说明. 上海市考试院.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试湖北卷考试说明. 湖北省考试院.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试广东卷考试说明. 广东省考试院.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试重庆卷考试说明. 重庆市考试院.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试江苏卷考试说明. 江苏省考试院.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试辽宁卷考试说明. 辽宁省考试院.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试福建卷考试说明. 福建省考试院.
- 2004-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试浙江卷考试说明. 浙江省考试院.
- 2005-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试江西卷考试说明. 江西省考试院.
- 2005-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试天津卷考试说明. 天津市考试院.
- 2005-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试湖南卷考试说明. 湖南省考试院.
- 2005-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试山东卷考试说明. 山东省考试院.
- 2005-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试安徽卷考试说明. 安徽省考试院.
- 2006-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试陕西卷考试说明. 陕西省考试院.
- 2006-2011 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试四川卷考试说明. 四川省考试院.
- 2007-2010 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试海南/宁夏卷考试说明. 海南省考试院/宁夏考试院.

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2. 英语学科命题趋势研究

结合《普通高中英语课程标准》，参考《高考英语考试大纲》和各地《考试说明》，通过对 2004-2012 年全国各地高考英语试题进行统计和分析，我们得出了关于高考英语试题的以下五点趋势。对每个趋势进行剖析后，我们在【真题回顾】中摘取每年部分地区的高考真题进一步展现所得趋势的可靠性。同时在【我们的工作】中，通过对 2012 年高考真题的分析进一步对趋势规律进行验证后，展示了我们的 UMS 系统、《高分策略》和《高考预测卷》中符合高考英语试题趋势的部分试题。最后根据对高考试题的研究和所得趋势，给广大师生提供一些备考战略迎接下一次高考。

2.1 听力选材真实、内容丰富、贴近生活，侧重考查获取事实性信息的能力和对信息进行推理判断的能力

2.1.1 【趋势剖析】

◆ 听力材料题材丰富、生活气息浓厚、注重实用。各地偏爱“人际关系”、“计划与愿望”、“旅游与交通”、“学校生活”四大话题。

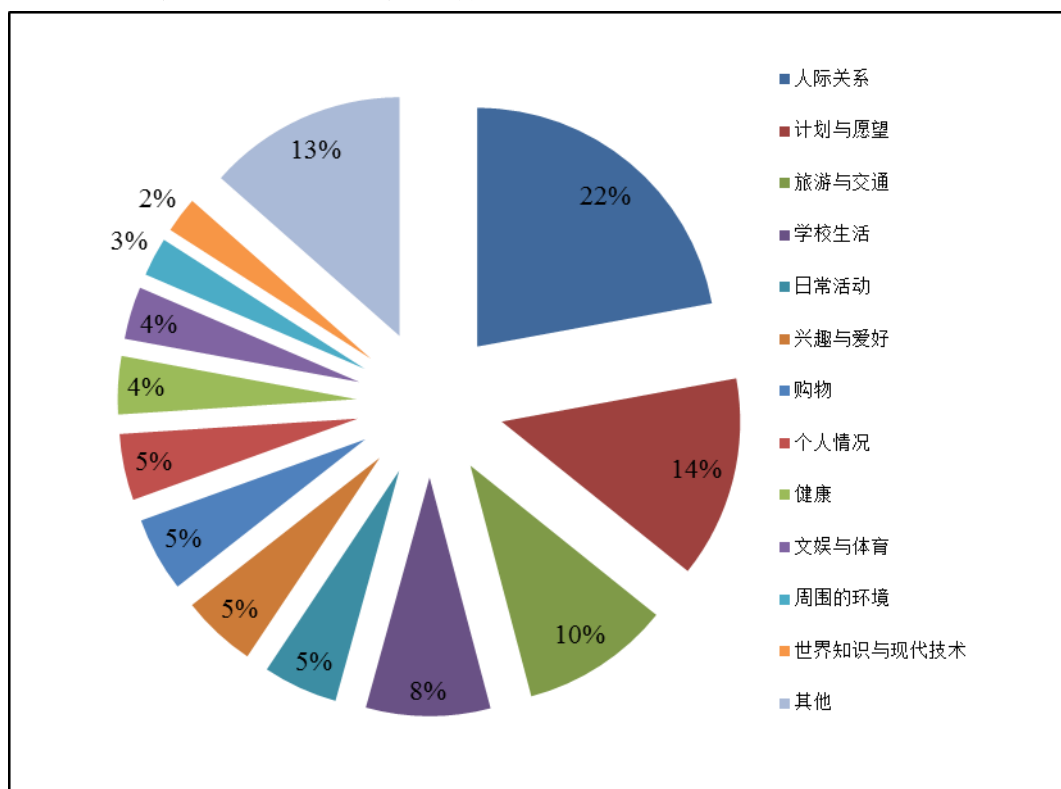


图 1 2004-2012 年全国高考听力材料高频话题分布^①

首先，通过对 2004-2012 年全国各地区听力材料的题材分布进行统计，发现听力取材的分布基本覆盖了《课程标准》中所列出的话题，体现了听力选材丰富，内容涉及面广泛，

^①此统计数据参考了邓北平. 我国高考英语听力考试的历史与现状研究 (一). <http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog492fa15e0100dp9a.html>

这对《课程标准》要求的拓宽中学生视野，提高他们对中外文化异同的敏感性和鉴别能力相契合。

其次，九年来各地听力材料的高频话题有“人际关系”、“计划与愿望”、“旅游与交通”、“学校生活”四大话题，其中尤以“人际关系”话题最热。除此之外，还有“日常活动”、“兴趣与爱好”、“购物”和“个人情况”等话题受到青睐。这些高频话题大都选自真实语境，非常贴近中学生的实际生活，符合学生们的兴趣。

同时，近年高考中涉及较少的话题有“历史与地理”、“语言学习”、“自然”等，这些话题一是不适合作为听力话题，二是离中学生的生活实际较远。可见，高考听力选材注重贴近生活，紧密联系实际，追求材料的实用性（听力题材分布统计表见附录3）。

◆听力试题侧重考查学生获取事实性信息的能力和进行推理判断的能力。

通过对近9年高考英语全国各地听力题目的统计发现，考查学生获取事实性信息的能力和进行推理判断的能力的题目在高考听力试题中所占比重最大，出题频率居高不下（见图2）。

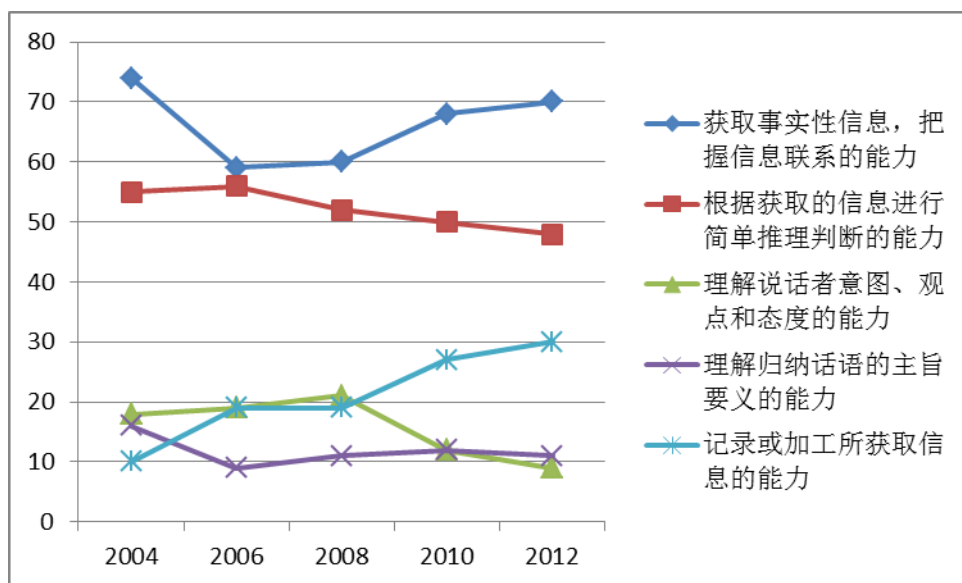


图2 2004-2012年全国高考听力能力考查趋向分析

听力题中的细节题主要考查考生获取事实性的具体信息的能力，侧重对时间、地点、人物、价格、数量、事情的前因后果、方式方法等信息的理解和捕捉。这些信息往往可以直接在材料中获得。推理判断题则要求考生根据对话内容，在理解的基础上对谈话地点、背景、说话者之关系等作出推理，因此学生要对获得的信息进行加工后才能推理出答案。

基于对9年来全国八个地区听力试题的趋势分析，可以见到，近年来高考听力能力考查的趋势仍然是考查学生获取事实性信息和对信息进行推理判断这两大能力，因此学生应重点加强这两项能力的培养。

另一方面，通过趋向分析可以看出，考查学生记录或加工所获取信息的能力呈逐年上升趋势。上海自2004到2012年一直在考查这一能力，重庆和广东也于2005年开始引入相关题型。值得一提的是，2010年北京卷也新加入了填空型听力题，据此可见高考听力在保持稳定的基础上，进一步加强对综合语言运用能力的考查。

2.1.2 【真题回顾】

✿ 高考高频话题“人际关系”

1. (2005 北京卷, 4)

【听力原文】

W: We are having a little party at the weekend. Can you and Mary come?

M: That sounds nice. Thank you. But I'll have to check with Mary first.

【解析】本题的选材属于“人际关系”类话题，是高考听力中的高频话题。

2. (2007 上海卷, 9)

【听力原文】

M: Let's go watch the fireworks tonight.

W: I have tickets to the theatre.

【解析】本题的选材属于“人际关系”类话题。

3. (2009 重庆卷, 4)

【听力原文】

M: Can you stay for a tea?

W: I'd love to, but I have to buy some fruits before the kids get home.

【解析】本题的选材为“人际关系”类话题，材料中的男士对女士进行邀请，属于《课标》中“人际关系”子话题中的 *getting together*，是高考听力高频话题。

✿ 高考高频话题“计划与愿望”

1. (2006 上海卷, 1)

【听力原文】

—Were you here on March 5th?

—Mm, not really. In fact I arrived three days later.

【解析】本题的选材属于“计划与愿望”类话题，是高考听力高频话题。

✿ 高考高频话题“旅游与交通”

1. (2004 湖北卷, 10)

【听力原文】

W: Excuse me, can you tell me if I can go directly to Sevenoaks from here?

M: Sevenoaks, Oh, yes, the train goes in about 3 minutes. But it will be a stopping train.

W: Stopping? You mean it is a slow one.

M: Yes, it stops at every station. I took it a week ago.

W: Right, and how long is that journey?

M: That will take about, err, one hour and a half.

W: Oh, dear.

M: Well, that's the only train to Sevenoaks. I guess.

W: I have to do that, then. Thank you.

【解析】本题的选材属于“旅游与交通”类子话题，是高考听力高频话题。

2. (2009 天津卷, 70)

【听力原文】

W: Good morning.

M: Good morning. What can I do for you?

W: I'd like a ticket to New York, please.

M: Round trip?

W: No, one way.

M: Okey, that'll be 55.

W: \$55? Last time I took this coach it was only 50. Hmm, does this coach still leave 2:15?

M: 2:15 at Gate 11. You ought to be at door by 2:00, though.

W: Fine.

M: Do you want to check in your suitcases?

W: Just two. I'll carry the other one with me.

M: That's good. We can only check in two anyway. Give these baggage tickets to the driver when you get to New York.

W: Okay, thanks a lot.

M: You're welcome. Have a good trip.

【解析】本题的选材属于“旅游与交通”类话题，属于高频话题。

✿ 高考高频话题“日常生活”

1. (2007 湖南卷, 2)

【听力原文】

W: Oh, my goodness. You must have left the book in the taxi. It's a very good book, you know.

M: But I tell you I didn't take it. I remember clearly. Did you put it in our bedroom? Err, yes, on your dressing table.

【解析】 本题的选材属“日常生活”类话题。

✿ 高考高频话题“购物”

1. (2008 湖北卷, 1)

【听力原文】

M: Excuse me. Is this dictionary available?

W: Ur...Oxford Learners Dictionary, the seventh edition? I am sorry. It's sold out.

M: Oh, that's too bad.

【解析】 本题的选材属于“购物”类话题, 属于高频考点。

✿ 高考能力考查趋势“获取事实性信息的能力”

1. (2007 天津卷, 76)

【听力原文】

W: I can't find my purse.

M: Oh, no. Maybe you left it at the bank. You took it out when you cashed the cheque.

W: But I remember having it after that.

M: Well, you paid for the coffee when we were in that coffee shop. Remember?

W: That's right. I remember feeling it to my pocket as we walked out.

M: And then, we dropped in ... bookshop.

W: Yes. But I remember taking a piece of paper out of my purse to write down the name of the book on it. I think I must have left the purse on the shelf. I'll call the bookshop and see if they found it.

【题目】

Which is the right order of the places the speakers have been to?

A. Coffee shop—bookshop—bank

B. Bookshop—bank—coffee shop

C. Bank—coffee shop—bookshop

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查获取事实性信息的能力。虽然相关信息都在材料中直接给出，但是要求学生认真听清顺序，做出正确的排序。

2. (2010 全国卷 I, 4)

【听力原文】

W: National Bank, can I help you?

M: Yes, please. What are your business hours?

W: We open at 9:00 and close at 4:00 during the week, on Saturday we close one hour earlier at 3:00, and we are closed on Sunday.

【题目】

When does the bank close on Saturday?

A. AT 1:00 p.m.

B. AT 3:00 p.m.

C. AT 4:00 p.m.

【答案】B

【解析】考查获取事实性信息的能力。听力材料中出现多个时间，需要学生认真听清材料避免混乱。

◆高考能力考查趋势“推理判断的能力”

1. (2006 全国卷 I, 10)

【听力原文】

M: Hi, you must be that new secretary, welcome! I'm Tom Robison from public relations.

W: Hi, Mr. Robison. Thanks. My name's Lisa Jones, working in sales now.

M: Please call me Tom, Lisa.

W: OK, Tom. Have you worked here long?

M: Yes, over 20 years.

W: Wow that is a long time. Do you enjoy working here?

M: Well, yes. I suppose I took the job because err well the money is good, and it's good

place to work in, but to be honest, what I really enjoy is the chance to go abroad, just visiting other countries. That's the best thing.

W: That's nice, for me the best thing about working here is that I live close to the office, I can go home for lunch, and I don't have to worry about the traffic.

【题目】

What is the relationship between the speakers?

- A. Fellow clerks.
- B. Boss and secretary.
- C. Customer and salesperson.

【答案】考查推理判断的能力。问及说话者之间关系的题目在高考中十分常见，要求学生根据文中的线索来推测出两者关系，本材料中的开始部分，男士介绍自己是公共关系部的，而女士说自己是销售部的，并且由后面的谈话可知是同事间互相交流经验，故可知两人是 Fellow clerks。

2. (2008 广东卷, 6)

【听力原文】

Rainforests are the lungs of the planet-storing vast quantities of carbon dioxide and producing a significant amount of the world's oxygen. Rainforests have their own perfect system for guaranteeing their own survival; the tall trees make a cover of branches and leaves which protect themselves, smaller plants, and the forest animals from heavy rain, dry heat and strong winds.

Amazingly, the trees grow in such a way that their leaves and branches, although close together, never actually touch those of another tree. Scientists think this is a deliberate method to prevent the spread of any tree diseases and make life more difficult for leaf-eating insects. To survive in the forest, animals must climb from tree to tree. The ground floor of the forest is not all covered with leaves and bushes, but is where leaves turn into food for the trees and other forest life.

They are not called rainforests for nothing! Rainforests can produce 75% of their own rain. At least 80 inches of rain a year is normal and in some areas there may be as much as 430 inches of rain annually. This is real rain. In just two hours, streams can rise ten to twenty feet.

【题目】

How do rainforests manage to survive?

- A. By storing large quantities of carbon dioxide.
- B. By developing ways to protect themselves.
- C. By producing a large amount of oxygen.

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查推理判断的能力。听力材料的开始就提到了” Rainforests have their own perfect system for guaranteeing their own survival”，其后面就是热带雨林生存的方式，但是选项没有直接从文中截取，而是需要学生理解并归纳推理出正确的答案。

3. (2009 湖南卷, 1)

【听力原文】

W: I don't know what's wrong with my watch. It was just a month ago that I had it repaired.

M: Don't waste your time and money any more, it's a very old watch and is quite worn out.

【题目】

What does the man mean?

- A. It will take about one month to repair the watch.
- B. It costs too much to have the watch repaired.
- C. The watch is no longer worth repairing

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查推理判断的能力。试题中的选项在原材料中无法找到，而是需要学生对说话者的话语有所理解并猜测其意思。材料中男士说这块表太旧了，不值得再浪费时间和金钱在它上面，可以推测出他的意思是 C The watch is no longer worth repairing 这块表不值得再修了。

4. (2010 上海卷, 1)

【听力原文】

W: Excuse me, I received this electric toothbrush as a gift, and I'd like to return it as I already have one.

M: Sorry, you can only exchange it for something else of equal value.

【题目】

What's probably the man?

- A. A shop assistant.
- B. A dentist.
- C. An electrician.
- D. A bank clerk.

【答案】A

【解析】考查推理判断的能力。由材料中女士想要退货因为已经有了相同的牙刷，男士表示无法退货但是可以换一件价值相当的商品，可推理知道此情景是发生在商店或者超市中，故判断男士为 shop assistant。

✿“高考能力考查趋势”记录或加工所获取信息的能力”

1. (2010 北京卷, 16-20)

【听力原文】

W: Hello, Home & Office Supplies. Can I help you?

M: Yes, it's Thompson Electronics here. We have an account with you.

W: Oh, yes. How can I help?

M: We just have some printers delivered, but they are the wrong ones.

W: Oh, dear. I do apologize for the mistake.

M: I don't know how you could have got it wrong. We order from you all the time.

W: I know. But unfortunately, we've been having a problem with our computer system.

M: Well, how can we sort this out?

W: Could you bear with me a moment please? Ah, yes, I have the order here. You want 25 HW3C56 printers. Is that correct?

M: Yes, that's right. But you sent us 25 HW56 instead.

W: I see. I'll sort it out right away and we'll post the order special delivery.

M: Thanks.

W: I'll put a \$300 credit on your account to make up the inconvenience as well. Is that all right?

M: Oh, that's very nice. Thanks.

Customer Complaint Form(客户投诉表)

Customer	Thompson Electronics
Problem	A <u>16</u> delivery: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Printers ordered: 25 HW <u>17</u> ● Printers delivered: 25 HW56
Cause	A computer <u>18</u> problem
Solution (解决方案)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post the correct order <u>19</u> delivery Put a \$300 <u>20</u> on the customer's account

【答案】 16. wrong 17. 3C56/3c56 18. system 19. special 20. credit

【解析】 考查记录或加工所获取信息的能力。学生做这种题时应首先看清表、以及表中的相关内容，带着问题去听，就会减少漏听率。

2.1.3 【我们的工作】

✿ 2012 高考试题分析

我们对已掌握的高考英语全国 I 卷进行统计分析发现，全国 I 卷的听力部分选材也体现了“题材丰富、生活气息浓厚、注重实用”的特点。如下表所示，听力材料中涉及的话题均与日常生活贴近（表 4）。

表 4 2012 年听力部分能力考查（全国 I 卷）

话题	听力材料数量
人际交往	3
购物	2
文娱与体育	2
学校生活	1
计划与愿望	1

从下表中（表 5）可以看出全国 I 2012 年高考英语听力试题侧重考查学生获取事实性信息的能力、记录或加工所获取的信息的能力和进行推理判断的能力。

表 5 2012 年高考英语全国 I 听力能力考查统计

考查能力	题目数量
获取事实性信息，把握信息联系的能力	8
记录或加工所获取的信息的能力	5

根据所获取的信息进行简单推断的能力	4
理解说话者的意图、观点和态度的能力	2
理解归纳话语的主旨要义的能力	1

❁ 2012 高考试题对照

◆ 《高考预测卷》

在《高考预测卷》中涵盖了许多“人际交往”、“计划与愿望”、“购物”、“学校生活”等热门话题的听力材料，同时含有考查获取事实性信息的能力、进行推理判断的能力和记录或加工所获取信息能力的题目。同时我们发现，在 2012 高考英语听力试题中也出现了对这几方面的考查，详见下表：

《高考预测卷》与真题对照

《高考预测卷》	2012 高考听力试题
2012 高考预测卷（六）	（2012 全国 I 卷）
2012 高考预测卷（八）	（2012 全国 I 卷）
2012 高考预测卷（二）	（2012 全国 I 卷）
2012 高考预测卷（一）	（2012 北京卷）
.....

相似题例证

来源	听力原文与试题
2012 全国 I 卷, Text 1	<p>【题目】</p> <p>1. Where does this conversation probably take place?</p> <p>A. In a bookstore. B. In a classroom. C. In a library.</p> <p>【答案】C</p> <p>【解析】 话题为“学校生活”。</p>
2012 高考 预测卷 (二),	<p>Good morning, boys and girls. Welcome to our sports camp. Before you are divided into groups, I'd like to give you some information about the plans for this week. During your time here, you'll play at least 12 different sports. In the mornings, there are plenty of programs, but you will have a free choice at afternoon activities. Now, clothes. You can wear your track suits</p>

Text 10	<p>for most sports although you should remember to bring shorts and T-shirts each day as well, in case of being taught. We do both outdoor sports and indoor activities. So make sure that you have two pairs of sports shoes with you too. Lunches are served in the dining room between a quarter past twelve and a quarter to two. We also have shopping center where you can buy drinks, chocolates and biscuits. But a word of warning, don't eat too much at the time, or you won't be able to run as fast.</p> <p>【解析】 本题的选材属于” 学校生活” 类话题。</p>
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来源	听力原文与试题
2012 全国 I 卷, Text 3	<p>3. What are the two speakers mainly talking about?</p> <p>A. Their friend Jane. B. a weekend trip. C. A radio programme.</p> <p>【答案】 B</p> <p>【解析】 本题涉及的话题为《课标》中“计划与愿望”中的“planning”。</p>
2012 高考 预测卷 (八), Text 2	<p>M: Will you do anything exciting this summer, Sunday?</p> <p>W: Most likely. My daughter and I have planned to rent a beach house in Florida for two weeks.</p> <p>M: That's great!</p> <p>【解析】 本题的选材属于” 计划与愿望” 类话题。</p>

来源	听力原文与试题
2012 全国 I 卷,4	<p>【题目】</p> <p>4. What will the woman probably do?</p> <p>A. Catch a train. B. See the man off. C. Go shopping.</p> <p>【答案】 C</p> <p>【解析】 本题的选材属于“购物”类话题。</p>
2012 高考 预测卷 (一),	<p>【题目】 What are the two speakers probably talking about?</p> <p>A. She is fond of shopping B. She changed her bicycle last Sunday. C. She does well in bargaining.</p>

Text 1	【解析】 本题的选材属于“购物”类话题。
来源	听力原文与试题
2011 北京 卷, Text 5	5. Why did the woman apologize? A. She made a late delivery. B. She went to the wrong place. C. She couldn't take the cake back. 【解析】 话题为《课标》中“人际关系”类话题。
2012 高考 预测卷 (六), Text 1	M: We are having a party this evening. Would you come and have a drink? W: I'd love to, but I have to work at the café nearby. 【解析】 本题的选材属于“人际关系”类话题。

2.1.4 【备考战略】

听力是高考英语卷面的第一部分，同学们做听力题时难免会有些紧张。但如果平时同学们能有针对性地加强听力训练，并注意运用以下方法，就能顺利解决每一道听力试题。

🎯 选择反映时代气息与文化背景的材料。

选择反映时代气息与文化背景的听力材料，可以在听的实践中学习处理语言的能力，例如考试中常会出现一些平时少见的人名地名，需要考生学会应对。尤其需要在平时训练中注意培养英语语言文化意识。

🎯 确定任务要求，训练听力技巧。

听是交际的主要方式，听英语时应该确定恰当的任务。要多关注所听内容的背景，谈话或对话的话题中心，说话人彼此关系与各自态度等，而不是脱离话题中心去单纯追求某一细节。需要注重听力技巧的培养与训练，寻求符合语言习得规律的有效途径，而不是简单重复，盲目做题。

🎯 捕捉信号词，明辨主次信息。

听录音时，要带着预测得出的“蛛丝马迹”，抓住关键信息以提高答题效率。注意常用的信号词。

🎯 养成做笔记习惯，适时做好记录。

学会边听边记。听长对话和独白时，更要养成这种习惯。做笔记时要有重点、有技巧，如用阿拉伯数字、符号、首字母、缩写形式甚至中文。记录的重点应是数字、日期、时间、年龄、尺码、地名等，具体可以根据预测情况确定。

● **学会忽略生词，充分利用重复信息。**

听的时候，注意力要紧跟会话者的思路。个别地方没听清是常有的事，可能是遇到了生词。遇到这种情况，一定要毫不犹豫地跳过去，同学们可以通过上下文猜测单词的大意。

● **正视听力过程中的困难，培养良好心态。**

听力测试题不像其他书面题型，遇到不明白的地方可以回顾前面的材料，或停下来自由思考。听力的做题速度是由命题人统一掌握的，录音材料瞬息即逝，无“回听”的机会或停下自由思考的余地。临场心态对听力成绩影响极大，因此，必须培养良好的心态。

● **充分利用考前时间，浏览试题并预测听的重点。**

充分利用考前 5 分钟及每题听前 5-20 秒等一切可以利用的时间，积极进行预测。具体方法：快速阅读题干和选项，理解题干的意思和选项的大致含义，然后掌握备选项的特征，确定每个小题的考查点或听的重点。

2.2 单项部分突出语境，淡化语法，注重实际运用能力

2.2.1 【趋势剖析】

通过对 04-12 年全国高考单项选择题的分析研究，我们发现高考英语对语法，尤其是具体的语法规则和条目的考查正在逐年淡化，即传统的语法项目单项选择题多以对话的方式，将语法规则放在一个真实具体的语言环境里加以考查。新课标地区的单项填空题更侧重于考查考生在具体语境中的语言综合运用能力和信息处理能力。命题者加重了对语境理解和语法知识相融合的考查力度，也就是说，在高考测试过程中，命题者改变了以前单纯考查语法的模式，增设了语境化因素，要求考生在准确理解语境的前提下，运用所学语法知识，正确解题。

根据《高中英语课程标准》中关于语言技能的要求，结合高考大纲和各地考试说明，高考英语单项选择题对考生能力和知识的考查具体体现在以下三个方面：

- ✿ 一是特定语境中理解运用语法知识的能力；
- ✿ 二是特定语境中理解运用词汇知识的能力；
- ✿ 三是特定语境中理解运用日常用语的能力。

下图（图 3）即为全国高考英语对这三种能力考查的走势曲线图：

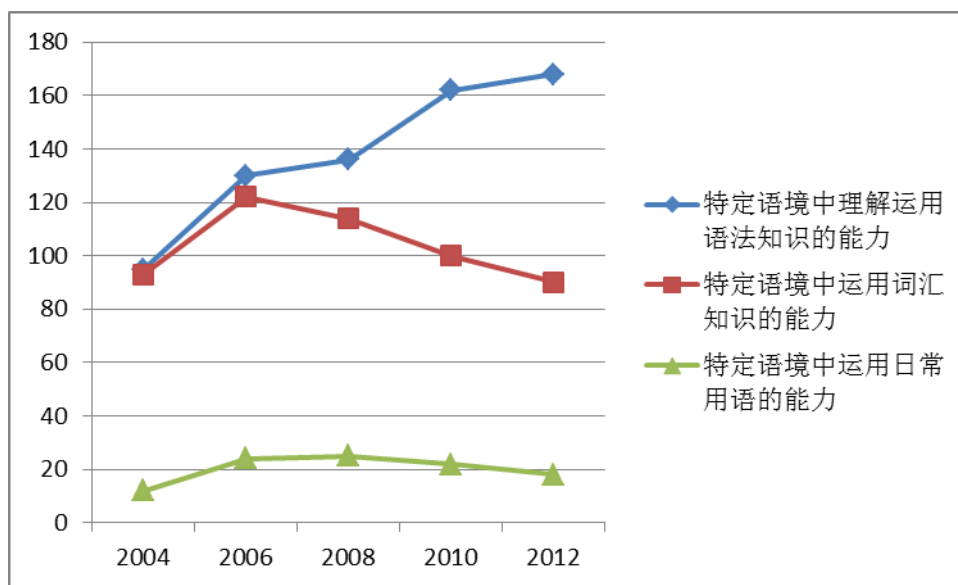


图 3 2004-2012 年全国高考英语单项部分语境能力考查走势图

从图中可以看出，全国各地高考英语考查对语境把握能力的题目逐年增加。同时，不难看出，特定语境中理解运用语法知识的能力是考查的重点，数量逐年上升；其次是特定语境中理解运用词汇知识的能力，但是，数量有所减少；最后，对使用语言进行交际的能

力要求不断提高。单项选择题作为传统的语法项目，现多以对话的方式，将语法规则放在一个真实具体的语言环境里加以考查。

值得注意的是，各地也在不断地尝试改变语法词汇基础知识的考查方式，题型不断地推陈出新。例如：湖北卷从07年开始将词汇和语法部分分开考查，其中语法部分则以翻译并完成句子的方式考查；广东卷从07年开始不再设置单项选择题，取而代之的是语法填空题，对考生在语境中运用知识的能力提出了更高的要求。

2.2.2 【真题回顾】

★高考考查趋势”特定语境中理解运用语法知识的能力”

1. (2004 浙江卷, 26)

I ____ pay Tracy a visit, but I am not sure whether I will have time this Sunday.

A. should B. might C. would D. could

【答案】A

【解析】本题需要结合语境选择适当的情态动词。should 意为”应该，本来”，表示计划要做的事情，符合该句语境，故选 A。

2. (2004 天津卷, 28)

—What were you doing when Tony phoned you?

—I had just finished my work and _____ to take a shower.

A. had started B. started C. have started D. was starting

【答案】D

【解析】根据语境选择相应的时态。根据”What were you doing when Tony phoned you?”可知问句提问的是过去正在发生的事，故答语应选 was starting 表示当时正在做的事情，故答案为 D。

3. (2005 江西卷, 29)

_____ and no way to reduce her pain and suffering from the terrible disease, the patient sought her doctor's help to end her life.

A. Having given up hope of cure B. With no hope for cure
C. There being hope for cure D. In the hope of cure

【答案】B

【解析】根据语境，可知此句的主语为 the patient，故选择 With no hope for cure and no way to ...表示病人的心理状态，其他三个选项均有逻辑错误。

4. (2008 上海卷, 29)

According to the air traffic rules, you ____ switch off your mobile phone before boarding.

A. may B. can C. would D. should

【答案】D

【解析】根据语境选择恰当的情态动词。句意：根据航空交通法，你应该在登机前把

手机关掉。should 意为“应该”，表示一种义务或责任，符合该句语境，答案为 D。

5. (2009 安徽卷, 29)

Some people who don't like to talk much are not necessarily shy, they _____ just be quiet people.

A. must B. may C. should D. would

【答案】B

【解析】根据语境选择恰当的情态动词。句意：言语不多的人未必就是害羞，他们或许就是安静的人呢。must 表示“肯定是”；may 意为“或许是”；should 意为“应该是”；would 意为“想必是”。这里用 may 表示推测，语气不是很肯定。

6. (2009 北京卷, 34)

_____ twice, the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog.

A. Being bitten B. Bitten C. Having bitten D. To be bitten

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查结合语境的非谓语选择。句意：被咬过两次之后，邮递员拒绝为我们送信，除非我们把狗拴住。the postman 与 bite 之间是被动和完成的关系，所以答案为 B。A 表示正在被咬，C 是主动语态，D 表示目的或将来时，均不符合题意。

7. (2010 北京卷, 26)

—I'm sorry, but I don't quite follow you. Did you say you wanted to return on September 20?

— Sorry, I _____ myself clear. We want to return on October 20.

A. hadn't made B. wouldn't make
C. don't make D. haven't made

【答案】D

【解析】上文说没听清是几号回来。而下文则说很抱歉我没说清楚。根据句意我们只能选 didn't make 或者 haven't made。那在选项中我们只能选择 D。A 项 hadn't made 是过去完成时表过去的过去，不符合题意。B 项 wouldn't make 是过去将来时，时态不正确。C 项为一般现在时不正确。

★高考考查趋势“特定语境中理解运用词汇知识的能力”

1. (2004 湖南卷, 24)

I think Father would like to know _____ I've been up to so far, so I decide to send him a quick note.

A. which B. why C. what D. how

【答案】C

【解析】结合句意选择代词。句意为，我觉得爸爸会想要知道我最近在忙些什么，故

应选 what 来指代忙的事情。

2. (2005 江苏卷, 28)

David has won the first prize in singing; he is still very excited now and feels _____ desire to go to bed.

A. the most B. more C. worse D. the least

【答案】D

【解析】本题需要结合语境选择相应的形容词比较级、最高级。由前半句可知 David 得了第一名所以非常兴奋, 故推理得知他应当兴奋的不想睡觉: the least desire to go to bed.

3. (2005 广东卷, 26)

You'd better take something to read when you go to see the doctor _____ you have to wait.

A. even if B. as if C. in case D. in order that

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查结合句意的连词辨析。前半句说当你去看医生的时候最好带本书过去, 因此与后面的逻辑关系应该是以防 (in case) 你要等很久, 故选 C。

4. (2006 福建卷, 30)

_____ homework did we have to do that we had no time to take a rest.

A. So much B. Too much C. Too little D. So little

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查结合语境的形容词辨析。根据后半句“that we had no time to take a rest (我们根本没空休息)”可知应该是很多的家庭作业, 故排除 C、D。又根据 so...that... 这一固定句型, 选择 A。

5. (2006 全国卷 I, 33)

Please remind me _____ he said he was going. I may be in time to see him off.

A. where B. when C. how D. what

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查结合语境选择代词。根据后句, I may be in time to see him off. 我也许要去为他送行, 可推断此处应该是 when he said he was going (他出发的时间)。故选 B。

6. (2007 辽宁卷, 25)

Health problems are closely connected with bad eating habits and a _____ of exercise.

A. limit B. lack C. need D. demand

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查结合语境的动词辨析。注意主语为 Health problems, 后面与 exercise 并列的也是坏的饮食习惯, 可知此处应意为缺乏锻炼, 故排除 C、D。又根据固定搭配 a lack of, 可知选 B。句意为健康问题与不好的饮食习惯和缺乏锻炼息息相关。

7. (2007 陕西卷, 12)

He and his wife are of the same _____; they both want their son to go to college.

- A. soul B. spirit C. mind D. heart

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查根据语境辨析名词。由后半句“they both want their son to go to college. (他们都希望儿子上大学)”可知此处选 mind 合适, mind 意为“想法”。其他三个选项均不合题意。

8. (2007 湖南卷, 21)

Reality is not the way you wish things to be, nor the way they appear to be, _____ the way they actually are.

- A. as B. or C. but D. and

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑, 要求学生根据句子语境进行判断。根据句意可知前后文为转折的关系, 故选 but。

9. (2008 全国卷 II, 9)

—What are you reading, Tom?

—I'm not really reading, just _____ the pages.

- A. turning off B. turning around C. turning over D. turning up

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查结合语境的动词短语辨析。朋友问 Tom 正在看什么, 他回答“ I'm not really reading. (我不算真正在看书)”, 可推断后面为“只是胡乱翻翻书”之意, 故选 C。turn over 意为“翻阅”。

10. (2008 湖北卷, 21)

The young man made a _____ to his parents that he would try to earn his own living after graduation.

- A. prediction B. promise C. plan D. contribution

【答案】B

【解析】考查根据语境的名词辨析。根据后面的解释: 他会在毕业后努力挣钱养活自己, 可知选择 promise (承诺) 比较恰当。prediction (预测), plan (计划), 和 contribution (贡献) 均不符合文意。

11. (2010 山东卷, 31)

Your house is always so neat—how do you _____ it with three children?

- A. manage B. serve C. adapt D. construct

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查动词在具体语境中的使用。句意: 你家里总是那么整洁——家里有三个孩子, 你是怎么设法做到的? 表示“设法做成某事”用 manage it。serve 表示“为……”

服务，接待”；adapt 表示”使适应，使适合”；construct 表示”建造，构筑，构思”。

12. (2010 江苏卷, 22)

The doctor is skilled at treating heart trouble and never accepts any gift from his patients, so he has a very good _____.

- A. expectation B. reputation C. contribution D. civilization

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查名词辨析，需要学生在语境中作出判断。前半句说这个医生从不收病人的礼物，所以他应该有好的 reputation（名声）。其他选项均不符合语境。

✿ 高考考查点”使用语言进行交际的能力”

1. (2006 重庆卷, 22)

—Would you like some more soup?

—_____. It is delicious, but I’ve had enough.

- A. Yes, please. B. No, thank you. C. Nothing more. D. I’d like some.

【答案】B

【解析】本题属于情景交际，需要根据语境选择合适的答语。由后句”It is delicious, but I’ve had enough.”可知说话者已经吃饱了不想再喝汤了。

2. 2. 3 【我们的工作】

✿ 2012 高考试题分析

通过对 2012 年全国高考英语试卷分析发现，语法基础知识（包含单选和语法填空）延续了 04-11 年的趋势，与语境结合的题目仍然是考查的重点，同时对特定语境中语法知识的考查仍然是命题的热点。此外，对理解运用日常用语的能力的考查力度也在加大。（见图 4）

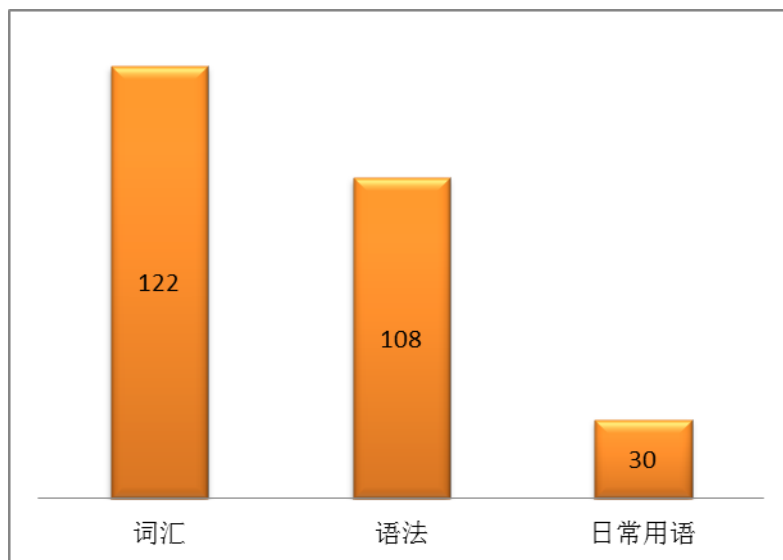
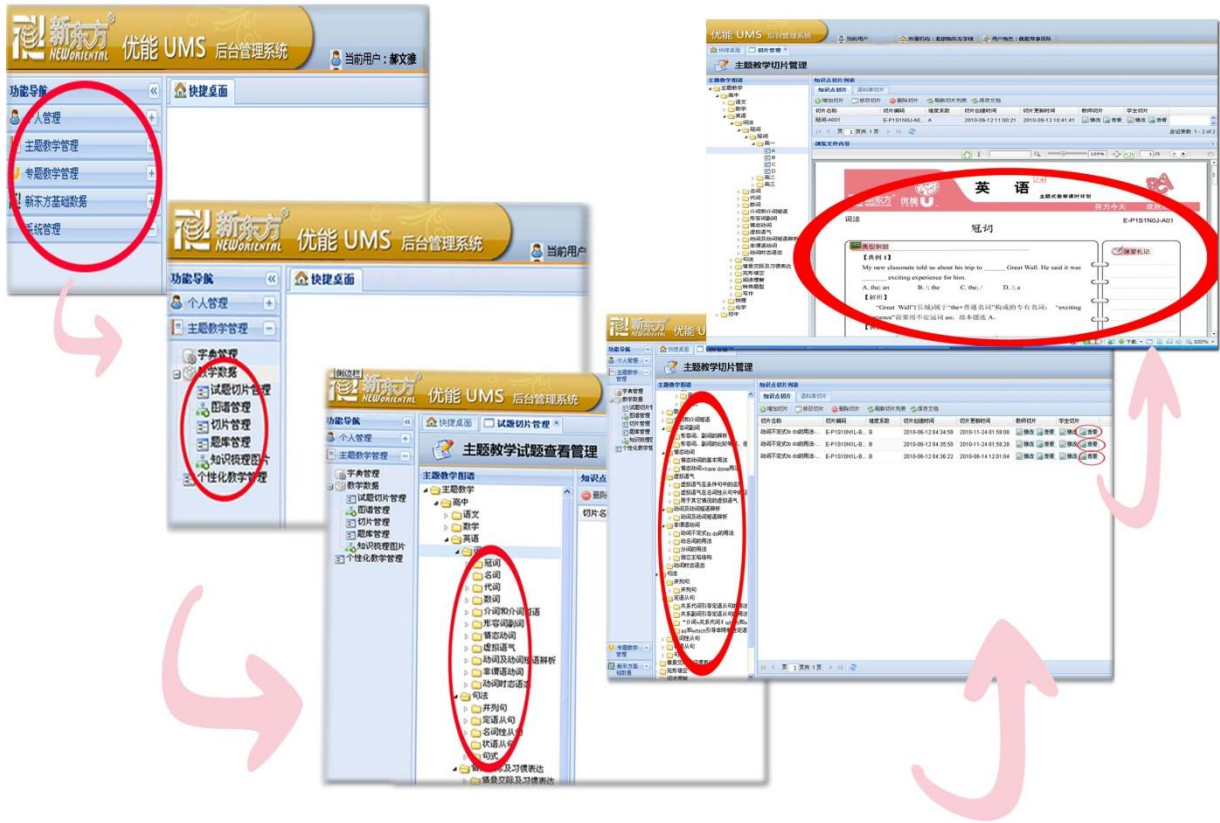


图 4 2012 年全国高考英语语境能力考查分布图

2012 真题例证
 UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学



在我们的 UMS 系统中关于单项的题目切片有 610 个，共 12200 道题目，从语法、词汇、情景交际等各个知识点进行考查，并且强调了学生结合语境运用英语知识能力，部分相似题展示如下：



UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学与真题对照

TPS 主题教学	2012 真题
E-P1S10N3J-B01	2012 全国 I 卷, 23
E-P1S11N6L-B01	2012 山东卷, 26
E-P3S0N0L-A01	2012 北京卷, 21
E-P2S4N4J-B01	2012 陕西卷, 11
E-P1S11N5K-C01	2012 辽宁卷, 27
E-P1S3N2J-A01	2012 辽宁卷, 34
.....

相似题例证

来源	单项选择题
2012 全国 I, 23	<p>23. "Life is like walking in the snow", Granny used to say, "because every step_____"</p> <p>A. has shown B. is showing C. shows D. showed</p> <p>【解析】 本题考查特定语境中运用语法知识的能力。</p>
UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学	<p>【来源】 TPS 主题教学\高中\英语\词法\动词时态语态\动词被动语态\高三\B\ E-P1S11N6L-B01</p> <p>(08 济南高三质检 5 月)</p> <p>Mr. Alcott told me that four fifths of the houses_____.</p> <p>A. have been sold out B. had been sold out</p> <p>C. were sold out D. was sold out</p> <p>【答案】 B</p> <p>【解析】 根据特定语境, 可知从句的动作发生在主句的动作之前, 主句为一般过去时, 从句需用过去完成时, 又因主语与动作为被动关系, 故用过去完成时的被动形式。</p>

匹配度分析: 两道题目均考查特定语境中运用语法知识的能力。而且两题都是考查动词的时态和语态的用法。

来源	单项选择题
2012 山东, 26	<p>26. George returned after the war, only _____ that his wife had left him.</p> <p>A. to be told B. telling C. being told D. told</p> <p>【答案】 A</p> <p>【解析】 本题考查特定语境中运用语法知识的能力。</p>

UMS 系
统 TPS
主题教
学

【来源】TPS 主题教学\高中\英语\句法\状语从句\地点状语从句、原因状语从句\高一\B\ E-P2S4N4J-B01

【典例 1】In my opinion, the bridge is supposed to be built _____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.

- A. in which B. at which C. where D. when

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查特定语境中运用语法知识的能力。

匹配度分析：两题均考查特定语境中理解运用语法知识的能力。并且两道题目均考查地点状语从句中关系副词的选择。

◆ 《高分策略》

在本书中，对单项选择题有专门的篇章进行研究，详见下图。书中针对高考规律进行的分析和部分例题展示如下：



《高分策略》	2012 真题
《高分策略》\单项选择篇\专题五 介词与介词短语\专题强化	2012 北京卷, 34.
《高分策略》\单项选择篇\专题十一 名词性从句\考点二	2012 辽宁卷, 34
《高分策略》\单项选择篇\专题十 定语从句\专题强化	2012 山东卷, 23
《高分策略》\单项选择篇\专题三 代词\专题强化	2012 全国 I 卷, 31
.....

相似题例证

来源	单项选择题
2012 江苏, 22	22. After the flooding, people were suffering in that area, _____ urgently needed clean water, medicine and shelter to survive. A. which B. who C. where D. what 【答案】 A 【解析】 本题考查特定语境中运用语法知识的能力。
《高分 策略》	【来源】 《高分策略》\单项选择篇\专题十 定语从句\专题强化 (2010 全国 I, 24) As a child, Jack studied in a village school, _____ is named after his grandfather. A. which B. where C. what D. that

匹配度分析: 两道题目均考查特定语境中运用语法知识的能力。两道题均考查非限制性定语从句的用法。

来源	单项选择题
2012 福建, 24	22. — Have you figured out how much the trip will cost? — \$4,000, or _____ like that. A. anything B. everything C. something D. nothing 【答案】 C 【解析】 本题考查特定语境中运用词汇知识的能力。
《高分 策略》	【来源】 《高分策略》\单项选择篇\专题三 代词\专题强化 (2010 江西, 27) Swimming is my favorite sport. There is _____ like swimming as a means of keeping fit. A. something B. anything C. nothing D. everything

匹配度分析: 两道题目均考查特定语境中运用词汇知识的能力。而且, 两道题都考查代词的用法。

◆ 《高考预测卷》

书中体现高考试题规律的部分单项选择试题展现如下：



《高考预测卷》与真题对照

《高考预测卷》	2012 真题
2012 高考英语预测试卷（二），25	2012 陕西卷，24
2012 高考英语预测试卷（三），28	2012 北京卷，32
2012 高考英语预测试卷（七），27	2012 天津卷，15
2012 高考英语预测试卷（四），21	2012 四川卷，13
.....

相似题例证

来源	单项选择题
2012 全国 I, 33	33. I had been working on math for the whole afternoon and the numbers _____ before my eyes. A. swim B. swum C. swam D. had swum
《高考预测卷》	<p>【来源】2011 高考英语预测试卷（三），28</p> <p>I have been on diet for months and next time you see me, I _____ five pounds.</p> <p>A. will have lost B. will lose C. have lost D. am losing</p> <p>【答案】A</p> <p>【解析】句意：我已经减肥好几个月了，等你下次再见我时，我就会轻五磅。首先，根据next time，要用将来时态，排除C、D。根据句意，下次见面时我就将会成功减轻五磅，表示在将来某一时间以前已经完成的动作，故用将来完成时。所以选A。</p>

匹配度分析：两道题目均考查特定语境中运用语法知识的能力。而且，两道题都考查动词的时态。

2.2.4 【备考战略】

● 掌握基础语法知识基本概念，不要死扣语法的条条框框。提高基础语法知识的运用能力，即语法知识在语句、语段、语篇中的理解运用。

● 掌握一定基础词法的搭配和惯用法。

● 掌握常用词汇词义的本意、转意、搭配的正确理解。

● 动词复习是重点。高考备考语法复习要全面，但是重点要突出。例如：动词时态、动词语态、动词短语、情态动词、非谓语动词。

● 动词时态重点掌握、理解常见时态的运用。例如：三个一般时：一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时；两个进行时：现在进行时、过去进行时；一个完成时：现在完成时。

● 非谓语动词复习是难点。理解非谓语动词的基本概念，明确其构成的特点。例如它们的动词特点：可以跟宾语，也有时态和语态的不同。非谓语动词的考查点是考生在高考中的失分点。

● 从句复习是关注点。状语从句、定语从句为重点复习内容。复习的关键内容为关联词使用的复习。

2.3 完形填空强化语篇，弱化词法，突出综合运用能力的考查

2.3.1 【趋势剖析】

通过对 04-12 年全国高考完形填空题的分析，我们发现，高考完形填空题的考点层次从小到大可分为四层：（1）单词层次。单词层次是最低的层次。在这个层上，我们只需看单词，无需看单词外的上下文就能决定填什么词。（2）词组层次。在这个层上，所要填的词和它前后的词有固定搭配的关系，只要看空缺前后的词便能决定该填什么。（3）句子层次。在这一层上，空缺需要填什么词，本句之内就可以决定，不用超出句子的范围。（4）语篇层次。空缺需要填什么词，不能只看本句，要超出句子在语篇语境的层次上加以考虑。高层次的考点，在考查高层次能力的同时，必然也考查到了低层次的能力。例如，一个语篇层次的考点，在考查语篇层次的能力的同时，必然也考到了句子层次、词组层次和单词层次的能力。概括地说，高层次能包含低层次，低层次不包含高层次。因此，考点层次越高，考查的效度越高。^①完形填空大多设置 15-20 个空，而在这些空中，90%的空是从语篇层面考查考生对词汇知识的运用。这就要求考生在掌握全文大意的基础上，通过对上下文句子结构和逻辑关系进行分析解题。

下图（图 5）即为全国高考英语完形填空对这四个层次的能力考查的走势曲线图：

^① 陈朝媛. (2004 年-2008 年) 年高考英语重庆卷完形填空考点效度分析[J]. 考试周刊, 2010, (14).

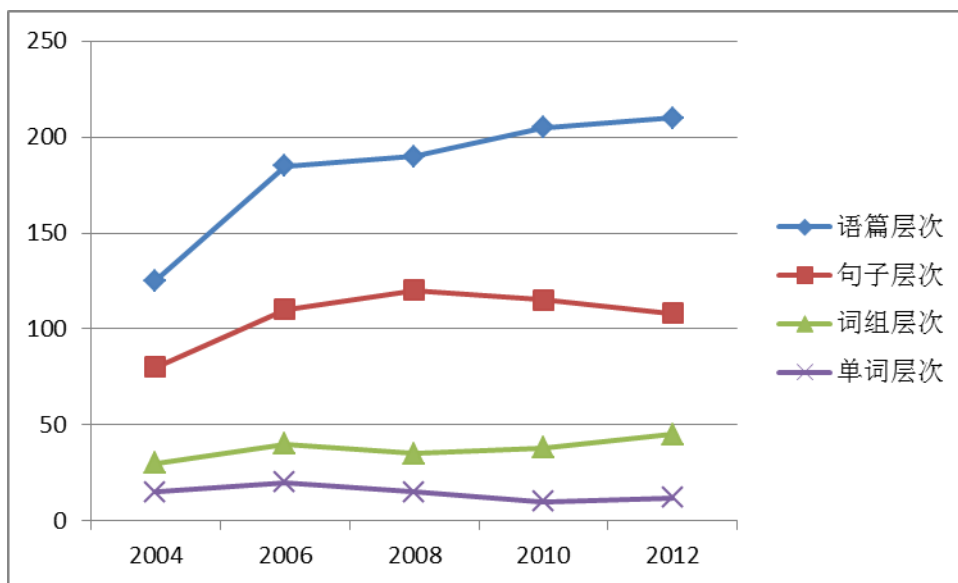


图 5 2004-2012 年完形填空能力考查曲线图

从上图可以看出，高考完形填空题在逐渐弱化对单词和词组的单纯考查，不断强化对语篇层次分析运用知识的能力的考查。

2.3.2 【真题回顾】

◆“高考高频能力考查”语篇层次”

1. (2004 上海卷, B 篇)

The birthrate in Europe has been in a steady decrease since the 1960's. European countries, realizing crisis is at hand, are providing great encouragement for parents to create more babies in the 21st century.

Affairs Ministry concluded last year that, 65(in spite of) cash encouragement, some women just don't want to be 66(left) holding the baby. "What we know is that it's good for the 67 if men and women share the burden of having children," says Soren Kindlund, family policy adviser at the Swedish ministry.

67. A. birthrate B. income C. health D. spirit

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查学生把握语篇的能力。文章的第一句话已经揭示了该文的主题与 birthrate (出生率) 有关。并且前文陈述目前欧洲国家正在采取措施应对出生率的下降，现在一些妇女不愿意独自培养孩子，因此“如果丈夫和妻子能够共同承担抚养孩子的责任，会有益于出生率的提高。”故根据前后文和对语篇的把握，可知此处应选 birthrate。

2. (2004 江苏卷)

"Did she have an accident? Something 45(worse)?" I thought to myself about her 46. Now that she was gone, I felt I had 47(known) her.

46. A. disappearance B. appearance C. misfortune D. fortune

【答案】A

【解析】考查联系上下文的能力。前文提到“Of course, I 42(remembered) all this only after she was seen no more.”并且后一句也有“Now that she was gone...”因此可知这个女人消失了，故选 disappearance。

3. (2005 山东卷)

My sister and I grew up in a little village in England. Our father was a struggling 36, but I always knew he was 37(special).

36. A. biologist B. manager C. lawyer D. gardener

【答案】C

【解析】本题是典型的考查联系上下文能力的题目。如果不读下文，无法得知作者的父亲是什么职业。根据第三段 he said, “...my dad 49 me to go into law. And I’ve 50 regretted it. I wanted to be a biologist, 51 I didn’t pursue my 52. You know what you want. Go fulfill it.”可推测作者的爸爸接受了他父亲的要求学习了法律，而没有追求自己的梦想 (biologist)，故答案为 C。

4. (2005 全国卷 I)

The man had a newspaper 38 (open) in front of him, which he was 39 to read, but I could 40(see) that he was keeping an eye on me.

39. A. hoping B. thinking C. pretending D. continuing

【答案】C

【解析】本题考查上下文联系。如果单从语法角度讲，无法有效地对四个动词进行辨析，因为它们都可以接动词不定式，因此就需要结合上下文进行辨析。后半句以由 but 引导表示转折，“我能看到他仍然盯着我看”，故可以推测这个男人只是假装 (pretend) 看报纸，以此作为掩护。因此选 C。

5. (2006 湖南卷)

“What’s up?” I asked. He answered in 47 English, “I ... I no get money to buy book.”

47. A. old B. broken C. traditional D. modem

【答案】B

【解析】根据下文，“I ... I no get money to buy book.”可以看出孩子的英语不是很好，句子有很明显的语法错误，故选 B。broken English 有“蹩脚的英语”的意思。即使学生不熟悉这种表达，根据排除法并联系上下文也可以判断出正确答案。

6. (2006 北京卷)

We started 41(talking) about life, and I told them about one of my 42. I said that we must very often give things up 43(as) we grow—our youth, our beauty, our friends—but it always 44(seems) that after we give something up, we gain something new in its place.

42. A. decisions B. experiences C. ambitions D. beliefs

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查篇章理解。下文说，我认为在我们成长的过程中，我们经常要放弃一些东西——我们的青春，美丽，和朋友，但是每当我们放弃一些的时候，我们也同时获得了一些新的东西。这是作者的一种 belief（信念），而 decisions（决定），experiences（经验），和 ambitions（野心）均不符合语境。

7.（2007 四川卷）

She said, “There’s an old saying—the 39 you stay away from the motherland, the sweeter your blood 40(grows) to the mosquitoes.”

39. A. earlier B. longer C. sooner D. later

【答案】B

【解析】此题是典型的考查联系上下文的题目。作者的祖母说“有一个老说法，你离开祖国的时间越长，对蚊子来说你的血越甜。”此处选择longer是根据上文中交代作者已经离开祖国去美国居住长达14年，今年暑假才回到菲律宾，故可知应选B。

8.（2007 广东卷）

Wouldn’t it be great if we didn’t have to remember passwords (密码) ever again? If we could just sit in front of our computers and be 21 logged in (登录)?

21. A. automatically B. personally C. correctly D. occasionally

【答案】A

【解析】本题考查根据上下文辨析副词。文章开篇提出“如果我们不需要再记密码了是不是很棒？”下句是与该句并列的，解释说明了这一句话，那就是 we could just sit in front of our computers and be automatically logged in.（我们仅仅需要坐在电脑前等待自动登录。）故可根据前一句的线索推断出此处的正确答案为 A。

9.（2008 天津卷）

Jenna, a popular girl from Westwood Middle School, had graduated first in her class and was ready for new 16(challenges) in high school.

17, high school was different.

17. A. Therefore B. However C. Otherwise D. Besides

【答案】B

【解析】本题考查上下文的逻辑关系。前文说 Jenna 已经准备好了迎接高中期间新的“挑战”，下文又提到了她在高中生活中遇到的一些困难，故此处应选择表转折的 However，意为“尽管做了准备，然而，高中还是不一样的”。

10.（2008 陕西卷）

When the children came back to steal her 29, she had them stuck on the tree.

29. A. branch B. food C. tree D. fruit

【答案】D

【解析】考查学生联系上下文的能力。本题的答案可在文章第一段中的” They would climb her tree and then run away with pears” 找到。

11. (2009 浙江卷)

But what we actually saw simply 23 us all —the rundown houses, the children in rags, the people begging for money...

23. A. puzzled B. annoyed C. embarrassed D. shocked

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查根据语境进行动词词义辨析。上文描写城市生活，按照常理城市本该是富裕繁华的景象，但后面却描写了城市里生活最艰辛的穷人，这是人们始料不及的，所以我们感到很”震惊 (shocked)”，故选 D。

12. (2009 湖北卷)

We would have a literature reading task for 34. The next day, when we came to class, there would be two or three topics on the blackboard 35(related) to the homework reading.

34. A. review B. performance C. practice D. homework

【答案】D

【解析】考查前后文联系。根据 35 空后面的 to the homework reading 可推出此处也是 homework。

13. (2010 山东卷)

Recently I realized I had been a 53(star) that night. I was 54 (embarrassed), but I fought the urge to run off the stage. 55, I finished the routine with a smile on my face.

55. A. However B. Instead C. In total D. In return

【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文的逻辑关系。分析上下文逻辑可知，此处表示转折意义，所以本句句意应为”相反地，我脸上带着微笑完成了动作”。

14. (2010 北京卷)

Mrs. Neidl would ask me for my 37. She wanted to know how I thought we should 38(handle) things. At first I had no idea how to answer because I knew 39(nothing) about stage design! But I slowly began to respond to her 40(questions). It was cause and effect: She believed I had opinions, so I began to 41(form) them.

37. A. opinion B. impression C. information D. intention

【答案】A

【解析】考查名词及篇章理解。第二句话”她想知道我对我们该如何处理该事件的想法”直接提示了此题应选 opinion”观点，看法”这个词。第二段倒数第四句话中也出现了这个词从而验证了其正确性。impression 印象；information 信息；intention 意图，均不符合题意。故本题正确答案为 A 项。

2.3.3 【我们的工作】

✿ 2012 高考试题分析

通过对 2012 全国各地区 18 套高考真题的分析发现，2012 年完形填空部分依然延续“**强化语篇，弱化词法，突出综合运用能力的考查**”这一趋势。下图（图 6）为 2012 全国高考英语完形填空对词汇，词组，句子，语篇这四个层次的考查分布图。从图中可以看出，今年的高考完形填空验证了之前剖析的高考趋势，仍旧弱化对单词和词组的单纯考查，加强对句子和语篇层次分析运用知识的能力的考查。

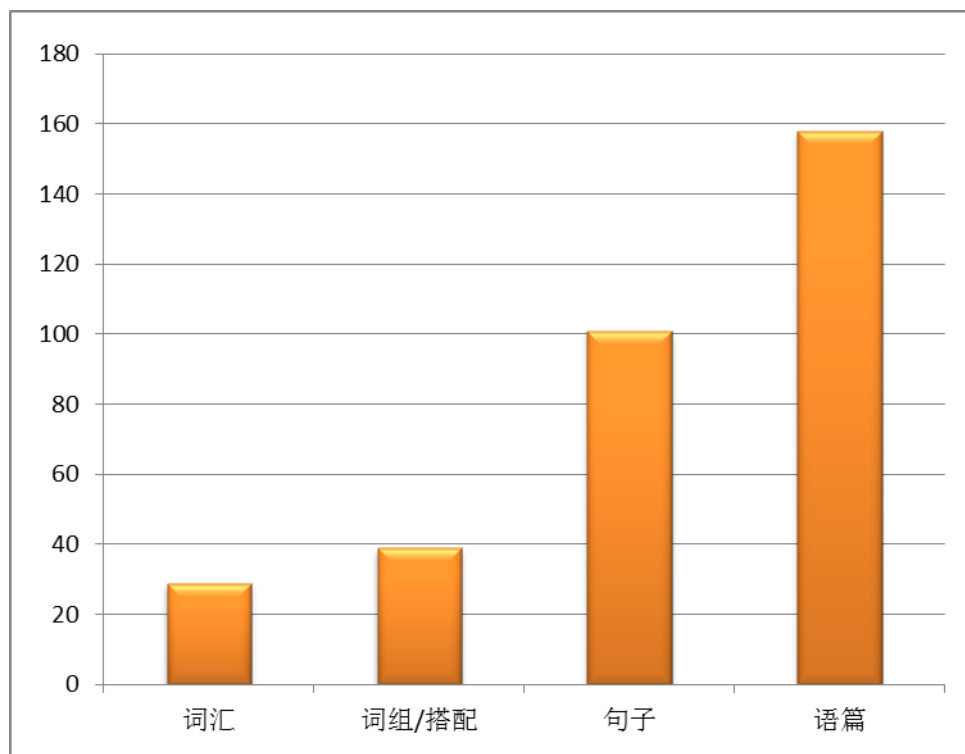
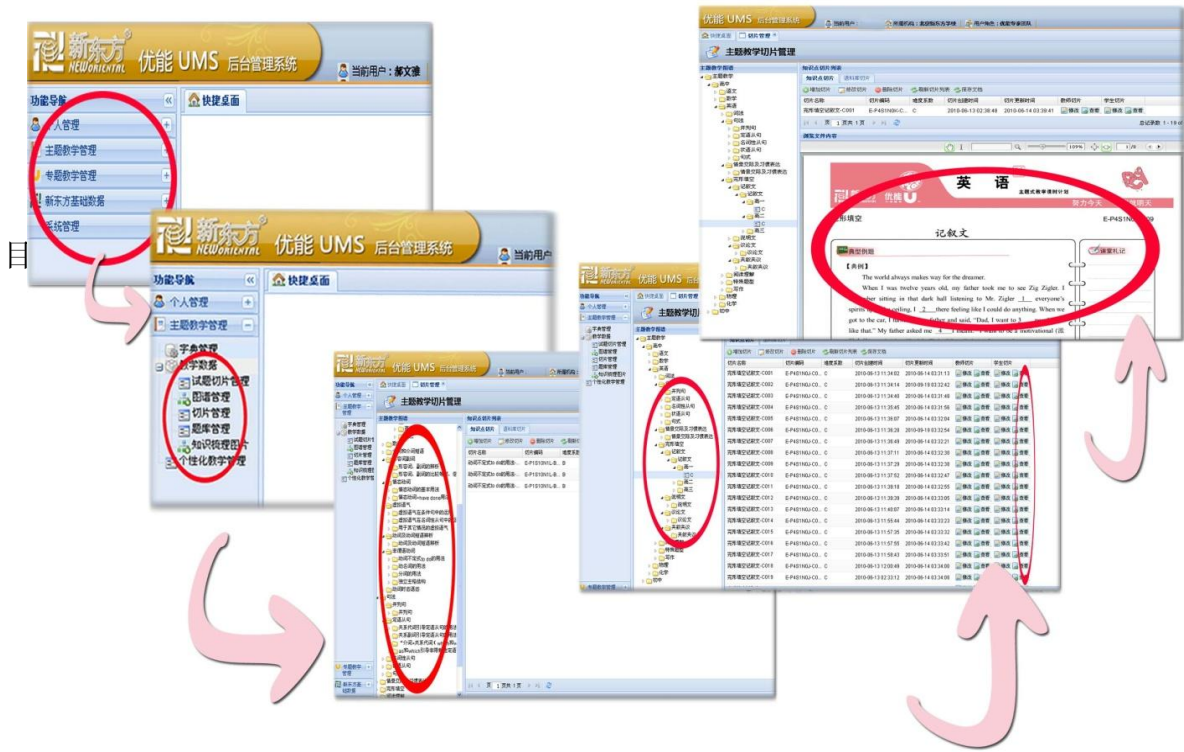


图 6 2012 年完形填空能力考查分布图

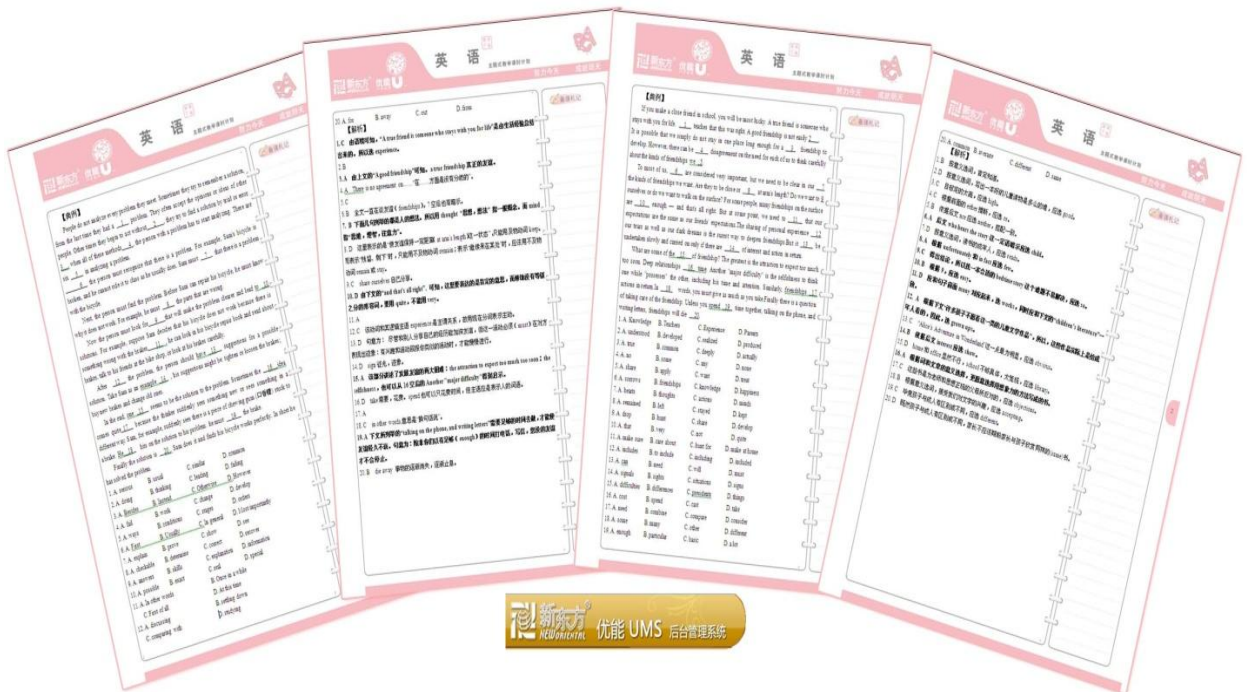
从 2012 全国各地区四个层次能力考查的统计表（见附录 3），可以看到，几乎每套高考真题的完型填空在能力分布上，都在弱化词汇和词组的考查，把重点放在句子和语篇的考查上，尤其是对于语篇的考查所占的比重是最大的，这体现并验证了高考完形填空突出考查综合语言运用能力这一趋势。

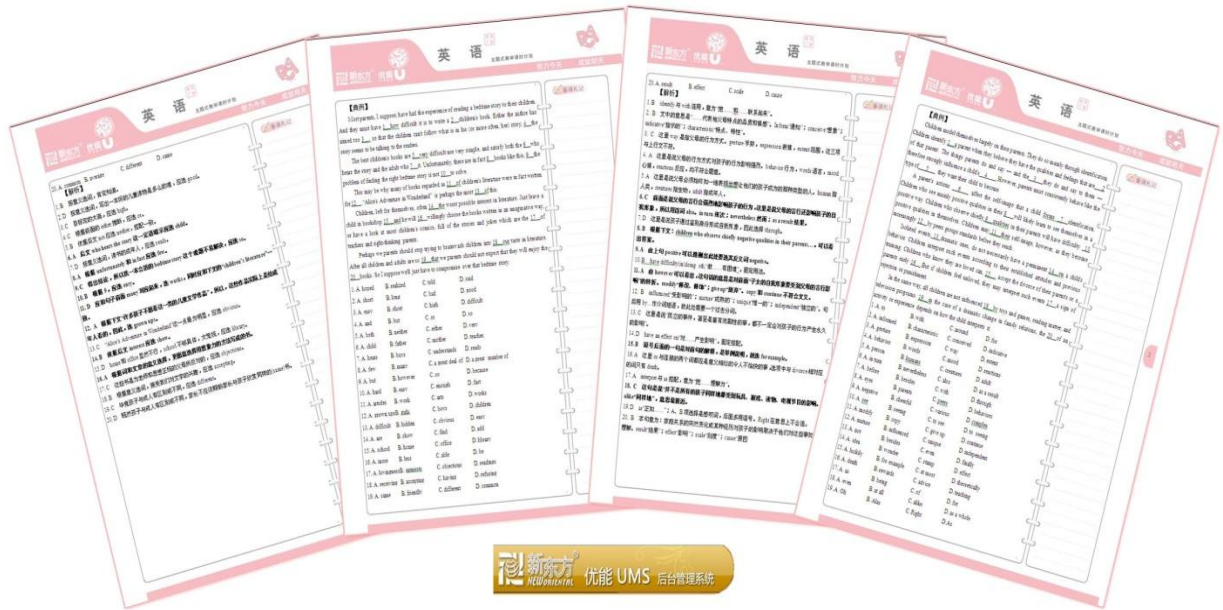
✿ 2012 真题例证

◆ UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学



题





相似题例证

来源	完形填空
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The Mullers soon realized that food and clothing weren't 42. "What these people also need is warmth and 43," says Rita. The Mullers didn't 44 to give their phone number to the street people and told them to phone anytime. Rita 45 there was somebody at home to answer the phone and their home was always 46 to anyone who couldn't face another night on the street.

44. A. hesitate B. agree C. pretend D. intend
 45. A. make sense B. found out C. make sure D. worked out

2012
山东

44. 【解析】A。本题考查动词的辨析和语篇解读。根据上文，食物是衣物是不够的，Rita说：“这些人也需要温暖和勇气”，因此 The Mullers 就毫不迟疑的把电话号码告诉了他们，并告诉他们随时都可以打电话。此处第 44 题，A 选项为犹豫，迟疑；B 选项为同意；C 选项为假装；D 选项为意图。故选 A。

45. 【解析】C。本题动词短语的辨析和语篇解读。根据上文内容，The Mullers 就毫不迟疑的把电话号码告诉了他们，并告诉他们随时都可以打电话。因此下文 Rita 应该确保家里有人以便随时都能接到他们的电话。A 选项为讲道理；B 选项为发现；C 选项为确保；D 选项为产出结果。此题的答案需要根据对前文内有的正确理解来确定答案，考查了把握

句子间联系的能力。

【来源】(TPS 主题教学\高中\英语\完形填空\记叙文\高三\C\ E-P4S1N0L-C01)

【典例】

The first day of school our professor introduced himself and challenged us to get to know a new classmate. I 1 to look around when a gentle hand 2 my shoulder. I turned around to find a wrinkled, little 3 (old) lady looking up at me with a smile.

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1. A. lay down B. stood up C. fell off D. went out
2. A. touched B. felt C. wounded D. clapped

【解析】

1. B 根据文意和下文的 looked up at me 可知, 听说来了新同学, 我想看清是谁, 应该是站起, 故选 B 项 stood up。

2. A 根据下文和常识可知, 新来的同学很友好, 在我肩膀上 touch 以示友好, 故选 A 项。注意区别 feel, 意为“to deliberately move your fingers over sth. in order to find out what it is like”可以看出其不合适。其他选项意思不符。

匹配度分析: 两篇都对语篇层次上的能力进行了考查。

来源

完形填空

Clearly, a great deal is going on when people 51. And only a part of it is in the words themselves. And when parties are from 52 cultures, there's a strong possibility of 53.

51. A. talk B. trave C. laugh D. think
52. A. different B. European C. Latino D. rich
53. A. curiosity B. excitement C. misunderstanding D. nervousness

2012
全国 I

【解析】

51. 本题考查语篇的理解和动词的辨析。根据上下文内容, 当人们在进行交谈的时候, 有很多事情都在同时进行着, 文字只是其中的一小部分。所以答案为 A。

52. 本题考查语篇的理解和形容词的辨析。根据下文内容, 当谈话双方来自于不同的文化集团, 那么就非常可能在交谈中导致误解等等。所以答案为 A。

53. 本题考查语篇的理解和名词的辨析。根据上文内容, 当谈话双方来自于不同的文化集团, 那么就非常可能在交谈中导致误解。A 选项为好奇; B 选项为兴奋; C 选项为误解; D 选项为紧张。所以答案为 C。

【来源】(TPS 主题教学\高中\英语\完形填空\夹叙夹议\高三\C\ E-P4S4N0L-C01)

【典例】

The employer was 5 (sorry) to see his good worker go and asked if he could build just one more house as a personal favor. The carpenter said yes, 6 (but) over time it was easy to see that his heart was not in his work. He used bad workmanship and 7 materials. It was an

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unfortunate way to 8 a dedicated(献身的) career.

- 7. A. perfect B. inferior C. superior D. tough
- 8. A. satisfy B. improve C. meet D. end

7.【解析】B 根据前文的 bad workmanship 和下文可知,老木匠用的建筑材料是劣质的,故 inferior 正确。

8.【解析】D 根据前文的 retire、go 和 asked if he could build just one more house 可知,这是老木匠为老板建造的最后一座房子,是他一生事业的结束,故选 D 项 end。

匹配度分析: 两篇都对语篇层次上的能力进行了考查。

◆ 《高分策略》

在本书中,对完形填空有专门的篇章进行研究,详见下图。书中针对高考规律进行的分析和部分例题展示如下:



相似题例证

来源	完形填空
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Body language is the quiet, secret and most powerful language of all !It speaks 36 than words. According to specialists, our bodies send out more 37 than we realize.

36. A. straighter B. louder C. harder D. further
 37. A. sands B. invitations C. feelings D. messages

2012
 全国 I

36. 【解析】B 本题考查形容词的辨析及语篇解读。根据题意，肢体语言是所有语言中最神奇，最有力量了。它甚至比文字还要强劲 speaks 所以要搭配 loud 的比较级 louder，所以答案是 B。

43. 【解析】D 本题考查名词的辨析及篇章理解。根据题意，肢体语言比文字更具有说服力，因为根据专家的研究，我们的肢体能够发送比我们意识到的更多的讯号，因此不难得出答案为 D。

【来源】《高分策略》完形填空篇 117 页

【典例】(2010 北京卷)

Mrs. Neidl's 43 (motto) that year was, "Try it. We can always paint over it 44 !" I began to take 45. I had been so afraid of failing but suddenly there was no failing--only things to be 46 (improved) upon. I learned to dip my brush into the paint and 47 (confidently) create something.

The shy, quiet freshman achieved success that year. I was 48 (recognized) in the program as "Student Art Assistant" because of the time and effort I'd put in. It was that year that I 49 (realized) I wanted to spend the rest of my life doing stage design.

《高分
 策略》

Being on that stage-design team 50 (with) Mrs. Neidl changed me completely. Not only was I stronger and more competent than I had thought, but I also 51 (discovered) a strong interest and a world I hadn't known existed. She taught me not to 52 (care) what people think I should do. She taught me to take chances and not be 53 (afraid). Mrs. Neidl was my comforter when I was upset. Her 54 (trust) in me has inspired me to do things that I never imagined 55 (possible).

44. A. again B. more C. instead D. later
 45. A. steps B. control C. charge D. risks

44. 【解析】D 考查副词及篇章理解。本题难度较大，解题关键词是介词 over，表示“覆盖”。本题选择 later，可以理解为“如果没有画好，稍后可以再画一次覆盖在之前的画上”。more 更多；instead 表示代替，均不合题意。迷惑性最大的是 again，表示“再一次、又一次”，但是放在这里与 over 意思重复，paint over it later 相当于 paint it again，故不

选 A。

45. 【解析】D 考查名词及篇章理解。take risks 固定搭配，表示“冒险”。通读全文可发现作者开始很不自信，第四段开头也提示了作者 shy 且 quiet，因此动笔画画对他来说是个冒险，是自我突破的过程，文章最后一段也提到了 take chances 冒险，因此选 D。take steps 是“采取措施、步骤”的意思，与文章主题不搭，control 和 charge 都有控制的意思，不合题意。

匹配度分析：两篇都对语篇层次上的能力进行了考查。

来源	完形填空
2012 四川	<p>Lightning flashed through the darkness over Sibson's bedroom skylight (天窗). Sibson was shaken by a clap of thunder ____21____ he knew what was happening. The storm had moved directly ____22____ his two-story wooden house. Then he heard the smoke alarm beeping.</p> <p>Sibson rushed down the stairs barefoot to ____23____ ; he opened the door to the basement (地下室),</p> <p>23. A. hide B. wait C. check D. escape</p> <p>23. 【解析】C 本题考查语篇解读和动词的辨析。上文中讲到，电闪雷鸣，划破了沉浸的黑夜，Sibson 意识到风暴即将来临，因此他肯定是要冲到楼梯口来检查下。A 选项为隐藏；B 选项为等待；C 选项为检查；D 选项为逃避。故答案为 C。</p>
《高分策略》	<p>【来源】《高分策略》完形填空篇 117 页</p> <p>【典例】(2010 湖北卷) On Friday morning, Susan took the bus to work <u>46(as usual)</u>. As she was getting off the bus, the driver said, "Miss, I sure <u>47</u> you." Curious, Susan asked the driver <u>48(why)</u>.</p> <p>"You know, every morning for the <u>49 (past)</u> week, a fine-looking gentleman in a military uniform has been standing across the corner watching you until you enter your office building safely," the bus driver said.</p> <p>47. A. respect B. envy C. know D. support</p> <p>47. 【解析】B 考查情景语境。envy 嫉妒，羡慕。仔细阅读下面的文章，不难发现，司机是准备告诉 Susan 一个秘密，也就是要告诉她有很多人在默默地支持和关怀她。所以，根据上下文的理解，可以知道此刻司机是要表达一种羡慕嫉妒之情，也是对 Susan 的一种宽慰。</p>
	<p>匹配度分析：两篇都对语篇层次上的能力进行了考查。</p>

◆ 《高考预测卷》

书中体现高考试题规律的部分完形填空试题展现如下:

The collage shows several sample cloze test questions. Each question consists of a short passage with a blank space, followed by four multiple-choice options (A, B, C, D). The questions are presented in a slightly overlapping, tilted manner to show the layout of the book's content.

Question 1: About one month I have to go to Disneyland for my work. One day I went into a hotel there to have something to eat. The waiter...
Question 2: I believe in miracles. About fifteen years ago to many of them. One day a patient was ordered to see his doctor...
Question 3: One day I got into a car accident. I was driving to a friend's house. He had been driving for several hours...
Question 4: When Teresa, a widow with four young children, saw a notice from her church for all members to gather to deliver presents and food to a family...
Question 5: Daniel Gontieb...
Question 6: When Teresa, a widow with four young children, saw a notice from her church for all members to gather to deliver presents and food to a family... (repeated)

相似题例证

来源	完形填空
2012 天津	I fell in love with Yosemite National Park the first time I saw it, when I was 13. My parents took us there for camping. On the way out, I asked them to wait while I ran up to E1 Capitan, a 16 rock of 3,300 feet straight up. I touched that giant rock and knew 17 I wanted

to climb it.

16. A. distant B. huge C. narrow D. loose

16. 【解析】 本题考查整体把握上下文联系的能力。上文中说第一次我来到 Yosemite National Park, 我就爱上了它, 我 13 岁的时候, 爸爸妈妈就带我到这个公园野营。在路上的时候, 当我跑向 El Capitan, 我让他们等在那里, 那是一个有 3300 英尺高的岩石。根据后文的 giant, 可知 16 题要填它的近义词, huge, 所以答案为 B。

【来源】 2011 高考英语预测试卷 (一)

The policeman laughed. “55,” he said, “The thief on the train stole your ring, and like our friend here, he went into the hotel to get some food. Only he didn’t take the right coat away with him.”

《高考
预测卷》

55. A. I’m afraid not B. Yes C. No D. Surely

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查语境逻辑以及上下文联系。No 在这里表示“是的, 他(指作者)不是一个小偷”。经过警察的一番解释之后, 事情的来龙去脉终于得以显现。

匹配度分析: 两篇都对语篇层次上的能力进行了考查。

2.3.4 【备考战略】

注意词组、习语和句型的积累、同义词的辨析以及在生活中常识中的灵活运用。很多词语在不同的上下文中会有不同的意思。

增加阅读量, 培养语感。完形填空题考查的重点是在准确理解文章的基础上, 根据上下文进行推理判断, 才能得出正确答案。

精选练习, 不断总结。要有计划、有步骤, 由简到难、由短到长地进行有针对性的专项训练。

做完形填空题要养成不依赖选项的习惯, 完全按对文章的理解进行逻辑推理的判断, 久而久之就会提高篇章意识, 成为能与作者进行积极交流的读者。

2.4 阅读理解体裁全面, 题材丰富, 题型多样, 全面考查了考生不同层面的阅读能力

2.4.1 【趋势剖析】

注重体裁的多样化

从体裁方面看, 高考阅读理解尽量追求体裁的多样化。总的说来, 一般分为以下四种: 记叙文、说明文、应用文和议论文。近 9 年高考阅读理解对体裁的考查呈这样的趋势: 说明文一般占 31% 左右; 记叙文占 23% 左右; 应用文占 13% 左右; 议论文占 16% 左右, 夹叙

夹叙夹议占 17%。(详见下图 7) 考查最多的是说明文，特别是介绍国外新科技、新发明的文章，一直是高考考查的热点，这也符合学习外语的根本目的。议论文的考查往往是难度最大、最有区分度的体裁，考生失误较多的题目往往出现在议论文，因此大家对议论文也应该给予足够的重视。

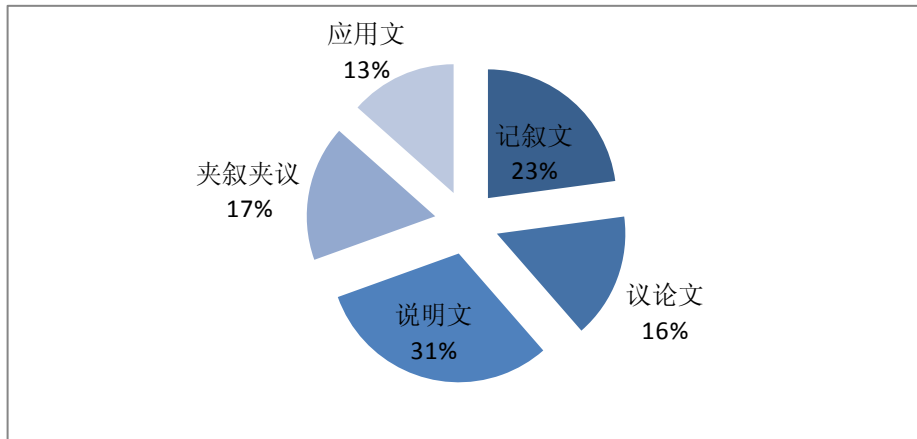


图 7 2004-2012 年全国各地区阅读理解体裁分类比重

◆ 展现题材的丰富性

高考阅读理解注重题材的多样化、现代化和生活化，不仅主题广泛、科学实用，而且生动有趣。阅读理解涵盖了人物故事、名人传记、前沿科技、环境保护、地理现象和历史文化等话题，并且趋向于当今世界的热点话题，充分体现了语言是文化的载体这一重要思想。相较来看，社会文化、人物故事、科普知识和时文报道类的文章占有较大的比重（详见下图 8）。

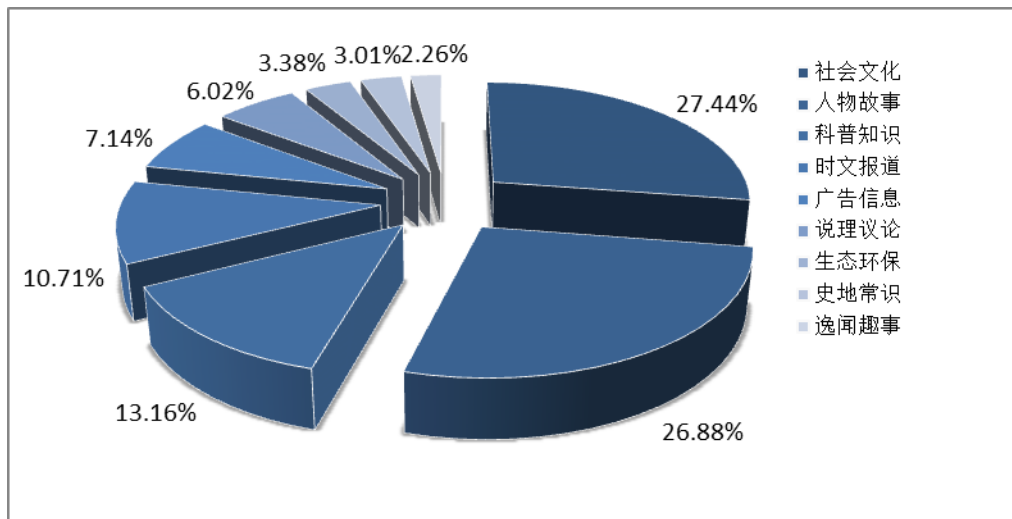


图 8 2004-2012 年全国各地区阅读理解题材分类比重

◆不同题型考查了学生不同层面的阅读能力，同时又有所侧重

阅读理解题型多样，比较全面的考查了考生不同层面的阅读能力。题型分布合理，以细节理解题为主，对推理判断题和主旨大意题的考查整体呈上升趋势。（详见下图9）

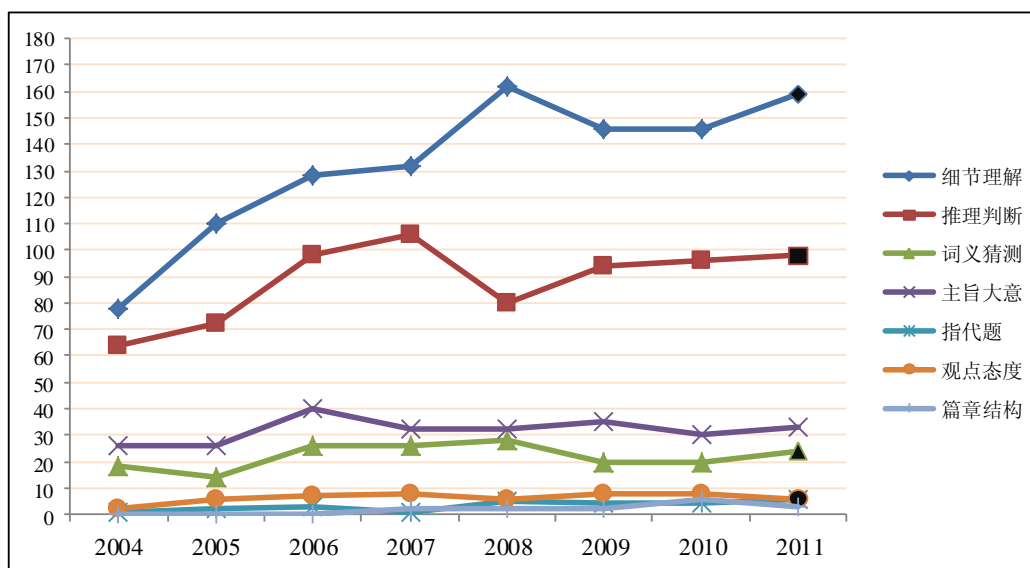


图9 2004-2011 全国各地区阅读理解题型趋势

综上所述，我们不难发现，体裁多样化，题材丰富化，题型的能力化，已成为高考英语阅读理解考查的一个趋势。

2.4.2 【真题回顾】

1. (2004 上海卷, C 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇议论文的文章，题材为说理议论类，题型以细节理解题为主，辅词义猜测题和主旨大意题。

We are all interested in equality, but while some people try to protect the school and examination system in the name of equality, other, still in the name of equality, want only to destroy it.

Any society which is interested in equality of opportunity and standards of achievement must regularly test its pupils. The standards may be changed—no examination is perfect—but to have to tests or examinations would mean the end of equality and of standards. There are groups of people who oppose this view and who do not believe either in examinations or in any controls in school or on teachers. This would mean that everything would depend on luck since every pupil would depend on the efficiency, the values and the purpose of each teacher.

Without examinations, employers will look for employees from the highly respected schools and from families known to them—a form of favouritism will replace equality. At the moment, the bright child from an ill—respected school can show certificates to prove he or she is suitable for a job, while the lack of certificate indicates the unsuitability of a dull child attending a

well—respected school. This defend of excellence and opportunity would disappear if examinations were taken away, and the bright child from a poor family would be a prisoner of his or her school's reputation, unable to compete for employment with the child from the favoured school.

The opponents of the examination system suggest that examinations are an evil force because they show differences between pupils. According to these people, there must be no special, different, academic class. They have even suggested that there should be no form of difference in sport or any other area: all jobs or posts should be filled by unsystematic selection. The selection would be made by people who themselves are probably selected by some computer.

82. The word “favouritism” in paragraph 3 is used to describe the phenomenon that _____.

- A. bright children also need certificates to get satisfying jobs.
- B. children from well—respected schools tend to have good jobs
- C. poor children with certificates are favoured in job markets
- D. children attending ordinary schools achieve great success

83. What would happen if examinations were taken away according to the author?

- A. Schools for bright children would lose their reputation.
- B. There would be more opportunities and excellence.
- C. Children from poor families would be able to change their schools.
- D. Children's job opportunity would be affected by their school reputation.

84. The opponents of the examination system will agree that _____.

- A. jobs should not be assigned by systematic selection
- B. computers should be selected to take over many jobs
- C. special classes are necessary to keep the school standards
- D. schools with academic subjects should be done away with

85. The passage mainly focuses on _____.

- A. schools and certificates
- B. examination and equality
- C. opportunity and employment
- D. standards and reputation

【答案解析】

82. B 词义猜测题。由文中的破折号可知，它后面的内容是解释上面的内容，即：雇佣者要从质量好的学校招人，好学校的毕业生会有找到好工作的机会。

83. D 细节理解题。由第三段可知。

84. A 细节理解题。由第四段可知。

85. B 主旨大意题。第一段点出了主题，下面几段对主题加以说明。

2. (2004 湖南卷, B 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇应用文, 题材为广告信息类, 题型以细节理解题为主。

Princeton University**Location**

The University is in Princeton, New Jersey. It is an hour's train ride south of New York City and an hour's train ride north of Philadelphia.

Students

There are 4,600 undergraduates (本科生). There are also 1,900 graduate students, but Princeton is unusual among universities in having a student body made up largely of undergraduates.

Faculty

Princeton has about 700 full-time faculty members (教员). There are another 300 or so part-time and visiting faculty. All faculty members at Princeton are expected to teach and research.

Degrees

Princeton offers two undergraduate degrees: the bachelor (学士) of arts (A.B.) degree and the bachelor of science in engineering (B.S.E.) degree.

Academic Year

An academic year runs from September to late May and lasts two terms (fall and spring). A normal course load is four or five courses per term, although many students take extra courses.

Residences

Princeton provides housing for all undergraduate students. Freshmen and second-year students are required to spend their first two years in one of five colleges. Each college has its own dining hall, common rooms and computer centers.

Fees and Expenses (Academic Year 2004-2005)

Tuition (学费): \$29,910

Room and board: \$ 8,387

Other expenses (books, telephone, etc.): \$ 3,083

Total: \$ 41,380

59. How many kinds of faculty members are there in Princeton University?

A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.

60. In Princeton University, an undergraduate will pay at least _____ for the Academic Year 2004-2005 besides tuition.

A. \$ 41,380 B. \$ 52,850 C. \$11,470 D. \$ 8, 387

61. In what way is Princeton University different from other American universities according to the text?

- A. It has five colleges.
- B. Its students are mainly undergraduates.
- C. It provides housing for all undergraduate students.
- D. All the faculty members at Princeton are expected to teach and research.

62. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Princeton offers two undergraduate degrees.
- B. An academic year lasts about nine months in Princeton University.
- C. Undergraduates should spend their first two years in one of five colleges.
- D. It's about an hour's train ride from Princeton University to the north of New York City.

【答案解析】

59. C 细节理解题。文章第三段可知。这三种是: full-time members, part-time members, visiting members。

60. C 细节题。根据文章最后“费用和花费”(Fees and Expenses)。

61. B 细节题。从第二段 but Princeton is unusual among universities in having a student body made up largely of undergraduates 可知。

62. D 细节题。从第一段可知。

3. (2005 全国卷 I, E 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇记叙文, 题材为 人物故事类, 题型以 细节理解题为主, 辅有 推理判断题和词义猜测题。

“Soon, you're going to have to move out!” cried my neighbor upon seeing the largest tomato plant known to mankind or at least known in my neighborhood.

One tiny 9-inch plant, bought for \$1.25 in the spring, has already taken over much of my rose bed, covering much of other plants, and is well on its way to the front door.

Roses require a good deal of care, and if it weren't for the pleasure they give, it wouldn't be worth the work. As it is, I have a garden full of sweet-smelling roses for most of the year. bushes must be pruned(剪枝) in early spring, leaving ugly woody branches until the new growth appears a few weeks later. It was the space available(可用的) in the garden that led me into planting just one little tomato plant. A big mistake.

Soil conditions made just perfect for roses turn out to be even more perfect for tomatoes. The daily watering coupled with full sun and regular fertilizing(施肥) have turned the little plant into a tall bush. The cage I placed around it as the plant grew has long since disappeared under the thick leaves.

Now the task I face in harvesting the fruit is twofold; First, I have to find the red ones among the leaves, which means I almost have to stand on my head, and once found I have to

reach down and under, pick the tomatoes and withdraw(缩回) my full fist without dropping the prize so dearly won. I found two full-blown white roses completely hidden as I picked tomatoes in June, but they were weak and the leaves already yellow for lack of light.

Here I am faced with a painful small decision: To tear up a wonderful and productive tomato plant that offers up between ten and twenty ripe sweet tomatoes each day or say goodbye to several expensive and treasured roses. Like Scarlett in *Gone With the Wind*, I'll think about that tomorrow.

71. What are the requirements for the healthy growth of roses?

- A. A lot of care and the right soil.
- B. Frequent pruning and fertilizing.
- C. Tomato plants grown alongside.
- D. Cages placed around the roots.

72. The writer planted the tomato because _____.

- A. it cost only \$1.25
- B. the soil was just right for it
- C. there was room for it in the garden
- D. the roses' branches needed to be covered

73. This year the writer's roses were _____.

- A. removed from the rose bed
- B. picked along with the tomatoes
- C. mostly damaged by too much sunlight
- D. largely hidden under the tomato plant

74. By saying "the prize so dearly won" in paragraph 5, the writer wants to _____.

- A. show the difficulty in picking the tomatoes
- B. show the hardship of growing the roses
- C. express her liking for the roses
- D. express her care for the tomatoes

75. In the situation described in the text, one good thing is that _____.

- A. the roses cost the writer little money
- B. the writer has a daily harvest of tomatoes
- C. someone will help the writer make the decision
- D. the writer can now enjoy both the roses and tomatoes

【答案解析】

71. A 文章细节题。从短文第三段第一句及第四段第一句得出。

72. C 细节题。从短文第三段最后一句可知。

73. D 细节题。从短文第二段可以推知。
74. A 猜测字义题。从短文第五段可知。
75. B 推理题。从短文最后一段所写作者面盗的两个痛苦的决定可推知。

4. (2005 重庆卷, D 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇议论文, 题材为史地常识类, 题型多样。

Everyone should visit a lighthouse at least once.

The most important reason for such a visit is to realize how our ancestors (祖先) battled nature with the basic tools they had. “They had only basic ways of creating light, and yet they found a way of using this simple technology in isolated(孤零零的) places to save ships from hitting rocks.

Secondly, visiting lighthouses will help us to understand the lives of lighthouse keepers. By their very nature, lighthouses were built on some rocks or cliffs. Thus, the lighthouse keepers often lived lonely lives. To walk around their small home and imagine the angry storm outside beating against the walls, is to take a step towards understanding the lives they had.

The reasons for a visit to a lighthouse are not all so backward-looking in time. It is true that lighthouses were built in out-of-the-way places. But on a pleasant sunny summer day, this very isolation has a natural beauty that many people will love to experience. Therefore, with the gentle waves touching all round the lighthouse, the visitor is likely to think it is a world preferable to the busy and noisy modern life.

Another reason for considering a visit is that the lighthouses themselves can be very attractive buildings. Mankind could often not be content just to put up a basic structure, but felt the need, even in such an isolated place, to build with an artistic touch. The result is a view for tired eyes to enjoy.

Finally, lighthouses have a romantic attraction, summed up by the image of the oil-skin coated keeper climbing his winding stairs to take care of the light to warn ships and save lives,

67. What is the reason to look back into the past of a lighthouse?
A. To escape from the busy and noisy city.
B. To look for the tools used by our ancestors.
C. To experience the natural beauty of a lighthouse.
D. To learn about the living condition of lighthouse keepers.
68. The underlined phrase “out-of-the-way” in Paragraph 4 means _____.
A. far-away B. dangerous C. ancient D. secret
69. Lighthouses were often built with an artistic touch _____.
A. to attract visitors B. to guide passing ships

C. to give a pleasant sight D. to remember lighthouse keepers

70. How many reasons are mentioned for a visit to a Hothouse?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five. D. Six.

【答案解析】

67. D 细节判断题。由第二段第一句可知。易错项：B 项原意为去灯塔寻找我们祖先用过的灯具，如果考生不仔细辨析，可能会以为第二段第一句印证了选项 B。

68. A 猜测词义题。由第四段第三排第一词“isolation”可知该地方是偏僻的。

69. C 细节推理题。由第五段最后一句“the result is view for tired eyes to enjoy”推断。

70. C 归纳推断题。由全文可推断。

5. (2006 全国卷 II, E 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，题材为社会文化类，题型以推理判断题为主。

“Who made your T-shirt?” A Geo letown University student raised that question. Pietra Rivoli, a professor of business, wanted to find the answer. A few weeks later, she bought a T-shirt and began to follow its path from Texas cotton. rim to Chinese factory to charity bin (慈善捐赠箱).The result is an interesting new book .*The trat’s of a T-shirt in the Global Economy*(经济).

Following a T-shirt around the world in a way to make her point more interesting, but it also frees Rivoli from the usual arguments over global trade. She goes wherever the T-shirt goes, and there are surprises around every corner. In China, Rivoli shows why a clothing factory, even with its poor conditions, means a step toward a better are for the people who word there. In the colorful used-clothing markets of Tanzania, she realizes that “it is only in this final stage of life that the T-shirt will meet a real market,” where the price of a shirt changes by the hour and is different by its size and even color. Rivoli’s book is full of me able people and scenes, like the noise, the bad air and the “muddy-sweet smell(泥土香味)of the cotton. “She says, “Here in the factory, Shanghai smells like Shallowater Texas.”

Rivoli is her best when making those sorts of unexpected connections, She even finds one between the free traders and those who are against globalization. The chances opened up by trade are vast, she argues, but free markets need the correcting force of politics to keep them in check. True economic progress needs them both.

57. What do we learn about Professor Rivoli?

- A. She used to work on a cotton farm.
- B. She wrote a book about world trade.
- C. She wants to give up her teaching job.
- D. She wears a T-shirt wherever she goes.

58. By saying T-shirt “meet a real market”, Rivoli means in Tanzania _____.
- A. cheaper T-shirt are needed
 - B. used T-shirt are hard to sell
 - C. prices of T-shirt rise and fall frequently
 - D. prices of T-shirt are usually reasonable
59. What does the word “them” underlined in the last paragraph refer to?
- A. Free-markets.
 - B. Price changes.
 - C. Unexpected connection.
 - D. Chances opened up by trade.
60. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. What T-shirt Can Do to Help Cotton Farms
 - B. How T-shirt Are Made in Shanghai
 - C. How T-shirt Are Sold in Tanzania
 - D. What T-shirt Can Teach Us

【答案解析】

57. B 这是一道推断题。根据第一段最后一句” The result is an interesting new book. The Travel of a T-shirt in the Global Economy” 可以知道 Rivoli 通过 T-shirt 的生产运输过程来研究全球经济。

58. C 这是一道推理题。根据” where the price of a shirt changes by the hour and is different by its size and even color.” T-shirt 的价格每时都在变，所以要迎合市场。

59. A 这是一道指代题。根据”but free markets need the correcting force of politics to keep them in check. True economic progress needs them both”自由的市場需要政治力量来维持其秩序，所以 them 应该指代的是 free markets。

60. D 这是一道主旨题。本文主要讲述了 Rivoli 通过研究 T-shirt 的生产、贸易过程，并从 T-shirt 的贸易反映出全球自由贸易的规律。所以比较贴近原文主旨的标题是”What T-shirts Can Teach Us”。

6. (2006 江苏卷, C 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇应用文，题材为广告信息类，题型以细节理解题和推理判断题为主，辅有主旨大意题。

I

II

The opening ceremony of this famous yearly competition (比赛) will begin at 11:30 a.m. There will be music groups, rappers and children's chorus. 12 : 25 p.m. sees the introduction of the eaters who come from all over the world. At 12:40 pm., the historic 12-minute all-you-can-eat competition will begin. The world record stands at over 50 hot dogs and buns in 12 minutes. Will anyone beat the record this year?

Viewing is available on a first-come- first-served basis Television are invited to use a two-tiered (两层) stage three metres from the main stage. The area in front of the main stage is kept for photographers and television cameras without tripods(三脚架).

Few periods in history are as exciting as the time when the Vikings(北欧海盗) were known—and sometimes feared—through- out Scandinavia, the British Isles, Russia, all the Mediterranean, Africa and even America.

Frojð is a family-based society, which aims to relive and describe the Vikings from a harbor- Frojð, on the Swedish island of Gotland. Frojð was one of the richest trading centres in the Viking world.

The members of the society aim to recreate the clothing, weapons, tools, jewellery, games, food and furniture of that long-gone period. They want to enjoy an escape to a simpler, more relaxed time, with like-minded people. They will also use the items they have made to relive that age at various public entertainments.

64. According to Advertisement I, the famous yearly competition is _____.

- A. a music competition
B. an eating competition
C. a cooking competition
D. a picture-taking competition

65. People who come to watch the competition earliest may _____.

- A. get the best watching position
B. get the best food
C. watch whatever they want to
D. take good pictures

66. The best title for Advertisement II would be _____.

- A. The Vikings B. Reliving of the Vikings C. Frojð D. A Viking Reliving Society

67. From the advertisement we know that Frojð used to be _____.

- A. a Viking club
B. a family-based society
C. a European island
D. a trading centre

【答案解析】

64. B 这是一道推断题。从广告 I 第一段“the historic 12-minute all-you-can-eat competition will begin.”可知，这是一场吃的比赛。

65. A 这是一道细节推断题。从广告 I 的第二段“Viewing is available on a

first-come-first-served basis”可知观看比赛的原则是先来先服务。因此，来得早的观众能得到好的观看位置。

66. D 这是一道主旨题。本文讲了 Fröjel 的过去和现在，从表面上看，C、D 都正确。但是作为一个广告，Fröjel 作为题目的话，没有特点，读者看过后不知道讲的是什么。D 概括出了 Fröjel 这个地方的特点，而且对读者有吸引力。

67. D 这是一道推测题。从第二段最后一句“Fröjel was one of the richest trading centres in the Viking world.”可知 Fröjel 曾是北欧海盗世界最富有的贸易中心之一，D 正确。这里容易混淆的是答案 B。第二段第一句“Fröjel is a family-based society”可看出，似乎 B 也正确，但是这句话用的是一般现在时态，表明现在的状态。而本题问的是过去的事情，因此 B 不正确。

7. (2007 湖北卷, B 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇说明文的文章，题材为史地常识类，题型以细节理解题为主。

How can a creature weighing over 5 tons and normally taking 150 kilograms of food and 120 liters of water per day survive in a desert environment?

In the southwest African country of Namibia, and the Sahara lands of Mali further north, the desert elephant does just that.

Although not regarded as a separate species from the African elephant, the desert cousin differs in many ways. Their bodies are smaller, to absorb less heat, and their feet are larger for easier walking across sandy surfaces. They are taller, to reach higher branches. They have shorter *tusks* (象牙), and most importantly, longer trunks to dig for water in riverbeds.

Desert elephants can travel over 70 kilometers in search for feeding grounds and waterholes, and have a larger group of families. They drink only every 3-4 days, and can store water in a “bag” at the back of their throat, which is only used when badly needed. Desert elephants are careful feeders—they seldom root up trees and break fewer branches, and thus maintain what little food sources are available. Young elephants may even eat the *dung* (粪便) of the female leader of a group when facing food shortage.

During drought they are unlikely to give birth to their young but with good rains the birthrate will increase greatly. Desert elephants have sand baths, sometimes adding their own *urine* (尿液) to make them muddy!

As we continue to overheat our weak planet, it can only be hoped that other animal species will adapt as extraordinarily well to change as the desert elephant.

65. The underlined part in Paragraph 2 means “_____”.

A. remains in the African countries

B. drinks 120 liters of water a day

- C. manages to live in desert areas
D. eats 150 kilograms of food daily
66. Desert elephants are called careful feeders because they _____.
A. rarely ruin trees
B. drink only every 3-4 days
C. search for food in large groups
D. protect food sources for their young
67. The author answers the question raised in the first paragraph with _____.
A. stories and explanation
B. facts and descriptions
C. examples and conclusion
D. evidence and argument
68. What can be inferred from the last sentence in the passage?
A. Overheating the earth can be stopped.
B. Not all animal species are so adaptable.
C. The planet will become hotter and hotter.
D. Not all animals are as smart as desert elephants.

【答案解析】

65. C 词义猜测题。
66. A 细节理解题。
67. B 细节理解题。
68. B 推理判断题。

8. (2007 陕西卷, B 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇说明文, 题材为逸闻趣事类, 题型以细节理解题为主, 辅有词义猜测题和主旨大意题。

When people want to know about the weather, they usually go to the radios, TVs, newspapers, or to the Internet. However, you can also find many weather signs among wildlife, because of their highly developed senses. Drops in air pressure(压力) produce an effect on small animals in many ways. Mice and deer are good weather indicators. People who spend a lot of time outdoors have observed that, before a storm, field mice come out of their holes and run around, Deer leave high ground and come down from the mountains.

Birds are especially good weather indicators because they also show the effect of a pressure drop in many ways. For example, some birds become irritable(急躁的)and quarrelsome and will fight over a piece of bread. Other birds chirp(叽叽喳喳)and sing just before a storm. It seems

they know they won't get another chance for an hour on two. Birds also seek safe places before a storm. You will sometimes see birds settling in trees or gathering together on a wire close to a building. Pre-storm low pressure makes them so thin that birds have difficulty flying.

It is unusual to see many birds flying overhead in the summertime, rather than during the periods in the spring or autumn. Watch for other weather signs if you see this. If they fly in the wrong direction, they may be flying ahead of a storm.

By paying closer attention to some important signs in nature, we can become better prepared for any kind of weather.

45. The word "indicators" in paragraph 1 probably means _____.
A. maps B. services C. signs D. stations
46. There will be a storm if birds _____.
A. make more noise than usual B. fly in different directions
C. come down from tall trees D. share a piece of bread
47. How can birds sense the coming of a storm?
A. By feeling a drop in air temperature.
B. By noticing the change of wind directions.
C. By feeling a drop in air pressure.
D. By noticing the movements of other animals.
48. The best title for the text would be _____.
A. Signs of a Storm B. Drops in Air Pressure
C. Animals' Sharp Senses D. Nature's Weather Signs

【答案解析】

45. C 词义猜测题，与第一段中的 sign 为同义词，意思为“迹象”。
46. A 细节题，答案在第二段。
47. C 细节题，同上。
48. D 主旨大意或标题选择题。

9. (2008 海南/宁夏卷，C 篇)

【探究】 该题是一篇应用文，题材为时文报道类，题型以细节理解题为主。

Do's and Don'ts in Whale(鲸)Watching

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans has developed guidelines for whale watching in Johnstone Strait, where killer whales are found on a daily basis each summer. It is strongly recommended that vessel(船只)operators follow these guidelines for all kinds of whales.

- Approach whales from the side, not from the front or the back.
- Approach no closer than 100 metres, then stop the boat but keep the engine on.

- Keep noise levels down-no horns, whistles or racing of engines.
- Start your boat only after the whales are more than 100 metres from your vessel.
- Leave the area slowly, gradually moving faster when you are more than 300 metres from the whales.
- Approach and leave slowly, avoiding sudden changes in speed or direction.
- Avoid disturbing groups of resting whales.
- Keep at low speeds and remain in the same direction if travelling side by side with whales.
- When whales are travelling close to shore, avoid crowding them near the shore or coming between the whales and the shore.
- Limit the time spent with any group of whales to less than 30 minutes at a time when within 100 to 200 metres of whales.
- If there is more than one vessel at the same observation spot, be sure to avoid any boat position that would result in surrounding the whales.
- Work together by communicating with other vessels, and make sure that all operators are aware of the whale watching guidelines.

64. For whom is this text written?

- A. Tour guides.
- B. Whale watchers.
- C. Vessel operators.
- D. Government officials.

65. When leaving the observation areas, the vessel should _____.

- A. move close to the beach
- B. increase speed gradually
- C. keep its engine running slowly
- D. remain at the back of the whales

66. When going side by side with whales, the vessel should _____.

- A. keep moving in the same direction
- B. surround the whales with other boats
- C. travel closer and closer to the shore
- D. take a good viewing position

67. What is the shortest safe distance from the whales?

- A. 400 metres.
- B. 300 metres.
- C. 200 metres.
- D. 100 metres.

【答案解析】

64. C 细节理解题。从第一段最后一句话可知：这些对各种各样的鲸都必须遵守的操作

规则被强烈地推荐给船只操作员。

65. B 细节理解题。从操作规则第四、五条可知：在一百米之外，才能启动船只；三百米之外，才逐渐加速。

66. A 细节理解题。从操作规则第八条可知：当船只和鲸并排前进时，保持低速且应同一个方向前进。

67. D 细节理解题。从操作规则第二条可知：靠近鲸不能低于一百米，然后停止，但要让发动机开着。所以最近的安全观察距离应是 100 米。

10. (2008 山东卷, D 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇记叙文，题材为社会文化类，题型以细节理解题和推理判断题为主。

Melissa Poe was 9 years old when she began a campaign for a cleaner environment by writing a letter to the then President Bush. Through her own efforts, her letter was reproduced on over 250 donated billboards across the country.

The response to her request for help was so huge that Poe established Kids For A Cleaner Environment (Kids F.A.C.E.) in 1989. There are now 300,000 members of Kids FACE worldwide and is the world's largest youth environmental organization.

Poe has also asked the National Park Service to carry out a "Children's Forest" project in every national park. In 1992, she was invited as one of only six children in the world to speak at the Earth Summit in Brazil as part of the Voices of the Future Program. In 1993, she was given a Caring Award for her efforts by the Caring Institute.

Since the organization started, Kids F.A.C.E. members have distributed and planted over 1 million trees! Ongoing tree-planting projects include Kid's Yards – the creation of backyard wildlife habitats (栖息地) and now Kids F.A.C.E. is involved in the exciting Earth Odyssey, which is a great way to start helping.

"Starting the club turned out to be a way to help people get involved with the environment. Club members started doing things like recycling, picking up litter and planting trees as well as inviting other kids to join their club."

"We try to tell kids that it's not OK to be lazy," she explains. "You need to start being a responsible, environmentally friendly person now, right away, before you become a resource-sucking adult."

72. Kids F.A.C.E is _____.

- A. a program to help students with writing
- B. a project of litter recycling
- C. a campaign launched by President Bush

- D. a club of environmental protection
73. What can we learn about Poe?
- A. She was awarded a prize in Brazil.
- B. She donated billboard across the country.
- C. She got positive responses for her efforts.
- D. She joined the National Park Service.
74. Kid's Yards is _____.
- A. established in a national park
- B. started to protect wildlife
- C. a wildlife-raising project
- D. an entertainment park for kids
75. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
- A. Adults are resource-sucking people.
- B. Poe sought help from a youth organization.
- C. Kids F.A.C.E members are from the U.S.
- D. Kids are urged to save natural resources.

【答案与解析】

72. D 细节理解题。由第二段关键句“Kids For A Cleaner Environment (Kids F.A.C.E.)....is the world's largest youth environmental organization..”可知 Kids For A Cleaner Environment (Kids F.A.C.E.)是一个环境保护组织。

73. C 推理判断题。由第一段关键句“Through her own efforts, her letter was reproduced on over 250 donated billboards across the country.”和第二段关键句“The response to her request for help was so huge that...”。A 项错在 in Brazil; B 项错在 donated; D 项错在 joined。

74. B 细节理解题。由第四段的内容描述“Ongoing tree-planting projects include Kid's Yards—the creation of backyard wildlife habitats (栖息地)...”可知 Kid's Yards 成立的目的是来保护野生动物的。

75. D 推理判断题。由倒数第二段 “Club members started doing things like recycling, picking up litter and planting trees as well as inviting other kids to join their club” 和最后一段的 “ ‘We try to tell kids that it's not OK to be lazy,’ she explains. ‘You need to start being a responsible, environmentally friendly person now, right away, before you become a resource-sucking adult.’ ” 可知向孩子们发出了号召和呼吁, 积极行动起来去保护自然, 做一个有责任感的, 为环境负责的人。

11. (2009 辽宁卷, A 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇夹叙夹议的文章, 题材为 人物故事类, 题型以 细节理解题和推理

判断题为主，辅有词义猜测题。

When I was going home to India last year, I called up my mother to ask if she wanted anything from china.

When India had not opened up its markets to the world, I carried suitcase loads of dark glasses and jeans. Thankfully, we can get all these anywhere in India now.

Still, her answer surprised me: "Green tea."

As long as I can remember she didn't even drink Indian tea.

I dutifully bought a big packet of Longjing and headed home to hear the story. My mother and her brother, both regular newspaper readers, believed that Chinese green tea was the wonder drug for all illnesses.

At the turn of the century, China was not really familiar to the average Indian, It was a strange country.

How things change! And how soon!

Now every town of any size seems to have a "China Market". And everyone is talking about China.

The government of India has planned to send a team to China to see how things are done A minister once said that India must open the doors for more foreign investment(投资)and such a step would "work wonders as it did for China".

But it's a two-way street, I just heard about a thousand Shenzhen office workers who have gone to Ranganore to train in software. Meanwhile, all the IT majors are setting up a strong presence in China.

No wonder that trade, which was only in the millions just ten years ago, is expected to hit about US\$15 billion for last year and US\$20 billion by 2008, a goal set by both governments.

No wonder, my colleague wrote some weeks ago about this being the Sino-Indian(中印)century as the two countries started on January 1 the Sino-Indian Friendship Year.

But what is still a wonder to me is my mother drinking Chinese tea.

56. Why did the mother ask for Chinese green tea?

- A. She was tired of Indian tea.
- B. She had a son working in China.
- C. She believed it had a curing effect.
- D. She was fond of Chinese products.

57. What does the author mean by "it's a two-way street" in paragraph 10?

- A. China and India have different traffic rules.
- B. Tea trade works wonders in both India and China.
- C. Chinese products are popular in both China and India.

D. The exchanges between India and China benefit both.

58. What do we know about the Indian IT industry?

A. It will move its head office to Shenzhen.

B. It is seeking further development in China.

C. It has attracted an investment of US\$15 billion.

D. It caught up with the US IT industry in 2008.

59. In the text the author expresses_____.

A. his concern for his mother's health

B. his support for drinking Chinese green tea

C. his surprise at China's recent development

D. his wonder at the growth of India's IT industry

【答案与解析】

56. C 细节理解题。由第五段的...believed that Chinese green tea was the wonder drug for all illnesses 可知他们认为中国茶能治好病，选 C。

57. D 词义猜测题。由它上面的第九段 The government of India has planned to send a team to China to see...可知双双开放，实现双赢，选 D 符合。

58. B 推理判断题。由 a thousand Shenzhen office workers who have gone to Ranganore to train in software.可知印度领先，选 B。

59. C 推理判断题。由倒数后三段 No wonder 可知作者对中国的发展，很惊奇，选 C。其他不合句意。

12. (2009 福建卷, B 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇说明文，题材为社会文化类，题型以细节理解题和推理判断题为主。

Foreign drivers will have a pay on-the-spot fines of up to £ 900 for breaking the traffic law to be carried out next month.

If they do not have enough cash or a working credit card, their vehicles will be clamped(扣留)until they pay law takes effect, because the money would be returned if the driver went to court and was found not guilty. In practice, very few foreign drivers are likely to return to Britain to deal with their cases.

Foreign drivers are rarely charged because police cannot take action against them if they fail to appear in court. Instead, officers often merely give warnings.

Three million foreign-registered vehicles enter Britain each year. Polish vehicles make up 36 percent, French vehicles 10 percent and German vehicles 9 percent.

Foreign vehicles are 30 percent more vehicles entering Britain each year. Polish vehicles make

up 36 percent. French crashes caused by foreign vehicle rose by 47 percent between 2003 and 2008. There were almost 400 deaths and serious injuries and 3,000 slight injuries from accidents caused by foreign vehicles in 2008.

The new Law is partly intended to settle the problem of foreign lorry drivers ignoring limits to weight and hours at the wheel. Foreign Lorries are three times more likely to be in a crash than British Lorries. Recent spot checks found that three quarters of Lorries that failed safety tests were registered overseas.

The standard deposit for a careless driving offence —such as driving too close to the vehicle in front or reading a map at the wheel—will be £ 300. Deposits for speeding offences and using mobile phones will be £ 60. Foreign drivers will not get points as punishment added to their licenses, while British drivers will.

60. The first paragraph serves as a(n) _____.

- A. explanation B. introduction C. comment D. background

61. The foreign drivers who break the traffic law and do not pay on the spot are likely to be fined up to _____.

- A. £ 60 B. £ 300 C. £ 900 D. £ 980

62. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. many foreign drivers have been fined by Britain police
B. 300, 000 German vehicles enter Britain every year
C. 25 percent of foreign vehicles entering Britain have failed safety tests
D. British drivers will be punished with points and fines for breaking the traffic law

63. The new traffic law is mainly intended to _____.

- A. limit the number of foreign vehicles entering Britain
B. increase the British government's additional income
C. lower the rate of traffic accidents and injuries
D. get foreign drivers to appear in court

【答案解析】

从下个月起，英国将实行一种新的交通法规：当外国司机在英国违反了交通法，将被处以 900 英镑的罚款。如果被罚款的外国司机向法院申诉获胜，这笔罚款将被退还。

60. B 推理判断题。本文第一自然段是简单介绍英国的新交通法规，故本题选 B。

61. D 计算题。由第一和第二自然段的大意可知本题选 D，即当场不能交罚款的外国司机罚款的费用是 $900+80=980$ 英镑。

62. D 细节理解题。由文章最后一句可知本题选 D。

63. C 推理判断题。由第六自然段和第七自然段的首句可知本题选 C。

13. (2010 北京卷, A 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇夹叙夹议的文章，题材为人物故事类，题型以细节理解题为主。

Goldie's Secret

She turned up at the doorstep of my house in Cornwall. No way could I have sent her away. No way, not me anyway. Maybe someone had kicked her out of their car the night before. "We're moving house. No space for her any more with the baby coming." "We never really wanted her, but what could we have done? She was a present." People find all sorts of excuses for abandoning an animal. And she was one of the most beautiful dogs I had ever seen.

I called her Goldie. If I had known what was going to happen I would have given her a more creative name. She was so unsettled during those first few days. She hardly ate anything and had such an air of sadness about her. There was nothing I could do to make her happy, it seemed. Heaven knows what had happened to her at her previous owner's. But eventually at the end of the first week she calmed down. Always by my side, whether we were out on one of our long walks or sitting by the fire.

That's why it was such a shock when she pulled away from me one day when we were out for a walk. We were a long way from home, when she started barking and getting very restless. Eventually I couldn't hold her any longer and she raced off down the road towards a farmhouse in the distance as fast as she could.

By the time I reached the farm I was very tired and upset with Goldie. But when I saw her licking (舔) the four puppies (幼犬) I started to feel sympathy towards them. "We didn't know what had happened to her," said the woman at the door. "I took her for a walk one day, soon after the puppies were born, and she just disappeared." "She must have tried to come back to them and got lost," added a boy from behind her.

I must admit I do miss Goldie, but I've got Nugget now, and she looks just like her mother. And I've learnt a good lesson: not to judge people.

56. How did the author feel about Goldie when Goldie came to the house?

A. Shocked. B. Sympathetic. C. Annoyed. D. Upset.

57. In her first few days at the author's house, Goldie _____.

A. I felt worried B. was angry C. ate a little D. sat by the fire

58. Goldie rushed off to a farmhouse one day because she _____.

A. saw her puppies B. heard familiar barking
C. wanted to leave the author D. found her way to her old home

59. The passage is organized in order of _____.

A. time B. effectiveness C. importance D. complexity

【答案解析】

56. B 情绪推断，较难题。此推断题的难点在于，原文没有直接的形容词表述，要求学

生通过具体的描述总结。原文第 2 段 She hardly ate anything and had such an air of sadness about her. There was nothing I could do to make her happy, it seemed. Heaven knows what had happened to her at her previous owner's.表明作者同情被遗弃的小狗，希望帮助它高兴起来。

57. A 细节题，较难题。要做对此题关键要排除 C 项的干扰，原文第 2 段 She hardly ate anything and had such an air of sadness about her. hardly ate anything 的表述与 ate little 是不一样的。前者是几乎什么都不吃，后者是吃得少，此错误选项属于“改变否定/肯定的程度”。

58. D 原因推断题，简单题，通过原文第 4 段的描写可得正确答案。

59. A 题中问文章的行文结构，简单题，此篇记叙文按照时间顺序发展。

14. (2010 天津卷, A 篇)

【探究】该题是一篇应用文，题材为科普知识类，题型以细节理解题为主。

<p style="text-align: center;">WELCOME</p> <p>Welcome to Windsor Castle, the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world. Windsor is one of the official residences(住所)of the Queen, who sometimes stays here.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Audio tours</p> <p>Free audio tours are available on leaving the Admission Centre at the start of your visit. There is a descriptive audio tour for blind and poor-sighted visitors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Guided tours</p> <p>Visitors can explore the history of the Castle through a tour of the Precincts with an expert guide. Tours depart at regular intervals throughout the day from the Courtyard and finish at the entrance to the State Apartments.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Visitors with children</p> <p>For those visiting with children, a special family tour and various activities are offered during school holidays and at weekends. Please note that, for safety reasons, pushchairs are not permitted in the State Apartments. However, baby carriers are available to borrow.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">St George's Chapel</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Shopping</p> <p>Shops offer a wide range of souvenirs designed for the Royal Collection, including books, postcards, china, jewellery, and children's toys. Please ask at the Middle Ward shop about our home delivery service.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Refreshments</p> <p>Bottled water can be purchased from the Courtyard and Middle Ward shops. From April to September ice cream is also available. Visitors wishing to leave the Castle for refreshments in the town may obtain re-entry permits from the castle shops. Eating and drinking are not permitted in the State Apartments or St George's Chapel.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Photography and mobile phones</p> <p>Non-commercial photography and filming are welcomed in the Castle. Photography, video recording and filming are not permitted inside the State Apartments or St George's Chapel in consideration of other visitors.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Security</p> <p>As Windsor Castle is a working royal palace, visitors and their belongings</p>
---	---

Visitors arriving at the Castle after 15:00 from March to October are advised to visit St George's Chapel first before it closes.	should get through airport-style security checks. For safety and security reasons a one-way system operates along the visitor route.
---	--

36. A visitor can apply for a free audio tour _____.

- A. in the Courtyard B. in the State Apartments
C. at the Admission Center D. at St George's Chapel

37. What is specially offered to visitors with kids?

- A. A security guard. B. A pushchair.
C. A free toy. D. A baby carrier.

38. Who can get re-entry permits?

- A. Visitors wishing to eat outside the Castle.
B. Visitors buying gifts in the castle shops.
C. Visitors buying water from the Courtyard.
D. Visitors eating outside St George's Chapel.

39. Why are visitors required to turn off their mobile phones?

- A. To ensure the safety of others.
B. To ensure the security of the Castle.
C. To prevent them from disturbing others.
D. To prevent the use of the built-in cameras.

40. In the last part, a "working royal palace" refers to one _____.

- A. still being constructed
B. still used by the royal family
C. where the Queen usually works
D. where works of art are on show

【答案解析】

36. C. 细节理解题。在 Audio tours 标题下直接找到 the Admission Center。

37. D. 细节理解题。在 visitors with babies 标题下有 baby carriers are available to borrow。

38. A. 细节理解题。在 Refreshments 标题下有 Visitors wishing to leave the castle for refreshments in the town may obtain the re-entry permits from the castle shops。

39. C. 细节理解题。在 Photography and mobile phones 标题下有 Mobile phones must be switched off ... inconsideration of other visitors。

40. B. 词义猜测题。根据第一部分中的句子 Windsor is one of the official residences of the Queen, who sometimes stays there. 可以猜测 B 项正确, C 项是不正确的, 因为该项只是 Queen usually works。

2.4.3 【我们的工作】

✿ 2012 高考试题分析

通过对 2012 年全国高考英语试卷分析发现，从体裁方面看，2012 年高考阅读理解仍然尽量追求体裁的多样化。其中，考查最多的依旧是说明文（30.77%），其次是记叙文（25.64%），夹叙夹议，议论文，最后是应用文。整体比重与 2004-2012 年全国各地区阅读理解体裁分类比重相似。（见下图 10）

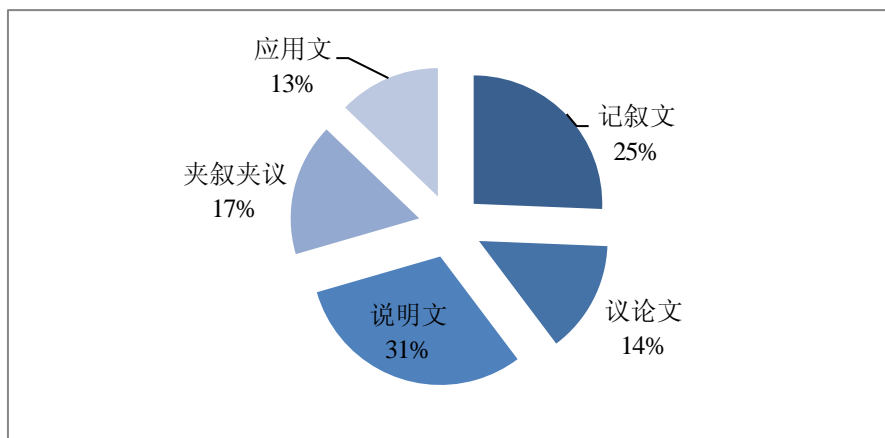


图 10 2012 年全国各地区阅读理解体裁分类比重

通过对 2012 年高考阅读理解的题材分析，不难发现阅读理解的题材依旧多样化、现代化和生活的，社会文化、人物故事、科普知识和时文报道类的文章依旧占有较大的比重，此外值得注意的是广告信息类的题材也占有较大的比重。（见下图 11）

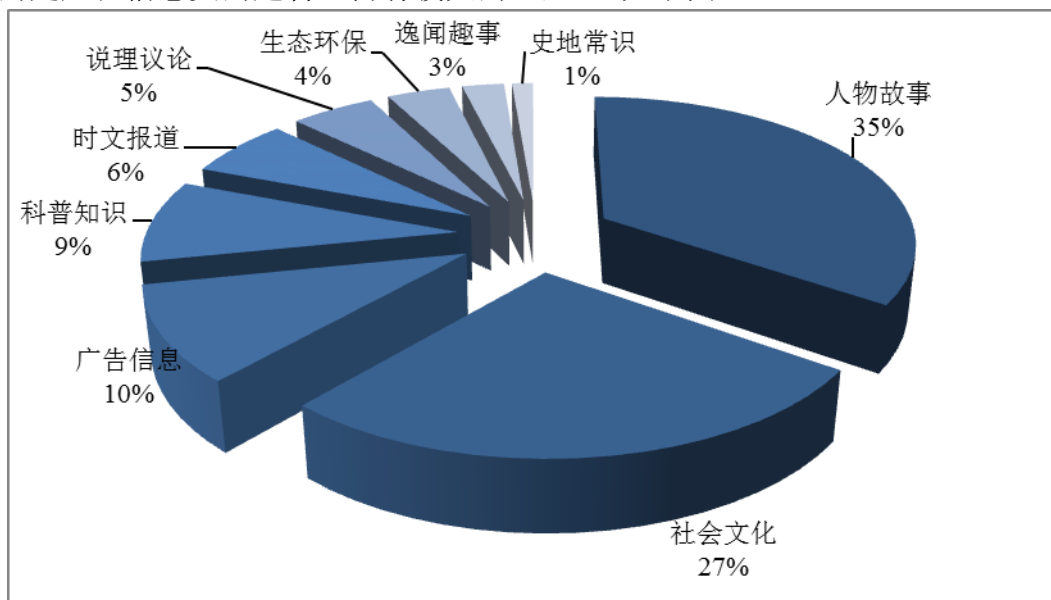


图 11 2012 年全国各地区阅读理解题材分类比重

通过分析 2012 年各地的高考阅读理解，我们发现，阅读理解的题型多样，如细节理解题、推理判断题、主旨大意题、观点态度题等等，比较全面的考查了学生不同层面的阅读能力。经过对数据的统计和分析，2012 年高考阅读理解仍旧以细节理解题为主，对推理判断

题和主旨大意题的考查整体呈稳步上升的趋势。(见图 12)

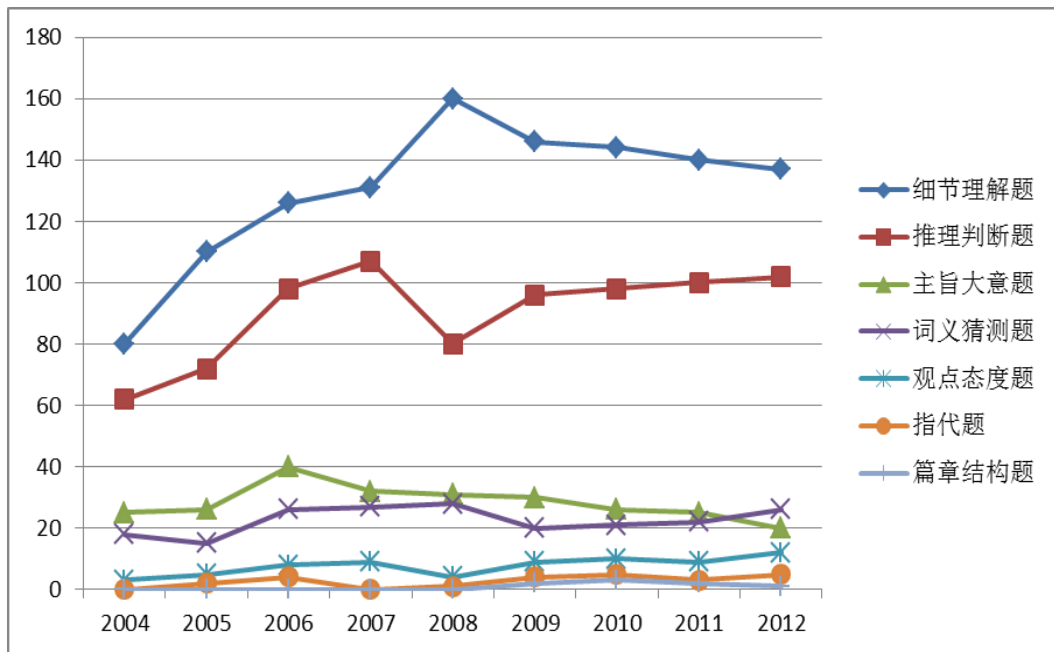
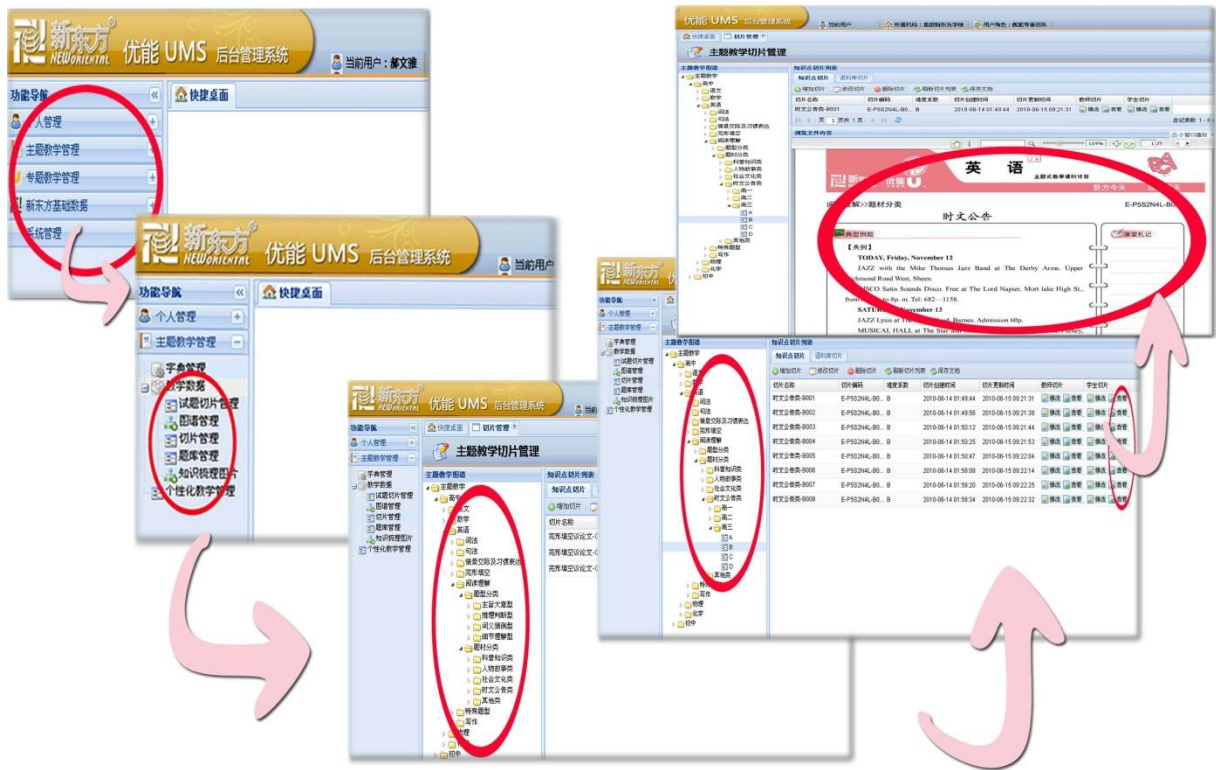


图 12 2004-2012 全国各地区阅读理解题型趋势



2012 真题例证

◆ UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学



在 UMS 系统中对阅读理解的设置也考虑到了题材和题型，同时所选的文章的体裁也是全面的，共有 338 个不同阅读题型（主旨大意、推理判断、词义猜测、细节理解）的切片，共有 52 个关于不同阅读题材（科普知识类、人物故事类、社会文化类、时文公告类、其他）的切片，有 109 个特殊阅读题型（七选五、回答问题型、任务型阅读、信息匹配阅读、补缺对话和对话填空）的切片：

UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学与真题对照

UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学	2012 真题
E-P5S2N1K-C01	2012 辽宁卷，C 篇
E-P5S2N2K-B02	2012 全国 I，A 篇
E-P5S2N3L-A01	2012 湖南卷，A 篇
E-P5S2N1L-B01	2012 陕西卷，D 篇
.....

相似题例证

1. (2012 山东卷，A 篇)

The Pacific island nation of Nauru used to be a beautiful place. Now it is an ecological disaster area. Nauru's heartbreaking story could have one good consequence — other countries might learn from its mistakes.

For thousands of years, Polynesian people lived the remote island of Nauru, far from western civilization. The first European to arrive was John Fearn in 1798. He was the British captain of the *Hunter*, a whaling ship. He called the island Pleasant Island.

However, because it was very remote, Nauru had little communication with Europeans at first. The whaling ships and other traders began to visit, bringing guns and alcohol. These elements destroyed the social balance of the twelve family groups on the island. A ten-year civil war started, which reduced the population from 1,400 to 900.

Nauru's real troubles began in 1899 when a British mining company discovered phosphate (磷酸盐) on the island. In fact, it found that the island of Nauru was nearly all phosphate, which a very important fertilizer for farming. The company began mining the phosphate.

A phosphate mine is not a hole in the ground; it is a strip mine. When a company strip-mines, it removes the top layer of soil. Then it takes away the material it wants. Strip mining totally destroys the land. Gradually, the lovely island of Nauru started to look like

the moon.

In 1968, Nauru became one of the richest countries in the world. Every year the government received millions and millions of dollars for its phosphate.

Unfortunately, the leaders invested the money unwisely and lost millions of dollars. In addition, they used millions more dollars for personal expenses. Soon people realized that they had a terrible problem — their phosphate was running out. Ninety percent of their island was destroyed and they had nothing. By 2000, Nauru was financially ruined. Experts say that it would take approximately \$433,600,000 and more than 20 years to repair the island. This will probably never happen.

56. What might be the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To seek help for Nauru's problems.
- B. To give a warning to other countries
- C. To show the importance of money
- D. To tell a heartbreaking story of a war.

【推理判断题】

57. What was Nauru like before the Europeans came?

- A. Rich and powerful
- B. Modern and open
- C. Peaceful and attractive
- D. Greedy and aggressive

【细节理解题】

58. The ecological disaster in Nauru resulted from _____.

- A. soil pollution
- B. phosphate overmining
- C. farming activity
- D. whale hunting

【推理判断题】

59. Which of the following was a cause of Nauru's financial problem?

- A. Its leaders misused the money
- B. It spent too much repairing the island
- C. Its phosphate mining cost much money
- D. It lost millions of dollars in the civil war.

【推理判断题】

60. What can we learn about Nauru from the last paragraph?

- A. The ecological damage is difficult to repair.

- B. The leaders will take the experts' words seriously.
- C. The island was abandoned by the Nauruans
- D. The phosphate mines were destroyed

【主旨大意题】

【探究】 本文是一篇科普知识类的说明文，题型丰富，有细节理解题、推理判断题和主旨大意题。这种题材类的文章在我们的 TPS 主题教学系统中有所考查。

【真题匹配】

【来源】 UMS 系统（TPS 主题教学\高中\英语\阅读理解\题材分类\科普知识类\高二\C\E-P5S2N1K-C01）

【典例】

Would you carry around an electronic ID, not in your pocket, but in your body? Does this idea scare you or make you feel safe?

The first computer ID chip(芯片) that could be planted under a person's skin might be marketed very soon.

Developed by Applied Digital, an American technology company based in Florida, the device(发明物) could meet the need for public security(安全) after the September 11 attacks.

For airports, nuclear power plants(核电站) and other high security facilities(设备), the immediate effects are obvious.

The technology could help put an end to false ID cards, because it would be difficult to remove and copy a tiny computer chip. The chip is as small as a grain of rice.

The technology would also allow satellites to track(追踪) a person's every movement and store medical records.

These uses are already attracting interest for tasks like fighting against kidnappings(绑架), or helping with medical operations.

But some people are afraid of the loss of privacy(隐私).

"You always have to think about what the device could be used for tomorrow," said Lee Tien, a senior privacy lawyer in the United States.

"At first a device is used for applications we all agree are good, but then it slowly starts being used for more than it was intended," he said.

However, Applied Digital says it will soon apply for(申请) government permission for the device. It says that the first people to use the chip will be volunteers.

Getting the implant(需移植的芯片) would go something like this:

A person or company buys the chip from Applied Digital for about US \$ 200. And the company encodes(编码) it with the desired information.

The customer then takes the chip to their doctor, who can plant it with a large needle.

The device has no power supply, rather it is activated(使活动,使运行) by a scanner(扫描仪)

running across the skin above it. Without a scanner, the chip cannot be read.

Even with the privacy concern, some are already eager to use the product.

Jell Jacobs from Florida hopes to become the first buyer of the chip to store his medical records. Suffering from a serious illness, he wants to make sure doctors can help him quickly.

Eight Latin American companies have also shown interests in the device. It could help to find any tourists who are kidnapped.

1. The best title for the passage is _____.
 - A. Why Is the New ID NECESSARY?
 - B. Getting a New Kind of ID under Your Skin
 - C. An Advertisement for Chips
 - D. Where to Buy the Chip
2. Which of the following is true according to the text?
 - A. In some airports and factories such device is already being used.
 - B. The information on the chip can be read when it has its power supply.
 - C. The technology could help put an end to false ID cards.
 - D. The first computer ID chip has already come into the market.
3. What is the advantage with the electronic ID according to the passage?
 - A. It can store people's medical records and help with medical operations.
 - B. With this people will have no fear of losing privacy.
 - C. It's cheap to buy and easy to get.
 - D. It is developed by Applied Digital in Florida.
4. What can we learn about Jeff Jacobs?
 - A. He's a worker in Applied Digital, a company in Florida.
 - B. He's a doctor who helps plant tile chips on people.
 - C. He fears if he uses the chip he will lose privacy.
 - D. He's suffering from a serious illness and wants to buy the chip.

【解析】本文是一篇科普类说明文，题型以细节理解题为主，另有推理判断题及主旨题。介绍了新的个人身份证—电子身份证的特点、功能及人们对此的态度。

1. B 主旨大意题。根据 *Would you carry around an electronic ID, not in your pocket, but in your body?...The first computer ID chip that could be planted under a person's skin might be marketed very soon* 及以后的内容可知本文讲述的是安装在皮肤上的电子身份证与传统身份证比较所显示出来的新特点，故选 B。

2. C 细节理解题。阅读全文可知 A、B、D 与原文不相符，再根据 *The technology could help put an end to false ID cards* 可知 C 为正确答案。

3. A 细节理解题。根据第 7 段 *These uses are already attracting interest for tasks like fighting against kidnappings, or helping with medical operations* 及倒数第 2 段 *...hopes to become the first buyer of the chip to store his medical records* 可知这种电子身份证有助于医学

手术及储存医学纪录的作用，故选 A。

4. D 推断判断题。根据 *Suffering from a serious illness, he wants to make sure doctors can help him quickly* 及 *Jell Jacobs from Florida hopes to become the first buyer of the chip...* 可知答案 D 说是这两句话的总结。

2. (2012 江西卷, A 篇)

Mark and his brother Jason both were looking at the shining new computer enviously. Jason was determined not to go against their father's wishes but Mark was more adventurous than his brother. He loved experimenting and his aim was to become a scientist like his father.

"Dad will be really mad if he finds out you've been playing with his new computer." Jason said, "He told us not to touch it."

"He won't find out." Mark said, "I'll just have a quick look and shut it down."

Mark had been scolded before for touching his father's equipment. But his curiosity was difficult to control and this new computer really puzzled him.

"It was a strange-looking machine —one his dad had brought home from the laboratory where he worked. "It's an experimental model," his father had explained, "so don't touch it under any circumstances." But his warning only served to make Mark more curious. Without any further thought, Mark turned on the power switch. The computer burst into life and seconds later, the screen turned into colors, shifting and changing and then two big white words appeared in the center of the screen: "SPACE TRANSPORTER."

"Yes!" Mark cried excitedly, "It's a computer game. I knew it! Dad's only been pretending to work. He's really been playing games instead." A new message appeared on the screen:

"ENTER NAMES

VOYAGER 1: ...

VOYAGER 2: ..."

Mark's fingers flew across the keyboard as he typed in both of their names.

"INPUT ACCEPTED. START TRANSPORT PROGRAM. AUTO-RETRIEVE INITIATED (自动回收程序已启动) ."

The screen turned even brighter and a noise suddenly rose in volume.

"I think we'd better shut it off, Mark," Jason yelled, reaching for the power switch. He was really frightened.

But his hand never reached the switch. A single beam of dazzling white light burst out of the computer screen, wrapping the boys in its glow (光芒), until they themselves seemed to be glowing. Then it died down just as suddenly as it had burst into life. And the boys were no longer there. On the screen, the letters changed.

“TRANSPORT SUCCESSFUL. DESTINATION: MARS. RETRIEVE DATE: 2025.”

56. Why did Mark touch the computer against his father’s warning?

- A. He wanted to take a voyage. B. He wanted to practice his skill
C. He was so much attracted by it. D. He was eager to do an experiment.

【细节理解题】

57. Where did the boy’s father most likely work?

- A. In an electronic factory. B. In a computer company.
C. In a scientific research center. D. In an information processing center.

【细节理解题】

58. Mark thought “SPACE TRANSPORTER” on the screen was the name of _____.

- A. a computer game B. a company website
C. a software producer D. an astronomy program

【细节理解题】

59. Why did Jason want to shut off the computer?

- A. He was afraid of being scolded.
B. He didn’t like the loud noise and light.
C. He didn’t want to play games any more.
D. He was afraid something dangerous might happen.

【推理判断题】

60. What happened to the boys at the end of the story?

- A. They were blown into the air. B. They were sent to another planet.
C. They were hidden in the strong light. D. They were carried away to another country

【推理判断题】

【探究】本文是一篇人物故事类的记叙文，题型主要为细节理解题和推理判断题。这种题材类的文章在我们的 TPS 主题教学系统中有所考查。

【真题匹配】

【来源】UMS 系统 (TPS 主题教学\高中\英语\阅读理解\题材分类\人物故事类\高二\B\ E-P5S2N2K-B02)

【典例】

Just a Little Smile

Mark was walking home from school one day when he saw the boy in front of him fall over and drop all of the books he was carrying, along with two sweaters, a basketball and a walkman. Mark stopped and helped the boy pick up these things. Since they were going the same way, he helped to carry some of his things. As they walked, Mark knew that the boy's name was Bill, that he loved computer games, basketball and history, and that he was having lots of troubles with his other subjects and that he had just broken up with his girlfriend.

They arrived at Bill's home first and Mark was invited(邀请) in for a Coke and to watch some television. The afternoon passed happily with a few laughs and some small talk, and then Mark went home. They often saw each other at school, had lunch together once or twice, and then they both finished middle school. They ended up in the same high school where they sometimes saw and talked with each other over the years. At last just three weeks before they finished high school, Bill asked Mark if they could talk.

Bill asked Mark if he still remembered the day years ago when they had first met. "Did you ever think why I was carrying so many things home that day?" asked Bill. "You see, I cleaned out my locker(锁柜) because I didn't want to leave anything for anyone else. I had put away some of my mother's sleeping pills and I was going home to kill myself. But after we spent some time together talking and laughing, I began to understand that if I killed myself, I would have missed that time and so many others that might follow. So you see, Mark, when you picked up those books that day, you did a lot more. You saved my life."

1. When Mark met him the first time, Bill was going _____.
A. to have a basketball game B. to his classroom
C. to see Mark D. back home
2. From what Bill was carrying, we can know that he _____.
A. was a good student B. liked sports and music
C. liked all the subjects in school D. was a good friend
3. Mark and Bill _____.
A. were in the same middle school and high school
B. were in the same middle school but not in the same high school
C. often had lunch together at school
D. had known each other before they began to study in middle school
4. In this passage, the phrase "break up" means _____.
A. 相处很好 B. 和好如初 C. 关系破裂 D. 保持联系
5. When Mark helped Bill to pick up some of his things, he _____.
A. knew he could save Bill's life
B. knew who Bill was and wanted to help him

C. didn't know why he was going to help him

D. didn't know what he was doing was very important to Bill

【解析】本文是一篇人物故事类的记叙文，题型以细节题为主，另有推理判断题和词义猜测题。这篇文章描写了人与人之间小小的一个微笑竟挽救了一个生命的故事。

1. D 细节题。根据文章最后一段的第4行我们可知：当时 Bill 是打算 going home to kill himself(回家自杀)。

2. B 推理题。第1段第2行说 Bill 掉落的东西中有篮球和随身听。由此可知他是个热爱体育和音乐的人。

3. A 细节题。由文章第2段 They often saw each other at school 和 They ended up in the same high school 可以得知答案。

4. C 词义猜测题。从下文 Bill 欲寻死的想法来看，第1段最后一句 broke up 的意思是关系破裂。

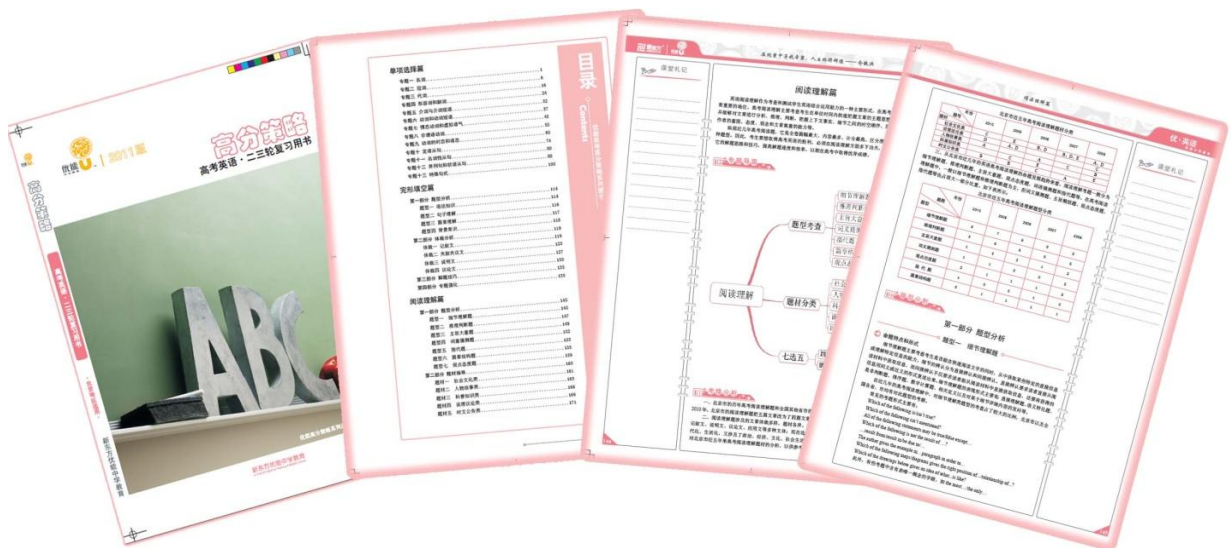
5. D 推理题。从最后一段 Bill 的叙述我们可以推测 Mark 当时完全不知道他对 Bill 的重要性。

◆ 《高分策略》

在本书中，对阅读理解有专门的篇章进行研究。

首先，从题型上，本书主要研究了如下几种题型：细节理解题、推理判断题、主旨大意题、词义猜测题、指代题、篇章结构题、观点态度题，并配有详细的分析和试题。

其次，从题材上，本书主要研究了如下几种题材：社会文化类、人物故事类、科普知识类、说理议论类以及时文公告类，并配有详细的分析和试题。值得一提的是，在选取的各类题材的文章中，也兼顾了各种体裁，包括：说明文、记叙文、议论文、应用文等。现将书中部分题目展示如下：



Section 1: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

Section 2: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

Section 3: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

Section 4: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

Section 5: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

Section 6: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

Section 7: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

Section 8: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

Section 9: Reading Comprehension. Includes a passage about 'The Great Wall' and 'The Great Wall of China' with multiple-choice questions and a matching exercise.

高分策略与真题对照

高分策略	2012 真题
《高分策略》阅读理解篇 165 页 检验练习	2012 北京卷, A 篇
《高分策略》阅读理解篇 171 页 典例	2012 新课标卷, C 篇
《高分策略》阅读理解篇 169 页 典例	2012 广东卷, B 篇
《高分策略》阅读理解篇 161 页 典例	2012 浙江卷, C 篇
.....

相似题例证

(2012 陕西卷, B 篇)

Three Boys and a Dad

Brad closed the door slowly as Sue left home to visit her mother. Expecting a whole day to relax, he was thinking whether to read the newspaper or watch his favourite TV talk show on his first day off in months. “This will be like a walk in the park,” he’d told his wife. “I’ll look after the kids, and you can go visit your mom.”

Things started well, but just after eight o’clock, his three little “good kids”—Mike, Randy, and Alex—came down the stairs in their night clothes and shouted “breakfast, daddy.” When food had not appeared within thirty seconds, Randy began using his spoon on Alex’s head as if it were a drum. Alex started to shout loudly in time to the beat (节拍). Mike chanted “Where’s my toast, where’s my toast” in the background. Brad realized his newspaper would have to wait for a few seconds.

Life became worse after breakfast. Mike wore Randy’s underwear on his head. Randy locked himself in the bathroom, while Alex shouted again because he was going to wet his pants. Nobody could find clean socks, although they were before their very eyes. Someone named “Not Me” had spilled a whole glass of orange juice into the basket of clean clothes. Brad knew the talk show had already started.

By ten o’clock, things were out of control. Alex was wondering why the fish in the jar refused his bread and butter. Mike was trying to show off his talent by decorating the kitchen wall with his colour pencils. Randy, thankfully, appeared to be reading quietly in the family room, but closer examination showed that he was eating apple jam straight from the bottle with

his hands. Brad realised that the talk show was over and reading would be impossible.

At exactly 11:17, Brad called the daycare centre (日托所). "I suddenly have to go into work and my wife's away. Can I bring the boys over in a few minutes?" The answer was obviously "yes" because Brad was smiling.

49. When his wife left home, Brad expected to _____.

- A. go out for a walk in the park
- B. watch TV talk show with his children
- C. enjoy his first day off work

【细节理解题】

D. read the newspaper to his children

50. Which of the following did Randy do?

- A. Drawing on the wall
- B. Eating apple jam
- C. Feeding the fish.
- D. Reading in a room

【细节理解题】

51. Why did Brad ask the daycare centre for help?

- A. Because he wanted to clean up his house.
- B. Because he suddenly had to go to his office
- C. Because he found it hard to manage his boys home.
- D. Because he had to take his wife back

【推理判断题】

52. This text is developed _____.

- A. by space
- B. by comparison
- C. by process
- D. by time

【推理判断题】

【探究】本文是一篇人物故事类的夹叙夹议的文章，题型以细节理解题为主，辅有推理判断题。这种题材类的文章在我们的《高分策略》中有所考查。

【真题匹配】

【来源】《高分策略》阅读理解篇 165 页 检验练习（2010 山东卷 A 篇）

Christopher Thomas, 27, was a writer by night and a teacher by day when he noticed he was

always tired and was losing weight fast. Diagnosed with diabetes (糖尿病), Thomas would need to inject himself with insulin (胰岛素) three times a day for the rest of his life or risk nerve damage, blindness, and even death. And if that weren't bad enough, he had no health insurance.

After a month of feeling upset, Thomas decided he'd better find a way to fight back. He left Canton, Michigan for New York. got a job waiting tables, nicknamed himself the Diabetic Rockstar, and created diabeticrockstar.com, a free online community for diabetics and their loved ones—a place where over 1,100 people share personal stories, information, and resources.

Jason Swencki's son, Kody, was diagnosed with type diabetes at six. Father and son visit the online children's forums(论坛) together most evenings. "Kody gets so excited, writing to kids from all over," says Swencki, one of the site's volunteers. "They know what he's going through, so he doesn't feel alone."

Kody is anything but alone: Diabetes is now the seventh leading cause of death in the United States, with 24 million diagnosed cases. And more people are being diagnosed at younger ages.

These days, Thomas's main focus is his charity (慈善机构), Fight It, which provides medicines and supplies to people—225 to date—who can't afford a diabetic's huge expenses. Fight-it.org has raised about \$23,000—in products and in cash. In May, Thomas will hold the first annual Diabetic Rockstar Festival in the Caribbean.

Even with a staff of 22 volunteers, Thomas often devotes up to 50 hours a week to his cause, while still doing his full-time job waiting tables. "Of the diabetes charities out there, most are putting money into finding a cure," says Bentley Gubar, one of Rockstar's original members. "But Christopher is the only person I know saying people need help now."

1. Which of the following is true of Christopher Thomas?

- A. He needs to go to the doctor every day.
- B. He studies the leading cause of diabetes.
- C. He has a positive attitude to this disease.
- D. He encourages diabetics by writing articles.

2. Diabeticrockstar.com was created for _____.

- A. diabetics to communicate
- B. volunteers to find jobs
- C. children to amuse themselves
- D. rock stars to share resources

3. According to the text, Kody _____.

- A. feel lonely because of his illness
- B. benefits from diabeticrockstar.com
- C. helps create the online kid's forums
- D. writes children's stories online

4. What can we learn about Fight It?
- A. It helps the diabetics in financial difficulties.
B. It organizes parties for volunteer once a year.
C. It offers less expensive medicine to diabetics.
D. It owns a well-known medical website.
5. The last paragraph suggests that Thomas _____.
- A. works full-time in a diabetes charity B. employs 22 people for his website
C. helps diabetics in his own way D. ties to find a cure for diabetes

【语篇解读】本文是一篇人物故事类的记叙文，整篇文章主要讲述了糖尿病患者 Christopher Thomas 如何以独特的方式帮助其他同类患者的故事。

1. 【答案】C

【考点】推理判断题。

【解析】通读全文可知，Christopher Thomas 对于自己的疾病采取了积极的态度，所以 C 项正确。A 项与 Thomas would need to inject himself with insulin (胰岛素) three times a day for the rest of his life 不符；B 项与文中的 Thomas 开办网站，与病人及其家属分享有关的信息和资源不符；D 项提到的写作是 Thomas 的专职工作，而他的志愿工作才是运作 Fight It 这个慈善机构。

2. 【答案】A

【考点】细节理解题。

【解析】根据文章中的 “a free online community for diabetics and their loved ones—a place where over 1,100 people share personal stories, information, and resources” 可知，答案应选 A 项。

3. 【答案】B

【考点】推理判断题。

【解析】根据 Father and son visit the online children’s forums(论坛) together most evenings. “Kody gets so excited, writing to kids from all over,” says Swencki, one of the site’s volunteers. “They know what he’s going through, so he doesn’t feel alone.” 可知 B 项正确。

4. 【答案】A

【考点】细节理解题。

【解析】根据文章中的 Fight It, which provides medicines and supplies to people—225 to date—who can’t afford a diabetic’s huge expenses. Fight-it. org has raised about \$23,000—in products and in cash. 可知，A 项正确。

5. 【答案】C

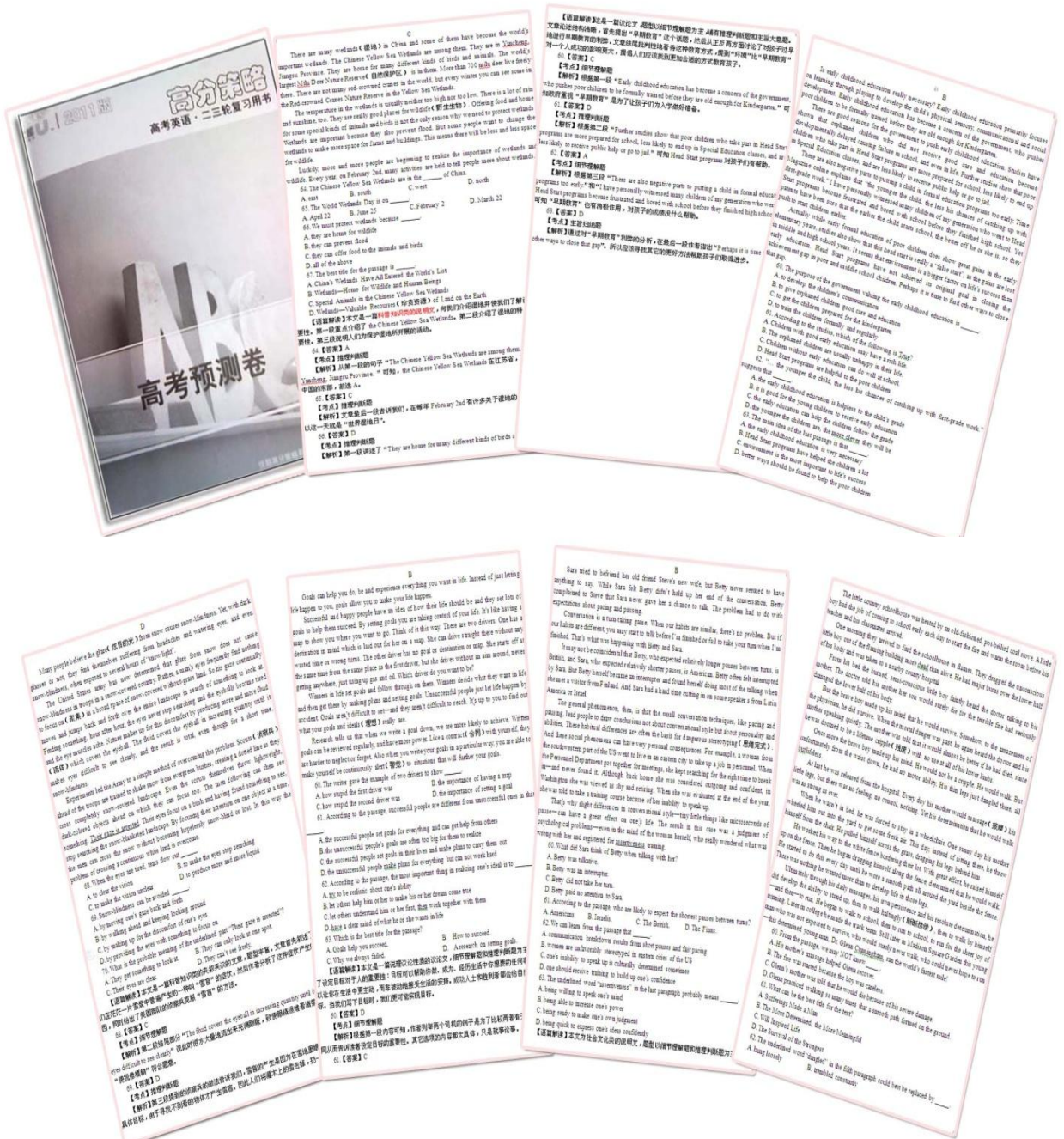
【考点】推理判断题。

【解析】根据 But Christopher is the only person I know saying people need help now. 可知

Thomas 在用他自己的方式帮助糖尿病人,所以 C 项正确。A 项与 Thomas often devotes up to 50 hours a week to his cause, while still doing his full-time job waiting tables 不符; B 项与 Even with a staff of 22 volunteers; D 项与 “Of the diabetes charities out there, most are putting money into finding a cure,” says Bentley Gubar, one of Rockstar’s original members. “But Christopher is the only person I know saying people need help now.” 不符。

《高考预测卷》

书中体现高考试题规律的部分阅读理解试题展现如下:



C. stood breathlessly D. walked slowly
63. Why was Glenn Cunningham able to survive, then walk and eventually run?
A. Because he had a strong wish to break the world record.
B. Because he was encouraged by the doctor and his family.
C. Because of the doctor's skilled treatment and his mother's frequent message.
D. Because of his great determination to survive and his strong will to live a normal life.

【语意理解】本文是一篇人物传记的记叙文，题型为单选题。这篇文意来自《美国英文》一书。Glenn Cunningham 因火灾下肢残疾，他凭借顽强的意志和坚定的决心不仅生存下来，而且还学会走路、跑步，甚至参加马拉松，而且还打破了世界纪录。Glenn Cunningham 虽然遭受了生活的无情打击，但是他凭借顽强的意志，谱写了一曲壮丽的生命赞歌，值得我们学习。

64. 【答案】B
【考点】推理判断题
【解析】根据第二段首句 "One morning they arrived to find the schoolhouse in flames." 我们只能推断出 "校舍发生了火灾" 这个事实，文中并没有交代失火的原因，因此无法推断出选项 B 提供的信息。

65. 【答案】C
【考点】主旨大意题
【解析】文章介绍了 Glenn Cunningham 凭借坚强的意志和毅力与残疾作斗争所付出的努力，从生存无望到半身残疾，再到能跑、能步，并打破世界纪录，Glenn Cunningham 重获新生。从全文来看，因此，选项 C "残疾儿童最好的榜样" 是对文章大意最好的概括。

66. 【答案】A
【考点】词义猜测题
【解析】根据文中 "But unfortunately it was the waist down, he had no motor ability. He is thin like you dangled there, all his life!" 可知此处 dangled 的意思是 "悬挂、垂着"，可推知理解为：他两条胳膊弱的挂在裤管里打晃，了无生机。

67. 【答案】D
【考点】推理判断题
【解析】根据全文对 Glenn Cunningham 事迹的描述，尤其是最后一句 "Ultimately through his daily messages, his own persistence and his resolute determination, he did develop the ability to stand up, then to walk happily (重新获得)， then to walk by himself—and then—to run."，选项 D 符合题意。

A. Because a work PA is less efficient than a home PA.
B. Because the author's poor work has an effect on her colleagues with no care.
C. Because on a normal day a work PA has much important work to do.
D. Because the absence of a PA can cause financial problems.

68. There are many reasons why parents choose homeschooling for their children. A lot of times this choice is made by parents who are dissatisfied with the way formal education is being run, or by those who are concerned about safety issues. In addition, there are those parents who wish to teach their (homeschool) children religious values in their children, while some feel that having their kids taught at home helps improve the relationship between their family members.

Children who are undergoing (经历) homeschooling are provided with school supplies and other materials that they need for their education. Textbooks, educational media resources, videos, and the Internet are also some of the tools that are included in the education of the children.

Homeschooling includes a lot of activities that make learning fun and exciting while teaching a range of subjects such as Mathematics, Language, Social Studies, Science, History and many more.

Homeschooled children may also learn how to play various instruments as a part of the activities covered in music, and other various skills depending on their interest. Arts and crafts (手工), indoor games, and story telling are some of the other activities homeschooled children can participate in.

Students who are undergoing homeschooling may also choose to go on organized field trips along with other children who are also being homeschooled. Outside of homeschooling, children can also participate in a number of activities such as community service, part-time jobs, sports programs, church activities and field trips.

The method of learning is primarily more and more popularity these days. This gives parents more freedom to choose what they think would be the best choice when it comes to their children's education.

69. How many reasons are mentioned for parents' choosing homeschooling?
A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five

70. Which of the following is NOT of homeschooling?
A. It is lively and interesting.
B. It includes only some subjects.
C. It is not for children who going to school.
D. It is not only very new but also very exciting.

71. Through homeschooling, children can _____.
A. learn a lot of lessons B. develop various skills
C. make money freely D. get high marks

72. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the advantages and disadvantages of homeschooling
B. the importance of homeschooling and formal education
C. the choice when to choose the homeschooling system
D. the benefits of homeschooling and the reasons why it has gained popularity

C

There are many websites (网站) in China and some of them have become the world's important websites. The Chinese Yellow Sea Websites are among them. They are in Yancheng, Jiangsu Province. They are home for many different kinds of birds and animals. The world's largest Mistle Thrush Reserve (自然保护地) is in Hainan. More than 700 birds live there freely there. There are not many introduced species in the world, but every winter you can see some in the East-coastal Crown Thicket Reserve in the Yellow Sea Wetlands.

《高考预测卷》与真题对照相似题例证

(2012 浙江卷, D 篇)

As a young boy, I sometimes traveled the country roads with my dad. He was a rural mail carrier~ and on Saturdays he would ask me to go with him. Driving through the countryside was always an adventure: There were animals to see, people to visit, and chocolate cookies if you knew where to stop, and Dad did.

In the spring, Dad delivered boxes full of baby chickens, and when I was a boy it was such fun to stick your fingers through one of the holes of the boxes and let the baby birds peck on your fingers.

On Dad's final day of work, it took him well into "the evening to complete his rounds because at least one

member from each fatuity was waiting at their mailbox to thank him for his friendship and his years of service. "Two hundred and nineteen mailboxes on my route," he used to say, "" and a story at every one. " One lady had no

mailbox, so Dad took the mail in to her every day because she was nearly blind. Once inside, he read her mail and

helped her pay her bills.

Mailboxes were sometimes used for things other than mail. One note left in a mailbox read, "Nat, take these eggs to Marian ; she's baking a cake and doesn't have any eggs. " Mailboxes might be buried in the snow, or broken, or lying on the ground, but the mail was

always delivered. On cold days Dad might find one of his customers waiting for him with a cup of hot chocolate. A young girl wrote letters but had no stamps, so she left a few buttons on the envelope in the mailbox; Dad paid for the stamps. One businessman used to leave large amounts of cash in his mailbox for Dad to take to the bank. Once, the amount came to \$ 32,000.

A dozen years ago, when I traveled back to my hometown on the sad occasion of Dad's death, the mailboxes

along the way reminded me of some of his stories. I thought I knew them all, but that wasn't the ease.

As I drove home, I noticed two lamp poles, one on each side of the street. When my dad was around, those poles supported wooden boxes about four feet off the ground. One box was painted green, and the other was red, and each had a long narrow hole at the top with white lettering: SANTA CLAUS, NORTH POLE. For years children had dropped letters to Santa through those holes.

I made a turn at the corner and drove past the post office and across the railroad tracks to our house. Mom and I were sitting at the kitchen table when I heard footsteps. There, at the door, stood Frank Townsend, Dad's

postmaster and great friend for many years. So we all sat down at the table and began to tell stories.

At one point Frank looked at me with tears in his eyes. “What are we going to do about the letters this

Christmas?” he asked.

“The letters?”

“I guess you never knew. “

“ Knew what?”

“Remember, when you were a kid and you used to put your letters to Santa in those green and red boxes on Main Street? It was your dad who answered all those letters every year. “

I just sat there with tears in my eyes. It wasn't hard for me to imagine Dad sitting at the old oak table in our

basement reading those letters and answering each one. I have since spoken with several of the people who received Christmas letters during their childhood, and they told me how amazed

they were that Santa had known so much about their homes and families.

For me, just knowing that story about my father was the gift of a lifetime.

55. It can be inferred from the passage that the writer regarded his travels with Dad as

- A. great chances to help other people B. happy occasions to play with baby chickens
C. exciting experiences with a lot of fun D. good opportunities to enjoy chocolate cookies

【答案】 C

【推理判断题】

56. The writer provides the detail about the businessman to show that _____

- A. Dad had a strong sense of duty
B. Dad was an honest and reliable man
C. Dad had a strong sense of honor
D. Dad was a kind and generous man

【推理判断题】

57. According to the passage, which of the following impressed the writer most?

- A. Dad read letters for a blind lady for years.
B. Dad paid for the stamps for a young girl.
C. Dad delivered some eggs to Marian.
D. Dad answered children's Christmas letters every year.

【细节理解题】

58. The method the writer uses to develop Paragraph 4 is

- A. offering analyses
B. providing explanations
C. giving examples
D. making comparisons

【推理判断题】

59. What surprised the children most when they received letters in reply from Santa Claus every year?

- A. Santa Claus lived alone in the cold North Pole.
B. Santa Claus answered all their letters every year.
C. Santa Claus had unique mailboxes for the children.

D. Santa Claus had so much information about their families.

【细节理解题】

60. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

A. The Mail B. Christmas Letters C. Special Mailboxes D. Memorable Travels

【选择标题题】

【探究】本文是一篇人物故事类的夹叙夹议的文章，题型以推理判断题为主，辅有细节理解题。这种题材类的文章在我们的《高考预测卷》中有所考查。

【真题匹配】

【来源】详见《高考预测卷》6页B篇

The little country schoolhouse was heated by an old-fashioned, pot-bellied coal stove. A little boy had the job of coming to school early each day to start the fire and warm the room before his teacher and his classmates arrived.

One morning they arrived to find the schoolhouse in flames. They dragged the unconscious little boy out of the flaming building more dead than alive. He had major burns over the lower half of his body and was taken to a nearby county hospital.

From his bed the burned, semi-conscious little boy faintly heard the doctor talking to his mother. The doctor told his mother her son would surely die for the terrible fire had seriously damaged the lower half of his body.

But the brave boy made up his mind that he would survive. Somehow, to the amazement of the physician, he did survive. When the mortal danger was past, he again heard the doctor and his mother speaking quietly. The mother was told that it would almost be better if he had died, since he was doomed to be a lifetime cripple (残废) with no use at all of his lower limbs.

Once more the brave boy made up his mind. He would not be a cripple. He would walk. But unfortunately from the waist down, he had no motor ability. His thin legs just dangled there, all but lifeless.

At last he was released from the hospital. Every day his mother would massage (按摩) his little legs, but there was no feeling, no control, nothing. Yet his determination that he would walk was as strong as ever.

When he wasn't in bed, he was forced to stay in a wheelchair. One sunny day his mother wheeled him out into the yard to get some fresh air. This day, instead of sitting there, he threw himself from the chair. He pulled himself across the grass, dragging his legs behind him.

He worked his way to the white fence bordering their lot. With great effort, he raised himself up on the fence. Then he began dragging himself along the fence, determined that he would walk. He started to do this every day until he wore a smooth path all around the yard

beside the fence. There was nothing he wanted more than to develop life in those legs.

Ultimately through his daily massages, his iron persistence and his resolute determination, he did develop the ability to stand up, then to walk haltingly (断断续续), then to walk by himself—and then—to run. He began to walk to school, then to run to school, to run for the sheer joy of running. Later in college he made the track team. Still later in Madison Square Garden this young man who was not expected to survive, who would surely never walk, who could never hope to run—this determined young man, Dr. Glenn Cunningham ran the world's fastest mile!

60. From the passage, we may NOT know _____.

- A. His mother's massage helped Glenn recover.
- B. The fire was started because the boy was careless.
- C. Glenn's mother was told that he would die because of his severe damage.
- D. Glenn practiced walking so many times that a smooth path formed on the ground.

61. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. Sufferings Made a Man
- B. The More Determined, the More Meaningful
- C. Will Inspired Life
- D. The Survival of the Strongest

62. The underlined word "dangled" in the fifth paragraph could best be replaced by _____.

- A. hung loosely B. trembled constantly
- C. stood breathlessly D. walked slowly

63. Why was Glenn Cunningham able to survive, then walk and eventually run?

- A. Because he had a strong wish to break the world record.
- B. Because he was encouraged by the doctor and his family.
- C. Because of the doctor's skilled treatment and his mother's frequent massage.
- D. Because of his great determination to survive and his strong will to live a normal life.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇人物故事类的记叙文，题型丰富。这篇文章来自《美丽英文》一书。Glenn Cunningham 因火灾下肢致残，他凭借钢铁般的意志和坚定的决心不仅生存下来，而且还学会走路、跑步，直至参加田径赛，而且还打破了世界纪录。Glenn Cunningham 虽然遭受了生活的无情打击，但是他身残志坚，谱写了一曲壮丽的生命赞歌，值得我们学习。

2.4.4 【备考战略】

高考卷中的“阅读理解”和“完形填空”大题集中地考查了阅读。实际上，对于阅读能力的考查贯彻全卷，因此在备考时要注意以下几个方面：

● 每日坚持让学生课上或课下读 2-4 篇文章，扩大阅读量，熟悉不同的篇章结构和语句结构，同时激发学生阅读兴趣。

● 先把词汇表上的单词记好，适当扩大词汇量，训练学生掌握构词法知识。选材中出现生词完全正常，平时培养处理词汇的能力。例如，需要把握英语一词多义的基本特征，遇到生词时能够尽快判断是否为关键词，尽快突破，通过障碍。

● 选材侧重生活化、现代化的文章。生词太多的文章可不看，文章内容离现实太远的也可不看。

● 适当练习长句分析，分清主谓宾定状补。提高对疑难长句的分析和理解能力。

● 重视准确阅读，还要练习如何推理，分析，概括，如何答题，最好以高考试题为答题样本，对常考的问题做适当归类。加强细节理解能力、判断能力和主旨归纳能力的训练。

● 选择部分文章进行泛读，即只读懂意思，不查单词。泛读对增强语感、练习略读和扫读的用处极大。

● 半数文章要精读，即句句细看，某些句子甚至要译成中文以精确理解。

● 使学生养成良好的阅读习惯，扩大眼幅，不要点读，减少回读，默读时不出声音，不要有伴随动作。

● 练习限时阅读，提高阅读速度。课堂内外的阅读训练中一定要注意坚持适当的速度要求，力争 40 分钟完成 5 篇文章。

2.5 写作体现实用性、真实性和开放性原则，侧重对实际应用能力的考查

2.5.1 【趋势剖析】

● 写作体裁多样化，应用文最多，体现实用性。

在每年自主命题卷中，写作题的体裁都覆盖了应用文、议论文、记叙文和夹叙夹议文，通过对 2004 年以来高考英语写作体裁的统计发现，应用文（53%）考查总是占最大比例，其次是议论文（27%）（见图 13），且应用文的体现形式书信、发言稿居多。通过对近 9 年来高考英语写作体裁的分析发现：应用文的考查仍是热点，议论文的考查呈现上升趋势，夹叙夹议与议论文的考查则呈现交叉变化的走向（见图 14）。

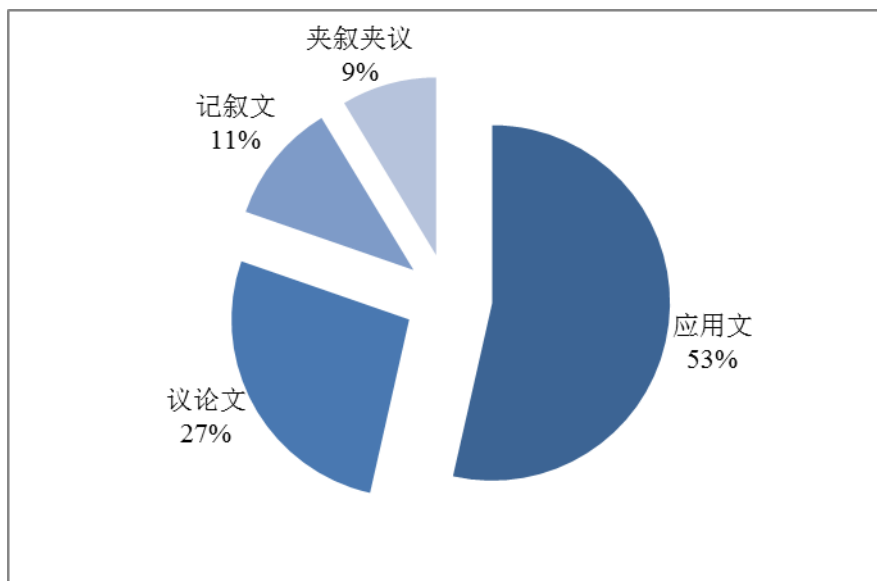


图 13 2004-2012 年全国写作体裁总计分布

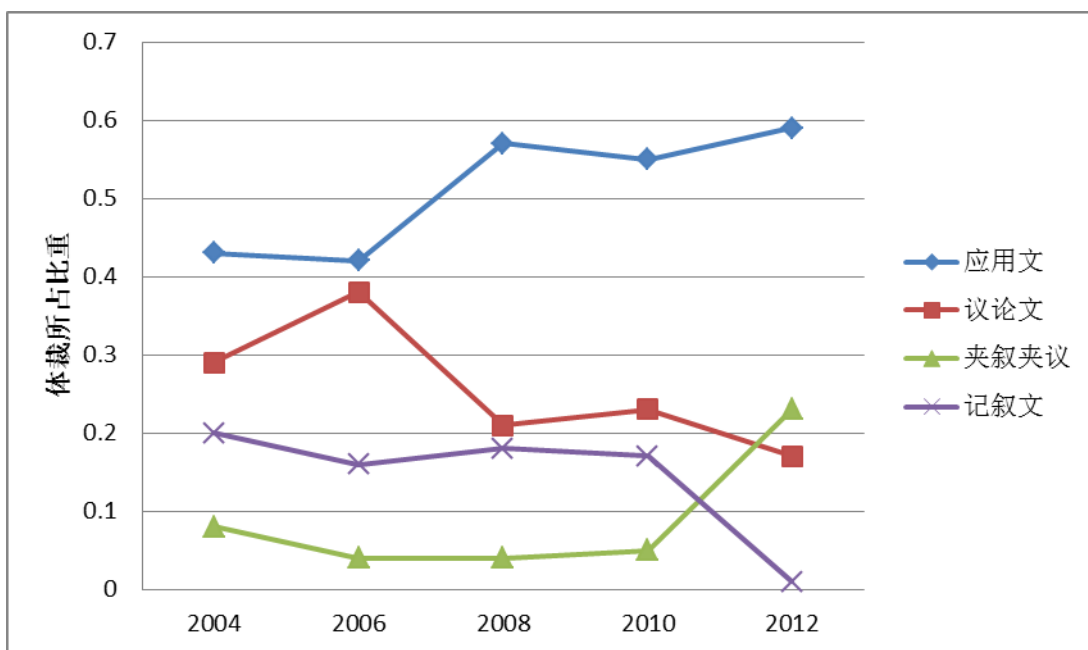


图 14 2004-2012 年全国各地写作体裁比重走势图

✿写作选材丰富，情境贴近生活，体现真实性。

通过对 2004 年以来全国各地高考英语写作题材进行统计，我们发现写作选材覆盖了《课程标准》中所要求的 24 个话题，其中近年来各地尤其偏好”学校生活”（25%）、”日常生活”（12%）和”人际关系”（11%）（见图 15），这些题材与现实生活密切相关，内容为考生所熟悉，都是学生身边的事，情境逼真，真实性较高，学生读题后觉得有很多话可说，这也提高了对学生语言组织能力的考察。贴近生活的题材更突出考查学生实际运用语言的能力。

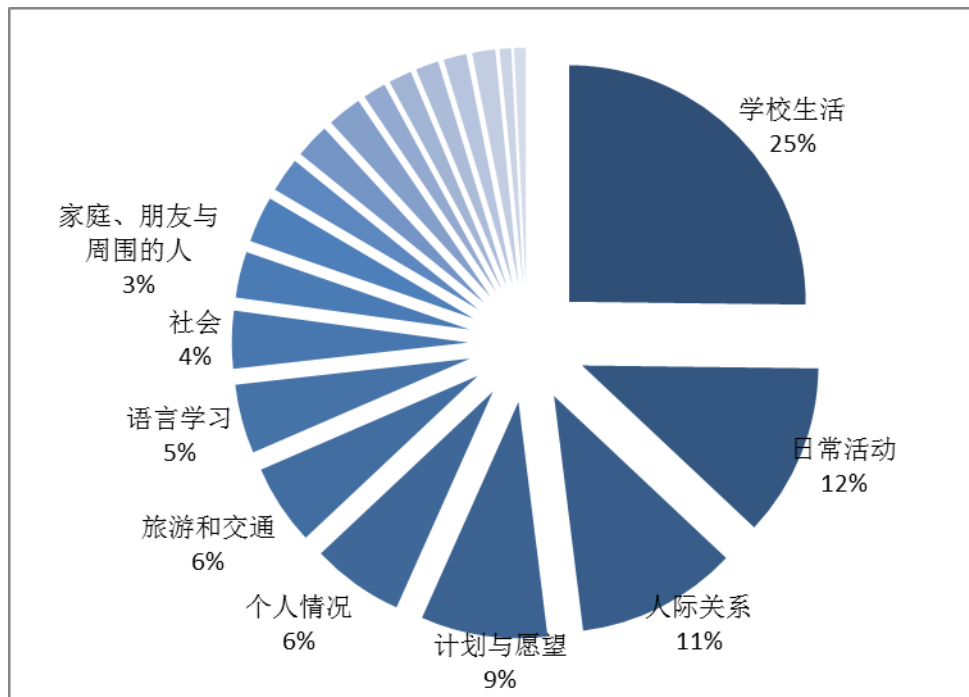


图 15 2004-2012 年全国各地高考英语写作部分话题分布

✿写作同时具有开放性和半开放性，并且趋向于开放，更加注重考查考生的思维能力

高考英语书面表达是有控制的表达，而不是自由写作，即命题人通过文字提示、图表或图画限定了写作内容、时间、词数，有时还限定短文的开头语和结束语。根据高考英语写作题目中的限制性要求，可以将写作分为三类：一为开放型写作，即只提供图画、文字，不做任何写作内容上的限定；二为半开放型写作，即提供题材后，题目中对写作内容、方向、意图进行一定限制，并留给考生发挥的空间；三为开放欠缺型写作，即题目中对写作内容、方向和意图做明确规定，考生只需翻译题目意思即可，进行自主发挥空间较小。

通过对高考英语写作题进行开放型、半开放型和开放欠缺型的分类统计，得到如下写作题开放性程度趋向图。从图中（图 16）可以看到，近年来全国各地的半开放型写作题目呈明显上升趋势，而开放欠缺型写作呈下降趋势，可见写作部分越来越重视考生在指导语下自主观点的表达，而不只是简单的翻译。如北京地区出现的开放型写作，只提供一幅图，不作任何文字提示，对考生的思维能力提出了更高的要求。但开放型写作目前只有北京卷中有所体现，其他地区偏爱半开放型写作。

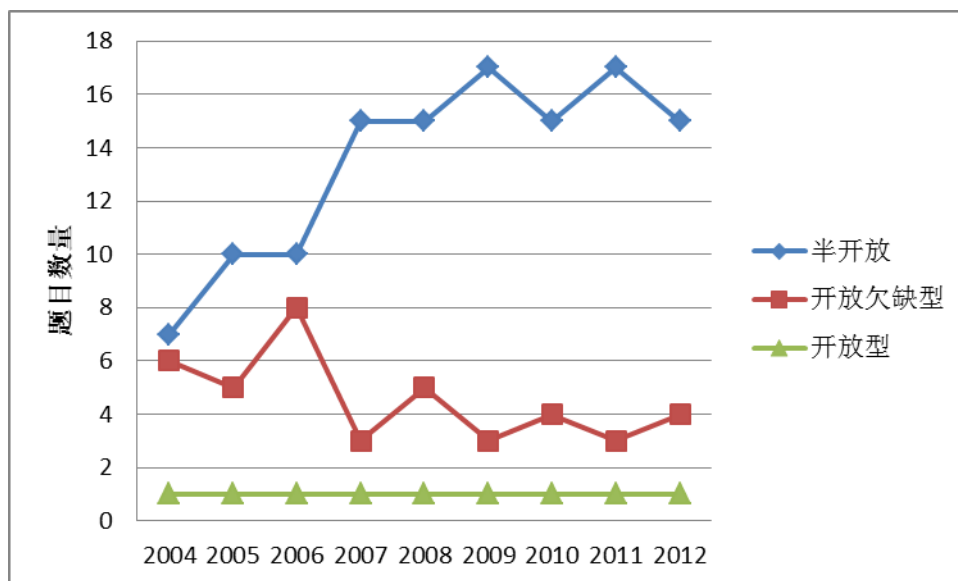


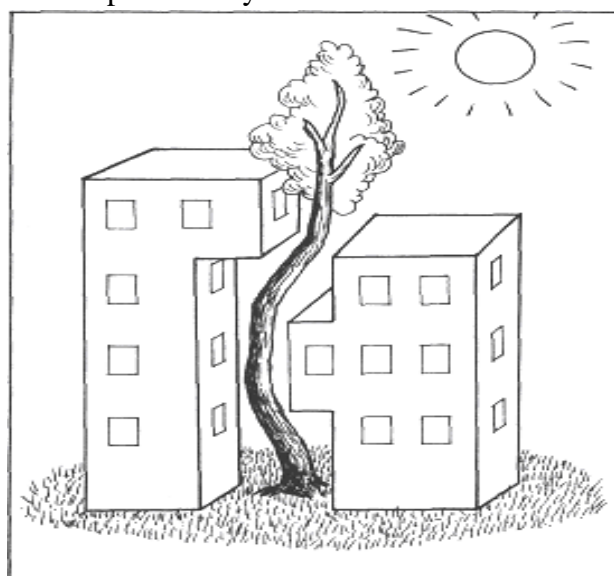
图 16 2004-2012 年全国各地写作要求开放性程度趋向图

2.5.2 【真题回顾】

1. 【开放式写作】(2010北京卷, 开放作文)

【题目】请根据下面提示, 写一篇短文。词数不少于50。

In your spoken English class, your teacher shows you the following picture. You are asked to describe the picture and explain how you understand it.



【解析】本题为开放型写作, 题目中对考生写作内容和立意没有限定。图片内容: 阳光, 楼(挨得很近), 弯曲的树。(the sun, two apartments/flats closely-located, the winding/twisted tree)。考生可以从(1)人生角度: 在成长的道路上(树的成长), 有曲折, 有困难,(建筑的阻挡, 弯曲)但是只要向着光明和希望(太阳)去努力拼搏, 坚持不懈, 还是能够冲破桎梏取得成功(树在楼的夹缝中长高了, 超出建筑);(2)和谐角度: 城市的发展(建筑)和环境的可持续发展(树的成长)要协调, 要平衡, 才能欣然共存(在阳光下);(3)立意与现实生活关系: 引导90后要具有积极的生活态度, 生活并非一帆风顺; 扣住低碳生活的环保热点, 城市和环境的和谐发展也是低碳生活的必需。

【范文】

As is drawn in the picture, a twisted but tall tree grows between two apartments, comes out over the top of the buildings, and finally embraces the bright sun.

This picture is really thought-provoking. We are to the tree what our life to its growing-up process. There are always obstacles in our life that we have to face. Just like the tree, we also need to break through those difficulties and to be confident to embrace our own life.

To sum up, life is not always easy for misfortunes do occur. However, as long as we overcome the difficulties, our life is sure to be colorful.

2. 【半开放型写作】(2010湖北卷)

【题目】你根据以下提示, 结合生活中的一个事例, 用英语写一篇短文, 谈谈微笑的作用。

The best example of universally understood body language may be the smile. A smile can help us get through difficult situation and find friends in a world of strangers. A smile can open doors and tear down walls.

注意: ①无须写标题;

②内容只需涉及一个方面;

③词数为100左右。

【解析】微笑在生活中再熟悉不过了。题目中只要求写微笑的作用, 但没有对内容的细节进行详细规定, 留给学生充分的自主发挥空间, 属于半开放型写作。

【范文】

I still remember how nervous I was on my first day in the new school three years ago, when I found it difficult to follow my teacher in the first English class. The teacher spoke English throughout the class, which was totally different from the lessons I had taken before.

In the morning class the next day, the English teacher came to me while I was reading the text aloud as other students. After listening to me for a while, she gave me a big smile and said she liked my voice very much.

The smile shone on the whole day and the following days. A week later, I volunteered to take charge of English study in my class.

Thanks to the comforting smile in my first morning class, I began to be confident.

3. 【应用文: 书信】(2004全国卷II, 书面表达)

【题目】假设你是李华, 加拿大一所学校将于今年暑假组织学生来你校访问。其间, Andy Smith将借住你家。请你代表全家写信给Andy, 欢迎他的到来, 并告知有关事宜。信的要点如下:

※ 上午: 学校活动;

※ 下午: 游览市区;

※ 晚上：看电视，玩游戏，聊天。

注意：①词数：100左右；②可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；③参考词汇：安排 arrange
Dear Andy,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】本题要求考生用书信的形式与外国友人进行交流，告知有关事宜，这体现了《课程标准》中对写作能力的要求：能够用英语进行书信、留言等实用性写作。

【范文】

Dear Andy,

I am glad to learn that you are coming to China and will stay at my home.

My parents and I are very pleased to have you with us. Now let me tell you what we have arranged for you. I know the school will organize a lot of things for you to do in the morning, but in the afternoon, I'll show you around and take you to some places of interest. We'll mostly stay at home in the evening watching TV, playing games, and meeting people. I'm sure we'll have a wonderful time and enjoy each other's company.

I'm looking forward very much to meeting you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

4. 【应用文：书信】（2007全国卷 I，书面表达）

【题目】假定你是李华，希望通过外籍教师Peter找一个英语笔友。请写一封短信，描述一下你理想中笔友的条件，并说明为什么选这样的笔友。具体条件包括：

※年龄；

※性别；

※爱好（旅游、运动、宠物等）。

注意：① 词数100 左右；

② 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

③ 开头语已为你写好。

Dear Peter,

I am writing to ask whether you are able to do me a favor.

Best regards,

Li Hua

【解析】这又是一篇书信形式的应用文，书信形式的应用文在全国各地的高考英语卷

中的出现率是最高的，在实际生活中也非常实用。

【范文】

Dear Peter,

I'm writing to ask whether you are able to do me a favor.

I want to have a pen friend, hopefully a girl in her early twenties, and with interests similar to mine. In my mind, she is someone who is interested in traveling, swimming, and playing table tennis. Besides, it would be better for her to have a pet dog as I have kept one at home for some time. With such a pen friend, I think I can share with her our traveling experiences, taking care of pets, or whatever we have in common. And I believe I will improve my English by doing so and learn more about her country.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Best regards,

Li Hua

5. 【应用文：书信】（2008 福建卷）

【题目】假设你是李华，这则广告引起了你的兴趣，请用英文写一封自荐信。要点如下：

※对夏令营主题的理解；

※根据招聘要求自我介绍；

※参加夏令营的目的。

注意：①信的开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数；

②词数 100 左右。

Dear Sir,

I'm Li Hua from Fujian.

I am looking forward to your early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

【解析】本题考查的是书信形式的应用文写作，用于申请和自荐，在现实生活中实用性强。

【范文】

Dear Sir,

I'm Li Hua from Fujian. When I was reading the advertisement, the aim of this activity impressed me greatly. I think it instructive to learn to live together by living together. It is a good opportunity for the only child like me to learn to share and work together. Therefore I recommend myself to you without hesitation.

As a boy of 17, I am outgoing, good at English and have experience of working well with children aged from 7 to 12. I think it is a kind of win-win activity. For one thing, I can help take care of the children. For another thing, I can improve my English, make more friends, and enrich my life during the summer vacation.

I am looking forward to your early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Li Hua

6. 【应用文：回帖】（2009 陕西卷）


【题目】假定你是李华，在一个英文网络论坛上，你看到一个名叫 Grown-up 的中学生发帖（post）寻求帮助。请根据以下内容、写作要点和要求回帖。

写作要点：

※告诉 Grown-up 要理解母亲；

※给 Grown-up 提出解决问题的具体建议。

要求：短文须写在答题卡指定区域；短文字数不少于 80（不含写好的部分）；内容充实，结构完整，语意连贯；书写清晰、工整。

Grown-up	Post at 18-5-2009 20:08	1#
 <p>Newbie ★</p>	<p>Hi, everyone, I'm 17 years old and I am going to university this autumn. But my mother continues to treat me as a seven-year-old. What should I do?</p>	TOP
<p>{Last Topic Next Topic}</p>		<p>+REPLY +NEW</p>

【解析】现在网络交流变得越来越普遍，学生们也经常在网上回帖进行交流。题目以网络帖子的形式出现，具有时代性，也更贴近现在学生的信息生活，情景真实。

【范文】

Hi, Grown-up!

As a student of your age, I understand your situation. The problem you are facing is common among our teenagers. However, it should be wise not to do anything that may hurt her feelings. Here are a few suggestions.

First, it's advisable to talk more with your mom. Heart to heart talks help you understand each other better. They are also opportunities to let her know your ideas of and attitudes toward many things.

Second, you should learn to do your own things well, proving to your mom that you are already a "grown-up", It's even better if you could share more of the housework, such as cleaning, washing and cooking.

Hope my ideas will work.

7. 【应用文：电子邮件】（2008 湖北卷）

【题目】假如你是卜曼宜，你购买了一部某外国公司生产的手机，因有质量问题，要求该公司更换。请根据下列要点，用英文写一封电子邮件。

要点：

※问题：手机不响铃，不能发短信；该产品已售完，无法更换；型号新，无配件，无法维修。

※要求：公司应尽快予以更换。

注意：①词数为 100 左右；

②参考词汇：配件 spare part；

③电子邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好（不计入你所写词数）；

④已给出的电子邮件的开头和结尾不得抄入答题卡。

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you for the mobile phone of Dephone-S250 I bought on 20th Apr.2008 at Tele Mall in Wuhan, P.R. China.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Bu Manyi

【解析】本文以购物遇到质量问题为内容，写电子邮件与公司进行交涉，考查在具体情境下应用英语的能力。

【范文】

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you for the mobile phone of Dephone-S250 I bought on 20th Apr.2008 at Tele Mall in Wuhan, P.R. China. Ten days after that, it didn't ring and send short messages. Then

I took it to the seller, but was told that the model had been sold out and I had to wait at least three months for a new one. Later I went to the repairman. He said since it was a new model in China, it was impossible to fix it without the right spare parts. I was so desperate on hearing that. How can I wait that long? Therefore, I require that you send me a new one of the same model within a month.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,
Bu Manyi

8. 【日常生活】(2005 辽宁卷, 书面表达)

【题目】下面四幅图片描述的是, 星期一早晨李华在上学路上经历的一件事。请根据图片所提供的信息以第三人称用英语写一篇短文。

注意: ①短文必须包括所有图片的主要内容, 短文的内容要连贯、完整;

②短文单词数: 100 左右(开头已给出的单词不计入单词总数)。



【解析】题目要求根据图画描写上学路上经历的一件事, 情景真实, 大多考生都可能有所经历。

【范文】

It was snowing heavily on Monday morning. Li Hua was at the bus stop, waiting for Bus No.601 to go to school. After a while, a bus came and she got on it. There were many passengers in the bus. Some were talking and some were looking out of the windows. Suddenly the bus stopped. The driver turned around and said, "Sorry. The bus has broken down. Please get off and help push the bus." When they heard this, Li Hua and the other passengers got off the bus. They worked hard together, pushing the bus slowly forward. Soon the bus was running again. All the passengers were smiling and the sun was shining.

9. 【学校生活】(2005 重庆卷, 书面表达)

【题目】毕业前夕, 你班决定给李老师送一份礼物, 大家提出两条建议:

①送影集(album), 里面有每个同学的照片;

②送磁带，录有每个同学对老师的祝福。

请以“An Album or a Tape”为题，用英语写一篇短文。首先简述以上两条建议，然后表明你同意其中哪一条。并说明理由。

※短文必须以第一人称书写；

※词数：100 词左右；

※请在答题卡上作答。

【解析】题目给出的情景可能是许多毕业班的同学都经历过的，容易引起学生共鸣。同时该话题还体现了关怀的人文精神，符合新课标的精神。

10. 【学校生活】(2005 福建卷，书面表达)

【题目】目前，学校存在少数学生考试作弊现象。某英文杂志社拟对此现象向中学生征文，标题是“My Opinion on Cheating in Examinations”。请根据下列提示用英语写一篇征文稿。

内容要点如下：

主要原因	考试偏多、偏难
	不用功、懒惰
	取悦父母、老师
个人看法	作弊不对，违反校规
	要诚实，努力学习
	……（其他看法）

注意：①短文必须包括所有内容要点，可适当发挥；

②短文标题与开头已为你写好，不计入总词数；

③词数：100 左右；

④参考词汇：作弊 cheat (v.)。

My Opinion on Cheating in Examinations

It is known to us all that some students cheat in examinations at school.

【解析】考试作弊的现象经常发生在学校中，容易引起学生共鸣。同时题目对写作内容的要求没有做严格的限定，在提供部分内容规定的同时给学生留下了充分的发挥空间，是典型的半开放型写作。

【范文】

My Opinion on Cheating in Examinations

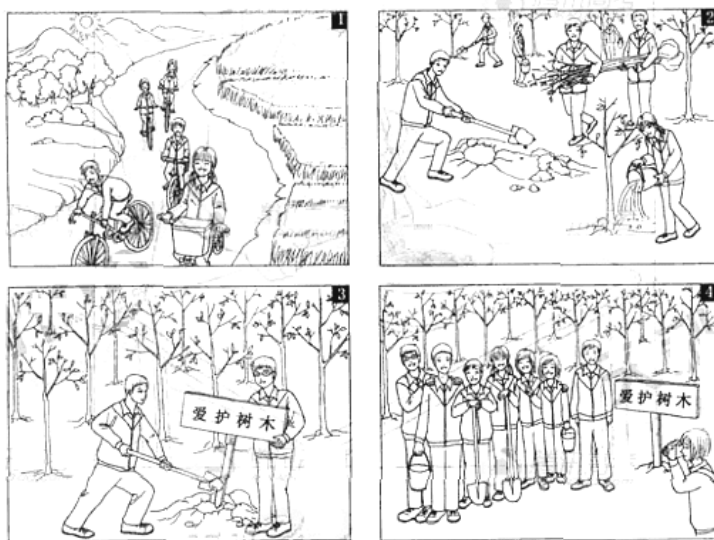
It is known to us all that some students cheat in examinations at school.

As students, we often take examinations at school, but sometimes we have too many examinations which are too difficult for us. On the other hand, some of us are lazy and don't work hard at their lessons. So when taking examinations, they sometimes cheat in order to get better results to please their parents and teachers.

In my opinion, it is wrong to cheat in examinations because it breaks the rules of schools, we students should be honest and try to get good results by studying hard instead of cheating in examinations. What's more, we should improve our study methods and get well prepared for examinations.

11. 【学校生活】(2009 北京卷, 情景作文)

【题目】假设你是红星中学高三一班的学生李华, 为响应绿化祖国的号召, 你班四月十二日去郊区植树, 请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 介绍植树活动的全过程, 给某英文杂志的“绿色行动”专栏写一篇以“Green Action in Our Class”为题的英文稿件。



注意: 词数不少于 60。

提示词: 郊区 suburbs

【考题分析】此题选用 4 幅图介绍班级植树活动, 图中的人物均为学生, 图画内容为北京当地考生所熟悉, 有利于学生结合切身经历进行发挥。体现的是“学校生活”的话题。

【范文】

Green Action in Our Class

April 12 is memorable because our class had a meaningful experience on that day. In the morning, we bicycled to the suburbs to plant trees, talking and laughing all the way. Upon arrival, we began to work immediately. Some were digging holes. Some were carrying and planting young trees. Others were watering them. After getting the work done, we put up a board

reminding people to protect the trees. Before leaving we took some photos to record our green action. Seeing the lines of trees, we all had a sense of achievement. We feel it's our duty to protect and beautify our environment.

12. 【计划与愿望】(2006 陕西卷, 书面表达)

【题目】暑假即将来临。你班同学讨论了假期计划, 提出了不同看法, 请根据提示写一篇有关讨论的英语短文, 并谈谈你的看法。

	优点	缺点
呆在家中	花费少、舒适方便	不能亲身了解外界
外出旅游	增长知识、开阔眼界	花费多、旅途不便

注意: ①短文写在答题卡上的指定区域, 词数 80-120 (不含已写好部分);

②短文必须包括表中所列要点, 可根据内容分段表述;

③可适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;

④参考词汇: 眼界 horizon(或 view)。

The summer holiday is coming. Our class have had a discussion about what to do during the holiday.

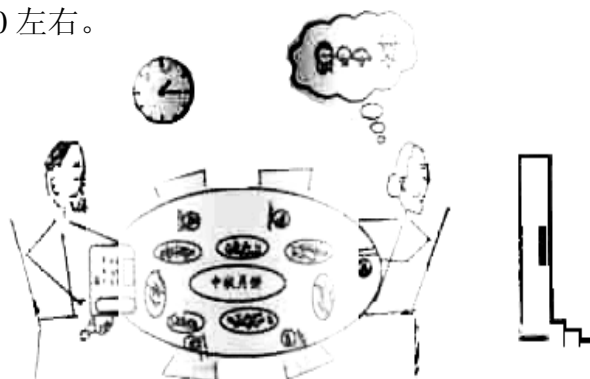
【解析】每年暑假, 同学们都有自己的安排和活动。本题中要求对暑假计划发表看法, 体现的是“计划与愿望”的话题, 暑假生活的题材与学生实际生活息息相关。

13. 【家庭、朋友和亲人】(2006 江西卷, 书面表达)

【题目】请用“中秋节的等待”为题, 用英语写一篇短文, 描述下面的内容, 并就此发表你的评论。

要求: ①文章必须包括描述和评论两部分;

②词语为 100 左右。



【解析】生活步伐加快, 竞争日趋激烈的今天, 图画展现了当今社会经常发生的现象。该题材呼吁子女对父母的关怀和家庭的观念, 体现了新课标中“家庭、朋友和亲人”的话题。

14. 【兴趣与爱好】(2007 广东卷, 基础写作)

【题目】上周, 我们以“谁是你的偶像”为题, 在 2600 名学生中进行了一次调查 (survey)。以下是调查数据:

偶像(idol)	女生	男生
伟人	18%	18%
父母	25%	11%
影视明星	50%	14%
体育明星	6%	48%
没有偶像	1%	9%

根据以上数据，写一篇短文，包括以下内容：

- ①调查时间、调查问题以及调查对象；
- ②男女生在以明星为偶像方面的差异；
- ③“父母”在男女生偶像中的排序差异；
- ④男女生在以伟人为偶像方面的异同；
- ⑤你的偶像及理由。

【写作要求】

1. 只能使用 5 个句子表达全部内容；
2. 文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

【解析】偶像崇拜是中学生群体中的普遍现象，该话题容易引起学生共鸣，让学生有话可说，并且对写作内容做了一定规定外还允许学生发挥写自己的偶像及理由，是半开放型写作。

15. 【旅游与交通】(2010 北京卷，情景作文)

【题目】假设你是红星中学高二(1)班的学生李华，利用上周末的时间帮助祖父母安排了去北戴河的旅行。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序，写一篇英文周记，叙述你从准备到送行的全过程。

注意：1. 周记的开头已为你写好。词数不少于 60。



Last weekend, I helped my grandparents prepare their trip to Beidaihe.

【解析】和 90 后的学生特点相联系，积极引导高中学生要培养独立性，增加实践能力，并要照顾体谅长辈。所以文章末尾的立意也可以往这方面考虑。同时图画中涉及的旅

游出行安排，符合北京地区考生的生活特点。

【范文】

Last weekend, I helped my grandparents prepare their trip to Beidaihe. On Saturday morning, together with my grandparents, I searched the Internet for the train schedule, the weather in Beidaihe, and some hotel information. In the afternoon, I went to the train station and managed to buy two tickets for my grandparents although there was a long queue. After dinner, I packed into the suitcase the things my grandparents need, such as clothes, glasses, an umbrella, and a map. The next morning, I went to the station to see them off. Waving goodbye to them on the platform, I felt happy for them and wished them a safe journey.

16. **【语言学习】**（2010 江苏卷）

【题目】假设你应邀参加学校组织的“英语学习师生座谈会”，请你根据下表所提示的信息，用英语写一篇发言稿，简单介绍自己英语学习的情况，并对学校今后的英语教学提出建议。

自己英语学 习的情况	1.英语学习的目的
	2.英语学习的方法
	3.课外自学的途径

对学校英语 教学的建议	（请考生根据自己的经历与感想，提出两至三点建议）。

- 注意：1.对所给要点逐一陈述，适当发挥，不要简单翻译；
2.词数 150 左右。开头和结尾已经写好，不计入总词数；
3.文中不得提及考生所在学校和本人姓名。

Dear teacher and schoolmates,

It's a great pleasure for me to be today and share my experience of learning English with you.

Thank you for listening.

【解析】该作文题目涉及到《课程标准》中的“语言学习”的话题，同考生的英语学习经历息息相关，考生看到题目后有话可说。该写作的体裁要求为发言稿，学生在平时生活中也可能用上这类应用文，体现了实用性。

【范文】

Dear teacher and schoolmates,

It's a great pleasure for me to be today and share my experience of learning English with you. I'm interested in English and hope to be an interpreter in the future. Naturally it's very important for me to learn English well. As everybody knows vocabulary is an important part of

language, just like bricks in a building. I usually memorize twenty new words a day and put them to use whenever possible. After class, I often listen to English programs on TV and on the radio. Besides, I've learned a lot from the Internet and other sources.

Now, I'd like to make some suggestions on English teaching and learning in our school. Firstly, we should be given more opportunities to use what we've learned in order to have a better grasp of it. Secondly, I hope our teachers can recommend more interesting books and magazines and give us more free time to read them. Finally, I suggest we have more English activities, such as English contests and festivals.

Thank you for listening.

2.5.3 【我们的工作】

✿ 2012 高考试题分析

通过对 2012 年全国 18 套高考英语试卷（共 20 道写作题）分析发现，2012 年英语写作仍旧以半开放型写作为主（75%）。值得一提的是今年湖南卷的写作也采用了图画式的开放型写作。从全国来看，开放欠缺型写作保持下降趋势，写作继续趋向于开放。

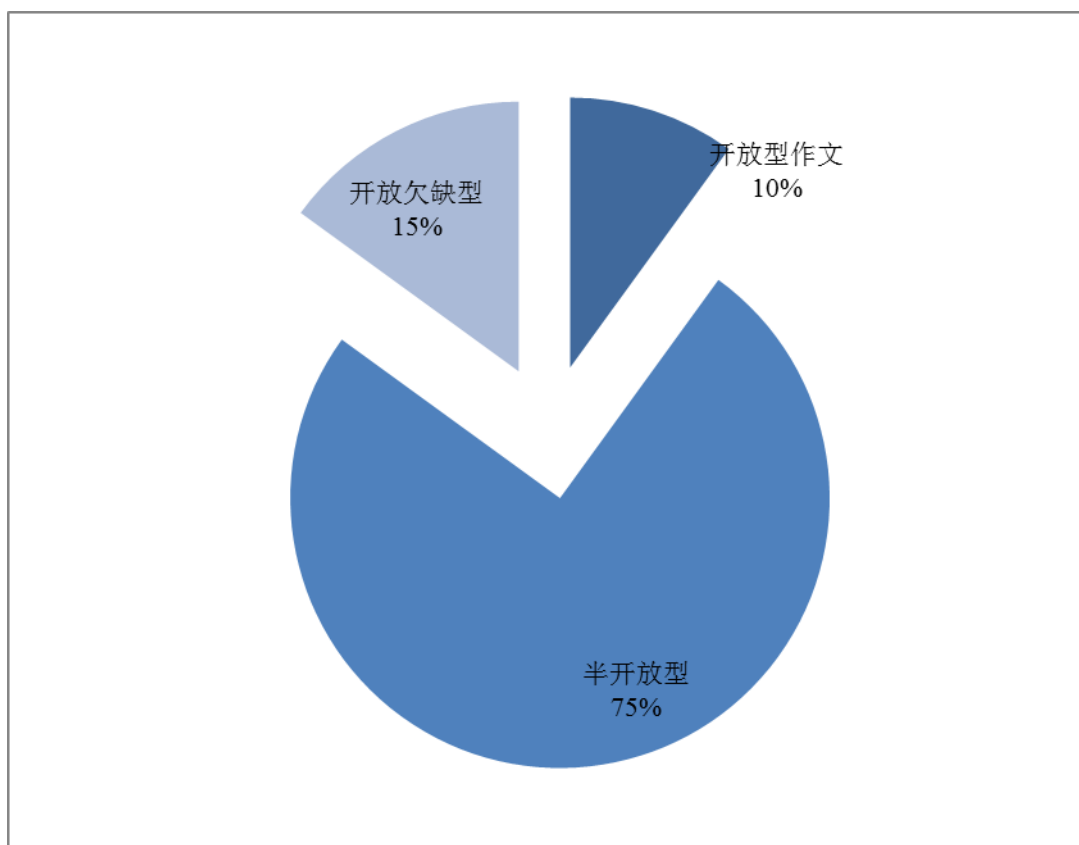


图 18 2012 年全国高考英语写作开放性类型分布

通过对写作题材进行统计发现，主要涉及以下表中几个话题（表 6）。从全国来看，“学校生活”、“日常生活”、“人际关系”话题依旧为各地所偏爱。写作体现的题材都贴近生活、

展现真实情境，具有真实性。

表 6 2012 年写作题材统计

话题	题数	考查地区
学校生活	7	安徽，广东，江苏，辽宁，山东，四川，浙江
日常活动	4	北京，陕西，天津，重庆
人际关系	2	全国 I，新课标
个人情况	1	江西
家庭朋友	1	全国 II
个人感情	3	福建，湖北，湖南

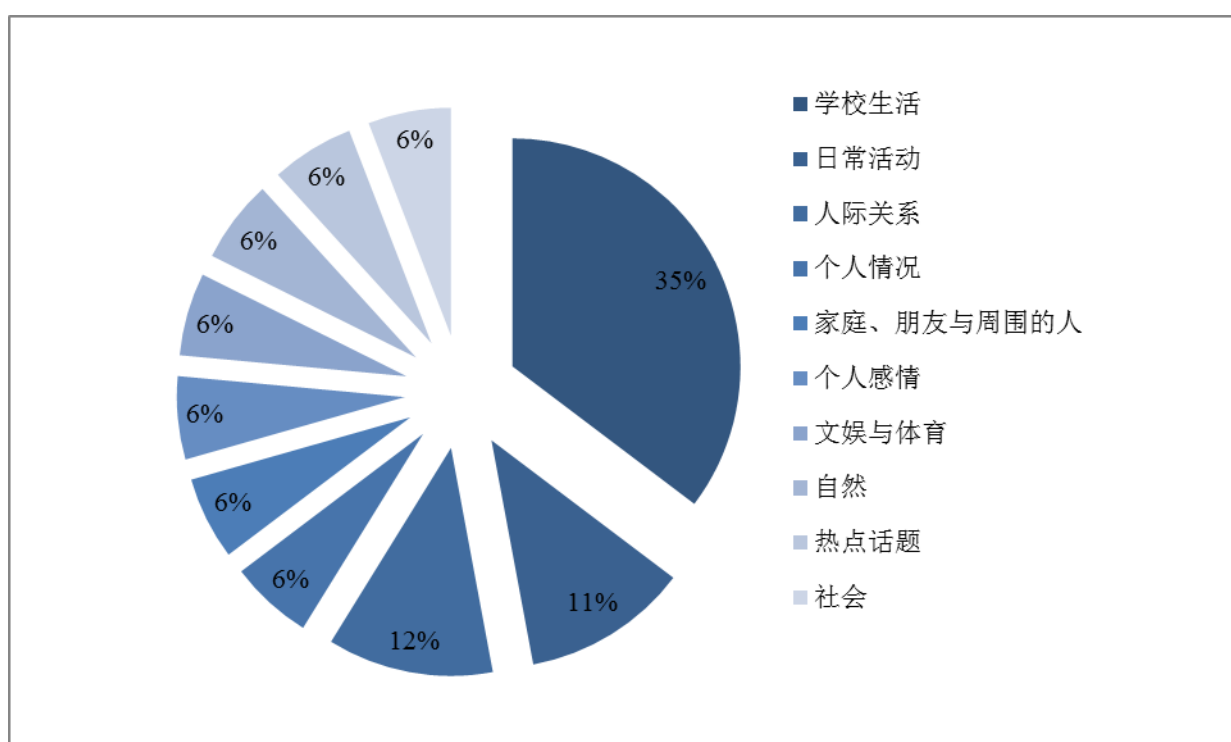


图 19 2012 年高考英语写作题材分布

2012 年全国英语写作体裁依旧覆盖了应用文、议论文、记叙文、夹叙夹议各种体裁。应用文仍占最大比重（55%），可以看出各地对写作的实用性的重视。其中应用文的写作又以书信的形式居多。

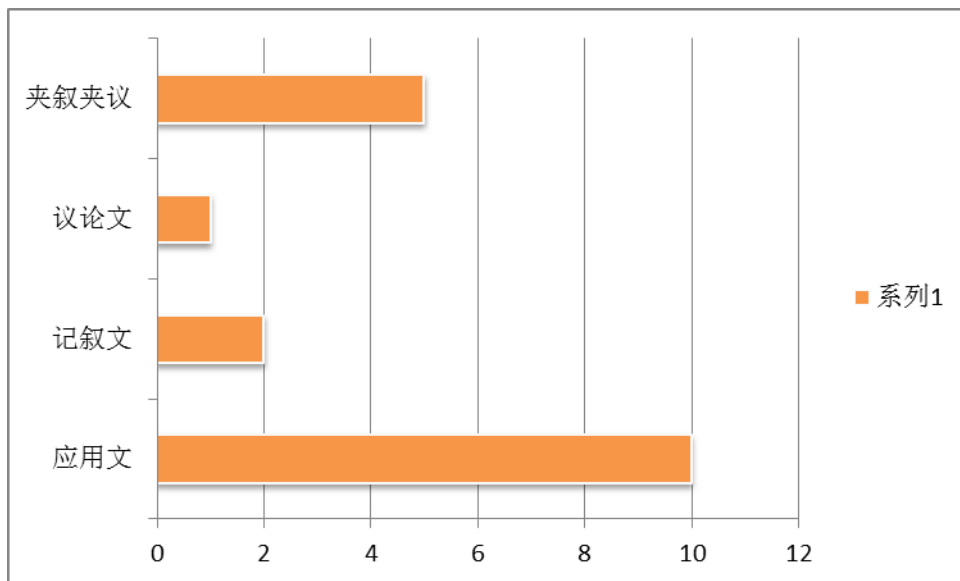
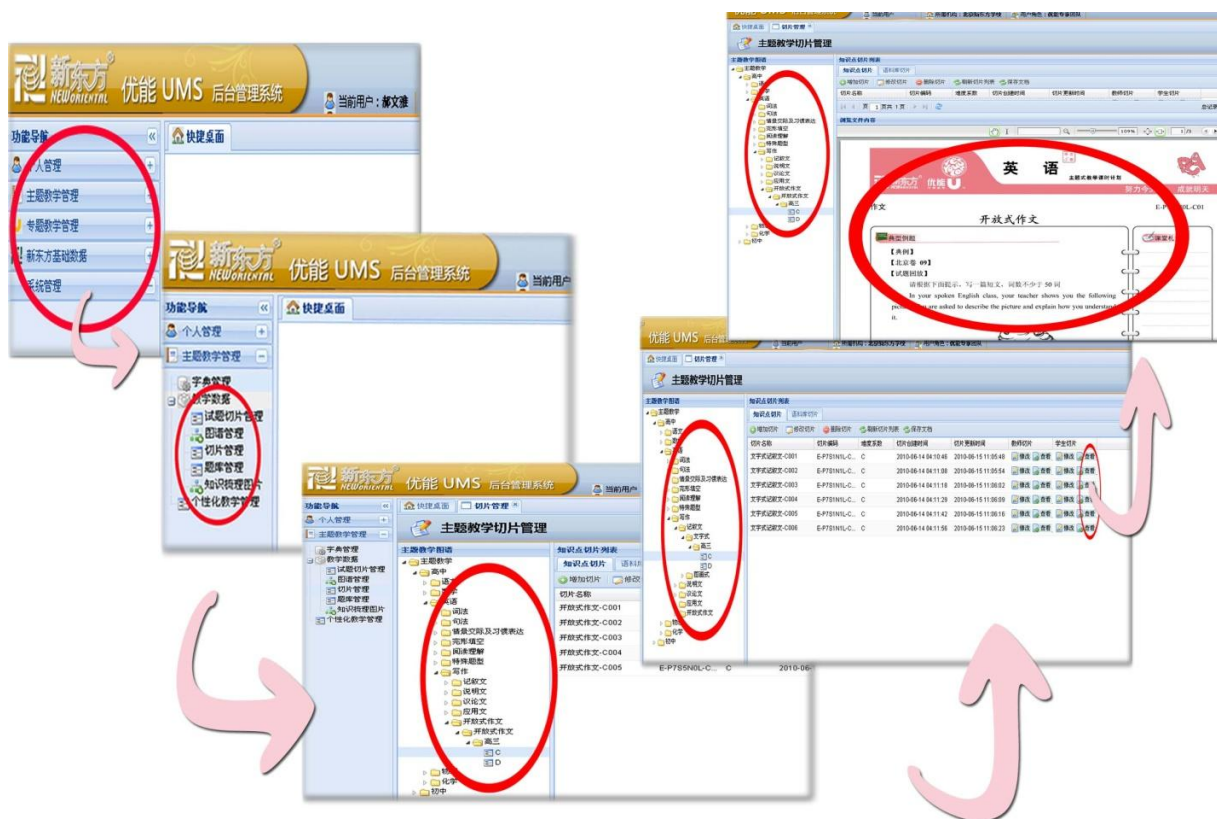


图 20 2012 高考英语写作体裁分布

2012 真题例证
UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学



我们 UMS 系统中的题目有许多题目都符合上述分析的高考英语写作部分的趋势，含有 20 个开放式作文切片，符合不断趋于开放的特点；并且题目体裁多样化，有 14 个不同体裁（记叙文、议论文、说明文、应用文）的作文切片；该系统中的写作题目选材丰富，许多题目的题材贴近生活，展现真实情景。

UMS 系统 TPS 主题教学与真题对照

TPS 主题教学	2012 真题
E-P7S5N0L-C01	2012 北京卷, 开放作文
E-P7S3N2L-C09	2012 江苏卷
E-P7S4N1L-C480	2012 四川卷
.....

相似题例证

(2012 陕西卷)

【题目】假定你是李华。下面的图画描述了教师节那天你们班组织的一次活动，请根据写作要点并参考图画内容，为校刊“英语角”版面写一篇短文。

写作要点：

1. 活动的策划；
2. 教室的布置；
3. 活动的内容；
4. 你的感想。



注意：

1. 短文词数不少于 100；
2. 开头部分已写好，不计入总词数；
3. 可根据情况增减细节，详略得当；
4. 不能使用真实姓名和学校名称。

Ms. Li, our English teacher, must have found it strange on Teachers' Day; she did not receive a single greeting card from us students. She would have never thought a complete surprise was waiting for her.

【解析】本题考查了夹叙夹议体裁的写作，同时为半开放型写作。要求学生根据图片进行描述，并针对图画所反映的问题谈谈自己的感想。

【真题匹配】

【来源】UMS 系统（TPS 主题教学\高中\英语\写作\议论文\图画式\高三\C\E-P7S3N2L-C09）

【题目】【江西省九所重点中学 2008 届高三第二次联合考试】

仔细观察下面的图画，请就画面所在地反映的问题谈谈你的看法。

参考词汇：简历 resume； 毕业证书 diploma



【解析】本题为议论文体裁的写作，考生可以自己发挥根据图画的提示，针对图画反映的问题发表自己的观点，

【参考范文】

Women and Men Should be Equal

A young woman comes to a company to apply for a job. She takes her resume and diploma in her hands. Seeing her, the man in charge of the personnel branch(人事部门) says disappointedly, "A female again." The picture does not describe a special case. Such is quite common. Women are still looked down upon in society. A great number of men still hold that women are inferior to men. Women can not be equal with men. I don't think so.

First, men and women are born equal. Women are certainly as talented as men if they are given equal opportunities of education. Indeed, in the modern world, women are playing a very important role in society. Women are working side by side and compete with men in almost all fields and contribute a lot to the society. Furthermore, there are two sex groups, namely, men and women. Our human society could not have existed or advanced without either of them. Since men and women are equal by nature, men and women are equal important roles in all human

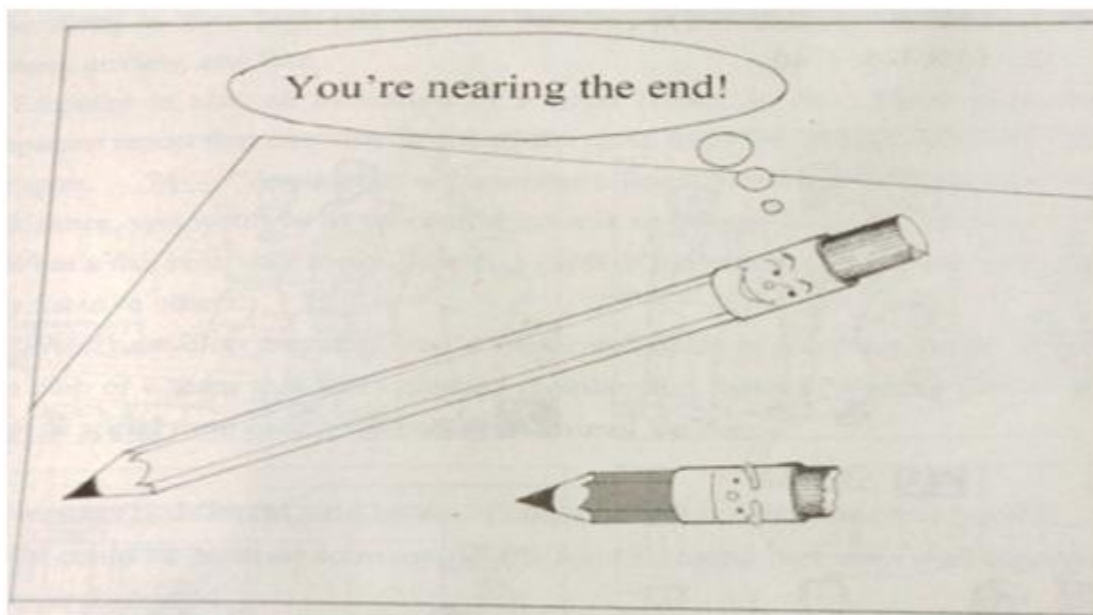
高分策略与真题对照

高分策略	2012 真题
《高分策略》写作篇 201 页	2012 福建卷
《高分策略》写作篇 专题强化 5	2012 天津卷
《高分策略》写作篇 专题强化 4	2012 北京卷
.....

相似题例证

(2012 北京卷, 情景作文)

【题目】You are discussing the following picture with your English friend Jim. Now you are telling him how you understand the picture and what makes you think so.



【解析】本题图画展现的是学校生活中发生的事情, 考查记叙文的写作。情境真实, 贴近学生生活。

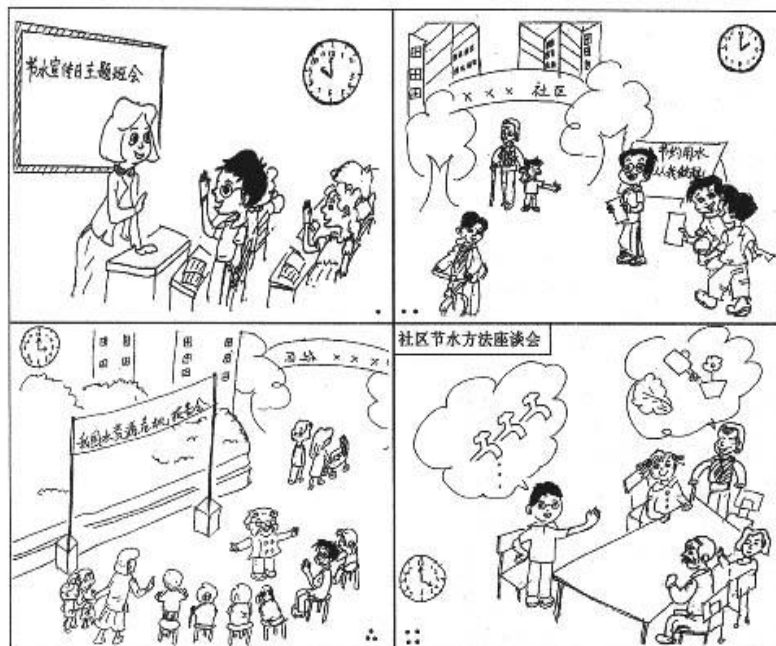
【真题匹配】

【来源】《高分策略》写作篇 专题强化 4

假设你是某所中学的学生, 3月22日(世界水日)你参加了你班开展的一系列节水宣传活动。请根据以下四幅图的先后顺序, 以日记的形式记录当天的活动内容。

注意: 词数不少于 60。

提示词: 宣传材料 leaflets; 危机 crisis



【解析】情景作文，要求学生对图片进行描述。图画中展示的是班级组织节水宣传活动，是学校服务社区的一种方式，情景真实。

【范文】

March 22, 2010

Monday

Sunny

Today is World Water Day. In the morning, we had a class meeting talking about what to do on this special day. Finally, we reached an agreement and immediately began to make preparations for the afternoon's activities.

At 2:00 pm, we went to the neighboring community to hand out leaflets, calling on people to save water. Around 3 o'clock, the expert we invited made an excellent speech on the current water crisis in China. He talked about the draught in the Southeast and the severe shortage of water in our city. The speech had a strong appeal to all the people present, including me.

After the speech, we had a discussion with our neighbors about various ways of saving water in our daily life. I suggested turning off the tap water immediately after use, and a granny came up with the idea of reusing the water from kitchen. For example, the water after washing fruits and vegetables can be used to water flowers and so on.

Today, I have had a better understanding of the importance of saving water and really learned a lot about saving water.

◆ 《高考预测卷》

书中体现高考试题规律的部分写作试题展现如下：



参考词汇: 西瓜皮 water-melon skin

【解析】 该题为开放型作文, 没有限定写作内容、立意方向, 考生既可以写社会公德, 也可以写保护环境。

【范文】
The boy and the girl in the picture sat on a bench talking cheerily while eating a water-melon. When they were done they left the water's skin on the bench, making it very dirty. They didn't want to take any trouble to throw it into the dustbin although it was very easy where they were sitting. Instead, they said that there would be someone who should clean the rubbish.
However, what they did makes others look down upon them. If everyone behaves in this way, the world will be a big rubbish dump with things lying round and people will live in a world of diseases. Besides, it will be impossible for humans to clean the world with such people living in it.

3. 2011 高考预测卷 (二) 第四部分 情景作文 (20 分)
假如你叫李华, 从某网站看到下面调查统计表, 感触很深, 从而决定写信给某英语报社, 反映这一现象, 并简要分析原因, 呼吁教育部门和家长改变目前的面貌。

UK (m)	45
South Korea (h:m)	1:00
China (h:m)	1:30

要求: 1. 语言要流畅、准确, 可适当发挥;
2. 词数 100 左右。

Dear editor,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】 图中展现的中国学生体育锻炼的时间不足的问题, 与学生实际情况息

1. 【来源】IMS 系统 (TPS 系统) 主题教学 (高中) (英语) 写作 (开放型作文) (开放型作文) (高三) (C) (E-PTSSM-C01)

【题目】 请根据下面提示, 写一篇短文, 词数不少于 50。
In an English lesson, your teacher shows the picture to you and asks you to think and then write something about how you understand it. Now pick up your pen and begin, will you?
生词提示: 剪子 a pair of scissors

【解析】 本题为开放型写作, 考生可以自己发挥根据题目的提示, 把握题目的立意, 考生可以从不同立意出发。

【参考范文】
A gardener is cutting the bushes with a pair of scissors. The bushes under his scissors look neat, tidy and in good order but they can never grow up into those full shape with green leaves.
I think these trees can be compared to us young children. Trees will grow up in the future, some tall and some short. Tall trees can provide people with cool shade and short ones can help beautify our environment. Similarly, we can be brought up to play more freedom in school. We can do and learn what we really need and are interested in. Only difference can make our world colorful and enjoyable.

2. 【来源】IMS 系统 (TPS 系统) 主题教学 (高中) (英语) 写作 (开放型作文) (开放型作文) (高三) (C) (E-PTSSM-C05)

【题目】 【2007 北京朝阳区高三第二次统一考试——开放型作文】
In your English class, the teacher shows this picture of a boy's drawing of the future, and asks the class to discuss it. Your classmates have different understandings.
Look at the picture carefully and tell the class how you understood the picture and what makes you think so.

Dear Peter,
How are things going?
Let Paddy, our school, organized us in a few minutes, which we had expected the worst day.

Do you have something interesting to tell me? I'm looking forward to your email.
Best wishes!
Li Hua

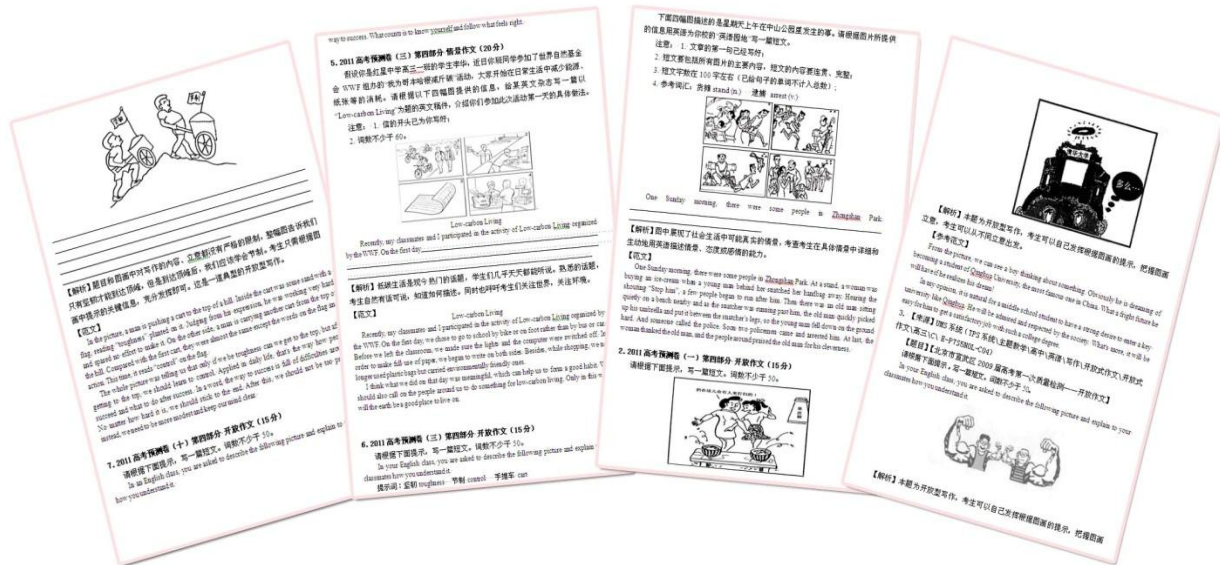
第二题 开放型作文 (15 分)
请根据下面提示, 写一篇短文, 词数不少于 50。
In an English speech competition, you are asked to describe the following picture and explain to the judge how you understand it.

注意:
1. 文章时态以过去时态为主;
2. 词数不少于 50。
提示词: 道具 property
Last month our class took part in the Art Festival of the school.

第二题 开放型作文 (15 分)
请根据下面提示, 写一篇短文, 词数不少于 50。
In your spoken English class, your teacher shows you the following picture. You are asked to describe the picture and explain how you understand it.
提示词: 灯笼 lantern

October 25, Sunday
Today I took part in Beijing Foreign Language Festival with my friend Wang Wei.
Sweet

第二题 开放型作文 (15 分)
请根据下面提示, 写一篇短文, 词数不少于 50。
Your English teacher shows the picture below and asks the class to discuss it. Your classmates have different understandings. Look at the picture carefully and tell the class how you understood it.



《高考预测卷》与真题对照

《高考预测卷》	2012 真题
2012 高考预测卷（一），开放作文	2012 湖南卷
2012 高考预测卷（二），开放作文	2012 陕西卷
2012 高考预测卷（三），情景作文	2012 浙江卷

相似题例证

(2012 全国 I 卷)

【题目】假定你是李华，从互联网(the Internet)上得知一个国际中学生组织将在新加坡(Singapore)

举办夏令营，欢迎各国学生参加。请写一封电子邮件申请参加。

内容主要包括：

- 1.自我介绍(包括英语能力);
- 2.参加意图(介绍中国、了解其他国家);
- 3.希望获准。

注意：

- 1.数 100 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯;

3. 邮件开头和结尾已为你写好.

Dear Sir or Madam,

Regards,

Li Hua

【解析】 本文通过对 Email 进行回复考查应用文的写作。同时电子邮件为近来新兴的交流方式，具有时代性。

【真题匹配】

【来源】 2011 高考预测卷（二）第四部分 开放作文

请根据下面提示，写一篇短文。词数不少于 50。

Is This A Good Phenomenon?

As thousands of high school students continue to search for university places, an increasing number of school leavers are choosing not to go to university and go straight into work. John is one of the many. He managed to get a job at a department store six months ago. He explains why he decided to give up the chance. “When I left school I was thinking about going to university but I didn’t really want to go, so I’ve been Hill-time for about six months,” he said.

这是英国《泰晤士报》的网站上一个名叫 Career and Jobs 的论坛里的一个话题。请在论坛上就此现象发言，表明你的观点并陈述理由。

注意：不用写标题。

【解析】 在论坛中发表见解形式进行写作，具有时代性，符合当今社会信息化的特点，也符合现在学生们利用课余时间在网络论坛中进行交流的活动方式。

【范文】

I think this is a good phenomenon.

Firstly, university is not suitable for everyone. High intelligence is what it takes to study at university. If you are not lucky enough to be born smart, university is apparently not the place for

you. However hard you try, working towards a career which you are not good at will not get you anywhere. Secondly, interests and talents play a vital role in your success of career and happiness of life. Having explored your talents and found out where your real interests lie, you should follow them, which will surely help you achieve your goal of life. To conclude, university is not the only way to success. What counts is to know yourself and follow what feels right.

2.5.4 【备考战略】

● 利用课文中的重点字、词、词组造句。

要求学生能举一反三地造句、循环往复，从简到繁，这样他们在表达自己的思想时，一些早已烂熟于心的词语及句型框架就能呼之即出，信手拈来。

● 学生进行模仿作文。

仿写是独立写作的预备阶段，也为独立写作打下了基础。现行中学英语教材有很多是英文原著改编的，有童话、寓言、短剧、小说节选、书信、日记，也有名人轶事、史地知识、科普文章，还有应用文、记叙文、论说文等，这些题材广泛、体裁多样的范文都是学习仿写的好材料。

● 训练学生写段落大意和查找主题句。

在学习议论文和说明文时，学生可以在文章的开头、末尾或中间查找主题句。这样可以帮助学生完成从控制性写作到半控制性写作的过渡，提高英语概括能力，也可以提高学生写作时的整体性和逻辑性。

● 学生对短文进行缩写或改写。

缩写或改写课文的能力与理解课文的能力密切相关，互相影响，这样做有助于提高学生理解课文大意和概括所见所闻的逻辑思维能力，有助于提高学生独立地创造性地运用语言的能力，有利于学生记忆有用的短语或句型。

● 学生进行课文背诵。

根据文章具体情况作不同的要求。较好的文章要全背，有的则背诵部分段落。学生在写作时就可以很自然地写出地道的、符合英语习惯的句子。

● 把课文听写贯穿于写作训练中。

听写的作用在于帮助学生复习、巩固已学的单词和句型，使学生在写作时碰到类似的语句时能知道该如何表达。

● 学习并掌握一些固定范文模板。

平时掌握一些不同体裁的范文模板，在考场上只要英语写作结构意识良好，应试写作就简化成为一个填空的过程，根据提示要点，适当灵活地填入要点、素材，文章框架就自然而然形成。为了使行文连贯，可以适当增加细节。另外，添加一些连词、序数词或过渡词汇可以使短文层次分明，逻辑清楚。

附录 1 高考真题

	全国 I	全国 II	全国 III	全国 IV	新课标	自主命题
2004	河北, 河南, 山西, 广西等	吉林, 四川等	内蒙古, 海南等	内蒙古, 海南等	无	上海, 北京, 湖北, 广东, 江苏, 重庆, 福建, 浙江, 湖南, 天津
2005	河北, 河南, 山西, 广西等	黑龙江, 贵州, 吉林, 云南, 新疆, 青海, 西藏, 内蒙古			无	上海, 北京, 湖北, 广东, 江苏, 辽宁, 重庆, 福建, 浙江, 湖南, 天津, 江西, 山东, 安徽
2006	河北, 河南, 山西, 广西, 海南等	黑龙江, 吉林			无	上海, 北京, 湖北, 广东, 江苏, 辽宁, 重庆, 福建, 浙江, 湖南, 天津, 江西, 山东, 安徽, 陕西, 四川
2007	河北, 河南, 山西, 广西等	贵州, 黑龙江, 吉林, 云南, 新疆, 内蒙古, 青海, 西藏			无	上海, 北京, 湖北, 广东, 江苏, 辽宁, 重庆, 福建, 浙江, 湖南, 天津, 江西, 山东, 安徽, 陕西, 四川, 宁夏, 海南
2008	河北, 河南, 山西, 广西等	贵州, 黑龙江, 吉林, 云南, 新疆, 内蒙古, 青海, 西藏			无	上海, 北京, 湖北, 广东, 江苏, 辽宁, 重庆, 福建, 浙江, 湖南, 天津, 江西, 山东, 安徽, 陕西, 四川, 宁夏, 海南
2009	河北, 河南, 山西, 广西等	贵州, 黑龙江, 吉林, 云南, 新疆, 内蒙古, 青海, 西藏			无	上海, 北京, 湖北, 广东, 江苏, 辽宁, 重庆, 福建, 浙江, 湖南, 天津, 江西, 山东, 安徽, 陕西, 四川, 宁夏, 海南
2010	河北, 河南, 山西, 广西等	贵州, 云南, 甘肃, 新疆, 青海, 西藏, 内蒙古			吉林, 宁夏, 黑龙江	北京, 上海, 安徽, 重庆, 福建, 广东, 湖北, 湖南, 江苏, 江西, 山东, 陕西, 四川, 天津, 浙江, 辽宁
2011	河北, 广西等	云南, 贵州, 甘肃, 青海, 内蒙古, 西藏			河南, 山西, 新疆, 吉林, 黑龙江, 宁夏, 海南	北京, 上海, 安徽, 重庆, 福建, 广东, 湖北, 湖南, 江苏, 江西, 山东, 陕西, 四川, 天津, 浙江, 辽宁
2012	河北, 河南, 山西, 广西等	贵州, 黑龙江, 吉林, 云南, 甘肃, 新疆, 内蒙古, 青海, 西藏			海南, 宁夏	北京, 上海, 天津, 重庆, 辽宁, 江苏, 浙江, 安徽, 福建, 江西, 山东, 湖北, 湖南, 广东, 四川, 陕西

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