

## 2013 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标 II）

### 第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

A. however      B. whatever      C. whichever      D. whenever

答案是 B.

21. --- I'm sorry I made a mistake!      --- \_\_\_\_\_. Nobody is perfect.

A. Take your time      B. You're right      C. Whatever you say      D. Take it easy

22. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ with us to the film tonight?

A. come along      B. come off      C. come across      D. come through

23. I was glad to meet Jenny again, \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't want to spend all day with her.

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

24. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house \_\_\_\_\_ I would be staying.

A. what      B. when      C. where      D. which

25. I got to the office earlier that day, \_\_\_\_\_ the 7:30 train from Paddington.

A. caught      B. to have caught      C. to catch      D. having caught

26. Since nobody gave him any help, he \_\_\_\_\_ have done the research on his own.

A. can      B. must      C. would      D. need

27. We \_\_\_\_\_ very early so we packed the night before.

A. leave      B. had left      C. were leaving      D. have left

28. The watch was very good, and he \_\_\_\_\_ 20 percent down for it.

A. paid      B. cost      C. bought      D. spent

29. It may not be a great suggestion. But before \_\_\_\_\_ is put forward, we'll make do with it.

A. a good one      B. a better one      C. the best one      D. a best one

30. It was only after he had read the papers \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Gross realized the task before him was extremely difficult to complete.



47 gloves. People who have heard about him 48 him gloves, and he has many in his apartment.

Mr. Greenberg 49 doing this 21 years ago. Now, many poor New Yorkers know him and 50 his behavior. But people who don't know him are sometimes 51 him. They don't realize that he just wants to make them 52.

It runs in the 53. Michael's father always helped the poor as he believed it made everyone happier. Michael Greenberg feels the 54. A pair of gloves may be a 55 thing, but it can make a big difference in winter.

- |                     |                   |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. know about   | B. learn from     | C. cheer for      | D. look after     |
| 37. A. old          | B. busy           | C. kind           | D. poor           |
| 38. A. job          | B. name           | C. chance         | D. message        |
| 39. A. calm         | B. different      | C. crazy          | D. curious        |
| 40. A. act          | B. sound          | C. feel           | D. dress          |
| 41. A. cross over   | B. drive along    | C. hurry down     | D. keep off       |
| 42. A. cars         | B. people         | C. street numbers | D. traffic lights |
| 43. A. helps        | B. chooses        | C. greets         | D. sees           |
| 44. A. holds up     | B. hangs out      | C. moves on       | D. turns around   |
| 45. A. hands        | B. ears           | C. faces          | D. eyes           |
| 46. A. searches for | B. stores up      | C. gives away     | D. puts on        |
| 47. A. borrows      | B. sells          | C. returns        | D. buys           |
| 48. A. call         | B. send           | C. lend           | D. show           |
| 49. A. delayed      | B. remembered     | C. began          | D. enjoyed        |
| 50. A. understand   | B. dislike        | C. study          | D. excuse         |
| 51. A. sorry for    | B. satisfied with | C. proud of       | D. surprised by   |
| 52. A. smart        | B. rich           | C. special        | D. happy          |
| 53. A. city         | B. family         | C. neighborhood   | D. company        |
| 54. A. honor        | B. pain           | C. same           | D. cold           |
| 55. A. small        | B. useful         | C. delightful     | D. comforting     |

### 第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

#### 第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中。选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don't listen because they already know it all. I was lucky: I became a pilot in 1970, almost ten years before I graduated from medical school. I didn't realize then, but becoming a pilot makes me a better surgeon. I loved flying. As I flew bigger, faster planes, and in worse weather. I learned about crew resource management (机组资源管理), or CRM, a new idea to make flying safer. It means that crew members should listen and speak up for a good result, regardless of positions.

I first read about CRM in 1980. Not long after that, an attending doctor and I were flying in bad weather. The controller had us turn too late to get our landing ready. The attending doctor was flying; I was safety pilot. He was so busy because of the bad turn, he had forgotten to put the landing gear (起落架) down. He was a better pilot --- and my boss --- so it felt unusual to speak up. But I had to: Our lives were in danger. I put aside my uneasiness and said, "We need to put the landing gear down now!" That was my first real lesson in the power of CRM, and I've used it in the operating room ever since.

CRM requires that the pilot/surgeon encourage others to speak up. It further requires that when opinions are from the opposite, the doctor doesn't overreact, which might prevent fellow doctors from voicing opinions again. So when I'm in the operating room, I ask for ideas and help from others. Sometimes they're not willing to speak up. But I hope that if I continue to encourage them, someday someone will keep me from "landing gear up".

56. What does the author say about doctors in general?

- A. They like flying by themselves.      B. They are unwilling to take advice.  
C. They pretend to be good pilots.      D. They are quick learners of CRM.

57. The author deepened his understanding of the power of CRM when\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he saved the plane by speaking up      B. he was in charge of a flying task  
C. his boss landed the plane too late      D. his boss operated on a patient
58. In the last paragraph “landing gear up” probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. following flying requirements      B. overreacting to different opinions  
C. listening to what fellow doctors say      D. making a mistake that may cost lives
59. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?  
A. CRM: A New Way to Make Flying Safe  
B. Flying Makes Me a Better Doctor  
C. The Making of a Good Pilot  
D. A Pilot-Turned Doctor

## B

In 1947 a group of famous people from the art world headed by an Austrian conductor decided to hold an international festival of music, dance and theatre in Edinburgh. The idea was to reunite Europe after the Second World War.

At the same time, the “Fringe” appeared as a challenge to the official festival. Eight theatre groups turned up uninvited in 1947, in the belief that everyone should have the right to perform, and they did so in a public house disused for years.

Soon, groups of students firstly from Edinburgh University, and later from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Durham and Birmingham were making the journey to the Scottish capital each summer to perform theatre by little-known writers of plays in small church halls to the people of Edinburgh.

Today the “Fringe”, once less recognized, has far outgrown the festival with around 1,500 performances of theatre, music and dance on every one of the 21 days it lasts. And yet as early as 1959, with only 19 theatre groups performing, some said it was getting too big.

A paid administrator was first employed only in 1971, and today there are eight administrators working all year round and the number rises to 150 during August itself. In 2004 there were 200 places housing 1,695 shows by over 600 different groups from 50 different countries. More than 1.25 million tickets were sold.

60. Point was the purpose of Edinburgh Festival at he beginning?
- A. To bring Europe together again.
  - B. To honor heroes of World War 11.
  - C. To introduce young theatre groups.
  - D. To attract great artists from Europe.
61. Why did some uninvited theatre groups come to Edinburgh in 1947?
- A. They owned a public house there.
  - B. They came to take up a challenge.
  - C. They thought they were also famous.
  - D. They wanted to take part in the festival.
62. Who joined the “Fringe” after it appeared?
- A. Popular writers.
  - B. University students.
  - C. Artists from around the world.
  - D. Performers of music and dance.
63. We may learn from the text that Edinburgh Festival\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has become a non-official event
  - B. has gone beyond an art festival
  - C. gives shows all year round
  - D. keeps growing rapidly

### C

Given that many people’s moods (情绪) are regulated by the chemical action of chocolate, it was probably only a matter of time before somebody made the chocolate shop similar to a drugstore of Chinese medicine. Looking like a setting from the film *Charlie & the Chocolate Factory*, Singapore’s Chocolate Research Facility (CRF) has over 100 varieties of chocolates. Its founder is Chris Lee who grew up at his parents’ corner store with one hand almost always in the jar of sweets.

If the CRF seems to be a smart idea, that’s because Lee is not merely a seasoned salesperson but also head of a marketing department that has business relations with big names such as Levi’s and Sony. That idea surely results in the imagination at work when it comes to making different flavored (味道) chocolates.

The CRF’s produce is “green”, made within the country and divided into 10 lines, with the Alcohol Series being the most popular. The Exotic Series --- with

Sichuan pepper, red bean (豆), cheese and other flavors --- also does well and is fun to taste. And for chocolate snobs, who think that they have a better knowledge of chocolate than others, the Connoisseur Series uses cocoa beans from Togo, Cuba, Venezuela, and Ghana, among others.

64. What is good about chocolate?

- A. It serves as a suitable gift.
- B. It works as an effective medicine.
- C. It helps improve the state of mind.
- D. It strengthens business relations.

65. Why is Chris Lee able to develop his idea of the CRF?

- A. He knows the importance of research.
- B. He learns from shops of similar types.
- C. He has the support of many big names
- D. He has a lot of marketing experience.

66. Which line of the CRF produce sells best?

- A. The Connoisseur Series.
- B. The Exotic Series.
- C. The Alcohol Series.
- D. The Sichuan Series.

67. The words “chocolate snobs” in Paragraph 3 probably refer to people who\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are particular about chocolate
- B. know little about cocoa beans
- C. look down upon others
- D. like to try new flavors

## D

### Low-Cost Gifts for Mother's Day

#### Gift No. 1

Offer to be your mother's health friend. Promise to be there for any and all doctor's visits whether a disease or a regular medical check-up. Most mothers always say “no need,” another set of eyes and ears is always a good idea at a doctor's visit. The best part? This one is free.

#### Gift No. 2

Help your mother organize all of her medical records, which include the test results and medical information. Put them all in one place. Be sure to make a list of all of her medicines and what times she takes them. “Having all this information in one

place could end up saving your mother's life," Dr. Marie Savard said.

### Gift No. 3

Enough sleep is connected to general health conditions. "Buy your mother cotton sheets and comfortable pillows to encourage better sleep," Savard said. "We know that good sleep is very important to our health."

### Gift No. 4

Some gift companies such as Presents for Purpose allow you to pay it forward this Mother's Day by picking gifts in which 10 percent of the price you pay goes to a charity (慈善机构). Gift givers can choose from a wide variety of useful but inexpensive things --- many of which are "green" --- and then choose a meaningful charity from a list. When your mother gets the gift, she will be told that she has helped the chosen charity.

68. What are you advised to do for your mother at doctor's visits?

A. Take notes.    B. Be with her.    C. Buy medicine.    D. Give her gifts.

69. Where can you find a gift idea to improve your mother's sleep?

A. In Gift No. 1.    B. In Gift No. 2.    C. In Gift No. 3.    D. In Gift No. 4.

70. Buying gifts from Presents for Purpose allows mothers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. enjoy good sleep                      B. be well-organized  
C. get extra support                      D. give others help

## 第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Public Speaking Training

#### •Get a coach

\_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_, so get help. Since there are about a billion companies out there all ready to offer you public speaking training and courses, here are some things to look for when deciding the training that's right for you.

#### •Focus on positives

Any training you do to become more effective at public speaking should always



focus on the positive aspects of what you already do well. Nothing can hurt confidence more than being told that you aren't doing well. 72, so good public speaking training should develop those instead of telling you what you shouldn't do.

· 73

If you find a public speaking course that looks as though it's going to give you lots of dos and don'ts, walk away! Your brain is so full of what you're going to be talking about.

74. As far as we're concerned, there are basically no hard and fast rules about public speaking. Your audience can be your friends.

· **You are a special person not a clone**

Most importantly, good public speaking training should treat you as a special one, with your own personal habits. 75. Your training course should help you bring out your personality, not try to turn you into someone you're not.

- A. You aren't like anybody else
- B. You already do lots of things well
- C. Turn your back on too many rules
- D. Check the rules about dos and don'ts
- E. Whatever the presentation, public speaking is tough
- F. The one thing you don't want is for them to fall asleep
- G. So trying to force a whole set of rules into it will just make things worse

**第四部分 写作（共两页，满分 35 分）**

**第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）**

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：把缺词处加一个漏符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

The book I'm reading of talks about afternoon tea in Britain. It is said to have started in the early 1800's. Have tea in the late agternoon provides a bridge between lunch and dinner, that might not be served until 8 o'clock at night. This custom soon becomes another meal of day. Interesting, it had a connection by the British porcelain (瓷器) industry. Tea in China was traditionally drank from cups without handles. When tea got popular in Britain, there was a crying need for good cup with handles to suit British habits. This made for the grow in the porcelain industry.

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，自制一些中国结（Chinese knot）。给开网店的美国朋友 Tom 写封信，请他代卖，要点包括：

1. 外观（尺寸、颜色、材料）；
2. 象征意义；
3. 价格。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 开头语已为你写好。

## 2013 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标 II）

参考答案与试题解析

### 第二部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

#### 第一节 单项填空（共 15 小题：每小题 1 分，满分 15 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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

例: It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

A. however      B. whatever      C. whichever      D. whenever

答案是 B.

21. --- I'm sorry I made a mistake!      --- \_\_\_\_\_. Nobody is perfect.

A. Take your time    B. You're right    C. Whatever you say    D. Take it easy

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】句意：-- 很抱歉，我犯了错。-- 放轻松，没有人是完美的。

【解答】答案 D. A 项"不着急"; B 项"你是对的"; C 项"你说了算，你说什么都行"; D 项"放松点，别紧张"; 根据句意"-- 很抱歉，我犯了错"可知，说话者是在劝告对方保持平静，别紧张。因此 D 项符合语境，其它选项均不符合，故选 D.

【点评】本题考查情景交际。解答此类题目首先应该读懂句意，分析上下文语境和逻辑关系。其次对每个选项中的交际用语的适用情况要掌握，根据语境锁定正确答案。关键平时学习中要对交际用语多积累多总结反复记忆。

22. Would you like to \_\_\_\_\_ with us to the film tonight?

A. come along      B. come off      C. come across      D. come through

【考点】A9: 动词短语.

【分析】句意为：你愿意今晚和我们一起去看电影吗？

【解答】答案：A. 考查动词短语辨析。A 项意为"一起来，进展，前进"; B 项

意为"离开, 成功, (从某物上)脱落, 掉落"; C 项意为"偶遇"; D 项意为"到达, 穿过, 传来, 恢复(健康)". 根据题干中"with us to the film tonight"可知, 此处指"一起去看电影", 故选 A.

【点评】考查这类动词短语, 要理解 come 和不同的副词连用表达不同的意义.

23. I was glad to meet Jenny again, \_\_\_\_\_ I didn't want to spend all day with her.

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

【考点】91: 并列连词.

【分析】句意为: 我非常高兴能再次见到 Jenny, 但是我不想和她呆一整天.

【解答】答案: A 考查并列连词. and"和", 表并列和递进; but"但是", 表转折; or"或者", 表选择; so"因此", 表因果. 句意"非常高兴能再次见到 Jenny, 但是我不想和她呆一整天."根据句意可知, 前后表示转折的含义, 故选 A.

【点评】考查并列连词时要注意前后两句之间的逻辑关系.

24. When I arrived, Bryan took me to see the house \_\_\_\_\_ I would be staying.

A. what                      B. when                      C. where                      D. which

【考点】7A: 关系副词.

【分析】句意为: 当我到达的时候, Bryan 带我去看房子, 我将住在那个房子里.

【解答】答案: C 考查定语从句. what 不能引导定语从句, 所以排除; 定语从句中主语是 I, 谓语动词 stay 为不及物动词, 故不缺宾语, 所以排除 D, 而应该用关系副词; 先行词为 house, 指地点范畴, 所以排除 when, 而用关系副词 where.

【点评】定语从句关系词的选择, 关键要看关系词在定语从句中充当什么成分, 而不是看它是关于什么的名词, 例如, 如果先行词是表示时间地点的名词, 具体用哪个关系词, 要看它在从句中是做状语还是做主语宾语表语, 如果是做时间或者地点状语, 那就用关系副词 when 或者 where; 如果是做主语宾语表语, 那就根据具体情况选用关系代词.

25. I got to the office earlier that day, \_\_\_\_\_ the 7:30 train from Paddington.

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A. caught      B. to have caught      C. to catch      D. having caught

【考点】A3: 动词的现在分词; B2: 现在分词的完成式.

【分析】句意为: 我从帕丁顿赶上了七点半的火车, 所以那天我提前到了办公室.

【解答】答案: D 本题采用排除法. 注意句中的时态, I got to 明显是过去式, 说明已经发生了, 那么也一定已经乘上了 7:30 的那班车. 所以能更早地到达办公室, 用现在分词的完成式表示原因. 非谓语动词在此处做原因状语, 主语 I 和 catch 之间为主动的关系, 且非谓语动词的动作发生在谓动词的动作之前, 符合这两点用法的为 having done, caught 表示被动关系; to have done 表示将来的完成, 通常不用作状语, 此结构常用于 sb/sth+be said/reported/thought+to do/to be doing/to have done 这种结构. to catch 动词不定式表将来, 不符合题意. 所以本题选择 D.

【点评】本题考查现在分词完成式作原因状语, 考查此类试题, 需要掌握句型中各个动作之间的时间关系.

26. Since nobody gave him any help, he \_\_\_\_\_ have done the research on his own.

A. can      B. must      C. would      D. need

【考点】A6: 情态动词.

【分析】句意: 由于没有人给他任何帮助, 他肯定独立完成研究的.

【解答】答案 B. can have done sth 可能已经做了某事; must have done sth 一定已经做了某事; would have done 表示与过去事实相反; need have done 本来需要做某事. 根据句意: 由于没有人给他任何帮助, 他"肯定"独立完成研究. 故选 B.

【点评】本题考查情态动词+have done 的用法, 解题时要联系上下文的语境.

27. We \_\_\_\_\_ very early so we packed the night before.

A. leave      B. had left      C. were leaving      D. have left

【考点】E5: 过去进行时.

【分析】句意为: 因为我们计划很早离开, 所以我们前一天就打好了包.

【解答】答案：C，题干的意思是：“我们很早\_\_\_\_\_，因此我们前一晚上就把东西打包了。”根据句中的 packed 可知此处应用过去的时态，所以排除 A、D 两项。根据常识及句意可知，pack 要发生在 leave 之前，所以排除 B 项，had left 表示动作发生在“过去的过去”。故选 C 项，leave 的过去进行时态表示过去将来。

【点评】考生做本题容易误解空格处动作先于 so 后动作发生而错选 B 项。研读语境，弄清动作发生的先后顺序是解题关键。

28. The watch was very good, and he \_\_\_\_\_ 20 percent down for it.

A. paid                      B. cost                      C. bought                      D. spent

【考点】A8：实义动词。

【分析】句意为：这块手表很不错，并且他花了低于原价 20% 的价格买了它。

【解答】答案：A. A. sb.+ pay some money for sth. “某人花钱买某物”；B. cost 的主语通常指物：sth. + cost sb. some money “某物花费某人多少钱”，C. buy 的主语是人，其后跟双宾语：buy sth. for sb. 或者 buy sb. sth “某人为...买某物”；D. spend 的主语是人，“sb. spend time/money in/on doing sth. 某人在某事上花费时间或金钱”；根据句意可知，此处的意思是：他花了低于原价 20% 的价格买了这块手表；故选 A。

【点评】本题考查的是近义词的词义辨析。做本题时，首先应掌握选项中各动词的用法区别；其次根据句意及句中的主语（指人还是指物），进行判断，然后选出正确答案。

29. It may not be a great suggestion. But before \_\_\_\_\_ is put forward, we'll make do with it.

A. a good one              B. a better one              C. the best one              D. a best one

【考点】54：不定代词；61：形容词的比较级与最高级。

【分析】句意为：它或许不是很好的建议。但是在一个更好的被提出来之前，我们不得不将就一下。

【解答】答案：B. 考查比较级的用法。不定冠词+比较级，表示泛指，意为“一个更（好）.....的.....”。根据句意：它或许不是很好的建议。但是在一个更好的

被提出来之前，我们不得不将就一下。故选 B。

【点评】不定冠词+比较级，表示泛指，意为“一个更……”。

30. It was only after he had read the papers\_\_\_\_\_Mr. Gross realized the task before him was extremely difficult to complete.

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

**【考点】** GC: 强调句.

【分析】句意：直到他读了文件之后，格罗斯先生才意识到他面前的任务非常难完成。

【解答】答案 B. 本句为强调句型，句型结构为 "It is/was+被强调部分+that+剩余部分。" 根据句意，本题是对时间状语 after he had read the papers 的强调。此外，我们也可以将 It is/was 与空格去掉来验证此句是不是一个强调句。故选 B.

**【点评】** 本题考查强调句型，首先要熟悉强调句型的句型结构，其次要了解句子表达的意思，才能选择出正确选项。

31. A serious study of physics is impossible\_\_\_\_\_ some knowledge of mathematics.

A. against      B. before      C. beyond      D. without

【考点】89: 其他介词.

【分析】句意：不掌握一定的数学知识是没有办法对物理学进行系统地研究的。

【解答】答案 D. against 反对, 衬托; before 在...之前; beyond 超过; without 没有. 根据句意: "没有"一定的数学知识是没有办法对物理学进行系统地研究的. 故选 D.

【点评】本题是基础题，考查介词的使用，要掌握介词的用法并结合具体的语境选择出正确选项。

32. Only by increasing the number of doctors by 50 percent \_\_\_\_\_ properly in this hospital.

A. can be the patients                      B. can the patients be treated

C. the patients can be treated                      D. treated can be the patients

【考点】GB: 倒装句.

【分析】句意: 只有将医生的人数增加 50%, 这家医院的病人才能得到恰当的医治.

【解答】答案: B. "only+状语"置于句首时, 句子要部分倒装. 本句中"only+by increaing the number of doctors by 50 percent (介词短语在句中作状语)"位于句首, 故须部分倒装, 排除 C; 部分倒装就是将谓语的一部分如助动词、情态动词或 be 动词放在主语之前, 故排除 A、D, 只有 can the patients be treated 符合, 故选 B.

【点评】本题考查 only 引导的倒装. only 修饰句子的状语 (即状语从句、介词短语、部分副词) 位于句首时, 句子 (主句) 要用部分倒装. 句型为 only+状语从句/状语 (介词短语、部分副词)+be 动词/助动词/情态动词+主语.

33. Four and\_\_\_\_\_half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and\_\_\_\_\_break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar.

A. a; a            B. the; the            C. 不填; the            D. a; 不填

【考点】41: 不定冠词.

【分析】句意: 我们讨论了四个半小时直到午夜, 休息时我们吃了些奶酪、巧克力, 喝了些加糖的茶.

【解答】答案 A. 第一空 four and a half hours 是习惯表达, 表示"四个半小时"; 第二空 a break 泛指"一段休息时间".

故选: A.

【点评】本题考查不定冠词, 答题时要注意冠词的固定用法.

34. It's an either-or situation --- we can buy a new car this year or we can go on holiday but we can't do\_\_\_\_\_.

A. others            B. either            C. another            D. both

【考点】54: 不定代词.

【分析】句意: 这是一种二选一的情况, 我们今年要么买一辆新车, 要么去度假, 但两者不可兼得.



【解答】答案 D. others 三者或者三者以上的其他的; either 两者之一; another 泛指三者以上的人或物中的一个; Both 两者都. 根据句意: 我们今年要么买一辆新车, 要么去度假. 提供了两种选择, 故选 D.

【点评】本题考查不定代词用法的辨析, 要掌握不定代词的用法并结合具体语境选择出正确选项.

35. --- Are you sure you won't come for a drink with us? --- \_\_\_\_\_, if you insist.

A. Not at all    B. It depends    C. All right then    D. I don't care

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】句意"你确定不来和我们一起喝饮料吗?" "那么好吧, 如果你坚持的话."

【解答】答案 C. A 项 1. 用于回答感谢, 意为"不用谢; 不客气"2. 用于回答带有感谢性质的客套话, 意为"没什么; 哪里哪里"3. 用于回答道歉, 意为"没关系"4. 用来表示否定(是 No 的加强说法), 意为"一点也不; 完全不". B 项"视情况而定"; D 项"我不在乎"; C 项"那好吧"; 分析句意"- - - 你确定不来和我们一起喝饮料吗? - - - \_\_\_\_\_ 假如你坚持的话." 可以判断所填部分应该是向对方让步, 因此 C 项符合语境, 其它选项均不符合, 故选 C.

【点评】本题考查情景交际. 解答此类题目首先应该读懂句意, 分析上下文语境和逻辑关系. 其次对每个选项中的交际用语的适用情况要掌握, 根据语境锁定正确答案. 关键平时学习中要对交际用语多积累多总结反复记忆.

## 第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后面各题锁定的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑.

Michael Greenberg is a very popular New Yorker. He is not famous in sports or the arts. But people in the streets 36 him, especially those who are 37.

For those people, he is "Gloves" Greenberg. How did he get that 38?

He looks like any other businessman, wearing a suit and carrying a briefcase (公文箱). But he's 39. His briefcase always has some gloves.

In winter, Mr. Greenberg does not 40 like other New Yorkers, who look at the sidewalk and 41 the street. He looks around at 42. He stops when he 43 someone with no gloves. He gives them a pair and then he 44, looking for more people with cold 45.

On winter days, Mr. Greenberg 46 gloves. During the rest of the year, he 47 gloves. People who have heard about him 48 him gloves, and he has many in his apartment.

Mr. Greenberg 49 doing this 21 years ago. Now, many poor New Yorkers know him and 50 his behavior. But people who don't know him are sometimes 51 him. They don't realize that he just wants to make them 52.

It runs in the 53. Michael's father always helped the poor as he believed it made everyone happier. Michael Greenberg feels the 54. A pair of gloves may be a 55 thing, but it can make a big difference in winter.

- |                     |                   |                   |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 36. A. know about   | B. learn from     | C. cheer for      | D. look after     |
| 37. A. old          | B. busy           | C. kind           | D. poor           |
| 38. A. job          | B. name           | C. chance         | D. message        |
| 39. A. calm         | B. different      | C. crazy          | D. curious        |
| 40. A. act          | B. sound          | C. feel           | D. dress          |
| 41. A. cross over   | B. drive along    | C. hurry down     | D. keep off       |
| 42. A. cars         | B. people         | C. street numbers | D. traffic lights |
| 43. A. helps        | B. chooses        | C. greets         | D. sees           |
| 44. A. holds up     | B. hangs out      | C. moves on       | D. turns around   |
| 45. A. hands        | B. ears           | C. faces          | D. eyes           |
| 46. A. searches for | B. stores up      | C. gives away     | D. puts on        |
| 47. A. borrows      | B. sells          | C. returns        | D. buys           |
| 48. A. call         | B. send           | C. lend           | D. show           |
| 49. A. delayed      | B. remembered     | C. began          | D. enjoyed        |
| 50. A. understand   | B. dislike        | C. study          | D. excuse         |
| 51. A. sorry for    | B. satisfied with | C. proud of       | D. surprised by   |
| 52. A. smart        | B. rich           | C. special        | D. happy          |

53. A. city                      B. family                      C. neighborhood                      D. company  
54. A. honor                      B. pain                      C. same                      D. cold  
55. A. small                      B. useful                      C. delightful                      D. comforting

【考点】L1: 记叙文.

【分析】本文是一篇介绍人物的记叙文. 在冬天, Michael Greenberg 的公文箱里总带着许多手套, 赠送给那些没戴手套的穷人. 很多人都认识他, 也理解他的行为; 而不认识的人则可能会感到惊奇. 他的家庭就有这种传统, 他和他父亲都认为: 帮助别人可以让所有人更快乐.

【解答】36-40: ADBBA 41-45: CBDCA 46-50: CDBCA 51-55: DDBCA

36. A 考查动词短语辨析; 根据文意应为"Michael Greenberg 是一个受人欢迎的纽约人. 虽然他不是体育或是艺术方面的名人, 但是, 街上的行人都知道他.

"此题, 通过文章第一句的提示信息"受欢迎的", 可知选 A.

37. D 考查形容词辨析. 根据后文的行文内容可知, Michael Greenberg 总是会在冬天的时候将手套送给街上遇到的穷人. 故选 D.

38. B 考查名词. 根据语境可知, 对于那些人来说, 他是"Gloves" Greenberg", 而这当然是一个名字. 故选 B.

39. B 考查形容词辨析. 根据语境可知, 前面说他看起来和其他商人差不多, 穿着西装, 带着公文箱, 但是他的公文箱里有一些手套, 这就与众不同(different)了.

40. A 考查动词. 根据下文提到"who look at the sidewalk", 和"He looks around"等, 这些都是人的行为表现(act). 故选 A.

41. C 考查动词短语辨析. 根据语境可知, 前面说他和别的纽约人不同, 他会四处看, 见到没有手套的人会停下来, 而其他他人则是看着人行道, 匆忙走过(hurry down)街道. 故选 C.

42. B 考查名词. 下文出现了"someone; them; more people", 可知他在看人(people). 故选 B.

43. D 考查动词. 根据文意可知, "当他看见某些没有手套的人, 他就会停下脚步来", 故选 D.

44. C 考查动词短语辨析. 根据语境可知, 他四处看人, 看到没有手套的,

就停下来给他们手套，然后继续前进（moves on），寻找更多需要手套的人。故选 C。

45. A 考查名词。因为 Michael Greenberg 在街上送的是手套，因此，根据文意他要寻找的应该由于没有手套手冷的穷人。故选 A。

46. C 考查动词短语辨析。上一段说到他送手套给别人，此处再次说他赠送（gives away）手套。故选 C。

47. D 考查动词。根据上文信息 Michael Greenberg 是要将这些手套送给穷人，是不需要这些穷人还给他的。故选 D。

48. B 考查动词。由于 Michael Greenberg 是要将这些手套送给穷人，是不需要这些穷人还给他的，因此，那些听说了他的事情的纽约人应该是送手套给 Michael Greenberg。故选 B。

49. C 考查动词。根据文意可知，应该是在回忆 Michael Greenberg 二十年前开始帮助别人的情景。故选 C。

50. A 考查动词。根据语境可知，他做了这么长时间，很多人都熟悉了，因此能够理解（understand）他的行为。故选 A。

51. D 考查形容词短语辨析。根据语境可知，前面说许多纽约穷人知道他，理解他的行为；但是不认识他的人有时就会对他感到惊奇（surprised by）。故选 D。

52. D 考查形容词。此题可以根据同词复现原则来得到答案；我们可以在文章的最后一段的第一句话里找到 happier 这个复现词。故选 D。

53. B 考查名词。由于后文有提示信息为 Michael Greenberg 的父亲总是帮助其他人并且对他有很深刻的影响；Michael Greenberg 的行为的产生主要是家庭因素的影响。故选 B。

54. C 考查名词辨析。根据句意可知，前一句说他的父亲觉得帮助别人会让别人觉得快乐，后面要表达的意思就是 Michael Greenberg 的想法和感受跟他的父亲是一致的。故选 C。

55. A 考查形容词辨析。根据语境可知，“虽然一双手套是很小的东西但是它却可以起到很大的作用”。故选 A。

**【点评】**解答此类题目可遵循以下步骤：第一步，通读全文，了解文章大意，获

得整体印象，同时初选出一批较有把握的答案。第二步，边核对初选答案边补填留下的空格。如果短文难度较大，则可复读几遍，核对和确定答案。有些空一时决定不了，可作个记号，待复查时再确定。第三步，复查定稿。从整体理解角度出发，仔细审核答案，确保意义上、语法上没有错误，同时对遗留下来的少数几个空格作最后选择。

### 第三部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

#### 第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中。选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don't listen because they already know it all. I was lucky: I became a pilot in 1970, almost ten years before I graduated from medical school. I didn't realize then, but becoming a pilot makes me a better surgeon. I loved flying. As I flew bigger, faster planes, and in worse weather. I learned about crew resource management (机组资源管理), or CRM, a new idea to make flying safer. It means that crew members should listen and speak up for a good result, regardless of positions.

I first read about CRM in 1980. Not long after that, an attending doctor and I were flying in bad weather. The controller had us turn too late to get our landing ready. The attending doctor was flying; I was safety pilot. He was so busy because of the bad turn, he had forgotten to put the landing gear (起落架) down. He was a better pilot --- and my boss --- so it felt unusual to speak up. But I had to: Our lives were in danger. I put aside my uneasiness and said, "We need to put the landing gear down now!" That was my first real lesson in the power of CRM, and I've used it in the operating room ever since.

CRM requires that the pilot/surgeon encourage others to speak up. It further requires that when opinions are from the opposite, the doctor doesn't overreact, which might prevent fellow doctors from voicing opinions again. So when I'm in the operating room, I ask for ideas and help from others. Sometimes they're not willing to

speak up. But I hope that if I continue to encourage them, someday someone will keep me from “landing gear up”.

56. What does the author say about doctors in general?

- A. They like flying by themselves.      B. They are unwilling to take advice.  
C. They pretend to be good pilots.      D. They are quick learners of CRM.

57. The author deepened his understanding of the power of CRM when\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he saved the plane by speaking up      B. he was in charge of a flying task  
C. his boss landed the plane too late      D. his boss operated on a patient

58. In the last paragraph “landing gear up” probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. following flying requirements      B. overreacting to different opinions  
C. listening to what fellow doctors say      D. making a mistake that may cost lives

59. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. CRM: A New Way to Make Flying Safe  
B. Flying Makes Me a Better Doctor  
C. The Making of a Good Pilot  
D. A Pilot-Turned Doctor

【考点】OB：人生感悟类阅读；P2：文中细节；P4：逻辑推理。

【分析】作者通过当飞行员的经历，学到了机组资源管理，即所有成员不论位置高低，都应该认真倾听并勇于提出好的建议，并运用到了自己的工作中，使作者受益匪浅，成为了一个更好的医生。

【解答】BADB

56. B 细节理解题。根据第一段第一行的“Doctors are known to be terrible pilots. They don’t listen because they already know it all.”可知，作者总体上认为医生不喜欢接受意见，因为他们认为自己什么都懂，故选 B。

57. A 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“That was my first real lesson in the power of CRM, ...”可知，作者在经历了一次飞行，因为勇于给上级提出意见而挽救了飞机之后，对机组资源管理有了更深的理解，故选 A。

58. D 细节理解题。根据第二段的“We need to put the landing gear down now!”可知，作者提出的降下起落架的建议，使飞机安全着陆，这里用的是“landing gear up”

，是相反的情况，可知作者希望有人能够勇敢提出意见，以避免犯可能以生命为代价错误，故选 D。

59. B 主旨大意题。作者通过当飞行员的经历，学到了机组资源管理，并运用到了自己的工作中，文章主要讲的是机组资源管理带给作者的好处，B 项，"飞行使我成为一个更好的医生"最符合题意，故选 B。

【点评】本篇是人生感悟类阅读，主要考查细节理解题。在做事实细节题时，首先看题目要求我们理解什么细节，找出关键词，然后以此为线索，运用寻读的技巧迅速在文章里找出相应的段落、句子或短语。认真比较选项和文中细节的区别，在正确理解细节的前提下，确定最佳答案。

## B

In 1947 a group of famous people from the art world headed by an Austrian conductor decided to hold an international festival of music, dance and theatre in Edinburgh. The idea was to reunite Europe after the Second World War.

At the same time, the "Fringe" appeared as a challenge to the official festival. Eight theatre groups turned up uninvited in 1947, in the belief that everyone should have the right to perform, and they did so in a public house disused for years.

Soon, groups of students firstly from Edinburgh University, and later from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, Durham and Birmingham were making the journey to the Scottish capital each summer to perform theatre by little-known writers of plays in small church halls to the people of Edinburgh.

Today the "Fringe", once less recognized, has far outgrown the festival with around 1,500 performances of theatre, music and dance on every one of the 21 days it lasts. And yet as early as 1959, with only 19 theatre groups performing, some said it was getting too big.

A paid administrator was first employed only in 1971, and today there are eight administrators working all year round and the number rises to 150 during August itself. In 2004 there were 200 places housing 1,695 shows by over 600 different groups from 50 different countries. More than 1.25 million tickets were sold.

60. Point was the purpose of Edinburgh Festival at he beginning?





Edinburgh."可知爱丁堡大学，后来的牛津大学、剑桥大学等都加入了，所以参与者是大学生。故选 B。

63.D 推理判断题。由最后一段"today there are eight administrators working all year round and the number rises to 150 during August itself. In 2004 there were 200 places housing 1,695 shows by over 600 different groups from 50 different countries."可知爱丁堡音乐节发展的非常快，故选 D。

【点评】考查学生的细节理解和推理判断能力。做细节理解题时一定要找到文章中的原句，和题干进行比较，再做出正确选择。在做推理判断题时不要以个人的主观想象代替文章的事实，要根据文章事实进行合乎逻辑的推理判断。

### C

Given that many people's moods (情绪) are regulated by the chemical action of chocolate, it was probably only a matter of time before somebody made the chocolate shop similar to a drugstore of Chinese medicine. Looking like a setting from the film *Charlie & the Chocolate Factory*, Singapore's Chocolate Research Facility (CRF) has over 100 varieties of chocolates. Its founder is Chris Lee who grew up at his parents' corner store with one hand almost always in the jar of sweets.

If the CRF seems to be a smart idea, that's because Lee is not merely a seasoned salesperson but also head of a marketing department that has business relations with big names such as Levi's and Sony. That idea surely results in the imagination at work when it comes to making different flavored (味道) chocolates.

The CRF's produce is "green", made within the country and divided into 10 lines, with the Alcohol Series being the most popular. The Exotic Series --- with Sichuan pepper, red bean (豆), cheese and other flavors --- also does well and is fun to taste. And for chocolate snobs, who think that they have a better knowledge of chocolate than others, the Connoisseur Series uses cocoa beans from Togo, Cuba, Venezuela, and Ghana, among others.

64. What is good about chocolate?

- A. It serves as a suitable gift.
- B. It works as an effective medicine.
- C. It helps improve the state of mind.
- D. It strengthens business relations.

65. Why is Chris Lee able to develop his idea of the CRF?
- A. He knows the importance of research.
  - B. He learns form shops of similar types.
  - C. He has the support of many big names
  - D. He has a lot of marketing experience.
66. Which line of the CRF produce sells best?
- A. The Connoisseur Series.
  - B. The Exotic Series.
  - C. The Alcohol Series.
  - D. The Sichuan Series.
67. The words “chocolate snobs” in Paragraph 3 probably refer to people who\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. are particular about chocolate
  - B. know little about cocoa beans
  - C. look down upon others
  - D. like to try new flavors

【考点】O7: 政治经济类阅读; P2: 文中细节; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】巧克力能够改善人的情绪, 巧克力店改善健康的功劳能和药店相比.

本文主要介绍了新加坡有名的巧克力品牌 CRF. CRF 的创始人 Chris Lee, 他从小在父母经营的糖果店的甜香中长大. 为 CRF 的巧克力生产是"绿色的", 在国内制造且分为十条生产线, 最有名的是酒心系列. 除此以外, CRF 还推出了异国风情的巧克力——四川花椒味、红豆味、芝士味以及其他味道. 对于 chocolate snobs (巧克力骨灰粉), CRF 还提供了高档的巧克力——其可可豆源自多哥, 古巴, 委内瑞拉, 戛纳以及其他专门生产可可豆的国家.

【解答】CDCA

64. C 逻辑推理题. 文章一开始就讲述了巧克力的功能, 根据第一段句子 many people's moods (情绪) are regulated by the chemical action of chocolate, it was probably only a matter of time before somebody made the chocolate shop similar to a drugstore of Chinese medicine. 可知巧克力能够改善人的情绪, 故答案为 C.
65. D 逻辑推理题. 根据第二段 that's because Lee is not merely a seasoned salesperson but also head of a marketing department that has business relations with big names such as Levi's and Sony 可知, 李不仅是经验丰富的销售人员, 而且还是和大品牌有商业往来的市场部门的领军人物, 由此可推知 Chris Lee 经验丰富, 才能生出 CRF 的生产灵感. 故答案为 D.

66. C 细节辨识题。根据第三段的第一句内容 with the Alcohol Series being the most popular 可知，答案为 C。

67. A 词义理解题。根据第三段中 who think that they have a better knowledge of chocolate than others 这句定语从句对 chocolate snobs 的解释，应该是指对巧克力有非常深入了解的人，为专业人士，故答案为 A，be particular about...对...很专业。

【点评】此类阅读理解需在通读全文的基础上，把握文章写作结构，理清文章线索，注意细节。

## D

### Low-Cost Gifts for Mother's Day

#### Gift No. 1

Offer to be your mother's health friend. Promise to be there for any and all doctor's visits whether a disease or a regular medical check-up. Most mothers always say "no need," another set of eyes and ears is always a good idea at a doctor's visit. The best part? This one is free.

#### Gift No. 2

Help your mother organize all of her medical records, which include the test results and medical information. Put them all in one place. Be sure to make a list of all of her medicines and what times she takes them. "Having all this information in one place could end up saving your mother's life," Dr. Marie Savard said.

#### Gift No. 3

Enough sleep is connected to general health conditions. "Buy your mother cotton sheets and comfortable pillows to encourage better sleep," Savard said. "We know that good sleep is very important to our health."

#### Gift No. 4

Some gift companies such as Presents for Purpose allow you to pay it forward this Mother's Day by picking gifts in which 10 percent of the price you pay goes to a charity (慈善机构). Gift givers can choose from a wide variety of useful but inexpensive things --- many of which are "green" --- and then choose a meaningful

charity from a list. When your mother gets the gift, she will be told that she has helped the chosen charity.

68. What are you advised to do for your mother at doctor's visits?

A. Take notes.    B. Be with her.    C. Buy medicine.    D. Give her gifts.

69. Where can you find a gift idea to improve your mother's sleep?

A. In Gift No. 1.    B. In Gift No. 2.    C. In Gift No. 3.    D. In Gift No. 4.

70. Buying gifts from Presents for Purpose allows mothers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. enjoy good sleep                      B. be well-organized

C. get extra support                      D. give others help

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读; P2: 文中细节.

【分析】本文主要介绍了在母亲节期间, 为母亲提供质优价廉的礼物的四条建议: 无论是生病还是体格检查, 保证每次都能陪伴在母亲身边; 帮助母亲整理好医疗诊断记录; 给母亲买棉床单和舒适的枕头让母亲有更好的睡眠; 在一些礼品公司买一些特别的礼物给母亲, 实际上相当于让母亲在做慈善帮助他人.

【解答】BCD

68. B    细节理解题. 根据第一则广告中"Promise to be there for any and all doctor's visits whether a disease or a regular medical check-up"可知, 不管是疾病检查还是定期的体格检查, 都一定要陪母亲看医生, 文章中的"Promise to be there"和"be with her"意义相同. 故选 B.

69. C    细节理解题. 根据题干关键词"improve your mother's sleep"可以定位到第三则广告中的"Buy your mother cotton sheets and comfortable pillows to encourage better sleep"可知, 给母亲买棉床单和舒适的枕头, 让母亲有更好的睡眠, 故选 C.

70. D    推理判断题. 文章最后一段提到"Present for Purpose"及该段中的"she will be told that she has helped the chosen charity."可知, 在一些公司买礼物给母亲实际上相当于让母亲给别人提供帮助. 故选 D.

【点评】解答细节理解题时, 一个常用的方法就是运用定位法, 即根据题干和选项中的关键词从原文中找到相关的句子, 与选项进行比较从而确定答案; 推理判断题既要求学生透过文章表面文字信息推测文章隐含意思, 又要求学生对作者的

态度、意图及文章细节的发展作正确的推理判断，力求从作者的角度去考虑，不要固守自己的看法或观点。

## 第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Public Speaking Training

#### ·Get a coach

\_\_\_\_\_71\_\_\_\_\_, so get help. Since there are about a billion companies out there all ready to offer you public speaking training and courses, here are some things to look for when deciding the training that's right for you.

#### ·Focus on positives

Any training you do to become more effective at public speaking should always focus on the positive aspects of what you already do well. Nothing can hurt confidence more than being told that you aren't doing well. \_\_\_\_\_72\_\_\_\_\_, so good public speaking training should develop those instead of telling you what you shouldn't do.

#### ·\_\_\_\_\_73\_\_\_\_\_

If you find a public speaking course that looks as though it's going to give you lots of dos and don'ts, walk away! Your brain is so full of what you're going to be talking about. \_\_\_\_\_74\_\_\_\_\_. As far as we're concerned, there are basically no hard and fast rules about public speaking. Your audience can be your friends.

#### ·You are a special person not a clone

Most importantly, good public speaking training should treat you as a special one, with your own personal habits. \_\_\_\_\_75\_\_\_\_\_. Your training course should help you bring out your personality, not try to turn you into someone you're not.

- A. You aren't like anybody else
- B. You already do lots of things well
- C. Turn your back on too many rules
- D. Check the rules about dos and don'ts
- E. Whatever the presentation, public speaking is tough

F. The one thing you don't want is for them to fall asleep

G. So trying to force a whole set of rules into it will just make things worse

【考点】O5: 科教类阅读; P9: 配对阅读.

【分析】文章讲述了进行公共演讲的训练要点. 你可以找到一个教练帮助你进行公众演讲训练也可以参加公众演讲训练课, 并且指出应该找到适合自己的培训机构.

【解答】EBCGA

71. E 根据下一句"ready to offer you public speaking training and courses"可知, 开头说的是与"public speaking"有关的问题, 故选 E.

72. B 本题位于段中, 通过上下文得出选项. 后一句"so good public speaking training should develop those"与空格形成因果关系, 所以空格中应表达"你已经做得很好了"的含义, 所以 B 选项是正确答案.

73. C 本题位于段首, 为整段的主旨大意. 本段第一句中提到"lots of dos and don'ts, walk away!"可知, 如果有的培训讲太多的条条框框的话, 要对条条框框说不, 所以 C 选项是正确答案.

74. G 从前句>Your brain is so full of what you're going to be talking about,"可知后一空与前一空形成因果关系, 脑子里装满了条条框框只会使情况变得更糟. 故选 G.

75. A 小标题为"You are a special person not a clone 以及 treat you as a special one, with your own personal habits"可以得出答案 You aren't like anybody else (与众不同). 故答案选 A.

【点评】本题考查信息匹配. 解答此类题目应该遵循以下步骤: 先阅读匹配对象, 然后带着匹配对象中的关键信息阅读前面的信息材料, 阅读材料时可用笔划出关键点, 以引起注意, 便于记忆和理顺思路, 已选用的选项可用笔表明, 以排除干扰, 减轻大脑负担, 提高答题速度和正确率, 最后锁定答案.

#### 第四部分 写作 (共两页, 满分 35 分)

##### 第一节 短文改错 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作

文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：把缺词处加一个漏符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

The book I'm reading of talks about afternoon tea in Britain. It is said to have started in the early 1800's. Have tea in the late agternoon provides a bridge between lunch and dinner, that might not be served until 8 o'clock at night. This custom soon becomes another meal of day. Interesting, it had a connection by the British porcelain (瓷器) industry. Tea in China was traditionally drank from cups without handles. When tea got popular in Britain, there was a crying need for good cup with handles to suit British habits. This made for the grow in the porcelain industry.

【考点】NA：短文改错。

【分析】文章介绍了英国下午茶的起源。十九世纪初，英国人在午餐和晚餐之间喝下午茶，渐渐地成为一种习惯。有趣的是，这和英国的瓷器工业有关。中国传统的茶杯是没有把的，当茶在英国流行起来的时候，为了迎合英国人的习惯，人们迫切需要大量的好茶杯，这就促进了瓷器工业的发展。

【解答】The book I'm reading of talks about afternoon tea in Britain.

去掉

It is said to have started in the early 1800's.

Have tea in the late afternoon provides a bridge between lunch and dinner,

having

that might not be served until 8 o'clock at night.

which

This custom soon becomes another meal of ^ day.

became

加 the

Interesting, it had a connection by the British porcelain (瓷器) industry.

Interestingly

with/to

第 31 页 (共 34 页)

Tea in China was traditionally drank from cups without handles.

drunk

When tea got popular in Britain, there was a crying need for good cup with handles to

cups

suit British habits. This made for the grow in the porcelain industry.

growth

### 【详解】

1. 去掉 of. read 是及物动词，直接接宾语.
2. have 改为 having. 句中 have tea in the afternoon 是充当 provides 的主语，要用动名词.
3. that 改为 which. 句子之间有逗号分隔，是一个非限制性定语从句，不能用 that 引导.
4. becomes 改为 became. 文章讲述的是过去是事，要用一般过去时态.
5. 加 the. day 可数名词，要用限定词，表达抽象的时间.
6. Interesting 改为 Interestingly. 修饰整个句子要用副词.
7. by 改为 with 或 to. 搭配短语 have a connection with/to sth 与某物有联系.
8. drank 改为 drunk. 句子表达的是被动，要用过去分词. drink 的过去分词是 drunk.
9. cup 改为 cups. cup 杯子，可数名词，表示泛指需要很多茶杯，要用复数.
10. grow 改为 growth. grow 前面后定冠词，说明是名词，充当介词 for 的宾语. grow 的名词是 growth 增长，成长.

【点评】短文改错题考查的是语境理解能力和用法基础知识。常考的知识点有：名词（单复数错误），动词（时态，语态，搭配，转换），代词（指代错误），形容词和副词（转换，比较等级），连词（and, but, or）等。偶尔也会考查逻辑错误，如本来用 her，却用了 his 等等。解题是要注意：以句子为单位，以动词为中心。看句子要看完整，避免句子前后矛盾的错误；找错误要以动词为主，动词或与动词有关的错误占了改错的题的重要一部分。

## 第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）



假定你是李华，自制一些中国结（Chinese knot）。给开网店的美国朋友 Tom 写封信，请他代卖，要点包括：

1. 外观（尺寸、颜色、材料）；
2. 象征意义；
3. 价格。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 开头语已为你写好。

【考点】R1：提纲类；S4：应用文。

【分析】本文是应用文，根据所给要点给美国朋友 Tom 写一封信，请他代卖李华自制的一些中国结，主要要点：1. 外观（尺寸、颜色、材料）；2. 象征意义；3. 价格。属提纲作文。在写作时人称以第三人称为主。时态以一般现在时为主。重要短语：sell sth for sb（为某人卖某物...），in the shape of（以...形状），know about sth（知道，了解某物），stand for（代表），write to sb（写信给...），further information（进一步的信息）。

【解答】

Dear Tom,

How are you doing? I wonder if you could sell some Chinese knots for me. I made them myself with red silk threads, cloth and other materials. They look really beautiful in the shape of a diamond, about 5 inches long and 4 inches wide.（外观）In China, these knots stand for friendship, love and good luck.（象征意义）People can either give them as gifts to friends or hang them in their houses. They are only 12.99 US dollars each.（价格）If anyone wants to know more about the knots, let them write to me.【高分句型】Also, do let me know if you need further information.

【高分句型】

Thank you!

Li Hua

【点评】提纲作文在写作时要注意内容是否包含了所有要点。写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时

也要注意使用高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次,平时需注意积累短语和重要句型.