



高考在线——名师答疑

高考渐行渐近,砺兵百日,终要鏖战考场,在最后阶段,该如何准备呢?我们特别邀请了一些一线的老师,以及高考方面的专家就广大考生所关心的问题点进行点拨。

♣问题一:最后阶段如何在稳固原来成绩的基础上有更大的提高?

答:我认为在最后阶段重点是查漏补缺,找出自己在前阶段的学习中存在的不足。对于不懂的知识点,要强化记忆。这样就能在有限的时间里提高成绩。我认为应从以下几个方面做起:1.把自己做过的套题、练习题整理一下,进行归纳分类;2.对于以前已经掌握的试题,可以进行浏览,加强记忆;对于似是而非的试题要把它们彻底搞清楚;3.对于课本上常见的词汇,要多查阅词典,留意词典中好的例句并结合课本所学知识加以掌握。

♣问题二:在最后阶段做大量的套题和模拟题,这种题海战术可行吗?

答:我的观点是在最后阶段不适合再大量地做套题和模拟试题了。同学们在前一阶段已经做过大量的模拟题和套题,高考中所考查的知识点几乎已全部囊括其中。我认为备考的最佳方法是:能够把自己做过的模拟题和套题在大脑里像过电影一样“过一遍”,加强记忆。最后,建议同学们精选几套有代表性的套题,强化训练,在规定的时间内独立完成,培养良好的答题习惯。

♣问题三:单项填空题做了不少,可得分并没有提高。错题这次纠正了,下次还会犯同样的错误,为此我很苦恼。是不是我的复习方法不得当?

答:许多同学都有此感觉。怎么办呢?一是把自己做过的试题进行归纳总结,找出知识上的共性,辨析每道试题的差异;二是找一本在高考前进行预测的资料,对照已经做过的试题,找出规律性的东西,掌握考点、难点。这样再碰到类似的试题就容易解答了。我们《试题调研》正是基于这个目的来做的,希望能够成为同学们考试前的一个好向导。

♣问题四:完形填空、阅读理解是我的弱项,怎样做才能在考试中减少失分?

答:1.对于完形填空

完形填空主要考查同学们综合运用语言的能力,包括对基础知识的掌握和运用能力,对整篇文章逻辑关系的把握能力,在语境中辨析词义的能力以及短语搭配的使用能力。有些同学的基础知识很好,但是在做完形填空时失分较多,有的同学甚至对完形填空产生了恐惧心理。其实只要我们有信心,有良好的心理素质,再加上一定的



技巧,完形填空并不是不可逾越的鸿沟。下面告诉同学们一些方法,请结合自己平时的解题技巧,来正确而高效率地解答此类试题。

(1) 平心静气,不急不躁

对完形填空心存恐惧,是导致失误的根本原因。有的同学很畏惧这类题,殊不知这种情绪只会使自己的全部思想游离题外,根本无法进入解题状态。所以,做题时一定要不急不躁,平心静气地对待每一道题。

(2) 浏览全文,把握大意

浏览全文能获取更多的解题信息,并根据文章的内在逻辑和作者行文的走向,把握文脉,调整并定位自己的解题思路,从而作出最终的判断。特别需要提醒同学们的是文章的首句往往是文章的主旨句,要在解题前吃透首句,把握好首句。

(3) 运用语法,理顺关系

对语法知识的掌握是解答完形填空的法宝。有了语法规则文章才能有条不紊、顺理成章。完形填空实际上“形断意不断,貌离神不离”,语法规则起到“牵动荷花带出藕”的作用。在解答试题的时候运用一定的语法知识,会达到事半功倍的效果。

(4) 遇到难词,反复推敲

有时会遇到这样的情况:大部分词都填写出来了,只有一两个难词理不清头绪。如果考试时间允许,不要轻易放弃,先从语法角度考虑,再从逻辑角度考虑是否有隐含意思,同时要考虑作者的情感以及文化背景和习俗等因素。

2. 对于阅读理解

我们再来看阅读理解试题,阅读理解短文选材广泛,内容丰富,往往涉及到日常生活、人物传记、国内外风土人情、故事传说、社会文化、政治经济、史地、科技、自然现象、新闻报道、体育活动、广告说明等许多方面的内容。体裁多采用记叙文、说明文、议论文及应用文。近年来,高考阅读理解题都由五篇短文组成。题的难度一般分易、中、难三种。要掌握高考英语阅读理解的应试技巧,正确地理解和分析问题,同学们应从以下几个方面入手:

(1) 抓住文章的首段与末段及段落的首句和末句

文章的首段与末段、段落的首句和末句,一般表达文章的主题和段落的中心思想,其他段落及句子只起补充、说明、解释或引申的作用。因此,首先要找出每个段落的主题句。了解了它们的意思,就可以顺着提供的主要线索去捕捉文章的相关信息,从而获得问题的答案。

(2) 猜测生词很重要

阅读短文时,常会遇到一些生词。这时要沉着、冷静。首先要将整篇文章看完,

成功的捷径常常是失败的陷阱。



通过对全篇短文的理解,或许能够猜测出生词的词义。另外,还可以根据含有生词句子的上下文,以及句子和段落之间的关系来判断、理解生词。猜测生词的另一种方法是 根据构词法推测。

(3)运用常识解题

多了解一些常识性知识有利于解答此类试题。如果对文章的相关背景有所了解,读起文章来就会省时省力。因此,在学习过程中,了解各方面的背景知识是十分重要的。

(4)正确理解题干

纵观历年高考试题,阅读理解题的题干一般有以下四种类型:一是直接回答 who, whom, which, what, where, when, why, how 等疑问词引起的细节问题;二是词义猜测题;三是推理判断题;四是综合概括题。在做阅读理解题时,一定要在看清楚试题的要求后再作答,特别要注意 NOT, TRUE, EXCEPT 等词。另外,可先看题后阅读文章,带着问题去读,这样可缩短阅读时间,效果也可能会更好。

总之,完形填空和阅读理解是高考试题中最重要的内容,在高考英语中占有举足轻重的地位。如果能够掌握一些好的解题方法,在最后阶段再适当做一些阅读练习,相信同学们会在完形填空和阅读理解上取得比较理想的成绩。

▲问题五:每次考试我都感觉时间不够,这给我的心理也带来了很大的影响,使我不能全身心地投入。可能这与我自身的英语水平有关。希望老师能给我一些改进的方法。

答:建议同学们在最后阶段选用几套模拟试题,强迫自己在规定的两个小时内完成,找出自己在答题上的不足,养成良好的答题习惯。千万不能够仅凭自己的感觉去做题,而应根据要求在规定的时间里完成。

▲问题六:越临近考试,心理压力越大,特别是感觉到自己的英语成绩没有明显提高的时候。怎样才能消除这种焦虑心理,尽快进入备考状态呢?

答:有句话是“临阵磨枪,不亮也光”。英语学习也是这个道理。希望同学们在最后阶段能够把所学的知识进行系统的归纳和总结,找出一些规律性的东西,强化记忆,狠抓基础知识,在学习中慢慢消除高考心理压力。

▲问题七:针对最后阶段的复习,我们还需不需要一些复习资料?

答:我的看法是一些好的复习资料是十分必要的也是很重要的。建议同学们选择一些符合 2006 年《考试大纲》的要求、预测性较强的复习资料。这样就知道高考考什么,怎么考,重难点是什么。我们《试题调研》正是这方面的实验者和导航者。去年该书已经起了一个好的导向作用,深受同学们的喜爱,使得许多同学考出了理想的



成绩。

▲问题八：一位老师说过，在最后阶段应少做题，多看以前做过的试题。您是怎么认为的？

答：这个方法很好。因为大家之前已经做过大量的试题了。这个阶段只要能够把前面的知识系统化，然后完全掌握就行了。不能把复习过的知识给忘记了，却去看一些很难的东西，这样的结果会是“抓了芝麻，丢了西瓜”。

▲小结：希望同学们在最后阶段调整好自己的心态，注意休息，加强营养，同时要对以前所学过的英语知识进行强化记忆，牢固地掌握它们。最后预祝同学们在高考中取得理想的成绩！

高考准备时 ——生活篇

考前的一个月考生应学会打效率战，而不是熬夜打疲劳战。应注意调节生物钟，每天最好6点—7点起床，晚上9点—10点入睡，睡前用温水洗脚或做自我放松训练，提高睡眠质量。

在饮食方面应多吃清淡容易消化的食物，避免过于油腻辛辣的食物。有些食物可以减轻心理压力，提高学习效率，使思维更加敏捷，精力更加集中。

当人承受巨大的心理压力时，身体会消耗大量维生素C，所以应多食用诸如草莓、洋葱、菜花、菠菜、水果等富含维生素C的食物。胡萝卜能加快大脑的新陈代谢，有助于记忆；香蕉含有血清素，有助于大脑产生成功意识；柠檬能使人精力充沛，提高接受能力。

另外，少食、多餐也有助于减轻疲劳，缓解压力。如经常咀嚼诸如花生、腰果等食品对恢复体能、减轻疲劳有一定帮助。





2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

一、听力考向把脉与押题



考向把脉

听力测试是大多数省市所采用的一种考试形式。一般来说听力部分难度不大,出现的句型较为简单,但是交际性的语句比较多。预测今年听力部分的考查内容包括以下几个方面:

脉象一 获取与话题有关的具体信息。在把握所听内容的同时需要听清所涉及的具体时间、地点、数字、人物等关键信息,这是听力考试的主要考查范围之一。这一类题目虽与具体信息有关,但也要求同学们在整体理解所听材料的基础上把听到的具体细节联系在一起,从而作出正确的判断。

脉象二 能够对说话背景、说话者之间的关系作出简单的判断。语言交际中不仅要要求能听懂话语的字面含义,还应能根据谈话的话题内容和语言来推断对话双方或者说话人的身份、说话场合及彼此之间的关系等。在日常交际中,判断说话的背景场合与说话者的身份对理解所听内容的真正含义很重要,这也是高考听力考查的内容之一,难度与获取具体事实的题目相当。

脉象三 理解主旨要义。这是听力考试一定会涉及的命题内容。涉及主旨要义的题目有一定的难度,因为要理解听力内容的主旨要义,需要体会说话人的说话口气,抓住关键词语,从总体上把握对方在说什么。这就要求同学们对语篇进行整体理解,而不是一味地纠缠一些细节性的内容。

脉象四 理解说话者的意图,把握其态度。要揣测说话人的真实意图,把握其观点或态度,有时甚至还要根据对话内容并结合同学们的生活经验对问题作出判断。此类试题有一定的难度。



预测押题

(一) 短对话押题



押题系列一 细节把握及指令辨认类

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】近几年高考听力对事实细节考查得比较多。该类试题以考查具



体时间、地点、人物等一些具体的细节为主。

【押题1】 Q: Where will Paul go on his way home ?

A. Go to the bank. B. Go to the shop. C. Go to his office.

【录音原文】

M : Hello , Mary. This is John Smith from the bank. Is Paul there ?

W : Not yet , John. He phoned me from the office 5 minutes ago to say that he was going to look for a birthday present on his way home.

【解题指导】 区分清楚地点是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B 对话总共提到了两个地方 the bank 和 the office ,同时也谈到了 Paul 要在回家的路上去买一个生日礼物 ,所以由此可知他要去商店。

【押题2】 Q: Who has got the wrong number ?

A. Joe Monroe. B. Joe Monroe 's aunt. C. Lucia 's aunt.

【录音原文】

M : Hello. This is Joe Monroe speaking from Los Angeles. Can I speak to Lucia ? Am I speaking to my aunt Lucia ?

W : Oh , no , no. I 'm not Lucia. This is a cinema in New York. I 'm afraid you 've got the wrong number , sir.

M : Sorry to have troubled you !

W : That 's OK.

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是能够判断出谈话的方式——打电话。同时 ,应熟练掌握一些基本的打/接电话用语。

【答案解析】 A 根据听力内容中的 This is Joe Monroe speaking from Los Angeles 可知道打电话是 Joe Monroe。

【押题3】 Q: What does Xiao Wang mean ?

A. She would like to lend her bicycle to Xiao Li.
B. She would like to help the police to find the bicycle.
C. She knows Xiao Li will borrow her bicycle.

【录音原文】

W : Xiao Li , I 'm really sorry to hear that your new bicycle was stolen yesterday. Have the police got any clues ?

M : Only a few , I 'm afraid.

W : Well , if you want to borrow my bicycle , just let me know.

M : Thanks a lot , Xiao Wang. I will.

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是能够完全理解对话的内容。抓住对话中的要点很重要 ,不能把几个事实混淆在一起。

【答案解析】 A 对话中开始所说的"我听说你新买的自行车昨天被偷了"是一个事实 ,而后面所说的"如果你需要借自行车就告诉我"是另外一个事实。根据对话我们可以知道第二个事实是小王的真正目的。故正确答案是 A。



押题系列二 人物及人物关系判断类

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】从2000年到2005年几乎每年的高考题中都会出现1—2道此类试题。其中考查的人物关系主要包括 professor and student ; worker and boss ; doctor and patient ; driver and customer ; nurse and patient ; husband and wife ; mother and son ; policeman and driver ; librarian and borrower ; friends 等。另外也要根据对话的具体内容对人物身份进行判断。解答此类试题时要抓住对话的中心内容,并依此来判断人物身份及关系。

【押题1】Q: What is the woman according to the dialogue ?

- A. A waitress. B. A doctor. C. A teacher.

【录音原文】

W : Can I take your order , sir ?

M : Yes , please. I 'd like a salad and a steak.

【解题指导】判断人物身份要抓住关键词。

【答案解析】A 从对话中的"take your order"和"I 'd like a salad and a steak"可知对话发生在餐馆中,那么我们可以判断是A了。

【押题2】Q: What 's the relationship between the two speakers ?

- A. Hostess and guest. B. Mother and son. C. Doctor and nurse.

【录音原文】

M : If you 'll excuse me , I really should be off now.

W : Not yet surely. Have another drink at least.

M : No , thank you all the same. And thank you very much indeed for the delicious meal.

W : Thank you for coming.

【解题指导】解答该题的关键是能够根据说话人使用的客套用语及语调来判断说话者之间的关系。

【答案解析】A 该题中能表明对话中两者关系的关键信息为 Have another drink at least 和 And thank you very much indeed for the delicious meal。根据这两个信息点可知,这组对话只可能发生在"主人与客人"之间。故选A。



押题系列三 数字及计算类

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】高考听力中的数字及计算类题目常涉及日期的推算、价格的计

A man can fail many times , but he isn 't a failure until he begins to blame some-body else.

成功



算、电话号码、服装尺寸、人口数量、年龄等方面的内容。需要注意的是:在考试中一般不能直接找出具体的数字,需要经过一些计算来得出正确答案。

【押题1】 Q:How many hours will the woman be in New York?

- A. Two hours. B. Six hours. C. Four hours.

【录音原文】

M:It only takes two hours to get to New York, but you'll have a six-hour layover between flights.

W:Oh, that's good. I don't mind having the time in New York. I still have a few things to shop for.

【解题指导】 抓住对话中的关键词是解答此题的关键。另外,要分清每个时间点所表达的具体意思。

【答案解析】 B 由"have a six-hour layover between flights"可知她在 New York 还能呆6个小时。

【押题2】 Q:How much did the man spend on his lunch?

- A. \$7.5. B. \$6.5. C. \$3.5.

【录音原文】

W:How much did you spend?

M:Not too much. One dollar and fifty for an egg and a cup of coffee. Two dollars for each of the three dishes.

【解题指导】 解答该题的关键在于听清对话中的具体数字,并进行简单的运算。另外,要正确理解该题的关键句 Two dollars for each of the three dishes. 该句中的数字具有极强的干扰性。切勿机械地将所听到的三个数字累加起来视为答案。

【答案解析】 A 对话中首先听到的数字为 \$1.5, 然后听到 Two dollars for each of the three dishes, 此时, 应将该句中的数字进行乘法运算, 即 $\$2 \times 3 = \6 。最后将 \$1.5 和 \$6 加起来, 即能得出答案 A。



押题系列四 地点、方位判断类

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】 高考中有关地点的考查试题是比较多的。从命题特点上看:一类是出现了具体的地点,但是涉及的地点比较多;另一类是对话中没有出现具体的地点名词,需根据对话的具体内容来判断。

【押题1】 Q:Where is Jimmy now?

- A. At the hotel. B. At home. C. At the lab.

【录音原文】

W:Hello, This is Barbara from the Rainbow Hotel. Is Jimmy at home?



M: No. He is at the chemistry lab, but he will be back home at four o'clock.

【解题指导】此对话中出现的地点名词较多,所以理解对话内容是解题的关键。

【答案解析】C 从题干中可以知道问题是"Jimmy 现在在什么地方",所以主要是听和此问题有关的地点,从答话者的话语中可知选 C。

【押题2】Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

A. At home. B. At a restaurant. C. On a party.

【录音原文】

W: Would you like something to drink, sir?

M: Yes, I think so. This lady will have a cup of tea and I'll have a cup of beer.

【解题指导】此对话中并没有出现具体的地点,而是要求根据对话内容来进行判断。

【答案解析】B 从对话中的"Would you like something to drink, sir"可以得知是餐馆服务员在问话,这可以从男士的答语中得到证实。因此答案选 B。

【押题3】Q: Where can the woman find the teacups?

A. In the cupboard. B. Near the teapot. C. Behind the kettle.

【录音原文】

M: Where are the teacups?

W: There are some in the cupboard. I put them there this morning.

M: Can you find them?

W: Yes, here they are.

【解题指导】此题主要是判断方位,抓住关键信息是解题的关键。

【答案解析】A 根据对话内容中的"There are some in the cupboard"就可以直接得出正确的答案。



押题系列五 推理、判断和归纳类

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】推理判断题是高考听力的重点和难点,每年都会出现几道,需要考生特别地注意。这类试题主要考查考生根据对话内容进行推理判断的能力。

【押题1】Q: What can we infer about the man?

A. He doesn't want to go to the theater.
B. He's sorry because he can't go with the woman.
C. He thinks the theater will be too crowded.

【录音原文】

W: I really want to see the film at the outdoor theater tonight. Will you come with me?

M: You know I hate battling all those mosquitos.

【解题指导】只有理解对话所暗示的意思,才能够正确作答。因为说话者有时

Falling down doesn't make you a failure, but staying down does.

成功



候会通过语调、语气来表明自己的态度,有时也会说一些听起来和对话毫不相干的话,这就要求考生能够听出弦外之音。

【答案解析】 A 从对话内容可知"the woman"邀请"the man"去看电影,但是"the man"并没有直接地回答,而是说"You know I hate battling all those mosquitos",也就是说"露天剧院里的蚊子太多,他不愿意去"。

【押题2】 Q:What does the woman imply about the notes?

- A. They are left at home. B. The notes are needed.
C. They might be hard to read.

【录音原文】

M: Could you lend me your English notes?

W: Do you think you will be able to make out my handwriting?

【解题指导】 要理解答语所隐含的意思。

【答案解析】 C 对于"the man"提出的要借英语笔记的要求,"the woman"表面上没有拒绝,只是问了一句"你认为你能够认出我写的字吗",其言外之意为"我的字迹很潦草"。故选 C。

【押题3】 Q:What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. Five may be too many. B. The decision must be made soon.
C. It would be smart to take more.

【录音原文】

W: Oh, I'm so tired. I'm afraid taking five courses next term is too many for me.

M: Wouldn't four be wiser?

【解题指导】 对话中并没有直接出现答案,所以理解说话人所隐含的意思是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 第二个人用了反意疑问句"你不觉得选四门课更明智吗"来暗示选五门课太多了,建议少选一门。

(二)长对话押题

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】 在每年的高考题中一般都有4篇长对话听力材料。该类试题的题材贴近生活,如问路、购物、看电影、就餐、请求帮助、就某一事件进行讨论、发表自己的看法等。在形式上是把短对话中所考查的内容融合在一起,这就在无形之中增加了试题的难度。常见的有事实性的问题(包括人物关系、地点、具体事实细节的判断等),也有推理性的问题(如对人物的性格、态度、爱好的判断等)。

【押题1】 Q1:Where can the two speakers most probably be?

- A. In their native town they're familiar with.

B. In a strange town they 've come to sightseeing.

C. In a foreign city where they want to sightseeing.

Q2:What is the most probable relationship between the man and the woman ?

A. Professor and student. B. Husband and wife. C. Tour guide and customer.

Q3:What does the man remind the woman to consider ?

A. The money problem. B. The health problem.

C. The means by which they will travel.

【录音原文】

W :What do you want to do now ?

M :I want to go back to the hotel.

W :But it 's only three o 'clock.

M :I 'm worn out. We 've done a lot of sightseeing.

W :We still have plenty of time to do shopping. The store won 't close until six o 'clock.

M :No ,I want to rest for a while. We 're going to the theatre tonight ,you know.

W :Of course ,I know. The play starts at 7 o 'clock. When we finish shopping ,it will probably be just after six.

M :Then where shall we have our supper ?And in that case ,shall we still have enough time to get to the theater by underground railway ?

W :No ,but we can take a taxi. It 's more expensive ,but it 's a lot easier.

M :Will our money see us through our tour if we spend money like that ?

W :Oh ,sorry. I didn 't think of this.

【解题指导】 抓住对话所谈论的细节 ,尤其是对话中的关键词语是解答此题的关键。如 sightseeing ,shopping going to the theatre tonight ,have our supper 等。

【答案解析】

1. B 事实判断题。从对话中的" We 've done a lot of sightseeing" 可以判断他们是来观光的 ,由于使用了完成时 ,说明他们已经去过不少景点 ,所以答案是 B。

2. B 判断题。根据对话中所反映出的观光、购物和吃饭等一些具体的细节 ,我们就可以判断出他们是一对夫妇。

3. A 推理判断题。从对话中的" Will our money see us through our tour if we spend money like that" 我们可以判断出" the man" 很担心钱是否够用。

【押题 2】 Q1:What can we learn about the club ?

A. It 's open until 12:00 at night.

B. People can skate there.

C. Three buses pass the club.

Q2:Where does the man work ?

A. At the Workers Club. B. At a computer center. C. At a high school.

Q3:Where will they meet at first ?

A. At the Workers Club. B. In front of the cinema. C. At the No. 3 bus station.

Failures are divided into people who thought and never did , and people who did and never thought.

成功



【录音原文】

W : Are you busy tomorrow night ? I 'm going over to the Workers Club for volleyball if you 'd like to come along.

M : Isn 't that far away ?

W : Not really. If you take the No. 3 bus , you can get there in ten minutes. And if volleyball doesn 't interest you , they 've got a huge indoor swimming pool , a weight room , and indoor track. It 's a great place to meet people.

M : Now that you mentioned it , it would be nice to get away from the computer center for a change , and I really should get some more exercise. Working up a sweat in a ball game or the weight room would be nice. I 've got so fat.

W : Look at me. You 're not the only one. In high school , I had a lot more time to do sports activities. Now what little spare time you have must be used in doing exercise. At least the club is open until 12 pm.

M : I guess it 's worth a visit. Did you say you 're going tomorrow night ?

W : Yeah.

M : OK , I 'll come , too. How about meeting me in front of the cinema at eight , and we 'll catch the bus there.

W : Sure , see you then.

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是能够抓住细节和排除干扰。女士说 "I 'm going over to the Workers Club for volleyball if you 'd like to come along" , 然后围绕此话题展开讨论。

【答案解析】

1. A 细节判断题。从对话中可以听出 "At least the club is open until 12 pm"。故选 A。
2. B 地点判断题。从男士的答语 "it would be nice to get away from the computer center for a change" 可知他在一家电脑中心工作。
3. B 地点判断题。从对话中的 "How about meeting me in front of the cinema at eight" 可知他们在 cinema 的门口见面 , 然后再坐车去 Workers Club。

(三) 短文押题



押题系列一 通知、演讲与新闻类

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】 此类试题是高考听力中的常见题型 , 它要求考生能够根据对话内容来判断说话者的身份 , 并对对话的主旨大意、说话人的意图、文章的细节等进行判断。

【押题】 Q1:What 's the weather like today ?

A. Cool.

B. Warm.

C. Hot.

Q2:What special view will the tourists get in the park ?

A. Houses of all shapes and styles.

B. Birds of all colors.

C. School teachers and pupils.

Q3:What do people do there in late autumn and winter ?

A. Take photos.

B. Watch birds.

C. Enjoy the beauty.

【录音原文】

Ladies and gentlemen , your attention , please ! Our bus will arrive at Lake Park in a few minutes. You can feel the comfortable cool air coming from the lake. This is a favourite place for tourists in the summer afternoon like today. This lake is one of the great wonders of nature. No one knows when or how it was formed. But people began to build houses around the lake a hundred years ago , so in this park you can have a special view of houses of all shapes and styles and colors. It is like an architecture show. In late autumn and winter , this park is the best place for bird watching. School teachers like to bring children here and they just love it.

Now our bus is driving around the lake. You can sit back and enjoy the beauty of everything here. The bus will take us to a good spot , where you can take the most wonderful photos you have ever taken.

Here we are. Please get off and watch your step. Return to the bus in twenty minutes. Thank you !

【解题指导】 根据文章开头的 Ladies and gentlemen 以及短文的内容可知这是一个口头通知。抓住文章的主旨大意是答题关键。要注意具体的细节问题。

【答案解析】

1. C 根据文章中的 "You can feel the comfortable cool air coming from the lake" 及下文的 "in the summer afternoon like today" 可知应该是 hot 因为夏天天气一般较热。
2. A 细节判断题。从文中的 "in this park you can have a special view of houses of all shapes and styles and colors (在这个公园中你可以看见各种形状、风格和颜色的房子)" 可以得出答案。
3. B 细节判断题。从文中的 "In late autumn and winter , this park is the best place for bird watching" 可得出答案。



押题系列二 个人经历与故事类

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】 此类对话所选材料与考生的生活息息相关 , 试题在高考中也不断

2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

Success is achieved by converting each step into a goal and each goal into a step.

成功



地出现。有关个人经历方面的问题已成为考查的热点。

【押题1】 Q1:How old was the narrator when she became an airwoman?

A. Twenty. B. Twenty-six. C. Not told.

Q2:How many daughters are there at least in her family?

A. Four. B. Five. C. Six.

Q3:When did she get married?

A. Twenty. B. Twenty-six. C. Twenty-five.

Q4:What do people think of the job as an airwoman?

A. It's an honorable job. B. It's a dull job. C. It's not a splendid job.

【录音原文】

I have been an airwoman for six years. I'm twenty-six years old, and recently got married. The majority of the airwomen are from small towns. I myself am from Keteka. It's supposed to be one of the nicest professions for a woman — if she can't be a model or in the movies. You can fly around the world, meeting all those people. It is pretty nice doing so.

I have five older sisters and they were all married before they were twenty. The moment they got out of high school, they would end up getting married, that was the thing everybody did. It was to get married. They were so happy that one of the girls could go out and see the world and spend some time being single. I didn't get married until I was almost twenty-five. My mother especially thought it would be great that I could have the great chance to travel around the world.

【解题指导】 首先把握文章的大意,再进行细节上的判断。文章主要讲述"我"的工作情况和家庭情况。

【答案解析】

1. A 从文章中的第一句话可知"她当空姐已经有六年的时间了",而 she 现在是 26 岁。经过计算就能得出正确答案了。
2. C 细节判断题。从文章中的"I have five older sisters"可以知道她们家里至少有六个女孩子。
3. C 从文章中的"I didn't get married until I was almost twenty-five"可得出答案。
4. A 此题经过归纳和总结后可推断出她的工作很体面。也可以运用排除法来解题。

【押题2】 Q1:Where was it difficult to find a job?

A. In northeast London. B. In northeast England. C. In southern England.

Q2:What happened when he was alone in a compartment of the train?

A. A ticket-collector came in. B. A robber burst in.

C. A policeman broke in.

Q3:Why was he trembling so much?

A. He thought the man was the ticket-collector.

B. He was afraid of the man's gun.

成
功

把每个步骤变成目标,再把每个目标变成步骤,便能成功。



C. He didn't have a penny.

Q4: What can the man get from John?

A. Nothing.

B. A lot of money.

C. A ticket.

【录音原文】

It was very difficult to find jobs in the northeast of England, and when John lost his job he found it impossible to get a new one. He had soon spent all his money. So he decided to go down to the southern part of the country where he had heard that things were better, and that it was easier to find a job. Because the best way was to go by train, he went to the railway station and got into a train that was going to London.

He was the only passenger in his compartment when another man came in, carrying a gun. "Your money, or your life?" he asked.

"I haven't got a penny," John answered in fright.

"Then why are you trembling so much?" the man with the gun asked angrily.

"Because I thought you were the ticket-collector, and I haven't even got a ticket," answered John.

【解题指导】 解答故事类听力试题时,考生要能抓住文章的中心思想。同时要注意在此类故事结束时,会有一个令人意想不到的结果。

【答案解析】

1. B 从文章中的 "It was very difficult to find jobs in the northeast of England" 可以得知答案。
2. B 从短文中的 "Your money, or your life" 可以判断出 John 遇到了劫匪。
3. A 细节判断题。John 以为是 "检票员", 所以他吓得浑身发抖。
4. A 推理判断题。John 身上没有任何钱, 所以那个抢劫者就什么也不能够得到。



押题系列三 社会文化与科学技术类

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】 社会文化类的听力材料有一定的难度, 主要以生活中所出现的一种社会现象为命题的主要方向, 有时候也以最新的科技进步、创造发明等方面的话题为考查对象。但是试题的命制比较简单, 只要能够听懂文章的意思, 就能很好地答题。

【押题1】

Q1: What do some people do to the disabled people?

A. They look down upon them.

B. They help them.

C. They go to the same school as them.

Q2: What is necessary for young people to do?

When you succeed, the most uncommon is to have no enemy; when you fail, the most uncommon is to have friends.

成功



A. To learn their lessons well.

B. To help the disabled people.

C. To learn about the disabled people.

Q3: What has the Chinese government done to help the disabled people?

A. Work out a new plan to help them.

B. Save a lot of money for them.

C. Build a lot of factories for them.

【录音原文】

In our society, some people still look down upon the disabled people. They consider them to be stupid. In fact, many of us have a disability, or will have a disability in the future. Besides, some disabled people have achieved great success in their chosen field of work. It is necessary for young people to learn about them. We all should help people with disabilities. The Chinese government has a new program to help people with disabilities. The government will build more special schools for the disabled people and help them to find jobs. Also medical treatment will be given to those who need it.

【解题指导】抓住本段内容的中心大意是解答此题的关键。对于细节性的问题要认真地分析,搞清楚它们之间的关系。

【答案解析】

1. A 事实性试题。材料第一句就告诉我们,在社会上,仍有一些人看不起残疾人。

2. C 由 to learn about them 可知答案。

3. A 根据原文中的 The Chinese government has a new program to help people with disabilities 可以知道正确答案是 A。同时要注意句型的变化。

【押题2】

Q1: Which of the following is not mentioned as an important invention in the human history?

A. Clock.

B. Paper.

C. Radio.

Q2: Why don't we know the names of many inventors?

A. Their inventions are not important at all.

B. We have forgotten them.

C. There were no pens or pencils in the past.

Q3: What can we learn about pens and pencils?

A. Thousands of years ago people didn't know the inventors.

B. They were not called pens and pencils thousands of years ago.

C. They were invented by man.

【录音原文】

In your school bags most of you may have a pencil, some kinds of pens, rulers and some books. None of these things grows in the field, right? They are all made in factories and invented by someone. There have not always been pencils and pens, rulers and books. Thousands of years ago no one knew about these things. Who invented them? We don't

always know. There have been many thousands of inventions — large and small in the human history. Some of these inventions have changed the world, such as paper, printing and radio. We know their inventors, but we have forgotten most of the other inventors. Who invented the clock, for example, or the lock to the door? We don't know. There have been thousands of inventors and we should thank them for their clever ideas. Will you be one of them when you grow up?

【解题指导】抓住听力材料的说明要点是解答此题的关键。本段听力材料讨论的是“发明与发明者”。

【答案解析】

1. A 材料中提到了 such as paper, printing and radio, 它们 have changed the world, 可见它们的重要性。而 clock 在文中虽然提到了, 但是没有具体说明它的重要性。
2. B 根据材料中的 we have forgotten most of the other inventors 可以知道是我们忘记了他们。
3. C 推理判断题。

(四) 听力填空题押题

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】广东、重庆地区的听力新题型是填空类主观性试题。主要考查考生的理解能力和归纳判断能力。从形式上看有对话和独白两种。2006 年的试题形式还将与去年保持一致。要求考生能够根据所听到的内容, 在下面的空白处填上必要的信息。所设置的试题主要以细节题为主, 这些空可以直接从听力材料中找出; 另外有时还兼顾一些归纳和总结性填空, 这要求考生把所听到的信息运用语法知识进行合理的转化, 不拘泥于文章中的原句。但要求意思要与文章保持一致。

【押题 1】听下面 1 段对话。请根据题目要求, 从所听到的内容中获取必要的信息, 填入题目标号为 1—5 的空格中, 录音读两遍。你有 90 秒钟的作答时间。

Where	When	What
Channel I	1	The news
Channel I	After 7 o'clock	2
Channel II	3	The news reports
Channel II	After 8 o'clock	4
5		A football match

【录音原文】

W: What's on television tonight?



M: Just a moment. I'll get the newspaper and have a look. Right, here it is. Now let's see Channel I, at 7 o'clock there's the news, followed by a detective film, *Police Zero*.

W: I've seen that before. It's no worth seeing again.

M: Let me see, International Channel, it's no interesting. And it's Channel II. Yeah, there are news reports from 7 to 8. After that there's a music programme.

W: I don't like music. In fact, I am a football fan. I want to see some matches. Anything else?

M: Me too. And there's a live football match from England in Channel V.

W: Oh, Thank you! Let's watch together.

M: Yes, that's a good idea.

【解题指导】 这是一段关于电视节目的对话,只要抓住对话的主要内容就能够正确作答。考生应注意区分每个频道在各个时间段所播放的节目。

【答案解析】

1. At 7 o'clock. 从对话中的 at 7 o'clock 可以知道答案。
2. A detective film named *Police Zero*. 从对话中的 followed by a detective film, *Police Zero* 可以得知。
3. From 7 to 8. 从对话中的 And it's Channel II. Yeah, there are news reports from 7 to 8 可以得到答案。
4. A music programme. 从对话中 After that there's a music programme 可以得知时间在 8 点以后。
5. Channel V. 从 And there's a live football match from England in Channel V 得知答案。

【押题2】 听下面一段独白,用所听到的独白中的词或数填空,每空限填一个词或一个数。在听本段独白前,你将有时间阅读各小题,每小题 5 秒钟,听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。本段独白读两遍。

British "Ladies First" Custom

While walking	Let a woman go first; 1
On a bus	2, help women get on and off the bus
In a lift	Take off caps
Going into or out of a room	Help women take off or put on their outerwear
Dining with a lady	Offer her a better seat
3	Be introduced to ladies first

【录音原文】

"Ladies First" is a British custom, though it is less observed today than it used to be. The reason seems to be the fact that women are the equals of men in having the vote, taking paid jobs and receiving higher education, but there is still a feeling that they need protection. It is still considered necessary to observe this tradition. In Britain, a man should let a woman go first, and protect her from traffic. On a bus men should be initiative to give their



seats to women ,and help women get on and off the bus. In a lift ,a man should take off his cap when there is a woman. When going into or out of a room ,men should be initiative to help women take off or put on their outerwear. When dining with a lady ,a man should offer her a better seat so that she can easily overlook the outdoor scene or view . At the very first meeting ,men should be introduced to ladies first.

【解题指导】 考生在填空的时候一定要抓住具体的细节 ,表达要准确 ,不能够遗漏要点。注意归纳时答案越简洁越好。

【答案解析】

1. protect her from traffic. 事实细节题。从听力材料中可以直接找到答案。
2. Give women seats(或 Give their seats to women)。
3. At the very first meeting(或 When meeting at the first time)。注意括号中的是转化过的另一种表达。

二、语法和词汇考向把脉与押题



考向把脉

单项选择题主要是针对考生所学的英语语言知识(包括词法、语法和句法)进行考查。预测 2006 年将会加大考查难度。句子的结构会更加复杂。

脉象一 总的来说 ,单项选择题" 主要突出在具体的语言环境中" 去考查一些语法知识 ,而不是单纯地就语法知识进行考查。

脉象二 所选用的句子将以最新材料中的句子为主 ,兼顾句子的科学性、严密性和交际性 ,能够代表最新的语言发展方向。题干将会加长 ,信息量将会加大 ,更多的会以小对话的形式出现。

脉象三 语言知识的覆盖面将进一步加大。2006 年将会在以对动词为考查重点的基础上增加对形容词、名词等的考查 ,同时会对从句、特殊句型加大考查力度。



预测押题



押题系列一 名词与冠词

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】 从 2005 年全国各地的试卷来看 ,各卷中对名词的考查一般出现

Our greatest glory is not in never failing ,but in rising up every time we fail.

成功



1—2 道,而对于冠词的考查只出现 1 道。有的时候是把冠词和名词结合起来进行考查。常考查的要点有以下几个方面:考查名词的固定搭配以及在具体的语境中辨析同义词;对冠词的考查主要是 a, an 和 the 的基本用法,同时也会考查一些固定搭配的用法;有时把冠词和名词结合起来进行考查。

【押题 1】 After his staying there for three months, he learned that the life of London is made up of many different _____.

- A. materials B. sections C. realities D. elements

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是在具体的语境中辨析名词的词义。

【答案解析】 D 该句要表达的意思是:伦敦的生活是由许多不同的特色构成的。element 表示“特色,要素”;material 的意思是“材料,原料”;section 的意思是“(较大物体、地方、团体等的)部分,部门,区域”;reality 的意思是“现实”。A、B、C 三项均不合句意。

【押题 2】 One of the advantages of living on the top floor of a high rise is that you can get a good _____.

- A. sight B. spare C. view D. look

【解题指导】 此题考查了名词短语的固定用法。掌握一些固定短语是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C get a good view 是固定搭配,其他选项均不合适。短语 a high rise 的意思是“一座高楼”。

【押题 3】 I have a number of _____ to make about the management of the hotel.

- A. claims B. accusations C. scolds D. complaints

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是理解句子的意思,辨析名词的词义。

【答案解析】 D 此句的意思是“我要就旅馆的管理问题进行投诉”。短语 make a complaint 的意思是“投诉”,所以正确答案是 D。而 claim 的意思是“要求”;accusation 的意思是“控告”;scold 的意思是“责备”,均不符合句子的意思。

【押题 4】 Your information about that film is out of _____, we have already seen it.

- A. order B. date C. business D. control

【解题指导】 此题主要考查 out of 所构成的短语。另外要理解句子的意思。

【答案解析】 B 此句的意思是“你知道的有关这部电影的消息已经过时了,我们已经看过这部电影了”。短语 out of date 的意思是“过时了”;out of order 的意思是“不整齐,出故障”;out of business 的意思是“停业,破产”;out of control 的意思是“不受控制,失控”。

【押题 5】 There is very little _____ in trying to persuade him. He never follows others' advice.

- A. use B. point C. meaning D. work

【解题指导】 此题考查了由固定句型 there is no point in doing... (没有必要做



.....)的用法。解答此题的关键是掌握固定句型的结构,同时理解句子的意思。

【答案解析】 B 此句的意思是"没有必要去说服他了,他从来不听别人的建议"。其他选项不能构成此句型。

【押题6】 _____ news came to him as _____ great surprise that his friend was kidnapped yesterday.

- A. The ; a B. A ; a C. A ; / D. The ; the

【解题指导】 此题考查了名词和冠词的搭配用法。考生应掌握冠词在具体语境中的用法。

【答案解析】 A 第一空特指"他的朋友昨天遭绑架"这一消息。而 a great surprise表"令人吃惊的事情"。surprise 在此为可数名词。类似的还有 pity, success, failure 等。

【押题7】 When our spaceship travelled above, _____ new-looking earth appeared before us, _____ earth that we had never seen before.

- A. the ; the B. a ; an C. an ; the D. the ; an

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握不定冠词和定冠词表示"泛指"和"特指"的用法。

【答案解析】 B 第一空表"给人以新面孔的地球",是泛指;第二个 earth 同第一个处于并列关系,也表示泛指。

【押题8】 _____ historic meeting between CPC General Secretary Hu Jintao and KMT Chairman Lien Zhan marked a new time in relations across _____ Taiwan Straits.

- A. The ; a B. A ; / C. A ; the D. The ; the

【解题指导】

【答案解析】 D 第一空特指中国共产党和国民党之间的"历史性的会议",而第二空 the 用于专有名词前,表地名。又如 the Suez Canal(苏伊士运河), the English Channel(英吉利海峡)。

【押题9】 _____ effect of computers and the Internet has given _____ rise to the idea that we are living in the "Information Age".

- A. The ; / B. The ; a C. An ; / D. An ; a

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是要掌握短语的用法。一方面有些固定短语中用冠词,而一些不能够使用冠词。另外一个方面是有些短语中有无冠词在意义上是有区别的。

【答案解析】 A 指"计算机和因特网"的影响,表特指。give rise to 意为"引起,导致"。rise 前不使用冠词。

【押题10】 Now that we are developing _____ new technology at such _____ high pace, the true challenge is to find new ways of using it.

- A. the ; a B. / ; a C. / ; the D. a ; a

【解题指导】 理解句子所要表达的意思,判断名词可数与否是解答此题的

Don't have to stay up nights to succeed ; you have to stay awake days.

成功



2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

关键。

【答案解析】 B technology 是不可数名词,此处表泛指。句中短语 at a + adj. + pace 表"以……的速度"。

【押题 11】 —We had _____ really cold February this year.

—I can't remember _____ spring when it snowed in Guilin.

A. a ; /

B. / ; the

C. the ; a

D. a ; a

【解题指导】 掌握冠词的主要用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 D 月份、星期、季节等名词表抽象意义时,其前通常不加冠词;但若泛指"某一个"时,其前常加不定冠词。

【押题 12】 —Why does Jim keep making so many mistakes in his exams ?

—Because when he finishes _____ problem , he never gives it _____ second look.

A. the ; the

B. a ; a

C. a ; the

D. the ; a

【解题指导】 掌握冠词的主要用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B 由答句中的"当完成一个问题时"可知,第一空表泛指,同时要注意 a second 表示"又一,再一",而 the second 表示"第二"。

【押题 13】 —What 's Shanghai like ?

—Oh , it is _____ New York of China.

A. a

B. the

C. an

D. /

【解题指导】 考生应掌握英语中冠词的一些特殊用法。

【答案解析】 A "不定冠词 + 专有名词"表示"像……一样的……"。a New York of China"像纽约一样的地方"。又如 His mother wanted him to be an Einstein(像爱因斯坦一样的人)。



押题系列二 代词

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】 在高考单项选择题中每年都有 1—2 道是考查代词的,主要考查代词在具体语境中的灵活使用。我们预测在 2006 年高考试题中对代词的考查将以不定代词为主,如 none, no one, something, anything, nothing, every, each, both, neither, either, another, the other 等。考生一定要注意它们之间的区别,在做题时结合具体的语境去理解和判断。

【押题 1】 He thought there would be many people at the show , but when he arrived he found _____.

A. no one

B. nobody

C. nothing

D. none

【解题指导】 此题主要考查不定代词 none 的用法。注意句子中的关键词 but。

【答案解析】 D 由前面的 many people 可知此处表数量。nobody 和 no one 相



对于 who 来讲,而 nothing 相对于 what 而言。句子的意思是"他本以为在表演现场会有许多人,但是当他赶到时却发现没有一个人"。

【押题2】 I have _____ on my conscience that I haven't done my duty.

- A. one B. it C. that D. others

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是找出代词 it 所指代的内容。

【答案解析】 B 根据句意可知 it 指代 that I haven't done my duty。此句的意思是"我为自己没有尽到责任而感到问心有愧"。

【押题3】 —Which day do you think is all right to our next meeting?

—You make _____. _____ day is all the same to me.

- A. one ; One B. it ; Any
C. that ; Some D. this ; Another

【解题指导】 考生应掌握一些固定搭配的用法,同时要放在具体的语境里去理解。

【答案解析】 B make it 表"做出决定"。any day"任何一天"表泛指。请看下面的例句(1)The train leaves in five minutes — we'll never make it(我们绝对赶不上);(2)另外 make it 还可指事业上获得成功,如 He's never really made it as an actor (他当演员从未有所成就)。

【押题4】 Understanding the culture habits of another nation, especially _____ containing as many different subcultures as the United States, is a difficult task.

- A. one B. it C. that D. the one

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握代词 one 的指代用法。

【答案解析】 A 根据句子的意思大家可以看出 one 指代"文化习惯"。

【押题5】 The high quality of our shirts makes _____ different from _____ made in other factories.

- A. it ; that B. them ; those C. us ; those D. that ; those

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是分清 it, that, those 和 one 各自的指代用法。

【答案解析】 B 根据句子的结构和用法可知,them 指代的是 shirts,those 指代"在其他工厂里生产的同类衬衫"。

【押题6】 I haven't read _____ of his books, but judging from the one I have read, I think he's a very promising writer.

- A. any B. none C. both D. either

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是理解句子的意思。另外考生要对选项中的代词的用法进行辨析,同时注意部分否定和全部否定的区别。

【答案解析】 C 由后面的 the one I have read 可知,"我已经读了一本"。前句应为"我没有全读他写的两本书"表部分否定。

【押题7】 —Could you please spare me some time? I've something to talk with you.

—Not now, _____ time, please.



- A. any other B. some C. other D. some other

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是理解句子的意思。

【答案解析】 D 由句意可知, 答语应为“现在不行, 换个时间吧”。some other time“其他的时间”, B项的 some time 意思是“一段时间”, 与句子的意思不符。

【押题8】 —Which of the two books will you take?

—I'll take _____ and I think _____ of them is very important to me.

- A. either; neither B. neither; both C. both; either D. either; both

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是理解句子的意思, 同时要掌握表示否定和肯定的代词的用法。

【答案解析】 C 根据句意可知, 答句应为肯定的意思, “我两本书都带”, 因为后面讲到“任何一本书对我来说都是很重要的”。

【押题9】 —Who knocked at the door just now?

—I've no idea. I just pretended nobody was at home, so I didn't ask who _____ was.

- A. he B. she C. it D. that

【解题指导】 在具体的语境中正确理解和运用代词是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C 该句意思很明确: “别人敲门”, “我没开”。故根本不知道敲门的是谁。只有 it 有此用法。



押题系列三 动词及动词短语

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】 每年高考试卷中对动词短语和动词进行考查的试题都会出现1—3道, 难度也较大。此类试题考查面较广。对动词和动词短语的考查将是2006年高考中的重点和难点。主要考查动词的辨析和区别, 一些动词与名词、形容词等构成的固定搭配, 在具体的语境中正确使用动词短语。

【押题1】 The pop song concert was so well _____ that several days before it started, all the tickets had been sold out to the young people.

- A. accepted B. carried C. received D. promised

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握动词短语的搭配和动词的辨析。

【答案解析】 C 短语 be well received 的意思为“很受欢迎”, 意思和 be popular with 相同。

【押题2】 Li Yuchun's career began to _____ after she won the Super Girls' match.

- A. speed up B. fly away C. give away D. take off

【解题指导】 在解答此题时, 既要理解句子的意思, 又要注意短语在语境中的



正确使用。

【答案解析】 D 在此句中, take off 的意思为"出名"。而 speed up 的意思为"加速", fly away 的意思为"飞走", give away 的意思为"赠送, 分发"。A、B、C 三项均与句子的意思不符。

【押题3】 —Why hasn't he _____ yet?

—But he promised to come.

A. got over B. come down C. turned over D. turned up

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是理解句子的意思, 并且对选项中的短语进行辨析。

【答案解析】 D 从本题对话第二句"可他答应过要来的"可以推断出前面问句应为"他为什么还不来", 短语 turn up 意为"出现, 露面"。A 项 get over 意为"越过, 恢复"; B 项 come down 意为"降低, 下降"; C 项 turn over 意为"翻转, 移交"。因此 A、B、C 三项均不合题意。

【押题4】 In that country, guests usually feel that they are not highly _____ if the invitation to a dinner party is given only three or four days before the party date.

A. regarded B. thought C. admired D. concerned

【解题指导】 对动词短语进行辨析, 并在具体的语境中灵活使用是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 根据从句意可知, 客人将会感到他们没有被"重视", 别的选项均不符合句子的意思。

【押题5】 Difficulties and hardships have _____ the best character of the young geologist.

A. brought in B. brought up C. brought out D. brought about

【解题指导】 注意 bring 构成的短语, 并且在具体的语言环境中正确使用。

【答案解析】 C bring in 的意思为"引进, 带来", bring up 的意思为"抚养, 呕吐", bring out 的意思为"使显现, 使表现出", bring about 的意思为"导致, 引起(一般后接负面结果)"。根据句意可知 C 项是正确的。

【押题6】 It's time to stop working. Let's _____ the tools and _____ for the night in the woods.

A. put away ; put up B. put into ; put on
C. put down ; put off D. put aside ; put out

【解题指导】 注意 put 构成的短语, 并在具体的语言环境中正确使用这些短语。

【答案解析】 A put away 意为"把……收起"; put up 在此处指"安排住宿"; put into 意为"把……放入"; put on 意为"穿上"; put aside 意为"忽视, 不理"; put off 意为"推迟, 延迟"; put out 意为"扑灭, 扔掉"; put down 意为"放下, 镇压"。对各短语进行比较, A 最符合句意。

【押题7】 After years of overwork, my father's health _____ and he had to retire



from business.

- A. broke out B. broke up C. broke down D. broke off

【解题指导】 注意 break 构成的短语,并且在具体的语言环境中正确使用它们。

【答案解析】 C break out 表示"(战争)爆发";break up 表示"打碎,解散,驱散";break down 表示"毁掉,出毛病,失败(身体)垮掉";break off 表示"折断,突然停止讲话,中止(关系)".本句指身体垮了,故选 C。

【押题8】 She had a nature that quickly _____ her the friendship of her workmates.

- A. got B. won C. had D. caught

【解题指导】 本题主要考查动词的固定搭配。

【答案解析】 B 短语 win the friendship 的意思是"赢得友谊"。其他选项无此用法。

【押题9】 —If you like the new house, I suggest buying it.

—But it 's really too expensive. I can 't _____ it.

- A. get B. afford C. supply D. support

【解题指导】 注意一些动词的特殊用法。此题主要考查 afford 和情态动词的搭配使用。

【答案解析】 B afford 与 can be able to 连用,表示"负担得起.....的费用,买得起.....",与题意相符;get 表示"得到";supply 表示"提供";support 表示"养活"。均不符合句意。

【押题10】 My father _____ my brother for driving but he wanted to pick _____ the knowledge of the computer during his spare time.

- A. advised ; up B. persuaded ; out C. intended ; up D. managed ; out

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是进行词的辨析,另外要注意 pick 构成的短语。

【答案解析】 C intend sb. for sth./ doing sth. 意为"打算让某人做某事"。而 pick up 意思为"获得,学会"。

【押题11】 A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.

- A. take over B. result in C. hold on D. keep to

【解题指导】 在考试中,有时出现的不是同一动词构成的短语。所以透彻把握动词短语的意义和用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B result in 意为"导致,造成",符合该题的语境。take over 有"接管"之意;hold on 意为"继续,坚持,不挂断";keep to 意为"使不离开,使局限于"。

【押题12】 We managed to _____ the enemies ' attack from all sides.

- A. stand in for B. stand out against
C. stand down D. stand over

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握 stand 构成的短语在具体的语境中的使用。



【答案解析】 B stand in for"(暂时)代替某人" stand out against"坚决抵抗,不屈从" stand down"解除戒备状态" stand over"严密监视"。根据句意可知应选 B。

【押题 13】 When Bonde _____ his burning eyes on me and laughed, I became very excited.

- A. fixed B. put C. looked D. saw

【解题指导】 此题主要考查动词的固定搭配。

【答案解析】 A fix one's eyes on sth./sb. 是固定搭配,意为"把注意力集中到某物上/某人身上"。

【押题 14】 It is too early to say whether IBM's competition will be able to _____ their products to the new hardware at an affordable cost.

- A. adapt B. stick C. adopt D. attach

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是对一些相似动词的用法进行辨析,并且在具体的语境中正确使用它们。

【答案解析】 A 此句的意思是"IBM 的竞争对手是否能以合理的成本将产品改进以适应新的硬件还是未知数"。注意 adapt 的意思是"使.....适应",常与 to 或 for 连用。而 adopt 意思是"采纳",不能够与 to 连用,stick to 的意思是"坚持",attach to 的意思是"将.....附在.....上"。因此 B、C、D 三项均与句子的意思不符。



押题系列四 非谓语动词

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】 非谓语动词是高考中的重点和难点。其主要考查点以非谓语动词的基本用法为主,体现在对动词不定式、动词-ing 形式的基本用法和基本含义的考查上。考查范围包括 现在分词和过去分词、动词不定式作状语、定语、宾语补足语等。有时候也把非谓语动词和句型结合起来进行考查,主要表现在对 with 复合结构的考查上。另外,要注意一些比较复杂的句型结构。

【押题 1】 _____ such heavy pollution already, it may now be too late to clean up the river.

- A. Having suffered B. Suffering
C. To suffer D. Suffered

【解题指导】 此题主要考查分词短语作状语的用法。解答此类试题的关键是抓住分词的逻辑主语。

【答案解析】 A 分词作状语,其逻辑主语必然是句子的主语,而本句的主语看似是 it,其实是不定式。不定式省略了逻辑主语 for people。因为句中有 already,应用完成时。

【押题 2】 — _____ do you like the film tonight?



—Better than _____.

A. How ; expected

B. What ; expected

C. How ; to expect

D. What ; to expected

【解题指导】 此题把非谓语动词和具体的语境结合起来进行考查,有一定的难度。

【答案解析】 A 句型 how do you like sth. 的意思是"你认为某事(物)如何",考生可以从答语中推断出来;另外 than expected 实际上是 than it is expected 的省略形式,意为"比预期的……"。

【押题3】 The Indian Ocean tsunami at the end of 2004 is believed _____ more than 160 000 people and made millions homeless, _____ it perhaps the most destroying tsunami in history.

A. to kill ; making

B. to have killed ; making

C. having killed ; to make

D. killing ; made

【解题指导】 本题考查句型结构及非谓语动词的意义。解答此题的关键是对现在分词与过去分词进行辨析,并能够在句子中正确使用。

【答案解析】 B 根据 believe 句型 believe sb./sth. to be/to have done 可知,第一空填 to have killed,第二空的非谓语动词表示结果,动词的-ing 形式表示事情发展的自然结果,而不定式表示出乎意料的结果。故选 B。

【押题4】 _____, you have to work really hard this weekend.

A. With two compositions to write

B. Having two compositions written

C. Two compositions haven't been written

D. Writing two compositions

【解题指导】 此题考查 with 的复合结构。考生应正确把握句子结构。解答此类试题时,应从结构上去分析和判断。

【答案解析】 A 空处是本题的状语部分。B 项应该是 Having two compositions to write; C 项应该是 Two compositions having not been written(独立主格结构); D 项应该是 Not having written two compositions。

【押题5】 —Why haven't you bought any beer?

—I _____ to but I forgot all about it.

A. liked

B. wished

C. meant

D. expected

【解题指导】 此题考查不定式符号 to 后面动词的省略现象。

【答案解析】 C 英语中有时为了避免重复,可以用 to 来代替前面的不定式。这种情况还常出现在 expect, prefer, care, forget, want, wish, hope, try 以及 be glad/happy 等后面。但如果在省略的不定式结构中有 be, have, have been 等时,这些词就要保留。

【押题6】 _____ a proper partner, so he had to operate the mine by himself.

A. He hadn't found

B. Because of not finding

C. Not having found

D. As he didn't find

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是把握句子的结构,判断题目考查的是非谓语法



式还是句子。

【答案解析】 A so 引导的从句与前面是并列关系, 所以其前面应该用句子, 而不是非谓语动词。

【押题7】 Instead of _____ sights, Edison would spend time _____ in the public library.

- A. seeing; reading B. see; read
C. to see; to read D. seeing; to read

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是把握句子的结构, 另外要掌握 spend 的用法。

【答案解析】 A instead of 为介词短语, 须接动名词形式; 第二空为 spend time doing sth. 结构。正常的句子结构为 Edison would spend time _____ in the public library instead of _____ sights。此句的意思是“爱迪生把大量的时间花费在公共图书馆里而不是去观光”。

【押题8】 The picture _____ on the wall is painted by my nephew.

- A. having hung B. hanging C. hangs D. being hung

【解题指导】 本题考查现在分词作定语用法。hang 表示状态, 不能够用被动语态形式。

【答案解析】 B 根据句意“墙上挂的那幅画是我侄子画的”可知空白处所填的动词形式在句中作定语, 表说话时仍在进行的动作或所处的状态。

【押题9】 The president promised to keep all the board members _____ of how the neighbours were going on.

- A. inform B. informing
C. be informed D. informed

【解题指导】 此题考查非谓语动词作宾语补足语时的用法。解答此类试题的关键是能够判断宾语和宾语补足语的关系。

【答案解析】 D all the board members 和 inform 之间存在被动关系。

【押题10】 _____ Jim's failure in the exam again disappointed his parents.

- A. Knowing B. As knowing
C. Because they have known D. They knew

【解题指导】 解答此类试题的关键是用句子成分分析法来作出正确的判断。

【答案解析】 A 分析句子结构可知空处是主语, 排除只能作状语的 B 和 C; D 项应该是 That they knew。A 项动名词 knowing 作主语。故 A 正确。

【押题11】 If you get _____ in a foreign city, you'd better stay where you are and wait for your friends to come to help you.

- A. lose B. to lose C. losing D. lost

【解题指导】 注意英语中“get + 过去分词”的结构及意义。

【答案解析】 D 短语 get lost 意为“迷路”。类似的还有 get paid, get infected, get started 等。



【押题 12】 To our surprise , the painting considered _____ won the prize.

- A. being copied B. having been copied
C. to have copied D. to have been copied

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是正确掌握 *v + to do* 和 *v-ing* 形式的用法。

【答案解析】 D consider 是过去分词作定语修饰 the painting。consider 后面须接不定式作宾(主)补,故可排除 A 和 B。the painting 和 copy 之间存在着被动关系,且 copy 动作发生在 consider 之前,故答案为 D。此句可译为:“令我们吃惊的是,那幅被认为是抄袭的绘画作品竟获了奖。”

【押题 13】 David apologized for _____ to inform me of the change in the plan.

- A. his being not able B. him not to be able
C. his not being able D. not his being able

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握非谓语动词的否定形式及介词后面接*v-ing*形式的用法。

【答案解析】 C 英语中非谓语动词的否定形式是在其前加 not ;另外 apologize for 后面要接动名词形式。



押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】 动词的时态和语态是每年高考中的重点、热点和难点。从 2005 年全国各地的高考试卷来看,对时态和语态的考查已成为试卷中不可或缺的一部分。

1. 从试题的题干来看,内容和同学们的生活密切相关;2. 在具体的语境中,结合一些时间状语来考查动词的时态和语态;3. 针对时态和语态的命题主要集中在以下几个方面:一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、现在完成进行时等,这些时态是历年高考中的重点;4. 考生应特别注意一些主动表被动的形式和用法。

【押题 1】 —Listen !

—I _____ but I _____ anything unusual.

- A. listened ; haven 't heard B. have listened ; didn 't hear
C. was listening ; wasn 't hearing D. am listening ; don 't hear

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是注意对话所暗示的时间点及现在进行时和现在完成时的辨析。

【答案解析】 A A 中 listened 表示"听",动作发生在过去, haven't heard 表示"(到现在为止)没有听到……",符号题意。B 中 didn't hear 表示对现在没有影响,时态错误。C 中 hear 时态错误,亦不对。

【押题2】 I haven 't seen Mary these past few days. I 'm afraid she _____ herself.

for some time.

- A. isn't feeling B. hasn't been feeling
C. hadn't been feeling D. wasn't feeling

【解题指导】 掌握现在完成进行时的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B 由题干中的 for some time 可知,选项部分的时态应为现在完成进行时。此句的意思是“我过去几天都没有见到 Mary,恐怕她病了好长时间了”。

【押题3】 He was disappointed that most of the guests _____ when he _____ at the party.

- A. left ;had arrived B. left ;arrived
C. had left ;had arrived D. had left ;arrived

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是判断动作发生的先后顺序。

【答案解析】 D 从句子中的 was disappointed 可以知道与过去有关,又因为 leave 发生在 arrive 之前,所以 leave 应该用过去完成时,而 arrive 要用一般过去时。

【押题4】 Millions of pounds ' worth of damage _____ by a storm which swept across the north of England last night.

- A. has been caused B. had been caused
C. will be caused D. will have been caused

【解题指导】 把握此题中的时间点是正确解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 此题较容易误选 B ,因为受 last night 的影响 ,考生会认为主句的动作与过去有关。其实 last night 是修饰 storm 的 ,风暴是昨晚发生的 ,造成的损失是现在才体现出来的 ,应该用现在完成时。别外 ,考生应注意到句子中使用了被动语态。

【押题5】 They _____ on the program for almost one week before I joined them , and now we _____ on it as no good results have come out so far.

- A. had been working ; are still working B. had worked ; were still working
C. have been working ; have worked D. have worked ; are still working

【解题指导】 正确判断动作发生的时间段是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 根据 before 可判断他们在我 joined(加入)之前已经工作了一段时间,因此第一空用过去完成进行时,表示在过去的过去,动作已经进行了一段时间。根据后半句句意“到现在尚未有好的结果”,可知现在还在工作着,第二空用现在进行时。

【押题6】 Because the shop _____, all the T-shirts are sold at half price.

- A. has closed down B. closed down
C. is closing down D. had closed down

【解题指导】 考查将来时的表达方式。注意一些特殊动词的用法。

【答案解析】 C close down 可作及物动词词组,也可作不及物动词词组,根据后半句的时态,可知空处应为现在进行时,表示即将发生的动作。



【押题 7】 Cars moved very slowly in the 1930s , but they _____ faster than in the 1920s.

- A. were moving B. did move C. had moved D. would move

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握对谓语动词强调的形式。

【答案解析】 B 根据句意可知 ,空处指 in the 1930s 时的状况 ,应用一般过去时。"did + 动词原形"是对过去动作的强调。

【押题 8】 —I saw Dave in the lift this morning.

—Really ? He _____ around here for a long time.

- A. won 't be seen B. wasn 't seen
C. hasn 't been seen D. hadn 't been seen

【解题指导】 抓住句子中的时间点是解答此题的关键。从 this morning 可以判断时间发生在过去 ,同时要注意主动和被动的关系。

【答案解析】 D 指 I saw 之前的动作 ,故应用过去完成时。此处 he 同 see 之间存在被动关系。

【押题 9】 He must be getting thin ,for his trousers _____ badly like a flag in the wind.

- A. are flowing B. flow C. flowed D. have flowed

【解题指导】 此句暗含了一个时间点 ,找出此时间点就能够正确解答该题了。

【答案解析】 A 根据句子中所描述的"他一定瘦了"可知 ,题干中表示的是现在的一种状况 ,所以用现在进行时。

【押题 10】 —Why on earth didn 't you answer the phone ?

—I 'm terribly sorry ,but the doorbell _____ , too.

- A. is ringing B. rang C. was ringing D. was about to ring

【解题指导】 找出句子中的时间点就能够正确作答了。

【答案解析】 C 从问话中可以看出 , "不接电话"是过去发生的事情 ,而当"电话响起时 ,门铃也在响" ,故应用过去进行时。表示动作在过去某一时间正在进行。

【押题 11】 It _____ for the whole week. The city will be flooded if it _____ soon.

- A. rained ; won 't stop B. has been raining ; doesn 't stop
C. has rained ; won 't stop D. rained ; doesn 't stop

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是理解句子的意思 ,同时正确把握句子中的时间点。

【答案解析】 B 根据句子的意思 ,我们可以判断出"雨已经下了一周了" ,并且还在下着 ,第二个句子为一个由 if 引导的条件状语从句 ,要用一般现在时表将来。

【押题 12】 I _____ to go for a swim with you , but someone called me and I couldn 't get away.

- A. was planning B. planned C. had planned D. would plan

【解题指导】 英语中某些动词用在过去完成时中,表示"原来打算做某事,而实际上并没有做"。

【答案解析】 C 对时态的考查。had planned 发生在 called 和 couldn't get away 之前。此句的意思是"我原来打算和你一起去游泳,但是有人给我打电话了,我脱不开身"。



押题系列六 主谓一致

押中指数 ★★★

【押题依据】 高考中对主谓一致考查较少,考生只要掌握主要的知识点就能够很快地完成此类试题了。另外需要注意的是试题中常把主谓一致与时态和语态结合起来进行考查。常见的考查内容有:"主语+介词短语等"作主语;介词及介词短语,如 with, together with, along with, as well as, except, besides, like, including, rather than, more than, no less than 等;由 neither... nor, not only... but also..., not... but... 等连接的并列主语。

【押题 1】 The Olympic Games in the year 2008 _____ in Beijing of China, which _____ known to us all.

A. is to hold; is

B. is to be held; was

C. are to hold; is

D. are to be held; is

【解题指导】 能够判断出主语的单复数是正确解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 D 主语 the Olympic Games 是名词复数,故谓语动词要用复数形式,且用被动语态。后面是 which 引导的一个非限制性定语从句,所以谓语动词应该用单数形式。

【押题 2】 _____ either of your parents come to see you recently?

A. Have

B. Had

C. Has

D. Is

【解题指导】 判断中心词是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C 根据句子的意思可知, either 是主语部分的中心词,所以谓语动词要与 either 保持一致。另外值得注意的是句子中有 recently 一词,所以此题应该用现在完成时。

【押题 3】 The office staff _____ gathered to hear the president speak.

A. is

B. are

C. be

D. will

【解题指导】 此题把主谓一致与被动语态结合起来进行考查。考生应注意集体名词的用法。

【答案解析】 B 题中 the office staff 指全体职员,表示复数。因此此题选用复数形式的谓语动词。

【押题 4】 The number of articles published on cancer _____ amazing.

A. are

B. is

C. have been

D. be



【解题指导】 注意当主语中有 the number of 这一短语的时候,谓语动词常常用单数形式。这是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B a number of + 复数名词作主语,其谓语动词用复数形式;但是 the number of + 复数名词作主语时,其谓语动词用单数形式。

【押题5】 Tom as well as two of his classmates _____ invited to the party.

A. was B. were C. has D. have

【解题指导】 掌握 as well as 的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 主语后面跟有 as well as, along with, together with, but, except, besides, including, rather than 等短语时,谓语动词与前面的主语保持一致。



押题系列七 情态动词和虚拟语气

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】 近年来考查情态动词的题目每年都会在高考试题中出现 1—2 道,它要求同学们能够在具体的语境中正确运用情态动词。一般来说,常考的情态动词有 must, can, may, might, need, should 等。特别要提醒同学们的是情态动词的否定用法和“情态动词 + 完成时”的用法,这是每年高考的重点和难点;另外,高考试题中对虚拟语气和虚拟条件句的考查也比较多见。

【押题1】 —Could I hand in my composition after class?

—Of course, you _____.

A. might B. will C. can D. should

【解题指导】 正确把握情态动词 can 与 could 的用法是解答此题的关键。could 一般表示比较婉转的请求,而在回答的时候要用 can 表示一种更肯定的答复。

【答案解析】 C 回答此类问句时,应用相对应的情态动词的现在时,表示回答人的肯定答复。句意是:“我能在下课后交作文吗?”当然可以。“在回答的时候要用更肯定的语气词 can。

【押题2】 —Would you like to visit the Great Wall?

—_____.

A. No, I wouldn't B. Yes, I'd like to
C. Yes, I do D. No, I don't

【解题指导】 掌握 would 的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B 问话:“你愿意去参观长城吗?”其中的 would 是过去时,表示一种委婉客气的语气。在回答的时候要根据具体的语境作出正确的选择。句子中使用了肯定的回答“是的,我愿意”。

【押题3】 —Dad, would you take me to the zoo if I do well in the final exam?

—I _____, I promise.



- A. would B. shall C. will D. should

【解题指导】 在具体的语境中能够正确的使用情态动词是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C 答语的意思是"我将带你去"。情态动词 will 用在第一人称后表示"愿意....."。

【押题4】 You _____ return the book now ; you can keep it till next week if you like.

- A. can 't B. mustn 't C. needn 't D. may not

【解题指导】 此题主要考查情态动词的否定用法 ,考生应在具体的语境中加以运用。

【答案解析】 C 从后面"如果你喜欢 ,可以把这本书保留到下周"可知答案为 C。而 can 't 表示"不能" ,mustn 't 表示"禁止 ,不允许" ,may not 表示"可能不" ,均与句子的意思不符。

【押题5】 I pushed the second-hand car in the mud with my full strength , but it _____ move.

- A. won 't B. wouldn 't C. mightn 't D. couldn 't

【解题指导】 此题主要考查 will 在否定句中的一种特殊用法。

【答案解析】 B 主语若是无生命的名词 ,则 won 't 一般不表示意志 ,而有"拒绝 ,不起作用 ,就是不"之意。wouldn 't 是 won 't 的过去式。

【押题6】 Michael _____ be a policeman , for he is much too short.

- A. needn 't B. can 't C. should D. may

【解题指导】 此题考查了情态动词表"推测"的用法。掌握此用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B 根据句子的意思"Michael 不可能是警察 ,因为他太矮了"可知 ,句子表示对现在的否定推测。选项中只有 can 't be 有此用法。

【押题7】 I was really anxious about you. You _____ hospital without telling the nurse.

- A. mustn 't leave B. shouldn 't have left
C. couldn 't have left D. needn 't leave

【解题指导】 此题考查情态动词对过去的推测的用法。掌握"情态动词 + 完成时"是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B 本句句意为:"我真的很担心你 ,在没有告诉护士之前你不应该离开医院。"shouldn 't have done 表示"本不应该做某事而做了"。

【押题8】 My pain _____ obvious the moment I entered the office , for the first man I met asked pitifully , "Are you feeling all right ?"

- A. can have been B. could have been
C. should have been D. must have been

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握"情态动词 + 完成时"的用法。



- A. don't B. didn't C. won't D. wouldn't

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握 would rather 后面从句中虚拟语气的用法。类似的还有 wish, as if 等。

【答案解析】 B 在 would rather 后的从句中,如果从句的谓语动词表示的是与现在或将来事实相反,那么要用动词的过去式形式;与过去事实相反时,要用 had + 过去分词形式。根据句子的语境可以知道该动作是与将来事实相反。



押题系列八 形容词、副词

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】 从近几年的高考题来看,每年都会出现 2—3 道关于形容词和副词的试题。考生能否在具体的语境中正确使用形容词和副词是高考考查的重点。考查内容主要包括:形容词和副词的原级、比较级和最高级;倍数的表达法;形容词和副词所构成的一些固定短语;"系表结构"中的表语要用形容词;名词前面的多个形容词的排列顺序;意思相同的形容词辨析等。

【押题 1】 I didn't even speak to him, _____ discuss your problems with him.

- A. much more B. less C. more D. much less

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握一些固定的形容词和副词短语,并能够在具体的语境中正确使用它们。

【答案解析】 D 句子的意思是"我根本就不和他说话,更不用说和他讨论你的事情了"。短语 much less 的意思是"更不用说"。

【押题 2】 You can speak _____ in front of him, but you can't eat _____ in his restaurant.

- A. freely; freely B. free; freely
C. freely; free D. free; free

【解题指导】 有些形容词或副词,后面有无 -ly 意思是完全不同的。掌握这些词的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C 根据选项中所提供的答案,我们先要辨析 freely 和 free 的用法。两词都可以用作副词,freely 的意思是"自由地,无拘无束地",而 free 作副词讲时,意为"无偿地,免费地"。

【押题 3】 —I have seen so little of Mike _____. Is he away on business?

—Oh, no. He just leaves for his office early and comes back very _____.

- A. later; lately B. later; later
C. lately; late D. late; lately

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是能够掌握一些"形似"而"义异"的形容词和副词。

A friend is one of the nicest things you can have, and one of the best things you can be.

友情



【答案解析】 C lately 的意思是"近来,最近",而 late 的意思是"迟,晚"。区分它们的词义也就很容易答题了。类似的还有 hard(努力的)→hardly(几乎不)等。

【押题4】 —Could you tell Lucy about the meeting when you see her?

—Sure, I will _____ I see her.

A. certainly B. fortunately C. probably D. immediately

【解题指导】 注意一些副词特殊的用法。此句主要考查 immediately 的用法。

【答案解析】 D immediately 除了作副词外,意思是"立刻,马上",它还可用作连词,意为"一……就……"。此句的意思是"我一见到她就告诉她"。类似的词还有 suddenly 等。

【押题5】 —Hi, I hear you're going to Hong Kong Disneyland this weekend.

—_____, I was going to, but I have changed my plan.

A. Usually B. Finally C. Actually D. Normally

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是能在具体的语境中正确使用副词。

【答案解析】 C 根据答语的意思"实际上我本打算去的,但是我已经改变了我的计划",可知应该选 C 项,在此处 actually 相当于 in fact。

【押题6】 While tidying the room, Jim found the _____ toy bought for him as a birthday present.

A. fine plastic small B. plastic fine small
C. small fine plastic D. fine small plastic

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是掌握多个形容词修饰同一名词时的排列顺序。

【答案解析】 D 一般来说多个形容词修饰同一名词时的先后顺序为:限定词(如 a, the, my, all 等)描绘性形容词(如 strong, beautiful, fine 等)表示大小、长短、高低的形容词表示年龄、新旧、颜色的形容词表示国家、地区、出处的形容词表示构成事物材料的形容词(如 wooden, glass 等)。在高考中形容词一般不超过四个,只要能掌握上面的排列顺序,就能够正确作答了。

【押题7】 Of the two famous scientists, who do you think is _____ in his research work of AIDS?

A. a successful one B. more successful
C. a more successful D. the more successful

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是正确判断出比较范围。范围不同,所选用的形式也就不同。

【答案解析】 D 根据句子中的 of the two 可知,此题是两者之间的比较,要用比较级,而且前面要用 the 表示"两者之间更……"。

【押题8】 It's unwise of you to consider the wound as _____ a small cut. Look! It has caused infection.

A. no less than B. less than
C. more than D. no more than



【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是要掌握一些固定短语的含义及用法。

【答案解析】 D no more than 的意思是“仅仅,只有,只不过”,含有强烈的感情色彩,表示说话人主观上认为“少,仅仅是”。因此答案为 D。而 no less than 的意思是“多达,不亚于,和……一样”。

【押题 9】 His salary is not his wife 's.

- A. as half as B. so half more as
C. much as half as D. half as high as

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是要正确掌握表示“倍数”的句型。

【答案解析】 D 此题中表示倍数的句型结构为"as + *adj./adv.* + as..." , 所以正确答案为 D。同时要注意用 high 来修饰 salary , price 等。

【押题 10】 —Do you watch TV after work ?

—No. In fact I spend my spare time collecting stamps.

- A. almost B. mostly C. never D. nearly

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键要能够对容易混淆的副词进行辨析。

【答案解析】 B almost 意为“几乎,差不多” mostly 意为“大多数,主要地” never 意为“从未” nearly 意为“几乎”。从句意“事实上,我花费大部分空闲时间收集邮票”可知选 B。



押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】从历年的高考题来看,每年都会出现1—2道此类试题,主要以考查固定短语以及介词的辨析为主。这就要求同学们注意归纳和总结一些基本的介词用法,如 in, on, at, by, off, besides, except, among 等的用法。

【押题 1】 The sun sank _____ the horizon and it was getting dark.

- A. over B. under C. on D. below

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是在具体的语境中正确使用介词。

【答案解析】 D below the horizon(在地平线下)。below 指位置低于某物或在某物下方(但不一定在某物的正下方),其反义词是 above;under 指在某物的正下方,其反义词是 over。故正确选项为 D。

【押题2】 The house with the ground is valued _____ three thousand yuan , but I bought it only one thousand yuan.

- A. by ; with B. for ; at C. with ; by D. at ; for

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是注意介词在具体语境中的不同用法。

【答案解析】 D 本题考查与价钱连用的介词的用法。value 在本句中是动词，意为“估价”，常用 value + 名词 + at + 具体钱数 表示“估计某物值（多少钱）”；后半句



"花(多少钱)买下某物",既可用 buy sth. at,也可用 buy sth. for。用 at a high/low price 来表示"以高/低价"。

【押题3】Lit _____ a bulb instead of a candle, the room seemed larger than before.

A. with B. by C. from D. on

【解题指导】介词 by 的用法是高考中的一个常考点,考生应特别注意它所构成的固定短语。

【答案解析】B 结合过去分词来考查 by 在被动语态中的使用。by 还可作"借助于"解,如 by moonlight, by candle light, by electric light。

【押题4】Little Jim used to be very shy. But for his friends' help, he wouldn't have grown _____ it now.

A. without B. over C. away D. out of

【解题指导】此题主要考查 grow 与介词短语 out of 搭配的用法。

【答案解析】D grow out of 的意思是"改掉(幼时的缺点)",介词短语 out of 在句中表状态,意为"脱离"。

【押题5】The children talked and laughed _____ the dinner and had a wonderful time.

A. in B. at C. over D. for

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是注意介词的搭配和句子的含义。

【答案解析】C laugh 不与 in 或 for 连用。laugh at 意为"嘲笑",不合题意。over 在此处意为"在(做).....时"。

【押题6】_____ the weather, the athletic meeting will be held on time.

A. In contrast B. In relation to C. On behalf of D. Regardless of

【解题指导】英语中的复合介词是考试中经常涉及到的内容,只要能够在具体的语境中理解它的意思,就能够正确作答。此题考查了 regardless of 的具体含义。

【答案解析】D regardless of 的意思是"不顾,不考虑",符合题意。故选 D。

【押题7】_____ what I had originally thought, the trip turned out to be fun.

A. Instead of B. In spite of C. Contrary to D. Because of

【解题指导】此题考查了复合介词 contrary to 的含义与用法。

【答案解析】C 复合介词 contrary to 意为"与.....相反"。本句句意为"跟我原先想的不一樣,这次旅行很有趣"。而其他介词均与题意不符。



押题系列十 复合句(定语从句、名词性从句、状语从句)

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】从近几年的高考试题来看,每年都会涉及到对复合句考查的题目。预计2006年每套试题中将会出现2—3道此类题目。主要考查以下几个方面:



友
情

朋友就是接受我本来面目的人。

引导包括宾语从句在内的其他名词性从句。

【押题6】 The reason _____ we were late is _____ we missed the train.

A. why ; because B. why ; that C. why ; why D. that ; that

【解题指导】 分清句子的结构是解答此题的关键。第一空处为定语从句,第二空处为表语从句。

【答案解析】 B 当句子的主语是 reason 时,表语从句要用 that 引导而不是 because。此句的意思"我们迟到的原因是我们错过了火车"。

【押题7】 I will give the prize to _____ finishes it first.

A. whom B. that C. whoever D. whomever

【解题指导】 把握"疑问词 + ever"的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C 句意为:谁第一个完成,我就把奖励给谁。答案 whoever 在从句中作 finish 的主语,在主句中作 to 的宾语。

【押题8】 Sometimes we are asked _____ the likely result of an action will be.

A. that we think B. what we think
C. what do we think D. that what we think

【解题指导】 正确把握此句的结构是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B ask 后面接的是宾语从句。注意选项中 we think 为插入成分,解题时可将其放在一边。此句的疑问形式应该是:What do we think the likely result of an action will be? 所以答案选 B。

【押题9】 We sat down to enjoy _____ was recommended by the restaurant, the steak of Italian style.

A. that B. which C. what D. it

【解题指导】 能够对 what 和 what 的用法进行辨析是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C enjoy 后面跟 what 引导的宾语从句,what 在从句中作 recommend 的宾语。

【押题10】 The new plan has been put forward _____ we will move to the new campus next term.

A. as B. while C. when D. that

【解题指导】 掌握同位语从句的用法是解答此题的关键。注意同位语从句是对前面名词的解释和说明。

【答案解析】 D 从句 we will move to the new campus next term 是解释 the new plan 的具体内容,属同位语从句。在本题中,从句与它所说明的名词被谓语 has been put forward 隔开了。

【押题11】 —What should we pay more attention to if we go north in winter, Mum?
—Nothing much. Take warm clothes _____ the weather is cold.

A. as long as B. now that C. if D. in case

【解题指导】 在具体的语境中正确使用引导状语从句的连词是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 D 本题主要考查连接词的意义及句子间的关系。as long as 的意



思是"只要"表示条件;now that 的意思是"既然,由于",表示原因;if 的意思是"如果"表示条件;in case 的意思是"以防,万一,免得"表示条件。综合比较应选 D。

【押题 12】 Sometimes the wagons had to be lifted and pulled up, _____ there were no roads.

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

【解题指导】 地点状语从句是高考考查重点。考生应注意它和定语从句的区别。

【答案解析】 B where 引导一个地点状语从句。将题干改写成定语从句是: Sometimes the wagons had to be lifted and pulled up in the place where/in which there were no roads.

【押题 13】 He was about to have lunch _____ someone rang the doorbell.

- A. when B. until C. while D. as

【解题指导】 掌握一些固定的句型是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 此题考查 be about to do something when... 这一句型的用法,when 的意思是"当时(at the time)"。此句的意思是"他正要吃午饭的时候,有人按门铃"。

【押题 14】 Some teachers forbid their students to surf the Internet, _____ its purpose is.

- A. whatever B. what C. which D. whoever

【解题指导】 "疑问词 + ever" 可以引导状语从句。另外,它可以和"no matter + 疑问词"互换。

【答案解析】 A whatever its purpose is 等于 no matter what its purpose is,意思是"不管他们上网的目的是什么"。

【押题 15】 Mr. Smith sent his wife to hospital _____ that her heart trouble would strike her again.

- A. so B. for fear C. unless D. in case

【解题指导】 掌握 for fear that 的用法就能够正确解答此题了。

【答案解析】 B for fear that(惟恐)引导一个表示动作原因的状语从句,相当于 because sb. fears that。此句的意思是"Smith 先生送他的妻子去医院,因为他害怕她的心脏病会再犯"。

【押题 16】 You should have told us your e-mail address _____ we could keep you well informed of our activities.

- A. so that B. although C. as D. even if

【解题指导】 掌握 so that 的用法并能在具体的语境中灵活使用是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 本句句意为"你本该给我们你的电子邮件地址,以便我们能及时通知你我们的活动"。so that 引导目的状语从句,although/even if 引导让步状语从句,as 引导原因状语从句。

【押题 17】 You can do Christmas shopping a day or two before Christmas Eve _____ you don't mind the crowded shops.

We can live without a brother, but not without a friend.

友情



A. on condition that

B. unless

C. though

D. until

【解题指导】 掌握 on condition that 的用法,并能够在具体的语境中正确使用是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 本题考查考生判断逻辑关系的能力。根据句意“如果你不介意商店里十分拥挤的话,可以在圣诞夜前一两天购物”可知,后句是条件。如果用 unless,前面应该有否定词,C项和D项含义明显不对。on condition that 意为“在……条件下,假如”,符合题意。



押题系列十一 特殊句结构(倒装句、强调句、省略句、反意疑问句)

押中指数★★★★

【押题依据】 从近几年的高考试题来看,每年都会出现1—2道此类题目。常考查的重点为:1. 对倒装句的考查,如否定副词位于句首时,句子要部分倒装,so...that引导的句子,当so所强调的部分放于句首时,主句要部分倒装等。2. 对强调句的考查,如“It is / was + 被强调部分 + that(who) + 其他部分”,特殊疑问句的强调用法等。3. 对省略句的考查,如动词不定式的省略等。

【押题1】 Little _____ that the area was so rich in mineral resources.

A. we expected

B. we expect

C. did we expect

D. expected we

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是要把握句子结构。little 是否定副词,放在句首时主语和谓语要倒装。

【答案解析】 C little 是含有否定意义的副词,位于句首是使用倒装的信号。expect 是实义动词,构成倒装时,要转化为 did we expect。故选 C。

【押题2】 Never _____ forget the days when _____ together with my parents.

A. shall I ; I lived

B. shall I ; did I live

C. I shall ; I lived

D. I shall ; did I live

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是能够判断出句子前面的 never 是否定副词,主句要倒装,而从句不倒装。

【答案解析】 A never 置于句首时,要使用倒装结构,when 引导定语从句,限定 the days,无需倒装。所以选 A。

【押题3】 _____ in the hospital that he paid no attention to the sufferings in the wards.

A. He had worked too many years

B. For so many years he had worked

C. For so many years had he worked

D. For many years had he worked

【解题指导】 掌握 so...that...所引起的倒装句是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C 考查部分倒装。so...that 引导的句子,当so所强调的部分放



于句首时,其主句部分倒装。

【押题4】 —I'd like to have a piece of bread and two eggs.

—Anything _____?

- A. following B. follows C. to follow D. to be followed

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是分辨出此句是一个省略句。

【答案解析】 C Anything to follow 是 Is there anything to follow 的省略。

Anything to follow 相当于 Anything else。

【押题5】 I can't remember how many days ago _____ a fight broke out between the husband and the wife.

- A. it was when B. was it that
C. it was that D. was it when

【解题指导】 分清此句的结构是解答此题的关键。本句中含有一个强调句。

【答案解析】 C 本句的宾语从句中含有一个强调句,用陈述语序。本句的意思是"我记不得是在多少天前,这对夫妇吵了一架"。

【押题6】 It was not until we came back from outside _____ out of his bed.

- A. did he get B. when he got
C. that he got D. then he got

【解题指导】 考查"not...until"句式的强调用法。

【答案解析】 C 对"not...until"句式中的时间状语"until"进行强调时,not 要放在 until 之前,即 It is/was not until...that...。

【押题7】 It was Fang Fang and her husband who sent the old man to the hospital, _____?

- A. did they B. didn't they
C. wasn't it D. was it

【解题指导】 此题考查了强调句的反意疑问句。反意疑问句的主语必须与主句主语保持一致。

【答案解析】 C 强调句构成反意疑问句时,反意疑问部分的主语要与主句主语保持一致。故答案为 C。

【押题8】 On the contrary, I think it is Truman, _____ you, _____ to blame.

- A. more than; are B. less than; who are
C. rather than; that is D. rather than; is

【解题指导】 分析句子成分是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 C 本题为强调句式,第二空必须用 who 或 that 引导一个从句,因此可排除 A 项和 D 项, rather than 意为"而不是"。此处强调的是 Truman, 故谓语动词应为单数,故选 C。

【押题9】 There used to be a school nearby, _____?

- A. used there B. usedn't there
C. used it D. usedn't it

【解题指导】 掌握如何对 there used to 进行反意疑问是解答此题的关键。

A friend is one who believes in you when you have ceased to believe in yourself.

友情



2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

【答案解析】 B 陈述句为 there be 句型时,反意疑问句也用 there be 形式,陈述句的谓语动词为 used to 时,其反意疑问部分的谓语动词可采用两种形式,如:He used to live in Beijing, usedn't he/didn't he?

【押题 10】 Was it from the lake _____ he often went fishing _____ he saved the drowning girl?

A. that; that

B. where; where

C. where; that

D. that; where

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是能够对句型进行正确的分析和判断。

【答案解析】 C 本题题干为一个强调句式:It was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分。lake 后面是个定语从句,由关系副词 where 引导,第二空才是强调句中的 that。本句意思是:“他是不是在常去钓鱼的湖里救起了那个落水女孩?”



预测押题



押题系列十二 情景交际用语

押中指数★★★★★



考向把脉

脉象一 对情景交际用语的考查要求同学们注意具体的语言环境,要在特定的环境中把握说话人的态度。

脉象二 试题题干比较简单,更突出口语化的特征,有些是生活中比较流行的话语,所以要仔细琢磨说话人的说话内容,作出正确的回答。

【押题依据】 根据近几年的高考试题分析,考查的主要话题以互相介绍、打电话、征询意见、表达看法、猜测、劝说、表示祝贺等为主。每年试题中至少有 1 道此类型的试题。

【押题 1】 —Shall I help you with that heavy suitcase?

—_____.

A. It's all right, thanks

B. Yes, go ahead please

C. I don't want to trouble you too much

D. No, please don't do it

【解题指导】 掌握表示委婉拒绝的表达方式是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 A 此题考查的是委婉拒绝别人帮助时的用语。正确答案为 A,意思是“没问题,谢谢”。其他选项都不符合对话的意思。

【押题 2】 —I don't want to do my work any more. I'd like to walk for a while.

—_____.



- A. I won't blame you. B. Congratulations.
C. I'm glad you like it. D. What about you?

【解题指导】如何正确回答别人的征询意见是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】A 说话者表示自己不愿再工作,想去散步,语气中有征询听话者意见之意。下句是听话者表明自己的态度。

【押题3】—I wonder if I could use your telephone.

- _____.
A. I wonder how B. I didn't wonder
C. Sorry, it's out of order D. No wonder, here it is

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是知道如何表示拒绝,尤其要注意对 wonder 的回答。

【答案解析】C 拒绝对方的请求时常用的表达方式有 I'm sorry you can't.../Sorry, but.../You'd better not 等。如果同意对方的请求可以说:Yes, please/Go ahead, please 等。

【押题4】—How's everything going on?

- _____.
A. Everything is finished B. Everything is well
C. Not so bad, you know D. Not doing wrong, you know

【解题指导】正确表达询问情况时的答语是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】C 上句句意为"情况怎么样",所以应用表示"进展(状况)好、坏"的答语。B项的正确表达方式应为 Everything goes well; A、D 两项不符合题意。

【押题5】—I'm too busy to go to the cinema with you, John.

- _____ The film is said to be a very good one.
A. That's all right. B. I'm so sorry.
C. What a shame! D. It's too disappointed.

【解题指导】根据具体的语境分析问题是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】C 下句的意思是"据说那部电影很有看头",而第一个人"却因为忙不能够去看",由此可推断出,此空应表示遗憾和惋惜。What a shame(=What a pity)的意思是"真可惜"。

【押题6】—I'm sorry to hear of your failing in the exam.

- _____.
A. You don't have to B. Thank you very much
C. Oh, it's nothing serious D. Yes, it really is

【解题指导】学会如何表示感谢是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】B 当第一个人说"听到你没有通过考试的消息,我很遗憾"时,第二个人要对他(她)的关心表示感谢。

【押题7】—I should have gone to the wonderful concert with you yesterday.

- _____. If possible, I wish you would have another such chance.
A. Yes, you should B. Take it easy



C. What a shame

D. Don't worry

【解题指导】在具体的语境中正确运用表示遗憾的应答语是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】C 表示遗憾,并希望对方下次有机会去。其他三项均不符合题意。

【押题8】—You must obey every word of mine!

—_____ I don't?

A. How if

B. What if

C. Such as

D. Only if

【解题指导】掌握 what if 的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】B 注意 "What if..." 的意思是 "如果.....怎么办", "要是.....会怎样呢"。其他选项均不符合句意。

【押题9】—Do you think I should get a good guidebook?

—Yes, of course. _____, you also need a good camera and comfortable shoes.

A. What's more

B. In other words

C. By the way

D. All in all

【解题指导】此题考查在具体的语境中如何正确使用一些固定短语。

【答案解析】A 根据上下文的提示可知,此处表示补充说明。in other words 的意思是 "换句话说", by the way 的意思是 "顺便说", all in all 的意思是 "总而言之", 它们均与句意不符。

【押题10】—May I take your order?

—Yes, I'd like a cup of coffee, a hot dog and some salad. What about you, Lisa?

—_____.

A. Me too

B. Same again, please

C. It's all the same to me

D. The same to me

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是注意在餐馆中客人与服务员之间的礼貌用语。

【答案解析】B 根据上面句子的意思可知, "Same again, please" 表示 "同样的请再来一份"。

【押题11】—Hello, may I have an appointment with the doctor?

—_____.

A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment.

B. Why didn't you call earlier?

C. Certainly. May I know your name?

D. Sorry, he doesn't want to see you.

【解题指导】此题考查了西方国家的文化习惯。

【答案解析】C 特别需要强调的是,在西方国家,看病前需打电话预约。

【押题12】—I'd rather have some wine, if you don't mind.

—_____.

A. No, you'd better not

B. Not at all, anything you want

C. Thank you all the same

D. Yes, but not good

【解题指导】解答此题的关键是能够在具体的语境中对问题进行正确的回答。

【答案解析】B 回答 if you don't mind 或 Would you mind/Do you mind... 时, 注意答语不要前后矛盾。A、D 两项前后矛盾, C 项不合句意。



【押题 13】—Excuse me, Miss, but may I share your table?

—Of course. _____.

A. Not at all

B. Be my guest

C. As you wish

D. I don't mind

【解题指导】 掌握一些固定短语和习惯用语的用法是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 B 注意 be my guest 的意思是：“请别客气，请随便好啦！”常用于回答 May I... 或 Can I... 等表示请求的问句。

【押题 14】—Did you go Dutch after that meal, I mean, with the other five friends?
—_____.

A. Yes, they did

B. Yes, they paid for the meal

C. No, they didn't

D. No, because it was my treat that day

【解题指导】 把握一些固定短语在具体语境中的意思是解答此题的关键。

【答案解析】 D because it was my treat that day 的意思是“因为那天我请客”。注意短语 go Dutch 的意思是“各付各的账”。

高考准备时 ——心理篇

有人说：“高考四分考实力，六分考心理。”欲胜人，先胜己，积极的心理需要我们共同的努力：

- 明确目标，激发信心。
- 保证睡眠，适当参加文体活动，做到劳逸结合。
- 积极自我暗示，强化信心。如“我有实力”“我能行”等。
- 正确对待舆论，提高自我心理调节能力。
- 树立正确的考试观——高考不是成才的惟一途径。
- 发展良好的个性，营造积极的人际关系。
- 培养自信 > 勇丁进取 > 不怕挫折 > 迎接挑战 我们

必将成功！



三、完形填空考向把脉与押题



考向把脉

脉象一 以叙为主,叙议结合。高考完形填空题的选材多为具有一定故事情节的记叙文或叙议结合、以叙为主、富有哲理的论说文。短文内容完整,结构严谨,逻辑性强,层次分明。材料难度与高三教材相当。

脉象二 主题明确,首句完整。"完形填空"所选短文一般无标题,但首句通常不设空,目的是让考生迅速进入主题,熟悉语言环境,建立正确的思维导向。短文都有比较明确的主题,全文围绕这个主题展开。主题通常具有较强的教育意义。

脉象三 考查语境,侧重辨析。语法不再是考查重点,而是更强调词语之间的辨析,考查考生对上下文的理解,要求考生通过语境来作出选择。以"语境能力型"为主,试题具有相当的难度,完形填空所给的四个选项往往在语法方面都能成立,错误选项大都可以和空前、空后文字形成某种搭配,极具干扰和迷惑性。解答完形填空题时,需要我们立足语篇环境,树立全局观念,瞻前顾后,连贯思维,从语境角度来选择答案。选项通常具有暗示性和后线索性(即前面的题需看下文才能作出判断,需要考生跨越句子层次去理解和推断)。

脉象四 考查以实词为主,虚词为辅。完形填空所给的选项一般是同一词类,或属同一范畴。测试点往往集中于实词。完形填空题考查动词(5—8个)、名词(4—6个)、形容词居多,其次是副词。而介词、连词、冠词等虚词则相对考得较少。这是因为完形填空主要考查语境,而在通常情况下只有实词才能较好地体现语境。



预测押题



押题系列一 记叙文

【押题依据】 记叙文在高考的考查中占有相当大的比例。2005年在各地高考卷的完形填空题中,记叙文题材占了10篇之多,可谓重中之重。高考完形填空在选择记叙文题材时,第一个倾向是注意短文的教育意义,第二个倾向是注重故事情节的曲折变化。从这个角度上来讲,这两篇文章非常符合高考完形填空的选材要求。两篇短文都是充满情趣且感人至深的记叙文。第一篇通过描写一个艾滋病患儿的天真和童趣,教育人们乐观地把握生命中的每一分钟。第二篇短文描写了作者的儿子依靠坚强和毅力摆脱了疾病的折磨。在命题方面以文意的总体把握以及逻辑的连贯性作为考查的重点。设空以动词为主,兼顾名词、形容词和副词。总之,这两篇完形填空在体裁、题材、文章的长度、难度、设空的分布等方面均符合高考的命题趋势。



押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】

Tyler was born infected with HIV ; his mother was also infected. From the very beginning of his life , he was dependent on medications to enable him to 1 . When he was five , he had a 2 surgically inserted in a vein(静脉) in his chest. This tube was connected to a pump , 3 he carried in a small backpack(背包) on his back. At times , he also needed 4 oxygen to support his breathing.

Tyler wasn't 5 to give up one single moment of his childhood to this deadly disease. It was not 6 to find him playing and racing around his backyard , 7 his medicine-laden 8 and dragging his tank of oxygen behind him in his little wagon(小推车). All of us who knew Tyler 9 at his pure joy in being alive and the energy 10 gave him. Tyler's 11 often teased(逗笑) him by telling him that he moved so 12 that she needed to dress him in 13 . That way , when she looked 14 the window to check on him playing in the yard , she could quickly 15 him.

In the end , he grew quite ill and , 16 , so did his HIV-infected mother. When it became 17 that he wasn't going to survive , Tyler's mom talked to him about death. She 18 him by telling Tyler that she was dying too , and that she would be with him soon 19 .

A few days before his death , Tyler 20 me to his hospital bed and whispered , " I might die soon. I'm not scared. When I die , please dress me in red. Mom promised she's coming to heaven , too. I'll be playing when she gets there , and I want to make sure she can find me. "

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. play | B. eat | C. share | D. survive |
| 2. A. stick | B. tube | C. bar | D. needle |
| 3. A. which | B. that | C. in which | D. where |
| 4. A. cleaned | B. processed | C. supplemented | D. treated |
| 5. A. able | B. used | C. willing | D. afraid |
| 6. A. unusual | B. unfair | C. unkind | D. unlucky |
| 7. A. to wear | B. wear | C. wore | D. wearing |
| 8. A. tube | B. jacket | C. backpack | D. hat |
| 9. A. wondered | B. glared | C. aimed | D. laughed |
| 10. A. it | B. they | C. we | D. he |
| 11. A. nurse | B. mom | C. dad | D. doctor |
| 12. A. slowly | B. fast | C. careful | D. hard |
| 13. A. blue | B. yellow | C. red | D. white |
| 14. A. over | B. across | C. through | D. in |
| 15. A. catch | B. tease | C. protect | D. spot |
| 16. A. certainly | B. generally | C. wisely | D. unfortunately |

It is not what you give your friend , but what you are willing to give him that determines the quality of friendship.

友情



17. A. normal B. clear C. necessary D. natural
 18. A. comforted B. helped C. supported D. calmed
 19. A. on earth B. in place C. on duty D. in heaven
 20. A. showed B. taught C. signed D. persuaded

【解题指导】 本文为记叙文,讲述了艾滋病患儿 Tyler 的故事。Tyler 生下来就得了艾滋病,为了延长生命,他每天背着一个输药的背包,有时还要用小推车拖着氧气罐输氧。尽管如此,Tyler 像正常孩子一样每天在院落里奔跑玩耍,尽情享受童年乐趣。本文按事情的发生、发展和结局的顺序展开。把握短文的整体结构、理顺文章的内容是做好本题的关键。

【答案解析】

1. D 他要依靠药物治疗才能够维持生命。
 2. B 后一句有提示:有一根管子插到他胸部的静脉里面。
 3. A which 引导一个非限制性定语从句,修饰前面的 pump。
 4. C 有时,他还需要补充氧气。supplemented 是“补充的”意思。
 5. C Tyler 不愿意放弃任何快乐的机会。
 6. A not unusual 即 usual 的意思。
 7. D wearing 与后面的 dragging 是并列成分,现在分词用作表示状态的状态语。
 8. C 前面有提示:Tyler 背着输药的背包。
 9. A wonder at 是“对……感到惊奇”的意思。
 10. A it 代指前面的 his pure joy(他纯真的快乐)。
 11. B 从后面可以知道,说话者应该是他的母亲。
 12. B Tyler 跑得太快了,所以要给他穿上红色的衣服,这样母亲就可以很容易地找到他了。
 13. C 后面有提示。
 14. C 按常识判断,母亲是透过窗户看儿子的。
 15. D spot 在此用作动词,是“看见、发现”的意思。其他均不符合句意。
 16. D Tyler 和同样患有爱滋病的母亲都病危了,故用 unfortunately 比较贴切。
 17. B 显而易见,他不能再继续活下去了。
 18. A 母亲安慰他。
 19. D 她不久就要和他一起到天堂去了。
 20. C sign 是“(用手势)示意”的意思。此处讲的是“他示意我到床边”。考生易选 A 需注意 show sb. sth. 是固定搭配。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】

My son Joey was born with club feet(天生特厚的畸形脚). The doctors assured us that with treatment he would be able to walk 1, but would never run very well. The first three years of his life were 2 in surgery(手术). By the time he was eight, you wouldn't know he had a 3 when you saw him walk.



The children in our neighborhood ran around as most children do during 4, and Joey would jump right in, run and play, too. We 5 told him that he probably wouldn't be able to 6 as well as the other children. So he didn't know.

In seventh grade he 7 to go out for the cross-country team. Every day he 8 with the team. He worked harder and ran 9 than any of the others — perhaps he sensed that the 10 that seemed to come naturally to so many others did not come naturally to him. 11 the entire team runs, only the top seven runners have the potential (潜能) to 12 points for the school. We didn't tell him he probably would never make the team, so he didn't know.

He 13 to run four to five miles a day, every day — even the day he had a 103-degree fever. I was 14, so I went to look for him after school. I found him 15 all alone. I asked him how he felt. "Okay," he said. He had two more 16 to go. The sweat ran down his face and his eyes were glassy from his fever. 17 he looked straight ahead and kept running.

Two weeks later, the names of the team runners were 18. Joey was number six on the list. Joey had made the team. He was in 19 grade — the other six team members were all eighth-graders. We never told him he shouldn't 20 to make the team. We never told him he couldn't do it. . . so he didn't know. He just did it.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. quickly | B. slowly | C. normally | D. comfortably |
| 2. A. spent | B. wasted | C. suffered | D. lost |
| 3. A. pain | B. problem | C. treatment | D. surgery |
| 4. A. holidays | B. day | C. fun | D. play |
| 5. A. seldom | B. never | C. always | D. once |
| 6. A. study | B. run | C. walk | D. behave |
| 7. A. decided | B. preferred | C. refused | D. agreed |
| 8. A. gathered | B. camped | C. trained | D. competed |
| 9. A. more slowly | B. less | C. faster | D. more |
| 10. A. ability | B. strength | C. power | D. energy |
| 11. A. Since | B. Because | C. After | D. Although |
| 12. A. increase | B. score | C. hold | D. take |
| 13. A. continued | B. stopped | C. liked | D. hoped |
| 14. A. sad | B. surprised | C. angry | D. worried |
| 15. A. running | B. resting | C. crying | D. sleeping |
| 16. A. tests | B. miles | C. lessons | D. examinations |
| 17. A. Otherwise | B. So | C. Yet | D. Thus |
| 18. A. included | B. called | C. shown | D. found |
| 19. A. sixth | B. eighth | C. seventh | D. fifth |
| 20. A. manage | B. determine | C. expect | D. attempt |

【解题指导】 作者的儿子的脚天生畸形,经过手术后能够正常走路,但不能像

Friendship with oneself is all important because without it one cannot be friends with anybody else in the world.

友情



其他孩子那样跑,但作者并没有把这一点告诉儿子。后来儿子决定参加学校的越野长跑队,凭着坚强的毅力和刻苦的训练终于脱颖而出被校队选中。文章按照时间顺序叙述所发生的一切。理清文章的逻辑关系,理解本文人物的特殊境地和坚强的性格是做好这篇完形填空的关键。

【答案解析】

1. C 由后面的转折词以及后面内容可得出此答案。
2. A 表示"度过"时间只能用 spend。
3. B 此处表示他走路正常,即没有"问题"。
4. D 孩子们在"玩耍"时跑来跑去,符合逻辑。
5. B 从后文看,我们"从来没有"告诉儿子他不能像其他孩子那样跑这一真相。
6. B 文章叙述的就是儿子"跑"这一特殊经历,是文章的关键词。
7. A 参加越野长跑是儿子的"决定"。
8. C 儿子参加集体"训练"符合文章的逻辑。
9. D 儿子训练刻苦,因此选 more 符合文章的逻辑。
10. A 儿子训练刻苦是因为自己已经隐隐约约地意识到了自己的残疾,即缺乏与生俱来的跑的"能力"。
11. D 用 although 构成让步状语从句,符合上下文的逻辑。
12. B score points"得分",是固定搭配。
13. A 儿子坚持刻苦训练,选 continue 符合题意。
14. D 儿子发高烧,父母"担心",符合逻辑。
15. A 进一步说明儿子训练刻苦。
16. B 儿子要跑完全程,因此选 miles 符合题意。
17. C 儿子发着高烧,但还在刻苦训练,上下文之间是"转折"关系。
18. B 此处表示最终宣布校队入选者的名单, called 在此处相当于 announced。
19. C 说明儿子比其他入选的选手低一个年级。
20. C 儿子因为脚天生残疾,因此不应该对入选抱什么"期望"。



押题系列二 议论文

【押题依据】在高考完形填空中议论文占有相当大的比重。高考完形填空题所选短文通常从日常生活中的现象入手阐述一个观点,或一个哲理。所选短文通常为三段式,即短文由"论点、论据、结论"三部分组成。这两篇文章均符合这些要求。在第一篇完形填空中作者阐述了"人要悟透自己"的观点。在第二篇完形填空中作者提出了"人要有感恩之心"的观点。这两篇文章的结构非常相似,首先通过某种现象引出观点,然后从多种角度来论证这个观点,最后得出结论。从出题的角度看,选项重点考查学生的推理判断能力和连贯思维能力,考查以实词为主,虚词为辅。语法考查淡化、词义辨析强化也是两文的特点。这与近年高考完形填空题加大词义辨析的考查力度的趋势是一致的。



押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】 In all one's lifetime it is oneself that one spends the most time being with. But it is precisely oneself that one has the 1 understanding of. In this sense, it is very important to get a thorough understanding of oneself.

When you are going 2 in life you tend to overestimate yourself. It seems that everything you 3 is always within your 4. When you are going downwards you tend to 5 yourself, mistaking difficulties and 6 for your own incompetence(无能). It's likely that you 7 it wise for yourself to know your place and stay away from worldly success. In doing so you are actually 8 a mask of cowardice(懦弱).

To get a thorough understanding of oneself is to gain a correct view of oneself — 9 both one's strength and shortage. You should look forward hopefully to the 10 but be sure not to 11 too much, for ideals can never be fully realized. So long as you have a perfect 12 of yourself there won't be difficulties you can't overcome.

To get a thorough understanding of oneself needs self-appreciation. If you earnestly 13 yourself you'll have a real sense of self-appreciation, which will give you 14. As soon as you gain full confidence in yourself you'll be 15 to fight and overcome any difficulties.

To get a thorough understanding of oneself also requires doing oneself a favor when it's needed. In time of 16, do yourself a favor by giving vent(发泄) to it in a quiet place so that you won't be 17 by its flames; in 18 of sadness, do yourself a favor by sharing it with your friends so as to change a 19 mood into a cheerful one. If you fall ill, it's up to you to take good care of yourself. Unless you know perfectly well when and how to do yourself a favor, you won't be confident and ready enough to 20 the attack of illness.

To get a thorough understanding of oneself is to get a full control of one's life. Then one will find one's life is full of color and flavor.

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|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. least | B. most | C. greatest | D. best |
| 2. A. forwards | B. upwards | C. downwards | D. backwards |
| 3. A. enter for | B. wait for | C. seek for | D. run for |
| 4. A. sight | B. ability | C. order | D. reach |
| 5. A. overestimate | B. estimate | C. ignore | D. underestimate |
| 6. A. benefits | B. merits | C. disadvantages | D. advantages |
| 7. A. think | B. discover | C. suppose | D. imagine |
| 8. A. dressing | B. wearing | C. putting on | D. pulling on |
| 9. A. aware of | B. sure of | C. afraid of | D. full of |
| 10. A. past | B. career | C. future | D. job |
| 11. A. think | B. dream | C. expect | D. wish |

Friendship is a ship big enough to carry two in fair weather, but only one in foul.

友情



2006年高考考向把脉与押题

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|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 12. A. idea | B. picture | C. description | D. knowledge |
| 13. A. envy | B. express | C. distinguish | D. admire |
| 14. A. respect | B. confidence | C. sympathy | D. courage |
| 15. A. apt | B. able | C. willing | D. eager |
| 16. A. anger | B. joy | C. tiredness | D. trouble |
| 17. A. hurt | B. injure | C. wound | D. cut |
| 18. A. case | B. need | C. time | D. search |
| 19. A. tired | B. scary | C. gloomy | D. happy |
| 20. A. stop | B. protect | C. reject | D. resist |

【解题指导】 本文为议论文,阐述了“人要悟透自己”的观点。短文采用了“三段式”的写作手法。作者首先描述了一个普遍的现象:“人对自己了解甚少”,然后提出了“人要悟透自己”的观点。作者采用排比等手法从三个层面论述了这个观点:第一,要正确认识自己;第二,要学会欣赏自己;第三,要善待自己。作者最后再一次点出主题,“悟透自己,你才能把握住自己,你的生活才会有滋有味”,前后呼应,升华了主题。了解文章的结构和写作方法是解题的关键。第三、四、五段是论据,每一段的第一句就是段落主题句。掌握这些主题句,有助于了解文章的结构、写作方法和主旨大意。

【答案解析】

1. A 文中的 But 表明前后意义的转折。人生在世,尽管与自己“相处”最多,但对自己却了解得最少。
2. B 注意这一段前两句是排比句,后面讲到 downwards,故前面应该是 upwards。当人走上坡路的时候,人往往高估自己。
3. C seek for 有“追求”之意。似乎一切所追求的东西都唾手可得。
4. D within one's reach 表示“在某人能得到的范围内,力所能及”。
5. D 注意排比句结构。前面讲到 overestimate(高估),所以这里指的是 underestimate(低估)。
6. C 根据逻辑判断,此处应选取与 difficulties 意义相当的词,故选 C。人在不得志的时候,往往会低估自己,把困难和不利归咎于自己的无能。
7. A 只有 think 后面可接形容词(wise)作宾补。在这种情况下通常会把“安分守己、与世无争”当作“有自知之明”。
8. B wear 表示“穿戴”的状态。
9. A aware of 有“明白,了解”之意。既要知道自己的优势,也要明白自己的不足。
10. C 我们可以憧憬未来。
11. C 但我们期望不能过高。expect 是“期望”的意思。
12. D have a perfect knowledge of 在此意为“对……很了解”。
13. D 只有 admire(欣赏)与前面主题句中的 self-appreciation 意义相近。只要你认真欣赏自己,你就会拥有一个真正的自我。
14. B 后面一句有提示。只有学会自我欣赏才会有信心。
15. B 一旦拥有了信心,就拥有了抵御一切逆境的动力。



16. A 通常人们是在发怒的情况下需要找一个安静的地方来发泄。
 17. A 这里指的是精神上的"伤害",故用 hurt。
 18. C 前后两句为排比句,根据前面的 In time of... 可知此处应用 time。
 19. C 向朋友诉说痛苦,使沮丧的心情快乐起来。
 20. D resist 有"抵御"之意。惟有善待自己才有信心和力量抵御疾病的攻击。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】 "Exposed to strong sunshine and heavy winds, postmen are the most handsome."

"Thank you, dear postmen."

Many *Teens* readers write letters with such words on the envelopes. Once they are 1 *Teens* 'editors are always 2 by their sincere gratitude to ordinary people.

3 gratitude is an important form of good 4. In Western countries, people often write a note to thank those who have 5 helped them. Nowadays more and more people in China have found it's high time to cultivate a thankful 6 for the good others 7.

Everyone likes to get praised and appreciated. Gratitude is the 8 of virtues, which lets others smile and makes the 9 more beautiful. You just need several minutes to write down a thank-you note, but it could bring much joy to the 10.

We live in a society 11 we enjoy the different services of others. But 12 of them should be taken for granted.

Gratitude is also a kind of 13 in life. In developing gratitude for every moment — for the simple joys, and even for the 14 times — we come to 15 enjoy and appreciate life. Then we are able to see the 16 that surrounds us.

Try to write a thank-you letter to your parents for working hard to 17 you a happy life.

Be grateful to your teachers because of their 18 with your studies and character building.

Say thanks to your friends who 19 both your happiness and sorrow. We are sure it will bring them much joy and add 20 into your own life as well.

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|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A. closed | B. said | C. invited | D. opened |
| 2. A. moved | B. surprised | C. shocked | D. amused |
| 3. A. Having | B. Expressing | C. Taking | D. Enjoying |
| 4. A. uses | B. ways | C. manners | D. things |
| 5. A. ever | B. even | C. never | D. seldom |
| 6. A. word | B. note | C. man | D. heart |
| 7. A. have | B. do | C. share | D. like |
| 8. A. best | B. most | C. greatest | D. least |



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|-------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 9. A. world | B. school | C. community | D. crowd |
| 10. A. doer | B. receiver | C. performer | D. speaker |
| 11. A. when | B. which | C. how | D. where |
| 12. A. one | B. any one | C. none | D. all |
| 13. A. attitude | B. feeling | C. emotion | D. sense |
| 14. A. managing | B. challenging | C. changing | D. developing |
| 15. A. hardly | B. simply | C. truly | D. ably |
| 16. A. truth | B. reality | C. experience | D. magic |
| 17. A. offer | B. produce | C. imagine | D. try |
| 18. A. study | B. part | C. help | D. co-operation |
| 19. A. know | B. share | C. realize | D. recognize |
| 20. A. reflection | B. justice | C. taste | D. colour |

【解题指导】 本文为议论文。作者认为“人应该有感恩之心”。作者首先从读者来信引出论点,然后从两个方面进行论述:第一,表达感激是一种礼貌的形式;第二,感恩也是一种人生态度。作者最后提出了具体的做法,告诉我们应该向父母、老师和朋友表达感激之情。短文理论与实践结合,增强了短文的可读性。把握文章的观点并结合生活中的常识去推理和判断是做好这篇完形填空的关键。

【答案解析】

1. D open 指“(信)启开,打开”。
2. A 《少年》杂志的编辑们总是被读者们对普通人真挚的感激之情所感动。
3. B 表达感激是礼貌的一种很重要的形式。
4. C manners(用复数形式)表示“礼貌,礼仪”。
5. A 西方人总是用写表扬信的方式向那些曾帮助过他们的人表示感谢。
6. D cultivate a thankful heart 培养一种感恩的心。
7. B do good 属固定用法,表示“对……有益处,对……有好处”。
8. C 感恩是最大的美德。
9. A 感谢能使人欢笑,能使整个世界变得更加美好。
10. B 感谢信能给接受者带来极大的快乐。
11. D where 引导一个非限定性定语从句,修饰 society。我们生活在一个享受别人的各种服务的社会里面。
12. C 此处 them 指的是前一句所提到的“services”。take... for granted“对……不予重视,轻视,认为……无所谓”。句意是 这种服务不应该被人轻视。
13. A 感恩也是一种人生态度。
14. B even 暗示前后对比。challenging“有挑战性的”。
15. C 我们逐渐学会如何真正地享受生活。
16. D 这样我们就可以看到围绕在我们周围的魔力。
17. A offer 在此是“提供”的意思。
18. C 感谢老师在学业方面和性格磨炼方面给我们的帮助。
19. B 感谢朋友与我们同甘共苦。



20. D 感谢给我们带来快乐,也给我们的生活增加光彩。



押题系列三 夹叙夹议

【押题依据】 考查学生的思辨能力是高考命题的一个发展趋势。夹叙夹议文则是考查这种能力的一种理想的方式。正因为如此,夹叙夹议类短文深受高考命题者的青睐。选用夹叙夹议的短文时第一个倾向是注重短文的人生哲理和教育意义。作者通常从具体的事实出发,然后引出自己的观点。从这个角度来看,这两篇文章均符合高考完形填空的选材要求。文章的长度、设空间隔也与高考的要求相一致。选项注重对名词、动词、形容词和副词等实词的考查,注重对学生的思辨能力、推理能力和概括能力的考查。两题具有很高的仿真度和较强的前瞻性,值得大家关注。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】 Last night I was driving from Harrisburg to Lewisburg, a 1 of about eighty miles. It was late. At one point along an open highway, I came to a 2 with a traffic light. I was 3 on the road by then, but as I 4 the light, it turned 5 and I braked to a halt. I looked left, right and 6 me. Nothing. There I sat, 7 the light to change, the only human being for at least a mile 8 any direction.

I started wondering 9 I refused to run the light. I was not afraid of being 10, because there was obviously no 11 around. I stopped because it's part of a contract we all have with each other. It's not only the law, 12 it's an arrangement we have, and we trust each other to 13 it: we don't go through red lights. Like most of us, I'm more apt(易于) to be restrained from(克制) doing 14 bad by the social convention(社会行为准则) that disapproved of it 15 by any law against it.

It's a very good thing too, because the whole structure of our society depends on mutual 16, not distrust. This whole thing we 17 going for us would fall apart if we didn't trust each other most of the time. We do what we say we'll do, and we pay when we say we'll pay. We trust each other in these matters, and when we don't do what we've 18, it's a deviation from(偏离) the normal. It happens often that we don't act in good faith and in a trustworthy manner, but we still consider it 19, and we're angry or disappointed with the person or organization that violates the trust we have in them.

I was so 20 myself for stopping for the red light that night!

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. distance | B. height | C. space | D. speed |
| 2. A. post | B. police station | C. shop | D. crossroad |
| 3. A. afraid | B. alone | C. busy | D. silent |
| 4. A. hit | B. caught | C. approached | D. spotted |
| 5. A. blue | B. yellow | C. green | D. red |
| 6. A. before | B. after | C. behind | D. beside |
| 7. A. waiting | B. expecting | C. hoping | D. wishing |
| 8. A. in | B. under | C. to | D. towards |

Victories and defeats are transient, while friendship is ever lasting.

友情



2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

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|------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 9. A. why | B. where | C. how | D. when |
| 10. A. praised | B. seen | C. noticed | D. fined |
| 11. A. driver | B. cleaner | C. policeman | D. worker |
| 12. A. as well | B. but | C. or | D. however |
| 13. A. honor | B. break | C. make | D. prove |
| 14. A. nothing | B. something | C. anything | D. everything |
| 15. A. than | B. rather than | C. other than | D. as |
| 16. A. respect | B. benefit | C. trust | D. learning |
| 17. A. turn | B. take | C. make | D. have |
| 18. A. seen | B. heard | C. followed | D. promised |
| 19. A. important | B. natural | C. unusual | D. necessary |
| 20. A. fond of | B. sure of | C. proud of | D. interested in |

【解题指导】 本文为夹叙夹议类短文。作者急着从 Harrisburg 赶到 Lewisburg。天色很晚,事情很急。当作者开车到达一个十字路口时碰到了红灯。这时四周没有车辆,也没有交警,但作者还是毫不犹豫地把车停了下来,等待交通灯变绿。作者认为,我们自觉遵守社会行为准则,源于我们之间的相互信任。如果我们互不信任,我们的整个社会秩序就会崩溃。短文从生活中的一件小事谈起,引出对社会规范的一番思考,可谓以小见大。文章以议为主,以叙为辅,重点突出,详略得当。准确把握作者的写作思路和表达的观点是做好本篇完形填空的关键。

【答案解析】

1. A 指两地的距离。
2. D 作者开车来到了一个装有交通灯的十字路口。
3. B 作者后面说他周围没有任何车辆,故用 alone。
4. C approach 是“靠近”的意思。
5. D 后一句说,作者把车子停了下来。故交通信号灯应该是变成红色的。
6. C 作者提到了“左和右”,开车肯定是要往前看的,故根据常识判断这里指的是“往后看”。
7. B 此题主要考查动词的辨析。expect 在此有“等待”之意。wait 后面不能直接接宾语;hope 不能接不定式作宾补,wish 是“希望”的意思,与题意不符。
8. A 表示“朝……方向”通常为“in... direction”。
9. A 作者开始思考这样一个问题:为什么我不闯红灯?
10. D 根据常识可知,违反交通规则是要罚款的。
11. C 负责交通执法的是“警察”。
12. B not only... but (also) 为固定搭配。
13. A 我们要互相信任,共同遵守这条准则。
14. B do sth. bad “做坏事”,其他不合句意。
15. A 可以看出,这是一个“more... than”句式,意为“与其说……还不如说”。
16. C 根据后面的 not distrust 可知,此处选 C。我们整个社会的基础依赖于相互信任,而不是不信任。
17. D 此句含有“have sth. doing”结构,“如果……我们整个社会秩序将崩溃”。



18. D 如果我们不去做我们答应过的事情,那就偏离了正常的轨道。
 19. C 虽然我们经常做一些不守信用的事,但我们仍认为那是不正常的。
 20. C 我为那天晚上没有闯红灯而感到自豪。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】

A friend of mine met with an accident when driving in the darkness. His legs were so hurt that he couldn't move. What was 1 was that he found himself unable to ask for help — his mobile phone went out of 2 as a result of the exhausted(用尽的) battery. Nothing could be done but to 3 in the cold wilderness. It was 8 hours later that day broke, and then the 4 of the rescue team.

It is almost 5 that he could stand the horror in the darkness for so long. Even more surprising was his 6, "First of all I checked my 7 conditions and found myself not in danger. As there was no 8 to call for help, I leaned back in my seat trying my best to keep the wound from 9. In this way I dozed(打盹) off."

His story put an end to my regret for the 10 of an exploration that happened last year. A group of young men 11 to explore a mountain cave and got lost. 12 to find a way out in the dark cave, they were frightened and ran anxiously without a sense of 13. Finally, they fell dead in fear and exhaustion. According to the 14 team that found them, the place where they got lost was only about 10 meters away from the 15 of the cave. If they stayed on the spot when they lost their way and tried to 16 themselves, they would probably have sensed a faint light glowing not far away.

Don't you think that you can compare it with 17 itself? When you meet with difficulties in life, you are lost in the darkness. 18 that it's unclear to you yet and you needn't put up struggle 19. It seems to be a negative(消极的) attitude, 20 a person who can do so must have foresight(远见) as well as great courage in the first place.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. A. hopeless | B. worse | C. more | D. best |
| 2. A. service | B. way | C. control | D. order |
| 3. A. cry | B. lie | C. wait | D. sleep |
| 4. A. delay | B. success | C. team | D. arrival |
| 5. A. untrue | B. unimaginable | C. possible | D. useless |
| 6. A. plan | B. decision | C. explanation | D. excuse |
| 7. A. physical | B. mental | C. working | D. medical |
| 8. A. method | B. way | C. tools | D. strength |
| 9. A. rotting | B. spreading | C. bleeding | D. running |
| 10. A. loss | B. failure | C. disappointment | D. sadness |
| 11. A. had | B. managed | C. tried | D. planned |
| 12. A. Willing | B. Unable | C. Determined | D. Deciding |
| 13. A. hearing | B. sight | C. duty | D. direction |
| 14. A. rescue | B. village | C. climbing | D. football |

Friendship is the only cure for hatred, the only guarantee of peace.

友情



2006年高考考向把脉与押题

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 15. A. end | B. top | C. opening | D. side |
| 16. A. save | B. help | C. stop | D. calm |
| 17. A. adventure | B. work | C. life | D. mankind |
| 18. A. Focus | B. Watch | C. Imagine | D. Warn |
| 19. A. really | B. immediately | C. carefully | D. hopefully |
| 20. A. and | B. so | C. but | D. while |

【解题指导】 本文是夹叙夹议型的文章。全文通过两个事例说明遇到事情冷静处理、不慌张的好处。作者选用了正反两个例子来说明这个道理。第一、二段讲到一个朋友开车出了事故,而又与外界无法取得联系,这位朋友保持了冷静的头脑最终得救。第三段讲了一个反面的例子。一群年轻人在一个山洞里探险,在洞中迷路了。慌乱中他们在洞中乱跑乱走,最后终因筋疲力尽和过度恐慌而死。作者告诫人们在遇到困难时不要慌乱,最重要的是保持冷静的头脑。短文议叙结合,以叙为主,层次分明,条理清晰。故理清作者的思路,掌握短文的结构,理顺全文的逻辑关系,把握短文的主旨要义是解题的关键。

【答案解析】

1. B ... he found himself unable to ask for help... 是在受伤的基础上出现的更糟糕的事情,因此本空填 worse。
2. A 因为他的手机没电了,因此不能再工作了。go out of service 的意思是"不工作"。
3. C 因为文中提到 nothing could be done, 因此他只有"等待"。
4. D 从空后的 of the rescue team 我们知道,最后救援终于来到。
5. B ... he could stand the horror in the darkness for so long 是令人难以想象的。stand 在本句中的意思是"忍受"。
6. C 空后的内容是他对自己做法的解释,因此本空填 explanation。
7. A 从空后的... and found myself not in danger 可知,"我"检查"我"的身体状况。
8. B way"方法,手段,途径",way to do sth. 是固定用法。
9. C 根据空后的 the would 我们可以知道,"我"想办法止住伤口流血。其他各项均不符合题意。
10. B 联系后文的 Finally, they fell dead in fear and exhaustion 我们可知,这次冒险旅行是失败的。
11. C 联系整个第三段我们知道,这群人没有能够完成探险任务,因此用 try to do。其他选项均有较大的干扰性。have to 表达客观需要,文中没有体现,manage to do 表示"成功做某事",显然不合题意,plan to do 表示"计划做某事",但还没有做。
12. B 由下文... they were frightened and ran anxiously without a sense of... 可知,他们找不到出去的路。
13. D 从... they were frightened and ran anxiously 可知他们没有方向感。
14. A 从空后的定语从句 that found them 可以得出答案。B、C 项在文中没有涉及,故不能选。
15. C 由第三段最后一句可知,出口就在附近。
16. D 联系前面的 ran anxiously 以及后文的 stayed on the spot 可得此答案。
17. C 由空后的 When you meet with difficulties in life 可知,作者把这两件事情与生活



进行比较。

18. A 在此作者根据上文所述情况告诫人们要注意,因此选 A。
 19. B 联系第二个例子可知,作者告诫人们遇到困难时不要立刻就慌乱起来。
 20. C 前后两句之间为转折关系,因此用 but。



押题系列四 说明文

【押题依据】 说明文不是高考完形填空考查的重点体裁。但近两年说明文有增加的趋势。高考完形填空所选题材贴近生活,联系实际,反映时代。短文通常会介绍一些最新的科学成果,重大发现,热门的社会现象等。下面这两篇短文在选材上是符合高考要求的。足球是大多数人喜欢的运动项目,看世界杯是球迷们生活中一件不可或缺的大事。世界杯即将举办,足球热也会持续升温。在这个大背景下我们选取了“巴西足球”这个主题,来全方位地介绍这个足球大国的足球风采。身份被人冒充可是件麻烦的事。怎样准确无误地辨别一个人的身份?第二篇短文介绍了一种新的识别人物身份的生物测定学技术。文章主题明确,突出语境,强调能力,体现了较好的信度和效度。

押中指数★★★★

【押题 1】 The only five-time World Cup winner ,Brazil ,is the leading football country. Football is a way of life for millions of Brazilians.

Brazilians are 1 footballers. They like to 2 anything that 's 3 — an orange , a waste-packed sock , a baseball , or a real football. They play football 4 : on the beach , on street corners , on school playgrounds , in building lobbies , 5 indoors.

Brazil has more professional football teams than any other 6 in the world. Thus Brazilians have the most football games to 7. Football dominates(主导)the country 's newspapers and TV. People 8 the game everywhere : in cafes , friends ' houses , bus stops and so on.

Brazilians often 9 which 11 players should start on the national team. Everyone has his/ her own 10 team line-up(阵营).

Good footballers are 11. They 're idol(偶像) in the media and among 12. Many people , especially the 13 , believe that football can bring them 14 success they can 't get from any other way. Great players 15 Pele , Romario , Ronaldo , Ronaldinho and many others came from poor , working class backgrounds.

As a sport that 16 can play , football is democratic(民主的). 17 say it has a bigger influence on their life 18 politics or economics.

Brazilian football 19 its culture. Brazilians dance the samba(桑巴舞) and love various rhythms and clever choreographies(舞蹈编排). They transplant this into football. To many people , football is a(n) 20 and its players are artists. Their agility(灵活性) has entered Brazilian popular culture through football.

1. A. excellent B. aged C. born D. funny

2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

Without trust there is no friendship.

友情



- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2. A. kick | B. collect | C. smash | D. pull |
| 3. A. soft | B. round | C. square | D. triangle |
| 4. A. outdoors | B. indoors | C. somewhere | D. everywhere |
| 5. A. ever | B. however | C. therefore | D. even |
| 6. A. country | B. area | C. team | D. college |
| 7. A. play | B. watch | C. hear | D. say |
| 8. A. refer to | B. attend to | C. talk about | D. quarrel about |
| 9. A. decide | B. fight | C. judge | D. debate |
| 10. A. professional | B. international | C. national | D. rational |
| 11. A. admitted | B. punished | C. admired | D. required |
| 12. A. teenagers | B. adults | C. colleagues | D. players |
| 13. A. poor | B. rich | C. strong | D. aged |
| 14. A. political | B. economic | C. cultural | D. economical |
| 15. A. for example | B. such as | C. together with | D. in addition to |
| 16. A. someone | B. none | C. both | D. anyone |
| 17. A. Coaches | B. Captains | C. Stars | D. Fans |
| 18. A. despite | B. as | C. than | D. unless |
| 19. A. absorbs | B. reflects | C. improves | D. promotes |
| 20. A. art | B. skill | C. career | D. learning |

【解题指导】 本文为说明文。从多种角度介绍了“足球大国”巴西的风采。短文首先点出主题,说明巴西足球在世界上的重要地位,然后从场地、参与程度、专业球队、足球明星、足球对人们生活的影响及足球的文化根源等几个方面进行了详细的介绍。了解文章的结构,注意前后的语境,有助于有效地解题。

【答案解析】

1. C 从后面的描述可以看出,巴西人是天生的足球运动员。
2. A 后一句提到的东西,都像足球一样可以供人们来“踢”。
3. B 后面提到的“橙子、装满废料的短袜、垒球或足球”等都有一个共同点:它们都是“圆的”。
4. D 冒号后面的内容是对前句的解释。我们可以看出,巴西人在任何场所都可以踢足球。
5. D even 表示程度递进。
6. A 巴西是一个国家,故作比较时,它所对应的词应是“country”。
7. B 巴西的专业球队比任何一个国家都多,故巴西人可以观看更多的足球比赛。
8. C 人们到处都在谈球赛。
9. D debate 是“辩论”之意。
10. C 每个人心中都有自己的国家足球队的阵营。
11. C 好的球员通常被人崇拜。
12. A 青少年通常把球星当作他们的偶像。
13. A 本段最后一句 many others came from poor, working class backgrounds 有提示。
14. B 球星通常会赚很多钱,所以踢足球可能给他们带来经济上的成功。不能选 D。



economical 是"经济的,节省的"意思。

15. B 后面列举了很多球星的名字,强调列举。
 16. D 作为一项人人都能从事的运动,足球具有民主的特点。
 17. D 这些话应该是球迷们说的。
 18. C 从前面的 bigger 可以判断,这一句是比较状语从句。
 19. B 巴西人热爱足球运动是有着深厚的文化底蕴的。故巴西足球热反映了它的文化。
 20. A 从后面的 its players are artists 可以看出,作者想说的是:足球是一门艺术。

押中指数★★★★

【押题2】 Biometrics(生物测定学) uses physical characteristics to determine someone's identity(身份), and it is revolutionizing identification 1 around the world. Using 2 characteristics for identity is faster and more secure than 3 methods like PIN numbers(个人数字识别号码)—such as the ones used to 4 personal information at the bank or on the Internet or photo IDs, like drivers' licenses or passports. 5, rampant(猖獗的) identity theft has 6 that PINs and licenses(许可证) do not 7; anyone's identity can be 8.

Biometrics is one 9 for identity theft. No one can 10 to be you if biometrics is used on computers, airplane tickets, and ID cards. 11 characteristics, fingerprints, and iris(虹膜) pattern(the colored part of your eye) are used in biometrics. 12 are these characteristics used? Your finger-prints, your iris pattern, and your facial characteristics are 13 to you. No one has the same biometric information as you. This is why 14 is safer than PIN numbers. You 15 your fingerprints and eyes with you; no one can steal them.

Many laptop computers(手提电脑) already come with biometric chips(芯片) that 16 fingerprints and allow 17 to the computer. Thailand is issuing every 18 their own biometric ID card with fingerprint identification. Britain is developing passports that use facial recognition biometrics to make sure that travelers are not using 19 identification. Germany is also putting facial recognition biometrics in its passports as well as encode(把.....译成编码) airplane tickets with fingerprints. Even 20 have protected the patients' information with the three kinds of methods in biometrics. Technology has discovered how to prove your identity by actually using your body.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1. A. security | B. storage | C. community | D. download |
| 2. A. facial | B. physical | C. emotional | D. chemical |
| 3. A. normal | B. easy | C. current | D. difficult |
| 4. A. spread | B. earn | C. win | D. gain |
| 5. A. Occasionally | B. Luckily | C. Generally | D. Unfortunately |
| 6. A. announced | B. admitted | C. proven | D. found |
| 7. A. do | B. work | C. fit | D. use |
| 8. A. stolen | B. taken | C. destroyed | D. robbed |



- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 9. A. problem | B. doubt | C. cure | D. killer |
| 10. A. pretend | B. fail | C. happen | D. decide |
| 11. A. Physical | B. Logical | C. Rational | D. Facial |
| 12. A. How | B. Where | C. Why | D. When |
| 13. A. common | B. unique | C. ordinary | D. available |
| 14. A. biometrics | B. photo IDs | C. code numbers | D. signals |
| 15. A. leave | B. remain | C. stay | D. keep |
| 16. A. realize | B. recognize | C. print | D. undertake |
| 17. A. access | B. power | C. time | D. way |
| 18. A. student | B. citizen | C. soldier | D. man |
| 19. A. old | B. popular | C. fake | D. used |
| 20. A. schools | B. banks | C. hospitals | D. airports |

【解题指导】 本文为说明文。介绍了一种新的身份识别方法:生物测定学技术。英语说明文有比较固定的写作手法,如首句通常为主题句。本文的主题句就是第一句:生物测定学是身份识别和安全防卫上的重大革命。首段作者采用对比的方法来说明。作者把新旧两种识别身份的方法进行了对比,认为这种新方法比传统的身份识别方法更快,也更安全。第二段介绍了生物测定学技术为什么比传统的方法更优越的原因。第三段举例说明了生物测定学在手提电脑、身份证、护照、飞机票、医疗等方面的具体运用。了解说明文的写作手法、说明方法,理清短文的结构和段落的中心思想是解题的关键。

【答案解析】

1. A 生物测定学技术是身份识别和安全防卫上的重大革命。
2. B physical 在此有“身体的”之意。A 项 facial 概括不全面,因为生物测定学技术不仅仅只使用面部特征,它还用到了指纹和虹膜。
3. C current 是“目前的”意思。后面举的例子都是目前正在使用的识别身份的方法。
4. D gain 作“获取”讲。目前使用的是个人数字识别号码,如用于银行或网上以获取个人信息的号码。
5. D 后面说的是一种糟糕的情况,故用 unfortunately。不幸的是,猖獗的身份证被盗用现象证明个人数字识别号码和许可证的效果并不理想。
6. C 只有 proven 才符合句意。
7. B work 在此是“起作用,达到效果”的意思。
8. A 本句对前一句作了进一步的解释。前一句中有一个很关键的名词 theft,暗示此处选 A。任何人的身份都有可能被盗用。
9. C cure 在此用作名词,有“解决方案,治疗方法”之意。
10. A 没有人能够冒充你(假装是你)。
11. D 后面一句 and your facial characteristics are unique 有暗示,面部特征、指纹和虹膜被用于生物测定学。
12. C 后面一句回答了把这三种因素作为生物测定学的依据,故用 why。
13. B 因为这些因素对一个人来说是独一无二的,别人是假冒不了的。
14. A 这就是为什么生物测定学比个人数字识别号码更具有安全性的原因。



15. D 介词短语 with you 用作宾补 动词 keep 有这种用法。选 A 意义不对。
 16. B 许多电脑配备了生物测定芯片来识别指纹。
 17. A access 是"(可取得的/可接近的/可接触的/可使用的)方法或通路"的意思。
 此处的意思是"使用者在验证指纹以后方可使用电脑"。
 18. B 身份证发放的对象是一个国家的公民。
 19. C fake 是"假的,伪造的"意思。
 20. C 后面的 patient 说明此处是"医院"。

高考现在时 ——轻松迎考篇

考场如战场,只有做好充分准备,才能信心百倍。

※高考前一天

白天,可先去熟悉一下考场,其内容包括:考点在哪,如何到达,几号考场,哪个座位。

晚上,准备好一切文具用品及相关证件,不要开夜车,也不要睡得过早。若有人睡困难,尽量最好不要服用安眠药;若彻夜不眠,也要克服由此产生的焦虑、焦虑、不安。

※高考当天

早上按时起床,最好6—7点。吃好早点,再次检查考试用品是否带齐。

在去考场的路上,不宜走得太快。

走进考场,发卷之前可缓慢地做几次深呼吸或注视一下窗外,让心情慢慢地平静下来。

中间休息时,可独自思考,也可与人交流;可闭目养神,也可再看看书,稍微复习一下。

一切随心所欲,自然最好。



四、阅读理解考向把脉与押题



考向把脉

脉象一 难度保持稳定,考查重点明确

高考阅读理解通常由五篇短文组成,每篇短文一般设有4个题,共计20个小题。题型难度中等偏上,一般保持在0.55—0.6之间。阅读题目的设置主要针对文章的细节,大多数为细节理解题,同时也注重考查考生运用所给的信息进行推理判断和深层理解的能力。

脉象二 词汇总量增大,阅读速度提高

阅读词汇量增大是阅读理解最明显的变化。在单位时间内词汇量增大就意味着阅读速度需要提高。这就要求考生必须在有限的时间内运用略读、扫读、跳读等技巧快速阅读,搜寻关键词、主题句,捕捉重要信息,理清文章脉络,把握语篇实质。

脉象三 体裁分布均匀,题材多样

阅读理解的体裁有应用文、叙述文、说明文和议论文。以说明文和应用文为主,但各试卷中几乎每年都有一篇记叙文。题材趋向多样化,包括日常生活、古代传说、人物传记、社会、文化、史地、科技、政治、环保和经济等方面的内容。材料来源广泛,题材的选择体现“贴近时代、贴近生活、贴近学生”的原则。



预测押题



押题系列一 时文报道类

【押题依据】这类文章在高考中考得比较多。时文报道类短文在选材方面内容新颖,贴近时代,时效性强,能反映社会、科学、政治、经济、文化、生活等方面的最新动态。以下两篇文章均非常符合时文报道类的选材原则。第一篇报道了韩国女议员被提名为韩国总理的消息。第二篇报道了世界男高音歌唱家 Pavarotti 在北京举办告别演唱生涯音乐会的消息。在题目设计上两文注重考查学生对文章结构的了解,对文章大意的把握和对细节理解的能力。总之,两文在选材和命题上十分贴近高考。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】

"South Korean President Roh Moo-hyun named a member of parliament(国会) and former feminist(女权运动者) leader prime minister on Friday," the presidential Blue House said.

Han Myeong-sook, a two-term parliamentarian and former minister for gender equality,



友情

友谊 越久越浓厚。

would become the first woman prime minister in South Korea if approved by parliament. She would replace a powerful veteran legislator(立法委员) who quit over a golfing gaffe (失礼,失言).

Han's selection, announced by the Blue House, comes ahead of elections to choose provincial governors, mayors and county officers on May 31.

"Han's image as a moderate and a relative absence of expected disapproval from Opposition parties played highly in Roh's decision to nominate(提名) her," a Blue House official said.

If confirmed, Han will take over from Lee Hae-chan, a five-term member of the National Assembly with the ruling Uri Party and a close friend of Roh. Lee quit over criticism for playing golf with businessmen on a public holiday while a railway strike caused transport chaos.

South Korean prime ministers are usually figureheads(傀儡) under strong presidents, although Roh gave Lee sweeping power on domestic policy.

Under South Korean law, parliament must hold a confirmation hearing within 15 days of receiving a presidential request and vote on the nomination within 20 days.

Han is the second woman in South Korea to be nominated to the post. The previous nominee, Chang Sang, under former President Kim Dae-jung, was rejected by parliament.

"Unlike some nominees for prime minister under previous presidents, Han will not take office in a preliminary capacity until parliamentary approval," the Blue House official said.

1. Which of the following is the best title?

- A. South Korean Prime Ministers
- B. South Korean Prime Minister Lee Hae-chan Step Down
- C. Woman lawmaker Han Named South Korean Prime Minister
- D. Han Myeong-sook, a Moderate

2. Han Myeong-sook can be described as "_____".

- A. powerful
- B. mild
- C. extreme
- D. veteran

3. We can learn from the news that _____.

- A. Han Myeong-sook is the first woman prime minister in South Korean history
- B. Chang Sang is the first woman in South Korea to be nominated to the prime minister
- C. South Korean prime ministers are often close friends of presidents
- D. women are equal to men in South Korea

4. The underlined word "quit" means "_____".

- A. nominated
- B. went away from a post
- C. took over a post
- D. hoped

【解题指导】 本文为一则新闻报道,报道了韩国女议员被提名为韩国总理的消息。新闻报道通常有比较固定的写作格式,如文首通常有报道的地点或时间。第一句话常常是新闻的导语,通过这句话我们可以了解新闻的大致内容和主题。多数新闻报道是记叙文,有时间、地点、人物、事件等要素。注意标题选择题的解题技巧。新

2006年高考考向把脉与押题



闻报道类标题选择题基本上可以从导语中找到解题的线索。

【答案解析】

1. C 主旨大意题。根据文章第一句话可知本文主要讲韩国女议员被提名为韩国总理。故 C 最佳。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第四段中的 moderate(温和的)可知 Han Myeong-sook 被认为是一个温和的人。故选 B。
3. B 细节理解题。根据第八段内容可知 Chang Sang 是韩国历史上第一个被提名为总理的女候选人。A 项不正确,因为 Han Myeong-sook 的提名目前还没有得到国会的批准。
4. B 词义猜测题。文中讲到韩国总统提名了一个新的总理,原来的总理应该是因为某种原因"离职"了。故 B 正确。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题 2】Lusiano Pavarotti showed his talent as "King of Hi-C" at the farewell(告别)concert in Beijing Capital Gymnasium on Dec. 10, 2005.

The concert in Beijing, following the one in Shanghai, completed his Worldwide Farewell Celebration Tour in China.

Some 20 years ago, Pavarotti paid his first visit to China. In 2001, Pavarotti joined hands with other two top tenors Placido Domingo and Jose Carreras to stage a performance in the Forbidden City to support Beijing's bidding for the 2008 Olympic Games.

Pavarotti decided to make his farewell tour performance at the beginning of this year. At each station of his tour, Pavarotti will perform 34 repertoire(曲目) marking the peak of his 44 years' singing career.

With his habit of doing charity, Pavarotti will auction(拍卖) a car presented to him by DF-NISSAN company to build a primary school for Chinese children in poor families.

Born in an ordinary family in 1935, Pavarotti showed his gift ever since he was a child. In 1955, he went to receive professional training on vocality, and scored his first prize in 1961. In 1972, he was entitled "King of Hi-C" for his marvelous talent in singing with high tone.

1. Lusiano Pavarotti was _____ years old when he gave his farewell concert in Beijing Capital Gymnasium.
A. 65 B. 70 C. 75 D. 60
2. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Pavarotti gave the farewell concert in Shanghai before the Beijing farewell concert.
B. In 2001, Pavarotti together with Placido Domingo and Jose Carreras staged a performance in the Forbidden City to help Beijing bid for the 2008 Olympic Games.
C. Pavarotti scored his first prize in 1961.
D. The Beijing concert completed his Worldwide Farewell Celebration Tour.
3. Which of the following adjectives can't be used to describe Pavarotti according to the passage?



- A. Sympathetic. B. Talented. C. Smart. D. Famous.

4. A tenor is _____.

- A. a singer with high tone B. an actor with humor and fun
C. an artist with strong passion D. a violinist with high skills

【解题指导】 本文为一则新闻报道,报道了世界男高音歌唱家 Pavarotti 在北京举办个人告别演唱音乐会的消息。要学会抓新闻的要点。新闻的第一段是导语,说明新闻的主要内容。第二段是对这场音乐会的介绍。第三、四、五段介绍了一些背景知识。最后一段是对 Pavarotti 的演唱生涯和所取得的成就的介绍。注意细节理解的解题方法。考生要从文段中获得所需的具体信息,可不必阅读整篇文章,而只需找出可能包含所需信息的段落,迅速划定关键词,然后重点阅读即可。

【答案解析】

1. B 推断题。根据 on Dec. 10, 2005 和 Born in an ordinary family in 1935 两处可知 Lusiano Pavarotti 在北京举办告别演唱会时,年龄为 70 岁。
2. D 细节理解题。在北京的告别演出只说明他在中国的告别演出的结束,并不意味着在全球的告别演出的结束。
3. C 推断题。根据短文可知 A(build a primary school for Chinese children in poor families) X his marvelous talent X In 1972, he was entitled "King of Hi-C" for his marvelous talent in singing with high tone. 是正确的, C 项内容在短文中没有提到。
4. A 词义猜测题。根据前面的 with other two top tenors 及 for his marvelous talent in singing with high tone 可知 tenor 指"男高音歌唱家"。



押题系列二 生态环保类

【押题依据】 研究一下近年的高考阅读理解题,我们可以看出,阅读题材的选择往往是和社会生活的热点问题息息相关的。随着地球气温的升高,人们生活环境的恶化,生态环境保护已越来越受到人们的重视。生态环境材料也会越来越多地出现在高考试题中。两篇文章所涉及到的两个环保话题"全球变暖"和"垃圾回收利用"是生态环保类文章在高考命题上的主打题材,不可不看。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题 1】 "Rising seas have forced 100 people on a Pacific island to move to higher ground in what may be the first example of a village formally displaced(搬迁) because of modern global warming," a U. N. report said on Monday.

With coconut palms on the coast already standing in water, inhabitants(居民) in the Lateu settlement(定居点) on Tegua island in Vanuatu moved about 600 yards(meters) inland.

"They could no longer live on the coast," Taito Nakalevu, a climate change expert at the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, said during a 189-nation conference in Montreal on ways to fight climate change.

So-called "king tides" has become stronger in recent years and made Lateu uninhabitable by flooding the village 4 to 5 times a year.



The U. N. Environment Programme (UNEP) said in a statement that the Lateu settlement has become one of , if not the first , to be formally moved out of harm 's way as a result of climate change.

The scientists said that seas could rise by almost 3 feet (a meter) by 2100 because of melting ice caps and warming linked to a build-up of heat-trapping gases given off by burning fuels in power plants , factories and cars.

Pacific Islanders are among those most at risk. Off Papua New Guinea , about 2 000 people on the Cantaret Islands are planning to move to nearby Bougainville island , four hours ' boat ride to the southwest.

Two uninhabited Kiribati islands , Tebua Tarawa and Abanuea , disappeared underwater in 1999.

1. The purpose of the 189-nation conference in Montreal is to ____.

- A. discuss how to settle the people of Lateu
- B. discuss how to deal with the global warming
- C. offer help to the Pacific Islanders
- D. find ways to control the pollution in the world

2. Bougainville island ____.

- A. is uninhabited
- B. has disappeared underwater
- C. is higher than the Cantaret Islands
- D. is four hours ' ride from the Cantaret Islands

3. The inhabitants in the Lateu settlement ____.

- A. had to move to higher ground in the same island
- B. had to move to another higher island
- C. are planning to move to nearby Bougainville island
- D. were forced to plant many coconut palms

4. Which of the following is the best title ?

- A. The global warming
- B. Two uninhabited islands
- C. Pacific Islanders most at risk
- D. Pacific Islanders move to escape global warming

【解题指导】 本文为记叙文 , 主要讲因为全球变暖引起海平面上升 , 太平洋一个小岛上的村庄被迫整体搬迁的故事。作者通过这样一个故事 , 说明人类对环境的破坏是多么的严重 , 告诫人们要保护环境 , 保护我们赖以生存的地球。本文具有新闻报道的特点 , 第一段为导语 , 然后详细叙述 , 接着分析造成这种现象的原因 , 最后列举更多的例子说明事态的严重性。理清短文的结构 , 理解作者的用意 , 有助于解题。

【答案解析】

1. B 细节理解题。根据 a 189-nation conference in Montreal on ways to fight climate change 可知这次会议主要是讨论怎样对付全球气候变暖的问题。其他均不正确。



2. C 推断题。根据 about 2 000 people on the Cantaret Islands are planning to move to nearby Bougainville island 可知 Bougainville island 应该高于 Cantaret Islands。
3. A 细节理解题。根据 to move to higher ground 和 inhabitants(居民) in the Lateu settlement(定居点) on Tegua island in Vanuatu moved about 600 yards (meters) inland 可知整个 Lateu 定居点往高的地方搬了 600 米 并没有搬到另一个岛上。
4. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段可知 本文主要讲因为全球气候变暖引起海平面上升 太平洋一个小岛上的村庄被迫整体搬迁。故 D 最佳。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题 2】

San Francisco , a leader in urban recycling , is preparing to enlist its canine(犬科动物的,尤指狗) population for a first in the United States : converting(转变) dog poop(粪便) into energy.

Norcal Waste Systems Inc. , the city 's largest garbage(rubbish) company , plans to test collection carts and biodegradable(可降解的) bags in a city-center park popular with dog walkers.

"A city study found that almost 4 percent of all the garbage picked up at San Francisco homes was from animal waste destined for the city 's landfills(垃圾掩埋场)," Norcal Waste spokesman Robert Reid said , "San Francisco has about 120 000 dogs."

"The city asked us to start thinking about a program to recycle the dog poop in order to cut back adding more waste in landfills ," Reid said.

Dog poop could be filled into a methane(沼气) digester , a device that uses bugs and microorganisms to break up the material and send out methane , which would be trapped and burned to power a turbine to make electricity or to heat homes.

"Dogs and cats in the United States produce about 10 million tons of waste a year ," Will Brinton , an environmental scientist and owner-director of Woods End Laboratories in Maine , said.

"As much as we love them , our pets leave a lot of manure(肥料) behind them in yards and on the street and that can be a major source of pollution of groundwater ," Brinton said.

"European cities such as Zurich , Frankfurt , Munich and Vienna are operating biomass programs to turn waste into gas ," he said.

San Francisco has run an aggressive program to recycle bottles , cans , paper and other trash and now diverts two-thirds of its garbage away from landfills.

The city 's goal is a 75 percent diversion by 2010 and zero new waste in landfills by 2020.

1. The following are advantages of recycling the dog poop mentioned in the passage except _____.

- A. reducing the pollution of underground water B. reducing the burden of the dog owner
C. cutting down waste in landfills D. providing energy

2. San Francisco has succeeded in recycling the following garbage except _____.

2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

Ability is a bowl made of gold , so it 's increasingly valuable.



- A. dog poop B. cans C. bottles D. paper
3. We can infer that _____.
 A. San Francisco is very famous for its pets
 B. San Francisco is very efficient in dealing with the waste
 C. San Francisco is very well-known in reusing the city waste in the U. S. A.
 D. San Francisco is an attractive coast city
4. The passage indicates that in more than a decade _____.
 A. no waste will be produced in San Francisco
 B. fewer waste landfills will be needed in San Francisco
 C. dogs will not be permitted to exist in San Francisco
 D. more tourists will be attracted in San Francisco

【解题指导】 本文为说明文,介绍了一种新的处理垃圾的方式。文中说到旧金山在城市垃圾的回收利用方面一直走在世界前列,最近又打算在其市内的“狗公民”身上大做环保文章。这是美国国内第一次尝试将狗粪转化为能源。短文第一段为全文的导语,细读这一段有助于我们了解文章的大意,然后短文介绍了“回收利用狗的排泄物”的背景知识,接着详细叙述了操作方法和原理,短文的最后又扩展开来,讲到了今后旧金山垃圾回收利用的目标。做题时要注意把握细节,准确掌握某些语句所包括的隐含信息。如第二题,题目问的是旧金山市已成功回收的废料种类。如果对现实和设想不加区别的话,就可能选错。

【答案解析】

1. B 细节理解题。短文中提到的回收狗粪的好处有:减少垃圾场处理垃圾的数量(cut back adding more waste in landfills),提供能量(to make electricity or to heat homes),减少对地下水的污染(... that can be a major source of pollution of groundwater),而B项没有提到。
2. A 细节理解题。根据倒数第二段可知现在能回收的垃圾中并没有包括狗粪,这个项目(回收狗粪)是目前的一种设想,还没有成为现实。
3. C 推断题。根据 San Francisco, a leader in urban recycling 可以得出结论:旧金山市在城市垃圾回收利用方面在美国是比较出名的。
4. B 推断题。根据文章最后一句话可知到2010年,该城市的垃圾转化率将达到75%,而到2020年,没有垃圾会再被送到垃圾掩埋场了。故可得出结论:垃圾掩埋场会越来越来少。



押题系列三 社会文化类

【押题依据】 反映社会,反映现实,反映时代是高考阅读选材的一个重要原则。据此我们可以有把握地推断:反映当今世界社会文化的阅读材料将成为今年高考的一个亮点。第一篇选取的话题颇为奇特,文中提到从《哈利·波特》出版之日起,事故发生率不断下降,从一个侧面说明了这部畅销书对美国青少年的影响之大。第二篇短文介绍了刚刚结束的都灵冬奥会上年龄最大的运动员。两篇文章时代感强,材料新颖,符合高考阅读理解选材的原则。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】 "An increase interest in reading among children is preventing them from suffering accidents ," British researchers say.

The researchers looked at the number of children attending casualty(看急诊) John Radcliffe Hospital in Oxford on Saturday ,21 June ,2003 and Saturday ,16 July ,2005 — the launch dates of the two most recent *Harry Potter* books ,*The Order of the Phoenix* and *The Half-Blood Prince*. They found that only 36 and 37 kids respectively needed treatment compared with an average of 67 children on "normal" weekends.

The doctors said while reading did keep children away from dangerous games ,it could lead to an increase in obesity. The authors of the study suggested that encouraging more book reading might be a useful way to prevent childhood accidents.

"It may be hypothesized(设想) that there is a place for a committee of safety conscious(意识) ,talented writers who could produce high quality books for the purpose of injury prevention ," they wrote in the *British Medical Journal*.

However they admitted there could be a downside to the strategy(策略) that seeks to turn active children into bookworms.

1. *The Half-Blood Prince* came out _____.

- A. on 16 July ,2005
- B. three years after *The Order of the Phoenix*
- C. on 21 June ,2003
- D. on Monday

2. The underlined word "downside" means _____.

- A. an advantageous aspect
- B a disadvantageous aspect
- C. short cut
- D. good way

3. Reading more books may contribute to _____.

- A. an increase of the accident
- B. the physical development among the children
- C. the weight problem among the children
- D. the reduction of the mental function among the readers

4. We can infer that _____.

- A. *Harry Potter* books are popular with children
- B. the doctors are the most concerned about the children 's obesity
- C. more and more children will become bookworms
- D. few accidents will happen to the children in the future

【解题指导】 本文为说明文 ,短文提出了一个有趣的观点 :孩子阅读兴趣的增加可减少伤亡事故的发生。作者采用了演绎法来安排写作顺序。首先提出观点 ,然后叙述细节 ,用具体的事例来说明和支撑这个观点。最后作者提出了一个假设 :可以请一些有才能的作家写一些高质量的书 ,这样可有效防止青少年伤亡事故的发生。大家在解题时应抓住本文的中心 ,快速而准确地捕捉特定细节。

【答案解析】

1. A 细节理解题。根据第二段的内容可知。

2. B 词义猜测题。根据 However 可判断"让孩子们多读书来防止事故的发生"的策略也有"不利的一面"。
3. C 细节理解题。根据 while reading did keep children away from dangerous games, it could lead to an increase in obesity. 可知答案。
4. A 推断题。根据 They found that only 36 and 37 kids respectively needed treatment compared with an average of 67 children on "normal" weekends. 可知《哈利·波特》出版之时,很多孩子呆在家里看书,发生的事故也就少了,故这些书很受孩子们的欢迎。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】 When Scott Baird steps on the curling rink(冰壶滑冰场), next week he will become the oldest Winter Olympian in the history of the Games.

Aged 54 and 282 days, the white-haired curler from Minnesota will beat the previous record set by Briton James Coates who in the 1948 Winter Games at the age of 53 and 328 days competed in the skeleton(俯式冰橇) finishing seventh.

"I am the oldest member of the U. S. men's curling team and that is exactly one of the reasons I love curling," a smiling Baird told Reuters(路透社) on Sunday ahead of the start of the Turin(都灵) Olympics, his first. "Curling is like golf, it's a lifetime sport."

Baird is from Bemidji, Minnesota, which prides itself as the curling capital of the U. S. and has another four of its citizens on the men's and women's Olympic teams.

He said while he taught the younger players a thing or two about the sport, he was also picking up a lot from them. "The game is always evolving and I am still learning from watching them play," Baird said. "The strategy(策略) is constantly evolving."

As for the team's chances of a medal, Baird said if they played well they could surprise everyone. "We are hopeful if we play to the top of our game. If we can be consistent we will have good results," he said. The team, including Baird, finished sixth at the 2005 world championships which were won by Canada. Scotland, competing in the Turin Olympics for Britain, was second and Germany third.

Despite his veteran status, Baird is not considering putting an end to his curling career.

"I want to keep going. At least for another decade or two," he said with a smile. "At least at club level."

- Which of the following is true of Bemidji, Minnesota?
 - Four players from Bemidji, Minnesota will take part in the Turin Olympics.
 - Bemidji is well-known for the golf sports.
 - Bemidji, Minnesota lies in the north of the USA.
 - James Coates came from Bemidji, Minnesota.
- The underlined words "picking up" mean _____.
 - lifting up
 - receiving
 - letting sb. into a car
 - learning
- We can infer that _____.

- A. even if you are very old , you can still compete in golf
 B. a basketball player can compete in the event at an old age
 C. this is the second time that Scott Baird has taken part in the Winter Olympics
 D. Canada won the 2005 world curling championships
4. Scott Baird _____.
 A. is older than James Coates
 B. is considering ending his curling career after the Turin(都灵) Olympics
 C. is confident that he can still compete in the curling sports for another ten or twenty years
 D. has become the oldest Summer Olympian in the history of the Games

【解题指导】 本文为记叙文 , 讲述了都灵冬奥会年龄最大的冰壶运动员 Baird。短文开门见山提出了主题 Scott Baird 将成为冬奥会历史上年龄最大的运动员。第二段用具体的数据说明主题。第三段引用 Baird 的话说明他喜欢冰壶运动的原因。最后几段从细节上介绍 Baird 和美国冰壶队。注意词义猜测题的解题方法 , 可采用对比法 , 即通过寻找文中相互对比、相互对照的线索来确定单词意义。

【答案解析】

1. C 推断题。根据 Baird is from Bemidji , Minnesota , which prides itself as the curling capital of the U. S. 可知明尼苏达州的伯米吉市被称为美国冰壶运动之城 , 按常识判断 , 冰壶运动在寒冷的北方比较流行 , 故 C 项正确。
2. D 词义猜测题。根据后面的一句话 I am still learning from watching them play , 可知 picking up 在此是“(偶尔) 学到”的意思。
3. A 推断题。根据 Curling is like golf , it 's a lifetime sport 可知高尔夫球和冰壶运动都是可以终身从事的竞技运动 , 不受年龄的限制 , 故 A 项正确。D 项是已知的事实 , 不能作为推断的结论 , 故不能选。
4. C 细节理解题。根据 I want to keep going. At least for another decade or two 可知 Scott Baird 认为自己在今后一、二十年的时间里还可以从事冰壶运动。A 项不正确 , 因为这是他们参加比赛时的年龄 , 并不是现在的年龄。



押题系列四 人物传记类

【押题依据】 人物传记类阅读短文通常以介绍某人和其相关事迹为主。下面两篇阅读短文在选材上都符合这一点。第一篇介绍了刚刚离奇死亡的南斯拉夫前领导人米洛舍维奇 , 第二篇介绍了美国最年轻的市长的一些事迹。此类试题主要考查学生对文章特定细节的理解能力及对主旨大意的推断和判断能力。体现了高考命题的多样性原则。

押中指数 ★★★★★

【押题 1】 Former Yugoslav leader Slobodan Milosevic was found dead on March 11 , 2006 in his cell at the Hague-based International Criminal Tribunal (特别法庭) for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY). The 64-year-old man had been on trial there since

The heavier is the load , the deeper is the footprint.



February 2002.

Born in provincial Pozarevac in 1941, Milosevic was the second son of a priest and a school teacher. His father and mother both committed suicide while he was a young adult.

The young Milosevic was "untypical". "He was not interested in sports, and used to come to school dressed in the old-fashioned way — white shirt and tie," one of his old friends said.

Indeed that is exactly what he might have become, had he not married his school sweetheart Mirjana Markovic. The woman, known as Mira, was widely believed to be his driving force. She once said she could imagine him as leader of Yugoslavia.

At university and beyond Milosevic did well. He worked for various firms and was a communist party member. By 1986 Milosevic was head of Serbia's Central Committee. But still he had not yet really been noticed. For most people, he was just another boring official.

It was Kosovo that gave him his chance. As an autonomous province of Serbia, Kosovo was home to an Albanian majority and a Serbian minority. In 1989, Milosevic was sent there to calm fears of Serbians who felt they were discriminated (歧视) against. But instead he played the nationalist card and became their champion.

In so doing, Milosevic changed into a ruthless (无情的) and determined man who sensed that real power was within his grasp.

He was elected Serbian president in 1990. In 1997, he became president of Yugoslavia.

The rest of the story is well-known: Milosevic's nationalist card caused Yugoslavia's other ethnic groups — Croat, Bosnian and Muslims — to fight for their own rights, power and lands. Yugoslavia broke up when four of the six republics declared independence in 1991. War started and lasted for years and millions died. Then Western countries intervened. NATO bombed Yugoslavia, and Milosevic eventually stepped down as state leader in 2000.

Soon after this, Serbia's new government, led by Zoran Djindjic, arrested him and sent him to face justice at the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal in the Hague.

- When Milosevic was a young man, _____.
 - his parents died
 - he worked on a farm
 - he was elected head of Serbia's Central Committee
 - he worked as a school teacher
- In the opinion of the writer, Milosevic _____.
 - was a warm-hearted leader
 - was a wise president
 - was responsible for the break-up of the former Yugoslavia
 - was innocent
- Which of the following is the correct order of events?
 - NATO bombed Yugoslavia.
 - Yugoslavia broke up.
 - Milosevic was sent to Kosovo.

d. Milosevic was arrested and sent to face justice at the Yugoslav war crimes tribunal in the Hague.

e. He was elected Serbian president.

A. cebad

B. cabed

C. abcde

D. baced

4. Which of the following is the best title?

A. Milosevic's political life

B. Former Yugoslavia

C. A national hero

D. Milosevic died while on trial

【解题指导】 本文为记叙文,报道了南斯拉夫前领导人米洛舍维奇突然死亡的消息。文章采用“倒叙”的写作方法,首先讲到米洛舍维奇在狱中离奇死亡,然后按时间顺序叙述了米洛舍维奇的童年和从政生涯。考生应该注意细节排序题的解题技巧,可采用首尾定位法作答。

【答案解析】

1. A 细节理解题。根据 His father and mother both committed suicide while he was a young adult 可知,当他还很年轻的时候,他的父母就自杀了。

2. C 推断题。由最后一段的内容可知,作者认为米洛舍维奇应对前南斯拉夫的解体负责。

3. A 细节理解题。比较这些事件发生的时间便可得出答案。

4. D 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段内容作答。A 项只是文中涉及的一个方面,B、C 项都不正确。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】 The new mayor of Hillsdale, Michigan, is a man of the people, ready to listen to their every concern, but only until 6 pm. Then he has to do his homework.

The local election was a victory for Michael Sessions, who emerged as the country's youngest mayor at the age of 18.

Mr. Sessions, who was too young to drink in his own town, won by just two votes after a recount(重新统计). By 670 votes to 668, he beat the sitting mayor, who was 51.

He was too young to stand by the spring deadline(最后期限) for registration, so after he turned 18 he entered as a write-in candidate — meaning voters had to remember his name and add it to the ballot(选票) by hand in order to support him.

He started by winning the support of a powerful interest group, the Hillsdale firefighters' union. The union has a membership of three, but it has a great influence in the town. Before supporting Mr. Sessions, its president, Kevin Pauken, called his teachers to check on his personal information. "We didn't believe him at first because of his age, but he really impressed us with his openness and his energy," Mr. Pauken told reporters.

To help get his name known, Mr. Sessions raised \$700 by selling apples over the summer and spent it on posters and advertisements which were handed out around Hillsdale's lawns by election day.

His month-long campaign involved going door to door, explaining his vision of the town's future in the kitchens of his initially sceptical neighbours.

Common sense is usually lack of imagination, and imagination is usually lack of common sense.



"They 'd look at me , and say , ' How old are you ? How much experience do you have ? ' And I say ; I 'm still in high school ' , " he recalled.

1. Michael Sessions _____.
A. has to do his homework after 6 pm B. is not old enough to drive
C. won 668 votes in the local election D. is still a college school student
2. Michael Sessions ' name had to be added to the ballot instead of being printed on the ballot , because _____.
A. the election workers forgot to print his name
B. he was not old enough to register for the election in the spring
C. he intended to have a surprising result
D. he wanted the voters to remember his name by writing it
3. We can infer that _____.
A. Michael Sessions is an independent
B. the Hillsdale firefighters ' union played an important part in Michael Sessions ' winning in the election
C. Michael Sessions comes from a rich family
D. Michael Sessions was supported by the voters at first
4. Which of the following is the best title ?
A. Michael Sessions , a young mayor
B. How did Michael Sessions win the election ?
C. An 18-year-old student elected the youngest mayor in the U. S. A.
D. A victory for Michael Sessions

【解题指导】 本文为记叙文 , 讲述的是美国最年轻的市长。作者首先讲到了他当选时还是一个学生 , 刚满 18 岁 , 然后讲到了选举中的一些细节 , 如选举票数 , 他是如何成为候选人的 , 他是怎样获得选民支持的等。人物传记类阅读短文通常以叙述某个人物的生平事迹、奇闻轶事、生活背景、成长或奋斗历程等为主。其特点是以时间的先后或事情的发展顺序为主线 , 脉络清晰 , 可读性较强。因此在做这类阅读题时应抓住时间线索来获取有关信息。

【答案解析】

1. A 细节理解题。根据 but only until 6 pm. Then he has to do his homework 可知 , A 项是正确的。
2. B 细节理解题。根据第四段的内容可知 , 当春天选举注册时 , 他还达不到法定的年龄。
3. B 推断题。根据第五段的前两句话可知 , 希尔斯代尔市消防员联盟的支持对他获得市长职位起了很重要的作用。
4. C 主旨大意题。根据第二段内容可知本文主要讲 18 岁的高中生当选美国最年轻的市长。C 项具有概括性和醒目性 , 故为最佳答案。



押题系列五 轶闻趣事类

【押题依据】 轶闻趣事类阅读短文在选材方面注意标新立异 , 通常以 " 另类 "



的事物为描写对象。以下的两个故事极具代表性。第一个故事讲一个美国人用电脑专用术语给儿子取名,第二个故事讲喝俄罗斯著名的伏特加烈性酒使大象保持良好的表演状态,选材可谓“新、奇、妙”。两文在命题上突出对学生判断推理能力的考查。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】 A proud father has named his son after a computer software term.

Jon Blake Cusack, from Moccogam, told the local newspapers that the US traditional way of adding "Junior" or "II" after a boy's name was too common.

So, when his son was born last week, he decided on the name Jon Blake Cusack 2.0, as if he were a software upgraded.

Mr. Cusack admitted that it took months to persuade his wife, Jamie, to accept the idea.

Mrs. Cusack said she asked several friends whether they could accept this name or not.

All the men she asked felt the name was "cool". However, her women friends did not think so. "I think the women end up liking it," she said.

Mr. Cusack told the local newspapers that he got the idea from a film called *The Legend of 1900*, in which an abandoned baby was given the name 1900 to remember the year of its birth.

"I think if they can do it, why can't we?" he said.

After little Jon Version 2.0 was born, Mr. Cusack even sent a celebratory e-mail to his friends designed to look as though he and his wife had created a new software.

"I wrote things like there are a lot of new features from Version 1.0 with additional features from Jamie," he said. And he has already planned for his son's future. "If he has a child, he could name it 3.0," he said.

1. From the passage we know that "Jon Blake Cusack 2.0" _____.

- A. shows the US traditional way of baby naming
- B. is also the name of a computer
- C. has the same meaning as "Jon Blake Cusack Junior"
- D. tells something about the hope the father places on his baby

2. What do the names of "1900" and "Jon Version 2.0" have in common?

- A. They are both connected with computer.
- B. They are both untraditional.
- C. They both tell about the births.
- D. They are to be equally popular.

3. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Mrs. Cusack didn't agree to name her son after a computer software term at the very beginning.
- B. All Mrs. Cusack's friends support their idea.
- C. If Mr. Cusack has a second child, he could name it "Jon Version 3.0".
- D. The name "1900" is also a computer software term.

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Egotist is a man who thinks first of himself and then thinks of himself second.



4. What does "Version 1.0" refer to in the last paragraph ?
- A. A computer software B. Mr. Cusack
C. Mr. Cusack and his wife D. Mr. Cusack's grandson

【解题指导】 本文为记叙文,讲述的是一对美国夫妇用电脑软件专用术语给自己刚出生的儿子取名。他们借鉴了电脑软件升级版本的取名方法,在姓名后面加上2.0。这种取名法可谓一绝。本文首句为主题句,作者采用了“倒叙”的写作方法,首先讲到 Jon Blake Cusack 是怎样给儿子取名的,然后讲述了名字的由来。

【答案解析】

1. C 推断题。根据 the US traditional way of adding "Junior" or " II "可知美国传统的给儿子取名的方法是在父亲姓名后面加上" Junior" 或 " II " ,而 Cusack 给儿子取名 Jon Blake Cusack 2.0 是在自己的姓名后面加上 2.0 ,类似于同一个软件的升级(第二代)版本。故两者表示的是相同的意思。
2. B 推断题。根据常识判断 ,这两种取名方法都是反传统的。
3. A 细节理解题。根据 Mr. Cusack admitted that it took months to persuade his wife , Jamie , to accept the idea 可知 ,Cusack 的妻子开始是不同意给自己的儿子这样取名的。
4. B 细节理解题。Cusack 给儿子取名为 Jon Blake Cusack 2.0 ,而且说如果儿子有了儿子之后可取名为 Jon Blake Cusack 3.0 ,故 Version 1.0(版本 1)指的是他自己。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】 The Moscow Circus(马戏团) used vodka(伏特加) — plenty of it — to keep two Indian elephants warm while they were performing in cold Mongolia.

As the circus prepared for a week-long program in Mongolia's capital Ulan Bator, they faced a difficult problem — how to keep the two tropical elephants happy in one of the world's coldest environments. They found a very Russian solution.

"When the elephants arrived , we gave them three liters of vodka each to keep warm ," a Mongolian organizer said.

The temperature in Mongolia regularly falls to minus 30 degrees Celsius (minus 22 degrees Fahrenheit) or lower during the winter months.

"The elephants , shipped by truck from Russia , have posed major logistical problems for the organizers , " the paper said.

Mongolia's State Circus, which provided the venue(表演场地) for the twice-daily shows, did not have a pen(围栏) big enough for the elephants, and finally, its horse pens had to be altered(改装) into make-shift elephant accommodation.

The elephants also had to be fed 50 kilograms of vegetables ,30 kilograms of fruit and 20 kilograms of bread and honey every day.

1. We can infer that the two Indian elephants _____.
- A. were not used to the freezing cold weather in Mongolia
- B. were born in Mongolia

- C. were fond of wine
D. were very stubborn
2. The organizer faced the following problems EXCEPT that _____.
A. the pen for the elephants was too small
B. they didn't find the venue for the shows
C. the cold weather greatly affected the elephant performance
D. the elephants needed much food
3. The two elephants may be in the possession of _____.
A. Mongolia's State Circus B. an Indian zoo
C. the Moscow Circus D. Ulan Bator Zoo
4. Which of the following is the best title?
A. Welcome to the elephant show!
B. Chilly Mongolia Winter
C. An interesting elephant show
D. The Moscow Circus used vodka to keep elephants warm

【解题指导】 本文为记叙文,讲述了一个有趣的故事。为了给在寒冷的蒙古表演节目的两头印度大象御寒,莫斯科马戏团想尽办法,最后给它们"灌"下不少伏特加烈性酒。幽默故事类阅读短文通常有一两道推理题。它要求考生能够根据故事情节的展开、发展、结局进行合理的推断。

【答案解析】

1. A 推断题。根据 The Moscow Circus(马戏团) used vodka(伏特加) — plenty of it — to keep two Indian elephants warm while they were performing in cold Mongolia 可推断,这两头大象不适应蒙古的寒冷天气。
2. B 细节理解题。由 did not have a pen(围栏) big enough for the elephants, how to keep the two tropical elephants happy in one of the world's coldest environments 及 The elephants also had to be fed 50 kilograms of vegetables, 30 kilograms of fruit and 20 kilograms of bread and honey every day 可知, A、C 和 D 三项都是主办方面临的问题。
3. C 推断题。根据 The Moscow Circus(马戏团) used vodka, The elephants, shipped by truck from Russia 等处可断定这两头大象属于莫斯科马戏团。
4. D 主旨大意题。根据主题句 The Moscow Circus(马戏团) used vodka(伏特加) — plenty of it — to keep two Indian elephants warm while they were performing in cold Mongolia 可知,本文主要讲的是为了给在寒冷的蒙古表演节目的两头印度大象御寒,莫斯科马戏团想尽办法,最后给它们"灌"下不少伏特加烈性酒。故 D 最佳。



押题系列六 说理议论类

【押题依据】 议论文有三要素:论点、论据和论证。其目的在于探讨一个观点,说明一个问题,表明一种态度,或宣传一种思想。高考试题重点考查学生对论点、论

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据和句子结构的把握能力。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】 The words "winner" and "loser" have many meanings. When we refer to a person as a winner, we don't mean one who makes someone else lose. To us, a winner is one who responds by being credible(可信的), trustworthy and genuine both as an individual and as a member of a society.

Winners don't need to hide behind a mask; rather, they are themselves and as such do not use their energy putting on a performance, maintaining pretence, and controlling others.

Winners are not afraid to do their own thinking and to use their own knowledge. They can separate facts from opinion and don't pretend to have all the answers. They listen to others, evaluate what they say, but come to their own conclusions.

Winners do not play "helpless", nor do they play the blaming game. Instead, they are responsible for what they do. Winners are their own bosses.

A winner's timing is right. Winners respond appropriately to the situation. Their responses are related to the message sent and preserve(保持) the significance, worth and dignity of the people involved. Winners know that for everything there is a season and for every activity a time.

Although winners can freely enjoy themselves, they can also postpone enjoyment, can discipline themselves in the present to increase their enjoyment in the future. Winners do not get their security by controlling others.

A winner cares about the world and its peoples. A winner is not isolated(孤立的) from the general problems of society, but is concerned, and committed to improving the quality of life. Even in the face of national and international disasters, a winner's self-image is not one of a powerless individual. A winner works to make the world a better place.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. What makes a winner? B. Winners should be genuine.
C. What is the best quality? D. Why do some people lose?

2. Which of the following is the topic sentence of the last paragraph?

- A. A winner works to make the world a better place.
B. A winner cares about the world and its peoples.
C. A winner is not isolated from the general problems of society.
D. A winner's self-image is not one of a powerless individual.

3. A winner should _____.

- A. have a strong desire to control others
B. devote his life to a concept(概念) of what he imagines he should be
C. stick to his own opinion no matter what other people say
D. not first blame others for the mistakes

4. Which of the following can't be used to describe a winner?

- A. Considerate. B. Genuine(真实的).
C. Timely. D. Trustworthy.

【解题指导】 本文为论说文, 主要讲什么样的品质造就赢者。作者首先提出了自己的观点: To us, a winner is one who responds by being credible, trustworthy and genuine both as an individual and as a member of a society(赢者作为个人和社会的一分子是可信的, 值得信赖的, 真实的) 然后从六个层面进行论述。第二段讲赢者不应该戴假面具; 第三段讲赢者要独立思考; 第四段讲赢者要敢于承担责任; 第五段讲赢者要善于把握时机; 第六段讲赢者要享受在后; 最后一段讲赢者要关心世界和世界各民族。考生应注意文章的写作手法: 一般来说, 每一段的第一句都是段落主题句。把握段落主题, 理清文章结构是解答此类试题的关键。

【答案解析】

1. A 主旨大意题。本文主要讲赢者应具备什么样的品质, 故选 A。
2. B 主旨大意题。考查学生对作者使用的写作手法的把握能力。实际上每一段的第一句(除第一段外) 均为段落主题句, 故 B 项是正确的。本段主要讲赢者要关心这个世界和世界各民族。
3. D 细节理解题。根据 Winners do not play "helpless", nor do they play the blaming game 可知赢者既不应该故作无助, 又不应该怨天尤人, 而要对自己的所作所为承担责任。故 D 项是正确的。
4. C 细节理解题。注意 timely 是 "及时的" 的意思, 而 timing 是 "掌握时机" 的意思。其他各项都有提及。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题 2】 "Finagle(欺骗) factor" does exist in science. Finagle is not a word that most people associate with science. One reason is that the image of the scientist is of one who always collects data in an impartial(不偏不倚的) search for truth. But scientists have long admitted the existence of a "finagle factor" — a tendency by many scientists to give a helpful change to the data to acquire desired results. The latest "finagle factor" in action comes from Stephen Jay Gould, a Harvard biologist, who has examined the important 19th century work of Dr. Samuel George Morton. Morton was famous in his time for analyzing the brain sizes of the skulls as a measure of intelligence. He concluded that whites had the largest brains, that the brains of Indians and Blacks were smaller, and therefore, that whites constituted(构成) a superior race.

Gould went back to Morton's original data and concluded that the results were an example of the finagle at work. He found that Morton's "discovery" was made by leaving out embarrassing data, using incorrect procedures, making simple arithmetical mistakes (always in his favour) and changing his criteria(标准), always in favour of his argument. Morton has been thoroughly discredited(使丧失信誉) by now and scientists do not believe that brain size reflects intelligence.

But Gould went on to say Morton's story is only an example of a common problem in

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scientific work. Some of the leading figures in science are believed to have used the "finagle factor". Gould says that Isaac Newton fudged(胡乱编造) out to support at least three central statements that he could not prove. And so did Claudius Ptolemy, a Greek scientist, whose master work, *Almagest*, summed up the case for a solar system that had the earth as its center. Recent studies indicate that Ptolemy either faked(伪造) some key data or resorted heavily to the "finagle factor".

All this is important because the "finagle factor" is still at work. For example, in the artificial sweetener(人造甜味剂) argument, it is said that all the studies sponsored(资助) by the sugar industry find that the artificial sweetener is unsafe, while all the studies sponsored by the diet food industry find nothing wrong with it.

- What is the leading argument of the passage?
 - Great as Isaac Newton, he had some shortcomings.
 - The artificial sweetener controversy(争论).
 - There is a "finagle factor" in science.
 - Dark Holes in science.
- Dr. Samuel George Morton used the following ways to acquire desired results EXCEPT _____.
 - excluding unfavorable data
 - using improper processes
 - using different standard
 - using incorrect samples
- We can infer that Claudius Ptolemy was a / an _____.
 - astronomer
 - artist
 - physicist
 - biologist
- The writer uses the case of the artificial sweetener argument to show _____.
 - scientific results are confused
 - the artificial sweetener is beneficial to man
 - some scientific results are badly influenced by the economic interest
 - scientific results are not credible(可信的)

【解题指导】 本文为议论文,论证了“科学也存在欺骗因素”这一论点。作者开门见山,首先提出了论点,然后采用例证法进行论证。作者重点讲述了生物学家 Samuel George Morton 作假的例子,然后又举了知名科学家牛顿、托勒密的例子,最后提到了人造甜味素争议案例。作者从多种角度进行论证,有一般科学家,也有知名科学家,有过去的论据,也有现在的论据,说理充分,逻辑严谨,环环相扣,步步深入,具有极强的说服力。

【答案解析】

- C 主旨大意题。根据主题句“Finagle(欺骗) factor” does exist in science 可知,本文的论点是“科学也存在欺骗因素”。
- D 文中讲到了 Samuel George Morton 作假的方法有: leaving out embarrassing data (去掉令人难堪的数据); using incorrect procedures(使用不正确的程序); changing his criteria(改变标准)。而 D 项(使用不正确的标本)没有提到。
- A 推断题。根据 Claudius Ptolemy... summed up the case for a solar system that had the earth as its center 可知托勒密推断出地球是太阳系的中心,据此可以判断他

是位天文学家。

4. C 推断题。作者最后引用了人造甜味素争议案例。文中说制糖业资助的研究都发现人造甜味素是不安全的,而食品业资助的研究却都发现人造甜味素没有任何问题。这表明:有些研究结果往往因为受到经济利益的驱动而不能真实地反映客观事实。



押题系列七 科普知识类

【押题依据】 科普知识类短文所选内容一般都是高考最热门的题材,而"健康问题"又是最受青睐的话题。我们选取的两篇阅读都与"健康"有关。此类短文题材新颖,内容贴近生活。本系列选取的两个短文主题就有很强的现实意义。第一篇讲"抽烟和喝酒影响智力",第二篇讲"手机和呼机的使用使人们疲于奔命,严重影响了家庭生活"。两篇短文在命题方面既注重对细节的理解能力的考查,又注意对推理判断能力的考查。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】 "The poorer mental function seen among alcoholics(嗜酒成瘾者), many of whom also regularly smoke cigarettes, may be partially due to the long-term effects of nicotine," new research suggests.

"People who are also smokers are at a much higher risk," Dr. Jennifer M. Glass, of the University of Michigan's Addiction Research Center, said in her study, "cigarette smoking is negatively related to IQ and thinking."

This finding may seem counter-intuitive(反直觉的) since many smokers tend to feel more alert and focused(精力集中的) after smoking. Indeed, research shows that improved mental functioning is one of the immediate effects of nicotine exposure. Chronic smoking, however, is known to have the opposite effect.

Studies show that up to 87 percent of alcoholics smoke cigarettes. Yet, few studies have looked into cigarette smoking as a factor that might explain the cognitive deficits(意识缺陷) reported among alcoholics. To investigate that association, Glass and her colleagues examined brain function among 172 men from the same community, including 103 men who abused alcohol.

The team found that men with higher scores(分数) on the Lifetime Alcohol Problems Scale(LAPS) and those who reported a higher number of pack-years(吸烟年包数) of smoking both had lower IQ scores.

"Thus, though smoking did not account for all of the decreased neuro-cognitive functioning(神经系统识别功能) observed among the alcohol abusers(滥用者), it did seem to account for some of the effects," the report indicates.

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- Glass and her colleagues examined brain function among 172 men from the same community in order to _____.
A. help people to give up smoking
B. why cigarette smoking can lead to physical diseases
C. investigate the association between cigarette smoking and alcohol drinking
D. look into the connection between the poorer mental function and cigarette smoking among alcoholics
- The underlined word "Chronic" means _____.
A. Short-term B. Long-term C. Heavy D. Light
- According to the new study, the lower IQ scores among alcoholics are caused in a way by _____.
A. nicotine B. alcohol C. wine D. physical deficits
- _____ will have a greater chance of suffering from the poorer mental function.
A. Heavy smokers B. Alcoholics who are also smokers
C. Alcoholics D. Drivers who are also alcoholics

【解题指导】 本文为说明文,文章介绍了一项最新的研究结果:抽烟和喝酒影响一个人的智力。文章首先提出一个科学结论,然后再通过试验结果等内容进行说明。注意词义猜测题可利用对比法来解答。

【答案解析】

- D 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句可知,格拉斯和她的同事们研究来自同一社区的172名男性的大脑机能是为了了解"酒鬼"抽烟和意识缺陷之间的关系。
- B 词义猜测题。however表明前后存在对比关系。前面提到 immediate effects(短期效应)相对应的,后面应当是"长期的(抽烟)"的意思了。
- A 细节理解题。根据文章第一段可知,嗜酒成瘾者智商较低的部分原因是尼古丁的长期作用。
- B 细节理解题。根据 People who are also smokers are at a much higher risk 可知,嗜酒成瘾者同时又是烟鬼的话,所受的智力影响是最大的。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】 "The round-the-clock availability(待命状态) that cell phones and pagers(呼机) have brought to people's lives may have a bad effect on family life," a new study suggests.

The study, which followed more than 1,300 adults over 2 years, found that those who often used mobile phones or pagers throughout the study period were more likely to report negative "spillover(挤占效应)" between work and home life — and, in turn, less satisfaction with their family life.

Spillover essentially means that the line between work and home begins to blur(模糊)

不清)。"Work life may invade home life — when a parent is taking job-related calls at home , for instance — or household issues (家务事) may start to take up work time. In the latter situation , a child may call mom at work , telling her microwave exploded ," explained Noelle Chesley , an assistant professor of sociology(社会学) at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee and the author of the study.

"The problem with cell phones and pagers seems to be that they are allowing for ever more spillover between work and home ," according to Chesley 's findings , published in the *Journal of Marriage and Family*.

This may be especially true for working women , the study found. Among men , consistent use of mobile phones and pagers seemed to allow more work issues to creep into family time. But for women , the spillover tended to go in both directions — being "connected" meant that work cut into home time , and family issues invade work life.

"But there may be ways to deal with the spillover ," according to Chesley. "Employers ," she said , "could stop the practice of calling employees after-hours to make sure their expectations are reasonable. For their part , employees could decide that their cell phones and pagers go off during designated(规定的) family time ," Chesley said.

1. According to the passage the problem caused by the cell phones and pagers in the daily life is that _____.

- A. they result in the stressful personal relationship
- B. they keep the employees available day and night
- C. they result in serious mental diseases among the users
- D. they disturb the natural balance

2. Which of the following is true of the study ?

- A. The study kept track of more than 1 300 teenagers.
- B. The study lasted more than 2 years.
- C. The subjects of the study were only mobile phone users.
- D. The findings of the study were published in the *Journal of Life and Family*.

3. For male employees , the spillover tended to _____.

- A. go in one direction
- B. go in both directions
- C. go in all directions
- D. go in no directions

4. In the passage , _____ ways are put forwards to deal with the spillover.

- A. four
- B. three
- C. two
- D. no

【解题指导】 本文为说明文 ,文章主要介绍"挤占效应"(手机和呼机的使用使人们处于全天候待命状态 ,这严重影响了人们的家庭生活)。注意英语说明文的写作方法 ,通常情况下主题句为文章首句。本文第一句就介绍了文章的主题 ;第二段是对主题句的进一步阐释 ;第三和第四段用具体事例来说明"工作和家庭生活相互侵占 ,而手机和呼机的使用加重了这种侵占问题的严重性" ;第五段讲到了"挤占效应"在

男女从业人员身上的不同表现,最后提出了解决问题的方法。

【答案解析】

1. B 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段可知,本文主要讲的是"手机和呼机的使用让人们处于全天候的待命状态,这严重影响了人们的家庭生活"。
2. B 细节理解题。根据 The study, which followed more than 1,300 adults over 2 years 可知,这项研究持续了两年多,故 B 项是正确的。其余选项在细节上都存在错误。
3. A 推断题。根据 Among men, consistent use of mobile phones and pagers seemed to allow more work issues to creep into family time 可知,对于男性从业人员来说,"挤占效应"通常是单向的,即工作上的事情侵占家庭时间。
4. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段可知,文中提出了两种方法来解决"挤占效应"问题:一是公司老板不要在下班后给雇员打电话;二是雇员在下班后关掉手机和呼机,尽情享受家庭生活。



押题系列八 应用广告类

【押题依据】 应用广告类短文阅读是近几年高考的热门题目。它有两个明显特点:一是选择一些宣传册作为自己命题的原始材料;二是把主题类似的广告放在一起作为一篇文章来命题。在第一则广告中,作者把三本最畅销的英国小说的简介放在一起命题。第二则广告选取的是香港迪斯尼公园的一个宣传材料。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题 1】

The Take

By Martina Cole

Hardcover; 448 pages

Publisher: Headline Book Publishing Ltd

ISBN: 0747269718

Price: £ 85

Jackie Jackson, who lives in Essex, UK, is preparing a party. Friends and family gather for the party to welcome her husband Freddie home.

But it's not your typical welcome back event. After six years in prison, Freddie thinks he is the Essex equivalent to the Godfather. And he's going to make sure everyone knows it.

Lovers and Players

By Jackie Collins

Hardcover ;512 pages

Publisher : Simon & Schuster

ISBN : 0743268024

Price : £ 97

Amy is a pretty young New York heiress(女继承人). She is engaged to an older man — Max Diamond , a powerful real estate tycoon(大亨).

At the party before the wedding , she runs into Jett , Max 's younger half-brother. Jett is just back from Italy , where he is a successful model. They have no idea who each other are. One night of romance leads to big complications.

Angels and Demons

By Dan Brown

Hardcover /668 pages

Publisher : Random House

ISBN : 037543318

Price : £ 128

Robert Langdon , the hero of the best selling history thriller *Da Vinci Code* , makes his original appearance in *Angels and Demons*. In this book , Langdon tries to solve the mystery of a centuries-old underground organization and save the Vatican from a bomb.

- Max and Jett _____.
A. are twins
B. share one common parent
C. are classmates
D. are models
- Which book is the thickest ?
A. *The Take*.
B. *Lovers and Players*.
C. *Da Vinci Code*.
D. *Angels and Demons*.
- You can find the above passage in column " _____ " in the newspaper.
A. Best-Selling UK Fictions
B. Best-Selling US Essays
C. Best-Selling French Fictions
D. Best-Selling Romantic Love Stories
- It is possible that *Da Vinci Code* was written by _____.
A. Jackie Collins B. J. K. Rowling C. Dan Brown D. Martina Cole

【解题指导】 本文为一则广告,介绍了三本最畅销的英国小说。广告涉及书名、作者、页数、出版商、书号及内容简介等。做此类试题时没有必要阅读全文,可采用"倒序法"来处理,即先看问题,后看文章内容。这样在阅读中可以有重点、有针对性地读,一些无关信息可以略读甚至不读。如本文第2题,问的是哪本书最厚,我们把注意力集中在每本书的页数上就可迅速得出答案。

【答案解析】

1. B 细节理解题。根据 she runs into Jett, Max's younger half-brother 可知他们是同父异母或同母异父的兄弟。
2. D 细节题。比较三本书的页数就可得出答案。
3. A 推断题。可根据两点来判断 根据内容简介可知这三本书都是小说,货币符号 £ 可以说明它们是在英国出版的。故 A 正确。
4. C 推断题。因为 *Angels and Demons* 是由 Dan Brown 所写,而 *Angels and Demons* 里面的主人公 Robert Langdon 后来又在 *Da Vinci Code* 中出现了。故这两本书可能是一人所写。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】 The past and the future are just a step away

Attractions :

Main Street :Based on Walt Disney's hometown of Marceline, Missouri, it is an idealized replica(复制品) of a late 1890s' American town.

Adventure Land :Recreates remote jungles like those in Africa or South America. It will feature(以……为特色) a large island.

Fantasy Land :Beyond the bridge lies a fairy-tale castle. Classic stories are magically brought to life.

Tomorrow Land :A step into the future, offering a vision of new science, adventure, ideals and the challenge of outer space.

Practicalities(实际事物):

Ticket prices for adults :The regular price is HK \$ 295 and the peak price is HK \$ 350.

The peak time includes weekends, summer holidays, public holidays, and the golden weeks.

Guests can buy tickets on the day of their visit at the entrance if they haven't been sold out. It's safer to book tickets in advance online, then pick them up at the ticket offices.

Fast Pass :At each attraction you have the option of waiting in the normal line or getting a Fast Pass. This card can help you manage your time. At each site, displays indicate the current wait time for the normal line and the current return time for Fast Pass. If you have a Fast Pass you need to return at the time indicated. So you'll have little or no wait for the attraction.

1. The passage may be an advertisement of _____.
A. the Window of the World in Shenzhen B. Hong Kong Disneyland
C. the Adventure Valley in Thailand D. Disney Land in Japan
2. If you love to read *Sleeping Beauty*, _____ may interest you most.
A. Main Street B. Adventure Land C. Fantasy Land D. Tomorrow Land
3. Which of the following is NOT true ?

- A. You can get the ticket online if you book it on the Internet.
B. Fast Pass is a card that helps you save time.
C. The regular ticket is cheaper than that of the peak time.
D. Main Street is exotic(异国情调的).

4. The underlined word option means " _____ ".

- A. opinion B. right C. power D. choice

【解题指导】 本文是香港迪斯尼公园的一则广告。广告内容有景点介绍、票价、购票方式、进入通道选择等。做此类试题时,考生要从文章的已知信息入手,按照正常的逻辑进行推理,考生也可以根据文章的字面意思和文章结构及句、段之间的过渡关系,分析全文,进而推断出作者的态度和意图。推理判断题的解题技巧要领为:陈述事实不是推理,推论要有事实依据。如本文第1题,广告内容并没有直接讲这是哪一个迪斯尼公园的广告,但我们可以利用已有的线索来推断未知的内容。广告中的价格有"HK \$ 295"字样,根据常识判断是"港币",进而我们可以断定这是香港迪斯尼公园的一则广告。

【答案解析】

1. B 推断题。根据第一段内容和"HK \$ 295"等处可以断定这是香港迪斯尼公园的一则广告。
2. C 推断题。Fantasy Land 其实就是 fairy-tale castle(童话王国),故 Fantasy Land 可能最使你感兴趣。
3. A 细节题。根据 It 's safer to book tickets in advance online ,then pick them up at the ticket offices 可知可提前在网上订票,但还要到售票处去取票。故 A 项不正确。
4. D 词义猜测题。句中的"or"很关键,说明前后所述只能"选择"其一,你可以选择排队也可以选择"快速通道"。



押题系列九 史地常识类

【押题依据】 史地常识类阅读大多对名胜古迹、地域特色、异域风光和历史事件进行介绍。此类试题主要考查考生对短文细节的把握能力。相对应的,主观推断题较少。首篇介绍马来西亚首都吉隆坡,第二篇主要介绍二次世界大战中著名的诺曼底登陆战役。

【押题1】 Kuala Lumpur is an Asian tiger that roars in 130 years ,it has grown from nothing to a modern , busy city of almost two million people.

Kuala Lumpur came into being in the late 1860s when a band of prospectors(探矿者) in search of tin landed at the meeting point of the Kelang and Gombak rivers and imaginatively named the place Kuala Lumpur — Muddy Confluence(河口). More than half of those first arrivals died of malaria and other tropical diseases ,but the tin they discovered in Ampang attracted more miners and Kuala Lumpur quickly became a noisy boom town. By the 1880s Kuala Lumpur became increasingly up-market(高级的) and residential ,and the

general feeling of prosperity was rewarded by the transfer of the central government to Kuala Lumpur from Kelang. Today Kuala Lumpur is not only Malaysia's political and commercial capital, but also its most populous and prosperous city.

It's a modern Asian city of gleaming skyscrapers, but it retains much of the local colour that has been wiped out in other Asian boom cities such as Singapore. It has plenty of colonial buildings in its center, a Chinatown with street vendors (摊贩) and night markets, and a busy Little India.

With so many cultures and religions in Malaysia, there is quite an amassing number of occasions to celebrate. The capital is a good venue for Malaysia's major holidays and festivals like Chinese New Year and Deepavali (Festival of Lights, when tiny oil lamps are lit outside the homes of Hindu people to attract Lakshmi, goddess of wealth inside). At midnight on 30 August, revelers (狂欢者) crowd Merdeka Square to celebrate National Day, the anniversary of Malaysia's independence in 1957. There are parades and festivities the next morning, usually at Commonwealth (association consisting of the UK and various independent States) Stadium.

1. Malaysia used to be ruled by _____.

- A. Singapore B. China C. Britain D. India

2. Which of the following is NOT dealt with of Kuala Lumpur in the passage?

- A. The colonial rule. B. The origin of the name Kuala Lumpur.
C. Festival in Kuala Lumpur. D. Local flavour.

3. The old capital of Malaysia used to be _____.

- A. Kuala Lumpur B. Kelang C. Ampang D. Gombak

4. We can infer that _____.

- A. Singapore retains many traditional local colors
B. Malaysia is a country with many rivers
C. Kuala Lumpur is an ancient city with a long history
D. many Chinese live in Kuala Lumpur

【解题指导】 本文为说明文,介绍了马来西亚的首都吉隆坡。作者首先介绍了吉隆坡的人口状况、名称由来以及发展历程。第三段介绍了它的当地特色,第四段介绍吉隆坡的三个主要节日。考生应该注意,细节理解题可以采用同义互释法来解答。所谓同义互释,就是在阅读的时候从备选项中找出与原文意思相同或相近的词、词组或短语,它们在意思上相同或相近,可以互相解释、互相替换。它是英语阅读理解题的常用方法之一。

【答案解析】

1. C 推断题。关键词是 Commonwealth Stadium (英联邦体育场),据此可以断定马来西亚曾经是英国的殖民地。
2. A 细节理解题。第二段讲到了吉隆坡名字的由来,第三段讲到了当地特色,最后一段讲到了当地的节日。而“殖民统治”在文中没有提到。

3. B 细节理解题。根据 the general feeling of prosperity was rewarded by the transfer of the central government to Kuala Lumpur from Kelang 可知马来西亚原来的首都 Kelang。
4. D 推测题。根据 a Chinatown with street vendors(摊贩) and night markets 可知吉隆坡有“唐人街”，故生活在这里的华人肯定不少。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】 The Battle of Normandy was fought in 1944 between the German forces occupying Western Europe and the invading Allied forces as part of the larger conflict of World War II. Sixty years later, the Normandy invasion, code-named(代号为) Operation Overlord led by General Eisenhower, remains the largest seaborne(海上登陆) invasion in history, involving almost three million troops crossing the English Channel from England to Normandy in occupied France.

Twelve Allied nations provided units that participated in the invasion: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Normandy invasion began with overnight airborne paratrooper and glider landings, massive air and naval bombardments, and an early morning amphibious(水陆两栖作战的) attack on June 6, D-day. The Battle of Normandy continued for more than two months, with campaigns to establish, expand, and eventually broke out of the Allied beachheads(滩头阵地). It concluded with the liberation of Paris.

- As a result of the Battle of Normandy _____.
 - Germany was completely defeated
 - Paris was liberated
 - General Eisenhower became world famous
 - the Second World War ended
- D-day is now often used to refer to _____.
 - the date when U. S. A. declared war against Germany
 - June 6, 1944
 - a day on which an important operation or planned action is to begin
 - the date when Germany surrendered to the Allied forces
- Which of the following is true of the Battle of Normandy?
 - It remains the largest invasion in history.
 - Almost three million troops were involved in both parties in the Battle.
 - 2.88 million Allied troops participated in the Battle.
 - The Battle of Normandy might have ended on August 6, 1944.

【解题指导】 本文为说明文，介绍了二次世界大战中著名的诺曼底登陆战役。作者从宏观角度切入，介绍了战役代号、盟军投入的兵力、盟军的参战国及战役发起的时间及一些其他细节。



【答案解析】

1. B 细节理解题。根据 It concluded with the liberation of Paris 可知,诺曼底登陆的直接结果是巴黎得到了解放。
2. B 细节理解题。根据 and an early morning amphibious attack on June 6, D-day 可知 D-day 通常指诺曼底战役的发起之日。
3. C 根据 involving almost three million troops crossing the English Channel from England to Normandy in occupied France 可知近 300 万盟军投入了这次战役。



押题系列十 任务型阅读



考向把脉

脉象一 任务型阅读理解题所选体裁一般为应用文体,所选文章内容贴近现代社会生活,富有时代气息。

脉象二 任务型阅读理解题要求考生通过理解主题思想,对文章细节进行判断和推理。这类题型对学生的阅读技巧要求并不高,但做题比较费时。考生要学会通过抓关键信息词来提高解题速度。



预测押题

【押题依据】 下面的阅读短文所选题材贴近生活,题型设计贴近高考。设题注重考查考生对语篇结构的理解能力和解决实际问题的能力。另外,试题对学生的审题能力、推理判断能力和寻找关键词的能力等方面提出了较高的要求。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题】 在 1—5 题中,每组人对所住宾馆都提出了自己的要求,阅读对六个宾馆的介绍选项(A、B、C、D、E 和 F)选出符合各组人需求的最佳选项。选项中有一个多余选项。

_____ 1. Two women friends who want to do several all-day hikes in the mountains during the spring. They would like a place with traditional decorations and superb views.

_____ 2. A woman with two children aged six and ten, who will spend July in Scotland. The children are interested in animals and plants and the mother enjoys fashions.

_____ 3. A disabled lawyer who must use a wheel-chair. She enjoys concerts, museums, fine architecture and swimming. She will spend the first two weeks of October in Scotland.

_____ 4. A writer, a teacher and their one-year-old daughter. They want to be in a quiet place during August. They enjoy good food, and like to take long walks (the baby rides in a back-pack).



_____ 5. An old couple ,aged 65 and 68. They love mountain scenery and still take easy walks by the lakeside when they can. They hope to enjoy fresh air and some relaxing activities.

A. Edinburgh. Post House

A popular base for visitors to Edinburgh ,this fine hotel stands next to the zoological garden within easy reach of the many famous sights ,shops and entertainments of one of Europe 's most elegant(优雅的) capitals.

B. Gatehouse of Fleet. Cally Hotel

This impressive hotel ,well-known for its good Scottish cooking ,is an ideal choice for a relaxing family holiday. Set in 100 acres of private grounds ,the Cally ,a former stately home ,has something for everyone including its own fishing lake ,outdoor heated swimming pool ,green lawn ,tennis court ,children 's playground and sauna baths.

C. Glenborrodale. Glenborrodale Castle Hotel

There can be few better places for a refreshing holiday than this picturesque hotel set in its own 120 acres of beautiful countryside by charming Lake Sunart on the Ardnamurchan Peninsula(半岛). Boating and fishing are both available here.

D. Inverness. Royal Hotel

A unique feature(特色) of the Royal is its fine collection of antique(古代的) furniture ,china and glass. This friendly comfortable hotel ,a favourite meeting place for the townspeople ,is an excellent base for getting to know the highlands-Lake Ness ,Great Glen and Culloden Moor are all within easy reach.

E. Peebles. Tontine Hotel

The Tontine had a fascinating beginning — it was built in 1808. This homely hotel has been extended to make it a really comfortable base for exploring the Tweed Valley and the attractive lowland country.

F. North Berwick. Marine Hotel

This fine hotel overlooks the famous West Links golf course and is close to several sandy beaches. The Marine has its own open-air swimming pool and putting green as well as tennis courts ,squash courts and saunas. Edinburgh ,well-known for its art festivals ,is only some 24 miles away.

【解题指导】 解答此题的关键是正确理解所给信息 ,排除干扰项 ,通过标出关键词语及关键句等手段 ,找出各个项目及目标的特征 ,正确把握要求与符合要求的条件之间的对应关系 ,从而迅速找到答案。建议考生用意群扫视、连贯阅读等方法作答 ,力求快速抓住相关信息。

【答案解析】

1. D 两位女士想到山区徒步旅行 ,希望住处有传统装饰 ,这与 D 项中的 "antique furniture , china and glass" 等信息相吻合。
2. A 孩子对动植物感兴趣 ,母亲喜爱时装 ,这与 A 项中的 "zoological garden , shops"

相对应。

3. F 该残疾律师喜欢 "concerts, museums, fine architecture and swimming", 这与 F 项中的 "open-air swimming pool", "well-known for its art festivals" 等信息一致。
4. B 该家庭一起度假, 而且喜欢美食, 这与 B 项中的第一句 "... well-known for its good Scottish cooking, is an ideal choice for a relaxing family holiday" 相吻合。
5. C 这对老年夫妻喜欢山区美景, 喜欢在湖边散步和参加一些休闲活动, 由 C 项中的 "beautiful countryside by charming Lake Sunart, boating and fishing" 等关键信息可确定答案。

高考进行时

——轻松应战篇

高考在即, 事无巨细, 皆能影响战局。考场上关键是要合理安排时间, 最完美的结束时间是提前 10 分钟。

发卷后, 首先应在密封线外填好该填的所有项目, 再把考卷从头至尾浏览一遍, 然后从你最熟悉的考题入手。

遇到难题不能急躁, 我们可以先暂时放一下, 抓紧时间做下一道。等完成下面的题目, 有时间回来再做上面未完成的题, 此时你可能会有新的解题思路。

在做英语试卷时, 不要试图对完形和阅读做修改, 在第一遍做题时要稳扎稳打。对于短文改错, 关键是发现错误, 不宜恋战, 可以先改一道, 写完作文后再检查一遍。对于作文, 其金玉良言是: "正确为先, 流畅为灯, 有文采则妙"。在要点完整的前提下, 要牢记 "形式重于内容", 所以书写必须清楚规范。

五、短文改错考向把脉与押题



考向把脉

脉象一 文体突破以记叙文为主的模式, 各种文体竞相亮相。应用文、说明文仍占有一席之地, 议论文也逐渐为命题者所青睐。无论哪种文体, 基本上都是以第一人称进行叙述的, 内容比较浅显, 贴近学生生活。

脉象二 命题涉及的语言错误覆盖面广, 几乎包含所有的语言知识, 主要表现在以下几个方面: 名词单复数、动词时态和语态以及非谓语动词、连接词、句子结构、句子成分、固定搭配、形容词、副词、冠词、代词和介词、逻辑关系、易混淆的词或词组。



脉象三 名词单复数错误复现率达 90% 以上,动词错误一般有 2 至 4 个,其中动词时态错误几乎每个省份都会有所涉及;非谓语动词的混用和主谓一致也是考查的重点;三大从句连接词的误用亦不可忽视;逻辑错误一般体现在 and, but, so 及肯定和否定等方面,对其他语言点的考查也会交错出现。

脉象四 文章长短不一,但一般都在 120 词左右。相对来说,全国卷文章较短,一般在 120 词以下,内容相对浅显;有些省份选用的文章较长,可能达到 160 词左右,内容也偏难。改错形式仍为四种:改、删、添、对。其中"改"占绝大部分,一般 6 至 7 处,"删"和"添"共占 3 至 4 处,"对"占 1 处。



预测押题



押题系列一 应用文

【押题依据】 英语应用文是实用性较强的文体,是短文改错中最常用的体裁,下面所选的两篇短文具有很强的代表性。第一篇是给朋友提供帮助,用一般现在时;另一篇是感谢信,时态多样。这两篇短文不失为训练的最佳对象。预计 2006 年的短文改错,书信、通知、日记等将是命题主流。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题 1】

Dear Zhang Hua,

I have received your letter. I'm surprised to learn that you have lost heart in your English study and you want to give it up.

In my opinion, English is an important subject for we middle school students. It's wrong of you to give it in. I hope you'll go on study English. You should have more confidence.

When you are learning a language, you will make mistake. This is part of learning. Where there is will, there is a way. Besides, you must develop a good way of learning. Unless you have any questions, please not hesitate to ask your teacher for help. I'm sure you'll make great progress in your English study very quickly.

Yours,

Zhou Bin

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

2006 年高考考向把脉与押题



【解题指导】

本文讲的是作者在得知朋友对英语学习失去信心并打算放弃时,竭力给朋友鼓励加油,并为朋友提供许多宝贵建议。文章时态较复杂:以一般现在时为主,为了表达内容的需要,辅以现在完成时和一般将来时。考生应注意英文书信的格式及惯用语句。

【答案解析】

1. ✓。
2. and 后加 that。两个并列宾语从句,最后一个宾语从句的连接词 that 不能省略。
3. we→us。介词 for 后面应用代词宾格。
4. in→up。根据句意可知,此处应为“放弃”。而 give in 意为“屈服,让步”,不合句意。
5. study→studying。句意为“继续学习英语”,故应用 go on doing sth.(继续做同一件事)来表达。
6. mistake→mistakes。mistake 为可数名词,要用名词的复数形式,意为“不止一个错误”。
7. 第二个 is 后加 a。
8. Unless→If。逻辑错误。句意为“如果你有问题,请马上向老师寻求帮助”。
9. not→don't(或 please 后加 do)。汉语式错误。英语中祈使句的否定式,动词前要用 don't。
10. quickly→soon。quickly 表示动作快,soon 意为“(时间)很快,不久”,指某事很快就会发生。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】

Dear Grandma,

Thank you for your letter and the check. It was really kind for you to send me so many money. I was so glad to receive them.

I spend one week at an ecology summer camp in the country-side. Yes, we did see a snake. Five of the boys drove them away. I was excited when they did it. Thank you for your good wish about my the knee. That afternoon, after I returned to school, I fell over on the stairs. It was not seriously and it is getting better now.

Since I very interested in nature, I've decided to spend the money you sent me on a telescope. I can use it observe natural things. Will that be all right? I'm waiting for your reply.

With lots of love.

Yours,

Li Ping

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

【解题指导】

本文讲的是作者感谢奶奶的关心和寄来的汇款,同时向奶奶描述和伙伴在乡下生态夏令营的情况,最后对于汇款的支配向奶奶征求意见。文章以第一人称进行描述,以一般过去时为主,辅以一般现在时、现在完成时等时态。考生在解答该题时,除了要考虑常规的重要语言点如名词单、复数,动词时态以及非谓语动词外,还要注意表示情感的形容词、副词以及连接词等。

【答案解析】

1. 第二个 for → of. kind 属于表示人的品质、性格特征等方面的形容词,应该用 "it + be + adj. + of + sb. + to do sth." 这一句型结构。
2. many → much. so many 后接可数名词复数, so much 后接不可数名词,意为 "如此多的……"。
3. spend → spent. 参加生态夏令营是已经发生了的事,故要用一般过去时。
4. them → it. 句意为 "五个小男孩把那条蛇赶走了", "那条蛇" 是单数名词,应用 it 来指代。
5. wish → wishes. wish 表示 "祝愿" 时,要用复数形式。
6. 去掉 the. 形容词性物主代词和冠词不能放在一起。
7. seriously → serious. 此处形容词作表语。
8. very 前加 am. 学生易把 since 误认为 "从……以来", 从而在 I 后错加 was, 由语境可知, since 在此意为 "因为", 引导一个原因状语从句, 故应在 I 后加 am。
9. observe 前加 to. 受汉语思维的影响, 学生往往不能判断此处是否要用不定式作目的状语。
10. √.



押题系列二 记叙文

【押题依据】 记叙文是中学生短文改错的重要文体,可考查时态、语态变化,上下文一致等。记叙文在近几年的高考短文改错中占据着重要的地位。2006 年高考这种体裁的出现率极高。在复习备考过程中,要高度重视!

押中指数 ★★★★★

【押题 1】

Li Ming and I are the same age. When we were young we lived and grew up in Shanghai. We both attended the same kindergarten. Until I got beaten, he would courageously rush up and teach himself that person a lesson. As a way thank my cousin, I thought of him whenever I had food and often gave some to him. We became good cousin. Later I moved to

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Bear — Ill-temper. English idiom: like a bear with a sore head.

百味



2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

Canada ; we were apart from for six years. The time while we were together 6. _____
 was precious. We didn't want to separate , so every day we play together. 7. _____
 One day , my mother brought us to a fair. I was playing a shooting game 8. _____
 and won a prize. It was a soft small tiger. Li Ming was playing a basketball 9. _____
 game and he also won a small tiger , the same as his. Our happiness was 10. _____
 immeasurable ; these prizes had so much meaning !

【解题指导】

在文章中 , 作者以第一称的口吻回忆"自己"和孩提时的伙伴在一起玩耍的幸福时光。一对年龄相仿的堂兄弟 , 生活上互相关心 , 兴趣相投 , 连玩游戏获得的奖品都是一样的 , 这样美好的记忆怎会忘怀呢 ? 由于是对童年时期美好时光的回忆 , 故全文时态以过去时为主。本文出现了三个人物 : 我、李明和我的母亲 , 故人称代词要注意是否混用 ; 另外 , 名词的单、复数和动词时态、非谓语动词以及动词词义辨析也应引起学生的高度重视。

【答案解析】

1. are 后加 of。固定句型 be of the same age 意为"年龄一样大"。
2. Until → If。由语境可知 , 此处不是指过去发生的一件具体的事情 , 而是作者的一种假设。另外 , 由该主句的谓语动词 rush(瞬间动词) 亦可判断出 until 是错误的。
3. 去掉 himself。teach oneself sth. 意为"自学"。此处 teach sb. a lesson 意为"教训某人一顿"。
4. way 后加 to。way 后面常接不定式或 in doing 作后置定语。
5. cousin → cousins。前面 we 是第一人称复数 , 故 cousin 也应用相应的复数形式。
6. 去掉 from。apart from 意为"除.....之外" , 此处 apart 指的是"分手 , 离开"。
7. play → played。由语境可知 , 这里描述的是过去经常发生的动作 , 要用一般过去时。
8. brought → took。由句意可知 , 母亲是"带"我们到别处去 , 离开说话地方 , 故要用 took。
9. ✓。
10. his → mine。由句意可知 , 李明赢得的小老虎是和"我的"一模一样。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】

Jack and John are classmates. They both like to computers very 1. _____
 much. After school , Jack always writes article and looks for useful 2. _____
 information on the computer , which helps him make rapid progress 3. _____
 in his study. However , John spends most his spare time playing 4. _____
 games on his computer. He even forgot to do his homework. So 5. _____
 he does poor in his study. Is computer good or bad ? It depends 6. _____



- on how to use it. As middle school students, play games too much is waste of time. And it also does great harm to our health. We should try to learn by computer that we can't learn from school. Only in this way can computers really help them.
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

【解题指导】

本文作者以第一人称的口吻来描述同一班级中的两位同学对电脑所持的不同态度,及由此导致的两种截然不同的结果。动词仍然是本文的考查重点,考生应从句子结构入手,用英语思维方法来解题;连接词的使用一直是考试中的难点,尤其是 that 和 what 的区别。

【答案解析】

1. 去掉 to。动词 like 后面可以直接跟名词作宾语。
2. article→articles。此处用复数来表示类别,表示“不止一篇文章”。
3. ✓。
4. most 后加 of。most 在此是代词,名词 time 前面有限定词 his spare 修饰,此时,不定代词应接 of 后,修饰名词短语。
5. forgot→forgets。全文时态为一般现在时。也有同学因为没注意到主谓一致问题而误改为 forget。
6. poor→poorly。用副词 poorly 修饰动词 does。有些学生可能在 computer 前面加 a, 此处 computer 是一个抽象概念,用作不可数名词。
7. play→playing。受汉语思维影响,很多考生较难发现此处错误。该句后面有谓语动词 is, 此处应用 v-ing 表示一般性的行为。
8. is 后加 a。waste 常用作不可数名词,但在表示浪费金钱或时间时,应用 a waste of money/time。
9. that→what。what 在此作及物动词 learn 的宾语,from 在此意为“从……”,而不是有些学生所理解的 learn from“向……学习”。
10. them→us。文章的后半部分是作者以第一称复数 we 发表议论,此处指的是:正确使用电脑对我们大家有帮助。



押题系列三 说明文

【押题依据】说明文的题材多样,主要涉及到日常生活中的一种小现象、一个小建议或一件琐事发展的简短过程等方面的内容。下面所选的两篇短文改错具有一定的代表性。第一篇描写的是母亲,表达了作者对母亲的尊敬和感恩之情;第二篇介绍了一个鸟类公园,属于对地点的描写。

Crocodile — Hypocrisy. According to an old belief, crocodiles wept while eating what they had caught. English idiom: crocodile tears — insincere tears.

百味



押中指数★★★★

【押题1】

My mother has raised me since I am a little girl. Whenever I meet 1. _____
 with difficulty, she is always by my side tells me how to overcome 2. _____
 the difficulty. My mother is not just beautiful but hard-working. Every 3. _____
 day she busily runs around, but when she comes home she has to take 4. _____
 care of me. If it wasn't mom, I couldn't recognize a single Chinese 5. _____
 character. My mom often says, "whatever you do, you need confidences. 6. _____
 It will lead you to success!" No matter how hardly the wind blows or 7. _____
 the rain falls, mom is still sent me to learn Chinese without complaint 8. _____
 or regret. Mom is always very tired, but she never says so. His face is 9. _____
 always smiling sweetly. How do I long for the day when mom will have 10. _____
 nothing to do, nothing to worry about and rest well for one whole day!

【解题指导】

本文由一位外国小作者所写,她回顾了母亲无微不至的关怀及对自己的谆谆教诲,赞扬了母亲的勤劳和母爱的伟大。尽管是回忆性的文章,但作者用了一般现在时,读起来感觉事情就像发生在现在一样。考生应特别注意文章中动作发生的时间,主动、被动关系以及助动词的使用问题。另外,逻辑关系和名词的使用也不可忽视。

【答案解析】

1. am→was。since 在此用作连词,意为"自从……以来",从句用一般过去时,主句用现在完成时。
2. tells→telling。telling 在此作伴随状语。
3. √。
4. but→and。此句话中的两项内容都是在描述母亲很忙,前后是并列关系,而不是转折关系。
5. wasn't 后加 for。作者在此提出一个与现在事实相反的假设,介词 for 引出原因,句意为"要不是母亲,我不可能认得一个汉字"。
6. confidences→confidence。confidence 作"信心,自信"解时,是不可数名词。
7. hardly→hard。hardly 意为"几乎不",hard 在此意为"剧烈地,猛烈地"。
8. sent→sending。"母亲"和动词 send 之间不是被动关系,be doing 在此表示"将要……"。
9. His→Her。此处指母亲,应用表示女性的物主代词"她的(her)"。
10. 去掉 do。这是一个感叹句,而不是疑问句。



押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】

One of the most interesting places to visit Singapore is the bird park. It 's locating in the industrial area of Singapore ,called Jurong. The bird park is about 12 kilometres far from the centre of the city and it 's easier to get there by bus or taxi. There are hundreds of beautiful birds come from many different parts of the world ,including penguins , parrots , eagles and ostriches. The birds are kept in large cage. There 's also a very large cage which you can walk inside to get closer look at the birds. It took about two hours to see all the birds. You can walk around the park or ride on the bus. The best time to visit the park is in the early morning or late in the afternoon ,if it is cooler.

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【解题指导】

本文介绍了新加坡的一个鸟类公园及其地理位置、交通概况及最佳参观时间。全文用了一般现在时来说明有关情况。基于此,考生应注意动词的搭配及其含义以及动作发生的时间。另外,要注意形容词和副词比较级的使用。

【答案解析】

1. Singapore 前加 in。表示"most interesting places"所在的地方。"to visit"为插入语。
2. locating→located。locate 是及物动词,常用它的系表结构表示两者之间的位置关系 be located in/on/at 意为"位于"。
3. 去掉 far 或 far→away。far 不能用于表示具体距离的数字的后面,但 away 可以。
4. easier→easy。此处没有比较的意思。
5. 去掉 come 或 come→coming。are 和 come 之间没有并列连词,可用 there be... doing 句型或直接用介词短语作后置定语。
6. cage→cages。cage 为可数名词,由前后语境可知,这个公园关鸟的笼子不止一个。
7. get 后加 a。look 用作名词,表达"看,望"之意时是可数名词,前面常加不定冠词。
8. took→takes。本文是一篇说明文,描述的是经常性的行为,故用一般现在时。
9. √。
10. if→when。由该句意可知,从句补充说明的不是条件,而是时间。



押题系列四 议论文

【押题依据】

议论文在近两年的全国高考短文改错试题中所占的比例呈上升趋势,在 2004 年

Dog — Fidelity, dirty habits, worthlessness. English idiom: Love me, love my dog.

百味



3 篇的基础上,2005 年又增加了一篇,约占短文改错总试题的三分之一,可以预测 2006 年此类文体还会增加。这种文体一般就与学生有关的话题进行简单的说理,或是论述某种现象的利与弊,或是集中阐述其中的一个方面。下面所选的两篇文章具有较强的针对性。一篇是分析该城市教育质量下降的原因;另一篇是讲述作者害怕写英语作文。这两篇文章都与学生生活有关,语言错误的设置紧贴议论文文体,具有典型的高考考题特征。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题 1】

Today, teachers at school gave out survey results to the Senior Three students: in last year, our city's passing rate was 57% for students who graduate from senior high school. The passing rate has been that low almost every year. Teachers as well as parents are very worried but they haven't come up a solution. Today, teachers let us discuss the cause. I believe that it is a problem with the education system. Elementary and junior high school material is too easy comparing to senior high school material is more difficult. A certain group of students aren't able to keep up, have no way of passing by the end of the year. On the other hand, they didn't have good study habit from the start. The teachers don't teach, and the parents don't help, but the kids don't want anything.

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【解题指导】 作者首先介绍了老师把调查结果交给高三学生,让他们讨论教育质量下降的原因,接着又分析其原因之一是小学、初中学习资料太容易,而高中学习资料难度突然加大,原因之二是学生没有养成良好的学习习惯。最后总结得出这种现象与老师、家长和学生都有关系。全文时态比较复杂,叙述部分用了一般过去时,议论部分用的是一般现在时。解答本题时,考生要注意其逻辑关系、定语从句的关系词、动词的时态以及名词的单复数等。

【答案解析】

1. 去掉 in。last 后面接时间名词构成名词短语,可以单独充当时间状语。
2. graduate → graduated。由前面的 last year 可知毕业(graduate)动作已经发生,故应用一般过去时。
3. √。
4. up 后加 with。come up with 意为“找到或提出(答案、办法等)”。
5. it → there。此处句意为“教育体制存在问题”,故应用 there be 句型来表达这个意思。
6. comparing → compared。小学、初中学习资料与高中学习资料进行比较,两者之间是



被动关系 要用过去分词。

7. material 后加 which/that。senior high school material 作介词 to 的宾语,不能充当下一个句子的主语,所以要把后面的句子改为定语从句。
8. have →having。having 所构成的现在分词短语在此作结果状语。
9. habit →habits。学生的学习习惯当然不止一种,habit 又是可数名词,故应用复数形式。
10. but →so。本句是因果关系,而不是转折关系。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题2】

- I am a very brave person. My mom says that if I am not afraid of anything. But I do have fears. What am I afraid? Take a guess. I am afraid of writing English essays. When my English teacher told us that we have to write an essay, my head immediate explodes. Just listening to my mom yelling at me is enough, not mention how hard it is to write the essay. My mom always says my essay are writing very poorly and that my writing is too ugly. When I have not ever lifted my pencil, she already starts scolding me. I am afraid of writing essays so I always leave them unless the last minute. I hurriedly finish it and hand it in, knowing I will get a bad mark.
1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

【解题指导】

本文论述了作者惧怕写英语文章的根源——母亲的唠叨和无端的训斥。在解答本题时,考生应注意形容词和副词的用法、动词时态、主谓是否一致、非谓语动词的语态等问题。

【答案解析】

1. 去掉 if。本句的意思是“妈妈说我什么都不怕”。
2. afraid 后加 of。what 作介词 of 的宾语。
3. told→tells。本文是一篇议论文,阐述的是经常性发生的情况,故此处要用一般现在时。此外,由后面的... have to write 也可判断出来。
4. immediate→immediately。副词 immediately 修饰后面的动词 explodes。
5. not 后加 to。not to mention 意为“不用说,更不必说”。
6. essay→essays。由全文内容可知,“母亲”不是对“我”的某一篇文章发表意见,故此处要用复数形式。
7. 第一个 writing→written。essays 与 write 之间是被动关系。
8. ever→even。ever 意为“曾经”,even 意为“甚至”,表达的是一种递进关系,言外之



意,后面的情况会更糟。

9. unless→until. unless 是个连词,后面要接句子,until 既可用作连词,又可用作介词,表示“直到……时候才”。

10. √。

高考完成时 ——估分篇

高考考试结束,考生即将面临的一项任务是估分。它是填报志愿的基础与参考,尤为重要。

估分三步曲,步步为营,不容忽视:

第一步,准确回忆,重新作答;

第二步,核准答案,按步给分;

第三步,得出分数,进行比较。

注意:估分切记要实事求是,不可碍于“面子”,将分数往上估;也不可过于保守,将分数估得过低。对记忆不准确、没有把握的答案,可一个人静心思索,切不可问他人商量。重新作答时要列出主要步骤,使得自己对主观题的每一个得分点都能准确把握。科学把握评分标准,如有疑问,应向老师请教。作文最好采用折中的方法,也可参考平时的作文成绩。英语作文的词数若比规定的少或多20个词,其分数应从总分中减去2分。此外,也可进入一些网站进行在线估分。

六、书面表达考向把脉与押题



考向把脉

脉象一 书面表达的主要体裁为应用文、说明文、记叙文和议论文。主要类型有图画类、图表类、提纲类和开放式四种,其中以提纲类居多。

脉象二 书面表达提供的材料应在考生的理解范围之内,让考生觉得有话可说,而且不避热点,紧扣当前人们关注的重大事件。

脉象三 命题角度多元化,从考查单一思维能力向考查多向思维能力转变,考查情景复杂化,命题者有可能会把图画、图表和提纲结合起来,加大考查考生综合运用语言能力的力度。

脉象四 尽管大部分省份还不会选择开放式书面表达,但它依然是高考命题的趋势。命题者会留一定空间让考生发挥,比如让考生就相关话题发表自己的见解或提出建议,这种形式在表格类和提纲类中较为常见。估计2006年还会加大对此类书面表达的考查力度。





预测押题



押题系列一 图画类

【押题依据】 图画类书面表达在近两年高考中占有一席之地。其体裁一般为记叙文,因为这适合中学生的写作水平。此类作文注重考查考生观察问题和分析问题的能力。

押中指数★★★★

【押题1】

图1和图2描述的是两位老人在购物时所遇到的不同情况。请简要描述一下两幅图所要表达的内容,并结合图3谈谈你的看法。

注意 1. 必须包含图片中的内容,可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

2. 词数:100左右;

3. 参考词汇 海产品 seafood *n.* 弹簧秤 spring balance.



图1



图2

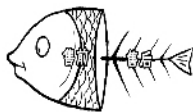


图3

【解题指导】 本文主要讲述的是两位老人在购物时所遇到的不同情况,以此来反映当前社会上某些商人唯利是图,违反最基本的商业道德——诚信。在描写两位老人购物时,由于事情发生在某个特定的时间,故应用一般过去时,以第三人称进行描写;在发表看法时是不受时间限制地对商人进行评价,故用一般现在时,以第一人称进行评论。从写作步骤上来说,应先简介两幅图所表达的内容,然后就第三幅图并结合生活实际,谈谈你的看法。

【范文】

One day an old man went to the market to buy some seafood weighing 3 jin by the seller. But when the old man weighed it by his own spring balance, he was astonished to find that it was not more than 2 jin. Another customer **had quite a different experience**. An old lady went to Bianmin Store to buy something. When she went out of the store, a salesgirl ran out with a two-yuan note in her hand saying with a smile, "Grandma, you have overpaid two yuan." What a different attitude between the two sellers!

In our real society, some businessmen have quite different attitudes towards custom-

Goose — Conceit, foolishness. A silly person may be called a goose.

百
味



2006年高考考向把脉与押题

ers before and after a deal. Before a deal, they are very warm and polite, while after it, they don't care anything about the goods. They lose the basic business morality — **being honest and trustworthy**.

【点评】

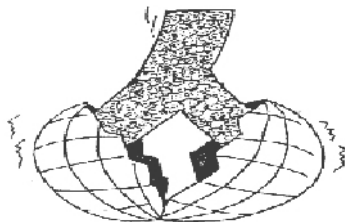
本文采用了叙议结合的写作手法,描写准确,议论得体。另外,本文使用了 *v-ing* 形式充当后置定语和状语,显示了较高的语言表达能力。如: ... buy some seafood weighing 3 jin. ... ran out with a two-yuan note in her hand saying. ...

押中指数★★★

【押题2】2005年11月1日,中国人口突破13亿,世界人口达到64亿多,预计到2013年将突破70亿,2054年将突破90亿。正如下图所示,再这样下去,地球将不堪重负,最终归于毁灭。假设你是李平,请结合提示和图示写一篇短文给某英文报纸,并发表你的看法,以唤起人们对人口问题的重视。

注意 1. 词数:100—120左右。

2. 开头和结尾已写出,不计入总词数。



“人多力量大!”

Dear editor,

I hope the following article will draw people's attention to the problem of the world's population. _____

Yours truly,

Li Ping

【解题指导】 本文通过一组数据,并结合图片所给暗示,来唤起世人对人口问题的重视。本文时态比较复杂,在描写过去的人口情况时,用一般过去时;在预测未来人口时,用一般将来时;而在描写图片内容及发表看法时,用一般现在时。考生可先把提纲内容表述出来,由人口的不断增长,自然引入图片所要表达的主题:人口过度增长会导致地球的毁灭。最后,对这一现象简单地发表看法。

【范文】

Dear editor,

I hope the following article will draw people's attention to the the problem of the world's population. On November 1st, 2005, the population of China was 1.3 billion, while at the same time the world's population reached 6.4 billion or more. **It is predicted that** in 2013 it will



reach 7 billion and 9 billion in 2054. **It puts great pressure on** the earth's environment and employment. The space of the earth is limited. **As is shown** in the picture, with constant increase of population, the earth can **no longer** bear the pressure and will be destroyed **sooner or later**. All the people on the earth will disappear in the universe.

In my opinion, the government all over the world should control the growth of the population as China has done. **Only in this way can we** solve the problem of existing and develop **in harmony with** nature.

【点评】

本采用了叙议结合的写作手法,语言简洁明了,与图片主题吻合,为发表感想打下了坚实基础。本文使用了一些高级短语和地道句型,增加了文章的表达力度。如... puts great pressure on...; ... develop in harmony with nature; It is predicted that...; As is shown...; Only in this way can we solve...等。

押中指数★★★★

【押题3】简述图片内容,并结合生活实际,就图片的主题谈谈你的看法。

词数:120左右

参考词汇 洗涮 rinse *v.* 奢侈的 luxurious *adj.*



【解题指导】

本文要表达的主题为:节约是一种美德,而浪费是一种可耻的行为。当前,举国上下正在开展以“八荣八耻”为主要内容的“社会主义荣辱观”教育。此题结合社会热点命题,题材新颖,贴近生活。该篇无论是描写图片内容,还是发表看法,均可用一般现在时。在描写图片,批判当今社会的奢侈现象时,可用第三人称;而在发表看法时,则用第一人称。根据题目要求,先描述图片内容,然后结合生活实际,并联系学生中存在的奢侈现象发表看法。最后把自己的思想认识上升到一个新的高度:社会主义荣辱观,即“八荣八耻”(其中一条是“以艰苦奋斗为荣,以骄奢淫逸为耻”)。

【范文】

The picture shows that a customer in a restaurant is rinsing a wine glass with a kind of expensive wine — XO. The waitress feels astonished to see this, while the customer doesn't seem to care anything about it.

I think the customer may be very rich or he wants to show off before others. But he **ignores the fact that** he is wasting. It's a shame to be luxurious. Save is a traditional virtue. At present, some middle school students also form bad habits of luxury. They only

want to wear clothes of a certain famous brand , and **seek ease and comfort** , which costs their parents a lot of money. We should **respond to** our President Hu Jintao 's appeal , which calls on the whole nation to adopt "**eight honours , eight disgraces**". One aspect of it is "Know plain living and hard struggle ; do not wallow in luxuries and pleasures".

【点评】

本文用点带面的方式来表述内容的同时 ,对图片展开丰富的想象 ,紧扣话题 ,最后做到了有感而发。另外 ,要表达具有时代特征的内容 ,需要掌握一些新的高级词汇和表达法 ,如 :virtue(美德) ,famous brand(名牌) ,appeal(呼吁) ,wallow(沉湎) , "eight honours , eight disgraces"(八荣八耻) , "Know plain living and hard struggle ; do not wallow in luxuries and pleasures"(以艰苦奋斗为荣 ,以骄奢淫逸为耻)等。本文还使用了一些高级短语和句型 ,如 :ignore the fact that... ,respond to... appeal(响应.....号召) ,seek ease and comfort(贪图安逸)等。



押题系列二 图表类

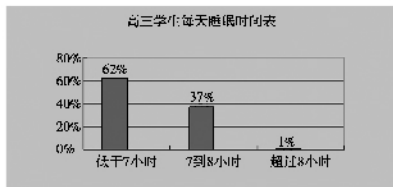
【押题依据】 图表类书面表达包括表格式和图表式(如坐标图、曲线图、饼图等)两种 ,这类题型在近两年高考中出现频率较高 ,且所占比例较大。2004 年和 2005 年均均有 6 篇图表类书面表达。相对来说 ,表格式考查得较多 ,2004 年和 2005 年都有 5 篇。图表式只在 2004 年的北京卷和 2005 年的全国卷中出现过。或许是因为难度太大 ,它的考查形式并不为大多数省份所采纳 ,但解答这种题型的能力是不可忽视的。

押中指数★★★★

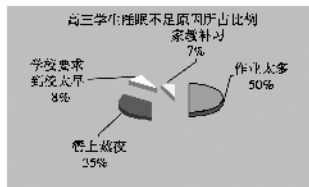
【押题 1】

1994 年国家教委明确指出"要保证高中生每天 8 小时的睡眠"。下面是某高中对 150 名高三学生睡眠时间所作的调查。请根据图表 1 提供的信息描述高三学生的睡眠情况 ,并针对图表 2 中任意一个数据所反映的情况谈谈你的看法。

生词 图表 chart



图表1



图表2

【解题指导】

本文属图表类作文 ,要求学生仔细读图 ,并对高三学生睡眠时间不足问题谈谈自己的看法。由题目要求可知 ,可用一般现在时和第一人称来表述。从写作步骤上来看 ,可先描述图表 1 中三个数据所反映的信息 ,再选择图表 2 中的任意一个数据来谈谈自己的看法。注意只选一个数据 ,否则就会跑题。



【范文】

Chart 1 shows the sleeping time that Senior Three students can have every day. Sixty-two percent of the students sleep just less than seven hours each day, while thirty-seven of them can sleep seven to eight hours. However, only one percent can sleep over eight hours, meeting the requirement issued by the Education Department of our country in 1994.

From Chart 2, we find **the reason why** most Senior Three students don't have enough sleep. **One of the reasons is that** thirty-five students **stay up late studying hard**. I think it's not wise to do so. We should sleep well at night and **wake up feeling more refreshed**. So we can **make the best of** daytime and study better in an effective way.

【点评】

本文是一篇论说文,采用了描述与议论相结合的手法。描述准确,议论得体,紧扣题目要求。本文还使用了一些高级词汇和地道的句型,使文章增色不少。如 *make the best of*, *stay up late studying hard*, *wake up feeling more refreshed*, *the reasons why...*, *one of the reason is that...* 等。

押中指数★★★★

【押题2】

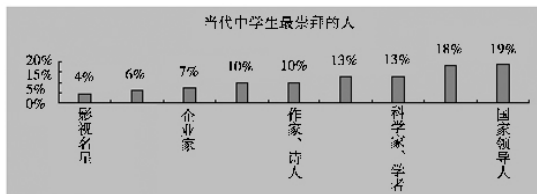
某英语报就“当代中学生最崇拜的人”进行了问卷调查,下面是调查报告的结果。假设你是李明,请根据以下图表所提供的信息用英语向该报编辑写一封信,谈谈你的看法。开头和结尾已为你写好,不记入总词数。

注意 1. 选择你最崇拜的人,并说明理由;

2. 就图表中所反映的任意一个数据,谈谈你的看法;

3. 词数 100 左右。

生词 崇拜 *worship v.* 调查 *survey n./v.*



Dear editor,

I'd like to say something about the most worshipful people in our life.

Best wishes!

Yours truly,

Li Ming

【解题指导】

本文的主题是对自己最崇拜的人作出选择并说明原因。这种议论文应用一般现

Lion — Noble courage. A person of great courage or strength can be called a lion. In the West, the lion is used in numerous emblems and signs.



在时,以第一人称来表达自己的观点。从写作步骤上来说,可先选择一种人,然后说明理由,最后就图表中的数据所反映的事实,发表你自己的看法。

【范文】

Dear editor,

I'd like to say something about the most worshipful people in our life. I think the most worshipful people are scientists and scholars. **Nowadays** our country is developing very fast **in order to keep pace with** the development of the world, especially the developed countries. Development can't go ahead without science and technology. And our great leader Deng Xiaoping once said, " **Science and technology constitute a primary productive force.** " **As to** solving such problem, naturally I think of scientists and scholars. They make great contributions to our country. That's the reason why I worship scientists and scholars.

However, in this survey film and singer stars don't become No. 1 as supposed to be. Maybe these high school students have their own choices and don't follow the present tide. Best wishes!

Yours truly,

Li Ming

【点评】

本文采用了总分总的写作手法,先提出观点,然后展开议论,最后又回归主题。给人一种整体感。另外,本文采用了名家名言和一些高级词汇,增加了论述的力度,同时又给文章增色不少。如 Science and technology constitute a primary productive force (科学技术是第一生产力) keep pace with (与……齐步前进), make great contributions to ... (对……作出巨大贡献)等。

押中指数★★★

【押题3】

假设你是李华,暑假期间准备和家人去香港迪斯尼乐园游玩。想了解一些具体的订票情况,例如:可否网上订票,团体购票是否可以打折,可否因故取消订票。你在互联网上查到一份门票价格表(见下表),但还有些具体信息不明确。请给迪斯尼乐园发一封电子邮件,询问有关情况。

	Ticket Prices		
	Regular	Peak	Special
Adults	HK\$295	HK350	HK350
Children (aged 3 to 11)	HK\$210	HK250	HK250
Seniors (65 or above)	HK\$170	HK\$200	HK\$200

Difference ?
 Children under 3 ?
 Height limit ?



注意 1. 词数 100 左右, 邮件的格式已为你写好。

2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Dear Sir/Madame ,

My family are planning to pay a visit to...

Yours ,

Li Hua

【解题指导】

本文主题为:了解一些有关迪斯尼乐园门票的情况,包括题目给出的要求和表格提供的信息。这种寻求帮助的邮件一般用第一人称和一般现在时来表达内容。从写作步骤上来看,它是表格式和提纲式相结合的作文,可先写表格当中的问题,因为这是大家普遍关心的问题。接下来可写题目中的要求,这是个体方面的要求。

【范文】

Dear Sir/Madame ,

My family are planning to pay a visit to Hong Kong Disneyland this summer vacation.

I've got some information about the ticket prices and now I'm writing for some detailed information.

I **wonder** whether children under 3 need to pay for a ticket and if there is a height limit. I also feel puzzled about the difference between a Peak Day Ticket and a Special Day Ticket. **Is it possible** for us to get a discount if we purchase group tickets? Can we book tickets through the Internet? **Besides**, I'd like to know if we are allowed to cancel our ticket booking if we can not **make** the tour for personal reasons.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours ,

Li Hua

【点评】

本文审题准确,要点到位,条理清晰,过渡自然,达到了预期的写作目的。



押题系列三 提纲类

押中指数★★★★★

【押题依据】提纲类书面表达在近年来的高考书面表达中一直占据着重要地位,而且其比重还有上升趋势。2004 年 15 套高考试题中提纲类占 6 套,2005 年 16 套试题中提纲类占 9 套。

【押题 1】2005 年持续火爆的"超级女生"比赛成为当今人们谈论的一大时髦话题。假定你是李平,你们班就"超女"现象进行了一场讨论,以下是讨论结果。请



你用英文给一家英文杂志社写一封信,把你们班的讨论结果反映给报社编辑。

	所占比例	理由
赞成者	62%	1. 为有歌唱才华的女孩子提供展示自我的机会; 2. 让新歌手得到锻炼和培养,促进音乐的发展; 3. 增强她们的竞争意识。
反对者	38%	1. 许多学生因报名参加比赛而花费太多的时间和精力; 2. 使一些学生产生一夜成名的想法,从而不能集中精力学习; 3. 误导某些学生盲目崇拜偶像。
你的看法	

注意 1. 词数 100 左右,文章开头已为你写好;

2. 可根据内容要点适当增加细节,以使行文连贯;

3. 参考词汇:促进 promote *v.*,崇拜 worship *v.*,偶像 idol *n.*。

Dear editor,

Our class has recently held a heated discussion about the "Super Girls" phenomenon which was hot new in 2005. The students show their different opinions about it.

Yours,

Li Ping

【解题指导】

本文主要是展示人们对“超级女生”这种现象的评论和看法。从体裁来看,它属于议论文,论述的是人们对这一现象的看法,故应该用一般现在时。从题目的要求看,要求你以李平的身份介绍本班对此现象的讨论情况,所以要用第一人称。对于本文,可采用“三段式”论证法。第一段讲的是“本班对‘超级女生’进行的讨论”,第二段用论据进行正、反两方面的论证,62%支持者的观点和38%反对者的观点;第三段得出相应的结论。本文对结论采用了开放式写法,要求作者自己得出结论。

【范文】

Dear editor,

Our class has recently held a heated discussion about the "Super Girls" phenomenon which was hot new in 2005. The students show their different opinions about it.

62% of the students support it. They think that it provides a chance for those with talent for singing to show themselves. **In this way**, some new singers can be trained and so it can promote the development of music. And it can also improve their consciousness of competition. **However**, 38 percent of the students are against it. They believe that many

students spend too much time and energy on the competition. Some students even **long to** become famous overnight and can 't concentrate themselves on studies. **What 's worse** , it can cause some students to **worship** their idols blindly.

In my opinion , we can have our preference , but we shouldn 't lose ourselves in the star-pursuing tide.

Yours ,

Li Ping

【点评】

本文讨论的是当今的热门话题"超级女生" ,作者采用了"三段式"论证法和对比的手法 ,论述较有力度。同时 ,本文应用了一些高级词汇 ,如 promote , worship 等 ,使表达更准确到位 ;另外 ,本文还使用了一些过渡词语 ,如 in this way , however , what 's worse , in my opinion ,使结构更加紧凑 ,条理更加清晰。

押中指数★★★★

【押题2】

假设有一批外宾要来你的家乡参观 ,村长要求你在欢迎仪式上介绍在国家建设社会主义新农村政策指引下农村所发生的巨大变化。请按以下要点写一篇发言稿。

- 修建了"村村通"乡村公路
- 取消了农业税 ,年人均收入达3 000 多元
- 基本上每家都安装了电话
- 适龄儿童免费接受九年义务教育

注意 1. 词数 :100 左右 ;

2. 可适当增加细节 ,以使行文连贯 ;

3. 开头和结尾已为你写好。

参考词汇 :取消 cancel *v.* ;安装 install *v.* ;义务的 compulsory *adj.*

Ladies and gentlemen ,

Welcome to our village. Now let me introduce something about our village.

Such is the introduction of our village.

Thank you.

【解题指导】

本文要表达的主题是赞扬党中央的建设社会主义新农村的政策。题目要求采用发言稿的形式来描述新农村现在的状况 ,故应用第一人称、一般现在时或现在完成时来表达个人感想。

【范文】

Ladies and gentlemen ,

Welcome to our village. Now let me introduce something about our village. Thanks to

Tiger — Ferocity. English idiom :ride the/a tiger live in a very uncertain or dangerous way.

百味



the Communist Party of China , **great changes have taken place since** the policy of constructing a new socialist countryside. We can see roads have been built to join every village. Now **it is very convenient to** transport agricultural products everywhere all over our country. **In order to** inspire the farmers to grow crops in the fields , agriculture taxes have been cancelled. **In this way** , the farmers are **getting richer and richer**. The yearly income of each person is beyond ¥3 000 **on average**. Each family has installed telephones. All children **old enough to** go to school can receive nine-year compulsory education **free of charge**. Now the villagers are enjoying a happy life today. Such is the introduction of our village.

Thank you.

【点评】

这一篇应用文——发言稿 , 作者用了总→分→总的写作模式。首先向来宾交代了要介绍的内容——我们的村庄 , 接着简述了在建设社会主义新农村政策的指引下我们的村庄发生的巨大变化 ; 最后又回归主题——这就是我们的村庄。从总体上看全文条理清楚、脉络分明。另外 , 作者还使用了一些地道的句型 , 如 *great changes have taken place since... it is very convenient to transport... in order to inspire the farmers to grow... getting richer and richer all children old enough to go...*

押中指数★★★★

【押题3】

目前 , 对于我国的英语学习状况 , 有两种截然不同的观点 :

1. 应加强英语学习 , 以适应当前的国际发展形势 ;
2. 仅为考试而学 , 大部分人毕业后根本不使用英语 , 因而没必要再学。

请以 "Learn English or Not" 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。

1. 短文必须以第一人称书写 ;
2. 词数 : 100 词左右。

【解题指导】

本文主题是要求作者对当前的英语学习思潮作出判断(支持还是反对) , 并说明理由。根据本文的题材特点 , 作者应采用议论文的形式来完成写作。由于这种提纲式书面表达属于半开放式作文。所以考生首先要作出判断 , 即选择其中的一种观点 , 然后再进行论证。而不是全面进行论述。

【范文】

Learning English or Not

Nowadays , there are two opinions on English learning that spread throughout our country. Some people think it 's not necessary to learn English because English is only learnt for passing examinations. Most people don 't use English at all after they graduate.

I don 't **agree with** the opinion above. **First of all** , our country is still a developing



country. Only through English can we **get a chance** to learn the advanced science and technology from foreign countries. **Besides**, it will be much easier for us to communicate with foreigners and make friends with them if we can speak English freely. **What's more**, we can understand western cultures better and learn something more about the countries and the people.

In a word, I think we should strengthen English learning.

【点评】

本文审题准确,论述充分有力,具有较强的说服力。作者在描述了两种基本观点后,采用了“三段式”论证法,集中论述了要加强英语学习的必要性和重要性。另外,一些过渡词汇的使用,如 *first of all*, *besides*, *what's more*, *in a word* 等,也充分反映了作者较强的逻辑思维能力。

押中指数★★★

【押题4】

假如你是李华,你的英国笔友 Henry 听说你校在开展“向洪战辉学习”的活动,来信想了解有关情况。请你给他写一封回信,内容要点如下:

1. 洪战辉 2005 年被评为“感动中国十大青年”之一;
2. 家庭贫困且屡遭变故,在高中阶段曾一度辍学;
3. 十二年如一日抚养无血缘关系的妹妹,并用打工所得供其读书;
4. 在艰苦的生活中永不屈服并考上了大学;
5. 看了报道后,你的感受……

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。

参考词汇:变故 *misfortune n.* 血缘关系 *be related by birth.*

Dear Henry,

I'd like to tell you something about Hong Zhanhui.

Yours,
Li Hua

【解题指导】

本文要表达的主题是赞扬洪战辉和困难作斗争的坚强意志,号召人们学习他永不放弃的精神。本文内容涉及到了对过去事实的叙述以及作者的感想,所以本文时态比较复杂,要根据具体情况,选择恰当的时态来表达内容。

【范文】

Dear Henry,

I'd like to tell you something about Hong Zhanhui. He was born in a very poor family which suffered from many misfortunes. **At one time**, he dropped out of high school for

2006 年高考考向把脉与押题

lack of money. In the past twelve years he has been bringing up his sister who was not related by birth. **For all that**, he worked as a temporary worker to earn enough money to send his sister to school. During the hard life, he didn't **give in to life** and was able to **be admitted to** college. After his events were reported, the whole nation was deeply moved and he was elected as one of "the Ten Youths Moving China". Hearing the report, I show great respect to him. I think he has **set a good example** for us students, **especially** how we can overcome trouble.

Yours,

Li Hua

【点评】

本文是一篇夹叙夹议的短文,作者采用了先叙述基本情况,再发表看法(即议论)的写法。另外一些高级词汇的使用给文章增色不少,如 for lack of, for all that(尽管如此), give in to life, be admitted to, set a good example, especially 等。



押题系列四 开放式作文

【押题依据】

开放作文常考文体有两种:记叙文和议论文。记叙文常给出学生一段材料,然后要求学生充分发挥想像力,拓展原材料内容,运用逻辑推理的方法,沿着材料的纵横方向发展。

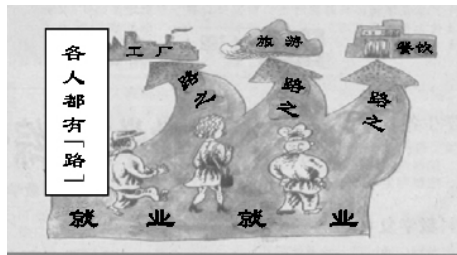
议论文要求根据提供的材料,谈观点和看法。要求考生灵活处理所给材料,做到综合分析,辩证思考,提炼观点,力求论点合理,论据充分,论证严密。

押中指数★★★★★

【押题1】

Directions: write an English composition in 120—150 words based on the picture and the instructions given below.

简要描述图片内容,结合生活实际,就图片的主题谈谈自己的感想。



【解题指导】

本文属图画类书面表达,命题形式为开放式写作。由于各人看问题的角度不同,所确定的主题也就会不一样。从图中的三类人选择了三种不同的职业,以及图中的中文提示“各人都有‘路’”,基本可确定本文的主题为:各人可根据自己的实际情况找到适合发挥自己特长、实现自我价值的地方,正如人们所说的“三百六十行,行行出状元”。这是一篇说理的文章,题目要求采用第一人称,一般现在时进行论述。根据题目要求,先介绍图片内容,然后就生活实际谈谈自己的感想,最后得出相应的结论。

【范文】

From the picture, we can see that three kinds of people have their own way to find jobs. A cook can find a job in a restaurant, a guide in tourism and a worker can work in a factory.

In our real life, everyone has their specialties. If one can get high marks at school, it shows that he does well in studies. This kind of people can receive high education at college. After graduation, they can make great contributions to our country in scientific research. **Of course**, such kind of people has no difficulties in finding jobs. **However**, those who can't get high marks shouldn't lose heart. They can develop their hobbies and interests, such as drawing, music or sports. If they can achieve success in any of those aspects, they will surely find jobs in the future.

In short, people should show positive attitudes to life and in this way they will find places to make their dreams come true.

提示 特长 specialty *n.*; 方面 aspect *n.*

【点评】

本文论述了当前的热门话题“发挥自己的特长,不以分数论英雄”。采用了对比的手法,行文流畅,论述条理清晰,较有说服力。另外,本文使用了一些较高级的词汇 specialty(特长), positive 和 come true,使内容表述更准确。除此之外,一些过渡词汇,如 in our real life, of course, however, if, in short 等的使用,使文章条理更清楚,论述也更有力度。

押中指数 ★★★

【押题2】

Directions: write an English composition in 120—150 words according to the instructions given below in Chinese.

北京时间2005年10月12日9时整,“神舟六号”在酒泉卫星发射中心发射升空。17日凌晨4时33分,“神舟六号”载人飞船在圆满完成了飞行任务后顺利返回,

2006年高考考向把脉与押题



为中国航天事业续写了新的辉煌。请你谈谈对此事的看法。

参考词汇 aviation *n.* 航空 ;prance *v.* 腾飞

【解题指导】

这是一篇开放式作文。尽管题目当中给出了一些中文提示,但那只是写作背景,不是写作内容。题目真正的意图是让考生谈谈自己对“中国发射‘神六’”的感想。因此本文要求写的是个人感受和体会,属于开放式写作。根据题目要求,考生应采用第一人称,以一般现在时来发表感想。

【范文】

With the Shenzhou VI spaceship successfully sent up, the history has again **witnessed** the **further development** of science and technology in China, especially in the aviation. This is a new **breakthrough** because our country can send up a spaceship to outer space with people in the spaceship and they can stay **as long as** five days in outer space. When the Shenzhou VI flies in the sky, I feel our country also prances like a huge dragon. Now our country has become one of the few countries in the world that can grasp such technology to send people into outer space and carry on scientific exploration. I feel extremely proud of the great achievements our country has made. I have **made up my mind to learn from** the scientists and study hard to make our country become stronger and stronger.

【点评】

本文采用了夹叙夹议的写作手法,作者为祖国航天事业的进步而感到骄傲和自豪,并把这种感情挥洒得淋漓尽致。作者最后所表现出的决心使整篇文章的思想得到了升华。另外,一些高级词汇的使用,也使文章增色不少。如 witnessed, further development, aviation(航空), breakthrough, as long as, grasp 等。

押中指数★★★★★

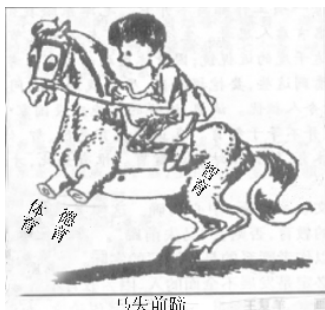
【押题3】

请根据下面提示,写一篇短文。词数不少于50。

In your English class, the teacher shows a picture of a little boy on a horse, and asks the class to discuss it. Your classmates have different understandings.

Look at the picture carefully and tell the class how you understand the picture. Write down what you would say.

生词:前蹄 fore-hoof;道德的 moral *adj.*;智力的 intellectual *adj.*;体育 physical training



【解题指导】

本文要表达的主题是 正如没有前腿的马一样,一个在德育和体育方面发展不健全的学生,就不能健康地成长。因此,学生应全面发展,提高综合素质。从题目要求看,本文是论述性文章,所以应用第一人称和一般现在时进行论述。从写作思路看,首先应简单地描述本图片,然后再进行发散说理。

【范文】

We can see in the picture a little boy riding on a horse, the body of which means intellectual education. He wants the horse to rush. **However**, the horse **is lack of** two fore-hooves, which stand for moral education and physical training. **Of course**, we can imagine that the horse can't move, **not to mention** being able to rush. I think the drawer of the picture wants to tell us that a horse can't run with lack of any hoof. And a student can't grow up sound without developing any aspect of a person, especially morality and health. So a student should develop **on all sides**.

【点评】

本文采用了先叙后议的写作手法。描写简明扼要,论述中肯切题。另外,文中的一些高级词汇增加了论述的力度。如: not to mention, sound(健全的), aspect, on all sides(各个方面)等。

押中指数★★★★

【押题4】

根据下面英文提示写一篇短文,词数不少于50。

Being tired of studying is becoming a serious problem. Some students are always absent from class for no reason. Parents are very worried about this.

Suppose you are discussing this problem in your English class. Please make two or three suggestions on how to make such students show interest in studying.

【解题指导】

本文要求提供两至三条建议,让厌学的学生对学习产生兴趣,使他们不再旷课。

2006年高考试卷考向把脉与押题



从题目要求来看,是“你”向厌学的学生提建议,故应用第一人称,用祈使句和一般现在时来表达。从写作思路看,可以先点题,然后结合生活实际,提两至三条建议即可,力求中肯切题。

【范文】

This kind of phenomenon has something to do with such students' low marks in studies. In order to make the students show interest in studying. **First**, I think, parents should abolish their simple and rude ways to treat their children's low marks. They ought to communicate with them and listen to the children's opinions. **Second**, teachers should have a heart-to-heart talk with such students to find out the major problems. Then effective measures can be taken to solve such problems. For example, whether the attitudes towards weak subjects should be changed or ways of learning should be improved. **What's more**, such students can also **turn to** students with good achievements **for help** so that they can follow good examples to inspire themselves with hope.

【点评】

本文是一篇议论文,采用了演绎式写作手法。作者在论述的过程中又进行了分析,使得论证更具说服力。另外,论据的选择也较具代表性,作者从父母、教师和学生三种不同的角度来阐述,这样更使人信服。本文还使用了一些过渡词语,如 *first*, *second*, *what's more* 等,使论述条理清楚,脉络分明。除此之外,一些高级词汇的使用,也使语言表述得更加简洁明了,如 *abolish* (废除), *heart-to-heart*, *measure* (措施), *improve*, *turn to* 等。

高考将来时 ——填报志愿篇

选专业时你考虑到以下因素了吗?

● **Interest**——对专业感兴趣是在专业上取得成功的条件。

● **Motivation**——动机是积极行动的内在原因。

● **Ability**——你有能力得到它并把它做好吗?

● **Personality**——你的个性适合这个专业吗?

填报志愿时你做到以下几方面了吗?

● 熟悉招生政策,了解最新高考信息。

● 避免“撞车”,分数相当的同学应避免报考同一学校。

● 慎重选择第一志愿,提高第一志愿命中率。

● 了解学院实力、专业设置、收费情况、历年录取分数、录取规则与办法等。

● 真实、准确、负责地将自己的分数、名次、专业志愿与招生指导老师进行沟通。

● 自我定位,各志愿之间要形成落差。即第一、二、三志愿之间形成阶梯式的层次,其分数一般相差10分左右。

