

2010 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标 I 卷）

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study

答案: C.

21. --- Have you finished reading *Jane Eyre*?

--- No, I _____ my homework all day yesterday.

- A. was doing B. would do C. had done D. do

22. The workers _____ the glasses and marked on each box "This Side UP".

- A. carried B. delivered C. pressed D. packed

23. I'll spend half of my holiday practicing English and _____ half learning drawing.

- A. another B. the other C. other's D. other

24. As a child, Jack studied in a village school, _____ is named after his grandfather.

- A. which B. where C. what D. that

25. Mary made coffee _____ her guests were finishing their meal.

- A. so that B. although C. while D. as if

26. I have seldom seen my mother _____ pleased with my progress as she is now.

- A. so B. very C. too D. rather

27. Mrs. White showed her students some old maps _____ from the library.

- A. to borrow B. to be borrowed C. borrowed D. borrowing

28. When you are home, give a call to let me know you _____ safely.

- A. are arriving B. have arrived C. had arrived D. will arrive

29. Just be patient. You _____ expect the world to change so soon.

- A. can't B. needn't C. may not D. will not

30. The little boy won't go to sleep _____ his mother tells him a story.

- A. or B. unless C. but D. whether
31. --- Everybody is going to climb the mountain. Can I go too, mum?
--- _____. Wait till you are old enough, dear.
- A. will you? B. Why not? C. I hope so. D. I'm afraid not.
32. The discovery of gold in Australia led thousands to believe that a fortune _____.
A. is made B. would make C. was to be made D. had made
33. We haven't discussed yet _____ we are going to place our new furniture.
A. that B. which C. what D. where
34. With Father's Day around the corner, I have taken some money out of the bank
_____ presents for my dad.
A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. to have bought
35. --- Was he sorry for what he'd done? --- _____.
A. No wonder B. Well done C. Not really D. Go ahead

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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（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。

It was a busy morning, about 8:30, when an elderly gentleman in his 80s came to the hospital. I heard him saying to the nurse that he was in a hurry for a appointment (约会) at 9:30.

The nurse had him take a 36 in the waiting area, 37 him it would be at least 40 minutes 38 someone would be able to see him. I saw him 39 his watch and decided, since I was 40 busy --- my patient didn't 41 at the appointed hour, I would examine his wound. While taking care of his wound, I asked him if he had another doctor's appointment.

The gentleman said no and told me that he 42 to go to the nursing home to eat breakfast with his 43. He told me that she had been 44 for a while and that she had a special disease. I asked if she would be 45 if he was a bit late. He replied that she 46 knew who he was, that she had not been able to 47 him for five years now. I was 48, and asked him, "And you 49 go

every morning, even though she doesn't know who you are?"

He smiled and said, "She doesn't know me, but I know who she is." I had to hold back 50 as he left.

Now I 51 that in marriages, true love is 52 of all that is. The happiest people don't 53 have the best of everything; they just 54 the best of everything they have. 55 isn't about how to live through the storm, but how to dance in the rain.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 36. A. breath | B. test | C. seat | D. break |
| 37. A. persuading | B. promising | C. understanding | D. telling |
| 38. A. if | B. before | C. since | D. after |
| 39. A. taking off | B. fixing | C. looking at | D. winding |
| 40. A. very | B. also | C. seldom | D. not |
| 41. A. turn up | B. show off | C. come on | D. go away |
| 42. A. needed | B. forgot | C. agreed | D. happened |
| 43. A. daughter | B. wife | C. mother | D. sister |
| 44. A. late | B. well | C. around | D. there |
| 45. A. lonely | B. worried | C. doubtful | D. hungry |
| 46. A. so far | B. neither | C. no longer | D. already |
| 47. A. recognize | B. answer | C. believe | D. expect |
| 48. A. moved | B. disappointed | C. surprised | D. satisfied |
| 49. A. only | B. then | C. thus | D. still |
| 50. A. curiosity | B. tears | C. words | D. judgment |
| 51. A. realize | B. suggest | C. hope | D. prove |
| 52. A. agreement | B. expression | C. acceptance | D. exhibition |
| 53. A. necessarily | B. completely | C. naturally | D. frequently |
| 54. A. learn | B. make | C. favor | D. try |
| 55. A. Adventure | B. Beauty | C. Trust | D. Life. |

第三部分 阅读理解（共 20 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 40 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

Shakespeare's Birthplace and Exhibition of Shakespeare's World

Welcome to the world-famous house where William Shakespeare was born in 1564 and where he grew up. The property（房产）remained in the ownership of Shakespeare's family until 1806. The House has welcomed visitors traveling from all over the world, for over 250 years.

◆Enter through the Visitors' Centre and see the highly-praised exhibition Shakespeare's World, a lively and full introduction to the life and work of Shakespeare.

◆Stand in the rooms where Shakespeare grew up.

◆Discover examples of furniture and needlework from Shakespeare's period.

◆Enjoy the traditional（传统的）English garden, planted with trees and flower mentioned in the poet's works.

OPENING TIMES:

20 Mar to 19 Oct

Mon to Sat: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

Sun: 9:30 am to 5:00 pm

20 Oct to 19 Mar

Mon to Sat: 9:30 am to 4:00 pm

Sun: 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

Ⓐ The Birthplace is within easy walking distance of all the car parks shown on the map; nearest is Windsor Street（3 minutes' walk）.

Ⓑ The House may present difficulties but the Visitors' Centre, its exhibition, and the garden are accessible（可进入的）to wheelchair users.

Ⓒ The Shakespeare Coffee House（opposite the Birthplace）.

ADMISSION: Adult £ 4.90 Child £ 2.20 Family £ 12.00 (2 adults + up to 3 children)

56. How much is the admission for a family of two grown-ups and two children? _____
A. £ 9.80. B. £ 12.00. C. £ 14.20. D. £ 16.40.
57. Where is the nearest parking place to Shakespeare's Birthplace? _____
A. Behind the exhibition hall. B. Opposite the Visitors' Centre.
C. At Windsor Street. D. Near the Coffee House.
58. A wheelchair user may need help to enter _____.
A. the House B. the garden C. the Visitors' Centre D. the exhibition hall.

B

EDGEWOOD --- Every morning at Dixie Heights High School, customers pour into a special experiment: the district's first coffee shop run mostly by students with special learning needs.

Well before classes start, students and teachers order Lattes, Cappuccinos and Hot Chocolates. Then, during the first period, teachers call in orders on their room phones, and students make deliveries.

By closing time at 9:20 a.m., the shop usually sells 90 drinks. "Whoever made the chi tea, Ms. Schatzman says it was good," Christy McKinley, a second year student, announced recently, after hanging up with the teacher.

The shop is called the Dixie PIT, which stands for Power in Transition. Although some of the students are not disabled, many are, and the PIT helps them prepare for life after high school.

They learn not only how to run a coffee shop but also how to deal with their affairs. They keep a timecard and receive paychecks, which they keep in check registers.

Special-education teachers Kim Chevalier and Sue Casey introduced the Dixie PIT from a similar program at Kennesaw Mountain High School in Georgia.

Not that it was easy. Chevalier's first problem to overcome was product-related. Should schools be selling coffee? What about sugar content?

Kenton County Food Service Director Ginger Gray helped. She made sure all the drinks, which use non-fat milk, fell within nutrition (营养) guidelines.

The whole school has joined in to help.

Teachers agreed to give up their lounge (休息室) in the mornings. Art students painted the name of the shop on the wall. Business students designed the paychecks. The basketball team helped pay for cups.

59. What is the text mainly about? _____

- A. A best-selling coffee. B. A special educational program.
C. Government support for schools. D. A new type of teacher-student relationship.

60. The Dixie PIT program was introduced in order to_____.

- A. raise money for school affairs B. do some research on nutrition
C. develop students' practical skills D. supply teachers with drinks

61. How did Christy McKinley know Ms. Schatzman's opinion of the chi tea? _____

- A. She met her in the shop. B. She heard her telling others.
C. She talked to her on the phone. D. She went to her office to deliver the tea.

62. We know from the text that Ginger Gray_____.

- A. manages the Dixie PIT program in Kenton County
B. sees that the drinks meet health standards
C. teaches at Dixie Heights High School
D. owns the school's coffee shop

C

Along the river banks of the Amazon and the Orinoco there lives a bird that swims before it can fly, flies like a fat chicken, eats green leaves, has the stomach of a cow and has claws (爪) on its wings when young. They build their homes about 4.6m above the river, an important feature (特征) for the safety of the young. It is called the hoatzin.

In appearance, the birds of both sexes look very much alike with brown on the

back and cream and red on the underside. The head is small, with a large set of feathers on the top, bright red eyes, and blue skin. Its nearest relatives are the common birds, cuckoos. Its most striking feature, though, is only found in the young.

Baby hoatzins have a claw on the leading edge of each wing and another at the end of each wing tip. Using these four claws, together with the beak (喙), they can climb about in the bushes, looking very much like primitive birds must have done. When the young hoatzins have learned to fly, they lose their claws.

During the drier months between December and March hoatzins fly about the forest in groups of 20 to 30 birds, but in April, when the rainy season begins, they collect together in smaller living units of two to seven birds for producing purposes.

63. What is the text mainly about? _____

- A. Hoatzins in dry and rainy seasons.
- B. The relatives and enemies of hoatzins.
- C. Primitive birds and hoatzins of the Amazon.
- D. The appearance and living habits of hoatzins.

64. Young hoatzins are different from their parents in that_____.

- A. they look like young cuckoos
- B. they have claws on the wings
- C. they eat a lot like a cow
- D. they live on river banks

65. What can we infer about primitive birds from the text? _____

- A. They had claws to help them climb.
- B. They could fly long distances.
- C. They had four wings like hoatzins.
- D. They had a head with long feathers on the top.

66. Why do hoatzins collect together in smaller groups when the rainy season comes?

- A. To find more food.
- B. To protect themselves better.
- C. To keep themselves warm.
- D. To produce their young.

D

Science can't explain the power of pets, but many studies have shown that the

company of pets can help lower blood pressure (血压) and raise chances of recovering from a heart attack, reduce loneliness and spread all-round good cheer.

Any owner will tell you how much joy a pet brings. For some, an animal provides more comfort than a husband/wife. A 2002 study by Karen Allen of the State University of New York measured stress (紧张) levels and blood pressure in people --- half of them pet owners --- while they performed 5 minutes of mental arithmetic (算术) or held a hand in ice water. Subjects completed the tasks alone, with a husband/wife, a close friend or with a pet. People with pets did it best. Those tested with their animal friends had smaller change in blood pressure and returned most quickly to baseline heart rates. With pets in the room, people also made fewer math mistakes than when doing in front of other companions. It seems people feel more relaxed (放松) around pets, says Allen, who thinks it may be because pets don't judge.

A study reported last fall suggests that having a pet dog not only raises your spirits but may also have an effect on your eating habits. Researchers at Northwestern Memorial Hospital spent a year studying 36 fat people and their equally fat dogs on diet-and-exercise programs; a separate group of 56 people without pets were put on a diet program. On average, people lost about 11 pounds, or 5% of their body weight. Their dogs did even better, losing an average of 12 pounds, more than 15% of their body weight. Dog owners didn't lose any more weight than those without dogs but, say researchers, got more exercise overall --- mostly with their dogs --- and found it worth doing.

67. What does the text mainly discuss? _____

- A. What pets bring to their owners. B. How pets help people calm down.
C. People's opinions of keeping pets. D. Pet's value in medical research.

68. We learn from the text that a person with heart disease has a better chance of getting well if_____.

- A. he has a pet companion B. he has less stress of work
C. he often does mental arithmetic D. he is taken care of by his family

69. According to Allen, why did the people do better with pets around when facing

stressful tasks? _____

- A. They have lower blood pressure. B. They become more patient.
C. They are less nervous. D. They are in higher spirits.

70. The research mentioned in the last paragraph reports that_____.

- A. people with dogs did more exercise
B. dogs lost the same weight as people did
C. dogs liked exercise much more than people did
D. people without dogs found the program unhelpful.

E

There were smiling children all the way. Charily they knew at what time the train passed their homes and they made it their business to stand along the railway, wave to complete strangers and cheer them up as they rushed towards Penang. Often whole families stood outside their homes and waved and smiled as if those on the trains were their favorite relatives. This is the simple village people of Malaysia. I was moved.

I had always traveled to Malaysia by plane or car, so this was the first time I was on a train. I did not particularly relish the long train journey and had brought along a dozen magazines to read and reread. I looked about the train. There was not one familiar face. I sighed and sat down to read my Economics.

It was not long before the train was across the Causeway and in Malaysia. Johore Baru was just another city like Singapore, so I was tired of looking at the crowds of people as they hurried past. As we went beyond the city, I watched the straight rows of rubber trees and miles and miles of green. Then the first village came into sight, Immediately I came alive; I decided to wave hack.

From then on my journey became interesting. I threw my magazines into the waste basket and decided to join in Malaysian life. Then everything came alive. The mountains seemed to speak to me. Even the trees were smiling. I stared at everything as if I was looking at it for the first time.

The day passed fast and I even forgot to have my lunch until I felt hungry. I looked at my watch and was surprised that it was 3:00 pm. Soon the train pulled up at

Butterworth. I looked at the people all around me. They all looked beautiful. When my uncle arrived with a smile, I threw my arms around him to give him a warm hug (拥抱). I had never done this before. He seemed surprised and then his weather-beaten face warmed up with a huge smile. We walked arm in arm to his car.

I looked forward to the return journey.

71. The author expected the train trip to be_____.

A. adventurous B. pleasant C. exciting D. dull

72. What did the author remember most fondly of her train trip? _____

A. The friendly country people. B. The mountains along the way.
C. The crowds of people in the streets. D. The simple lunch served on the train.

73. Which of the following words can best take the place of the word “relish” in the second paragraph? _____

A. choose B. enjoy C. prepare for D. carry on

74. Where was the writer going? _____

A. Johore Baru. B. The Causeway. C. Butterworth. D. Singapore.

75. What can we learn from the story? _____

A. Comfort in traveling by train. B. Pleasure of living in the country.
C. Reading gives people delight. D. Smiles brighten people up.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并也用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词：在错的词下划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意：原行没有错的不要改.

It was a chance of a lifetime to win the first	76. _____
prize on the Story Writing Show. All I had to do	77. _____
was to write a story or present it. My teachers	78. _____
have been telling me how great my writing was.	79. _____
So if they had said was true, I would have a chance	80. _____
of winning the prize. What were better, I had useful	81. _____
help. There was Uncle Chen, gentleman living	82. _____
near my house, who was a very much famous writer.	83. _____
He agreed to reading my story and give me some	84. _____
advices on how to write like a real writer.	85. _____

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假设你是育才中学学生会主席李华.你校将举办一次英语演讲比赛（speech contest），希望附近某大学的外籍教师 Smith 女士来做评委.请参照以下比赛通知给她写一封信.

英语演讲比赛
主题：人与自然
时间：6 月 15 日下午 2:00 – 5:00
地点：501 教室
参赛选手：10 名学生
联系人：李华（电话 44876655）
欢迎大家光临

注意：词数 100 左右.

Dear Ms. Smith,

With best wishes

Li

Hua

2010 年全国统一高考英语试卷（新课标 I 卷）

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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

例: We _____ last night, but we went to the concert instead.

- A. must have studied B. might study
C. should have studied D. would study

答案: C.

21. --- Have you finished reading *Jane Eyre*?

--- No, I _____ my homework all day yesterday.

- A. was doing B. would do C. had done D. do

【考点】E5: 过去进行时.

【分析】句意: -- 你看完《简爱》了吗?

-- 没有, 昨天一天我都在做家庭作业.

【解答】答案 A. was/were doing, 表示过去的某个时间点或时间段正在做某事, 根据句意, 我没有读完简爱, 我昨天一天一直在写家庭作业. 故选 A.

【点评】本题是中档题, 考查过去进行时在具体语境中的使用.

22. The workers _____ the glasses and marked on each box "This Side UP".

- A. carried B. delivered C. pressed D. packed

【考点】A8: 实义动词.

【分析】句意: 工人将玻璃杯包装起来, 在每个包装箱上标上"此面朝上".

【解答】答案 D. carry"拿, 携带"; deliver"递送, 发表, 给...接生"; press"压"; pack"包装". 根据常识和句意, 先把玻璃杯"包装起来"再标上"此面朝上". 故

选 D.

【点评】本题是基础题，考查实义动词的用法，要熟悉词义并结合具体的语境选择出正确选项.

23. I'll spend half of my holiday practicing English and _____ half learning drawing.

A. another B. the other C. other's D. other

【考点】54: 不定代词.

【分析】我将用一半的假期练习英语，另一半学绘画.

【解答】答案 B. 本题主要考查代词. 选项 A another 3 个及 3 个以上中的另一个; 选项 B the other 两个中的另一个; 选项 C other's 一般没有这种说法; 选项 D other 其它的. 根据句意, 应该是两个中的另一个, 故选 B.

【点评】做这类题目, 要弄清楚句意和代词的用法, 然后再做出选择.

24. As a child, Jack studied in a village school, _____ is named after his grandfather.

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

【考点】59: 关系代词.

【分析】句意为: 当 Jack 是孩子的时候, 他在一所村校上学, 这所学校是以他爷爷命名的.

【解答】答案: A. 题干中含有的从句是非限制性的定语从句, 所以不能用 that, what 不能引导定语从句, 故排除 C, 从句中缺少主语, 应该用关系代词, 所以排除 where. 所以本题选 A.

【点评】考查定语从句时, 需要分析从句的句子成分, 尤其注意从句的主语、宾语、表语或定语, 如果缺少这些成分, 则需要用对应的关系代词, 如果不缺这些成分, 需要用关系副词.

25. Mary made coffee _____ her guests were finishing their meal.

A. so that B. although C. while D. as if

【考点】92: 从属连词.

【分析】玛丽趁客人们在用餐的时候煮了咖啡.

【解答】答案 C. 本题考查连词. 选项 A so that 以便, 为了, 用来引导目的状语从句; 选项 B although 尽管; 选项 C while 在...期间, 当...时候, 用来引导时间状语从句; 选项 D as if (=as though) 仿佛, 好像, 用来引导方式状语从句. 通过句意可知 C 项正确.

【点评】对于连词, 要注意上下文的意思, 弄清逻辑关系, 结合各选项意思选用适当的连词.

26. I have seldom seen my mother _____ pleased with my progress as she is now.

A. so B. very C. too D. rather

【考点】76: 程度副词.

【分析】句意为: 我从来没见过妈妈像现在一样对我的进步如此满意.

【解答】答案: A 如此满意的语义, 只有 so pleased...as 能表达出来吧, as 是像...一样, too 表示"太...", rather 确实满意, 像现在一样对我确实满意, 这样的表达不符语境. 所以选择 A.

【点评】本题中的四个选项都可以修饰形容词或副词的原级, 但要比各个选项在句中的搭配.

27. Mrs. White showed her students some old maps _____ from the library.

A. to borrow B. to be borrowed C. borrowed D. borrowing

【考点】A4: 动词的过去分词.

【分析】句意: 怀特夫人向她的学生展示了她从图书馆借来的一些旧地图.

【解答】答案 C. from the library 做后置定语, 修饰 old maps 根据句意, borrow 与 old maps 之间是被动关系, 所以用过去分词表示被动或完成, 故选 C.

【点评】本题是基础题, 考查过去分词做后置定语, 表示与所修饰的名词是被动或完成关系.

28. When you are home, give a call to let me know you _____ safely.

A. are arriving B. have arrived C. had arrived D. will arrive

【考点】E8: 现在完成时.

【分析】当你到家后，打个电话告诉我你已经安全到家。

【解答】答案 B. 本题主要考查动词时态. 根据题意可知，这里要表达"回家后打电话确认已经安全到达"，所以应该用现在完成时，答案为 B 项. A 项和 D 项均表示将来，没有"完成"之意，所以排除；C 项为过去完成时，不符合题意，所以排除. 故选 B.

【点评】时态题的考查关键是抓住句子的上下文含义和句中的时间状语. 要根据时间状语来选择合适的时态，在平时的学习中要注意积累有关时态的用法和各种时态的特殊之处.

29. Just be patient. You _____ expect the world to change so soon.

A. can't B. needn't C. may not D. will not

【考点】A6: 情态动词.

【分析】句意：耐心点，你不能期待世界变得如此之快.

【解答】答案 A. can't "不能，不可能"；needn't "不需要，没必要"；may "一般用于肯定句中，表示可能"；will "意愿或习惯性动作". 根据句意，要耐心点，你"不能"期望世界变得如此之快，故选 A.

【点评】本题是基础题，考查情态动词的运用，要熟悉情态动词的词义并结合上下文语境选择出正确答案.

30. The little boy won't go to sleep _____ his mother tells him a story.

A. or B. unless C. but D. whether

【考点】92: 从属连词.

【分析】小男孩不愿睡觉，除非妈妈给他讲个故事.

【解答】答案 B. 本题主要考查连词，unless 引导条件状语从句，意思是除非，如果不="if not"； A or 或，或者；还是；不然，否则； C but 但是，表转折； D whether 是否、不管...（还是...）习惯用语 whether or not. 根据句意，应该选 B.

【点评】对于连词，要注意上下文的意思，弄清逻辑关系. 选用适当的连词.

31. --- Everybody is going to climb the mountain. Can I go too, mum?

--- _____ Wait till you are old enough, dear.

A. will you? B. Why not? C. I hope so. D. I'm afraid not.

【考点】II: 语言交际.

【分析】句意：-- 每个人都去爬山了。妈妈我也能去吗？

-- 恐怕不行。亲爱的，等到你年龄足够大的时候再去。

【解答】答案 D。A 项"Will 用于第二人称表示征求对方的意见"；B 项"为什么不？"表示同意对方的观点；C 项"我希望如此"；D 项"我恐怕不行"；根据句意"亲爱的，等到你年龄足够大的时候再去"可知，孩子的妈妈不让孩子去爬山。因此 D 项符合语境，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。

32. The discovery of gold in Australia led thousands to believe that a fortune_____.

A. is made B. would make C. was to be made D. had made

【考点】B8: 不定式的被动式.

【分析】句意：在澳大利亚金子的发现导致成千上万的人相信在那里他们将会发财。

【解答】答案：C。本题采用排除法。根据主句的谓语动词 led (lead- led) 可知这里是一般过去时，所以从句也应该用过去时，排除 A。这里 fortune 表示财富，make fortune 发财，make 与 fortune 之间构成动宾关系，fortune 在从句中作主语，故用被动语态，排除 B、D。was to be made 是过去将来时的被动式，故选 C。

【点评】本题考查时态和语态。时态和语态关键在于对句意的理解，要根据上下文，找到符合语境的答案。

33. We haven't discussed yet_____we are going to place our new furniture.

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

【考点】79: 连接副词.

【分析】句意：我们还没有商量好把新家具放在哪里。

【解答】答案 D. discuss 后面是宾语从句，在宾语从句中 we are going to place our new furniture 是完整的句子，根据句意，我们还没有商量好把新家具放在"where"。故选 D。

【点评】本题考查连接副词 where 的用法，要分析从句的句子结构并结合具体的语境选择出正确答案。

34. With Father's Day around the corner, I have taken some money out of the bank _____ presents for my dad.

A. buy B. to buy C. buying D. to have bought

【考点】BA：不定式。

【分析】句意：父亲节到来之际，我从银行取了一些钱给父亲买礼物。

【解答】答案 B. 根据句意，我从银行里取钱的"目的是"为了给父亲买礼物，所以用不定式表示目的状语，而 to have done 表示不定式的动作发生在主句之间，不符合题意，故选 B。

【点评】本题考查非谓语动词，不定式做目的状语，要结合具体的语境选择出正确选项。

35. --- Was he sorry for what he'd done? --- _____.

A. No wonder B. Well done C. Not really D. Go ahead

【考点】II：语言交际。

【分析】-- 他为他所做的事道歉了吗？ -- 没有。

【解答】答案 C. A 项"难怪，...不足为奇"；B 项"做得真棒"；D 项 通常意为"说吧！做吧！"；C 项 根据句意：上文"他为他所做的事道歉了吗"下文意思为事实上"没有"，因此要表达否定意义，C 项符合语境。Not really，意为"不很"或者表示语气很强的否定，意为"真的没有""的确没有"。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，从短文后各题所给的四个选项（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。

It was a busy morning, about 8:30, when an elderly gentleman in his 80s came to the hospital. I heard him saying to the nurse that he was in a hurry for an appointment (约会) at 9:30.

The nurse had him take a 36 in the waiting area, 37 him it would be at least 40 minutes 38 someone would be able to see him. I saw him 39 his watch and decided, since I was 40 busy --- my patient didn't 41 at the appointed hour, I would examine his wound. While taking care of his wound, I asked him if he had another doctor's appointment.

The gentleman said no and told me that he 42 to go to the nursing home to eat breakfast with his 43. He told me that she had been 44 for a while and that she had a special disease. I asked if she would be 45 if he was a bit late. He replied that she 46 knew who he was, that she had not been able to 47 him for five years now. I was 48, and asked him, "And you 49 go every morning, even though she doesn't know who you are?"

He smiled and said, "She doesn't know me, but I know who she is." I had to hold back 50 as he left.

Now I 51 that in marriages, true love is 52 of all that is. The happiest people don't 53 have the best of everything; they just 54 the best of everything they have. 55 isn't about how to live through the storm, but how to dance in the rain.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------|
| 36. A. breath | B. test | C. seat | D. break |
| 37. A. persuading | B. promising | C. understanding | D. telling |
| 38. A. if | B. before | C. since | D. after |
| 39. A. taking off | B. fixing | C. looking at | D. winding |
| 40. A. very | B. also | C. seldom | D. not |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. turn up | B. show off | C. come on | D. go away |
| 42. A. needed | B. forgot | C. agreed | D. happened |
| 43. A. daughter | B. wife | C. mother | D. sister |
| 44. A. late | B. well | C. around | D. there |
| 45. A. lonely | B. worried | C. doubtful | D. hungry |
| 46. A. so far | B. neither | C. no longer | D. already |
| 47. A. recognize | B. answer | C. believe | D. expect |
| 48. A. moved | B. disappointed | C. surprised | D. satisfied |
| 49. A. only | B. then | C. thus | D. still |
| 50. A. curiosity | B. tears | C. words | D. judgment |
| 51. A. realize | B. suggest | C. hope | D. prove |
| 52. A. agreement | B. expression | C. acceptance | D. exhibition |
| 53. A. necessarily | B. completely | C. naturally | D. frequently |
| 54. A. learn | B. make | C. favor | D. try |
| 55. A. Adventure | B. Beauty | C. Trust | D. Life. |

【考点】L1: 记叙文.

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文. 主要讲述作者接诊一位八旬老人时, 得知这位老人一直在默默地关心着五年前就一直痴呆的妻子. 老人不管妻子患病与否都始终不离不弃, 所以是接受了一切. 作者由此发出感慨, 在婚姻生活中, 真正的爱是夫妻能够一起经历风雨.

【解答】36-40 CDBCD 41-45 AABDB 46-50 CACDB 51-55 ACABD

36. C 考查名词辨析. 根据"in the waiting area", 护士让他坐下在候诊室等候, 故选 C.

37. D 考查名词辨析. 根据语境可知, 护士告诉他至少要等 40 分钟. 故选 D.

38. B 考查连词辨析. 根据语境可知, 在有人给他看病之前至少要等 40 分钟. 故选 B.

39. C 考查动词短语辨析. taking off 除去; fixing 安装; looking at 看; winding 绕. 根据语境可知, 告诉他时间之后, 他看了看表. 故选 C.

40. D 考查连词辨析. 根据"my patient didn't 36 at the appointed hour"可知, 我会检查他的伤口说明我不忙. 故选 D.
41. A 考查动词短语辨析. turn up 出现; show off 炫耀; come on 快点; go away 走开. 根据句意可知, 我不忙的原因是我的病人不会按时到. Turn up 表示出现. 故选 A.
42. A 考查动词辨析. 根据语境可知, 他拒绝了我和医生预约的建议, 而告诉我他需要和妻子一起吃早餐. 故选 A.
43. B 考查名词辨析. 根据 true love is 52 of all that is 推断, 应是他应看的是他的妻子, 故选 B.
44. D 考查副词辨析. 根据上下文语境可知, 她在那里有一段时间了, 故选 D.
45. B 考查形容词辨析. 根据文意可知, 如果他晚一点儿, 我问他, 他妻子会不会很着急的等他. 故选 B.
46. C 考查短语及上下文的呼应. 根据句意可知, 他已经不能够认识他五年了, 他已经不能够再认识他了. 故选 C.
47. A 考查动词辨析. 根据文意, 他不能认识, 辨认出他是谁. 故选 A.
48. C 考查形容词辨析. 根据语境可知, 我听到这个消息的时候应该是震惊的, 因为我完全没有想到会是这样的情况. 故选 C.
49. D 考查副词辨析. only 仅仅; then 那时; thus 这样; still 仍然. 根据句意可知, 你仍然每天早晨去吗? 故选 D.
50. B 考查名词辨析. 根据语境可知, 我被他的精神感动了, 所以我是强忍住 tears 泪水. 故选 B.
51. A 考查动词辨析. 根据语境可知, 我突然一下意识到下面的一个道理. 是从他们的故事中领悟到的. 故选 A.
52. C 考查名词辨析. 真爱就是对于所有一切的接受. 本题点明了文章的主旨, 老人不管妻子患病与否都始终不离不弃, 所以是接受了一切, 无论好坏. 故选 C.
53. A 考查副词辨析. 根据语境可知, 最幸福的人并不一定是一个拥有所有最好东西的人. 故选 A.

54. B 考查动词辨析。"make the best of"意为"充分利用"。根据语境可知,最幸福的人没有必要拥有所有,但是会充分利用他们所有的。故选 B。

55. D 考查名词辨析。根据语境可知,生活并不是要经历暴风雨,而是要学会苦中作乐。故选 D。

【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 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 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

Shakespeare's Birthplace and Exhibition of Shakespeare's World

Welcome to the world-famous house where William Shakespeare was born in 1564 and where he grew up. The property (房产) remained in the ownership of Shakespeare's family until 1806. The House has welcomed visitors traveling from all over the world, for over 250 years.

◆Enter through the Visitors' Centre and see the highly-praised exhibition Shakespeare's World, a lively and full introduction to the life and work of Shakespeare.

◆Stand in the rooms where Shakespeare grew up.

◆Discover examples of furniture and needlework from Shakespeare's period.

◆Enjoy the traditional (传统的) English garden, planted with trees and flower mentioned in the poet's works.

OPENING TIMES:**20 Mar to 19 Oct**

Mon to Sat: 9:00 am to 5:00 pm

Sun: 9:30 am to 5:00 pm

20 Oct to 19 Mar

Mon to Sat: 9:30 am to 4:00 pm

Sun: 10:00 am to 4:00 pm

Ⓓ The Birthplace is within easy walking distance of all the car parks shown on the map; nearest is Windsor Street (3 minutes' walk) .

Ⓔ The House may present difficulties but the Visitors' Centre, its exhibition, and the garden are accessible (可进入的) to wheelchair users.

Ⓕ The Shakespeare Coffee House (opposite the Birthplace) .

ADMISSION:

Adult £ 4.90

Child £ 2.20

Family £ 12.00

(2 adults + up to 3 children)

56. How much is the admission for a family of two grown-ups and two children? _____

A. £ 9.80. B. £ 12.00. C. £ 14.20. D. £ 16.40.

57. Where is the nearest parking place to Shakespeare's Birthplace? _____

A. Behind the exhibition hall. B. Opposite the Visitors' Centre.
C. At Windsor Street. D. Near the Coffee House.

58. A wheelchair user may need help to enter _____.

A. the House B. the garden C. the Visitors' Centre D. the exhibition hall.

【考点】O3: 广告布告类阅读; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】本文是应用文中的广告类, 文中作者向我们介绍了参观莎士比亚诞生地及有关莎士比亚生平与著作展览的相关信息.

【解答】BCA

56. B 细节理解题. 根据第二个表格中的"Family £ 12.0 (2 adults + up to 3 children)"可知, 一家人(2个成年人+至多3个小孩)需要£ 12.0, 故选B.

57. C 细节理解题. 根据第二个表格右边第一段最后几个单词"nearest is Windsor Street (3 minutes' walk)."可知, 温莎街是莎士比亚出生地最近的停车处, 故选C

58. A 逻辑推理题. 根据第二个表格右边第二段的"The House may present difficulties but the Visitors' Centre, its exhibition, and the garden are accessible (可进入的) to wheelchair user."可知, 对于坐轮椅的游客来说, 可能进入房子有些困难, 但是游客中心, 展览厅还有花园都可以进入, 故选 A.

【点评】本文是广告布告类阅读, 阅读这类文章时, 应该在整体把握文章结构的前提下, 主要注意细节信息. 细节题题干都是相应原文的变形(如同义改写、词性转换等), 因此要找到答案一定要找到题干在原文中的出处, 再把原文和选项相比较. 做题时, 根据所提问题用寻读、跳读的方法可达到事半功倍的效果.

B

EDGEWOOD --- Every morning at Dixie Heights High School, customers pour into a special experiment: the district's first coffee shop run mostly by students with special learning needs.

Well before classes start, students and teachers order Lattes, Cappuccinos and Hot Chocolates. Then, during the first period, teachers call in orders on their room phones, and students make deliveries.

By closing time at 9:20 a.m., the shop usually sells 90 drinks. "Whoever made the chi tea, Ms. Schatzman says it was good," Christy McKinley, a second year student, announced recently, after hanging up with the teacher.

The shop is called the Dixie PIT, which stands for Power in Transition. Although some of the students are not disabled, many are, and the PIT helps them prepare for life after high school.

They learn not only how to run a coffee shop but also how to deal with their affairs. They keep a timecard and receive paychecks, which they keep in check registers.

Special-education teachers Kim Chevalier and Sue Casey introduced the Dixie PIT from a similar program at Kennesaw Mountain High School in Georgia.

Not that it was easy. Chevalier's first problem to overcome was product-related. Should schools be selling coffee? What about sugar content?

Kenton County Food Service Director Ginger Gray helped. She made sure all the drinks, which use non-fat milk, fell within nutrition (营养) guidelines.

The whole school has joined in to help.

Teachers agreed to give up their lounge (休息室) in the mornings. Art students painted the name of the shop on the wall. Business students designed the paychecks. The basketball team helped pay for cups.

59. What is the text mainly about? _____

- A. A best-selling coffee. B. A special educational program.
C. Government support for schools. D. A new type of teacher-student relationship.

60. The Dixie PIT program was introduced in order to_____.

- A. raise money for school affairs B. do some research on nutrition
C. develop students' practical skills D. supply teachers with drinks

61. How did Christy McKinley know Ms. Schatzman's opinion of the chi tea? _____

- A. She met her in the shop. B. She heard her telling others.
C. She talked to her on the phone. D. She went to her office to deliver the tea.

62. We know from the text that Ginger Gray_____.

- A. manages the Dixie PIT program in Kenton County
B. sees that the drinks meet health standards
C. teaches at Dixie Heights High School
D. owns the school's coffee shop

【考点】 O5: 科教类阅读; P1: 内容归纳; P4: 逻辑推理.

【分析】 本篇文章讲的是在 Dixie Heights High School, 里面开了一家咖啡店是由那些有特殊学习需要的学生来经营的一个实验试点.

【解答】 BCCB

59. B 主旨大意题. 本篇文章讲的是在 Dixie Heights High School, 里面开了一家咖啡店是由那些有特殊学习需要的学生来经营的一个实验试点. 根据文章所讲的, 故选 B 项.

60. C 推理判断题. 根据文章的第五段和第六段 "Although some of the students are not disabled, many are, and the PIT helps them prepare for life after high school." 和 "They learn not only how to run a coffee shop but also how to deal with their affairs.

They keep a timecard and receive paychecks, which they keep in check registers."可知，这家咖啡店的开展主要是为了培养学生的实践能力，故选 C 项。

61. C 细节判断题。根据第四段中"after hanging up with the teacher.", "hang up 是挂断电话的意思"，故选 C 项。

62. B 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段中"Kenton County Food Service Director Ginger Gray helped. She made sure all the drinks, which use non-fat milk, fell within nutrition guidelines."可知，饮品符合健康标准，故选 B 项。

【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。

C

Along the river banks of the Amazon and the Orinoco there lives a bird that swims before it can fly, flies like a fat chicken, eats green leaves, has the stomach of a cow and has claws (爪) on its wings when young. They build their homes about 4.6m above the river, an important feature (特征) for the safety of the young. It is called the hoatzin.

In appearance, the birds of both sexes look very much alike with brown on the back and cream and red on the underside. The head is small, with a large set of feathers on the top, bright red eyes, and blue skin. Its nearest relatives are the common birds, cuckoos. Its most striking feature, though, is only found in the young.

Baby hoatzins have a claw on the leading edge of each wing and another at the end of each wing tip. Using these four claws, together with the beak (喙), they can climb about in the bushes, looking very much like primitive birds must have done. When the young hoatzins have learned to fly, they lose their claws.

During the drier months between December and March hoatzins fly about the forest in groups of 20 to 30 birds, but in April, when the rainy season begins, they collect together in smaller living units of two to seven birds for producing purposes.

63. What is the text mainly about? _____
- A. Hoatzins in dry and rainy seasons.
B. The relatives and enemies of hoatzins.
C. Primitive birds and hoatzins of the Amazon.
D. The appearance and living habits of hoatzins.
64. Young hoatzins are different from their parents in that_____.
A. they look like young cuckoos B. they have claws on the wings
C. they eat a lot like a cow D. they live on river banks
65. What can we infer about primitive birds from the text? _____
A. They had claws to help them climb.
B. They could fly long distances.
C. They had four wings like hoatzins.
D. They had a head with long feathers on the top.
66. Why do hoatzins collect together in smaller groups when the rainy season comes?

- A. To find more food. B. To protect themselves better.
C. To keep themselves warm. D. To produce their young.

【考点】OC：人文地理类阅读；P1：内容归纳；P2：文中细节。

【分析】本文讲述了在亚马逊和奥里诺科河的河岸生活的一种鸟类，文章介绍了它的生活习性，外貌特征和气候对其生活的影响。

【解答】DBAD

63. D. 主旨大意题。纵观全文，文章主要讲的是 hoatzin 麝雉，这种鸟类的外貌以及生活习性。故选 D。

64. B. 细节理解题。根据第一段 has claws（爪）on its wings when young，和第三段可知，hoatzin 在幼年期是有爪子的，而长大学会飞之后就没有了。故选 B。

65. A. 推理预测题。根据文章第三段"Using these four claws, together with the beak（喙），they can climb about in the bushes, looking very much like primitive birds must have done"可知，原始鸟和小麝雉一样有爪子帮助他们攀登。故选 A。

66. D. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段"when the rainy season begins, they collect

together in smaller living units of two to seven birds for producing purposes."可知,他们聚集在一起要生产下一代. 故选 D.

【点评】 本篇阅读理解主要考查考生对书面语篇的整体领悟能力和接受及处理具体信息的能力, 文章中词汇的意义比较单一、稳定、简明, 不带感情色彩, 具有单一性和准确性的特点. 学生应该挖掘寓意, 掌握中心思想, 推出结论. 要立足于文章整体, 再迅速读一遍短文, 短文中的问题和答案的设置前后都是相关联的, 有着一定的连续性, 体现着文章的基本脉络.

D

Science can't explain the power of pets, but many studies have shown that the company of pets can help lower blood pressure (血压) and raise chances of recovering from a heart attack, reduce loneliness and spread all-round good cheer.

Any owner will tell you how much joy a pet brings. For some, an animal provides more comfort than a husband/wife. A 2002 study by Karen Allen of the State University of New York measured stress (紧张) levels and blood pressure in people --- half of them pet owners --- while they performed 5 minutes of mental arithmetic (算术) or held a hand in ice water. Subjects completed the tasks alone, with a husband/wife, a close friend or with a pet. People with pets did it best. Those tested with their animal friends had smaller change in blood pressure and returned most quickly to baseline heart rates. With pets in the room, people also made fewer math mistakes than when doing in front of other companions. It seems people feel more relaxed (放松) around pets, says Allen, who thinks it may be because pets don't judge.

A study reported last fall suggests that having a pet dog not only raises your spirits but may also have an effect on your eating habits. Researchers at Northwestern Memorial Hospital spent a year studying 36 fat people and their equally fat dogs on diet-and-exercise programs; a separate group of 56 people without pets were put on a diet program. On average, people lost about 11 pounds, or 5% of their body weight. Their dogs did even better, losing an average of 12 pounds, more than 15% of their body weight. Dog owners didn't lose any more weight than those without dogs but,

say researchers, got more exercise overall --- mostly with their dogs --- and found it worth doing.

67. What does the text mainly discuss? _____

- A. What pets bring to their owners. B. How pets help people calm down.
C. People's opinions of keeping pets. D. Pet's value in medical research.

68. We learn from the text that a person with heart disease has a better chance of getting well if_____.

- A. he has a pet companion B. he has less stress of work
C. he often does mental arithmetic D. he is taken care of by his family

69. According to Allen, why did the people do better with pets around when facing stressful tasks? _____

- A. They have lower blood pressure. B. They become more patient.
C. They are less nervous. D. They are in higher spirits.

70. The research mentioned in the last paragraph reports that_____.

- A. people with dogs did more exercise
B. dogs lost the same weight as people did
C. dogs liked exercise much more than people did
D. people without dogs found the program unhelpful.

【考点】OA：健康环保类阅读；P1：内容归纳；P4：逻辑推理。

【分析】本文属于说明文阅读，作者主要向我们介绍了科学不能解释宠物对我们的影响，比如有宠物的陪伴可以帮助降低血压，提高心脏病恢复的机会，并且可以感到放松，拥有一只宠物狗也会改变你的饮食习惯，使你得到更多的锻炼。

【解答】AACA

67. A 主旨大意题，通读全文可知本文主要讲述了宠物给它们的主人带来的好处，故选 A.

68. A 细节理解题，根据第一段 but many studies have shown that the company of pets can help lower blood pressure （血压） and raise chances of recovering from a heart attack, reduce loneliness and spread all-round good cheer. 可知许多研究表明宠物的陪伴能帮助降低血压，提高心脏病恢复的机会，故选 A.

69. C 细节理解题, 根据第二段 It seems people feel more relaxed (放松) around pets, says Allen, who thinks it may be because pets don't judge. 可知艾伦认为人们与宠物在一起时会更放松, 不紧张, 因此面对压力时做的更好, 故选 C.

70. A 推理判断题, 根据最后一段 Dog owners didn't lose any more weight than those without dogs but, say researchers, got more exercise overall---mostly with their dogs---and found it worth doing. 可知养狗的人们会更多的锻炼, 故选 A.

【点评】做阅读理解时要快速的浏览全文, 把握文章主旨大意, 带着问题回到原文, 寻找细节或概括相应的答案, 最后要理清作者写作思路.

E

There were smiling children all the way. Charily they knew at what time the train passed their homes and they made it their business to stand along the railway, wave to complete strangers and cheer them up as they rushed towards Penang. Often whole families stood outside their homes and waved and smiled as if those on the trains were their favorite relatives. This is the simple village people of Malaysia. I was moved.

I had always traveled to Malaysia by plane or car, so this was the first time I was on a train. I did not particularly relish the long train journey and had brought along a dozen magazines to read and reread. I looked about the train. There was not one familiar face. I sighed and sat down to read my Economics.

It was not long before the train was across the Causeway and in Malaysia. Johore Baru was just another city like Singapore, so I was tired of looking at the crowds of people as they hurried past. As we went beyond the city, I watched the straight rows of rubber trees and miles and miles of green. Then the first village came into sight, Immediately I came alive; I decided to wave hack.

From then on my journey became interesting. I threw my magazines into the waste basket and decided to join in Malaysian life. Then everything came alive. The mountains seemed to speak to me. Even the trees were smiling. I stared at everything as if I was looking at it for the first time.

The day passed fast and I even forgot to have my lunch until I felt hungry. I looked at my watch and was surprised that it was 3:00 pm. Soon the train pulled up at

Butterworth. I looked at the people all around me. They all looked beautiful. When my uncle arrived with a smile, I threw my arms around him to give him a warm hug (拥抱). I had never done this before. He seemed surprised and then his weather-beaten face warmed up with a huge smile. We walked arm in arm to his car.

I looked forward to the return journey.

71. The author expected the train trip to be_____.

A. adventurous B. pleasant C. exciting D. dull

72. What did the author remember most fondly of her train trip? _____

A. The friendly country people. B. The mountains along the way.
C. The crowds of people in the streets. D. The simple lunch served on the train.

73. Which of the following words can best take the place of the word “relish” in the second paragraph? _____

A. choose B. enjoy C. prepare for D. carry on

74. Where was the writer going? _____

A. Johore Baru. B. The Causeway. C. Butterworth. D. Singapore.

75. What can we learn from the story? _____

A. Comfort in traveling by train. B. Pleasure of living in the country.
C. Reading gives people delight. D. Smiles brighten people up.

【考点】OC：人文地理类阅读；P2：文中细节；P4：逻辑推理。

【分析】本文通过自己乘坐火车是遇见一群友好的马来西亚人，虽然素不相识，但是他们对着我微笑，使得作者旅程变得有趣，也改变了作者对人生的看法。

【解答】DABCD

71. D. 推理预测题。根据第二段前3行 I had always traveled to Malaysia by plane or car, so this was the first time I was on a train. I did not particularly relish the long train journey and had brought along a dozen magazines to read and reread. 可知我带了很多的书去读，说明我以为这次旅行很乏味。故选 D。

72. A. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段前3行 There were smiling children all the way. Charily they knew at what time the train passed their homes and they made it their business to stand along the railway, wave to complete strangers and cheer them up as

they rushed towards Penang. 可知沿途很有友好的马来西亚人在向我们微笑挥手。故选 A。

73. B. 推理预测题。根据第二段 2, 3 行 I did not particularly relish the long train journey and had brought along a dozen magazines to read and reread. 可知我不是很喜欢这样的长途旅行，所以我带了很多的书，说明该词是指喜欢 enjoy，故选 B。

74. C. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段 "Soon the train pulled up at Butterworth" 可知，最终火车停到了北海。故选 C。

75. D. 主旨大意题。根据文章第一段前 3 行 "There were smiling children all the way. Charily they knew at what time the train passed their homes and they made it their business to stand along the railway, wave to complete strangers and cheer them up as they rushed towards Penang." 提到，一路上都是微笑的孩子，整个家庭整个家园也在挥手微笑，以及最后一段最后 2 行 "I had never done this before. He seemed surprised and then his weather-beaten face warmed up with a huge smile. We walked arm in arm to his car." 可知，作者从未给叔叔拥抱，这次的给予也让叔叔露出笑容，说明本文讲述的是微笑的巨大作用。故选 D。

【点评】本文考查推理题较多，要求在理解原文表面文字信息的基础上，做出一定判断和推论，从而得到文章的隐含意义和深层意义。推理题所涉及的内容可能是文中某一句话，也可是某几句话，但做题的指导思想都是以文字信息为依据，既不能做出在原文中找不到文字根据的推理，也不能根据表面文字信息做多步推理，要根据原文表面文字信息一步推出的答案。

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横线上画一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），则按下列情况改正：

此行多一个词：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该

加的词.

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词.

注意: 原行没有错的不要改.

It was a chance of a lifetime to win the first	76. <u>√</u>
prize <u>on</u> the Story Writing Show. All I had to do	77. <u>in</u>
was to write a story <u>or</u> present it. My teachers	78. <u>and</u>
<u>have</u> been telling me how great my writing was.	79. <u>had</u>
So if they had said was true, I would have a chance	80. <u>what</u>
of winning the prize. What <u>were</u> better, I had useful	81. <u>was</u>
help. There was Uncle Chen, an gentleman living	82. <u>a</u>
near my house, who was a very much famous writer.	83. <u>much</u>
He agreed to <u>reading</u> my story and give me some	84. <u>read</u>
<u>advices</u> on how to write like a real writer.	85. <u>advice</u>

【考点】O9: 日常生活类阅读.

【分析】改错题要注意代词, 连词以及词性、人称的转化.

做好短文改错题, 可以从以下三方面去考虑: 1. 快速阅读短文, 如抓住中心思想, 从整体上对短文有个了解. 2. 充分运用语言的基础知识, 从句型结构、词的变化、词类选择、词的搭配、习惯用法出发, 进行分析判断, 尽快找出错误在何处. 3. 重视整体和语境, 从上下文关系中找出表达连接关系或逻辑关系的词或词组, 判断是递进关系还是转折关系, 是因果关系还是让步关系.

【解答】It was a chance of a lifetime to win the first prize on the Story Writing Show.

√ in

All I had to do was to write a story or present it. My teachers have been telling me

and had

how great my writing was. So if ~~they~~ had said was true, I would have a chance of

what

winning the prize. What were better, I had useful help. There was Chen, ~~an~~gentleman

was a

living near my house, who was a very ~~much~~ famous writer. He agreed to reading my

去掉 much

read

story and give me some advices on how to write like a real writer.

advice

76. 正确

77. on→in in 在...里面, 在节目之中, 用 on 与题目不符, 所以用 in.

78. or→and or 用于否定句和一般疑问句当中, 所以要改为 and

79. have→had 整篇文章采用的过去式, 前后时态要保持一致, 所以要改为 had

80. so if^what what 做 if 从句后面 said 的宾语, 所以要加上 what

81. were→was what 做主语时后面的谓语要用单数形式, 所以要改为 was

82. a^gentleman 可数名词前面要加定冠词, 所以要加上 a

83. ~~much~~→very much 一般放在句尾, very 作为副词修饰形容词就足够了, 所以要删掉 much

84. reading→read agree to do sth 是固定搭配, 所以要改为 read

85. advices→advice advice 是不可数名词, 所以要改为 advice

【点评】考生在做题时需理清文章的事理, 注意语态, 时态的转换, 分析句子结构.

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假设你是育才中学学生会主席李华.你校将举办一次英语演讲比赛 (speech contest), 希望附近某大学的外籍教师 Smith 女士来做评委.请参照以下比赛通知给她写一封信.

英语演讲比赛

主题: 人与自然

时间: 6 月 15 日下午 2:00 – 5:00

地点: 501 教室

参赛选手: 10 名学生

联系人: 李华 (电话 44876655)

欢迎大家光临

注意: 词数 100 左右.

Dear Ms. Smith,

With best wishes

Li Hua

【考点】R2: 图表类; S4: 应用文.

【分析】本文为应用文, 根据对通知图片的理解写一封信, 希望附近某大学的外籍教师 Smith 女士来做校英语演讲比赛评委. 写作要点: 演讲主题; 时间; 地点; 参赛选手; 联系人及方式. 既是提纲作文又是图画类作文. 基本时态为一般将来时, 人称以第一、三人称为主. 重要短语: be close to (接近, 靠近...), invite sb to do sth (邀请某人做某事...), deliver speeches (发表演讲), accept our invitation (接受邀请), It is convenient for sb (对...来说方便), spend money doing (做某事花费钱), look forward to... (期望...), write to... (写信给).

【解答】

Dear Ms. Smith,

I'm Li Hua, Chairman of the Student Union of Yucai Middle School, which is close to your university. 【高分句型】 I'm writing to invite you to be a judge at our English speech contest to be held in Room 501 in our school on June 15. 【高分句型】 It will start at 2:00 pm and last for about three hours. (时间) Ten students will deliver their speeches on the given topic "Man and Nature". (参赛选手、主题) We hope that you will accept our invitation if it is convenient for you. 【高分句型】 Please call me at 44876655 if you have any questions. (联系方式)

I am looking forward to your reply.

With best wishes

Li Hua

【点评】写好这类图片及提纲式作文的关键是认真分析所给提示信息, 灵活运用英语知识, 采用不同的表达方式将要点完整地表述出来, 并认真看图, 围绕主题

，提炼要点，发挥想象，语言力求准确、简洁。选用合适的连接词或过渡词，使文章具有一定的连贯性。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，最后还要认真查验是否有漏写情况，有无拼写错误及标点误用等。