

2005 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

考试大纲导读

英 语

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西藏人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考试大纲导读 北京天利考试信息网编 .

- 拉萨:西藏人民出版社,2004 3

ISBN 7 - 223 - 01646 - 9

.考... 北... .课程 - 高中 - 升学参考资料 .G634

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 114848 号

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出 版 西藏人民出版社

社 址 拉萨市林廓北路 20 号 邮政编码 850000

北京发行部:100013 北京市东土城路 8 号林达大厦 A 座 13 层

电 话:010 - 64466482 64466473 51655511 - 858

印 刷 天津市凯旭印刷有限公司

经 销 全国新华书店

开 本 32 开(850 毫米 × 1168 毫米) 字 数 900 千

印 张 27 .75

版 次 2005 年 3 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 7 - 223 - 01646 - 9 G·702

定 价 34 .20 元

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第一章 如何进行后两轮复习

进入高三下学期以后,以全面阅读教材,彻底扫除知识结构中理解上的障碍为主要目的的第一轮复习已基本结束,在新的《考试大纲》正式发布以后,如何结合《考试大纲》做好以综合能力突破和应用能力提高为主的二、三轮复习就很是重要。结合多年的教学实践,我们建议大家这样复习。

一、第二轮复习

进入高三后半学期,尤其是第一轮复习结束之后,距离高考的时间越来越近,在这个阶段相应地要调整战略,完善和充实自己,就要做到以下几点:

1.有短期可行的计划。高考临近,应当保持冷静,请求老师帮助和指导,并根据自己的实际情况制定出切实可行的复习计划,做到按部就班,有条不紊,循序渐进。

2.降低难度,抓基本题。要练一般题,不练难题、怪题。高考前许多考生搜集各种模拟题,反复演练。但要注意:无论做哪个地区的题,都要结合自己的实际,不要盲目地去做。水平在120分以下的考生,不要花过多的时间去做这些模拟题中的难题、怪题。即便弄明白了,对高考拿分也没有太大帮助。关键是把中档、低档题把握住,这对取得高分是非常有利的。

3.回归基础,突出对重点知识的复习。高考英语改革虽然从强调知识考查向注重综合语言运用能力考查转变,但是还应认识到能力必须依托基础。尤其是到最后阶段更要重视基础知识的复习。一模后,一些考生普遍都有这样的感觉:很多题目“一看就会,一做就错”。造成这种现象的根本原因在于对基础知识的掌握不牢固。只有扎扎实实地从基础做起,才能“一看就会,一做就对”。

英语基础知识包括词汇、语法、句型等。词汇复习应做到从不间断、反复巩固。词汇复习除了记忆和理解之外,尤其要注意常用词汇的使用和辨析,以

及一词多义的掌握。语法复习要理清基本概念,着重复习主干知识。比如,动词的时态、语态、非谓语动词、情态动词等,都是高考常涉及的知识点。但切记不要在钻研语法的难点上花过多时间,英语语法不是数学公式,不同的语境用法就不同。

4.认真研读《考试大纲》,掌握好基本词汇与基本句型。高考后期结合《考试大纲》和《高考词汇表》进行查漏补缺特别重要:大纲中新增加的词汇的用法,历届高考中出现率较高的词汇的用法都要特别注意。对于考纲中新增加的词汇,要充分利用工具书,全面掌握其重点用法;对于历届高考中出现率较高的词汇,要掌握其命题规律和特点,求同存异,融会贯通。另外要强化知识链,力求知识的系统和完整。

对语法知识的复习需要做到以下几点:(1)在做练习或高考模拟试题时对语法知识做进一步巩固和落实。(2)要特别关注历届高考中出现率较高的语法项目:状语从句、名词性从句、定语从句、强调结构、冠词、代词、形容词的级、动词的时态、语态和非谓语动词、情态动词等。另外 it 的用法、名词短语做连词(如:the moment...)、动词的主动形式表被动、独立主格结构、介词复合结构、主谓一致关系、倒装语序、同义词、近义词辨析、日常交际用语等在高考中出现率较高的知识点也需要进一步查漏补缺、融会贯通、系统完整。

5.查漏补缺,强化专题训练。一模结束后,复习的重点要放在查漏补缺上。将做过的试卷整理后,建立错题档案,弥补知识漏洞,进行强化记忆和训练。比如,在建立错题档案时发现在非谓语动词、从句方面出错率比较高,就应该重点强化复习这方面的知识。不要注重记多少题,重要的是记住老师在课堂上对这些题的分析过程。抄录资料或刊物上的讲解也是值得推荐的方法。到考试前再回顾、反思、比较、消化,以期达到今后遇到同类试题不再出错的目的。复习中要加强题型专项训练,在训练中提高解题能力和解题速度;尤其要重视听力训练,所选听力材料不宜过难,语速适中。复习中应适当加强对重点内容的强化训练和题后分析,提高“考点识别、寻找已知条件、排错求证”的思维能力。训练快速阅读的能力,提高带着问题快速搜索信息,根据上下文

提示进行逻辑推断的能力。多读一些原汁原味的文章,通过广泛涉猎,培养英语语感,提高对词、句、篇的理解速度和准确度。

二、第三轮复习

1.回归基础找感觉。要在高考前夕找到良好的语言知识感觉和运用能力感觉就必须回归基础,整理巩固基础知识,用最充实、最满意的感觉来增强自己的自信心。整理巩固基础知识可通过以下途径来实现。

整理词汇表

高考前夕整理词汇表,既能复习词汇又能巩固短语,为答单项填空、短文改错、书面表达等直接考查词汇的试题打下坚实基础。更重要的是,高考阅读理解题生词多、难句多,出现大量对词汇直接或间接考查的试题,因此高考前夕整理词汇表可助考生扫清阅读障碍顺利闯过阅读关。整理词汇表时考生可按字母顺序一一落实单词用法。主要从拼写→词性→词义→词性变化→同义近义词→易混词汇区别→短语来落实单词用法,这样既能掌握当前词的用法又能把握当前词和其他关系词的区别,从而增加词汇量,扩充知识面。整理词汇表时考生还应着重把握重点词汇的重点用法,并将其和高考试题链接起来,以便增强复习的针对性和提高命中率。如在整理“ lie ”一词用法时,会发现 lie 有不同含义、不同词形和不同用法,而且还容易与“ lay ”用法混淆,因此可将其用法用下表进行总结,并将其用法与高考试题进行链接:

动词	含义	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
lie	躺	lay	lain	lying
lie	说谎	lied	lied	lying
lay	放置、下蛋、产卵	laid	laid	laying

与高考试题链接 :If only he _____ quietly as the doctor instructed he would not suffer so much now .(上海 2000)

- A lies
- B lay

C .had lain

D .should lie

析:选 C。分析语境可知,从句是对过去的假设,主句对现在假设的混合虚拟从句,其含义为:如果他听从医生的话,安静地躺着,现在就不会遭这份罪了。所以应使用 lie 表示“躺”的过去完成时的形式。

清理语法重点难点

高考前夕的语法复习也非常重要,因为高考单项填空题、短文改错题和书面表达题就是通过语境的形式对语法进行高难度的考查。这段时间的语法复习不必面面俱到,应围绕重点、难点和高考常考考点进行清理。如情态动词的复习就可围绕下列重点、难点及高考常考考点进行:推测性情态动词 may, must, can 的用法;情态动词特殊问句回答方式(如 may 开头疑问句的否定回答方式;must 开头疑问句的否定回答方式;need 开头的疑问句肯定回答方式;might 开头的疑问句的回答方式);will, shall 表示“征求对方意见”的用法;情态动词完成时用法。在复习这些重点、难点及高考常考考点用法时,也可将其用法与高考试题联系起来进行,从而把握高考试题的考查规律。

2.适当做做近几年高考题。高考命题愈来愈趋向于能力考查,命题方式更是灵活多变,不但检验考生对知识点的掌握,更是对考生学习方法和应用能力的一次全面考查。因此,在距考试不到一个月的时候,应利用这段时间试着做做近几年的高考题。但要注意,做高考题不是单纯地硬记每道题的语境,更不是机械地死记答案,而是要学会找出每道题的切入点,从中总结命题立意和命题手法。

3.适当背诵一些短文或范文。英语学习的重点是模仿,而不是理论分析。而模仿和背诵是密不可分的,对提高写作水平很有效。同时,熟背一些英语范文(如《新概念英语》第二册),可以了解一些英文的习惯用法,熟悉英美人的思维方式,使自己的英语表达地道准确,而且对听力也有帮助。另外,也可以背一些历年高考书面表达中所给出的范文,从中可以体会出命题人对书面表达的目的和要求。

4.每天坚持做 2~3 篇阅读理解。在高考英语试题中,阅读理解共 20 小

题,每小题 2 分,是整套试卷所占分值最高的部分。其他试题如完形填空、短文改错均和阅读理解能力相关,因此,在冲刺阶段每天要坚持阅读 2~3 篇文章,熟悉不同体裁、题材文章的写作思路,提高阅读速度,掌握一些答题技巧。

总之,在高三下学期,只要有信心,制定合理的复习计划,认真地执行,扎实掌握语言基础知识,把握命题者的思路,就能在高考中立于不败之地。

第二章 英语科考试大纲导读

一、考试性质

普通高等学校招生全国统一考试是由合格的高中毕业生和具有同等学力的考生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩,按已确定的招生计划,德、智、体全面衡量,择优录取。因此,高考应有较高的信度、效度、必要的区分度和适当的难度。

英语科考试是按照标准化测试要求设计的。

【导读】《考试大纲》是根据普通高等学校对新生文化素质的要求,参照《中学教学大纲》并根据中学教学实际而制定的。它明确了考试的指导思想。

二、考试内容和要求

根据普通高等学校对新生文化素质的要求,参照教育部 2000 年颁发的《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(试验修订版)》,并考虑中学教学实际,制订本学科考试内容。

一、语言知识

要求考生能够适当运用基本的语法知识(见附录),掌握 2000 左右的词汇及相关词组(见《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲(试验修订本)》)。

二、语言运用

1. 听力

要求考生听懂有关日常生活中所熟悉话题的简短独白和对话。考生应能:

(1) 理解主旨要义;

- (2) 获取事实性的具体信息;
- (3) 对所听内容作出简单推断;
- (4) 理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。

【试题举例】

W: Don't forget to write to me, Jason.

M: I won't. But let me make sure I have the right address.

Is it 42 East Drive, Birmingham?

W: That's right. By the way, my office number has changed since I began to work at Morrison.

M: Has it? Tell me what it is then.

What will the woman tell the man?

A. Her company's name.

B. Her new address.

C. Her phone number.

【答案】C

【解析】对话结尾处男声询问的是对方的 phone number: 当女声说到自己换了工作, office number 也已变动时, 男声提出: *Has it? Tell me what it is, then*。接下来, 女声显然会告诉对方的是 her phone number, 而不是其他内容。

2. 阅读

要求考生读懂熟悉的有关日常生活话题的简短文字材料, 例如公告、说明、广告以及书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文章。考生应能:

- (1) 理解主旨要义;
- (2) 理解文中具体信息;
- (3) 根据上下文推断生词的词义;
- (4) 作出简单判断和推理;
- (5) 理解文章的基本结构;
- (6) 理解作者的意图和态度。

【试题举例】(2004 年高考全国卷)

Rome had the Forum .London has Speaker 's Corner .Now always_on_the_go New Yorkers have Liz and Bill .

Liz and Bill ,two college graduates in their early 20s, have spent a whole year trying to have thousands of people talk to them in subway stations and on busy street corners . Just talk .

Using a 2_foot_tall sign that says,“ Talk to Me , ”they attract conversationalists, who one evening included a mental patient, and men in business suits .

They don 't collect money .They don 't push religion(宗教) So what 's the point ?

“ To see what happens , ”said Liz .“ We simply enjoy life with open communication (交流) . ”

Shortly after the September 11 ,2001 attacks ,they decided to walk from New York City to Washington ,a 270_mile trip .They found they loved talking to people along the way and wanted to continue talking with strangers after their return .

“ It started as a crazy idea , ”Liz said .“ We were so curious about all the strangers walking by with their life stories .People will talk to us about anything: their jobs , their clothes ,their childhood experiences, anything . ”

Denise wanted to talk about an exam she was about to take .She had stopped by for the second time in two days, to let the two listeners know how it went .

Marcia had lost her husband to a serious disease .“ That was very heavy on my mind , ”Marcia said .“ To be able to talk about it to total strangers was very good , ”she explained .

To celebrate a year of talking ,the two held a get_together in a city park for all the people they had met over the past year .A few hundred people showed up , as well as some television cameramen and reporters .

They may plan more parties or try to attract more people to join their informal talks . Some publishers have expressed interest in a book , something they say they 'll consider .

56.What did Liz and Bill start doing after September 2001 ?

- A.Chatting with people .
- B.Setting up street signs .
- C.Telling stories to strangers .
- D.Organizing a speaker 's corner .

57.What they have been doing can be described as _____

- A. pointless
- B. normal
- C. crazy
- D. successful

58.Why are Denise and Marcia mentioned in the text ?

- A. They knew liz and Bill very well .
- B. They happened to meet the writer of the text .
- C. They organized the get_together in the city park .
- D. They are examples of those who talked to Liz and Bill .

59.What will Liz and Bill do in the future ?

- A. Go in for publishing .
- B. Do more television programs .
- C. Continue what they are doing
- D. Spend more time reading books .

60.How do they like the idea of writing a book ?

- A. They have decided to wait a year or two .
- B. They will think about it carefully .
- C. They agreed immediately .
- D. They find it hard to do that .

56.【答案】A

【解析】本篇讲述了两个大学毕业生与陌生人交谈,倾听人们向他们倾诉

的互惠的活动。文章从联想开始,简介 Liz and Bill(这是两个人的名字,还是交谈与倾听活动的名称)做什么,怎样开始的,效果如何,未来打算等,其中第六段和第七段是插叙(从 shortly after ...到 ... experiences, anything),讲述的就是两个年轻人怎样开始这一活动的。故选 A 项:开始与人聊天。

57. 【答案】D

【解析】Liz and Bill 活动很成功。从倒数第二段可知:为庆祝该活动一周年所举办的聚会,有许多人参加,记者和摄影师都来了,说明很成功。Crazy, 疯狂的;normal, 普通的;pointless, 无意义的与文章正符合。

58. 【答案】D

【解析】Liz 和 Bill 同许多人谈生活,倾听过许多人跟他们谈心,Denise 和 Marcia 是其中的两人。提到他们来做例子。

59. 【答案】C

【解析】最后一段的前一句说明他们还想吸引更多的人来加入这一活动,与他们聊天。故选 C。

60. 【答案】B

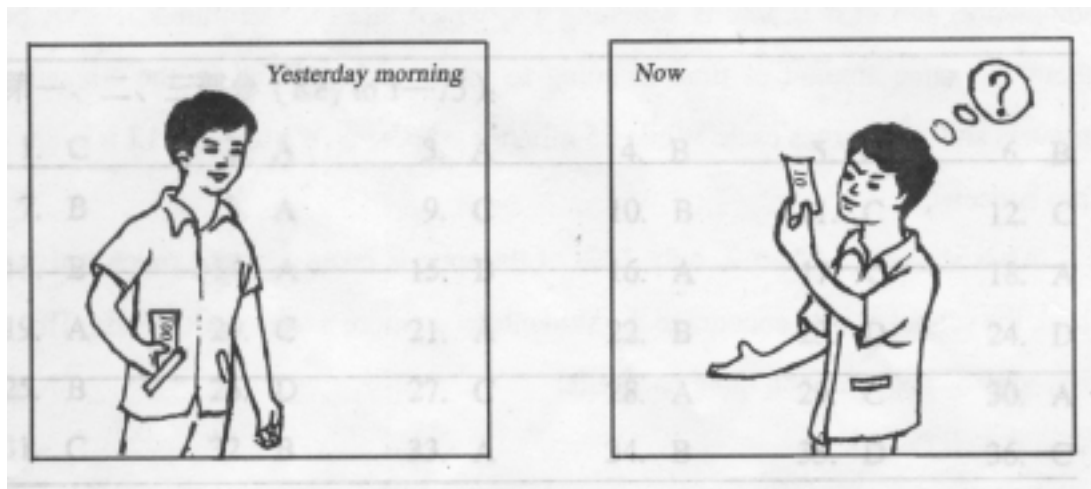
【解析】本题问 Liz 和 Bill 怎样看待写本书这回事,全篇最后一句可知,但本句结构较复杂。something 是代词,是 a book 的同位语,“they'll consider”是定语从句,“they say”起到插入语的作用。全句可译为:有些出版商表达了给 Liz 和 Bill 出本书的兴趣,Liz 和 Bill 说他们会考虑这件事。consider 一词可解释为 think about carefully,“something”指出书写书。故选 B。

3. 写作

要求考生根据题示进行书面表达。考生应能:

- (1) 准确使用语法和词汇;
- (2) 使用一定的句型、词汇,清楚、连贯地表达自己的意思。

【试题举例】



Xiao Ming tells you that he had 100 *yuan* yesterday morning, which he put into the pocket of his jacket. He spent 40 *yuan* yesterday afternoon. But now when he reaches into the pocket of his jacket, he finds only 10 *yuan*.

He is wondering what has happened to the rest of the money. As his friend, you suggest to him three or four **different** possibilities concerning the missing money.

[范文] One possible version:

Chart 1 shows the daily average amount of time the students of the school spend on different after-class activities. The students put the most time - 93 minutes - into their homework, and next in line is watching TV, which takes up 46 minutes. They put in about the same amount of time listening to music and working on the computer, 34 minutes and 30 minutes each. While 25 minutes is spent on sports, only 12 minutes goes into housework.

As is shown on Chart 2, only 10% of the time is taken up with sports activities. I think the school should encourage the students to do more exercise after class. This way, they may be healthier and more energetic.

One possible version:

Maybe you forgot you had spent the money on something else yesterday afternoon.

It 's also possible a pickpocket stole your money while you were shopping . Or maybe you lost it on your way home . And one last possibility is you haven 't lost it at all - You put on a different jacket this morning , and you happened to leave 10 yuan in the jacket earlier . So the missing money still must be in the other jacket , the one you were wearing yesterday !

． 考试形式与试卷结构

1. 答卷方式：闭卷、笔试。
2. 考试时间：120 分钟。试卷满分为 150 分。
3. 题型：试卷一般包括多项选择题、多项选择式完形填空题、填空题、短文改错和写作等题型。
4. 试题难易比例：试卷包括容易题、中等题和难题，以中等题为主。

． 题型示例

一、多项选择题

(一)考查听力

【试题举例】

听下面的段落，回答(1) ~ (4)题。

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen . I want to take a little of your time to let you know about a short training program the company is now planning . The program is called " Learning from Adventure " and it is designed to develop leadership skills . There will be lectures on public relations and management as well as outdoor activities such as climbing mountains, long-distance running, and camping . You don 't need any past experience . There will be no end-of-program test . However, the company will receive a full report on your performance . You 'll sure improve your ability to help others to realize their goals and to deal with difficult tasks under difficult conditions . The 12-day program will be in July . If you like, you can use part of your 20-day paid holidays . There is no charge for this

program. If you are interested, please write your name on this piece of paper after the meeting. Thank you.

(1) What is the aim of the program?

A. To keep trainees in shape.

B. To improve public relations.

C. To develop leadership skills.

(2) Which of the following will the trainees be doing during the program?

A. Attending lectures on management.

B. Preparing reports for the company.

C. Making plans for a journey.

(3) How long will the program last?

A. 8 days.

B. 12 days.

C. 20 days.

(4) If people want to join the program, what should they do after the meeting?

A. Take a pre-test.

B. Pay for the program.

C. Sign on a piece of paper.

(1) 【答案】C

【解析】在简短招呼之后,说话人交待了这项 program 的名称:

*Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I want to take a little of your time to let you know about a short training program the company is now planning. The program is called "Learning from Adventure".*紧接着说明其意图所在: *And it is designed to develop leadership skills.* 与选项 C 吻合。

(2) 【答案】A

【解析】关于该 program 的活动内容,文中有详细交待: *There will be lectures on public relations and management as well as outdoor activities...* 此中即含有与本题相关的细节内容,但它是与其他细节混合在一起的,需要进行筛选分辨才能准确把握。

(3)【答案】B

【解析】靠近结尾处,组织者交待了:The 12-day program will be in July.与选项 B 相符。

(4)【答案】C

【解析】这方面的交待出现在独白结尾处: *There's no charge for this program.* (排除选项 B) *If you're interested, please write your name on this piece of paper after the meeting,* 也就是: Sign on a piece of paper.

【导读】听力是语言运用题的重要组成部分,它需要考生理解主旨、要义,获取(与话题中心相关)具体事实信息,对说话背景、说话者之间的关系做出简单的推断,理解说话者意图、观点或态度。听力部分对时间要求非常严格,需要考生在较短时间内作出答案。这就要求考生必须聚精会神地听,听后经过判断、分析作出答案,并且记录。然后立即进行下一题的作答。由此考生切忌在某道题上停滞不前,要在遇到问题时,作上标记,跟上录音最后再处理。

(二)考查语法和词汇知识

【试题举例】(2004 年高考全国卷)

—Has Sam finished his homework today?

—I have no idea. He _____ it this morning.

A. did B. has done C. was doing D. had done

【答案】C

【解析】本句考时态。问句: Sam 今天写完作业了吗? 答句: 我不知道, 他今天上午在做着呢。应使用过去进行时, 表示上午(当时)正做着(不知现在是否完成)。若选 A 则指过去做完的事。与 I have no idea 冲突, 由于有表示过去的具体时间“this morning”, 不能用现在完成时。

I _____ you not to move my dictionary—now I can't find it.

A. asked B. ask C. was asking D. had asked

【答案】A

【解析】本题考时态。全句合理的解释应是: 我(过去)告诉过你不要动我

的词典,这是一个事实(应用一般过去时)——现在我找不到了。所以选 A 项。

My mind wasn't on what he was saying so I'm afraid I _____ half of it .

A .was missing

B .had missed

C .will miss

D .missed

【答案】D

【解析】本句考时态和语境。全句意思是:我的心思没在他说的话上,所以恐怕他说的话我有一半没听到。整个事情是过去的事,所以选一般过去时 D。

(2)被动语态

【试题举例】(2004 年高考全国卷)

According to the art dealer, the painting _____ to go for at least a million dollars .

A .is expected

B .expects

C .expected

D .is expecting

【答案】A

【解析】本题考时态语态。句意应为:按绘画经纪人的话说,这幅画预料至少要卖到 100 万美元。句子的主语是画,和谓语动词应构成被动关系,应是“被指望、被预料”,所以选 A。

(3)动词或动词词组

【试题举例】(2004 年高考全国卷)

The evening news comes on at seven o'clock and _____ only thirty minutes .

A .keeps

B .continues

C .finishes

D .lasts

【答案】D

【解析】本题考查动词辨析。全句话意思是:晚间新闻 7 点开始,只持续 30 分钟。A 项作“持续、保持”解释时是连系动词,不合题意。B 项 continue“继续”某一行为的继续,语法对,但语义不如 last 好,C 项如填入空中,后面的状语最好是 thirty minutes later。故选 D 项,意“持续、延持”之意,其后一般接段的时间状语。

The forest guards often find campfires that have not been _____ completely .