

➤ 【听力备考建议】

“ 高考听力两大出题原则：干扰选项+同意转换”

一. 关于审题

1. 找寻题干关键词，区分干扰信息

1. Who is paying the lunch now? (09.3 浙江)

- A. They share the bill.
- B. The woman.
- C. The man.

15. Where did the man open his second restaurant? (09.9 浙江)

- A. On the western side of the town.
- B. On the eastern side of the town.
- C. Outside the town.

2. 整合选项信息，预判原文内容

17. Why does the man say that he should keep away from babies? (11 全国)

- A. He has just become a father.
- B. He wears dirty clothes.
- C. He is a smoker.

18. What does the woman suggest smoking parents should do?

- A. Stop smoking altogether.
- B. Smoke only outside their houses.
- C. Reduce dangerous matter in cigarettes.

二、关于干扰，重视听力原文中转折词的之后内容（如 **but, however, yet, no** 等）

3. What has the woman decided to do on Sunday afternoon? (10 全国)

- A. To attend a wedding
- B. To visit an exhibition.
- C. To meet a friend.

原文

M: I am going to the museum Sunday afternoon. There is a new exhibition of Indian art. Want to come with me?

W: I'd love to. But my best friend is getting married on Sunday and I won't miss it for anything.

4. What will the man do for the weekend? (09.9 浙江)

A. Go to a picnic.

B. Visit Mary.

C. Do some gardening.

原文

W: Are you going to the company picnic this weekend?

M: I was planning to work in my garden instead, but Mary persuaded me to go. She's certainly good at persuading people.

三、关于数字题

1. 注重区分-teen 和-ty

2. What's the speed now? (10.3 浙江)

A. 55 miles per hour.

B. 70 miles per hour.

C. 105 miles per hour.

原文

M: Do you think I am going too fast?

W: Of course, the speed limit here is 55 miles per hour, and you are going 15 miles over it.

2. 看选项数字双倍关系, 价格折扣多以 9 折和半价

2. How much does each ticket cost? (08.3 浙江)

A. 3.7

B. 4.7

C. 7.4

2. What was the normal price of the T-shirt? (10 全国)

A. \$15

B. \$30

C. \$50

3. 区分时间表达 to/past/quarter, 排除干扰

3. At what time will the two speakers meet? (11 全国)

A. 5:20.

B. 5:10.

C. 4:40.

原文

M: Let's meet at 4: 40.

W: Well, could we make it at 5: 20?

M: That's a bit late for me. I could manage 5: 10.

W: OK. See you then.

2. When will they get there for the play? (09 湖南)

A. 9:00.

B. 9:30.

C. 10:00.

原文

W: What time does the play start?

M: At 10:30. If we leave by nine o'clock, we should be able to get there half an hour before the play.

四、关于主旨题, 综合为上

5. What is the conversation mainly about? (11 重庆)

A. Vacation plan.

B. Summer trip.

C. Part-time job.

原文

M: I'd like to take a trip to China during the summer vacation. What about you? W: I want to get a part-time job.

3. Where does the conversation probably take place? (08 上海)

- A. At a paint store. B. At an oil market. C. At a gallery.

原文

M: So how do you like this oil painting?

W: If I had enough room in my apartment, I would buy it.

五、关于推断题

1. 语意推断, 找同义

1. What does the man think of watching TV? (11.9 浙江)

- A. It helps people kill time.
B. It makes people less active.
C. It keeps people well-informed.

原文

W: My mother sits in front of the TV for hours ever evening.

M: While, TV has that effect on a lot of people. It takes people away from reading talking and walking.

2. 态度推断, 重语气

5. What does the man imply? (10 湖北)

- A. He doesn't care where to put the new shoes.
B. The woman already has too many shoes.
C. The new shoes do not look good enough.

原文

W: Darling, what do you think of these new shoes?

M: Umm, I am wondering where you are going to put them, when you are not wearing them.

➤ 【阅读备考建议】 ·

一、不认识的单词不要慌! 不要慌! 不要慌!

找该单词周围的 define/definition/mean/破折号/冒号/同义词和反义词/看例子!!! 如: One of the obstacles to false reading is vocalizing—saying the words to themselves in a low voice. 从破折号后面的句子我们可以看出 vocalize 的意思是低声轻读。再如: The doctor is studying glaucoma and other diseases of the eye. 从 other diseases of the eye 可以看出 glaucoma 是一种眼科疾病, 是通过看例子的方法猜出单词的。

二、定位原文一定要看三句话!三句话!三句话!

定位题中的关键词, 不能只看关键词所在句, 要看前一句、本一句和下一句!一共是三句!

如: Which accounts for the “trend” mentioned in the text?

- A. Students failing to behave themselves.
- B. Parents overprotecting their children.
- C. Students choosing majors blindly.
- D. Schools lacking proper guidance.

我们可以去查找文中关键词 “trend”所在句, 但答案却是在它的下一句 “Structured opportunities to think about life after graduation are rare.”

➤ 【完形备考建议】 ·

高考完形考查：语言理解（考纲词汇内词义、用法）+ 解题技巧（对应线索、色彩趋势、语境语境、使用语境）。在这一块中，笔者主要带考生们了解以下几块内容的考查方向

一、语言理解难点考查方向为：“用法辨析”、“词义辨析”和“词性活用/熟词僻义”

1、用法辨析考查方向

(1) 名词/形容词辨析——搭配（主要看介词搭配）

Tiger is the king of forest but you simply put some small animals around him. That is why the jaguar shows no _____ in going out.

A. interest B. enthusiasm

【答案】A

【解析】have/show interest in ...“对...感兴趣”; have/show enthusiasm for ...“对...有激情/热情”

(2) 动词辨析

➤ 及物动词 vs 不及物动词

【例题 1】The program _____ to young children so much that it has become an hit in China.

A. appeals B. attract

【答案】A

【解析】(appeal to/attract sb/sth 吸引某人/某物)

That is when it _____ me that I had to learn to cook a proper meal in order to survive.

A. reminded B. occurred C. stuck D. hit

【答案】D

【解析】某人突然想起某事: sth occurs(occurred) to/ hit (hit)/ strikes (struck) sb

➤ 不及物动词 vs 不及物动词（看搭配）

【例题 1】He began experimenting with chocolate and _____ to sell his first chocolate bars in 1900. They were an instant hit. In 1903, Hershey built a factory.

1. A. succeeded B. focused C. instructed D. managed

【答案】D

【解析】manage to do vs succeed in doing

2、词义辨析

I might have carried on insisting that I told the _____, but I could at least have said “Thank you” to him instead of acting so rudely.

A. reality B. course C. truth D. cause

【答案】A

【解析】reality (真相) vs truth (真理)

3、“词性活用 (名词活用动词)/熟词僻义”

【例题 1】The bag came from Texas Wonder Pet Co. Dallas. It was _____ to Todd.

- A. devoted B. introduced C. addressed D. designed

【例题 2】In addition to showing viewers various looks, she also records other videos that give you a _____ at her life, such as baking lessons, Q & As.

- A. picture B. glance C. guide D. advantage

【例题 3】Over the _____ of 2.5 months, I lost the hearing in my left ear and both my legs below the knee. When my parents _____ me out of the hospital, I...

- A. journey B. break C. course D. schedule
A. wheeled B. dragged C. pulled D. delivered

【答案】C; A; C, A

【解析】

1. 名词活用动词 address v. be addressed to 寄送给...; 对...说话/演讲
2. picture n. 图片/画像; 描述 give sb a picture 像...描述了...
3. course n. 课程; 过程/时期; 名词活用动词 wheel v. (用轮椅)推...

二、完形技巧

完形以故事题材为主，会出现较多情节（情节）描述。要注意以下两个考查点：

1、动作顺序 —— 过程词 or 结果词？

【例题 1】Oscar 28 _____ the manager to look in the record of advance ticket sales. Just as he thought, a name matched the seat where Oscar had found the umbrella.

- A. convinced B. forced C. encouraged D. advised

【答案】A

【解析】convince sb to do/persuade sb to do 成功说服某人做某事（强调结果）；advise sb to do sth 建议某人做某事（强调过程）。根据后文得知，Oscar 说服了经理去查看记录。

2、动作描述“代入”感 —— 寻找线索词

【例题 2】Each child, black eyes wide with wonder, waited patiently for his turn to lovingly pick out and then touch his quilt. Joy lit every face as they _____ lifted their quilts off the fence.

- A. gently B. quickly C. causally D. slowly

【例题 3】He looked around cautiously as he _____ into the room...

- A. broke B. marched C. paced D. stole

【例题 4】We soon stopped by the house and I tell her what it was like here, the memories _____ back, swift as the tide (潮水).

- A. falling B. turning C. rushing D. bringing

【答案】 A; D; C

【解析】 2、线索词 lovingly, joy; 3、线索词 cautiously; 4、线索词 tide

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➤ 【语法填空备考策略---考查方向的判断】

一、空格后为动词两大主要考查方向：谓语动词；非谓语动词

判断点：一个句子必须要有一个谓语动词，如“没有连词或者从句连接”，再出现一个动作要用非谓语

1. 谓语动词 【考查单复数、时态语态；以考查时态语态为主】

2. 非谓语动词 【主要考查：to do 表目的；doing（主动；表伴随动作） vs done（被动；表动作完成）】

例题 1: Factually, the custom of crying marriage **existed** a long time ago in many areas of Southwest China's Sichuan Province, **and** _____ (remain) in fashion until the end of the Qing Dynasty.

例题 2: Paulson and her husband (62) _____ (search) the kitchen, checking every corner, but turned up nothing.

例题 3: The story _____ (write) by his great-grandfather **was** part of the family's annual Christmas Eve.

例题 4: Soon after, I was on my way to the show, _____ (carry) a fancy black handbag and a happy smile.

【答案】 remained; searched; written; carrying

【解析】

1. 连词“and”连接谓语动词 existed 和 remained.

2. 连词 but 连接两个句子，由“turned up”定位动作发生在过去，前面句子中没有谓语动词，因此填过去式，searched.

3. 句中有谓语动词“was”，没有连词/从句连接，第二个动作用非谓语，判断“story”和“write”之间为被动关系，用“done”——written.

4. 句中有谓语动词“was”，没有连词/从句连接，第二个动作用非谓语，判断“I”和“carry”之间为主动关系，表伴随动作，用“doing”——carrying.

➤ 【加强练习】

例题 1: _____ (avoid) this terrible fate, some Jewish families went into hiding often with the help of 8 non-Jewish (Jewish) friends.

例题 2: I walked close to her on the couch, _____ (speak) in an enthusiastic tone, attempting to cheer her up.

例题 3: The fantastic and the realistic are combined in a richly composed world of imagination, _____ (reflect) a continent's life and conflict.

例题 4: If you don't understand the work they _____ (give), use the Internet or ask friends and family to take a look.

例题 5: He reminds me how my father _____ (send) me to the best college in our city.

例题 6: Evelyn's cancer robbed them of all their savings and his daughter _____ (force) to live in a two-room apartment.

【答案】 To avoid; speaking; reflecting; are given; sent; were forced

二、空格后无提示词考查虚词

虚词类型：情态动词（较少）、冠词、介词、代词、从属连词（定语从句/名词性从句引导词）、并列连词（状语从句引导词：as; but; so; though/although ...）

空格前后两个句子完整考查方向：定语从句关系副词；连词

1. 定语从句关系副词【when、where、(why 混淆性较小)】：定语从句修饰前面主句中的一个“名词 A”，when 和 where 此时可以翻译成“在 A 中”/“当 A 时”

2. 并列连词：前句和后句之间有逻辑关系，如并列/因果/转折/让步/时间/地点等

例题 1 _____ everything starts to freeze, it turns several city squares into huge skating fields.

例题 2【2016 年 10 月】I made my way backstage just _____ the great magician was putting on his top hat.

例题 3【2017 年 6 月】Pahlsson and her husband now think the ring probably got swept into a pile of kitchen rubbish and was spread over the garden, (64) _____ it remained until the carrot's leafy top accidentally sprouted (生长) through it.

例题 4 A variation of the triathlon is a relay triathlon (三项全能), _____ a different athlete completes each stage.

【答案】When/As; when/as; where; where

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➤ 【应用文备考建议】

一、注意文章结构，一般采用总分总三段格式。

二、应用文的语言要求简介明了，一般 6-8 句，切忌刻意使用偏词怪词、复杂语法。

三、应用文写作口诀：

【开门见山说意图】

【题目要点不能少】

【内容扩展加细节】

【呼应“意图”不老套】

四、万能精油

1. 开头段：

写信目的（个人立场）：I am writing to ...

写信/通知目的（全班/全校等立场）：On behalf of the whole class/school, I am writing to .../I am delighted to ...

具体写信目的词库：

申请：apply for ...

竞选：run for ...

通知：inform sb of sth

建议：offer some (possible) advice/suggestions

邀请：invite you to ...; extend my sincere invitation to you

感谢：extend my sincere gratitude to you for ...

道歉：extend my sincere apology to you ...

投诉：make a complaint about ...

祝贺：congratulate you on ...

2. 中间段

增加细节方向：目的/结果（意义/好处）/原因/解释；举例

“目的”亮点词：aim to do ...; be intended to do ...; with a purpose of doing sth

“结果”（意义/好处）亮点句：... provides a precious platform to ...; offers a precious opportunity to ...;

...makes it possible for me to ...

“原因”亮点句：Considering (that) 考虑到...

Since/as ... 因为....

“解释；举例”亮点词：To be more specific（更具体地说），...; For instance（比如），...;

“个人优势/个人收获/活动目的优点”类词库:

一个万“能”词: enable sb to do sth 能让某人...

一个提高: improve

一个促进: promote

展现最好的一面: bring out the best in sb

激发兴趣: inspire interest in ...

释放身心: ease one's mind

减轻...压力: ease/relieve pressure from ...

...掌握得好: have a good command of ...

接触文化: expose sb to much cultural background information 使...接触到很多文化背景信息

强身健体: build up bodies

融入...: fit into/adapt to

两个增强: strengthen independent thinking 增强独立思维能力

enhance ability to deal with unexpected problems 增强解决突然情况的能力

更好地理解 and 欣赏...: nurture a better understanding of ...

积极参与...: be actively involved in ...

积累经验: accumulate experience

3. 结尾段

建议信: Hope my suggestions could be helpful.

申请/竞选信: Thank you for your consideration. Hope my application can meet with your approval.

通知: Looking forward to your active participation 参与/ attendance 出席

投诉信: Hope my case could receive you due attention.

感谢信: Thank you again for your (kindness...).

道歉信: Please accept my sincere/heartfelt apology.

邀请信: Please accept my sincere/heartfelt invitation.

Looking forward to your coming/attendance.

➤ 【概要备考建议】

一、你必须清楚的概要写作基本信息

1. 概括成 60 词左右的段落。(原则上不应超过 75 词)
2. 分点不分段。一般分为 4-5 点。
3. 点与点之间须考虑衔接关系，使用连接词。
4. 用第三人称概要。尽量少出现长难句，以简单句为主。
5. 如找到主题句，不能直接抄写。需要改写。

二、关于主题句或者关键词的采集

1. 段落主题句/关键词出现频率最高处：
2. 段首段尾；but, however, yet, therefore, so, thus 等连接词后；for example 之前等
3. 另特别需注意有时在一个段落中会有几个分点，仔细观察是否有 besides, in addition 之类的递进连接词。

三、关于概要写作中的改写技巧

大部分学生对于改写的概念第一反应就是换词。不得不说换词是最基础的改写方式，的确在概要写作中十分常用。基础换词分为：

(1) 词性不变直接换写

Work keeps people away from loneliness.

换成：Work rid people of loneliness. 【keep ... away from 换写成 rid ... of】

(2) 改变词性

Internet has brought us many advantages.

换成：Internet benefits people in many ways.

但是不得不承认，如果概要写作中只涉及到单词的换写，就无法体现出学生对语言的灵活运用能力。因此大部分情况下，除了换词，我们还需要学会换写句式。除了学生最常用的主动换被动之外，我们应学会通过替换主语或者寻找句中的逻辑关系来改写句子。

(1) 如：换写句式（主语替换）

Mental work alone will not make us tired.

改成：People won't feel tired just because of mental work.

Many psychologists have said that people who take exercise regularly tend to have a sharper memory.

改成：According to many psychologists, regular exercise might improve people's memory.

(2)如：换写句式（寻找逻辑关系）

The report says lack of water in the future may be connected with several problems.

改成：According to the report, many problems might be caused because of water shortage.

四、需要注意的“套路”

虽然不像应用文或者续写的套路那么“深”，但概要其实也分题材并且可以准备一些句式/词汇。“主流”概要大致分为

1、问题（现象）分析/解决类

写作模式：问题（现象）+原因+措施；观点+原因

1.1 现象引出：目前....很受欢迎...

Currently, is gaining popularity (among young people)

现在，越来越多的人在....

Nowadays, an increasing number of people ...

通常可以看到....

It is commonly noticed that

As is noticed,

1.2 多点原因/措施引出句：

1. Reasons are listed as follows.

2. The reason lies in that.....

3. Measures are put forward as follows.

2、观点呈现/论证类

写作模式：现象（话题）+ 两方观点 +总结

2.1. 话题引出：

现在人们都在讨论是否/为什么....

(1). It has been under heated discussion whether/why ...

(2)., which has set off a heated discussion.

2.2. 观点对比句：

(1) 支持 A 的人认为...而支持 B 的人认为...

Supporters of A believe that ... However, those in favor of B assume that ...

(2) 相比较 A, B 更...

Compared with A, B....

(3) 相较于 A, 作者更喜欢 B。理由如下。

The author prefers B to A for reasons listed as follows.

2.3. 总结:

有确定结论: (1) . In conclusion/To sum up/In summary

(2) 作者/人们明确提倡.... It is advocated that; The author advocates

结论不确定: (1) 虽然争论很激烈, 到目前为止还没有一个定论。

Despite fierce discussions, no conclusion has been made yet.

3、介绍某个研究

写作模式:人物/内容/目的+过程+结论

3.1 研究目的: (1) In order to ..., A did a research/experiment

(2) ... was conducted/made by... to ...

3.2 研究结果: (1) As was revealed, ... ; (2) It shows that (3) According to the researchers, ...

3.3 研究过程: (1) During the process, ...

以上几点建议供各位考生参考。希望能对各位有所帮助。

➤ 【故事续写备考建议】

根据近三次浙江高考续写真题和高分作文的分析出发，从文章情节设计和亮点制造两方面入手提出针对性建议，以供各位考生参考。

从前几次学生考后的反馈看来，很多考生没能很好地理清文章的故事脉络，对于文章的构思存在较大问题，没能合情合理地拓展故事的主要情节。与此同时，虽然考前有背记一些参考范文和亮点词汇，但很多都存在着考场上没能学以致用用的问题。针对以上两点问题，笔者给出以下几点建议。

一、根据“3W”定结构

读后续写主要以故事类文本为主，一般均包含记叙文的六要素“3W”，即“who, what, why”，故考生在确定文章体裁以后，需要做的第一件事情就是在阅读文章的时候有意识地去寻找“3W”，然后将这三要素串联成一句最为核心的句子，如此一来，一段篇幅较长的文章就简单地化为一句话，文章的结构及脉络也自然清晰呈现。如2016年10月高考真题，前文故事梗概：who: 两夫妻 Jane 和 Tom 出去野营，why + what: 途中吵架，Jane 一人赌气分开走，走丢。

二、情节设计——起承转合 (how: who, what, why)

若一篇文章满满都是华丽的词汇却没有一个合理的情节把这些华丽的词汇贯穿起来，那么这些华丽的语言也就失去了其应该发挥的作用，文章就会显得空洞无物，由此可见情节的重要性。故事的情节，一般均包含起承转合。期中核心是“转”，即情节方如何(how) 由“负向”转变为“正向”。这里的“how”其实就是前文的人物(们)(who) + 做了什么(what) + 如何发生这种改变(why) 如2016年10月高考真题，Jane 走丢后后文主要写作方向：Jane 如何从负向(走丢、又饿又累又绝望)到获救，和 Jack 重合。

(1) 负转正的设计方向：

✧ 自我消化：自我意识的转变中：(暗自下定决心改变：make up one's mind silently)

自主努力：The following days witnessed my great efforts and perseverance (坚持)。

✧ 直接：别人的帮助/话/礼物等的直接鼓励 + “我”的消化

e.g.1 What Miss White had said rang into my ears at this moment. (Miss White 所说的话此时萦绕在我的耳边)

e.g.2 At this moment, my glance fell on the notebook Miss White sent me. (就在这时，我瞥见了 Miss White 送我的笔记本)

e.g.3 Just when Jane was about to give up, he thought of Jack. In most of the time, Jack was so considerate and tolerant to her. “I must come back.” At the thought of this, Jane said to herself determinedly.

(2) 具体情节设计

一篇优秀的续写应该是“有血有肉”的。在情节起伏中需要有很多具体的动作描述和情感描述的铺垫。那么如何在文章的框架设计中加入这部分的设计呢？笔者觉得，考生们应时时记住这几个字：“心/面+想做说”。

(2.1) “心/面”亮点词/表达

所谓心/面其实就是“面部表情”和“心理活动”反映了人物的情绪。那么在这部分中，我们需要掌握的词汇/表达有哪些呢？

◇ “面部表情”

“面带”: wear

面带愁容: wear an exhausted look

焦虑得皱了皱眉: wear an anxious frown

面露喜色/骄傲/兴奋...(正向) shine with delight/pride/excitement ...

因为尴尬/羞愧/内疚...而脸红 (负向) flush with embarrassment/shame/guilt ...

脸上既有...又有...: There is a combination of ... and ...

◇ “心理活动”——

“...涌上心头”: n (pride/anger ...) rises into one's heart

“感到非常...”: n (pride/anger ...) + takes hold of sb

“感到惊讶”: be stunned by...

“感到困惑”: sb is thrown into confusion

(2.2) “想/做/说”

◇ “想”

“...涌入脑海” ... crowds into one's mind

“...闪现在脑海中” flash through/cross one's mind

“某人突然想起...” sth occurred to sb; sth struck sb

“某人逐渐意识到...” sth dawned on sb

“回顾往事...” look back on that memory ...

“深深印刻在心里...” Sth be deeply impressed in one's heart

“陷入沉思” sink into thoughts

◇ “做”

笔者在此主要从故事的具体动作描述出发，给出以下几点语法“公式”。

◇ 设计“连续三个动作”，用 and 连接: “A + V1, V2 and V3”

【例句 1】Jack 停下来，把书本放到一边，抬起头来。

Jack stopped, put the book aside and raised his head.

◇ 设计伴随动作，“一边做...一边做...”或“一边感到(心/面)...一边做...”: Ving/Ved..., A...,

【例句 2】我们围坐在篝火旁，分享着这一路上发生的故事。

Sitting around the camp fire, we shared the stories that happened in our journey.

【例句 3】Maria 一脸兴奋地跟我说了她的秘密。

Shinning with excitement, Maria let out his secret to me.

【例句 4】Jack 对这个结果惊呆了，沉默地坐了好一会。

Stunned by the result, Jack stood silently for quite a while.

✧ 设计先后动作, “...之后...”: After doing ..., A....; Having done ... A....

【例句 5】排了快三个小时的队后, Jack 被告知票售空了。

Having lined up for about three hours, Jack was told the ticket had been sold out.

✧ 设计动作结果, “结果...”: As a result,; It turned out that ...

三、结尾升华——细节描述凸显文章主题

每篇故事续写都有一个正向的主题(反映真、善、美)。与传统意义上的结尾升华呼应主题不同,笔者认为用“具体细节描述”来凸显文章的主题更适合近两年浙江省真题作文的“套路”,同时也更有新意。再以 2016 年 10 月高考真题为例,结尾部分不适合写类似“爱”和“体贴”主题的直接升华句,如“People should be considerate to those they love”。改成“Jack held Jane into his arms with joyful tears and murmured, ‘I’m sorry. I will never let go of you.’ And Jane raised her head, smiling with tears, ‘I won’t either.’”更贴切自然。

由于篇幅关系,笔者就仅从 2016 年 10 月份的阅卷反馈出的问题给考生提供一些备考上的建议,希望对各位考生有帮助。