

2015年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标Ⅱ）

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

My color television has given me nothing but a headache. I was able to buy it a little over a year ago because I had my relatives give me money for my birthday instead of a lot of clothes that wouldn't fit. I let a salesclerk fool me into buying a discontinued model. I realized this a day late, when I saw newspaper advertisements for the set at seventy-five dollars less than I had paid. The set worked so beautifully when I first got it home that I would keep it on until stations signed off for the night. Fortunately, I didn't get any channels showing all-night movies or I would never have gotten to bed.

Then I started developing a problem with the set that involved static (静电) noise. For some reason, when certain shows switched into a commercial, a loud noise would sound for a few seconds. Gradually, this noise began to appear during a show, and to get rid of it, I had to change to another channel and then change it back. Sometimes this technique would not work, and I had to pick up the set and shake it to remove the sound. I actually began to build up my arm muscles (肌肉) shaking my set.

When neither of these methods removed the static noise, I would sit helplessly and wait for the noise to go away. At last I ended up hitting the set with my fist, and it stopped working altogether. My trip to the repair shop cost me \$62, and the set is working well now, but I keep expecting more trouble.

21. Why did the author say he was fooled into buying the TV set?

- A. He got an older model than he had expected.
- B. He couldn't return it when it was broken.
- C. He could have bought it at a lower price.

D. He failed to find any movie shows on it.

22. Which of the following can best replace the phrase “signed off” in Paragraph 1?

A. ended all their programs. B. provided fewer channels.

C. changed to commercials. D. showed all-night movies.

23. How did the author finally get his TV set working again?

A. By shaking and hitting it. B. By turning it on and off.

C. By switching channels. D. By having it repaired.

24. How does the another sound when telling the story ?

A. Curious B. Anxious C. Cautious D. Humorous

B

Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. You can make your environment work for you instead of against you. Here are some ways to turn your home into part of diet plan.

Open the curtains and turn up the lights. Dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are often less self-conscious (难为情) when they're in poorly lit places-and so more likely to eat lots of food. If your home doesn't have enough window light, get more lamps and flood the place with brightness.

Mind the colors. Research suggests warm colors fuel our appetites. In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. Warm colors like yellow make food appear more appetizing, while cold colors make us feel less hungry. So when it's time to repaint, go blue.

Don't forget the clock—or the radio. People who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories (卡路里) per meal than those who rush through their meals. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at least 30 minutes. And while you're at it, actually sit down to eat. If you need some help slowing down, turn on relaxing music. It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat. We eat about 22 percent more when using a 12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate.

When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake (摄入) jumps by 14 percent. And we'll pour about 30 percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tall, skinny glass.

25. The text is especially helpful for those who care about_____.

A. their home comforts B. their body shape

C. house buying D. healthy diets

26. A home environment in blue can help people_____.

A. digest food better B. reduce food intake

C. burn more calories D. regain their appetites

27. What are people advised to do at mealtimes?

A. Eat quickly. B. Play fast music.

C. Use smaller spoons. D. Turn down the lights.

28. What can be a suitable title for the test?

A. Is Your House Making You Fat? B. Ways of Serving Dinner

C. Effects of Self-Consciousness D. Is Your Home Environment Relaxing?

C

More student than ever before are taking a gap-year (间隔年) before going to university. It used to be called the “year off” between school and university. The gap-year phenomenon originated (起源) with the months left over to Oxbridge applicants between entrance exams in November and the start of the next academic year.

This year, 25,310 students who have accepted places in higher education institutions have put off their entry until next year, according to statistics on university entrance provided by University and College Admissions Service (UCAS).

That is a record 14.7% increase in the number of students taking a gap year. Tony Higgins from UCAS said that the statistics are good news for everyone in higher education. “Students who take a well-planned year out are more likely to be satisfied with, and complete, their chosen course. Students who take a gap year are often more mature and responsible,” he said.

But not everyone is happy. Owain James, the president of the National Union of Students (NUS), argued that the increase is evidence of student hardship — young people are being forced into earning money before finishing their education. “New students are now aware that they are likely to leave university up to £ 15,000 in debt. It is not surprising that more and more students are taking a gap year to earn money to support their study for the degree. NUS statistics show that over 40% of students are forced to work during term time and the figure increases to 90% during vacation periods,” he said.

29. What do we learn about the gap year from the text?

- A. It is flexible in length.
- B. It is a time for relaxation.
- C. It is increasingly popular.
- D. It is required by universities.

30. According to Tony Higgins, students taking a gap year_____.

- A. are better prepared for college studies
- B. know a lot more about their future jobs
- C. are more likely to leave university in debt
- D. have a better chance to enter top universities

31. How does Owain James feel about the gap-year phenomenon?

- A. He's puzzled.
- B. He's worried.
- C. He's surprised.
- D. He's annoyed.

32. What would most students do on their vacation according to NUS statistics?

- A. Attend additional courses.
- B. Make plans for the new term.
- C. Earn money for their education.
- D. Prepare for their graduate studies.

D

Choose Your One-Day Tours

Tour A — Bath & Stonehenge including entrance fees to the ancient Roman bathrooms and Stonehenge — £ 37 until 26 March and £ 39 thereafter.

Visit the city with over 2,000 years of history and Bath Abbey, the Royal Crescent and the Costume Museum. Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous prehistoric monuments dating back over 5,000 years.

Tour B — Oxford & Stratford including entrance fees to the University St
第 4 页 (共 31 页)

Mary's Church Tower and Anne Hathaway's house £ 32 until 12 March and £ 36 thereafter.

Oxford: Includes a guided tour of England's oldest university city and colleges. Look over the "city of dreaming spires (尖顶)" from St Mary's Church Tower. **Stratford:** Includes a guided tour exploring much of the Shakespeare wonder.

Tour C — Windsor Castle & Hampton Court including entrance fees to Hampton Court Palace — £34 until March and £37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Windsor and Hampton Court, Henry VIII's favorite palace. Free time to visit Windsor Castle (entrance fees not included). With 500 years of history, Hampton Court was once the home of four Kings and one Queen. Now this former royal palace is open to the public as a major tourist attraction. Visit the palace and its various historic gardens, which include the famous maze (迷宫) where it is easy to get lost!

Tour D — Cambridge including entrance fees to the Tower of Saint Mary the Great — £33 until 18 March and £37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Cambridge, the famous university town, and the gardens of the 18th century.

33. Which tour will you choose if you want to see England's oldest university city?

A. Tour A B. Tour B C. Tour C D. Tour D

34. Which of the following tours charges the lowest fee on 17 March?

A. Windsor Castle & Hampton Court. B. Oxford & Stratford.
C. Bath & Stonehenge. D. Cambridge.

35. Why is Hampton Court a major tourist attraction?

A. It used to be the home of royal families.
B. It used to be a well-known maze.
C. It is the oldest palace in Britain.
D. It is a world-famous castle.

第二节 (共 5 小题: 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Training for a marathon requires careful preparation and steady, gradual increases in the length of the runs. 36, buy the best-fitting, best-built running shoes you can find. No one can say which brand will work best for you or feel best on your feet, so you have to rely on your experience and on the feel of each pair as you shop. When you have found shoes that seem right, walk in them for a few days to double-check the fit. 37. As always, you should stretch (伸展) at least ten minutes before each run to prevent injuries.

During the first week, do not think about distance, but run five minutes longer each day. 38, it is wise to take a day off to rest. But during the next week, set a goal of at least a mile and a half per run. 39. After two weeks, start timing yourself. 40. Depending on the kind of race you plan to enter, you can set up a timetable for the remaining weeks before the race.

- A. After six days
- B. For a good marathon runner
- C. Before you begin your training
- D. With each day, increase the distance by a half mile
- E. If they still feel good, you can begin running in them
- F. Time spent for preparation raises the quality of training
- G. Now you are ready to figure out a goal of improving distance and time

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Where do you go when you want to learn something? A friend? A tutor? These are all 41 aces of learning. But it may well be that the learning you really 42 want somewhere else instead. I had the 43 of seeing this first hand on a 44.

Why daughter plays on a recreational soccer team. They did very well this season and so 45 a tournament, which normally was only for more skilled club teams. This led to some 46 experiences on Saturday as they played against teams 47 trained. Through the first two games, her 48 did not get on serious shot on goal. As apparent, I 49 seeing my daughter playing her best, 50 still defeated.

IT seemed that something clicked with the 51 between Saturday and Sunday. When they 52 for their Sunday game, they were 53 different. They had begun integrate (融合) the kinds of play and teamwork they had 54 the day before into their 55. They played aggressively and 56 scored a goal.

It 57 me that playing against the other team was a great 58 moment for all the girls on the team. I think it is a general principle. 59 is the best teacher. The lessons they may not be 60 what they would have gotten in school. But are certainly more personal and meaningful, because they had to work them out on their own.

41. A. public	B. traditional	C. official	D. special
42. A. passes	B. works	C. lies	D. ends
43. A. dream	B. idea	C. habit	D. chance
44. A. trip	B. holiday	C. weekend	D. square
45. A. won	B. entered	C. organized	D. watched
46. A. painful	B. strange	C. common	D. practical
47. A. less	B. poorly	C. newly	D. better
48. A. fans	B. tutors	C. class	D. team
49. A. imagined	B. hated	C. avoided	D. missed
50. A. if	B. or	C. but	D. as
51. A. girls	B. parents	C. coaches	D. viewers
52. A. dressed	B. showed up	C. made up	D. planned

53. A. slightly B. hardly C. basically D. completely

54. A. seen B. known C. heard D. read

55. A. styles B. training C. game D. rules

56. A. even B. still C. seldom D. again

57. A. confused B. struck C. reminded D. warned

58. A. touching B. thinking C. encouraging D. learning

59. A. Experience B. Independence C. Curiosity D. Interest

60. A. harmful to B. mixed with C. different from D. applied to.

第三节 (共 10 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

The adobe dwellings (土坯房) 61 (build) by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest are admired by even 62 most modern of architects and engineers. In addition to their simple beauty, what makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their 63 (able) to “air condition” a house without 64 (use) electric equipment.

Walls made of adobe take in the heat from the sun on hot days and give out that heat 65 (slow) during cool nights, thus warming the house. When a new day breaks, the walls have given up their heat and are now cold enough 66 (cool) the house during the hot day: 67 the same time, they warm up again for the night. This cycle 68 (go) day after day: The walls warm up. During the day and cool off during the night and thus always a timely offset (抵消) for the outside temperatures. As 69 (nature) architects, the Pueblo Indians figured out exactly 70 thick the adobe walls needed to be to make the cycle work on most days.

第四部分 写作 (共两节, 满分 35 分)

第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作

文。作文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏子符号（^）并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

One day, little Tony went to a shopping center with his parent. It was very crowded. Tony saw a toy on a shop window. He liked it so very much that he quickly walked into the shop. After looks at the toy for some time, he turned around and found where his parents were missing. Tony was scared and begun to cry. A woman saw him crying and telling him to wait outside a shop. Five minutes later, Tony saw parents. Mom said, “How nice to see you again! Dad and I were terrible worried.” Tony promised her that this would never happen again.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假如你是李华，计划和同学去敬老院（nursing home）陪老人们过重阳节（the Double Ninth Festival）。请给外教露西写封邮件，邀她一同前往，内容包括：

1. 出发及返回时间；
2. 活动：包饺子、表演节目等。

注意：

- 1.词数 100 左右；
- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
- 3.结语已为你写好。

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

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参考答案

第二部分 阅读理解

第一节

21. C 22. A 23. D 24. D 25. B. 26. B. 27. C. 28. A
29. C 30. A 31. B 32. C 33. B 34. D 35. A

第二节

36. C 37. E 38. A 39. D 40. G

第三部分 英语知识运用

第一节

41.B 42.C 43.D 44.C 45.B 46.A 47.D 48.D 49.B 50.C
51.A 52.B 53.D 54.A 55.C 56.A 57.B 58.D 59.A 60.C

第二节

61. built 62. the 63. ability 64. using 65. slowly
66. to cool 67. at 68. goes 69. natural 70. how

第四部分 写作

第一节

71. parent 改为 parents 72. on 改为 in 73. very 去掉 74. looks 改为 looking
75. where 改为 that 76. begun 改为 began 77. telling 改为 told
78. a 改为 the 79. saw 后加 his 80. terrible 改为 terribly

第二节

Dear Lucy,

I'd like to invite you to join us for a visit to the nearby nursing home next Saturday for the Double Ninth Festival. It is the day for the elderly in our culture.

We'll go and make dumplings and cakes with the elderly people there. We'll also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope will make them happy. We should be back around 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If you are able to come with us, please let us know and we'll wait for you at the gate at 9 in the morning.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours

Li Hua

2015 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标Ⅱ）

参考答案与试题解析

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第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

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A

My color television has given me nothing but a headache. I was able to buy it a little over a year ago because I had my relatives give me money for my birthday instead of a lot of clothes that wouldn't fit. I let a salesclerk fool me into buying a discontinued model. I realized this a day late, when I saw newspaper advertisements for the set at seventy-five dollars less than I had paid. The set worked so beautifully when I first got it home that I would keep it on until stations signed off for the night. Fortunately, I didn't get any channels showing all-night movies or I would never have gotten to bed.

Then I started developing a problem with the set that involved static (静电) noise. For some reason, when certain shows switched into a commercial, a loud noise would sound for a few seconds. Gradually, this noise began to appear during a show, and to get rid of it, I had to change to another channel and then change it back. Sometimes this technique would not work, and I had to pick up the set and shake it to remove the sound. I actually began to build up my arm muscles (肌肉) shaking my set.

When neither of these methods removed the static noise, I would sit helplessly and wait for the noise to go away. At last I ended up hitting the set with my fist, and it stopped working altogether. My trip to the repair shop cost me \$62, and the set is working well now, but I keep expecting more trouble.

21. Why did the author say he was fooled into buying the TV set?

A. He got an older model than he had expected.

B. He couldn't return it when it was broken.
C. He could have bought it at a lower price.
D. He failed to find any movie shows on it.

22. Which of the following can best replace the phrase "signed off" in Paragraph 1?
A. ended all their programs. B. provided fewer channels.
C. changed to commercials. D. showed all-night movies.

23. How did the author finally get his TV set working again?
A. By shaking and hitting it. B. By turning it on and off.
C. By switching channels. D. By having it repaired.

24. How does the another sound when telling the story ?
A. Curious B. Anxious C. Cautious D. Humorous

【考点】M3: 逸闻趣事; P4: 逻辑推理; P6: 作者情感态度.

【分析】我的彩电尽让我头疼了. 一年多以前, 因为亲戚给了买生日礼物的钱, 没去买许多不合适的衣服, 所以就买了它. 我受到店员的蒙蔽买了一台停产的机型. 当我看到这种电视的报纸广告上是 75 美元, 要比我买的便宜时, 我意识到我上当了. 最初把它买回家时, 这台电视是如此的好以至于我常把它开到晚上节目结束. 幸好, 我没有发现哪个频道是放一整晚影片的, 否则, 我会一夜不睡觉.

后来我发现了电视有静电噪音的问题, 不知什么原因, 当电视节目变成广告的时候, 很大的噪音就会响上几秒, 渐渐地, 这种声音开始出现在节目中, 为了去掉这种噪音, 我不得不来回换频道. 有时候这样做也不起作用, 为了去掉这种声音, 我只好搬起电视来回晃动. 实际上, 晃电视的同时, 我还锻炼了胳膊上的肌肉.

当这两种方法都没有消除静态噪音时, 我只能无助的坐等噪音消失. 最后我终于用拳头砸了电视, 它完全坏了. 我去修理厂花费了 62 美元, 现在电视修好了, 但我认为还会有更多的麻烦.

【解答】CADD

21. C 细节推理题. 根据第一段. "I realized this a day late, when I saw newspaper advertisements for the set at seventy-five dollars less than I had paid" 当我看到这种电视的报纸广告上是 75 美元, 要比我买的便宜时, 我意识到我上当了. 答案 C

他本来能以更低的价格买到它. 故选 C.

22. A 词义推测题. 根据后一句"Fortunately, I didn't get any channels showing all-night movies or I would never have gotten to bed. ("幸好, 我没有发现哪个频道是放一整晚影片的, 否则, 我会一夜不睡觉.) 可知, 应该是"我常把它开到晚上节目结束", 所以"signed off"应该是"停止播放"的意思, 也就是没有节目了. 故选 A.

23. D 细节理解题. 根据文章最后一段"My trip to the repair shop cost me \$62, and the set is working well now."我去修理厂花费了 62 美元, 现在电视修好了. 故选 D.

24. D 推理判断题. 根据"I had to pick up the set and shake it to remove the sound. I actually began to build up my arm muscles (肌肉) shaking my set."为了去掉这种声音, 我只好搬起电视来回晃动. 实际上, 晃电视的同时, 我还锻炼了胳膊上的肌肉. "可知作者语调幽默. 故选 D.

【点评】文章主要讲了作者花了较高的价格买了一台老式的并且有质量问题的彩电, 最后又花钱去维修, 还担心会碰到更多的麻烦. 本文关键是要抓住细节进行阅读理解, 学会根据语境去猜测词意, 体会作者的语言风格等.

B

Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. You can make your environment work for you instead of against you. Here are some ways to turn your home into part of diet plan.

Open the curtains and turn up the lights. Dark environments are more likely to encourage overeating, for people are often less self-conscious (难为情) when they're in poorly lit places-and so more likely to eat lots of food. If your home doesn't have enough window light, get more lamps and flood the place with brightness.

Mind the colors. Research suggests warm colors fuel our appetites. In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. Warm colors like yellow make food appear more appetizing, while cold colors make us feel less hungry. So when it's time to repaint, go blue.

Don't forget the clock—or the radio. People who eat slowly tend to consume about 70 fewer calories (卡路里) per meal than those who rush through their meals. Begin keeping track of the time, and try to make dinner last at least 30 minutes. And while you're at it, actually sit down to eat. If you need some help slowing down, turn on relaxing music. It makes you less likely to rush through a meal.

Downsize the dishes. Big serving bowls and plates can easily make us fat. We eat about 22 percent more when using a 12-inch plate instead of a 10-inch plate. When we choose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake (摄入) jumps by 14 percent. And we'll pour about 30 percent more liquid into a short, wide glass than a tall, skinny glass.

25. The text is especially helpful for those who care about_____.

- A. their home comforts
- B. their body shape
- C. house buying
- D. healthy diets

26. A home environment in blue can help people_____.

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- B. reduce food intake
- C. burn more calories
- D. regain their appetites

27. What are people advised to do at mealtimes?

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- B. Play fast music.
- C. Use smaller spoons.
- D. Turn down the lights.

28. What can be a suitable title for the test?

- A. Is Your House Making You Fat?
- B. Ways of Serving Dinner
- C. Effects of Self-Consciousness
- D. Is Your Home Environment Relaxing?

【考点】O9: 日常生活类阅读.

【分析】本文属于科普说明文，主要讲述了房屋的设计和布置在一定程度上决定了你的体型.

【解答】BDCA

25. B. 推理判断题. 根据第一段第二句 Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. 说明你设计房子的方式一定程度上决定了你是长肉还是减肉，所以这篇文章更可能是对那些在

乎外形的人有帮助. 故 B 项正确.

26. D. 细节理解题. 根据第三段第三句 In one study, people who ate meals in a blue room consumed 33 percent less than those in a yellow or red room. 可知在蓝色房间里用餐的人要比在黄色或红色房间里的人吃得更少. 也就是说减少了摄入量. 故 D 正确.

27. C. 推理判断题. 文章最后一段主要讲述的是吃饭的用具的大小对饮食摄入的影响. 根据本段第三句 When wechoose a large spoon over a smaller one, total intake (摄入) jumps by 14 percent. 用大的勺子吃饭要比用小勺子多吃百分之 14, 所以作者建议人们用小勺子吃饭会少吃很多. 故 C 正确.

28. A. 标题概括题. 根据文章前两句 Your house may have an effect on your figure. Experts say the way you design your home could play a role in whether you pack on the pounds or keep them off. 说明房子对你的体型有很大的影响, 房屋的设计和布置一定程度上决定了你是长肉还是减肉. 所以 A 项与文章内容是一致的.

【点评】考察学生的细节理解和推理判断能力, 做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句, 和题干进行比较, 再做出正确的选择. 在做推理判断题不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实, 要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断.

C

More student than ever before are taking a gap-year (间隔年) before going to university. It used to be called the “year off” between school and university. The gap-year phenomenon originated (起源) with the months left over to Oxbridge applicants between entrance exams in November and the start of the next academic year.

This year, 25,310 students who have accepted places in higher education institutions have put off their entry until next year, according to statistics on university entrance provided by University and College Admissions Service (UCAS).

That is a record 14.7% increase in the number of students taking a gap year. Tony Higgins from UCAS said that the statistics are good news for everyone in higher education. “Students who take a well-planned year out are more likely to be satisfied with, and complete, their chosen course. Students who take a gap year are often more

mature and responsible," he said.

But not everyone is happy. Owain James, the president of the National Union of Students (NUS), argued that the increase is evidence of student hardship — young people are being forced into earning money before finishing their education. "New students are now aware that they are likely to leave university up to £ 15,000 in debt. It is not surprising that more and more students are taking a gap year to earn money to support their study for the degree. NUS statistics show that over 40% of students are forced to work during term time and the figure increases to 90% during vacation periods," he said.

29. What do we learn about the gap year from the text?

- A. It is flexible in length.
- B. It is a time for relaxation.
- C. It is increasingly popular.
- D. It is required by universities.

30. According to Tony Higgins, students taking a gap year_____.

- A. are better prepared for college studies
- B. know a lot more about their future jobs
- C. are more likely to leave university in debt
- D. have a better chance to enter top universities

31. How does Owain James feel about the gap-year phenomenon?

- A. He's puzzled.
- B. He's worried.
- C. He's surprised.
- D. He's annoyed.

32. What would most students do on their vacation according to NUS statistics?

- A. Attend additional courses.
- B. Make plans for the new term.
- C. Earn money for their education.
- D. Prepare for their graduate studies.

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读；P2: 文中细节；P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，主要说明了由于上大学的费用问题，很多大学生在上大学前就要先去打工挣钱，然后再去上大学，这样的好处是让学生更珍惜大学的时光，更成熟有责任感. 但是专家对这些学生的辛苦表示担忧.

【解答】CABC

29. C 细节理解题. 由第一段中的"More student than ever before are taking a gap-year (间隔年) before going to university"和第三段中的"That is a record 14.7%

increase in the number of students taking a gap year"可知, "gap-year"受到越来越多的学生的欢迎. 故选 C.

30. A 细节理解题. 由第三段中的"Students who take a well-planned year out are more likely to be satisfied with, and complete, their chosen course. Students who take a gap year are often more mature and responsible"可知, 经过"间隔年" (打工赚钱) 后, 再去上大学, 这样的学生更加成熟, 更加有责任感. 他们更容易满足他们所选择的课程, 更有可能完成课程. 即可以使大学生更好地为大学学习做好准备. 故选 A.

31. B 推理判断题. 由最后一段中的"But not everyone is happy"以及 Owain James "the increase is evidence of student hardship---young people are being forced into earning money before finishing their education"可知, Owain James 认为很多学生被迫先挣钱再上学, 同时也反映出这些学生的辛苦. 因此可知, 他对于间隔年表示担忧. 故选 B.

32. C 细节理解题. 由最后一段中的"NUS statistics show that over 40% of students are forced to work during term time and the figure increases to 90% during vacation periods"可知, NUS 的调查数据显示, 40%的学生被迫在上学期间边打工边学习, 90%的学生被迫在假期打工挣钱. 故选 C.

【点评】解答细节理解题时, 一个常用的方法就是运用定位法, 即根据题干和选项中的关键词从原文中找到相关的句子, 与选项进行比较从而确定答案; 推理判断题既要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测文章隐含意思, 又要求学生对作者的态度、意图及文章细节的发展作正确的推理判断, 力求从作者的角度去考虑, 不要固守自己的看法或观点.

D

Choose Your One-Day Tours

Tour A — Bath & Stonehenge including entrance fees to the ancient Roman bathrooms and Stonehenge — £ 37 until 26 March and £ 39 thereafter.

Visit the city with over 2,000 years of history and Bath Abbey, the Royal Crescent and the Costume Museum. Stonehenge is one of the world's most famous prehistoric monuments dating back over 5,000 years.

Tour B — Oxford & Stratford including entrance fees to the University St Mary's Church Tower and Anne Hathaway's house £ 32 until 12 March and £ 36 thereafter.

Oxford: Includes a guided tour of England's oldest university city and colleges. Look over the "city of dreaming spires (尖顶)" from St Mary's Church Tower. **Stratford:** Includes a guided tour exploring much of the Shakespeare wonder.

Tour C — Windsor Castle & Hampton Court including entrance fees to Hampton Court Palace — £34 until March and £37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Windsor and Hampton Court, Henry VIII's favorite palace. Free time to visit Windsor Castle (entrance fees not included). With 500 years of history, Hampton Court was once the home of four Kings and one Queen. Now this former royal palace is open to the public as a major tourist attraction. Visit the palace and its various historic gardens, which include the famous maze (迷宫) where it is easy to get lost!

Tour D — Cambridge including entrance fees to the Tower of Saint Mary the Great — £33 until 18 March and £37 thereafter.

Includes a guided tour of Cambridge, the famous university town, and the gardens of the 18th century.

33. Which tour will you choose if you want to see England's oldest university city?

- A. Tour A
- B. Tour B
- C. Tour C
- D. Tour D

34. Which of the following tours charges the lowest fee on 17 March?

- A. Windsor Castle & Hampton Court.
- B. Oxford & Stratford.
- C. Bath & Stonehenge.
- D. Cambridge.

35. Why is Hampton Court a major tourist attraction?

- A. It used to be the home of royal families.
- B. It used to be a well-known maze.
- C. It is the oldest palace in Britain.
- D. It is a world-famous castle.

【考点】O3: 广告布告类阅读；P2: 文中细节；P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】本文介绍了四条旅游线路：A 古罗马浴室和巨石阵；B 牛津和斯特拉特福；C 温莎城堡和汉普顿法院；D 剑桥大学。并从价格到参观的内容，说明得非常详细，四条线路都以英国的游览胜地为主。

【解答】BDA

33. B 细节理解题。根据 Tour B 中的 "Oxford: Included a guided tour of England's oldest university and colleges" 可知，如果你想看到英国最古老的大学城，需要选择 Tour B，故选 B。

34. D 细节理解题。根据每一部分的价格介绍可知：在 3 月 17 日，Tour A 为 37 英镑，Tour B 为 36 英镑，Tour C 为 37 英镑，Tour D 为 33 英镑，所以收费最低的是 Tour D 剑桥大学，故选 D。

35. A 细节理解题。根据 "Hampton was once the home of four Kings and one Queen" 可知，它曾经是王室的家，故选 A。

【点评】本文是广告布告类阅读，阅读这类文章时，应该在整体把握文章结构的前提下，主要注意细节信息。细节题题干都是相应原文的变形（如同义改写、词性转换等），因此要找到答案一定要找到题干在原文中的出处，再把原文和选项相比较。做题时，根据所提问题用寻读、跳读的方法可达到事半功倍的效果。

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Training for a marathon requires careful preparation and steady, gradual increases in the length of the runs. 36, buy the best-fitting, best-built running shoes you can find. No one can say which brand will work best for you or feel best on your feet, so you have to rely on your experience and on the feel of each pair as you shop. When you have found shoes that seem right, walk in them for a few days to double-check the fit. 37. As always, you should stretch (伸展) at least ten minutes before each run to prevent injuries.

During the first week, do not think about distance, but run five minutes longer each day. 38, it is wise to take a day off to rest. But during the next week, set a goal of at least a mile and a half per run. 39. After two weeks, start timing

yourself. ___40___. Depending on the kind of race you plan to enter, you can set up a timetable for the remaining weeks before the race.

- A. After six days
- B. For a good marathon runner
- C. Before you begin your training
- D. With each day, increase the distance by a half mile
- E. If they still feel good, you can begin running in them
- F. Time spent for preparation raises the quality of training
- G. Now you are ready to figure out a goal of improving distance and time

【考点】 OA: 健康环保类阅读； P9: 配对阅读.

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，作者主要向我们介绍了为马拉松训练需要做详细的准备，要买最好的配件，最好的跑步鞋，要依靠自己的感觉寻找适合自己的鞋，在训练之前要做准备活动，一天天增加自己的训练目标，在适应了之后开始制定自己的目标.

【解答】 CEADG

36. C 本题考查前后句子的联系，根据后文 buy the best-fitting, best-built running shoes you can find. 可知需要买最好的配件，最好的运行鞋，这些都是开始训练之前要做的事情，故选 C.

37. E 本题考查前后句子的联系，根据前文 When you have found shoes that seem right, walk in them for a few days to double-check the fit. 可知在鞋子看起来不错的时候要先穿几天感觉一下是否合适，如果他们仍然合适，那么就可以穿着它们开始跑步，故选 E.

38. A 本题考查前后句子的联系，根据前文 During the first week, do not think about distance, but run five minutes longer each day. 告诉我们在第一周不要考虑举例，每天多跑五分钟，而后文 it is wise to take a day off to rest 让我们有一天的休息，因此在六天之后我们要休息一天，故选 A.

39. D 本题考查前后句子的联系，根据前文 But during the next week, set a goal of at least a mile and a half per run. 可知在下一个星期要设定一个目标，每天增加一点距离，故选 D.

40. G 本题考查前后句子的联系，根据后文 Depending on the kind of race you plan to enter, you can set up a timetable for the remaining weeks before the race. 可知你可以自己制定自己的训练计划，说明已经准备好了个改进距离和时间的目标，故选 G.

【点评】本文需要学生通读全文，了解文章大意，分析句型，明确关联关系，结合上下文判断，确定答案后带入复查。

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

Where do you go when you want to learn something? A friend? A tutor? These are all ____ 41 ____ aces of learning. But it may well be that the learning you really ____ 42 ____ want somewhere else instead. I had the ____ 43 ____ of seeing this first hand on a ____ 44 ____.

Why daughter plays on a recreational soccer team. They did very well this season and so ____ 45 ____ a tournament, which normally was only for more skilled club teams. This led to some ____ 46 ____ experiences on Saturday as they played against teams ____ 47 ____ trained. Through the first two games, her ____ 48 ____ did not get on serious shot on goal. As apparent, I ____ 49 ____ seeing my daughter playing her best, ____ 50 ____ still defeated.

IT seemed that something clicked with the ____ 51 ____ between Saturday and Sunday. When they ____ 52 ____ for their Sunday game, they were ____ 53 ____ different. They had begun integrate (融合) the kinds of play and teamwork they had ____ 54 ____ the day before into their ____ 55 _____. They played aggressively and ____ 56 ____ scored a goal.

It ____ 57 ____ me that playing against the other team was a great ____ 58 ____ moment for all the girls on the team. I think it is a general principle. ____ 59 ____ is the best teacher. The lessons they may not be ____ 60 ____ what they would have gotten in school. But are certainly more personal and meaningful, because they had to work

them out on their own.

41. A. public	B. traditional	C. official	D. special
42. A. passes	B. works	C. lies	D. ends
43. A. dream	B. idea	C. habit	D. chance
44. A. trip	B. holiday	C. weekend	D. square
45. A. won	B. entered	C. organized	D. watched
46. A. painful	B. strange	C. common	D. practical
47. A. less	B. poorly	C. newly	D. better
48. A. fans	B. tutors	C. class	D. team
49. A. imagined	B. hated	C. avoided	D. missed
50. A. if	B. or	C. but	D. as
51. A. girls	B. parents	C. coaches	D. viewers
52. A. dressed	B. showed up	C. made up	D. planned
53. A. slightly	B. hardly	C. basically	D. completely
54. A. seen	B. known	C. heard	D. read
55. A. styles	B. training	C. game	D. rules
56. A. even	B. still	C. seldom	D. again
57. A. confused	B. struck	C. reminded	D. warned
58. A. touching	B. thinking	C. encouraging	D. learning
59. A. Experience	B. Independence	C. Curiosity	D. Interest
60. A. harmful to	B. mixed with	C. different from	D. applied to.

【考点】L4: 议论文.

【分析】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文. 作者女儿所在的球队因为这个赛季表现突出而入围锦标赛. 虽然与强手角逐的前两场比赛中失利, 但是善于吸取教训的孩子们在周日的比赛中进球了. 通过这次经历, 作者得出结论: 学习的途径有许多, 通过亲身实践得来的经验更加富有意义. 经验是最好的老师.

【解答】

41.B 42.C 43.D 44.C 45.B 46.A 47.D 48.D 49.B 50.C

51.A 52.B 53.D 54.A 55.C 56.A 57.B 58.D 59.A 60.C

41. B 考查形容词的辨析. 根据下文 But...somewhereelse instead. 可知, 这些都是传统意义上的学习的地方. 根据首句的意思及"School? A friend? A tutor?", 再结合生活常识, 不难看出, 这些都是传统意义上的 (traditional) 学习途径. 故选 B.

42. C 考查动词的辨析. 根据第一句话的 Where 可知这里是 lie, 意为"在于". 既然你想要的学习方式不是传统的: 在学校里跟朋友交流或向导师求教. 那么它很可能存在于其它地方. lie (位于, 存在于) 符合语境. 故选 C.

43. D 考查名词的辨析. have the chance of 意为"有...的机会". 联系下文可知, "我"有机会亲自观看了女儿的一场足球赛并领悟到了这一点. dream 梦想; idea 主意; habit 习惯. 均与句意不符. 故选 D.

44. C 考查名词的辨析. 根据第二、三段可知, 这次体验是在周末. 作者下面叙述的几场比赛都是发生在周六和周日的, 故选 C.

45. B 考查动词的辨析. 根据上文 They did very well this season 可知答案. 这个赛季女儿所在的球队表现出色而有资格参加锦标赛. win 赢; enter 进入; organize 组织; watch 观看. 故选 B.

46. A 考查语境中形容词的辨析. 根据上文 normally was only for more skilled club teams 可知答案. 由于参加锦标赛的多是技术更加娴熟的俱乐部球队, 他们的球员训练有素 (well trained), 技术过硬. 女儿的球队艰难鏖战, 还是没有一次真正意义上的射门. 故选 A.

47. D 考查语篇理解中的上文呼应. 根据上文提到参加联赛的球队都技高一筹, 所以此处是说和训练得比她们好的队比赛. 故选 D.

48. D 考查名词的辨析. 根据下文 did not get one serious shot on goal 可知答案. 联系上下文可知, 女儿所在的球队在前两场比赛中未能进球得分. 故选 D.

49. B 考查动词的辨析. 根据前面一句话可知, 我讨厌看到女儿尽全力踢, 但是还是被打败. 作为父母, 谁也没有想到愿意看到竭尽全力踢球的孩子遭受失败的结局. 故选 B.

50. C 考查连词的辨析. 由空格前的 played her best 和 still defeated 的语意逻辑,

不难看出，前后为转折关系。故选 C.

51. A 考查名词的辨析。根据上文可知，此处为 girls. 女儿所在的球队在接下来的比赛中有了很大的改变。由此可以推断该句意思是“周日比赛之前，这群女孩子似乎突然间明白了什么。”故选 A.

52. B 考查短语动词的辨析。根据上下文可知，此处为 show up“出现”。由语境可知，周六比赛失利，女孩子们又出现在周日的赛场上。show up（出现，露面）与语境相吻合。故选 B.

53. D 考查副词的辨析。根据下文所述，女孩子们的表现与上一场比赛迥然不同。故选 D.

54. A 考查动词的辨析。根据上下文可知，她们的表现之所以有很大改观是因为善于总结经验教训，将周六比赛中看到的对方团队协作的技术运用到自己的比赛中。故选 A.

55. C 考查语篇理解中的固定搭配。根据上下文可知为 game. 她们把前一天在赛场上看到的打法和团队精神运用到自己的赛场上。所以才和以前不同。故选 C.

56. A 考查副词的辨析。根据上文 played aggressively 可知，这里是递进关系。在强手面前，孩子们努力拼搏，志在必得，甚至还进了一个球。故选 A.

57. B 考查动词的辨析。这是一个固定句型，It strikes/struck me that...意为“我猛地意识到...”。由作者接下来阐发的感想可知这是他从这场比赛中突然想到的。It strikes sb that...意为“使某人突然想到...”。故选 B.

58. D 考查动词的辨析。根据首段可知，这里表示这是一个学习的时刻。由前文对比赛的描述可知，对于球队的每个孩子来说，这场比赛是一个学习的好机会。故选 D.

59. A 考查语境中名词的辨析。根据上面所举的例子可知，经历是最好的老师。通过这场比赛，孩子们学到了以前没有接触到的东西，经历促使她们成长得更快，经历是最好的老师。故选 A.

60. C 考查形容词的辨析。根据上下文语境可知，孩子们通过赛场总结的经验或许与课堂上学到的经验并无二致，但从赛场上获取的经验肯定会更有个性化，更加有意义。因为那是靠亲自实践得来的。故选 C.

【点评】解答此类题目可遵循以下步骤：第一步，通读全文，了解文章大意，获

得整体印象，同时初选出一批较有把握的答案。第二步，边核对初选答案边补填留下的空格。如果短文难度较大，则可复读几遍，核对和确定答案。有些空一时决定不了，可作个记号，待复查时再确定。第三步，复查定稿。从整体理解角度出发，仔细审核答案，确保意义上、语法上没有错误，同时对遗留下来的少数几个空格作最后选择。

第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

The adobe dwellings (土坯房) 61 (build) by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest are admired by even 62 most modern of architects and engineers. In addition to their simple beauty, what makes the adobe dwellings admirable is their 63 (able) to “air condition” a house without 64 (use) electric equipment.

Walls made of adobe take in the heat from the sun on hot days and give out that heat 65 (slow) during cool nights, thus warming the house. When a new day breaks, the walls have given up their heat and are now cold enough 66 (cool) the house during the hot day: 67 the same time, they warm up again for the night. This cycle 68 (go) day after day: The walls warm up. During the day and cool off during the night and thus always a timely offset (抵消) for the outside temperatures. As 69 (nature) architects, the Pueblo Indians figured out exactly 70 thick the adobe walls needed to be to make the cycle work on most days.

【考点】L2：说明文。

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述的是美国西南部的印第安人建的土坯房，土坯房比现在的房子好。主要是它冬暖夏凉，很多具有现代建筑师都钦佩不已。这样的房子不用空调就能很好地调节室内温度，关键是房子墙体的厚度。

【解答】

61. built 考查非谓语动词。“61 by the Pueblo Indians of the American Southwest”是定语，修饰 the adobe dwellings，the adobe dwellings 和 build 之间是被动关系，故

用过去分词作定语。

62. the 考查定冠词。most modern 是最高级，最高级前要加定冠词 the。

63. ability 考查名词。their 是形容词性物主代词，修饰名词。故该空要填名词 ability。

64. using 考查非谓语动词。without 是介词，后面跟动名词作宾语。

65. slowly 考查副词。修饰动词 heat，用副词。

66. to cool 考查非谓语动词。“sb. /sth. be+adj. +enough+to do sth.”是固定句式，意为“某人/某物足够做某事”。故该空要填 to cool。

67. at 考查介词。“at the same time”意为“与此同时”，是固定短语。

68. goes 考查主谓一致和时态。结合上下文语境可知，该句是对这种自行车的介绍，故要用一般现在时。且主语为 this bicycle（第三人称单数），根据主谓一致原则，该空要填 goes。

69. natural 考查形容词。修饰名词 architects，要用形容词。

70. how 考查名词性从句。句意：美国西南部印第安人们清楚土胚墙需要多么厚才能最好地保证房内冷热的循环。“_____ thick the adobe walls needed to be to make the cycle work on most days”是 figure out 的宾语从句。由句意可知，该从句要用 how 引导。how 修饰形容词 thick，意为“多么”。

【点评】解答此类题目应先浏览全文，概括大意，再根据句子间的提示以及括号内的汉语提示或首字母提示，依据语法规则和行为逻辑来推测并填写合适的词语。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。作文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏子符号（Λ）并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

One day, little Tony went to a shopping center with his parent. It was very
第 27 页（共 31 页）

crowded. Tony saw a toy on a shop window. He liked it so very much that he quickly walked into the shop. After looks at the toy for some time, he turned around and found where his parents were missing. Tony was scared and begun to cry. A woman saw him crying and telling him to wait outside a shop. Five minutes later, Tony saw parents. Mom said, "How nice to see you again! Dad and I were terrible worried." Tony promised her that this would never happen again.

【考点】NA: 短文改错.

【分析】本文主要讲述 Tony 和父母一起到商店购物，与父母走失了，后在一位妇女的指导下，看到了他的父母.

【解答】One day, little Tony went to a shopping center with his parent. It was very crowded. Tony saw a toy on a shop window. He liked it so very much that he quickly walked into the shop. After looks at the toy for some time, he turned around and found where his parents were missing. Tony was scared and begun to cry. A woman saw him crying and telling him to wait outside a shop. Five minutes later. Tony saw parents. Mom said, "How nice to see you again! Dad and I were terrible worried." Tony promised her that this would never happen again.

详解：

1. parent 改为 parents 考查名词复数. 结合下文的"his parents were missing"可知托尼是和爸爸妈妈一起去购物的，因此应用复数形式 parents.
2. on 改为 in 考查介词. 结合生活常识可知，这里表示在商店橱窗里摆放着一个玩具，故应用 in.
3. 去掉 very 考查固定搭配. so...that...意为"如此/这么...以致于..."，句型中的 so 是副词，常常用来修饰形容词或副词，常用句型为: 主语+谓语+so+adj. /adv. +that 从句.
4. looks 改为 looking 考查动名词. 介词 after 后接动词时要用动名词形式.
5. where 改为 that 或者去掉 where 考查连词. 本句中连词 that 引导的从句充当动词 found 的宾语，that 不作句子成分只起连接作用，同时宾语从句又可以省略掉连词 that. 而 where 引导宾语从句时，在从句中作地点状语，有"在哪里"的意思.
6. begun 改为 began 考查动词时态. 这里是对过去发生的事情的客观叙述，应用

一般过去时.

7. telling 改为 told 考查动词时态. and 后 tell 和 saw 一起做并列谓语, 而并非和 crying 并列做宾补.
8. a 改为 the 考查冠词. 同一名词第二次提到应表示特指用定冠词.
9. 加 his 考查代词. 此处 parents 并不是表示泛指而是指托尼的爸爸妈妈, 名词 parents 前缺少限定词.
10. terrible 改为 terribly 考查副词. 修饰形容词 worried 应用副词.

【点评】高考短文改错题的形式有说明文, 短文故事, 书信等, 具有很强的实用性. 短文的内容和语言都符合高中学生的实际, 从表面上看类似一篇学生习作. 首先, 通读全文, 了解短文大意, 把握全篇的时态、人称及行文逻辑, 在通读全文时把一些容易的错误先改好, 再进行逐句改错. 其次, 要进行逐个句子的改错. 这是要对文中的词法、句法和语篇着重分析和特别注意. 最后把改好的短文再阅读一遍, 检查答案是否正确, 感觉是否还有不妥之处, 最终形成定稿.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假如你是李华, 计划和同学去敬老院 (nursing home) 陪老人们过重阳节 (the Double Ninth Festival)。请给外教露西写封邮件, 邀她一同前往, 内容包括:

1. 出发及返回时间;
2. 活动: 包饺子、表演节目等。

注意:

- 1.词数 100 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯;
- 3.结语已为你写好。

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【考点】R1：提纲类。

【分析】本文是应用文，根据所给要点给外教露西写一封邮件，邀她一同前往敬老院陪老人们过重阳节，主要要点：1. 出发及返回时间； 2. 活动：包饺子、表演节目等。属提纲作文。在写作时人称以第一人称为主。时态以一般将来时为主。重要短语：

invite you to do (邀请某人做...)

make dumplings (包饺子)

spend time (in) doing (花费时间...做)

make sb happy (使某人高兴)

be able to do (能做某事)

wait for sb (等候某人)

at the school gate (在校门口)

look forward to doing (期望做...)

高分句型：

句型一：

We'll also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope will make them happy.

句型二：

If you are able to come with us, please let us know and we'll wait for you at the school gate at 9 in the morning.

【解答】

Dear Lucy,

I'd like to invite you to join us for a visit to the nursing home next Saturday for the Double Ninth Festival. It is the day for the elderly in our culture. We'll go and make dumplings and cakes with the elderly people there. We'll also spend some fun time together singing, dancing and playing games, which we hope will make them happy. 【高分句型】 (活动) We should be back around 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

(返回时间) If you are able to come with us, please let us know and we'll wait for you at the school gate at 9 in the morning. 【高分句型】 (出发时间)

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【点评】英语写作是一项主观性较强的测试题. 它不仅考查学生的写作基础而且还考查学生在写作过程中综合运用语言的能力. 在撰写时要注意主谓语一致, 时态呼应, 用词贴切等. 要提高英语写作水平, 需要两方面的训练: 一是语言基础方面的训练, 要有扎实的造句、翻译等基本功, 即用词法、句法等知识造出正确无误的句子; 二是写作知识和能力 方面的训练以掌握写作方面的基本方法和技巧.