新课标[高考英语]

英语写作

凤凰出版传媒集团 译 林 出 版 社

新课标 [高考英语]

英语写作

English Writing

主 编 陆 明 黄祖明

编 写 张亚军 方玉勇

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新课标高考英语,英语写作一本通/陆明, 黄祖明主编. —南京: 译林出版社, 2007.8 ISBN 978-7-5447-0351-2

I. 新... II. ①陆... ②黄... III. 英语—写作—高中—升学参考资料 IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 122730 号

主 编 陆 明 黄祖明

编 写 张亚军 方玉勇

责任编辑 朱静亚 封面设计 侯海屏

据 图 徐枚梅

书 名 新课标高考英语·英语写作一本通

出版发行 凤凰出版传媒集团

译林出版社(南京市湖南路 47号 210009)

电 话 025-83242700 (总机)

传 真 025-83319992

教材热线 025-83304650

市场热线 025-83319992

电子信箱 jiaocai@yilin.com

网 址 凤凰出版传媒网 http://www.ppm.cn 译 林 出 版 社 http://www.yilin.com

印 刷 南京通达彩印有限公司

开 本 880×1230 毫米 1/32

印 张 5.375

版 次 2007年8月第1版 2007年8月第1次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5447-0351-2

定 价 9.50 元

本书若有印装错误可与出版社联系 (联系电话:025-83242790)

前 言

为了帮助广大高三学生全面提高英语水平,使他们在高考中取得较为理想的成绩,我们组织富有经验的英语教研人员及一线骨干教师共同编写了一套新课标高考英语一本通用书,含听力测试、单项选择、完形填空、阅读理解、英语写作和高考词汇等六个分册。这六个分册紧扣新课标和高考要求,贴近学生生活实际,具有鲜明的针对性和可操作性。前五分册编写者还从不同的角度,对近年来高考命题趋势和题型做了较客观的介绍,并就应试策略和应试技巧谈了自己较为独到的看法。同时,前五分册编写者还对高考英语真题进行了详细的讲解。所有练习题均有参考答案,部分答案还附有详解。这些都有助于广大高三学生熟悉高考英语题型,掌握必要的应试决资。我们衷心希望本套用书能成为广大高三学生复习迎考的好帮手。

本册英语写作用书参照全国高考英语写作考试题型,给出了60 套对话填空模拟试题和37 套书面表达模拟试题。其中对话填空部分分成12 个常见的场景,帮助考生有效地各个击破;书面表达部分则根据三种主要的高考出题方式展开。这些训练题内容丰富,题材广泛,情景真实,形式多样,重点突出,难易适中,且有较强的针对性。

由于水平有限,书中可能尚有疏漏和不妥之处。恳请广大师生在使用过程中提出宝贵意见,以便我们今后进一步修订。

译林出版社 2007年7月

三 汞



对话填空题型简介与应试策略点



书面表达题型简介与应试策略 /43



对话填空专项强化训练/33

计划愿望 /33 学校生活 /68 家庭朋友 /39 语言文化 /72 健康饮食 /44 日常活动 /78 接待咨询 /49 假日安排 /85 人际关系 /32 兴趣爱好 /63 天气状况 /99



书面表达专项强化训练 /108

文字说明 + 提纲 /306 文字说明 + 表格 /126 文字说明 + 图画 /143 精选模拟 /156

英语。写《作》一》本》通



对话填空题型简介与应试策略

根据《2007年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试 (江苏卷)说明》,我省高考英语试卷将继续采用"对话填空"这一题型。该题型体现了"突出语篇,强调运用,注重交际"的高考命题总原则,加强了对考生英语词汇运用的考查。从去年参加高考的考生答题情况来看,该题型效度、区分度较高,因此,应引起今年高三学生的充分重视。去年高考试卷中的题型如下,

对话填空 (共10小题:每小题1分,满分10分)

请认真阅读下面的对话,并根据各题所给首字母的提示,在答题卡右栏中标有题号的横线上,写出一个英语单词的完整、正确形式,使对话通顺。

N=Nicola A=Annie	
N: Hi, Annie. Did you have a good holiday?	
A: Oh, yeah, I had a great (76) t But	76
I've to tell you—the most amazing thing	
happened.	
N: (77) R? What was that?	77
A: Well, I was swimming in the sea and a huge	
wave came along and (78) k my	78]
sunglasses into the water. I	
N: Why were you swimming in your sunglasses?	
A: Oh, I don't know. I'd just (79) 1	79
them on top of my head. I'd forgotten they	
were there. Anyway, they were ® g	80
I was very upset. You know they were quite	_ }

新课标高考英语

expensive.	
N: I remember—(81) n 100 pounds.	81
A: Yeah. Anyway, the next day I was lying on	
the beach, sunbathing. Then suddenly another	
huge wave	
N: Are you (82) s this was a good	82
holiday?	
A: Yeah—but listen! When I looked down, there	
on the sand, (83) r next to me,	83
were my sunglasses. I couldn't	
⁽⁸⁴⁾ b my eyes!	84
N: You're (85) j! That is amazing!	85

፟‱ 答案

76 time 77 Really 78 knocked 79 left 80 gone 81 nearly/near 82 sure 83 right 84 believe 85 joking 根据以上例题,我们作出如下统计:

主题	有关"度假奇遇"的对话
对话总词数(不包括需填写	137 个
的单词数) 	'
	10 个
需填写单词的词性及数量	名词 1, 动词 5, 形容词 1, 副词 3
对话轮回次数	5.5 次

我们可以看出,对话填空题所选的材料一般能体现时代气息,语言符合真实交际情境,具有口语特征。材料长度为150 词左右,适合高中学生。其命题形式为:在一段对话中挖去10个单词,要求考生在了解对话内容的基础上根据首字母拼写出单词的适当形式。设空单词涉及的词性主要是名词、动词、形容词和副词等。

英语、写作(一)本。通

🥸 一、高考英语对话填空的考查要点

1 该题型中的对话是真实的英语语境,它把具体的语言知识融入到具体的语境中,考查考生的逻辑思维能力和对具体语境的把握以及对整体意义的理解能力,因此,要求考生具有阅读对话和分析语篇等实际运用英语的能力。

- 2 该题型考查考生的单词拼写能力,因此,要求考生具备一定的词汇和词汇应用的知识。
- 3 该题型要求填写的单词要根据对话的内容进行一定的词形变化,因此,要求考生掌握一定的语法知识和语用能力。
- 4 该题型要求考生在首字母的提示下,填入一个最佳单词,以保持对话的合理性和准确性,因此,要求考生具备归纳、判断和推理等综合能力。

二、高考英语对话填空的解题要点

1 掌握情景与线索

对话填空是在对话的情景中考查考生的语言知识和词汇运用能力,因此,要求考生将语言知识与对话的情景相结合。做题时,应首先领会问话者的意图。一般来说,对话填空的首句问话是完整的,考生应充分揣摩其意图。其次,对方对首句的应答是极其重要的。应答者虽然是被动的应答,但所讲的话往往可以决定对话的方向,因为应答者既可能对问话者的提问作出回答,同时也可能反问对方,引出对话的新话题。总之,考生应认真分析第一轮对话,以初步了解对话的背景,找到对话的线索。

2 采用合理的解题策略

在解题过程中,我们可以采用以下两种策略:

第一种策略是:参照做完形填空的方法。首先,跳过空格,快速 通读全部对话,获取有关对话的信息,基本掌握对话的大意;然后 再根据句子的语法结构、和对话前后内容的逻辑关系,确定空格的 选词范围;再根据所提供的首字母的提示,确定被填写的词。由于 10个空格的单词是作者遵循一定的要求、准则和测试目的所确定 的,因此,对话中缺词虽造成阅读障碍,但一般不会影响考生对对话大意的了解。综合以上理由,整体阅读后再考虑填词应该是一种有效的解题策略。

第二种策略是:解题时,仅根据上一轮对话或对方的话语进行答话预测,进行填词尝试,而不试图阅读全部对话。如果遇到少数空格,当时没有把握填写,可以将其放在一边,待全部对话完成后,再通读全文,补全空档,并修正已填写的词。最后通读全文的目的是为了整体把握对话的内容,并根据自己的知识和语感,修正填错的词,同时在对话整体的启发下,完成尚未填出的"难词"。这种解题方法的优点是:省时,高效。一般来说,10个空格中的部分词无须考虑全文,只要根据句子本身和上下文便能确定,如固定短语、常见句型等。这部分空格词的给出,减少了阅读的障碍,为其他词的填写提供了语境,减少了难度。

以上两种方法经过数届参加高考的学生的实践,被证明都是可行的。

3 找出填词的关键

对话填空题的设计并非是作者选一篇对话随意地去掉几个词 而形成的。设计者要遵循一定的要求和准则,以保证测试的信度和 效度。

根据江苏省 2006 年高考真题与考纲示例,我们可以作出以下分析,

(1) 根据被填词在句中的位置分析,设空分为三类;前置性设空;后置性设空;语篇性设空。例如:

A:	Oh, yeah, I had	a great (10)	t	ヺ	讨后置"	性设空	;
N:	⁽⁷⁷⁾ R	? What wa	as that? 🕏	均前置	性设空	Ξ;	
N:	You're (85) j	! Ti	hat is am	azing!	为语篇	性设	空。
(2)	坦坦远槽周的	治山井 八、右	おんぼ	74.73	E: 44	法 进	п/,

- (2) 根据被填词的词性分析,有名词、动词、代词、连词、形容词、副词、介词等,以动词为主。2006 年江苏高考对话填空题型中有 5 个被填词为动词,它们是:knocked, lcft, gone, believe, joking。
 - (3) 根据被填词的词形变化分析,名词应考虑其单复数,动词

英语写作一本通

应考虑其谓语或非谓语形式, 形容词和副词应考虑其比较级和最高级等等。

- (4) 根据被填词的特征分析,有不少是固定短语、惯用语或句型。
- (5) 根据被填词所在的句子分析,例如: What will you say to me today, I wonder? 该句的口语特征非常明显,其正常语序应为: I wonder what you will say to me today.

综合以上分析,我们认为对话填空解题的关键是,

- 通过对话语境和文化背景推断被填词的范围:
- 利用语法分析、确定被填词的形式:
- 根据词的固定搭配判断被填词的内容。

三、高考英语对话填空的解题策略

从 2005 年江苏高考对话填空的题型示例以及这两年江苏高考对话填空真题,我们可以看出,该试题测试的重点是动词、名词、形容词和副词等。因此,我们可以根据被填写词的词性这一线索来考虑该题型的解题策略。

1 动词

对动词的测试可以是多角度的。一般来说,我们可以从动词的时态形式、语态形式、语气形式和非谓语形式来判断该词的形式。例如:

W:	What's the matter, Paul? You look terrible.	
M:	I've just (1) t my chemistry exam	1
	and I'm pretty sure I (2) f I don't	2
	know where the teacher got some of those	
 	questions. I don't (3) s how in the	3
	world I could (4) p	4
W:	Come on! You have been (5) d	5
	very well all year long. It isn't very likely	
	you'd suddenly 6 f cverything.	6

5305SON				in a common

	465	- LID 1		44.1
	V	课板	- <u> </u>	- rb i/:

	Oh by the way, have the physics grades	
	been ⁽⁷⁾ p yet?	7
M:	I didn't go to post it. I was so busy	1
	⁽⁸⁾ w about Chemistry. I would	8
	⁽⁹⁾ b punished by my parents if I	9
	failed the final.	
W:	Really? But it's the average that's important.	
	Come on, just relax. How about	
	(10) h a cup of coffee?	10

公。答案

- 1 taken 2 failed 3 see 4 pass 5 doing
- 6 forget 7 posted 8 worrying · 9 be 10 having 根据规定,该题型的每一行只有一个空,并且该空只能填写一

个词,因此,动词的形式便可以根据该空的前后对话或前后所出现 的词来判定。一般来说,可能出现以下几种形式,

谓语动词

- (1) 该空前为该句的主语,动词可能出现的形式为:
- 动词原形 (构成一般现在时):
- 动词过去时 (构成一般过去时):
- 动词+s(构成第三人称单数形式)。

例如:

	W:	We've been waiting here for nearly 10	
		minutes now and there still isn't a bus in	
		sight.	
	M:	I'm afraid we'll be late for class.	
	W:	Have you got the time, Colin?	
	M:	Yes, my watch (1) s a quarter	1
		past seven.	
	W:	Does your watch keep good time?	
ı			

(英)语(写)作(一)本(通

M: No, there (2) i something wrong	2
with it.	
W: But you bought it only last month.	
M: Yes, but ever since I (3) b it, it	3
gains about five minutes a day, so I've got to	
have it repaired.	
W: Look! There is a bus coming! Let's hope it's	
No. 32.	
M: Yes, it is.	
答案	
1 says · 2 is 3 bought	
(2) 该空前出现助动词 be (或以 am, is, are,	was, were 的形式
出现),该空动词的可能形式为:	
● 现在分词 v + ing (构成进行时态);	
● 过去分词 v + ed (构成被动语态)。	
例如:	
M: Hi, Mary, going to the football game today?	
W: No. I'm (1) p to watch it on	1
television.	
M: Why is that?	
W: I find it easier to follow football on	
television. In the stadium I feel as if I'm too	
far away from the players. And I always	
miss the ball.	1
M: I know just what you mean. But I am	!
(2) t that there's always so much	2
excitement. People are (3) c and	3
shouting when they are there. And you will	
cheer along with everyone else.	



1	planning	2	told	3	cheering
1	piannig		·OIG	_	oncoring

- (3) 该空前出现助动词 have, haven't (或以 has, hasn't, had, hadn't 的形式出现),该空动词的可能形式为:
 - 过去分词 v + ed (构成完成时态)。
 例如:

W: I'm so angry with Mike.	
M: Why? What happened?	
W: Well, you know we have (1) b a computer.	1
M: Yes, I know. And Mike likes it a lot.	
W: Yes, he does. That's the problem. He is	,
always working so many hours on the	
machine that he's not spending enough time	
on his school work.	
M: Oh, dear.	
W: And just now I received his teacher's	
telephone call. She said that Mike hadn't	
⁽²⁾ p his exam.	2
M: That's too bad!	

答案

1 bought 2 passed

- (4) 该空前出现助动词 don't, doesn't, didn't 或情态动词 can, may, could, might, should, would 等,该空动词的可能形式为:
 - 动词原形。

例如:

W: It will (1) b	Alice's birthday next	1
Tuesday. What	shall we buy for her	
birthday?		

英语、写作一本通

M:	Does she like reading? We can	
	⁽²⁾ b her a book.	2
W:	Well, she has lots of books already. Besides,	
	her birthday present last year was also a	
	book.	
M:	How about a basketball?	
W:	No, she doesn't (3) 1 basketball,	3
	but she likes football.	
M:	Get her a football, then?	
W:	Do you (4) k how much a	4
	football costs?	
M:	I have no idea, about 20 yuan, maybe.	
W:	But I have only six yuan. How much do you	
	have?	
M:	I have eight. Why not go and (5) a	5
	John if he would like to join us?	
	, 答案	
1 be	2 buy 3 like 4 know	5 ask
	非谓语动词 '	
	如该句已含有谓语动词,该空如填写动词,一	般来说应该是动
词的	申请语形式,所出现的可能形式为:	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
	● 现在分词(作前置/后置定语或状语);	
	● 过去分词(作前置/后置定语或状语);	
	● 省略动词不定式符号 to 的动词原形。	
	例如:	
M:	Excuse me. Did you just give me this ticket?	:
	Yes, I did, sir. You parked in the wrong	
	place.	
M:	Not (1) k which place I can park,	1

V 33300			
	N. 18		
(Greenwood)		3.00	
**************************************	***=	ーレゼ	
新课	心间	15%	Lini.
1000000000	da de la como	Same single	Marie V
89164	(40) (10) (40) (10)		e um Sees

I have to go. But I put a note on the	
windscreen (2) c that I would be	2
right back!	1
W: I read it, but I still have to write out a ticket	
for your ⁽³⁾ b the rule.	3
M: Oh, come on! I'm a visitor on campus and I	
was in the bookstore (4) b by our	4
company for less than ten minutes.	'
W: It wouldn't matter even if you were away for	
only 30 seconds, sir. You broke the rule and	
I have to fine you.	
M: Let me (5) s My wife is staying	5
in hospital for an operation. Could you	
please help me (6) p in the right	6
place?	
3%	

答案

l knowing 2 explaining 3 breaking 4 built 5 see 6 park

2 名词

相对于动词来说,对于名词的判别是比较简单的。一般来说, 空前如果是动词、介词、冠词或是连词等,该空都有可能是名词形 式。名词的形式一般只有两种:

- 名词原形:
- 名词的复数形式 (包括规则名词和不规则名词复数形式)。 例如:

W:	Can I help you?	
M:	Yes, please. I'd like some (1) o	: 1
	How do you sell them?	
W:	One (2) d a pound.	2

英语、写作、一、本通

M: I also want some bananas.	
W: Two dollars a ⁽³⁾ p	3
M: Then, give me five oranges and four	
(4) b How much do I owe you?	4
W: Five dollars together.	
M: Here you are. By the way, I want to buy	
some clothes for my (5) c Where	5
can I get them?	
W: You can buy them in the children's shop at	
the corner of the street.	
M: Thank you.	

2000。答案

1 oranges 2 dollar 3 pound 4 bananas 5 children

3 形容词/副词

形容词和副词应考虑其原形、比较级和最高级等等。例如:

W:	Tell me what happened that morning.	
M:	Well, I collected my newspapers at about 8	
	o'clock, and started my paper route. I went	
	past the phone box and I saw this sort of	
	(i) b bag in one corner. I got off	1
	my bike to have a (2) b look. It	2
	was just an ordinary case, so I decided to	
	find out whom it belonged to.	
W:	When did you realize it was a bomb?	
M:	As soon as I opened it and saw the red wires	
	in the black bag.	
W:	Had you ever seen a bomb before?	

_		
M:	I'd seen them on television, that's all.	
W:	What did you do next?	
M:	I rushed out of the box, went to the	
	(3) n house and phoned the	3
	police (4) q	4
W:	When did the police arrive?	<u> </u>
M:	I didn't stay to find out. I had to go and	
	finish delivering my newspapers.	
W:	Were you (5) 1 for school?	5
M:	Only about five minutes. Nobody seemed to	
	mind.	

答案

- 1 black 2 better 3 nearest 4 quickly 5 late 根据以上分析,我们可以认为:解对话填空题可以根据被填词的词性来考虑,其最佳解题思路是:
 - 根据对话的语境判断该词的词意范围;
 - 根据该词的词意范围考虑可供选择的词汇:
 - 根据选择的词汇考虑该词的词性;
 - 根据该词的词性考虑该词的形式。