



阅卷场解密系列

中考

# 易错题解读

丛书主编：陈 竹

英 语

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四川出版集团·四川科学技术出版社

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# 中考易错题解读

## 英语

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# 编写说明

“在考场上少丢一分比多得一分更容易，更有实际意义”。这是很多高考“状元”、中考“状元”的考场决胜策略。

从近几年阅卷场中反馈的信息看，每年中考都有一些题考生失分率普遍较高，其实这些题并不都是难题、偏题，或需要多高的解题技巧，但考生往往由于种种原因出错，造成失分甚至不得分。在平时的学习、考试中，这种现象也很普遍。认真研究这些考生容易做错的题，分析考生中较普遍的错解、失分现象，探究其出错原因，可以发现学生平时学习、复习迎考中的一些带有普遍性的问题，如，基础知识有缺陷，不扎实，不系统，概念模糊；学科思想、解题思维有缺陷；解题技能低，解题习惯不好等等。究其原因，多数是由于在学习不求甚解，不注意总结积累所致。发现这些问题，及时解决、纠正，无疑对新一届的九年级，甚至对七、八年级的学生来说，都是极其重要的和有价值的。

在多年的教学实践中，我们发现：如果学生在平时学习中重视解决这些一再出错的问题，及时总结得失，对提高学习成绩，得到良好的学习效果是非常有效的。特别是进入毕业复习阶段，各种练习、测试接踵而来，复习资料浩如烟海，要想把所有做过的练习全部复习一遍，一则时间不允许，二则抓不住重点。如果你在复习时下工夫解决自己从前老是出错的问题，看看自己曾经做错的练习题，研究一下近几年各地中考易错题，弄清往届考生失误的原因，脑海里就会留下深刻的印象，使你在考场上不至于重蹈覆辙，能够少丢分甚至不丢分，这比在无把握的题上殚精竭虑地去多挣一分更容易，更有效！许多高考“状元”的“易错题本”已经无可争辩地证明了这一点。

为此，我们组织多年来关注、研究全国各地初中毕业升学考试的专家和有经验的一线教师，精心编写了《中考易错题解读》这套新型复习指导丛书。丛书按学科分册编写。每册先分析、总结本学科近年来的考题变化及走向、考场失分现象及应对措施，再按单元或专题整理各地中考易错题（截止时间为2006年），分典型题例、错解现象及原因、精要解析、迁移训练、归纳与小结、专题训练等栏目编写，书后附参考答案与提示。

丛书由陈竹策划、主编，成都金三立文化发展有限公司组织编写。本册主编：向智勇。

我们深信，这套丛书的出版会得到广大中学师生的欢迎，我们希望广大中学师生在使用这套丛书时提出宝贵的意见，以利我们修订再版。

本书编写组

2006年7月



## 体例展示

### 第一章 语法

#### 专题六 句子

精选各地中考典型易错题为例。

分析考场常见的错解现象，归纳错解原因。

启发思维，提供正解，指导应用。

精选相应试题迁移练习，促进学生举一反三，应对考题变化。

总结本章所涉及的考点在考场上考生普遍易错的问题。

精选试题供学生实战演练，以巩固学习效果。

提供参考答案和解题思路。

【典型题例 1-6-2】 宾语从句 (江苏省南通市) Helen asked her father \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. if it was a balloon in the sky
- B. where could she get this kind of book
- C. that he would show her around the farm
- D. if they will have fish for lunch

**错解现象及原因** 这是一个考查 ask 后接特殊疑问句作宾语从句的试题，学生从句式看是一个陈述句，没有考虑 ask 的意思，而误选 C；学生虽然知道 ask 后面所需要的句式，但又忽略了宾语从句时态要呼应的问题，而误选 D……

**精要解析** 这是宾语从句中比较难的一种试题。主句的动词 ask 决定后面的宾语从句要接特殊疑问句或者由 if 或 whether 引起的一般疑问句，答案 C 不符合句意和规则，首先排除；答案 B 虽然是特殊疑问句，但没有用陈述句的语序，要排除……

**迁移训练 1-6-2** (答案⇨389 页)

3. (四川省) Liu Ling's mother wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. if she studied hard at school
  - B. how did she study at school
  - C. what did she study at school

#### 归纳小结

宾语从句为一般疑问句是宾语从句中较难的一种。是否正确要看下面的四点：首先它们跟在主句像 Can you tell...? 或 ask, wonder, want to know, be not sure 等动词或句型后面；第二，一般问句前应该有 if 或 whether 引导；第三，句子要用陈述句的语序；第四，看从句是否与主句的时态相呼应。



#### 专题训练 1-6

(答案⇨389 页)

5. (湖南湘潭市) —My family will move to the south at the end of the year.

- A. Neither will
- B. Neither we will
- C. So will we
- D. So we will

**参考答案与提示：**

【迁移训练 1-6-2】 3.A

【专题训练 1-6】 5.C

# 近年来中考英语题型变化及走向分析

从 2006 年起,多数省市的中考英语试题将以《英语课程标准》的五级要求为准进行命制。

基础教育阶段,英语课程的总体目标是培养学生语言运用的综合能力。课程标准五级的总体要求为:有较明确的英语学习动机和积极主动的学习态度;能听懂教师有关熟悉话题的陈述并参与讨论;能就日常生活的各种话题与他人交换信息并陈述自己的意见;能读懂供 7~9 年级学习阅读的简单读物和报刊,克服生词障碍,理解大意;能根据阅读目的运用适当的阅读策略;能根据提示起草和修改小作文;能与他人合作解决问题并报告结果,共同完成学习任务;能对自己的学习进行评价,总结学习方法;能利用多种教育资源进行学习,进一步增强对文化差异的理解与认识。

2005 年和 2006 年,全国部分省市课改实验区的中考试题就是按照《英语课程标准》的要求进行命制的。试题在原来的基础上保持了稳定,但又有一些创新,加大了词汇量和阅读量的考查,同时注意对学生运用英语的综合能力的考查。纵观全国实验区的考试题型,我们可以发现试题发生了很大的变化。

## 一、试题变化的趋势

### 1. 增加主观试题的量,有利于考查学生语言运用的综合能力

试题在听力中增加了主观试题,在阅读试题中增加了任务型阅读,写作部分增加了一个仿写或者提高写作试题的分值。试卷的主观试题几乎占试卷的三分之一,进一步考查学生运用所学知识解决和处理问题的能力,也提高了试卷的难度和区分度。

### 2. 增加任务型测试题,考查学生完成任务的能力

听力和阅读分别增加了 1~2 个任务型试题,以《英语课程标准》实验教材中已经有的题型为考题的常用题型进行考查。考题强调课本的作用,又适当拓宽,从而考查学生运用已学知识解决问题和知识迁移的能力。

### 3. 加大阅读的词汇量,考查学生的阅读能力

试题在听力、阅读和完形填空方面的词汇量上有了一定的增加。特别是阅读理解由原来的每篇 120 词~160 词,增加到每篇 200 词左右,四篇短文的总词汇为 800 词~1200 词,着重考查学生的词汇量、阅读速度,考查学生根据任务以及试题和文章提供的线索,捕捉自己需要的信息,并且根据要求处理信息、解决问题的能力。

### 4. 试题注意在语境中考查语法知识

试题减少了单纯的语法知识的考查,把语法知识和语言知识放到语境中考查。

## ◇ 中考易错题解读·英语 ◇

在单项选择填空和完形填空试题中,语境试题占试题总量的 70% 以上,体现了英语学习“知识在于运用”的宗旨。

### 二、试题变化的主要方式

试题主要在听力、阅读、写作和单项选择试题上发生了变化。

中考试题中最明显的一个变化就是在听力和阅读部分中增加了任务型的测试题,“任务型测试旨在直接考查学习者使用语言的能力。它不是通过测试零碎的语言点来推断学习者的语言能力,而是通过听、说、读、写、译等单项或综合的活动,使学生掌握的知识和能力整体地表现出来,以此考查学生的语言运用能力。这样的活动就是‘任务’。换句话说,这样的考试主要考查学生实际运用语言的能力。它要求学生使用已掌握的知识去完成各种各样的任务,这些任务应该能够展现学生所知道的知识和运用这些知识做事的能力。”(《任务型语言测试 Task-Based Language Test Guidelines》罗少茜、龚亚夫著)

根据任务型教学的特点和试题命制的特点,任务型听力和阅读试题主要有下面的一些考查形式:

#### (一)任务型听力试题可能考查的题型

##### 1. 听对话或独白,用你听到的词完成句子

如:(山西省)短文填空 这一大题你将听到一段短文。请你在听的过程中,在下面画有横线的位置上写出所缺的单词,将短文补充完整。

It was 16 last Saturday. Mike and Tony were playing football near their home. Suddenly they saw an old man coming 17 them with a heavy bag. He looked too 18 to go on walking. So they stopped and 19 to help him. The old man was so happy that he thanked them again and again. They answered with one voice, “We are 20 ready to help others.”

(参考答案:16. sunny 17. towards 18. tired 19. ran 20. always)

听材料,缺词填空是考试使用最多的题型。试题的特点是学生看到的与听到的文字材料一样,听到什么就填什么,考查学生的听力能力、反应能力和书写能力,属于较简单的试题之一。

##### 2. 听短文或对话,完成句子

如:(河北省)听短文填空。

Information Sheet Time now: 6:00 a. m.

Weather information: snow has been falling since (76) \_\_\_\_\_.

Suggested(建议的)ways of transportation(交通): (77) \_\_\_\_\_.

Affection(影响)to the schools: Some schools in the countryside (78) \_\_\_\_\_.

More information about the weather: Snow will last for (79) \_\_\_\_\_.

## ◇ 近年来中考英语题型变化及走向分析 ◇

Time for the next news. (80) \_\_\_\_\_.

[参考答案: 76. yesterday afternoon 77. Take/take a/the bus or take a/the train  
或 By/by bus or by train 78. (are) closed 或 are not open 79. at least/more than/a-  
bout two/2 days 80. At/at 8:00/8/Eight/eight(o'clock)]

(录音文稿: This is Radio Oxton. It's six o'clock in the morning, and here is the local news. The bad weather has again brought lots of trouble in the local areas. The heavy snow which has been falling since yesterday afternoon has caused great difficulty to many. So please advise people not to drive to town. If you must go to town, take a bus or take a train.

As the result of the bad weather, some schools in the countryside are closed. The students and teachers have not been able to get to school. In the city itself, however, schools open as usual. It's going to snow all day today, and for at least two days. Bad news for many, although I guess kids would be happy.

Well, that's the news at six o'clock. The next news will be in two hours' time at 8. And now let's have some light music. )

这种考题是一种综合能力的考查。学生看到的材料是对所听材料进行改写, 对原文进行归纳后的句子、短文或对话。学生根据听到的内容和材料中出现的单词, 进行填空解题时, 既要注意听懂材料的意思, 又要理解试卷上的文字材料, 然后再根据变化的句子填入适当的单词, 要调动多种知识与能力才能完成任务。

3. 听对话或独白, 根据要求写出答案或完成表格

如: (吉林省) 完成表格 听一段对话。根据其内容和以下所给表格的要求, 在横线上填写有关的信息, 每空一词。

People	Jobs	Why
Tom	11. animal _____	It's interesting and helpful.
Tom's brother	policeman	12. It's a little _____, but exciting.
Tom's sister	13. _____	14. She likes to be popular and _____
Miss Wang	15. _____	It's very rewarding.

(参考答案: 11. doctor 12. dangerous 13. singer 14. famous 15. teacher)

(听力材料: W: Tom, what are you doing?

M: Oh, Miss Wang. I'm reading an interesting book about animals.

W: Do you like animals?

M: Yes, I do.

W: Tom, what are you going to be when you grow up?

M: I want to be an animal doctor. I think it's very interesting and helpful.



## ◇ 中考易错题解读·英语 ◇

W: What about your brother?

M: Oh, my brother wants to be a policeman. He thinks it's a little dangerous, but exciting.

W: And your sister?

M: She would like to be a singer. She likes to be popular and famous.

W: I hope she can.

M: Thanks, Miss Wang. By the way, do you like being a teacher?

W: Yes, I do. I like children and teaching. I think my job is very rewarding. )

这种试题的类型有几种,如,根据提示完成句子;根据问题用合适的词完成空格;根据提示完成电话留言;根据提示补充完表格内的其他内容,等等。这类试题要求学生在听懂的前提下,转换听力材料中的信息来解决问题,完成任务,主要考查学生听的能力、处理信息的能力和用所听的信息解决问题的能力。如下面这道考题,就是这类试题中较典型的一种:

(江苏省宿迁市)听对话或独白,根据对话或独白的内容,回答问题。

如:听对话,填表格。

Question	Answer
What's the man's name?	66.
Where is he going?	67.
What will he do there?	68.
How long is he staying there?	69.
What time is he starting?	70.

[ 参考答案: 66. His name/ He is Jack. Jack. 67. He is going to Japan. To Japan. Japan. 68. He will see/visit his uncle. See/Visit his uncle. 69. He is staying there for about/around two weeks. About/Around two weeks. 70. He is starting/leaving at about/around five(tomorrow morning). /At about/around five(tomorrow morning). ]

这类试题的难度也很大,除了听懂以外,还要熟记材料中的信息,再根据问题用信息中的内容来完成问题。

(二)任务型阅读试题可能考查的题型

任务型阅读试题有很多种形式,下列一些是中考试题中出现得较多的题型:

1. 阅读填词

如:(吉林省)根据下面的这篇日记,用适当的词完成下列句子,每空一词

◇ 近年来中考英语题型变化及走向分析 ◇

A Page From Li Meng's Diary

Thursday, June 23

Sunny

Today I was so happy to know that I did quite well in my last week's science exam. Thanks to Daniel, he taught me a new way of going over lessons. It is called "map idea".

Because of the map idea, I've learned how to find out the main idea in every lesson. And in my mind I can draw a map of all the important knowledge I need to remember. It's really good. I can remember so much in that way.

I had never thought of changing the way of my study before. I was always complaining about my poor memory, but now my memory has become good because of the "map idea". It made my study much easier and more enjoyable. I realized learning how to learn well is the most important for us students.

96. There was a science exam in Li Meng's class \_\_\_\_\_.

97. Daniel taught Li Meng a good way to study. That is \_\_\_\_\_.

98. Li Meng \_\_\_\_\_ complain about his bad memory.

99. Li Meng has learned a new way of \_\_\_\_\_ lessons.

100. It is the most important \_\_\_\_\_ how to learn well.

(参考答案: 96. last week 97. map idea 98. used to 99. going over/reviewing his 100. to learn/to know/to realize/to study)

这种试题一空一词,便于评卷。设题多数是根据文章的细节,用文章中的单词填空,只要读懂,就可以找到答案,属于比较简单的题型。

2. 阅读回答问题

如:(江西省南昌市)阅读下面短文,然后根据短文回答问题。

Do you sometimes forget birthdays or important appointments(约会)? Don't worry! Now you can get help from your computer. There is a new service(服务) on the Internet called on-line calendars(日历). You start by typing in a list of important dates that you want to remember, like the birthdays of your family and friends. Later, you can add other appointments and plans to your list. The on-line calendar will send you an e-mail message to remind(提醒) you about your mother's birthdays or your friend's graduation day. If you don't have time to go shopping, the on-line calendar lets you order presents(such as flowers or a book) and pay for them by sending your credit card number. The on-line calendar also makes a list of your appointments and e-mails it to you every morning. This service is very convenient(方便的) and easy to use, but you must remember to check your e-mail every day!

71. What's the name of the new service on the Internet?

72. What's the first step for you to do if you want to enjoy the service?

## ◇ 中考易错题解读·英语 ◇

73. The new service can help you in three ways. What are they?

74. How does the service remind you of the important dates?

75. What is not convenient for you to enjoy the service?

(参考答案: 71. On-line calendars. 72. Type in a list of important dates that I want to remember. 73. First, it can remind me about the important dates; Second, it can order presents and pay for them by my credit card number; Third, it can make a list of my appointments and e-mail it to me every morning. 74. By sending me an e-mail message. 75. I must remember to check my e-mail every day.)

这种试题可以考查对细节和文章的主旨大意的理解,也可以考查考生的推断能力、理解问题的能力和表达能力,是一种综合的考试题型,是比较难的试题之一。

### 3. 阅读短文,完成表格

如:(贵州省毕节地区)阅读短文,根据其内容完成短文后面的表格。

In America each student works as hard as he or she wants in high school. If they don't work hard enough to get good grades, they will not pass. If they fail, they might not get into the college they want to. However, in high school you have more time to do things than in college. Many students take part in hobby groups. Other students go in for sports such as football, baseball or basketball. Nearly all high schools have sports teams. Also students usually get their first job when they are in high school, though the jobs aren't very good. For example, a lot of students work at fast-food restaurants. In American high schools, fashion seems very important. If you don't have the newest and coolest clothes as those children who certainly already have them, they will think you are not cool.

What are the ball games in high school?	Football, baseball and 81. <u>basketball</u> .
Why do high school students work hard?	To get good grades to 82. <u>enter/get into/go into college/the college they want</u> .
What activities are in high schools?	Joining the 83. <u>hobby groups</u> , going in for 84. <u>sports</u> and playing for 85. <u>sports teams</u> .

(参考答案: 81. basketball 82. enter/get into/go into college/the college they want 83. hobby groups 84. sports 85. sports teams)

这种试题是选用比较多的一种题型,可以考查考生根据阅读的内容和表格提示完成任务的能力。

### 4. 列举题 根据阅读内容和提示,列举出试题所要求的内容

如:(浙江省湖州市)阅读下面短文,找出有关信息,完成表格。

## ◇ 近年来中考英语题型变化及走向分析 ◇

A Russian astronaut(宇航员), Sergei Krikalev, was left up in space. He had been in the Russian space station, Mir, since May 1991. He thought he would come back to the earth after five months. But he came back to the earth in March 1992.

Why? In August 1991, the leaders of the country changed. The leaders of the space program changed, too. So Sergei had to stay there moving around the earth until the new leaders could agree about returning him.

Sometimes other astronauts joined Sergei at space station, but he was lonely. He kept busy riding an exercise bike and talking to a radio operator around the earth.

61. _____.	name of the astronaut
62. _____.	time of going into space
63. _____.	time of planning to stay in space
March 1992	64. _____.
65. _____.	time of staying in space

(参考答案: 61. Sergei Krikalev 62. May 1991 63. 5 months 64. time of coming back to the earth/leaving space 65. 10 months)

这类试题是根据试题提供的时间、事件、人物或者地点等,把短文中相关的事实罗列出来,属于阅读寻找细节的试题,是比较简单的一类试题。

### 5. 综合型任务

如:(黑龙江省哈尔滨市)先阅读短文。然后根据题目要求及所给语境完成下列四项任务:

#### A

exact   larger   work   regard   own
--------------------------------------

After he graduated, he found a job in Yorkshire, England. It was a beautiful part of England. Herriot loved the beautiful countryside, but treating 66 animals was very hard work. Before long, Herriot noticed that people in the country also had dogs as pets. They were never treated when they became sick because the vets wouldn't heal them. Herriot started treating the dogs. At first other vets laughed at him, because he wasn't 67 on "real" animals. However, the 68 of the dogs were very glad that Herriot would help their pets. They 69 their pets as members of their families. Herriot knew 70 how they felt when they saw their sick dogs become well again. He himself kept two dogs, Hector and Dan. They would go with him in his car every day as he went to the farms to heal sick animals.

#### B

One day another teacher asked me if I had always been blind. I told her that I had

## ◇ 中考易错题解读·英语 ◇

been able to see when I was very young, but my eyes started to fail at the age of seven. By the time I was nine, I could not see anything.

“How did you become a teacher?” She asked.

I told her that I had always wanted to be a teacher. But most teachers' colleges did not agree to give me a place. At last, a college in London took me in. But after I had finished studying at the college, I found it very difficult to get a job. I tried very hard, and finally the kind headmistress of this school accepted me.

任务 1: 用方框里所给单词的适当形式填空, 使文章通顺、连贯、合理(每词限用一次)。

66. \_\_\_\_\_ 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 68. \_\_\_\_\_ 69. \_\_\_\_\_ 70. \_\_\_\_\_

任务 2: 根据英文释义及首字母提示, 拼写单词。

71. b \_\_\_\_\_ not able to see

72. f \_\_\_\_\_ at last

任务 3: 同义句转换, 每空一词。

73. I found it very difficult to get a job.

I found that \_\_\_\_\_ very difficult to get a job.

任务 4: 根据短文内容简答问题。

74. How old was the teacher when her eyes started to fail?

(参考答案: (A) 66. large 67. working 68. owners 69. regarded 70. exactly

(B) 71. blind 72. finally 73. it was 74. Seven / 7 / At the age of seven.)

这种综合性的任务阅读试题, 在各省的中考试题中都有一些。试题的特点是一题多考, 可以同时考查学生的多种知识和技能, 是一种综合能力的考查。

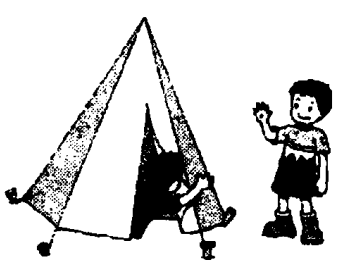
## 三、写作试题出现了多种考题形式

除听力和阅读的试题题型发生了变化外, 写作试题的考试形式也发生了一些变化, 除了传统的提示写作和看图写作外, 还增加了下面的一些考试形式:

(一) 仿写 根据提供的范例进行仿写

如: (北京市海淀区) A. Peter 的业余生活很丰富。请根据下面表格中的内容描述他上周的活动。








◇ 近年来中考英语题型变化及走向分析 ◇

Peter's activities		
Sunday	visited his grandparents	
Monday	watched TV	
Tuesday	took a math lesson	
Wednesday	played soccer	
Friday	bought several magazines	
Thursday	climbed the mountains	
Saturday	went camping	

Last week Peter was very happy. On Sunday, he visited his grandparents. On Monday, he 1. \_\_\_\_\_ at home. It was really relaxing. And on Tuesday, he took a math lesson. On Wednesday, he 2. \_\_\_\_\_ with friends. After that he bought several magazines on Thursday. Next, 3. \_\_\_\_\_ he climbed the mountains. On Saturday, he 4. \_\_\_\_\_. What a colorful life Peter had!

(参考答案: 1. watched TV 2. played soccer 3. on Friday 4. went camping)

B. 那么 Dave 的业余时间是如何度过的呢? 请根据下面的图片叙述他上周参加过的活动。开头已给出。(字数 50~70)

Dave's activities	Sun	Mon	Tue
			
Wed	Thur	Fri	Sat
			

Dave also had a wonderful week. Last Sunday he played the guitar. \_\_\_\_\_.

(参考答案: Dave also had a wonderful week. Last Sunday he played the guitar. And on Monday, he had/took a piano lesson. On Tuesday, he played tennis/had a tennis match with his friend. It was really exciting. Then on Wednesday, he went fishing by the lake/river. After that on Thursday, he flew a kite in the field/park. On Friday, he painted/drew a picture at home. Finally, on Saturday, he fed his lovely dog/played with his dog. What a terrific week Dave had!)

## ◇ 中考易错题解读·英语 ◇

本题考查了两种形式,一是在阅读后根据所给的信息完成短文,而该短文又作为下面仿写的范例;二是用一个表格提供一个新的相类似的信息,让学生根据上面的范例和所给的信息模仿写一段话。这种写作由于有一定的示范作为写作的根据,可以考查学生根据已知信息和要求写作的能力。这是近两年来新出现的试题类型,要引起关注。

### (二)增加了应用文的写作

为了更好地考查学生运用英语的能力,一些省市在写作部分增加了应用文的考查。如:制定规则、写失物招领、写贺卡、写留言条、(代)写请假条和建议等。

如:代写请假条和建议

任务型小作文:(福建省泉州)汤姆今天生病卧床,无法到校上课。(1)请你替汤姆向老师写张请假条。

Dear Mr. Gao,

I'm sorry to tell you that I...

(2)你能给汤姆几条好建议吗?(至少两条)

[参考答案:

(1)

Dear Mr. Gao,

I'm sorry to tell you that I'm not feeling well today. I have got a bad cold. I can't go to school today and tomorrow. Thank you!

Tom

(2)

Please drink more water. You should see a doctor. You should have a good rest. You have to take some medicine. ]

应用文写作的增加有利于加大考查所学英语知识在生活中的运用,提高英语的运用范围,对提高学生的学习积极性有很大的帮助,同时也体现任务型教学倡导的“为用而学”的理念。这种考试的形式要引起注意,并加强练习。

## 避免考场失分的几点建议

中考有一考两用的功能,即初中毕业学业考试和高中阶段招生考试。中考成绩的高低直接影响到考生是否能上高中,能否上重点高中!考生们都想在考试中取得好的分数,那么怎样才能在自己的能力范围内尽量少出现失误,避免失分呢?

### 一、学好教材,扎实基础知识

今后的中考英语试题将以《英语课程标准》为依据,系统地考查学生们所学的基础知识和运用所学知识解决问题的能力。所以必须掌握《英语课程标准》五级要求的词汇、语法、功能项目以及达到对听、说、读、写等的要求,立足于每个单元的基础知识和重难点,稳扎稳打,对属于同一专题的单元进行系统联系、归纳和总结,形成自己的知识系统,扎实自己的基础知识、基本技能。

### 二、及时复习,找准自己的薄弱点,采取措施进行补救

复习是解决遗忘的有效方法。在中考复习阶段要做好以下的一些事情:

1. 在复习时,最重要的还是对单词的记忆,因为词汇量的大小直接影响到答题质量的高低、对文章的理解程度以及做题速度的快慢。这是很多学生最薄弱的地方。所以在复习时,要把自己在单词复习中仍然还感觉比较陌生、记不牢的单词用卡片记录下来,随时查看,逐步增加自己的词汇量。最好有两轮的单词复习,一是教材所有词汇的复习,这一步与课本复习同步;二是课标中的词汇的复习,可在考前 20 天或者一个月的时间内完成。

2. 复习中,根据自己的掌握情况,将语法项目分类归纳,特别注意利用对比的方法,把零散的知识连贯起来,发现自己在学习过程中存在的问题,再通过练习解决自己在语法、语言知识等方面的遗漏问题。这一阶段要把重点放在“纠错”上,要尽量克服自己的薄弱环节,给自己一个很清晰的语法知识的概念。可以针对自己薄弱的知识点做一些题,做题时错了的要及时改正,将错误处用红笔勾出,或单独准备一个记错本记录错题。平时将易错的知识点多温习几遍,将错在哪里牢牢记住,尽量不要再犯同样的错误,以免在考场上因重蹈覆辙而失分。



### 三、利用有效的解题方法和技巧

良好的解题习惯、解题方法可以提高解题的速度、答案的正确率,减少失误和失分。针对不同的试题选用不同的方法,会取得事半功倍的效果。

#### (一)听力

1. 利用开考前的5分钟,快速浏览听力试卷,读懂试题,在考试时有目的地听,提高听的效果。

2. 根据试题的要求,看需要回答的是哪方面的问题,如时间、地点、人物、电话号码、交通工具等,抓住听的重点,再做出正确的应答。

如:(山东省)听对话两遍后从每小题A、B、C中选出能回答所给问题的正确答案。

How will the girl go to school?

A. By bike.

B. By car.

C. On foot.

(听力材料:W:Dad, my bike is broken. Could you drive me to school this morning? M: It's still early. Why not walk there? W: OK.)

试题问的是交通方式,听的时候注意两个地方:“my bike is broken”和“Why not walk there?”就可以很容易地得出答案是C。

听的时候,还要做一些记录,根据试题的要求记下对话或者短文中的关键词。

3. 保持良好的心态,是做好听力题的关键。考试时要排除对听力测试的恐惧,坦然、放松、专注地听。要善于控制自己的情绪,不要因为一个单词或一句话没听清楚而急躁慌乱,影响听后面的内容。整个听、答过程都要保持平静,才有可能做到尽量不丢分或少丢分。

#### (二)单项选择填空

单选试题的70%以上都是利用语境考查学生的基础知识和运用知识的能力,所以解题时要注意以下几点:

1. 理解试题的语境提示,掌握全部信息,抓住关键信息,并从词法、语法、惯用语用法、词的搭配等多方面考虑,准确选择答案。

如:(辽宁省沈阳市)I haven't checked my e-mails today, because there's \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with my computer.

A. something

B. anything

C. everything

D. nothing

四个选项好像都可以。但试题第一句“I haven't checked my e-mails today(我今天没有检查过我的电子邮件)”,为下一句说明“我的计算机有问题”提供了一个完整的语境,所以正确答案是A。

2. 寻找试题中的关键词,逐个筛选答案,用排除法选择答案。

如:(北京市)Which sign can you probably see in the library?