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考情简介

一、考试形式及时间

考试采用闭卷笔试方式，试卷采用客观题与主观题相结合的形式，全面考查考生有关英语语言的基础知识及其运用能力。考试时间为 60 分钟，全卷满分为 100 分。

二、题型及分值

题型	题量	每题分值	合计
语音	5	1	5 分
情景对话	5	2	10 分
阅读理解（1）	10	3	30 分
阅读理解（2）	10	2	20 分
完形填空	10	2	20 分
写作	1	15	15 分
合计			100 分

第一部分 语音知识



考点 1 规律性字母组合



母题精讲

【母题】 A. satisfaction B. emotion C. question D. addition

【解析】 本题考查规律性字母组合 tion 的发音规则。做题时看 tion 前面是否有字母 s，有 s 和没 s 发音不同。只有 C 选项中 tion 前面有字母 s。



上岸锦囊

tion 发音规则：看 tion 前面是否有字母 s

th 发音规则：只需要记住发浊辅音 /ð/ 的情况即可：1) 词尾：with, smooth 2) 词中：th+e, worthy, although 3) 词首：though, they, them, their, theirs, this, that, these, those, there, then, therefore

oo 发音规则：1) 先看选项中是否有 blood 和 flood，如果有直接选即可 2) 在 k, t, d 前发 /u:/，但是 food, noodle, mood, boot, shoot /u:/

ex 发音规则：1) 看 ex 后面是元音字母前还是辅音字母 2) 特殊：/eks/: exit, exercise, exhibition

ed 发音规则：1) t, d 之后 ed 发 /id/ 2) p, k, ch, sh, gh 之后 ed 一般发清辅音 /t/，其他一般发 /d/

gh 发音规则：1) 字母 t 前不发音，但是 laughter 中 gh 发 /f/ 2) 词尾一般发 /f/，但是 though, although, through, thorough 中 gh 不发音

al 发音规则：记住两组字母即可：al 在 l, k 前发 /ɔ:/，在 f, m 前发 /ɑ:/

es 发音规则：1) /z/ clothes 2) /iz/ ch, sh, s, x+es; ce+s

sion 发音规则：看 sion 前面是元音字母还是辅音字母

ng 发音规则：看位置：词中、词尾发音不同，外加特殊单词 singer



真题链接

【2019 年第 3 题】

- A. nation B. attention C. action D. suggestion

【2022 年第 5 题】

- A. flood B. spoon C. soon D. choose

【2017 年第 3 题】

- A. southern B. math C. cloth D. thief



习题精练

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>tool</u> | B. <u>blood</u> | C. <u>shoot</u> | D. <u>fool</u> |
| 2. A. <u>nation</u> | B. <u>pollution</u> | C. <u>motion</u> | D. <u>question</u> |
| 3. A. <u>smooth</u> | B. <u>otherwise</u> | C. <u>feather</u> | D. <u>truth</u> |
| 4. A. <u>food</u> | B. <u>noodle</u> | C. <u>blood</u> | D. <u>cool</u> |
| 5. A. <u>thing</u> | B. <u>weather</u> | C. <u>think</u> | D. <u>thirsty</u> |
| 6. A. <u>smooth</u> | B. <u>with</u> | C. <u>though</u> | D. <u>ninth</u> |
| 7. A. <u>excuse</u> | B. <u>excel</u> | C. <u>except</u> | D. <u>example</u> |
| 8. A. <u>example</u> | B. <u>examine</u> | C. <u>exist</u> | D. <u>except</u> |
| 9. A. <u>helped</u> | B. <u>played</u> | C. <u>judged</u> | D. <u>lived</u> |
| 10. A. <u>started</u> | B. <u>attended</u> | C. <u>wanted</u> | D. <u>stayed</u> |
| 11. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>though</u> | C. <u>laugh</u> | D. <u>rough</u> |
| 12. A. <u>hall</u> | B. <u>calm</u> | C. <u>walk</u> | D. <u>tall</u> |
| 13. A. <u>singer</u> | B. <u>longer</u> | C. <u>finger</u> | D. <u>stronger</u> |
| 14. A. <u>discussion</u> | B. <u>invasion</u> | C. <u>decision</u> | D. <u>occasion</u> |
| 15. A. <u>suggestion</u> | B. <u>composition</u> | C. <u>attention</u> | D. <u>satisfaction</u> |
| 16. A. <u>food</u> | B. <u>tool</u> | C. <u>soon</u> | D. <u>book</u> |
| 17. A. <u>nineteenth</u> | B. <u>ninth</u> | C. <u>southern</u> | D. <u>fifth</u> |
| 18. A. <u>southern</u> | B. <u>feather</u> | C. <u>sympathy</u> | D. <u>there</u> |
| 19. A. <u>room</u> | B. <u>blood</u> | C. <u>food</u> | D. <u>mood</u> |
| 20. A. <u>thank</u> | B. <u>that</u> | C. <u>theatre</u> | D. <u>theory</u> |
| 21. A. <u>express</u> | B. <u>except</u> | C. <u>example</u> | D. <u>excuse</u> |

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 22. A. <u>dried</u> | B. <u>starte</u> d | C. <u>close</u> d | D. <u>playe</u> d |
| 23. A. <u>daughte</u> r | B. <u>laugh</u> | C. <u>enough</u> | D. <u>tough</u> |
| 24. A. <u>palm</u> | B. <u>wall</u> | C. <u>half</u> | D. <u>calm</u> |
| 25. A. <u>half</u> | B. <u>wall</u> | C. <u>chalk</u> | D. <u>talk</u> |
| 26. A. <u>watches</u> | B. <u>clothes</u> | C. <u>voices</u> | D. <u>finishes</u> |



考点2 无规律字母组合



母题精讲

【母题】 A. outside B. mouse C. shout D. should

【解析】 本题考查无规律字母组合 ou 的发音规律。做题时先看选项中是否有 should, would, could, 其中 ou 读/u/, 其他选项读/au/。



上岸锦囊

ou 发音规则: 1) 先看选项中是否有 should, would, could, 其中 ou 读/u/ 2) ou 中 ou 读/ə/ poisonous, famous, dangerous, delicious 3) /ʌ/ enough, trouble, double, southern 等 4) /əu/ though, shoulder, soul 等 5) /au/ house, shout, mouse, south, outside 等

ch 发音规则: 记住发/k/的重点单词即可: chemical, chemistry, chemist, character, stomach, ache, school, Christmas

ea 发音规则: 1) 先看选项中是否有 break, great, steak, greatly, 其中 ea 发/ei/ 2) 发/e/ measure, heavy, pleasant, bread, health, wealth, feather, leather 等 3) 发/i:/ beast, season, breathe, teacher, meat, dream, treat, leave, weak 等

ow 发音规则: 记住发/au/的重点单词: allow, how, however, cow, brown

ar 发音规则: 找特殊: 在/w/音后, 即字母 w 或 qu 之后, 读/ɔ:/

ai 发音规则: 1) 掌握读/ə/或不发音的三个常见单词: certain, curtain, mountain 2) 特殊发/e/: said

ure 发音规则: 1) /jʊə/: 重点考查 cure, pure, mature 2) /ʊə/: 含 sure 的单词+mature 3) /ə/: 重点考查 literature, feature, nature



真题链接

【2021 年第 5 题】

- A. blouse B. cousin C. round D. aloud

【2022 年第 4 题】

- A. charge B. character C. church D. match

【2021 年第 4 题】

- A. beast B. season C. measure D. breathe



习题精练

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. <u>southern</u> | B. <u>trouble</u> | C. <u>mouse</u> | D. <u>rough</u> |
| 2. A. <u>blow</u> | B. <u>allow</u> | C. <u>follow</u> | D. <u>sorrow</u> |
| 3. A. <u>however</u> | B. <u>throw</u> | C. <u>row</u> | D. <u>hollow</u> |
| 4. A. <u>should</u> | B. <u>southern</u> | C. <u>enough</u> | D. <u>encourage</u> |
| 5. A. <u>sea</u> | B. <u>feasible</u> | C. <u>great</u> | D. <u>meat</u> |
| 6. A. <u>check</u> | B. <u>character</u> | C. <u>charm</u> | D. <u>charge</u> |
| 7. A. <u>chemistry</u> | B. <u>stomach</u> | C. <u>machine</u> | D. <u>Christmas</u> |
| 8. A. <u>war</u> | B. <u>farm</u> | C. <u>park</u> | D. <u>shark</u> |
| 9. A. <u>certain</u> | B. <u>again</u> | C. <u>curtain</u> | D. <u>mountain</u> |
| 10. A. <u>literature</u> | B. <u>mature</u> | C. <u>nature</u> | D. <u>feature</u> |
| 11. A. <u>allow</u> | B. <u>window</u> | C. <u>bowl</u> | D. <u>slow</u> |
| 12. A. <u>though</u> | B. <u>loud</u> | C. <u>outside</u> | D. <u>south</u> |
| 13. A. <u>teacher</u> | B. <u>break</u> | C. <u>meat</u> | D. <u>dream</u> |
| 14. A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>rough</u> | C. <u>double</u> | D. <u>shout</u> |
| 15. A. <u>shoulder</u> | B. <u>southern</u> | C. <u>enough</u> | D. <u>encourage</u> |
| 16. A. <u>breakfast</u> | B. <u>steak</u> | C. <u>greatly</u> | D. <u>break</u> |
| 17. A. <u>stomach</u> | B. <u>chemistry</u> | C. <u>school</u> | D. <u>check</u> |
| 18. A. <u>part</u> | B. <u>dark</u> | C. <u>warm</u> | D. <u>large</u> |



考点3 元音字母



母题精讲

【母题】 A. white B. lift C. light D. knife

【解析】 本题考查元音字母 i 的发音规律。A 项 white 和 D 项 knife 符合“辅元辅 e”结构，其中元音字母发字母音 /aɪ/，C 项 light 中 i 在 gh 之前发字母音 /aɪ/，所以答案为 B。lift 中 i 发 /ɪ/。



上岸锦囊

元音字母发音规则：

1. 认识的单词直接读，例如：basic/eɪ/, nation/eɪ/, legal/i:/

2. 不认识的单词找规律

1) 单词最后四个字母符合“辅元辅 e”结构，元音字母发字母音

joke/əʊ/, attitude/ju:/, kite/aɪ/

特殊：have /æ/

2) 找特殊规律

a 的特殊规律：

①在词首或前缀中发 /ə/, 例如：aloud, attend, arrive

②ss, st, sk, sp, n, th 前发 /a:/, 例如：glass, last, task

③在 w, wh, qu 之后发 /ɔ:/, 但是 water /ɔ:/

e 的特殊规律：e 在 r 前发 /iə/, 例如：material, period

i 的特殊规律：i 在 gh, nd 前发 /aɪ/=字母音，例如：light, blind

o 的特殊规律：host, post, most /əʊ/=字母音

u:

①在 uni-中读 /ju:/=字母音，例如：universe, universal, unique

②在 un-否定前缀中读 /ʌ/, 例如：unable



真题链接

【2022 年第 2 题】

- A. excuse B. continue C. refuse D. succuss

【2021 年第 1 题】

- A. nature B. attitude C. catuch D. balunce



习题精练

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. a <u>l</u> oud | B. a <u>t</u> tend | C. n <u>a</u> tion | D. a <u>r</u> rive |
| 2. A. bas <u>e</u> | B. h <u>a</u> ve | C. m <u>a</u> ke | D. s <u>a</u> ke |
| 3. A. a <u>g</u> ree | B. a <u>v</u> oid | C. a <u>p</u> ologize | D. a <u>g</u> e |
| 4. A. h <u>e</u> lp | B. l <u>e</u> gal | C. l <u>e</u> cture | D. l <u>e</u> nd |
| 5. A. m <u>i</u> stake | B. m <u>i</u> nd | C. r <u>i</u> ch | D. f <u>i</u> x |
| 6. A. kn <u>i</u> fe | B. bes <u>i</u> de | C. i <u>s</u> ssue | D. p <u>r</u> ice |
| 7. A. c <u>o</u> st | B. h <u>o</u> st | C. j <u>o</u> ke | D. s <u>o</u> cial |
| 8. A. b <u>o</u> x | B. j <u>o</u> ke | C. h <u>o</u> st | D. g <u>o</u> |
| 9. A. u <u>n</u> ion | B. u <u>m</u> brella | C. u <u>n</u> iversal | D. u <u>n</u> it |
| 10. A. h <u>u</u> ge | B. attit <u>u</u> de | C. contrib <u>u</u> te | D. br <u>u</u> sh |
| 11. A. tr <u>u</u> st | B. c <u>u</u> t | C. h <u>u</u> mor | D. c <u>u</u> lture |
| 12. A. u <u>n</u> easy | B. u <u>n</u> ion | C. st <u>u</u> dent | D. u <u>s</u> e |
| 13. A. h <u>o</u> st | B. c <u>r</u> op | C. d <u>o</u> ctor | D. l <u>o</u> st |
| 14. A. m <u>i</u> stake | B. rem <u>i</u> nd | C. f <u>i</u> st | D. m <u>i</u> st |
| 15. A. d <u>e</u> sk | B. e <u>v</u> ery | C. h <u>e</u> ro | D. e <u>v</u> er |



考点4 辅音字母



母题精讲

【母题】 A. debt B. thumb C. doubt D. problem

【解析】 本题考查辅音字母 b 的发音规律。mb 位于单词词尾或者 bt 在一起时 b 不发音，ABC 选项中 b 不发音，所以答案为 D。



上岸锦囊

b 需要掌握不发音的情况：mb 位于词尾或者 bt 在一起

k 需要掌握不发音的情况：kn 在一起

w 需要掌握不发音的情况：wr 或者 wh+o 中

t 需要掌握不发音的情况：-sten、-stle、-ften、-tch 中

h 需要掌握不发音的情况：①exh 在一起 ②wh+a, e, i, y ③特殊单词：hour, honor, honest, honesty, ghost

s：①发/z/：两个元音字母中间或者浊辅音前 ②发/s/：词首、双写、清辅音前

c：在 e, i, y 前读/s/



真题链接

【2022 年第 3 题】

A. celbrate B. common C. cycle D. perfomance

【2020 年第 1 题】

A. suggest B. sudden C. suffer D. music



习题精练

1. A. speak B. music C. single D. seek

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2. A. <u>vis</u> it | B. <u>accu</u> se | C. <u>consi</u> st | D. <u>phras</u> e |
| 3. A. <u>wha</u> t | B. <u>wis</u> e | C. <u>wri</u> te | D. <u>welc</u> ome |
| 4. A. <u>coo</u> k | B. <u>ci</u> ty | C. <u>compu</u> ter | D. <u>compa</u> ny |
| 5. A. <u>list</u> en | B. <u>tir</u> ed | C. <u>ti</u> me | D. <u>ta</u> ke |
| 6. A. <u>hou</u> r | B. <u>hi</u> gh | C. <u>hi</u> de | D. <u>hou</u> se |
| 7. A. <u>gho</u> st | B. <u>hono</u> r | C. <u>honest</u> | D. <u>hou</u> se |
| 8. A. <u>ki</u> te | B. <u>kn</u> ow | C. <u>kitch</u> en | D. <u>ke</u> ep |
| 9. A. <u>clim</u> b | B. <u>debt</u> | C. <u>beg</u> | D. <u>doubt</u> |
| 10. A. <u>proble</u> m | B. <u>doubt</u> | C. <u>clim</u> b | D. <u>debt</u> |
| 11. A. <u>hono</u> r | B. <u>hou</u> se | C. <u>hobby</u> | D. <u>hir</u> e |
| 12. A. <u>hote</u> l | B. <u>hou</u> r | C. <u>gho</u> st [®] | D. <u>honest</u> |
| 13. A. <u>desig</u> n | B. <u>si</u> ngle | C. <u>reaso</u> n | D. <u>music</u> |
| 14. A. <u>sick</u> | B. <u>sa</u> fe | C. <u>respe</u> ct | D. <u>expos</u> e |
| 15. A. <u>vis</u> it | B. <u>speak</u> | C. <u>spen</u> d | D. <u>serio</u> s |
| 16. A. <u>hobby</u> | B. <u>habit</u> | C. <u>hou</u> r | D. <u>hote</u> l |
| 17. A. <u>thumb</u> | B. <u>debt</u> | C. <u>verb</u> | D. <u>clim</u> b |



考点 5 半元音字母




母题精讲

【母题】 A. simplify B. identiy C. safety D. technology

【解析】 本题考查半元音字母 y 的发音规律。A 项中 fy 在词尾发 /ai/, 其他发 /i/。



上岸锦囊

半元音字母 y 只需要记住字母 y 发 /ai/ 的情况即可, 即 fy 位于词尾以及特殊单词: supply, fly, apply, July, cycle, nearby, reply, rely, by, deny, imply



真题链接

【2018年第1题】

A. typical

B. cycle

C. nearby

D. apply



习题精练

1. A. only

B. supply

C. angry

D. rainy

2. A. safety

B. lucky

C. windy

D. fly

3. A. deny

B. supply

C. worthy

D. identify

4. A. lucky

B. safety

C. simplify

D. money

第二部分 情景对话



考点 1 问答



母题精讲

【母题】

A: What can I do for you?

B: 6.

A: For your daughter? Look, the shoes are really nice. Do you like them?

B: Yes. But I'm afraid my daughter doesn't like the color. 7.

A: Sure. There are different kinds of shoes over there. What color does she like?

B: 8. And black is her favorite.

A: What size does she need?

B: Size 9. Let me see. Um, this pair of shoes must fit her. 9.

A: They are not expensive, only \$199.

B: That would be fine. 10. Here is the money. Thanks very much!

A: You are welcome.

A. I'll take them.

B. Can you go to other shops?

C. I feel sorry about it.

D. May I have a look at other shoes?

E. How much are they?

F. I'd like a pair of shoes for my daughter.

G. She likes white and black.

【解析】第 6 题考查上下文逻辑。根据问句可以知道是服务行业的人，再根据下文 my daughter 可以确定答案为给女儿买鞋子，所以答案为 F。

第 7 题考查问答。根据答句中的 **sure** 可以确定为一般疑问句，选项中一般疑问句有 **B**：你能去别的商店吗？和 **D**：我能看看其他的鞋子吗？再根据答句中店员所说的有不同种类的鞋子，可以确定答案为 **D**。

第 8 题考查问答。根据问句中的 **what color** 可以确定第 8 题应该和颜色相关，选项中只有 **G** 和颜色相关，所以答案为 **G**。

第 9 题考查问答。根据下文 199 美元可以确定顾客在问服务员鞋子的价格，选项中和价格相关的只有 **E** 项：鞋子多少钱？所以答案为 **E**。

第 10 题考查上下文逻辑。根据顾客前面夸鞋子不错，后面给钱可以知道顾客把鞋子买下来了，所以答案为 **A**：我买了。



上岸锦囊

情景对话可以根据问句选答句，也可以根据答句选问句。问答分两种情况：1) 如果问句是一般疑问句，即 **be 动词/助动词(do 类/have 类)/情态动词+主语+其他?**，则答句中一般含有 **Yes/No** 或相当于 **Yes/No** 的词：**Sure/Certainly/Well/Of course/Sorry** 等，反之亦然。2) 如果问句用 **what/when/where/why/how/how long/how often/ how much/ What's the rate?** 等进行提问，则答句中一般含有什么东西/时间/地点/原因/方式/多长（时间、距离）/频率/价钱等，反之亦然。



真题链接

[2019 年]

M: Hilton Hotel. Can I help you?

W: Yes, 6, with a bath from October 11 to October 14.

M: We have one double room available now.

W: 7?

M: 130 dollars a night, including breakfast.

W: Does that include tax?

M: 8.

W: What service comes with that?

M: _____ 9 _____. You can also go online in your room.

W: Do you have a swimming pool in the hotel?

M: Sure. _____ 10 _____. It's free.

W: Good. Thank you for the information.

- A. No, it doesn't.
- B. You may go swimming from 14:00 to 20:00 everyday.
- C. What time would you like to leave.
- D. I'd like to book a double room
- E. Could I make appointment for Sunday afternoon
- F. We provide a telephone and a cable TV
- G. What's the rate



考点 2 上下文逻辑



母题精讲

【母题】

M: Hello, Alice. _____ 6 _____ That's a beautiful skirt you are wearing.

W: Thank you, Mark.

M: _____ 7 _____ I'd like to buy one for my sister.

W: I bought it at Wang fu jing Department Store.

M: Oh, I know. Do you think it's an appropriate gift for my sister? _____ 8 _____

W: Of course. I think your sister will like it very much.

M: _____ 9 _____

W: Yes, altogether there are 5 colors —black, yellow, blue, red and white. I prefer the red one.

M: How much is it?

W: It's \$98.

M: _____ 10 _____

W: Not at all.

- A. Where did you buy it?
- B. Which color do you like best?
- C. You look so attractive.
- D. Are there any other colors?
- E. I see, thank you.
- F. Since her birthday is coming.
- G. Why do you want to buy it?

【解析】第6题考查上下文逻辑。根据下一句可以知道M夸Alice穿的裙子很漂亮。选项中只有C项和夸人相关，所以答案为C。

第7题考查问答。根据答句中的王府井百货可以知道问句在问在哪儿买的，选择带有“where”的选项，也就是A。

第8题考查上下文逻辑。根据前面所说的你认为把它作为礼物送给我的妹妹合适吗？可以知道应该是某个节日快到了要给妹妹送礼物，选项F：因为她的生日要来了，和送礼物相关，所以答案为F。

第9题考查问答。根据答句中的yes可以知道问句是一般疑问句。选项中一般疑问句只有D：有其他的颜色吗？并且答句中也提到了一共有五种颜色，所以答案为D。

第10题考查上下文逻辑。根据答句中的not at all“不客气”可以知道上文在表达感谢，选择E。



上岸锦囊

情景对话空格处如果是同一个人所说的话，则这个人所说的前后一定有关联性或逻辑性。如果是两个人所说的话，又没有问答或共同信息词，也要考虑上下文逻辑。同时还要掌握对于感谢和道歉的回答方式。①对于感谢的回答：You're welcome. That's all right. Not at all. My/With pleasure. Don't mention it. I'm glad you like it. ②对于道歉的回答：That's all right. Never mind. It doesn't matter. Forget it. That's nothing.



真题链接

【2021 年】

Li Hua: Excuse me, sir, are you Mr. John Green from Australia?

John Green: Oh, yes, I'm John Green from Australia Trading Company Ltd.

Li Hua: _____ 6 _____ I'm Li Hua, the director of Shijiazhuang Import & Export Company. And I come here specially to meet you.

John Green: How do you do, Miss Li? It's very kind of you to come here meet us.

Li Hua: How do you do? (They shake hands) And how many people are there in your party? Three?

John Green: Yes, three people altogether. This is Mr. Burns and this is Ms. Jones. _____ 7 _____

Li Hua: Welcome to Shijiazhuang. Is this your first trip to China?

John Green: No. _____ 8 _____ But this is indeed our first trip to Shijiazhuang. We take it our great honor being invited by you to visit your beautiful city.

Li Hua: Well, every city has something of its own. Shijiazhuang, the capital city of Hebei province, is one of the beautiful cities in Northern China. _____ 9 _____

John Green: Thank you, Li Hua. I'm sure all of us will have a wonderful time in Shijiazhuang.

Li Hua: _____ 10 _____

John Green: About a week.

Li Hua: We will have enough time of our business talks. And in the interval between talks, we'll arrange a visit to the Great Wall.

John Green: Wonderful! I must say nothing would please me more. Thank you!

Li Hua: My pleasure. Let's go to the hotel now. This way please.

- A. I'm sure you need a good rest after your long journey.
- B. We visit China frequently.
- C. Allow me to introduce myself.
- D. How long do you intend to stay?
- E. Both are our delegation members.
- F. When will you leave for Australia?
- G. And I hope all of you will have a pleasant stay here.



考点3 共同信息词



母题精讲

【母题】

Mike: Hi, Alice. How are your final exams going?

Alice: Oh hi, Mike. I finished my last exam this morning.

Mike: Great. Now, how about a change? I've got two tickets for the new modern art exhibit downtown. 6

Alice: Oh, I don't know. I don't know anything about modern art, and 7

Mike: You don't have to be an artist to enjoy a good art show!

Alice: You're right. 8

Mike: No, but I've heard that it's great. The exhibit was in New York last summer and in Chicago after that.

Alice: Oh. Well, it ought to be good then.

Mike: 9 So we could hit both of them.

Alice: OK. You've talked me into it. Do you want to go this afternoon?

Mike: If you have time. It is up to you. I'm ready.

Alice: OK. Shall we meet at 1:30 right here?

Mike: It sounds good to me. 10

Alice: See you.

- A. And, besides, there is a new Asian Art Museum nearby.
- B. I'd like to help you get there.
- C. Have you seen this exhibit yet?
- D. I don't want to go.
- E. I'm no artist.
- F. See you then.
- G. Do you want to go with me?

【解析】第 6 题考查上下文逻辑。前一句提到手里有两张市中心现代艺术展的票，但是他一个人，所以在这里根据上下文逻辑知道 Mike 在邀请对方一起去，选项中能够体现出来邀请的只有 G。

第 7 题考查共同信息词。根据共同信息词 artist 确定答案为 E。

第 8 题考查问答。根据答句中的 No 确定问句为一般疑问句，选项中一般疑问句为 C：你看过这个展览吗？以及 G：你想和我一起去吗？其中 G 项在第 6 题已经用过了，所以答案为 C。

第 9 题考查上下文逻辑。根据下一句的 so（因此）以及 both（两个都）可以知道可以一次性看两个艺术展，但是上文只提到一个市中心的现代艺术展，所以第 9 题应该涉及到另外一个艺术展，选项中和艺术展相关的只有 A：此外，附近还有一个亚洲艺术博物馆。

第 10 题考查共同信息词。根据共同信息词 see you 确定答案为 F。



上岸锦囊

巧用共同信息词帮助我们快速确定答案。在情景对话中会使用一样的单词在文章中重复出现，为的是使上下文更加连贯，同时我们也可以利用这个原则解题。



真题链接

[2018 年]

W: So Mark. What is your favorite hobby?

M: Probably sports.

W: Anything specific? Or just sports in general.

M: Most sports. I like basketball, football, baseball, golf, tennis, so I guess most sports.

W: I like tennis. 6?

M: Yeah. I played on the school team starting from my freshman year. How about you?

W: 7.

M: What other sports did you play?

W: I played volleyball. 8.

M: What position did you play?

W: I was the hitter.

M: _____ 9 _____. I didn't know you were athletic. It's so rare to see a woman athlete around.

W: I don't know if I would consider myself athletic, but I have fun playing volleyball.

M: I play on a coed volleyball team every Tuesdays. We're always looking for more girls to play on our team. _____ 10 _____?

W: Yeah. Just call me anytime you need a player.

M: That's great. See you later.

A. I would have to say volleyball is my favorite

B. Did you play for your high school team

C. Don't mention it

D. Would you be interested

E. That's so cool

F. I played my junior and senior year

G. Is that serious



习题精练

Passage 1

M: So you're interested in a job as a waitress. _____ 6 _____

W: Yes, for three years at several different restaurants. Now I'm working at the Park Hotel dining room on Hill Street.

M: They have a very nice dining room there. _____ 7 _____

W: Because I can't work full-time now. I'm taking some courses at a university.

M: I see. _____ 8 _____

W: All day Thursday and Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

M: _____ 9 _____ We're looking for someone who can help us when we get very busy. That's Thursday afternoon, Friday afternoon and evening as well as all day Saturday. The restaurant is closed on Sunday.

W: That's fine with me.

M: When can you start?

W: _____ 10 _____

M: That's fine. The first of May. By the way, you'll get \$8. 80 an hour, plus tips, of course.

W: Good. Thanks very much.

- A. That suits us very well actually.
- B. Why do you want to leave?
- C. What can you pay for a part job?
- D. Um, have you worked as a waitress before?
- E. On what days are you free?
- F. See you.
- G. Is the first of May all right?

Passage 2

A: Hello, this is International Travel Agency. Can I help you?

B: Yes. This is Li Ping. I'll have a holiday and I'm thinking about traveling abroad with my parents. _____ 6 _____ This is our first time to travel abroad.

A: Of course. Could you please tell us how long your holiday will be?

B: About two weeks.

A: All right. _____ 7 _____ For example, where are you going to spend your holiday?

B: I'd like to go to Europe.

A: _____ 8 _____ We've just got a special offer for European tours these days.

B: Great! _____ 9 _____ I want to know more about the details of your offer.

A: Sure. For family tours, we have five European cities on the list, and of course, you'll see Big Ben in London, the Eiffel Tower in Paris and other places of interest.

B: _____ 10 _____ I'll talk about this with my parents, and I'll call you back soon. Thank you so much for the information.

A: You are welcome.

- A. You are very lucky.
- B. Which city is your favorite?
- C. Could you give me any advice?

- D. What have you had in your mind?
- E. That's just what I am thinking of.
- F. Can I have some more information?
- G. I hope you'll have a good journey there.

Passage 3

A: Excuse me, sir, but I'm writing a report on what people prefer to do on holiday. Do you mind if I ask you a few questions?

B: No. _____ 6 _____

A: How often do you go on holiday?

B: _____ 7 _____ So I go out twice every year. ®

A: Have you ever traveled abroad?

B: No, I haven't. _____ 8 _____ But if the weather is good, my wife and I can always afford to visit the coast at low expense. You know, _____ 9 _____

A: Do you usually visit your parents during the holiday?

B: No. _____ 10 _____

A: OK. Well, thank you very much for your time.

B: You are welcome.

A. It's too expensive for me.

B. We live quite close and I can see them any time.

C. I didn't have enough time.

D. Please go ahead.

E. I just prefer to get away from the city and just enjoy the peace of the country.

F. I only have two weeks' holiday a year.

G. I just prefer to lie on the beach and bathe in the sun.

Passage 4

W: I just read an interesting fact. Did you know that people who spend less than 10 minutes in a store are more likely to buy something than _____ 6 _____?

M: I saw that article too. But think, if someone runs into a store for 10 minutes, it's usually to get something specific.

W: And someone who spends half an hour or more may be just looking.

M: Exactly. _____ 7 _____, thinking that you'd buy something and then talked yourself out of it?

W: Yes, I have. Especially when I thought I could get it for less elsewhere, or _____ 8 _____.

M: Exactly, but if you run in to buy something specific and have very little time, you pick it up, _____ 9 _____ and then leave.

W: That's true. May be we should learn a lesson from that. Take your time and you spend less money.

M: I doubt that will be true in all stores though. In a store, for instance, you may see a sweater or something you never plan to buy, _____ 10 _____.

- A. who want something
- B. and buy it because you have time to look around
- C. Haven't you ever gone into a store
- D. try it
- E. I really didn't need it after all.
- F. those who spend half an hour there
- G. pay for it immediately

Passage 5

A: Ben, you look worried.

B: Yes, Ms. Paula. I like English, _____ 6 _____

A: You said you liked English. What's the problem?

B: I can't get the pronunciation right.

A: Well, why don't you borrow the teacher's tapes? _____ 7 _____

B: Sounds great. _____ 8 _____

A: You can write the new words in your notebook and study them at any time.

B: That might really help! Thanks.

A: Can you understand when people talk to you?

B: No, not always. _____ 9 _____

A: Why don't you join an English club to practice speaking English? The English club meets on Tuesday and Friday.



B: I will go. The only other problem I have is that I don't get much writing practice.

A: Maybe you should find a pen friend.

B: _____ 10 _____ Thanks, Ms. Paula.

A. Sometimes I just don't understand what people are saying.

B. That's a funny way to practice writing.

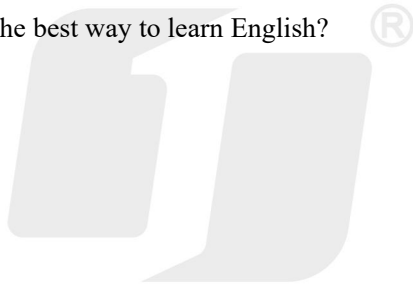
C. Do you have any trouble in grammar?

D. But what about the new words?

E. But I'm having trouble learning English.

F. You can listen to them at home after school.

G. What do you think is the best way to learn English? ®



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第三部分 阅读理解



考点 1 细节理解题



母题精讲

【母题】 Doctors believe that second-hand smoke may cause lung cancer in people who do not smoke.

Nonsmokers often breathe in the smoke from other people's cigarettes. This is second-hand smoke. The US Environmental Protection Agency(美国环保局)reports that about fifty-three thousand people die in the United States each year as a result of exposure to second-hand smoke.

It is harder for children to avoid second-hand smoke. In the United States, nine million children under the age of five live in homes with at least one smoker. Research shows that these children are sick more often than children who live in homes where no one smokes. The damaging effects of second-hand smoke on children also continue as they grow up. The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.

People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke. As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. Currently, 45 states in the US have laws that restrict smoking. The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short native airline flights, i. e. flights within the country.

11 (细节理解题) Compared with nonsmokers' children, the children whose parents both smoke are likely to _____.

- A. grow up more slowly
- B. be sick under the age of five
- C. develop lung cancer more often
- D. become smokers more easily

12 (细节理解题) Why are there laws made against smoking in public places in the US?

- A. Because people are conscious of the danger of second-hand smoke.**
- B. Because more and more people don't like smoke now.**
- C. Because parents don't want their children to become smokers.**
- D. Because the government wants to limit the production of cigarettes.**

13 (推理判断题) Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A. The number of smoker's children is twice greater than that of nonsmokers' children.
- B. People are now not allowed to smoke on short airline flights in the US.
- C. Adults whose parents smoked when they were children develop cancer less frequently.
- D. Second-hand smoke is not as dangerous as first-hand smoke.

14 (推理判断题) From the passage we can conclude that _____.

- A. the main cause of lung cancer is second-hand smoke
- B. most people know nothing about the danger of second-hand smoke
- C. public places are dangerous for people to stay
- D. children suffer most from second-hand smoke

15 (猜测词义题) The word "restrict" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. limit
- B. permit
- C. control
- D. persuade

【解析】 11. C

本题考查细节理解题。第一步：读题干，划关键词。可以划出：nonsmokers' children, the children whose parents both smoke 第二步：按照顺序对应原则回原文进行定位。定位到文章第三段“The children of smokers are more than twice as likely to develop lung cancer when they are adults as children of nonsmokers. The risk is even higher for children who live in homes where both parents smoke.”第三步：文题对应，得出答案。烟民的孩子跟父母不吸烟的孩子相比，他们得肺癌的几率要高两倍。对于父母都是烟民的孩子来说，这种得肺癌的几率就更大。因此，正确答案为 C。

12. A

本题考查细节理解题。第一步：读题干，划关键词。可以划出：laws, against smoking, in public places。第二步：按照顺序对应原则回原文进行定位，原文关键词所在的地方一般为答案句。定位到文中：As a result, they have passed laws that prohibit people from smoking in many public places. 其中 as a result (因此) 为因果关系词，前面是原因，本题需要找原因，

则往前看一句则为正确答案。第三步：文题对应，得出答案。原文 People are becoming very aware of the danger of second-hand smoke（人们意识到二手烟的危害）其中 be aware of 和 A 项中的 be conscious of 为同义词，所以答案为 A。

13. B

本题考查推理判断题。根据第四段“The most well-known law doesn't allow people to smoke on short native airline flights, i. e. flights within the country.”大多数人都熟知的一项法律是，人们是不可以在短途国内航班上抽烟的。因此，正确答案为 B。

14. D

本题考查推理判断题。根据整个第三段内容“It is harder for children to avoid second-hand smoke...”孩子们要避开二手烟是很困难的。随着孩子们长大，二手烟对于这些孩子的消极影响也会持续……因此，正确答案为 D。

15. A

本题考查猜测词义题。A. limit 限制，B. permit 允许，C. control 控制，D. persuade 说服劝说，根据全文内容二手烟对于人们的身体危害，以及最后一段人们通过法律禁止在公共场合抽烟。并且美国 45 个州都立法，应该是限制抽烟。因此，正确答案为 A。



上岸锦囊

细节理解题是阅读理解中考频最高的一个考点。

细节理解题的出题形式一般为：1) “6w1h”：what, who, when, where, why, which, how 2) 对原文细节信息挖空。3) 没有其他考点的标志词。

做题方法：1) 读题干，划关键词（大写的人名、地名、机构名；数字、时间；形容词/副词的比较级或最高级；名词或名词短语；动词）2) 按照顺序对应原则在文章中找到题干中的关键词。3) 重叠原文和选项，选出和原文意思最为接近的即为正确答案。

正确选项一般具有以下特点：1) 与原文一致；2) 对原文进行同义替换



真题链接

【2022年】

Online meetings may affect creativity, study finds. Many companies have moved online because of COVID-19, with work meetings around the world taking place virtually instead of in the office. But a recent study has found that online meetings may affect creative thinking.

The study, published in *Nature*, included 602 people who were divided into random pairs. Each pair was given five minutes to think of creative uses for an item such as a frisbee, and then one minute to choose the most creative idea. Some pairs were asked to work together on a video call while others worked in person. The results showed that the in-person pairs had more ideas than the virtual pairs. However, virtual groups were better at choosing the best idea.

Some researches were also done to see whether focusing on a screen can affect a person's creativity. Teams working together virtually spent more time looking directly at each other and remembered less of their surroundings when asked later. The in-person pairs spent more time looking around the room, but also had more ideas.

The researchers did the same study with 1,490 engineers. The pairs were asked to think of new product ideas and choose one as an idea for their company. The results were similar to the first study, with the engineers who met in person thinking of more product ideas, and the virtual pairs making slightly better decisions about which idea to choose.

The results suggest that businesses should think carefully about which tasks can be done online, and which—like thinking of new ideas—should be done in person.

11 (细节理解题) According to the passage, under the influence of COVID-19, besides office meetings, some companies also have meetings _____

- A. airline B. online C. underline D. outline

12 (细节理解题) How many pairs were there in the study published in *Nature*?

- A. 602 B. 1490 C. 745 D. 301

13 (猜测词义题) What does the phrase “in person” in the passage mean?


- A. Going somewhere and doing something oneself.
B. Communicating by email.
C. Asking someone else for help.

D. Experiencing something different.

14 (推理判断题) According to the last paragraph, the study results suggested that _____.

- A. if a company wants to get more creative ideas, online meetings should be held
- B. all tasks can be done online
- C. if a company wants to get more creative ideas, in person meetings should be held
- D. businesses should pay less attention on which tasks can be done online

15 (推理判断题) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. The study published in *Nature* showed that online meetings may affect creativity.
- B. The study with engineers showed that the virtual pairs made slightly better decisions about which idea to choose.
- C. Focusing on a screen can affect a person's creativity. 
- D. The in-person pairs had fewer ideas than the virtual pairs.



考点 2 主旨大意题



母题精讲

【母题】 Have you ever seen a movie in which a building was burned down or a bridge was destroyed? Have you seen films in which a train crashed or a ship sank into the ocean? If so, you may have wondered how these things could happen without harming the people in the film.

The man who knows the answer is the “special-effects” man. He has one of the most important jobs in the film industry. He may be ordered to create a flood or to make a battlefield explode. But he may also be asked to create a special effect which is much less exciting, though just as important to the success of the film.

In a scene for one movie, there was a big glass bowl filled with water in which small fish were swimming. The director of the movie wanted the fish to stop swimming suddenly while they seemed to stare at an actor. Then the director wanted the fish to stop staring and swim away. But fish cannot be ordered to do anything. It was quite a problem. The special-effects man thought about this problem for a long time. The result was an idea for controlling the fish with a harmless use of electricity. First, he applied electricity to the fish bowl, causing the fish to be

absolutely still. Then he rapidly reduced the amount of electricity, allowing the fish to swim away. Thus, he got the humorous effect that the director wanted.

As in other parts of movie making, there are those who have developed particular skills in creating certain kinds of effects. For fires, the special-effects man does not trust the normal burning process of wood or other materials. He does not have time to wait until large flames appear. Usually he places metal pipes in the area that is to be burned. Gas flowing through the pipes burns instantly but can be kept under control easily by opening or closing the pipes.

All this requires training, skill and experience. It also adds a great deal to the expense of producing the film. It helps explain why so many movies are very expensive to make.

16 (细节理解题) All the following scenes are probably the results of special effects in films except that _____.

- A. a bridge was destroyed
- B. a building was burned down
- C. a person wondered how not to harm people
- D. a ship sank into the ocean

17 (细节理解题) The job of a special-effects man is _____.

- A. most important
- B. always exciting
- C. less important
- D. very rewarding

18 (细节理解题) The special-effects man used electricity to control the fish in a bowl because _____.

- A. the fish cannot swim and stop freely
- B. the fish cannot stare at the actor
- C. the fish cannot stay still
- D. the fish cannot be ordered to do anything

19 (细节理解题) The special-effects man creates the effects of fire by _____.

- A. burning wood or other materials
- B. burning metal pipes
- C. opening and closing gas pipes



D. waiting for large flames

20 (主旨大意题) The passage is mainly about _____.

A. the importance of a special-effects man

B. the way to make special effects

C. the expense of special effects

D. the needs of special effects

【解析】16. C

本题考查细节理解题。第一步：读题干，划关键词。可以划出：scenes, special effects in films 第二步：按照顺序对应原则回原文进行定位，定位到文章第一段。第三步：文题对应，得出答案。从文中第一段可看出，大楼被烧毁或者桥被破坏，火车相撞或者船沉入海底都是电影特效，只有人们思考如何不伤害人不是电影特效的场景。故选 C。

17. A

本题考查细节理解题。第一步：读题干，划关键词：the job of a special-effects man。第二步：按照顺序对应原则回原文进行定位，定位到文章第二段：The man who knows the answer is the “special-effects” man. He has one of the most important jobs in the film industry. 第三步：文题对应，得出答案。电影特效师的工作是极其重要的，所以答案为 A。

18. D

本题考查细节理解题。第一步：读题干，划关键词：electricity, control the fish 第二步：按照顺序对应原则回原文进行定位，定位到：The result was an idea for controlling the fish with a harmless use of electricity。第三步：文题对应，得出答案。题目问特效师用电控制碗里的鱼的原因，而 result 是结果，所以需要往前面找答案。But fish cannot be ordered to do anything. 但是鱼不会被命令做任何事情，可知答案选 D。

19. C

本题考查细节理解题。第一步：读题干，划关键词：effects of fire 第二步：按照顺序对应原则回原文进行定位，定位到：Usually he places metal pipes in the area that is to be burned. Gas flowing through the pipes burns instantly but can be kept under control easily by opening or closing the pipes. 第三步：文题对应，得出答案。通过打开和关闭煤气管道来制作火的特效，所以答案为 C。

20. B

本题考查主旨大意题。串读首尾句发现全文都在讲电影特效的制作方法，所以正确答案为 B。正确选项中一般含有文章中反复出现的中心词。A、C、D 选项只能涵盖文章中具体的某一段，所以均不能选。



上岸锦囊

主旨大意题主要有三种出题形式：1) 主旨型：main idea, mainly about 2) 标题型：title 3) 目的型：purpose

做题方法：1) 首尾句串读法。做题时重点关注首尾句以及段落中对首句内容进行转折的句子。2) 中心词法：串读文章首尾句，重复出现的信息往往是中心词。（注意：中心词的同义改写；一篇文章中可能有多个中心词，只有内容全面的选项才是正确答案。）

正确选项的特点：1) 包含内容比较全面 2) 包含文章中反复出现的中心词



真题链接

【2019 年】

A warm drink of milk before bed has long been the best choice for those wanting a good night's sleep. But now a study has found it really does help people nod off—if it is milked from a cow at night.

Researchers have discovered that “night milk” contains more melatonin(褪黑激素), which has been proven to help people feel sleepy and reduce anxiety.

The study, by researchers from Seoul, South Korea, involved mice being fed with dried milk powder made from cows milked both during the day and at night.

The mice given night milk, which contained 10 times the amount of melatonin, were less active and less anxious than those fed with the milk collected during daytime, according to the study published in The Journal of Medicinal Food.

Night milk quickened the start of sleep and caused the mice to sleep longer.

While the effect of cows milk harvested at different time has not been tested on humans up to now, taking melatonin drugs has been suggested to those who are struggling to fall asleep at night.



Previous studies have also indicated that milk can be excellent for helping sleep because of the calcium content, which helps people to relax.

Milk is also sugar-free and additive-free with nutritionists recommending skimmed milk as the best choice before bed as it is the least fattening. The more fat you take in before bedtime, the greater burden you will put on your body at night.

16 (细节理解题) According to the text, the mice fed with daytime milk _____.

- A. started sleep more easily
- B. were more anxious
- C. were less active
- D. woke up later

17 (推理判断题) Which of the following is true of melatonin according to the text?

- A. It's been tested on mice for ten times.
- B. It can make people more energetic.
- C. It exists in daytime milk in great amount.
- D. It's used in sleeping drugs.

18 (主旨大意题) What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Night Milk and Sleep
- B. Fat, Sugar and Health
- C. An Experiment on Mice
- D. Milk Drinking and Health

19 (写作手法题) How does the author support the theme of the text?

- A. By giving examples.
- B. By stating arguments.
- C. By explaining statistical data.
- D. By providing research results.

20 (猜测词义题) The phrase "take in" in the last paragraph most probably means _____.

- A. include
- B. absorb
- C. cheat
- D. understand



考点3 推理判断题



母题精讲

【母题】“China is expected to complete its first exploration of the moon in 2010 and will found a moon base just as we did on the North and South Poles,” Ouyang Ziyuan, head of China’s moon exploration program, promised during national science and technology week.

After its first man in space, China plans a space laboratory, a lunar orbiter to look for valuable elements and minerals, robot landings on the moon and then the human touchdown.

The price of space exploration is enormous. Russia and the US, the only two countries to have achieved manned flight, are struggling to keep their new investment, the international space station.

But China, which has a long tradition in physics, mathematics and engineering, finds its doctoral graduates welcomed in the US and Europe for decades. And it has been able to learn from 40 years of pioneering successes and mistakes by the USSR and the USA.

Space flight is a gamble and the stakes (赌注) are high. If successful, China could become a member of the world’s most exclusive club, set up a second home on the moon and get a powerful hand at the strategic bargaining table.

Two designers from the Shenzhou III project said that 12 astronauts now are undergoing intensive training. One more unmanned space flight is planned before the first manned launch.

Experts say that the Shenzhou spacecraft already provides China with a space vehicle capable of mounting (发起) a lunar program. Chinese scientists have also predicted that Mars will be the next target after the moon.

1 (细节理解题) According to Ouyang Ziyuan _____.

- A. China has founded a base on the moon
- B. China has founded one base on the North and South Poles
- C. China will set up a base on the moon in 2010
- D. China has already finished founding a moon base

2 (猜测词义题) The underlined word “touchdown” in the second paragraph means

“_____”.

- A. landing
- B. relation
- C. connection
- D. behavior

3 (推理判断题) Which one of the following is NOT right according to this passage?

- A. A second home is going to be built on the moon in 2010.
- B. China's first man has landed the moon in space.
- C. People from only two countries have been to the moon till now.
- D. Twelve Chinese astronauts are being trained for the manned flight to the moon.

4 (细节理解题) We think that the Chinese astronaut will succeed in landing the moon in 2010 because _____.

- A. China will ask for help from the USSR and the USA
- B. two countries have set up a space station on the moon
- C. China has a large population in the world
- D. China has its tradition technology and advanced scientists

5 (推理判断题) We can infer from this passage that _____.

- A. China's robot landing in the moon has been is unsuccessful
- B. the USSR and the USA don't allow Chinese people to land on the moon
- C. Chinese scientists show great interest in exploring Mars now
- D. it is impossible for the Chinese people to land on the moon

【解析】1. C

本题考查细节理解题。第一步：读题干，划关键词：Ouyang Ziyuan 第二步：按照顺序对应原则回原文进行定位，定位到：China is expected to complete its first exploration of the moon in 2010 and will found a moon base just as we did on the North and South Poles. 第三步：文题对应，得出答案。根据欧阳自远所说的“中国预计将在 2010 年完成对月球的首次探索，并将建立一个月球基地，就像我们在北极和南极所做的那样。”和选项一一对应发现答案为 C：中国将于 2010 年在月球上建立一个基地。

2. A

本题考查猜测词义题。对于划线单词所在的句子进行细读，根据 and 前面所说的 robot landings on the moon (机器人首先登陆月球) 以及 then (然后) 可以推断 touchdown 的意思

应该为“登陆”，A. landing“着陆”B. relation“关系，联系”C. connection“联系，连接”D. behavior“习惯”，所以答案为 A。

3. B

本题考查推理判断题。根据题干中的 not true 确定需要找到不正确的选项。需要找到选项的关键词然后回原文进行定位。根据第 3 段 2、3 行：The price of space exploration is enormous. Russia and the US the only two countries to have achieved manned flight 说明美国和俄罗斯是唯一的两个登陆月球的国家，也就是说，中国还没有登陆月球，只是一个计划而已，以及倒数第二段：One more unmanned space flight is planned before the first manned launch. 所以 B 项说法是错误的，答案为 B。

4. D

本题考查细节理解题。第一步：读题干，划关键词：Chinese astronaut will succeed in landing the moon, because 第二步：按照顺序对应原则回原文进行定位，定位到第四段：But China which has a long tradition in physics mathematics and engineering finds its doctoral graduates welcomed in the US and Europe for decades. 说明有这样的传统，而且中国也有这样的人才，故 D 项内容正确。

5. C

本题考查推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二行 Chinese scientists have also predicted that Mars will be the next target after the moon. 说明中国的科学家对于火星也表现出浓厚的兴趣了，把火星作为第二个目标。故 C 项正确。



上岸锦囊

推理判断题其实是两个考点，分别为推理题和判断题。其中推理题的出题形式为：题干中含有 infer, suggest, indicate, imply, implied but not stated 等词；判断题出题形式：题干中含有 not true/ true, not mentioned

做题方法：1) 找题干关键词，如果题干中找不到关键词则找选项的关键词。2) 回原文定位答案句。3) 文题对应，筛选选项。推理题进行一步推理，判断题不用。

正确选项的特点：1) 必须对原文进行“一步推理”2) 正确选项一般不包含绝对意义词，如：all, never, by no means 等词，除非原文也是用了绝对意义词。



真题链接

【2021 年】

Surveys about freshman tell us why most students go to colleges: 88% want a “better chance for a good job” and 81% want to be “rich and wealthy”. However, most students today cannot reach these goals. One careful study has discovered that the undergraduates are spending less time in study — from about 25 hours per week in the early 1960s to below 15 hours today.

Studying also leads to better college grades. To have better grades means higher chances of becoming “rich and wealthy”. One study of 20,000 alumni (校友) 15 years after their graduation found the following results. Those who were in the top third of the class earned a lot more than those in the middle third. The middle third earned more than classmates in the bottom third. Not surprisingly, those whose grades were not good at college wished they had studied more in school.

Whether students should study alone or with others is more complicated. If the teachers leave problems for students to solve, group study is often helpful if students first try to study by themselves. But simply getting together with classmates without first studying alone seems bad for learning. In choosing courses, many students prefer classes with a little homework and easy grading. Yet taking harder courses with longer reading and more papers helps to increase learning.

In college, there will still be plenty of time for fun. Once again, however, researchers find that not all outside activities are good. In general, activities, such as participating in student organizations and talking with classmates can be more fruitful.

Last but not least, college is a wonderful place to have new interests, enrich your experience, and set your goals. In doing so, you might think again about whether “being rich and wealthy” should be your main reason for studying in college. According to several investigators, money seekers are usually less satisfied with their lives. Maybe they are more likely to neglect things that are more important, such as family, friends and work.

11 (细节理解题) The majority of students go to college with the goal of _____.

- A. serving the country
- B. earning much money

- C. becoming famous
- D. seeking fun

12 (细节理解题) Compared with the students in the early 1960s, today's undergraduates spend ____ hours less on study.

- A. 15
- B. 25
- C. 10
- D. 40

13 (推理判断题) Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Grades do affect the chances of becoming rich.
- B. Those who got top grades in college wished they had studied harder.
- C. Studying alone before getting together in a group can be helpful for students.
- D. Challenging courses can give the students more benefit than the easy ones.

14 (细节理解题) Which of the following activities is beneficial for college students?

- A. Watching TV
- B. Playing with the computer.
- C. Serving in student organizations.
- D. Talking with online friends.

15 (细节理解题) Why do people who focus on making money feel less satisfied with life?

- A. Because they don't have other hobbies.
- B. Because they are single-minded.
- C. Because they are lonely.
- D. Because they take less care of families and friends.



考点 4 猜测词义题



母题精讲

【母题】 Friends play an important part in our daily lives, and although we may take friendship for granted, we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. While we get on

well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only very few. In all the cases of friendly relationship, two people like one another and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy (亲密) between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people, we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of major importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationship can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common — they often talk about **“being on the same wavelength”**. It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinions.

In contrast with marriage, there are friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that result from shared experiences and emotions seems to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background and break down barriers of age, class or race.

51 (推理判断题) In the author's opinions, friends _____.

- A. are those who get on well with each other
- B. are closer than those who just get on well with each other
- C. must tolerate each other whatever they do
- D. are only those who are in need

52 (推理判断题) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. When we make friends we write down their age, race and economic condition.
- B. The shared interest between friends is very enormous.
- C. Every ordinary student can make six friends during his college life.
- D. It is not easy to make friends with those of a marked difference in age and background

53 (猜测词义题) In Paragraph 2, **“being on the same wavelength”** means _____.

- A. having the same background
- B. keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
- C. having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests

D. using the same frequency while talking

54 (细节理解题) According to the passage, _____.

- A. close friends depend on each other
- B. friends never argue with each other
- C. it takes time to become close friends
- D. friends have no difference in interest

55 (推理判断题) It can be concluded that _____.

- A. common experiences and emotions can lead to mutual supporting and understanding
- B. friendship is bound by each other's supporting power
- C. there must be a promise to bond the association between people
- D. people of different age, race and social background can never be good friends

【解析】

51. B

本题考查推理判断题。根据题干中关键词 **friends** 定位到文章第一段前两句: **Friends play an important part in our daily lives. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only very few.** “朋友在我们的日常生活中扮演着重要的角色。虽然我们和很多人相处得很好,但通常只有很少的人是我们的朋友。”可以推知选项 **B. friends are closer than those who just get on well with each other** “朋友比我们仅仅相处得来的那些人要更亲密些”为正确答案。

52. D

本题考查推理判断题。根据题干中的 **true** 确定需要找到正确的选项。需要找到选项的关键词然后回原文进行定位,注意筛选选项。根据 **As we get to know people, we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence.** 可以知道当我们交朋友时会考虑他们的年龄、种族和经济状况而不是记下,所以 **A** 项不正确。根据 **the degree of intimacy (亲密) between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously** 可以知道朋友间的共同兴趣有很大不同,所以 **B** 项不正确。**C** 项每一个普通学生在上大学期间都能交上六个朋友,本文没有提及。根据第一段最后一句: **it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background** 可以知道与年龄和背景明显不同的人交朋友是不容易的,所以答案为 **D**。

53. C

本题考查猜测词义题。首先对于划线短语所在的句子进行细读，画线短语所在的句子前面有一个破折号，而破折号的作用是解释说明，所以问划线短语什么意思，只需要看一下前面表达了什么意思即可。根据 *but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common* “亲密的朋友有相似的想法和信念，有共同的态度和兴趣是常见的”可以确定答案为 C。

54. C

本题考查细节理解题。依据文章第二段第二句话：*It generally takes time to reach this point.* 可以知道要想成为亲密的朋友需要花时间，正好对应到 C 项的 *takes time*，所以答案为 C。

55. A

本题考查推理判断题。依据本文最后一段的第二句话：*But the supporting and understanding of each other that result from shared experiences and emotions seems to create a powerful bond* “但来自共同经历和情感的相互支持和理解似乎创造了一种强大的纽带”可以知道答案为 A。



上岸锦囊

猜测词义题要求学生能够抓住上下文之间的逻辑关系。

出题形式：题干中出现 *means, meaning* 等词。

做题方法：1) 猜单词：对划线单词所在的句子进行细读，一般在划线单词所在的句子可以得出答案，如果没有则往上或者往下找一句。

做题时需要关注：A. 同位语——在名词之后，对名词进行解释说明，表达含义相同。
B. 定从/状从——根据从句的含义猜测单词 C. 特殊标点符号——单破折号(—)和冒号(:)的作用是解释说明

2) 猜代词：*it, this, that, one, others, they*，找答案时往上找。可以指代上文的核心内容，也可以指代前文的整体内容

3) 猜句子——根据原句的意思以及上下文判断

正确选项的特点：把选项放回原文中，符合上下文逻辑关系

