

# 2010年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语（浙江卷）

## 选择题部分（共80分）

### 第一部分：英语知识运用(共两节，满分30分)

#### 第一节：单项填空(共20小题；每小题0.5分，满分10分)

从A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

1. -- How about camping this weekend, just for a change?  
-- OK, \_\_\_ you want.  
A. whichever    B. however    C. whatever    D. whoever
2. Many lifestyle patterns do such \_\_\_ great harm to health that they actually speed up \_\_\_ weakening of the human body.  
A. a ; /    B. / ; the    C. a ; the    D. / ; /
3. The settlement is home to nearly 1,000 people, many of \_\_\_ left their village homes for a better life in the city.  
A. whom    B. which    C. them    D. those
4. The majority of people in the town strongly \_\_\_ the plan to build a playground for children.  
A. consider    B. support    C. confirm    D. submit
5. If you plant watermelon seeds in the spring, you \_\_\_ fresh watermelon in the fall.  
A. eat    B. would eat    C. have eaten    D. will be eating
6. I have been convinced that the print media are usually more \_\_\_ and more reliable than television.  
A. accurate    B. ridiculous    C. urgent    D. shallow
7. I guess we've already talked about this before but I'll ask you again just \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. by nature    B. in return    C. in case    D. by chance
8. The experiment shows that proper amounts of exercise, if \_\_\_ regularly, can improve our health.  
A. being carried out    B. carrying out    C. carried out    D. to carry out
9. It is uncertain \_\_\_ side effect the medicine will bring about, although about two thousand patients have taken it.  
A. that    B. what    C. how    D. whether
10. Had I known about this computer program, a huge amount of time and energy \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. would have been saved    B. had been saved  
C. will be saved    D. was saved
11. Do you think shopping online will \_\_\_ take the place of shopping in stores?  
A. especially    B. frequently    C. merely    D. finally
12. After that, he knew he could \_\_\_ any emergency by doing what he could to the best of his ability.  
A. get away with    B. get on with    C. get through    D. get across
13. -- Would she mind playing against her former teammates?  
-- \_\_\_ She is willing to play against any tough players.  
A. I think so.    B. I'm not surprised.    C. Of course.    D. Not likely!
14. \_\_\_ that's important is that you are doing your best and moving in the right direction.  
A. One    B. All    C. Everything    D. Anything
15. For many years, people \_\_\_ electric ears. However, making them has been more difficult than predicted.  
A. had dreamed of    B. have dreamed of    C. dreamed of    D. dream of
16. The school advisers help you talk through your problems but they don't give you any direct \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. solution    B. target    C. measure    D. function
17. "You \_\_\_ have a wrong number," she said. "There's no one of that name here."  
A. need    B. can    C. must    D. would
18. -- According to my grandma, it is a good idea to eat chicken soup when you have a cold.

-- \_\_\_\_, scientists agree with her.

A. Sooner or later    B. Once in a while    C. To be exact    D. Believe it or not

19. Playing on a frozen sports field sounds like a lot of fun: Isn't it rather risky, \_\_\_\_?

A. though    B. also    C. either    D. too

20. The traffic rule says young children under the age of four and \_\_\_\_ less than 40 pounds must be in a child safety seat.

A. being weighed    B. to weigh    C. weighed    D. weighing

第二节：完形填空(共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从21—40各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中，选出最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

I will never forget the year I was about twelve years old. My mother told us that we would not be 21 Christmas gifts because there was not enough money. I felt sad and thought, "What would I say when the other kids asked what I'd 22?" Just when I started to 23 that there would not be a Christmas that year, three women 24 at our house with gifts for all of us. For me they brought a doll. I felt such a sense of 25 that I would no longer have to be embarrassed when I returned to school. I wasn't 26. Somebody had thought 27 of me to bring me a gift.

Years later, when I stood in the kitchen of my new house, thinking how I wanted to make my 28 Christmas there special and memorable, I 29 remembered the women's visit. I decided that I wanted to create that same feeling of 30 for as many children as I could possibly reach.

So I 31 a plan and gathered forty people from my company to help. We gathered about 125 orphans (孤儿) at the Christmas party. For every child, we wrapped colorful packages filled with toys, clothes, and school supplies, 32 with a child's name. We wanted all of them to know they were 33. Before I called out their names and handed them their gifts, I 34 them that they couldn't open their presents 35 every child had come forward. Finally the 36 they had been waiting for came as I called out, "One, two, three. Open your presents!" As the children opened their packages, their faces beamed and their bright smiles 37 up the room. The 38 in the room was obvious, and 39 wasn't just about toys. It was a feeling — the feeling I knew 40 that Christmas so long ago when the women came to visit. I wasn't forgotten. Somebody thought of me. I matter.

21. A. sending    B. receiving    C. making    D. exchanging  
22. A. found    B. prepared    C. got    D. expected  
23. A. doubt    B. hope    C. suggest    D. accept  
24. A. broke in    B. settled down    C. turned up    D. showed off  
25. A. relief    B. loss    C. achievement    D. justice  
26. A. blamed    B. loved    C. forgotten    D. affected  
27. A. highly    B. little    C. poorly    D. enough  
28. A. present    B. first    C. recent    D. previous  
29. A. hardly    B. instantly    C. regularly    D. occasionally  
30. A. strength    B. independence    C. importance    D. safety  
31. A. kept up with    B. caught up with    C. came up with    D. put up with  
32. A. none    B. few    C. some    D. each  
33. A. fine    B. special    C. helpful    D. normal  
34. A. reminded    B. guaranteed    C. convinced    D. promised  
35. A. after    B. until    C. when    D. since  
36. A. chance    B. gift    C. moment    D. reward  
37. A. lit    B. took    C. burned    D. cheered

38. A. atmosphere    B. sympathy    C. calmness    D. joy  
39. A. it    B. such    C. something    D. everybody  
40. A. by    B. till    C. for    D. from

第二部分：阅读理解(第一节20小题。第二节5小题；每小题2分，满分50分)

第一节：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，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。

A

When you are little, the whole world feels like a big playground. I was living in Conyers, Georgia the summer it all happened. I was a second grader, but my best friend Stephanie was only in the first grade. Both of our parents were at work and most of the time they let us go our own way.

It was a hot afternoon and we decided to have an adventure in Stephanie's basement. As I opened the basement door, before us lay the biggest room, full of amazing things like guns, dolls, and old clothes. I ran downstairs, and spotted a red steel can. It was paint. I looked beyond it and there lay even more paint in bright colors like purple, orange, blue and green.

"Stephanie, I just found us a project for the day. Get some paintbrushes. We are fixing to paint. " She screamed with excitement as I told her of my secret plans and immediately we got to work. We gathered all the brushes we could find and moved all of our materials to my yard. There on the road in front of my house, we painted big stripes (条纹) of colors across the pavement (人行道). Stripe by stripe, our colors turned into a beautiful rainbow. It was fantastic!

The sun was starting to sink. I saw a car in the distance and jumped up as I recognized the car. It was my mother. I couldn't wait to show her my masterpiece. The car pulled slowly into the driveway and from the look on my mother's face, I could tell that I was in deep trouble.

My mother shut the car door and walked towards me. Her eyes glaring, she shouted, "What in the world were you thinking? I understood when you made castles out of leaves, and climbed the neighbors' trees, but this! Come inside right now !" I stood there glaring back at her for a minute, angry because she had insulted (侮辱) my art.

"Now go clean it up!" Mother and I began cleaning the road. Tears ran down my cheeks as I saw my beautiful rainbow turn into black cement.

Though years have now passed, I still wonder where my rainbow has gone. I wonder if, maybe when I get older, I can find my rainbow and never have to brush it away. I guess we all need some sort of rainbow to brighten our lives from time to time and to keep our hopes and dreams colorful.

41. What did the writer want to do when his mother came home?  
A. To introduce Stephanie to her.    B. To prevent her from seeing his painting.  
C. To put the materials back in the yard.    D. To show his artwork to her.
42. In his mother's eyes, the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was a born artist    B. always caused trouble  
C. was a problem solver    D. worked very hard
43. The underlined word "rainbow" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the rainbow in the sky    B. the stripes on the pavement  
C. something imaginative and fun    D. important lessons learned in childhood
44. It can be learned from the passage that parents should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. encourage children to paint  
B. value friendship among children  
C. discover the hidden talent in children  
D. protect rather than destroy children's dreams

## B

Below is a housing guide for students going to London.

### **University accommodation (住所) offices**

Many university accommodation offices have their own list of registered landlords (房东). Others also provide information on accommodation agencies and other housing organizations. The advantage of using your university accommodation office is that you can get some support if you have a problem. The disadvantage is that they are unlikely to have enough registered landlords to house all their students.

### **Property papers: *Loot* and *Renting***

*Loot* is an important source (来源) of information about private housing for co-renters. The offers are from private landlords, agencies and individuals looking for other co-renters. They also have a website: [www.loot.com](http://www.loot.com). The advantage of using *Loot* is that there are some excellent bargains. The disadvantage is that there is no quality control over the offers.

*Renting* is another useful paper. The offers in this paper are mainly from accommodation agencies. Their website is at [www.Renting.co.uk](http://www.Renting.co.uk).

### **Accommodation agencies**

The majority of rented accommodation in London is probably advertised through accommodation agencies. The advantage of using accommodation agencies is that you will have access to a large number of accommodations. A good agent will listen to your requirements and can save you time in looking for the right accommodation. The disadvantage is that they will make a range of charges to potential renters.

### **Noticeboards**

Around the universities you will find a number of noticeboards where offers of accommodation will be posted. These will either be from landlords or from students. Some universities will also have online noticeboards where students can advertise to other students. Advertisements from students can be an excellent way to find accommodation. However, advertisements from landlords can be problematic.

### **Word of mouth**

Some of the best housing in London is never advertised but is passed on from one group of students to another by word of mouth. It might be that you can find out about good offers from final year students. However, don't suppose that just because you have found out about housing from a friend it is necessarily, going to be better than that found through any other source.

### **Family**

Faced with the very high rents charged in London, some students and their parents will consider buying as an alternative. In some cases this might be a good choice.

45. What is the advantage of using *Loot* ?

- A. It has more offers from accommodation agencies than *Renting*.
- B. It gives you personal information about other co-renters.
- C. Their website is designed mainly for students.
- D. There are some good bargains.

46. A good agent can help you\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. know more people
- B. find cheap accommodation
- C. get the right accommodation quickly
- D. get free information about most accommodations

47. The information passed on by word of mouth is important because \_\_\_\_.
- A. it is better than that found through any other source
  - B. it helps you find some of the best housing never advertised
  - C. the final year students always offer better information
  - D. the landlords have little valuable information
48. For students going to London for the first time, which of the following provides the most reliable information?
- A. University accommodation offices.
  - B. Loot and Renting.
  - C. Noticeboards.
  - D. Family.

### C

The term “multitasking” originally referred to a computer's ability to carry out several tasks at one time. For many people, multitasking has become a way of life and even a key to success. In fact, some excellent mental aerobic exercises (大脑训练) involve engaging the brain in two or more challenging activities at a time. Although checking e-mail while talking on a phone and reading the newspaper may be second nature for some people, many times multitasking can make us less productive, rather than more. And studies show that too much multitasking can lead to increased stress, anxiety and memory loss.

In order to multitask, the brain uses an area known as the prefrontal cortex (前额叶脑皮层). Brain scans of volunteers performing multiple tasks together show that as they shift from task to task, this front part of the brain actually takes a moment of rest between tasks. You may have experienced a prefrontal cortex “moment of rest” yourself if you've ever dialed (拨电话) a phone number and suddenly forgotten who you called when the line is answered. What probably occurred is that between the dialing and the answering, your mind shifted to another thought or task, and then took that “moment” to come back. Research has also shown that for many volunteers, job efficiency (效率) declines while multitasking, as compared to when they perform only one task at a time.

Multitasking is easiest when at least one of the tasks is habitual, or requires little thought. Most people don't find it difficult to eat and read the newspaper at the same time. However, when two or more attention-requiring tasks are attempted at one time, people sometimes make mistakes.

We often don't remember things as well when we're trying to manage several details at the same time. Without mental focus, we may not pay enough attention to new information coming in, so it never makes it into our memory stores. That is one of the main reasons we forget people's names—even sometimes right after they have introduced themselves. Multitasking can also affect our relationships. If someone checks their e-mail while on the phone with a friend, they may come off as absent-minded or disinterested. It can also cause that person to miss or overlook key information being passed on to them.

49. Why are some mental aerobic exercises designed to engage people in multitasking?
- A. To make them more productive.
  - B. To reduce their stress and anxiety.
  - C. To develop their communication Skills.
  - D. To help them perform daily tasks more easily.
50. According to Paragraph 2, why may a person suddenly forget who he has called?
- A. He may have his prefrontal cortex temporarily damaged.
  - B. He is probably interrupted by another task.
  - C. He is probably not very familiar with the person he has called.
  - D. He may need a rest between dialing and speaking.
51. People tend to make mistakes when \_\_\_\_.

- A. they perform several challenging tasks at a time
  - B. new messages are processed one after another
  - C. their relationships with others are affected
  - D. the tasks require little thought
52. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Multitasking has become a way of life.
  - B. Multitasking often leads to efficiency decline.
  - C. Multitasking exercises need to be improved.
  - D. Multitasking enables people to remember things better.

### D

My family and I lived across the street from Southway Park since I was four years old. Then just last year the city put a chain link fence around the park and started bulldozing (用推土机推平) the trees and grass to make way for a new apartment complex. When I saw the fence and bulldozers, I asked myself, “Why don't they just leave it alone?”

Looking back, I think what sentenced the park to oblivion (被遗忘) was the drought (旱灾) we had about four years ago. Up until then, Southway Park was a nice green park with plenty of trees and a public swimming pool. My friends and I rollerskated on the sidewalks, climbed the trees, and swam in the pool all the years I was growing up. The park was almost like my own yard. Then the summer I was fifteen the drought came and things changed.

There had been almost no rain at all that year. The city stopped watering the park grass. Within a few weeks I found myself living across the street from a huge brown desert. Leaves fell off the park trees, and pretty soon the trees started dying, too. Next, the park swimming pool was closed. The city cut down on the work force that kept the park, and pretty soon it just got too ugly and dirty to enjoy anymore.

As the drought lasted into the fall, the park got worse every month. The rubbish piled up or blew across the brown grass. Soon the only people in the park were beggars and other people down on their luck. People said drugs were being sold or traded there now. The park had gotten scary, and my mother told us kids not to go there anymore.

The drought finally ended and things seemed to get back to normal, that is, everything but the park. It had gotten into such bad shape that the city just let it stay that way. Then about six months ago I heard that the city was going to “redevelop” certain worn-out areas of the city. It turned out that the city had planned to get rid of the park, sell the land and let someone build rows of apartment buildings on it.

The chain-link fencing and the bulldozers did their work. Now we live across the street from six rows of apartment buildings. Each of them is three units high and stretches a block in each direction. The neighborhood has changed without the park. The streets I used to play in are jammed with cars now. Things will never be the same again. **Sometimes I wonder, though, what changes another drought would make in the way things are today.**

53. How did the writer feel when he saw the fence and bulldozers.?
- A. Scared.      B. Confused.      C. Upset.      D. Curious.
54. Why was the writer told not to go to the park by his mother?
- A. It was being rebuilt.      B. It was dangerous.
  - C. It became crowded.      D. It had turned into a desert.
55. According to the writer, what eventually brought about the disappearance of the park?
- A. The drought.      B. The crime.
  - C. The beggars and the rubbish.      D. The decisions of the city.
56. The last sentence of the passage implies that if another drought came, \_\_\_\_ .
- A. the situation would be much worse

- B. people would have to desert their homes
- C. the city would be fully prepared in advance
- D. the city would have to redevelop the neighborhood

### E

I needed to buy a digital camera, one that was simply good at taking good snaps (快照), maybe occasionally for magazines. Being the cautious type, I fancied a reliable brand. So I went on the net, spent 15 minutes reading product reviews on good websites, wrote down the names of three top recommendations and headed for my nearest big friendly camera store. There in the cupboard was one of the cameras on my list. And it was on special offer. Oh joy. I pointed at it and asked an assistant, "Can I have one of those?" He looked perturbed (不安). "Do you want to try it first?" he said. It didn't quite sound like a question. "Do I need to?" I replied. "There's nothing wrong with it?" This made him look a bit insulted and I started to feel bad. "No, no. But you should try it," he said encouragingly. "Compare it with the others. "

I looked across at the others: shelves of similar cameras placed along the wall, offering a wide range of slightly different prices and discounts, with each company selling a range of models based around the same basic box. With so many models to choose from, it seemed that I would have to spend hours weighing X against Y, always trying to take Z and possibly H into account at the same time. But when I had finished, I would still have only the same two certainties that I had entered the store with: first, soon after I carried my new camera out of the shop, **it would be worth half what I paid for it**; and second, my wonderful camera would very quickly be replaced by a new model.

But something in the human soul whispers that you can beat these traps by making the right choice, the clever choice, the wise choice. In the end, I agreed to try the model I had chosen. The assistant seemed a sincere man. So I let him take out my chosen camera from the cupboard, show how it took excellent pictures of my fellow shoppers... and when he started to introduce the special features, I interrupted to ask whether I needed to buy a carry-case and a memory card as well.

Why do we think that new options (选择) still offer us anything new? Perhaps it is because they offer an opportunity to avoid facing the fact that our real choices in this culture are far more limited than we would like to imagine.

57. The shop assistant insisted that the writer should \_\_\_\_ .
- A. try the camera to see if there was anything wrong with it
  - B. compare the camera he had chosen with the others
  - C. get more information about different companies
  - D. trust him and stop asking questions
58. What does the writer mean by "it would be worth half what I paid for it" (Paragraph 2) ?
- A. He should get a 50% discount.
  - B. The price of the camera was unreasonably high.
  - C. The quality of the camera was not good.
  - D. The camera would soon fall in value.
59. The writer decided to try the model he had chosen because he \_\_\_\_ .
- A. knew very little about it
  - B. didn't trust the shop assistant
  - C. wanted to make sure the one he chose would be the best
  - D. had a special interest in taking pictures of his fellow shoppers
60. It can be inferred from the passage that in the writer's opinion, \_\_\_\_
- A. people waste too much money on cameras
  - B. cameras have become an important part of our daily life
  - C. we don't actually need so many choices when buying a product



D. famous companies care more about profit than quality

第二节：Peter, Helen, Catherine, Elizabeth和Levin想根据各自在环保方面的兴趣(61—

65)进行案例研究。阅读下面某杂志的专题报道摘要(A、B、C、D、E和F)，选出适合他们研究的最佳案例，并在答题纸上将相应选项的标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。

61. Peter: Reducing plastic and other wastes through DIY

62. Helen : Making use of the heavy traffic to produce electricity

63. Catherine: Building a community without private cars

64. Elizabeth: Building houses with recycled materials and energy-efficiency systems

65. Levin.: Developing a new type of urban car which burns less gas

A	B
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vauban</b></p> <p>We know cars are terrible polluters, but would you give yours up? Vauban, a community in southwestern Germany, did just that, and its 5,000 citizens are doing fine. Most streets are free of vehicles, and there are generous green spaces and good public-transport links, including fast buses and bicycle paths. When, people must drive, they can turn to car-sharing clubs. All the citizens had the chance to plan their own city," says Andreas Delleke, an energy expert, "and it's just how we wanted it to be. "</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Denmark</b></p> <p>During the period of gas shortage in the early, 70s, Denmark decided to become self-sufficient ( 自足). So they began a few projects making smart investments along the way.</p> <p>On the island of Samsø, local families, fishermen and farmers bought wind turbines (涡轮机,) to produce their own energy. Within seven years these turbines were completely paid for. And can you believe just one of wind turbines produces enough electricity for 600 households?</p>
C	D
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Trey Parker and Matt Stone</b></p> <p>Trey Parker and Matt Stone, creators of South Park, have built a sustainable (可持续的) castle with outer siding and inner flooring of recycled wood, recycled carpeting, high-efficiency boiler systems.</p> <p>"I think more and more today, people are willing to make a statement about the Earth and how they want to protect it," Michael Rath, home designer and builder says. "For high-end homes in this valley, this is entirely consistent with what they cost. "</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>P-NUT</b></p> <p>Who doesn't love the name P-NUT- short for Personal-Neo Urban Transport? It's Honda's latest attempt to create a tiny footprint for a new urban vehicle.</p> <p>This little P-NUT is unique. With a central driving position, the car is designed to move in tight settings. The 11-foot micro car will seat three with two rear-seat passengers behind the driver.</p> <p>"The P-NUT concept explores the packaging and design potential for a vehicle designed for the city lifestyle," said Dave Marek, a Honda design Spokesman.</p>
E	F
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Israel Company</b></p> <p>Is it possible that annoying rush hour traffic could become a source of renewable energy?</p> <p>Israel's Technion Institute of Technology claims that if we placed special generators ( 发电机 ) under roads, railways, and runways—we could harvest enough energy to mass-produce electricity. A trial process has been used on a smaller scale, in dance clubs for instance, where the pounding feet of dancers light up the floor.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Coffee</b></p> <p>Coffee. Some of us can't start our day without it, and we don't mind waiting 10 minutes in line for it.</p> <p>Here is the most effective tip to make you a superstar in environment protection.</p> <p>Get a coffee machine for your home or office, or persuade your company into buying one. ( Tell them it will improve productivity. ) Skip the coffee line on the way to work and make something that is better-tasting and much better for your wallet.</p>



"We can produce electricity anywhere there is a busy road using energy that normally goes to waste," said Uri Amit, chairman of Israel's Technion . Institute Of Technology.	Plus, you Won't need those plastic cups or carrying cases that jnst get thrown away. Better yet, use your favorite travel mug.
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非选择题部分 (共40分)

第三部分：写作(共两节，满分40分)

第一节：短文改错(共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分)

下面短文中有10处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^)，并在其下面写上该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写上修改后的词。

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。

例如（略）

After shopping, Mother and I went to a restaurant for lunch. I notice Mother looking at a nearby table occupy by an elderly woman and young couple. They ate silently, and it was clearly that things were not going well. As we left, Mother stopped on their table. "Excuse me," she said, put her arm around the unhappy old woman. "You remind me so many of my mother. May I hug (拥抱) you?" The woman smiled happily as she accepted to it. Aftter we left, I said, "That was very nice of you, Mother. So I didn't think she looked like Grandma. " "Neither did me," said Mother cheerfully.

第二节：书面表达(满分30分)

最近，李越被评为你们班的“每周之星”。请你根据她的事迹（在上周六下午，不顾天气炎热，为班级选购歌咏比赛服装），用英语为班级板报写一篇100—120个词的短文。你的文章应包括下列要点：

1. 李越的事迹及其对同学的影响；

2. 你的评论。

注意：1. 文章的标题和开头已给出(不计词数)。

2. 参考词汇：singing contest 歌咏比赛  
costume 服装

Star Student of the Week

Li Yue has been awarded the title of "Star Student of the Week" for what she did for our class. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 2010年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语（浙江卷）答案

### 选择题部分

1-10 CBABD      ACCBA      11-20 DCDBB      ACDAD  
21-30 BCDCA      CDBBC      31-40 CDBAB      CADAD  
41-50 DBCDD      CBCDB      51-60 ABDCD      ABDCC  
61-65 FEACD

### 非选择题部分

#### 短文改错

After shopping, Mother and I went a restaurant for lunch. I notice Mother looking at a  
noticed  
nearby table occupy by an elderly woman and young couple. They ate silently, and it was clearly  
occupied clear  
that things were not going well. As we left, Mother stopped on their table. "Excuse me," she said,  
by/at  
put her arm around the unhappy old woman. "You remind me so many of my mother. May I hug  
putting much  
you?" the woman smiled happily as she accepted ~~to~~ it. After we left, she said, "that was was very  
nice of you, Mother. So I didn't think she looked like Grandma.", "Neither did me," said Mother  
But I  
cheerfully.

### 书面表达

#### 参考范文

#### Star Student of the Week

Li Yue has been awarded the title of "Star Student of the Week" for what she did for our class. On the hot afternoon of last Saturday, Li Yue went downtown and walked from one store to another, looking for the costumes we would wear in the singing contest. While the rest of us were enjoying our leisure time in cool and comfortable rooms, she spent the whole afternoon searching and selecting. Finally, she found the right clothes. Deeply moved by her efforts, we tried our best and won the first prize in the contest.

Li Yue is always warm-hearted and cares a lot about the class. Besides, she often devotes her spare time to helping others. She has set a good example for us. Therefore, she deserves the honor and we should learn from her.

# 2010年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试

## 英语解析

### 选择题部分（共80分）

#### 第一部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分30分）

##### 第一节：单项填空（共20小题；每小题0.5分，满分10分）

从A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。—

1. —How about camping this weekend, just for a change?

—OK, \_\_\_\_\_ you want.

- A. whichever                      B. however  
C. whatever                        D. whoever

答案：C

解析：本题考查引导词。句意：“这个周末野营怎么样，来点新鲜的？”“好啊，按你的意思吧！”根据语境分析出后者支持前面的提出的观点。

2. Many lifestyle patterns do such \_\_\_\_\_ great harm to health that they actually speed up \_\_\_\_\_ weakening of the human body.

- A. a; /                                B. /; the  
C. a; the                              D. /; /

答案：B

解析：本题考查冠词。句意：许多生活方式对人类的健康有害，他们加速了人类身体的衰退。本题考查冠词，对……有害用短语“do \_\_\_\_\_ harm to”表示，中间无需冠词；之后的weakening是由动词的ing形式表示抽象的名词，表达一种概念、状况时需要加上the。

3. The settlement is home to nearly 1,000 people, many of \_\_\_\_\_ left their village homes for a better life in the city.

- A. whom                              B. which  
C. them                                D. those

答案：A

解析：本题考查定语从句引导词。由many之后的逗号和选项特征，此处是主从句关系，排除C、D项。由于先行词是“1,000

people”，表示人，故用whom。句意为：这里居住着将近1000人，他们中的许多人都背井离乡去城市追求更好的生活。

4. The majority of people in the town strongly \_\_\_\_\_ the plan to build a playground for children.

- A. consider                            B. support  
C. confirm                            D. submit

答案：B

解析：本题考查动词辨析。分析四个选项的意思：consider考虑，思考，认为等；support支持，拥护，维持；confirm证实，确认；submit使屈服，使经受。根据语境：镇上的大多数

人都积极地拥护为孩子们建造运动场的计划。

5. If you plant watermelon seeds in the spring, you \_\_\_\_ fresh watermelon in the fall.

- A. eat                      B. would eat  
C. have eaten            D. will be eating

答案D

解析：本题考查条件句的时态。根据句意：如果你在春天种下西瓜种子，你会在秋天吃到新鲜的西瓜。可以判断这是真实的条件从句，会发生的事情，所以选择will be eating表将来。

6. I have been convinced that the print media are usually more \_\_\_\_ and more reliable than television.

- A. accurate              B. ridiculous  
C. urgent                D. shallow

答案：A

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。分析四个选项的意思：accurate

精确的；ridiculous可笑的，滑稽的；urgent紧急的；shallow浅的，肤浅的。根据句意：我确信印刷媒体常常会比电视更准确、更可靠。

7. I guess we've already talked about this before but I'll ask you again just \_\_\_\_.

- A. by nature              B. in return  
C. in case                D. by chance

答案：C

解析：本题考查介词短语。分析四个选项的意思：by nature 天生地；in return作为回报，作为交换；in case 万一，以防；by chance偶然地。根据句意：我想我之前已经跟你谈论过这件事，但是以防万一，我再问你一次。

8. The experiment shows that proper amounts of exercise, if \_\_\_\_ regularly, can improve our health.

- A. being carried out      B. carrying out  
C. carried out            D. to carry out

答案：C

解析：本题考查if条件句中的省略情况。本句的句子的主语是the

experiment；谓语动词是shows；that引导宾语从句，宾语从句的主干事：proper amounts of exercise can improve our health, if \_\_\_\_ regularly是插入的条件从句，从句的主语是proper amounts of exercise，此时应用it代替前面提到的主语，条件句的主语与主句的主语一致，并且含有is，故省略了it is，完整形式是：if it is carried out。句意为：这项实验表明，适当的运动，如果有规律的进行，能够有助于我们的身体健康。

9. It is uncertain \_\_\_\_ side effect the medicine will bring about, although about two thousand patients have taken it.

- A. that                    B. what  
C. how                   D. whether

答案：B

解析：本题考查主语从句的引导词。根据句意：尽管大约有两千名病人服用过这种药物，

但是，它会带来什么样的副作用还不确定。side

effect意思是“副作用”，还原主语从句中的主干是the medicine will bring about \_\_\_\_\_ side effect。故选择what，形容词“什么样的”，起修饰作用。

10. Had I known about this computer program, a huge amount of time and energy \_\_\_\_.

- A. would have been saved                      B. had been saved  
C. will be saved                                  D. was saved

答案：A

解析：

本题考查虚拟语气。根据句子的倒装特征判断此处是省略了if的虚拟语气，原形是：If I had known about this computer program, a huge amount of time and energy .故选择A。句意为：如果我早知道这个电脑程序，就可以节省大量的时间和精力了。

11. Do you think shopping online will \_\_\_\_ take the place of shopping in stores?

- A. especially      B. frequently      C. merely      D. finally

答案：D

解析：本题考查副词辨析。分析四个选项的意思：especially

特别，尤其；frequently经常，merely仅仅，finally最终。根据语境：你认为网上购物最终会替代商场购物吗？

12. After that, he knew he could \_\_\_\_ any emergency by doing what he could to the best of his ability.

- A. get away with      B. get on with      C. get through      D. get across

答案：C

解析：本题考查与get相关的短语辨析。分析四个选项的意思：get away with侥幸逃脱；get on with与……有好相处；get through接通，顺利通过，完成；get across被理解，越过。根据语境：经过那件事之后，他明白了他能尽一切可能去顺利解决任何突发情况。

13. —Would she mind playing against her former teammates?—

—\_\_\_\_ She is willing to play against any tough players.

- A. I think so.      B. I'm not surprised.      C. Of course.      D. Not likely!

答案：D

解析：本题考查交际用语。根据语境：“她会介意与她之前的队友们对垒吗？”“她喜欢与任何强劲的对手比赛。”分析四个选项：I think so.我想是这样的。I'm not surprised.一点也不奇怪。Of course.当然。Not likely!（大概）不会。此处表示不介意，所以选择D。

14. \_\_\_\_ that's important is that you are doing your best and moving in the right direction.

- A. One      B. All      C. Everything      D. Anything

答案：B

解析：本题考查不定代词。分析四个选项的意思，根据语境：重要的是你正在努力并且朝着正确的方向前行。从而判断此处选择all意思最合适。

15. For many years, people \_\_\_\_ electric cars. However, making them has been more difficult than predicted.

- A. had dreamed of      B. have dreamed of      C. dreamed of      D. dream of

答案：B

解析：本题考查时态。根据句意：许多年来，人们都一直梦想着电动汽车。然而，制造它们比想象要难得多。由此，推断此处的梦想从过去到现在，并由此延伸。目前，市场

上已经有了电动汽车，所以应用现在完成时。

16. The school advisers help you talk through your problem but they don't give you any direct \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. solution      B. target  
C. measure      D. function

答案：A

解析：本题考查名词辨析。分析四个选项：solution解决方法；target目标；measure措施；function功能。根据句意：学校的建议者们帮助你分析问题，但是他们不会给你直接的解决方法。

17. "You \_\_\_\_\_ have a wrong number," she said. "There's no one of that name here."  
A. need                  B. can  
C. must                  D. would

18. —According to my grandma, it is a good idea to eat chicken soup when you have a cold.  
—\_\_\_\_\_, scientists agree with her.  
A. Sooner or later      B. Once in a while  
C. To be exact          D. Believe it or not

答案：D

解析：本题考查固定短语的辨析。根据句意：“从奶奶那儿得知，当感冒的时候喝鸡汤是个好主意。”“科学家也这样认为。”从而确定后者同意前者的观点，故选择D。

19. Playing on a frozen sports field sounds like a lot of fun. Isn't it rather risky, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. though      B. also  
C. either      D. too

答案：A

解析：本题考查副词辨析。根据句意：在冰场上玩耍听起来很有趣。然会不会有危险呢？前后两句之前是明显的转折关系，所以选择though。

20. The traffic rule says young children under the age of four and \_\_\_\_\_ less than 40 pounds must be in a child safety seat.  
A. being weighed      B. to weigh  
C. weighed              D. weighing

答案：D

解析：本题考查非谓语动词。根据句子结构：主语：the traffic rule；谓语动词：says；宾语从句：young children under the age of four and \_\_\_\_\_ less than 40 pounds must be in a child safety seat. 宾语从句中的主干为：young children must be in a child safety seat. under the age of four and \_\_\_\_\_ less than 40 pounds用于修饰宾语从句主语children。动词weigh与名词children是主动关系，所以选择weighing。句意：交通法则规定四岁以下并且体重不超过四十磅的婴儿必须坐在婴儿安全座上。

第二节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1分，满分20分）

答案：B

解析：本题考查动词辨析。由上文可知，还是小孩子的我，在圣诞节来临，我应该是收到礼物，所以选择receiving。

22. A. found      B. prepared      C. got      D. expected

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词辨析。联系上下文，此处表达的意思是别人问我收到了什么礼物，所以选择got。

23. A. doubt      B. hope      C. suggest      D. accept

答案：D

解析：本题考查动词辨析。联系上下文，推断此处表达的意思是：我开始接受没有礼物的现实，选择accept，其他三个选项意思都不符合。

24. A. broke in      B. settled down      C. turned up      D. showed off

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词短语辨析。四个选项：break in闯入；settle down安居；turn up出现；show off炫耀。联系上下文此处是出现在我家，给我们圣诞礼物，故选择C，意思最贴切。

25. A. relief      B. loss      C. achievement      D. justice

答案：A

解析：本题考查名词辨析。根据下文：I would no longer have to be embarrassed when I returned to school（当我回到学校时，我不会再感到难堪了。）结合四个选项的意思，可以推断出此处是表示我解脱了，送了一口气，故选择A。

26. A. blamed      B. loved      C. forgotten      D. affected

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词辨析。分析四个选项，结合上下文，可以得知，这件礼物对我是多么重要，所以此处表达我将不会忘记这件事情，故选择C。

27. A. highly      B. little      C. poorly      D. enough

答案：D

解析：本题考查短语辨析。联系上下文，首先排除B、C，think highly of sb的意思是“对……评价很高”。此处根据作者的前面的心态，选择enough，表示有人关心自己。

28. A. present      B. first      C. recent      D. previous

答案：B

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。联系上下文，提到是new house，肯定选择first，西方人对于圣诞节很重视，是一家人团圆的日子，所以此时表达重要性，作者想让自己在新家过的第一个圣诞节有意义。选择B。

29. A. hardly      B. instantly      C. regularly      D. occasionally

答案：B

解析：本题考查副词辨析。根据四个选项的意思，联系上下文，可了解当时作者那种激动的心情，所以应该是很快就想到了那件让她难忘的事情；故选择B。

30. A. strength      B. independence      C. importance      D. safety

答案：C

解析：本题考查名词辨析。根据第一段中描述那次圣诞节礼物给我的感慨，和作者此刻的心情，她认为送圣诞节礼物的给自己以及给得到的孩子们的重要性。

31. A. kept up with      B. caught up with      C. came up with      D. put up with

答案：C

解析：本题考查动词短语辨析。从上一段的可以推断，是我提出了（came up with）了一个让四十个人来我公司帮忙的计划。

32. A. none      B. few      C. some      D. each

答案：D



解析：本题考查不定代词辨析。根据作者的想法，应该是每个人都有自己的圣诞节礼物，所以选择每个人（each）。

33. A. fine            B. special            C. helpful            D. normal

答案：B

解析：本题考查形容词辨析。每个人都有属于自己的礼物，而且不是固定的，所以作者的意思是给孩子们启示：每个人都是独一无二的。

34. A. reminded            B. guaranteed            C. convinced            D. promised

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词辨析。从下文的“One, two, three. Open your presents!”可知，此时在分发礼物时，我提醒每个人开始不要打开礼物。

35. A. after            B. until            C. when            D. since

答案：B

解析：本题考查连词辨析。同34题，此时选择until，直到每个人都拿到礼物。

36. A. chance            B. gift            C. moment            D. reward

答案：C

解析：本题考查名词辨析。根据下文的意思，此处表达大家等待的拆礼物的时刻到来了，故选择moment。

37. A. lit            B. took            C. burned            D. cheered

答案：A

解析：本题考查动词辨析。分析四个选项的意思，根据文章的上下文：他们灿烂的笑容照亮了整个房间，所以选择light的过去式lit。

38. A. atmosphere            B. sympathy            C. calmness            D. joy

答案：D

解析：本题考查名词辨析。联系上下文，分析四个选项的意思，此处是表达欢乐，故选择D。

39. A. it            B. such            C. something            D. everybody

答案：A

解析：本题考查代词辨析。联系上下文，得知：欢乐不仅仅是因为玩具。所以选择it，指代欢乐。

40. A. by            B. till            C. for            D. from

答案：D

解析：本题考查介词辨析。联系上下文，此处表示：我从很久以前的那次圣诞节上获得的感觉再次感受到了。故选择from。

**第二部分：阅读理解（第一节20小题，第二节5小题；  
每小题2分，满分50分）**

第一节：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，并在答题纸上将该选项标号涂黑。—

A.

colorful.

本篇文章是一篇记叙文。

41. What did the writer want to do when his mother came home?

A. To introduce Stephanie to her.

B. To prevent her from seeing his painting.

C. To put the materials back in the yard.

D. To show his artwork to her.

答案: D

解析: 细节理解题。根据第四段“I saw a car in the distance and jumped up as I recognized the car. It was my mother. I couldn’t wait to show her my masterpiece.”可知我当时是很高兴的想把我的杰作给母亲看。所以选择D。

42. In his mother’s eyes, the writer\_\_\_\_\_.

A. was a born artist

B. always caused trouble

C. was a problem solver

D. worked very hard

答案: B

解析: 推理判断题。根据第五、六段可以推断出, 母亲特别反感作者的一些行为, 所以很生气, 认为她是一个麻烦制造者。

43. The underlined word “rainbow” in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the rainbow in the sky

B. the stripes on the pavement

C. something imaginative and fun

D. important lessons learned in childhood

答案: C

解析: 推理判断题。根据最后一段作者的感慨“to keep our hopes and dreams colorful”, 可以推断此时作者提到的rainbow不是指自己曾经画过的街道上的彩虹, 而是指自己的人生中的彩虹。

44. It can be learned from the passage that parents should \_\_\_\_\_.

A. encourage children to paint

B. value friendship among children

C. discover the hidden talent in children

D. protect rather than destroy children’s dreams

答案: D

解析: 推理判断题。从整篇文章开头叙述作者的开心的画彩虹的过程, 到后来被母亲要求把街道清洗干净, 到最后的感慨, 表明作者写作的最终想要表达的目的之一是: 父母应该支持孩子的某些创造性的行为, 而不是一味的否定。

**B.**

本篇是一篇应用文。介绍在伦敦留学的学生们住宿情况。

45. What is the advantage of using *Loot*?

- A. It has more offers from accommodation agencies than *Renting*.
- B. It gives you personal information about other co-renters.
- C. Their website is designed mainly for students.
- D. There are some good bargains.

答案: D

解析: 细节理解题。关于*Loot*, 选择相应的部分, 仔细阅读, 得知*Loot*的好处是: *The advantage of using Loot is that there are some excellent bargains.*即价格方面好商量。故选择D。

46. A good agent can help you \_\_\_\_.

- A. know more people
- B. find cheap accommodation
- C. get the right accommodation quickly
- D. get free information about most accommodations

答案: C

解析: 细节理解题。涉及到agent, 在“**Accommodation agencies**”部分寻找答案。根据“A good agent will listen to your requirements and can save you time in looking for the right accommodation.”可知好的代理人, 能听取意见, 并节省时间寻找合适的住宿。故选择C。

47. The information passed on by word of mouth is important because \_\_\_\_.

- A. it is better than that found through any other source
- B. it helps you find some of the best housing never advertised
- C. the final year students always offer better information
- D. the landlords have little valuable information

答案: B

解析: 推理判断题。在“**Word of mouth**”部分寻找答案。口传的信息很重要是因为“is never advertised ; It might be that you can find out about good offers from final year students.”但是也有弊端, 分析四个选项, 只有B是正确的。

48. For students going to London for the first time, which of the following provides the most reliable information?

- A. University accommodation offices.     B. *Loot and Renting*
- C. Noticeboards.                             D. Family.

答案: A

解析: 推理判断题。根据第一部分“The advantage of using your university accommodation is that you can get support if you have a problem.”, 而其他的都没有涉及到问题的解决这部分, 所以选择A。

C. \_

本篇文章是一篇说明文。

49. Why are some mental aerobic exercises designed to engage people in multitasking?

- A. To make them more productive.     B. To reduce their stress and anxiety.
- C. To develop their communication skills.     D. To help them perform daily tasks more easily.

答案: A

解析: 推理判断题。根据第一段的内容可知, 作者提出: “In fact, some excellent mental aerobic exercises (大脑训练) involve engaging the brain in two or more challenging activities

at

a

time.”，之后用although引出转折，这种训练有时并不能productive。所以选择A。有一部分人认为这种大脑的训练能够帮助他们高效的工作。

50. According to Paragraph 2, why may a person suddenly forget who has called?

- A. He may leave his prefrontal cortex temporarily damaged.
- B. He is probably interrupted by another task.
- C. He is probably not very familiar with the person he has called.
- D. He may need a rest between dialing and speaking.

答案：B

解析：细节理解题。主要根据“this front part of the brain actually takes a moment of rest between tasks”，可以推断出之后的“if you’ve ever dialed (拨电话) a phone number and suddenly forgotten who you dialed when the line is answered”的情况，所以选择B。

51. People tend to make mistake when \_\_\_\_.

- A. they perform several challenging tasks at a time.
- B. new messages are processed one after another
- C. their relationships with others are affected
- D. the tasks require little thought

答案：A

解析：细节理解题。根据第三段内容，特别是最后一句话可知当人在同时从事两项或多项需要花费精力的工作时，常常会出错。故选择A。

52. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Multitasking has become a way of life.
- B. Multitasking often leads to efficiency decline.
- C. Multitasking exercises need to be improved.
- D. Multitasking enables people to remember things better.

答案：B

解析：主旨大意题。最后一段中作者继续描述了之前的观点：一个人同时从事多项工作会出现很多问题。回到整篇文章，作者主要观点就是告诉大家：多项工作不能产生高效的结果，故选择B。

**D.**

本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。

53. How did the writer feel when he saw the fence and bulldozers?

- A. Scared.      B. Confused.      C. Upset.      D. Curious.

答案：C

解析：推理判断题。根据第一段叙述了解到作者从四岁开始住在Southway Park对面。从第二段了解到作者小时候和朋友在公园里玩耍。而现在公园被围了起来，事实上，作者是很失望、沮丧，自己不能去玩了，而且树都被砍掉了。

54. Why was the writer told not to go to the park by his mother?

- A. It was being rebuilt.      B. It was dangerous.
- C. It became crowded.      D. It had turned into a desert.

答案：B

解析：推理判断题。仔细阅读第四段，可以了解到，公园被废弃了，里面住着流浪汉，甚至有人贩毒，所以母亲叮嘱我们不要去那里，因为危险。

55. According to the writer, what eventually brought about the disappearance of the park?

- A. The drought.
- B. The crime.
- C. The beggars and the rubbish.
- D. The decisions of the city.

答案：D

解析：推理判断题。从第五段，可以明显的了解到：干旱结束了，但是政府仍然对公园不管不问，而是要重新规划这块废弃地，在作者眼中是“the city had planned to get rid of the park”。故选择D。

56. The last sentence of the passage implies that if another drought came, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the situation would be much worse
- B. people would have to desert their homes
- C. the city would be fully prepared in advance
- D. the city would have to redevelop the neighborhood

答案：A

解析：推理判断题。最后一段作者描述了目前自己居住的街道的变化，变得更加拥挤了。从而作者有了另一种思考：如果再来一次干旱，是否会造成如这次干旱一样的一些变化。从而可推测作者是隐射，环境会变的更加糟糕。

E. \_

本文是一篇夹叙夹议的文章。

57. The shop assistant insisted that the writer should \_\_\_\_\_

- A. try the camera to see if there was anything wrong with it.
- B. compare the camera he had chosen with the others.
- C. get more information about different companies.
- D. trust him and stop asking questions.

答案：B

解析：细节理解题。根据第一段作者与推销员之间的对话，可以了解到，推销员一直在劝说作者试一下机器，并且与其他的机器进行比较。故选择B。

58. What does the writer mean by “it would be worth half what I paid for it”(paragraph 2)

- A. He should get a 50% discount.
- B. The price of the camera was unreasonably high.
- C. The quality of the camera was not good.
- D. The camera would soon fall in value.

答案：D

解析：推理判断题。第二段开头，作者分析了在卖场，自己将会被各种照相机的种类，弄的不知如何选择。但是“**But when I had finished, I would still have only the same two certainties that I had entered the store with**”，最终我还是必须选择一款，但是无论选择哪一款都会有两个必定的结果：（1）会立马贬值。（2）会很快有新的产品。所以选择D。

59. The writer decided to try the model he had chosen because he \_\_\_\_\_

- A. knew very little about it.
- B. didn't trust the shop assistant.
- C. wanted to make sure the one he chose would be the best.
- D. had a special interest in taking pictures of his fellow shoppers.

答案：C

解析：推理判断题。阅读第四段，可知作者经过内心的思量，明白最后还是得做决定，得买一款，所以还是需要作出明智的决定，就是试一下自己最初选择那一款，从而确定自己的选择。

60. It can be inferred from the passage that in the writer's opinion,\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. people waste too much money on cameras
- B. cameras have become an important part of our daily life
- C. we don't actually need so many choices when buying a product
- D. famous companies care more about profit than quality

答案：C

解析：推理判断题。最后一段作者分析了人们为什么老是喜欢新的事物，因为旧的事物我们了解了，有局限性，而新的事物会带给我们更多我们没想到的。根据作者在购物的过程中，最终选择了试用自己最初的照相机，所以得出作者的观点是：我们并不需要了解很多新的东西，只要达到自己的最初的要求就行。

第二节：Peter, Helen, Catherine, Elizabeth和Levin 想根据各自在环保方面的兴趣（61-65）进行案例研究。阅读下面某杂志的专题报道摘要（A、B、C、D、E和F），选出适合他们研究的最佳案例，并在答题纸上相应选项的标号涂黑。选项中有一项是多余选项。—

答案：61.F 62.E 63.A 64.C 65.D

解析：首先了解每个人的兴趣是什么，然后分析A-F六个主题，从而可以得出A：创建一种车的俱乐部，大家共用，这样会降低污染。B：用风涡轮机制造能源。

## 非选择题部分（共40分）—

第三部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节：短文改错（共10小题；每小题1分，满分10分）

下面短文中有10处语言错误。请在有错误的地方增加、删除或修改某个单词。

1. notice 改为noticed 解析：本文的时间都是一般过去时态。
2.           occupy改为occupied                               解析：此处是分词短语作后置定语，occupy与table是被动关系，故应用过去分词。
3. young之前加上a. 解析：从下文可知是一对夫妇，所以需加冠词。
4. clearly改为clear. 解析：此处是作表语，用形容词形式。
5. on改为by或at. 解析：被桌子挡住了，应用by或at。
6. Put改为putting. 解析：此处是分词短语作伴随状语。此时是主谓关系，故用putting。
7. many改为much. 解析：此处是回忆，不可数名词，所以用many。
8. 去掉to. 解析：accept之后不需要接to。
9. So 改为But. 解析：根据前后关系，应表示转折关系。
10. me改为I. 解析：作主语，应用主格。

第二节：书面表达（满分30分）

Star Student of the Week

Li Yue has been awarded the title of “Star Student of the Week” for what she did for our class. On the hot afternoon of last Saturday, Li Yue went downtown and walked from one store to another, looking for the costumes we would wear in the singing contest. While the rest of us were enjoying our leisure time in cool and comfortable rooms, she spent the whole afternoon searching and selecting. Finally, she found the right clothes. Deeply moved by her efforts, we tried our best and won the first prize in the contest.

Li Yue is always warm-hearted and cares a lot about the class. Besides, she often devotes her spare time to helping others. She deserves the honor and we should learn from her.