

目 录

第一章 语法梳理	1
第一节 词法	1
第二节 句法	8
第二章 完形填空考查重点	16
第三章 阅读理解题型分类	23
第四章 议论文写作	35

cc/

第一章 语法梳理

第一节 词法

一、名词

★ (一) 单复数

可数名词分为单数和复数。名词单数就是该词本身，要表示一个以上概念时，要用名词复数形式，其变化规则如下：

☑ 1. 规则名词的复数形式

规则	例词
一般情况下在词尾加-s	map-maps, book-books, girl-girls, day-days
以 s, x, ch, sh 结尾的名词后加-es	class-classes, box-boxes, watch-watches, dish-dishes
以 -f 或 -fe 结尾的词变-f 和-fe 为 v 再加-es	leaf-leaves, thief-thieves, knife-knives, loaf-loaves, wife-wives
以 -s 结尾的词加-s	belief-beliefs, chief-chiefs, proof-proofs, roof-roofs,
以辅音字母加 y 结尾的名词，变 y 为 i 加-es	party-parties, family-families, story-stories, city-cities
以元音字母加 y 结尾的名词，或专有名词以 y 结尾的，加-s	toy-toys, boy-boys, day-days, ray-rays, Henry-Henrys
以辅音字母加 -o 结尾的名词一般加-es	hero-heroes, Negro-Negroes, potato-potatoes, tomato-tomatoes
不少外来词加-s	piano-pianos, photo-photos, auto-autos, kilo-kilos
两者皆可	zero-zeros/zeroes, volcano-volcanoes / volcanos
以元音字母加-o 结尾的名词加-s	radio-radios, bamboo-bamboos, zoo-zoos
以-th 结尾的名词加-s	truth-truths, mouth-mouths, month-months, path-paths,

2. 不规则名词的复数形式

规则	例词
☑ 改变名词中的元音字母或其他形式	man-men, woman-women, foot-feet, goose-geese, mouse-mice
☑ 单复数相同	sheep, deer, series, means, works, fish, species
☑ 只有复数形式	ashes, trousers, clothes, thanks, goods, glasses, compasses
☑ 一些集体名词总是用作复数	people, police, cattle, staff
部分集体名词既可以作单数（整体）也可以作复数（成员）	audience, class, family, crowd, couple, group, committee, government, population, crew, team, public, enemy, party
复数形式表示特别含义	customs (海关), forces (军队), times (时代), spirits (情绪)

		drinks (饮料), sands (沙滩), papers (文件报纸), manners (礼貌), looks (外表), brains (头脑智力), greens (青菜), ruins (废墟)
	加-s	Americans, Australians, Germans, Greeks, Swedes, Europeans
表示“某国人”	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 单复数同形	Swiss, Portuguese, Chinese, Japanese
	以 -man 或 -woman 结尾的改为 -men, -women	Englishmen, Frenchwomen
合成名词	将主体名词变为复数	sons-in-law, lookers-on, passers-by, story-tellers, boy friends
	无主体名词时将最后一部分变为复数	grown-ups, good-for-nothings (饭桶), go-betweens (中间人)
	将两部分变为复数	women singers, men servants

【经典例题】

There are three _____ and seven _____ in the picture.

A. cows; sheeps

B. cows; sheep

C. cow; sheep

D. cow; sheeps

【答案】B。考查名词单复数。cow 为可数名词，复数形式需加 s；sheep 单复数同形，故选择 B。

(二) 名词的所有格

名词在句中表示所有关系的语法形式叫做名词所有格。所有格分两种：一是名词词尾加's 构成，二是由介词 of 加名词构成。前者多表示有生命的东西，后者多表示无生命的东西。

1. 's 所有格的构成

s 所有格的构成		
单数名词在末尾加's		the boy's father, Jack's book, her son-in-law's photo
复 数 名 词	一般在末尾加'	the teachers' room, the twins' mother
	不规则复数名词后加's	the children's toys, women's rights
以 s 结尾的人名所有格加's 或者'		Dickens' novels, Charles's job, the Smiths' house
表示各自的所有关系时, 各名词末尾均须加's		Japan's and China's problems, Jane's and Mary's bikes
表示共有的所有关系时在最后一词末加's		Japan and America's problems, Jane and Mary's father
表示“某人家”“店铺”, 所有格后名词省略		the doctor's, the barber's, the tailor's, my uncle's

2. 's 所有格的用法

1. 表示时间	Today's newspaper, five weeks' holiday
2. 表示自然现象	the earth's atmosphere, the tree's branches
3. 表示国家城市等地方的名词	the country's plan, the world's population, China's industry
4. 表示工作群体	the ship's crew, majority's view, the team's victory
5. 表示度量衡及价值	a mile's journey, five dollars' worth of apples

6. 与人类活动有特殊关系的名词	the life's time, the play's plot
7. 某些固定词组	a bird's eye view, a stone's throw, at one's wit's end

3. of 所有格的用法

1. 用于无生命的东西	the legs of the chair, the cover of the book
2. 用于有生命的东西，尤其是有较长定语时	the classrooms of the first-year students
3. 用于名词化的词	the struggle of the oppressed

4. 双重所有格的用法

双重所有格的形式	of + 名词所有格	a friend of my brother's
	of + 名词性物主代词	a necklace of yours
双重所有格的特征	1) 双重所有格所修饰的名词通常和不定冠词 a 及 any, some, no, few, several 等表示数量的词连用，但不可以和定冠词 the 连用。	This is a book of my father's. Have you read any books of Einstein's? Some friends of my brother's have arrived. 不能说: the play of Shakespeare's
	2) "of + 名词所有格"中的名词一般表示人，不能表示物，该名词必须是特指的，不能是泛指，不能与不定冠词连用。	a friend of the doctor's some books of my brother's 不能说: a cover of the book's

【经典例题】

_____ room is next to their parents'.

- A. Kate's and Joan's
C. Kate and Joan's

- B. Kate's and Joan
D. Kate and Joan

【答案】C。解析：考查名词所有格。由题干中的 room 和谓语动词 is 可判断出此处是两人共有的房间。

故选择 C。

(三) 名词作定语

(1) 当名词作定语时，几乎总是用单数形式（即使在意义上是复数）。例如：

shoe repairers 修鞋的人

tooth brushes 牙刷

(2) sports, customs, arms, clothes, sales 和 accounts 等作定语时，仍用复数形式。例如：

a sports car 一辆赛车

a customs officer 一名海关官员

(3) "man / woman + n." 变为复数时，作定语的名词和中心词都要变复数。

a man teacher 一个男教师 → ten men teachers 十个男教师

【经典例题】

There are three _____ assistants in that _____ shop.

- A. women, shoe
C. woman, shoes

- B. woman, shoe
D. women, shoes

【答案】A。解析：考查名词作定语。当名词作定语时，几乎总是用单数形式，但 "man / woman + n." 变为复数时，作定语的名词和中心词都要变复数。故选 A。

★二、冠词

(一) 不定冠词的用法

技巧一：

冠词分为定冠、不定冠、零冠。
不定冠词 a 和 an, "1" 的含义表泛指，
表示特指要用 the, 次序、方位、最高级，
世上物体独一无二，人或事物再次提，
以下情况冠词免，学科球类三餐饭，
名词复数表泛指，季节星期月份前。

技巧二:

不定冠词为变体，用“a”或“an”表示，可数名词首次提及，何人何物不具体，某类人、物一个，有时还要表“每一”。泛指首提为最多，有时表示“某一个”，物质抽象表“一场”，so 加形容词再加 a。可数名词为“类”，序数词前又一个，quite 等词常放后，固定短语需填词用 a 用 an 这样辨，不看字母看音素，见了原形(元音)，要拖思“(n)”。

1. 指一类人或事，相当于 a kind of	A plane is a machine that can fly.
2. 第一次提及某人某物，非特指	A boy is waiting for you.
3. 表示“每一”相当于 every, one	We study eight hours a day.
4. 表示“相同”相当于 the same	We are nearly of an age.
5. 用于人名前，表示不认识此人或与某名人有类似性质的人或事	A Mr. Smith came to visit you when you were out. / That boy is rather a Lei Feng.
6. 用于固定词组中	a bit, once upon a time, in a hurry, have a walk
7. 用于 quite, rather, many, half, what, such 之后	This room is rather a big one.
8. 用于 so (as, too, how)+形容词之后	She is as clever a girl as you can wish to meet.
9. 用于 most 之前，意思是“非常”	It is a most useful dictionary.
10. 用于序数词前，表示“又一”，“再一”	Can you give me a second chance?

(二) 定冠词的用法

1. 表示某一类人或物	The horse is a useful animal.
2. 用于世上独一无二的事物名词前	the universe, the moon, the Pacific Ocean
3. 表示说话双方都了解的或上文提到过的人或事	Would you mind opening the door?
4. 用于乐器前面	play the violin, play the guitar
5. 用于形容词和分词前表示一类人	the living, the wounded
6. 表示“一家人”或“夫妇”	the Greens, the Cangs
7. 用于序数词、形容词和副词的比较级、最高级前	He is the taller of the two children.
8. 用于国家党派等以及江河湖海、山川群岛的名词前	the United States, the Communist Party of China
9. 用于表示发明物的单数名词前	The compass was invented in China.
10. 在逢十的复数数词之前，指世纪的某个年代	in the 1990's
11. 用于表示单位的名词前	I hired the car by the hour.
12. 用于方位名词、身体部位名词及表示时间的词组前	He patted me on the shoulder.

技巧三:

特指、重提和唯一，群岛、海峡和海湾，海洋、党派、最高级，沙漠、河流与群山，方位、顺序和乐器，年代、团体与机关，朝代、建筑和组织，会议、条约与报刊，姓氏、复数国全名，请你记住用定冠。

技巧四:

以下场合要免冠，代词限定名词前，专有名词不可数，学科球类三餐饭，复数名词表泛指，西历(零节和节日)星期月份前，颜色语言和国名，称呼习语及头衔。

(三) 零冠词的用法

1. 专有名词、物质名词、抽象名词、人名地名等名词前	Peking University, Jack, China, love, air
2. 名词前有 this, my, whose, some, no, each, every 等限制	I want this book. / Whose purse is this?
3. 季节、月份、星期、节假日、一日三餐前	March, Sunday, National Day, spring

4.表示职位、身份、头衔的名词前	Lincoln was made President of America.
5.学科、语言、球类、棋类名词前	He likes playing football/chess.
6.与 by 连用表示交通工具的名词前	by train, by air, by land
7.以 and 连接的两个相对的名词并用时	husband and wife, knife and fork
8.表示泛指复数名词前	Horses are useful animals.

【经典例题】

Dan Brown, _____ author of The Da Vinci Code, is _____ very famous American writer.

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

【答案】C。解析：考查冠词用法。根据语境可知，第一空 author 后有 of 短语作定语，故表示特指，应用定冠词 the；而第二空表示泛指，意为“一位……”，故用 a。所以选择 C。

三、代词

☑ (一) 不定代词用法

记忆口诀 (一) 1. one, some 与 any

① one 可以泛指任何人，也可特指，复数为 ones。some 多用于肯定句，any 多用于疑问句和否定句。

不定代词人万物，One should learn to think of others.

指物不定是语后，Do you have any bookmarks? No, I don't have any bookmarks.

指人不定多肯定，I have some questions to ask.

否定变换找 any，② some 可用于疑问句中，表示盼望得到肯定的答复，或者表示建议，请求等。

Would you like some bananas? Could you give me some money?

带 no 身于 not any，③ some 和 any 修饰可数名词单数时，some 表示某个，any 表示任何一个。

I have read this article in some magazine. Please correct the mistakes, if any.

④ some 和数词连用表示“大约”，any 可与比较级连用表示程度。

There are some 3,000 students in this school. Do you feel any better today?

2. each 和 every

each 可用作代词和形容词，强调个别，代表的数可以是两个或两个以上；

Each student has a pocket dictionary. (形容词，作定语，谓语动词对应 each 用单数)

Each (of us) has a dictionary. (代词，作主语，谓语动词对应 each 用单数)

We each have a dictionary. (代词，作同位语，谓语动词对应主语用复数)

而 every 只能作形容词，强调整体，所指的数必须是三个或三个以上。

Every student has strong and weak points. (形容词，作定语，谓语动词用单数)

Every one of us has strong and weak points. (形容词，作定语，谓语动词用单数)

但是，不定代词 each, every, no 所修饰的名词即使以 and 或逗号连接成多主语时，谓语动词仍用单数形式

Each boy and each girl has handed their exercise-book.

3. no, no one, nobody, none

① no 等于 not any，作定语。

There is no water in the bottle.

② no one=nobody，两者均只能指人不指物，其后通常不接 of 短语，作主语时谓语用单数。

No one/Nobody likes it.

③ none 既可指人也可指物，作主语或宾语，代替不可数名词，谓语用单数；代替可数名词，谓语单复数皆可以。其后也通常接 of 短语。例如：

How much water is there in the bottle? None.

None of the students are (is) afraid of difficulties.

④ none 有时暗示一种数量，即指数量上“一个也没有”，而 no one 或 nobody 则往往表示一种全面否定，

即指“谁都没有”，所以在回答 how many 或 how much 的提问时，通常用 none，而在回答 who 的提问时，通常用 no one 或 nobody。

4. another, other, the other, others, the others

泛指：

记忆口诀(一) ①another 指“又一个，另一个”无所指，指三者或三者以上中的任何一个，用作代词或形容词。例如：

泛指 other 和 another, I don't like this shirt, please show me another (one).

another 加单数个体, The trousers are too long, please give me another pair / some others.

other 加复数个体; ②other 泛指“另外的，别的”，只作定语，常与复数名词或不可数名词连用；但如果前面有 the, this, that, some,

any, each, every, no, one 及 my, your, his 等时，则可与单数名词连用。

特指 the other, the others, 例如：any other plant, the other day, every other week, some other reason, no other way.

③others 泛指别的人或物，是 other 的复数形式，泛指别的人或物（但不是全部），不可作定语。例如：
Some like football, while others like basketball.

特指：

④the other 表示“两者中的另一个”，常与 one 连用，构成 one...the other...“一个……另一个……”，作定语修饰复数名词时，表示“全部其余的”。例如：

I spend half of my holiday practicing English and the other half learning drawing.

⑤the others 特指其余的人或物，是 the other 的复数形式。例如：

Two boys will go to the zoo, and the others will stay at home.

5. both, all, either, any, neither 与 none 的用法

	都	任何	都不
两者	both	either	neither
三者（以上）	all	any	none

※ 注：all 表示不可数名词时，其谓语动词用单数。both 和 all 加否定词表示部分否定，全部否定用 neither 和 none。

All of the books are not written in English. = Not all of the books are written in English.

不是所有的书都是英文的。

Both of us are not teachers. = Not both of us are teachers.

我俩不都是老师。

Either of us is a teacher. 我俩都是老师。

Neither of us is a teacher. 我俩都不是老师。

(二) that 和 those 的用法比较

1. that 用作替代词主要用于替代“the+单数名词（可数或不可数）”，表特指。

His handwriting is like that of a much younger child.

他的笔迹像是一个年纪小得多的孩子的笔迹。

2. those 用作替代词主要用于替代复数名词，表特指。

Studying Wendy's menu, I found that many of the items are similar to those of McDonald's.

研究温迪的菜单，我发现有许多名目类似于麦当劳的。

(三) it 的用法

用法	举例
(1) 代替上文提到的一件事物	My book is missing. I can't find it anywhere.
(2) 代替指示代词 this, that	---What's this? ---It's a car.
(3) 指代时间、季节	It often rains in spring here.
(4) 指代气候、天气、温度、自然环境等	In Britain it is neither too cold in winter nor too hot in summer.

记忆口诀(三)

one(s), that 与 those, 还有 it 做代词。
单词同物代替，不可数用 one 可数用 ones。
one 单数，ones 复数，用 the 特指和泛指。
同类事物用 one(s)，常有定语前或后。
that 同类物相异，后置定语是前提。
不可数用 it 适宜，可数复数 those 替。

(5) 指代距离	It's four kilometers from my home to the farm.
(6) 指代不明性别的婴儿	---Who's the baby in the photo? ---It's me.
(7) 指代远处的人或者敲门者等不能确定对方身份的人	Open the door, please. It may be the police.
(8) 作形式主语	It's not easy to get him to change his mind.
(9) 作形式宾语	She found it difficult to get along with him.
(10) 用于强调结构	It was he who bought a shirt at this shop yesterday.
(11) 某些及物动词 (like, love, enjoy, prefer, hate, appreciate 等) 之后若没有出现宾语, 而直接跟 if/whether 引导的状语从句, 要在从句前使用代词 it.	I'd appreciate it if you could drop in tonight. 及物动词

☑ (四) it, that, one, so 的用法比较

	用法	举例
it (指代同名同物)	it 指代上文所提事物的本身, 如果所代替的事物为复数, 则应该用 they 或 them 表示	The Parkers bought a new house but it will need a lot of work before they can move in.
	it 也可以用来代替上文所提到的一件事	Mary's mother always told her to work hard, but it didn't help.
	see to it that=see that/make sure that/check that 意思是“确保”“务必”, 这里所提到的 that 从句中的将来时都要用一般现在时替代。	You will see to it that your methods are ideal. 主将从现
that (指代同名异物)	that 表替代时是特指, 可指上文谈到物或情况 (均为单数, 可代替可数名词和不可数名词, 有时 that 后面接 of 短语)	① ---He was nearly drowned once. ---When was that? ② His car is quite different from that of his brother.
one (既可代替事物, 也可代替人)	常用来代替与上文所提到人或物相类似的不确定的另一人或物 (而 that 代替上文谈到的物或情况), 且被替代者为可数名词单数形式, 相当于“a+名词” (泛指), 其复数形式为 ones	I don't like this skirt, please show me another one. Meeting my uncle after all these years was an unforgettable moment, one I will always treasure.
	若下文替代者表示非特指含义, 则用 a/an+adj+one 形式表示; 若下文替代者为另一特指含义, 则用 the one 或 the+adj+one 形式表示; 若下文替代时为复数含义, 则用 the+adj+ones 或 the ones 表示	I brought a necklace to you that day, but it was a different one. I don't like this blue cat, I'd like the red one.
	one 作替代词用时, 其前可加某些形容词或限定词, 如 the, this, that, which, each, every, any, 但一般不能直接在其前加物主代词	Did you hear the one about the famous mathematician? She locked her old ones in the box.

so (指代上文内容)	so 表示替代常用来代替上文中出现的内容, 尤其是上文内容在下文中以宾语从句形式出现时 肯定含义	It has many omissions, even so. (=even it has many omissions)
	如果在下文被代替者为否定含义的宾语从句, 常用动词否定形式+so 或直接用 not 代替	---Do you think it's going to rain over the weekend? --- I don't believe so. / I believe not. (=I don't believe it's going to rain over the weekend.)

【经典例题】

While other kids ate candy for breakfast, I had to have cereal and eggs. When _____ had sugary drinks and candy for lunch, I had to eat a sandwich.

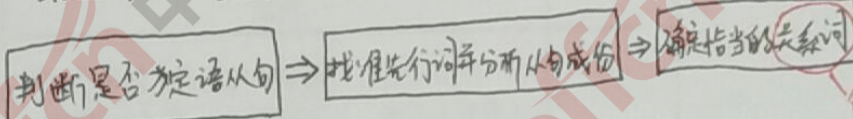
- A. some B. other C. others D. another

【答案】C. 解析: 考查代词辨析。根据上句中的 other kids 可知作者是在和别的孩子作对比, 故答案为 others。故选 C。

第二节 句法

一、定语从句

解题三步骤:



定语从句起了形容词的作用, 在句中修饰一个名词或代词。被修饰的词叫做先行词, 引导定语从句的词叫关系词, 它的作用一是放在先行词与定语从句中间起了连接作用, 二是在从句中担当一个成分, 并与先行词保持数的一致。结构: 先行词(名词/代词)+关系词+从句

【关系代词的用法】

(1) 作主语用 who, which 和 that, 如:

He is the man who/that lives next door.

The train which/that has just left is for Shenzhen.

(2) 作宾语用 whom, who, which, that, 如:

The man (whom/who/that) we have just seen is a famous writer.

Where is the book (which/that) I bought last week?

(3) 作定语用 whose, 如:

He is the man whose car was stolen last week.

It was a meeting whose importance I did not realize at that time.

注: "whose+名词中心词"这一结构在定语从句中既能作主语(如上 a 句), 又能作宾语(如上 b 句)。whose 的先行词常用来指人, 但有时也可以用来指具体事物或抽象概念, 这时可以与 of which/of whom 结构互换, 词序是: 即 whose+名词=the +n.+ of which/of whom=of which/of whom + the + n. 如:

They came to a house whose back wall had broken down.

=They came to a house, the back wall of which had broken down.

=They came to a house, of which the back wall had broken down.

This is the scientist, whose achievements are well known.

=This is the scientist, the achievements of whom are well known.

=This is the scientist, of whom the achievements are well known.

(4) 作表语只用 that, 它既可以指人, 也可以指物, 但时常省略。如:

He is no longer the man that he used to be.

This is no longer the dirty place (that) it used to be.

【经典例题】

During the long holiday a great number of tourists visited the Disneyland Park in Hong Kong, _____, as is often

the case, was well crowded with people of all ages.

- A. which B. where C. that D. as

【答案】A。解析：考查定语从句。非限制性定语从句为 was well crowded with people of all ages. 修饰的是 Disneyland Park, 在从句中作主语, 故选 A。

【关系副词的用法】

(1) when 指时间, 在从句中作时间状语。它的先行词通常有: time, day, morning, night, week, year

I still remember the time when I first became a college student.

Do you know the date when Lincoln was born?

Each time he came, he did his best to help us.

But help never stopped coming from the day she fell ill.

(2) where 指地点, 在从句中作地点状语。它的先行词通常有: place, spot, street, house, room, city, town, country *situation / case / condition / stage 等表示抽象地点时也用关系副词 where*

如: This is the hotel where they are staying.

I forget the house where the Smiths lived.

This is the place (where) we met yesterday.

(3) why 指原因或理由, 它的先行词只有 reason.

如: That is the reason why he is leaving so soon.

That is the real reason he quitted.

* 使用关系副词应注意下列几点:

(1) 这三个关系副词在意义上都相当于一定的介词+which 结构:

when = on (in, at, during...) + which;

where = in (at, on...) + which;

why = for which. 如:

I was in Beijing on the day when (=on which) he arrived.

The office where (=in which) he works is on the third floor.

This is the chief reason why (=for which) we did it.

△(2) 当先行词是表时间的 time, day 等和表地点的 place, house 等时, 一定要注意分析从句的结构, 如果缺少主语或宾语时, 关系词应该用 which 或 that, 缺少时间状语或地点状语时, 才能用 when 或 where, 试比较:

I'll never forget the day when my hometown was liberated.

I'll never forget the days which/that we spent together last summer. *缺宾语*

His father works in a factory where radio parts are made.

His father works in a factory which/that makes radio parts. *缺主语*

(3) when 和 where 既可以引导限制性定语从句, 也可以引导非限制性定语从句。而 why 只能引导限制性定语从句。

【经典例题】

As Hillary Clinton has said, the United States and China have entered such a situation _____ they have to cross the river in the same boat.

- A. which B. why C. where D. when

【答案】C。解析: 考查定语从句中的关系词。situation 是先行词, 表示抽象地点, 放在从句中表示在这种状况下, 即 in the situation, 故选 C。其他类似的词还有: case, condition, stage 等。

二、名词性从句 解题步骤:

判断是否为名词性从句 → 分析句意及成分选择连接词

→ 从句位置

具有名词功能的非独立句

缺少成分 → 根据句意

不缺成分

① 只起连接作用, 用 that

② 翻译为是否..., 用 whether

1. 主语从句

(1) 三种连接词

① 从属连词: that, whether 等。

that 引导主语从句只起引导作用，本身无实际意义，在主语从句中不充当任何成分，但不能省略。

That she left him cut him to the heart.

That he will come is certain.

由 whether 及其他连词引导的主语从句放在句首，句后都可。

Whether it will please them is not easy to say.

②连接代词 who, what, which, whatever, whichever, whoever.

What seems easy to some people seems difficult to others.

Which side will win is not clear.

③连接副词 when, where, how, why 等。

Why he did it remains a mystery.

How he became a great scientist is known to us all.

✕ (2) 位置：主语从句可以前置，也可以后置。用 it 做形式主语，而把主语从句放在句末，常用下面几种句型。

① It + be + 表语 + 主语从句 表语：(名词、形容词、过去分词)

It is still uncertain whether he is coming or not.

② It + 不及物动词 + 主语从句

It seemed (happened, doesn't matter, has turned out) that...

It doesn't matter whether she will come or not.

③ It + 及物动词 (被动语态) + 主语从句

It has been decided that the exhibition will not open on Sundays.

It is expected that the house price in Beijing will fall down.

【经典例题】

_____ worries me that my daughter plays with her cellphone for a long time every day.

A. It B. What C. This D. That

【答案】A。解析：考查主语从句。代词 it 作形式主语，真正的主语是从句 that my daughter plays with her cellphone for a long time every day。如果选 B，句子应该改为 "What worries me is that my daughter plays with her cellphone for a long time every day." this 和 that 都是代词，不能作形式主语，故选 A。

2. 宾语从句

(1) 由连接词 that 引导的宾语从句

句子结构	例句
主语+及物动词+that 宾语从句 (that 可省略)	James said (that) he was feeling better.
主语+及物动词+间接宾语+that 宾语从句 (that 作直接宾语，不可省略)	She told me that she would accept my invitation.
主语+及物动词+并列 that 宾语从句 (第一个分句前的 that 可省，第二个 that 不可省)	I think (that) it will clear up this afternoon and that they will come to say goodbye to us.
主语+及物动词+to sb.+that 从句	He explained to us that he had failed to catch the first bus.
主语+及物动词+that+从句主语+(should)+do 这类及物动词多表示要求、命令、建议、决定等意义	I insist that she (should) do her work alone. The commander ordered that troops (should) set off at once.
形容词+that 从句 (作形容词的宾语)	I am afraid (that) I've made a mistake.
it 作形式宾语时，that 引导的宾语从句	We felt it strange that she should leave without saying good-bye.

(2) 主语+及物动词+连接代词/连接副词引导的宾语从句

宾语从句的语序是陈述句语序，即：连接代词/副词+主语+谓语+其他成分。

I don't know what they are looking for.

None of us knows where these new parts can be bought.

(3) 主语+及物动词+whether/if 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句要用陈述句语序，whether 与 if 引导宾语从句时一般可以互换使用。

Please let us know whether (if) they will come to our party.

在 discuss, wonder / not sure 和介词之后尽量用 whether, if 与 whether 含义容易混淆。

The board are discussing whether the fund should be allocated to that region.

【经典例题】

We choose this hotel because the price for a night here is down to \$20, half of _____ it used to charge.

A. that

B. which

C. what

D. how

【答案】C。解析：考查宾语从句。half of _____ it used to charge 是 \$20 的同位语，即原来价格的一半是 \$20；另外，of 后跟名词或者名词短语构成介宾短语，所以，这里是宾语从句；宾语从句中的 charge 后面缺少宾语，所以用 what 来引导宾语从句，并充当宾语从句中的宾语，故选 C。

3. 表语从句

在复合句中作表语的名词性从句，放在系动词之后，一般结构是“主语+系动词+表语从句”。可以接表语从句的系动词有 be, look, remain, seem 等。

(1) 引导表语从句的连接词：

连接词：that, whether (if 不引导表语从句), as if

The trouble is that she has lost his money.

The question is whether we really need their help.

It looked as if it was going to snow.

连接代词：what, who, whom, which, whoever, whomever, whichever, whatever 等

The question is which of us should go.

The problem was who could do the work.

That's what he is worrying about.

That's what we should do.

连接副词：when, where, why, how, however, whenever, wherever

Go and get your coat. It's where you left it.

That is how mice ruin many stores of grain every year.

(2) 表语从句其他常见结构

A. The reason is that...

The reason why he is late for school is that he missed the early bus.

B. That is because...

That's because we never thought of it.

C. That is why...

That is why I cannot agree.

D. It seems / looks as if

It seems as if he didn't know the answer.

【经典例题】

---Why do you want to move out?

---Country life gives me peace and quiet, which is _____ I can't enjoy living in big cities.

A. what

B. why

C. where

D. that

【答案】B。解析：考查表语从句。根据从句位置判断是表语从句，what 表示什么东西/事情；why 表示为什么；where 表示哪里；that 没有任何意思。根据句意：乡下生活给了我平和宁静，这就是我为什么不能享受住在大城市的生活。which 指代上句的事情，故选 B。

4. 同位语从句

(1) 一般跟在某些名词后面, 用以说明该名词表示的具体内容。如:

I heard the news that our team had won.

I had no idea that you were here.

(2) 常见的可以跟同位语从句的词(抽象名词):

news, idea, fact, promise, question, doubt, thought, hope, message, suggestion, word (消息), possibility 等。如:

I've come from Mr. Wang with a message that he won't be able to see you this afternoon.

(3) 常见引导词:

连词 that, whether

连接副词 how, when, where 等。(注: if, which 不能引导同位语从句。) 如:

He must answer the question whether he agrees to it or not.

有时同位语从句可以不紧跟在说明的名词后面, 而被别的词隔开。如:

Several years later, word came that Napoleon himself was coming to inspect them.

【经典例题】

---I heard that there are a few seats left for tonight's show.

---Really? I was under the impression _____ they were sold out a long time ago.

A. what

B. which

C. that

D. where

【答案】C。解析: 考查同位语从句。impression 是名词, 后面的从句判断为定语从句或者是同位语从句, they were sold out a long time ago 是完整的句子, 且进一步解释说明 impression 的内容, 故是同位语从句, 故选 C。

三、虚拟语气 顺口溜: 虚拟语气并不难, 从句时态都提前
主句 would 加在前, 注意动词要还原
省略 if 要倒装

虚拟语气用来表示说话人的主观愿望或假想, 而不表示客观存在的事实。虚拟语气通过谓语动词的特殊形式来表示。



1. if 条件句

条件状语从句

(1) 真实条件句, 即条件满足, 事实就发生的情况。

(2) 非真实条件句, 即与事实相反或难以实现的假设情况。表愿望、假设、猜测、建议。

虚拟语气的基本句型, 即这种非真实条件状语从句。其具体形式如表中所示:

	条件从句谓语	主句谓语
与现在事实相反	If+主语 + did (be 动词用 were)	主语+should /would /could /might+ do
与过去事实相反	If+主语+had done	主语+should /would /could /might+ have done
与将来事实相反的 假设	If+主语+ did If+主语+were to + do If+主语+should + do	主语+should /would /could /might + do

【经典例题】

If the world _____ on Dec. 21st, 2012, we _____ able to enjoy the wonderful life now.

A. had ended; wouldn't have been

B. ended; wouldn't be

C. had ended; wouldn't be

D. ended; wouldn't have been

【答案】C。解析: 考查虚拟语气。句意: 如果世界在 2012 年 12 月 21 日灭亡, 我们现在就不能享受美好的生活。if 从句与过去事实相反, 而主句与现在事实相反, 故选 C。

Tips: 一、二、三要求, 切忌建议用虚拟。should 原形或原形, 虚拟 would 行通
(坚持 insist 命令 order, command 要求 demand, require, request 建议 advise,
suggest, propose)

▷ 提议: suggest, propose

要问记住不难, disco 考试最常用 (d- demand, i- insist, s- suggest;
词结构代替 if 条件句表示的虚拟语气。C- command, o- order)

2. 介词或介词短语 without/ thanks to/ but for + 名词结构代替 if 条件句表示的虚拟语气。 (C-command; -order)

	主句谓语
与现在事实相反	主语+should /would /could /might+ do
与过去事实相反	主语+should /would /could /might+ have+done
与将来事实相反的假设	主语+should /would /could /might + do

【经典例题】

---Do you have Betty's phone number?

---Yes. Otherwise, I am not able to reach her yesterday.

A. hadn't been

B. wouldn't have been

C. weren't

D. wouldn't

【答案】B。解析：考查虚拟语气。句意：如果没有 Betty 的电话的话，我昨天就联系不上她。otherwise

表示否则, 要用虚拟语气。根据 yesterday 判断是与过去事实相反, 故选 B。

3. It's (high/ about) time + 从句

	从句谓语
表示是应该做某事的时候	did 或 should + do (should 不可省)

【经典例题】

It's no use envying others' success. It's time you _____ hard.

A. must work

B. were to work

C. work

D. should work

【答案】D。解析：考查虚拟语气中的特殊句式。it's (high/ about) time that 从句用 should+动词原形或

者 did 形式, 表示早该做某事了, 故选 D。

4. as if 或 as though + 方式状语从句

	主句谓语	从句谓语
与现在事实相反	非虚拟情况	did (be 动词一般用 were)
与过去事实相反		had done
与将来事实相反的假设		would/could+ do

【经典例题】

The thief closed his eyes _____ he _____ dying.

A, even if; was

B, though; would be

C. when; had been

D. as if; were

【答案】D。解析：考查 as if 引导的虚拟语气。as if 表示好像，从句用虚拟语气。句意：那个贼闭上他的眼睛，好像他要死了一样。be 动词在虚拟语气中只用 were，故选 D。

四、倒装句

1. 谓语的全部或部分（助动词或情态动词）放在主语之前的现象称为倒装。

种类	倒装条件	例句
完全倒装	<p>(表示地点和运动方向的副词) here, there, up, down, in, out, off, away 等副词开头的句子, 需用完全倒装。</p> <p>(表示时间的副词) now, then 等等副词开头的句子, 需用完全倒装。</p> <p>✗注意: 如果主语是代词, 即使该类词至于句首, 依然用正常语序。e.g. Here you are.</p>	<p>Out rushed the children.</p> <p>Now comes your turn.</p> <p>... + 动词 + 主语</p>
	表示地点的介词短语作状语位于句首	Under the tree stood two tables and four chairs.

Tips:

地点	方位词与表首	全部依表首看清
方位		
词首		

<p>Tip 1: 0分让虚双S来, 再带祝愿与=N, 部分倒装要记清</p> <p>Tip 2: NB倒前不倒后 =N倒前又倒后, NU倒主不倒从, NM主从都不倒 no sooner...than 倒 hardly...when 主过完倒从不倒</p>	强调表语, 置于句首, 或为保持句子平衡	Present at the meeting were 1,000 students.
	never, hardly, scarcely, seldom, little, not until, no, in no case 等表示否定意义的副词或介词短语放于句首	Hardly did I know what had happened. In no case should we abandon her.
	注意: 当 not until 引导的是从句时, until 从句的主谓不可倒装, 只是主句需要倒装。	
	e.g. Not until he returned did we have supper.	
	only 和修饰的状态语放于句首	Only then did he realize the importance of English.
	not only...but also 连接并列的句子, 前倒后不倒	Not only does he know French, but also he is expert at it.
	neither...nor...连接并列的句子, 前后都倒装	Neither do I know it, nor do I care about it.
	so...that, such...that 中的 so 或 such 及修饰的成分放于句首时前倒后不倒	So busy is he that he cannot go on a holiday.
	as 引导的让步状语, 把需要强调的部分提前 (如名词、动词、形容词、副词), 然后再加陈述句的其他部分 注: 不能用 although	Child as he is, he has learned a lot.
	so, neither 或 nor 表示前句内容也适用于另外的人或事	He can play the piano. So can I.

2. "so / nor / neither + 助动词/情态动词/系动词+ 主语"与"so / nor / neither + 主语+ 助动词/情态动词/系动词"

① "so / nor / neither + 助动词/情态动词/系动词+ 主语"表示前面说过的情况也适用于另一个人或物时要部分倒装。如:

Peter can answer the question. Neither can I.

② "so / nor / neither + 主语+ 助动词/情态动词/系动词"表示"确实.....", 仅是对前面内容的肯定或附和。如:

---The lights are still on in the classroom. You must have forgotten to turn them off.

---So I did.

【经典例题】

_____ in some rural schools that the teacher is even unable to walk through the rows of desks.

- A. The classroom was so crowded
- B. So crowded is the classroom
- C. As crowded the classroom is
- D. The classroom is such crowded

【答案】B。解析: 考查倒装句。"如此.....以至于"句型中的 so/such 提前, 句子用部分倒装。故选 B。

---What do you think of your new teacher?

---Never in my life _____ such a kind and learned person.

- A. I met
- B. have I met
- C. did I meet
- D. I have met

【答案】B。解析: 考查倒装句。当否定意义的词: never, hardly, seldom 位于句首的时候, 需用部分倒装。故选 B。

五、强调句

1. 强调句的类型

(1) 用 It is/ was... that/ who... 句型表示强调。

被强调的部分 (通常是句子的主语、状语、宾语或宾语补足语) 放在 is/ was 的后面, 如被强调的是人, 则后面可用 who, whom 等代替。若原句的谓语动词用了现在时或将来时, 则用 is; 若原句的谓语动词用了过去时或过去完成时, 则用 was。

He met an old friend in the park yesterday.

It was an old friend that/who he met in the park yesterday.

It was in the park that he met an old friend yesterday.

✱ 注意:

强调句的一般疑问句形式: Is/ Was it + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他成分?

Was it in 1939 that the Second World War broke out?

强调句的特殊疑问句形式就是特殊疑问词 + is/was + it + that, 后面的不用改。

举个例子: Jim met his good friend last night on the street. 对这句话变换:

强调 Jim 的: Who was it that met his good friend last night on the street?

强调 friend 的: Whom was it that Jim met last night on the street?

强调 last night 的: When was it that Jim met his good friend on the street?

强调 on the street 的: Where was it that Jim met his good friend last night?

(2) 从句的强调

① 强调状语从句

I came home late because it was raining hard.

It was because it was raining hard that I came home late.

(注意: 被强调的原因状语从句只能用 because 引导, 不能用 as 或 since 引导)

难点: not ... until ... 句型的强调句

句型为: It is/ was not until + 被强调部分 + that + 其它部分。如:

普通句: He didn't go to bed until/ till his wife came back.

强调句: It was not until his wife came back that he went to bed.

(注意: 此句型只用 until, 不用 till。但如果不是强调句型, till 可通用, 因为句型中 It is/ was not 已经是否定句了, that 后面的从句要用肯定句, 切勿再用否定句了。)

② 强调主语从句

What you said really made us sad.

It was what you said that really made us sad.

(3) 谓语动词的强调

It is/ was ... that ... 结构不能强调谓语, 如果需要强调谓语时, 用助动词 do/ does 或 did。

Do sit down. 请坐。

He did write to you last week. 上周他确实给你写了信。

Do be careful when you cross the street. 过马路时, 务必 (千万) 要小心啊!

注意: 此种强调只用 do/ does 和 did, 没有别的形式; 过去时用 did, 后面的谓语动词用原形。

✱ 2. 强调句型的判断

把 "It, be, that" 去掉, 如果剩余部分句子结构仍然完整 (被强调部分要还原到原位置), 那么这个句子就是强调句; 如果句子不完整, 则不是强调句。如:

(1) It is he who/ that often helps me with my English.

(2) It is on the hillside that we plant trees every year.

(3) It was because of bad weather that the football match had to be put off.

分析: 去掉 It is/ was... that/ who 句子后结构仍然完整, 句意仍明确, 都是强调句。

(4) It was 9 o'clock when we came back.

(5) It was 3 hours since we had come back.

分析: 在上面例句中若去掉 It was... when / before / since 等后, 句子结构就不完整, 而且强调句型的后半

句只能由 that/who 引导，所以不是强调句。

【经典例题】

It was when I got back to my apartment _____ I first came across my new neighbors.

- A. who B. where C. which D. that

【答案】D。解析：考查强调句。去掉 it is 句子还能成为完整的句子，故判断为强调句，强调的是 when I got back to my apartment，故选 D。

解题技巧：

Step 1: 快速略读 把握文章主旨大意和基情感色彩
Step 2: 细读 定位空格，寻找并结合同义、反义、转折、并列等关系
Step 3: 通读 验证选项，检查错误

第二章 完形填空考查重点

完形填空主要考查考生对语境的整体把握，因此，每个选项的正确选择都应紧密联系语境。

语境也就是上下文，广义的语境指所有的上下文，段与段之间，句子与句子之间，句子与段之间的语义关系，狭义的语境指句子内部的词语之间在语义上的联系。这种语境出题原则应与选项中的词汇语义辨析结合起来。

一、词汇角度

完形填空中对词汇的考查主要是语义辨析，其中出现比较多的有形近词辨析、近义词辨析、动词词组辨析。这种词汇辨析一方面与语境紧密相关，另一方面也与选项词本身词汇用法相关。

Example 1:

I was shown into the waiting-room which, as I had expected, was full. Any waiting-room—especially a dentist's—is not the best place in the world to _____ 36 _____ an afternoon.

- A. spend B. take C. cost D. stay

【方法指导】:

该题考查近义词辨析。根据上下文语境判断该空所缺语义为“打发下午时间”，ABC 四个选项的第一语义均为“花……，花费”。但 spend, take, cost 基本语义及用法不同。综下可得，spend 符合语境，故选 A。

take	做某事花费（多少） 时间	take (some time) to do sth. e.g. It takes about half an hour to get to the airport.
cost	指花费时间、金钱、 劳力等。其主语是物，而 不能由人充当，也不用被 动形式。	e.g. Tickets cost ten dollars each.
spend	其后除了接时间、金 钱、精力之外，还可以表 示“打发时间”	e.g. How do you spend your spare time?

Example 2:

All of our classmates, _____ 4 _____ Xiao Gang and me, were taken home by their parents. _____ 5 _____ noticed us and we felt lonely and afraid.

4. A. except for B. except C. besides D. beside
5. A. Everybody B. Somebody C. Nobody D. Anybody

【方法指导】:

第4题综合形近词及近义词辨析考查。根据上下文语境 We felt lonely and afraid. 可得，之所以“我们”感觉孤独害怕，是因为“我们”不像其它同学一样，让父母接走，而且也没有人注意到“我们”。故第4题缺少语义“除了”，第5题缺少语义“没有人”。第4题语境为排除关系，结合下表分析可得 B 选项符合语境。

beside	副词，在旁边
besides	介词，除了，“除了……之外（还有）”，是一种累加关系。
except	介词，除了，“除了……之外（不再有）”，是一种排除关系。
except for	介词词组，除了，指在整体上排除，是整体与局部关系。

第5题属形近词辨析, everybody 每个人, somebody 某个人, nobody 没有人, anybody 任何人。根据语境选 C。

Example 3:

I used to believe in the American Dream, which meant a job, a mortgage, credit cards, success. I wanted it and worked toward it like everyone else, all of us 1 chasing the same thing.

One year, through a series of unhappy events, it all fell 2. I found myself homeless and alone.

1. A. separately B. equally C. violently D. naturally
2. A. off B. apart C. over D. out

【方法指导】:

第1题选 A。

第2题考查动词词组搭配辨析。根据上文 I used to believe in the American Dream, a series of unhappy events 和下文 I found myself homeless and alone 可知, 上下文语义上存在对比或相反关系, “我”为了实现梦想做的事情都失败了。因此第2题所缺语义“失败”, 即“梦想瓦解”, fail off 减少; fall over 跌倒, 绊倒; fall out 掉落, 掉队; fall apart 瓦解, 崩溃, 符合语境, 故选 B 项。

Example 4:

Four years later, I moved back into 1. I saw many people were having a really hard time, 2 their jobs and homes. I managed to rent a big enough house to 3 a handful of people. There are four of us now in the house, but over time I've had nine people come in and move on to other places.

1. A. reality B. society C. town D. life
2. A. creating B. losing C. quitting D. offering
3. A. put in B. turn in C. take in D. get in

【方法指导】:

第3题考查动词词组辨析。由语境 There are four of us now in the house, but over time I've had nine people come in and move on to other places. 可知, “我”设法租了一个足够大的房子是为了收留一些无家可归的人。因此, 语境所缺语义“收留”, put in 打断, 插话; turn in 上交, get in 到达, 收获, 引入, take in 收留, 让……进入, 吸收, 理解, 符合语境, 故选 C 项。

Example 5:

The prizes of life are at the end of each journey, not near the 47; and it is not given to me to know how many steps are necessary in order to reach my goal. I may still 48 failure at the thousandth step, yet 49 hides behind the next bend in the road.

47. A. beginning B. middle C. corner D. deadline
48. A. come by B. come after C. come at D. come across
49. A. dream B. success C. glory D. fame

【方法指导】:

第48题考查动词词组辨析。根据上下文语境可得“我”并不清楚实现目标还需要走多少步, 即使在第一千步的时候, 我仍可能遭遇失败。因而语境所缺语义“遭遇失败”, come by 获得, 从旁边走过; come after 紧跟, 跟随; come at 考虑, 袭击; come across (偶然) 遇见, come across failure 遭遇失败, 符合语境, 故选 D。

针对这种类型的题目, 考生需积累一定的词汇和固定表达, 其它类似的语义辨析如:

义-1. 名词: cause, reason, excuse

cause	造成一种事实或现象的“原因, 起因”, 通常后接介词 of e.g. Unemployment is a major cause of poverty.
reason	说明一种看法或行为的“理由”, 通常后接 for e.g. She gave no reasons for her decision.
excuse	借口、辩解 e.g. Autism is used too much as an excuse for bad behavior.

2. 形容词: alive, live, living, lively

alive	有生命的, 还活着的 作表语: We don't know whether he's alive or dead. 补语: The doctor kept the baby alive for three weeks.
live	①活的, 有生命的 只作定语: live animals Selling live chickens at the market is illegal now. ②直播的 e.g. live coverage of the World Cup
living	活着的, 活的, 在使用的 一般作前置定语: all living things living languages
lively	活泼的, 生气勃勃的, 生动的 表语: Her eyes were bright and lively. 定语: a lively and enquiring mind

3. 动词: fit, suit, match

fit	主要是指尺寸、大小、形状等方面的适合。 e.g. The dress doesn't fit me. Have you got a larger size?
suit	主要是指款式或花色等方面的适合, 还可以用来谈论某种安排或情况是否方便。 e.g. The dress doesn't suit me. Have you got another style? Tuesday would suit me very well for a meeting.
match	与.....相配或相称, 相配, 相称 e.g. This ribbon does not match my hat.

4. 动词词组: show around, show off, show up

show around	领.....到处看看 e.g. We were shown around the school by one of the students.
show off	炫耀 e.g. He likes to show off how well he speaks French.
show up	露面 e.g. It was getting late when she finally showed up.

二、语法角度

完形填空中对语法的考查并不多, 一般是 1-2 道。这种类型的题目主要考查考生对于基础语法知识的掌握程度。以下是较为常见的语法考查点。

1. 动词的时态与语态

Example:

The success in selling advertising depends on a newspaper's value to advertisers. This 13 in terms of circulation.

A. measures

B. measured

C. is measured

D. was measured

【答案】C

2. 非谓语动词

Example 1:

Watching TV is a very popular pastime in the UK. But what kind of programmes do British people 1?

A. like to watch

B. like to look

C. like to see

D. like seeing

【答案】A

Example 2:

The main 36 lies in the actual stuff of language itself—words. 37 individually, words have little meaning 38 they are strung together into phrases, sentences and paragraphs.

36. A. advantage B. distinction C. deficiency D. necessity
37. A. To take B. Taken C. Taking D. Being taken
38. A. when B. since C. once D. until

【答案】37. B

3. 情态动词

Example:

When I arrived at the restaurant, I apologized and told Eleanor I didn't mean to be late. She screamed, "You never mean to." Well, I 45 tell she was angry.

45. A. could B. must C. will D. might

【答案】A

4. 从句

Example:

The American Dream I believe in now is a shared one. It's not so much about what I can get for myself; it's about 65 we can all get by together.

- A. when B. what C. whether D. how

【答案】D

5. 特殊句式

Example:

It was then 25 I started to appreciate the tough choices she had to make on 26 family and work.

25. A. when B. where C. which D. that
26. A. abandoning B. balancing C. comparing D. mixing

【答案】25. D

方法指导：针对这种类型的题目，考生需牢牢掌握基本的语法知识。



三、语篇角度 **注意：**须围绕作者的观点及思路，不要将自己的想法强加于作者，或仅凭常识答题，干扰选项

语篇的考查所占比例最大，考查角度主要有语境考查、逻辑关系考查及判断、词汇复现考查。

1. 语境

注意：语境中含有褒贬性词汇提示。考生在通读时，应在掌握文章大意、弄清作者思路的基础上，关注反映语境褒贬性的标志性词汇或句子，这些标志性词汇或句子往往对语境的褒贬性起着决定性的作用，从而帮助考生选择符合语境感情色彩的词语。

Example:

From that day on, Simon had sat up straighter, paid more attention, 12 more, and became happy.

- A. slept B. smiled C. shouted D. quarreled

【方法指导】：

根据上下文语境中关键词 straighter, more attention, happy 等词可以看出，都是对 Simon 积极变化的描述，因此不难判断空格也应该是具有积极意义的词，故选 B 选项 smiled。

2. 句际之间的逻辑关系

直接考查句际之间的逻辑关系，即连词或连接副词的考查。考生需判断上下文存在的逻辑关系选择正确的连词或连接副词。常见逻辑关系主要包括以下一些内容。

- (1) 转折或让步，如 or, however, yet, while, nevertheless, whereas, although, in spite of, on the other hand, even if 等。
- (2) 补充或递进，如 and, besides, in addition, moreover, furthermore, additionally 等。
- (3) 因果，如 because, as, since, as a result, now that, for, therefore, consequently, accordingly, so 等。
- (4) 比较、对比关系，如 in comparison, just as, in contrast, conversely, on the contrary 等。

(5)条件, if, unless, provided, once, in case(of)等。

(6)逻辑, for example, firstly, next, namely, to start with, to begin with, that is 等。

Example 1:

He unfortunately 52 last year due to his cancer, 53 he left a deep impression on me and gave me the inspiration to pick up my pen again.

A. showed up

B. set off

C. fell down

D. passed away

A. since

B. but

C. so

D. for

【方法指导】:

由上下文语境可得, 上文关键词 unfortunately, cancer 和下文关键词 deep impression, inspiration 可以看出, 上下文情感形成对比, 具有转折或相反关系, 故选 but 符合语境。

Example 2:

She had been talking to her mother about the lives of homeless people 42 they first saw the homeless man.

42. A. since

B. unless

C. although

D. as

【方法指导】:

由上下文语境可得, 上文关键词 had been talking 和下文关键词 first saw 可以看出, 两个发生动作存在时间先后关系, 四个选项中 AD 表时间, as 表示同时性, since 表示先后性, 符合语境, 故选 A。

Example 3:

I used to be a very self-centered person, but in the past two years, I have really changed. I have started to think about other people 36 I think about myself.

36. A. since

B. before

C. or

D. unless

【方法指导】:

由上下文语境可得, 上文“我”是一个自我的人, 但是过去两年发生了变化, 即不再自我, 因而下文是对“不再自我”的解释, 也就是先人后己。故选 B。

考生在做完形填空的时候, 一方面要宏观上把握整体文章结构及思想情感, 另一方面要注意上下文逻辑及关键词提示。同时阅读中出现的逻辑词也会影响到选项的正确选择, 例如:

Once fire and emergency people arrive, Larry and the other man 56 and let them go to work. Then, Larry asked the 57 if he was needed or 58 to go. They let him and the other man go.

56. A. stepped forward

B. backed off

C. moved on

D. set out

57. A. woman

B. driver

C. man

D. police

58. A. forbidden

B. ready

C. asked

D. free

【方法指导】:

第 56 题中由逻辑词 and 可判断, 前后两行为动作应是递进关系, 上文 fire and emergency people arrive, 下文 let them go to work, 可见 Larry 和那位男子应是往后退, 让救援人员开始工作。step forward“向前走”, back off“后退”, move on“继续移动, 向前走”, set out“出发, 动身, 开始”, 故选 B。

第 58 题中由逻辑词 or 可判断, 前后两行为动作应为选择关系, 前后为 if he was needed, 即他问警察这里是否需要他, 那么 or 之后的语义应是“不需要他”, 即他是否可以自行离开, 故选 D。

3. 词汇的复现关系

复现是一种词汇衔接手段, 它通过原词、同义词、反义词、上义词、下义词、同源词或同根词等形式, 重复出现来表达某一概念, 使整篇文章上下连贯, 有机地衔接在一起。因此, 考生可根据文章的具体情况, 理解文章的结构和语境, 利用文章中的复现现象来选择正确答案。

(1) 原词复现。为了表达的需要, 在具体的上下文中同一个单词重复出现。

Example:

"I know it's hard for you," Mum said softly. "But I'm just worried other people might think we're a little... strange. And then they would make fun of you."

"No, they wouldn't, Mum," James protested. "We're not 41 at all. We're just ordinary people."

41. A. strange

B. normal

C. popular

D. anxious

【答案】A

(2) 同/近义词或近义表达复现。同义词、近义词复现是借助意思相同或相近的表达方式，或解释性的语言使上下文的语义得以连接起来。

(3) 反义词或反义表达复现。语意的连贯有时是通过对比结构而采用反义复现的手段，或者是以反义的方式对前文加以解释，考生可以从反义的角度判断正确的选项。

(4) 同源词复现。对于上下文语义复现的表达，还可借助复现信息的同源词或同根词。

(5) 上义词复现。上义词具有概括的作用。在篇章中，有时为了表达的需要，作者会先概述，再分述。概述时用的为上义词，分述则用比较具体的下义词，两者为总分关系。

Example:

As a general rule, all forms of activity lead to boredom when they are performed on a routine basis. As matter of fact, we can see this principle at work in people of all 1. For example, on Christmas morning, children are excited about 2 with their new toys.... The world is full of 3 stamp albums and unfinished models.... Adolescents enter high school with great 4 but are soon looking forward to 5. The same is true of the young adults... before people retire....

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. parties | B. races | C. countries | D. ages |
| 2. A. working | B. living | C. playing | D. going |
| 3. A. well-organized | B. half-filled | C. newly-collected | D. colorfully-printed |
| 4. A. courage | B. calmness | C. confusion | D. excitement |
| 5. A. graduation | B. independence | C. responsibility | D. success |

【方法指导】:

第1题考查上下文复现。由下文列举的例子 children, adolescents, the young adults, retired people, 可知，这个规律适用于各个年龄阶段的人。故选D。

第3题考查同义词或同义表达复现。由下文 unfinished models 可知，此处用 half-filled 与之应，表达类似符合语境，故选B。

第4题考查同源词复现。由上文可得这一规律适用于各个年龄阶段，第一个例子表明，儿童刚拿到新玩具时都会 excited about with them, 对于青少年来说也是一样，由 excited 可知此处用 excitement 更符合境，故选D。

第5题考查反义词或反义表达复现。由逻辑词 but 可知此处应属转折关系，前文提到青少年刚上高中，与之相反的应是高中毕业，故选A。

典例小试:

For a long time Gabriel didn't want to be involved in music at all. In his first years of high school, Gabriel would look pityingly at music students, 1 across the campus with their heavy instrument cases, 2 at school for practice hours 3 anyone else had to be there. He swore to himself to 4 music, as he hated getting to school extra early.

5, one day, in the music class that was 6 of his school's standard curriculum, he was playing idly (随意地) on the piano and found it 7 to pick out tunes. With a sinking feeling, he realized that he actually 8 doing it. He tried to hide his 9 pleasure from the music teacher, who had wandered over to listen. He might not have done this particularly well, 10 the teacher told Gabriel that he had a good 11 and suggested that Gabriel 12 into the music store-room to see if any of the instruments there 13 him. There he decided to give the cello (大提琴) a 14. When he began practicing, he took it very 15. But he quickly found that he loved playing this instrument, and was 16 to practicing it so that within a couple of months he was playing reasonably well.

This 17, of course, that he arrived at school early in the morning, 18 his heavy instrument case across the campus to the 19 looks of the non-musicians he had left 20.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. A. travelling | B. marching | C. pacing | D. struggling |
|------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 2. A. rising up | B. coming up | C. driving up | D. turning up |
| 3. A. before | B. after | C. until | D. since |
| 4. A. betray | B. accept | C. avoid | D. appreciate |
| 5. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Thus | D. Moreover |
| 6. A. part | B. nature | C. basis | D. spirit |
| 7. A. complicated | B. safe | C. confusing | D. easy |
| 8. A. missed | B. disliked | C. enjoyed | D. denied |
| 9. A. transparent | B. obvious | C. false | D. similar |
| 10. A. because | B. but | C. though | D. so |
| 11. A. ear | B. taste | C. heart | D. voice |
| 12. A. went | B. go | C. would go | D. goes |
| 13. A. occurred to | B. took to | C. appealed to | D. held to |
| 14. A. change | B. chance | C. mission | D. function |
| 15. A. seriously | B. proudly | C. casually | D. naturally |
| 16. A. committed | B. used | C. limited | D. admitted |
| 17. A. proved | B. showed | C. stressed | D. meant |
| 18. A. pushing | B. dragging | C. lifting | D. rushing |
| 19. A. admiring | B. pitying | C. annoying | D. teasing |
| 20. A. over | B. aside | C. behind | D. out |

【方法指导】:

本文为记叙文, Gabriel 曾因看到音乐生非常辛苦而发誓不学习音乐, 然而一次随意弹钢琴的举动让他发现自己其实十分喜欢音乐, 而且他受到了老师的鼓励和指点。从此他开始了自己的音乐学习生涯。

第 1 题: 由上文 Gabriel didn't want to be involved in music, pityingly heavy 可以看出, 此处 Gabriel 对音乐的态度是消极的, 因此应选择表达消极情感的选项。travelling 旅行, marching 行进, pacing 来回踱步, struggling 挣扎, 艰难前行。故选 D。

第 2 题: 由尾段 Gabriel 改变对音乐的态度之后, 跟其他音乐生一样 arrived at school early in the morning, 可见此处指为了争取练习时间, 音乐生已在规定到校时间之前就出现在校园里了。所缺语义“出现”, rise up 上升, come up 走近, 即将发生, drive up 开车赶到, turn up 出现, 故选 D。

第 3 题: 由上下文语境可知 music students 为了争取练习时间, 陆续出现在校园中, 力争能够赶在其他入 (anyone else) 之前。逻辑上属于时间的先后关系, 故选 A。

第 4 题: 由上文 Gabriel 对音乐生的态度以及下文 as he hated getting to school extra early 判断 Gabriel 对音乐也是排斥的。betray, 背叛, accept, 接受, avoid, 避免, 避开, appreciate, 欣赏, 根据语境, 故选 C。

第 5 题: 上下文逻辑关系判断。上文 Gabriel 排斥音乐, 下文事迹表明 Gabriel 对音乐态度的转变, 逻辑上属于对比转折关系, 故选 B。

第 6 题: 语境 in the music class that was __6__ of his school's standard curriculum, 从语法判断, that 引导定语从句, 修饰 music class, 从常识判断, 音乐课是学校标准课程之一, 故选 A。

第 7 题: 由上文语境关键词 was playing idly, 下文 a sinking feeling, hide his pleasure 以及老师对他的肯定可得, Gabriel 随意弹钢琴, 沉浸其中, 同时得到老师的认可, 说明音乐对他来说并不是那么难。故选 D。

第 8 题: 由上文语境关键词 a sinking feeling, realized, actually, 下文 tried to hide his pleasure, 可见, Gabriel 意识到自己并没有像自己所想的那样排斥音乐, 即“喜欢音乐”, 故选 C。

第 9 题: 由上文可得 Gabriel 发现自己喜欢音乐, 并且享受其中, 且从 tried to hide 可判断, Gabriel 想极力隐藏自己的快乐, 可见其快乐溢于言表, 故选 B。

第 10 题: 逻辑关系判断。由上文 He might not have done this particularly well 和下文 the teacher told Gabriel that he had a good __11__ and suggested that Gabriel __12__ into the music store-room 可判断, 前后文存在转折关系, 故选 B。

第 11 题: 由上下文逻辑关系判断, 虽然 Gabriel 可能并没有弹得很好, 但是老师还建议他选择他自己喜

欢的乐器，说明老师对他的音乐天赋是肯定的。have a good ear for 指的是对音乐有欣赏力，故选 A。

第 12 题：虚拟语气判断。由 suggest 引导的宾语从句，表达“建议做”时，从句用 should do 虚拟，should 可省略，故选 B。

第 13 题：根据第 11 题的分析，此处选 C。occur to，常见结构为 sth. occur to sb.，某人想起/想到，take to 开始从事，喜欢，appeal to 对……有吸引力地，无 hold to 结构表达。

第 14 题：上文在老师的建议下 Gabriel 选择自己喜欢的乐器——大提琴，因此决定尝试，并且下文提到他开始练习，因此此处缺少语义“尝试”，give sth./sb. a chance 给……一次机会，尝试一下，故选 B。

第 15 题：由逻辑词 but 可知，下文 he quickly found that he loved playing this instrument，说明他一开始练习的时候并没有表现出对乐器的喜爱之情，如同一开始弹钢琴一样 play idly，即 play casually。故选 C。

第 16 题：由逻辑词 and, so that 可判断，Gabriel 发现自己喜欢拉大提琴，且在几个月中就演奏得很好，reasonable 情有可源地，说明除了有天赋之外，Gabriel 的用心练习也起了很重要的作用，故选 A，be committed to doing 致力于做某事，be used to doing 习惯于做某事，be limited to doing 被限于做某事，be admitted to 获准做某事。

第 17 题：指示代词 this 指代的是上文事件，下文 he arrived at school early in the morning……综合判断，Gabriel 喜欢上音乐之后就意味着每天要像其他音乐生一样早到，缺乏语义“意味着”，故选 D。

第 18 题：此处描写 his heavy instrument case across the campus 与首段对音乐生的描写 struggling across the campus with their heavy instrument 相近，判断此处描写情感同为消极性，AB 选项同为消极词汇，再者根据常识选择“拖着乐器”，故选 B。

第 19 题：同源词复现，由首段 Gabriel would look pityingly at music students 可见，此处用 pitying look，故选 B。

第 20 题：由语境可得，复现首段原先 Gabriel 对待音乐生的情感，Gabriel 同其它的音乐生一样，拖着乐器走在校园中，徒留非音乐生传来的同情的眼神。leave over 剩下，leave out 遗漏，省去，leave aside 不考虑，leave behind 留在……后面。故选 C。

★ 第三章 阅读理解题型分类

无论文章是何种体裁和题材，阅读理解题的出题形式都可以归纳为四种类型，分别是：主旨题、细节题、含义题和推断题。每一种题型都有鲜明的特点和明确的解题思路。因此要做好阅读理解题，首先要学会分析题型，然后对症下药，使用相应的解题技巧。下面根据不同题型进行分类介绍。

(一) 主旨题 *Tip: 标题法、主题句法、高频词法、归纳概括法。*

1. 主题类

- ◇ The passage mainly discusses...
- ◇ What is the main idea of the passage?
- ◇ What is the passage mainly about?
- ◇ What does the writer mainly tell us?
- ◇ Which of the following can summarize the main idea of this text?
- ◇ Which of the following best expresses the main idea?
- ◇ What is the subject / topic discussed in the text?

2. 目的类

- ◇ What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
- ◇ The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to...
- ◇ The passage is meant to...

3. 标题类

- ◇ The best title for the passage might be...
- ◇ What would be the best title for the passage?
- ◇ The best headline for this newspaper article is...

①找出主题句。通常出现在文章第一段或最后一段，注意这两段的第一句及最后一句。

Example 1

Suppose you're in a rush, feeling tired, not paying attention to your screen, and you send an email that could get you in trouble.

Realization will probably set in seconds after you've clicked "send". You freeze in horrors and burn with shame.

What to do? Here are four common email accidents, and how to recover.

Clicking "send" too soon

Don't waste your time trying to find out if the receivers has read it yet. Write another email as swiftly as you can and send it with a brief explaining that this is the correct version and the previous version should be ignored.

Writing the wrong time

The sooner you notice, the better. Respond quickly and briefly, apologizing for your mistake. Keep the tone measured: don't handle it too lightly, as people can be offered, especially if your error suggests a misunderstanding of their culture(i.e. incorrect ordering of Chinese names).

Clicking "reply all" unintentionally

You accidentally reveal(透露)to entire company what menu choices you would prefer at the staff Christmas dinner, or what holiday you'd like to take. In this instance, the best solution is to send a quick, light-hearted apology to explain your awkwardness. But it can quickly rise to something worse, when everyone starts hitting "reply all" to join in a long and unpleasant conversation. In this instance, step away from your keyboard to allow everyone to calm down.

Sending an offensive message to its subject

The most awkward email mistake is usually committed in anger. You write an unkind message about someone, intending to send it to a friend, but accidentally send it to the person you're discussing. In that case, ask to speak in person as soon as possible and say sorry. Explain your frustrations calmly and sensibly—see it as an opportunity to clear up any difficulties you may have with this person.

What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Defining email errors.
- B. Reducing email mistakes.
- C. Handling email accidents.
- D. Improving email writing.

【答案】C。解析：这篇文章在第三段提出问题，紧接着说到 four common email accidents，表明了文章的核心内容。因此 C 为正确答案。

Example 2

Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight, bringing the company closer to its goal of selling the flying car within the next year. The vehicle – named the Transition – has two seats, four wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.

Around 100 people have already put down a \$10,000 deposit to get a Transition when they go on sale, and those numbers will likely rise after Terrafugia introduces the Transition to the public later this week at the New York Auto Show. But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost \$279,000. And it won't help if you're stuck in traffic. The car needs a runway.

Inventors have been trying to make flying cars since the 1930s, according to Robert Mann, an airline industry expert. But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality. The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. The Transition is now going through crash tests to make sure it meets federal safety standards.

Mann said Terrafugia was helped by the Federal Aviation Administration's decision five years ago to create a

separate set of standards for light sport aircraft, which are lower than those pilots of larger planes. Terrafugia says an owner would need to pass a test and complete 20 hours of flying time to be able to fly the Transition, a requirement pilots would find relatively easy to meet.

What is the best title for the text?

A. Flying Car at Auto Show

B. The Transition's First Flight

C. Pilots' Dream Coming True

D. Flying Cars Closer to Reality

【答案】D。解析：根据主旨句经常出现的位置，可判断主旨句出现在文章倒数第二段...has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality. 再结合文意，选择D项。文意：飞行汽车的问世、试飞、试验、对飞行员的要求都表明飞行汽车离现实更近了一步。

Example 3

Some of the world's most famous musicians recently gathered in Paris and New Orleans to celebrate the first annual International Jazz Day. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently set April 30 as a day to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and its potential as a unifying (联合) voice across cultures.

Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations.

It's Jason Moran's job to help change that. As the Kennedy Center's artistic adviser for jazz, Moran hopes to widen the audience for jazz, make the music more accessible, and preserve its history and culture.

"Jazz seems like it's not really a part of the American appetite," Moran tells National Public Radio's reporter Neal Conan. "What I'm hoping to accomplish is that my generation and younger start to reconsider and understand that jazz is not black and white anymore. It's actually color, and it's actually digital."

Moran says one of the problems with jazz today is that the entertainment aspect of the music has been lost. "The music can't be presented today the way it was in 1908 or 1958. It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same," says Moran.

Last year, Moran worked on a project that arranged Fats Waller's music for a dance party, "Just to kind of put it back in the mind that Waller is dance music as much as it is concert music," says Moran. "For me, it's the recontextualization. In music, where does the emotion (情感) lie? Are we, as abstract as a Charlie Parker record gets us into a dialogue about our emotions and our thoughts? Sometimes we lose sight that the music has a wider context," says Moran. "So I want to continue those dialogues. Those are the things I want to foster."

Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Exploring the Future of Jazz.

B. The Rise and Fall of Jazz.

C. The Story of a Jazz Musician.

D. Celebrating the Jazz Day.

【答案】A。解析：考查主旨题。通篇理解文章，讲的是作者通过国际爵士音乐节引发的对爵士乐发展及其今后发展的愿景，故选A "Exploring the Future of Jazz."

✕ ②文章第二段呈现文章的主旨

实际上，有的文章在首段和末段都没有表明文章的主题句，往往是在第一段先举一个例子，在第二段引出文章的话题或者主旨。这个时候我们就需要去通读第二段的内容去归纳总结文章的主旨大意。③近几年这样的出题方式越来越多。④

Example 4

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but regardless of whether it is or isn't—we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

Al Gore calls global warming an "inconvenient truth," as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a

solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and —without major technological breakthroughs—we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO₂) will be 42% higher in 2050, but that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're "doing something." Consider the Kyoto Protocol (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO₂ emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many signatories (签字国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008-2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

What is the message the author intends to convey?

- A. Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.
- B. The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.
- C. The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.
- D. People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

【答案】B。解析：文章第二段最后表明，如果在科技上没有任何新的突破的话，我们也没办法很好地解决全球变暖的问题。文章倒数第二段也提到新科技是唯一的解决办法。

③针对某一段的主旨大意，~~✗~~ 关注首句和尾句

Example 5

Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight, bringing the company closer to its goal of selling the flying car within the next year. The vehicle—named the Transition—has two seats, four wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.

Around 100 people have already put down a \$10,000 deposit to get a Transition when they go on sale, and those numbers will likely rise after Terrafugia introduces the Transition to the public later this week at the New York Auto Show. But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost \$279,000. And it won't help if you're stuck in traffic. The car needs a runway.

Inventors have been trying to make flying cars since the 1930s, according to Robert Mann, an airline industry expert. But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality. The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. The Transition is now going through crash tests to make sure it meets federal safety standards.

Mann said Terrafugia was helped by the Federal Aviation Administration's decision five years ago to create a separate set of standards for light sport aircraft, which are lower than those pilots of larger planes. Terrafugia says an owner would need to pass a test and complete 20 hours of flying time to be able to fly the Transition, the requirement pilots would find relatively easy to meet.

What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A. The basic data of the Transition.
- B. The advantages of flying cars.
- C. The potential market for flying cars.
- D. The designers of the Transition.

【答案】A。解析：考查段落大意题。根据文章第一段 The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet...可知，该段重点描述的是关于 Transition 的一些基本数据，而其他方面涉及较少，故选 A。

☑ (二) 细节题

1. 是非题

- ◇ Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- ◇ Which of the following is true about...?
- ◇ According to the passage/ ..., which of the following is true?
- ◇ All of the followings are (not) true/ mentioned EXCEPT _____.
- ◇ The author mentions all of the items listed below the following except _____.

✕-【解题技巧】：先阅读选项答案，画出选项的关键词，到文章中进行查找定位，找到相关信息，最后进行判断。

Example 1

Young female chimps are faster and better learners than young male chimps, suggests a new study, echoing learning differences seen in human girls and boys.

While young male chimps pass their time playing, young female chimps carefully study their mothers. As a result, they learn how to fish for tasty termite snacks over two years before the boys. Elizabeth Lonsdorf, now at Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago, US, and colleagues at the University of Minnesota, Saint Paul spent four years watching how young chimpanzees in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania learned "cultural behavior".

The sex differences in learning behavior were "consistent and strikingly apparent", says the team. The researchers point out that similar differences are seen in human children with regard to skills such as writing. "A sex-based learning differences may therefore date back at least to the last common ancestor of chimpanzees and humans." They write in the journal Nature.

Chimps make flexible tools from vegetation and then insert them into termite mounds, extract them and then munch the termites clinging onto the tool. The researchers used video cameras to record this feeding behavior and found that each chimp mother had her own technique, such as how she used tools of different lengths.

Analysis of the six infants whose ages were known showed that girl chimps were an average of 31 months old when they succeeded in fishing out their termites, where the boy chimps were aged 58 months on average. Females were also more skillful at getting out more termites with every dip and used techniques similar to their mothers while males did not.

Instead of studying their mothers, the boy chimps spent a significantly greater amount of time frolicking around the termite mound. Behaviors such as playing or swinging might help the male infants later in life when typically male activities like hunting or fighting for dominance become important, suggest the researchers.

Lonsdorf adds that there just two main sources of animal protein for chimps — the termites or colobus monkeys. "Mature males often hunt monkeys up trees, but females are almost always either pregnant or burdened with a clinging infant. This makes hunting difficult," she says. "Adult females spend more time fishing for termites than males." So becoming proficient at termite fishing could mean adult females eat better. "They can watch their offspring at the same time. The young of both sexes seem to pursue activities related to their adult sex roles at a very young age."

Which of the following is true about chimps fishing for termites according to Paragraph 5?

- A. Males often compete with females in fishing for termites.
- B. Males could get out more termites with every dip.
- C. Females could get out more termites with every dip.
- D. Males are good at mastering technique for fishing for termite.

【答案】C。解析：从文中第五段 Females were also more skillful at getting out more termites... while males did not 可以判断出 C 项符合。故选 C。

2. 例证题

◇ The author provides in line... (Paragraph...) an example in order to _____.

◇ The author gives an example in Paragraph... mainly to show that _____.

✱ 解题技巧:

例证题的常见标记: example, case, illustrate, illustration, exemplify. 解答此类题目的步骤有:

(1) 返回原文, 找出该例证所在的位置, 即给该例子定位。

(2) 搜索该例证周围的区域, 90%向上, 10%向下, 找出该例证支持的观点。

注意: 举例的目的是为了支持论点或是为了说明主题句。举例后马上问这个例子说明了什么问题, 不能用例子中的话来回答这个问题。

(3) 找出该论点, 并与四个选项比较, 得出选项中与该论点最一致的答案。

Example 2

While clean energy is increasingly used in our daily life, global warming will continue for some decades after CO₂ emissions (排放) peak. So even if emission were to begin to decrease today, we would still face the challenge of adapting to climate. Here I will stress some smarter and more creative examples of climate adaptation.

When it comes to adaptation, it is important to understand that climate change is a process. We are therefore not talking about adapting to a new standard, but to a constantly shifting set of conditions. This is why, in part at least, the US National Climate Assessment says that: "There is no 'one-size fits all' adaptation." Nevertheless, there are some actions that offer much and carry little risk or cost.

Around the world, people are adapting in surprising ways, especially in some poor countries. Floods have become more damaging in Bangladesh in recent decades. Mobammed Rezwan saw opportunity where others saw only disaster. His not-for-profit organization runs 100 river boats that serve as floating libraries, schools, and health clinics, and are equipped with solar panels and other communicating facilities. Rezwan is creating floating connectivity (连接) to replace flooded roads and highways. But he is also working at a far more fundamental level: his staff show people how to make floating gardens and fish ponds to prevent starvation during the wet season.

Elsewhere in Asia even more astonishing actions are being taken. Chewang Nophel lives in a mountainous region in India, where he is known as the Ice Man. The loss of glaciers (冰川) there due to global warming represents an enormous threat to agriculture. Without the glaciers, water will arrive in the rivers at times when it can damage crops. Nophel's inspiration come from seeing the waste of water over winter, when it was not needed. He directed the wasted water into shallow basins where it froze, and was stored until the spring. His fields of ice supply perfectly timed irrigation (灌溉) water. Having created nine such ice reserves, Nophel calculates that he has stored about 200,000m³ of water. Climate change is a continuing process, so Nohel's ice reserves will not last forever. Warming will overtake them. But he is providing a few years during which the farmers will, perhaps, be able to find other means of adapting.

Increasing Earth's reflectiveness can cool the planet. In southern Spain the sudden increase of greenhouses (which reflect light back to space) has changed the warming trend locally, and actually cooled the region. While Spain as a whole is heating up quickly, temperatures near the greenhouses have decreased. This example should act as an inspiration for all cities. By painting buildings white, cities may slow down the warming process.

In Peru, local farmers around a mountain with a glacier that has already fallen victim to climate change have begun painting the entire mountain peak white in the hope that the added reflectiveness will restore the life-giving ice. The outcome is still far from clear. But the World Bank has included the project on its of "100 ideas to save the planet".

More ordinary forms of adaptation are happening everywhere. A friend of mine owns an area of land in western Victoria. Over five generations the land has been too wet for cropping. But during the past decade declining rainfall has allows him to plant highly profitable crops. Farmers in many countries are also adapting like this — either by growing new produce, or by growing the same things differently. This is common sense, but some suggestions for adapting are not. When the polluting industries argue that we've lost the battle to control carbon pollution and have no choice but to adapt, it's a nonsense designed to make the case for business as usual.

Human beings will continue to adapt to the changing climate in both ordinary and astonishing ways. But the most sensible form of adaptation is surely to adapt our energy systems to emit less carbon pollution. After all, if we adapt in that way, we may avoid the need to change in so many others.

What do we learn from the Peru example?

- A. White paint is usually safe for buildings.
- B. The global warming trend cannot be stopped.
- C. This country is heating up too quickly.
- D. Sunlight reflection may relieve global warming.

【答案】D。解析：在原文倒数第四段中最后一句直接点出把城市涂成白色有助于缓解全球变暖，故选D。

3. 原因题

◇ The author argues that... because _____.

◇ Why?

★ 解题技巧:

此类题型在题干中常见的特征词包括: because (of), in that, due to, why, result from, originate from 等。解答这类题目的过程其实就是根据已知的结果求解未知原因的过程。其解题过程大概可分为以下四步:

- (1) 阅读题干, 在题干中找到因果关系中的结果。
- (2) 将因果关系中的结果作为关键词, 到文章中将该信息进行精确定位。
- (3) 到原文中含有定位信息的句子里或其前后的一句话中寻找导致这个结果的原因。
- (4) 将表示原因的信息和选项进行对比, 含义相同的选项为该题的正确答案。

Example 3

I first met Paul Newman in 1968, when George Roy Hill, the director of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, introduced us in New York City. When the studio didn't want me for the film - it wanted somebody as well known as Paul - he stood up for me. I don't know how many people would have done that; they would have listened to their agents or the studio powers.

The friendship that grew out of the experience of making that film and The Sting four years later had its root in the fact that although there was an age difference, we both came from a tradition of theater and live TV. We were respectful of craft (技艺) and focused on digging into the characters we were going to play. Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other - but always with an underlying affection. Those were also at the core (核心) of our relationship off the screen.

We shared the brief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back - he with his Newman's Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival. Paul and I didn't see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. We supported each other financially and by showing up at events.

I last saw him a few months ago. He'd been in and out of the hospital. He and I both knew what the deal was, and we didn't talk about it. Ours was a relationship that didn't need a lot of words.

Why did Paul and the author have a lasting friendship?

- A. They were of the same age.
- B. They worked in the same theater.
- C. They were both good actors.
- D. They had similar characteristics.

【答案】D。解析：考查推断题：从题目可知答案定位在第二段，作者和保罗友谊持久的原因是两人有相似的特点。故选D。

(三) 含义题

1. 词义猜测

- ◇ What does the underlined word "..." in the first paragraph mean?
- ◇ Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the underlined word?
- ◇ The underlined word "..." most probably means _____.

◇ The underlined word “...” could best be replaced by _____.

◇ According to the passage, the underlined word “...” is closest in meaning to “_____”.

※ 解题技巧:

(1) 根据情景和逻辑进行判断

Example 1

Before birth, babies can tell the difference between loud sounds and voices. They can even distinguish their mother's voice from that of a female stranger. But when it comes to embryonic learning (胎教), birds could rule the roost. As recently reported in *The Auk: Ornithological Advances*, some mother birds may teach their young to sing even before they hatch (孵化). New-born chicks can then imitate their mom's call within a few days of entering the world.

This educational method was first observed in 2012 by Sonia Kleindorfer, a biologist at Flinders University in South Australia, and her colleagues. Female Australian superb fairy wrens were found to repeat one sound over and over again while hatching their eggs. When the eggs were hatched, the baby birds made the similar chirp to their mothers—a sound that served as their regular “feed me!” call.

To find out if the special quality was more widespread in birds, the researchers sought the red-backed fairy wren, another species of Australian songbird. First they collected sound dated from 67 nests in four sites in Queensland before and after hatching. Then they identified begging calls by analyzing the order and number of notes. A computer analysis blindly compared calls produced by mothers and chicks, ranking them by similarity.

It turns out that baby red-backed fairy wrens also emerge chirping like their moms. And the more frequently mothers had called to their eggs, the more similar were the babies' begging calls. In addition, the team set up a separate experiment that suggested that the baby birds that most closely imitated their mom's voice were rewarded with the most food.

This observation hints that effective embryonic learning could signal neurological (神经系统的) strengths of children to parents. An evolutionary inference can then be drawn. “As a parent, do you invest in quality children, or do you invest in children that are in need?” Kleindorfer asks. “Our results suggest that they might be going for quality.”

The underlined phrase in Paragraph 1 means “_____”.

A. be the worst

B. be the best

C. be as bad

D. be just as good

【答案】B. 解析: 论起胎教, 婴儿在出生前能够区分吵闹的声音和噪音, 能够区分母亲的声音和其他陌生女性的声音, 而幼鸟则可以自动习得, 可知鸟儿在这方面做得更好。

(2) 根据同义词或反义词猜测词义

Example 2

Most women in Ghana—the educated and illiterate, the urban and rural, the young and old—work to earn an income in addition to maintaining their roles as housewives and mothers. Their reputation for economic independence, self-reliance, and hard work is well known and well deserved.

Most of Ghana's working women are farmers and traders. Only one woman in five, or even fewer, can be classified as simply housewives. Even these women often earn money by sewing or by baking and cooking things to sell. They also maintain vegetable gardens and chicken farms. Indeed, the woman who depends entirely upon her husband for support is looked upon with disfavor.

Traditionally the tasks of motherhood have been shared. Mothers and sisters, grandmothers and nieces all helped to raise the children and to carry out daily tasks. As the family grew, older brothers and sisters also helped to care for the younger ones and helped in the home. Now with more children going to school, with more people moving away from their traditional homes, not only must the mother continue her income-producing activities, but she must take on all the heavy, time-consuming housework.

Ghana today is looking for new ways to meet the needs of women and their families, such as providing more day care centers, so women can continue to play their multiple roles in the home and in the economy.

Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "illiterate"?

- A. repeat B. reiterated C. uneducated D. sick

【答案】C

2. 指代内容

◇ The underlined word "It" in the passage refers to _____.

✕ 解题技巧

指代题有两种，一种是代词的指代，比如说 it 可以指物体、自然现象、事件、距离，还可以作形式主语、形式宾语等；还有很多复合不定代词(something, everybody, anywhere 等)也可以表示指代；还有一种是名词的指代。通常指代题的出题形式都是 The word (or phrase) in the passage refers to...

指代题解题的基本原则：就近指代，也就是被指代对象通常在指代词前不远处，一般优先看主语，其次再看宾语，同时可以采取代入法的方式解题，即将四个选项都代入文中进行对比。做指代题的时候要注意，首先要把代词或名词所在的句子拿出来做长难句分析，理清句子结构；其次要联系上下文，读懂相关句子的含义，掌握相关信息，可以将选项代入原文，进行排除，最后就是要本着所见即所得的原理，不做过度的推理。

下面就来分析一下这类题型的基本解题步骤：

- (1) 看题干，确定指代类型。
- (2) 带着题干主线索回原文圈定答案范围。
- (3) 采用排除法，确定答案。

Example 3

I first met Paul Newman in 1968, when George Roy Hill, the director of Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid, introduced us in New York City. When the studio didn't want me for the film - it wanted somebody as well known as Paul - he stood up for me. I don't know how many people would have done that; they would have listened to their agents or the studio powers.

The friendship that grew out of the experience of making that film and The Sting four years later had its root in the fact that although there was an age difference, we both came from a tradition of theater and live TV. We were respectful of craft (技艺) and focused on digging into the characters we were going to play. Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other - but always with an underlying affection. Those were also at the core (核心) of our relationship off the screen.

We shared the brief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back - he with his Newman's Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival. Paul and I didn't see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. We supported each other financially and by showing up at events.

I last saw him a few months ago. He'd been in and out of the hospital. He and I both knew what the deal was, and we didn't talk about it. Ours was a relationship that didn't need a lot of words.

What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Their belief B. Their care for children.
C. Their success D. Their support for each other.

【答案】A. 解析：考查指代题。根据 We shared the brief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back (我们都有这个信仰：如果你有幸获得成功，你应该有所回馈)，下文紧接着作者又举了例子，因此 that 指代前面的信仰。故选 A。

☑ (四) 推断题

1. 态度推断

- ◇ What is the tone (mood) of the passage?
◇ The author's attitude towards... might be summarized as (seems to be) _____.
◇ Which of the following can best describe the attitude of the author towards...?
◇ The author is most critical of _____.

态度类型:

积极类: helpful (有帮助的), positive (积极的), supporting (支持的), confident (自信的), impressive (给人深刻印象的), optimistic (乐观的) 等;

中立类: neutral (中立的, 中性的), impersonal (不带个人色彩的) 等;

消极类: critical (批评的), negative (否定的), pessimistic (悲观的) 等。

★ 解题技巧:

第一、某一事物是好是坏。作者对它是支持还是反对, 态度都非常明确, 而带中立色彩的词最不可能是正确答案。问作者对某事物的态度时, 表示“客观”的词多为正确选项, 如: objective, impartial, unbiased 等; 问作者对其提到的人们的观点的态度时, 答案只能是肯定或否定, 支持或反对。如: critical, approval, opposition, supporting 等。

第二、既然写了文章, 那么作者的态度就不可能漠不关心, 因此见到 indifferent, uninterested 这类词可以首先排除。

第三、注意不要把考生自己的好恶态度糅进其中, 要注意区分作者本人的态度和作者引用的观点的态度。

第四、当作者的态度没有明确提出时, 考生要学会根据作者使用的词语的褒贬性去判断作者态度, 如: wonderful (y), successful (y), positive (ly), active (ly), negative (ly), unfortunate (ly), doubtful (ly) 等。

Example 1

Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight, bringing the company closer to its goal of selling the flying car within the next year. The vehicle named the Transition — has two seats, four wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.

Around 100 people have already put down a \$10,000 deposit to get a Transition when they go on sale, and those numbers will likely rise after Terrafugia introduces the Transition to the public later this week at the New York Auto Show. But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost \$279,000. And it won't help if you're stuck in traffic. The car needs a runway.

Inventors have been trying to make flying cars since the 1930s, according to Robert Mann, an airline industry expert. But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality. The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. The Transition is now going through crash tests to make sure it meets federal safety standards.

Mann said Terrafugia was helped by the Federal Aviation Administration's decision five years ago to create a separate set of standards for light sport aircraft, which are lower than those pilots of larger planes. Terrafugia says an owner would need to pass a test and complete 20 hours of flying time to be able to fly the Transition, the requirement pilots would find relatively easy to meet.

What is the government's attitude to the development of the flying car?

- A. Cautious. B. Favorable. C. Ambiguous. D. Disapproving.

【答案】B。解析: 考查推断题。根据第三段 The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly 可知, 政府允许使用并认可, 所以选 B。

Example 2

Working at nonstandard times — evenings, nights, or weekends — is taking its toll on American families. One-fifth of all employed Americans work variable or rotating shifts, and one-third work weekends, according to Harriet B. Presser, sociology professor at the University of Maryland. The result is stress on familial relationships, which is likely to continue in coming decades.

The consequences of working irregular hours vary according to gender, economic level, and whether or not children are involved. Single mothers are more likely to work nights and weekends than married mothers. Women in clerical, sales, or other low-paying jobs participate disproportionately in working late and graveyard shifts.

Married-couple households with children are increasingly becoming dual-earner households, generating more

split-shift couples. School-aged children, however, may benefit from parents' nonstandard work schedules because of the greater likelihood that a parent will be home before or after school. On the other hand, a correlation exists between nonstandard work schedules and both marital instability and a decline in the quality of marriages.

Nonstandard working hours mean families spend less time together for dinner but more time together for breakfast. One-on-one interaction between parents and children varies, however, based on parent, shift, and age of children. There is also a greater reliance on child care by relatives and by professional providers.

Working nonstandard hours is less a choice of employees and more a mandate of employer. Presser believes that the need for swing shifts and weekend work will continue to rise in the coming decades. She reports that in some European countries there are substantial salary premiums for employees working irregular hours—sometimes as much as 50% higher. The convenience of having services available 24 hours a day continues to drive this trend.

Unfortunately, says Presser, the issue is virtually absent from public discourse. She emphasizes the need for focused studies on costs and benefits of working odd hours, the physical and emotional health of people working nights and weekends, and the reasons behind the necessity for working these hours. "Nonstandard work schedules not only are highly prevalent among American families but also generate a level of complexity in family functioning that needs greater attention," she says.

What is the Presser's attitude towards working irregular hours?

- A. Positive. B. Negative. C. Indifferent. D. Objective.

【答案】D

2. 细节推断

- ◇ The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that _____.
- ◇ What does the image that the author presents to her students suggest?
- ◇ The statement suggests/ implies that...
- ◇ In which of the following publication would this passage most likely be printed?

※ 解题技巧：要注意在定位信息处找到关键词，再结合全文主旨作出推断。

Example 3

Some of the world's most famous musicians recently gathered in Paris and New Orleans to celebrate the first annual International Jazz Day. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently set April 30 as a day to raise awareness of jazz music, its significance, and its potential as a unifying (联合) voice across cultures.

Despite the celebrations, though, in the U.S. the jazz audience continues to shrink and grow older, and the music has failed to connect with younger generations.

It's Jason Moran's job to help change that. As the Kennedy Center's artistic adviser for jazz, Moran hopes to widen the audience for jazz, make the music more accessible, and preserve its history and culture.

"Jazz seems like it's not really a part of the American appetite," Moran tells National Public Radio's reporter Neal Conan. "What I'm hoping to accomplish is that my generation and younger start to reconsider and understand that jazz is not black and white anymore. It's actually color, and it's actually digital."

Moran says one of the problems with jazz today is that the entertainment aspect of the music has been lost. "The music can't be presented today the way it was in 1908 or 1958. It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same," says Moran.

Last year, Moran worked on a project that arranged Fats Waller's music for a dance party. "Just to kind of put it back in the mind that Waller is dance music as much as it is concert music," says Moran. "For me, it's the recontextualization. In music, where does the emotion (情感) lie? Are we, as abstract as a Charlie Parker record gets us into a dialogue about our emotions and our thoughts? Sometimes we lose sight that the music has a wider context," says Moran, "So I want to continue those dialogues. Those are the things I want to foster."

What can we infer about Moran's opinion on jazz?

- A. It will disappear gradually.

- B. It remains black and white.
- C. It should keep up with the times.
- D. It changes every 50 years.

【答案】C。解析：考查推断题。根据 Moran 可定位到倒数第二段“It has to continue to move, because the way the world works is not the same”得知 Moran 对于爵士乐的态度是希望它与时俱进，故选 C。

Example 4

I read somewhere that we spend a full third of our lives waiting. But where are we doing all of this waiting, and what does it mean to an impatient society like ours? To understand the issue, let's take a look at three types of “waits”.

The very purest form of waiting is the Watched-Pot Wait. It is without doubt the most annoying of all. Take filling up the kitchen sink(洗碗池) as an example. There is absolutely nothing you can do while this is going on but keep both eyes fixed on the sink until it's full. During these waits, the brain slips away from the body and wanders about until the water runs over the edge of the counter and onto your socks. This kind of wait makes the waiter helpless and mindless.

A cousin to the Watched-Pot Wait is the Forced Wait. This one requires a bit of discipline. Properly preparing packaged noodle soup requires a Forced Wait. Directions are very specific. “Bring three cups of water to boil, add mix, simmer three minutes, remove from heat, let stand five minutes.” I have my doubts that anyone has actually followed the procedures strictly. After all, Forced Waiting requires patience.

Perhaps the most powerful type of waiting is the Lucky-Break Wait. This type of wait is unusual in that it is for the most part voluntary. Unlike the Forced Wait, which is also voluntary, waiting for your lucky break does not necessarily mean that it will happen.

Turning one's life into a waiting game requires faith and hope, and is strictly for the optimists among us. On the surface it seems as ridiculous as following the directions on soup mixes, but the Lucky-Break Wait well serves those who are willing to do it. As long as one doesn't come to rely on it, wishing for a few good things to happen never hurts anybody.

We certainly do spend a good deal of our time waiting. The next time you're standing at the sink waiting for it to fill while cooking noodle soup that you'll have to eat until a large bag of cash falls out of the sky, don't be desperate. You're probably just as busy as the next guy.

What can we learn about the Lucky-Break Wait?

- A. It is less voluntary than the Forced Wait.
- B. It doesn't always bring the desired result.
- C. It is more fruitful than the Forced Wait.
- D. It doesn't give people faith and hope.

【答案】B。解析：考查细节推断题。根据倒数第三段“Unlike the Forced Wait, which is also voluntary, waiting for your lucky break does not necessarily mean that it will happen.”可知选 B。

Example 5

Do you always understand directions on a bottle of medicine? Do you know what is meant by “Take only as directed”? Read the following directions and see if you understand them.

“To reduce pain, take two tablets(药片) with water, followed by one tablet every eight hours, as required. For night-time and early morning relief(减缓疼痛) take two tablets at bedtime. Do not take more than six tablets in twenty-four hours.

For children of six to twelve years old, give half the amount(量). For children under six years old, ask your doctor's advice.

Reduce the amount if you suffer from restlessness or sleeplessness after taking the medicine.”

This text is most probably taken from a _____.

- A. textbook
- B. newsreel
- C. doctor's notebook
- D. bottle of medicine

【答案】A。解析：的确，人们常在药瓶上的说明中看到文章直接引语部分的文字内容，但是像第一段这样的内容不可能出现在药瓶上。由此可见，这几段文章应选自教科书中有关如何读服药说明的课文，故选A。

★ 第四章 议论文写作

议论文是论证某一正确的观点、看法和主张或者批驳某一错误的观点、看法和主题的文章。其目的是为了阐述某一思想，说服读者接受作者的观点和主张，采取某一行动，或改变读者的行为。议论文的目的是为了以理服人，所以它的语言要求必须准确、严密、有说服力，不说无用或无根据的话。

议论文包括三个主要方面：论点、论据和论证。议论文的论点必须有可争论性，这样才能引起讨论，它是议论文的灵魂；其次，论据要充实、可靠，可以使用例子、数据、专家或权威人士的评判等客观的事例来证明和支持论点，它是议论文的躯干；再次，议论文的论证必须严谨，避免各种无根据的假设和错误的三段论，合乎逻辑。可使用的方法有分析、对比、举例、归纳、演绎、反证等。

议论文类型在英语考试中常考的议论文类型有以下六种：

☑ (一) 对比选择型议论文 (pros and cons)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of Should Parents Send Their Kids to Art Classes? You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

现在有不少家长送孩子参加各种艺术班；

A. 对这种做法有人表示支持；

B. 有人并不赞成；

C. 我认为...

1. 文章布局

第一段 指出某种问题、现象；

第二段 说明人们看法不一致，有些人认为，其他人认为...

第三段 表明自己的看法。

✖ 2. 常用句式

(1) 开头句式

- ① There is a widespread phenomenon that ...
- ② Recently, the problem /issue of ... has aroused people's concern.
- ③ Nowadays, ... has become a problem we have to face.

(2) 引出观点的不同句式

- ① People's views on ... vary from person to person. Some hold that ... However, others believe that ...
- ② Different people hold different attitudes toward ... Some people hold the view that ..., while others ...
- ③ Attitudes towards ... vary from person to person.

(3) 结尾句式

- ① As far as I am concerned, I agree with the latter opinion to some extent. I think that ...
- ② In my opinion, I think it necessary to ... The reasons are as follows. First, ... Second, ... Last but not least, ...
- ③ It is difficult to say whether ... is good or not in general as it depends on the situation of ... however, from a personal point of view ...

3. 对比选择型议论文模板

【模板1】

➤ 第一段：

- (1) There is a growing tendency nowadays that an increasing number of people ... The attitudes of people

towards this phenomenon vary from person to person.

【实例展示】

There is a growing tendency nowadays that an increasing number of people send their children to register and attend a great variety of arts courses, such as dancing, calligraphy and musical instruments training, etc. The attitudes of people towards this phenomenon vary from person to person.

(2) The discussion about whether draws a widespread attention in recent days and an increasing number of people are joining in the heat discussion. Among those people, the opinions concerning this hot topic vary from person to person.

(3) In recent days, is becoming unprecedentedly popular among people in China. When it comes to whether, there is no complete agreement among people.

▷ 第二段:

【1】A majority of people think that. In their views there are two factors contributing to this attitude: in the first place, ... In the second place, ... while the rest hold the other side of the picture, for one thing, ... For another thing, ...

【实例展示】

A majority of people think that it is a good phenomenon. In their views, there are two factors contributing to this attitude: in the first place, these practices are of great necessity and benefits to students. In the second place, it can have an all-round development by acquiring knowledge and skills which are not taught in their schools. While the rest hold the other side of the picture, for one thing, these courses would bring about heavy burdens to students. For another thing, they worry about that students might not have adequate time to take a rest and reflect on what they have learned in school.

【2】Those who are in favor of the idea that claim that, firstly, ... Secondly, ... However, there are also some people holding a different opinion on this matter. Some people believe that. In their point of view, first and foremost, ... Besides, ... Therefore, there is no doubt that.

▷ 第三段:

【1】Weighing the pros and cons of these arguments above, I am inclined to agree with the idea that. It is not only because _____, but also because _____.

【实例展示】

Weighing the pros and cons of these arguments above, I am inclined to agree with the idea that kids should attend to art classes. It is not only because it can make their life colorful, but also because it can be helpful in their rest life and work.

【2】If I were forced to agree with one of the two opinions, I, doubtlessly, stand by the idea that. To begin with, ... Furthermore, Given the factors I have just outlined, I strongly commit to the notion that.

【3】As far as I am concerned, I firmly support the view that. It is not only because _____, but also because _____.

4 经典例题

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled my views on University Ranking. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

- (1) 目前高校排名相当盛行。
- (2) 对于这种做法人们看法不一。
- (3) 在我看来.....

【参考范文】

In recent days, university ranking is becoming unprecedentedly popular among people in China. When it comes to whether we should rank universities into several levels, there is no complete agreement among people.

A majority of people think that there should be ranking among universities. In their views, there are two factors contributing to this attitude: in the first place, it gives those students who are going to attend universities a standard when they choose university. In the second place, it can stimulate teachers and students to work harder so that they can climb on the academic ladder. While the rest hold the other side of the picture, for one thing, it may harm the colleges with few departments. For another thing, university ranking might force universities to care more about their position in the ranking but not about research that they are expected to do.

As far as I am concerned, I firmly support the view that there should be a university ranking. It is not only because it can give high school students a standard when they choose which universities they want to be enrolled, but also because it can stimulate universities to pursue further development.

☑ (二) 问题解决型议论文 (problem and solution)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled How to Improve Students' Mental Health. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

- A. 大学生的心理健康十分重要。
- B. 因此, 学校可以.....
- C. 我们自己应当.....

1. 文章布局

- 第一段 描述背景;
- 第二段 说明危害;
- 第三段 说明解决方法。

2. 常用句式

✕ (1) 开头句式

- ① It is well-known to us that... (我们都知道.....) = As far as my knowledge is concerned, ... (就我所知.....)
- ② Recently the problem of... has been brought into focus. = Nowadays there is a growing concern over ... (最近.....问题引起了关注)

- ③ Nowadays, ... has become a problem we have to face.

(现今,已成为我们不得不面对的问题)

(2) 说明危害的过渡语

- ① Obviously, if we don't control the problem, the chances are that... will lead us in danger.

(很明显, 如果我们不能控制这一问题, 很有可能我们会陷入危险)

- ② No doubt, unless we take effective measures, it is very likely that...

(毫无疑问, 除非我们采取有效措施, 否则我们很可能会.....)

- ③ It is urgent that immediate measures should be taken to stop the situation...

(很紧迫的是应立即采取措施阻止这一事态的发展)

(3) 解决方法的过渡句

- ① It is high time that we put an end to the (trend). (该是我们停止这一趋势的时候了)

② There is no doubt that enough concern must be paid to the problem of... (毫无疑问, 对.....问题应予以足够重视)

③ As a result, we must spare no efforts to take some measures to solve this problem. There are many steps which can be taken to undo this problem. First of all, 途径一..... In addition, another way contributing to the

success of solving problem is _____ 途径二 _____.

3. 问题解决型议论文模板

第一段:

[1] With the advancement of society and the development of economy, many things change dramatically. For example, the past several years have witnessed the appearance of a not uncommon social phenomenon that.

【实例展示】

With the advancement of society and the development of economy, many things change dramatically. For example, the past several years have witnessed the appearance of a not uncommon social phenomenon that more and more students having mental problem.

[2] With the rapid development of modern life, the society have been changed in all aspects unimaginably and many things changed accordingly. Some of them have positive effects on our life, but some are distasteful. The phenomenon of 主题现象 is an example of the former / latter one.

第二段:

[1] The problem mentioned above is bound to generate severe consequences if we keep turning a blind eye to it. First and foremost, 后果之一. Moreover, 后果之二.

【实例展示】

The problem mentioned above is bound to generate severe consequences if we keep turning a blind eye to it. First and foremost, it will do harm to the study of these students. Moreover, it may cause disasters to these students without effective measures.

[2] It will give rise to a host of severe problems if we leave the situation as it is. Firstly, 后果之一. Moreover, 后果之二.

[3] We are supposed to be fully aware of the fact that if we continue to ignore the severe consequences we are bound to pay heavily for it. First and foremost, 后果一. Moreover, 后果二.

第三段:

[1] Confronted with such problem, effective measures must be taken before things getting worse. In the first place, 措施之一. In the second place, 措施之二. With these measures taken, it is reasonable for us to believe that the problem will be solved in the near future.

【实例展示】

Confronted with such problem, effective measures must be taken before things getting worse. In the first place, universities can build up some organizations for the young to ease their attention. In the second place, teachers may pay more attention to find them who are physically strong but have potential psychological problems in advance. In addition, we students can also free ourselves from mental illness by taking certain precautions. With these measures taken, it is reasonable for us to believe that the problem will be solved in the near future.

[2] In view of the seriousness of the problem, it is high time that we took effective measures to solve this urgent problem. In the first place, 措施之一. In the second place, 措施二. Only when those measures that listed above was taken into effect, can we expect a better and brighter future.

4 经典例题

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a short essay entitled Say No to Pirated Products. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below:

- (1) 目前盗版的现象比较严重
- (2) 造成这种现象的原因及危害
- (3) 我们应该怎么做?

【参考范文】

With the rapid development of modern life, the society has been changed from all aspects unimaginably and many things changed accordingly. Some of them have positive effects on our life, but some are distasteful. The phenomenon of piracy is an example of the latter one.

It will give rise to a host of severe problems if we leave the situation as it is. Firstly, they do great harm to the authors' reputation due to their misprints. Moreover, pirated products may have negative impacts on customers since those legitimate producers' enthusiasm may be greatly hurt by the fact that some customers are more inclined to purchase piracy.

In view of the seriousness of the problem, it is high time that we took effective measures to solve this urgent problem. In the first place, it's high time that the government called on everyone to start the battle against piracy. In the second place, as customers, we should develop our consciousness to resist pirated products. Only with those measures that listed above was taken into effect, can we expect a better and brighter future.

☑ (三) 现象观点解释型议论文 (cause and effect)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Certificate Craze. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

- A. 现在许多人热衷于各类证书考试
- B. 其目的各不相同
- C. 在我看来...

1. 文章布局

第一段 描述现象

第二段 分析这种现象的原因或相关因素

第三段 阐述我的观点或看法

✱ 2. 常用句式

(1) 开头句式 (略 参照前两类写作的开头句式)

(2) 引出原因的不同句式

- ① In my mind, the reasons why the... rate has been on the rise are as follows.
- ② The reasons why more and more..., in my mind, are as follows.
- ③ Three reasons, in my eyes / mind, can account for this phenomenon.
- ④ Why are there so many...? The first reason, in my mind, is that... Furthermore,... Last but not the least,...
- ⑤ We believe that three reasons can account for the phenomenon.

(3) 结尾句式

- ① From what we have discussed above, we can draw the conclusion that it depends on personal choice.
- ② Weighing the pros and cons of such a new trend, we can naturally arrive at the conclusion that it is beneficial and rewarding.

③ In a word, I warmly welcome the establishment of... in universities.

④ All in all, we can safely come to the conclusion that the pros outweigh the cons.

3. 现象、观点解释型议论文模板

✱ 第一段:

【1】 With the advancement of society and the development of economy, many things change dramatically. For example, the past several years have witnessed the appearance of a not uncommon social phenomenon that.

【实例展示】

With the advancement of society and the development of economy, many things change dramatically. For example, the past several years have witnessed the appearance of a not uncommon social phenomenon that a growing

number of people are enthusiastic about pursuing various kinds of certificates.

【2】With the rapid development of modern life, the society have been changed in all aspects unimaginably and many things changed accordingly. Some of them have positive effects on our life, but some are distasteful. The phenomenon of 主题现象 is an example of the former / latter one.

【实例展示】

With the rapid development of modern life, the society has been changed in all aspects unimaginably and many things changed accordingly. Some of them have positive effects on our life, but some are distasteful. The phenomenon of pursuing certificate crazily is an example of the latter one.

第二段:

【1】A number of factors can account for such phenomenon, but the followings might be the critical ones. First and foremost, ... Besides, ...

【实例展示】

A number of factors can account for such phenomenon, but the followings might be the critical ones. First and foremost, a certain certificate can not only prove their capabilities but also will put them in a favorable position in the employment market and be beneficial to the development of their career, since the job market competition is becoming increasingly fierce. Besides, for white-collared workers, more job-related certificates often guarantee greater opportunities for a salary raise and promotion.

【2】There are many facts accounting for 该问题. On the one hand, 原因一. On the other hand, 原因二.

第三段:

Taking all these factors into consideration, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that.

【实例展示】

Taking all these factors into consideration, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that different people are enthusiastic about the certificate for different purposes. However, we should bear in mind that it is the practical skills rather than certificates that guarantee one accomplishment in career.

4. 经典例题

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Travel Abroad. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

- (1) 近十年来某城市越来越多人选择出去旅游
- (2) 出现这种现象的原因
- (3) 这种现象可能产生的影响

【参考范文】

With the advancement of society and the development of economy, many things change dramatically. For example, the past several years have witnessed the appearance of a not uncommon social phenomenon that an increasing number of people like to travel abroad.

The following reasons, on my personal level, can perfectly account for this phenomenon. One important reason is that thanks to the policy of reform and opening-up, the nation's economy has been developing at a considerably high speed in the past decades. Therefore, the people have more extra money for traveling. In addition, relevant state policies and the boom of touring industry provide citizens with more opportunities to go out and see the world. Last but definitely not least, people have attached greater importance to the quality of life, thus they spend more money

and time traveling and sight-seeing.

Taking all these factors into consideration, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that more people like to travel abroad not only because it is available but also because Chinese have money to pursue a better life. In a word, this chart is a perfect indicator of China's fast expanding economy and people's rising standard of life.

☑ (四) 影响分析 (利弊分析) 型议论文

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Digital Age. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 如今数字化产品得到越来越广泛应用, 例如:
2. 数字化产品使用对人们工作学习和生活的影响.....

1. 文章布局

第一段 描述现象

第二段 分析影响

第三段 得出结论

2. 常用句式

(1) 开头句式 (略 参照前两类写作的开头句式)

(2) 引出利弊/影响的不同句式

① We must not lose sight of the fact that there are also drawbacks to _____, among which are _____ (列举缺点).

② Just As a popular saying goes, "every coin has two sides", _____ is no exception, and in another word, it still has negative aspects.

③ But every coin has two sides. The negative aspects are also apparent..

(3) 结尾句式

① Judging from the examples given above, we may safely come to the conclusion that ...

② It is beyond doubt that ...

③ Up until now, we can see it clearly that ...

④ All that has been discussed above points to the fact that ...

3. 影响分析型议论文模板

第一段:

【1】 With the advancement of society and the development of economy, many things change dramatically. For example, the past several years have witnessed the appearance of a not uncommon social phenomenon that ...

【实例展示】

With the advancement of society and the development of economy, many things change dramatically. For example, the past several years have witnessed the appearance of a not uncommon social phenomenon that digital products are becoming increasingly popular, such as digital camera, digital television, and so on.

第二段:

【1】 Here is a question, what kind of effect do the ... bring to people's life? Frankly speaking, ... have great influence on our work, study and everyday life. On the one hand, it brings great convenience to us. For example,

(例子) But on the other hand, it also is harmful to us, for that ...

【实例展示】

Here is a question, what kind of effect do the digital products bring to people's life? Frankly speaking, digital products have great influence on our work, study and everyday life. On the one hand, it brings great convenience to us. For example, the digital camera makes it possible to delete or correct the "unsuccessful" photo of ours, which was impossible with the traditional camera. But on the other hand, it also is harmful to us, for that these fashionable digital items have cultivated a generation that more isolated from the real life.

第三段:

To conclude, ... are just like a double-edged sword. With them, we may have less trouble dealing with problems

in life and enjoy a better-off life. However, one point should be kept in mind is that we should take sensible use of them, always being the master of them.

To conclude, digital products are just like a double-edged sword. With them we may have less trouble dealing with problems in life and enjoy a better-off life. However, one point should be kept in mind is that we should take sensible use of them, always being the master of them.

4. 经典例题

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled The Impact of the Internet on Interpersonal Communication. Your essay should start with a brief description of the picture. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文】

With the advancement of society and the development of economy, many things change dramatically. For example, the past several years have witnessed the appearance of a not uncommon social phenomenon that internet are widely used in our work and our life.

Here is a question, what kind of effect do the internet bring to people's life? Frankly speaking, internet has great influence on our work, study and everyday life. On the one hand, it brings great convenience to us. For example, the Internet brings great convenience to our communication for it eliminates the barrier of distance. But on the other hand, it is also harmful to us, for that it is the internet that does not enable family members, friends or classmates to communicate more in a face-to-face way.

To conclude, internet is just like a double-edged sword. With them we may have less trouble dealing with problems in life and enjoy a better-off life. However, one point should be kept in mind is that we should take sensible use of them, always being the master of them.

(五) 话语理解型议论文

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the remark "The greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it." You can give examples to illustrate your point and then explain what you will do to make your life more meaningful. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

1. 文章布局

第一段—解释名言

第二段—给出例子

第三段—得到启示

2. 常用句式

(1) 解释名言句式

- ① A famous saying goes "_____", which means that....
- ② An interesting saying goes that ... Simple as the saying is, its meaning is profound and thought-provoking.

(2) 给出例子的不同句式

- ① Taking a look around, we can find examples too numerous to list. The best illustration might be....
- ② Actually, history abounds with examples of....
- ③ Here I can think of no better illustration of the proverb than the experience of....

(3) 得到启示的句式

- ① Whatever you do, please remember the saying that _____.
- ② Bringing what has been discussed into a conclusion, we may say that. In a word, I truly agree with the proverb given in the directions and will take the right actions in my life and work in the future.
- ③ In short, _____ is essential if we want to _____ in our studies or work, or indeed in any other aspect of our lives.

3. 话语理解型议论文模板

第一段:

【1】An interesting saying goes that Simple as the saying is, its meaning is profound and thought - provoking. Evidently, it means to present us that.

【实例展示】

An interesting saying goes that "the greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it". Simple as the saying is, its meaning is profound and thought-provoking. Evidently, it is meant to deliver the message to us that we should live a meaningful life instead of pursuing something for ourselves.

【2】The saying "_____", interesting but full of implication, indicates that. It's the experience of our forefathers, but it is still correct in many cases today and has a profound significance and value not only in our job but also in our study.

【3】As a famous proverb goes, ... Simple as the saying is, the meaning behind it is far-reaching. Obviously, this saying aims to deliver the message to us that.

第二段:

【1】There are many examples in history that can prove this saying. As an illustration, we may take as an example. ... experience perfectly account for the saying.

【实例展示】

There are many cases in history that can prove this saying. As an illustration, we may take Steve Jobs as an example. Jobs' experience perfectly account for the saying. Steve Jobs started his company and his Apple products were like songs that touched people's hearts and changed their lives. Moreover, Jobs has brought a great many changes to our world. His life, although short, definitely outlast. That's a life worth living.

【2】There are lots of examples in history that can prove this saying. A case in point is ____例子____. Therefore, it goes without saying that it is of great of importance to remember the proverb and put it into practice.

【3】Actually, history abounds with examples to prove this saying. Here I can think of no better illustration of the proverb than the experience of ____人名____, who is ____.

第三段:

【1】Whatever you do, please remember the saying that _____. If you understand it and apply it to your study or work, you'll necessarily benefit a lot from it.

【实例展示】

Whatever you do, please remember the saying "the greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it". If you understand it and apply it to your study or work, you'll necessarily benefit a lot from it.

【2】Bringing what has been discussed into a conclusion, we may say that. In a word, I truly agree with the proverb given in the directions and will take the right actions in my life and work in the future.

【3】With the rapid development of economy and society in China, an increasing number of ____主体____ come to realize the importance of the saying and practice this saying accordingly in life and study.

4. 典题

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining why it is unwise to jump to conclusions upon seeing or hearing something. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

【参考范文】

The saying "it is unwise to jump to conclusions upon seeing or hearing something", interesting but full of implication, indicates that we must judge a person from what he did rather than what we hear. It's the experience of our forefathers, but it is still correct in many cases today and has a profound significance and value not only in our job but also in our study.

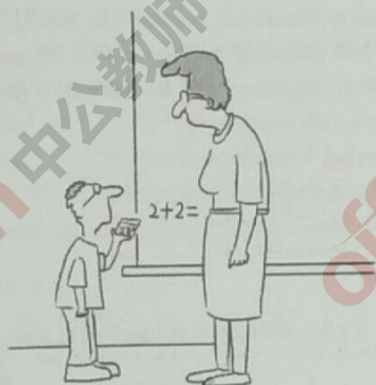
There are lots of examples that can prove this saying. A case in point is that some gossip is the unscientific conclusion that we draw from what we see and what we hear. And it may give rise to bad influence on people's daily life. What we should focus on is the truth of things instead of surface, from which we will benefit a lot. Therefore, it is goes without saying that it is of great importance to remember the proverb and put it into practice.

With the rapid development of economy and society in China, an increasing number of people come to realize the importance of the saying and practice this saying accordingly in life and study.

(六) 描述型议论文

1. 图画描述型议论文

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then discuss whether technology is indispensable in education. You should give sound arguments to support your views and write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.



"I'm going to need tech support."

(1) 文章布局

第一段—描述图画

第二段—寓意阐释（原因、危害、影响）

第三段—给出评论

(2) 常用句型

①常用的开篇句型（即概述图画内容时常用的表达法）

a. As is vividly depicted in the cartoon above 描述图画。

b. The cartoon subtly (巧妙地) and symbolically (象征性地) depicts a thought-provoking scenario (场景) in which + 描述图画。

c. What is clearly illustrated/ presented /portrayed/described in the drawing above is that + 描述图画.

d. It is symbolically/ explicitly(明白地)/ vividly illustrated/ demonstrated in the drawing that + 描述图画

②寓意阐述的过渡句

a. What can be inferred in this picture is virtually a prevalent social issue and the significance of _____

b. The purpose of the picture is to inform/remind us of the fact that we should not neglect the significance of _____

c. The unique metaphor in this enlightening drawing endows us with the notion that _____

③给出评论的过渡句

a. Therefore, it is (strongly/highly) suggested that...

b. My advice is that...

c. It is high/ripe/about time that....

d. It is imperative that...

(3) 图画类作文写作模板

► 第一段:

● It is an interesting picture but with profound implication. From the picture, we can see that _____描述图画_____

The picture tells us that.

【实例展示】

It is an interesting picture but with profound implication. From the picture, we can see that the student is asking his teacher about whether or not he can use some tech support to figure out the problem in his math class. The picture tells us that nowadays students become increasingly dependent on technological devices to help them with their school work.

● It is an interesting picture but with profound implication. As is vividly/graphically depicted in the drawing, _____描述图画_____. Apparently, the cartoonist means to tell us that _____主旨_____

【实例展示】

It is an interesting picture but with profound implication. As is vividly depicted in the drawing, the student is asking his teacher about whether or not he can use some tech support to figure out the problem in his math class. Apparently, the cartoonist means to tell us that nowadays students become increasingly dependent on technological devices to help them with their school work.

► 第二段:

● As to _____议论的内容_____, from my point of view, I hold the opinion that. The reasons why I hold this opinion can be listed as followed. To begin with, _____原因之一_____. In addition, _____理由之二_____

【实例展示】

As to whether technology is indispensable in education, from my point of view, I hold the opinion that with technology, students can learn more efficiently. The reasons why I hold this opinion can be listed as followed. To begin with, technology provides infinite resources for learning. We can learn much more from the Internet. In addition, it's more convenient to learn with tech support. For example, I got enrolled in a Spanish class in an online school. All it requires is a PC or a smart phone, and I can learn the lectures anytime and anywhere.

第三段:

● Taking all these factors into consideration, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that.

【实例展示】

Taking all these factors into consideration, we may reasonably come to the conclusion that technology plays a vital role in our study. We can learn more efficiently if we are able to utilize the technologies around us. But we should have the awareness that we can't overuse it.

● From what has been discussed above, we may naturally draw the conclusion that.

(4) 典题

请根据下面提示, 写一篇短文。词数不少于 150。

In your English class, the teacher shows the picture below and asks the class to discuss it. Your classmates may have different understandings.

Look at the picture carefully and tell the class how you understand it.



【参考范文】

As we can see in the picture, a girl is getting stuck in a bottle. Regardless of this situation, she looks optimistic, sitting on a pile of books she has read and been absorbed in reading the one in her hands. That is because she believes that the books can serve as a ladder leading up to the opening of the bottle. The more books she reads, the sooner she will get out of the bottle.

This picture reminds me of the famous saying: Knowledge is power. And the books are the sources of knowledge. Books, which can give us power to conquer difficulties, are the best friends of us. When you come across problems in your daily life, you can always refer to books, which can help you find out solutions. Just like the girl in the picture, despite the fact that she is stuck in the bottle, she could eventually get out of it by reading as many books as possible.

From what has been discussed above, we may naturally draw the conclusion that as for us students, by reading books, we can accumulate adequate knowledge to face the challenge in the future. So let's read more and success will be ahead of us.