

英语期中反思

综述

本次期中考试大致情况如下：总分为 110 分，虽然相比与上学期有进步，但仍然离以前的水平（如 114 分，见后）有较大的差距。为了能够在英语学科中取得更好的成绩，我综合本次考试情况与此前的考试经验，撰写了本篇总结。

各学期变化情况

英语成绩（大致数值）随着年级的变化大致如下：

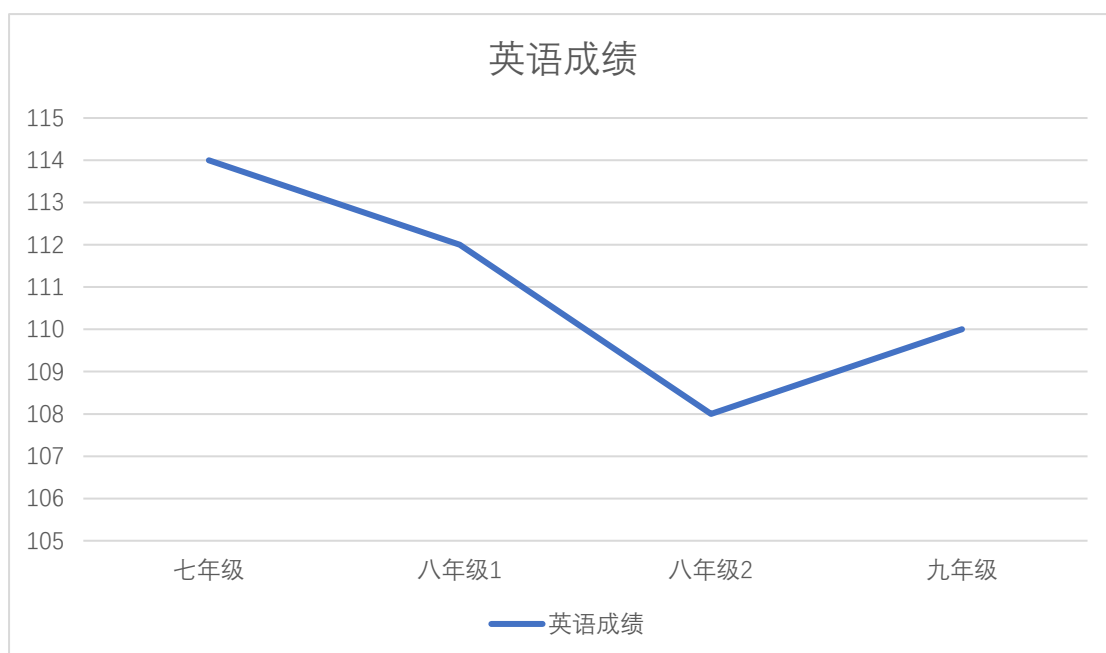


图 1 英语成绩随年级变化

可以看出，在七年级和八年级的前期，英语成绩保持在较高水平。除了这个时间段的英语题目较为简单之外，主要原因有以下两点：

1. 整理了作文的写法与范文。在整理作文方面，不仅整理了作文句型¹，还整理了作文素材。
2. 对固定搭配等语法较为重视。

这两点因素启示我从这两个方面考虑英语成绩的提高方式，详见后文。

本次扣分情况

按照试卷上的划分，可以将本次试卷上的扣分划为以下几个部分（为了形象地展现各扣分部分的比值，采用了饼图）：

¹ 当然，那个时间段的句型较少。

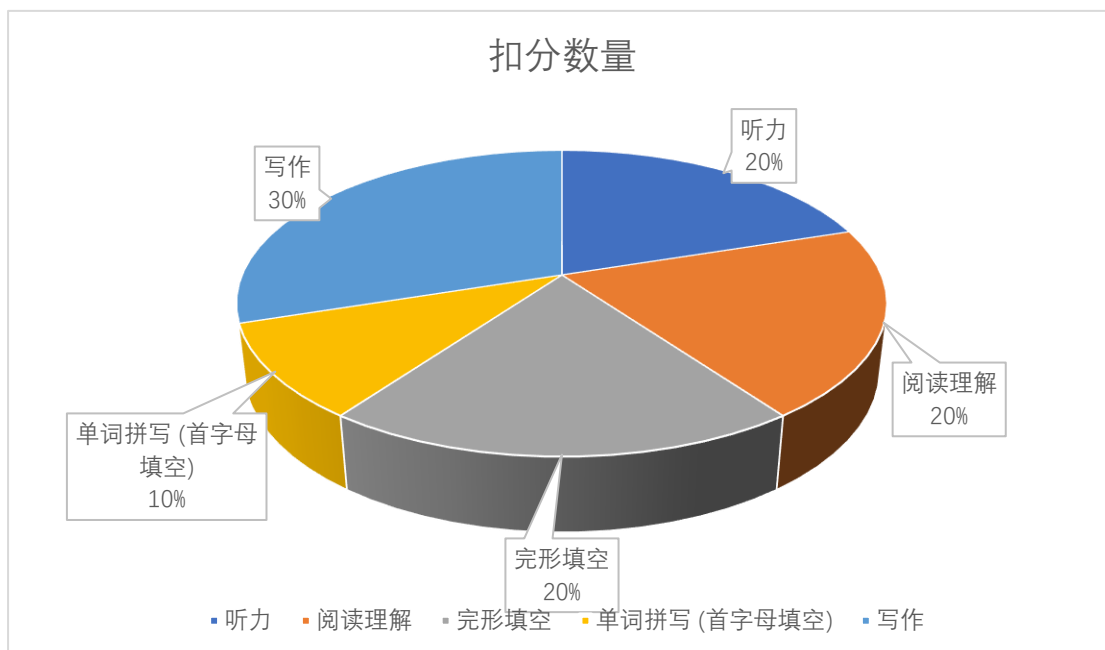


图 2 本次英语考试扣分
接下来是对各个部分的详细分析。

听力

原题目与听力原文²:

听力原文

Man: How smart your washing machine is!

Woman: Yes, and my **fridge and lights** are quite smart too!

(听力原文中加粗的部分使用了连读和弱读读法, 导致了本题的错误, 将在后文详细介绍。)

听力题目

How many kinds of smart things are they talking about? (2 分)

- A. One.
- B. Two.
- C. Three.

正确答案为 C, 错误答案为 B。

错误原因

听力音频中, “fridge and lights” 同时使用了连读和弱读: fridge 和 and 连读, 同时 and 弱读。这导致做听力题时未能注意到此处有 2 种“smart things”³。需要注意的是, 连读与弱读是英语 (特别是口语) 中常见的现象, 因此必须加以解决。相关的解决方案会在后文详细介绍。

² 期中的英语听力和《双语报 (杭州专版)》的第 9 期听力一致。

³ 当时将“fridge and”处理为了“light”的定语。

阅读理解

原题目：

From “pull someone’s leg” to “be caught red-handed”, English has many “body-part” idioms (习语). How many of them have you learned? Do you know how they came into being?

Back in the 18th century, it was popular to have your portrait (肖像) painted. The cost depended on how many arms and legs were to be painted. The cheapest choice was to have only your head and shoulders painted. The price increased as the picture became larger to include your arms and legs. Now, can you guess the meaning of “cost an arm and a leg”?

The idiom “pull someone’s leg” came from the approach used by street thieves in London. Usually, the thieves worked in pairs. One of them used a rope to “pull” a person. The other thief then robbed (抢劫) the person as he or she lay on the ground. Today, nobody is likely to pull your leg with a rope. But you should still watch out. Someone might be thinking about pulling your leg by playing a trick on you!

Where there were bad guys, there should be laws. But the law that gave birth to the idiom “be caught red-handed” wasn’t created in London. A few hundred kilometers away, in Scotland, anyone who killed a stolen animal would be punished. However, that person had to be caught “red-handed”—with the animal’s blood still on his or her hands.

The idiom “give someone the cold shoulder” has something to do with an English custom. At the end of a party, the host would serve a cold cut of beef. This was not a direct way of telling the guests that they should leave. So if someone gives you the cold “shoulder”, you will have to walk away.

12. What does the underlined word “approach” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. Tool.

B. Method.

C. Rope.

D. Language.

4

正确答案为 B，错误答案为 D。

错误原因

本题容易排除 A、C（具有相似含义）。此时，我们需要结合上下文进行推测。可以注意到，“street thieves”并没有在这个过程中进行对话，自然“language”并不是最佳选项（因为“method”在语境中一定是合理的）。因此，需要注意到在阅读时以阅读文本为根据。相关的解决方案会在后文详细介绍。

⁴ 来源：((不详), 2022)

完形填空⁵

⁵ 下方文章与考试原题一致，但题目不一致。（百度教育, 2022）

II. 完形填空

My husband was away for a few days, so I had to look after our one-year-old daughter. I was also adapting to life in Pune, where we'd just 1. One day, I took one look at Ban and froze. She was on the floor, lifeless, the small container I had opened that morning lying 2 next to her. I took my daughter and ran out—she needed a doctor immediately. The 3 was empty. I reached the main road, barefoot and in my nightdress. Just then, a red car stopped. “My baby needs a 4 immediately!” I shouted to the young couple in the 5.

“Get in,” the man, who was driving said. He then turned the car around and headed towards the 6. As I sat in the back seat, calling Ban, aware that her arms were growing 7, I told the couple what happened when the car finally stopped near the first doctor's signboard we found, it was a doctor! Taking Ban from me, the man 8 up to the clinic on the first floor. His wife and I followed. He told the doctor the accident 9, who then took Ban and asked us to 10 outside. The lady sat next to me, 11 me. After 15 minutes, which seemed like hours to me, I was told Ban was 12. When I went in to see her, she called out, “Mamma!”

The doctor had washed Ban's stomach out. She had something choked in her throat. When the doctor told us Ban could go home, the young man 13 to drop us. When I refused, he pointed out something I hadn't realized in the midst of the 14; I hadn't taken any 15 with me. The couple paid the doctor and gave me \$ 100 for the auto fare home.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. explored | B. visited |
| C. defended | D. settled |
| 2. A. broke | B. empty |
| C. worn | D. loose |
| 3. A. market | B. shop |
| C. office | D. street |
| 4. A. lawyer | B. barber |
| C. doctor | D. teacher |
| 5. A. car | B. building |
| C. distance | D. room |
| 6. A. park | B. company |
| C. school | D. hospital |
| 7. A. thick | B. dirty |
| C. cold | D. hot |
| 8. A. reached | B. raced |
| C. pointed | D. walked |
| 9. A. nervously | B. seriously |
| C. truly | D. briefly |
| 10. A. pace | B. chat |
| C. wait | D. beg |
| 11. A. comforting | B. hugging |
| C. protecting | D. admiring |
| 12. A. active | B. fine |
| C. beautiful | D. clever |
| 13. A. offered | B. agreed |
| C. argued | D. reacted |
| 14. A. struggle | B. emergency |
| C. violence | D. competition |
| 15. A. gift | B. coin |
| C. money | D. card |

错误题目

分别为第 8 题(试卷上第 44 题)与“The doctor had **washed** (错误答案见下文) Ban's stomach out, She had something choked in her throat…”(来源中无填空)。

错误原因

1. 第 8 题 (错误答案 D (walked), 正确答案 B (raced)): 这里使用了固定搭配 race up to (跑过去)。而 walk up to 虽然在语法上正确, 但却不能体现上下文中的急迫。本题错误的原因因为不了解正确答案的固定搭配, 因此在考试时排除了这一答案。相关的解决方案会在后文详细介绍。
2. 另一题 (错误答案 examined, 正确答案 washed): 这里使用了固定搭配 wash (sth.) out, 而 examined 在此处使用导致语法错误 (examine 在这个语境下不需要介词)。本题错误的原因同上。

单词拼写 (首字母填空)

错误题目

The project has a new web a_____, where you can get information about it.

正确答案为 address, 错误答案为 activity。

错误原因

考试时, 未想到 web address 可以指网址, 因而近乎随意地填写了 activity。这一情形提示我应试图更熟悉所学过的单词/短语的使用方式, 相关的解决方案会在后文详细介绍。

作文

本次作文的分数为 12 分, 意味着一定有扣分项 (没有扣分项的作文在 13 ~ 15 分左右)。以下是具体原因:

在作文考试时, 作文书写遇到字母大小不恰当、空间不足、过渡内容过少 (逻辑性不强)、高级词汇/短语过少与涂改较多的问题。下图是作文答题卡的扫描件⁶以及部分放大。

⁶ 注意: 扫描件中蓝色和红色的内容为后续的修改与批语。

第四部分 写作 第二节：书面表达（共1题，计15分）

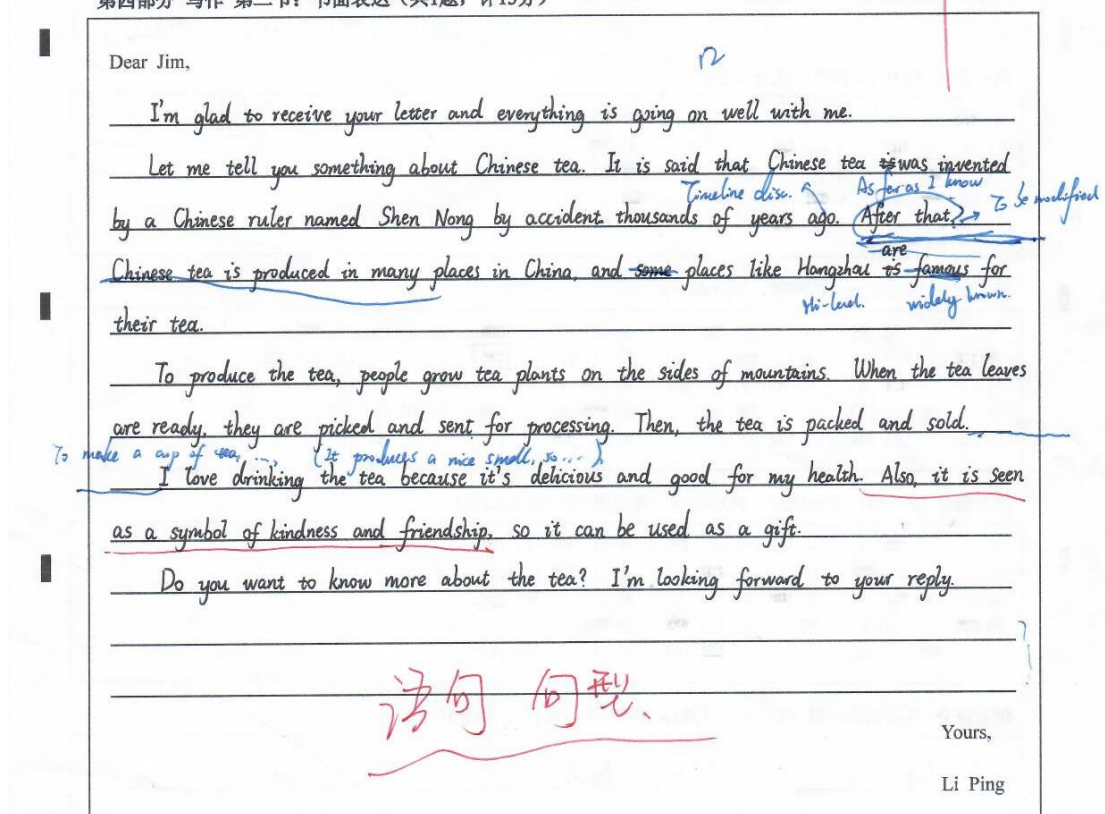


图 3 英语作文答题卡（扫描件）

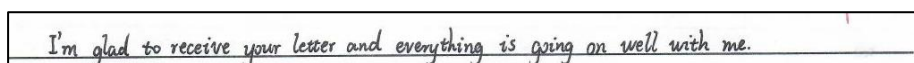


图 4 局部放大图

接下来，我将具体讨论上述的各个问题。

1. 字母大小不恰当。可以注意到，英语答题卡的行间距约为 1cm^7 。因此，字母大小完全可以略大一些，这样可以方便老师的批改并增加印象分。
2. 空间不足。可以注意到，在正常状态下，一行约能书写 15.8 词⁸（考虑到安全裕度⁹，可以将其确定为 15 词）。由该答题卡按标准制作并且共有 12 行可以书写，同样考虑到安全裕度¹⁰，按 11 行计算得总共可以书写约 165~175 词（作为对比，上方的作文约为 146 词）。这意味着，在考试情况下，作文还有 19~29 词的书写空间¹¹。这一空间可以在下方所描述的修改中使用。
3. 过渡内容过少。
 - a) 例如，在“It is said that Chinese tea was invented by a Chinese ruler named Shen Nong by accident thousands of years ago”之后，不应立刻有“After that, Chinese tea is produced in many places in China ...”，而应与下方制作的过程相结合，增强文章的逻辑性，如修改后的段落（与第 3 段合并）可以为：“It is said that Chinese tea was invented by a Chinese ruler named Shen Nong

⁷ 经测量得出的结果。

⁸ 这里计算了每一行的平均值（不含由分段产生的超出平均值过多的行，如上图的第 5 行）。

⁹ 单词长度、书写情况等因素的变化导致每行可书写的词语数量不始终相同。为避免特殊情况，预留一定词数。

¹⁰ 由于段落分行，产生不能书写的空间，如上图第 5 行后的部分。

¹¹ 当然，考虑到作文词数的限制，最好不要超过 170 词。

thousands of years ago. After that, Chinese people started growing tea plants in China, and places like Hangzhou became **widely known**¹² for their tea. When the tea leaves are ready, they are picked by hand and sent for processing. Then, the tea is packed and sent to many different places.” (总计 67 词，代替原有 55 词，加入 12 词。)

- b) 又例如，在本段后，不应直接讲述“I love drinking the tea …”，而应加入关于茶叶在饮用时特点的描述：“To make a cup of tea, I boil water and put tea leaves into the cup. It produces a nice smell, and it tastes delicious. That's why I love drinking tea.” (总计 31 词，代替原有 25 词，加入 7 词。)
- c) 再然后，应整合较为松散的“Also, it is seen as …, **so**¹³ **it can be used as a gift.**”该段落可以修改为：“Also, people can use tea as a gift to show their kindness to others.” (总计 14 词，代替原有 19 词，减少 5 词。) 这样，既增强了逻辑性，又省下了书写的空间。

经过上述修改后，总计加入了 14 词，未超出范围。

在考试时，直接（没有准备地）思考这些问题可能较为困难，因此需要有作文范文与高级句型的整理，与“[各学期变化情况](#)”下的经验相符合。

4. 高级词汇/短语过少。这一问题的解决需要靠相关短语的积累，如以下代替关系：

| 原词汇 | 替换词汇 |
|---------------------------|--|
| Also | Besides / What's more |
| As for me / In my opinion | From my point to view |
| As far as I know | As far as I concerned |
| Because | (根据表达意思的不同) Since / As / For |
| Famous | Well-known (有连字符) / Widely known (没有连字符) |
| As a result (因此) | Therefore |

等等。更多解决方案见下文。

5. 涂改较多。这一问题可以通过在考试时打草稿（已经做到）并在誊抄时加以注意解决。需要改善的是，过分的注意也可能导致誊抄的错误。

以后的努力方向

从上面的分析中，可以注意到以后需要重点通过这些方式解决英语的问题：

1. 不仅整理英语作文的素材和范文，也注意整理句型、高级短语与词语¹⁴（在语法填空、完形填空等题型中也可能会使用到；这一经验与“[各学期变化情况](#)”下的经验相符合）。**这里可能需要解决作文范文、固定搭配来源的问题。**
2. 作为一种语言，日常的使用会对提升英语水平有较大的帮助。但是，要注意的是，使用时不能出现语法等错误。
3. 多进行听力的练习（**但是，首先，需要解决听力材料的问题**），特别是注意本次考试中暴露出的处理连读、弱读时的问题。
4. 与语文阅读一致，在做阅读题时更注重以阅读文本为依据，从而选出最佳选项。对

¹² 高级短语，代替 famous，见后文表格。

¹³ 原句子使用 so 连接，句子的完整性不强。有关提升句子完整性的做法见后文。

¹⁴ 包含这些词语的固定搭配。

- 于这一问题的解决，还是要以多练习为主（同样，需要解决阅读材料的问题）。
5. 在考试前，再次梳理词汇与相关用法，整理相关单词拼写题目，避免单词拼写题目中“想不到”的问题。

结语

通过上述的反思与分析，我在一定程度上对现有的英语问题进行了现有的分析与解决。但是，部分英语问题¹⁵仍然没有较好的解决方案。同时，上述问题中的部分问题也是大部分同学都会遇到的常见问题。我希望我们（包含老师、同学以及我自己）能够一起努力，解决上述问题。同样，我也希望我们都能总结这次考试的经验与教训，在此后的英语学习与测验中取得更好的成绩。

资料来源

(不详). 2022. 2022 年浙江省杭州市上城区中考一模英语试题（含解析） - 原创力文档. 原创力文档. [联机] 2022 年 5 月 11 日. [引用日期: 2022 年 11 月 4 日.] <https://max.book118.com/html/2022/0511/6155145102004144.shtml>.¹⁶

百度教育. 2022. 百度教育. 百度教育. [联机] 百度, 2022 年 11 月 5 日. [引用日期: 2022 年 11 月 5 日.] <https://easylearn.baidu.com/edu-page/tiangong/questiondetail?id=1734308445144292554&fr=search>.

¹⁵ 用章节“[以后的努力方向](#)”中的红色标注。

¹⁶ 该页面似乎已无法访问。