2016年 高考最新密破考情卷（十）

阅读理解

21—23 DBD 24—27 DABB

28—31 CABC 32—35 CDAB

36—40 CAFED

完形填空

41—45 ACCBA 46—50 BDBCA

51—55 CABCD 56—60 ABCBC

语法填空

61 to win 62 twice 63 Born 64 whose

65 teachers 66 the 67 required 68 and

69 was awarded 70 on

改错

1 My brother, he would **who**

2 participate the voluntary participate **^in**

3 worried about that he **whether**

4 dying to hearing **hear**

5 he told them that **us**

6 scared to dead, **death**

7 party while he **when**

8 urged the doctors **urging**

9 was lucky helped **luckily**

10 helping those in **~~the~~** need

Dear Peter,

I am glad to hear from you. Our country indeed will carry out the two-child policy, which allows each couple to have two children. The policy is highly spoken of in our country.

As is known to all, our country is facing a serious problem with aging population. Therefore, the new policy will largely relieve the pressure of aging. What’s more, in the future two children together share the responsibility of taking care of their parents, which will reduce the burden of looking after the old. At the same time, with a brother or sister, children can learn the value of helping each other, sharing with and caring for each other.

However, every coin has two sides. To make the new policy carried out smoothly, more public facilities are in need, such as more schools and hospitals.

Personally, I’m in favor of the policy. What’s your opinion of it? Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

**whether和if的区别**。

1）whether引导的从句常可以与连词or或or not直接连用，而if一般不能。如：

正：Let me know ***whether*** you can come ***or not***.

误：Let me know ~~if you can come or not~~.

2）当宾语从句提到句首时，只能用whether引导，而不能用if。

正：***Whether*** *it is true or not*, I can’t tell.

误：~~If it is true or not~~, I can’t tell.

3） whether可以引导带to的不定式，if则不能。

正：I don’t know ***whether to*** *accept or refuse*.

误：I don’t know ~~if to accept or refuse~~.

4）宾语从句是否定结构，则只能用if,而不能用whether

I don’t care ***if*** *he doesn’t show up*.

5）介词的宾语从句只能用whether引导

It all depends on ***whether*** *the weather looks good*.

6）whether可引导主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句。

The question is ***whether*** *you can do it yourself*.

be scared to death

be sentenced to death

starve to death

* 过去进行时(延续性动词)…when…一般过去时(瞬间动词)

正在做…过程中，意外发生了另一件事

* was／were about to do sth．when 一般过去时

某事则要开始时，另一件事却发生了

* 过去完成时(常为瞬间动词)…when…一般过去时

某事刚刚(或快要)完成时，突然发生了另一件事。

1.A mother rat and her babies were playing andhaving a good time **when** suddenly a hungry cat came. 母鼠和幼鼠正玩得开心时，突然一只饿猫窜来了。

2. He was just about to jump up **when** he felt something moving near his feet．

他正要站起身来，忽然感到有什么东西在他的脚边蠕动。

3. I had nearly reached the town，**when** the young man suddenly said very slowly：“Do…you…speak…English?’’

我(开车)快到城里时，忽然这个年轻人慢慢地问我：“你讲英语吗?”

4.He said he had just got into bed about half past eleven **when** he felt the floor shaking under him.

他说他十一点半刚刚睡觉，忽然感到地板在摇动。

the first woman to win the Nobel Prize

prepare for a degree in mathematics

fall in love (with sb) and is married

award sb. sth.

on March 17, 1956 in March, 1956

occupy oneself with= be occupied with

addict oneself to = be addicted to…

devote oneself to = be devoted to…

fit in well with sb. = adjust oneself to

first aid 急救

small talk 闲谈