

2008年普通高校招生统一考试（浙江卷）

第一节：单项填空（共20小题，每小题1分，满分20分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

1. – Are you all right?

– _____.

A. That's OK B. I think so C. Take it easy D. It's very kind of you

2. _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head.

A. An; the B. The; the C. An; 不填 D. The; 不填

3. I like this jacket better than that one, but it costs almost three times _____.

A. as much B. as many C. so much D. so many

4. _____ wants to stay in a hotel has to pay their own way.

A. Anyone B. The one C. Whoever D. Who

5. I don't believe you've already finished reading the book — I _____ it to you this morning!

A. would lend B. was lending C. had lent D. lent

6. Some children want to challenge themselves by learning a language different from _____ their parents speak at home.

A. what B. that C. which D. one

7. –What's that noise?

–Oh, I forgot to tell you. The new machine _____.

A. was tested B. will be tested C. is being tested D. has been tested

8. Yesterday she sold her car, _____ she bought a month ago.

A. whom B. where C. that D. which

9. –I'd like some more cheese.

–Sorry, there's _____ left.

A. some B. none C. a little D. few

10. _____ that he was in great danger, Eric walked deeper into the forest.

A. Not realized B. Not to realize C. Not realizing D. Not to have realized

11. You _____ be hungry already — you had lunch only two hours ago!

A. wouldn't B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't

12. There are plenty of jobs _____ in the western part of the country.

A. present B. available C. precious D. convenient

13. It is one of the funniest things _____ on the Internet so far this year.

A. finding B. being found C. to find D. found

14. American Indian _____ about five percent of the U.S. population.

A. fill up B. bring up C. make up D. set up

15. Dogs have a very good _____ of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake.

A. sense B. view C. means D. idea

16. Don't promise anything _____ you are one hundred percent sure.

A. whether B. after C. how D. unless

17. Everything was perfect for the picnic _____ the weather.

A. in place of B. as well as C. except for D. in case of

18. Running a company is not _____ a matter of hiring people — they also need to be trained.

A. simply B. partly C. seriously D. equally

19. Why are you so anxious? It isn't your problem _____.

A. on purpose B. in all C. on time D. after all

20. —Shall we go out for dinner tonight?

—_____.

A. You are right B. It must be funny C. That sounds great D. Have a nice time

第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）

In the depths of my memory, many things I did with my father still live. These things come to represent, in fact, what I call 21 and love.

I don't remember my father ever getting into a swimming tool. But he did 22 the water. Any kind of 23 ride seemed to give him pleasure. 24 he loved to fish; sometimes he took me along.

But I never really liked being on the water, the way my father did. I liked being 25 the water, moving through it, 26 it all around me. I was not a strong 27, or one who learned to swim early, for I had my 28. But I loved being in the swimming pool close to my father's office and 29 those summer days with my father, who 30 come by on a break. I needed him to see what I could do. My father would stand there in his suit, the 31 person not in swimsuit.

After swimming, I would go 32 his office and sit on the wooden chair in front of his big desk, where he let me 33 anything I found in his top desk drawer. Sometimes, if I was left alone at his desk 34 he worked in the lab, an assistant or a student might come in and tell me perhaps I shouldn't be playing with his 35. But my father always 36 and said easily, "Oh, no, it's 37." Sometimes he handed me coins and told me to get 38 an ice cream...

A poet once said, "We look at life once, in childhood; the rest is 39." And I think it is not only what we "look at once, in childhood" that determines our memories, but 40, in that childhood, look at us.

21. A. desire B. joy C. anger D. worry

22. A. avoid B. refuse C. praise D. love

23. A. boat B. bus C. train D. bike

24. A. But B. Then C. And D. Still

25. A. on B. off C. by D. in

26. A. having B. leaving C. making D. getting

27. A. swimmer B. rider C. walker D. runner

28. A. hopes B. faiths C. rights D. fears

29. A. spending B. saving C. wasting D. ruining

30. A. should B. would C. had to D. ought to

31. A. next B. only C. other D. last

32. A. away from B. out of C. by D. inside

33. A. put up B. break down C. play with D. work out

34. A. the moment B. the first time C. while D. before

35. A. fishing net B. office things C. wooden chair D. lab equipment

36. A. stood up B. set out C. showed up D. turned out

37. A. fine B. strange C. terrible D. funny

38. A. the student B. the assistant C. myself D. himself

39. A. memory B. wealth C. experience D. practice

40. A. which B. who C. what D. whose

第二部分 阅读理解(第一节20小题;第二节5; 每小题2分, 满分50分)

A

Adrian's "Amazing Race" started early when his parents realized that he, as a baby, couldn't hear a thing, not even loud noises. In a special school for the hearing-impaired (听觉受损的), he learned sign language and got to mix with other disabled children. However, the sight of all the disabled children communicating with one another upset his mother. She wanted him to lead a normal life. So after speaking to an advisor, she sent him to private

classes where he learned to read lips and pronounce words.

Later on, Adrian's parents decided to send him to a regular school. But the headmaster tried to prevent them from doing so, saying regular school couldn't take care of a special needs students. His parents were determined to take the risk and push him hard to go through his work everyday because they wanted to prove that, given the opportunity, he could do anything. Adrian made the grade and got accepted. It was a big challenge. The pace (节奏) was faster so he had to sit at the front of the class and really pay attention to the teacher, which wasn't always easy. But he stuck to it and did a lot of extra work after school.

The efforts made by Adrian and his parents paid off. Adrian graduated with good grades and got into a top high school. He also achieved a lot in life outside school. He developed a love for the outdoors and went to Nepal to climb mountains. He even entered the World Yacht Race 05/06--- being the first hearing-impaired Asian to do so.

But none of these achievements would have been possible without one of the most important lessons from his mother." "If you believe in yourself and work hard, you can achieve great results." She often said.

41. How did Adrian communicate with other children in the special school?

- A. By speaking.
- B. By using sign language
- C. By reading lips
- D. By making loud noises

42. Adrian's parents decided to send him to a regular school because ____.

- A. they wanted him to live a normal life
- B. they wanted to prove the headmaster wrong
- C. he wouldn't mix with other disabled children
- D. he wasn't taken good care of in the special school

43. How did Adrian finally succeed in his study?

- A. He did a lot of outdoor activities.
- B. He was pushed hard to study every day.
- C. He attended private classes after school.
- D. He worked very hard both in and after class

44. Why is Adrian's life described as an "Amazing Race"?

- A. He did very well in his study
- B. He succeeded in entering a regular school
- C. He reached his goals in spite of his disability
- D. He took part in the World Yacht Race 05/06

Below is a discussion on a website.

| | |
|---|--|
| http://www.TalkingPoints.com/ | |
| <i>Stuck on a desert island?</i> | |
| Started on 23 rd April by Steve Posts 1 – 7 of 42 | |
| <i>Post 1</i> Steve USA | Hi, everyone. What would you miss most and least if you were stuck on a desert island? For me, it would be the changing seasons in New England. I guess this will sound stupid but I'd probably miss the rain, too. I wouldn't miss getting up at six every day to go to work, though! What about you? |
| <i>Post 2</i> Tomas Germany | Good question. Steve, I think I'd miss different types of bread, and shopping at the supermarket. I'd miss the food most. What would I miss least? My mobile phone---I'd like to be completely quiet --- at least for a little while |
| <i>Post 3</i> Paola Italy | I would miss the company of people because I know I'd like to have someone to share experiences with. I'd go mad on my own. And I sure wouldn't miss junk mail(垃圾邮件) --- I hate coming home every evening and a pile of junk mail in my post box. |
| <i>Post 4</i> Miko Japan | Hi, I would miss Manga cartoon, the internet and Japanese food, like sushi. I'd also miss TV shows and shopping for clothes... In fact, I'd miss everything. |
| <i>Post 5</i> Roger UK | I would miss my daily newspaper and listening to the news on TV and radio. I'd feel very cut off if I didn't know what was happening in the world. What I'd miss least would be traffic jams in the city, particularly my journey to work. |
| <i>Past 6</i> Jayne | Why hasn't anyone mentioned their family? I'd be lost without my husband and two kids. They're the most important for me. And I can't get started in the morning without a cup of black coffee. I wouldn't miss doing the housework! |
| <i>Post 7</i> Jaime Mexico | It would have to be music. I couldn't live without my music. I wouldn't miss going to school at all or doing homework! |

45. Who would miss his or her family most?

A. Jaime B. Jayne C. Miko D. Paola.

46. Which of the following people would feel most uncomfortable without the news media?

A. Steve. B. Jaime C. Roger. D. Tomas

47. How many of them mentioned that they would miss food or drink?

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

C

A Brown University sleep researcher has some advice for people who run high schools: Don't start classes so early in the morning. It may not be that the students who nod off at their desks are lazy. And it may not be that their parents have failed to enforce (确保) bedtime. Instead, it may be that biologically these sleepyhead students aren't used to the early hour.

“Maybe these kids me being asked to rise at the wrong time for their bodies,” says Mary Carskadon, a professor looking at problem of adolescent (青春期的) sleep at Brown’s School of Medicine.

Carskadon is trying to understand more about the effects of early school time in adolescents. And, at a more basic level. she and her team are trying to learn more about how the biological changes of adolescence affect sleep needs and patterns.

Carskadon says her work suggests that adolescents may need more sleep than they did at childhood, no less, as commonly thought.

Sleep patters change during adolescence, as any parent of an adolescent can prove. Most adolescents prefer to stay up later at nigh and sleep later in the morning. But it’s not just a matter of choice –their bodies are going through a change of sleep patters.

All of this makes the transfer from middle school to high school—which may start one hour earlier in the morning ---- all the more difficult , Carskadon says. With their increased need for sleep and their biological clocks set on the “sleep late, rise late” pattern, adolescent are up against difficulties when it conics to trying to be up by 5 or 6 a.m. for a 7:30 a.m. first hell. A short sleep on a desktop may be their body’s way of saying. “I need a timeout.”

48. Carskadon suggests that high schools should not start classes so early in the morning because _____.

- A. it is really tough for parents to enforce bedtime
- B. it is biologically difficult for students to rise early
- C. students work so late at night that they can’t get up early
- D. students are so lazy that they don’t like to go to school early

49. The underlined phrase “nod off” most probably means “_____”.

- A. turn around
- B. agree with others
- C. full asleep
- D. refuse to work

50. What might be a reason for the hard transfer middle school to high school?

- A. Adolescents depend more on their parents.
- B. Adolescents have to choose their sleep patterns.
- C. Adolescents sleep better than they did at childhood.
- D. Adolescents need more sleep than they used to.

51. What is the test mainly about?

- A. Adolescent heath care.
- B. Problems in adolescent learning.
- C. Adolescent sleep difficulties.
- D. Changes in adolescent sleep needs and patterns.

D

For a while, my neighborhood was taken over by an army of joggers(慢跑者). They were there all the time: early morning, noon, and evening. There were little old ladies in gray sweats, young couples in Adidas shoes, middle-aged men with red faces. “Come on!” My friend Alex encouraged me to join him as he jogged by my house every evening. “You’ll feel great.”

Well, I had nothing against feeling great and if Alex could jog every day, anyone could. So I took up jogging seriously and gave it a good two months of my life, and not a day more. Based on my experience, jogging is the most overvalued form of exercise around, and judging from the number of the people who left our neighborhood jogging army. I’m not alone in my opinion.

First of all, jogging is very hard on the body. Your legs and feet a real pounding (追击) ruining down a road for two or three miles. I developed foot, leg, and back problems. Then I read about a nationally famous jogger who died of a heart attack while jogging, and I had something else to worry about. Jogging doesn’t kill hundreds of people, but if you have any physical weaknesses, jogging will surely bring them out, as they did with me.

Secondly, I got no enjoyment out of jogging. Putting one foot in front of the other for forty-five minutes isn’t my idea of fun. Jogging is also a lonely pastime. Some joggers say, “I love being out there with just my thoughts.”

Well, my thoughts began to bore me, and most of them were on how much my legs hurt.

And how could I enjoy something that brought me pain? And that wasn't just the first week: it was practically every day for two months. I never got past the pain level, and pain isn't fun. What a cruel way to do it! So many other exercises, including walking, lead to almost the same results painlessly, so why jog?

I don't jog any more, and I don't think I ever will. I'm walking two miles three times a week at a fast pace, and that feels good. I bicycle to work when the weather is good. I'm getting exercise, and I'm enjoying it at the same time. I could never say the same for jogging, and I've found a lot of better ways to stay in shape.

52. From the first paragraph, we learn that in the writer's neighborhood _____.

- A. jogging became very popular B. people jogged only during the daytime
- C. Alex organized an army of joggers D. jogging provided a chance to get together

53. The underlined word "them"(Paragraph 3) most probably refers to _____.

- A. heart attacks B. Back problems C. famous joggers D. physical weaknesses

54. What was the writer's attitude towards jogging in the beginning?

- A. He felt it was worth a try. B. He was very fond of it.
- C. He was strongly against it. D. He thought it must be painful.

55. Why did the writer give up jogging two months later?

- A. He disliked doing exercise outside.
- B. He found it neither healthy nor interesting.
- C. He was afraid of having a heart attack.
- D. He was worried about being left alone.

56. From the writer's experience, we can conclude that_____.

- A. not everyone enjoys jogging
- B. he is the only person who hates jogging
- C. nothing other than jogging can help people keep fit
- D. jogging makes people feel greater than any other sport.

E

A simple piece of clothesline hangs between some environmentally friendly Americans and their neighbors.

On one side stand those who see clothes dryers(干衣机) as a waste of energy and a major polluter of the environment. As a result, they are turning to clotheslines as part of the "what-I -can do environmentalism(环境保护主义)."

On the other side are people who are against drying clothes outside, arguing that clotheslines are unpleasant to look at. They have persuaded Homeowners Associations (HOAs) across the U.S. to ban outdoor clotheslines, because clothesline drying also tends to lower home value in the neighborhood. This had led to a Right-to-Dry Movement that is calling for laws to be passed to protect people's right to use clotheslines.

So far, only three states have laws to protect clothesline. Right-to-Dry supporters argue that there should be move.

Matt Reck, 37, is the kind of eco-conscious(有生态意识的) person who feeds his trees with bathwater and reuses water drops from his air conditioners to water plants. His family also uses a clothesline. But on July 9, 2007, the HOA in Wake Forest, North Carolina, told him that a dissatisfied neighbor had telephoned them about him clothesline. The Recks paid no attention to the warning and still dried their clothes on a line in the yard. "Many people say they are environmentally friendly but they don't take matters in their own hands," says Reck. The local HOA has decided not to take any action, unless more neighbors come to them.

North Carolina lawmakers are saying that banning clotheslines is not the right thing to do. But HOA and housing businesses believe that clothesline drying reminds people of poor neighborhoods. They worry that if buyers think their future neighbors can't even afford dryers, housing prices will fall.

Environmentalists say such worries are not necessary, and in view of global warming, that idea needs to

change. As they say, “The clothesline is beautiful”. Hanging clothes outside should be encouraged. We all have to do at least something to slow down the process of global warming.”

57. One of the reasons why supporters of clothes dryers are trying to ham clothesline drying is that

_____.

- A. clothes dryers are more efficient B. clothesline drying reduces home value
C. clothes dryers are energy-saving D. clothesline drying is not allowed in most U.S. states

58. Which of the following best describes Matt Reck?

- A. He is a kind-hearted man. B. He is an impolite man.
C. He is an experienced gardener. D. He is a man of social responsibility.

59. Who are in favor of clothesline drying?

- A. housing businesses. B. Environmentalists.
C. Homeowners Associations. D. Reck’s dissatisfied neighbors.

60. What is mainly discussed in the text?

- A. Clothesline drying: a way to save energy and money.
B. Clothesline drying: a lost art rediscovered.
C. Opposite opinions on clothesline drying.
D. Different varieties of clotheslines.

第二节：Molly信箱是一个报刊栏目，主持人Molly回答读者提出的各种问题。第61至65题是五位读者的来信。请从A、B、C、D、E和F中为每封来信选出最合适的回复，并在答题纸上将该选项桔号涂黑。选项中一项是多余选项。

61. Dear Molly,

I have a problem. My parents are always talking to me about studying. They want me to study harder so I can go to a good school. I know studying is very important, but my parents put too much pressure on me. How can I explain to my parents that I need some free time?

----- Overworked

62. Dear Molly,

My best friend Tony is a nice young man, but he has a bad habit. He is always late. No matter where he is going to what he is doing, he is never on time. Once he turned up thirty minutes late for a meeting! What can I do to break him of this bad habit?

----- Worried

63. Dear Molly,

I have a new roommate named Louis. He is a good friend of mine, but he is driving me crazy because he is very untidy. He leaves his dirty clothes everywhere, and he never makes his bed. I am extremely neat. What can I do?

----Unhappy

64. Dear Molly,

My cousin plays computer games a lot and he keeps on talking to me about various games. I don’t have any interest at all, but I find it difficult to stop him without hurting his feelings. Would you kindly give me some advice?

--- Shy

65. Dear Molly,

I’m feeling upset these days because the result of my last English exam was not as good as I had expected. My teacher comforted me, saying “Don’t worry. You can do better next time.” But I’m still feeling bad. I need your help.

----Disappointed

A

Dear xx,

As I see it, you have three choices. You can find a new flat for yourself, make him find a new one, or have a talk with him and see if you could both be a little less extreme in your attitudes towards housekeeping. I would suggest you start with the third.

Molly

B

Dear xx,

You could try talking to him about the importance of being on time. If it doesn't work, one trick you can try is to ask him to set his clock 15 minutes ahead. You could also tell him that something starts 15 minutes or more before it really starts.

Molly

C.

Dear xx,

This is a common problem for people your age. Tell your parents how you feel. Let them know you respect them. Maybe you can make a deal with them. For example, ask them for one day off each week to do what you want to do.

Molly

D

Dear xx,

Next time when he begins talking, you might interrupt him with a smile, saying "That's interesting, but I hope you understand this is my time to relax. I read to do some reading now." He may sense your unwillingness and stop talking.

Molly

E

Dear xx,

“Be yourself” is the best solution. If I were you, I’d tell him to leave me alone. At least tell him, “That was hurtful. Please don’t say things like that to me. I’m a football fan and like watching football games. I can make my own decision.”

Molly

F

Dear xx,

Scores are important for a student, but you don’t have to care too much about the result of one test. You are learning. Maybe it is more important to find out why you failed to achieve your goal. Try to do better next time.

Molly

第三部分：写作（共三节，满分50分）

第一节：单词拼写（共10小题; 每小题1分，满分10分）

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母，在答题纸上按题号写出各单词正确的完全形式（每空限写一词）。

66. This cake t delicious. Would you like a try?
67. Lucy was badly hurt in a traffic a last week.
68. Yesterday Michael a to his boss for being late.
69. These books b to Sarah--- I must give them back to her.
70. Mum is cooking in the k while Dad is watching TV.
71. About 71 percent of the earth’s surface is e by water.
72. I u go to bed at 10:00 p.m., but I stayed up till 11:00 last night.
73. Plants and a , including humans, need food and water to survive.
74. He was p of the Olympic Gold Medal he won for his country.
75. Each student is allowed to borrow two books at a time from the school l .

第二节 短文改错（共10小题; 每小题1分，满分10分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改。

Last winter vacation, some of my classmates decide to travel with their friends, while I chose to take par-time job to gain experience and earn some money. I learned from my teacher that a nearby company was looking after students with good handwriting to write address on envelope. The pay were 10 cent per envelope. I headed for the company, feeling sue I would easy finish 300 envelops in five hours and to earn the money. Actually, I only finished 200. Now, I fully understand how hard is to earn money. Getting out of the classroom is indeed necessary for we all.

76. _____
77. _____
78. _____
79. _____
80. _____
81. _____
82. _____
83. _____
84. _____
85. _____

第三节：书面表达（满分30分）

人们完成工作的方式通常有两种：独立完成和合作完成。两种方式各有特点。请你以“Working Individually or Working in a Team”为题，按照以下要点写一篇英语短文：

1. 独立完成：自行安排、自己解决问题。
2. 合作完成：一起讨论、相互学习
3. 我喜欢的方式和理由

注意：词数100-120，文章的题目和开头已给出（不计词数）。

Working Individually or Working in a Team

There are basically two ways to get work done.

2008年普通高校招生统一考试（浙江卷）

第一部分

第一节（20分，每小题1分）

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 题号 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 答案 | B | A | A | C | D | A | C | D | B | C |
| 题号 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 答案 | B | B | D | C | A | D | C | A | D | C |

第二节（30分，每小题1.5分）

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 题号 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 答案 | B | D | A | C | D | A | A | D | A | B |
| 题号 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| 答案 | B | D | C | C | B | C | A | C | A | B |

第二部分（50分，每小题2分）

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 题号 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 |
| 答案 | B | A | D | C | B | C | C | B | C | D |
| 题号 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| 答案 | D | A | D | A | B | A | B | D | B | C |
| 题号 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 答案 | C | B | A | D | F | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|

第三部分

第一节（10分，每小题1分）

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 66. tastes | 67. accident | 68. apologized/apologized | 69. belong |
| 70. kitchen | 71. covered | 72. usually | 73. animals |
| 74. proud | 75. library | | |

第二节（10分，每小题1分）

- Last winter vacation, some of my classmates decide to travel with their friends, while I chose to take a part-time job to gain experience and earn some money. I learned from my teacher that a nearby company was looking after students with good handwriting to write address on envelope. The pay were 10 cent per envelope. I headed for the company, feeling sure I would easy finish 300 envelopes in five hours and ~~to~~ earn the money. Actually, I only finished 200. Now, I fully understand how hard it is to earn money. Getting out of the classroom is indeed necessary for we all.
- | |
|----------------------|
| 76. <u>decided</u> |
| 77. <u>a</u> |
| 78. <u>√</u> |
| 79. <u>for</u> |
| 80. <u>envelopes</u> |
| 81. <u>was</u> |
| 82. <u>easily</u> |
| 83. <u>to</u> |
| 84. <u>it</u> |
| 85. <u>us</u> |

第三节

One possible student version:

Working Individually or Working in a Team

There are basically two ways to get work done. One is to work individually. In this way, people can decide for themselves when to start work and how to do it. What's more, they will be able to learn how to solve problems on their own.

People may also choose to work in a team, where they can learn from each other and help each other. Besides, they may work out better ways to get work done by discussion.

Personally, I prefer to work in a team, which offers me a chance to learn how to get along with others and to share my experiences with them. As the work can be divided among several people, it can be done efficiently. Teamwork is always important.

(一) 单项选择

1. – Are you all right?

– _____.

A. That's OK B. I think so C. Take it easy D. It's very kind of you

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】本题主要考查情景交际。意思是你(或者你们)现在还好么? all right是一个词组, 安全的;(健康)良好的

如She was ill for a month, but she's all right now. 她病了一个月,但现在好了

【高考考点】情景交际。

【备考策略】1、在学习和复习过程中要注意全面细致, 不要疏漏, 注意平时积累; 2、同时应把复习的重点放在一些最常用的交际用语中3、掌握日常英语的表达法, 包括正式、非正式以及特殊的表达法等。

2. _____ apple fell from the tree and hit him on _____ head.

A. An; the B. The; the C. An; 不填 D. The; 不填

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】本题主要考查冠词, 第一空选不定冠词, 表示一个, apple元音发音, 故选an, 第二空用the,表示砸在头上, 为固定用法

【高考考点】冠词的用法, 定冠词特指, 不定冠词泛指及抽象名词具体化的用法。

【备考策略】一定要搞清楚定冠词特指, 不定冠词泛指的基本用法

以辅音音素开头的名词或词组前用a; 以元音音素开头的名词或词组前用an如a university a European a book an umbrella an hour an error

3. I like this jacket better than that one, but it costs almost three times _____.

A. as much B. as many C. so much D. so many

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】本题考查倍数表示法和省略的用法, 其后省略了as that one.

【高考考点】本题考查倍数表示法和省略的用法

【备考策略】几种倍数表示法: 1)倍数+形容词/副词比较级+than

【例如】The girl is ten times cleverer than her brother.

2)倍数+as+形容词/副词/(名词)+as

【例如】His apartment is three times as large as that of mine.

Americans eat()as they actually need every day. (CET-4 1998,6)

A) twice as much protein

B) twice protein as much twice

C) twice protein as much

D) protein as twice much 本题考查倍数的表达方法, 正确形式应为: 倍数+as+形容词/副词/(名词)+as, 故答案为A.

3)倍数+名词

【例如】The sun is many times the size of the moon.

4. _____ wants to stay in a hotel has to pay their own way.

A. Anyone B. The one C. Whoever D. Who

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】本题主要考查主语从句引导词，_____ wants to stay in a hotel作为主语，这个主语从句缺少主语，这里C解释为无论谁，不管谁。

【高考考点】名词性从句中主语从句引导词的考查。

【备考策略】常规主语从句，即句子在复合句中充当一个主语

- (1) That he finished writing the composition in such a short time surprised us all.
- (2) Whether we will go for an outing tomorrow remains unknown.
- (3) Who will be our monitor hasn't been decided yet.
- (4) Whom we must study for is a question of great importance.
- (5) What caused the accident remains unknown.
- (6) Whatever you did is right.
- (7) Whose watch was lost is unknown.
- (8) What we need is time.
- (9) What we need are good doctors.

注意：(1)引导主语从句连词有that, whether, who, what, whatever等 (2)连词位于句首不能省略

5. I don't believe you've already finished reading the book — I _____ it to you this morning!

- A. would lend B. was lending C. had lent D. lent

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】本题由于时间提示this morning, 说明lend是发生在过去，因此选D

【高考考点】动词时态

【备考策略】高考试题中总出现关于动词时态与语态问题的题目，而且要根据一定的语境来分析才能解答。一般过去时表示动作的完成，即动作发生过，且已结束，着眼于结果；如：She wrote a report last night. (表示昨晚写了，并且写好了)

6. Some children want to challenge themselves by learning a language different from _____ their parents speak at home.

- A. what B. that C. which D. one

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】from后面作宾语。引导一个宾语从句，从句中缺少宾语用what 来补。

【高考考点】宾语从句

【备考策略】介词的宾语从句

what可以引导的，比如 I know what you said yesterday.

其他的例子：We are talking about whether we admit students into our club.

我们正在讨论是否让学生加入我们的俱乐部。

The new book is about how ShenZhou 6 manned spaceship was sent up into space.

这本新书是关于神州6号载人航天飞船是如何升如太空的。

7. —What's that noise?

—Oh, I forgot to tell you. The new machine _____.

- A. was tested B. will be tested C. is being tested D. has been tested

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】根据that noise说明这个噪音是现在存在的，应用进行时，machine作主语，故用被动

【高考考点】动词时态语态

【备考策略】现在进行时的基本用法：

a. 表示现在(指说话人说话时)正在发生的事情。

We are waiting for you.

b. 习惯进行：表示长期的或重复性的动作，说话时动作未必正在进行。

Mr. Green is writing another novel.

(说话时并未在写，只处于写作的状态。)

She is learning piano under Mr. Smith.

c. 表示渐变的动词有：get, grow, become, turn, run, go, begin等。

The leaves are turning red.

It's getting warmer and warmer.

d. 与always, constantly, forever

等词连用，表示反复发生的动作或持续存在的状态，往往带有说话人的主观色彩。

You are always changing your mind.

例如

My dictionary ____, I have looked for it everywhere but still ____ it.

A. has lost, don't find B. is missing, don't find C. has lost, haven't found D. is missing, haven't found.

答案D.

前句是一个仍在持续的状态，应用进行时，由于没有找到，其影响仍然存在，应用完成时，瞬间动词用于否定式时可用于完成时。

8. Yesterday she sold her car, _____ she bought a month ago.

A. whom B. where C. that D. which

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】本题考查定语从句关系词选用，这是非限制性定语从句，先行词为car, 指物，应用which.

【高考考点】定语从句

【备考策略】

定语从句有限制性和非限制性两种。限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的部分，去掉它主句意思往往不明确；非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明，去掉了也不会影响主句的意思，它与主句之间通常用逗号分开，例如：

This is the house which we bought last month. 这是我们上个月买的那幢房子。（限制性）

The house, which we bought last month, is very nice. 这幢房子很漂亮，是我们上个月买的。（非限制性）

非限制性定语从句还能将整个主句作为先行词，对其进行修饰，这时从句谓语动词要用第三人称单数，例如：

He seems not to have grasped what I meant, which greatly upsets me.

他似乎没抓住我的意思，这使我心烦。

9. -I'd like some more cheese.

-Sorry, there's _____ left.

A. some B. none C. a little D. few

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】从sorry推出应该还是没有cheese,因此选none

【高考考点】副词

【备考策略】few表否定, a few表数量不大,表肯定，两者修饰可数名词。little表否定, a little表数量不大，两者修饰不可数名词。表示两者都不...，用neither；表示两者以上都不...，用none (of)。

10. _____ that he was in great danger, Eric walked deeper into the forest.

A. Not realized B. Not to realize C. Not realizing D. Not to have realized

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】主句主语Eric, 与realize构成主动关系, 因此用 realizing, 否定not放在最前面

【高考考点】非谓语动词

【备考策略】与句子的逻辑主语构成主动关系的: (not) doing \ having done

He was busy writing, **preparing** the speech. (doing)

Having cut the meat into pieces, my father began to cook. (having done)

Being watched by the audience, she felt nervous, **not knowing what to do**.

11. You _____ be hungry already — you had lunch only two hours ago!

A. wouldn't B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】从only two hours ago可以推出表示不可能因此用can't,

mustn't表示禁止, 不可以, needn't表示没必要

【高考考点】情态动词的否定用法

【备考策略】may not 语气较弱, "可以不", You may not finish your homework;

can't "不能"; You can't be too serious; 问句回答时: Can I go out to play? No, you can't.

或做may问句的回答: May I sit here? No, you can't.;

couldn't 语气较委婉, "不能", 常做could疑问句的回答: Could I sit here? I'm afraid you couldn't;

needn't 表示不必这么做: 常做must问句的回答: Must I finish my homework today? No, you needn't.

mustn't 语气强, "禁止": You mustn't step on the grass.

12. There are plenty of jobs _____ in the western part of the country.

A. present B. available C. precious D. convenient

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】A.在场的B.可用的, 可得到的, C.珍贵的, D方便的, 根据句意选择B。

【高考考点】形容词的辨析

【备考策略】在复习中注意了解较长单词的意思。

13. It is one of the funniest things _____ on the Internet so far this year.

A. finding B. being found C. to find D. found

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】所填的词作the funniest things的后置定语, 存在被动关系

【高考考点】非谓语动词

【备考策略】非谓语动词内容很多, 因此命题的知识点也有很多。短文改错除了考查非谓语动词的基本功能外, 还考查非谓语动词的形式变化以及动词与非谓语动词的不同搭配等。

①The first textbooks _____ for teaching English as a foreign language came out in the 16th century. ('94)

A. having written B. to be written C. being written D. written

②The Olympic Games, _____ in 776 B. C. , didn't include women players until 1912. ('97)

A. first playing B. to be first played C. first played D. to be first playing

③The computer center, _____ last year, is very popular among the students in this school. ('93)

A. open B. opening C. having opened D. opened

④Most of the artists _____ to the party were from Africa. ('90)

A. invited B. to invite C. being invited D. inviting

⑤Most of the people _____ to the party were famous scientists. ('87)

A. invited B. to invite C. being invited D. inviting

分析：单个分词作定语要前置，若是分词短语作定语，必须后置。如果分词与所修饰的名词在逻辑上是主动关系，就用现在分词，如果是被动关系就用过去分词。所以上述考题的答案是：DCDAA。

14. American Indian _____ about five percent of the U.S. population.

A. fill up B. bring up C. make up D. set up

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】考查由up构成的词组A为装满B为抚养，教育，C为组成，D为建立，故选C

【高考考点】动词短语辨析

【备考策略】“动词短语”的命题主要瞄准了put, turn, get, take, make, give, think, go, come, hand, carry, let, throw等常用动词及on, down, up, over等的搭配,因此,复习时要格外引起注意。

15. Dogs have a very good _____ of smell and are often used to search for survivors in an earthquake.

A. sense B. view C. means D. idea

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】a sense of表示。。。感

【高考考点】名词辨析

【备考策略】比较2005年浙江高考题

I am sure David will be able to find the library—he has a pretty good _____ of direction. (浙江 2005)

A. idea B. feeling C. experience D. sense

sense 意为“感觉；感受”。例如：a

sense of humour 幽默感 a good sense of direction 很好的方向感 a sense of helplessness

一种无能为力、听天由命的感觉 a good sense of balance 很好的平衡感

因此，对于以往高考题目的分析非常重要。

16. Don't promise anything _____ you are one hundred percent sure.

A. whether B. after C. how D. unless

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】根据语意

【高考考点】状语从句

【备考策略】认真复习1.时间状语从句； 2.地点状语从句； 3.原因状语从句； 4.条件状语从句；
5.目的状语从句； 6.让步状语从句； 7.比较状语从句； 8.程度状语从句； 9.方式状语从句；
10.结果状语从句。

17. Everything was perfect for the picnic _____ the weather.

A. in place of B. as well as C. except for D. in case of

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】A. 代替、而不, B. 和...一样, C 除了, D 万一。

【高考考点】介词短语

【备考策略】一些短语需要平时不断积累。

18. Running a company is not _____ a matter of hiring people — they also need to be trained.

A. simply B. partly C. seriously D. equally

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】A. 单单, 只是, B. 部分地 C. 严重地, D. 平等地

【高考考点】副词

【备考策略】了解常见副词意思

19. Why are you so anxious? It isn't your problem _____.

A. on purpose B. in all C. on time D. after all

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】A. 故意。B. 总计 C. 准时, D 毕竟。

【高考考点】介词短语

【备考策略】注意平时对词汇的积累与总结。

如at

at a loss 困惑不解, 茫然不知所措 at all (用于否定句) 丝毫(不), 一点(不)

at all costs 不惜任何代价, 无论如何 at all events 不管怎样, 无论如何 at any rate 无论如何, 至少 at best 充其量, 至多 at ease 舒适(地), 安逸(地) at first 最初, 起初 at hand 近在手边, 在附近 at large 详尽的, 普遍的; 未被获取的 at last 终于, 最后 at least 至少 at most 至多, 不超过 at no time 从不, 决不 at once 马上, 立刻; 同时, 一起 at present 目前, 现在 at the cost/expense of 以.....为代价 at the end 最终, 终了时 at the moment 此刻, 目前 at the same time 同时; 然而, 不过 at the sight of 一看见.....就 laugh at 因.....而发笑; 嘲笑 look at 看着; 看待

20. —Shall we go out for dinner tonight?

—_____.

A. You are right B. It must be funny
C. That sounds great D. Have a nice time

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】对方提出一个建议, 你表示赞同, 故选C

【高考考点】情景交际

【备考策略】1、在学习和复习过程中要注意全面细致, 不要疏漏; 2、同时应把复习的重点放在一些最常用的交际用语中3、掌握日常英语的表达法, 包括正式、非正式以及特殊的表达法等。

(二) 完形填空

21

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】由and连接可以推出与love并列的。

【高考考点】名词辨析

22

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】由下文pleasure可以推出对水的love

【高考考点】动词

23

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】与水有关的肯定用boat

【高考考点】名词

24

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】前后并列故用and

【高考考点】连词

25

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】从后文through与前文on可以推出in

【高考考点】介词

26

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】与all around me搭配

【高考考点】动词

27

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】从下文early, swim 推出

【高考考点】名词

28

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】由前面not a strong swimmer可知。

【高考考点】名词

29

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】spend some time 构成固定搭配。花时间做。。。。

【高考考点】动词

30

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】would表示过去的一种习惯

【高考考点】动词

31

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】only表示唯一的，由于别人都在那里游泳，都穿着泳衣，而父亲没有。

【高考考点】副词

32

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】由后文sit on the wooden chair in front of his big desk可知进入父亲的办公室。

【高考考点】介词

33

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】与anything搭配，和情景吻合。

【高考考点】动词短语

34

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】表示有时，当。。。时候用while

【高考考点】连词

35

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】在办公室当然玩的是办公用品。

【高考考点】名词

36

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】showed up表示到场

【高考考点】动词

37

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】从no可以推出父亲觉得没关系

【高考考点】形容词

38

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】买冰淇淋是为自己买的

【高考考点】代词

39

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】与首句呼应

【高考考点】名词

40

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】look at当然是人看。

【高考考点】代词

【备考策略】

在把握整篇文章的基础上对句子内部的情况进行分析。

解题步骤：

1. 必读首尾句,预测主题,判断文体

完形填空短文无标题,首句不设空,所以要必读首句。首句往往给大家一个情景。另外,学生还要认真读第二段的首句,第一段的尾句及整篇文章的尾句(文章的主题句有时在第二自然段的句首,有时在第一自然段的句尾或整篇文章的句尾)。

记叙文:首句交待4个W(when, where, who, what);

说明文:首句提出/解释说明某事物;

议论文:首句提出一个论点;

2. 跳读全文,领会大意

借助首尾句提示,跳过空格,快速把短文从头至尾读一遍,进一步从整体上理解短文大意。

3. 通读全文,试选答案

抓住上下文内容联系和逻辑关系,把所给4个选项分别放入空格所在句子中试填,弄清空格处填的是什么词,起何作用,同时注意习惯表达及语法知识。

4. 细读全文,推敲难题

根据常识,运用逻辑推理,结合语境和已选答案提供的信息,对难的备选项仔细推敲。

如实在难以确定,采用“排除法”,首先排除在语法/内容上明显不符合要求的答案,再对剩下的选项比较。

5. 复读全文,调整答案

把所填的答案代入空格，检查所选答案是否能使文章上下连贯，前后照应，逻辑合理（对于模棱两可的答案，最好尊重第一印象，不改动为好；实在不能解决的空格，只能凭语感来选择）。

（三）阅读理解

A

本文讲述的是一位听障青年自强不息的励志故事。

41.

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】从第一段learned sign language and got to mix with other disabled children.可知。

【高考考点】细节理解

42.

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】从文章第二段推出。

【高考考点】判断推理

43.

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】从第三段The efforts made by Adrian and his parents paid off. Adrian graduated with good grades and got into a top high school. He also achieved a lot in life outside school. He developed a love for the outdoors and went to Nepal to climb mountains.可以推出

【高考考点】判断推理

44.

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】全文讲的是他自强不息的故事。

【高考考点】主旨大意

B

本文是对“如果被困孤岛最会想什么、最不会想什么”的网上讨论

45.

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】从post 6 I'd be lost without my husband and two kids. They're the most important for me.可知。

【高考考点】细节理解

46.

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】从Post 5 I would miss my daily newspaper and listening to the news on TV and radio. I'd feel very cut off if I didn't know what was happening in the world. 可知。

【高考考点】细节理解

47.

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】post 2 中different types of bread,post 4中Japanese food, like sushi.post 6中a cup of black coffee，一共三人。

【高考考点】判断推理。

C

本文是谈论关于中学生睡眠问题的科学研究成果

48.

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】从第一段it may be that biologically these sleepyhead students aren't used to the early hour.可以推出。

【高考考点】判断推理

49.

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】本文讲的是睡眠问题，学生nod off at their desks说明上课打盹。

【高考考点】词义推测

50.

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】从第四段her work suggests that adolescents may need more sleep than they did at childhood, no less可以推出。

【高考考点】细节理解

51.

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】本文是谈论关于中学生睡眠问题。

【高考考点】主旨大意

D

本文主要是对慢跑的思考和议论

52.

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】从They were there all the time: early morning, noon, and evening.可以推出。

【高考考点】主旨大意

53.

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】从上文if you have any physical weaknesses可知。

【高考考点】词义推测

54.

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】从I had nothing against feeling great可知。

【高考考点】判断推理

55.

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】ACD没有提到。

【高考考点】判断推理

56.

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】从作者后来没有参加Jogging可知。

【高考考点】判断推理

E

本文主要讲的是晾衣绳与环境保护的关系

57.

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】从第三段clothesline drying also tends to lower home value in the neighborhood.可以推出。

【高考考点】判断推理

58.

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】从对Matt Reck描述推出，ABC文章中都不能体现。

【高考考点】判断推理

59.

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】in favor of意为支持，支持晾衣绳的为Environmentalists.

【高考考点】细节理解

60

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】中心词是clothesline drying.，文章中有多种观点，故选C。

【高考考点】主旨大意

第二节：Molly信箱是一个报刊栏目，主持人Molly回答读者提出的各种问题。第61至65题是五位读者的来信。请从A、B、C、D、E和F中为每封来信选出最合适的回复，并在答题纸上将该选项桔号涂黑。选项中一项是多余选项。

61.

【标准答案】C

【试题分析】根据关键词pressure, parent与C项ask them for one day off each week to do what you want to do.一致

【高考考点】细节理解

62.

【标准答案】B

【试题分析】根据关键词late与B项set his clock 15 minutes ahead.一致

【高考考点】细节理解

63.

【标准答案】A

【试题分析】根据关键词roommate, untidy与A中的housekeeping一致

【高考考点】细节理解

64.

【标准答案】D

【试题分析】根据关键词plays computer games, talking与D项中talking, relax 一致。

【高考考点】细节理解

65.

【标准答案】F

【试题分析】根据关键词exam与F中score一致。

【高考考点】细节理解

（四）单词拼写

【标准答案】66. tastes 67. accident 68. apologized 69. belong 70. kitchen
71. covered 72. usually 73. animals 74. proud 75. library

【易错分析】66不要遗漏s，68注意过去式，71注意ed，73注意复数

【备考策略】从近三年的浙江卷高考单词拼写分析，初中词汇占据了大部分，今年的基本上全部初中词汇，因此考生必须重点把握初中词汇，此外还要注意形的变化。

（五）短文改错

76

【标准答案】decide改为decided

【试题分析】从整篇文章把握时态为过去式

【高考考点】时态

77

【标准答案】take 后加a

【试题分析】修饰job应加a

【高考考点】冠词

78.

【标准答案】正确

79.

【标准答案】after改为for

【试题分析】look for指寻找

【高考考点】介词

80.

【标准答案】envelope改为envelopes

【试题分析】很多信封故用复数

【高考考点】名词单复数

81.

【标准答案】were改为was

【试题分析】be动词误用

【高考考点】动词

82.

【标准答案】easy改为easily

【试题分析】形容词与副词混用

【高考考点】副词

83.

【标准答案】去掉to

【试题分析】and连接前后一致

【高考考点】不定式

84.

【标准答案】is改为it

【试题分析】缺主语用it

【高考考点】it

85.

【标准答案】we改为us

【试题分析】主格与宾格混用

【高考考点】代词

【备考策略】

如何做短文改错：

第一步：审题。通读全文，了解大意。全面把握文章整体(时态、题材及内容)。

第二步：重读全文，应先确定一些明显的错误，以便疏通短文，化繁为简，为后面解题打开思路。许多问题可在这一阶段得到解决。从词法、句法到行文逻辑三方面着手，逐句而不是逐行地分析、找错。

第三步：综观全篇，看错误类型的比例是否得当、前后逻辑是否一致、有无前后矛盾等现象。

第四步：认真检查，避免出现以下错误：符号不规范；一个词改为几个或几个改为一个；该大写的未大写；合成词只改了其中一部分等。

综合近年的高考题我们可以看出主要在以下语法项目上设题：

1.名词和限制词的搭配

主要涉及可数与不可数名词与冠词、指示代词、物主代词的错误搭配，以及名词的单复数的误用。

2.动词的时态、语态以及非谓语动词

常出现在总体时态为过去或现在时中间杂有另一时态的现象，以及动词的谓语与非谓语形式、非谓语动词之间的误用。

3.代词的误用

主要是代词的格与数的错用。如男性用了女性代词，单数用了复数代词或相反；应当用形容词性的物主代词用了名词性等。

4.数词的误用

主要是序数词与基数词的混用和错用，以及hundred, thousand, dozen, score等词和具体数量词连用时的用法以及表示约数的用法。

5.形容词与副词

主要涉及到形容词和副词的原级、比较级与最高级的误用，以及形容词和副词的误用等。

6.考查英语中的并列现象

常见的短语结构包括非谓语，并列句等

7.考查上下文的逻辑关系

主要查看文章自身前后叙述是否矛盾等

8.一些相似结构的误用

9.惯用法的搭配

(六) 书面表达

人们完成工作的方式通常有两种：独立完成和合作完成。两种方式各有特点。请你以“Working Individually or Working in a Team”为题，按照以下要点写一篇英语短文：

1. 独立完成：自行安排、自己解决问题。
2. 合作完成：一起讨论、相互学习
3. 我喜欢的方式和理由

注意：词数100-120，文章的题目和开头已给出（不计词数）。

Working Individually or Working in a Team

There are basically two ways to get work done.

【写作思路】

对同一件事情，人们常有不同的看法，即正反两种观点。在写作时，常使用一般现在时。写作格式一般是：提出问题→两种不同观点→对两种不同观点的论据（理由）逐项作对比。有时题目会要求说出自己的观点，可在结尾段加上自己的观点并简要说明理由，最好不要重复前面的已谈到的理由。写作方式一般采用集中比较。

【参考词汇】 Working individually, Working in a team, teamwork, arrange, solve the problem, discuss, together, the reason why... is that...

【重点句型】

在写作时可用以下句型来组织完成整篇文章

正反观点对比常用句型

(1) Opinions are divided on the question. 在这个问题上意见有分歧。

(2) Opinions are mainly divided into two groups. 有两种不同意见。

(3) Others have different opinions. 其他人有不同看法。

(4) On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ... 一方面.....， 另一方面.....

在对某一观点作进一步论证时，可用下列句型：

(1) What's more, ... 还有就是.....

What's more, we can get a good knowledge of the culture and social customs of the country where we study, as well as improve our English.

(2) Besides, ... 除此之外.....

Some students cannot discipline themselves. Besides, it's far too expensive to study abroad, which is a load to the family.

当然在提出多个论据时，也可用First, ...Second, ... Third, ...

First of all, and then, finally来列举论据。

个人观点：

In my opinion, as far as I am concerned, in my view, as for me, etc.