

# 2008年辽宁省沈阳市中考英语试题

沈阳英语家教 [www.sypeterwu.com](http://www.sypeterwu.com) 整理

一、单项填空(共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

I. —Thank you for the presents. They are so great!

- A. Please don't say so                      B. No, thanks  
C. I'm glad you like them                      D. No, they are not good enough

2. I'm just going to \_\_\_\_\_ market, mum. Do you want \_\_\_\_\_?

- A. (不填); something                      B. the; everything  
C. (不填); nothing                      D. the; anything

3. The baby is too young. You \_\_\_\_\_ give her big pieces of food.

- A. may                      B. must                      C. may not                      D. must not

4. Computers, however, are actually \_\_\_\_\_ they were five years ago.

- A. so cheap as                      B. cheaper than  
C. so expensive as                      D. much expensive than

5. I'm not hungry because I \_\_\_\_\_ lunch already.

- A. have                      B. had                      C. am having                      D. have had

6. —Where's Mrs. Li taking Polly and Mickey?

—She's taking \_\_\_\_\_ across the street.

- A. them                      B. us                      C. you                      D. it

7. This week, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ to change every day. One day is hot, the next is cold.

- A. seems                      B. looks                      C. sounds                      D. feels

8. I feared that the film would be boring \_\_\_\_\_ it turned out to be very exciting.

- A. and                      B. but                      C. so                      D. or

9. At the end of the volleyball match, our school \_\_\_\_\_ won by 3:1.

- A. members                      B. group                      C. team                      D. fans

10. While we were watching the play, I \_\_\_\_\_ noticed a man with a funny look.

- A. usually                      B. suddenly                      C. quickly                      D. carefully

11. The red suitcase costs more because it \_\_\_\_\_ leather.

- A. makes of                      B. made of                      C. is made of                      D. is making of

12. There was an exciting moment in our class when a large bird flew \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

- A. from                      B. into                      C. onto                      D. with

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ him in a way. Some of his ideas are right.

- A. speak to                      B. come to                      C. stay with                      D. agree with

14. I'll park the car at Pacific Place, \_\_\_\_\_ the car park there is full.

- A. unless                      B. if                      C. when                      D. after

15. —Would you please tell me \_\_\_\_\_ next?

—Think it over. You'll find a good way.

- A. when to do                      B. how to do

C. what to do                      D. where to do

二、完形填空(共15小题; 每小题1分, 满分15分)

My feelings about science have really changed. I never used to 16 science, but last year I changed schools, and the science 17 at my new school are excellent. The science facilities (设备) are very 18 , with laboratories that have all the latest equipment. Our chemistry teacher, Mr Longford, takes us to 19 science lectures (讲座) about four times a term, and these are 20 very interesting, as the lecturers are people who have made real discoveries in 21 area of science. The fact is, Canada has 22 first-class scientists. In the last twenty years, seven Canadian scientists have 23 the Nobel Prize! The Nobel Prize is the highest scientific prize, so we should be very 24 of that.

I'm becoming more and more interested 25 physics, and have decided that I want to 26 it at university. I'm going to try to go to 27 Montreal or Ottawa University, as both 28 supposed to have good Physics Departments. My parents are quite 29 . They always thought I would become an 30 teacher!

- |                  |              |              |              |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. A. hate      | B. learn     | C. finish    | D. enjoy     |
| 17. A. helpers   | B. workers   | C. teachers  | D. students  |
| 18. A. good      | B. different | C. usual     | D. simple    |
| 19. A. public    | B. new       | C. old       | D. little    |
| 20. A. sometimes | B. seldom    | C. hardly    | D. always    |
| 21. A. our       | B. their     | C. your      | D. those     |
| 22. A. few       | B. many      | C. no        | D. enough    |
| 23. A. seen      | B. lost      | C. won       | D. dreamed   |
| 24. A. afraid    | B. careful   | C. short     | D. proud     |
| 25. A. in        | B. with      | C. at        | D. from      |
| 26. A. make      | B. discover  | C. study     | D. keep      |
| 27. A. neither   | B. either    | C. both      | D. only      |
| 28. A. have      | B. has       | C. are       | D. is        |
| 29. A. pleased   | B. angry     | C. excited   | D. surprised |
| 30. A. maths     | B. English   | C. chemistry | D. Chinese   |

三、阅读理解(共15小题; 每小题2分, 满分30分)

### Born In 1907

**Toru Mitsui** was 100 in

2007. He was born in a small village near Hiroshima in Japan. His parents were poor farmers. Today he lives with his son, Seiji, who is 76.

### Estelle Dupont

was also 100 years old In 2007.

She was born near Bordeaux In France, where her father was a rich businessman. Today she lives In an old people's home in Paris.

" Things were very different then. We were poor, and life was very difficult. Sometimes there wasn't much food, and sometimes we were hungry. There was no school in the village—we worked on the farm. There were eleven children in our family. My younger brother, Jun, was my best friend, but when he was seven he died. I was very

"My father was a rich businessman and we lived in a castle about ten kilometres from Bordeaux. Our home was very comfortable. The house was very big—there were twenty bedrooms, beautiful gardens... and lots of servants! But my childhood wasn't happy. I was an only child, and my mother was

sad. Our house was very small; there were six boys always ill. She died when I was eight, and my in one bedroom! But it's funny, we were usually father died two years later when I was ten—it happy. . . my childhood was a happy time in my life. was a very bad time. I was a very unhappy child. . . life is better now!"

31. What do you think the text is mainly (主要) about?

- A. Real life about two 100-year-old people.
- B. How to spend 100 years in different countries.
- C. Happy childhood about two 100-year-old people.
- D. The secret of living 100 years happily.

32. Toru Mitsui has ten brothers and sisters while Estelle Dupont has\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. only one
- B. none
- C. eleven
- D. two

33. When do you know Seiji was probably born?

- A. In 1907.
- B. In 1941.
- C. In 1932.
- D. In 1926.

34. Dupont thinks her childhood wasn't happy because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. her house was very big
- B. her bedroom was too small
- C. she became a child without parents
- D. she was born in a business family

#### B

There was heavy snow and windy weather in Chicago on Monday, and there was also heavy rain on the west coast of the United States—especially in and around the city of San Francisco.

Things were no better on the other side of the world in Australia—there was quite heavy rain in the state of Queensland, with 475 mm of rain falling in just five days.

In south-west Europe, there was more hot, sunny weather with the town of Jerez de la Frontera in the south of Spain the hottest place. The temperature was 30 degrees, the warmest so far this year;

It wasn't all good news in Europe, however. There was heavy snow in the Balkans, and parts of north-eastern Italy on Monday and Tuesday. Things are getting a little better in the city of Irkutsk, in eastern Siberia, however; the temperature went above zero degrees for the first time since last November.

35. It is reported that most of the states and cities had bad weather except

- A. the south of Spain
- B. the north-east of Italy
- C. San Francisco
- D. the parts of Australia

36. Why does the report say that it wasn't all good news in Europe?

- A. The temperature was low in Irkutsk.
- B. It snowed heavily in the Balkans.
- C. There was heavy rain in parts of Italy.
- D. It was quite cold in eastern Siberia.

37. Which of the following places probably had the biggest amount of rain (雨量)?

- A. San Francisco.
- B. Queensland.
- C. Chicago.
- D. Jerez de la Frontera.

38. What do you think the reading above is?

- A. Geography in the world.
- B. The world environment.

C. The weather in Europe.

D. The world weather report.

C

"What is the saddest case (患者) you ever knew of?" I asked a doctor in a hospital. She thought for a minute or two and then replied, "it was a nurse I had, one of the most beautiful girls I ever saw. But she had a car accident and her face was so disfigured (毁容) that she realized she would have to give up working at least until she had had many times of operations. She planned to marry but broke it off."

The doctor shook her head, remembering, "She was in such low spirit that I feared for her sanity (失去理智)," breaking into a smile. "Then I had an idea. I took her one day to the 'Blind Children's Home', and that afternoon she played with the children and for the first time I saw her look happy. Just as we were leaving, a little blind girl put her arms round her neck and said, 'I do like your voice and I know you must have a lovely face, too.' The nurse cried all the way home in the car, but it was with happiness, for she had found her life work with the blind children who came to call her their 'lovely lady\*.' "

A sad case? Well, in a way. But what a joyful ending!

39. Who do you know had a car accident and disfigured her face in the story?

A nurse.

B. A doctor.

C. A little blind girl.

D. We don't know.

40. What idea did the doctor have one day?

A. She would go to play with the children.

B. She wanted to visit the blind children.

C. The 'Blind Children's Home' might be a help.

D. Breaking into a smile could be done.

41. After hearing the little blind girl's words, the nurse\_\_\_\_\_.

A. began to cry in the car

B. decided to have an operation

C. found the way home

D. had courage to go on living

42. The underlined (划线) part "broke it off" in the story means "

".

A. started the plan

B. ended the plan

C. tried the plan

D. made the plan

D There is an argument (争论) going on in many schools. It is about what language or languages are spoken in the classroom.

Some people argue that because this is America, only English should be spoken in schools. Others argue that America is a melting pot (多元文化的移民国家). And if students are able to speak more than» one language, that should be accepted and celebrated in classrooms.

We asked students in New York City what\*they thought. Here's what they said.

Should English be

the only language

spoken in

American

classrooms?

**YES**

**Pedro Rodriguez:** Even though you may want to speak your native language (本族语) , you should learn and speak only English in school. It's very important. It's the most popular language in the world. If you live here, you should speak it.

**Gisell Mata:** How can people expect to communicate in this country if they can't speak English? School is the best place to start. I think if you speak and write only ' English in school, you will learn it quicker and be able to speak it very well in a short time.

**Chemway Corley:** I think all kids should speak only English in school. If you are living in the U. S. , you must know English. It is the main language of the country. I think students should have to learn the language even if they take ten periods a week learning it.

**NO**

**Xiomarah Veras:** I think people should learn English in school, but they shouldn't be required to speak only English. It should be up to students and teachers what they speak and learn. For people just learning English, it can be easier if they're allowed to speak their native language in class too.

**Patricia Morel:** People shouldn't be forced to speak a language that they don't want to speak. It is up to you to decide what is best for you in school or at home. Nobody should be forced to do anything she's not ready to do.

**Yessenia Ortiz:** I think if English is introduced to people slowly, they will want to speak it more. If they are in this country, they will want to learn English. But if you tell them it is the only language they can speak in school, it will make them angry.

43. What does the writer try to tell us in the text?

- A. Two different ideas on speaking the same language.
- B. The reason why people must speak English.
- C. How to speak English very well in a short time.
- D. When and where English should be spoken.

44. Who thinks school is the best place to start learning English?

- A. Pedro Rodriguez.            B. Gisell Mata.
- C. Patricia Morel.            D. Xiomarah Veras.

45. From what Yessenia Ortiz says, we can know that she\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can speak many foreign languages very well
- B. thinks many people don't want to learn English
- C. must introduce English to people slowly
- D. thinks the ability to choose is important

四、短文填空与补全对话(共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)。

A. 阅读短文，然后从方框中选出可以填入文中空白处的单词。

police      also      train      is      serious      other      on      drive      hour  
money

**Dear Editor,**

Life in this city needs to be improved. For one thing, there are too many cars, and there 46 too much smog (烟雾) , especially at rush 47 . The air pollution is terrible. This problem is really 48 downtown in the business area. Too many people 49 their cars to work.

So what should we do about it? I think there should be more 50 officers at busy crossings. They could stop traffic jams. We 51 need fewer parking garages downtown.

The city spends too much 52 building them. It's easy to park, so too many people drive to work. On the 53 hand, ,the city doesn't spend enough 54 public transportation (交通). There aren't enough underground lines, and the 55 system (系统) needs a lot of improvement.

46. \_\_\_\_\_      47. \_\_\_\_\_      48. \_\_\_\_\_      49. \_\_\_\_\_      50. \_\_\_\_\_

51. \_\_\_\_\_ 52. \_\_\_\_\_ 53. \_\_\_\_\_ 54. \_\_\_\_\_ 55. \_\_\_\_\_

B. 在对话的空白处填入一个适当的单词，使其内容完整与正确

A: When did you get back, Anne? B: Last night.

A: (56) \_\_\_\_\_ was the flight (空中旅行)?

B: Very boring. It was too (57) \_\_\_\_\_. Fourteen hours!

A: What were the hotels like?

B: They were fine. And everywhere I went I had a nice big room. I liked that.

A: What about the (58) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Well, it wasn't good I'm (59) \_\_\_\_\_. It rained almost every day.

A: Oh, that's a shame.

B: But the people I met were very nice. (60.) \_\_\_\_\_ was very helpful.

五、回答问题(共 15 小题; 每小题 2 分满分 30 分)

61. Where is Rush Limbaugh from?

62. When did Doris Lessing win the Nobel Prize for Literature?

63. Who is Will Smith?

### B

In different countries around the world, people become 'adults' (成年人) at different ages. Being an adult means having the right (权利) to do certain things such as get a part-time job, vote (选举权), get married, or get a licence to drive.

In many countries, sixteen or eighteen is the age at which a person becomes an adult. Young men and women at this age can get a part-time job, and begin to receive an income (收入) of their own. They no longer have to depend on their parents for money all the time. In many parts of North America, sixteen is also the age when one can get a driver's license; in England, it is seventeen.

In the United States, Canada, and the U. K., young people have the right to vote at the age of eighteen. With this right also comes duty. For young people to use their right to vote wisely, they must have an understanding of the needs of society, and they must also learn how politics (政治观点) work.

Not everyone would agree that it is a good idea to give all of these rights to people when they are too young. The question is, how young is too young?

64. An adult has the right to do certain things. Please give an example.

65. At what age can one get a driver's licence in England?

66. In which countries do young people have the right to vote at the age of eighteen?

67. Does everyone agree to give all the rights to people when they are too young?

### C

The year is 2008. Here is an advertisement from a government web site. It encourages young people to help plan our future city.

Do you have some bright ideas? Join your friends and work for a better future!

**Your actions:**

**Form a team. Design and draw a city of the future in 2030. Send it in with one A4 page describing your ideas.**

**Your reward:**

**A free 10-day trip to Greece for all the winning team members. Air tickets and hotels are included.**

*You can do these things for this project...*

68. Where is the advertisement from?
69. With what can you send your ideas in?
70. How long will you stay in Greece if you are the winner?
71. What should you do first if you want to work for this project?

**D**

### **Blue Lagoon—Iceland**

Iceland—a country in the North Atlantic near the Arctic Circle—probably isn't the first place you think of for a perfect beach holiday. But every year, thousands of people take off their clothes and swim at the Blue Lagoon, a beach near the Arctic Circle and just 45 km from the capital city, Reykjavik. The air temperature can be as low as minus 10 degrees: but the water comes from underground and is naturally hot—the usual water temperature is between 35 and 40 degrees. It's like taking a hot bath in the open air!

### **London Bridge—USA!!!**

The earliest London Bridge actually isn't in London at all. . . and it doesn't even pass over a river! American businessman Robert P McCulloch bought the bridge for \$ 2. 5 million in 1968 and moved it—stone by stone—across the Atlantic Ocean. He rebuilt it in Lake Havasu City, Arizona — a small town in the middle of the desert, where the temperature is often more than 40 degrees. Nowadays, thousands of tourists come to see the bridge, and there is an English village with watersports facilities, shops and restaurants.

### **The Guggenheim Museums**

There are not one but five Guggenheim Museums. Solomon R Guggenheim opened the first collection of modern art in New York in 1959. Another museum opened in Italy, and then, in 1997, two more Guggenheims opened: one in Berlin and the other in the Basque city of Bilbao, in the north-west of Spain. It is now one of Spain's biggest tourist attractions, and every year hundreds of thousands of people come to see the paintings and other works of art. The newest Guggenheim museum is the Virtual Museum—the world's biggest Internet art gallery (美术馆).

72. What degrees is the usual water temperature of the Blue Lagoon?
73. How much did McCulloch pay for the bridge?
74. Where will you go if you want to enjoy paintings and other works of art?
75. Which place is the hottest in the text?

六、综合阅读(共 10 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

**A**

I really enjoyed my day at the studio (直播间) but it was also hard work! The show was an hour long but we had to arrive at the studio two hours (A)\_\_\_\_\_the show started. We were given seats and we all had to (B) 身着足球衫 for different teams. I was really happy because I got AC Milan, my favourite team. They also gave us signs with numbers on (C)them for competitions during the show. Then we had to practice cheering, laughing, clapping and booing (喝倒彩). After that, a warm-up man came on stage to tell us jokes and to get us in a good mood ('情绪). We had to give our loudest cheer when the show's presenters (主持人) came on stage. We had to (D)\_\_\_\_\_ a special cheer for this. It was "We're great and we know we are!" This is the cheer they always use on the show.

## 2008 年辽宁省沈阳市中考英语试题参考答案

1. C 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. D 6. A 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. E 11. C  
 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. D 17. C 18. A 19. A 20. D 21. B  
 22. B 23. C 24. D 25. A 26. C 27. B 28. C 29. D 30. B 30. B

[文章大意]本文介绍了两位百岁老人对自己家庭及童年的回忆。

31. A 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. A 36. B 37. B 38. D 39. A  
 40. C 41. D 42. B 43. A 44. B 45. D

46. is 47. hour 48. serious 49. drive 50. police 51. also  
 52. money 53. other 54. on 55. train 56. How 57. long

58. weather 59. afraid 60. Everyone/Everybody

61. America 62. In 2007. 63. An American black singer.

64. Get a part-time job. / Vote. / Get married. / Get a license to drive.

65. Seventeen.

66. The United States, Canada and the U. K.

67. No. 68. A government web site. 69. One A4 page.

70. For 10 days. 71. Form a team.

72. Between 35 and 40 degrees. 73. \$ 2.5 million.

74. To the Guggenheim Museums. 75. Arizona.

76. before; learn 77. wear football shirts 78. signs

79. well; famous 80. was; winner 81. very/quite; what

82. Since then 83. saw/found; started/ left

84. Max/Jack's dog 85. not: him

[写作指导]

1. 注意审题，写作时不要漏掉要点。
2. 看清提示词。
3. 注意文章的层次感。本篇写作分三个内容即①物品名称；②购买原因；③用该物品可做的事情。
4. 同时注意部分之间的衔接。

One possible version

A.

<b>FUTURE STAR</b>		<b>STUDENTS' CARD APPLICATION FORM</b>																								
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8	6	-	2	4	-	9	3	8	1	5	6	5	6													
Telephone Number																										

B. I'm very pleased to be the owner of the Students' Card. I'll use it to buy. . . because(the reason). . . I want. . .  
(your plan). . .

## 基本上不看短文内容仅看选项，2010 年高考有人竟然过了 100 分！ 高考有没有瞬间大幅度提分的可能？

谁能让你不用花很多时间和心思学习，英语就能提高至少 20-30 分？要是真的话，简直是白捡的分数！不仅如此，当你了解了高考真题答案的所有内幕规律，看到了绝密的解题招式，就会豁然开朗。哇！原来也可以这么做题！你的思路因此将会被彻底打通，提高的分数将不仅仅是 20-30 分！无论现在的英语成绩是 60 分，还是 110 分，任何人都可以做到！这些绝密招式是太简单、太震撼了！所以，如果你看到了，切勿告诉他人，否则，他们会在高考中轻松超过你！

### 请注意！

如果你不相信这世上有考试秘诀，请立即将您的眼睛离开；

如果你习惯于按照传统思路做题，不希望有思维上的突破，请你立即将您的眼睛离开；

如果你现在的成绩已接近满分，甚至已是满分，请你立即将您的眼睛离开；

如果你患有心理疾病或心脏病，请您立即将您的眼睛离开；

如果你选择留下来，那么接下来的事，很可能让你目瞪口呆！

如果我告诉你 N 个秘诀，在做完形填空和阅读理解题时，不用看文章和题干，只是简单的比较四个选项，就能瞬间选出正确答案，你是否想看？

请先看下面的例子，它是辽宁卷 2010 年真题的第 36 题，是一个完形填空题。在此我只列出它的四个选项，试试看，只是比较选项，你是否能够在 3 秒之内选出正确答案？

36. A. worried      B. sad      C. surprised      D. nervous

正确答案是 C，**ABD 都是一个人状态不好的倾向词，而 C 则为中性词，表述态度不一致者是答案。**如果你知道了这个秘诀，可以解决很多类似的完型填空题！

看一下辽宁卷 2010 年完形填空真题的第 52 题：

52. A. Largely      B. Generally      C. Gradually      D. Probably

正确答案是 C，**ABD 都是含义不肯定的副词，排除表述不明确的选项，答案就水落石出了。**如果你知道了这个秘诀，你更是可以解决很多类似的完型填空题！试想一下，知道了全部 36 个完形秘诀之后，您的分数会怎么样呢？

请再看下面的例子，它是辽宁卷 2010 年真题阅读理解题的第 56 题，在此我只写出它的题干和四个选项。也试试看，只是比较选项，你是否能够在 5 秒之内选出正确答案？

56. From Paragraph 1 we learn that the villagers\_\_\_\_\_.

A. worked very hard for centuries

B. dreamed of having a better life

C. were poor but somewhat content

D. lived a different life from their forefathers

正确答案是 C，**选项中表述的内容前后相互矛盾的是答案！**思路很简单，如果你掌握

了其中的秘诀,抛开文章,你也可以很快选出正确答案.掌握此类瞬间解题秘诀,不仅缩短了答题时间,还能保障近乎 100%的准确率!请上 [www.sypeterwu.com](http://www.sypeterwu.com) 或上百度,输入"沈阳英语家教吴军"查询!

**吴军英语高分密码,让您第一次课就提 10 分! 20 次课提 25-62 分!**

## 模棱两可处和看不懂,该怎么办?

要知道,如果对文章似懂非懂,那么,在文章中寻找答案线索就像大海捞针一样的难,更谈不上做对题!吴军英语高分密码将会告诉你此类瞬间解题秘诀,帮助你辨识选项中的诸多暗示点,瞬间找出正确答案,或者瞬间排除错误选项.请记住!在英语完型填空和阅读理解题的选项中,从头到尾都充满了暗示点,善于利用这些暗示点,可以快速做对题!

无论任何人,在考试中,总会遇到吃不准选项的题,或可以称之为不会做的“难题”,那么,如果遇到“难题”,你会怎办?是放弃?不可能,怎么着也要“猜”出一个答案!那么,是“瞎猜”吗?如果是“瞎猜”,其正确率仅是 25%,是可想而知的低!那么,如何“猜”才能有高的准确率呢?如果我告诉你 N 个秘诀,让你在做“难题”时,猜出的答案的准确率由 25%提高至 95%,甚至是 100%,你愿意继续看下去吗?

35. A. eat up      B. deal with      C. throw away      D. send out

35 题在 B 和 C 模棱两可处到底选哪个? **当然选范围大的,能包括另一个的,即选 B.**

再举个例子,假如 2010 年辽宁卷高考英语完形填空的 47 题,不知选哪个,怎么办?

As I found out, there is, 46, often no perfect equivalence(对应)between two 47 in two languages. My aunt even goes so far as to 48 that a Chinese “equivalent” can never give you the 49 meaning of a word in English!

47. A. words      B. names      C. ideas      D. characters

很简单,选 A,勿须有任何的犹豫,为什么? **复现法则!**

吴军英语高分密码会告诉你具体原因以及更多的解决“难题”的秘诀,都是非常的简单和直接.请记住!遇到“难题”,即使“猜”答案,也要“猜”的有理有据,切勿盲目的“猜”!

The moment he was about to 47 the hospital, he saw on the desk the 48 new book ,just as he had left it one 49 ago.

48. A much      B still      C hardly      D quite

很简单,选 B,为什么?答案高频词汇倾向归纳让你笑逐颜开!

**高频形容词 \ 副词: suddenly, even, finally, first, last, again, also, however, though, although, yet, instead, even though, but, still 等.**

吴军英语高分密码真的有这么神奇吗?是!一点儿没错!效果是绝对的真实!作为一种标准化考试,选择题本身是有很多缺陷的,这些缺陷就是暗示点,就是解题的突破口!吴军英语高分密码通过对历年真题的长时间的研究,对这些暗示点进行了全面、深入、细致的挖掘和整理,将其转化为超级解题秘诀!

每一个秘诀的准确率都在 95%以上,甚至是 100% 吴军英语高分密码,真正做到了立竿见影!甚至是一剑封喉!单选 280 个考点,42 个诀窍;阅读 16 大满分攻略;完形 36 绝招;七

选五 6 大原则; 改错 36 个规律; 作文 4 大模板 6-8 页; 不想考上一本、二本都很难! 马上用吴军英语高分密码对照历年所有的高考真题进行逐一的验证吧! 遇到吴军老师, 您太幸运了!