

2008 年全品高考网高考命题预测报告

(英语•简易版)

全品高考网 2008 年高考预测报告特约专家英语评审组

说明:本测试报告按高考试卷全国卷 I 的板块顺序编写,并在适当的地方插入新题型,比如,第一部分听力后面插入语音题,第二部分语法和词汇知识(即单选题)后面插入湖北卷的完成句子和广东卷语法填空,阅读理解后面插入: 1. 任务型阅读(江苏新题型); 2. 任务型阅读(浙江新题型); 3. 湖南新题型阅读简答题和(阅读)填空题); 4. 山东新题型:阅读表达题; 5. 广东新题型:信息匹配题。短文改错后面是单词拼写题,包括全国卷与陕西卷的单词拼写(汉语提示)、浙江卷单词拼写模式(首字母提示)和江西对话填空的单词拼写(江苏 07 年考查的是对话填空,今年取消),然后是书面表达,中间插入广东卷的基础写作和读写任务,最后是"2008 年高考英语备考策略"。

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注:由于(简易版)篇幅限制,只展示了(完整版)部分内容,

其中大部分内容省略,用"……"表示或只列出标题。

第一部分(I) 听力命题趋势回顾与预测

-. 考纲解读



下面我们从高考英语试卷的各部分试题对 08 年高考试卷的命题趋势与如何科学有效地 备考进行说明。

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二. 分题型命题分析与预测

听力材料的特点:

- 1. 语料真实
- 2. 话题广泛
- 3. 用词浅显,结构简单
- (一) 简短对话
 - 1. 考点聚焦
 - (1) 选材(2) 词汇(3) 设题
 - (4) 简短对话的考点

分析 2006 和 2007 年的听力试题可以看出,简短对话的考点较集中,主要集中在:

① 对话的主旨要义。

常用的设问形式有:

.....

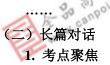
- ② 对话发生的地点。主要从两个方面进行考查 ……
- ③ 对话发生的时间。……常用的设问形式有:
- ④ 因果关系。

2. 命题预测

根据新的《全日制高级中学英语学科课程标准》中对听力的二级目标要求,考生应能够听懂英美人士的录音材料,能听懂所学语言范围内用正常速度谈论日常生活的内容,能听懂没有生词、题材熟悉、难度略低于所学材料的语段,语速为每分钟 110—120 个词,听一遍能理解大意,听二至三遍能了解其中重要的细节,理解正确率要求达到 70%。《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语学科考试大纲》要求学生能听懂有关日常生活、文化教育、风土人情、传说、时事报道、人物、科普知识等简短对话和独白;掌握所听材料的主旨和大意,以及用于说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;既能理解具体的事实和表层的意思,也能初步理解深层的含义,并能根据所给材料进行简单的推理,如推测对话的时间、地点、场合及讲话人的身份、关系和态度。

经过对《全日制高级中学英语学科课程标准》和《普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语学科考试大纲》的研读和对 2006、2007 两年听力题的研究,我们认为命题会延续"有利于中学素质教育的推进,有利于高校选拔人才"以及"稳中求发展,发展中求创新"的指导思想。

3. 高手高招 (如何在最后冲刺阶段对听力进行有效的备考)



(1) 选材(2) 设题(3) 词汇(4) 主要题型

从以上分析可以看出,长篇对话的考点不是很集中,主要题型有:

- ① 逻辑推断题 ② 时间与数字题 ③ 主旨要义题 ④ 行动计划题
- ⑤ 态度观点题 ⑥ 人物关系题 ⑦ 因果关系题



.....

2. 命题预测

(1) 考查重点(2) 考查热点

设题的范围会更广,但热点主要集中在:

- ① 主旨要义: 会话者谈话的主题, 以及谈话者干了什么和将来会干什么。
- ② 语境判断:会话者身份、所处地点、情绪、天气状况等
- ③ 数字推算: 金钱数字、路程距离、时间长短、出生日期、电话号码等。
- ④ 细节推断:事情发生的时间、地点、原因、结果等。
- ⑤ 对话涉及的话题: 计划打算、工作学习、购物、旅游、看病、生日、求助等。

听力的难度逐年在加大,具体表现为:提问方式会更加注重整体,特别是理解的成分会加大;总的词汇会略有增加;语速会略有增快。

- 3. 考题预测(节略)
- 4. 高手高招(如何在最后冲刺阶段对听力进行有效的备考)

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(1) 听出"弦外之音", 做好逻辑推断题

专家支招:

- (2) 主旨大意题和时间数字题
- (3) 行动计划题
- (4) 抓住特色词,做好人物关系题

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(三) 听力新题型:湖南、重庆听力填空

1. 考点聚焦

听力填空题是一道集听和写于一体的综合题,比单一的听力选择题更具主观性,它不仅要求考生听清楚原文的内容,对文章的大意、结构、细节有明确的了解,更主要的是还要求考生对所获得的信息有较强的理解与归纳能力。此题相对来说要求较高,难度较大。但通过对这两年的填空题的研究,我们不难发现以下几个特点:

(1) 选材(2) 词汇(3) 试题(4) 听力填空题的考点

2. 命题预测

.

这些都是新动向,标志着高考听力填空题也在"稳中求发展,发展中求创新"。可以预言,2008年的听力填空题会在2007年的基础上略为拔高难度,这既是改革的需要,也是发展的规律。

- 4. 考题预测(节略)
- 5. 提高英语听力理解能力的策略
- (1) 精听与泛听相结合 (2) 集中训练与分散训练相结合 ……
- (4) 丰富的文化背景知识 …… (6) 培养学生良好的心理素质

第一部分(II) 英语语音<u>命题趋势回顾与预测</u>

全国卷 II 及自主命题的陕西卷第一部分不是听力而是单词辨音。

一. 命题趋势

语音基础知识的考查是陕西等省近几年的必考试题。语音试题属于英语基础知识的考查,主要考查学生的辨音能力。从这两年的试题中不难发现如下一些特点:



二.考点透视

语音试题的考点如下: ……

三. 例题解析

- (一) 2007 年陕西英语试题语音题考点分析(节略)
- (二) 2007 年全国卷二语音试题分析(节略)

英语知识运用命题趋势回顾与预测

这一板块包括单项填空和完形填空。

一. 单项填空

…… (从近三年高考试卷该部分看试题的命题特点)

近三年全国卷 I 单项选择题所考查语法项目的详细分布表: ……

(一) 考查要点一: 动词的时态和语态

动词时态和语态的考查历来是高考试卷的重难点和热点,考试大纲列举了常见的八种时 态,即一般现在时,一般过去时,一般将来时,现在进行时,过去进行时,现在完成时,过 去完成时和过去将来时,被动语态包括一般现在时的被动语态,一般过去时的被动语态,一 般将来时的被动语态,现在进行时的被动语态,现在完成时的被动语态,以及带情态动词的 www.canpoint.cn 被动语态。

下面具体来看看几个重要时态:

1. 一般时态

(1) 一般现在时 (2) 一般过去时 (3) 一般将来时

注意表将来以下几种形式的区别 ……

(4) 过去将来时

构成:

- ① would/should+动词原形
- ② was/were going to +动词原形
- ③ was/were +to +动词原形
- ④ was/were+about+to+动词原形

- 2. 进行时态
- (1) 现在进行时……

注意,以下动词不用于进行时态 ……

- (2) 过去进行时 (3) 将来进行时
- 3. 完成时态
- (1) 现在完成时
- (2) 过去完成时
- (3) 将来完成时

常见的高考试卷中完成时的考查句式……

- 4. 完成进行时
- **(1)现在完成进行时**:表示从过去开始一直到现在这段时间内一直在进行的动作,这 个动作仍然在进行;也可以表示动作刚刚结束。
 - **(2)过去完成进行时**: 其用法与现在完成进行时态相似,只是时间往后移到过去。
 - (3) 将来完成进行时:形式是: will have been doing。

(二) 考查要点二: 非谓语动词

非谓语动词是高考单选题的重头戏, 历年都有大量试题考查现在分词/动名词、过去分 词或不定式的用法。它是中学英语语法中的重点和难点,也是历年高考题中的必考项目。2007

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年全国及各地高考试卷中共有35题考查相关内容,其中10题涉及现在分词的用法,动名词 的考查有 5 题, 10 题涉及过去分词, 有 8 题考查动词不定式的用法, 考查非谓语动词的一 致性及句式结构的有2题。

非谓语动词主要考查点为: 动名词、不定式作宾语; 非谓语动词作宾语补助语; 非谓语 动词作状语;非谓语动词作定语的区别;非谓语动词的复合结构(逻辑主语);非谓语动词 的时态、语态及否定形式。08 高考将继续加强对其的考查,非谓语的时态、动词不定式与 分词的区别仍是考查的重点,考查特征将继续呈现情景和设问的多样化趋势。

重点预测: 非谓语动词的考查是以语境为依托, 分层次考查。

1. 分词部分

这部分主要考察现在分词与过去分词的区别、分词的时态和语态、分词作状语时逻辑主 语的问题、个别常用过去分词(如: lost, seated, separated 等)形式做状语或宾语补助语、分 词与不定式的区别等,另外还有过去分词作定语、状语、表语、补语、过去分词在独立主格 结构中的使用、过去分词在"with+宾语+宾补"结构中的使用及"连词+过去分词作状语" 等。

- 2. 动名词部分(节略)
- 3. 不定式部分(节略)

(三)考查要点三:常见动词及动词短语(节选)

动词(短语)考查面广,灵活度强,在历年高考题拟题中倍受青睐,是历年高考考查的一 个热点,每年必考。每年全国各地高考试题有关核心词汇的考查达几十题(06年和07年各 近 30 个)。可以肯定地说: 2008 年高考试题对核心词汇的考查仍是重要的命题热点。设题 仍是给出四个含义不同的动词短语来测试考生在具体语境中对动词短语意义的理解和运用 WWW.Canp

动词及短语的考查侧重意义、侧重辨析,注意掌握常考动词及动词短语:

- 1. 由"动词+名词+介词";
- 2. 由"动词+副词+介词":
- 3. 与副词或介词搭配活跃的6个常用动词;
- 4. 由"动词+out"构成的短语动词;
- 5. 由"动词+up/down/away/off"构成的短语动词;
- 6. 由"动词+to/into/over/on等"构成的短语动词。

综观近几年各地高考对动词的考查,可以看出,每年所考查内容无重复,而动词短语则 有重复现象。重点注意take、look、pick、bring、come、break、make、go、get、turn及 come构成的短语。······

(四)考查要点四: 状语从句

从高考试卷分析可以看出,2005-2007 年全国各地高考试卷中考查状语从句的大约有 49 题;从结构上分析,题干越来越复杂,设题的角度越来越多样化。考查重点有普通引导 词倾向于容易混淆的混合引导词上。

高考试卷中状语从句的考查重点是: ……

(五)考查要点五:定语从句

定语从句是高考必考点,考查的重点是:

- 1. 定语从句引导词的基本用法,即做主语、宾语还是作状语。
- 2. 介词+which/whom/where
- 3. which与as引导非限制性定语从句的区别(每年必考)。 ······
- (六) 考查要点六: 名词性从句 (包括主语、宾语、表语、同位语从句)



在句子中充当主语、宾语、表语与同位语的句子分别叫做主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句,这些统称为名词性从句。引导词有······

名词性从句是高考试卷中的考查热点之一,常见的考查内容:

••••

【预猜 33】_____seems to be a strong competition in China for senior high students to enter university does exist in other countries as well.

A. It 【答案】C

B. There C. What

D. That

【解析】考查名词从句和句式结构。这里用what引导主语从句并在从句中做主语。不可用there be句式。

(七)考查要点七:情态动词与虚拟语气

1. 情态动词

情态动词是一大热点。情态动词的考点主要体现在题干设计具有隐蔽性,考查细微、综合,通常从三个方面来考查考生对情态动词的运用:一是情态动词本身所表达的意义,如表示禁止、命令、威胁、许诺等意义; may、might、need、should等的用法。二是表示推测意义的can/could/may/might/must/shall/should使用; 了解"情态动词+have done"的含义及用法;会灵活使用情态动词need,dare; 熟悉情态动词在一些特殊句型中的特殊用法。三是情态动词后面省略形式的用法区别,如: I could (=I could do),I could have (=I could have done)的区别。

主要考查点 ……

2. 虚拟语气

虚拟语气是历年高考的选考考点。考点常集中在含蓄条件句以及宾语从句中的虚拟语气上。所设选项常通过谓语动词的特殊形式来表示,而且都是结合具体语境来考查对考点的运用能力。今后高考对虚拟语气的命题重点仍会是在特定语境中考查虚拟语气中的含蓄虚拟条件句、宾语从句中的谓语动词等。

虚拟语气的考查重点在虚拟语气的一般用法且结合情态动词考查。虚拟语气的三种情况是掌握其用法的基础,从句中 if 和 should 的省略等是高考重点。 ······

【预猜 40】— I hear that there _____ be an earthquake in our city in ten years.

— Who tell what will happen in the future?

A. may; can B. must; may

C. can; may

D. should; can

【答案】A

【解析】考查情态动词。can(表示可能性)可能,可能会。表示可能性,肯定句用 may/might,而第二句的情态动词表示"能够",所以用 can。

(八) 考查要点八: 名词、代词与冠词

名词、冠词是历年高考的重要考点。综合近几年高考对名词的考查,常考点主要为:

1. 冠词 * / / / / / /

主要考查其基本用法,包括:定冠词与不定冠词的用法区别、名词前不用冠词的情况、特指与泛指以及习语中冠词的用法等。2006 高考全国所有试卷考查冠词用法 12 题; 2007 年全国所有试卷共有 13 题。冠词的考查主要分布在单项填空,每年都出现一道题,而且都设两空,以增加覆盖面和难度。

冠词考查重点 ……

2. 名词



名词考查重点:名词的可数与不可数;抽象名词具体化;名词的普通格、所有格以及双重所有格作定语;名词固定习语等。······

3. 代词

近几年高考重点为: ……

常考查的代词辨析有:

- (1) one, it, that, those, the one, ones, some;
- (2) one, no one, neither;
- (3) another, other, the other, the others;
- (4) both, all, each, every, either, any;
- (5) somebody, anybody, everybody, nobody;
- (6) something, anything, everything, nothing;
- (7) little, a little, few, a few;
- (8) yourself, himself 等反身代词。

(九) 考查要点九: 形容词与副词

从历年高考该部分看,形容词、副词的考查始终是考查的重难点,考查的重点在短语辨析和词语辨析,以及结合语境判断词语的含义。2006年各地对形容词和副词的考查题 19 道; 2007年增加到约 25 道,由此看来形容词,副词的辨析比例逐年增加。

形容词和副词考点:

- 1. 修饰形容词、副词比较级、最高级的词,尤其是表示倍数概念的词,放在前面。如: A:...倍数+as...as...; B: ...倍数+比较级+than...; C: 倍数+the+抽象名词+of...。
 - 2. 对形容词、副词的比较等级这一考点应注意比较等级的结构和潜在比较级的问题。
 - 3. 注重考查多个形容词、副词的排序问题以及常见形容词、副词的惯用法。
 - 4. 由于形容词、副词为实词,今后高考将不会降低对这一部分的考查力度。
 - 5. 近形和近义词的辨析在具体语境下的使用是高考命题的新趋势。

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【预猜 59】 Although she had been ill for a long time, it still came as a shock when she died.

A. eventually

B. otherwise

C. unexpectedly

D. disappointedly

【答案】A

【解析】考查副词辨析。语境说她病了很长时间,因此这里 A 表示"最终"她还是去世了。 四个选项的含义各不相同,考查语境与搭配,这是高考试题该部分的特点。

【预猜 60】 All those second-hand goods are sold at ______before.

A. 30% as lower price as

B. as 30% low price as

C. 30% as low a price as

D. 30% lower price than

【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词比较级。形容词比较结构中,将数量词放在原级或比较级前,即 30% as low as 或 30% lower than,然后把名词 a price 放在数量词前或形容词后面。

(十) 考查要点十:介词、主谓一致

介词是英语中最活跃的词类之一,也是历年高考中涉及较多的考点。2006 年全国各地对介词的考查共 9 题,2007 年共 12 题,多数都与搭配有关。介词的多种用法和不同介词连接同一名词的不同含义所占的比例不大,多出现在单选、完形和改错中。

考查重点:主要是介词的基本用法和习惯搭配及辨识介词在具体语境中的含义和用法。 从历年高考题中可看出,介词类考题常集中于一些常用介词,如 at, in, for, from, to, of, on, with, until, about, by, since, as, around 等。当然,其他介词的用法也不能忽视。



如动词与介词、形容词与介词以及介词与名词等所形成的搭配结构,是介词考查的重点,也是我们学习时的一个难点。

主谓一致在英语高考中,是很重要的语法项目之一。主谓一致主要体现在:语法形式的一致、意义一致和就近原则三个方面。主谓一致在高考试卷中可能不一定是热点考查内容,但它是高中阶段需要掌握的重要语法内容,在完成句子中考查主谓一致时将体现多元化,即同时结合动词时态、非谓语动词和句式进行考查。

…… (十一) 考查要点十一:特殊句式(倒装句、强调句、感叹句、祈使句、反意疑问句和省略 句)

这部分汇集了高中阶段必须掌握的句法知识,这部分知识在高考试卷的考点比较分散,但是汇集在一起,却是很重要的一个板块知识,特别是强调句的考查。

- 1. 倒装句(节略)
- 2. 特殊句型 考查重点:
- (1) There be 句式与独立主格结构的一般规律,特别是对变式结构的考察。 ……
- (2) 省略和替代的考查 ……
- (3) 强调句型应注意的问题 ……

【预猜 68】Only by bringing in new management, I guess, _____ our hotel going from bad to worse.

A. we can prevent B. we have prevented C. can we prevent D. have we prevented

【答案】【解析】考查考生对倒装句的掌握和运用能力。句意为: 我想,只有引进了新的管理模式,我们才能使旅馆的效益不再每况愈下。本句主要考查倒装句型。only 修饰状语放在句首,句子要用倒装结构。又因为,该状语部分相当于一个条件,表示的是将来的情况……

【预猜 74】 , and you won't get into trouble.

- A. Eating a balanced diet and taking regular exercise
- B. Eat a balanced diet and take regular exercise
- C. If you eat a balanced diet and take regular exercise
- D. If eating a balanced diet an taking regular exercise

【答案】【解析】考查祈使句。从题干看,这里是"祈使句+and+陈述句"结构,因此选 B, 用祈使句。

【预猜 75】 I have known them for years, so I don't think they could have stolen their parents' pocket money yesterday,_______?

A. do I

- B. didn't they
- C. have they
- D. did they

【答案】【解析】考查反意疑问句。这里因为是 I don't think 后面的宾语从句,同时由于主语是 I,所以反意疑问句要与宾语从句一致,I don't think 又是属于否定转移的用法,所以后面反意疑问用否定,could have stolen 是对过去状况的猜测,同时又有时间状语 yesterday,所以应该用过去式。……

(十二) 考查要点十二: 交际用语(节选)

交际用语在历年高考试题中主要以单项填空形式出现。

分析近几年各地考题可以看出,交际用语主要考查:对询问类,道谢、道歉类,购物类,陈述看法类的回答等。细分如下:

- 1. 询问
- (1) 见面问候
- (2) 代向某人问候: Best wishes/regards to...=give one's regards to sb = give



one's best wishes to sb = give one's best love to sb = give one's best regards to sb.

(3) 替某人向……问好及回答用语

How do you do? (初次见面通常用语)

How are you? (比较熟悉的人之间用语)

How are you getting along with...? (你近来...可好?)

How are you doing? (您工作还顺利吧?)

How is everything? (一切还好吧?)

- 2. 道谢、道歉
- 3. 购物
- 4. 陈述看法

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【预猜 81】

-Would you mind if I open the window?

A. I'm sorry, but yes B. I'm afraid not C. Yes, come on D. No, you'd better not

【答案】【解析】考查交际用语。问句使用了 would you mind,如果是肯定回答的 yes 表示介意,而这样的直接不会大不符合交际原则的礼貌和委婉,表示不介意用 No, of course not.表示介意/反对则应该用 I'm sorry 来缓和语气……

(十三) 高考新题型(I): 湖北高考新题型

从 2007 年高考起,湖北卷将第二部分"英语语言知识运用"分为多项选择题、完成句子和完型填空三节。

第一节多项选择题考查词汇知识。所谓多项选择,是从多个选择项中选出唯一正确答案,与我们常说的单项选择本质上是一样的,是从多个选项中选出唯一正确选项。该部分常见的重点考查内容涉及形容词,动词及动词短语辨析,名词,副词和介词短语等,所考查的词汇都是考试大纲要求掌握的常见词汇的常见含义,不会出现偏题怪题。

第二节完成句子是湖北新增的高考题型,2008 年湖北高考英语科的《补充说明》中的措辞是这样的:多项选择题"本节测试的重点为英语语言知识的综合运用"。同属第二部分"英语语言知识运用",前者重在考查词汇,后者则重在考查词汇在语法中的应用。07 年湖北高考试卷完成句子部分考查了独立主格结构,宾语从句,主语从句,同位语从句,过去完成时,现在进行时,被动语态,介词短语搭配,形容词比较级句型,倒装句,情态动词+动词的完成式等高中必须掌握的语法知识,考查面广,有些试题考查多个语法知识点,例如其中一题涉及主、从句时态的一致性、现在进行时和宾语从句;有些试题给出了两个英语单词提示,在一定程度上限制了答案的唯一性。作为湖北创新使用的新题型,该部分保持了一定的难度,预计考生在该部分的失分会较多。从 07 年湖北英语试卷看,作为湖北新增题型,本大题能较好地考查考生的语言知识与运用能力,它测试的目的是考生对英语语法和词汇知识的运用能力,是对语法知识的另外一种考查方式。

【预猜 82】Oh, hi, Mr Smith. What a surprise to see you here. My dad_____(不知道你要来) today. He's upstairs reading. I'll go up and call him. (know, come)

【答案】【解析】考查一般现在时、现在进行时、主从句时态的一致性和宾语从句。语境说"他在楼上看书,我去叫他",由此判断说话人的父亲现在仍然不知道史密斯先生要来,因此主句用一般现在时,而从句就应该用现在进行时,表示对方正在进行的动作。对方已经来



了,因此不可用一般将来时。本题考查一般现在时和现在进行时。比较容易错误地使用一般 过去时、过去进行时和一般将来时。

【**预猜 86**】 (不要让水白流)while you brush your teeth. (leave)

【答案】【解析】考查祈使句和复合宾语。这里应该用祈使句,用 leave sth. doing 结构,现在分词做宾语补足语。

(十四) 高考新题型(Ⅱ): 广东语法填空新题型

1. 试题立意

广东"语法填空"题型以语篇为载体,考查学生的语法和词汇知识。填空的依据是语境所要求的"语义"(已给出词语的除外)及句子结构所要求的"语法"形式。考点主要涉及:①句子的构成成分;②句子成分之间的一致性;③句子的篇章制约;④句子的意义制约。

语法填空题的设置有以下几个特点

- (1) 关注基础语法知识
- (2) 考虑短文上下文语境
- (3) 基础知识考点分散
- (4) 适当提示

2. 解题指导:

"语法填空"题的解题技巧

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【预猜 87】

阅读下面短文,按照句子结构的语法性和上下文连贯的要求,在空格处填入一个适当的词或使用括号中词语的正确形式填空,并将答案填写在答题卡标号为31-40的相应位置上。

The way the Earth interacts with the sun's energy can <u>31</u> (display) in a diagram called the Earth's energy budget. It displays the sun's energy <u>32</u> reaches us and how much of that energy is absorbed and reflected by the earth and <u>33</u> atmosphere. Solar energy reaches earth as electromagnetic radiation. Once the energy reaches earth, some of it is absorbed by the atmosphere, <u>34</u> (include) clouds. Some of it makes it to the earth's surface, <u>35</u> is absorbed by land and oceans. The amount of energy absorbed affects temperature. The energy that is not absorbed by the earth or its atmosphere is reflected back out to space in the same wave <u>36</u> (long) in which it came to earth.

<u>37</u> average, the amount of energy coming in is equal to the amount of energy going <u>38</u>. So, we say the earth's energy budget is balanced. If <u>39</u> energy was coming in than was going out, the earth's temperature would increase. On the other hand, if too much energy is reflected, and not <u>40</u> (absorb), we'd see a decrease in the earth's temperatures. About 70% of the sun's energy is absorbed by the land, ocean, atmosphere and clouds and about 30% is reflected back into space.

【答案与解析】 ……

【预猜 89】

Swimming Star

Tom is the new European swimming champion 31 (follow) his win at the European Swimming Championships in The Netherlands.

Tom won the 32 (compete) by being the best at diving. His dives were excellent according to sports commentators in the fourth and fifth rounds of the games, 33 he scored his best results. His success qualifies him for the Olympic Games in Beijing, 34 he is feeling very proud. "To finish up and be standing on the top of the platform 35 your national anthem playing is not something that happens every day."

He has broken a record with his win, and is now Britain's 36 (young) male medalist. The



record until now was held by <u>37</u> diver, Brian Phelps, who was sixteen years old when he won the bronze medal at the European Championships held in Rome. Tom has a track record of succeeding <u>38</u> young. He was given special permission to compete at the Youth Olympics when he was three years under the minimum age limit. He <u>39</u> outstripped (胜过) all his contemporaries (同 龄人) at school and at the Senior National Championships. It seems <u>40</u> chances are quite good.

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二. 完形填空

(一) 完形填空命题特点

- 1. 短文多取材于英美国家近期报刊杂志或大学教科书,体现了原汁原味,语言地道,文章具有知识性、教育性,而且更多的是夹叙夹议的文章。文章的长度一般在 250~~300 词 之间。……
- 2. 文章首句一般不设空,是全文的引入(introduction),也很少设问,设空的平均间隔为13 词左右······
 - 3. 文章的长句、复合句增多, 句子结构比较复杂 ……
 - 4. 选项的设计多以实词为主,虚词为辅,主要考查……

完形填空有三类常考体裁:记叙文、议论文(或称夹叙夹议文)以及说明文,试题的设计主要有四种类型:词语搭配类、词义辨析类、推理判断类和主题大意类。

夹叙夹议类完形填空是高考的主流体裁,也往往是高考完形填空中最难理解和把握的,也是高考考查完形填空最常用的体裁,因此大家应对这类完形填空给予足够的重视。高考完形填空在选用夹叙夹议的文章时,第一个倾向是注重短文本身的教育意义,先叙述具体的人或事,然后引出作者的议论。

议论文也是高考的体裁之一,且有上升的趋势。高考完形填空在选择议论文的题材时,第一个倾向是先分析人们习以为常的现象,指出其中的谬误然后阐述自己的观点。说明文也是高考所考体裁之一,高考完形填空在选择说明文题材时,一般是先开门见山地点明要说明的话题,然后通过具体的事例来引证所说明的话题

(二) 完形填空解题步骤……

【预猜 90】(按高考英语全国卷 II 题号)(记叙文类完形填空)……

【答案】【解析】

记叙文是高考考查完形填空最常用的体裁之一。高考完形填空在选用文章时,注重短文本身的教育意义。从这个意义上说,本文非常符合高考完形填空的选材要求。文章长度约 320 词,注重了实词的考查,设空涉及动词的各种形式、名词、形容词、副词及连词等。这是一篇充满童趣的记叙文。作者小时候,弟弟被困在树枝上,作者和弟弟妹妹几个小孩想出巧妙的办法将弟弟从树上解救下来,结果弟弟还是从树上结结实实地掉到地上了。

【预猜 91】(按高考英语全国卷 I 题号)(夹叙夹议类完形填空)

There was a group called "The Fisherman's Fellowship". They got 36 about fishing! They carefully defined(下定义) fishing, and the purpose of fishing. They 37 fishing skills. Then they realized that they had 38 fishing from the point of view of the 39 , not from the point of view of the fish. How do fish 40 the world? How does the fisherman 41 to the fish? These are all good things to know. So they began research studies, and 42 conferences on fishing. Some traveled to far-away places to 43 different kinds of fish, with different habits. Some got PhD's in fishology. But 44 had yet gone fishing. With meetings, conferences, and seminars(研 中), they 45 didn't have time to fish.



Now, Jake was a newcomer to the Fisherman's Fellowship. After one <u>46</u> meeting of the Fellowship, Jake went fishing. He tried a few things, and <u>47</u> a choice fish. At the next meeting, he told his story, and he was <u>48</u> for his catch, and then <u>49</u> to speak at all the Fellowship meetings and tell how he did it. Now, because of all the speaking <u>50</u> and his election to the board of <u>51</u> of the Fisherman's Fellowship, Jake no longer had time to go fishing.

But soon he began to feel <u>52</u> and empty. He longed to feel the <u>53</u> on the line once again. So he cut the speaking, resigned from the board, and said to a friend, "Let's go fishing." They did, just the two of them, and they <u>54</u> fish.

The members of the Fisherman's Fellowship were many, the fish were <u>55</u>, but the fishers were few.

	36.A. excited	B. serious	C. bored	D. cheered
	37. A. made	B. attempted	C. applied	D. developed
	38. A. adopted	B. approached	C. put	D. conducted
	39. A. theory	B. water	C. fisherman	D. group
	40. A. view	B. challenge	C. treat	D. access
	41.A. deal	B. regard	C. like	D. appear
	42.A. joined	B. replied	C. attended	D. prepared
	43. A. adventure	B. study	C. eat	D. catch
	44. A. anyone	B. they	C. someone	D. no one
	45. A. simply	B. properly	C. adequately	D. seriously D. admiring D. attempted D. envied
	46. A. planning	B. stirring	C. stressing	D. admiring
	47. A. made	B. found	C. caught	D. attempted
	48. A. adopted	B. delayed	C. honored	D. envied
	49. A. arranged	B. expected	C. conducted	D. offered
	50. A. awards	B. prizes	C. lectures	D. invitations
	51. A. fishers	B. directors	C. speakers	D. fellows
	52. A. appropriate	B. ashamed	C. restless	D. adventurous
	53. A. pull	B. interest	C. position	D. push
	54. A. recognized	B. rescued	C. fed	D. caught
	55. A. scarce	B. plentiful	C. tasty	D. more
V	ケ字】 26 40 ADI	DCIA 41 45 E	CDD 4 46 50	DOCAD EL EE DOADD

【答案】36—40: ADBCA 41—45: DCBDA 46—50: BCCAD 51—55: BCADB 【解析】【猜题理由】

这是一篇夹叙夹议的文章,作者通过一个小故事探讨人生。许多钓鱼爱好者组成了一个钓鱼者联盟,一起研究开发钓鱼的新技巧与窍门,但是他们都只是夸夸其谈,却没有一个人愿意亲自垂钓。河里的鱼多,钓鱼者联盟的人也多,但是垂钓者寥寥。高考完形填空在选择记叙文题材时,注重短文本身情节的曲折变化,考查考生对全文逻辑的把握能力。文章长度约 300 词,符合 08 年高考完形填空短文长度加长的趋势。在命题方面以对文意和曲折情节的把握和理解为考查重心,设空以实词为主,其中涉及动词、名词、形容词、副词、连词等。总的看来,本篇完形填空在题材、体裁、文章长度、难度、设空分布等方面与高考试题极其接近。

【预猜 92】(按高考英语全国卷 I 题号)(说明文完形填空)



第三部分 阅读理解命题趋势回顾与预测

一. 考纲解读与命题趋势

.....

- 1. 词汇量不断攀升……
- 2. 更加注重综合理解能力的考查……
- 3. 更加注重语言材料的真实性……
- 4. 选材多样化

阅读理解试题体裁广泛,一般有记叙文,议论文,说明文和应用文;题材涉及内容广, 在选材方面,突出生态环保、人物传记、名人轶事、社会风俗文化、大众科普、广告、文学 作品、社会热点、时文报道等,这些题材能使考生扩大对异域文化的接触。

- 5. 阅读速度……
- 6. 出现阅读新题型

随着自主命题省市的增加,新课标试题有新的变化,各种阅读新题型出现,例如江苏出现了"任务型阅读"的阅读填空题,浙江卷"任务型阅读"的信息匹配题,还有湖南卷阅读简答题和(阅读)填空题,山东卷的阅读表达题,广东信息匹配题等。

二. 阅读理解解题技巧(节选)

1. 快速、准确地捕捉信息词句,做好**细节理解题** 策略指导······

【技巧总结】 ……

- 2. 进行推理判断,做好**推理判断题**
- 3. 进行词义的判断,做好语意理解题
- 4. 抓住文章的中心和主线,做好主旨大意题
- 5. 猜测词义题
- (1) 根据上下文线索猜测词义
- (2) 根据定义或解释猜测词义
- (6) 根据构词法猜测词义
- 6. 阅读理解中的长难句理解

三. 阅读理解热点预猜

【预猜 93】(时文报道类)

The snow storms that battered many parts of China at the end of 2007 were China's worst in five decades. Prolonged low temperatures, icy rain and heavy snow covered much of southern China. Twenty-one provincial-level areas were affected, with Hunan, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Anhui, Hubei, Zhejiang, Sichuan and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region being the worst hit. The weather has claimed 107 lives and caused 15.4 billion U.S. dollars in direct economic losses. The following can easily be recalled even now.

Power cuts plunged huge cities into darkness, with parts of Chenzhou, a city of 1.2 million in Hunan, without power for eight days. The only lights were those of trucks on the street.

Fire trucks were distributing water to residents because pumps stopped working.





Hundreds of thousands of migrant workers eager to get home for the Chinese New Year were stuck in the cold under a sea of umbrellas outside the train stations of Guangzhou.

China lost about one tenth of its forest resources to the snow storms regarded as the most severe in half a century. A total of 17,3-million hectares of forest have been damaged across China as the result the savage winter weather. More than half the country's provinces have been affected, and in the worst-hit regions, nearly 90% of forests have been destroyed, according to the paper.

However, under the correct leadership of the CPC, life in snowstorm-hit areas in south and east China provinces is gradually returning to normal as disrupted transport and power supply being resumed and living conditions improved day by day. Rail and highway transportation are quite normal throughout the country, except a few counties in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and Guizhou Province, where there are traffic control measures on some low-grade roads due to freezing surface. All airports in the country are open and operate normally by Saturday afternoon. Prices of living necessities in disaster-stricken areas have remained steady, with that of meat and eggs dropped slightly. 300,000 person times of military troops, 325,000 person times of armed police and 1.85 million person times of paramilitary members have been mobilized to participate in the disaster relief efforts.

1. How many items does the author mention as the recalling source of the damage?

	-		_	-
A.2.	B.3.	C.4.	D.5.	
2. The las	t paragraph shows	s		Pri -
A.the grea	nt damage done in	snow-hit areas		to the co
B.life in s	nowstorm-hit area	s is being normal	ized	A SO SUBOLL
C.big prol	olems existing in s	snowstorm-stricke	n areas	WWW.canpoint.cn
D.the disa	ster relief work w	ill begin		Total Control of the
3. Accord	ing to the passage	, which of the foll	owing is NOT WRO	NG?
A.The sno	ow storms ranked	first in China's re	cent 50 years'history.	
B.Only 7	provinces and 1 a	utonomous region	suffered from the sno	ow storms.
C.Guangz	hou went through	a power failure fo	or eight days.	
D.90% of	China's forests w	ere destroyed in t	he snow storms.	
4. The ma	in purpose of the	passage is to	·	
A.give ad	vice B.make	an explanation	C.present opinions	D.provide informatiom
【答案】	【解析】			
这是-	-篇新闻类报道,	讲述我国 07 年	底的雪灾及灾后重卖	建。08 奥运、奥运火炬、雪灾
等都将是	英语阅读和书面	表达的热点话题		

【预猜 94】(社会文化类)

A <u>lousy</u> marriage might make you sick. Marital strife(婚姻不幸)and other bad personal relationships can raise your risk for heart disease, researchers reported Monday.

What it likely boils down to (归结于) is stress----a well-known contributor to health problems, as well as a potential byproduct (副产品) of troubled relationships, the scientists said.

In a study of 9,011 British civil servants, most of them married, those with the worst close relationships were 34 percent more likely to have heart attacks or other heart trouble during 12 years of follow-up than those with good relationships. That included partners, close relatives and friends.



The study, in Monday's Archives of Internal Medicine, follows previous research that has linked health problems with being single and having few close relationships. In the new study, researchers focused more on the quality of marriage and other important relationships.

"What we add here is that being married is in general good, but be careful about the kind of person you have married. The quality of the relationship matters." said lead author Roberto De Vogli, a researcher with University College in London.

De Vogli said his research team is doing tests to see if study participants with bad relationships have any biological evidence of stress that could contribute to heart disease.

Men and women with bad relationships faced equal risks, according to the study. Volunteers filled out questionnaires asking them to rate the person to whom they felt closest on several measures. These included questions about to what extent does that person "give you worries, problems and stress?"

They also were asked about whether they felt they could confide in (向......透露秘密) that person, or whether talking with that person made them feel worse.

Over the following 12 years, 589 participants had heart attacks or other heart problems. Those with the highest negative scores on .the questionnaire had the highest risks, even taking into account other factors related to heart disease such as obesity(肥胖), high blood pressure and smoking. WWW.canpoint.cn

5.	Accord	ing to	the	text,	stress	is	
----	--------	--------	-----	-------	--------	----	--

- A. an unimportant contributor to health problems
- B. an impossible factor to heart disease
- C. a potential byproduct of troubled relationships
- D. an obvious product of troubled relationships
- **6.** The underlined word "lousy" in the first paragraph could best be replaced by _
- A. very cautious B. very bad C. very legal
- D. very selfish
- **7.** We know from the text that
- A. people with the best close relationships were more likely to have heart attacks
- B. the previous research is mainly about the quality of marriage'
- C. men and women with bad relationships faced different risks for heart disease
- D. the quality of the relationship is very important to people's health
- **8.** What is the passage mainly about?
- A. A study which links marital strife to heart disease.
- B. The difference between marital strife and heart disease.
- C. A study of 9, 011 British civil servants.
- D. A study which links a happy marriage with good personal relationships.

【答案】【解析】……

【预猜96】(科普知识类)

阅读理解新题型

(一) 任务型阅读(江苏新题型)

2008 年江苏省将首次采用任务型阅读题型,即阅读填空题。作为一种主观题,对学生



综合运用语言的能力进行多方位的考查。作为新课程改革推行以来的第一届高考,这一题型充分体现了新《英语课程标准》中对"读"和"写"的八级目标的要求,即:"能根据学习任务的需要从多种媒体中获取信息并进行加工处理;能根据所读文章进行转述或写摘要;能用文字及图表提供的信息写短文或报告"。另外《英语课程标准》中对教学建议也有明确表述:"帮助学生在运用中掌握阅读策略,---猜测词义、理解文章结构、理解图表信息、理解逻辑关系等";"帮助学生掌握写作技巧(整理思路、组织素材、规划文章结构、列出提纲、组织语言、遣词造句等)"。而任务型阅读这一题型的设计,真正把对这些教学目标的考查落到了实处,综合检测了学生的读写能力与教师的教学效果。

任务型阅读的命题以填空的形式考查学生对文章与表格所示信息的捕捉与处理,即综合运用语言的能力。试题由文章与表格两部分组成。要求考生根据文章内容填空。文章多为说明文或议论文,一般篇幅较长。表格则形象地展现了文章的框架与条理,一般有三种形式,即:组织结构式、网格式与射线式。所填内容一般为最恰当的单词或短语。其命题特点可分为三类:捕捉信息题、组织信息题和归纳信息题。

任务型阅读的命题特点可以归结为如下几点: ……

任务型阅读的解题步骤可分为四步: ……

【预猜 97】

Ban Ki-moon was made the 8th Secretary-General of the United Nations. In his speech at the ceremony of his taking office, he thanked all the Member States for placing confidence in him, and also expressed his deepest respect and appreciation to all the leaders and people of the Member States for their strong support.

His remark about the former Secretary-General, who he said had guided their Organization into the 21st century and had made the UN truly vital to peace, prosperity and human dignity around the world, was particularly impressive. Mr Ban Ki-moon stated in his speech that he had already made up his mind to build upon the already-made achievements of the UN.

The new Secretary-General thinks the UN is needed now more than ever before. The UN's major task in the previous century was to keep countries from fighting each other. In the new century, it is very clear that the UN's most important task is to strengthen the inter-state system so that humanity may be better served. We need competent and responsible states to meet the needs of "we the peoples" for whom the UN was created. And the world's peoples will not be fully served unless peace, development and human rights, the three pillars of the UN, are advanced together with great efforts and equal determination.

As the new Secretary-General, he is not as proud as people thought he might be. He said he was far from perfect and he would need the support, cooperation and trust from all the Member States. And he faithfully promised to serve them well, with all of his heart and to the best of his abilities.

There is also something exciting he said about young people. It's his hope that young boys and girls of today will grow up knowing that the UN is working hard to build a better future for them. As Secretary-General, he will hold their hopes and hear their demands.

Main aspects in Ban Ki-moon's speech				
Expressing his (71)	•to the Member States for feeling (72) of him and being supportive			
	• to the former Secretary-General for the (73) he has			
	made to the UN			



His understanding	• in the (74) century, to keep countries from fighting each other			
of the UN's major	•in the new century, to (75) the cooperation between countries			
tasks	• to meet the needs of the whole world			
His commitments	• to be supported, cooperated and (76) by all the Member States			
and expectations	• to work for the UN heart and (77)			
• to make young people fully (78) of the UN's mission(
What do we know about Ban Ki-moon?				
• He is an important role in the world. However, he is very (79)				
• He is strong willed, hard-working, committed and easy to work with.				
• He is determined to	o (80) a better future for mankind.			

(二)任务型阅读(浙江新题型)

2005 年起, 高考浙江卷增加了一道任务型阅读题, 要求学生在所给的六个选项中, 选出 符合各小题要求的最佳选项,选项中有一项为多余选项。这类阅读理解题对学生的阅读技巧 要求不高,但做题比较费时。在解题时要注意圈划关键词和关键句,找出各个项目及目标的 特征,这样可以节约时间,并能迅速找到答案。在做题过程中,学生在审题、猜测生词、推 理判断、寻找关键词等方面存在着问题。

【预猜 98】 在第 61 至 65 题中, 有五人正在选择合适大学就读。 阅读下面六所大学的介绍选 t 项(A、B、C、D、E和F),选出符合各人需求的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。选 项中有一项是多余选项。

.....

(三)湖南新题型:阅读简答题和阅读填空题

- 1. 阅读简答题(节略)
- 2. 阅读填空题

三年来湖南卷阅读填空题各项比较:

	2005年	2006年	2007年
文章的长度	227	338	308
参考给时(分)	10	10	10
阅读量 (词数)	260	408	365
语速要求	26	40.8	36.5
文章的体裁	说明文	说明文	说明文

阅读填空题的题目可分为三种类型:

- (1) 直接信息题 ……
- (2) 组织信息题 ……
- (3) 概括信息题

在复习备考中要注意以下几点……

(四) 山东新题型: 阅读表达题

阅读表达题是自2007年开始山东省高考试题中增加的一种新的测试题型,要求考生在 阅读所给短文,然后按照题目要求回答文后的五个问题,每个问题3分,总分15分。该题



型的测试目的是从多方位多角度考查考生通过阅读获取信息、处理信息并进行书面表达的能 力。比传统的阅读理解题型更具综合性和主观性,更能体现对考生的 综合语言运用能力的 考查。

按照考试说明,阅读表达题的问题总共有七种类型:

问题类型	常 见 问 题	
De to Sinte	What's the best title of the passage?	
主旨概括	What is the purpose of the writer's writing this passage?	
Marga	What's the main idea of the passage/article?	
	Please fill in the blank in the passage with a proper sentence / proper	
填空	words or phrases.	
翻译句子	Translate the underlined sentence in the paragraph into Chinese.	
同意句替换	Please find out the sentence in the passage which can be replaced by the	
四总り百块	following one.	
封闭性问题	Regular close-ended wh-questions based on the passage.	
	What would you do if you?	
开放性问题	What other suggestions would you give?	
	How would you settle the problem if you?	
其他类型		
•••••	1 to	
阅读表达题的解题	…	
考生在备考训练中应注意的问题		
【预猜 102】 (保留原题号)		
(工) 广左轮肠刑。(全自 爪 和 斯	

【预猜 102】 (保留原题号) ……

(五) 广东新题型: 信息匹配题

信息匹配题是广东高考英语 2007 年开始使用的新题型, 其命题的主要目的是: 以考查考 生通过快速阅读, 获取信息和处理信息的能力。该题型主要为应用文体裁-----广告,主要考 查考生在有限的时间内根据不同的人的不同需要捕捉到相应的有效信息的能力。信息匹配题 的突出特点是: 1 、情景内容具体; 2、人物角色明确; 3、任务定位合理、针对性强;解题的 关键在于正确把握要求与符合要求的条件之间的一一对应关系,特别是它们各自与众不同的 需要。因此,解题时要注意"对号入座":

- 1. 首先认真阅读背景介绍,了解广告的话题或主题。
- 2. 紧接着仔细阅读人物信息,找出不同人物的不同要求,并在关键词下划线,以便有 利干为后面的顺利解题创造良好的条件。
- 3. 对照广告的具体内容,并结合生活常识,从 A、B、C、D、E 和 F 六项中选出符合 各个人物需要的对应条件。有时,只要顺着关键词的线索或与众不同需要就能轻松找到正确 的答案。
 - 4. 快速对照要求和条件两条线索通读一遍,做到万无一失,提高答题的准确率。 信息匹配题的解题技巧:

【预猜 104】阅读下列应用文及相关信息,并按照要求匹配信息。请在答题卡上将对应题号 的相应选项字母涂黑。

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第四部分 短文改错命题趋势回顾与预测

- 一. 短文改错命题特点(节略)
- 二. 短文改错常见错误分析
 - (一) 短文改错中错词的现象

每篇短文改错的短文有5—7处是用词错误,需要考生改正。主要体现在以下几个方面:

1. 一致关系方面的错误

主要包括主谓不一致,时态不一致和代词的指代不一致。

谓语动词的单、复数形式要与主语保持一致,动词的时态要与时间状语或上下文的时态保持一致,代词所指代的内容要与其先行词在人称、单复数、主格、宾格及所有格,以及自身所指代成分意义上保持一致。主语和谓语不一致,时态与语境不一致,或者代词的指代前后矛盾,比如本该用主格用了宾格,或人称混淆的错误,这些都是一致关系方面常出现的考查热点。

- 2. 非谓语动词形式的错误
- 3. 连接手段的错误
- 4. 平行结构方面的错误
- 5. 名词的数或格的错误
- 6. 冠词使用的错误
- 7. 词语搭配的错误
- 8. 词性的错误使用
- 9. 行文逻辑的错误
- (二) 短文改错中的多词现象分析
- (三) 短文改错中的缺词现象分析

缺词指句子中漏掉了某些必需的词语,使句子结构或意义不完整。高考短文改错的试题中缺词现象主要有以下几种:

• • • • • •

有时,出题人故意将一个完整的短语中某个小词遗漏,此时要注意判断短语的完整性。 随着自主命题省市逐渐推出新题型,很多省市,比如北京、江西、湖北、湖南、江苏、 山东、广东、上海等地,去掉了短文改错这一题型,而用其他试题取代这一部分,

第五部分 单词拼写命题趋势回顾与预测

单词拼写这一题型主要出现在全国卷无听力地区(即全国卷 II)和部分自主命题省市,其表现形式各异,例如全国卷 II 及陕西卷是根据给出的汉语注释填写正确的单词,江西对话填空题是在一篇对话中以首字母提示的方式考查单词拼写,浙江卷是给出首字母提示的 10个句子,江苏 07 年高考试卷有对话填空题,但 08 年以**任务型阅读**代替单词拼写。下面我们来分别看看这几种不同的单词拼写题型。

- 一. 全国卷 II、陕西卷和浙江卷的单词拼写(节略)
- 二. 单词拼写解题技巧(节略)

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三. 单词拼写预测试题(节略)

【预猜 3】
66. It's <u>e</u> dangerous to put one's head out of the window in a moving bus.
67. Draw all the <u>c</u> so that nobody can see what's going on inside.
68. We cannot a to pay for such an expensive car. 69. It's bad m for you to speak with your mouth full.
69. It's bad m for you to speak with your mouth full.
70. The foreigner speaks English with a very strong Australian <u>a</u> .
71. Yesterday many people c the famous scientist's 90th birthday.
72. Can you <u>i</u> what it would be like to live without electricity.
$73.$ You should get \underline{p} from the school if you want to ask for sick leave.
74. Rice is mainly grown in China, Japan and some other <u>A</u> countries.
75. He g from college last year, but hasn't found a job yet.
【预猜 4】(江西卷模式,对话填空)
M: I'm glad shopping is over now. Honey, let's go (76) h
W: But I should go to the office. Jack. I've got lots to do.
M: OK. I'd better hurry. My brother's (77) w at the house to help carry the television in.
W: Good. I hope he'll still be there when I get home. I haven't seen your (78) b for ages
Oh, I forgot to tell you. I'll be late home (79) t I've got a meeting at 5 o'clock.
M: When do you think it will (80) e?
W: I'm not sure. Still, I should be home by eight. If (81) l than 8 o'clock I'll call you.
M: OK. It's nice now that your office is in City Square. You don't have to travel very far.
W: Yeah. Taxi drivers (82) a know where City Square is, too. By the
(83) w, are you going to watch? Law and Order on TV tonight?
M: What did you say? What TV show?
W: Law and (84) O?
M: Of course I am. I'll tell you what (85) h when you get home.
【预猜 5】(江西卷模式,对话填空)
······
第六部分 书面表达 <u>命题趋势回顾与预测</u>
一. 书面表达的命题特点
1. 主要命题方式
2. 体裁主要有记叙文、应用文、说明文和议论文,题材多与中学生的日常生活相关,
并适当关注社会热点与焦点问题。
2007 年全国及高考卷有 11 套是中文提纲式考查形式
二. 书面表达答题技巧
1. 应用文
1. <u>四</u> 用人
········ 【 预猜 1】
假设你是李华。请你写一封信给美国朋友 Tom 介绍即将在北京召开的奥运会。



词数 100 左右。

内容包括:

- 1. 开幕式时间和闭幕式时间。(8 月 8 日晚 8 时开幕式, 到时将有六十多个国家的领导人出席; 8 月 24 日晚闭幕式)
 - 2. 可容纳十万观众的奥运主场馆鸟巢已建设完毕。
 - 3. 运动员将入住奥运村。
 - 4. 各大宾馆及操各种语言的志愿者将为客人们提供一流服务和帮助等。
 - 参考词汇: spectator 观众

开头和结尾已经为你写好, 不计入总词数。

Dear Tom,

As you know, 2008 Beijing Olympic Games are coming nearer. Everything is ready here now.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【命题方向】书信体裁的作文,把握与中学生相关的社会热点

【猜题理由】2008 年奥运会、我国节假日的更改、野生动物的保护、环境污染,这些都成为国人关注的热点和焦点。本篇写作素材给考生提供了足够的语言发挥空间。

【适考地区】全国卷

参考范文 (One possible version):

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【预猜 3】

假定你的英国笔友 Jack 发来电子邮件,询问北京奥运会火炬传播的概况。作为奥运火炬山东传递期间的一名中学生火炬手,请你用英语写一篇 120~150 词的短文,参照下表信息简要介绍火炬传递情况,并谈谈你脱颖而出当选火炬手后的感受。

- 1. 雅典——取火——北京——全球传递正式启动
- 2. 135 个城市: 阿拉木图(Almaty)、伦敦、巴黎、旧金山、澳门、三亚、香港、 上海、拉萨等等
- 3. 开幕式之日火炬传递回到北京
- 4. 130天, 20, 000火炬手

参考词汇:

火炬传递—torch relay

火炬手—torchbearer

【命题方向】 ……

【适考地区】山东及全国卷 ……

参考范文 ……

- 2. 说明文
- 3. 议论文
- 4. 记叙文

【预猜 8】

<u>www.canpoint.cn</u> 010-58818067

58818068

canpoint@188.com



在全国人大会议上,有位代表就北京奥运提出了一项议案:奥运会前和奥运会期间,北京市政府提供5万辆崭新的自行车以供中外游客租用,人们可以在地铁出口、奥运场馆、宾馆等地租用自行车。

请你就下面观点一或观点二写一篇短文,同时发表自己对该议案的看法。

观点一:骑自行车有助于强身健体,还可以降低空气污染,缓解交通堵塞等。

观点二: 租车、还车麻烦,停放不便,还热闹故意被盗等。

…… 【命题方向】这是一篇提纲式作文素材,捕捉社会热点。

【猜题理由】……

参考范文 ……

- 5. 图表作文
- 6. 图画作文

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【预猜 13】

随着社会主义精神文明建设的迅速发展,人们的思想日益开放,更趋先进。但是封建残余之"官本位"思想仍有一定的生存空间,对所谓"名人"的追捧与炒作有增无减。请您根据下面的漫画用英语写一篇 120 词左右的短文,简要描述漫画内容,并结合生活实际,就漫画的主题发表感想。

参考词汇: 状元: Number One Scholar





【命题方向】看图作文

【猜题理由】对所谓"高考状元"的追捧与炒作有增无减。这种现状自然会引起国人的极大 关注与反思。

7. 广东卷: 基础写作和读写任务

(1) 基础写作题

- ① 写作题材贴近考生的学习和生活。
- ② 写作的体裁主要是故事性描述和应用文。
- ③ 内容呈现的方式具有半封闭性。
- ④ 用5句话表达。

【预猜 14】

假设你叫李华,你的加拿大笔友 John 前不久来信询问你关于 2008 年北京奥运会的情况。 请按照以下要求以英文书信的形式给他回一封信。信的开头和结尾已给出,不计入词数。

写作内容:

- 1.对中国的申奥成功表达你的喜悦与自豪之情;
- 2. 2008 年北京奥运会从 2008 年 8 月 8 日持续到 8 月 24 日, 历时 17 天;
- 3. 此次北京奥运会的三大理念是:绿色奥运、科技奥运、人文奥运;



- 4. 中国为此次奥运会做好了充分的准备,也得到社会各界的大力支持,北京完全有能力 举办一次成功的体育盛会;
 - 5. 邀请 John 届时能来北京观看比赛.

写作要求:

- 1. 只能使用 5 个句子表达全部内容,100 词左右;
- 2. 文中不能出现真实姓名和学校名称。

评分标准:

句子结构准确,信息内容完整,篇章结构连贯。

Dear John,

I'm very glad to have received the letter you sent me last week. How have you been recently? You asked me about the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games.

I'm looking forward to your early reply.

Best wishes!

Yours truly, Li Hua

【命题方向】基础写作

【猜题理由】2008 年北京奥运会是社会热点,是所有中国人民的一项盛事。以基础写作的 . r.l 二有助于i 题型呈现,通过信件表达,贴近学生现实生活,题意清晰,考试意图明确,同时还有助于培 养学生的爱国意识。

【适考地区】广东卷

One possible version:

(2) 读写任务试题

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【预猜 16】

A Child's Smile

Antonin was Jewish. This was how he defined himself: Antonin, the little Jew, the one with a "beautiful smile." Until it became a dangerous thing to be known as a Jew. Then it was just Antonin, the boy with the beautiful smile...and a secret inside that made everyone afraid, like a breath caught and held.

To everyone else, this change came gradually. But to Antonin, it happened all in one day, all in one moment. His Papa was torn from his Mama's hands and Antonin was knocked to the floor like a rag doll, no longer human. After that, the word "Jew" was never spoken within his hearing.

He still smiled, although not as often, and not quite as beautifully, but no one seemed to notice. He learned how to let his soul breath in little pants when no one watched.

He became better at this new way of secret breathing, but it was tiresome and required more attention than he possessed. Sometimes he would forget, and the breaths would escape. Whenever his Mother looked too sad and her face turn pale as dried grass and her shoulders dropped as if she had no more strength to lift him, then he would smile like he always had, and the air would shimmer. Then he could collapse into his Mamma's perfect embrace.

"Your smile could light the world," she would whisper, as if hiding in the darkness, wanting no one else to hear. "And soon you'll be too big to carry."



写作内容:

- 1. 以约30个词概括短文的要点;
- 2. 然后以约120个词就"微笑"的主题发表看法,并包括如下要点:
- (1) 你是如何看待微笑的;
- (2) 你是如何运用微笑的。

写作要求:

1. 可以使用实例或其它论述方法支持你的论点,也可以参照阅读材料的内容,但不得直接引用原文中的句子;

2. 标题自定。

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附录: 2008 年高考英语备考策略

- 一. 扩大积极词汇,强化阅读训练(节略)
- 二. 夯实基础, 查漏补缺(节略)
- 三. 培养语感,强化写作(节略)
- 四. 定时练习,提高高考应试的技巧(节略)



