



全品高考

第三轮专题

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英语听课手册

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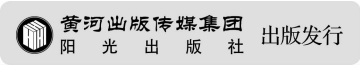
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简约不简单^{英语}

“二轮专题”讲与练 考点·题型·技法
“特色专项”提分练 限时·规范·高效

» 双向备考

二、三轮复习是高考前的冲刺阶段，也是考生提升成绩的最后一个突破点。相较之前的一轮复习，二轮复习的时间紧张有限，任务繁重庞杂，知识储备既要广度又要深度，思维能力既要扎实又要灵活。因此，找到一种高效且具有针对性的复习模式，是实现备考目标的至关键点。

本书回应一线教学实际，采用“专题+题型（小卷）”双线备考模式。前者，围绕2020年考试说明范围与角度，讲清、讲透、盘活知识与方法；后者，依据高考试卷结构与特点，限时、仿真、激活能力与素养。

1 / 讲解·不拘一格

锁定最新试题 汲取审答智慧



点拨技法

解读真题，明晰考法，指津解法，有效备考

梳理专题

题型 → 考点 → 易错；讲清 → 练全 → 用对

聚焦高分

词形变化 → 熟词生义 → 常用句型 → 话题晨背

2 / 练习·对接高考

聚焦重点、考点 训练有的放矢



限时集训

题型：瞄准高考题型，匹配高考难度，定向训练考法

题量：对接高考考频，集训高考重点；设置不同题量限时训练

选题：标注选材要素，关注优秀文化；练全考点，提升技能

3 / 特训·拆分考卷

优化题型组合 有效提升分数



特色增分练

40套“七选五 + 语法填空 + 短文改错”

35分练——速度、技法、准度

提分精准练

8套“语法填空 + 短文改错 + 书面表达”

50分练——书写、表达、能力

回归词汇练

常考易错拼写300句

完美的讲练训组合 骄人的高考成绩!

核心素养之基础篇——语法填空与短文改错

01 专题一 语法填空

第1讲	谓语动词的变化	听 002
第2讲	非谓语动词的变化	听 005
第3讲	名词、形容词和副词	听 009
第4讲	冠词、介词和代词	听 013
第5讲	并列结构和三大从句	听 017

02 专题二 短文改错

第1讲	词法错误	听 022
第2讲	句法错误	听 025
第3讲	行文逻辑错误	听 028

核心素养之能力运用篇——阅读理解与完形填空

03 专题三 阅读理解

第1讲	命题突破——细节理解题	听 031
第2讲	命题突破——词义猜测题	听 034
第3讲	命题突破——推理判断题	听 038
第4讲	命题突破——主旨大意题	听 042
第5讲	文体突破——应用文	听 046
第6讲	文体突破——记叙文	听 048
第7讲	文体突破——说明文	听 050
第8讲	文体突破——议论文	听 052

04 专题四 阅读七选五

第1讲	段首题（概括句）	听 057
第2讲	段中题（过渡句）	听 059
第3讲	段尾题（注释句）	听 061

D5 专题五 完形填空

第 1 讲	记叙文型完形填空	听 066
第 2 讲	夹叙夹议型完形填空	听 070
第 3 讲	议论文型完形填空	听 074
第 4 讲	说明文型完形填空	听 076

核心素养之写作篇——书面表达

D6 专题六 书面表达

第 1 讲	高分写作微技能	听 080
	微技能 1 词汇升级 微技能 2 句式丰富多变 微技能 3 衔接过渡自然	
第 2 讲	应用文书面表达	听 088
	考点一 建议信 考点二 邀请信 考点三 申请信 考点四 致歉信	
	考点五 求助信 考点六 推荐信 考点七 投诉信 考点八 告知信	
	考点九 通知 考点十 发言稿	
参考答案	答 161

第2篇 考前背记 (另附分册)

多维夯实词汇新方略——补短板，拿高分！

第一部分 3500 词词形变化(426 个词)

训练 1~训练 14	考 01
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第二部分 词形变化易错训练

训练 1 动词变化常见易错	考 15
训练 2 易拼错单词	考 16

第三部分 熟词生义训练 (常见熟词生义 360 句)

训练 1~训练 12	考 17
训练 13 2019 年高考真题中的熟词生义	考 29
训练 14 2018 年高考真题中的熟词生义	考 30
训练 15 2017 年高考真题中的熟词生义	考 30



第四部分 高考常考常见常用句型（50句）

训练 1~训练 5 考 32

高考常考短语（380词背记）（请扫二维码进行获取）



突破热点话题与写作——提能力，通高考！

第五部分 热点话题与写作

话题一 传统文化（一）节日文化 考 34

话题二 传统文化（二）文学与汉字 考 35

话题三 传统文化（三）艺术 考 37

话题四 传统文化（四）历史遗迹 考 38

话题五 人与自我之学校生活 考 39

话题六 人与社会之人际关系 考 41

话题七 人与自然之环境保护 考 42

参考答案 答 43

第3篇 特色专项（另附分册）

01 第一部分 特色题型增分练 ▶ 阅读七选五 + 语法填空 + 短文改错

训练1~训练40

02 第二部分 考前提分精准练 ▶ 语法填空 + 短文改错 + 书面表达

训练41~训练48

03 第三部分 考前回归词汇练 ▶ 常考易错拼写300句

训练49~训练56



最直接的训练方式
往往最有效

K 考情分析

透视考纲 直击高考

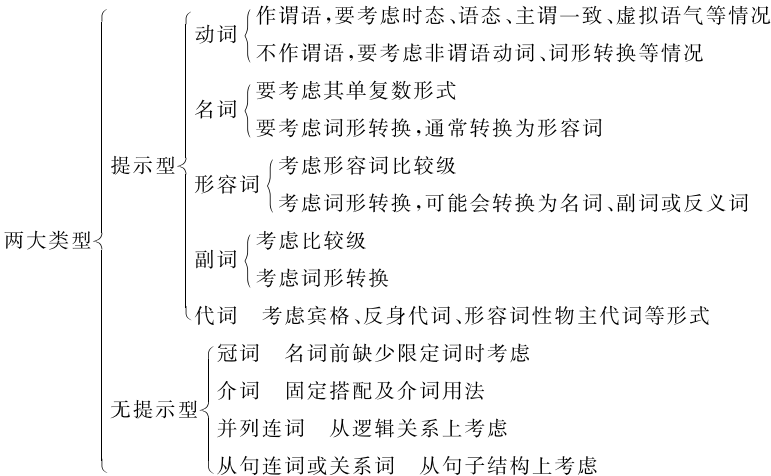
【考纲解读】

语法填空题是在一篇 200 词左右的短文中留出 10 个空，部分空的后面给出单词的基本形式，要求考生根据上下文在空白处填写 1 个适当的单词或所给单词的正确形式。该题型强调在语篇环境中考查考生加工处理语言信息、分析句子结构、熟练运用语法知识和词汇知识的能力。

命题透视													
2017—2019 年高考全国卷语法填空试题分析表													
卷别	年份	体裁	题材	提示型					无提示型				
				动词	非谓 语	名词	形容词 副词	代词	冠词	介词	连词	代词	关系词
全国卷Ⅰ	2019	说明文	北极熊的生存现状	2	2	1	2		1	1			1
	2018	说明文	跑步的好处	2	2(3)	1	2				1	(1)	1
	2017	说明文	健康饮食	2	2	1	2		1	1			1
全国卷Ⅱ	2019	记叙文	人物介绍	2	3		2		1		1		1
	2018	说明文	农作物种植	2	2	1	2		1		1		1
	2017	说明文	英国地铁	2	1	2	2	1	1	1			
全国卷Ⅲ	2019	记叙文	度假经历	2	2	1	3			1			1
	2018	记叙文	偶遇大猩猩	1	2	1	2	1	1	1			1
	2017	记叙文	人物介绍	2	2	2	1		1	1			1
命题规律	1. 选材特点:一般是选取 200 词左右的记叙文或说明文,选材自国外网站进行改编,凸显原汁原味; 2. 考点设置:提示型设空一般为 7 个,无提示型一般为 3 个;提示词多为实词,无提示词处多考查虚词的用法; 3. 命题重点:(1) 语篇中的句子结构和常见的语法形式;(2) 考查构词法,以实词为主。												

T 题型探究

总结规律 明确方向



第 1 讲 谓语动词的变化

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

知考向	谓语动词的变化主要体现在动词的时态、语态和主谓一致
定考点	若句中无谓语动词时,则所给动词应该为谓语

■ 考点一 动词的时态和语态

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷Ⅱ] Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award,proud Irene _____ (declare) she had no plans to retire from her 36-year-old business.
2. [2019 · 江苏卷改编] A few months after he had arrived in China, Mr Smith _____ (fall) in love with the people and culture there.
3. [2019 · 全国卷Ⅱ] I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I _____ (make) over the years.
4. [2019 · 全国卷Ⅰ] In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut _____ (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a belief that populations are increasing.
5. [2019 · 天津卷改编] I _____ (hope) to send Peter a gift to congratulate him on his marriage, but I couldn’t manage it.
6. [2018 · 北京卷改编] Susan had quit her well-paid job and _____ (work) as a volunteer in a neighbourhood when I visited her last year.
7. [2018 · 全国卷Ⅱ] Diets have changed in China—and so too has its top crop. Since 2011, the country _____ (grow) more corn than rice.
8. [2017 · 全国卷Ⅲ] Sarah says,“My dad thinks I should take the offer now. But at the moment, school _____ (come) first.”
9. I’m busy right now. I _____ (fill) in an application form for a new job.
10. If their marketing plans succeed, they _____ (increase) their sales by 20 per cent.

[答题技巧揭秘]

技巧 1 利用时间标志解题

- ① 一般现在时的时间标志: always, often, seldom, sometimes, usually 等。
- ② 一般过去时的时间标志: yesterday, last night, a few

- days ago, the other day 等。
- ③ 一般将来时的时间标志: tomorrow, next year 等。
- ④ 现在进行时的时间标志: now, at present 等。
- ⑤ 过去进行时的时间标志: at that time, then, at six o’clock yesterday 等。
- ⑥ 过去完成时的时间标志: by, until, before, by the end of 等。
- ⑦ 现在完成时的时间标志: since, so far, up to now, in the last/past few years 等。

技巧 2 利用固定句式解题

- ① This/It is the first/second time that... 意为“这是……第几次……”,从句一般用现在完成时。
- ② It is/has been + 时间段 + since... 意为“自从……以来已经……”,主句用现在完成时或一般现在时,从句用一般过去时。
- ③ be doing... when... 意为“正在做某事,这时……”,主句常用过去进行时,从句常用一般过去时。
- ④ Hardly/Scarcely had + 主语 + done... when... ; No sooner had + 主语 + done ... than ... 意为“一……就……”,从句用一般过去时。
- ⑤ It will be + 时间段 + before... 意为“做……还需要多久”,从句用一般现在时。
- ⑥ 祈使句 + and/or + 陈述句,陈述句常用一般将来时。

技巧 3 利用句子语境解题

除根据各个时态的不同用法和特点来分析外,还要充分根据句子本身所提供的语境来分析,不仅要使所填时态语法正确,而且要使句子意思通顺,合情合理。

■ 考点二 被动语态

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷Ⅲ] On the last day of our week-long stay, we _____ (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore...
2. [2018 · 天津卷改编] My washing machine _____ (repair) this week, so I have to wash my clothes by hand.
3. [2018 · 江苏卷改编] I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____ (carry) out in

the past two years.

4. [2018 · 北京卷改编] A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who _____ (trap) in the mountains for two days.
5. [2017 · 全国卷 I] When fat and salt _____ (remove) from food, the food tastes as if it is missing something.
6. The students have been working hard on their lessons and their efforts _____ (reward) with success in the end.

[知识素养必备]

被动语态的使用规则

1. 被动语态的构成方式: be + 过去分词或 get/become + 过去分词。
2. 只有及物动词或相当于及物动词的短语才有被动语态,不及物动词或短语无被动语态。常考的不及物动词或短语有 last, cost, spread, happen (to), take place, belong to, break out, go out, run out, work out.
3. 主动形式表示被动含义
 - ①表示感受、感官的系动词,如 feel, sound, taste, look 等,后面跟形容词、名词构成系表结构,常常以主动形式表示被动意义。
 - ②当 sell, read, draw, wash, write, open, wear, run, burn 等不及物动词后有状语(well/easily 等)修饰,用来表示主语内在的品质或性能时,用主动形式表示被动含义。

■ 考点三 主谓一致

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷 I] Of the nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six _____ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.
2. [2019 · 江苏卷改编] The musician along with his band

members _____ (give) ten performances in the last three months.

3. Waiting on both sides of the street _____ (be) excited fans who wanted to see the leading actor in the play.
4. It is her efforts rather than her intelligence that _____ (be) the key to her achieving success.

[知识素养必备]

1. 语法一致

- ① 主语后跟 with, together with, as well as, like, but, except, along with, rather than, including, in addition to 等词或短语时,谓语动词的单复数形式要与前面的主语保持一致。
- ②在定语从句中,关系代词 that, who, which 等作主语时,其谓语动词的数应与句中先行词的数保持一致。

2. 就近一致

- ①由 or, either...or..., neither...nor..., not only...but also...等连接的并列主语,谓语动词常与最近的主语在单复数上保持一致。
- ②there be 句型的 be 动词的单复数取决于其后的主语。如果其后是由 and 连接的两个主语,则应与靠近的那个主语保持一致。

3. 意义一致

- ①非谓语动词、名词性从句作主语时,谓语动词一般用单数。
- ②“half/most/part/the rest/分数/百分数 + of + 名词”作主语时,谓语动词的形式根据名词的数来确定。如:half of the books + 复数谓语动词;most of the money + 单数谓语动词。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2019 · 全国卷 I]

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence 1. _____ they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been 2. _____ (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000—25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods 3. _____ tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and

are expensive 4. _____ (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut 5. _____ (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a 6. _____ (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by 7. _____ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating (聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion (错觉) that populations are 8. _____ (high) than they actually are. Of 9. _____ nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six 10. _____ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

I. 单句语法填空

- China's high-speed railways _____ (grow) from 9,000 to 25,000 kilometres in the past few years.
- I _____ (drive) down to London when I suddenly found that I was on the wrong road.
- Nowadays, cycling, along with jogging and swimming, _____ (regard) as one of the best all-round forms of exercise.
- More efforts, as reported, _____ (make) in the years ahead to accelerate the supply-side structural reform.
- Amy, as well as her brothers, _____ (give) a warm welcome when returning to the village last week.
- For many years, whisky has been one of the most popular drinks all over the world, and Scotland _____ (produce) more and more of it so far.
- Lauren posted a picture of the present on Twitter, and by now the tweet _____ (receive) more than 600,000 likes.
- In Tsinghua, he met his wife Yang Jiang, who was to become a successful playwright and translator, and _____ (marry) her in 1935.
- The problem is that once something _____ (put) on the Internet, it can be difficult to remove.
- The sales figures (two million copies) _____ (announce) by Penguin Random House last Friday.
- China has led other developing countries and even some developed ones in this field since the first high-speed train _____ (come) into use in 2008.
- Since alcohol could increase warm blood flow in the skin, last month, the researchers in a study _____ (suggest) that people should reach for booze (豪饮) when it's cold outside.
- There's just one big problem: smart-watches are unprotected and can _____ (damage) easily.
- But even more than 600 years after it _____ (build), it's still managing to serve up surprises.
- Up to now, over 2,500,000 photos posted by 3,500 people from over 40 countries _____ (find) their way to Litterati's digital landfill.
- Believe it or not, my six-year-old nephew _____ (learn) 1500 English words by the end of this month.
- This was the first time that I _____ (experience)

sandstorms and I don't ever want to be in one again.

- John, as well as the other children who have no parents _____ (take) good care of in the city now.
- The water supply has been cut off temporarily because the workers _____ (repair) one of the main pipes.
- It is reported that a space station _____ (build) on the moon in years to come.

II. 语篇语法填空

A

词数:219 话题:第十二届中国艺术节 文体:说明文

The 12th China Arts Festival will bring a series of art 1. _____ (activity) to the Chinese economic and art centre, Shanghai. From May 20 to June 2, more than 50 shows 2. _____ (select) nationwide will be performed in nineteen major theatres in Shanghai, and a fine selection of creative cultural products will 3. _____ (show) at the Shanghai Exhibition Centre. The festival will include 4. _____ (vary) art forms, such as opera, dancing, painting and photography.

5. _____ 2019 edition is co-organized by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Shanghai municipal government (市政府). Since 6. _____ (it) beginning in 1987, the festival 7. _____ (change) host cities in each edition, travelling to areas including Beijing, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Hubei over the past three decades.

Sales of tickets have opened online, with tickets priced from no cost 8. _____ 380 *yuan*, according to the organizers. To allow a larger audience to access the programmes, the festival will also be broadcast live online. "We will use new media to bring the shows to more ordinary people, 9. _____ will let them know about the modern development of Chinese arts," said Zhu Di, head of the ministry's arts department.

This year's festival is also aimed at 10. _____ (promote) tourism in Shanghai with arts. The local government has released a total of forty culture-themed travel routes to guide visitors through Shanghai's well-known landmarks.

B

词数:239 话题:饮食习惯决定寿命长短 文体:说明文

In 2017, eleven million deaths worldwide 11. _____ (link) to people eating diets high in sugar, salt and processed meat. Those foods were 12. _____ (part) to blame for

heart disease, cancer and diabetes, a new study found, 13. _____ followed eating trends in 195 countries from 1990 to 2017. The findings were reported in the publication *The Lancet*. Researchers 14. _____ (consider) 15 dietary elements (因素), such as diets low in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and milk. They also looked at diets high in red meat, processed meat, and sugar-sweetened drinks.

“Poor diet is responsible 15. _____ more deaths than any other risk factor in the world,” said Chris Murray, director of the Institute for Health Metrics (指标) and 16. _____ (evaluate) at the University of Washington, which led the work. The study found people ate only 12 per

cent of the recommended quantity of nuts and seeds—an average intake of 3 grams a day. For good health, 17. _____ (expert) say, you should eat 21 grams of nuts and seeds every day.

The study also found that people drank more than 10 times the recommended amount of sugary drinks. Another study 18. _____ (publish) in January suggested 19. _____ “perfect diet” for the health of people and the planet would include a doubling of the consumption of nuts, fruits, and vegetables. Such a diet would also include 20. _____ (drop) by half the amount of meat and sugar consumed.

第 2 讲 非谓语动词的变化

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

知考向	考查非谓语动词作状语、主语、宾语、定语；作状语是难点和重点
定考点	若在句子中找到了谓语动词，而没有连词（并列连词或从属连词），则考虑用非谓语动词形式。

考点一 非谓语动词作状语

【高考体验】

- 1. [2019·北京卷] Nervously _____ (face) challenges, I know I will whisper to myself the two simple words “Be yourself”.
- 2. [2019·全国卷Ⅲ] ... we were invited to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, _____ (listen) to musicians and meeting interesting locals.
- 3. [2019·江苏卷改编] _____ (enjoy) the convenience of digital payment, many senior citizens started to use smart phones.
- 4. [2019·全国卷Ⅰ] Modern methods of tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive _____ (perform) consistently over a large area.

[知识素养必备]

非谓语动词作状语的使用规则

①不定式作状语：多用来表示目的，典型用词 in order to 或 so as to。作结果状语时，常用结构 enough to do, too...to..., only to 等。在“主语 + 系动词 + 形容词 + to do”的结构中，常用主

动形式表示被动含义。

②动词-ing 形式作状语：动词-ing 形式作状语时与谓语动词所表示的动作同时或几乎同时发生，having done 表示先于谓语动词所表示的动作。

③过去分词作状语：过去分词作状语时与句中主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系，且先于谓语动作发生。某些动词的过去分词已经形容词化，作状语时相当于形容词作状语。常见的有：lost (迷路的), seated (坐着的), hidden (隐藏的), lost/absorbed/buried in (沉溺于), dressed in (穿着), tired of (厌烦), faced with (面对)。

[答题技巧揭秘]

①非谓语动词作状语的结构为“v. -ed/v. -ing, 句子.”或“句子, v. -ed/v. -ing.”。

②在形容词后作状语用不定式。如：The air there is hard to breathe.

③句首作目的状语只能用不定式。如：To catch the early bus, she got up early.

④作伴随状语要根据与逻辑主语的关系确定用现在分词（主动）还是过去分词（被动）。如：

The professor came into the lecture hall, followed by a group of students. (学生跟在教授后面)

The professor came into the lecture hall, following a

group of students. (教授跟在学生后面)

■ 考点二 非谓语动词作定语

【高考体验】

- [2019 · 全国卷 II] When we got a call _____ (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was a joke.
- [2019 · 北京卷] Earth Day, _____ (mark) on 22 April, is an annual event aiming to raise public awareness about environmental protection.
- [2019 · 全国卷 II] ... she had no plans _____ (retire) from her 36-year-old business.
- [2015 · 全国卷 I] A study of travellers _____ (conduct) by the website TripAdvisor names Yangshuo as one of the top 10 destinations in the world.

【知识素养必备】

非谓语动词作定语的使用规则

① 不定式作定语

a. 不定式作定语通常放在所修饰的词之后,表示将来的动作。不定式与其所修饰的词之间往往是动宾关系,若该不定式是不及物动词,其后应有必要的介词。

b. 被修饰的名词是抽象名词时,用不定式作定语,如 ability, chance, idea, fact, excuse, promise, reply, attempt, belief, way, reason, moment, time 等。

c. the first, the second, the last, the next, the only 等作名词或者修饰名词或代词时,常用不定式作定语。

② 动词-ing 形式作定语:动词-ing 形式(现在分词)作定语时与它修饰的名词之间为逻辑上的主谓关系,表示动作的主动和进行。

③ 过去分词作定语:过去分词作定语时与它修饰的名词之间为逻辑上的动宾关系,表示动作的被动和完成。

【答题技巧揭秘】

非谓语动词作定语的区分

① 判断动词与被修饰的名词之间的关系:若是动宾关系就要用表示被动的非谓语动词(过去分词、v.-ing 形式的被动式、不定式的被动式),若是主动关系则用 v.-ing 形式的主动式或动词不定式的主动式。

② 判断动作发生的时间:若表示将来,用不定式;若表示动作正在进行,用现在分词;若表示动作已经完成或结束,用过去分词。

■ 考点三 非谓语动词作宾语

【高考体验】

- [2019 · 全国卷 I] Scientists have responded by _____ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating (聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion (错觉)

that populations are higher than they actually are.

- [2019 · 浙江卷] But some students didn't want _____ (wear) the uniform.
- [2018 · 天津卷改编] I didn't mean _____ (eat) anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help _____ (try) it.

【知识素养必备】

非谓语动词作宾语的使用规则

① 只接不定式作宾语的动词:agree, intend, plan, demand, promise, prepare, decide, refuse, choose, wish, hope, expect, fail (未能), pretend, manage, determine, beg, arrange, threaten, claim, hesitate, happen (碰巧) 等。

② 只接 v.-ing 形式作宾语的动词(短语):admit, avoid, consider, escape (避开), imagine, mind, miss, practise, suggest, feel like, give up, put off, object to, look forward to 等。

③ 接不定式与接 v.-ing 形式有显著区别的动词:a. try to do 尽力做……, try doing 试着去做……; b. mean to do 打算做……, mean doing 意味着……; c. regret to do 遗憾要去……, regret doing 后悔做了……; d. remember to do 记得去做……, remember doing 记得做过……; e. forget to do 忘记去做某事……, forget doing 忘记做过某事……。

④ 动词 want, need, require 作“需要”讲时,其后要用 v.-ing 形式的主动形式或不定式的被动式作宾语。

⑤ 介词后一般要接 v.-ing 形式作宾语,但介词 but/except 后接不定式作宾语,若前有实义动词 do,不定式要省略 to。

■ 考点四 非谓语动词作宾补

【高考体验】

- [2019 · 江苏卷改编] China's image is improving steadily, with more countries _____ (recognize) its role in international affairs.
- [2018 · 天津卷改编] I need a new passport so I will have to have my photograph _____ (take).
- [2018 · 全国卷 III] Once his message was delivered, he allowed me _____ (stay) and watch.
- I looked up and noticed a snake _____ (wind) its way up the tree to catch its breakfast.

【知识素养必备】

非谓语动词作宾补的使用规则

① 现在分词作宾补

现在分词作宾补时,句中的宾语往往就是其逻辑主语,该动词与宾语之间存在主动关系,并且现在分词作宾补强调正在进行的主动动作。可接现在分词作宾补的常见动词:感官动词(see, watch, observe, look, notice, hear, listen, feel),使役

动词(have, get, find, leave, keep, catch 等)。

②过去分词作宾补

过去分词作宾补时,句中的宾语往往就是其逻辑主语,该动词与宾语之间存在动宾关系。可接过去分词作宾补的常见动词:感官动词(see, watch, observe, look, notice, hear, listen, feel),使役动词(have, make, let, get, find, leave, keep 等)。

③不定式作宾补

a.常接带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词(短语):advise, allow, ask, cause, command, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, invite, leave, order, permit, persuade, prefer, request, warn, wish, call on, depend upon 等。

b.常接不带 to 的不定式作宾补的动词(短语):help,使役动词(make, have, let),感官动词。如果这些动词或短语用于被动语态,则 to 不可省略。动词 help 后的不定式符号 to 可以省略,也可以保留。

④with+ 宾语+ 宾补

a. with+ 宾语+ doing(表示主动且进行)

b. with+ 宾语+ done(表示被动且完成)

c. with+ 宾语+ to do(表示将来)

■ 考点五 非谓语动词作主语和表语

【高考体验】

- [2019·天津卷改编] _____(learn) to think critically is an important skill today's children will need for the future.
- [2019·浙江卷] When the children are walking or _____(cycle) to school on dark mornings...
- [2018·全国卷Ⅲ] I quickly lower myself, ducking my head to avoid looking directly into his eyes so he doesn't feel _____(challenge).

【知识素养必备】

①不定式与动词-ing 形式(动名词)作主语和表语的区别:不定式表示某一具体的,尤其是未发生的动作;动词-ing 形式(动名词)表示抽象的、泛指的动作。作主语时常用 it 作形式主语而把不定式或动词-ing 形式(动名词)后置。

②过去分词与动词-ing 形式(现在分词)作表语的区别:现在分词 interesting, exciting, disappointing, encouraging, worrying, puzzling, satisfying, surprising, pleasing 等作表语时,强调表象,意为“令人……的”;形容词化的过去分词 interested, excited, disappointed, encouraged, worried, puzzled, satisfied, surprised, pleased 等作表语时,强调内在的感受,意为“感到……的”。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2019·全国卷Ⅱ]

A 90-year-old has been awarded “Woman Of The Year” for 1. _____(be) Britain's oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9 am to 5 pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, 2. _____ she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have 3. _____(final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated(提名) her to be Cheshire's Woman Of The Year.

Picking up her“Lifetime Achievement”award, proud Irene 4. _____(declare) she had no plans 5. _____(retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, “I don't see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my

family and all the friends I 6. _____(make) over the years. I work not because I have to, 7. _____ because I want to.”

Granddaughter Gayle Parks, 31—who works alongside her in the family business—said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said, “We don't have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call 8. _____(say) she was short-listed, we thought it was 9. _____ joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It's 10. _____(wonder).”

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

I. 单句语法填空

- _____ (travel) along the old Silk Road is an interesting and rewarding experience.
- Ordinary soap, _____ (use) correctly, can deal with bacteria effectively.

- During the Mid-Autumn Festival, family members often gather together _____ (share) a meal, admire the moon and enjoy moon cakes.
- She wished that he was as easy _____ (please) as her mother, who was always delighted with perfume.

5. The hospital has recently obtained new medical equipment, _____ (allow) more patients to be treated.
6. I was watching the clock all through the meeting, as I had a train _____ (catch).
7. Many airlines now allow passengers to print their boarding passes online _____ (save) their valuable time.
8. Jim has retired, but he still remembers the happy time _____ (spend) with his students.
9. _____ (make) it easier to get in touch with us, you'd better keep this card at hand.
10. _____ (order) over a week ago, the books are expected to arrive any time now.
11. Newly-built wooden cottages line the streets, _____ (turn) the old town into a dreamland.
12. In art criticism, you must assume the artist has a secret message _____ (hide) within the work.
13. The cooling wind swept through out of bedroom windows, _____ (make) air conditioning unnecessary.
14. On the bank of the river, we found him _____ (sit) on a bench, with his eyes _____ (fix) on a kite in the sky.
15. Everyone in this country should work hard and do what they can _____ (fight) against national haze.
16. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he refused _____ (stop) until we reached the next stop.
17. Still, the boy kept _____ (ride). He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting.
18. We got a little _____ (sunburn), but the day had been so relaxing that we didn't mind.
19. Most of the fish there was _____ (freeze), but we had not much trouble finding some fresh fish at the other part of the market.
20. Most probably, it may lead to small talk which often brings harm or disrespect to others, thus _____ (hurt) others' feelings.

II. 语篇语法填空

A

词数:234 话题:Tracy Wong 的相关情况 文体:记叙文

Tracy Wong is a well-known Chinese-American writer. But her writing skill was something she picked 1. _____ by herself. She became a part-time writer for IBM after 2. _____ (graduate) from college. Then, writing stories was 3. _____ (simple) a personal interest. Tracy sent three of her stories to a publisher. 4. _____ (interest),

they immediately suggested that she put them together 5. _____ (make) a single one long story and they paid Tracy \$ 50, 000 in advance, which was good money for an unknown writer.

Even though Tracy's 6. _____ (character) are interesting, her stories sometimes leave readers uneasy: those about the supernatural. "My mother believed I could connect with the afterlife world," she told a close friend. "She used to have me speak with my grandmother, 7. _____ died many years ago."

"Can I? I don't think I can," Tracy said with a laugh. "But I do have moments when things come to me for no reason." Once, she 8. _____ (wonder) how to complete a scene set in ancient China when the doorbell suddenly rang. It was a FedEx delivery man, with a copy of a book on Chinese history. 9. _____ came without her having ordered it!

Though she has published 10 books, Tracy has remained unchanged by her fame. She lives in the same way she lived 27 years ago—although in a 10. _____ (big) house. There's more room for joy in her life—and it isn't just writing.

B

词数:247 话题:Dance Unlimited 的特别项目 文体:说明文

Many kids love to listen to music and dance. But for children with special medical needs, joining in a 11. _____ (tradition) dance class can be difficult.

Thanks 12. _____ physical therapist(理疗师) Kellie Lightfoot, young people in North-east Ohio have the benefit of a special programme called Dance Unlimited. Lightfoot founded the programme at Akron Children's Hospital in 2012. It gives kids aged four and up a chance 13. _____ (dance) while still getting the benefits of physical therapy.

Dance goes beyond meeting the kids' physical needs. During the class, they meet other kids, build 14. _____ (confident), and make friends, which helps a lot in treating their diseases.

The students have two big public performances each year. At a recent performance in Akron, the dancers' hard work 15. _____ (pay) off on stage, allowing them to shine in front of people.

Lightfoot, 16. _____ started dancing before the age of three, is working hard to help children with special needs. "I just always want to combine the two things that I love, and I feel like this is 17. _____ I am meant to do," she said.

Getting all of the kids 18. _____ (involve) in the class

requires a team, which 19. _____ (make) up of therapists, dancers, and ordinary people. They all act as dance assistants so that all of the children can join in.

Lightfoot hopes to expand Dance Unlimited so that more kids with physical problems can 20. _____ (possible) realize their full potential.

第3讲 名词、形容词和副词

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

知考向	名词单数向复数的转化、词形之间的相互转化以及形容词和副词的比较级
定考点	如提示词是形容词或副词,应考虑词形转换、反义词或比较级;若提示词是名词,考虑词形转换或名词复数形式。

考点一 词形转化

A 动词转化为名词

【高考体验】

1. [2019·全国卷Ⅲ] When they were free from work, they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting _____ (compete) to watch, together with the story behind it.
2. [2019·浙江卷] Other American studies showed no _____ (connect) between uniforms and school performance.
3. [2018·浙江卷] Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in _____ (weigh) problems.
4. [2016·全国卷Ⅱ] Then, handle the most important tasks first so you'll feel a real sense of _____ (achieve).

[知识素养必备]

动词转化为名词的后缀

后缀	例词
-ion/-tion/ -sion/ation	correct→correction 改正 celebrate→celebration 庆祝;庆祝会 attract→attraction 吸引 conclude→conclusion 结论;结束 discuss→discussion 讨论;辩论 decide→decision 决定 admit→admission 接纳;准许入学 invite→invitation 邀请 explain→explanation 解释 graduate→graduation 毕业 expect→expectation 期望

(续表)

后缀	例词
-er/-or	drive→driver 司机;驾驶员 gather→gatherer 收集者;采集者 teach→teacher 老师 announce→announcer 广播员 conduct→conductor 指挥;售票员
-ment	punish→punishment 惩罚 achieve→achievement 功绩;成就 argue→argument 辩论;论据 treat→treatment 对待;治疗 equip→equipment 装备;设备 govern→government 政府
-ance/-ence	appear→appearance 出现;外貌 guide→guidance 指引;指导 perform→performance 表演;演出 exist→existence 存在;生存 prefer→preference 偏爱 refer→reference 参考;查阅
-ure/-ture	fail→failure 失败;倒闭 press→pressure 压力 depart→departure 离开;出发 mix→mixture 混合;混合物
-ing	hear→hearing 听力;听觉 begin→beginning 开始
-y	recover→recovery 恢复;痊愈 discover→discovery 发现
其他	choose→choice 选择 vary→variety 多样化;种类 tend→tendency 趋向;趋势

B 形容词转化为名词

【高考体验】

5. After some time, when both of you have renewed your _____ (confident) in each other, go back to the time when you nearly fell apart.
6. [2018·天津卷改编] The _____ (possible) that there is life on other planets in the universe has always inspired scientists to explore the outer space.

〔知识素养必备〕

形容词转化为名词的后缀

后缀	例词
-age	short→shortage 不足;短缺
-cy	efficient→efficiency 效率;功效 fluent→fluency 流利;流畅 accurate→accuracy 准确性 private→privacy 隐私;私密
-dom	free→freedom 自由;自主 wise→wisdom 明智;智慧
-ence	different→difference 差异 silent→silence 沉默
ness	weak→weakness 虚弱;弱点 kind→kindness 仁慈;好意 careless→carelessness 粗心大意
th	strong→strength 力气;强项 warm→warmth 温暖;热情
-y/-ty/-ity	safe→safety 安全 disable→disability 无能;伤残 responsible→responsibility 责任 honest→honesty 诚实 difficult→difficulty 困难

C 名词、动词转化为形容词

【高考体验】

7. [2019·浙江卷] School uniforms are _____ (tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of them.
8. [2019·北京卷] ...it's never too early to make necessary preparations for a healthy and _____ (meaning) college experience.
9. [2018·浙江卷] The obvious one is money: eating out once or twice a week may be _____ (afford) but doing this most days adds up.
10. [2018·全国卷Ⅱ] According to the World Bank, China accounts for about 30 per cent of total _____ (globe) fertilizer consumption.
11. [2018·全国卷Ⅰ] Running is cheap,easy and it's always _____ (energy).

〔知识素养必备〕

名词、动词转化为形容词的后缀

后缀	例词
-able	accept→acceptable 可接受的 comfort→comfortable 舒适的 fashion→fashionable 时髦的 suit→suitable 合适的 reason→reasonable 合乎情理的
-al	music→musical 音乐的 origin→original 最初的 centre→central 中央的,中心的 person→personal 个人的,私人的 nature→natural 自然的;天生的
-ful	doubt→doubtful 怀疑的 forget→forgetful 健忘的 harm→harmful 有害的 hope→hopeful 有希望的 peace→peaceful 和平的
-ed	scare→scared 感到恐惧的 confuse→confused 感到困惑的 underline→underlined 画底线标出的
-ing	surprise→surprising 令人吃惊的 convince→convincing 令人信服的 satisfy→satisfying 令人满意的
-ible	access→accessible 可进入的 horror→horrible 可怕的;恐怖的 terror→terrible 可怕的
-ive	act→active 积极的;活跃的 effect→effective 有效的;生效的 attract→attractive 有吸引力的 impress→impressive 令人难忘的
-ous	continue→continuous 不断的;持续的 anxiety→anxious 忧虑的 caution→cautious 小心的;谨慎的 curiosity→curious 好奇的 humour→humorous 幽默的
-some	tire→tiresome 令人厌倦的 trouble→troublesome 麻烦的
-y	taste→tasty 美味的;可口的 health→healthy 健康的 wealth→wealthy 富裕的;丰富的
-ern	east→eastern 东方的;向东的
-ish	child→childish 孩子气的 fool→foolish 愚蠢的 self→selfish 自私的

〔特别注意〕-ed 形容词多表示主语所处的状态,意为“感到……的”,通常修饰人;-ing 形容词多表示主语所具有的特征,意为“令人……的”,通常修饰物或事。

D 形容词转化为副词

【高考体验】

12. [2019 · 全国卷 I] It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been _____ (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000—25,000 polar bears worldwide.
13. [2019 · 全国卷 II] Her years of hard work have _____ (final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated (提名) her to be Cheshire’s Woman Of The Year.

[知识素养必备]

形容词转化为副词的规则

类别	例句
直接加-ly	clear→clearly 清楚地 great→greatly 很,大大地
以辅音字母 + y 结尾的形容词,变 y 为 i 再加 ly	happy→happily 高兴地 heavy→heavily 沉重地
词尾为 ble/le 的形容词去掉 e, 再加-y(whole 例外)	terrible→terribly 可怕地;极度地 gentle→gently 轻轻地;温和地
词尾为 ue 的形容词,去掉 e. 再加-ly	true→truly 真实地
词尾为 ll 的形容词,直接加-y	full→fully 充分地;完全地 dull→dully 迟钝地
词尾为 -ic 的形容词,加-ally (public 例外)	basic→basically 主要地,基本上 scientific → scientifically 合乎科学地

■ 考点二 名词的“数”和“格”

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 北京卷] No matter what you like to do,there is a way to get involved in various _____ (activity) on Earth Day.
2. [2017 · 全国卷 III] She has turned down several _____ (invitation) to star at shows in order to concentrate on her studies.
3. Recent _____ (study) show that we are far more productive at work if we take short breaks regularly.
4. It is only five _____ (minute) walk from his house to the office,so Mr Brown seldom drives to work.
5. A new study looks at people around the world to see if they follow their _____ (doctor) advice.

[知识素养必备]

名词单数向复数的转化规则

①规则名词的复数变化形式

变化规则		例词
一般情况下	在词尾直接加-s	month→months
以-s,-x,-ch,-sh 结尾的名词	在词尾加-es	glass→glasses match→matches
以辅音字母 + -y 结尾的名词	变 y 为 i 再加-es	country→countries factory→factories
以元音字母 + -y 结尾的名词	在词尾直接 + -s	holiday→holidays monkey→monkeys
以 o 结尾的名词	一般在词尾加-s	photo→photos
	有些在词尾加-es	potato→potatoes
以 f, fe 结尾的名词	一般要变 f 或 fe 为 v + -es	self→selves wolf→wolves
	少数直接加-s	belief→beliefs

②不规则名词的复数变化形式

变化规则	例词
单复数同形	deer, sheep, means, series, Chinese, Swiss, aircraft, spacecraft
变内部元音	foot→feet, tooth→teeth, man→men, woman→women
外来名词	medium→media 媒体,phenomenon→phenomena 现象,analysis→analyses 分析

■ 考点三 常见的连接副词

【高考体验】

[2015 · 全国卷 I] A few hours _____, I’d been at home in Hong Kong, with its choking smog.

[知识素养必备]

常见的连接副词

- ①逻辑性副词: anyway (无论如何), however (然而), therefore (因此), thus (因此), besides (而且, 还有), though (尽管, 然而), too, also, instead 等。
- ②时间性副词(短语): a few hours ago (几小时前), ten minutes later (十分钟后), afterwards (后来), the day after (次日), the day before (前一日), than before (比以前), than ever (比以前), than ever before (比以往任何时候), ever since (从那时起), and then (然后), till then (直到那时), by then (到那时为止), just then (就在那时), from then on (从那时起)等。

■ 考点四 考查形容词、副词的比较级

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷 I] ... populations are _____ (high) than they actually are.

2. [2018·全国卷Ⅰ] According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years _____ (long) than non-runners.

[知识素养必备]

形容词、副词的比较级

①表示两者比较,用“比较级+than”或用“the+比较级+n.+of the two+n.”。

②表示“越……,就越……”用“the+比较级,the+比较级”。

③“as+adj./adv.(原级)+as…”表示“和……一样……”;“not as/so+adj./adv.(原级)+as…”=“less+adj./adv.(原级)+than…”表示“不如……一样……”。

④“否定词+比较级”表达最高级含义。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2019·全国卷Ⅲ]

On our way to the house,it was raining 1. _____ hard that we couldn't help wondering how long it would take 2. _____ (get) there. It was in the middle of Pearl City.

We were first greeted with the barking by a pack 3. _____ dogs,seven to be exact. They were well trained by their masters 4. _____ had great experience with caring for these animals. Our hosts shared many of their experiences and 5. _____ (recommend) wonderful places to eat,shop, and visit. For breakfast,we were able to eat papaya(木瓜)

and other fruits from their trees in the backyard.

When they were free from work,they invited us to local events and let us know of an interesting 6. _____ (compete) to watch,together with the story behind it. They also shared with us many 7. _____ (tradition) stories about Hawaii that were 8. _____ (huge) popular with tourists. On the last day of our week-long stay, we 9. _____ (invite) to attend a private concert on a beautiful farm on the North Shore under the stars, 10. _____ (listen) to musicians and meeting interesting locals.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

I. 单句语法填空

1. The _____ (arrive) of driverless vehicles is a chance to make sure that those vehicles are environmentally friendly and more shared.
2. Throughout the buffet dinner, we enjoyed several fantastic _____ (perform).
3. From its thousands of rooms to its many beautiful artifacts, there's no wonder it is one of China's most popular scenic _____ (spot).
4. He asked _____ (permit) to introduce his friend,whose name was Wickham, and who had apparently arrived recently from London.
5. Girls are luckier than boys;they have more flexible _____ (choose) than boys.
6. In the memoir, Michelle speaks _____ (honest) of difficulties she met with in her life.
7. This is by far _____ (inspiring) movie that I have ever seen.
8. They are faster and _____ (accurate) than human workers and never ask for a pay rise or take breaks!
9. The Forbidden City draws visitors because of its rich history and _____ (culture) significance but perhaps it

should add one more thing to its list of attractions: earthquake shelter.

10. Little Tom sat _____ (amaze) watching the monkey dancing in front of him.

II. 语篇语法填空

A

词数:219 话题:开车使用手机的危害 文体:说明文

Cell phones can be life-saving communication tools to have on hand in a vehicle in case of emergency. 1. _____, using a cell phone while driving may be life-threatening. Many different studies have shown that when drivers use a phone while driving, it can be very 2. _____ (danger). At some point during the use of a cell phone, a driver's eyes are sure to be distracted from the road.

Studies have shown that new drivers are especially likely 3. _____ (have) an accident when they use a cell phone while driving. The reason for this is 4. _____ new drivers have less experience in focusing 5. _____ driving during distractions. Also, several studies 6. _____ (do) on teen drivers found that many teens send text 7. _____ (message) while driving, which is thought to be more distracting and at risk.

All drivers, not just teens or other new drivers, who use a cell phone while driving 8. _____ (say) by studies to be at least four times 9. _____ (much) likely to be at risk than drivers who don't use a phone behind the wheel. Such studies have inspired many countries, 10. _____ (include) the United States, to have at least some bans on the hand-held cell phone use while driving. However, many people feel that these restrictions are not enough because studies have also shown that hand-held cell phones are just a part of the problem.

B

词数:239 话题:传统农业社会向现代工业社会的转型
文体:说明文

Since 1949 when the People's Republic of China 11. _____ (establish), and especially since 1978, China's transformation from a traditional 12. _____ (agriculture) society to a modern industrial society has been greatly accelerated by a rapid industrial restructuring. China's industrial structure developed according to the objective of industrialization, 13. _____ aimed at the proportion(比例) of agriculture declining ceaselessly, and the proportion of the

industrial and service sector increasing continually. 14. _____ (current), the industrial goods produced in China all range from capital goods to consumption goods.

China's factory output extends from textiles (纺织业) to the railway, planes and computers. China is the largest producer of inexpensive cotton textiles in the world and exports large 15. _____ (quantity) of textiles and clothes. Food processing is very important, and much farm produce is exported. Other industrial products 16. _____ (include) television sets, bicycles, cars, trucks and washing machines are expanding in the world.

China has become 17. _____ industrialized country to some extent. The auto and the housing industry in the process of industrialization have developed by leaps and bounds. The most important export products are machinery and electric equipment, 18. _____ the most important import products are raw materials. In recent years, China's industry 19. _____ (compete) internationally, and as a result, the 20. _____ (develop) of the country's industry is increasingly influenced by international economic environments.

第 4 讲 冠词、介词和代词

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

冠词的考查点主要是不定冠词、定冠词的基本用法;代词的考查点主要集中在代词的格、形容词性物主代词、名词性物主代词、反身代词和虚词 it 的运用;常见介词的意义和用法及介词的搭配则是介词的主要考查点。

■ 考点一 不定冠词的基本用法

【高考体验】

- 1. [2019 · 全国卷 II] When we got a call saying she was short-listed, we thought it was _____ joke.
- 2. [2017 · 全国卷 III] Instead, she is earning £ 6,500 a day as _____ model in New York.
- 3. [2017 · 全国卷 I] As _____ result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing.

[知识素养必备]

不定冠词的使用规则

- ①用于单数可数名词前表示泛指意义。
- ②在某些物质名词或抽象名词前加 a/an,使之具有了“一”的概念,表示“一份,一阵,一场,一类,一种”等。如:a

coffee, a wonderful supper, a surprise, have a good knowledge/understanding of.

③用于序数词前,表示“又一,再一”。如: a third try 再试一次(第三次尝试)。

④用在某些固定词组中。如: have a cold, have a good time, keep a diary, in a hurry, once in a while, at a loss, for a while, once upon a time, all of a sudden, do sb a favour, as a matter of fact.

⑤a 与 an 的区分

拼写以辅音字母开头,读音却以元音音素开头的单词,前面要用 an	如: hour, honest, honour
拼写以元音字母开头,读音却以辅音音素开头的单词,前面要用 a	如: useful, university, usual, European, united, one-eyed, one-way

■ 考点二 定冠词的基本用法

【高考体验】

1. [2019·浙江卷] Everybody wears _____ same style of clothes. Uniforms can be useful in unexpected ways.
2. [2019·全国卷Ⅰ] Of _____ nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six are stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.
3. [2018·全国卷Ⅲ] Unexpectedly, I'm face-to-face with the gorilla, who begins screaming at _____ top of her lungs.
4. [2018·全国卷Ⅱ] Corn production has jumped nearly 125 per cent over _____ past 25 years, while rice has increased only 7 per cent.

【知识素养必备】

定冠词的使用规则

①特指某些人或事物。

②表示世界上独一无二的事物的名词前一般加定冠词 the; 但如果名词前有修饰语,也可能用不定冠词 a 或 an。如: the world, a peaceful world。

③用在序数词、形容词的最高级前。

④表示乐器的名词前一般用定冠词 the, 但前面如果出现定语修饰,也可能用不定冠词 a 或 an。

如: He is playing a borrowed violin.

⑤用于复数姓氏之前,表示“全家”或“夫妇”,或用于形容词或分词前,表示一类人或物。

⑥用在世纪前或用在逢十的年代前,后者表示“在多少世纪几十年代”。如 in the seventeenth century(在 17 世纪)。

⑦用在某些固定词组中。如: on the right, by the way, go to the cinema, on the contrary, at the beginning, in the end, on the one hand... on the other hand, to tell the truth 等。

【答题技巧揭秘】

掌握好冠词使用的三大原则:

①判断表示泛指还是特指;

②判断空格后的名词是可数名词还是不可数名词;

③判断空格后是抽象名词还是具体名词。如果空后是可数名词单数且首次出现,必填 a 或 an; 如果空后的名词在上文出现过,且表特指,必填 the。

■ 考点三 介词的基本用法

【高考体验】

1. [2019·全国卷Ⅰ] Modern methods _____ tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s...
2. [2019·全国卷Ⅲ] We were first greeted with the

barking by a pack _____ dogs, seven to be exact.

3. [2019·浙江卷] The answer _____ this question is not clear.
4. [2018·全国卷Ⅲ] I was searching _____ these three western lowland gorillas I'd been observing.
5. [2017·全国卷Ⅱ] It ran for just under seven kilometres and allowed people to avoid terrible crowds on the roads above as they travelled to and _____ work.
6. [2017·全国卷Ⅲ] After school she plans to take a year off to model full-time before going to university to get a degree _____ engineering or architecture.

【知识素养必备】

常见介词的使用规则

①over 可表位置,意为“在……上方,越过;遮住,盖住”,也可表时间,意为“在……期间,(多年)以来”等,它还有“在……(问题)上,由于;关于(某事)”等引申意义。

②by 的主要意思有“在……旁,靠近;乘(车、船等);不迟于;到……为止;被,由;根据,按照(关系);通过……方式”等,还可以用来表示增加或减少的程度。

by 构成的常见短语有: by oneself 单独; by the way 顺便说一下; by far……得多,大大地; by chance 碰巧; by accident 偶然地; by means of 借助; by no means 绝不,一点也不; by mistake 错误地。

③with 可以用来表示“带有,拥有;随着;就……来说;用,以;和,与;对于,关于”等。with 还可用来表示原因。

④beyond 表示“(时间)过了,比……晚,迟于;(位置)在……那边,超出……之外;(范围)超过,为……所不及”等。

【答题技巧揭秘】

熟记常见介词的意义以及介词的各种搭配是解题的关键。在语法填空试题中,当空格后的名词(有时前有限定词)、代词或动词在句中不是作主语、表语,也不是作动词的宾语时,那就是作介词的宾语,即填介词。具体填什么介词,可能由介词与该名词的搭配及其意义来决定,也可能由动词或形容词与介词的搭配来决定。

■ 考点四 代词的基本用法

【高考体验】

1. [2018·全国卷Ⅰ] If you are time poor, you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports, so perhaps we should all give _____ a try.
2. [2018·浙江卷] Many westerners who come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap _____ can be to eat out.
3. [2018·全国卷Ⅲ] When the gorillas and I frightened each other, I was just glad to find _____ (they) alive.

4. [2017·全国卷Ⅱ] However, the railway quickly proved to be a great success and within six months, more than 25,000 people were using _____ every day.
5. [2016·全国卷Ⅰ] On my recent visit, I held a lively three-month-old twin that had been rejected by _____ (it) mother.
6. To her joy, Della earned first the trust of her students and then _____ of her colleagues.

[知识素养必备]

①人称代词、物主代词、反身代词的使用规则

人称代词的主格	I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they
人称代词的宾格	me, you, him, her, it, us, you, them
形容词性物主代词	my, your, his, her, its, our, your, their
名词性物主代词	mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs
反身代词	myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves

②both, all, either, any, neither, none 的使用规则

	都	任何一个	都不(全部否定)	部分否定
两者	both	either	neither	not + both
三者或三者以上	all	any	none	not + all

③other(s), the other(s), another 的使用规则

the other, other	the other 可单独使用,特指两个人或物中的“另一个”,也可修饰名词,表示“另外的……”;other 不能单独使用,只能修饰名词,表示泛指意义。
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another	可单独使用,也可修饰名词,泛指三者或三者以上的人或物中的“另一个”,代替或修饰单数可数名词。另外 another 后可接“基数词/few + 复数名词”形式,表示“另外的……(多少)”。
others, the others	others 单独使用,表示泛指意义,意为“其他的人或事物”,常与 some 一起出现;特指“其他的全部人或事物”时用 the others。

④替代词的使用规则

it	通常用来指代上文提到过的某个事物,表示特指概念,即指代同一物。
one	表示泛指概念,替代可数名词的单数形式。其复数形式 ones 也表示泛指概念,用来替代可数名词的复数形式。
that	既可以用来指代不可数名词,又可以用来指代可数名词单数形式,表示特指概念,相当于“the + 名词”结构。
those	用来指代可数名词复数形式,表示特指概念,相当于“the + 可数名词复数”结构。它是 that(指代可数名词单数时)的复数形式。

[答题技巧揭秘]

- ①明确代词的指代意义。明确代词指代的数是单数概念还是复数概念;明确代词指代的格是主格、宾格还是形容词格;明确代词指代的性是“他(们)”还是“她(们)”。
- ②明确代词的逻辑关系。明确代词表示的范围是一者、两者还是三者或三者以上;明确代词在句中构成的是全部否定还是部分否定。
- ③明确代词出现的位置。句子缺主语或宾语,空格后没有提示词,所填词多为代词。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2019·浙江卷]

There are several reasons why school uniforms are a good idea. First of all, uniforms help the school look smart. The students feel that they belong to a particular group. When every pupil in the school wears the uniform, nobody 1. _____ (have) to worry about fashion (时尚). Everybody wears 2. _____ same style of clothes. Uniforms can be useful in unexpected ways. A school in Ireland has introduced an interesting new uniform. On the edge of the jacket, there is a piece of cloth 3. _____ gives off light in the dark. When the children are walking or 4. _____ (cycle) to school on dark mornings, car drivers can 5. _____ (easy) see them.

But can uniforms help improve school standards? The answer 6. _____ this question is not clear. One study in America found that students' grades 7. _____ (improve) a little after the school introduced uniforms. But some students didn't want 8. _____ (wear) the uniform. Other American studies showed no 9. _____ (connect) between uniforms and school performance.

School uniforms are 10. _____ (tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of them. Some very good schools don't have a uniform policy. However, uniforms are still popular. Pupils at about 90 per cent of British secondary schools wear uniforms.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

I. 单句语法填空

1. They discovered that singing in groups was _____ essential part in helping people recover from mental illness.
2. Everyone sat on cushions on the ground and had _____ good view of the centre of the stage.
3. This is our contribution to _____ world of the 21st century, a world of independence and mutual understanding.
4. To show how strong the ancient Chinese architecture really is, _____ model of the Forbidden City's palaces was put to the test.
5. Jianbing, one of _____ most popular snacks in China, appeals to almost everyone in America and has become a new hit food there.
6. If you want to see a doctor, you fix a date with him ahead of time. That is _____ common practice in the USA.
7. Usually the Player of the Year title is given to a big name from the best team. But this time there is _____ exception.
8. The fear of failing exams can cause you to panic and stress can be _____ block to your performance at school.
9. China's high-speed trains are similar _____ those of France's TGV, German's ICE and Japan's shinkansen.
10. These comments came in response _____ specific questions often asked by local newsmen.
11. Most people work because it's unavoidable. _____ contrast, there are some people who actually enjoy work.
12. You can use your mobile phone to access _____ the Internet or work on your laptop.
13. The dictionary is _____ of date; many words have been added to the language since it was published.
14. That young man is honest, cooperative, always there when you need his help. _____ short, he's reliable.
15. If we give up on building a better web now, then the web will not have failed _____ (we).
16. At that time he devoted _____ (he) to writing and many of his works were written or published then.
17. How would you like _____ if you were watching your favourite TV programme and someone came into the room and just shut it off without asking you?
18. You two ought to be ashamed of _____ (you). You've created this problem.

19. Once the robot has performed _____ (it) task, it can be melted down and recycled into another useful part by the 3-D printer.
20. The traffic on the main streets has a longer green signal than _____ on the small ones.

II. 语篇语法填空

A

词数:214 话题:创业经历 文体:夹叙夹议文

Why do so many people reach success and then fail? One of the big reasons is that we think success is a one-way street. When we succeed, we stop doing everything that made us successful, 1. _____ (sit) back in our comfortable zone. So it doesn't take long to go downhill.

I 2. _____ (work) hard before reaching success. Once I was good at coming up 3. _____ creative ideas, and did what I loved. But then I stopped, because I thought, "I made it and I can relax." I thought I was 4. _____ able guy and I shouldn't have to work at ideas and get into the things that I didn't love, like 5. _____ (manage). I was the world's 6. _____ (bad) manager, but I must do it, because I was the president of the company.

I seemed very successful, but actually I was very 7. _____ (depress). It didn't take long for business to drop like a rock. 8. _____ (save) money, I had to let all my employees go. I did 9. _____ took me back to success. Finally, the business grew bigger than ever.

Success isn't a one-way street but a 10. _____ (continue) journey. Once we are successful, we should still move on, because we not only need to know how to achieve success, but also need to know how to keep it.

B

词数:220 话题:空气污染 文体:说明文

Scientists found that air pollution may be responsible 11. _____ a significant reduction in intelligence. The research conducted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in China 12. _____ (show) that air pollution led to big falls in test 13. _____ (score) for languages and arithmetic. The study is called "The impact of exposure to air pollution on cognitive(认知的) performance". It was published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* journal. The study took place over four years. Researchers analysed speaking and arithmetic tests taken by 20,000 people of all

ages. They said, “Polluted air may prevent cognitive ability
14. _____ people become older.”
The study is a warning to the rest of the world,
15. _____ (especial) to those in cities. Over 91 per cent
of the world population live in areas with 16. _____
(poison) air and air pollution is the 17. _____ (four)
highest cause of global deaths. Researchers discovered that

18. _____ longer people were exposed to polluted air, the
greater their intelligence went down. They said air pollution
caused a year’s worth of lost education. For those
19. _____ were over 60 years old, this could be several
years. A researcher warned, “There is no short cut
20. _____ (solve) this issue. Governments really need to
take effective measures to reduce air pollution.”

第5讲 并列结构和三大从句

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

三大从句是指名词性从句、状语从句和定语从句。语法填空试题主要考查从句连接词和关系词的运用，其中重点是
what/that/whether/if 以及定语从句中关系代词和关系副词的区分。

考点一 并列连词

【高考体验】

- 1. [2019·全国卷Ⅱ] I work not because I have to, _____
because I want to.
- 2. [2017·北京卷改编] —Peter, please send us postcards
_____ we’ll know where you have visited.
—No problem.
- 3. [2016·北京卷改编] I am not afraid of tomorrow,
_____ I have seen yesterday and I love today.
- 4. [2014·天津卷改编] Give me a chance, _____ I’ll
give you a wonderful surprise.

[知识素养必备]

五类并列连词

类型	连词
并列关系 (递进关系)	and, both...and..., not only...but also..., neither...nor...
转折关系	but, yet
选择关系	or, or else, either...or..., not...but...
因果关系	for, so
对比关系	while

考点二 名词性从句的连接词

【高考体验】

- 1. [2019·全国卷Ⅰ] While they are rare north of 88°, there
is evidence _____ they range all the way across the

Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada.

- 2. [2019·江苏卷改编] Scientists have obtained more
evidence _____ plastic is finding its way into the human
body.
- 3. [2018·北京卷改编] This is _____ my father has
taught me—to always face difficulties and hope for the
best.
- 4. [2018·天津卷改编] The gold medal will be awarded to
_____ wins the first place in the bicycle race.
- 5. [2018·江苏卷改编] By boat is the only way to get here,
which is _____ we arrived.
- 6. [2017·北京卷改编] Jane moved aimlessly down the
tree-lined street, not knowing _____ she was heading.

[知识素养必备]

四种名词性从句的连接词

- ①主语从句:由从属连词(that, whether)、连接代词
(what, who, whom, whose, whatever, whichever, whoever
等)、连接副词(when, where, why, how, whenever 等)
引导。
- ②宾语从句:由从属连词(that, whether/if)、连接代词
(what, who, whose, whatever, whichever, whoever 等)、连
接副词(when, where, why, how 等)引导。从句用陈述
语序。
- ③表语从句:由从属连词(that, whether)、连接代词
(what, who, whose, whatever, whichever, whoever 等)、连
接副词(when, where, why, how 等)引导。从句用陈述
语序。

④同位语从句:由 that, whether, how, where, when, why 等引导。

■ 考点三 状语从句的连接词

- [2019·天津卷改编] Tom is so independent that he never asks his parents' opinion _____ he wants their support.
- [2018·江苏卷改编] _____ you can sleep well, you will lose the ability to focus, plan and stay motivated after one or two nights.
- [2018·北京卷改编] _____ we don't stop climate change, many animals and plants in the world will be gone.
- [2017·北京卷改编] _____ birds use their feathers for flight, some of their feathers are for other purposes.
- [2017·北京卷改编] If you don't understand something, you may research, study, and talk to other people _____ you figure it out.
- [2017·江苏卷改编] Located _____ the Belt meets the Road, Jiangsu will contribute more to the Belt and Road construction.
- [2016·北京卷改编] My grandfather still plays tennis now and then, _____ he's in his nineties.
- [2016·北京卷改编] I really enjoy listening to music _____ it helps me relax and takes my mind away from other cares of the day.
- [2016·天津卷改编] _____ the average age of the population increases, there are more and more old people to care for.
- [2016·浙江卷改编] _____ online shopping has changed our life, not all of its effects have been positive.

[知识素养必备]

九种状语从句

①时间状语从句:由 when, while, as, as soon as, after, before, until, every time 等连接词引导。

②地点状语从句:由 where, wherever, anywhere, everywhere 等连接词引导。

③原因状语从句:由 because, since, now (that), seeing that (由于) 等连接词引导。

④条件状语从句:由 if, unless (= if...not), so/as long as (只要), on condition that (条件是), if only (= if), provided that (如果), in case (万一, 如果), suppose/supposing that (假设, 如果), assuming that 等连接词引导。

⑤目的状语从句:由 so that, in order that, for fear that, in case (that), lest (免得) 等连接词引导。

⑥让步状语从句:由 although, though, while (尽管), as (表让步时需要倒装), even though/if, no matter 等连接词引导。

⑦方式状语从句:由 how, as, as if/though 等连接词引导。

⑧结果状语从句:由 so...that..., such...that..., so that, such that 等连接词引导。

⑨比较状语从句:由 as, than, the more...the more... 等连接词引导。

时间状语从句的固定句式

①no sooner...than..., hardly/scarcely...when... 意为“一……就……”。(主句的谓语动词应用过去完成时, 而 than 与 when 引导的从句的谓语动词应用一般过去时。当 no sooner 和 hardly/scarcely 位于句首时, 应用倒装语序。)

②It will be + 时间段 + before + 一般现在时, 意为“多久之后才……”。

It won't be long before... 意为“过不了多久就……”。

③It is + 时间段 + since + 一般过去时, 意为“自从……以来多久了”。

④not...until... 意为“直到……才”。

⑤be doing sth when... 意为“正在做某事这时……”。

have hardly/just/scarcely done sth when... 意为“刚做完某事就……”。

be about to do sth when... 意为“正要做什么事这时……”。

■ 考点四 定语从句的关系词

A 关系代词引导的定语从句

【高考体验】

- [2019·全国卷Ⅱ] Now Irene Astbury works from 9 am to 5 pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, _____ she opened with her late husband Les.
- [2019·全国卷Ⅲ] They were well trained by their masters _____ had great experience with caring for these animals.
- [2019·浙江卷] On the edge of the jacket, there is a piece of cloth _____ gives off light in the dark.
- [2018·北京卷改编] She and her family bicycle to work, _____ helps them keep fit.
- [2018·天津卷改编] Kate, _____ sister I shared a room with when we were at college, has gone to work in Australia.
- [2017·北京卷改编] The little problems _____ we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions.

[知识素养必备]

关系代词的使用规则

关系代词 引导的定 语从句	who, whom, that 代替的先行词是表示人的名词或代词,在从句中作主语、宾语等,其中 whom 只能作宾语,介词提前时,指人只能用 whom; that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。
	which, that 代替的先行词是表示物的名词或代词,在从句中作主语、宾语等。
	whose 用来指人或物,在从句中作定语。
	当主句中出现 the same, such, so 修饰先行词时,要选择 as 作关系代词,as 在从句中作主语或宾语。
只用 that 的情况	先行词是 all, much, little, something, everything, anything, nothing, none 等不定代词时。
	先行词被 the only, the very, any, few, no, little 等修饰时。
	先行词是形容词最高级或序数词或被形容词最高级、序数词修饰时。
	先行词为人、物并用时。
只用 which 的情况	介词提前时,指物只能用 which。
	在非限制性定语从句中,指物只能用 which。

B 关系副词引导的定语从句

【高考体验】

7. [2019·江苏卷改编] We have entered into an age _____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.
8. [2019·天津卷改编] Their child is at the stage _____ she can say individual words but not full sentences.
9. [2018·江苏卷改编] Self-driving is an area _____ China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line.
10. [2017·浙江卷] ...was spread over the garden, _____ it remained until the carrot's leafy top accidentally sprouted(生长) through it.

[知识素养必备]

关系副词的使用规则

关系副词 引导的定 语从句	when, where, why 的先行词分别是表示时间、地点、原因的名词,并且在从句中作状语。
特殊用法	(1) 当先行词为一些表示抽象地点的名词,如 point, situation, case, stage 等时,如果引导词在从句中作状语,常用关系副词 where 引导定语从句; (2) 先行词 occasion 当“时机”讲时,用关系副词 when; 当“场合”讲时,用关系副词 where; (3) 当先行词 way 意为“方法、方式”,且在从句中作状语时,可用 that, in which 或省略关系词这三种形式。

[答题技巧揭秘]

如何判断关系代词与关系副词

- ① 选用关系代词还是关系副词取决于从句中的谓语动词。及物动词后面无宾语,就必须用关系代词;而不及物动词则要求用关系副词。
- ② 准确判断先行词在从句中的成分(主、宾、定、表、状)才能正确选择出关系代词/关系副词。如果先行词在从句中作主语、宾语、定语,选择关系代词(which, that, who, whom, whose); 如果先行词在从句中作状语,选择关系副词(when, where, why)。熟练掌握每个关系词的用法是解题的关键。

C “介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句

【高考体验】

11. Many young people, most of _____ were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.
12. The newly built café, the walls of _____ are painted light green, is really a peaceful place for us, especially after hard work.

[知识素养必备]

“介词 + 关系代词”的使用规则

构成	用法
介词(短语) + which/whom	介词提前时,指物只能用 which, 指人只能用 whom。
数词/形容词最高级/不定代词 + of + which/whom	表示部分与整体的关系,如: Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears, none of which has been proved. 科学家们提出了很多关于人类为什么哭泣时流泪的理论,这些理论尚未得到证实。
the + 名词 + of + which/whom	表示所属关系,可转化为“whose + 名词”,如: Mr Brown has written a novel whose name (= the name of which) I've completely forgotten. 布朗先生写了部小说,其书名我完全忘了。

D as 和 which 引导定语从句的区别

【高考体验】

13. My friend showed me round the town, _____ was very kind of him.
14. _____ we have stressed many times, “serve the people” is our first policy.

[知识素养必备]

as 和 which 的用法

as	as 引导非限制性定语从句,可放在主句前、中、后,as 常译为“正如……,正像……”。
which	which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰前面整个句子时,只能置于主句后,常译为“这一点,这件事”等

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2018·浙江卷]

Few people I know seem to have much desire or time to cook. Making Chinese 1. _____ (dish) is seen as especially troublesome. Many westerners 2. _____ come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap 3. _____ can be to eat out. I still remember 4. _____ (visit) a friend who'd lived here for five years and I 5. _____ (shock) when I learnt she hadn't cooked once in all that time.

While regularly eating out seems to 6. _____ (become) common for many young people in recent years, it's

not without a cost. The obvious one is money: eating out once or twice a week may be 7. _____ (afford) but doing this most days adds up. There could be an even 8. _____ (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in 9. _____ (weigh) problems.

If you are not going to suffer this problem, then I suggest that the next time you go to your mum's home 10. _____ dinner, get a few cooking tips from her. Cooking food can be fun. You might also begin to notice the effects not only on your health but in your pocket.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

I. 单句语法填空

- Most importantly, though, remember the following old rule: try to eat different food, _____ not too much.
- I was driving home late at night _____ my car lost momentum(动力) and got slower and slower.
- I had hardly sat down on the train and opened a bar of chocolate _____ a really old man with huge bags sat down across from me.
- If you visit Nepal, you will find the Nepalese often greet each other with the hands pressed together, _____ in North America and the UK, people greet one another by shaking hands.
- But for now, they all have to postpone their plans _____ the winter storms pass.
- Never lose heart _____ you'll make a quick advance in your project.
- Ten years later I still keep in touch with my classmates, _____ I've never met them after graduation.
- Scientists say it may be five or six years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on patients.
- As John Lennon once said, life is _____ happens to you while you are busy making other plans.
- I couldn't imagine _____ difficult it was for these badly injured victims to make it to the hospital.
- Following the decline in house prices in many small and medium-sized cities, there are now signs _____ house

- prices in major cities may also be set for a slide.
- There is a strong possibility _____ man will mainly depend on solar energy in the future.
 - He has heart disease. That is _____ he has been smoking too much.
 - Reading her biography, I was lost in admiration for _____ Doris Lessing had achieved in literature.
 - The boss of the company is trying to create an easy atmosphere _____ his employees enjoy their work.
 - As the smallest child of his family, Alex is always longing for the time _____ he should be able to be independent.
 - It is a truly delightful place, _____ looks the same as it must have done 100 years ago with its winding streets and pretty cottages.
 - The books on the desk, _____ covers are shiny, are prizes for us.
 - Anyone _____ upgrades their professional knowledge to a new level can apply for these courses.
 - The number of smokers, _____ is reported, has dropped by 17 per cent in just one year.

II. 语篇语法填空

A

词数:238 话题:清理垃圾 文体:记叙文

Litter is everywhere, doing great harm 1. _____ the

environment and life on our planet. Jeff Kirschner, who wants to build a litter-free world, started a global community named Litterati 2. _____ (settle) this problem.

The story began with his 6-year-old daughter. One day they were going on a hike when the girl noticed a 3. _____ (break) plastic tub (浴盆) in a river. She said, "Daddy, that doesn't go there." That took Kirschner by surprise. He, like many adults, had become so used to the rubbish around them that he hadn't given it a second look. 4. _____ his daughter said reminded him of the serious problem our planet faces.

Jeff started to take 5. _____ (act). He created Litterati, an app that makes it fun to pick up litter. The idea is 6. _____ (fair) simple: spot a piece of trash, take a photo, post the photo online and then put the litter into dustbins.

7. _____ (see) that Jeff was keeping a record of the positive impact he was having on the planet, people worldwide started participating. Up to now, over 2,500,000 photos posted by 3,500 people from over 40 countries 8. _____ (find) their way to Litterati's digital landfill.

Litterati is more than an app. It is a highly 9. _____ (effect) solution to a pressing issue. Wherever you live, whatever you do and 10. _____ you are, join Litterati to make the world a cleaner and healthier place to live in.

B

词数:205 话题:运河 文体:说明文

Who built the first canal? Perhaps some people long ago, living in 11. _____ dry country, discovered that they could dig ditches (沟渠) 12. _____ (irrigate) their fields with the river water. And naturally in the days 13. _____ boats were the most important means of transport, canals were the easiest means of reaching a place. Furthermore, a ditch 14. _____ (join) two rivers proved efficient for boat travel.

Today, most countries in the world have canals. Even in the 21st century, goods can be moved more 15. _____ (convenient) by boat than by some other means of transport. Some canals, such as the Suez or the Panama, 16. _____ (save) ships weeks of time by making their voyage a thousand miles 17. _____ (short). Other canals permit boats to reach cities that 18. _____ (situate) inland. Still other canals can drain lands where there is too much water to help farmers irrigate fields without enough water, and provide water power for 19. _____ (factory) as well.

Most of the canals have a long history. Canals existed in Egypt thousands of years ago. And the Grand Canal of China was begun about 2,500 years ago and took centuries to finish. During the seventeenth century, France built many canals that are still 20. _____ use today.

【考纲解读】

高考短文改错题是给出一篇约 100 词的短文，文中有 10 处错误，要求考生对每个句子进行判断，如有错误将其改正。错误类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等方面的错误。每句中最多有两处错误，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

高考短文改错着重考查考生的语言基本功和正确使用英语进行表达的能力。此题型不仅要求考生牢固掌握一定的词汇和语法知识，还要求考生具有一定的阅读理解和逻辑推理能力。它是为针对考生平时学习英语过程中，尤其是在写作中常犯的错误而设计的。考生在平时写作中常出现的错误是短文改错考查的重点。

命题透视																
2017—2019 年高考全国卷短文改错试题分析表																
年份	卷别/体裁	词数	错误类型			考点分布										
			错词	多词	缺词	名词	冠词 数词	动词	代词	形容词 副词	介词	连词	关系 词	小品 词	非谓语	固定 句式
2019	I 记叙文	95	8	1	1	2	1		1	3		1	1		1	
	II 记叙文	105	8	1	1	1	1	1		5	1	1				
	III 说明文	108	8	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		1	1	1	
2018	I 记叙文	112	8	1	1	1	1	1		3	1	1	1		1	
	II 记叙文	97	8	1	1	2	1	3	1		1		1	1		
	III 记叙文	102	8	1	1	1		2	1	2		1			2	1
2017	I 记叙文	108	8	1	1	1	2	1		2	1	1			1	1
	II 记叙文	92	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1		1		1	
	III 记叙文	109	8	1	1		1	3	1	2	1	1	1			
命题 规律	1. 选材特点:以记叙文为主,词数在 90~120 词之间;话题是关于学生日常学习和生活的; 2. 设错特点:为学生平时写作中常犯的错误;错误类型:多词(1 个)、少词(1 个)和错词(8 个)。															

第 1 讲 词法错误

词法的测试包括:定冠词和不定冠词;名词的单复数和名词所有格;动词的时态、语态和非谓语动词;人称代词的格、物主代词、指示代词、连接代词、不定代词;介词(短语)及其和名词、形容词、动词的搭配;形容词、副词的区别及其比较级和最高级;固定搭配和习惯用法等。

■ 考点一 冠词的误用

【高考体验】

1. [2019·全国卷Ⅲ] Each of my cafes will have a different theme and an unique style.
2. [2018·全国卷Ⅰ] During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents.

3. [2017 · 全国卷 II] They live far from the school, and it takes them about a hour and a half to go to work every day.

【易错考点归纳】

①不定冠词 a 和 an 的混用; ②可数名词单数前遗漏不定冠词; ③不可数名词或表示类别的复数名词前加不定冠词; ④定冠词和不定冠词的混用; ⑤某些习语或固定搭配中冠词的误用。

■ 考点二 代词的误用

【高考体验】

1. [2018 · 全国卷 II] They would say to us that playing card games would help my brain.
2. [2018 · 全国卷 III] I had done myself homework, but I was shy.
3. It was the first time I had lived far away from my home, so I found difficult to fit in.

【易错考点归纳】

①代词指代的人或事物前后不一致; ②代词的单复数误用; ③“it”一词使用不当(包括用于从句中作形式主语或形式宾语); ④不定代词或反身代词的误用。

■ 考点三 介词(短语)的误用

【高考体验】

1. [2016 · 浙江卷] While they chatted, my father would lift my sister and me up to sit in the top of the fridge.
2. [2016 · 全国卷 III] Now I am leaving home to college.
3. A big storm destroyed two villages in South Africa on last Friday, causing 4 deaths.

【易错考点归纳】

①介词与其他各类词的搭配错误; ②涉及动词时, 如果动词是及物动词, 其后直接接宾语, 不需要介词, 如果其后有介词, 那这个介词就是多余的; ③不及物动词不可以直接接宾语, 如果接宾语需借助恰当的介词, 如果缺少了这个介词, 就会出现错误。

■ 考点四 连词的误用

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷 II] When I studied chemistry in high school, I reconsidered my goal or decided to be a doctor.

2. [2018 · 全国卷 I] At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return every two years, but he agreed.

3. Besides, it's common that the young or middle-aged sit on the bus when the elderly have to stand.

【易错考点归纳】

并列连词错误主要有三种情况: ①混淆并列、选择、转折等逻辑关系。②受汉语影响而引起的连词的多余, 如英语中 although/though 不能与 but 连用, because 不能与 so 连用。③注意常考句式 be doing/be about to do... when... 中 when 的应用; “祈使句 + and/or + 陈述句”中 and/or 的应用。

■ 考点五 名词/数词的误用

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷 II] Since I was a kid, I've considered different job I would like to do.
2. [2018 · 全国卷 III] The classroom is a place for learning and that includes learning from textbooks, and mistake as well.
3. [2018 · 全国卷 II] When I was little, Friday's night was our family game night.
4. [2019 · 全国卷 II] Then, when I was in the five grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher so much.

【易错考点归纳】

名词错误主要有三种情况: ①名词数的错用: 该用单数时错用复数或相反; 误把不可数名词用作复数; ②词性的错用: 该用所有格时错用普通格; ③该用名词时错用动词或形容词。

数词错误有两种情况: ①该用序数词时错用基数词; ②该用复数时错用单数或相反。

■ 考点六 形容词和副词的功能及其比较级和最高级的误用

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷 I] I became interesting in playing football thanks to a small accident.
2. [2019 · 全国卷 I] I stopped the ball and kicked it hardly back to the playground.
3. [2019 · 全国卷 II] First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so coolly.

4. [2019 · 全国卷Ⅲ] What I want is not just an ordinarily
cafe but a very special one.
5. [2016 · 全国卷Ⅲ] They were also the best and worse
years in my life.

【易错考点归纳】

形容词、副词错误主要有四种情况:①形容词之间或副词之间的错用:由于词形或词义的接近而引起的错误; *v.-ing* 形容词与 *v.-ed* 形容词的错用。②比较级的错用:除了原级、比较级、最高级互相之间的错用,还要注意比较级的重复。③形容词与副词错用:作定语、表语时应用形容词,作状语时一般用副词,作伴随状语时用形容词。④形容词与名词的错用:该用形容词时错用名词。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

A

[2019 · 全国卷 I]

I became interesting in playing football thanks to a small accident. One afternoon where I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground. Suddenly football fell just in front of me but almost hit me. I stopped the ball and kicked it hardly back to the playground. To everyone's surprising, the ball went into the net. All the football player on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football. From now on, I started to play my football with classmates after school. I am a good player now.

B

[2018 · 全国卷 I]

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by sell the fish. I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years, but he agreed.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

I. 单句改错

1. After a hour or so we began to feel very frightened.
2. Some people read the books or watch television while others have sports.
3. There is public library in every town in Britain.
4. Suddenly,I caught a sight of my English teacher in the crowd.
5. Each player must obey captain,who is the leader of the team.

6. We stopped to rest for a while and to drink some waters from a stream.
7. They were eager to know everything about China and asked me lots of question.
8. Nowadays millions of people of all ages take pleasure in a hobby which is both interested and fun.
9. You can find all kinds of information in just a few minute on the Internet.
10. Without enough knowledges,you can never teach well.

II. 短文改错

A

词数:116 话题:志愿者活动 文体:记叙文

Last month, I took part in a volunteer activity in a village. We start off by bus at 9 o'clock. After a three-hour drive, we saw the village surrounded by hills. It was very difficulty to drive on the rocky road, so we got on the bus and walked there. The villagers standing by road welcomed us warm.

Cooked with those vegetable grown by the villagers, the lunch was tasted delicious. After lunch, we played games with the village children. Then, we visited an old man live alone on the hillside. We sang a few songs, what made him really happy.

I think when doing volunteer work, you help others and you gain happy in return.

B

词数:104 话题:童年趣事 文体:记叙文

When I was six years old, I was a innocent and lovely girl. One day, my father asked me, "How can fish only live in water?" I thought about it with cautions and then replied, "That's because there is some cats on the bank." My father said, "Although your answer sounds a little ridiculous, but I think you are smart." I was happy to hear them then. Maybe it seemed an amused answer then. But now, I think it is benefit to me. And now I am smart. I dare said I could have a happy childhood just owing my parents' love for me.

第 2 讲 句法错误

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

句法的测试包括:动词的时态、语态错误;非谓语动词使用错误;主谓一致错误;名词性从句、定语从句和状语从句三大从句出现的错误以及句子成分的赘余等。语气的误用主要体现在虚拟语气的误用、主从句语气不一致等。

■ 考点一 时态、语态的误用

【高考体验】

- [2019·全国卷Ⅱ] And the other is that I wanted to help people in need.

- [2019·全国卷Ⅲ] Though it may appear simple, it required a lot of ideas and efforts.

- [2018·全国卷Ⅱ] I didn't realize how right my parents are until I entered high school.

- [2018·全国卷Ⅲ] It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just begin.

【易错考点归纳】

时态、语态错误主要有三种情况:①混淆时态、语态的构成形式;②未能依据时间状语判定适当的时态;③未能依据前后的逻辑关系判定适当的语态。

■ 考点二 非谓语动词的误用

【高考体验】

- [2019·全国卷Ⅰ] All the football players on the playground cheered loudly, say that I had a talent for football.

- [2019·全国卷Ⅲ] If I succeed in manage one, I will open more.

3. [2018 · 全国卷 II] ... but no matter how many times I asked to watching them, my parents would not let me.
4. [2018 · 全国卷 III] Everyone was silent, wait to see who would be called upon to read his or her paragraph aloud.

【易错考点归纳】

非谓语动词错误主要有三种情况: ① 非谓语动词错用: 应根据非谓语动词的功能及所作成分来判断用哪种非谓语动词; 一般来说, 不定式表示尚未发生, 动词-ing 形式表示主动或进行, 过去分词表示被动或完成; ② 介词后一般用动词-ing 形式; ③ 误将非谓语动词用作谓语动词或相反。

■ 考点三 复合句引导词的多用、少用或误用

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷 III] In the cafe, customers will enjoy themselves in the historical environment what is created for them.
2. [2019 · 全国卷 I] One afternoon where I was in primary school, I was walking by the school playground.
3. [2018 · 全国卷 II] The games my parents taught me where I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life.
4. [2016 · 全国卷 I] My uncle is the owner of a restaurant close to that I live.

【易错考点归纳】

复合句错误主要有三种情况: ① 状语从句的引导词错误或重复; ② 定语从句关系词的错用或缺失; ③ 名词性从句中连接词的错用或重复, 尤其是 what 与 that, that 与 which, where 与 that 的误用。

■ 考点四 特殊句式和功能词误用

特殊句式包括强调句、倒装句、祈使句等; 功能词是指 it 用作形式主语和宾语及小品词 to 的运用。

【高考体验】

1. [2019 · 全国卷 II] They were two reasons for the decision.
2. Not only do readers find the book useful, but it also helped Jiang to learn more.
3. It was not until I met you before I knew real happiness.
4. [2017 · 全国卷 I] The instructor kept repeating the words, "Speed up!" "Slow down!" "Turning left!"

【易错考点归纳】

① 强调句的基本结构以及运用 do/does/did 对动词的强调; ② 祈使句和感叹句的基本构成; ③ 倒装句中 be 动词/情态动词/助动词 do 和 have 在时态中变化; ④ it 句型和 there 的混用以及 it 的形式功能等。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

A

[2019 · 全国卷 II]

Since I was a kid, I've considered different job I would like to do. First, I wanted to be a fireman, whose uniform looked so coolly. Then, when I was in the five grade, I wanted to be a teacher because I liked my English teacher too much. When I studied chemistry high school, I reconsidered my goal or decided to be a doctor. They were two reasons for the decision. One was that I was amazing at the fact that a sick

person could feel much more better after seeing a doctor. And the other is that I wanted to help people in need.

B

[2018 · 全国卷 II]

When I was little, Friday's night was our family game night. After supper, we would play card games of all sort in the sitting room. As the kid, I loved to watch cartoons, but no matter how many times I asked to watching them, my parents would not to let me. They would say to us that playing card games would help my brain. Still I unwilling to play the games

for them sometimes. I didn't realize how right my parents are until I entered high school. The games my parents taught me

where I was a child turned out to be very useful later in my life.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

I . 单句改错

1. They offered me coffee and other drinks. We have a good time talking and laughing together.

2. Anyone may borrow books, and it cost nothing to borrow them.

3. My school is organizing a basketball team and there's just a chance which I can join it.

4. On the way up I was busy taking pictures since the scenery was so beautiful. The time passes quickly.

5. She stopped to look out of the window and find a cloud of smoke coming out of her neighbour's house.

6. Bill was standing at the side of the car, talking to two men who was helping him to repair it.

7. Playing football not only makes us grow up tall and strong but also give us a sense of fair play and team spirit.

8. One evening she told me that something happened when their parents was out.

9. I want to thank you again for have me in your home for the summer holidays.

10. The World Health Organization and other organizations are working improve health all over the world.

II . 短文改错

A

词数: 129 话题: 保持健康 文体: 说明文

It's true that everyone want to be in good health. I'm very glad to give you some advices on how to keep healthy.

First of all, we need to keep a healthy and balance diet. Various kinds of foods can provide us for different nutrients

which our bodies need. Secondly, we should also take exercise regular. As the saying goes, life lies of movement. Thirdly, we ought to get enough rest and sleep. Have you hear that early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise? Last but not least, we'd better to keep a healthy mind. That is to say, we should look at everything in a positive way.

Don't forget to laugh much and cry less. You know, laughter is best medicine.

B

词数: 130 话题: 16 公里徒步 文体: 记叙文

Life is full of various experiences, some of them are unforgettable. I still remember the hiking experiences with my classmates for 16 km a year ago. That summer day, we set off early in the morning, think it would be a great fun to walk for so long a distance. However, as the weather is getting hotter and hotter, I found their legs heavier and heavier. What's worse, my feet began bleeding because long time pressing against the shoes. At one point, I even wanted to give up. But I managed to dragging the rest of the way to the destination. Though not pleasant, this journey was impressive or rewarding. I have learnt that life is a long journey like this. No matter what happened, we should never give up.

第3讲 行文逻辑错误

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

行文逻辑上的错误主要表现在时态不一致、指代不一致、主谓不一致和逻辑不一致等方面。此类错误是通过语篇来体现的,因此难度较大,做题时应谨记:①两种句式:并列句(并列连词)和复合句(从属连词);②六种关系:转折关系、选择关系、递进关系、并列关系、因果关系及同位关系;③一种变化:语义的曲折变化,如:肯定与否定、方位与时空的转移等。如:语义矛盾 take→bring;come→go; accept→receive; here→there;up→down等。语义重叠 though→but; repeat→again;because→so;improve→better; enter→into等。

【高考体验】

1. [2019·全国卷Ⅲ] In the cafe, customers will enjoy yourselves in the historical environment that is created for them.
2. [2018·全国卷Ⅲ] The classroom is a place for learning and that include learning from textbooks, and mistakes as well.
3. [2018·全国卷Ⅰ] Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of chickens.
4. [2016·四川卷] Mum has a full-time job,so she has to do

most of the housework.

【易错考点归纳】

- 时态不一致错误主要有:①语境时态不一致;②并列句中的时态不一致;③主从句的时态不一致。
- 指代不一致错误主要有:①人称不一致;②单复数不一致;③性别不一致。
- 逻辑不一致错误主要有:①肯定误用否定或相反;②转折误用因果或相反。
- 主谓不一致错误主要有:①主谓在人称或单复数上不一致;②含有定语从句或强调结构中的主谓不一致;③非谓语动词短语作主语或主语从句作主语时主谓不一致。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

A

[2019·全国卷Ⅲ]

I've had many dreams since I was a child. Now my dream is to opens a cafe. Though it may appear simple, it required a lot of ideas and efforts. What I want is not just an ordinarily cafe but a very special one. I want my cafe have a special theme such as like "Tang Dynasty". In the cafe, customers will enjoy yourselves in the historical environment what is created for them. If I succeed in manage one, I will open more. I wish to have a chain of cafes in many different city. Each of my cafes will have a different theme and an unique style.

B

[2018·全国卷Ⅲ]

It was Monday morning, and the writing class had just begin. Everyone was silent, wait to see who would be called upon to read his and her paragraph aloud. Some of us were confident and eager take part in the class activity; others were nervous and anxious. I had done myself homework, but I was shy. I was afraid that to speak in front of a larger group of people. At that moment, I remembered that my father once said, "The classroom is a place for learning and that include learning from textbooks, and mistake as well." Immediate, I raised my hand.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

I . 单句改错

1. Clever as she is, but she works very hard.
2. It is a very important exam but I can't afford to fail it.
3. My grandma was the best cook in the world but she could make the most delicious dishes.
4. We study quite a few subject, such as maths, Chinese, English and physics.
5. When I got back, it were already 6:00 pm, so I hope you understand.
6. Before her leaving, I prepared a gift to show my best wishes to him. She said it was the best gift she had ever had.
7. I meant to give it back to you before four in the afternoon, and I was held up on my way back.
8. The air keeping the balloon up was escaping quickly and the balloon was coming up.
9. I helped them go to the nearest hospital and I stayed here for one and a half hours.
10. Because of so much viewing, children may not be develop the habit of reading and the ability to enjoy themselves.

II . 短文改错

A

词数:106 话题:诚实 文体:记叙文

Last weekend I go fishing with my cousins by a river, where was two miles away from my home by bike. When we

were about to return for home, we found one of our bike lost. We were really nervous then. Asking about the lost bike, nobody told the truth except me. But to my surprise, my parents don't scold me. Instead, they said I was a honest boy. I have benefited great from my family rules. I'm not the best at schoolwork, but classmates trust me and nearly everyone is willing to making friends with me. It helps me know better about "Honesty is the best policy."

B

词数:112 话题:移动支付 文体:记叙文

My 71-year-old grandpa run a small food stand in a night market in my city, provide local snacks for people working overtime. Receiving payments has always been a problem for him before my help. He often had to feel in his pocket for changes on cold nights while keeping eye on food in the oven. After learning this I helped him set up with mobile payment apps like WeChat Pay and Alipay. My grandpa was content with which I did for him, for about 95 per cent of his customers now pay with his phones. Mobile payment has become an essential part of our everyday life. It not only deep changes the life of young people, but also provides convenient for the elderly.

K

考情分析

透视考纲 直击高考

【考纲解读】

“侧重提高阅读能力”是高中英语新课标教学大纲的明确规定。纵观近几年的高考英语试题,我们不难看出,阅读理解能力是高考考查的重点,自始至终占据着主导地位。 阅读理解能力属于语言的领会技能,包括对书面语言的识别、理解、推理、判断和快速记忆等几个方面。

命题透视				
2019 年全国卷试题特点一览表				
卷别	文体	词数	主题	选材特点
全国卷 I	A 应用文	256	暑期工作	(1) 体裁广泛,题材新颖,体裁以应用文、记叙文和说明文为主; (2) 阅读材料更趋于“原汁原味”;所选材料都是从国外网站上改编而来的; (3) 对词汇的要求越来越高。考纲变形词汇增多; (4) 全面考查英语学科核心素养,特别是“思维品质”。
	B 记叙文	300	关于学英语的演讲课程	
	C 说明文	243	智能键盘	
	D 说明文	351	讨人喜欢的影响	
全国卷 II	A 应用文	242	作家 Jo Usmar 最喜欢的书籍	
	B 记叙文	312	做志愿者的快乐	
	C 说明文	334	独自吃饭的发展趋势及原因	
	D 说明文	272	杀死空间站的细菌的技术	
全国卷 III	A 应用文	191	介绍了四部舞台剧	
	B 议论文	286	中国文化对世界时尚界的影响	
	C 说明文	292	19 世纪报纸的改革发展之路	
	D 说明文	319	猴子可以进行基本的运算	

Y

应试点睛

点石成金 举一反三

要想顺利完成高考英语阅读理解部分,学生必须具备《高中英语新课程标准》规定所要达到的词汇量和固定短语量,熟悉语法结构,拓宽知识面,熟悉各种题材和体裁的文章,提高阅读速度,培养通过快速阅读获取信息的能力。此外,在平时的阅读过程中要善于总结做题经验,熟悉各个考点的命题技巧。

谨记答题步骤

Step 1: 速读全文,了解大意知主题

阅读的目的是获取信息。阅读能力一般指阅读速度和理解能力两个方面。高考要求的阅读速度大约是每分钟 60 个词。考生必须在有限的时间内运用略读、扫读、跳读等技巧快速阅读,搜寻关键词(Key Words)、主题句(Topic Sentences),捕捉文中的时间顺序、情节、人物、观点等,并且理清文章脉

络,把握语篇实质,掌握文章大意。每段第一句话往往是主题句,抓主题句是快速掌握文章大意的的主要方法。

Step 2: 详读细节,理顺思路与脉络

文章的句子往往是有脉可循的。如记叙文多以人物为中心,以时间或空间为线索,按事件的发生、发展、结局展开故事;议论文则包含论点、论据、结论三大要素,通过解释、举例来阐述观点。阅读时可根据文章的特点,详读细节,以人物、时间、地点、事件、因果等为线索,找出关键词语,运用“画图列表法”,勾画出一幅完整、清晰的关于文章主题和细节的认知图。

Step 3: 抓住主干,化解难句捕信息

要实现快速、准确地理解文章大意的目的,就要学会抓住句子的关键成分,即句子的主干成分,如主语、谓语和宾语,因为它们是传达信息的主要载体。而其他成分,不论多么长或多么复杂都是辅助成分。

第1讲 命题突破——细节理解题

7 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

高考细节理解题要求考生对阅读材料中的某一具体事实和细节进行理解。有些问题考生可以直接从文中找到明确的答案,有些则需要我们在理解的基础上将有关信息进行处理,如计算、排序、判断、比较等。细节理解类题在高考试卷中占很大的比例,特别是在应用文、说明文和记叙文中,更是侧重对细节理解题的考查。

► 命题特点

常见设问方式有：

①特殊疑问句形式。以 when, where, what, which, who, how much/many 等疑问词开头引出问题。

②以“According to…”开头的提问形式。

如: According to the text, the mice fed with daytime milk

③ 填空形式。如: Scientists find from their studies that plants can _____.

2017—2019 三年全国卷细节理解题数统计表

题型	卷别	年份		
		2017	2018	2019
细节理解	全国卷 I	7	8	5
	全国卷 II	5	9	6
	全国卷 III	9	10	8

典例剖析

[技巧规律 1] 利用同义词或近义词达到语义转述的目的是
细节理解题的初级命题策略。

1. [2019 · 全国卷Ⅲ] [节选] Before the 1830s, most newspapers were sold through annual subscriptions in America, usually \$ 8 to \$ 10 a year. Today \$ 8 or \$ 10 seems a small amount of money, but at that time these amounts were forbidding to most citizens. Accordingly, newspapers were read almost only by rich people in politics or the trades. In addition, most newspapers had little in them that would appeal to a mass audience. They were dull and visually forbidding. But the revolution that was taking place in the 1830s would change all that.

The trend, then, was towards the “penny paper”—a term referring to papers made widely available to the public. It meant any inexpensive newspaper; perhaps more importantly it meant newspapers that could be bought in

single copies on the street.

(1) Which of the following best describes newspapers in America before the 1830s?

A. Academic. B. Unattractive.

C. Inexpensive. D. Confidential.

(2) Who were the newspapers of the new trend targeted at?

A. Local politicians.

B. Common people.

C. Young publishers.

D. Rich businessmen.

〔技巧规律 2〕利用分散信息归纳主题信息是细节理解题的中级命题策略。

2. [2018 · 全国卷 I] [节选] In *Save Money: Good Food*, she visits a different home each week and with the help of chef Matt Tebbutt offers top tips on how to reduce food waste, while preparing recipes for under £5 per family a day. And the *Good Morning Britain* presenter says she's been able to put a lot of what she's learnt into practice in her own home, preparing meals for sons, Sam, 14, Finn, 13, and Jack, 11.

How does Matt Tebbutt help Susanna?

A. He buys cooking materials for her.

B. He prepares food for her kids.

C. He assists her in cooking matters.

D. He invites guest families for her.

► 素养提升

命题规律 + 答题技巧	
类型	如何解决细节理解题？
事实 细节型	<p>题干定位法。带着问题,回归原文找答案。先从题干中抓住关键性词语,然后以此为线索,运用略读及查读的技巧快速在文章中寻找与此问题相关的段落、语句,仔细品味,对照比较,确定答案。此类试题属于浅层理解,命题的设问一般与原文的描述相一致。</p>

类型	如何解决细节理解题？
语言转述和语意理解型	语意转换法。命题的设问一般与原文的描述方式不同,但是两者在语意理解上殊途同归,命题者常借用同义词、近义词、反义词或同义转述的方式实现此类命题的测试效果。

类型	如何解决细节理解题？
是非判断型	对号入座法和排除法。“三错一对”或“三对一错”是非判断题常采用的命题方式,命题者往往会运用望文生义、偷换概念、张冠李戴等命题策略来误导或干扰判断,可采用对号入座法和排除法来解答此类命题。
事件排序型	首尾定位法。先找出第一个事件和最后一个事件,这样可以迅速缩小选择范围,从而迅速找到答案。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

A

[2019·全国卷Ⅲ,A]

OPENINGS AND PREVIEWS

Animals Out of Paper

Yolo! Productions and the Great Griffon present the play by Rajiv Joseph, in which an origami(折纸术) artist invites a teenage talent and his teacher into her studio. Merri Milwe directs. In previews. Opens Feb. 12. (West Park Presbyterian Church, 165 W. 86th St. 212-868-4444.)

The Audience

Helen Mirren stars in the play by Peter Morgan, about Queen Elizabeth II of the UK and her private meetings with twelve Prime Ministers in the course of sixty years. Stephen Daldry directs. Also starring Dylan Baker and Judith Ivey. Previews begin Feb. 14. (Schoenfeld, 236 W. 45th St. 212-239-6200.)

Hamilton

Lin-Manuel Miranda wrote this musical about Alexander Hamilton, in which the birth of America is presented as an immigrant story. Thomas Kail directs. In previews. Opens Feb. 17. (Public, 425 Lafayette St. 212-967-7555.)

On the Twentieth Century

Kristin Chenoweth and Peter Gallagher star in the musical comedy by Betty Comden and Adolph Green, about a Broadway producer who tries to win a movie star's love during a cross-country train journey. Scott Ellis directs, for Roundabout Theatre Company. Previews begin Feb. 12. (American Airlines Theatre, 227 W. 42nd St. 212-719-1300.)

1. What is the play by Rajiv Joseph probably about?

A. A type of art.

B. A teenager's studio.

C. A great teacher.

D. A group of animals.

2. Who is the director of *The Audience*?

A. Helen Mirren.

B. Peter Morgan.

C. Dylan Baker.

D. Stephen Daldry.

3. Which play will you go to if you are interested in American history?

A. *Animals Out of Paper*.

B. *The Audience*.

C. *Hamilton*.

D. *On the Twentieth Century*.

B

[2019·全国卷Ⅲ,D]

Monkeys seem to have a way with numbers.

A team of researchers trained three Rhesus monkeys to associate 26 clearly different symbols consisting of numbers

and selective letters with 0~25 drops of water or juice as a reward. The researchers then tested how the monkeys combined—or added—the symbols to get the reward.

Here's how Harvard Medical School scientist Margaret Livingstone, who led the team, described the experiment; in their cages the monkeys were provided with touch screens. On one part of the screen, a symbol would appear, and on the other side two symbols inside a circle were shown. For example, the number 7 would flash on one side of the screen and the other end would have 9 and 8. If the monkeys touched the left side of the screen they would be rewarded with seven drops of water or juice; if they went for the circle, they would be rewarded with the sum of the numbers—17 in this example.

After running hundreds of tests, the researchers noted that the monkeys would go for the higher values more than half the time, indicating that they were performing a calculation, not just memorizing the value of each combination.

When the team examined the results of the experiment more closely, they noticed that the monkeys tended to underestimate(低估) a sum compared with a single symbol when the two were close in value—sometimes choosing, for example, a 13 over the sum of 8 and 6. The underestimation was systematic; when adding two numbers, the monkeys always paid attention to the larger of the two, and then added only a fraction(小部分) of the smaller number to it.

“This indicates that there is a certain way quantity is represented in their brains,” Dr Livingstone says. “But in this experiment what they're doing is paying more attention to the big number than the little one.”

4. What did the researchers do to the monkeys before testing them?

A. They fed them.

B. They named them.

C. They trained them.

D. They measured them.

5. How did the monkeys get their reward in the experiment?

A. By drawing a circle.

B. By touching a screen.

C. By watching videos.

D. By mixing two drinks.

6. What did Livingstone's team find about the monkeys?
- They could perform basic addition.
 - They could understand simple words.
 - They could memorize numbers easily.
 - They could hold their attention for long.

7. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
- Entertainment.
 - Health.
 - Education.
 - Science.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

A

词数:298 话题:在路上挽救生命 文体:记叙文

On August 5 just after 7:30 pm, Mike Estepa suffered a massive heart attack. The crazy cyclist was 40 kilometres into his Sunday ride when he stopped by the side of the road to text his family saying he'd be home in about 30 minutes. Moments later, he was lying in the ditch, unconscious.

Larissa Arthur was driving back to Calgary from a hike in Field, B.C. with a friend. It was a warm and sunny day, and the two were chatting when a flush of yellow caught Arthur's eye. She immediately pulled off the road.

As Arthur approached the figure, she feared the worst: Estepa was covered with ants and exhibited no signs of life. "There was no pulse and he wasn't breathing," says Arthur. A bystander called 911 and Arthur, a registered nurse, started chest compressions. She and two other drivers took turns carrying out CPR for the next 15 minutes before medical teams arrived and whisked Estepa away.

Two days later, when Estepa woke up in the hospital, he was shocked to learn he had gone into cardiac arrest (心脏停搏). How did this happen, and, why was he lucky enough to have survived? He was full of gratitude and needed to speak with the woman who had saved him, whom he named his "angel".

"It was emotional," says Arthur of her meeting with Estepa a few weeks later. Saving his life had extra importance for her: the hike she was returning from that day was one of 100 hikes she's planned to honour her father, who died in 2017 after he fell during a hike that Arthur was meant to be on. "I couldn't save my father's life," Arthur says, "but this was a chance for me to save someone."

1. Why did Mike Estepa stop while riding?

- He suffered a heart attack.
- He wanted to send a message.
- He would like to lie in the ditch.
- He was too far away from his home.

2. What do we know about Arthur?

- She was an amateur nurse.
- She was scared of ants.

C. She knew how to do CPR.

D. She went cycling with a friend.

3. What did Arthur think of her saving Estepa?

- Grateful.
- Lucky.
- Significant.
- Natural.

4. What's the best title of the text?

- A miracle to return to life
- An angel on the roadside
- A risky cycling alone
- A chance to save life

B

词数:352 话题:贝加尔湖畔的马拉松 文体:说明文

Many of us know about Russia's Lake Baikal from our textbooks, or by listening to Chinese singer Li Jian's hit song, *Baikal Lake*. But over the past decade, the world's deepest freshwater lake has been in the spotlight for an extreme sport.

Each March since 2005, about 150 people from around the world sign up for the Baikal Ice Marathon. They come to explore the lake's breathtaking beauty and challenge themselves in unpredictable conditions. The 26-mile (41.84 kilometres) journey starts on the lake's eastern shore. In March, the ice is a metre thick and iron-hard. Runners cross this frozen surface, finishing on the western side of the lake.

Known as the "blue eye of Siberia", Lake Baikal has exceptionally clear waters. This means its ice is almost perfectly transparent (透明的). "Seen from above, a runner on the ice looks as if he or she were jogging through space," *The New York Times* noted.

The landscape might be beautiful, but it's also harsh. Strong winds blast (侵袭) across the lake and frostbite can occur within half an hour. Runners say the cold climate is what draws them. They want to test their limits.

"When you are in such an environment, you don't have cars around you, and you don't have the noise around. I think these extreme races allow you to be alone with nature," Alicja Barahona, a 64-year-old runner from the US, told ABC News.

The location offers some strange and unique characteristics for this marathon. The finishing line is visible from the start, but the endless white offers no progress markers. The race also ends with little fanfares (号角花彩). Tourists crowding the ice are mostly addicted to snapping selfies (自拍) and just ignore the runners.

For some runners, the absence of spectators makes the race more challenging, because it's lonely. They must fight with themselves. "You are alone on Baikal. It is your race. You are alone with yourself. All you need to do is defeat yourself," Veronique Messina, a French runner, told *The Daily Telegraph*.

5. What can we know about the Baikal Ice Marathon from the article?

- A. It takes runners from the northern end to the southern end of the lake.
- B. It involves extreme weather and beautiful scenery.
- C. It attracts more and more participants each year.
- D. It is about 26 kilometres in length.

6. How does the Baikal Ice Marathon differ from other marathons?

- A. Only men are allowed to run in this race.
- B. The runners are often distracted by tourists.
- C. There are many progress markers on the ice.
- D. The runners can see the finishing line from the start.

7. What is the most challenging part of the race for Messina?

- A. The cold climate.
- B. The long distance.
- C. Noisy surroundings.
- D. Loneliness.

8. How many reasons are listed to show the loneliness?

- A. 5.
- B. 4.
- C. 3.
- D. 2.

第2讲 命题突破——词义猜测题

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

猜测词义或词义推断是对一个单词的意义的推断，也可以是对一个短语或句子的意义的推断，既可以考查生词的意义，也可以考查熟词的新意，还可以是对替代词所替代内容的判断。在阅读理解题中，所考查的词或短语的意义往往不停留在字面上，而要根据短文提供的语境，通过阅读上下文，根据已知的信息或常识来推测尚不熟悉的词或词组的含义。

► 命题特点

设题方式	考查角度
①What does the underlined word “...” in Paragraph... probably mean? ②What does the underlined word “...” in Paragraph... refer to? ③Which of the following best explains “...” underlined in Paragraph...? ④What does the underlined word “that”/“it” in Paragraph... refer to?	单个单词的意义
①What do the underlined words “...” in Paragraph... mean? ②What does the underlined phrase “...” in Paragraph... mean?	词组或短语的意义
What does the underlined part/sentence in Paragraph... probably mean?	句子的意义

2017—2019 三年全国卷词义猜测题数统计表						
题型	卷别	年份				
		2017		2018		2019
词义猜测	全国卷Ⅰ	2	“the water catcher, that”	1	“dominant”	1 “stumbles”
	全国卷Ⅱ	2	“the tables are turned, that”	1	“a juicer”	1 “tug at the heartstrings”
	全国卷Ⅲ	1	“displaced”	1	“more is more”	1 “taking on”

► 典例剖析

[技巧规律1] 利用上下文的语境猜测词义是解答词义猜测题的最常用的策略。

1. [2019·天津卷] [节选] We've all known people who run out of steam before they reach life's halfway mark. I'm not talking about those who fail to get to the top. We can't all get there. I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing because they have adopted the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.

What does the underlined part in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. End one's struggle for liberty.
- B. Waste one's energy taking risks.
- C. Miss the opportunity to succeed.
- D. Lose the interest to continue learning.

[技巧规律2] 利用举例子、打比方、作比较等手段是解答词义猜测题的另一常用策略。

2. [2018·全国卷Ⅰ] [节选] In recent centuries, trade, industrialisation, the development of the nation-state and the spread of universal compulsory education, especially globalisation and better communications in the past few decades, all have caused many languages to disappear, and dominant languages such as English, Spanish and Chinese

are increasingly taking over.
Which of the following best explains “dominant” underlined in Paragraph 2?
A. Complex. B. Advanced.
C. Powerful. D. Modern.

[规律总结] such as 是用作举例子的信号词,此题利用 such as 后的具体信息推测出“dominant”的准确意义。同类的单词或词组还有 like, for example, for instance 等。

[技巧规律 3] 利用逻辑意义的同位、并列、相对或解释等各种关系是词义猜测题的又一常用解答策略。

3. [2019·北京卷] [节选] Phytoplankton live at the ocean surface, where they pull carbon dioxide(二氧化碳) into the ocean while giving off oxygen. When these organisms die, they bury carbon in the deep ocean, an important process that helps to regulate the global climate. But phytoplankton are vulnerable to the ocean’s warming trend. Warming changes key characteristics of the ocean and can affect phytoplankton growth, since they need not only sunlight and carbon dioxide to grow, but also nutrients.
What does the underlined word “vulnerable” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Sensitive.
B. Beneficial.
C. Significant.
D. Unnoticeable.

[规律总结] 此段中的 but 表示前后语意上的一种相对关系,是解答此题的信号词。

► 素养提升

命题规律 + 技巧点拨	
类型	如何解决词义猜测题?
利用“语境”猜词	要充分把握要猜测的词、短语或句子的上下文信息,并结合画线部分的字面意思,利用解释、复述、举例或定义等手段达到准确判断词义的目的。
利用“逻辑”猜词	常见的逻辑关系有: ●同义关系:被考查的词汇在文章中往往被同义词、同位词、定语从句等来解释或限定,根据这些词句可以很容易地猜测词义。 ①be, mean, refer to, in other words, that is (to say) 等指示性词或词组来进一步解释或说明某一词或短语。 ②such as, like, for example, for instance 等进一步解释或说明前面某一句话或某一现象。 ●转折或对比关系:根据上下句的连接词,如 while, but, however, on the contrary, on the other hand 等可以看出前后句在意义上的差别。 ●因果关系:在句子或段落中,若两个事物或现象之间构成因果关系,则可以根据这种逻辑关系推测生词词义。
利用“指代”猜词	代词 one, it, that 等可以指代上文提到的人或事物,有时是远指,有时是近指,有时需要对前面提到的内容进行总结,才能确定代词所指代的人或事物。
利用“定义”或“复述”猜词	●“定义”:生词往往出现在前面,定义或解释往往跟在生词的后面,由 or 或破折号引出。 ●“复述”:用不同的词语重复表达同一内容。复述和被复述部分往往构成同位语关系,在句中多用逗号连接,有时也用破折号、冒号或分号来连接。有时它们中间还常常插入一个起解释作用的标志语如 or, or rather, that is to say, that is, namely, in other words 等来强调这种同位关系。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

A

[2019·浙江卷,B]

Money with no strings attached. It’s not something you see every day. But at Union Station in Los Angeles last month, a board went up with dollar bills attached to it with pins and a sign that read, “Give What You Can, Take What You Need.”
People quickly caught on. And while many took dollars, many others pinned their own cash to the board. “People of all ages, races, and socio-economic (社会经济的) backgrounds gave and took,” said Tyler Bridges of The Toolbox, which created the project. “We even had a bride in her wedding dress come up to the board and take a few dollars.” Most of the bills on the board were singles, but a few people left fives,

tens and even twenties. The video clip (片段) shows one man who had found a \$20 bill pinning it to the board.
“What I can say for the folks that gave the most, is that they were full of smiles,” Bridges said. “There’s a certain feeling that giving can do for you and that was apparent in those that gave the most.” Most people who took dollars took only a few, but Bridges said a very small number took as much as they could.
While the clip might look like part of a new ad campaign, Bridges said the only goal was to show generosity and sympathy. He added that he hopes people in other cities might try similar projects and post their own videos on the Internet.
“After all, everyone has bad days and good days,” he said. “Some days you need a helping hand and some days you

can be the one giving the helping hand.”

1. What does the expression “money with no strings attached” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. Money spent without hesitation.
- B. Money not legally made.
- C. Money offered without conditions.
- D. Money not tied together.

2. What did Bridges want to show by mentioning the bride?

- A. Women tended to be more sociable.
- B. The activity attracted various people.
- C. Economic problems were getting worse.
- D. Young couples needed financial assistance.

3. Why did Bridges carry out the project?

- A. To do a test on people’s morals.
- B. To raise money for his company.
- C. To earn himself a good reputation.
- D. To promote kindness and sympathy.

B

[2019 · 全国卷 II , B]

“You can use me as a last resort(选择), and if nobody else volunteers, then I will do it.” This was an actual reply from a parent after I put out a request for volunteers for my kids’ lacrosse(长曲棍球) club.

I guess that there’s probably some demanding work schedule, or social anxiety around stepping up to help for an unknown sport. She may just need a little persuading. So I try again and tug at the heartstrings. I mention the single parent with four kids running the show and I talk about the dad coaching a team that his kids aren’t even on...At this point the unwilling parent speaks up, “Alright. Yes, I’ll do it.”

I’m secretly relieved because I know there’s real power in sharing volunteer responsibilities among many. The unwilling parent organizes the meal schedule, sends out e-mails, and collects money for end-of-season gifts. Somewhere along the way, the same parent ends up becoming an invaluable member of the team. The coach is able to focus on the kids while the

other parents are relieved to be off the hook for another season. Handing out sliced oranges to bloodthirsty kids can be as exciting as watching your own kid score a goal.

Still, most of us volunteers breathe a sigh of relief when the season comes to a close. That relief is coupled with a deep understanding of why the same people keep coming back for more; connecting to the community(社区) as you freely give your time, money, skills, or services provides a real joy. Volunteering just feels so good.

In that sense, I’m pretty sure volunteering is more of a selfish act than I’d freely like to admit. However, if others benefit in the process, and I get some reward too, does it really matter where my motivation lies?

4. What can we infer about the parent from her reply in Paragraph 1?

- A. She knows little about the club.
- B. She isn’t good at sports.
- C. She just doesn’t want to volunteer.
- D. She’s unable to meet her schedule.

5. What does the underlined phrase “tug at the heartstrings” in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Encourage teamwork.
- B. Appeal to feelings.
- C. Promote good deeds.
- D. Provide advice.

6. What can we learn about the parent from Paragraph 3?

- A. She gets interested in lacrosse.
- B. She is proud of her kids.
- C. She’ll work for another season.
- D. She becomes a good helper.

7. Why does the author like doing volunteer work?

- A. It gives her a sense of duty.
- B. It makes her very happy.
- C. It enables her to work hard.
- D. It brings her material rewards.

M 模拟演练

A

词数: 318 话题: 解决太空垃圾问题 文体: 说明文

Dutch designer Daan Roosegaarde has spent much of his time seeking artistic solutions to solve our environmental problems. His past projects include “Bioluminescent(生物发光) Trees” to light streets, a “Smog-Free Tower” to clean Beijing’s polluted air and “Gates of Light”, which uses the headlamps of passing cars to light up the 60 floodgates of the

Afsluitdijk, a major dam in the Netherlands. Now, he is hoping to use his skills to solve a pressing global problem—space junk!

Scientists guess that there are over 500,000 particles of large rubbish. To deal with the problem, Roosegaarde intends to achieve his goal by educating the public about the urgency of the situation and coming up with possible solutions. The plan, called the Space Waste Lab, started in October 2018 with a

laser(激光) show in the Netherlands. The unique outdoor artwork of LEDs used real-time tracking information to point at pieces of space junk floating at altitudes of 200 to 20,000 kilometres. The experience was designed to make the public know more about how much space junk there is.

To find a solution, the designer has been thinking with experts. One of the projects being considered is “Shooting Stars”, which attempts to reintroduce the trash to the atmosphere in a controlled way. Upon reentry, the waste would burn in the atmosphere like a shooting star. Roosegaarde envisages that if successful, burning space trash could someday replace fireworks at large public events!

In September 2018, the RemoveDEBRIS satellite successfully sent a net to catch a target while orbiting at an altitude of about 300 kilometres(190 miles). Sometime this year, the capsule will set free a harpoon that has been designed to remove space trash. At the end of its task, RemoveDEBRIS will let go a sail to bring the satellite itself, and, hopefully some trash, back into the atmosphere, where it will burn up.

- What can we infer about Daan Roosegaarde?
 - He is too aggressive to put forward good plans.
 - He is creative in solving environmental problems.
 - He is fond of spending all of his time seeking art skills.
 - He is sensitive to art reflected in environmental projects.
- Why was a laser show held in October 2018?
 - To confirm real-time information about space trash.
 - To show the great beauty of LEDs to common people.
 - To raise public awareness of the amount of space trash.
 - To inspire people to consider the solution to space trash.
- What does the underlined word “envisages” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
 - Suspects. B. Demands. C. Advises. D. Imagines.
- What is the function of a sail?
 - Bringing the satellite to atmosphere to burn.
 - Keeping trash travelling along its own orbit.
 - Taking the satellite away from atmosphere.
 - Removing space trash out of the capsule.

B

词数:334 话题:狼对生态系统的益处 文体:说明文

Wolves strike fear into the hearts of many species, humans included. Our fear of them has brought them to the edge of dying out, as we have cruelly killed them as competitors and troublemakers. But researchers are discovering that the very fear they put into prey(猎物) species is exactly what helps make ecosystems(生态系统) healthy.

Yellowstone National Park is a typical example of just how wolves can help repair an ecosystem. An October 2018 study analysed 40 years of research on large animals inside the park.

“Yellowstone has benefited from the reintroduction of wolves in ways that we did not anticipate, especially the complexity of biological interactions(互动) in the park,” explained Mark Boyce, a professor in the Department of Biological Sciences. “We were really surprised at that and we’d never have seen these responses if the park hadn’t adopted ecological-process management—allowing natural ecological processes to take place with least human intervention.”

After the wolves were reintroduced at Yellowstone, willow and cottonwood trees increased in number. The population of bears and bison also rose and what was once a ruling deer-wolf interaction is now more diverse.

To learn more about just how wolves are beneficial, a short documentary explains how the presence of wolves influences the behaviour of deer, which eventually makes entire ecosystems more biologically diverse and healthy. In this documentary, biologist Aaron Wirsing explored why wolves and other top predators(捕食者) were needed for diverse ecosystems to develop. Using a simple video camera, Wirsing is gaining a unique viewpoint on predator-prey relationships and changing the way we think about wolves.

The research is one more piece of evidence for why protecting these top predators is important not just for wolves as a species, but for hundreds of species at every level of an ecosystem. The fear they bring along may be the very angel that helps save them from dying out.

- What does the underlined word “anticipate” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
 - Expect.
 - Understand.
 - Notice.
 - Accept.
- For what purpose was a documentary made?
 - To introduce how wolves behave in the wild.
 - To show how wolves benefit from ecosystems.
 - To record how Aaron Wirsing observed wolves.
 - To study what good wolves can do to ecosystems.
- What is the significance of the research?
 - It proves that wolves feed on hundreds of species.
 - It helps prove the importance of protecting wolves.
 - It shows the complex relationships between species.
 - It provides the evidence that wolves are endangered animals.

8. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The fear of wolves is beneficial to ecosystems.
- B. The fear of wolves puts them in danger of disappearing.
- C. Yellowstone National Park owes its healthy ecosystems

- to wolves.
- D. The introduction of wolves in Yellowstone National Park is a success.

第3讲 命题突破——推理判断题

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

推理判断型试题属于高层次阅读理解题。这类题型的考点包括判断题和推理题。这两类题常常相互依存。推理是为了得出正确的判断,正确的判断又依赖于合乎逻辑的推理。做好该类题要从整体上把握语篇内容,在语篇的表面意义与隐含意义、已知信息与未知信息间架起桥梁,透过字里行间,去体会作者的“弦外之音”。

► 命题特点

设题方式	考查角度
① It can be inferred/concluded from the passage that _____.	推断隐含意义
② The writer/author indicates/suggests/implies that _____.	
What's the writer's attitude towards...?	观点态度
① What is the main purpose of the author in writing this passage?	写作意图
② The purpose of the passage is to get people to _____.	
① Where is this text most likely from?	文章出处
② In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?	
③ From which is the text probably taken?	

2017—2019 三年全国卷推理判断题数统计表				
题型	卷别	年份		
		2017	2018	2019
推理判断	全国卷Ⅰ	4	3	7
	全国卷Ⅱ	5	3	6
	全国卷Ⅲ	2	2	5

► 典例剖析

[技巧规律1] 利用事实细节推断合理的结论或结果是推理判断题最普遍的命题策略。这类试题要求考生在锁定事实细节的基础上,做出合乎逻辑的推断。

1. [2019·天津卷][节选] Most of us,in fact,progressively narrow the variety of our lives. We succeed in our field of specialization and then become trapped in it. Nothing

surprises us. We lose our sense of wonder. But,if we are willing to learn,the opportunities are everywhere.

What could be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- A. Those who dare to try often get themselves trapped.
- B. Those who tend to think back can hardly go ahead.
- C. Opportunity favours those with a curious mind.
- D. Opportunity awaits those with a cautious mind.

2. [2019·北京卷][节选] Stephanie Dutkiewicz,a scientist in MIT's Centre for Global Change Science,built a climate model that projects changes to the oceans throughout the century. In a world that warms up by 3℃,it found that multiple changes to the colour of the oceans would occur. The model projects that currently blue areas with little phytoplankton could become even bluer. But in some waters,such as those of the Arctic,a warming will make conditions riper for phytoplankton,and these areas will turn greener. “Not only are the quantities of phytoplankton in the ocean changing,”she said,“but the type of phytoplankton is changing.”

What can we learn from the passage?

- A. Phytoplankton play a declining role in the marine ecosystem.
- B. Dutkiewicz's model aims to project phytoplankton changes.
- C. Phytoplankton have been used to control global climate.
- D. Oceans with more phytoplankton may appear greener.

[技巧规律2] 利用事实细节推断作者的写作意图或情感态度也是推理判断题常见的命题策略。这类试题对考生的要求较高,考生既要考虑局部的事实细节,有时还要借助于整个语篇的大意,通过合理的分析最终做出合情合理的判断。

3. [2019·天津卷] [节选] The things we learn in maturity seldom involve information and skills. We learn to bear with the things we can't change. We learn to avoid self-pity. We learn that however much we try to please, some people are never going to love us—an idea that troubles at first but is eventually relaxing.

What does the author intend to tell us in Paragraph 5?

A. A tough man can tolerate suffering.
B. A wise man can live without self-pity.
C. A man should try to satisfy people around him.
D. A man should learn suitable ways to deal with life.

素养提升

命题规律 + 技巧点拨	
类型	如何解决推理判断题?
根据事实细节, 推断合理信息	推理题所涉及的内容可能是文中某一句话, 也可能是某几句话, 但做题的指导思想都要以文字信息为依据, 既不能做在原文中找不到文字根据的推理, 也不能根据文字表面信息做多步推理, 也就是说, 要做到判断有据, 推论有理, 忠实于原文。

(续表)

类型	如何解决推理判断题?
根据写作思路, 推断段落发展	做题时, 要善于体会作者的写作思路, 揣摩作者的谋篇布局, 从宏观上把握文章的结构框架; 同时, 还要注意作者行文时所运用的修辞手段, 如对比、举例、下定义等。通过梳理写作思路, 明晰写作手法, 即可对文章的发展做出比较科学合理的推断和预测。
根据用词风格, 推断情感态度	要善于捕捉表达或暗示情感态度的词句或短语, 以及那些烘托气氛、渲染情感的词句, 进而很好地洞察作者的思想倾向, 即是支持、反对或中立。 ●表示褒义的词语: positive 赞成的; supporting 支持的; praising 赞扬的; optimistic 乐观的。 ●表示中性的词语: uninterested 无兴趣的, 不感兴趣的; neutral 中立的; subjective 主观的; objective 客观的。 ●表示贬义的词语: critical 批评的; negative 否定的, 反对的; worried 担忧的。
根据不同文体, 推断写作意图	●写作目的: 故事类: to entertain readers (娱乐读者, 让人发笑); 广告类: to persuade readers (说服读者接受某些东西); to inform readers (告知读者某些信息), 多见于科普类、新闻报道类、文化类或社会类的文章。 ●议论文的主题句、核心句往往会直接或间接地表明作者的态度立场。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

A

[2019·北京卷, B]

Alice Moore is a teenager entrepreneur (创业者), who in May 2015 set up her business AilieCandy. By the time she was 13, her company was worth millions of dollars with the invention of a super-sweet treat that could save kids' teeth, instead of destroying them.

It all began when Moore visited a bank with her dad. On the outing, she was offered a candy bar. However, her dad reminded her that sugary treats were bad for her teeth. But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?" With that in mind, Moore asked her dad if she could start her own candy company. He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

With her dad's permission, she spent the next two years researching online and conducting trials to get a recipe that was both tasty and tooth-friendly. She also approached dentists to learn more about teeth cleaning. Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural



sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.

Moore then used her savings to get her business off the ground. Afterwards, she and her father secured their first business meeting with a supermarket owner, who finally agreed to sell Moore's product—CanCandy.

As CanCandy's success grows, so does Moore's credibility as a young entrepreneur. Moore is enthusiastic about the candy she created, and she's also positive about what the future might bring. She hopes that every kid can have a clean mouth and a broad smile.

Meanwhile, with her parents' help, Moore is generally able to live a normal teenage life. Although she founded her company early on in life, she wasn't driven primarily by profit. Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles. She donates 10% of AilieCandy's profits to Big Smiles. With her talent and determination, it appears that the sky could be the limit for Alice Moore.

1. How did Moore react to her dad's warning?

A. She argued with him.
B. She tried to find a way out.
C. She paid no attention.
D. She chose to consult dentists.

2. What is special about CanCandy?

- A. It is beneficial to dental health.
- B. It is free of sweeteners.
- C. It is sweeter than other candies.
- D. It is produced to a dentists' recipe.

3. What does Moore expect from her business?

- A. To earn more money.
- B. To help others find smiles.
- C. To make herself stand out.
- D. To beat other candy companies.

4. What can we learn from Alice Moore's story?

- A. Fame is a great thirst of the young.
- B. A youth is to be regarded with respect.
- C. Positive thinking and action result in success.
- D. Success means getting personal desires satisfied.

B

[2019 · 全国卷Ⅱ, C]

Marian Bechtel sits at West Palm Beach's Bar Louie counter by herself, quietly reading her e-book as she waits for her salad. What is she reading? None of your business! Lunch is Bechtel's "me" time. And like more Americans, she's not alone.

A new report found 46 per cent of meals are eaten alone in America. More than half (53 per cent) have breakfast alone and nearly half (46 per cent) have lunch by themselves. Only at dinnertime are we eating together anymore, 74 per cent, according to statistics from the report.

"I prefer to go out and be out. Alone, but together, you know?" Bechtel said, looking up from her book. Bechtel, who works in downtown West Palm Beach, has lunch with co-workers sometimes, but like many of us, too often works through lunch at her desk. A lunchtime escape allows her to keep a boss from tapping her on the shoulder. She returns to work feeling energized. "Today, I just wanted some time to myself," she said.

Just two seats over, Andrew Mazoleny, a local videographer, is finishing his lunch at the bar. He likes that he can sit and check his phone in peace or chat up the barkeeper with whom he's on a first-name basis if he wants to have a little interaction(交流). "I reflect on how my day's gone and think about the rest of the week," he said. "It's a chance for self-reflection. You return to work recharged and with a plan."

That freedom to choose is one reason more people like to eat alone. There was a time when people may have felt awkward about asking for a table for one, but those days are over. Now, we have our smartphones to keep us company at the table. "It doesn't feel as alone as it may have before all the advances in technology," said Laurie Demeritt, whose company provided the statistics for the report.

5. What are the statistics in Paragraph 2 about?

- A. Food variety.
- B. Eating habits.
- C. Table manners.
- D. Restaurant service.

6. Why does Bechtel prefer to go out for lunch?

- A. To meet with her co-workers.
- B. To catch up with her work.
- C. To have some time on her own.
- D. To collect data for her report.

7. What do we know about Mazoleny?

- A. He makes videos for the bar.
- B. He's fond of the food at the bar.
- C. He interviews customers at the bar.
- D. He's familiar with the barkeeper.

8. What is the text mainly about?

- A. The trend of having meals alone.
- B. The importance of self-reflection.
- C. The stress from working overtime.
- D. The advantage of wireless technology.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

A

词数:305 话题:教师培训项目 文体:说明文

A new study shows that when teachers participate in a training programme focused on prosocial (亲社会的) classroom behaviour, their students are better able to control their emotions, and that children who can regulate emotions are more likely to be academically successful.

For the study, which appears in *Prevention Science*, researchers looked at more than 100 teachers and 1,817 students from kindergarten to third grade to see if teachers could support students' emotional and behavioural growth through the Incredible Years—Teacher Classroom Management (IY—TCM) programme.

The programme uses videos and training sessions, along with role-playing and coaching, to help teachers learn management skills such as using behaviour-specific praise, building positive relationships with students, and considering how to reduce poor behaviour. Teachers in the training group increased interactions with students by 64 per cent compared with 53 per cent for teachers in the control group without the training.

“Emotional regulation is the ability to recognize what behaviour is appropriate in the present situation,” says Wendy Reinke, a professor in the College of Education at the University of Missouri. “For example, a student might have difficulty controlling the feeling of anger if he or she becomes annoyed with another student. But under this programme, the teacher encourages them to move to a different spot in the classroom, effectively teaching them that sometimes stepping away and taking a break is a good way to calm down and manage the feeling.”

After one school year of using the programme in classrooms, students improved their social ability and ability to regulate their emotions. These improvements resulted in an increase in the tests for students in Incredible Years classrooms vs students in control classrooms. And this classroom management approach can help reduce the risk for struggling learners early on, which could help prevent more accumulative support needs in a child's future.

1. What do the teachers do in the IY—TCM programme?

- A. Learn how to identify poor behaviour.
- B. Offer the researchers advice on emotional control.
- C. Take care of kids from kindergarten to third grade.
- D. Apply different ways to learning how to manage kids.

2. What do Wendy Reinke's words suggest in Para. 4?

- A. Now it is hard for students to control their anger.
- B. A calm manner is an effective way to handle problems.
- C. Few can realize their behaviour is unfit for a situation.
- D. The programme will show how to handle troublesome kids.

3. What is the author's attitude towards the training programme?

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

4. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Study results of the programme are entirely unexpected.
- B. The programme advances the students' academic performance.
- C. Students in control classrooms can better control their emotions.
- D. Students change their bad behaviour shortly through the programme.

B

词数:343 话题:气候影响咖啡 文体:说明文

Climate change is perhaps the key issue of our time. Often, however, it is presented to us as being so abstract that it seems impossibly distant. For those of you looking for something a little more concrete, a new report suggests that the effects of climate change may significantly affect coffee.

The report, put out by the Climate Institute, describes the effects of climate change on various coffee-growing nations and the resultant effects on the plants and those who grow them.

Coffee Arabica plants, which produce 70% of all commercial coffee, can be adversely affected by even a half-degree change in typical weather conditions. This sensitivity to temperature puts the plant at increased risk of the effects of climate change.

In Central America the average temperature has risen by a full degree Celsius since 1960. In Ethiopia the average temperature has increased by 1.3 degrees. This increase is enough to have notable effects on the plants. In Tanzania the productivity per hectare of coffee has fallen by half since the 1960s due to changes in temperature.

Indeed, studies claim that by 2050 the area of the world suitable for growing coffee will be cut by half. Coffee production is likely to then be pushed to higher elevations(海

拔) to take advantage of lower temperature, but this will not be enough to make up for lost lowland areas.

Coffee is the second most traded goods by developing nations, and the inability of producer nations to export it could cause dramatic chain reactions in their economies. Millions of people make a living in the production, processing, transport, and sale of coffee; their livelihoods would stand to take a blow as growing areas decrease and prices rise.

As the temperature keeps rising, your cup of coffee will become much more expensive, and it may also carry an aftertaste more bitter than usual, for all those workers in the coffee belt left without the means to make a living as conditions worsen. Not only that, but the economic effects will cost the West millions in increased foreign aid.

5. What does the underlined word “adversely” in Paragraph 3 most probably mean?

A. Slightly.

B. Temporarily.

C. Harmfully.

D. Gradually.

6. Why will people have to grow coffee in highland areas?

A. To adapt to the change of temperature.

B. To increase the quality of the products.

C. To reduce the cost of coffee production.

D. To get access to water supply more easily.

7. What conclusion can we draw from the last two paragraphs?

A. The rich will get richer and the poor poorer.

B. Small changes may have large effects in general.

C. Developed countries ought to aid poor countries.

D. Coffee trade will eventually disappear in the world.

8. How does the author feel about the future of coffee production?

A. Cautious.

B. Worried.

C. Unconcerned.

D. Hopeful.

第 4 讲 命题突破——主旨大意题

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

主旨大意型题目的范围一般包括：文章标题、主旨大意和段落大意等。此类题要求考生在理解文章后归纳文章要点，概括中心思想。考生需要分析文章的篇章结构，抓住文章的开头或结尾，从而找出能概括文章的主题句。

► 命题特点

设题方式	考查角度
①What is the best title for this passage? ②Which of the following can be the best title for the passage?	文章标题
What's the main idea of the text?	主旨大意
The main idea of the second paragraph is probably that _____.	段落大意

2017—2019 三年全国卷主旨大意题数统计表				
题型	卷别	年份		
		2017	2018	2019
主旨大意	全国卷Ⅰ	1	2	2
	全国卷Ⅱ	2	2	2
	全国卷Ⅲ	2	2	1

► 典例剖析

段落大意 + 文章标题

规律 1：段落主题句通常出现在段首或段尾，在写作结构上常采用“先总后分”或“先分后总”的方法；

规律 2：文章的标题能直接表现文章的主题，因此，标题与主题之间是一脉相承的关系。

[2019·全国卷Ⅰ]

During the rosy years of elementary school(小学), I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status. I was the queen of the playground. Then came my tweens and teens, and mean girls and cool kids. They rose in the ranks not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others, among whom I soon found myself.

Popularity is a well-explored subject in social psychology. Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers. The likables' plays-well-

with-others qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and, when tapped early, are employed ever after in life and work. Then there's the kind of popularity that appears in adolescence: status born of power and even dishonourable behaviour.

Enviably as the cool kids may have seemed, Dr Prinstein's studies show unpleasant consequences. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage(从事) in dangerous and risky behaviour".

In one study, Dr Prinstein examined the two types of popularity in 235 adolescents, scoring the least liked, the most liked and the highest in status based on student surveys(调查研究). "We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time towards their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us."

Dr Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbours want you on a play date—sharing, kindness, openness—carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and connect with others.

In analysing his and other research, Dr Prinstein came to another conclusion: not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too. "Being liked creates opportunities for learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage," he said.

(1)What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- A. The classification of the popular.
- B. The characteristics of adolescents.
- C. The importance of interpersonal skills.
- D. The causes of dishonourable behaviour.

(2)What is the best title for the text?

- A. Be nice—you won't finish last
- B. The higher the status, the better
- C. Be the best—you can make it
- D. More self-control, less aggressiveness

素养提升

命题规律 + 答题技巧	
类型	如何解决主旨大意题?
段落大意	段落大意经常是段落的主题句。主题句的特点： ●语言特点：归纳性、概括性、抽象性。 ●位置特点：主题句常出现在“总结性”语言的“信号词”后，如：in summary, in a word, as a result, finally, in short, in conclusion, in brief 等。此外，主题句还常出现在“转移话题式”语言的“信号词”后，如：but, however, nevertheless 等。 ●主题句有时不直接出现，需要依据文中的事实、细节、观点去进行分析、推断和归纳。
文章大意	文章的大意往往是每段主题句的综合，找准了主题句一般就找到了文章的大意。
标题归纳	●文章的标题可以是单词、短语或者句子。 ●其特点是：简约性，多为一个短语；概括性，既不能以偏概全，也不能断章取义；醒目性，既要突出主题，又能吸引眼球，悦人耳目。 ●文章标题可能出现在首尾段中的观点句或哲理句中。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

A

[2019 · 浙江卷, C]

California has lost half its big trees since the 1930s, according to a study to be published Tuesday and climate change seems to be a major factor(因素).

The number of trees larger than two feet across has declined by 50 per cent on more than 46,000 square miles of California forests, the new study finds. No area was spared or unaffected, from the foggy northern coast to the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the San Gabriels above Los Angeles. In the Sierra high country, the number of big trees has fallen by more than 55 per cent; in parts of southern California the decline was nearly 75 per cent.

Many factors contributed to the decline, said Patrick McIntyre, an ecologist who was the lead author of the study. Woodcutters targeted big trees. Housing development pushed

into the woods. Aggressive wildfire control has left California forests crowded with small trees that compete with big trees for resources(资源).

But in comparing a study of California forests done in the 1920s and 1930s with another one between 2001 and 2010, McIntyre and his colleagues documented a widespread death of big trees that was evident even in wildlands protected from woodcutting or development.

The loss of big trees was greatest in areas where trees had suffered the greatest water shortage. The researchers figured out water stress with a computer model that calculated how much water trees were getting in comparison with how much they needed, taking into account such things as rainfall, air temperature, dampness of soil, and the timing of snowmelt(融雪).

Since the 1930s, McIntyre said, the biggest factors

driving up water stress in the state have been rising temperatures, which cause trees to lose more water to the air, and earlier snowmelt, which reduces the water supply available to trees during the dry season.

1. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- A. The seriousness of big-tree loss in California.
B. The increasing variety of California big trees.
C. The distribution of big trees in California forests.
D. The influence of farming on big trees in California.
2. Which of the following is well-intentioned but may be bad for big trees?
- A. Ecological studies of forests.
B. Banning woodcutting.
C. Limiting housing development.
D. Fire control measures.
3. What is a major cause of the water shortage according to McIntyre?
- A. Inadequate snowmelt.
B. A longer dry season.
C. A warmer climate.
D. Dampness of the air.
4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
- A. California's forests: Where have all the big trees gone?
B. Cutting of big trees to be prohibited in California soon
C. Why are the big trees important to California forests?
D. Patrick McIntyre: grow more big trees in California

B

[2017·全国卷Ⅱ,C]

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 for 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.

5. 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.
6. Why is the Transition unlikely to show up in too many driveways?
- A. It causes traffic jams.
B. It is difficult to operate.
C. It is very expensive.
D. It burns too much fuel.
7. What is the government's attitude to the development of the flying car?
- A. Cautious.
B. Favourable.
C. Ambiguous.
D. Disapproving.
8. 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 car closer to reality

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

A

词数:287 话题:师生关系 文体:记叙文

Five-year-old Priscilla Perez, a student at Meador

Elementary School in Willis, was unhappy with her recent haircut, which resulted from a severe disease. When students in her class started calling Priscilla a boy, she felt ashamed,

often crying and losing concentration in school.

Her teacher, Shannon Grimm, sympathized with her unhappiness. Grimm and Priscilla's mum were concerned, but their ideas didn't work. "We had classroom discussions about how girls have short hair and boys have long hair, and I showed them photos of movie stars with different looks," Grimm said. "However, it wasn't sinking in."

Grimm thought about Priscilla throughout a winter break, and one morning, she had an idea: cut off her hair—a scary thought for Grimm, who wore her hair long and took pride in it. "I've never had short hair, and I stressed about it for two weeks before making a decision," she said. On Jan. 4, Grimm invited a hairstylist friend to her home. "I told him to keep going, even if I cried," she said.

The class loved their teacher's new hairdo, especially Priscilla, who excitedly ran off the school bus that afternoon and yelled, "Mum, Ms Grimm cut her hair!" The teacher also bought matching bows for herself and the girl, so they could style their hair together.

In February, the teacher recommended Priscilla for the school district's Student of the Month Award, but during the Monday ceremony, she received a surprise: "hero medal" from the girl. "Now we have matching awards," says Grimm.

Priscilla's mother, Maria, said that Grimm's thoughtfulness brought her to tears. "I was shocked. I was crying. I couldn't believe it—she did something I wouldn't have the bravery to do. I will never forget that."

1. Why was Priscilla unhappy at school?
 - A. She wasn't satisfied with her teacher.
 - B. She couldn't concentrate in class.
 - C. She was laughed at by her classmates.
 - D. She couldn't get on well with others.
2. What made Grimm have her own hair cut?
 - A. The praise from her students.
 - B. The devotion to her students.
 - C. The request of Priscilla's mother.
 - D. The suggestion from the hairstylist.
3. What can we know about Grimm?
 - A. She had her hair cut together with Priscilla.
 - B. She expressed her sincere thanks to her pupils.
 - C. She hesitated a lot before having her hair cut.
 - D. She won a gold medal for facing difficulties bravely.
4. What is the text mainly about?
 - A. How Grimm helped her student out.
 - B. What problem Priscilla had at school.
 - C. Why Priscilla won the Student of the Month Award.
 - D. When Grimm got her new hairstyle.

B

词数:309 话题:相貌与名字 文体:说明文

Have you ever heard someone say "You totally look like you're a Jessica" or something similar? People seem to think that they know what kind of person a "Jessica" or a "Michael" looks like. Why is this?

According to a study published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, humans tend to associate people's names with their appearances, and can even guess someone's name based on how they look.

Researchers at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel, collected thousands of photos of people's faces. They labeled (贴标签于) each photo with four names. Then, they asked volunteers to guess which of the four names was correct.

The volunteers were able to guess the right name 38% of the time. It seems that certain characteristics of faces give them clues about someone's name, *Reader's Digest* reported.

However, this only worked when the volunteers looked at names from their own culture. In addition, the volunteers were not as good at guessing the real names of people who used nicknames(昵称) more often than their real names. This may show that a person's appearance is affected by their name only if they use it often.

"This kind of face-name matching happens because of a process of self-fulfilling prophecy(预言), as we become what other people expect us to become," Ruth Mayo from the university told science news website EurekAlert!.

Earlier studies have shown that gender(性别) and race stereotypes(刻板印象) can affect a person's appearance. The researchers believe there are also similar stereotypes about names. For example, people tend to think that men named Bob should have rounder faces because the word itself looks round. People may think that women named Rose are beautiful. They expect them to be "delicate" and "female", just like the flower they are named for.

5. How is this article developed?
 - A. By giving examples.
 - B. By asking questions.
 - C. By doing an experiment.
 - D. By comparing different cases.
6. What can be inferred from the study?
 - A. Volunteers found it much easier to guess nicknames.
 - B. Names have different associations in different cultures.
 - C. Volunteers could guess the characteristics of the interviewees.
 - D. The people in the photos and volunteers were from the same culture.

7. Why do some people look like their names according to Ruth Mayo?
- A. They want to please everyone around them.
B. They don't want to be different from others.
C. They tend to become what others expect them to become.
D. They like to copy famous people who share the same name.

8. What may be the best title for this passage?
- A. What determines our names
B. Why we look like our names
C. How we get rid of our stereotypes
D. How stereotypes affect people's looks

第5讲 文体突破——应用文

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

高考广告类短文贴近考生生活，涉及学习、旅游、保健、购物、招生、招聘、餐饮、网络交流等方面。广告类阅读材料的用词有以下“三多”特点：一是人名、地名、专有名词多；二是生词多；三是缩略词、省略句多。答题时可采取如下方法：

①先题后文法。

做这类题时没有必要阅读全文，宜采用“先题后文法”来处理。即先看问题，后看文章内容。这样在阅读中可以有重点地、有针对性地去读，冗余无效的信息可以略读甚至不读。在阅读时要特别留意文中以黑体、大写、下划线等方式加以提示的文字，因为这很有可能是文章的核心或至少是一部分内容的概括。

②题干定向法。

若题干的问题与原文中的相应句段基本相同，则可直接对号入座。若题干的问题与原文中的相应句段有较大出入，则要进行一定的处理。这个“处理”是多方面的，它可能包括对原文进行同义变换、对概念进行解析、对事实进行归纳、将具体问题抽象化或将抽象问题具体化、将文中提到的原则或规则进行实际运用等。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2019 · 全国卷 I , A]

Need a job this summer?

The provincial government and its partners offer many programmes to help students find summer jobs. The deadlines and what you need to apply depend on the programme.

Not a student? Go to the government website to learn about programmes and online tools available to help people under 30 build skills, find a job or start businesses all year round.

Jobs for Youth

If you are a teenager living in certain parts of the province, you could be eligible (符合条件) for this programme, which provides eight weeks of paid employment along with training.

Who is eligible: youth 15 ~ 18 years old in select communities(社区).

Summer Company

Summer Company provides students with hands-on business training and awards of up to \$3,000 to start and run their own summer businesses.

Who is eligible: students aged 15 ~ 29, returning to

school in the fall.

Stewardship Youth Ranger Programme

You could apply to be a Stewardship Youth Ranger and work on local natural resource management projects for eight weeks this summer.

Who is eligible: students aged 16 or 17 at time of hire, but not turning 18 before December 31 this year.

Summer Employment Opportunities(机会)

Through the Summer Employment Opportunities programme, students are hired each year in a variety of summer positions across the Provincial Public Service, its related agencies and community groups.

Who is eligible: students aged 15 or older. Some positions require students to be 15 to 24 or up to 29 for persons with a disability.

1. What is special about Summer Company?

- A. It requires no training before employment.
B. It provides awards for running new businesses.
C. It allows one to work in the natural environment.
D. It offers more summer job opportunities.

2. What is the age range required by Stewardship Youth Ranger Programme?
- A. 15—18.
B. 15—24.
C. 15—29.
D. 16—17.




3. Which programme favours the disabled?
- A. Jobs for Youth.
B. Summer Company.
C. Stewardship Youth Ranger Programme.
D. Summer Employment Opportunities.

M 模拟演练



考点集训 素养提升

词数:232 话题:室外儿童科学旅行 文体:应用文

Outdoor science field trips

	September—January Grades 1~3 Only 9:30 am—12:30 pm, Tuesday—Friday Students will learn about ecosystem diversity, endangered species, and the importance habitat plays in a healthy community. Activities and lessons reinforce grade-specific science standards that include habitat, animal life cycles, and adaptation.
	February—June Grades 1~6 9:30 am—12:30 pm, Tuesday—Friday Introduction to watersheds. Activities reinforce grade-specific science standards that include the water cycle, seasons, weathering, erosion and deposition, the Sonoma County watershed, non-point source pollution, and the effects of water pollution.
	February—June Kindergarten—6th grade 9:30 am—12:30 pm, Tuesday—Friday Take a field trip to the farm! This programme combines the best in science education while making the connection between protecting natural resources and growing healthy bodies. Students will learn the benefits of eating healthy foods, take a rigorous hike, tour the farm, and work in the garden. Reinforces California State Social Studies, Health, and Science Standards.

(续表)

	September—June Grades 4~6 Only 9:30 am—12:30 pm, Tuesday—Friday The field trip will focus on the properties of the common rocks and minerals in the park and the process that formed them. Students will also learn the importance of recycling products manufactured from minerals and rocks, like glass and aluminum, as a simple way to conserve natural resources.
	September—June Grades 4~6 Only 9:30 am—12:30 pm, Tuesday—Friday Students will learn the science behind weather and weather patterns. They will learn about some of Sonoma County's many microclimates within the parks, and forecast local weather based on observation and data collection.

1. Which trip caters for more age groups than all the others?
- A. Habitat & Home.
B. Only Rain Down the Drain.
C. Healthy earth, healthy bodies.
D. Rockin' and Recycling.
2. What will you learn from Only Rain Down the Drain?
- A. Information about weather.
B. Knowledge about water systems.
C. Grade-specific science standards.
D. Stories about Sonoma County.
3. Which trip should you choose if you want to learn to forecast the weather?
- A. Habitat & Home.
B. Only Rain Down the Drain.
C. Rockin' and Recycling.
D. Weather or not.

第 6 讲 文体突破——记叙文

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

记叙文又可分传记类和故事类。传记类文章中的时间是全文的关键，根据时间我们可以找到相关的事件，抓住文章的主要内容。故事类文章情节性较强，阅读时要注意故事中的时间、地点、人物和发生的事件，这些都是文章中的主要内容和信息，对于准确理解文章十分重要。

阅读此类文章应特别注意：（1）若是一般故事性文章，应读懂故事的发生、发展、高潮和结局；（2）若是“哲理故事”，要理解故事所蕴含的哲理意义。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2019 · 全国卷 I , B]

For Canaan Elementary’s second grade in Patchogue, N. Y. , today is speech day, and right now it’s Chris Palaez’s turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he’s nervous. “I’m here to tell you today why you should... should...” Chris trips on the “-ld”, a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. “... Vote for ... me ...” Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls(回想起) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. “It takes a lot for any student,” Whaley explains, “especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, ‘I don’t know, but I want to know.’”

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about

more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast(夸耀) about themselves.

“Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities,” Whaley says, “is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident.”

1. What made Chris nervous?

A. Telling a story.
B. Making a speech.
C. Taking a test.
D. Answering a question.

2. What does the underlined word “stumbles” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Improper pauses.
B. Bad manners.
C. Spelling mistakes.
D. Silly jokes.

3. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley’s project is to _____.

A. help students see their own strengths
B. assess students’ public speaking skills
C. prepare students for their future jobs
D. inspire students’ love for politics

4. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

A. Humorous.
B. Ambitious.
C. Caring.
D. Demanding.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

A

词数: 276 话题: 穿越南极洲 文体: 记叙文

A Portland, Oregon man, Colin O'Brady, has become the first person to travel across Antarctica by himself without receiving any assistance.

O'Brady completed the 1,500-kilometre trip on Wednesday. He crossed the continent in 54 days. Friends, family and other people followed his progress through messages and pictures he left on social media. The 33-year-old O'Brady documented the trip on the social networking service Instagram.

He wrote on Wednesday that he travelled the last 129 kilometres in one big, final push to the finish line. The distance took over one day to complete. O'Brady wrote, "While the last 32 hours were some of the most challenging hours of my life, they have quite honestly been some of the best moments I have ever experienced."

The day before, he wrote that he was "in the zone" and thought he could make it to the end without stopping. "I'm listening to my body and taking care of the details to keep myself safe," he wrote. "I called home and talked to my mum, sister and wife—I promised them I will stop when I need to."

Other people have travelled across Antarctica, but they all had some form of assistance. They either had better, more plentiful supplies or equipment that helped move them forward. In 2016, British explorer Henry Worsley's died in his attempt to travel alone across Antarctica unassisted. Worsley's friend Louis Rudd, also from Britain, is now attempting an unaided solo (单独的) journey in honour of Worsley. He was competing against O'Brady to be the first to do it. O'Brady plans to stay on Antarctica until Rudd finishes his trip.

- What do we know about Colin O'Brady?
 - He was the first to travel across Antarctica.
 - He succeeded in crossing Antarctica unaided.
 - He covered only 129 kilometres in 54 days.
 - He made many friends while taking the trip.
- What does O'Brady think of his last day before reaching the finish line?
 - Tiring but peaceful.
 - Boring and unlucky.
 - Challenging but great.
 - Worrying and dull.

- What can be inferred in the last paragraph?
 - Some people have managed to travel across Antarctica.
 - Worsley succeeded in travelling alone across Antarctica.
 - Louis Rudd is now undertaking the journey with Worsley.
 - O'Brady will have a fierce competition with Louis Rudd.

- Which of the following could be the best title for the text?
 - The Antarctic continent
 - The impossible first
 - Travelling in Antarctica
 - An incomplete journey

B

词数: 328 话题: "鱼口"逃生 文体: 记叙文

In early February 2019, 51-year-old Rainer Schimpf and his team set out to film South Africa's Sardine Run off the coast of Port Elizabeth. Sardine Run, the annual migration (迁徙) of billions of sardines (a small sea fish), is a big draw for large predators, especially the dolphin and whale. Predators are animals that kill and eat other animals. In an attempt to obtain the best images of the incredible natural phenomenon, Rainer dived into the middle of a spinning ball of fish. Suddenly the sea moved around violently, and the experienced diver and his photographer Heinz Toperczer, who was filming from the boat, instantly realized something strange was going on. Suddenly dolphins shot out of the water, a white spray came out and then a whale appeared and grasped Rainer.

While Toperczer was filming the terrifying turn of events with his video camera, Rainer, who was trapped and engulfed (吞没) in darkness inside the whale's mouth, was trying to survive. "Nothing can actually prepare you for the event when you end up inside the pure instinct (本能)," the diver told Barcroft TV. "Knowing in the whale's mouth, I tried to control my fear. But I was convinced that it was going to dive down and release me much deeper in the ocean."

"The whale quickly realized I was not a sardine! As the whale turned sideways, he opened his mouth slightly to release me, and I was washed out, together with what felt like tons of water, of his mouth," recalled Rainer. Though the entire incident lasted just 1.8 seconds, it felt like a year to

Rainer.

Still holding his underwater camera in his hand, the diver swam to his boat, where he was quickly rescued by the members of the team. The terrible adventure did not disturb Rainer for too long. After checking to ensure he had no injuries, the diver returned to the water to seek out more.

5. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?

- A. A diver's narrow escape from a whale's mouth
- B. The annual migration of billions of sardines
- C. A frightening and fantastic experience under sea
- D. An adventurous trip off the coast of Port Elizabeth

6. What animals does Sardine Run appeal to most?

- A. Seagulls.
- B. Seals.

C. Dolphins.

D. Tortoises.

7. What did Rainer probably do first once in the whale's mouth?

- A. He dived aimlessly.
- B. He cried desperately.
- C. He panicked immediately.
- D. He struggled violently.

8. According to the passage, we can say that Rainer was very _____.

- A. intelligent
- B. generous
- C. flexible
- D. fortunate

第 7 讲 文体突破——说明文

Z 专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

说明文是对事物或事理进行客观说明的一种文体，它以说明为主要表达方式，通过解说事物或阐明事理，达到教人以知识的目的，在结构上往往采用总分、递进等方式按一定的顺序（如时间、空间、从现象到本质）进行说明。说明文的词汇和句式的运用较别的体裁的文章难度更大，词汇运用也更加灵活，同一词的不同词性的用法常交替出现。说明文主要以细节理解、主旨大意和词义猜测三方面问题为主，答题时要善于捕捉同位语、定义句、解释、举例、同义词、反义词、上下文词以及标点符号（如有表示解释和说明功能的破折号、冒号）等信号词帮助解题。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2019 · 全国卷 I , C]

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric (生物测量) technologies—like fingerprint scans—to keep others out of private e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device (装置) that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence (节奏) with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a strong layer of security by analysing things like the force of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are unique to each person. Thus, the keyboard can

determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer it's connected to—regardless of whether someone gets the password right.

It also doesn't require a new type of technology that people aren't already familiar with. Everybody uses a keyboard and everybody types differently.

In a study describing the technology, the researchers had 100 volunteers type the word “touch” four times using the smart keyboard. Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. The researchers say that the keyboard should be pretty straightforward to commercialize and is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts. The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.

1. Why do the researchers develop the smart keyboard?

A. To reduce pressure on keys.
B. To improve accuracy in typing.
C. To replace the password system.
D. To cut the cost of e-space protection.
2. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?

A. Computers are much easier to operate.
B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.
C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.
D. Data security measures are guaranteed.
3. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard?

A. It'll be environment-friendly.
B. It'll reach consumers soon.
C. It'll be made of plastics.
D. It'll help speed up typing.
4. Where is this text most likely from?

A. A diary.
B. A guidebook.
C. A novel.
D. A magazine.

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

A

词数：277 话题：外骨骼装置 文体：说明文

Almost every second of every day an elderly adult falls in the United States. That's approximately 29 million falls per year and nearly 27,000 deaths, according to the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention.

Still in the stating stage, the Active Pelvis Orthosis (APO) system in Switzerland wants to make a lightweight, wearable exoskeleton (外骨骼) that could detect signs of balance loss and assist with balance recovery to keep the elderly wearer from falling, only when needed.

Other exoskeletons, either in development or on the market today, assist with movement and make heavy objects feel lighter. Mobility-impaired people can walk again. But none of these devices predict what the wearer is going to do next and take measures to correct an unsteady move.

The 3-kilogram (6.6 pounds) exoskeleton was built entirely from scratch by the research team and is designed to be worn on the lower half of the body. A waistband connects to two movable carbon fibre braces (支架), each one positioned on the outer side of a leg. Tiny motors and so-called "adaptive oscillators" (适配振荡器) in the computer circuits use a special process to detect the wearer's unique paces. That part takes just a few minutes.

While wearing the exoskeleton, a person may feel the braces and the motors pushing slightly on their legs. If their paces go against normal, the motors create a force in the braces that cause them to stiffen up and push a little more strongly against the legs, which provides stability.

In the next three years, the APO hopes to develop something that is commercially available.

1. Why is the new exoskeleton invented?

A. To slower users' walking paces.
B. To improve users' walking ability.
C. To promote users' sense of balance.
D. To prevent users from falling.
2. What's the feature of the new exoskeleton?

A. It keeps users warm.
B. It is worn on the back.
C. It helps users move around.
D. It corrects an unsteady move.
3. What does Paragraph 4 mainly talk about?

A. How the new exoskeleton works.
B. Where the braces are positioned.
C. How long it takes to detect the user's paces.
D. What the new exoskeleton was built from.
4. What is the purpose of the author in writing this text?

A. To call on care for the elderly.
B. To introduce a new invention.
C. To advertise a new device.
D. To bring hope for the elderly.

B

词数：343 话题：冰雕旅馆 文体：说明文

While visiting the North Pole in winter may not be at the top of your bucket list, the ever-changing ICEHOTEL, which opened its doors to visitors on December 14 this year, may change your mind. Two hundred km north of the Arctic Circle in the Swedish village of Jukkasjärvi, the hotel, which is carved entirely from ice, is rebuilt annually.

The 35 rooms, built to accommodate visitors on all kinds of budgets, vary from expensive suites to basic rooms that are furnished with just an icy bed and a reindeer skin. Among the

highlights this year is the “Spruce Woods” suite. Sculpted by Christopher Pancoe and Jennie O’Keefe of Canada, it describes a camping scene complete with a classic microbus, a forest, and even an artificial campfire.

There is also the artfully-carved “The Living Ocean” suite to remind visitors of the importance of saving our oceans. The room is full of carved sea life that includes coral and a shark “swimming” right over the ice bed. “The suite is inspired by global warming and the overfishing that affects our oceans,” says artist Jonathan Paul Green. “I also think the idea of using frozen water from a river in northern Sweden to create an ocean with shells, fish, and coral is exciting.”

The nearby “Haven” suite is a “magical gate of ice” guarded by two large animals. “We are inspired by the meeting between people and want to create an experience that invites curiosity and creativity,” says artist Jonas Johansson. “It feels like a dream to get to work with ice that allows our love for light, shine, and reflection to wander free from thought to creation.”

Regardless of whether visitors select the carved suites or the basic ice rooms, the temperature is always set to a bone-chilling -5°C ! That is why guests are advised to snuggle (蜷缩) up inside sleeping bags and wear gloves and winter hats all night. Not surprisingly, most end up spending just a single

night at this unique hotel before moving on to the conventional and warmer hotels nearby.

5. What does the underlined phrase “bucket list” mean in the text?
 - A. A shopping list of buckets.
 - B. A list of travelling destinations.
 - C. A list of expensive hotels.
 - D. A list of exciting ideas.
6. What can we know about the ICEHOTEL?
 - A. It is rebuilt every year.
 - B. Its rooms are expensive.
 - C. It organizes camping activities.
 - D. It lies in a coastal city.
7. Where does the inspiration of “Living Ocean” suite come from?
 - A. Art and literature.
 - B. Ocean life and voyage.
 - C. Climate changes and human influence.
 - D. The meeting of people.
8. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
 - A. An adventure to the North Pole
 - B. An experience close to nature
 - C. A taste of cold; a night in a village
 - D. A winter destination; Sweden’s ICEHOTEL

第 8 讲 文体突破——议论文



专题导读

梳理考点 锁定重点

议论文是说理性的文章，一般由论点、论据和论证过程组成。议论文都要提出论题、观点，提供充分的证据，使用一定的逻辑方法证明观点或得出结论。议论文在每年的高考阅读理解中占有一定的比例，相对于其他文体，议论文阅读要难一些，答题时要注意：

①抓论点、寻论据。阅读议论文我们要抓住论题，即作者提出的观点、给出的例证及最后得出的结论。抓住了论题，就抓住了文章的中心。

②注重文章结构，理清文章脉络。把握文章结构，有利于对文章大意的理解。从论证方法上讲，常见的议论文结构有以下两类：“提出问题、分析问题、解决问题”；“由论点到论据到结论或者强调论点”的过程。

③体会文章语言特点，把握作者写作态度，准确进行推理判断。能否正确把握作者的观点和态度是体现阅读能力的重要方面。一般来说，对作者的总的态度和倾向，必须在通读全文，掌握了论点和论据后，方能做出判断。在判断作者观点态度时，我们应注意，有时候作者的观点和态度并不是明确地表达出来的，需要我们认真体味。做推理判断时，一定要遵循逻辑规律，以事实为依据进行合理的推理。

Z 真题典例

感悟真题 体验经典

[2019 · 全国卷Ⅲ, B]

For Western designers, China and its rich culture have long been an inspiration for Western creative.

“It’s no secret that China has always been a source(来源) of inspiration for designers,” says Amanda Hill, chief creative officer at A + E Networks, a global media company and home to some of the biggest fashion(时尚) shows.

Earlier this year, the *China Through A Looking Glass* exhibition in New York exhibited 140 pieces of China-inspired fashionable clothing alongside Chinese works of art, with the aim of exploring the influence of Chinese aesthetics(美学) on Western fashion and how China has fueled the fashionable imagination for centuries. The exhibition had record attendance, showing that there is huge interest in Chinese influences.

“China is impossible to overlook,” says Hill. “Chinese models are the faces of beauty and fashion campaigns that sell dreams to women all over the world, which means Chinese women are not just consumers of fashion—they are central to its movement.” Of course, not only are today’s top Western designers being influenced by China—some of the best designers of contemporary fashion are themselves Chinese. “Vera Wang, Alexander Wang, Jason Wu are taking on Galliano, Albaz, Marc Jacobs—and beating them hands down in design and sales,” adds Hill.

For Hill, it is impossible not to talk about China as the leading player when discussing fashion. “The most famous

designers are Chinese, so are the models, and so are the consumers,” she says. “China is no longer just another market; in many senses it has become the market. If you talk about fashion today, you are talking about China—its influences, its direction, its breathtaking clothes, and how young designers and models are finally acknowledging that in many ways.”

1. What can we learn about the exhibition in New York?
 - A. It promoted the sales of artworks.
 - B. It attracted a large number of visitors.
 - C. It showed ancient Chinese clothes.
 - D. It aimed to introduce Chinese models.
2. What does Hill say about Chinese women?
 - A. They are setting the fashion.
 - B. They start many fashion campaigns.
 - C. They admire super models.
 - D. They do business all over the world.
3. What do the underlined words “taking on” in Paragraph 4 mean?
 - A. Learning from.
 - B. Looking down on.
 - C. Working with.
 - D. Competing against.
4. What can be a suitable title for the text?
 - A. Young models selling dreams to the world
 - B. A Chinese art exhibition held in New York
 - C. Differences between Eastern and Western aesthetics
 - D. Chinese culture fueling international fashion trends

M 模拟演练

考点集训 素养提升

A

词数: 316 话题: 理智面对压力 文体: 议论文

I have never been a fan of the phrase, “No pains, no gains.” I prefer the alternative version, “No pains, no pains!” When it comes to exercise, for example, I learned years ago that pushing through pain was more likely to lay me up with an aching back than to leave me feeling strong and healthy.

But there are times when stressful situations actually do lead to greater happiness. A new study published in the *Journal of Happiness Studies* found that people who pursue

(追求) goals that are tough to achieve feel more stress in the moment, but greater happiness in the aftermath particularly if they feel connected to others along the way.

The researchers concluded that happiness increases when people develop greater competence in something and greater competence only comes when people keep on working through the stress-inducing phase of trying, fighting, and trying again to learn and grow. If the psychological needs to be autonomous or self-directed, and to be connected to others are met, the momentary stresses will be less acute, and the resulting happiness will be more lasting.

This idea reminds me of another often quoted phrase, which I have heard in reference to challenging tasks, such as exercise—“Fill-in-the-blank-stressful-task is the worst thing to do, but the greatest thing to have done.” In other words, suffering from the stress of an exercise class that leaves us feeling sweat-drenched shouldn’t lead us to walk away from exercising. And if we can pass those stressful moments with a friend, colleague or family member who is trustworthy and supportive, all will be better.

As I travel my positive path, I’m certainly not seeking out stress. But life will offer me plenty of it, whether I ask for it or not. My task is to choose wisely when and how to face it head-on, knowing that happiness awaits on the other side.

1. What makes the author prefer “No pains, no gains”?
 - A. His terrible fear of pain.
 - B. His deep love of exercise.
 - C. His great desire for health.
 - D. His past experience of pain.
2. What results in people’s happiness according to the new study?
 - A. Their tolerance for stress.
 - B. The connection with others.
 - C. Their ability to deal with stress.
 - D. The achievement of their goals.
3. What does the author think of challenging tasks?
 - A. They are acute and lasting.
 - B. They are tiring and boring.
 - C. They are stressful but rewarding.
 - D. They are interesting but unhelpful.
4. How does the author treat stress in his life?
 - A. Seek it out purposefully.
 - B. Handle it wisely.
 - C. Ask for help bravely.
 - D. Wait until it disappears.

B

词数: 316 话题: 对征收旅游费的看法 文体: 议论文

For years the Italian city of Venice has been struggling with a few concerns. Saint Mark’s Square is often flooded. Venice’s waterways require repairs. But, by far, the biggest problem is the rapidly growing number of visitors to the city.

So city officials have decided to require all visitors to pay a fee to enter Venice. The money will help to pay for cleaning

and other services that help to keep the city beautiful.

Venice’s mayor Luigi Brugnaro explained the decision to international media during a visit to Rome last week. “Venice is a wonder of the world and only in this way can it be saved,” the mayor said. “The fee process will be experimental at first,” he added.

A one-day visit will cost about \$ 7. City officials have yet to decide when the fee collection will begin. The money will be collected by transport companies that bring the tourists to Venice. The city will set up cameras for those arriving in private cars. And there will be fines for those who do not pay the fee. Students, some workers and children under the age of six will not have to pay. Naturally, anyone born or living in Venice is exempt.

City officials hope this will prevent the overcrowding that often comes with large numbers of tourists. Some people living in Venice say they do not believe the fee plan will work. Lawyer Roberta Pierabon says it will be impossible to collect the money from everyone who visits the city. Visitors arrive from all sides. She does not believe tourists can be controlled and adds that she disapproves of the plan. Other Venetians like the idea. They say it will make tourism less aggressive. Venetians love their city and know it will never stop appealing to visitors. Venice is so special, they say, that it belongs to the whole of humanity.

5. What is the biggest problem that arises in Venice?
 - A. The visitor boom.
 - B. The poor city service.
 - C. The frequent flood.
 - D. The waterway repair.
6. How will city officials deal with the biggest problem?
 - A. By educating citizens.
 - B. By charging fees.
 - C. By doing experiments.
 - D. By turning to media.
7. What does the underlined word “exempt” probably mean in Paragraph 4?
 - A. Asked to stay.
 - B. Permitted to settle.
 - C. Required not to enter.
 - D. Allowed not to pay.
8. Who opposes the fee plan?
 - A. Mayor Luigi Brugnaro.
 - B. All Venetians.
 - C. Lawyer Roberta Pierabon.
 - D. City officials.