

## 高起点英语科目 题型及考情分析

考试题型表如下：

题型	内容	题数	每题分值	总共分值
选择题	语音	1-5	1.5分	7.5分
选择题	词汇与语法	6-20	1.5分	22.5分
选择题	完型填空	21-35	2分	30分
选择题	阅读理解	36-50	3分	45分
填空题	补全对话	51-55	3分	15分
写作题	书面表达	56	30分	30分
总计		56		150分

《英语》是大部分考生觉得非常头疼的一个科目。基础薄弱，单词量不足的大有人在。这样的人群就非常担心这个科目的得分问题。但是，实际上，即使完全不会的人，英语科目也不至于得零分，千万不能弃考。该科目总分150分，选择题就有105分，占了70%。所以说英语又是相对来说比较好拿分的一个科目。选择题多，即使不会做，考试选择题做满，不要空题，按照概率也能拿到30-40分。另外最重要的就是把控英语作文了，这个是拉分的关键。根据对历史试卷分析，历年来大部分英语作文考的是写信，词数量是80-100个单词，学员只需要按我们教学指定的模板进行背诵，即可拿下15分以上，综上所述，英语零基础保守能拿到50分以上。当然，这只是分析的零基础学员的可能得分情况。那么对于目前开始学习的学员来说，我们还有复习时间，还可以通过这段时间学习相关知识，强化自己的学习基础，提升一定的分数。下面就跟着我们开始学习吧。

## 第一部分 语音

语音部分总共是 5 题，共 7.5 分。注意平时多读多背，把常见的元音，辅音的发音规则掌握了就没什么问题。本题占试卷比重不多，一般靠运气选择情况都能得 1.5-3 分。通过跟老师认真学习的同学就能得 4.5-6 分左右。

### 考点 1: 语音

语音部分学习目标：了解英语 26 个字母，熟悉英语音素及其发音，掌握常用的元音字母组合以及辅音字母组合的读音规则。

#### 26 个英语字母：

元音字母 (A、E、I、O、U)，其余 21 个为辅音字母。

#### 1、元音字母在重读开音节、闭音节和 r 音节中的读音规则

##### (1) 元音字母在重读开音节中一般读字母的名称音

a /ei/    e /i/    i(y) /ai/    o /əu/    u /ju: /

- 1) 开音节：① 辅+元    he            me            we  
                  ② 元+辅+e    name        take        hate

字母 a 读作 /ei/            blame/bleim/

字母 e 读作 /i: /            be/bi: /

字母 i (y) 读作 /ai/        five/faiv/

字母 o 读作 /əu/            close/kləuz/

字母 u 读作 /ju: /            huge/hju:dʒ/

- 2) 闭音节：辅+元+辅        hot            cut            leg

##### (2) 元音字母在闭音节中读所规定的短元音

a /æ/            e /e/            i (y) /i/            o /ɒ/            u /ʌ/ 或 /u/

##### (3) 元音字母在非重读音节中的读音

- 1) a 读作 /ə/

again /ə'gen/

ago /ə'gəʊ/

vacation /və'keɪʃn/

woman /'wʊmən/

breakfast /'brekfəs/

a+辅音字母+无声字母 e, 读 /i/

village /'vɪlɪdʒ /

palace /'pælɪs/

- 2) e 读作 /ə/ 或 /i/

excellent /'eksələnt/

silent /'saɪlənt/

open /'əʊpən/

exam/ig'zæm/

sentence/'sentəns/

problem/'prɒbləm/

decide/di'said/

e 在前缀和后缀中读/i/

behind/bi'haind/

wanted/'wɒntɪd/

actress/'æktris/

exam/ig'zæm/

decide/di'said/

repeat/ri:'pi:t/

3) i (y) 读作/i/或/ai/

lily/'li:li/

city/'siti/

satisfy/'sætɪsfaɪ/

4) o 读作/ə/ 或/ɔ/

bottom/'bɒtəm/

common/'kɒmən/

second/'sekənd/

o 在词尾的非重读音节中常读/əu/

radio/'reɪdiəʊ/

potato/'pə'teɪtəʊ/

pingo/'pi:ænoʊ/

5) u 读作/ə/ , /ju/

autumn/'ɔ:təm/

support/'sə:pɔ:t/

occupy/'ɒkjupai/

(4) 其他常见字母组合在非重读音节中的读音

-tion, -sion, -ssion 读作/ʃn/ 或/ʃən/

production/'prɒ'dʌkʃn/

section/'sekʃn/

nation/'neɪʃn/

version/'vɜ:ʃn/

impression/'ɪm'preʃn/

(5) 常见元音字母组合的读音

ar 读作/ɑ:/ 如: car/kɑ:/

hard/hɑ:d/

park/pɑ:k/

or 读作/ɔ:/ 如: horse/hɔ: s/

sport/spɔ: t/

north/nɔ:θ/

er, ir, ur 均读作/ə:/ 如: term/tɜ: m/

shirt/ʃɜ: t/

burn/bɜ: n/

ee 读作/i:/ 如: feel/fi:l/

sleep/sli:p/

see/si:/

ea 读作/i:/ 如: meat/mi:t/

peace/pi:s/

clean/kli:n/

ei, ie 读作/i:/ 如: field/fi:ld/

deceive/di'si:v/

piece/pi:s/

ear 读作/iə/ 或 /eə/

(/iə/ tear/tiə/

hear/hiə(r)/

year/jiə(r)/

(/eə/ wear/weə(r)/

bear/beə(r)/

pear/peə(r)/

ear 后有辅音时读作: /ə:/ ( learn/lə: n/early/'ə: li:/ )

ew, eu 读作/ju:/

new/nju:/

few/fju:/

feudal/'fju:dl/

neutral/'nju:trəl/

au, augh, aw 读作/ɔ:/ cause/kɔ:z/

daughter/'dɔ:tə(r)/

saw/sɔ:/

igh 读作/ai/

bright/braɪt/

high/hai/

sign/sain/

ai, ay 读作/ei/

play/pleɪ/

way/wei/

main/mein/

ind 读作/aɪnd/

mind/maɪnd/

kind/kaind/

find/faɪnd/

ou 读作/au/或/ʌ/

house/haʊs/

about/'ə'baʊt/

sound/saʊnd/

al 读作/ɔ:/ 或/ɔ:l/

talk/tɔ:k/

walk/wɔ:k/

ball/bɔ:l/

oi, oy 读作/ɔi/

voice/vɔis/

point/pɔɪnt/

joy/dʒɔi/

ia, ie, io 读作/aɪə/

dialogue/'daɪəlɒg/

quiet/'kwaɪət/

violence/'vaɪələns/

oo 读作/u:/, 有时也读作/u:/

food/fu:d/

school/sku:l/

good/gʊd/

oo 后面为 k 时, 读作/u/

book/bʊk/

look/lʊk/

oor,oar 读作/ɔ:/	board/bɔ:d/	floor/flɔ:(r)/	door/dɔ:(r)/
oa 读作/əu/	road/rəʊd/	coat/kəʊt/	load/ləʊd/
ow 读作/au/或/əu/	know/nəʊ/	grow/grəʊ/	now/nəʊ/
our 读作/ɔ:/或/auə/	pour/pɔ:(r)/	course/kɔ:s/	our/auə /
ough 读作/ɔ:/	bought/bɔ:t/	thought/θɔ:t/	
owe 读作/auə/	flower/'flaʊə(r)/	power/'paʊə(r)/	tower/'taʊə(r)/

2、字母在单词中不发音的规则,一般有下列 14 条:

- (1) 字母 b 在字母 t 之前;  
如: debt [det] (欠债)
- (2) 字母 b 在字母 m 之后;  
如: comb [kəʊm] (梳子)
- (3) 字母 c 在字母 s 之后;  
如: muscle ['mʌsl] (肌肉)
- (4) 字母 d 在词尾-dge 中;  
如: bridge [brɪdʒ] (桥)
- (5) 字母 g 在字母 n 之前;  
如: sign [sain] (标记)
- (6) 字母 gh 在 t 之前;  
如: fight [fait] (打)
- (7) 字母 h 在 r 之后;  
如: rhythm ['riem] (节奏)
- (8) 字母 h 在词首 ex-之后;  
如: exhibition [eksi'biʃn] (展览会)
- (9) 字母 h 在词首 gh 中;  
如: ghost [gəʊst] (鬼)
- (10) 字母 k 在字母 n 之前;  
如: knee [ni:] (膝)
- (11) 字母 l 在-alf,-alk,-alm,-ould 中;  
如: talk [tɔ:k] (谈话)  
half [ha: f] (一半)  
calm [ka: m] (平静)  
could [kud] (能)
- (12) 字母 n 在词尾-mn 中;  
如: autumn ['ɔ:təm] (秋天)
- (13) 字母 t 在词尾-sten,-stlet 和-ften 中;  
如: listen ['lisn] (听)  
castle ['ka:sl] (城堡)  
soften ['sɒfn] (软化)
- (14) 字母 w 在字母 r 之前;  
如: wrong [rɒŋ] (错)

【历年真题】

考查不发音选项:

- |                         |                      |                      |                           |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. hand <u>s</u> ome | B. cand <u>l</u> e   | C. d <u>i</u> stance | D. land ( A )             |
| 2. A. not <u>i</u> ce   | B. pract <u>i</u> ce | C. Brit <u>i</u> sh  | D. pati <u>e</u> nt ( D ) |
| 3. A. b <u>i</u> llion  | B. lab <u>l</u> e    | C. tab <u>l</u> e    | D. comb ( D )             |

考查元音字母在单词中的发音:

- |                       |                    |                    |                           |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. c <u>u</u> t    | B. h <u>u</u> man  | C. l <u>u</u> ck   | D. f <u>u</u> n ( B )     |
| 2. A. v <u>a</u> lue  | B. f <u>a</u> mily | C. b <u>a</u> by   | D. c <u>a</u> t ( C )     |
| 3. A. dir <u>e</u> ct | B. hot <u>e</u> l  | C. bas <u>e</u> t  | D. exp <u>r</u> ess ( C ) |
| 4. A. b <u>o</u> ttom | B. c <u>o</u> lour | C. M <u>o</u> nday | D. t <u>o</u> n ( A )     |
| 5. A. <u>u</u> se     | B. exc <u>u</u> se | C. b <u>u</u> tton | D. m <u>u</u> sic ( C )   |
| 6. A. h <u>i</u> de   | B. l <u>i</u> ke   | C. t <u>i</u> me   | D. g <u>i</u> ve ( D )    |

考查元音字母组合在单词中的发音:

- |                      |                   |                      |                          |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. m <u>ea</u> t  | B. r <u>ea</u> dy | C. h <u>ea</u> t     | D. s <u>ea</u> t ( B )   |
| 2. A. c <u>lo</u> ud | B. r <u>ou</u> nd | C. m <u>ou</u> ntain | D. c <u>ou</u> try ( D ) |
| 3. A. h <u>ea</u> t  | B. c <u>lea</u> n | C. br <u>ea</u> k    | D. p <u>ea</u> ce ( C )  |
| 4. A. c <u>oa</u> t  | B. r <u>oa</u> d  | C. br <u>oa</u> d    | D. g <u>oa</u> l ( C )   |

考查辅音字母在单词中的发音:

- |                         |                     |                    |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A. in <u>c</u> ome   | B. c <u>en</u> tre  | C. c <u>i</u> ty   | D. bicy <u>c</u> le ( A ) |
| 2. A. s <u>n</u> ow     | B. s <u>a</u> le    | C. a <u>s</u> k    | D. des <u>g</u> n ( D )   |
| 3. A. off <u>ic</u> ial | B. de <u>cl</u> are | C. a <u>ct</u> ive | D. pict <u>u</u> re ( A ) |

考查其他字母组合的发音:

- |                      |                   |                     |                          |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. to <u>th</u>   | B. mon <u>th</u>  | C. fat <u>h</u> er  | D. meth <u>o</u> d ( C ) |
| 2. A. lun <u>ch</u>  | B. bea <u>ch</u>  | C. mach <u>i</u> ne | D. ch <u>a</u> ir ( C )  |
| 3. A. n <u>o</u> w   | B. sh <u>o</u> w  | C. gr <u>o</u> w    | D. yell <u>o</u> w ( A ) |
| 4. A. all <u>o</u> w | B. pow <u>e</u> r | C. br <u>o</u> wn   | D. bel <u>o</u> w ( D )  |
| 5. A. pur <u>s</u> e | B. pur <u>e</u>   | C. cur <u>i</u> ous | D. cur <u>e</u> ( A )    |

## 第二部分 词汇与语法

词汇与语法部分，总共 15 小题，每题 1.5 分，共 22.5。如果能掌握以下这些主要内容，至少能得 15 分。在平时学习过程中，要注意多积累相关词汇和语法的使用。

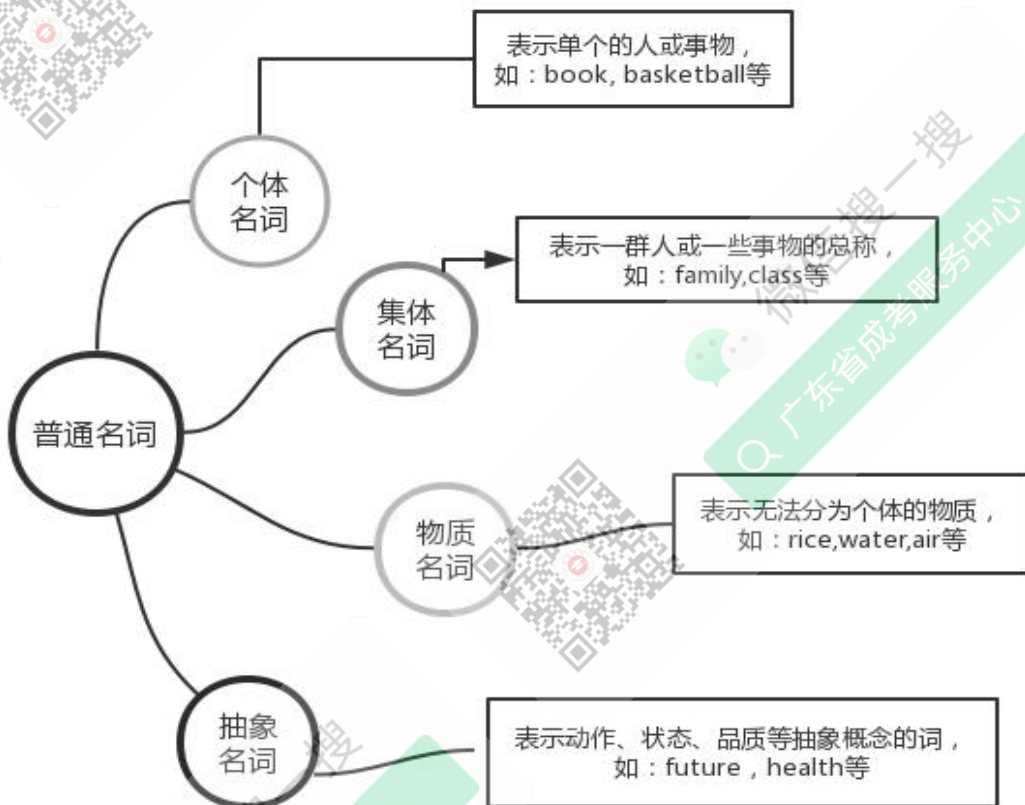
### 考点 1：名词

#### 一、名词的意义和分类

名词是表示人、事物、地点或抽象概念的词，如：desk, computer, sky, pen 等  
名词分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。

专有名词是指具体的人、事物、地点或机构的专有名称，如 China, New York 等。

普通名词是指表示某类人或某类事物的名称。普通名词又分为：



## 二、名词的数

名词分两类:

1. 可数名词 (countable noun) 能用数目计算的事物和概念的名词

如: desk                      book                      computer                      apple

2. 不可数名词 (uncountable noun)

不能用数目计算的事物或者抽象概念的名词

Water                      rain                      sunshine                      coffee

(1) 可数名词有单数和复数之分:

apple-apples

pencil-pencils

tomato-tomatoes

(2) 不可数名词, 无复数, 只用单数表示

salt-salt

coffee-coffee

water-water

## 三、名词变复数的规则:

1. 一般末尾加上后缀-s

girl-girls                      friend-friends

2. 以 s、z、x、ch、sh 结尾的词, 在该词末尾加上后缀-es

bus→buses;                      quiz→quizzes(小型考试);                      fox→foxes; match→matches;  
flash→flashes

3. 辅音字母+y 结尾的名词, 将 y 变为 i, 再加-es

candy-candies,                      factory-factories

4. 以-o 结尾的名词, 加-es

tomato-tomatoes,                      hero-heroes,                      potato-potatoes

但是, 如果-o 结尾的这个名词是属于外来词, 则直接加-s

photo-photos                      piano-pianos                      radio-radios

5. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 一般要把“f”或者“fe”变 v, 再加-es

life-lives                      leaf-leaves                      wife-wives

6. 少数不规则的名词变化形式

man-men                      woman-women                      foot-feet                      tooth-teeth

可数名词前可加 a(an) 或量词

apple-an                      apple-apples-a                      box of apples

tomato-a                      tomato-tomatoes-a                      bag of tomatoes

不可数名词前不可加 a(an), 没有复数, 但前面可以加量词

coffee-a                      cup of coffee

英语中常用“of”词组来表示数量。of 前面表示数量的名词, 根据情况用单数或者复数。of 后面如果是不可数名词, 用单数; 如是可数名词, 用复数

a cup of tea                      two glasses of milk

three basket of apples                      one box of eggs

## 考点 2: 冠词

### 不定冠词

不定冠词有两种形式: a 和 an

a 用于辅音 (不一定是辅音字母) 开头的名词前, 如: a teacher/university/house

an 用于元音 (不一定是元音字母) 开头的名词前, 如: an apple/hour/egg/orange

### 不定冠词的用法:

1. 表示某类人或事物其中的一个, 如:

Her brother is a college student.

2. 表示数量: 即表示数量“一”, 如:

A year is divided into twelve months.

3. 表示同一性, 说明事物的同一特征, 大小, 程度或性质。如:

This hat and that one are of a shape.

4. 指事物的单位, 相当于 every any, 如:

She kept on writing to her parents once a month.

不定冠词的常见词组搭配: a lot of ; a good many ; as a result; as a matter of fact

### 定冠词 the 的常见用法:

1. 特指某人或某物时

(1) 特指上文已提过的人或物。如:

He came across an old friend in a shop. The friend was now a general manager.

(2) 特指双方都知道的人或物。如:

Did you park the car at the corner?

(3) 特指形容词最高级、比较级所修饰的某个确定的人或物。如:

He chose the bigger orange, but she chose the smallest one.

2. 世界上独一无二的名词及乐器名词前, 如:

The earth is bigger than the moon, but smaller than the sun.

Do you like to play the piano or the violin?

3. the +形容词, 表示一类人或物。如:

the old, the young, the rich, the poor, the sick

如: He stole from the rich to give to the poor.

4. the +姓氏s, 表示一家人或一对夫妇, 如:

the Greens, the Smiths , the Zhangs, the Curies(居里夫妇)

### 零冠词的用法:

1. 用在学科、球类运动或游戏名称前:

English is learned in most high school.

They enjoy playing basketball in the afternoon.

The old are playing chess under the tree.

2. 一日三餐前(但如其前后有形容词或从句、短语修饰时, 应加冠词)

We usually go to school after breakfast at seven.

(比较: How do you like the dinner Mr. Jack prepared?)

3. 星期、月份、季节、节日等名词前(但月份、季节等词前后如有限定性定语修饰表示特定时间时, 其前加 the)

Today is Wednesday.

October 1 is National Day.

### 考点 3: 代词

代词: 代替人或事物的名词

人称代词:

主格代词: I, he, she, it, you, we, they

1. I am a teacher.

2. He is a teacher.

3. You are teachers.

宾格代词: me, him, her, it, you, us, them(放在动词后面做宾语)

1. He likes me.

2. We like her .

3. I like them.

反身代词:

单数形式: myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself

复数形式: yourselves, ourselves, themselves

反身代词用法:

1. Please help yourself to some fish .(宾语)

2. We enjoyed ourselves last night. (宾语)

3. The thing itself is not important. (同位语)

指示代词: 标识人或事物的代词。用来代替前面已经提到过名词。

this(these)

that(those)

This is my book.

Those books were his.

不定代词: 指代不确认的人或事物

常用的指示代词:

one, the other, some, any, something, nothing

No one knows where he is.

Some of the boys want to go to Shanghai, but the others want to go to xi'an.

Each of the students has got a book.

## 考点 4: 数词

一、基数词: 表示数目多少的词

### 1. 基数词的构成

0-12 的基数词都有独立的单词:

0-zero      1-one      2-two      3-three      4-four      5-five      6-six  
7-seven      8-eight      9-nine      10-ten      11-eleven      12-twelve

13-19 的基数词以“后缀-teen”结尾:

13-19 thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen nineteen

**注意:**

有三个数的变化不太规则。分别是 13, 15, 18。13 thirteen, 15 fifteen, 18 eighteen 的拼写较特殊。

20-90 十位的整数都以-ty 结尾。20-90 twenty thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety

有五个数的变化不太规则。分别是 20, 30, 40, 50, 80。20 twenty, 30 thirty, 40 forty, 50 fifty, 80 eighty 的拼写较特殊。

几十几的情况, 先说“几十”, 再说“几”, 中间加连字符。21-99 (几十) + “——” + (几)  
23: twenty-three 34 thirty-four 91 ninety-one

几百几十几的情况, 先说“几百”, 注意“百”不能加 s, 百与十中间用 and 连接。hundred 是“百”, 在表示一个具体的数目时, hundred 后面不能加“-s”, 也不能加 of。几百几十 586 five hundred and eighty-six 803 eight hundred and three

1,000 以上, 先从右往左数, 每三位数加一个“,”, 第一个“,” 前为 thousand. [ˈθ auzənd], 第二个“,” 前为 million [ˈmɪljən] 第三个“,” 前为 billion [ˈbɪljən] (美式) 或 thousand, million (英式), 然后一节一节地表示。

如: 750,000 seven hundred and fifty thousand

16,250,064 sixteen million two hundred and fifty thousand sixty-four

### 2. 基数词的读法

(1) 两位数的读法, 在十位数与个位数之间加连字符“-”。

如: 28 twenty-eight, 96 ninety-six.

(2) 三位数的读法, 在百位之后加 and。

如: 148 one hundred and forty-eight, 406 four hundred and six.

### 3. 基数词的用法

(1) 表示时间、时刻

英语中时间是用基数词来表示的, 最常见的形式有两种:

1) 先点钟, 后分钟。如: 6:30 six thirty, 7:52 seven fifty-two。8:00 eight o' clock。

2) 先分钟, 后点钟。表示“分钟数不超半小时”, 用“分钟数 + past + 钟点数”表示; 表示“分钟数超过半小时”, 用“(60-分钟数)+to+下一个钟点数”表示, 即“差几分到几点”。

如: 5:25 twenty-five past five 10:43 seventeen to eleven

注意：表示“整点”，直接用“钟点数

(+o'clock)”表示。“半点钟”用 half, “一刻钟”用 a quarter. 如：6:00 six(o'clock)

10:30 half past ten 4:45 a quarter to five 7:15 a quarter past seven

(2) 基数词表示年龄

年龄可以用下列结构表示。

如：How old are you?你多大了?

I'm ten years old. 我十岁了。

二、序数词：表示顺序的词

基数词-序数词

1-one-first

2-two-second

3-three-third

4-four-fourth

5-five-fifth

6-six-sixth

7-seven-seventh

8-eight-eighth

9-nine-ninth

10-ten-tenth

11-eleven-eleventh

12-twelve-twelfth

13-thirteen-thirteenth

14-fourteen-fourteenth

15-fifteen-fifteenth

16-sixteen-sixteenth

17-seventeen-seventeenth

18-eighteen-eighteenth

19-nineteen-nineteenth

20-twenty-twentieth

30-thirty-thirtieth

40-forty-fortieth

50-fifty-fiftieth

60-sixty-sixtieth

70-seventy-seventieth

80-eighty-eightieth

90-ninety-ninetieth

1、序数词的用法：

(1) The first is better than the second. 第一个比第二个要好。

(2) Jack is always the first to get to the office in the morning.

杰克每天早晨总是第一个到办公室。

(3) The first question I'd ask is how you knew him?

我的第一个问题是你怎样认识他的?

2、在年月日中的表达：

7月1日：

写作：July 1st 或 July 1

读作：July (the) first 或 the first of July

1998年3月1日：

写作：March 1st, 1998 或 March 1

读作：March (the) first, nineteen ninety-eight

## 考点 5: 介词

了解一些常用介词的基本意思和用法, 注意介词和其他词, 特别是动词、形容词和名词的固定搭配。

介词是一种用来表示词与词, 词与句之间的关系的词。在句中不能单独作句子成分。

### 一、常用介词

#### 1. 表示地点位置的介词

##### (1) at, in, on, to

at 表示在小地方, “在……附近, 旁边”

in 表示在大地方, “在……范围之内”

on 表示毗邻, 接壤, “在……上面”

to 表示“在……范围外”, 不强调是否接壤; “到……” e. g.

The meeting was held at the hotel. (会议在宾馆举行)

Taiwan is in the southeast of China. (台湾位于中国的东南部) (范围之内)

Japan is to the east of China. (日本在中国的东边) (范围之外, 不接壤)

Korea is on the east of China. (朝鲜毗邻中国的东边) (毗邻, 接壤)

##### (2) above, over, on 在……上面

above 指在……上方, 不强调是否垂直, 与 below 相对

over 指垂直的上方, 与 under 相对

on 表示在某物体上面, 并与之接触

The plane is flying above the tree. 飞机从树上飞过。

There is a bridge over the river. 河上有一座桥。

He put his computer on the table. 他把电脑放在桌上。

##### (3) below, under 在……下面

under 表示“在……正下方”

below 表示“在……下”, 但不一定在正下方

She hide herself under the table. 她躲在桌子底下

Please write the answer below the questions. 请把答案写在问题的下面。

#### 2. 表示时间的介词

##### (1) 在……时

In 表示较长的时间, 如世纪、朝代、时代、年、季节、月及一般(非特指)的早、中、晚等。

如: in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in the 1840s. in winter, in February, in the evening, in one's life 等

On 表示具体某一天及其早、中、晚。

如: on , March 12th, on Tuesday, on Christmas' Eve, on a warm morning in Friday 等

at 表示某一时刻或较短暂的时间, 或泛指圣诞节, 复活节等。

At 4:30, at the time of year, at the beginning of, at the end of..., at the age of, at Christmas, at night, at noon, at this moment 等。

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(2) in, after 在.....之后

“in+一段时间”表示将来的一段时间以后；

“after+一段时间”表示过去的一段时间以后；但“after+将来点时间”表示将来的某一时刻以后。

(3) from, since 自从.....

From 仅说明什么时候开始，不说明某动作或情况持续多久；since 表示某动作或情况持续至说话时刻，通常与完成时连用。

3. 表示运动方向的介词

across, through 通过，穿过

across 表示横过，即从物体表面通过，与 on 有关；

through 穿过，即从物体内部穿过，与 in 有关。

4. 表示“在.....之间”的介词：between 和 among

between 指在两个人或两个事物之间；among 指在三个或三个以上的人或事物之间。

5. 表示方法、手段、工具的介词

by 以.....方法、手段或泛指某种交通工具

With 表示用.....工具、手段，一般接具体的工具和手段

In 表示用.....方式，用.....语言（语调、笔墨、颜色）等；

6. 表示“除了”的介词

except 除.....之外，不包括在内；

Besides 除.....之外，包括在内。

二、介词与其他词类的搭配：

1. 动词和介词

look at 看	join in / take part in 参加	go on with 继续
depend on 依靠	think about 思考	carry on 实行，执行

2. 形容词、过去分词和介词

be careful of 注意	be sure of 确信	be fond of 喜欢
be good at 善于	be satisfied with 喜欢	be busy with 忙于

## 考点 6: 连词

连词的定义: 连接词与词、短语与短语、句子与句子的词, 叫连词。

### 一、表示并列关系的连词

- (1) and 表示“和, 并且”的意思, 用来连接对等关系的词和词、短语和短语、句子和句子;
- (2) both...and... 既.....也....., (两者)都....., 构成的词组作主语时, 谓语动词用复数;
- (3) neither...nor... 既不.....也不....., 连接两个并列主语时, 谓语动词靠近哪个主语就与哪个主语保持人称和数的一致, 即采取就近原则;
- (4) not only... but also... 不但.....而且....., 连接两个主语时, 句子的谓语动词也要遵循就近原则。

### 二、表示转折关系的连词

表示转折关系的连词主要有: but, however, yet, still, while 等

Mr. Smith is ill, but he still goes to work every day.

虽然史密斯先生生病了, 但他还是坚持每天上班。

Tom got up early, yet he failed to catch the train.

汤姆起的很早, 但是还是没赶上火车。

### 三、表示选择关系的并列连词

- (1) or 表示“或”的意思, 用于两者之中选择一个。
- (2) 祈使句后连接 or, 表示“否则.....”, 有转折的意思, 此时 or=if you don't, you' ll...Hurry up, or you' ll be late.=If you don't hurry up, you' ll be late.
- (3) either...or... 或者.....或者....., 不是.....就业....., 连接两个并列主语时, 谓语动词靠近哪个主语就与哪个主语保持人称和数的一致。

### 四、引导条件状语从句的从属连词

If (如果), unless (除非, 如果不) 等

### 五、引导原因状语从句的从属连词

Because, as, since 等

### 六、引导让步状语从句的从属连词

although/though (虽然, 尽管), even though/ even if (即使) 等

### 七、引导目的状语从句的从属连词

So that (结果是) 和 in order that/to (以便, 为了) 等。

### 八、引导比较状语从句的从属连词

as...as... (与.....一样), not as/so...as... (不及, 赶不上) 和 than(比) 等。

## 考点 7: 形容词

形容词通常形容人或事物的状态、性质、大小等。通常用在名词前, 动词后。

beautiful—a beautiful girl

The girl is beautiful.

The +形容词=复数名词, 表示“一类”, 后面的动词使用复数

old—the old

young—the young

The old need more care.

需要注意的是:

形容词作定语一般放在被修饰的名词之前。但当名词被 something, anything, nothing 等不定代词修饰时, 形容词放在不定代词后面。

I have something important to tell you.

我有重要的事要告诉你。

形容词有三个等级: 原级、比较级、最高级

规则变化:

(1) 单音节形容词的比较级和最高级形式是在词尾加 -er 和 -est 构成。

great	(原级)	greater	(比较级)	greatest	(最高级)
-------	------	---------	-------	----------	-------

clean	(原级)	cleaner	(比较级)	cleanest	(最高级)
-------	------	---------	-------	----------	-------

(2) 以 -e 结尾的单音节形容词的比较级和最高级是在词尾加 -r 和 -st 构成。

wide	(原级)	wider	(比较级)	widest	(最高级)
------	------	-------	-------	--------	-------

close	(原级)	closer	(比较级)	closest	(最高级)
-------	------	--------	-------	---------	-------

(3) 以 -y 结尾, 但 -y 前是辅音字母的形容词的比较级和最高级是把 -y 去掉, 加上 -ier 和 -est 构成。

Happy	(原形)	happier	(比较级)	happiest	(最高级)
-------	------	---------	-------	----------	-------

Lucky	(原形)	luckier	(比较级)	luckiest	(最高级)
-------	------	---------	-------	----------	-------

(4) 以一个辅音字母结尾其前面的元音字母发短元音的形容词的比较级和最高级是双写该辅音字母然后再加 -er 和 -est。

Big	(原级)	bigger	(比较级)	biggest	(最高级)
-----	------	--------	-------	---------	-------

Hot	(原级)	hotter	(比较级)	hottest	(最高级)
-----	------	--------	-------	---------	-------

(5) 双音节和多音节形容词的比较级和最高级需用 more 和 most 加在形容词前面来构成。

Beautiful	(原级)	more beautiful	(比较级)	most beautiful	(最高级)
-----------	------	----------------	-------	----------------	-------

Difficult	(原级)	more difficult	(比较级)	most difficult	(最高级)
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**【口诀记忆】**

原级变成比较级, er 结尾要牢记; 一般情况直接加, 单辅重闭双写加; 辅音加 y 变 i 加, 以 e 结尾去 e 加; 少数部分双音节, 规则如同单音词。其余双音多音节, 词前加 more 就可以; 不规则词没几个, 它们需要特殊记。

不规则变化:

原级 比较级 最高级

ill -worse- worst

bad -worse -worst

many- more -most

much -more- most

good/well -better- best

far -farther-farthest

old/elder-older-eldest/oldest

little -less -least

形容词比较级的用法:

形容词的比较级用于两个人或事物的比较, 基本结构: 含有形容词比较级的主句+than+从句

It is warmer today than it was yesterday.

今天的天气比昨天暖和。

形容词或副词的比较级, 表示“比较.....”

He is taller than his brother.

他比弟弟高。

表示强度相等时, 在形容词原级之前和之后分别用 as, 即 as...as..., 表示肯定意义。表示“不及某程度”时, 用 not as/so...

The knife is as sharp as that one.

形容词最高级的用法:

形容词用于两个以上的人和物进行比较, 基本结构: 主语+谓语(系动词)+the+形容词最高级+名词+表示范围的短语或从句(常与表示范围的 in, of 短语连用)

She is the best student in her class.

她是班上最好的学生。

## 考点 8: 副词

副词是表示行为状态特征的词, 在句子中属于修饰性词类。

副词的分类:

分类	例词
时间副词	yesterday, now, later, just, already
地点副词	here, there, home, above, back
方式副词	loudly, gently, quietly, politely, carefully
程度副词	quite, rather, pretty, greatly, much
频度副词	often, never, always, once
疑问副词	when, where, how, why

## 考点 9: 动词

### 一、动词的分类

根据词义和其在句中的作用, 动词可分为实义动词(及物动词、不及物动词)、连系动词、助动词和情态动词。

种类	例词
及物动词	buy, catch, invent, like, offer, reach
不及物动词	appear, go, get, look, prove, remain
连系动词	be, become, grow, turn, fall, get, run, feel, look, sound, smell, taste
助动词	have, had, has, do, did, shall, will
情态动词	might, may, should, shall, could, can, must, will

#### 1. 及物动词和不及物动词的区别:

及物动词后面必须跟宾语意义才完整的叫及物动词。

后面不需跟宾语的叫不及物动词。

#### 2. 连系动词

有些连系动词来源于实义动词, 意思也发生变化:

look(看——看起来), feel(感觉——感到), smell(闻——闻起来), taste(尝——尝起来), turn(翻转——变得), grow(生长——变得), 所不同的是, 作为实义动词时, 后面不能跟形容词。

Grass turned green when spring comes.

春天到了, 小草变绿了。

#### 3. 助动词

(1) 常见的助动词有: 用于进行时和被动语态的 be(am, is, are, was, were, been, being); 用于完成时的 have(has, had, having); 用于将来时的 shall(should); will(would) 和用于一般时的 do(does, did)

(2) 助动词必须同主语的人称和数一致, 也就是说因主语人称、数不同而采用不同的形式。

Smoking is forbidden in the reading room.

阅览室禁止吸烟。

#### 4. 情态动词

常见的情态动词有：can (could), may (might), must, shall (should), will (would), need 等。情态动词后面必须加动词的原形。

Shall we go to have a picnic this Friday ?

这周五我们去野餐怎么样？

Will you teach me how to dance ?

你能教我如何跳舞吗？

## 二、动词的基本形式

动词有四种基本形式：动词原形、过去式、现在分词和过去分词。按照动词各种形式的构成方法，动词可分为规则动词和不规则动词两类。

1. 规则动词的过去式和过去分词一般是在动词原形后面加词尾—ed 构成，现在分词则在词尾加—ing。具体参考下面的规则动词变化表：

	原形动词结尾情况	现在时单 三人称	现在 分词	过去式和过去分词
规则 变 化	一般情况	+s	+ing	+ed
	s, x, ch, sh, o 结尾	+es	+ing	+ed
	辅音字母+y 结尾	y→i, es	+ing	y-i, +ed
	重读闭音节一元一辅结尾	+s	双写辅音字 母, +ing	双写辅音字母, +ed
	不发音的 e 结尾	+s	去掉 e, +ing	+d
	le 结尾	+s	ie-y, +ing	+d
	不规则变化	have-has; be-is	无	见不规则动词变化表

注意：加 ing 或 ed 时动词如果以“r”结尾，尾音节又重读的动词，“r”应双写。

2. 不规则动词变化表：（原形-过去式-过去分词）

现在式	过去式	过去分词
be (am, is )	was	been
be (are)	were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten

### 三、动词的时态

#### 1. 一般现在时

一般现在时由“主语+do/does”构成。表示现阶段经常或习惯发生的动作或存在的状态，或说明主语的特征。

##### 用法:

(1) 用于叙述现阶段经常性或习惯性的动作。一般现在时句子中常有的时间状语: always, usually, often, sometimes, every week(day, year, month...等)

They go to the supermarket every day.

他们每天都去超市

They usually read newspaper in the morning.

他们经常早晨看报纸。

(2) 表示客观真理、事实、人的技能或现在的状态，句子里一般不用时间状语。

The earth moves round the sun.

地球绕着太阳转。

(3) 表示计划、安排好的将来动作，也可用一般现在时（限于 go/come/leave/start/begin/arrive）

The plane for Shenzhen leaves at 10:00 o'clock in the evening.

飞往深圳的飞机将在晚上十点起飞。

1) 表示主语具备的性格、能力和特征。

They speak English very well.

他们英语说的很好。

2) 表示现阶段存在的状态、特征或心理活动。

I like fruits.

我喜欢水果。

3) 在时间、条件状语从句中，用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

I will write to you as soon as I get to Shanghai.

我一到上海就给你写信。

4) 表示“（书、信、报纸、通知、告示牌、广播等）说，报道”，用一般现在时，主要是动词 say.

The radio says heavy rain in the afternoon.

广播预计下午有大雨。

#### 2. 一般过去时

(1) 一般过去时用来表示在过去某一特定时间发生的动作或存在的状态，或指过去习惯性、经常性的动作或行为。一般过去时的时间状语常见的有: yesterday, last week, a long time ago, once upon a time, then, at that time, the other day 等。

John spoilt the milk yesterday and hurt himself.

约翰昨天打翻了牛奶，伤着自己。

(2) 有些句子没有指明动作发生的具体时间，但实际上动作是在过去发生的，句子应当用过去时态。

I didn't expect to meet you here.

我没有想到会在这儿碰到你。

### 3. 一般将来时

一般将来时由“主语+shall/will+动词原形”构成，表示将要发生的动作或存在的状态，常与 tomorrow, next week, in a few minutes, in the future 等表示将来的时间状语连用。

They will meet you outside the theatre at 7:00 tomorrow morning.

明天早上7点钟他们将在剧院外面和你见面。

其他几种用于表示将来时态的结构有：

- (1) be going to+动词原形：表示意图、打算和已有客观迹象表明将要发生的情况。

We are going to have an English evening next Monday.

我们下周一将举办个英语之夜晚会。

- (2) be to+动词原形：表示按计划、安排、决定将要发生的动作。

The sports meeting is to be held tomorrow afternoon.

运动会将在明天下午举行。

- (3) be about to+动词原形：表示即将发生的动作，句中不可用表示未来时间的状语。

Hurry! The train is about to leave.

快点！火车马上就要开了。

### 4. 过去将来时

- (1) 由“主语+should/would+动词原形”构成，表示从过去某时看来将要发生的动作或存在的状态。这种时态常用在宾语从句中。

He said that the meeting would begin at half past nine this morning.

他说会议将在今天早上9点半开始。

- (2) 表示过去的某种习惯性行为，只用 would。

Whenever we had trouble, he would come to help us.

不管何时我们遇到麻烦，他都会来帮我们。

### 5. 现在进行时

现在进行时由“主语+am/is/are+doing”构成。

**用法：**

- (1) 表示现在正在进行的动作。  
(2) 表示现阶段正在进行的动作，但此刻并不一定在进行。

I am studying English in the university.

我目前在大学里学英语。

- (3) 与频度副词 always, constantly, continuously 等连用，表示某种强烈的感情。

He is always asking the same question.

他老是问同一个问题。（表示不满）

### 6. 过去进行时

- (1) 表示在过去某一时刻或某一阶段正在发生的动作，常与表示过去的时间状语连用。

I was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.

昨天晚上7点时我正在看电视。

- (2) 用 while 或 at the time 等强调同时进行的两种或几种动作。

While I was working in the garden, my wife was cooking dinner.

我在花园里工作，我妻子在做饭。

- (3) come, go, leave, get, reach, start, arrive 等一些表示趋向动作的动词用作过去进行时，表示按计划、安排在过去看来将要发生的动作。

He told me that he was leaving for Shanghai soon.

他告诉我他很快就要动身去上海。

### 7. 将来进行时

表示在现在看来将来某一时刻或某段时间正在进行的动作，构成形式是 shall/will be doing, 具有一般将来时和现在进行时两者的特点。

Next Wednesday we' ll be flying to Sydney.

下周三我们将飞往悉尼。

### 8. 现在完成时

现在完成时由“主语+have/has+动词的过去分词(done)”构成。

**用法:**

- (1) 表示动作到现在为止已经完成或刚刚完成。

I have just finished my homework.

我刚刚做完了我的家庭作业。

- (2) 表示过去发生或完成的某一动作对现在造成的影响或结果，有时无时间状语，有时和一些表示从过去某时刻到现在这段时间的时间状语连用，如: so far, by now, up to now, ever, yet 等。

Have you ever read that story.

你读过那个故事书吗?

- (3) 表示从过去某一时间开始一直延续到现在并还可能继续延续下去的动作，用于延续性动词，且句中常带有表示一段时间的时间状语，如: since, for two months 等。

We have lived here for five years.

我们在这里住了5年了。

### 9. 过去完成时

过去完成时由“主语+had+动词的过去分词”构成。

**用法:**

- (1) 过去完成时表示在过去某一时间或动作之前已经发生或完成了的动作。即“过去的过去”。可以用 before, by 等借此短语或一个由 until, when, after, once, as soon as 引导的时间状语从句来表示，也可以用一个表示过去的动作来表示，还可以通过上下文来表示。

- (2) 表示由过去的某一时刻开始，一直延续到过去另一时间的动作或状态，常和 for, since 构成的时间状语连用。

- (3) 用在 told, said, knew, heard, thought 等动词后的宾语从句中。当宾语从句的主句为一般过去时，且从句的动作先于主句的动作时，从句要用过去完成时。

- (4) 动词 think, want, hope, mean, plan, intend 等用过去完成时表示过去未曾实现的想法、希望、打算或意图等。

### 10. 将来完成时

表示在现在看来将来某个时间某个动作将要完成，构成形式是：shall/will have done, 具有一般将来时和现在完成时两者的特点。

By this summer we' ll have been here for five years.

到今年夏天，我们在这里就满5年了。

### 11. 现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时由“have/has been+doing”构成。第三人称单数用has, 其他人称用have.

用法:

(1) 表示从过去某时开始一直延续到现在的动作，该动作可能刚停止，可能仍然继续进行下去，常与延续性动词连用，并常和 all the time, this week, this month, recently 等状语以及 since 和 for 引导的状语连用。

(2) 表示动作刚刚结束。

Sorry, I' m late. How long have you been waiting for me?

对不起，我迟到了。你等我多长时间了？

(3) 表示近期内时断时续、重复发生的动作。

You have been saying that for 5 years.

这话你已经说了5年了。

(4) 表达较重的感情色彩。

What have you been doing to my dictionary ?

看你把我的字典弄成什么样子了？

### 12. 过去完成进行时

表示动作从过去某一时间之前开始，到过去某一时间仍在进行或刚刚结束，前提是有特定的过去时间状语，同时也强调了动作的持续性。在具体理解时可以参照现在完成进行时。构成形式是：had been doing.

He was tired. He had been working since dawn.

他很累，天亮起他就一直在工作。

## 考点 10: 主谓一致

主谓一致指的是谓语动词在人称和数上必须与主语保持一致。主谓一致依据语法一致、意义一致和就近一致三条原则。

### 一、名词作主语时的主谓一致

1. 集体名词作主语若强调整体, 谓语动词用单数; 若突出个体, 谓语动词用复数。常见的这类名词有: family, group, class, army, enemy 等。

注意:

people, police, youth 等作主语, 谓语动词常用复数。

The police have caught the thieves.

警察抓住了盗贼。

2. 单、复数同形的名词作主语, 谓语动词可用单数, 也可用复数, 根据意义来定。

3. 表示时间、金钱、距离、重量等的词语作主语, 通常被看做一个整体, 谓语动词用单数。

### 二、并列主语的主谓一致

1. and 连接的并列主语, 谓语动词通常用复数形式, 但在下列情况下用单数:

(1) and 连接的并列主语指的是同一个人、同一事物或同一概念。

The English teacher and headteacher is a young man.

英语老师兼班主任是一位年轻人。

(2) and 连接的并列名词有 each, every, no 或 many a 等修饰时, 谓语动词用单数。

In our country every boy and every girl has the right to receive education.

在我们国家每一个孩子, 不管男女, 都有受教育的权利。

2. 由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also..., not...but... 等连接并列主语时, 遵循就近原则, 即谓语动词应与最靠近它的主语一致。

Either he or I am wrong.

不是他错就是我错。

3. 两个主语由 as well as, rather than, but, together with, along with, except, besides 等连接时, 谓语动词的数与最前面的主语保持一致。

The teacher as well as the students has seen the film.

老师和学生都看过这部电影。

### 三、名词化形容词作主语时的主谓一致

“the+形容词”表示一类人时, 谓语动词用复数。常见的这类词有: the poor, the rich, the sick, the dead, the young, the wise, the deaf, the blind, the learned, the aged, the living, the French 等

### 四、不定式、动名词和名词从句作主语时的主谓一致。

不定式、动名词和句子作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

To become doctors is their ambition. 当医生是他们的志愿。

词汇与语法部分主要考察固定搭配、词义辨析和动词时态等方面。



连词辨析

(历年真题) He says he has the T-shirt, \_\_\_\_\_ I' ve never seen him wear it.

- A. after
- B. since
- C. although
- D. if

解析: 本题考查连词辨析。句意: 他说他有这件T恤, 尽管我从没见他穿过。after 在.....之后; since 自从; although 尽管; if 如果。结合句意可知: C 正确。

(历年真题) -The story is too hard to understand.

-Yes, .\_\_it's short and there aren't many new words in it.

- A. since
- B. because
- C. if
- D. though

解析: 本题考查连词辨析。句意: -这个故事太难理解了。一一是的, 虽然它很短, 而且里面没有很多生词。since 从.... ••以来, 因为, 引导时间状语从句或原因状语从句; because 因为, 引导原因状语从句; if 如果, 常引导条件状语从句; though 虽然, 尽管, 引导让步状语从句。根据句意, 本题选 D。

(历年真题) A good teacher must be \_\_too strict\_\_too weak.

- A. either;or
- B. neither;nor
- C. not only;but also
- D. both;and

解析: 本题考查并列连词辨析。句意: 一位优秀的教师既不能太严厉, 也不能太软弱。

either...or... 要么....., 要么.....; neither...nor... 既不... •••, 也不.....; not only...but also... 不仅....., 而且 ••; both...and... 两者都。根据句意, 本题选 B。

代词辨析

(历年真题) I chose this coat in the end because \_\_\_\_\_ ones were all too expensive.

- A. the others
- B. another
- C. others
- D. the other

解析: 本题考查代词辨析。句意: 最后我选择了这件外套, 因为其他的外套都太贵了。The others 特指某范围内的“其他的人或物”, 其后不能再接名词, 相当于 the other+复数名词; another 表示三者或三者以上中的“另一个”, 其后一般接名词单数; others 表示“其余的人或物”, 其后不能再接名词。故 D 正确。

(历年真题) -Do you like talking with your friends on the phone or through the Internet?  
-\_\_\_\_\_. I enjoy writing letters.

- A. None
- B. Either
- C. Neither
- D. Both

【解析】本题考查不定代词辨析。句意: ——你喜欢通过电话还是通过网络和朋友联络? ——都不喜欢。我喜欢写信。none 表示“三者或三者以上都不”; either 表示“两者中随便那一个都...”; neither 表示“两者中哪个都不...”; both 表示“两者都.....”。结合语境, 此处表示“两者都不”, 故本题选 C。





考查交际用语

(历年真题) ——Would you like to go to the theatre with me tonight?  
\_\_\_\_\_, but I don't think I can afford the time.

- A. That's nothing
- B. Well done
- C. I'd like to
- D. I'm afraid not

解析: 本题考查交际用语。句意: ——你今天晚上愿意和我一起去剧院吗?

——当然愿意, 但是我没有时间。That's nothing 没关系; well done 干得好; I'd like to 我愿意; I'm afraid not 恐怕不行。结合句意可知, 本题选 C。

(历年真题) ——Will you please open the door for me?

- A. My pleasure
- B. Yes, please
- C. You're welcome
- D. Not at all

解析: 本题考查交际用语。句意: ——你可以为我打开门吗? ——能够帮助你是我的荣幸。B 选项意为“是的, 请”, 是对向你提供服务的回答, 故排除; C 项意为“不客气/不用谢”, 是对谢意的回答, 故排除; D 项意为“一点也不”, 是对是否介意的回答, 故排除。A 项可以看作是“it's my pleasure”的省略, 是对请求的回答。故选 A。

(历年真题) ——Can you stay here for a few more days?  
——\_\_\_\_\_, but I have to be home tomorrow.

- A. No, thank you
- B. I'm afraid not
- C. I'd love to
- D. No problem

解析: 本题考查日常交际用语。句意: 你能在这多待几天吗? 我也想, 但是我明天必须回家。no, thank you 不了, 谢谢; I'm afraid not 我恐怕不行; I'd love to 我也想; no problem 没问题。根据句意, 本题选 C。

## 第三部分 完型填空

完形填空，涉及到的词汇量不会很复杂，如果能了解全文大概意思，结合全文大意进行选项选择，加上老师教的考试技巧，15道题，每题2分，共30分，基本都能答对6-8道，也就是能达到一半的正确率。即得15分左右。

“完形填空”题是综合考查学生英语能力水平的常见试题。题型为选择题，向考生提供一篇200词左右的短文，其中留出15处空白，文后为每空提供四个选项。完形填空选材广泛，难度适中，一般为记叙文、说明文和议论文。要求考生在通读全文、领会大意的基础上，根据已经掌握的词汇、语法知识并结合自己的分析判断，从所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案，使全篇成为内容连贯、没有语言错误的文章。全题共15小题，每小题2分，共30分。

### 1. 题型特点的命题趋势

- (1) 体裁、题材多样，考查学生涉猎各种信息的能力。
- (2) 侧重整体理解、考查学生快速阅读理解能力。
- (3) 侧重基础知识，考查学生语言知识的能力。
- (4) 上下文对照，考查学生捕捉关键词的能力。
- (5) 设置语境，考查学生的分析推理能力。
- (6) 结合生活，考查学生利用常识题的能力。
- (7) 关注 连词，考查学生对行文逻辑、句子关联的理解能力。

### 2. 解题步骤

在做完形填空题时，通常先弄清语境，并依据上下文进行合理的分析、判断，才能做出恰当的选择。

具体可分为以下三步：

- (1) 通览全文，了解大意。

答题时，应先越过空档，通读全文，理顺题意，找出信息词。

- (2) 综合考虑，先易后难。

通览全文后，认真观察选项，仔细推敲，逐项选定。

- (3) 复读检验，查漏补缺。

完成所有空档后，还要再次通读全文，看看这时的短文行文是否流畅，意义是否连贯，逻辑关系是否合理。

(历年真题) 案例分析:

Over the summer, my family took a trip to Iceland to see the natural beauty of it. Little did I 1 I would wake up one morning to have my eyes swelled up(肿胀) like balloons! I was frightened. So many questions were 2 through my head. Am I allergic(过敏的) to something? Was there some Icelandic disease that I 3? The only help I receive was some allergy medicine 4 a clinic nearby. Nothing was working.

When the trip was over, I went to see my doctor. She gave me eye drop, but clearly they weren't worth the time or 5 and the swelling got worse and worse.

I finally decided that it would be best for me to 6 being so sad and take it easy and have fun. It was summer after all. I had a fun night with my friends as if nothing was 7. The next morning I work up and went to 8 how swollen my eyes were, only to find myself 9 at my normal face. It was a miracle(奇迹)。I 10 asking myself why I hadn't done that earlier. Was being with my friends and having fun really the 11 to my problem?

To this day I still do not know what I had, and 12 do any of the many doctors that I 13 during the summer. I would really like to go back to Iceland to see the Northern Lights, 14 I am very much frightened that I am just allergic to the country. I hope I never 15 having such terrible swelling in my eyes ever again.

- |                |              |                 |             |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. know     | B. doubt     | C. insist       | D. fear     |
| 2. A. cutting  | B. going     | C. pulling      | D. hurrying |
| 3. A. caused   | B. fought    | C. caught       | D. treated  |
| 4. A. on       | B. from      | C. with         | D. to       |
| 5. A. pain     | B. adventure | C. weight       | D. money    |
| 6. A. try      | B. mind      | C. prefer       | D. stop     |
| 7. A. fair     | B. mistaken  | C. similar      | D. wrong    |
| 8. A. check    | B. explain   | C. describe     | D. mark     |
| 9. A. aiming   | B. looking   | C. waving       | D. pointing |
| 10. A. missed  | B. kept      | C. regretted    | D. excused  |
| 11. A. way     | B. relation  | C. answer       | D. devotion |
| 12. A. neither | B. none      | C. either       | D. no       |
| 13. A. hated   | B. employed  | C. disappointed | D. visited  |
| 14. A. so      | B. or        | C. but          | D. for      |
| 15. A. finish  | B. forgive   | C. experience   | D. consider |

答案解析:

1. A. 词义辨析题。压根不知道有一天早上醒来我的眼睛会肿得像气球一样! know 知道; doubt 怀疑; insist 坚持; fear 害怕。故选 A
2. B. 词组辨析题。如此多得问题从我脑海中经过。cut through 穿过; go through 经过; pull through 渡过难关; hurry through 匆匆做完。故选 B
3. C. 词义辨析题。我是不是感染上了冰岛得某种疾病? cause 引起; fight 打架; catch 感染; treat 治疗。Catch a disease 意为“染病”。故选 C
4. B. 词义辨析题。我得到得唯一帮助就是从附近的小诊所买的一些抗过敏药。On 在……上; from 来自; with 用; to 到……去。故选 B
5. D. 推理判断题。医生给我的眼药水使我的眼睛肿得更严重了, 由此推断出这些眼药水不值得花费时间和金钱。pain 疼痛; adventure 冒险; weight 重量; money 金钱。故 D 正确。
6. D. 推理判断题。根据上下文可知, 我之前一直处于悲伤、紧张的状态, 最后决定放轻松, 和朋友好好玩一玩。由此推断出, 我停止了悲伤, try 尝试; mind 介意; prefer 喜欢; stop 停止。故 D 正确。
7. D. 词义辨析题。我和我的朋友们度过了一个愉快的夜晚, 就好像一切都是正常的。fair 公平的; mistaken 弄错的; similar 相似的; wrong 不正常的。故 D 正确。
8. A. 词义辨析题。第二天早上醒来, 我去检查我的眼睛有多肿。check 检查; explain 解释; describe 描写; mark 做记号。故 A 正确。
9. B. 词组辨析题。第二天早上醒来, 我去检查我的眼睛有多肿, 竟发现我看到的是自己正常的面孔。Aim at 瞄准; look at 看; wave at 向……挥手; point at 指向。故 B 正确。
10. B. 推理判断题。根据上下文可知, 我之前吃药、滴眼药水, 眼睛都没好, 可是和朋友玩了一晚上之后眼睛竟然奇迹般得好了。由此推断出, 我不停地问自己为什么没能早点儿这样做。miss 想念; keep 不断; regret 后悔; excuse 原谅。故 B 正确。
11. C. 固定用语题。和朋友在一起, 玩得开心点儿真的就是我问题的答案吗? the answer to a problem 意为“问题的答案”, 故 C 正确。
12. A. 省略倒装题。直到今天, 我仍然不知道那年夏天我得了什么病, 我所看的许多医生也都不知道。当表示前面所说的情况也适合于后者时, 可以用 so/neither/nor 引导的倒装句, 其中 so 表示肯定意义, neither/nor 表示否定意义。故 A 正确。
13. D. 词义辨析题。直到今天, 我仍然不知道我那年夏天我得了什么病, 我所看的许多医生也都不知道。hate 讨厌; employ 雇佣; disappoint 使失望; visit 看, 参观。此外, visit a doctor 意为“看医生”。故 D 正确。
14. C. 连词辨析题。我真的很想回到冰岛看一看北极光, 但是我非常害怕我是对这个国家过敏。So 因此; but 但是; for 因为。故 C 正确。
15. C. 词义辨析题。我希望我再也不会经历这么严重的眼肿了。finish 完成; forgive 原谅; experience 经历; consider 考虑。故 C 正确。

(历年真题) 案例分析:

In the past, I always thought that being a teacher was an easy job. But I changed my 1 when I became a part-time teacher. About four years ago, Richard asked me 2 I could help teach his students how to make a website about themselves. mo

I 3 because computer is what I do well and I didn't think teaching computer would be that 4

But when I taught Richard's class, some of the students 5 with their friends while I was explaining how to do something. At first I just got angry with them, 6 Richard taught me to think why they were doing this. He said that if he was 7 a lesson and the students were not listening, then he was angry with 8 for not making the lesson clear or interesting for them. I told him that I didn't 9 his idea. He then asked me if I had ever 10 the same thing. That made me stop. Of course I had!

If any of my past teachers are 11 this, I want to say sorry if I sometimes played around in the class 12 you were teaching. I didn't think how that would make you feel. I promise I will do my best to be a good 13 in the future. Please help us when we don't understand and most 14 don't be quick to be angry when we fall. 15 of us are perfect but with your help we can be successful.

- |                  |             |                 |                |
|------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. plan       | B. decision | C. choice       | D. mind        |
| 2. A. where      | B. why      | C. whether      | D. when        |
| 3. A. agreed     | B. failed   | C. obeyed       | D. admitted    |
| 4. A. dangerous  | B. Wise     | C. interesting  | D. hard        |
| 5. A. performed  | B. worked   | C. chatted      | D. travelled   |
| 6. A. or         | B. but      | C. for          | D. and         |
| 7. A. taking     | B. teaching | C. learning     | D. preparing   |
| 8. A. itself     | B. me       | C. them         | D. himself     |
| 9. A. exchange   | B. like     | C. know         | D. receive     |
| 10. A. accepted  | B. said     | C. done         | D. thought     |
| 11. A. reading   | B. meaning  | C. writing      | D. saying      |
| 12. A. when      | B. until    | C. after        | D. since       |
| 13. A. worker    | B. student  | C. businessman  | D. engineer    |
| 14. A. seriously | B. probably | C. surprisingly | D. importantly |
| 15. A. None      | B. Any      | C. Most         | D. All         |

答案解析

1. (答案)D

词义辨析题。但当我成为一名兼职老师时,我改变了想法。plan 计划;decision 决定;choice 选择;mind 想法,意见。故本题选 D。

2. [答案]C

(应试指导)连词辨析题。理查德问我能否教他的学生制作一个关于他们自己的网站。where 何处;why 为何;whether 是否;when 何时。故本题选 C。

3. (答案)A

推理判断题。因为电脑是我所擅长的,所以我同意了理查德的请求。agree 同意;fail 失败;obey 遵循;admit 承认。故本题选 A。

4. [答案]D,

推理判断题。空格前提到我在电脑方面比较擅长,由此可知我并不认为给学生上电脑课有那么难。dangerous 危险的;wise 聪明的;interesting 趣的;hard 困难的。故本题选 D

5. [答案]C

词义辨析题。当我解说如何做一些事情时,一些学生在和他们的朋友聊天。perform 表演;work 工作;chat 聊天;travel 旅行。故本题选 C。

6. [答案]B

连词辨析题。起初我只是生他们的气,但理查德让我思考他们为什么这样做。or 或者,否则;but 但是;for 因为;and 和。故本题选 B。

7. [答案]B,

固定用语题。他说如果他在讲课的时候,学生却不听,他就会生气。teach a lesson 为固定用语,意为“授课”。故本题选 B。

8. [答案]D

(应试指导)代词辨析题。他因为没有给学生讲明白或没把课上得有趣而生自己的气。itself 它自己;me 我;them 他们;himself 他自己。故本题选 D。

9. [答案]D

词义辨析题。我告诉他我不接受他的说法。exchange 交换;like 喜欢;know 知道;receive 接纳。故本题选 D。

10. [答案]C.

词义辨析题。理查德问我是否也曾做过类似的事。accept 接受;say 说;do 做;think 想。故本题选 C。

11. 答案)A,

词义辨析题。如果我之前的老师正在读这篇文章。read 读;mean 意思是.....;write 写;say 说。故本题选 A。

12. [答案)A,

连词辨析题。如果你们讲课的时候我在课堂上玩耍,我想说对不起。when 当.....时;until 直到·才;after 在·之后;since 自从。故本题选 A。

13. [答案)B

推理判断题。我发誓以后我会尽自己最大努力成为一名好学生的。worker 工人;student 学生;businessman 商人;engineer 工程师。故本题选 B。

14. [答案)D

词义辨析题。当我们不理解(您讲的内容)时,请您给予帮助,但最重要的是,当我们失败时,请不要那么快就生气。seriously 严肃地;probably 大概;surprisingly 惊人地;importantly 重要地。故本题选 D。

15. [答案]A

词义辨析题。没有人是完美的,但在您的帮助下我们会成才的。none 没有人;any 任何;most 大部分;all 全部。结合句意,本题选 A。

## 第四部分 阅读理解

阅读理解，总共 15 小题，共 45 分。每个短文一般 3-4 个小问，带着问题到文章中找答案，基本上都可以在相应的段落里找到答案，一般做对 6-8 题是不难的，大概能得分 24 分左右。

阅读理解题是考查学生综合运用所学词汇和语法知识获取信息能力的重要试题。题型为选择题，有三到四篇短文，总阅读量不少于 1000 个词。体裁有记叙文、说明文、应用文等，每篇短文后皆有数量不等的问题或不完整的句子，要求考生在仔细阅读短文后，从每个问题或不完整的句子下面的四个选项中，选出可以用来回答问题或补全句子的最佳答案。要求考生读完短文后，能掌握每篇短文的主旨大意、主要事实、有关细节及上下文的逻辑关系。

不同体裁文章的特点及解题技巧：

### (1) 记叙文

记叙文可分为传记类和故事类。

传记类文章在阅读时“时间”是贯穿全文的关键，根据“时间”我们可以找到相关的事件，抓住文章的主要内容。

故事类文章，情节较强，阅读时要注意故事中的时间、地点、人物和发生的事件，这些都是文章中的主要内容和信息，对于准确理解文章十分重要。

### (2) 说明文

说明文是对事物的形状、性质、特征、成果等进行介绍、解释或阐述的文章。把我所说明事物的特征和本质是理解说明文的关键。说明事物特征的方法很多，主要有定义法、解释法、比较法、比喻法、数字法、图表法、引用法和举例法等。

### (3) 应用文

应用文涉及的范围比较广，包括广告、通知、书信等。应用文一般语言简洁，省略及不规范的句子较多。阅读时一般要求考生全面掌握文章提供的信息，并运用这些信息去解决问题。因此对题干的理理解尤为重要。

(历年真题) 案例分析:

Once a month, just after sunset, trucks fill an outdoor parking lot in Los Angeles, California. Some trucks sell all kinds of food. Others have clothing for sale. These are known as fashion truck.

It's really fun to go through everything in the truck. The back of the truck is a small store. Clothing hangs on one side. Jewelry(首饰) and purses are on the other. The store looks colorful and is well organized. There is also a very small room for trying on clothes.

Jordana Fortaleza is one of the truck owners. She says the cost of owning a truck is much lower than paying for a store. And there is another reason to use a truck. You can take your business to your customers. But there are also difficulties.

The biggest problem is the weather. In winter, it's cold outside and there's no one around. Another problem is keeping the truck in good condition. When it breaks down, the repairs can take days. Business stops during the time. It happens at least once a year because her truck is 38 years old.

Meagan Rogers is a fashion school graduate. She says the job market is so hard now, but with a fashion truck she's able to start earning money while her classmates are still working without pay.

1. Which of the following is an advantage of a fashion truck?

- A. It's attracts more customers.
- B. It's costs less than a store.
- C. It's needs repairs once a year.
- D. It's has a small room in it.

2. What do we know about Meagan Roger?

- A. She has started making money.
- B. She hasn't finished her school.
- C. She is happy to help to her classmates.
- D. She has problems with her truck.

3. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Tips for Repairing Your Truck
- B. How to Start a Clothes Store
- C. The Story of a Fashion School
- D. Fashion Trucks in Los Angeles

解析:

1. B. 事实细节题。由第三段第二句可知, 一辆时尚货车得花费要比一间店铺得花费低得多。这正是时尚货车的优点之一。故 B 正确。
2. A. 事实细节题。由最后一段可知, Meagan Rogers 已经毕业了, 拥有一辆时尚货车来做生意, 并且已经开始赚钱了。故 A 正确。
3. D. 主旨大意题。文章通篇讲述的都是加利福尼亚州的洛杉矶街上的时尚货车。第一段讲时尚货车上卖各种各样的衣服和食物; 第二段讲时尚货车上的布局; 第三段和第四段分别讲时尚货车的优势和劣势; 第五段讲 M 而阿甘 Rogers 的时尚货车。故 D 正确。

(历年真题) 案例分析:

Nancy wanted to make good use of her spare time. So she decided to work for the underdog.

For the past several years, she has been putting her experience and energy to help a disadvantaged(条件差的) high school student.

Nancy knew that her knowledge would be best shared in a one-to-one situation. She found her perfect match in Operation Jump Start(OJS).

OJS was founded in 1994 in Long Beach, California, with the goal of helping students reach for higher education. It pairs students with experienced volunteers(志愿者), and provides them with workshops on writing, leadership development, and guided tours of various colleges.

Since its start, OJS has helped 80 students graduate from high school, with 95 percent moving on to higher education.

Nancy and the girl, Yanira, spent most of their time on school work. Together the two often went to museums, zoos, the movies, and concerts; they even sang in the school holiday show together!

"I know I'm not like anyone else in Yanira's life," Nancy says, "It's been great to get to know her and to watch her change, grow, and learn."

Much to Nancy's excitement, Yanira plans to attend John Jay College in New York City, where Nancy's father taught for his whole life. "These days I share her dream, and if she gets accepted I hope to travel to New York with her and show her around," Nancy says.

1. The word "underdog" in Paragraph 1 probably refers to ( )

- A. smart high school students
- B. dogs that are not liked by their owners
- C. students who need help to succeed
- D. poor company workers

2. What is Operation Jump Start(OJS) in the text?

- A. It's a company providing jobs for people like Nancy.
- B. It's a program training volunteers.
- C. It's a school teaching leadership skills.
- D. It's an organization helping high school students.

3. Who is Yanira in the story?

- A. A volunteer OJS supported.
- B. A student Nancy helped.
- C. A teacher from John Jay College.
- D. A relative of Nancy's.

4. According to the text, Nancy feels great to see Yanira

- A. make progress
- B. travel to New York
- C. go to college
- D. sing in the holiday show

## 答案和解析

## 1. (答案)C.

推理判断题。根据第一段可知,为了充分利用课余时间,南希在过去的几年里一直在帮助一名高中差生。由此推断出 underdog 指的是需受他人学业上予以帮助的学生。故本题选 C

## 2. (答案)D

事实细节题。根据第三段第一句可知,OJS 是一个旨在帮助学生接受高等教育的组织。故本题选 D。

## 3. (答案)B

推理判断题。文章第五段第一句提到南希和一名叫雅妮拉的女孩把大部分时间都花费在学业上。第六段南希说自己不同于雅妮拉生命中的其他任何人,与她相识,看到她的改变、成长与进步是很棒的事。此外,第一段第三句提到南希在过去的几年里一直在帮助一名高中生。由此可知,雅妮拉正是南希所帮助的那名学生。故本题选 B。

## 4. (答案)A

事实细节题。第六段南希说到自己不同于雅妮拉生命中的其他任何人,与她相识,看到她的改变、成长与进步是很棒的事。故本题选 A。

## (历年真题)案例分析:

Some farmers in California are having a hard time picking their crops. There are not enough workers to help them with the harvest.

One farmer used to grow peaches(桃子), but will soon grow almonds(杏仁) instead. Peaches require more labor to harvest. They are easy to be damaged and need careful hand picking. He is now removing his peach trees. Then he will plant almond trees in their places.

Almonds are harvested differently. It does not take as many workers to pick them because a machine shakes the almond trees. The nuts fall on the ground and then are gathered up. The farmer does not have to hire many workers.

Some farmers think there are two reasons why they can't find enough farmworkers. One reason is that there are a lot of well-paid construction jobs in the area. Many people are taking these jobs instead of picking fruit. The other reason is that it has become more difficult for workers to come from Mexico into California. Fewer workers are allowed to get into the country to work on the fruit farms. To settle the problem, farmers hope the government might allow these workers to work as guests. That would help workers provide for their family and help farmers harvest their crops. When the harvest season is over they'll go back home. Farmers say that unless things change, more fruits will come from other countries. This is because labor is cheaper in those countries than in the United States.

1. What problem do some farmers have?

- A. They have no workers to remove fruit trees.
- B. There is little land for growing fruit.
- C. Their crops were badly damaged last year.
- D. It's difficult to harvest their crops.

2. Why does the peach farmer start to plant almonds?
- A. There is a greater demand for almonds.  
B. Growing almonds takes much less land.  
C. A machine can help get almonds off the trees.  
D. Almonds will fall on the ground when ripe.
3. Why can't some farmers find enough workers to pick fruit?
- A. They grow too many peach trees.  
B. People prefer well-paid construction jobs.  
C. Few people want to work in California.  
D. They don't want to hire workers from Mexico.
4. What will happen if the situation does not improve?
- A. The government will hire workers to help with the harvest.  
B. More people will move to California from Mexico.  
C. Other countries will provide cheaper labor for US farmers.  
D. More fruits will be bought from other countries.

答案和解析

1. 【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。根据第一段可知，加利福尼亚州的一些农民在采收作物时遇到了困难，因为他们找不到足够的人手。故本题选D。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】事实细节题。根据第二段最后四句可知，杏仁的采摘方式不太一样，它不需要许多人手来采摘，只需要一台机器摇动杏树，杏仁就会掉落在地上，然后就可以将其收集起来，因此农民不需要雇用太多的工。由此可知，这就是农民开始种植杏树的原因，故本题选C。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】事实细节题。根据第三段前三句可知，一些农场主认为他们找不到足够的农场工人有两个原因，一个是当地有许多高薪的建筑工作，很多人愿意从事这类工作而不愿意采摘水果。故本题选B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】事实细节题。根据第三段最后两句可知，农场主们表示，如果不改变现状的话，将需要从其他国家进口更多的水果，因为那些国家的劳动力比美国的便宜。故本题选D。

## 第五部分 补全对话

本题考查日常交际用语，共5句，每句3分，共15分。情景较简单，日常学习中多积累一些交际用语，本题就没问题，一般能得9分左右。

“补全对话”考查考生英语日常交际能力。题型为自由应答题，向考生提供一段不完整的对话，要求考生根据试题说明中提供的背景和情节，把对话中缺少的部分补写出来。全题共需补上5句，每句满分3分，共15分。

主要考查内容包括：社会交往方面，如介绍、问候、告别、感谢、道歉和遗憾、邀请、请求、祝愿、提供帮助、约会、打电话、就餐、看病、购物、问路、谈论天气、表达语言困难、禁止和警告、劝告、建议、询问时间和日期等等。

解题方法：

1. 通读对话全文，弄清楚整个对话发生的地点、时间、人物身份以及对话的内容。
2. 理清上下句的逻辑关系，使填入的话和整篇对话文理通顺，融为一体。答题时，依据语言环境补全对话，逐句推敲。
3. 符合说英语国家人的习惯。注意口语交际中的一些习惯用语，特别是汉语和英语表达方式的不同，要认真通读对话。
4. 应将一些常见情景下经常运用的词组、句型背熟。
5. 注意留白处的标点。是句号，就应填问句；是逗号，就应填陈述句。

(历年真题) 案例分析:

提示: Jane 把包忘在了公家车上。她来到公交失物招领处寻找, 一位女士接待了她。(Jane=J; Woman=W)

W: can I help you?

J: Yes, I hope so. I left my bag on a bus this morning.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

J: Bus NO. 16.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

J: It's a middle-sized white bag,

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

J: My purse and keys.

W: \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

J: Jane Smith.

W: All right, you can come again tomorrow morning and see what we've got here.

J: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

W: You're welcome.

参考答案:

1. Which bus did you take
2. What does the bag look like
3. What's in the bag
4. What's your name
5. Thanks/Thank you

(历年真题) 案例分析:

A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes. I'm looking for a yellow shirt.

A: \_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_

B: Size L.

A: Sorry. The yellow ones of your size \_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_

B: It's a pity. Do you have that size in blue then?

A: Yes. Blue is \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ this year.

B: Well. \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_

A: Sure. Look! It fits you well.

B: Yes, it does. \_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_

A: 150 yuan.

B: OK. I'll take it.

参考答案:

1. What's your size
2. have sold out
3. popular
4. Can I try it on
5. How much is it

(历年真题) 案例分析:

(L=LiMing; D=David)

L: Hello. This is LiMing speaking. May I speak to David?

D: 1 What's up, LiMing?

L: What are you going to do next Sunday?

D: Nothing much. Do you have any ideas?

L: 2? There's a Russian oil painting exhibition there.

D: Good idea! 3?

L: Bus 202 will take you there.

D: Good. 4 then?

L: Let's meet just at the gate of the museum.

D: 5?

L: Half past nine.

D: All right. See you then.

参考答案:

1. This is David
2. How about going to the museum
3. How can I get there
4. Where shall we meet
5. What time

## 第六部分 书面表达

作文满分 30 分，如果将所给的作文内容概要进行大致的翻译，句子完整，书写规范，本篇作文，一般能得 20 分以上。最基本做到简要翻译了部分内容，字数凑足，一般也能达到 10 分以上。

“书面表达”题是考查学生能否运用所学到的知识和所掌握的技能来表达思想的试题。一般为命题式作文而非自由作文，要求考生根据所给情境用英语写一篇 100 个单词左右的短文。提供的情景包括目的、对象、时间、地点、内容等；提供情景的形式有图画、图表、提纲等。注意，考生要按题目要求的体裁来写作。本题满分为 30 分。

### 1. 书面表达的解题指导

- (1) 认真审题。
- (2) 列出要点。
- (3) 组句成文。
- (4) 仔细检查。

### 2. 书面表达的注意事项

- (1) 格式正确。考试体裁中主要考通知、日记和书信。
- (2) 内容完整。“书面表达”内容要覆盖情景所提供的全部要点。
- (3) 表达得体。语言要符合英语表达习惯，基本没有语法结构和词汇的错误。
- (4) 书写规范。书写工整，正确使用大小写和标点符号。
- (5) 长度适当。大纲要求词数为 100 左右。

(历年真题) 案例分析:

假设你是李华, 写信给英国朋友 Tim, 问他是否愿意租房子给你的好友李明, 并介绍他的情况, 内容包括:

1. 品学兼优, 将去伦敦某大学学习计算机;
2. 喜爱读书、看电影、听音乐, 乐于助人, 定能融洽相处;
3. 愿意提供更多信息。

注意: 1. 词数应为 100 左右

2. 生词: 租房子 rent a room,

Dear Tim,

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Yours,  
Li Hua

参考答案:

Dear Tim,

I'm writing to ask if it is possible for my best friend Li Ming to rent a room in your house. He is going to study computer science in a university in London next month. He is an excellent student with high scores. In his spare time, Li Ming likes reading books, watching movies and listening to music, especially light music. He is a very kind and friendly person, always ready to help others. I'm sure that your family will get along well with him. I will give you more information about him if it is necessary.

Yours,  
Li Hua

### 【书面表达范文】

书面表达：一般为命题式作文，即要求考生根据所给情境用英语写一篇 100 个单词左右的短文。提供的情境包括目的，对象，时间，地点，内容等。答题时间，一般要准备 40 分钟左右。

#### 书面表达的注意事项：

1. 格式正确
2. 内容完整
3. 表达得体
4. 书写规范
5. 长度适当

### 【相关范文】

#### 一、通知类

根据提示写一份举行隔周一次的英语晚会 (every-other-week English evening) 的书面通知。  
提示：

1. 时间：11 月 24 日，周六晚上 7 点。
2. 地点：2 号教学楼的报告厅 (lecture room)。
3. 内容：歌曲，朗诵 (recitation)，舞蹈，话剧等，还有美籍教师演讲。
4. 目的：提高学生英语听说能力。
5. 报名地点：办公室 203 室，学生会 (Students' Union)。

注意：

1. 要点不得遗漏
2. 符合书面通知的格式
3. 词数为 100 左右。

#### NOTICE

In order to improve the students' listening and speaking ability, the every-other-week English evening is to be held in the lecture room, No.2 Teaching Building, at 7:00 p.m. this Saturday, November 24th. Program includes songs, recitation, dances, plays and so on. And our English teacher from America is going to make a short speech about English study. Everyone is welcome. Those who would like to take part in it, please sign your names at the Students' Union, Room 203, Office Building.

Students' Union

## 二、书信类

假如你是学生李华，在家是独生子女，国家开放二孩政策后，你的父母想再生一个孩子，征求你的意见。恰好你的美国笔友 Peter 来信询问我国的二孩政策。请你给他回一封信。

内容要点如下：

- 简单解释国家二孩政策；
- 得知父母打算生二胎后你的想法；
- 征求 Peter 的看法。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头语已为你写好，不计入字数。

Dear Peter,

I have received your letter and I'm glad to explain to you the two-child policy in China.

The Chinese government recently plans to change the one-child policy into two-child policy, meaning that every family in China is allowed to have two children. Now my parents have made a decision to give birth to a second child, which worries me a great deal. Though it is good to have a brother or sister to grow up with, I have to share everything with him or her. Most importantly, what if the love from my parents is totally switched to the new child? As you have a younger sister, did you have similar problems? What's your opinion about this?

I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

### 三、日记类

假设你是一个农村学生，进城看到河水被严重污染，请写一篇议论污染的日记。内容包括以下几点：

1. 河水颜色发黑，并发出臭味。
2. 水里没有鱼，也没人游泳。
3. 污染原因是附近的工厂往河里排放工业废水。
4. 大家应保护环境，减少污染。

注意：

- 1、要符合日记的格式
- 2、词数为 100 左右

September 16, 2012, Sunday

Cloudy

I went to the small city far away from village to buy some books this morning. What I saw there surprised me very much. There is a river in the city. The water in it is dark and smells terrible. It is polluted with chemical waste from factories. There are many small factories along the river. The worst one is the paper factory. It pours waste water into the river day and night. Fish can't live in such a polluted river and neither can people swim in it. I wonder why people don't care about our environment. We should do something to reduce pollution.

### 四、邀请信类

你是 Lucy，写一封给老同学 Allen 的邀请信，邀请他参加下个星期日下午 4 点（12 月 23 日）的校友聚会。希望 Allen 尽快回信接受邀请，以便他们及时做好安排。

December 16, 2012

Dear Allen,

We are having all classmates for dinner at 4 p.m. next Sunday (December 23) at the hotel. There will be a big reunion. Would it be possible for you to join in it at your convenience? I hope that you will feel it worth while to accept this invitation. We haven't seen each other for a long time and we are all anxious to have you with us.

We shall be very much pleased if we receive word of your acceptance in the near future, so that we can make good arrangements in time.

Yours,  
Lucy

## 【英语作文万能模板】

### （一）用于开头的句子

1. There are many different opinions among people as a ..., some people suggest that...  
关于.....人们有不同的观点。一些人认为.....
2. Today... which have brought a lot of harms in our daily life. First,... Second,... what makes things worse is that...  
现在, ... 它们给我们的生活带来了许多危害。首先... 其次... 最糟糕的是...
3. As far as ... is concerned 就... 而言
4. It can be said with certainty that... 可以肯定地说...
5. It has to be noticed that... 必须注意到...
6. It's generally recognized that... 普遍认为...
7. Nothing is more important than the fact that... 没有什么比... 更重要
8. There's no denying the fact that... 不可否认...
9. As the proverb says 正如谚语所说
10. What's far more important is that... 更重要的是...

### （二）用于衔接的句子

1. Similarly, we should pay attention to... 同样, 我们要注意
2. In this respect, we may as well (say) 从这个角度上我们可以说
3. As has been mentioned above... 正如上面所提到的...
4. In view of the present station 鉴于目前形势
5. However, the difficulty lies in... 然而, 困难在于...
6. Further, we hold opinion that... 此外, 我们坚持认为, ...
7. But it's a pity that... 但遗憾的是...
8. As case in point is... 一个典型的例子是...
9. But the problem is not so simple. Therefore... 然而问题并非如此简单, 所以...
10. For all that... 对于这一切...

### （三）用语结尾的句子

1. Therefore, we have the reason to believe that... 因此, 我们有理由相信...
2. Therefore, in my opinion, it's more advisable... 因此, 在我看来, 更可取的是...
3. All things considered 总而言之
4. I will conclude by saying... 最后我要说...
5. From what had been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that... 通过以上结论, 我们可以得出以下结论...
6. The data/statistics/figures lead us to the conclusion that... 通过数据我们得到的结论是...
7. It can be concluded from the discussion that... 从中我们可以得出这样的结论...
8. From my point of view, it would be better if... 在我看来... 如果... 也许更好

### 热点话题作文一：

假如你是李华，你们学校将开展“非物质文化遗产进校园”活动，让学生体验剪纸艺术。你知道你校交换生 Peter 对此很感兴趣，你打算邀请他参加。请用英语写一封电子邮件，告诉他活动的时间和地点，活动的内容，以及需要为此做什么准备。

Dear Peter,

How is it going?

Our school is going to hold an activity for students to experience nonmaterial cultures. I am writing to invite you to take part in it. It will be held at the school hall from 2: 00 to 4: 00 next Thursday afternoon. First, we are going to listen to a talk about it. And then we are going to learn paper-cutting. If you would like to come, you can take a notebook to take notes and some colored paper to make beautiful papercuts.

I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

### 热点话题作文二：

假如你是李华，在生活中你看到过各种浪费现象，比如：浪费时间、浪费食物、浪费资源等等。为了培养同学们的节约意识，学校和某英文网站共同以“节约×××”为题征文。请你用英语写一篇短文投稿，谈谈生活中应该节约的某种东西，为什么应该节约它以及如何节约。

In my point of view, all of us should save water. People can't live without water. But the real situation is that the shortage of water is becoming a serious problem in many parts of the world due to growing population and the pollution of the rivers and lakes.

To deal with the water problem, we can do something to avoid wasting water in our life. Firstly, we should remember to reuse water. For example, the water left over after washing vegetables can be used to water plants or to clean the floor. Secondly, we had better limit our shower time. Also, we can call on more people to save water in different ways.

In short, water holds great value to human beings. Let's do as much as we can to save water.

**热点话题作文三：**

网络为我们的日常学习与生活带来了极大的便利，但是也有一部分中学生上网成瘾，严重影响他们的健康和学习。假如你们班在下周班会上将谈论有关问题，请你根据所给提示，用英语写一篇演讲稿。

Good afternoon, class. Today let's talk about getting online. Many students like getting online very much. They can learn more knowledge and how to use the modern machine—computer where they can get more information. In this way, it's a good way to enrich their knowledge and broaden their horizon. But some students spend too much time playing computer games and even stay up late to chat with friends online. It takes them too much time. Gradually, they find it hard to focus on the study. What's worse, some are even cheated or robbed by their net friends.

It's unwise to ban the Internet in the information age. So it's better to make a plan of the free time, and control the time well on the computer. Make sure not to spend too much time on the Internet.

**热点话题作文四：**

假定你是李华。你的美国朋友 Jim 在给你的邮件中提到他对中国新近出现的一种共享单车“mobike”很感兴趣，并请你做个简要介绍。请你给 Jim 回信。

Dear Jim,

I'm writing to tell you more about the new form of sharing bike—mobike mentioned in your latest letter.

It's very convenient to use if you have a smart phone. What you do is to find a nearest mobike through the APP, scan the QR code on the bike, and enjoy your trip.

Compared to other forms of sharing bike, the greatest advantage of mobike is that you can easily find one and never worry about where to park it. It is becoming a new trend as a means of transportation, which relieves the traffic pressure and does good to the environment as well.

Hope to ride a mobike with you in China.

Yours,

Li Hua

**热点话题作文五：**

健康的生活习惯对于成长中的我们是非常重要的。你认为健康的生活习惯应当是怎样的呢？请根据下面的信息提示，写一篇短文，首句已给出。

信息提示：

健康饮食；早睡早起，不熬夜；参加运动，强身健体。

I think healthy habits are very important for us.

All of us want to be healthy. First, we should get enough sleep during the night. We can go to bed early and get up early. Staying up late is bad for our health. Second, we must have the right kinds of food. We should eat more fruit and vegetables and less meat. We should drink a lot of water. We should have healthy eating habits. Third, we should do more exercise to build up our bodies. Finally, we should wash hands before meals and brush our teeth twice a day. If we don't feel well, we should go to see the doctor at once.

If we can do all above, we can live a healthy life.