2016 全国 II 卷高考真题

英　　语

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 (共 15 题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 分)

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

A

What's On?

Electric Underground

7:30pm－1:00am　Free at the Cyclops Theatre

Do you know who's playing in your area? We're bringing you an exciting evening of live rock and pop music from the best local bands. Are you interested in becoming a musician and getting a recording contract (合同)? If so, come early to the talk at 7:30pm by Jules Skye, a successful record producer. He's going to talk about how you can find the right person to produce your music.

Gee Whizz

8:30pm－10:30pm　Comedy at Kaleidoscope

Come and see Gee Whizz perform. He's the funniest stand-up comedian on the comedy scene. This joyful show will please everyone, from the youngest to the oldest. Gee Whizz really knows how to make you laugh! Our bar is open from 7:00pm for drinks and snacks (快餐).

Simon's Workshop

5:00pm－7:30pm　Wednesdays at Victoria Stage

This is a good chance for anyone who wants to learn how to do comedy. The workshop looks at every kind of comedy, and practices many different ways of making people laugh. Simon is a comedian and actor who has 10 years' experience of teaching comedy. His workshops are exciting and fun. An evening with Simon will give you the confidence to be funny.

Charlotte Stone

8:00pm－11:00pm　Pizza World

Fine food with beautiful jazz music; this is a great evening out. Charlotte Stone will perform songs from her new best-selling CD, with James Pickering on the piano. The menu is Italian, with excellent meat and fresh fish, pizzas and pasta (面食). Book early to get a table. Our bar is open all day, and serves cocktails, coffee, beer, and white wine.

21. Who can help you if you want to have your music produced?

A. Jules Skye.　　B. Gee Whizz.

C. Charlotte Stone.　D. James Pickering.

22. At which place can people of different ages enjoy a good laugh?

A. The Cyclops Theatre.　B. Kaleidoscope.

C. Victoria Stage.　　D. Pizza World.

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A. It requires membership status. B. It lasts three hours each time.

C. It is run by a comedy club. D. It is held every Wednesday.

24. When will Charlotte Stone perform her songs?

A. 5:00pm－7:30pm. B. 7:30pm－1:00am.

C. 8:00pm－11:00pm. D. 8:30pm－10:30pm.

B

Five years ago, when I taught art at a school in Seattle, I used Tinkertoys as a test at the beginning of a term to find out something about my students. I put a small set of Tinkertoys in front of each student, and said: "Make something out of the Tinkertoys. You have 45 minutes today — and 45 minutes each day for the rest of the week."

A few students hesitated to start. They waited to see what the rest of the class would do. Several others checked the instructions and made something according to one of the model plans provided. Another group built something out of their own imaginations.

Once I had a boy who worked experimentally with Tinkertoys in his free time. His constructions filled a shelf in the art classroom and a good part of his bedroom at home. I was delighted at the presence of such a student. Here was an exceptionally creative mind at work. His presence meant that I had an unexpected teaching assistant in class whose creativity would infect (感染) other students.

Encouraging this kind of thinking has a <u>downside</u>. I ran the risk of losing those students who had a different style of thinking. Without fail one would declare, "But I'm just not creative."

"Do you dream at night when you're asleep?"

"Oh, sure."

"So tell me one of your most interesting dreams." The student would tell something wildly imaginative. Flying in the sky or in a time machine or growing three heads. "That's pretty creative. Who does that for you?"

"Nobody. I do it."

"Really — at night, when you're asleep?"

"Sure."

"Try doing it in the daytime, in class, okay?"

25. The teacher used Tinkertoys in class in order to _____?

A. know more about the students B. make the lessons more exciting

C. raise the students' interest in art D. teach the students about toy design

26. What do we know about the boy mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. He liked to help his teacher. B. He preferred to study alone.

C. He was active in class. D. He was imaginative.

27. What does the underlined word "downside" in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Mistake. B. Drawback. C. Difficulty. D. Burden.

28. Why did the teacher ask the students to talk about their dreams?

A. To help them to see their creativity.

B. To find out about their sleeping habits.

C. To help them to improve their memory.

D. To find out about their ways of thinking.

C

Reading can be a social activity. Think of the people who belong to book groups. They choose books to read and then meet to discuss them. Now, the website BookCrossing.com turns the page on the traditional idea of a book group.

Members go on the site and register the books they own and would like to share. BookCrossing provides an identification number to stick inside the book. Then the person leaves it in a public place, hoping that the book will have an adventure, traveling far and wide with each new reader who finds it.

Bruce Pederson, the managing director of BookCrossing, says, "The two things that change your life are the people you meet and books you read. BookCrossing combines both."

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BookCrossing is part of a trend among people who want to get back to the "real" and not the virtual (虚拟). The site now has more than one million members in more than one hundred thirty-five countries.

29. Why does the author mention book groups in the first paragraph?

A. To explain what they are. B. To introduce BookCrossing.

C. To stress the importance of reading. D. To encourage readers to share their ideas.

30. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 2 refer to?

A. The book. B. An adventure.

C. A public place. D. The identification number.

31. What will a BookCrosser do with a book after reading it?

A. Meet other readers to discuss it. B. Keep it safe in his bookcase.

C. Pass it on to another reader. D. Mail it back to its owner.

32. What is the best title for the text?

A. Online Reading: A Virtual Tour

B. Electronic Books: A new Trend

C. A Book Group Brings Tradition Back

D. A Website Links People through Books

D

A new collection of photos brings an unsuccessful Antarctic voyage back to life.

Frank Hurley's pictures would be outstanding — undoubtedly first-rate photo-journalism — if they had been made last week. In fact, they were shot from 1914 through 1916, most of them after a disastrous shipwreck (海难), by a cameraman who had no reasonable expectation of survival. Many of the images were stored in an ice chest, under freezing water, in the damaged wooden ship.

The ship was the *Endurance*, a small, tight, Norwegian-built three-master that was intended to take Sir Ernest Shackleton and a small crew of seamen and scientists, 27 men in all, to the southernmost shore of Antarctica's Weddell Sea. From that point Shackleton wanted to force a passage by dog sled (雪橇) across the continent. The journey was intended to achieve more than what Captain Robert Falcon Scott had done. Captain Scott had reached the South Pole early in 1912 but had died with his four companions on the march back.

As writer Caroline Alexander makes clear in her forceful and well-researched story *The Endurance*, adventuring was even then a thoroughly commercial effort. Scott's last journey, completed as he lay in a tent dying of cold and hunger, caught the world's imagination, and a film made in his honor drew crowds. Shackleton, a onetime British merchant-navy officer who had got to within 100 miles of the South Pole in 1908, started a business before his 1914 voyage to make money from movie and still photography. Frank Hurley, a confident and gifted Australian photographer who knew the Antarctic, was hired to make the images, most of which have never before been published.

33. What do we know about the photos taken by Hurley?

A. They were made last week. B. They showed undersea sceneries.

C. They were found by a cameraman. D. They recorded a disastrous adventure.

34. Who reached the South Pole first according to the text?

A. Frank Hurley. B. Ernest Shackleton.

C. Robert Falcon Scott. D. Caroline Alexander.

35. What does Alexander think was the purpose of the 1914 voyage?

A. Artistic creation. B. Scientific research.

C. Money making. D. Treasure hunting.

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

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

A garden that's just right for you

Have you ever visited a garden that seemed just right for you, where the atmosphere of the garden appeared to total more than the sum (总和) of its parts? __36__. But it doesn't happen by accident. It starts with looking inside yourself and understanding who you are with respect to the natural world and how you approach the gardening process.

● __37__

Some people may think that a garden is no more than plants, flowers, patterns and masses of color. Others are concerned about using gardening methods that require less water and fewer fertilizers (肥料). __38__. However, there are a number of other reasons that might explain why you want to garden. One of them comes from our earliest years.

●Recall(回忆) your childhood memories

Our model of what a garden should be often goes back to childhood. Grandma's rose garden and Dad's vegetable garden might be good or bad, but that's not what's important. __39__ — how being in those gardens made us feel. If you'd like to build a powerful bond with your garden, start by taking some time to recall the gardens of your youth. __40__. Then go outside and work out a plan to translate your childhood memories into your grown-up garden. Have fun.

A. Know why you garden

B. Find a good place for your own garden

C. It's our experience of the garden that matters

D. It's delightful to see so many beautiful flowers

E. Still others may simply enjoy being outdoors and close to plants

F. You can produce that kind of magical quality in your own garden, too

G. For each of those gardens, write down the strongest memory you have

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 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。

Hundreds of people have formed impressions of you through that little device (装置) on your desk. And they've never actually _41_ you. Everything they know about you _42_ through this device, sometimes from hundreds of miles away. _43_ they feel they can know you _44_ from the sound of your voice. That's how powerful the _45_ is.

Powerful, yes, but not always _46_. For years I dealt with my travel agent only by phone. Rani, my faceless agent whom I'd never met _47_, got me rock-bottom prices on airfares, cars, and hotels. But her cold voice really _48_ me. I sometimes wished to _49_ another agent.

One morning, I had to _50_ an immediate flight home for a family emergency. I ran into Rani's office _51_. The woman sitting at the desk, _52_ my madness, sympathetically jumped up. She gave me a _53_ smile, nodded while listening patiently, and then printed out the _54_ immediately. "What a wonderful lady!" I thought.

Rushing out _55_ I called out over my shoulder, "By the way, what's your name?" "I'm Rani," she said. I turned around and saw a _56_ woman with a big smile on her face waving to wish me a safe trip. I was _57_! Why had I thought she was cold? Rani was, well, so _58_.

Sitting back in the car on the way to the airport, I figured it all out. Rani's _59_ — her warm smile, her nods, her 'I'm here for you' _60_ — were all silent signals that didn't travel through wires.

41. A. accepted	B. noticed	C. heard	D. met
42. A. came	B. moved	C. ran	D. developed
43. A. Thus	B. Yet	C. Then	D. Indeed
44. A. rather	B. also	C. just	D. already
45. A. telephone	B. voice	C. connection	D. impression
46. A. direct	B. useful	C. easy	D. accurate
47. A. in person	B. by myself	C. in public	D. on purpose
48. A. annoyed	B. interested	C. discouraged	D. confused
49. A. promote	B. train	C. find	D. know
50. A. arrange	B. postpone	C. confirm	D. book
51. A. for the first time	B. at any time	C. from time to time	D. in good time
52. A. expecting	B. seeing	C. testing	D. avoiding
53. A. shy	B. comforting	C. familiar	D. forced
54. A. bill	B. form	C. ticket	D. list
55. A. hopefully	B. disappointedly	C. gratefully	D. regretfully
56. A. careful	B. serious	C. nervous	D. pleasant
57. A. amused	B. worried	C. helpless	D. speechless
58. A. calm	B. nice	C. proud	D. clever
59. A. forgiveness	B. eagerness	C. friendliness	D. skillfulness
60. A. explanation	B. attitude	C. concept	D. behavior

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

If you feel stressed by responsibilities at work, you should take a step back and identify (识别) those of _61_ (great) and less importance. Then, handle the most important tasks first so you'll feel a real sense of _62_ (achieve). Leaving the less

important things until tomorrow _63_ (be) often acceptable.

Most of us are more focused _64_ our tasks in the morning than we are later in the day. So, get an early start and try to be as productive _65_ possible before lunch. This will give you the confidence you need to get you through the afternoon and go home feeling accomplished.

Recent _66_ (study) show that we are far more productive at work if we take short breaks _67_ (regular). Give your body and brain a rest by stepping outside for _68_ while, exercising, or dong something you enjoy.

If you find something you love doing outside of the office, you'll be less likely _69_ (bring) your work home. It could be anything — gardening, cooking, music, sports — but whatever it is, _70_ (make) sure it's a relief from daily stress rather than another thing to worry about.

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）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2．只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

The summer holiday is coming. My classmates and I are talking about how to do during the holiday. We can chose between staying at home and take a trip. If we stay at home, it is comfortable but there is no need to spend money. But in that case, we will learn little about world. If we go on a trip abroad, we can broaden your view and gain knowledges we cannot get from books. Some classmates suggest we can go to places of interest nearby. I thought that it is a good idea. It does not cost many, yet we can still learn a lot.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你校摄影俱乐部（photography club）将举办国际中学生摄影展。请给你的英国朋友 Peter 写封信。请他提供作品。信的内容包括：

1．主题：环境保护；

2．展览时间；

3．投稿邮箱：intlphotoshow@gmschool.com.

注意：

1．词数 100 左右；

2．可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考答案

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C. It is run by a comedy club.　　D. It is held every Wednesday.

24. When will Charlotte Stone perform her songs?

A. 5:00pm－7:30pm.　　B. 7:30pm－1:00am.

C. 8:00pm－11:00pm.　　D. 8:30pm－10:30pm.

【考点】O3：广告布告类阅读.

【分析】本文属于广告类阅读，介绍了四则广告，难度较小．本题考生可以使用倒序法，先阅读题目，然后在四则广告中按图索骥即可.

【解答】21．A　22．B　23．D　24．C

21．A 细节理解题．根据第一则广告最后一句：He’s going to talk about how you can find the right person to produce you music. 可知 Jules skye 会谈论如何找到一个好的音乐制作人．故选 A.

22．B 细节理解题．根据文章第二则广告第三句：This joyful show will please everyone, from the youngest to the oldest. Gee Whizz really knows how to make you laugh! Our bar is open from 7:00pm for drinks and snacks（快餐）. 可知这场表演能够让所有年轻的人都很开心．表演的场所在 Kaleidoscope．故选 B.

23．D 细节理解题．根据第三则广告第二行中"5:00pm-7:30pm Wednesday sat Victoria Stage"可知 Simon’s Workshop 的表演是在每周三下午 5 点至 7 点 30 之间进行．故选 D.

24．C 细节理解题．根据第四则广告第二行"8:00pm-11:00pm Pizza World"可知 Charlotte Stone 将在晚上 8 点至 11 点之间表演她最受欢迎的歌曲．故选 C.

【点评】考点：考查广告类阅读，使用倒序法，先阅读题目，然后在四则广告中按图索骥即可.

B

Five years ago, when I taught art at a school in Seattle, I used Tinkertoys as a test at the beginning of a term to find out something about my students. I put a small set of Tinkertoys in front of each student, and said: “Make something out of the Tinkertoys. You have 45 minutes today — and 45 minutes each day for the rest of the week.”

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“Try doing it in the daytime, in class, okay?”

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C. To help them to improve their memory.

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【考点】O5：科教类阅读；P4：逻辑推理；P5：猜测词义.

【分析】试题分析：本文属于记叙文，作者通过让学生拼装玩具发现并鼓励学生的创造性和想象力.

【解答】25．A　26．D　27．B　28．A

25．A 推理判断题．根据文章第二段可知当我把拼装式玩具放在学生面前的时候，有些学生犹豫着在等着看别人如何行动，有一些学生查看了使用说明并根据模型做出了一 些东西．而另外一些学生则根据本人的想象力做出了一些东西．通过观察我对不同的学生的性格有了不同的理解．故 A 正确.

26．D 推理判断题．根据文章第三段第一句中提到到的这个男孩在空余时间拼装这些玩具，而且他的作品堆满了艺术教室的架子，家里的卧室里很多．第三段倒数第三句：Here was an exceptionally creative mind at work．说明他是一个很有想象力和创造性的人，故选 D.

27．B 词义猜测题．根据划线单词后一句 I ran the risk of losing those students who had a different style of thinking．可知我冒着失去那些有不同思维方式的学生的危险．说明我的这种教育方法也有不足之处．故划线词意为 drawback 缺点，故选 B.

28．A 推理判断题．根据文章最后七段中的对话内容可知作者鼓励孩子们说出最有趣的有创造性和想象力的梦，并鼓励他们在白天的课堂里把梦的内容做出来．作者这样做的目的就是为了让他们看到自己的创造性和想象力．故 A 正确.

【点评】考点：考查记叙文阅读，考查学生在阅读中根据信息推断答案以及猜词.

C

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C. A Book Group Brings Tradition Back

D. A Website Links People through Books

【考点】O3：广告布告类阅读；P1：内容归纳；P5：猜测词义．

【分析】这是一篇广告布告类阅读．段意：

阅读有时候是一种社交活动，想象那些属于读书团体的人，他们选择书进行阅读然后碰头进行讨论，现在BookCrossing.com 网站翻开了关于读书团体传统观点的这一页．

会员们上这个网站登记他们拥有的并愿意分享的书，BookCrossing 提供识别号码并粘贴在书里面，然后人们会把书留在公共场所，希望这本书会有一场冒险，去更宽广的地方，并且有新读者可以发现它．

布鲁斯佩德森——BookCrossing 的总经理说，你遇到的人和你读过的书，这两件事可以改变你的人生，而BookCrossing 将这两者结合了起来．

会员把书放在公园的长凳上，公车上，火车站和咖啡店，任何发现这些书的人会上这个网站并记录他们在哪里发现的．

发现书的人同时可以留下日记，表述他们的观点，他们可以发送邮件给 BookCrossing 让他们不断更新书是在哪里被发现的，布鲁斯彼得森说，这个想法是不为人们不自私的把书尘封在家里的书架上．

BookCrossing 是人想回到"真实"而不是虚拟的趋势的一部分．该网站现在在一百三十五多个国家有超过一百万名成员．

【解答】29．B 30．A 31．C 32．D

29．B． 根据第一段后两句，Now, the website BookCrossing.com turns the page on the traditional idea of a book group．是对于这个网站的介绍，故选 B．

30．A 代词指代题．根据本句"…hoping that the book will have an adventure, traveling far and wide with each new reader

who finds it"那些留下书的人希望自己的书能够随着找到它的人走得更远．可知其中的 it 指代前半句提到的同一事物"the book"．故 A 正确．

31．C 推理判断题．根据文章第四段最后一句"…the idea is for people not to be selfish by keeping a book to gather dust on a shelf at home"让书蒙上尘土是一种很自私的行为，网站 BookCrossing.com 的目的正是鼓励人们与别人分享图书，所以拿到书的人最可能继续把书传递下去．故 C 项正确．

32．D 标题概括题．根据文章第三段可知 BookCrossing.com 把人生命中最重要的两个事物：人和书联系在一起．D 项内容能够涵盖文章的中心思想．

【点评】指导学生快速通读全文，并且培养他们捕捉信息和处理信息的能力．

D

A new collection of photos brings an unsuccessful Antarctic voyage back to life.

Frank Hurley's pictures would be outstanding — undoubtedly first-rate photo-journalism — if they had been made last week. In fact, they were shot from 1914 through 1916, most of them after a disastrous shipwreck (海难), by a cameraman who had no reasonable expectation of survival. Many of the images were stored in an ice chest, under freezing water, in the damaged wooden ship.

The ship was the *Endurance*, a small, tight, Norwegian-built three-master that was intended to take Sir Ernest Shackleton and a small crew of seamen and scientists, 27 men in all, to the southernmost shore of Antarctica's Weddell Sea. From that point Shackleton wanted to force a passage by dog sled (雪橇) across the continent. The journey was intended to achieve more than what Captain Robert Falcon Scott had done. Captain Scott had reached the South Pole early in 1912 but had died with his four companions on the march back.

As writer Caroline Alexander makes clear in her forceful and well-researched story *The Endurance*, adventuring was even then a thoroughly commercial effort. Scott's last journey, completed as he lay in a tent dying of cold and hunger, caught the world's imagination, and a film made in his honor drew crowds. Shackleton, a onetime British merchant-navy officer who had got to within 100 miles of the South Pole in 1908, started a business before his 1914 voyage to make money from movie and still photography. Frank Hurley, a confident and gifted Australian photographer who knew the Antarctic, was hired to make the images, most of which have never before been published.

33. What do we know about the photos taken by Hurley?

A. They were made last week.　　B. They showed undersea sceneries.

C. They were found by a cameraman.　D. They recorded a disastrous adventure.

34. Who reached the South Pole first according to the text?

A. Frank Hurley.　　B. Ernest Shackleton.

C. Robert Falcon Scott.　　D. Caroline Alexander.

35. What does Alexander think was the purpose of the 1914 voyage?

A. Artistic creation.　　B. Scientific research.

C. Money making.　　D. Treasure hunting.

【考点】O7：政治经济类阅读；P2：文中细节．

【分析】试题分析：本文属于记叙，讲述了 Frank 的图片记录了一次不成功的航海活动，文章介绍了与之相关的具体内容．

【解答】33．D　34．C　35．C

33．D 细节理解题．根据文章第二段第二句 they were shot from 1914 through 1916, most of them after a disastrous

shipwreck（海难）,…可知这些照片记录了一次海难，故选 D．

34．C 细节理解题．根据文章三段最后一句 Captain Scott had reached the South Pole early in 1912 but had died with his four companions on the march back．可知到达南极的是 Captain Scott． 故选 C．

35．C 细节理解题．根据文章倒数第二句"…start a business before his 1914 voyage to make money from movie and still photography"可知 Alexander 认为他的这次航行就是为了挣钱．故 C 项正确．

【点评】这是一篇记叙文，要认真阅读文章，找到相关信息解答问题．

第二节（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

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

A garden that's just right for you

Have you ever visited a garden that seemed just right for you, where the atmosphere of the garden appeared to total more than the sum (总和) of its parts? __36__. But it doesn't happen by accident. It starts with looking inside yourself and understanding who you are with respect to the natural world and how you approach the gardening process.

● __37__

Some people may think that a garden is no more than plants, flowers, patterns and masses of color. Others are concerned about using gardening methods that require less water and fewer fertilizers (肥料). __38__. However, there are a number of other reasons that might explain why you want to garden. One of them comes from our earliest years.

●Recall(回忆) your childhood memories

Our model of what a garden should be often goes back to childhood. Grandma's rose garden and Dad's vegetable garden might be good or bad, but that's not what's important. __39__ — how being in those gardens made us feel. If you'd like to build a powerful bond with your garden, start by taking some time to recall the gardens of your youth. __40__. Then go outside and work out a plan to translate your childhood memories into your grown-up garden. Have fun.

A. Know why you garden

B. Find a good place for your own garden

C. It's our experience of the garden that matters

D. It's delightful to see so many beautiful flowers

E. Still others may simply enjoy being outdoors and close to plants

F. You can produce that kind of magical quality in your own garden, too

G. For each of those gardens, write down the strongest memory you have

【考点】O6：社会文化类阅读；PE：任务型阅读．

【分析】文章讲的是建造一座属于自己的美丽的花园不但能给我们带来美好的视觉享受，而且还能让我们对大自然充满敬畏之心．很多人认为园艺不过是一些花花草草，浇水施肥而已，实际上，园艺是一段过去生活的记忆．从爷爷的玫瑰园到父亲的小菜园，都能让我们回忆起青春的岁月．

【解答】36．F 37．A 38．E 39．C 40．G

36．F 文章前面说 Have you ever visited a garden that seemed just right for you, where the atmosphere of the garden appeared to total more than the sum（总和） of its parts？你是否去过让你感觉不错的花园？那的感觉让人觉得超越了园子本身；后面说到 It starts with looking inside yourself and understanding who you are with respect to the natural world and how you approach the gardening process．园艺不是心血来潮，而是一个人内心中对自然的敬畏．故选 F．

37．A 根据本段最后一句 However, there are a number of other reasons that might explain why you want to garden. One of

them comes from our earliest years."然而，有很多能解释你为什么想做园艺的原因"可知我们首先要搞清楚为什么要做园艺，故选 A.

38．E 本段前两句提出 Some people may think that a garden is no more than plants, flowers, patterns and masses of color. Others are concerned about using gardening methods that require less water and fewer fertilizers（肥料）．有些人认为花园只是一些花花草草，有些人关心少用水少用肥料．本句仍然在说明人们对园艺的不同看法．故选 E.

39．C 根据前句 Grandma's rose garden and Dad's vegetable garden might be good or bad, but that's not what's important."…那些都不重要"可知这里强调的是在园艺中对我们来说真正重要的是什么．故选 C.

40．G 前面说 start by taking some time to recall the gardens of your youth．如果我们自己建一个花园，就可以回忆一下年轻的岁月．后面说 translate your childhood memories into your grown-up garden．儿时的记忆变成了一座长大成人后的园子．可知说的是园艺和记忆的关系，故选 G.

【点评】七选五阅读是完成性阅读，和完形填空很类似，不同的是一个选词，一个选句子．解题时，要注意上下文语境，充分考虑信息词（选项中和空格前后句子中相同或相近的词），选出最符合语境的句子．

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 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。

Hundreds of people have formed impressions of you through that little device (装置) on your desk. And they've never actually _41_ you. Everything they know about you _42_ through this device, sometimes from hundreds of miles away. _43_ they feel they can know you _44_ from the sound of your voice. That's how powerful the _45_ is.

Powerful, yes, but not always _46_. For years I dealt with my travel agent only by phone. Rani, my faceless agent whom I'd never met _47_, got me rock-bottom prices on airfares, cars, and hotels. But her cold voice really _48_ me. I sometimes wished to _49_ another agent.

One morning, I had to _50_ an immediate flight home for a family emergency. I ran into Rani's office _51_. The woman sitting at the desk, _52_ my madness, sympathetically jumped up. She gave me a _53_ smile, nodded while listening patiently, and then printed out the _54_ immediately. "What a wonderful lady!" I thought.

Rushing out _55_ I called out over my shoulder, "By the way, what's your name?" "I'm Rani," she said. I turned around and saw a _56_ woman with a big smile on her face waving to wish me a safe trip. I was _57_! Why had I thought she was cold? Rani was, well, so _58_.

Sitting back in the car on the way to the airport, I figured it all out. Rani's _59_ — her warm smile, her nods, her 'I'm here for you' _60_ — were all silent signals that didn't travel through wires.

41. A. accepted　B. noticed　C. heard　D. met

42. A. came　B. moved　C. ran　D. developed

43. A. Thus　B. Yet　C. Then　D. Indeed

44. A. rather　B. also　C. just　D. already

45. A. telephone　B. voice　C. connection　D. impression

46. A. direct　B. useful　C. easy　D. accurate

47. A. in person　B. by myself　C. in public　D. on purpose

48. A. annoyed　B. interested　C. discouraged　D. confused

49. A. promote B. train C. find D. know

50. A. arrange B. postpone C. confirm D. book

51. A. for the first time B. at any time C. from time to time D. in good time

52. A. expecting B. seeing C. testing D. avoiding

53. A. shy B. comforting C. familiar D. forced

54. A. bill B. form C. ticket D. list

55. A. hopefully B. disappointedly C. gratefully D. regretfully

56. A. careful B. serious C. nervous D. pleasant

57. A. amused B. worried C. helpless D. speechless

58. A. calm B. nice C. proud D. clever

59. A. forgiveness B. eagerness C. friendliness D. skillfulness

60. A. explanation B. attitude C. concept D. behavior

【考点】M2：社会文化．

【分析】本文属于夹叙夹议类文章，我在电话中与 Rani 的交流中发现，她比较冷漠，甚至有了换人的想法，后来在实际生活中的一次接触让我发现原来的看法是错误的，生活中 Rani 是一个很善良体贴的人．以此告诉我们不要随意下结论，要全面思考问题．

【解答】答案：41．D 42．A 43．B 44．C 45．A 46．D 47．A

48．A 49．C 50．D 51．A 52．B 53．B 54．C 55．C

56．D 57．D 58．B 59．C 60．B

41．D 考查上下文串联．动词 accept 接受；notice 注意；hear 听说；听见；meet 遇见；根据第一句可知很多人只是通过电话了解你，你们也许从来都没有见过面，只是通过电话交流．故选 D．

42．A 考查动词短语．动词 move 移动；run 奔跑；develop 发展，开发；短语 come from 来自于…；他们对你的了解来自于电话，因为你们之间的距离通常非常遥远，甚至在千里之外．，与 BCD 三项的动词语义不搭配．故选 A．

43．B 考查上下文串联．虽然你们之间的距离很远，但是他们只要通过你的声音，就可以了解你．上下文之间是转折关系，所以使用副词 yet 串联前后语义．故选 B．

44．C 考查副词辨析．副词 rather 相当地；also 也；just 只是；already 已经；本句使用 just 表示强调，别人只要通过声音就可以了解你．故选 C．

45．A 考查上下文串联．根据 46 空后"only by phone"可知本文介绍的是电话，人们可以通过电话了解你．故选 A．

46．D 考查上下文串联．形容词 direct 直接的；useful 有用的；easy 容易的；accurate 准确的；本空前的 but 说明上下文之间是转折关系，电话虽然很强大，但是也并不是很准确．与 ABC 三项语义不搭配．故选 D．

47．A 考查介词辨析．介词 in person 亲自，by myself 靠自己；in public 当众；on purpose 故意地；A 项与空前的 faceless 形成呼应，Rain 是代理人，但是我们从来没有碰过面．故选 A．

48．A 考查上下文串联．空前的 cold voice 可知 Rani 在电话里的声音很冷漠，和让我很不高兴，甚至想过要另外找一个代理人．说明我对他的声音很反感．故选 A．

49．C 考查上下文串联．动词 promote 提拔；train 训练；find 寻找，找到；know 知道；正是因为 Rani 的声音让我很不舒服，所以我曾经想过另外找代理人取代他．故选 C．

50．D 考查动词辨析．动词 arrange 预定；postpone 推迟；confirm 确认；book 预定；因为家庭中的紧急事情我要立

刻预定回家的航班．动词 book 与 flight 相搭配．故选 D．

51．A 考查介词短语．短语 for the first time 第一次；at any time 随时；from time to time 时而不时；in good time 及时，迅速；因为情况紧急，所以我第一次亲自来到 Rani 的办公室．故选 A．

52．B 考查动词辨析．动词 expect 期待，预料；see 看见；test 检测；avoid 避免；她看到了我的着急，Rani 非常同情我，给了我安慰的笑容．动词 see 与上下文搭配一致．故选 B．

53．B 考查形容词辨析．形容词 shy 害羞的；comforting 安慰的；familiar 熟悉的；forced 被迫的；她看到我很着急，笑着安慰我．故选 B．

54．C 考查上下文串联．根据 50 空可知我要预定回家的航班的机票，本句中 Rani 很快帮我把机票打印出来．故选 C．

55．C 考查上下文串联．副词 hopefully 充满希望地；disappointedly 感到失望地；gratefully 感激地；regretfully 遗憾地；对方如此迅速地帮我把机票打印出来，而且一直面带微笑，这让我心存感激．故选 C．

56．D 考查上下文串联．形容词 careful 细心的；serious 严肃的，认真的；nervous 紧张的；pleasant 令人愉快的；现实生活中的 Rani 富有同情心，待人热情大方．是一个令人愉快的相处对象．所以当我转身时，看见的是与电话中完全不一样的 Rani．故选 D．

57．D 考查上下文串联．现实生活中的她是如此的体贴大方，而我之前却认为她很冷漠，甚至有了要另找代理的想法，我真是无话可说．说明电话中得到的印象有时很不准确．故选 D．

58．B 考查上下文串联．在文章 48 空前"cold"以及前句"…she was cold"之前我因为 Rani 很冷漠，但却没有想到实际生活中的 Rani 是如此的美好善良．故选 B．

59．C 考查名词辨析．名词 forgiveness 谅解；eagerness 急切；friendliness 友好；skillfulness 熟练；从 52﹣54 空内容可知 Rani 对我非常友好善良，并没有电话中的那种冷漠的感觉．故选 C．

60．B 考查名词辨析．名词 explanation 解释；attitude 态度；concept 概念；behavior 行为；Rani 的善良友好的态度并没有从电话线中传递过去．B 项指 Rani 接待我的友好的态度．故选 B．

【点评】本篇完形填空很好地体现出重在考查语篇理解能力，且不在情节上、词汇考查上大做文章的趋势．其中对于语篇的上下文复现考查非常之多，有一半左右的答案可以在上下文中找到．如，根据第一段的描述，以及 46 空后"only by phone"可知本文介绍的是电话，人们可以通过电话了解你．

语篇复现的信息包括原词复现、同义词和反义词复现、上义词和下义词复现、概括词复现和代词复现等．语篇中有词汇和结构同现的现象，如与语篇话题相关、意义相关的词汇同时出现，结构同现，同义同现，修饰同现，因果同现等．因此，利用上下文寻找解题信息，确定正确答案．

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

If you feel stressed by responsibilities at work, you should take a step back and identify (识别) those of _61_ (great) and less importance. Then, handle the most important tasks first so you'll feel a real sense of _62_ (achieve). Leaving the less important things until tomorrow _63_ (be) often acceptable.

Most of us are more focused _64_ our tasks in the morning than we are later in the day. So, get an early start and try to be as productive _65_ possible before lunch. This will give you the confidence you need to get you through the afternoon and go home feeling accomplished.

Recent _66_ (study) show that we are far more productive at work if we take short breaks _67_ (regular). Give your body and brain a rest by stepping outside for _68_ while, exercising, or dong something you enjoy.

If you find something you love doing outside of the office, you'll be less likely _69_ (bring) your work home. It could be anything — gardening, cooking, music, sports — but whatever it is, _70_ (make) sure it's a relief from daily stress rather than another thing to worry about.

【考点】N6：语法填空；OA：健康环保类阅读．

【分析】本文主要讲述了释放工作压力的方法．首先要学会识别出比较重要的以及不是那么重要的工作，然后先去处理你感觉最重要的工作，使自己获得成就感；由于大多数人通常在早晨比晚些时候要更专注于我们的工作，因此要尽可能在午饭前富有成效的完成工作，以便使自己获得自信心；另外，研究表明：如果我们能进行定期地短暂的休息，使我们的身体和大脑得到充分地休息，会提高我们的工作效率；最后指出：无论在工作之余做什么，都要确保它能把自己从日常生活的压力中解脱出来，而不是又添了另一件令自己担忧的事．

【解答】答案：

61．greater　由于 and 之后的 less 使用的是 little 的比较级，并且根据并列连词 and 连接的前后两部分在形式上应保持一致，所以 great 也要使用比较级形式 greater，意为"比较重要的以及不是那么重要的工作"；故填 greater

62．achievement　此处的"a real sense of"意为：一种真正的…；通常用作定语来修饰名词；而此处 achieve 的名词形式是在它的后面加 ment，由于它是不可数名词，它的后面不能加 s；故填 achievement

63．is　通读全文可知，整篇文章使用的都是一般现在时，所以此处也应该使用一般现在时态；由于此处的主语是一个句子"Leaving the less important things until tomorrow 把不那么重要的事情留到明天做"，因此谓语动词用第三人称的单数形式，故填 is

64．on　"be focus on"是固定的短语，意为"专注于"；故填 on

65．as　"as…as possible"为固定的表达，意为：尽可能..的干某事；故填 as

66．studies　分析句意可知，此处的 study 是可数名词"研究"的意思；根据它后面的谓语动词 show 使用了原形可知，主语应该是复数形式，故填 studies

67．regularly　regular 是形容词：有规律的；该空缺处用来修饰动词短语 take short breaks"短暂的休息"，所以应使用它的副词形式，意为：进行定期地短暂的休息；故填 regularly

68．a　"for a while"是固定的短语，意为"一会儿"；故填 a

69．to bring　此处 be less likely to do 是固定的短语，意为：不太可能干某事；故填 to bring

70．make　此处是表示给某人提建议，是省略了主语 you 的祈使句，因此谓语动词要使用动词原形；意为：要确保它能把你从日常生活的压力中解脱出来，而不是又添了另一件令你担忧的事．故填 make

【点评】本题主要考查了用单词或短语的适当形式填空．做本题的关键是在理解短文的基础上，灵活运用所学的基础知识．本题考到的知识点有：固定的短语，词类的转换，名词的复数形式，副词以及祈使句的用法等．因此，这就需要在平时的学习中，牢固掌握各语言点及一些语法知识．

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）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1．每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2．只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

The summer holiday is coming. My classmates and I are talking about how to do during the holiday. We can chose between staying at home and take a trip. If we stay at home, it is comfortable but there is no need to spend money. But in that case, we will learn little about world. If we go on a trip abroad, we can broaden your view and gain knowledges we cannot get from books. Some classmates suggest we can go to places of interest nearby. I thought that it is a good idea. It does not cost many, yet we can still learn a lot.

【考点】NA：短文改错.

【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】

The summer holiday is coming. My classmates and I are talking about how to do
what
during the holiday. We can chose between staying at home and take a trip. If we stay
choose taking
at home, it is comfortable but there is no need to spend money. But in that case, we
and
will learn little about∧ world. If we go on a trip abroad, we can broaden your view
the our
and gain knowledges we cannot get from books. Some classmates suggest we can go
knowledge ~~can~~或 should
to places of interest nearby. I thought that it is a good idea. It does not cost many, yet
think much
we can still learn a lot.

1. how 改成 what，是讨论暑假做"什么"，用 what.

2. choose，情态动词 can 后动词为原形，用 choose.

3. taking，介词 between 后应该用动名词，taking.

4. and，此处不是转折关系，不用转折连词 but，用 and 连接两个分句即可.

5. 加上 the，名词前需要用定冠词修饰，只有一个世界，因而加上 the.

6. our，名词所有格对象应是我们，因此要用 our.

7. knowledge，knowledge 为不可数名词，需去掉 s.

8. ~~can~~或 should，suggest 表建议，后常用情态动词 should（或省略），表应该.

9. think，是对一般情况的评价，用一般现在时，think.

10. much，不用花费很多时间或金钱，都是不可数名词，需用 much.

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

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你校摄影俱乐部（photography club）将举办国际中学生摄影展。请给你的英国朋友 Peter 写封信。请他提供作品。信的内容包括：

1．主题：环境保护；

2．展览时间；

3．投稿邮箱：intlphotoshow@gmschool.com.

注意：

1．词数 100 左右；

2．可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【考点】R1：提纲类；S4：应用文.

【分析】本题要求为写书信．人称主要为第一人称，时态以一般现在时为主．写作要点：1．主题：环境保护；2．展览时间；3．投稿邮箱：intlphotoshow@gmschool．com.

重要词汇：

photography club 摄影俱乐部

an International High School Student Photography Show 国际中学摄影展

environmental protection 环境保护

send photos to…寄照片到…

a good chance for sb 对…是个好机会

高分句型：

句型一：

It will start from June 15th and last for three weeks.

start from…and last for…从（某个时间点）开始到（某个时间点）结束.

句型二：

I remember you showing me some photos on that theme the last time you visited our school.

remember sb doing sth 记得某人做过某事

【解答】One Possible Version

Dear Peter,

Our school photography club is going to hold an International High School Student Photography Show. The theme of the show is environmental protection.（主题：环境保护）It will start from June 15th and last for three weeks.【高分句型一】（展览时间）Any student who is interested in photography or environmental protection is welcome to participate. I know you take good pictures and you've always wanted to do something for environmental protection. I remember you showing me some photos on that theme the last time you visited our school. This is surely a good chance for more people to

see them. If you want to join, you can send your photos to intlphotoshow@gmschool.com.（投稿邮箱）

Hope to hear from you soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

【点评】评分原则

1．本题总分为 25 分，按 5 个档次给分．

2．评分时，先根据文章内容和语言初步确定其所属档次，然后以该档次的要求来衡量，确定或调整档次，最后给分．

3．词数少于 80 和多于 120 的，从总分中减去 2 分．

4．评分时应注意的主要内容为：内容要应用词汇和语法结构的丰富性和准确性及上下文的连贯性．

5．拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面．评分时，应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑．英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受．

6．如书写较差以至影响交际，将其分数降低一个档次．