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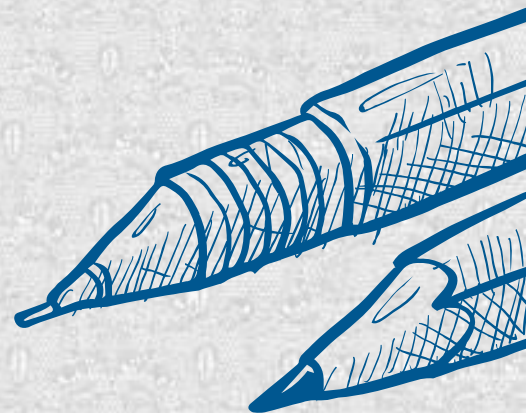
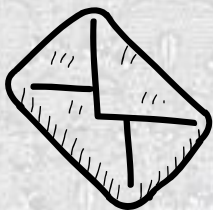
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# 2021年1月浙江高考英语试卷

## 考查要点分析（选择题部分）

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# 一、考查学生语义横向连接能力



## 语义场理论

(Semantic Field Theory)

德国语言学家 洪堡特

(Wilhelm von Humboldt)

把相互关联的词汇  
和短语组织起来，  
显示其间的相互关  
系的系统。



# 语义场理论

## ★ 同义义场

一种理性意思基本相同，并在某种程度上可以互换，而在发音、拼法、内涵、习惯用法等方面不同的词组成的语义场。

## ★ 反义义场

语义相对、相反或相矛盾的属于同一性和同义范畴的一组词构成的语义场。

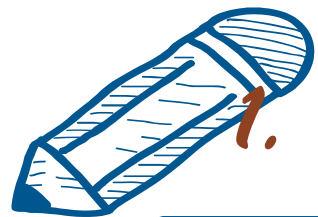
## ★ 上下义义场

在相同含义下的包容关系，也就是语义之间外延大小的上下语义的包含关系。上下义义场包含着上下义词。

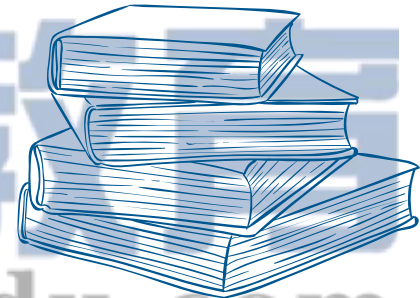
## ★ 整体与部分义场

当一个词的词义是另一个词概念的一部分，或者说如果一个词的词义是另一个词的词义整体的一部分，两者形成了部分与整体的关系，那么这两个词就形成了整体与部分义场。





## 1. 语言换说 (paraphrase) 能力



## 1) 听力部分典型试题分析

题号	相关词	说表述
1	<u>was stuck</u> in the lab	in the lab
2	heavy showers	rainy
10	understandable	reasonable
11	plan to withdraw from the speech class	want to drop a class

to become fixed in one position  
and impossible to move  
卡住, 陷住, 动不了  
此处说明忙于实验室工作脱不了身

完全换说  
(total paraphrase)

withdraw: v. to stop taking part  
in an activity or being a member  
of an organization 退出

drop v. to stop doing or  
discussing something  
停止; 终止; 放弃



## 2) 阅读理解典型试题分析

### 阅读理解A篇 第22小题

22. How did Brierley find his hometown?

- A. By analyzing old pictures.
- B. By travelling all around India.
- C. By studying digital maps.
- D. By spreading his story via his book.

Slight modification  
微小改动

### Para 3

They found a digital mapping program. Years searching for his hometown in the program's satellite pictures. In 2011, he came across something familiar. He studied it and realized he was looking at a town's central business district from a bird's-eye view.

## 2) 阅读理解典型试题分析

### 阅读理解B篇 第25小题

25. What has caused the decrease in Australian children's physical activity?

- A. Plain laziness
- B. Health problems
- C. Lack of time
- D. Security concerns.

"plain" used for talking about a fact that other people may not like to hear; honest and direct in a way that other people may not like

The decline is not because we have all become lazy. Families are pressed for time, many with both parents working to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighbourhood with limited public transport.

press v. force somebody to do something; push  
催促; 敦促; 逼迫

be pressed for time 时间紧迫, 时间不够





## 2) 阅读理解典型试题分析

### 阅读理解C篇 第27小题

27. What do chimps and humans have in common according to Dr. Hobaiter?

- A. Memorizing specific words.
- B. Understanding complex information.
- C. Using voices to communicate.
- D. Communicating message on purpose.

#### Para 2

Dr Catherine Hobaiter, who led the research, said that this was the only form of intentional communication to be recorded in the animal kingdom. Only humans and chimps, she said, had system of communication where they deliberately sent a message to another group member.

intentional  
deliberately  
on purpose

communication  
communicate  
a message

## 2) 阅读理解典型试题分析

### 阅读理解C篇 第28小题

28. What did Dr Shultz think of the study?

A. It was well designed but poorly conducted.

B. It was a good try but the findings were limited.

C. It was inspiring but the evidence was reliable.

D. It was a failure but the method deserved praise.

### Para 6

Dr Susanne Shultz, an evolutionary biologist from the University of Manchester, said the study was praiseworthy in seeking to enrich our knowledge of the evolution of human language. But she added, the results were “a little disappointing”.

praiseworthy adj. deserving praise

值得称赞的；值得表扬的

## 2) 阅读理解典型试题分析

### 阅读理解第二节 第33小题

If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. Think about the **probability**: \_\_\_\_\_ So it's not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster.

probability n. a ratio showing the chances that a particular thing will happen  
概率；几率

问句必引出回答，但下一句是以so开头的句子，前后逻辑关系是因果关系。故E这项不是答案

D. The **chances** of your line being the fastest are only one in three.

chances: a possibility of something happening, especially something that you want  
(尤指希望发生的事的) 可能性



### 3) 完形填空典型试题分析

This meant climbing up and down the side of a mountain inhabited by mountain lions, although I should say they were only heard,

never **seen**

47. A. hunted

B. trained

C. seen

D. fed

One part of the tent was wet with rain.

But on the last night we were caught in a thunderstorm. I woke up at midnight to find a

swimming pool in my tent. The temperature

52. A. tidy

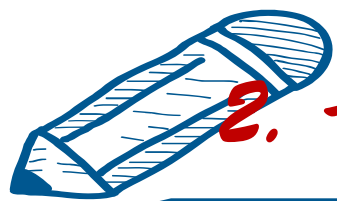
B. dry

C. new

D. soft

was close to **freezing**. I had to spend the rest of the night trembling in the only **dry** part of my tent.





## 2. 意义概括 (generalization) 能力

维果茨基(Lev Vygotsky)

概括形成一个特殊的上位概念，意味着存在一系列下位概念，这种上位和下位概念共同构成一个概括关系的知识系统。

上位概念

概括关系

下位概念

可以利用概括的逻辑变量，从文本内容中提炼出一个上位词或词语，再从文本中找出相应的下位词，上位词和下位词共同建构一种概括关系的词语系统。



## 1) 听力部分典型试题分析

题号	相关内容	概括表达
4	...this visit by Mr. Johnson, ...he's had an emergency and <u>won't be able to make it this time</u>	make t <b>to make somebody feel less tired 使...恢复精力</b>
5	I <u>slept through the whole flight</u> actually and I <u>felt much better.</u>	<b>felt refreshed</b>
9	Florence <u>made a rule</u> saying that tourists would face <u>finer</u> of up to 500 euros if caught <u>eating in the street</u>	9. What is <u>banned</u> in Florence? <b>Eating in the street.</b>
12	<b>in sb's shoes</b> to be in, or imagine that you are in, another person's situation, especially when it is an unpleasant or difficult one <b>处于某人的境地</b> <u>shoes</u> some day.	<b>sympathize v. to feel sorry for somebody; to show that you understand and feel sorry about somebody's problems 同情</b>
16	a few general questions, <u>then</u> <u>on to</u> specifics, <u>also</u> ask them to give a short <u>presentation</u>	<b>procedure n. a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way (正常) 程序, 手续, 步骤</b>

## 2) 阅读理解A篇结构分析

### *A Long Way Home – by Saroo Brierley*

#### A Narration

Para 5  
and 6

**Saroo Brierley's reunion with his family**

Para 3  
and 4

**Saroo Brierley's efforts to find his hometown**

Para 1  
and 2

**Saroo Brierley's separation from his family**



## 阅读理解A篇 第23小题

23. What does Brierley mainly talk about in the interview?

- A. His love for his mother.
- B. His reunion with his mother.
- C. His long way back home.
- D. His memory of his hometown

reunion n. the act of people coming together after they have been apart for some time

相聚；团圆

### Para 6

In an interview Brierley says, “My mother looked so much shorter than I remembered. But she came forth and walked forward, and I walked forward, and my feelings and tears and the chemical in my brain, you know, it was like a nuclear fusion. I just didn’t know what to say, because I never thought seeing my mother would ever come true. And here I am, standing in front of her. ”

### 3) 完形填空典型试题分析

Three days later, a beautiful stairway came into being. The 48 of knowing that my 49 will on that mountainside for years to come is massive.

概括

48. A. satisfaction

C. expectation

49. A. work

C. record

B. ambition

D. intention

B. memory

D. story

come into being 表明任务已经完成，而不是未来的打算和希望。所以 第48小题选择satisfaction



## 二、考查学生语篇纵深分析能力

### 宏观维度

语篇类型

语篇模式

段与段的关系

语篇各部分与主题

之间的关系

### 微观层面

句子内部语法结构

词语搭配

衔接与连贯

句子的信息展开方式





## 语篇知识



### 语篇体裁

记叙文  
说明文  
议论文  
应用文  
多模态形式

交际功能  
行文结构  
衔接类型  
语言特征



### 篇章模式

叙事模式  
问题-解决模式  
假设-真实模式  
概括-具体模式



### 小句关系

次序关系  
范围关系  
层次关系  
对照关系  
依靠关系  
扩展关系

句与段与另外的  
句与段之间的关系

一般-具体关系

问题-解决关系

假设-真实关系

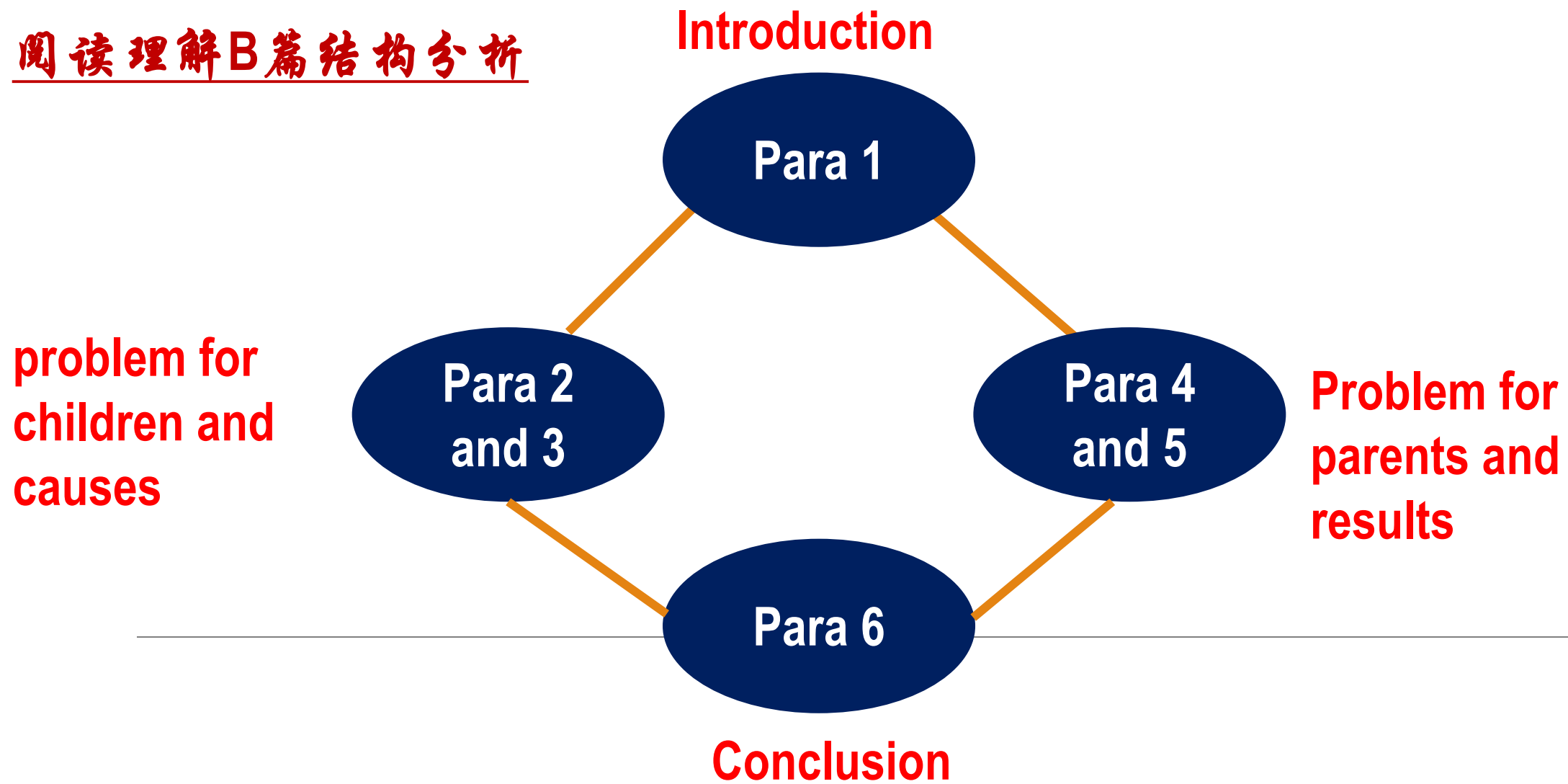


### 衔接连贯

指称  
替代  
省略  
连接  
词汇衔接  
语义连接



## 阅读理解B篇结构分析



## 阅读理解B篇 第24小题

24. Why does the author mention Watkins' predictions in the first paragraph?

- A. To make comparisons.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To support her argument.
- D. To provide examples.

Para 1

be close to the mark: to be fairly accurate in a guess, statement, etc.

At the s (猜测、陈述等) 接近准确, engineer 几乎无误

made predictions about life today. His predictions about slowing population growth, mobile phones and increasing height were close to the mark. But he was wrong in one prediction: that everybody would walk 10 miles a day.

语篇标志词, 引出本文将要出现的焦点。

【分析】文章的第一段的主要内容是John Elfreth Watkins的predictions, 几乎无误, 转折连接词But说明一个预测(everybody would walk 10 miles a day)有误, 从而引出下文的内容, 所以作者提到他的预测是为了引起下文 “to introduce the topic”。

<b>To make comparisons</b>	<p>1) to say that two or more things or people are similar</p> <p>2) to look at similarities and differences between two or more things or people</p>
<b>To introduce the topic</b>	<p><b>to start the topic</b> {</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ state the topic directly</li> <li>➤ pose a question</li> <li>➤ quote a famous saying</li> <li>➤ relate an anecdote or an incident</li> </ul>
<b>To support her argument</b>	<p>to support or establish a point of view with a coherent series of reasons, statements, or facts intended</p>
<b>To provide examples</b>	<p>to present something such as an object, a fact or a situation that shows, explains or supports what is said</p>

## 段落间关联例析 Para 4 and 5

The other side of the coin is equally a deprivation: for health and well-being, as well as lost opportunities (机会) for children to get to know their local surroundings. And for parents there are lost opportunities to walk and talk with their young scholar about their day.

Most parents will have eagerly asked their child about their day, only to meet with a “good”, quickly followed by “I’m hungry”. This is also my experience as a mother. But somewhere over the daily walk more about my son’s day comes out. I hear him making sense of friendship and its limits. This is the unexpected and rare parental opportunity to hear more.

the aspect of a situation that is the opposite of or contrasts with the one you have been talking about  
事情的另一面

A connecting sentence	overweight for children
more problems for children	no chances to know local surroundings
problems for parents	no chances to know about their kids

上一段最后一句和下一段首句存在明显的话题、句意关联。

通过作者本人的经历说明步行上学的好处，同时为最后一段结论部分做好铺垫。



Para 1

Chimps' gestures for communication have been translated.

Para 2

Chimps can communicate intentionally with gestures like humans

Para 3 and 4

further explanation by the researcher

Para 5

a supporting example

some added  
information

An exposition

这是一篇有关科学发现的说明文，信息多半呈倒三角形展开，文章的第一段展示科学研究发现的结论，是本文的主旨，故标题为D选项。

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- A. Chimpanzee behaviour study achieved a breakthrough
- B. Chimpanzees developed specific communication skills
- C. Chimpanzees: the smartest species in the animal kingdom
- D. Chimpanzee language: communication gestures translated

Para 1

Chimps' gestures for communication have been translated.

Para 2

Chimps can communicate intentionally with gestures like humans

Para 3 and 4

the researcher's further explanation

Para 5

a supporting example

Para 6 and 7

Dr. Susanne Shultz's comments on the study

It seems the gulf remains.

?

An exposition

Chimpanzees have a similar system of communication to humans.

Dr Susanne Shultz, .....But, she added, the results were “a little disappointing”.

“The vagueness of the gesture meanings suggests either that the chimps have little to communicate, or we are still missing a lot of the information contained in their expressions and actions,” she said. “More importantly, the meanings seem to not go beyond what other animals convey with non-verbal communication. So, it seems the gulf remains.”

29. What does the underlined word “gulf” in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Difference.
- B. Conflict.
- C. Balance.
- D. Connection.

Negative words

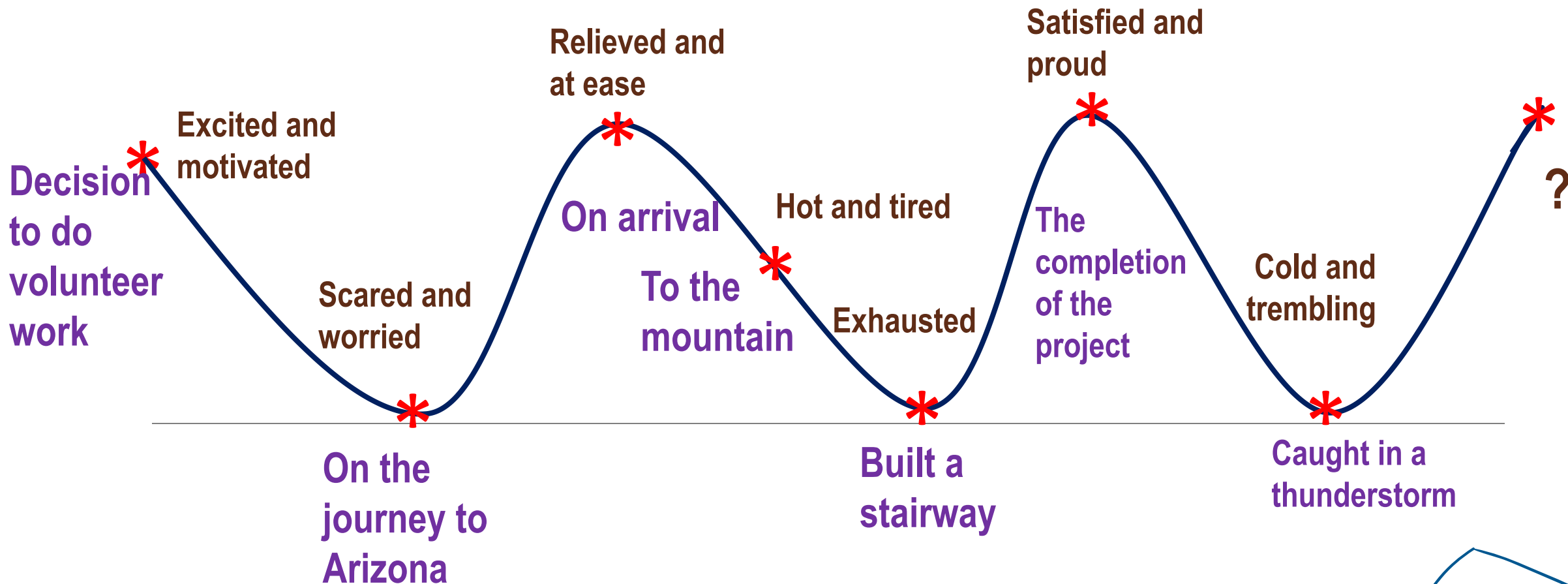
Chimps are not different from other animals.

There remains the difference between chimps and humans.

基于全文关键信息的解读

# 完形填空语篇结构分析

## A narration



53 , I suffered a lot. But I know whatever I have to face in my life I was there and I 54 . I think I am much 55 for having taken part in the project.

承接上文

Needless to say: Of course, Naturally

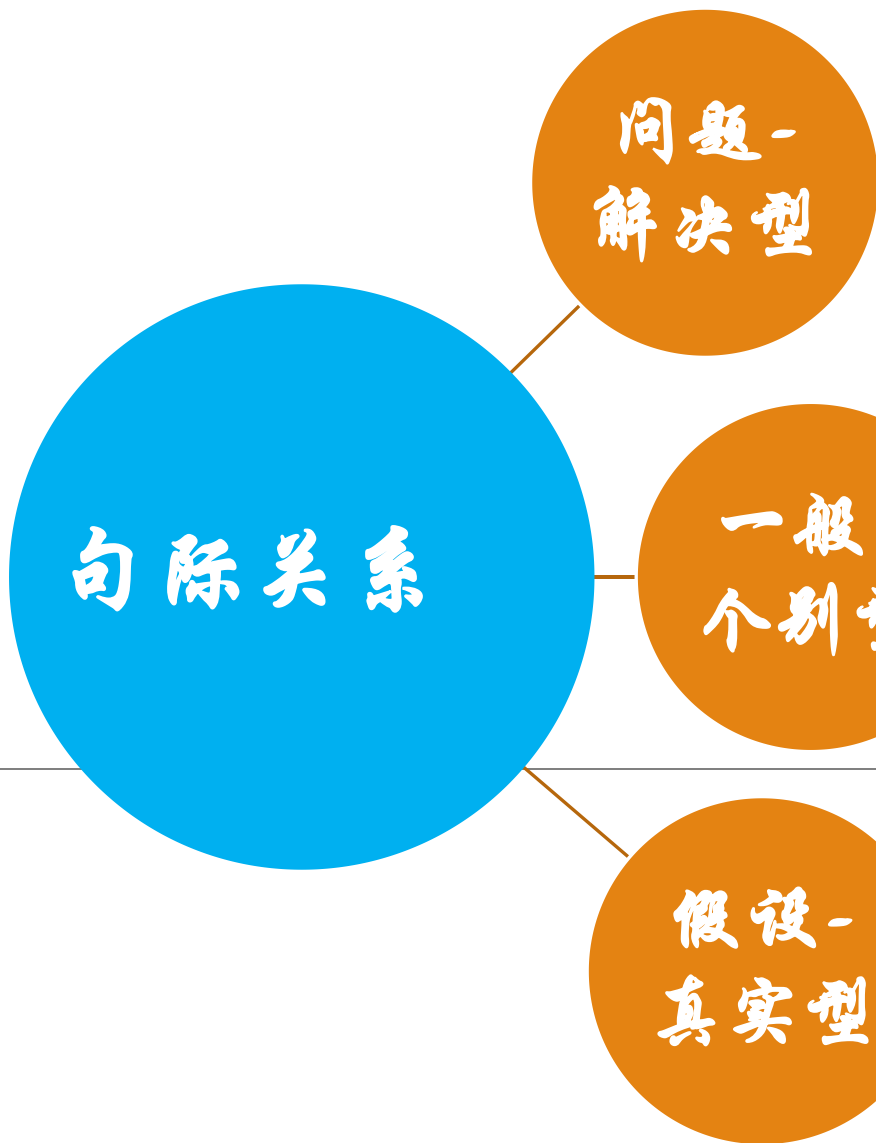
### 53. A. By the way

54. whatever 表示让步, have to face说明生活中的困难, 所以后半句表达的意义是肯定和积极的 and连接两个语义正相关的内容: I was there and survived

55. 此句是本文的升华部分。作者对参加这次志愿者活动的感悟: 通过这次志愿者活动的历练(suffer), 自己会变得更加强壮(stronger)。







前面的小句提出问题，后面的小句提出解决问题的方法

前面的小句陈述一般或概括性的内容，后面的小句提供具体例证或细节内容。

前一个小句是假设部分，陈述别人已经说过的观点或情况，后面的小句是真实部分，说明作者自己的观点，即支持或否定假设部分提出的观点或情况。

## 自然段内语义延展关系例析 (阅读理解第二节)

You chose wrong  
lines long after you  
parking lot. 31

It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances  
are, the other line really is faster.

35 It takes many registers to keep one line moving  
quickly, and some stores can't afford the space or  
manpower. So wherever your next wait may be: Good  
luck.

(蛇形排队) 需要很多的结账处, 空间和人手不够, 可以推测是来回答问题:  
So why don't most places encourage  
serpentine lines?

“原来是, 结果是”之意, 用来解  
答疑惑, 所以前一句应该是问句  
Why does this always seem to happen  
to you?

- A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?
- B. So why don't most places encourage serpentine lines?
- C. Some of them may have stood in a queue for almost an hour.
- D. The chances of your line being the fastest are only one in three.
- E. How high is the probability that you are in the fastest waiting line?
- F. With three registers, this method is much faster than the traditional approach.
- G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.

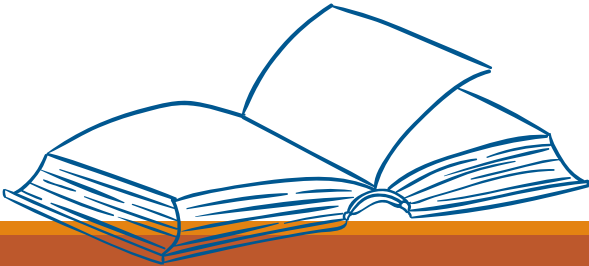
自然段内纵向话题结构分析 (阅读理解C篇)

辖域小的话题所引导的话题链包含在辖域较大的话题所引导的话题链中。

一级话题	Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees (黑猩猩) use to communicate.	一项科学发现成果，为本文的主题句
二级话题	They say wild chimps communicate 19 specific messages to one another with a “vocabulary” of 66 gestures.	研究成果的具体内容
三级话题	The scientists discovered this by following and filming groups of chimps in Uganda, and examining more than 5,000 incidents of these meaningful exchanges.	如何进行这项研究

确立主旨

Researchers say they have translated the meaning of gestures that wild chimpanzees (黑猩猩) use to communicate. They say wild chimps communicate 19 specific messages to one another with a “vocabulary” of 66 gestures. The scientists discovered this by following and filming groups of chimps in Uganda, and examining more than 5,000 incidents of these meaningful exchanges.



## 小句关系分析

逻辑依赖系统	揭示小句复合体内部的小句之间基本的主从地位关系---并列关系和主从关系
逻辑-语义系统	揭示小句复合体内部的小句之间在逻辑关照下的语义发展方式---扩展(详述、延展和增强)和投射

## 逻辑--依赖关系例析 (阅读理解B篇)

### Para 3

The decline is not because we have all become lazy. Families are pressed for time, many with both parents working to pay for their house, often working hours not of their choosing, living in car-dependent neighbourhood with limited public transport.

通过因果关系解释划线部分的确切含义

Families are pressed for time,  
主句 句子信息的第一层级

many (families), living in car-dependent neighbourhood with limited public transport.

独立主格结构, 说明导致主句现象的原因, 句子信息的第二层级

with both parents working to pay for their house

with 介词短语做定语说明这些家庭的特征 句子信息的第三层级

often working hours not of their choosing  
分词短语作状语, 进一步说明 working 的性质, 句子信息的第四层级



## 逻辑-语义发展关系例析 (阅读第二节)

Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers with minimum delay. 32 Any small interruption — a price check, a chatty customer — can have downstream effects holding up an entire line.

下游效应

-ing 短语说明 downstream effects 的具体内容: holding up an entire line. “耽误整个队伍”

**【分析】** 本段开始部分是关于零售店为了节省顾客排队时间所做出的尝试，但结尾部分是有关耽误结账的原因，中间的过渡句和结尾句之间没有出现表示转折含义的词汇，说明过渡句应该表达转折，和结尾部分保持语义上的一致，故这项G是正确答案。

- A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?
- B. So why don't most places encourage serpentine lines?
- C. Some of them may have stood in a queue for almost an hour.
- D. The chances of your line being the fastest are only one in three.
- E. How high is the probability that you are in the fastest waiting line?
- F. With three registers, this method is much faster than the traditional approach.
- G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.



## 逻辑-语义发展关系例析 (完形填空)

**Last year** I decided to do some volunteer work. I began to 36 on the Internet **and** discovered Volunteer USA. **Three months later** I 37 myself on a plane to Phoenix, Arizona. I was **scared** at the thought of living with loads of new people for three months. However, within fifteen minutes of arriving my **worries** had gone. Everyone was so 40 and like-minded that it was very 41 to feel at home.

36. and 连接动作过程(research)和结果(discovered)  
research v. to study something carefully and try to discover new facts about it

37. found myself on a plane to Phoenix  
表达作者期待、激动但又有点忐忑的复杂心情。

C. enjoyed D. found

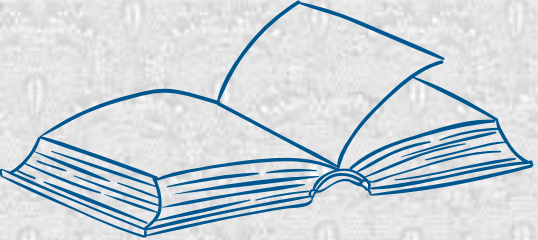
38. A. annoyed B. surprised

40. 上文作者提到和那么多陌生人相处会很担心,但每个人都是那么友好(friendly)和志趣相投(like-minded)。

C. energetic D. curious

41. so...that...构成了因果关系, 基于人们的态度作者很容易(easy)感到轻松自在, 之前的担心烟消云散。

**【结论】** 小句关系有助于理解语篇所使用的语言是如何表达意义的, 由此对整个语篇形成全面的理解, 从而准确推断出文中某些空缺信息, 实现语义上的连贯。



一孔之见，敬请指正！

