

新课标
2012

总策划 鲁牛

其实高考教辅并不需要编得那么厚，也无须搞大量的题海战术，更不是曲和寡的挂名应景之作。高考教辅，就是应试得分为目标，折射的是编写者的学识、经验和心血。

——鲁牛

刘兆义英语指导

年度高考



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鲁牛自序

俗人鲁牛，年近半百，原籍江浙，弱冠之后常年栖身北京。自幼景慕鲁迅先生的风范文章，欣赏先生“襟怀孺子牛”的气度和胸怀，故以“鲁牛”为笔名。近三十年来，鲁牛长期从事中小学课程、教材的研究和编写，其间亲身经历并参与了三次大的教育课程改革，早年时有署名“鲁牛”的学术文章、论述散见各种报端、杂志，与业内同行唱和研讨。

鲁牛更习惯沉寂，他一直满足自己平淡无奇的生活，默默干好分内的工作，拿着一份该得的报酬。只在三两友人酒酣耳热之际，鲁牛才偶尔表现他“狂人”的一面，针对教育改革、高考利弊等热门话题屡有惊人之语。但酒醒人散，鲁牛又继续回归自己眼看手、手握笔的编辑斗室，虽然也主持编写过一些教辅读物，但始终甚少涉足高考领域。

直至三年前，鲁牛爱女步入高三，即将迎来决定命运的人生大考。为助女儿一臂之力，向来散漫的鲁牛振作精神，出入京城各大书城，希望从浩瀚的书海中选择一两种适用的高考教辅，但很快发现这实在是件困难的事情。无奈之下，鲁牛只得从繁忙事务中抽身出来，亲历亲为，终助爱女考入京城学子梦寐以求的著名学府。得暇回顾，鲁牛对所经眼的坊间高考教辅反思良多、感慨良多。此类读物，不乏名人、名师、名校署名，但大多为挂名应景之作；少有阳春白雪者，但曲高和寡；亦有沿用题海战术者，徒增学子负担；更有粗制滥造、任意拼凑者，稍一翻检则错误百出、误人非浅。

可以说，现今的高考教辅已经“花样百出”“筋斗翻尽”。外观装饰华美奢侈，堪比时尚杂志；书名语不惊人死不休，“宝典”“秘笈”“兵法”层出不穷；书中的栏目设计更是繁复琐细，为读懂它足够再编写一册“使用说明”……，似乎一书在手，胜券在握。鲁牛一言以蔽之：机关算尽，却独忘“教辅”之本意，尽弃“实用”之真谛！

鲁牛无意菲薄名师和学者，他们志存高远，对高考教辅这类“逐利之书”缺乏兴趣和热情。但教辅图书自有其应遵循的规律和门径。鲁牛自叹，其实高考教辅并不需要编得那么厚，也无须搞大量的题海战术，更不是曲高和寡的挂名应景之作。高考教辅，就是以应试得分为目标，折射的是编写者的学识、经验和心血。鲁牛之见，得到圈内志同道合者的响应，遂萌生念头，大家何不“牛刀小试”，在高考领域留下些许足迹？一千人等，常常利用工闲课余，相约晤谈。京城又多了一个小团体，即以鲁牛为核心的这个“678高考沙龙”。

商务印书馆李平副总编辑，亦为鲁牛同道中人，常有意恢复百年商务教育图书之传统，对于“678高考沙龙”所思所得甚感兴趣，并鼓励以此理念打造新的高考教辅品牌图书，由商务印书馆付梓。盛意难却，“沙龙”诸君遂潜心酝酿、齐心合力，尝试为此丛书。

历时一年有余，丛书得以面世，优劣自有公论，多表无益。

2010年3月于北京中关村

潇洒“老北漂”

——鲁牛眼中的刘兆义

刘兆义之大名，鲁牛耳闻久矣。一则十数年前，刘兆义作为中青年特级教师主抓武汉市英语教学和高考，有声有色。挟此威名，亦曾将我国英语教辅领域“搅”得风生水起；二则“兆义”之名，与鲁牛前辈领导、英语课程教材老专家刘道义的名讳，仅一字之差。刘家“姐弟”在英语基础教育圈内俱大名赫赫，两人亦熟识多年，过往甚欢，传为佳话。

于今，“678高考沙龙”欲涉足高考领域，鲁牛对选择英语科主编颇费心思。英语圈内知名人士、好友龚亚夫先生力荐兆义老师，并向鲁牛细数其不凡经历和资历：教育部《英语课程标准》研制组核心成员；从事一线教学和教研40余载的“本土型”教研教学专家，并以英语中高考研究而闻名；编过教材、曾任教育部中小学教材审定委员会委员、参与国家考试中心课题研究；现任《学生双语报》总主编……亚夫特别强调，兆义确为不二人选！鲁牛欣喜，亦不免惴惴，兆义先生盛名久著，成就赫然，至今年过六旬仍身兼多职，是否愿意并有精力承接此事？前辈专家与后生晚辈，在理念和操作层面能否沟通顺畅？

诸多疑虑，于两人相逢之日悄然冰释。兆义面容年轻，仿佛不惑，腿脚敏捷，上下焕发着无限活力。三言两语间，鲁牛即刻意识到，此人的头脑与外貌一样年轻。他思维前卫，少有拘囿，谈锋之劲也令鲁牛暗自叹服。二人相晤甚欢，每有妙论契合心神，往往抚掌大笑。一夕话别，鲁牛口中的“刘老师”早已换作了“兆义兄”。

相处日久，鲁牛渐知兆义颇多非常之处。他出身“洋务世家”，从未出国却自小说得一口纯正地道的英语。他性格豪爽，平生好烟、好酒、好茶、好交友。品鉴香烟，仅凭嗅觉、口感，即可判别烟之产地、等次及品牌。善饮尤擅红酒，白酒一饮即脸红，红酒一饮即脸白，白酒两杯辄止，红酒两瓶不醉。兆义饮酒有原则，上课、开会及出席各种正式场合之前概不饮酒，故数十年来从未因酒而误事。更为传奇的是，卸任公职后他以花甲之岁携老妻远赴京城，赶时髦加入了“北漂一族”，并由此打拼出一片崭新天地：加盟年发行600万份的《学生双语报》，参与起草《英语课程标准》；主持教育部远程工程（英语学科）……作为全国知名的英语教学专家，各地争相邀请他前往讲学，在中学英语界的各类教育研讨会、教学讲座和教材培训现场，你总能见到兆义活跃的身影。一时间，兆义名动九州，声誉更隆。在同龄人安享退休生活之时，兆义却开创了事业更加辉煌的“第二春”。鲁牛感叹，“工作着是美丽的，工作着使人年轻”，兆义兄为此名言做了最好的诠释！

对于担任“678沙龙”英语高考主编之请，兆义稍显踌躇。但外有鲁牛的不断“蛊惑”，内有好奇不羁之天性，转而拍案应允，并放出豪言：不做挂名之作；要为当前英语教辅树起“标杆”。他亲自物色编写人员，力邀海淀教师进修学校胡小力、清华附中特级教师程惠云为首的“海淀团队”加盟，组成南北方风格融合的创作队伍。编写一旦启动，兆义又亲历亲为，谢客数日，闭门构思，拟就全书思路、提纲、样张，颇费一番心血……

由此，方有是书。

2011年2月于北京中关村

使用说明

关键词——高考应试、考点揭秘、解题得分、真题演练

◎ 新课标·年度高考·刘兆义英语指导

编写特色

全新——以普通高中课程标准及新课标高考大纲为依据，以高考应试为目标，以解题得分为核心，回归教辅之本意，以全新理念打造一套颠覆传统的备考用书。

权威——由“678高考沙龙”与北京海淀名校名师倾力合作，集中全国、北京市高考研究与指导团队的智力，由特级教师刘兆义领衔主编，高考研究资深专家胡小力主笔。

实用——传授“应试备考策略，解题得分之道”，尤以突出解题技巧，有针对性的方法指导和化整为零的随机点拨，让你通过阅读与训练及时领悟高考命题思路，使你的复习备考事半功倍。本书的使用得到广大考生、教师、家长的一致肯定，并且随着高中英语新课程改革的深入，本书及时补充了新的内容。

◎ 新课标·年度高考·刘兆义英语指导

栏目功能

【考点评说】

对高考大纲进行逐条剖析，细化考纲内容，帮助你有的放矢地进行复习备考。列述高考大纲的相关内容。细化大纲内容要求，使考纲要求具体化、条理化。

明确近几年高考的命题方向，指点高考命题的“重点”“热点”“冷点”。预测命题基本走向与可能性，帮助你明确高考复习的重点。

【直击高考】

以近几年的高考试题为例，逐题进行分析，帮助你领悟高考命题的基本思想。精选近几年的高考试题，并附本题答案。

逐题分析高考试题，明确高考试题的命题意图、命题特点及其规律。

【解题指导】

列举与分析典型试题，指导材料阅读、审题技巧、解题要领。从近几年高考试题、各地模拟试题中，精选各种典型试题，并附本题答案。

结合典型试题，深入浅出、化繁为简地进行解说，引领材料阅读，指点审题技巧，传授解题方法，让你聪明应对高考。

【学海泛舟】

提供适量的典型试题，进行训练。大量新题，让你通过训练更加自如地掌握应试技巧。



刘老师特别提示

有考试，就必有应试。应试，就必须学会审题与解题，必须掌握审题与解题的技巧。本书以英语课程标准八级目标要求为依据，以指导审题、解题为目标，指导考生体会近几年高考命题的基本思路，学习与训练审题与解题的技巧。

本书是引导学生熟悉高考命题思路，掌握高考审题解题技巧的复习备考书籍，特邀清华大学附属中学特级教师程惠云、北京市海淀区教师进修学校资深教研员胡小力、海淀区名校名师加盟，合力精心打造。

◎ 新课标·年度高考·刘兆义英语指导

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第一篇 阅读理解

【考纲解读】

“简短文段”依据高考英语考试大纲，阅读文段选材的基本原则是：贴近时代、贴近社会、贴近学生生活的话题内容和应用文体。每篇文段的长度一般在 300~400 词；要求考生的阅读速度为每分钟 60~70 词。近几年的高考中，阅读信息量有明显增大的趋向。阅读，是学习英语者学习英语和获取英语信息的最主要途径。在各类各级考试中，阅读都是最主要的测试内容，分数权重也最大。

要求考生能读懂书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文段以及公告、说明、广告等，并能从中获取相关信息。考生应能：

1. 理解主旨和要义；
2. 理解文中具体信息；
3. 根据上下文推断生词的词义；
4. 做出判断和推理；
5. 理解文章的基本结构；
6. 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

“基本结构”对考生把握文体结构，整体理解文段能力的检测。需要考生能根据文段的结构及其句子或段落之间的逻辑关系，确定句子或段落在整个语篇中的功能，如立论、主题句、支撑的事实、结论等。是中档偏难的试题，常设有 1 小题左右。

“意图、观点和态度”考生在整体理解文段内容的基础上，也能领悟作者的言外之意，即作者的态度、观点或意图等在文段中未直接表述出来的“文字背后的意思”；是中档偏上难度的试题。

“主旨和要义”对考生归纳、概括性领悟文段大意能力的检测。是中难度试题；通常设有 3 道题。

“具体信息”对考生理解文段中某些具体信息或事实能力的检测。通常需要通过上下文内容的分析和概括方能答题，仅就字面直接信息设题较少。含难度较小和中档难度的检测内容；常设有 10 小题左右，是阅读理解题的主流。

“推断生词的词义”考生需要通过文段上下文内容的提示，对某词或短语在文段中的意思做出推断。是中档难度或较难的试题；常设有 2 小题左右。

“判断和推理”考生需要在整体理解文段信息的前提下，对事实或事件的发展、结果等做出符合逻辑的推理和判断。是中档偏难的试题；近几年该类测试题有增多的趋势，常有 5 个小题左右；是区分考生阅读能力档次的关键题。

刘老师特别提示：

“得阅读者得天下。”这是历来对如何学好英语并取得优异英语考试成绩的经验总结。考生在整个复习备考阶段应当以阅读为重点，坚持进行多种题材和体裁的文段阅读；在海量阅读中不断总结和提高考纲中所要求的六项阅读技能技巧。同时，还要认真阅读历来高考中的阅读篇章，关注并把握各种阅读理解题的命题特点。这是快速形成阅读应试策略的捷径。

在备考时要养成良好的阅读习惯：不点读、不出声读、乐于分析长难句、坚持做好读书笔记。训练时要以限时阅读为主，解题中要逐步做到：速读文章抓大意；回读文章找对应；认真分析，通过排除、对比获取答案。

第一节 理解主旨要义和推断生词词义

【考点解读】

一、理解主旨和要义

检测考生理解主旨和要义的题型主要有主题型和标题型两类。命题的方式通常如下：

1. 主题型

What is the passage mainly about?

The passage is mainly about?

What is the main idea of this passage?

2. 标题型

Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

What would be the best title for the passage?

A possible title for this passage could be _____.

二、根据上下文推断生词的词义

由于阅读理解题材广泛，遇到生词是常事。利用已知信息推测判断生词是阅读理解的重要技能，提高判断词汇的准确率，考生要能掌握命题的方式和一些猜词的技巧。常见的命题方式有：

1. In the last sentence, the word “...” **refers to** / probably means _____.
2. The underlined word “...” **could best be replaced by** _____.
3. What do you think the expression “...” **stands for**?
4. By saying “...” we mean _____.
5. When he says “...”, the writer means that _____.
6. “...” as used in the passage **can best be defined as** _____?
7. Which of the following words can **take the place of** the word “...”?
8. What does the word “...” (in Para ____) mean?
9. What can we learn from the underlined sentence?
10. What does the word “_____” underlined in the text refer to?

“**主题**”是对篇章所表达的主题或中心的判断或概括。根据英语一般文体的特征，解题时，快速浏览首段、其后每段的首句和尾段，通常都可较为准确地明了篇章的主题或所要表达的中心内容。

“**标题**”是对文章主旨和要义，即对主题的高度概括语言。其特点是语言精炼、简洁明了，但含义较为深刻。标题形式可能是短语或句子的省略形式，也可能只是一个问题。

“**推断生词的词义**”考查考生根据上下文推断生词含义的能力，侧重考查考生的语境分析和把握全文的能力。正确理解文章中单词或短语的含义，是理解文章的第一步，也是基础。英语单词的含义随语境的不同，意义会有所不同。能根据上下文正确理解灵活变化的词义，才算是真正具备了一定的阅读理解能力。



刘老师特别提示：

测试中所涉及“生词的词义”的考点包括：①未曾学过的单词或词组的意思；②虽然熟悉单词或词组的形，但在篇章中所表达的是考生不熟悉或未曾学习过的其他意思；③由已学词语通过构词法派生出来的新词语；④it, them等代词在篇章中所取代的词、短语、从句或是句子的意思。在国内外有些考试中，还常常用虚拟词，即根本不存在的单词形式，来检测考生根据上下文推断生词词义的能力。高考中对所猜“生词”的词义都是采用英语释义的选择形式让考生来做出选择。要注意：近年根据上下文推断生词的词义题有增加的趋势。

【真题展示】

一、主旨要义

2008北京卷B篇

Domestic (驯养的) horses now pull ploughs, race in the Kentucky Derby, and carry police. But early horses weren't tame (驯服的) enough to perform these kinds of tasks. Scientists think the first interactions humans had with horses were far different from those today.^①

Thousands of years ago, people killed the wild horses that lived around them for food. Over time, people began to catch the animals and raise them. This was the first step in domestication.

As people began to tame and ride horses, they chose to keep those animals that had more desirable characteristics. For example, people may have chosen to keep horses that had a gentle personality so they could be ridden more easily. People who used horses to pull heavy loads would have chosen to keep stronger animals. Characteristics like strength are partly controlled by the animals' genes. So as the domesticated horses reproduced, they passed the characteristics on to their young. Each new generation of horses would show more of these chosen characteristics.

Modern day horse breeds come in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. This variety didn't exist in the horse population before domestication. The Shetland horse is one of the smallest breeds — typically reaching only one meter tall. With short, strong legs, the animals were bred to pull coal out of mine shafts (矿井) with low ceilings. Huge horses like the Clydesdale came on the scene around 1700. People bred these heavy, tall horses to pull large vehicles used for carrying heavy loads.

The domestication of horses has had great effects on societies.^② For example, horses were important tools in the advancement of modern agriculture. Using them to pull ploughs and carry heavy loads allowed people to farm more efficiently. Before they were able to ride horses, humans had to cross land on foot. Riding horses allowed people to travel far greater distances in much less time. That encouraged populations living in different areas to interact with one another. The new form of rapid transportation helped cultures spread around the world.

62. The passage is mainly about _____.^③

- A. why humans domesticated horses
- B. how humans and horses needed each other
- C. why horses came in different shapes and sizes
- D. how human societies and horses influenced each other^④

本文主要讲述马的功能与作用在人类历史中的变迁。写作的目的是提醒人们人与动物应该和睦共处。本文为说明文体裁。短文总词数为476个。

① “Scientists ...” 此句为本篇文章的主题句。快速阅读首段，锁定主题句。

② “The domestication ...” 此句也为主题句。说明文体裁的文章找主题句在首尾两段里寻找。

③ “The passage ...” 典型主旨题题干。

④ “how human ...” 综合理解首尾段找到的主题句，就可以确定出D为正确答案。

2008江西卷D篇

Intellectual property (IP) is a product of the mind that has commercial value.^① The concept dates back to 1623 when the first patent law to protect IP rights was passed. IP rights protect the artist from having his/her creative ideas copied by another. For example, if somebody generated an idea for a novel, that idea is protected by IP rights. If someone else wishes to represent the idea or develop it further, he/she must consult the original artists, who will normally be rewarded financially for its use. Back in the 17th century, IP rights were primarily carried out to protect newly developed manufacturing processes against stealing. But today, intellectual property rights, are also enjoyed by those who create music, art and literature.^②

In recent years, IP rights have been the focus of a great deal of discussion because of a technology which looks set to weaken them altogether; the Internet. Many years ago, if you wanted a recording of a song, you would have to purchase it from a music store; if a novel, from a book store. In those days, IP rights were easily protected since it was very difficult to obtain intellectual property without paying for it. However, a lot of IP, including songs, films, books and artwork, can be downloaded today free of charge using the Internet. This practice has now taken the world by storm, dramatically affecting the way in which we view IP rights.^③

71. A possible title for this passage could be _____.^④

- A. A History of IP Rights
- B. Ways to Protect Your IP Rights
- C. The Present and the Future Of IP
- D. IP Rights and Our Attitudes

真题启示:

文章的主旨大意一般出现在开头、结尾和过渡段(即相当于中文阅读中,常常提到的“起”、“合”、“转”)。不过有时贯穿整篇文章。这道题就可快速阅读首段尾段确定文章主题句。

二、推断生词词义

2003北京卷E篇

Kate was perplexed^⑤. She couldn't understand why Nadia did not like to speak. Then she realized that moving to a new country probably wasn't the easiest thing to do. There were hundreds of unfamiliar and unusual things to learn-all at the same time.

72. The underlined word “perplexed” probably means _____.

- A. puzzled
- B. angry
- C. shocked
- D. serious

本文主要是介绍知识产权所保护的范围的发展和变化,以及由于这些变化导致人们对知识产权产生的不同看法。体裁是说明文。

① “Intellectual ...” 主题句,解释什么是 IP。

② “But today ...” 关注文章中的这种转折连词,往往文章的重点或作者想要表达的观点都会出现在这些词后面。

③ “This practice ...” 动词 view 在这里是对于抓住主旨非常关键的一个词汇,意思为 think about, consider, 表示 we 看待 IP rights 的态度,和答案 D 中的 Attitudes 吻合。

④ “A possible ...” 典型的主旨要义题型的题干。答案选 D。

⑤ “perplexed” 这个划线词对学生来说完全是一个生词,突出考查学生对语境,即对上下文分析理解的能力。由于此词在句中的位置又和 be 动词连用,再加上选项中的四个词都为形容词,首先判断此词为形容词。再从下一句 She couldn't understand why ... 可以推断出答案为 A。

2007安徽卷A篇

The above are the main reasons for this problem, and therefore we have to encourage young people to be more active, as well as steering^① them away from fast food shops and bad eating habits.

58. The word “steering” underlined in the last sentence most probably means _____.

- A. forcing B. guiding C. driving D. moving

2005北京卷D篇

However obvious these facts may appear at first glance, they are actually not so obvious as they seem except when we take special pains^② to think about the subject. Symbols and the things they stand for are independent of each other, yet we all have a way of feeling as if, and sometimes acting as if, there were necessary connections.

71. In Paragraph 3, “take special pains” probably means _____.

- A. try very hard B. take our time
C. are very unhappy D. feel especially painful

【解题指导】

一、主旨要义

解答理解主旨要义试题的“三方法”：

1. 认真阅读文章的第一段和每段的第一个句子。
2. 作者往往会有意识地反复论述文章的主题。
3. 文章或段落的主题句常常会出现在一些标志性的提示语后。

例如：

On the whole, in short, therefore ...

I agree with the opinion that ...

Given all these points above, I would support the idea that ...

For all the reasons mentioned above, I would prefer ...

掌握了以上找主题句的方法，就可以依据主题句，归纳文章的主题。



刘老师特别提示：

在归纳主题时，考生容易犯以下三种错误：

1. **以偏概全**——即只抓住了主题的一个侧面就误以为是主题。
2. **过于笼统**——即归纳的主题太泛，与细节脱节或是没有对细节加以充分论证。
3. **把观点强加给作者**——读者根据自己的常识对文章进行判断而忽视了作者的写作意图。

① “steering” 本题对划线词的理解，考查学生对表示上下文逻辑关系的连接词准确理解能力。此题上文中 encourage young people to ...，后面出现 as well as 这个表示并列关系的连接词，所以可以推断出 steer 这个词和 encourage 应该是同一类词，在四个选项中 A 和 C 都有“迫使”含义，和 encourage 不匹配，从词义来看 D 解释不通，所以答案为 B。

② “take ...” 这里考查学生对整个句子进行分析理解的能力。此句主要是对两个状语从句的理解 However obvious these facts may appear at first glance, ... 无论这些事实可能在第一眼看起来是多么的明显，但他们事实上并没有看起来的那么显而易见。except when we take special pains to think about the subject. 除了当我们认真、努力地去仔细考虑这个事物时（否则他们就不是那么明显）。答案为 A。

例析

2009辽宁卷D篇

It is true that good writers rewrite and rewrite and then rewrite some more. But^① in order to wake up the desire to rewrite, it is important to learn to like what you write at the early stage.^②

I am surprised at the number of famous writers I know who say that they so dislike reading their own writing later that they even hate to look over the publishers' opinions. One reason we may dislike reading our own work is that we're often disappointed that the rich ideas in our minds seem very thin and plain when first written down. Jerry Fodor and Steven Pinker suggest that this fact may be a result of how our minds work.

Different from popular belief, we do not usually think in the words and sentences of ordinary language but in symbols for ideas (known as "mentalese"), and writing our ideas down is an act of translation from that symbolic language. But while mentalese contains our thoughts in the form of a complex tapestry (织锦), writing can only be composed one thread at a time. Therefore it should not be surprising that our first attempt at expressing ideas should look so simple. It is only by repeatedly rewriting that we produce new threads and connect them to get closer to the ideas formed in our minds.

When people write as if some strict critics (批评家) are looking over their shoulder, they are so worried about what this critic might say that they get stuck before they even start. Peter Elbow makes an excellent suggestion to deal with this problem. When writing we should have two different minds. At the first stage, we should see every idea, as well as the words we use to express it, as wonderful and worth putting down. It is only during rewrites that we should examine what we excitedly wrote in the first stage and check for weaknesses.^③

70. What can we conclude from the text?^④

- A. Most people believe we think in symbols.
- B. Loving our own writing is scientifically reasonable.
- C. The writers and critics can never reach an agreement.
- D. Thinking and writing are different stages of mind at work.

① "But" 找主旨时关注首尾段出现的转折连词, 如 but, however, yet 等。

② "It is important ..." 此句为主题句。

③ "It is only ..." 主题句, 结合首段的主题句, 可以归纳出: 写出好的作品需要有不同的思维活动阶段, 在第一阶段(早期)要学会喜欢自己写的东西, 这样在第二阶段(重写修改阶段)才能针对不足之处进行修改。这样就能选定答案 D。

④ "What ..." 典型主旨题题干。

二、推断生词词义

做猜词义题时，主要有以下两种方法：

1. 利用构词法猜测，如：派生（derivation）、转化（conversion）、合成（compounding）等。

例析1 2003全国卷

With their shining brown eyes, wagging tails, and unconditional love, dogs can provide the nonjudgmental listeners needed for a beginning reader to gain confidence.

利用构词法可以对上面划线单词的词义进行推测。

condition *n.* — conditional *adj.* — unconditional *adj.* 无条件的

judge *v.* — judgment *n.* — judgmental *adj.* — nonjudgmental *adj.* 没有判断力的

2. 利用上下文线索，如利用同义词、近义词、反义词、定义、解释或举例、上下文逻辑关系等。

例析1 2009宁夏卷D篇

Expect a lot from your child, just not everything. Except for health and safety problems, such as drug use or careless driving, consider everything else open to discussion. If your child is unwilling to discuss something, don't insist he tell you what's on his mind. The more you insist, the more likely that he'll clam up. Instead, let him attempt to solve things by himself. Show respect for your teenager's privacy. Never read his mail or listen in on personal conversations.

69. What does the phrase "clam up" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. become excited B. show respect
C. refuse to talk D. seek help

解题思路：

根据上下文逻辑关系。作者在这里给家长建议，不要坚持（don't insist）让孩子跟你说他所想的，而是（Instead, ...）要让他自己解决问题。那么，你越坚持（让他说），他就越有可能（不说），这样就可推断出答案为C。

例析2 2009福建卷E篇

For an answer, I checked with Tim Flannery, author of *The Weather Makers: How Man Is Changing the Climate and What It Means for Life on Earth*. In his book, he had challenged readers to make deep cuts in personal emissions to keep the world from reaching extremely important tipping points, such as the melting (融化) of the ice sheets in Greenland or West Antarctica. "To stay below that point, we need to reduce CO₂ emissions by 80 percent," he said.

73. The underlined words "tipping points" most probably refer to _____.

- A. freezing points B. burning points
C. melting points D. boiling points

解题思路：

利用下文的解释或举例来猜测词义。提示词是such as，因此可以推断出答案为C。其他常见提示词还有like, for instance, that is, that is to say, namely, in other words等。

特别关注：

根据近年来高考阅读理解对同学们提出新的要求，建议考生们在以下几个方面加强自我训练！

1. 猜测熟词新含义

例1：

The major market force rests in the growing population of white collar employees (白领雇员), who can afford the new service.

例2:

"It was the best night we had ever had", said Angela Carraro, who runs an Italian restaurant.

猜测熟词含义除了要求考生有较强的语境分析能力外,还要求考生有较宽的知识面,对常见有新含义的熟词要弄清其用法,并将这些词进行简要归纳整理。

2. 猜测词性变换新词含义

例1:

The hot sun had caused the dough to double in size ...

例2:

When men and women lived by hunting 50,000 years ago, how could they even begin to picture modern life?

利用熟词的新词性来猜抽象词义,关键应在理解原词的基础上,分析它的新词性,并结合原词含义发挥合理想象,从而概括抽象出它的新词义。

【真题演练】

1. 主旨要义

演练1 (2009北京卷)

Camping wild is a wonderful way to experience the natural world and, at its best, it makes little environmental influence. But with increasing numbers of people wanting to escape into the wilderness, it is becoming more and more important to camp unobtrusively (不引人注目地) and leave no mark.

Wild camping is not permitted in many places, particularly in crowded lowland Britain. Wherever you are, find out about organizations responsible for managing wild spaces, and contact them to find out their policy on camping and shelter building. For example, it is fine to camp wild in remote parts of Scotland, but in England you must ask the landowner's permission, except in national parks.

Camping is about having relaxation, sleeping outdoors, experiencing bad weather, and making do without modern conveniences. A busy, fully-equipped

campsite seems to go against this, so seek out smaller, more remote places with easy access to open spaces and perhaps beaches. Better still, find a campsite with no road access: walking in makes a real adventure.

Finding the right spot to camp is the first step to guaranteeing a good night's sleep. Choose a campsite with privacy and minimum influence on others and the environment. Try to use an area where people have obviously camped before rather than creating a new spot. When camping in woodland, avoid standing dead trees, which may fall on a windy night. Avoid animal runs and caves, and possible homes of biting insects. Make sure you have most protection on the windward side. If you make a fire, do so downwind of your shelter. Always consider what influence you might have on the natural world. Avoid damaging plants. A good campsite is found, not made — changing it should be unnecessary.

The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. the protection of campsites
- B. the importance of wild camping
- C. the human influence on campsites
- D. the dos and don'ts of wild camping

演练2 (2008天津卷)

I love charity shops and so do lots of other people in Britain because you find quite a few of them on every high street. The charity shop is a British institution, selling everything from clothes to electric goods, all at very good prices. You can get things you won't find in the shops anymore. The thing I like best about them is that your money is going to a good cause and not into the pockets of profit-driven companies, and you are not damaging the planet, but finding a new home for unwanted goods.

The first charity shop was opened in 1947 by Oxfam. The famous charity's appeal to aid postwar Greece had been so successful it had been flooded with donations (捐赠物). They decided to set up a shop to sell some of these donations to raise money for that

appeal. Now there are over 7,000 charity shops in the UK. My favorite charity shop in my hometown is the Red Cross shop, where I always find children's books, all 10 or 20 pence each.

Most of the people working in the charity shops are volunteers, although there is often a manager who gets paid. Over 90% of the goods in the charity shops are donated by the public. Every morning you see bags of unwanted items outside the front of shops, although they don't encourage this, rather ask people to bring things in when the shop is open.

The shops have very low running costs: all profits go to charity work. Charity shops raise more than £110 million a year, funding (资助) medical research, overseas aid, supporting sick and poor children, homeless and disabled people, and much more. What better place to spend your money? You get something special for a very good price and a good moral sense. You provide funds to a good cause and tread lightly on the environment.

Which of the following may be the best title for the passage?

- A. What to Buy at Charity Shops
- B. Charity Shop: Its Origin & Development
- C. Charity Shop: Where You Buy to Donate
- D. The Public's Concern about Charity Shops

演练3 (2009天津卷)

Next time a customer comes to your office, offer him a cup of coffee. And when you're doing your holiday shopping online, make sure you're holding a large glass of iced tea. The physical sensation (感觉) of warmth encourages emotional warmth, while a cold drink in hand prevents you from making unwise decisions — those are the practical lessons being drawn from recent research by psychologist John A. Bargh.

Psychologists have known that one person's perception (感知) of another's "warmth" is a powerful determiner in social relationships. Judging someone to

be either "warm" or "cold" is a primary consideration, even trumping evidence that a "cold" person may be more capable. Much of this is rooted in very early childhood experiences, Bargh argues, when babies' conceptual sense of the world around them is shaped by physical sensations, particularly warmth and coldness. Classic studies by Harry Harlow, published in 1958, showed monkeys preferred to stay close to a cloth "mother" rather than one made of wire, even when the wire "mother" carried a food bottle. Harlow's work and later studies have led psychologists to stress the need for warm physical contact from caregivers to help young children grow into healthy adults with normal social skills.

Feelings of "warmth" and "coldness" in social judgments appear to be universal. Although no worldwide study has been done, Bargh says that describing people as "warm" or "cold" is common to many cultures, and studies have found those perceptions influence judgment in dozens of countries.

To test the relationship between physical and psychological warmth, Bargh conducted an experiment which involved 41 college students. A research assistant who was unaware of the study's hypotheses (假设), handed the students either a hot cup of coffee, or a cold drink, to hold while the researcher filled out a short information form. The drink was then handed back. After that, the students were asked to rate the personality of "Person A" based on a particular description. Those who had briefly held the warm drink regarded Person A as warmer than those who had held the iced drink.

"We are grounded in our physical experiences even when we think abstractly," says Bargh.

What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. Drinking for Better Social Relationships
- B. Experiments of Personality Evaluation
- C. Developing Better Drinking Habits
- D. Physical Sensations and Emotions

演练4 (2009浙江卷)

Four people in England back in 1953, stared at Photo 51. It wasn't much — a picture showing a black X. But three of these people won the Nobel Prize for figuring out what the photo really showed — the shape of DNA. The discovery brought fame and fortune to scientists James Watson, Francis Crick, and Maurice Wilkins. The fourth, the one who actually made the picture, was left out.

Her name was Rosalind Franklin. "She should have been up there," says historian Mary Bowden. "If her photos hadn't been there, the others couldn't have come up with the structure." One reason Franklin was missing was that she had died of cancer four years before the Nobel decision. But now scholars doubt that Franklin was not only robbed of her life by disease but robbed of credit by her competitors.

At Cambridge University in the 1950s, Watson and Crick tried to make models by cutting up shapes of DNA's parts and then putting them together. In the meantime, at King's College in London, Franklin and Wilkins shone X-rays at the molecule (分子). The rays produced patterns reflection the shape.

But Wilkins and Franklin's relationship was a lot rockier than the celebrated teamwork of Watson and Crick. Wilkins thought Franklin was hired to be his assistant. But the college actually employed her to take over the DNA project.

What she did was produce X-ray pictures that told Watson and Crick that one of their early models was inside out. And she was not shy about saying so. That angered Watson, who attacked her in return, "Mere inspection suggested that she would not easily bend. Clearly she had to go or be put in her place."

As Franklin's competitors, Wilkins, Watson and Crick had much to gain by cutting her out of the little group of researchers, says historian Pnina Abir-Am. In 1962 at the Nobel Prize awarding ceremony, Wilkins thanked 13 colleagues by name before he mentioned

Franklin, Watson wrote his book laughing at her. Crick wrote in 1974 that "Franklin was only two steps away from the solution."

No, Franklin was the solution. "She contributed more than any other player to solving the structure of DNA. She must be considered a co-discoverer" Abir-Am says. This was backed up by Aaron Klug, who worked with Franklin and later won a Nobel Prize himself. Once described as the "Dark Lady of DNA", Franklin is finally coming into the light.

What is the text mainly about?

- A. The disagreements among DNA researchers.
- B. The unfair treatment of Franklin.
- C. The process of discovering DNA.
- D. The race between two teams of scientists.

演练5 (2009江苏卷)

When women sit together to watch a movie on TV, they usually talk simultaneously (同时的) about a variety of subjects, including children, men, careers and what's happening in their lives. When groups of men and women watch a movie together, the men usually end up telling the women to shut up. Men can either talk or watch the screen — they can't do both — and they don't understand that women can. Besides, women consider that the point of all getting together is to have a good time and develop relationships — not just to sit there like couch potatoes staring at the screen.

During the ad breaks, a man often asks a woman to explain the plot and tell him where the relationship between the characters is going. He is unable, unlike women, to read the subtle body language signals that reveal how the characters are feeling emotionally. Since women originally spent their days with the other women and children in the group, they developed the ability to communicate successfully in order to maintain relationships. For a woman, speech continues to have such a clear purpose: to build relationships and make friends. For men, to talk is to