

## 广东省学士学位英语 考前资料

### 关于《学士学位英语》考试

**注意事项：**满分 100 分，合格 60 分；考试时间 120 分钟。

**考试题型：**

1. 完成会话题 10 道，每道 1 分，共 10 分；
2. 阅读理解题 20 道，每道 2 分，共 40 分；
3. 词汇与语法题 20 道，每道 1 分，共 20 分；
4. 英译汉 1 道，每道 15 分，共 15 分；
5. 短文写作题 1 道，每道 15 分，共 15 分。

### 【会话技能】

#### 一 题型分析

本部分共有 3 段不完整的对话，设 10 道题。第一段对话设 4 个空格，下面有用来完成对话的 4 个选择项，要求考生根据对话内容将全部 4 个选择项分别填入对话中的空格，使之完整。第二段和第三段对话分别设 3 个空格，下面有用来完成对话的 4 个选择项，要求考生选择其中的 3 个分别填入对话中的空格，使之完整。本部分满分为 10 分，每题 1 分。

学士学位英语水平考试测试的英语口语通常只涉及日常会话，一般会涵盖 Eating(饮食)、Housing(居住)、Work(工作)、Life(生活)、Health(健康)、Shopping(购物)、Money(金钱)、Fashion(时尚)、Traveling(旅行)、Vacation(度假)、Traffic(交通)、Emotions(情绪)、Friendship(友谊)、Romance(浪漫恋情)、Weather(天气)、Time(时间)、Locations and directions(地点和方向)等内容。

#### 二 解题思路

该部分主要要求考生弄清楚对话发生的语言环境和双方之间的关系。

1. 通读对话，领会大意，通过对大意的把握，了解对话的语境和情景。
2. 浏览选项，了解各选项的意义，要特别注意有无问句，因为问句往往是解题的突破口。
3. 瞻前顾后，确定答案。
4. 再次通读完整对话，验证对话逻辑关系是否一致。

#### 三 解题技巧

1. 理解说话人的真实意图。
2. 理解口语中的俗语和习惯用法。
3. 注意问答句相互对应。
4. 抓住语境和关键词

注：多了解英语国家的基本文化习俗，注意中西方文化差异，把握人物角色的不同特点，熟悉人与人交际过程中的各种策略，以及熟练掌握英语口语中的习惯表达法。

#### 四 常用句型

##### (一) 用餐

Could you show us the menu?  
Would you like to see the menu?  
Are you ready to order?  
Which do you prefer?  
What would you like to drink, tea or coffee?  
I prefer to drink coffee without sugar.  
What about having western food today?  
It is very delicious, but I can't eat any more.  
Tonight's on me.  
May/Could I have the bill?  
Bring me the bill/check, please.  
What do you recommend?  
How would you like that prepared/done?  
I prefer noodles to rice.  
What is your favorite?  
Let's grab something to eat!  
Let's go Dutch.  
I'll take care of the bill/check.  
We'd like the bill, please.

## **(二) 生病**

What's the matter?  
What's wrong with you?  
Can you tell me what is the problem with you?  
Are you all right?  
Your nose is bleeding.  
I don't feel well with my stomach.  
I think there is something wrong with my heart.  
My whole body feels weak.  
What's the trouble with you?  
What seems to be the trouble?  
Is there anything wrong?  
You look pale.  
Shall I go with you to the hospital?  
I have a headache.  
I'm feeling so sick.  
I'm not feeling quite myself.

## **(三) 购物**

May/Can I help you?  
We have a clearance sale today.  
Please try it on.  
Could you bring the price down?

I'd buy this if it were cheaper.  
I'm afraid we're out of that item.  
Where is the men's shop?  
Do you have this in blue?  
What a deal!  
Are you looking for something particular?  
The price will go down.  
I've seen this cheaper in other places.  
That is a steal.  
It's a little overpriced.  
I'm afraid we don't have it in stock.  
Do you have this in stock?  
How will you pay for this?

#### **( 四 ) 问路**

The...is in this direction.  
Is there a bus going there?  
Excuse me, can you tell me where...is?  
The bus stop is at the corner over there.  
It's quite close. Just a few minutes 'walk.  
Excuse me, how can I get to..?  
Turn right at the traffic lights.  
Am I in the right direction?  
Excuse me, which direction is it to...?  
It is the tall building there, across from the stadium.  
Excuse me, would you please tell me the way to..?  
Sorry to bother/trouble you, but can you direct me to..?  
The shop is in the middle of the second block, on the right side.

#### **( 五 ) 天气**

Have you heard the weather forecast?  
What does the weather forecast say?  
We'll have fine weather for the next few days.  
What will it be after the clear weather?  
It says a storm may come soon.  
I hope it stays nice for the whole month.  
It's hot like oven now in this part of the country.  
How long will this hot weather last?  
It's wonderful after the rain.  
Autumn is the best season here.

#### **( 六 ) 愿望和祝福**

Wish you every success!

Wish you good luck(forever).  
May you succeed at whatever you try.  
Wish you peace and happiness(during the holidays).  
May your Christmas be filled with joy and warmth!  
Good luck to you.  
Let me wish you the best of everything.  
May all your wishes come true.  
I wish you every fortune and every success.

### (七) 抱怨

I want to make a complaint about...  
I've just had enough of that!  
I wish you would come here earlier next time.  
Couldn't you speak a bit slowly/turn down the bit?  
What's the point of talking about it?  
She is all talking.  
You should have seen the mess.

## 五 模拟题解析

### Dialogue One

**Husband:** Honey, please don't leave.

**Wife:** I can't put up with you anymore. 1 I'm divorcing you.

**Husband:** Don't do that to me, honey. 2

**Wife:** How many chances should I give you? I've given up on you!

**Husband:** Have a heart, honey. 3

**Wife:** Save it. 4

- A. You know I'm trying hard to quit drinking, don't you?
- B. Give me a chance, please!
- C. See you in court.
- D. I'm sick and tired of your drinking.

**【解析】** 本题是关于丈夫嗜酒引发矛盾的对话，对话双方是夫妻关系。四个选项中有两个祈使句，一个反义疑问句，一个陈述句。

1.D 丈夫请求妻子不要离开自己，随后妻子说自己再也不能忍受了，空格 1 的内容是上一句的具体说明，也是对后一句“我要与你离婚”的原因解释，选项 D（我对你酗酒感到恶心厌恶）具体说明了妻子要求离婚的原因是受不了丈夫酗酒，故答案为 D。选项 A 是酗酒者应该说的话，填入该处不符合上下文逻辑。选项 C 虽是妻子说的话，但与选项 D 相比，不能起到承上启下的作用，故排除。

2.B 空格 2 之后妻子的回应是“我已经给了你多少次机会了？”，选项 B（请你再给我一次机会），从前后文逻辑和具体用词 chance 判断，符合题意，故答案为 B。选项 C 显然

是妻子所说的话，应排除。选项 A 虽是丈夫说的话，但不能与其后妻子所说的话“我已经给你多少次机会了？”衔接，故排除。

3.A 妻子说已经给了丈夫很多机会了，现在已经放弃了丈夫，丈夫则祈求妻子发发善心，而随后在空格 3 处，他应该给出要求妻子发善心的理由。选项 A（你知道我非常努力在戒酒，不是吗？）正是强调丈夫的努力，也是希望妻子发善心的理由，故答案为 A。选项 C（法庭上见）应该是要求离婚一方所说的话，故排除。

4.C 丈夫请求妻子发发善心，看到自己的努力不要放弃自己，而妻子的回应是“省省吧”，由此可知妻子还是决定要离婚。空格 4 是妻子对丈夫的回应，选项 C（法庭上见表示妻子坚决要跟丈夫离婚，故答案为 C。

## Dialogue Two

**Sue:** Is it true that your car was stolen?

**George:** Yes, it was stolen yesterday.

**Sue:** \_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_ How did it happen?

**George:** I parked it at the back lane near my office. When I went to get it after work, it was gone.

**Sue:** \_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_

**George:** Yes, I did. I hope it will be recovered soon.

**Sue:** \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ The police have a good track record against car theft.

- A. Don't worry.
- B. Did you feel better?
- C. Did you make a police report?
- D. I'm sorry to hear that.

**【解析】** 本题是关于汽车被盗的情况及事后处理的对话，对话双方可能是同事或朋友关系。四个选项中有两个一般疑问句，一个陈述句，一个祈使句。

1.D 苏珊问乔治，他的车是不是真的被盗了，乔治作出了肯定的回答，这是个不幸的消息，选项 D（听到这件事我很遗憾）能准确表达苏珊听闻这个消息后的反应，故答案为 D。选项 B（你感觉好些了吗？）与上下文逻辑不符，从语义逻辑和语气方面均不能与上下文匹配。选项 A（不要担心）与其后的一句“怎么回事？”不能匹配，故排除。而乔治在空格 1 之后所说的话中没有涉及报警、调查等相关内容，由此可知选项 C（你报警了吗？）在这里不合适，故排除。

2.C 乔治描述了汽车失窃的情况，而空格 2 之后乔治所说的“Yes, I did.”应是对一个一般疑问句的回答，但选项 B 填入此处语义不顺畅，故排除。选项 C 填入此处符合上下文逻辑，故答案为 C。

3.A 乔治答复说已经报警，并表示希望事情很快能解决，汽车能找回来。在苏珊的回答中，空格 3 之后的一句说警方对被盗的汽车有很好的追踪记录，由此可知选项 A（不要担心）符合上下文逻辑，表达了苏珊对乔治的安慰之意，故答案为 A。

## Dialogue Three

**Teddy:** Gravity is very important.

**Bob:** What do you mean?

**Teddy:** Gravity is the force that pulls everything down.

**Bob:** 1

**Teddy:** If you pour water into a glass, the water goes down into the glass.

**Bob:** 2

**Teddy:** Without gravity, the water would go up. Without gravity, we would go up, too.

**Bob:** We would float into the sky like a balloon? 3

- A. I'm not sure.
- B. Of course it does.
- C. That would be fun!
- D. Give some examples.

**【解析】** 本题是关于重力这一科学知识的对话，对话双方可能是同学或者朋友关系。四个选项中有两个陈述句，一个祈使句，一个感叹句。

1.D 泰迪说重力是十分重要的，鲍勃问这是什么意思，泰迪在随后的一句中给出的是重力的定义。空格 1 之后泰迪说如果把水倒入一个杯子，水就会向下流入杯子中这是解释重力作用的一个例子，而选项 D（举几个例子）可与该句呼应，故答案 D。

2.B 泰迪举出往杯子中倒水的例子，指出把水倒入一个杯子中，水就会向下流入杯子中，这是显而易见的，选项 B（这是理所当然的）符合上下文逻辑，衔接紧密，故答案为 B。

3.C 泰迪说没有重力，我们就会飘起来，鲍勃接着他的话问，那我们是不是就像气球一样可以飘上天空？选项 C（那倒挺有意思的）能够顺应之前的话，故答案为 C。

## 【阅读理解】

### 一 题型分析

本部分共有 4 篇短文，总长度为 1200 词左右。每篇文章后设 5 道题，共 20 题。考生需在理解文章的基础上从为每个问题提供的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。本部分满分为 40 分，每题 2 分。此外，阅读题大体上还可细分为：主旨题、细节题、推断题、词汇题。

### 二 解题思路

#### 解题原则：

1. 一切以立足原文为基准。
2. 以文章信息为主导来选择一个与原文表述一致的信息或者是同义改写的信息，以提高选项的正确率。
3. 务必确定答案所在位置，题干和答案紧密结合，构成一个独立完整不可分割的意义单位。在找答案的时候，绝对不能脱离题干。
4. 服从主旨原则。把握文章主题，是正确快捷地解决阅读中的难题、取得阅读高分的基本前提。
5. 熟悉错误选项的设置方式，谨防干扰。常见的错误选项设置方式有以下几种：
  - （1）颠倒黑白，即选项和原文的基本观点或事实相反。
  - （2）无中生有，即选项的内容原文没有提及。

(3) 张冠李戴, 即原文说某事物具有某一特征, 但选项中却把这一特征加在了其他事物上。

### 解题步骤:

1. 看题干和选项, 标出题干或选项中的关键词, 分析考题的题型及出题人的出题意图。
2. 快速浏览全文, 把握文章主旨大意, 并标出考核点范围。
3. 定位原文, 解剖句子。
4. 比较选项, 确定答案。

## 三 解题技巧

### (一) 主旨大意题

主旨大意题的解题技巧和方法可概括为: 找出主题句, 理解文章的主旨大意。

#### 1. 命题形式:

中心思想题考查考生的归纳总结能力以及对短文整体上或某个段落的理解和把握能力。这类题目常就短文的主题、标题、写作目的进行设问。

##### (1) 就短文的主题设问

What is the main idea (subject) of this passage?

What does this passage mainly (primarily) concern?

The main theme of this passage \_\_\_\_.

The main point of the passage \_\_\_\_.

Which of the following statements can best summarize / sum up the main idea of the passage?

Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?

##### (2) 就短文的标题设问

The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_.

Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

The title that best expresses the theme of the passage is \_\_\_\_.

Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

##### (3) 就写作的目的设问

The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_.

The passage is meant to \_\_\_\_.

The authors purpose is to show \_\_\_\_.

The purpose of the article is to \_\_\_\_.

#### 2. 寻找主题句

##### (1) 主题句特点

①具有概括性

②句子的结构简单明了, 一般不会采用长句或结构复杂的句子作为短文的主题句

③短文或段落中的其他句子都是对主题句的进一步解释、说明、论证或扩展。

##### (2) 主题句位置

①段首: 许多短文的主题句就是短文的首句, 即首句本身就是 top sentence, 因此段首句很重要, 须着重理解。而有时段首会出现疑问句, 而对该问题的解答就是短文主旨。

②段尾：有的短文主题句出现在结尾。此类短文一般以列举事实开头，通过论证得出结论。

③段首段尾：有些短文在开头提出与主题密切相关的问题，通过议论，最后明确短文的主旨，使得短文主题清楚，且更具说服力。

④段中：有些短文为了引人入胜，开头部分常会有个轻松、诙谐的引子，然后在中间部分提出自己的观点，接着议论，最后再强调主旨。

● 其他情况：

①段落中出现转折时，该句很可能是主题句。

②作者有意识重复的观点通常是主旨。

③首段出现疑问句时，对该问题的解答就是短文主旨。

④提出短文主旨时常伴有的文字提示：therefore, thus, but, however, in short 等等。

⑤当主题句不明显时，短文的中心思想或段落大意往往存在于段落的几个关键句中，这就需要考生对其进行综合归纳，得出答案。这时可以回答以下两个方面的问题，从而进行概括：第一，本文论述的对象是什么（包括何人、何事、何物、何种观点等）；第二，本文论述该对象的什么方面（干什么、怎么样等）。

## （二）事实细节题

细节判断题通常是针对短文中某个细节提出问题，这是最常见的一类阅读理解题，主要考查考生对短文提供的细节与事实（如时间、地点、原因、结果、特征、方式、数字等）的理解程度。

这类题目的共同特点是：题干和答案通常和短文中的某一个句子的意思一致，只不过采用了不同的表达方式，如同义词、反义词或词组等。

### 1. 命题形式：

According to the passage, when (where, why, how, who, what, which ...) \_\_\_\_.

In this passage, how many (how much, how often, how long) \_\_\_\_?

Which of the following is NOT true according to the information in the passage?

Which of the following is mentioned/not mentioned in the passage?

According to the passage, which of the following statements is true/not true?

The author mentions all of the following except \_\_\_\_.

The reason for \_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_.

The author states that \_\_\_\_.

What does the author say about \_\_\_\_?

Which of the following is (not) true?

### 2. 阅读方法

（1）采用查读(Scanning)方法，在文中仔细查找关键词和信号词。

（2）辨别细节，作出判断。

（3）数字类的细节题，须经过简单的运算和推理，才能得出答案。

## （三）推理判断题



逻辑推断题属于较难的题型，主要考查考生把握上下文逻辑关系的能力，一般包括数字推断、知识推断和逻辑推断，要求考生进行有关的判断、推理和引申逻辑。

### 1. 命题形式：

The writer implies but not directly states that \_\_\_\_.

It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_.

It is implied but not openly stated that \_\_\_\_.

It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_.

The passage is intended to \_\_\_\_.

The writer indicates that \_\_\_\_.

What can be inferred from the statement \_\_\_\_.

What' s the writers attitude to...?

What' s the tone of the passage?

The author' s view is \_\_\_\_.

The writer' s attitude of this passage is apparently \_\_\_\_.

The author suggests that \_\_\_\_.

According to author \_\_\_\_.

Which of the following statements would the writer agree to?

### 2. 表明作者观点的词

#### ( 1 ) 常见的态度词

approval 赞成的	disapproval 不赞成的	opposition 反对的
pessimistic 悲观的	subjective 主观的	objective 客观的
negative 消极的	biased 有偏见的	impartial 偏心的
indifference 漠不关心的	suspicion 怀疑的	critical 批评的
neutral 中立的	sarcastic 讽刺的	sensitive 敏感的
positive 积极的	optimistic 乐观的	

#### ( 2 ) 改变思维方向的词

but 但是	however 然而	although 尽管
otherwise 否则	yet 但是	nevertheless 虽然
on the contrary 正相反	in spite of 尽管	

#### ( 3 ) 事件发展顺序的词

first 第一	second 第二	then 然后
next 接下来	before 在此之前	last 最后
after 之后	afterward 以后	finally 最后

#### ( 4 ) 总结的词

as a result 结果	finally 最后	therefore 因此
according 依据	consequently 因此	in conclusion 总结
in brief 简言之	in a word 总之	

#### ( 5 ) 因果关系的词

as a result 结果	for ; as 因为	thus 因此
so 所以	for this reason 由于	therefore 所以
because 因为	since 由于	consequently 因此

#### (四) 词义猜测题

考查考生在上下文的语境中，对词汇的语义及代（名）词指代的掌握，问题涉及的词语有四类：词组短语、生僻单词、旧词新义、指代性的名词或代词。

##### 1. 命题形式：

(1) 找出与文中某个词语同义、近义或者反义的选项：

According to the author, the word “...” means \_\_\_\_.

Which of the following is nearest in meaning to “...” ?

The term “...” in paragraph...can be best replaced by ...

What' s the meaning of “...” in line...of paragraph...?

As used in the line..., the word “...” refers to \_\_\_\_.

(2) 判断一般性词语（包括代词）在特定语境中的特殊含义。

What does “it” refer to in Line 2, Paragraph 5?

What does “they” stand for in Line 3, Paragraph 2?

What does “their” stand for in Line 3, Paragraph 2?

What does “its” refer to in Line 3, Paragraph 2?

##### 2. 阅读方法

(1) 查读，以定位相关词的出处

(2) 推测词义的方法

①根据上下文间意义的联系进行推断。

②运用构词法知识，推测词义。

③通过定义和解释来猜测词义。

④根据同义、反义、同位等关系来猜测词义。

⑤根据逻辑关系来猜测词义，如对比、因果、转折、让步等。

⑥利用常识来推测词义，有时可利用直接或间接的生活常识来猜测词义。

#### 四 真题解析

I recently had the opportunity to go to my first ever music festival. We Love Green was held over a weekend in Parc de Bagatelle, Paris. While like most music festivals, it boasted an impressive and diverse music, there was something extra special about this one. You see, this was a green festival!

From the food to the stalls(货摊), everything was as environmentally friendly as possible. Not only was the majority of the furniture/stalls/toilet rooms hand-made from wood, the festival was powered by solar energy. Guests were invited to dispose of rubbish in specially labeled dustbins which, after the festival, were sorted so all of the waste could be recycled appropriately. Fresh water was made available freely to everyone so that attendants were not encouraged to buy drinks in plastic bottles which would have created a lot of waste.

I found the experience incredibly fun but also really interesting. Having never been to a music festival before, I was unsure of what to expect. However, I was happy to find myself sitting in a field eating a healthy, home-made fruit cake while drinking organic fruit juice. There were many stalls, art installations, and different areas, meaning there was something there for everyone, from small children to the elderly!

This seems like such a great idea, making something very fun and interesting, that does not cause great damage to the environment. I have since discovered that there are more events similar to this across the globe, which is great! I can't imagine how much waste has been produced from such public events as festivals across the years before we realized just how bad they were for the environment!

1. Which of the following can be the title of the passage?

- A. We Love Green B. We Love Environment  
C. Music Festivals D. A Unique Public Event

2. What is the special about the music festival?

- A. It has a special band B. It has a unique program list  
C. It is held every weekend D. it is environmentally friendly.

3. At the music festival, guests were encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. make furniture form wood B. bring plastic-bottle drinks  
C. recycle rubbishes by themselves D. drink free fresh water

4. According to paragraph 3, the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fully enjoyed the festival B. expected much from the festival  
C. found the event very funny D. liked listening music at home

5. The purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. raise funds for environment protection  
B. highlight that being green can be fun  
C. encourage people to go to music festival  
D. introduce the author's favorite musicians

### 【解析】

1. 【参考答案】B

【答案详解】主旨大意题。文章开头讲到所参加的音乐节除了音乐外，最大的特点就是环保。后面两段重点说明了音乐节上所展示的环保的细节，最后一段总结，其实很多这样有意思的活动并不一定要对环境有很大的损害，所以全文灌输的是一种环保的概念，所以作为文章标题，B是最好的选择。

2. 【参考答案】D

【答案详解】细节题。从原文第一段最后两句 there was something extra special about this one. You see, this was a green festival (然而，这个音乐节还有这其独特之处。你瞧，这是一个绿色的节日)，第三段第一句又补充道 everything was as environmentally friendly as possible (所有东西都尽可能做到环保)，所以它的独特之处就在于环保，因此答案选D。

3. 【参考答案】C

【答案详解】细节题。题干问到的是音乐节上宾客会做的事情，定位到第二段 Guests

were invited to dispose of rubbish in specially labeled dustbins which, after the festival, were sorted so all of the waste could be recycled appropriately(会要求宾客把垃圾丢到有特殊标签的垃圾桶里,音乐节结束后这些垃圾就进行分类然后进行合适地回收。)也就是鼓励宾客通过把垃圾放在不同分类的垃圾桶里对垃圾进行回收利用,所以答案选 C。

#### 4.【参考答案】C

【答案详解】推理判断题。从第三段第一句可以得知(我觉得这次经历及其好玩,也非常有意思),所以选 C。

#### 5.【参考答案】B

【答案详解】主旨归纳题。全文的中心就是环保,尤其是大型活动的现场,同时在最后一段也指出做有趣的事情也可以很环保,但是却并未提到筹集资金,所以答案选 B。

### 【词汇和语法】

#### 一 题型分析

本部分共设 20 题,其中有词汇题也有语法题。每一题中有一个空白,要求考生在理解句意的基础上在 4 个选择项中选择一个最佳答案。本部分满分为 20 分,每题 1 分。掌握学位英语大纲词汇及语法知识点。具体包括:

1. 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法;
2. 动词的基本时态、语态的构成及其用法;
3. 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法;
4. 常用连接词、冠词的词义及其用法;
5. 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法;
6. 虚拟语气的构成及其用法;
7. 各类从句的构成及其用法;
8. 基本句型的结构及其用法;
9. 强调句型的结构及其用法;
10. 常用倒装句的结构及其用法。

#### 二 模拟解析

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the test, but he wasn't careful enough.

- A. must have passed
- B. B.should pass
- C. C.might pass
- D.could have passed

【解析】本题考查虚拟语气。句意:他本可以通过考试的,但他不够细心。could/should have done 是对过去事情的假设,表示本来会做而没有做的动作。根据句子意思可知,他本来可以通过考试,但是却没有通过,因此排除选项 B 和 C。must have done 表示一定做过某事,是对过去的推断,与题意不符,故排除选项 A。故答案选 D。

2. After a long walk, we finally found a shelter \_\_\_\_\_ for the night.

- A. to stay
- B. Staying
- C. to stay in

D.staying in

【解析】本题考查宾语补足语。句意：走了很长的一段路后，我们终于找到了一个过夜的地方。动词不定式可以作宾语补足语，同时 stay 为不及物动词，故其后需要加介词才能接宾语。故答案选 C。

3. An old man got badly \_\_\_\_\_ in the road accident yesterday.

- A. Injure
- B. to injure
- C. injured
- D. Injuring

【解析】本题考查非谓语动词用法辨析。句意：昨天一位老人在交通事故中受了重伤。动词 injure 意为“伤害，使受伤”，而在此处应使用其过去分词形式，表示被动，用于动词 get 之后，其功能相当于形容词。故答案选 C。

4. Ms. Green \_\_\_\_\_ living in town for only one year, yet she seems to know everyone who comes to the store.

- A. Was
- B. Had been
- C. Is
- D. has been

【解析】本题考查时态。句意：格林女士只在镇上生活了一年，但她似乎认识每一个来店里的人。该题后半部分是一般现在时，由此可知前半部分不可能为过去时态，故排除选项 A 和 B。for only one year 表示一段时间，常与完成时态连用。故答案选 D。

5. The question was \_\_\_\_\_ the electrical equipment should be installed.

- A. that
- B. where
- C. What
- D. which

【解析】本题考查表语从句。句意：问题是电气设备应该安装在哪里。分析句子结构可知，表语从句中缺少一个地点状语。关系副词 where 在引导表语从句时，既起着连接作用，同时又在从句中充当地点状语，故答案选 B。

6. We can't emphasize \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of air and water for the survival of all species.

- A. very much
- B. too much
- C. pretty much
- D. quite much

【解析】本题考查副词词组辨析。句意：空气和水对于所有物种生存的重要性怎么强调都不为过。can't..too much 表示"无论怎么...，都不为过"，故答案选 B。very much 意为"非常"，pretty much 意为"几乎（全部），差不多"，quite much 意为"相当多"。

7. She has a very good command of both German and French, and is now learning\_\_  
\_\_language.

- A. Another
- B. the other
- C. Other
- D. any other

【解析】本题考查 other 和 another 的用法。句意：她已经很好地掌握了德语和法语，现在学习另一门外语。another 指三者或三者以上中的另一个。故答案选 A。the other 表个中的另一个;other 意为"另外的";any other 意为"任何其他的"。

8. The author used the southern dialect to give the story some local

- A.feature
- B.flavor
- C.style
- D.taste

【解析】本题考查名词词义辨析。句意：作者使用南方方言赋予故事当地的风味。flavor 意为"风味，味道"。故答案选 B。feature 意为"特征，面容的一部分";style 意为"风格，时髦";taste 意为"味道，滋味"。

9. Horses have more highly developed\_\_\_\_\_of sight and hearing than humans.

- A. senses
- B. skills
- C. customs
- D. Abilities

【解析】本题考查名词词义辨析。句意：与人类相比，马具有更加发达的视觉和听觉。sight 和 hearing 都属于感官名词。senses 意为"感觉，官能，意识"，符合句意。故答案选 A skills 意为"技能，技艺";customs 意为"风俗，习惯";abilities 意为"能力，才能"。

10. \_\_\_\_\_it will do us harm or good remains to be seen.

- A. If
- B. whether
- C. why

## D. How

【解析】本题考查主语从句。句意：它对我们有益还是有害还有待观察。空格处需要填入主语从句的引导词。四个选项中，只有选项 A 和选项 B 表示“是否”。whether 引导主语从句时，既可以位于句首，也可以位于句中；if 引导主语从句时，不能置于句首，要用 it 作形式主语，且 if 不能与 or 连用。故答案选 B。

### 【英译汉】

#### 一 题型分析

本部分可以是一篇长度为 120 个左右英文单词的短文，要求考生翻译全文；也可以是一个较长的段落，要求考生翻译其中带有下划线的 5 个句子。能够在不借助词典的情况下把一般难度、非专业性题材的英文句子或短文译成汉语，要求译文意思准确，文字通顺，无重大语法错误。本部分满分为 15 分。

#### 二 解题步骤

1. 通读原文，理解原文主要内容
2. 分析句子，付诸笔墨，开始翻译。
3. 检查译文。

#### 三 解题技巧

1. 翻译时既要忠实于原文，又要符合汉语的习惯。
2. 翻译不可太拘泥刻板。翻译时太拘泥于原文语言形式，导致翻译刻板，可能无法很好地表达原文的思想内容。好的译文应该是形式与内容的统一。
3. 能够直译尽量不意译。翻译要根据所提供的单词，结合语境联系上下文，不要自己创造没有的单词语义。
4. 翻译时要做到先了解后表达，先浏览整句，做到心中有数，再根据所提供的单词进行整句翻译。这一点显而易见，不理解原文意思，就无从下笔进行翻译。

#### 四 模拟题分析

"How are things back at the office?" One of the gentlemen in my bicycle tour group asked me as we were nearing the end of a lengthy ride through the scenic countryside. "I assume they are going fine," I said. "I haven't had any contact and I don't plan to. Why would I ruin the environment we had traveled thousands of miles to create by bringing my work environment into it?" One of the primary purposes of taking a vacation is to rest and restore. How can you accomplish that goal if you simply move the source of the stress to a different location?

### 【译点精析】

(1) Why would I ruin the environment we had traveled thousands of miles to create by bringing my work environment into it?"

该句的主干是 "Why would I ruin the environment", "we had traveled thousands of miles to create" 是一个省略了连接词 that 的定语从句，"by bringing my work

environment into it" 是一个方式状语,用来修饰动词 ruin。翻译时,从句往往要摘出来翻译,而且往往放在被修饰成分的后面。此外,英语和汉语中方式状语的位置刚好相反,英语中方式状语往往放在被修饰动词后面,而汉语中方式状语往往放在被修饰动词的前面。因此,在做英译汉时我们需要尊重汉语的语言习惯,调整语序。

(2) How can you accomplish that goal if you simply move the source of the stress to a different location?

该句由主句和 if 引导的条件状语从句构成,翻译时需要注意两点:一是明确代词所指代的内容,二是注意调整语序。此外,英语中往往是主句在前,条件状语从句在后,而汉语中是条件状语从句在前,主句在后。因此,英译汉时我们要尊重汉语的语言习惯,调整语序。

### 【参考译文】

在我们即将穿过这个风景如画的村子,结束这段漫长的骑行时,自行车旅行团中的一位男士问我:"办公室里的情况怎么样呀?"我答道:"我想应该一切顺利吧。我没有接触任何与工作相关的人或事,我也不打算接触。我为什么要让自己的工作毁了我们在数千英里的骑行中创造的这个轻松愉悦的氛围?"度假的主要目的之一就是放松身心、恢复精力。如果只是将压力的源头换一个地方,那怎么能实现这个目标?

## 【短文写作】

### 一 题型分析

本部分可要求考生写一篇常见的应用文,也可用提纲、情景或图表做提示,要求考生说明或论述一个一般性话题,写作内容比较贴近学习和生活,涵盖文化教育、社会热点、人生哲理等。出题方式灵活多样,主要有提纲作文、情景作文、图表图画作文等,考得最多的是提纲作文。提纲作文是一种给出题目和段落提纲的作文形式,通常所给出的段落提纲为中文,可以采用段落主旨句的形式,也可以是短语,即每段的提纲规定了各段的主旨,要求考生围绕这些主旨成文,并展开段落,最后用一句话总结回应主题。文章长度不低于 100 个英文单词。本部分满分为 15 分。

### 二 解题思路

#### 1. 审题

先从题目要求中分析其包含的内容和信息,根据这些信息确定文章属于哪一种体裁。然后抓住题目中的关键词和内在逻辑关系,进一步考虑怎样组织文章的具体结构。

#### 2. 构思

梳理写作思路,列出提纲,确定各段写作方法和对应的素材。

要做好三件事:安排好层次段落;铺设好过渡;处理好开头和结尾。

#### 3. 写作

文章一般分为三段:一是开头部分,应开篇点题,对文章要点、核心问题或对某种现象进行描述。二是主体部分,可用一段或两段来写,主要围绕主题展开阐述或论证。可采用举例法、列举法和对比法等。三是结尾部分,要归纳概括全文的内容、重申中心思想或自己的观点、深化主题、首尾呼应,最好要有一定的升华,给读者留下深刻的印象。

### 三 解题技巧

1. 在整篇文章中,避免只使用一两个句式,要灵活运用各种句式。

2. 长短句结合,通过分句和合句,增强句子的连贯性和表现力。



3. 改变句子的开头方式，不要一味以主、谓、宾、状的语序进行写作。
4. 学会使用过渡词。
  - 递进：furthermore, moreover, besides, in addition, then...
  - 转折：however, but, nevertheless, after all...
  - 总结：finally, at last, in brief, to conclude...
  - 强调：really, indeed, certainly, surely, above all...
  - 对比：in the same way, just as, on the other hand...
5. 避免重复使用同一单词或词组。
6. 注意运用固定词组、习语、谚语来表达，以增加文采。

## 四 常用模板

### (一) 提纲类

#### 1. 现象解释型

- (1) 描述现象，对现象进行简单说明。
- (2) 分析产生上述现象的各种原因。
- (3) 表明自己的观点或建议。

Nowadays, we have witnessed \_\_\_\_\_. And \_\_\_\_\_ has always aroused the greatest concern. What impresses us most is \_\_\_\_\_. There are some reasons accounting for this phenomenon.

Among the various reasons, \_\_\_\_\_ plays an important role. That is to say, \_\_\_\_\_. What's more, \_\_\_\_\_. For example, \_\_\_\_\_.

As to me, \_\_\_\_\_. On the one hand, \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_. In brief, \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. 问题解决型

- (1) 说明现阶段存在的问题。
- (2) 分析问题产生的原因和可能导致的后果。
- (3) 给出解决问题的方法或建议。

Nowadays one of the serious problems China is faced with is \_\_\_\_\_. (存在的问题) According to a survey, \_\_\_\_\_. (调查结果) Therefore, it is clear that \_\_\_\_\_ (存在的问题) has been getting more and more serious.

Take \_\_\_\_\_ (举例对象) for example. To account for the phenomenon, people have come up with various causes as listed below. On the one hand, \_\_\_\_\_. (原因一) On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_. (原因二) There is no doubt that the issue has exerted harmful effects on \_\_\_\_\_. (问题的影响以及后果)

Therefore, some measures should be taken to put an end to this problem. To begin with, \_\_\_\_\_. (措施一) In addition, \_\_\_\_\_. (措施二) Only through these measures can we hope to solve the problem.

#### 3. 观点论证型

- (1) 引出话题，发表个人观点。
- (2) 给出论据，论证自己观点。
- (3) 做出总结，重申观点。

In recent years, \_\_\_\_\_ has aroused wide/considerable public attention. Undoubtedly, .../There is no doubt that \_\_\_\_\_.

As is known to us, \_\_\_\_ play(s) an important role in \_\_\_\_\_. For one thing, \_\_\_\_\_. For another, \_\_\_\_\_. Meanwhile, \_\_\_\_\_.

Considering the above situation, it is high time that we put great emphasis on \_\_\_\_\_. First of all/In the first place, \_\_\_\_\_. Furthermore, \_\_\_\_\_. Only in this way can we \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 4. 对比观点型

- (1) 概述现象, 提出要讨论的主题。
- (2) 分别阐述人们对此现象的不同观点及原因。
- (3) 提出自己的看法并给出理由。

When it comes to \_\_\_\_\_, people hold different opinions.

Some contend that \_\_\_\_\_. For one thing, \_\_\_\_\_. For another, \_\_\_\_\_. In spite of all these claims, others maintain that \_\_\_\_\_. They point out that \_\_\_\_\_. Another instance often cited is that \_\_\_\_\_.

It's no easy task to find a satisfactory answer to the issue. As for me, there's some truth to both arguments. It's advisable to \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 5. 分析利弊型

- (1) 交代事物现状, 引出话题。
- (2) 说明利弊。
- (3) 发表自己对现状(或前景)的看法。

Nowadays, there is a widespread concern over \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, there are both advantages and disadvantages in \_\_\_\_\_.

Generally speaking, its advantages can be seen as follows. Firstly, \_\_\_\_\_. (优点之一) And secondly, \_\_\_\_\_. (优点之二) Just as a popular saying goes, "Every coin has two sides", \_\_\_\_\_ is no exception, and in another word, it still has negative aspects. One of the important disadvantages is that \_\_\_\_\_. (缺点之一) To make matters worse, \_\_\_\_\_. (缺点之二)

To sum up, we should try to bring the advantages of \_\_\_\_\_ into full play, and reduce the disadvantages to the minimum at the same time. In that case, we will definitely make a better use of the \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 6. 名言谚语型

- (1) 引出名言或谚语及其所蕴涵的意义。
- (2) 对名言或谚语进行评论。
- (3) 重申话题, 总结全文。

It is well known to us that the proverb: "\_\_\_\_\_", (谚语) which has a profound significance and value not only in our job but also in our study. It means \_\_\_\_\_. (含义) Indeed, we can learn many things from it.

First of all, \_\_\_\_\_. (理由一) For example, \_\_\_\_\_. (举例说明) Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_. (理由二) Another case is that \_\_\_\_\_. (举例说明) Furthermore, \_\_\_\_\_. (理由三)

In short, whatever you do, please remember the saying \_\_\_\_\_. The more we are aware of the significance of this famous saying, the more benefits we will get in our daily study and job.

### (二) 图表、图画类

## 1. 图表型

- (1) 描述图表内容。
- (2) 结合图表反映的情况展开分析。
- (3) 提出建议，总结全文。

According to the chart/graph/diagram/table, we clearly learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_ changed drastically in the past \_\_\_\_\_. While \_\_\_\_\_, now the percentage of \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.

Meanwhile, the number of \_\_\_\_\_ has soared up to \_\_\_\_\_. There are mainly two possible reasons contributing to the rapid changes. In the first place, \_\_\_\_\_. Moreover, \_\_\_\_\_.

As far as I am concerned, it is possible that in the future the tendency will \_\_\_\_\_. In light of this, it is suggestive that \_\_\_\_\_. Furthermore \_\_\_\_\_.

## 2. 图画型

- (1) 描述图画内容。
- (2) 从几个方面展开分析说明。
- (3) 总结全文，发表倡议或提出建议。

As is vividly portrayed in the picture \_\_\_\_\_.( 图画内容 )Apparently, the picture reveals the fact that \_\_\_\_\_. ( 图画蕴含的意义或反射的问题 )

There are some reasons responsible for this phenomenon. First and foremost, \_\_\_\_\_. In the second place, \_\_\_\_\_. Last but not least, \_\_\_\_\_.

To sum up, it is significant for people to \_\_\_\_\_. For my part, it is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_. ( 提议 ) As a result, we can \_\_\_\_\_. ( 前景目标 )

## (三) 应用文

### 1. 感谢信

- (1) 说明写信的目的，表达感谢。
- (2) 阐述感谢的原因。
- (3) 再次表示感谢并表达祝愿。

I'm writing to extend my sincere gratitude to you for your unselfish assistance given to me during \_\_\_\_\_. If it had not been for your help / assistance / guidance, I would have never \_\_\_\_\_.

To begin with, \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, \_\_\_\_\_. Last but not least, \_\_\_\_\_.

Again I'd like to express my great appreciation for your timely help. Best regards for your health and success.

Sincerely yours,  
XXX

### 2. 道歉信

- (1) 说明写信的目的，表达歉意。
- (2) 具体解释缘由。
- (3) 提出补偿建议并再次道歉。

Dear XXX,

I am writing this letter to apologize to you for my failing to...

First of all, \_\_\_\_\_. Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_. In addition, \_\_\_\_\_.

I wonder whether it is possible that I make up the loss by...I do hope that you can understand my situation and accept my apology.

Sincerely yours,  
XXX

### 3. 建议信

- (1) 说明写信的目的，提出建议。
- (2) 具体阐述建议。
- (3) 提出期望。

Dear Sir or Madam,

As a \_\_\_\_, feel that it is my obligation to make several suggestions concerning \_\_\_\_.

First and foremost, \_\_\_\_\_. Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_. Last but not least, \_\_\_\_\_.

I firmly believe that these suggestions will be of help to you. I would be more than happy if my suggestions could be considered.

Sincerely your,  
XXX

### 4. 祝贺信

- (1) 说明写信的目的，表示祝贺。
- (2) 描述祝贺的事由。
- (3) 再次表示祝贺及期待。

Dear XXX,

I have learned with delight that you \_\_\_\_\_. I would like to extend to you my utmost congratulations on \_\_\_\_\_. You must be \_\_\_\_\_. And I feel very happy for you.

\_\_\_\_\_ is quite exciting news! I know this is surely owing to \_\_\_\_\_. It is a reward you richly deserve for your \_\_\_\_\_.

My best wishes for your further success.

Sincerely yours,  
XXX

### 5. 邀请信

- (1) 简要说明活动，发出邀请。
- (2) 介绍活动具体内容，并说明受邀人参加的理由。
- (3) 期待对方接受邀请，并期待对方尽快回复。

Dear XXX,

\_\_\_\_\_. It would be pleased/honored to have you here.

During the party/conference, we will have lots of activities you will interested in. First, \_\_\_\_\_. Second, \_\_\_\_\_. I know/believe that you will be very interested in \_\_\_\_\_.

First/For one thing, \_\_\_\_\_. Second/ For another, \_\_\_\_\_. The conference/party would not be complete without you. The conference/party will begin at \_\_\_\_\_ and we do hope you can come.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,

## 6. 求职信

- (1) 说明写信的目的，申请某一职位。
- (2) 列举胜任这份工作的优势。
- (3) 随信附上简历并期待回复。

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am extremely pleased to see your advertisement for the position in \_\_\_\_\_. And I would like to write a letter to tell you that I am suitable for the job.

I am convinced that I can meet the requirements you have listed. On the one hand, \_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_. Most importantly, \_\_\_\_\_.

I enclose my resume for your kind consideration and reference. I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,  
XXX

**(四) 经典句式**

## 1. 用于句首提出论点或现象的句型

Recently, has become the focus of society.

In recent years, there is a growing concern over...

Currently there is a general attitude towards...

In recent years, newspaper headlines have seen many...

Nowadays, ...has become a serious problem we have to face.

In recent years, it has become a widespread problem that...

## 2. 阐述不同观点的句型

There are different opinions among people as to...

Regarding..., people's views vary from person to person.

This phenomenon arouses much controversy. Some people believe that... In contrast, others claim that...

People hold different attitudes towards... Some people think... On the contrary, others believe.

Some people argue that... Others, in contrast, believe that...

It is a controversial question. ...is in favor of... However, there are still quite a few people who...

## 3. 引出个人观点的句型

As for me, ...

In my opinion, we should attach more importance to...

As I see it, /For my part, /From my mind's view, ...

As far as I am concerned, they should...

Personally, I think...

Taking the different opinions into account, I believe...

From my standpoint/perspective/viewpoint, ...should be encouraged.

## 4. 分析原因的句型

Why did this happen? Perhaps the primary reason is...

Several reasons can account for... To begin with, ... Furthermore, ...

One may ask, why...? For one thing, ...For another, ...

The reasons behind can be listed as bellow. Firstly, ...Secondly, ...

The reasons for.can be concluded as follows. First and foremost, ...  
Second, ... Third, ...

#### 5. 解决问题/提建议的句型

People have figured out many ways to solve this problem.

In view of the seriousness of this problem, it is urgent to...

In order to handle... in a proper way, it requires efforts from three aspects.

Facing these problems, some advice may be helpful.

In order to get rid of..., it is of great importance that ...

To change this situation, effective/strong measures should be taken immediately.

#### 6. 引出名言谚语的句型

..., as the saying goes.

The saying that "...", best illustrate...

"..." . The proverb tells us that...

There goes a saying that "...".

#### 7. 描写漫画的句型

As is shown/depicted in the picture, .../As can be seen from the picture, ...

From the picture we can see that...

The picture describes a situation in which.../As is described in the picture, ...

This picture reveals something true of...

The picture vividly portrays...

#### 8. 图表句型

The table shows the changes in the number of...over the period from...to...

As can be seen from the diagram/graph/chart, great changes have taken place in...

The graph demonstrates that the number of...increases/decreases rapidly year by year.

The figures/situation peaked at...in...

The figures/situation reached the bottom/a low point/hit a trough.

#### 9. 用于结尾的句型

Given the reasons I have just discussed/outlined/presented, I strongly recommend that...

Therefore, it is not difficult to reach/draw/come to the conclusion that...

From what has been discussed/mentioned above, we may conclude that...

It is high time that something was done about...

### 五 历年真题

**1.Directions: Write an essay in about 120 words on the topic of "What would I wish something for somebody else". You should base your composition on the Chinese outline given below.**

如果让你帮某人实现一个愿望，你会许什么愿望，你最希望帮助谁？

【写作思路】建议依据写作提示进行展开。例如：可以许愿帮助一名失学儿童 ( a child who has dropped out of school ) ；重返校园 ( return to campus ) ；因为 “每个人都有受教育的权利 ( Everyone has the right to receive education. ) ” ；孩子是祖国的未来 ( Children are the future of our motherland. ) ；知识就是力量 “Knowledge is power.”

【参考范文】

### **What Would I Wish Something for Somebody Else**

Once, there was a question which got me lost in thought. If I had a dream, I would like to help a child who has dropped out of school. There are some reasons accounting for this.

I hope to help the children to return to campus. On one hand, everyone has the right to receive education. Even born in different families, they shouldn't be treated differently before education. On the other hand, children are the future of our motherland. Only when more children receive education, can our country get more highly-competent people. As we all know, knowledge is power. I believe their knowledge can be transformed into economic power.

In conclusion, if I had the right to help a person, I would like to help those who has dropped out of school. It will be good to achieve their dream and to make our country stronger.

**2.Directions : You are to write in 100- 120 words on the topic of “Why do people like/dislike I-Phones?” You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below.**

苹果公司的 iPhone 是全球最知名手机之一我喜欢/不喜欢 iPhone (请选择一种观点来写)。理由是什么。

【参考范文】

### **Why do people like I-Phones?**

Nowadays, mobile phones play an important role in our lives. You can find that a lot of people look at their mobile phones carefully when they are waiting for the buses rather than read a newspaper. I am also one of the people who cannot live without mobile phones, because mobile phones bring us some benefits.

There are many brands of mobile phones in the market, such as Oppo, HUAWEI , Samsung, Xiaomi, and so on. But there is one mobile phone that is very popular among modern young people, which is Apple phone , that is, iPhone, I am of no exception.

So many mobile phones, why do people love iPhone alone? The reasons are as follows : iPhone has its unique design—simplicity. There is only one button on the whole interface. Although there is only one button, the function is very powerful. That's the second reason that I'm going to say. The photos taken by an apple camera are in a variety of forms and are particularly good. In addition, during the flight mode , it can charge quickly. Of course , iPhone is

powerful, and I don't know many of its settings. It's like a secret garden for me, which makes me have curiosity and desire for exploration.

In a word, there are many reasons why people like iPhones. As far as I am concerned, there is an important reason for it, the founder of it. Jobs. He is a genius and innovative. His

life is a legend. He is also a person who changes the world. He always encourages me in his 2005 speech at Stanford University graduation ceremony, "Stay hungry, stay foolish. " This is my motto!

**3.Directions: You are to write in 100—120 words on the topic "Choosing Careers". You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:**

- 1) 有些人认为家长应该为孩子安排未来的职业；
- 2) 孩子认为应该由自己决定将来的工作；
- 3) 谈谈你的看法。

**【参考范文】**

### **The Best Place I Want to Go**

Nowadays travel has gain great popularity among people. Travel is a good way to broaden a person's horizon and make one come into contact with different cultures. Travelling much will not only enrich your knowledge and experiences, but also bring you enjoyment and pleasant experience.

My favorite place of travelling is Beijing and I have been there for three times. I like Beijing for the following reasons. Firstly, Beijing is the capital of China. With the long history, Beijing holds a lot for us to see about its ancient times, such as the Summer Palace, the Great Wall, the Beihai Park and so on. Secondly, there are many tall buildings in Beijing. It's a modem city. The Beijing Olympic Park is such a great tourist attraction that many people visit it everyday. You can also buy lots of souvenirs in Wangfujing. At last, there are many delicious food in Beijing and my favorite is Beijing Duck.