2016 全国III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 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

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

A

Music

Opera at Music Hall: 1243 Elm Street. The season runs June through August, with additional performances in March and September. The Opera honors *Enjoy the Arts* membership discounts. Phone: 241-2742. *http://www.cityopera.com*.

Chamber Orchestra: The Orchestra plays at Memorial Hall at 1406 Elm Street, which offers several concerts from March through June. Call 723-1182 for more information. *http: //www.chamberorch.com*.

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College Conservatory of Music (CCM): Performances are on the main campus (校园) of the university, usually at Patricia Cobbett Theater. CCM organizes a variety of events, including performances by the well-known LaSalle Quartet, CCM's Philharmonic Orchestra, and various groups of musicians presenting Baroque through modern music. Students with I.D. cards can attend the events for free. A free schedule of events for each term is available by calling the box office at 556-4183. *http://www.ccm.uc.edu/events/calendar*.

Riverbend Music Theater: 6295 Kellogg Ave. Large outdoor theater with the closest seats under cover (price difference). Big name shows all summer long! Phone: 232-6220. *http://www.riverbendmusic.com*.

21. Which number should you call if you want to see an opera?

A. 241-2742.　B. 723-1182.　C. 381-3300.　D. 232-6220.

22. When can you go to a concert by Chamber Orchestra?

A. February.　B. May.　C. August.　D. November.

23. Where can students go for free performances with their I.D. cards?

A. Music Hall.　B. Memorial Hall.

C. Patricia Cobbett Theater.　D. Riverbend Music Theater.

24. How is Riverbend Music Theater different from the other places?

A. It has seats in the open air.　B. It gives shows all year round.

C. It offers membership discounts.　D. It presents famous musical works.

B

On one of her trips to New York several years ago, Eudora Welty decided to take a couple of New York friends out to dinner. They settled in at a comfortable East Side cafe and within minutes, another customer was approaching their table.

"Hey, aren't you from Mississippi?" the elegant, white-haired writer remembered being asked by the stranger. "I'm from Mississippi too."

Without a second thought, the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair.

"They began telling me all the news of Mississippi," Welty said. "I didn't know what my New York friends were thinking."

Taxis on a rainy New York night are rarer than sunshine. By the time the group got up to leave, it was pouring outside. Welty's new friends immediately sent a waiter to find a cab. Heading back downtown toward her hotel, her big-city friends were amazed at the turn of events that had changed their Big Apple dinner into a Mississippi state reunion (团聚).

"My friends said: 'Now we believe your stories,'" Welty added. "And I said: 'Now you know. These are the people that make me write them.'"

Sitting on a sofa in her room, Welty, a slim figure in a simple gray dress, looked pleased with this explanation.

"I don't make them up," she said of the characters in her fiction these last 50 or so years. "I don't have to."

Beauticians, bartenders, piano players and people with purple hats, Welty's people come from afternoons spent visiting with old friends, from walks through the streets of her native Jackson, Miss., from conversations overheard on a bus. It annoys Welty that, at 78, her left ear has now given out. Sometimes, sitting on a bus or a train, she hears only a fragment (片段) of a particularly interesting story.

25. What happened when Welty was with her friends at the cafe?

A. Two strangers joined her. B. Her childhood friends came in.

C. A heavy rain ruined the dinner. D. Some people held a party there.

26. The underlined word "them" in Paragraph 6 refers to Welty's ____.

A. readers B. parties C. friends D. stories

27. What can we learn about the characters in Welty's fiction?

A. They live in big cities. B. They are mostly women.

C. They come from real life. D. They are pleasure seekers.

C

If you are a fruit grower — or would like to become one — take advantage of Apple Day to see what's around. It's called Apple Day but in practice it's more like Apple Month. The day itself is on October 21, but since it has caught on, events now spread out over most of October around Britain.

Visiting an apple event is a good chance to see, and often taste, a wide variety of apples. To people who are used to the limited choice of apples such as Golden Delicious and Royal Gala in supermarkets, it can be quite an eye opener to see the range of classical apples still in existence, such as Decio which was grown by the Romans. Although it doesn't taste of anything special, it's still worth a try, as is the knobbly (多疙瘩的) Cat's Head which is more of a curiosity than anything else.

There are also varieties developed to suit specific local conditions. One of the very best varieties for eating quality is Orleans Reinette, but you'll need a warm, sheltered place with perfect soil to grow it, so it's a pipe dream for most apple lovers who fall for it.

At the events, you can meet expert growers and discuss which ones will best suit your conditions, and because these are family affairs, children are well catered for with apple-themed fun and games.

Apple Days are being held at all sorts of places with an interest in fruit, including stately gardens and commercial orchards (果园). If you want to have a real orchard experience, try visiting the National Fruit Collection at Brogdale, near Faversham in Kent.

28. What can people do at the apple events?

A. Attend experts' lectures. B. Visit fruit-loving families.

C. Plant fruit trees in an orchard. D. Taste many kinds of apples.

29. What can we learn about Decio?

A. It is a new variety. B. It has a strange look.

C. It is rarely seen now. D. It has a special taste.

30. What does the underlined phrase “a pipe dream” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. A practical idea. B. A vain hope. C. A brilliant plan. D. A selfish desire.

31. What is the author’s purpose in writing the text?

A. To show how to grow apples. B. To introduce an apple festival.

C. To help people select apples. D. To promote apple research.

D

Bad news sells. If it bleeds, it leads. No news is good news, and good news is no news. Those are the classic rules for the evening broadcasts and the morning papers. But now that information is being spread and monitored (监控) in different ways, researchers are discovering new rules. By tracking people’s e-mails and online posts, scientists have found that good news can spread faster and farther than disasters and sob stories.

“The ‘if it bleeds’ rule works for mass media,” says Jonah Berger, a scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. “They want your eyeballs and don’t care how you’re feeling. But when you share a story with your friends, you care a lot more how they react. You don’t want them to think of you as a Debbie Downer.”

Researchers analyzing word-of-mouth communication — e-mails, Web posts and reviews, face-to-face conversations — found that it tended to be more positive than negative (消极的), but that didn’t necessarily mean people preferred positive news. Was positive news shared more often simply because people experienced more good things than bad things? To test for that possibility, Dr. Berger looked at how people spread a particular set of news stories: thousands of articles on The New York Times’ website. He and a Penn colleague analyzed the “most e-mailed” list for six months. One of his first findings was that articles in the science section were much more likely to make the list than non-science articles. He found that science amazed Times’ readers and made them want to share this positive feeling with others.

Readers also tended to share articles that were exciting or funny, or that inspired negative feelings like anger or anxiety, but not articles that left them merely sad. They needed to be aroused (激发) one way or the other, and they preferred good news to bad. The more positive an article, the more likely it was to be shared, as Dr. Berger explains in his new book, “Contagious: Why Things Catch On.”

32. What do the classic rules mentioned in the text apply to?

A. News reports. B. Research papers.

C. Private e-mails. D. Daily conversations.

33. What can we infer about people like Debbie Downer?

A. They’re socially inactive. B. They’re good at telling stories.

C. They’re inconsiderate of others. D. They’re careful with their words.

34. Which tended to be the most e-mailed according to Dr. Berger’s research?

A. Sports news. B. Science articles.

C. Personal accounts. D. Financial reviews.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Sad Stories Travel Far and Wide

B .Online News Attracts More People

C. Reading Habits Change with the Times

D. Good News Beats Bad on Social Networks

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。

Everyone knows that fish is good for health. __36__ But it seems that many people don't cook fish at home. Americans eat only about fifteen pounds of fish per person per year, but we eat twice as much fish in restaurants as at home. Buying, storing, and cooking fish isn't difficult. __37__ This text is about how to buy and cook fish in an easy way.

__38__ Fresh fish should smell sweet: you should feel that you're standing at the ocean's edge. Any fishy or strong smell means the fish isn't fresh. __39__ When you have bought a fish and arrive home, you'd better store the fish in the refrigerator if you don't cook it immediately, but fresh fish should be stored in your fridge for only a day or two. Frozen fish isn't as tasty as the fresh one.

There are many common methods used to cook fish. __40__ First, clean it and season it with your choice of spices (调料). Put the whole fish on a plate and steam it in a steam pot for 8 to 10 minutes if it weighs about one pound. (A larger one will take more time.) Then, it's ready to serve.

A. Do not buy it.

B. The easiest is to steam it.

C. This is how you can do it.

D. It just requires a little knowledge.

E. The fish will go bad within hours.

F. When buying fish, you should first smell it.

G. The fats in fish are thought to help prevent heart disease.

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。

When I was 13 my only purpose was to become the star on our football team. That meant __41__ Miller King, who was the best __42__ at our school.

Football season started in September and all summer long I worked out. I carried my football everywhere for __43__.

Just before September, Miller was struck by a car and lost his right arm. I went to see him after he came back from __44__. He looked very __45__, but he didn't cry.

That season, I __46__ all of Miller's records while he __47__ the home games from the bench. We went 10-1 and I was named most valuable player, __48__ I often had crazy dreams in which I was to blame for Miller's __49__.

One afternoon, I was crossing the field to go home and saw Miller __50__ going over a fence—which wasn't __51__ to climb if you had both arms. I'm sure I was the last person in the world he wanted to accept __52__ from. But even that challenge he accepted. I __53__ him move slowly over the fence. When we were finally __54__ on the other side, he said to me, "You know, I didn't tell you this during the season, but you did __55__. Thank you for filling in for __56__."

His words freed me from my bad __57__. I thought to myself, how even without an arm he was more of a leader. Damaged but not defeated, he was __58__ ahead of me. I was right to have __59__ him. From that day on，I grew __60__ and a

little more real.

41. A. cheering for	B. beating out	C. relying on	D. staying with
42. A. coach	B. student	C. teacher	D. player
43. A. practice	B. show	C. comfort	D. pleasure
44. A. school	B. vacation	C. hospital	D. training
45. A. pale	B. calm	C. relaxed	D. ashamed
46. A. held	B. broke	C. set	D. tried
47. A. reported	B. judged	C. organized	D. watched
48. A. and	B. then	C. but	D. thus
49. A. decision	B. mistake	C. accident	D. sacrifice
50. A. stuck	B. hurt	C. tired	D. lost
51. A. steady	B. hard	C. fun	D. fit
52. A. praise	B. advice	C. assistance	D. apology
53. A. let	B. helped	C. had	D. noticed
54. A. dropped	B. ready	C. trapped	D. safe
55. A. fine	B. wrong	C. quickly	D. normally
56. A. us	B. yourself	C. me	D. them
57. A. memories	B. ideas	C. attitudes	D. dreams
58. A. still	B. also	C. yet	D. just
59. A. challenged	B. cured	C. invited	D. admired
60. A. healthier	B. bigger	C. cleverer	D. cooler

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。

In much of Asia, especially the so-called “rice bowl” cultures of China, Japan, Korea, __61__ Vietnam, food is usually eaten with chopsticks.

Chopsticks are usually two long, thin pieces of wood or bamboo. They can also be made of plastic, animal bone or metal. Sometimes chopsticks are quite artistic. Truly elegant chopsticks might __62__ (make) of gold and silver with Chinese characters. Skilled workers also combine various hardwoods and metal __63__ (create) special designs.

The Chinese have used chopsticks for five thousand years. People probably cooked their food in large pots, __64__ (use) twigs (树枝) to remove it. Over time, __65__ the population grew, people began cutting food into small pieces so it would cook more quickly. Food in small pieces could be eaten easily with twigs which __66__ (gradual) turned into chopsticks.

Some people think that the great Chinese scholar Confucius, __67__ lived from roughly 551 to 479 B.C., influenced the __68__ (develop) of chopsticks. Confucius believed knives would remind people of killings and __69__ (be) too violent for use at the table.

Chopsticks are not used everywhere in Asia. In India, for example, most people traditionally eat __70__ their hands.

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 teenage year from 13 to 19 were the most difficult time for me. They were also the best and worse years in my life. At the first, I thought I knew everything and could make decisions by yourself. However, my parents didn't seem to think such. They always tell me what to do and how to do it. At one time, I even felt my parents couldn't understand me so I hoped I could be freely from them. I showed them I was independent by wear strange clothes. Now I am leaving home to college. At last, I will be on my own, but I still want to have my parents to turn to whenever need help.

第二节　书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，与留学生朋友 Bob 约好一起去书店，因故不能赴约。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1．表示歉意；

2．说明原因；

3．另约时间。

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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21. Which number should you call if you want to see an opera?

A. 241-2742. B. 723-1182. C. 381-3300. D. 232-6220.

22. When can you go to a concert by Chamber Orchestra?

A. February. B. May. C. August. D. November.

23. Where can students go for free performances with their I.D. cards?

A. Music Hall. B. Memorial Hall.

C. Patricia Cobbett Theater. D. Riverbend Music Theater.

24. How is Riverbend Music Theater different from the other places?

A. It has seats in the open air. B. It gives shows all year round.

C. It offers membership discounts. D. It presents famous musical works.

【考点】O3：广告布告类阅读.

【分析】本文是一篇广告布告类阅读，为音乐会相关的布告，布告包括时间，地点，联系方式，折扣信息等.

【解答】ABCA

21. A 细节理解题．问题问的是有关 opera 的信息，全文的第一个布告和 opera 有关，Phone: 241-2742，可知选 A．

22. B 细节理解题．抓住关键词 Chamber Orchestra，在全文搜索和 Chamber Orchestra 有关的信息，根据提问中的关键词 when，可知需要找出的是时间，由 Chamber Orchestra 中相关的 which offers several concerts from March through June 句子，可知，可排除 ACD，故答案为 B．

23. C 细节理解题．在文中的 College Conservatory of Music（CCM）处可以找到相关的句子 Students with I.D. cards can attend the events for free.（学生用身份证可免费参加），提问的是地点，可以在 College Conservatory of Music 处找到地点 usually at Patricia Cobbett Theater，故答案为 C．

24. A 推理判断题．提问 Riverbend Music Theater 的相关信息，可结合问题在 Riverbend Music Theater 相关信息处寻找答案．由问题可知，需要总结出 Riverbend Music Theater 的特点，由句子“Large outdoor theater with the closest seats under cover（piece difference）. Big name shows all summer long!”，可知特点为：1，It has seats in the open air；2，It gives shows all year round．进而可采用排除法，C、D 都不是其特点．B 的特点不止其所有，College Conservatory of Music（由句子 A free schedule of events for each term 可知，每个学期都有）也是．因此答案为 A．

【点评】本文是一篇广告布告类阅读，题目涉及多道主旨大意题，细节理解题，推理判断题．做题时学生应仔细阅读原文，把握文章主要内容，联系文章上下文内容并结合所给选项含义，从中选出正确答案，一定要做到有理有据，切忌胡乱猜测．

B

On one of her trips to New York several years ago, Eudora Welty decided to take a couple of New York friends out to dinner. They settled in at a comfortable East Side cafe and within minutes, another customer was approaching their table.

“Hey, aren’t you from Mississippi?” the elegant, white-haired writer remembered being asked by the stranger. “I’m from Mississippi too.”

Without a second thought, the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair.

“They began telling me all the news of Mississippi,” Welty said. “I didn’t know what my New York friends were thinking.”

Taxis on a rainy New York night are rarer than sunshine. By the time the group got up to leave, it was pouring outside. Welty’s new friends immediately sent a waiter to find a cab. Heading back downtown toward her hotel, her big-city friends were amazed at the turn of events that had changed their Big Apple dinner into a Mississippi state reunion (团聚).

“My friends said: ‘Now we believe your stories,’” Welty added. “And I said: ‘Now you know. These are the people that make me write <u>them</u>.’”

Sitting on a sofa in her room, Welty, a slim figure in a simple gray dress, looked pleased with this explanation.

“I don’t make them up,” she said of the characters in her fiction these last 50 or so years. “I don’t have to.”

Beauticians, bartenders, piano players and people with purple hats, Welty’s people come from afternoons spent visiting with old friends, from walks through the streets of her native Jackson, Miss., from conversations overheard on a bus. It annoys Welty that, at 78, her left ear has now given out. Sometimes, sitting on a bus or a train, she hears only a fragment (片段) of a particularly interesting story.

25. What happened when Welty was with her friends at the cafe?

A. Two strangers joined her.　　B. Her childhood friends came in.

C. A heavy rain ruined the dinner.　　D. Some people held a party there.

26. The underlined word “them” in Paragraph 6 refers to Welty’s ____.

A. readers　　B. parties　　C. friends　　D. stories

27. What can we learn about the characters in Welty’s fiction?

A. They live in big cities.　　B. They are mostly women.

C. They come from real life.　　D. They are pleasure seekers.

【考点】O1：人物故事类；P1：内容归纳；P5：猜测词义.

【分析】文章介绍一位女作家请纽约的朋友吃饭时发生的故事，Welty 是一位年龄较大的作家，她来自密西西比，Welty 的作品都是来自于现实的生活，有很强的现实性.

【解答】ADC

25．A 细节理解题，根据第一段"another customer was approaching their table"和第三段"the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair"可知先后有两个陌生人，一位女生及其同伴加入了 Welty 的聚会，故选 A.

26．D 词义猜测题，划线的 them 指代前面提到的人或物，根据"Now we believe your stories"可知，them 指代的是 Welty 的小说里的故事，听了 Welty 和两个陌生人的关密西西比的谈话后，Welty 的朋友相信其小说里的故事都是来源于生活的，故选 D.

27．C 推理判断题．根据"I don’t make them up"和"Welty’s people come from afternoons spent visiting with old friends, from walks through the streets of her native Jackson, Miss., from conversations overheard on a bus."可知，Welty 小说里的人物并非虚构的，他们都来源于现实的生活，故选 C.

【点评】猜词技巧：阅读理解的测试中经常有猜测词、短语、习语意义的题目，这些词、短语、习语要么是生词，要么是熟词新义，单靠平时积累是不够的，还要掌握一定的做题技巧．总结如下：

（1）根据构词法（转化、合成、派生）进行判断.

（2）根据文中的定义、解释猜生词；利用事例或解释猜生词；利用重复解释的信息猜生词.

（3）根据上下文的指代关系进行选择：文章中的代词 it，that，he，him 或 them 可以指上文提到的人或物，其中 it 和 that 还可以指一件事．第 6 题就是属于对指代关系进行判断.

（4）根据转折或对比关系进行判断：根据上下句的连接词，如 but，however，otherwise 等就可以看到前后句在意义上的差别，从而依据某一句的含义，来确定另一句的含义.

（5）根据因果关系进行判断：俗话说，"有因必有果，有果必有因"．根据原因可以预测结果，根据结果也可以找出原因.

（6）根据同位关系进行判断：阅读中有时出现新词、难词，后面就跟着一个同位语，对前面的词进行解释，有时这种解释也用连词"or"连接.

（7）利用标点符号和提示词猜测词义．还可以表示转折、对比或不相干的意义．破折号表示解释说明.

常见问题形式有：

（1）The word "…" in Line …means/can be best replaced by …

（2）As used in the passage, the phrase "…" suggests…

（3）From the passage, we can infer that the word/phrase/the sentence "…" is/refers to/means…

（4）The word "…" is closest in meaning to …

C

If you are a fruit grower — or would like to become one — take advantage of Apple Day to see what’s around. It’s called Apple Day but in practice it’s more like Apple Month. The day itself is on October 21, but since it has caught on, events now spread out over most of October around Britain.

Visiting an apple event is a good chance to see, and often taste, a wide variety of apples. To people who are used to the limited choice of apples such as Golden Delicious and Royal Gala in supermarkets, it can be quite an eye opener to see the range of classical apples still in existence, such as Decio which was grown by the Romans. Although it doesn't taste of anything special, it's still worth a try, as is the knobbly (多疙瘩的) Cat's Head which is more of a curiosity than anything else.

There are also varieties developed to suit specific local conditions. One of the very best varieties for eating quality is Orleans Reinette, but you'll need a warm, sheltered place with perfect soil to grow it, so it's a pipe dream for most apple lovers who fall for it.

At the events, you can meet expert growers and discuss which ones will best suit your conditions, and because these are family affairs, children are well catered for with apple-themed fun and games.

Apple Days are being held at all sorts of places with an interest in fruit, including stately gardens and commercial orchards (果园). If you want to have a real orchard experience, try visiting the National Fruit Collection at Brogdale, near Faversham in Kent.

28. What can people do at the apple events?

A. Attend experts' lectures. B. Visit fruit-loving families.

C. Plant fruit trees in an orchard. D. Taste many kinds of apples.

29. What can we learn about Decio?

A. It is a new variety. B. It has a strange look.

C. It is rarely seen now. D. It has a special taste.

30. What does the underlined phrase "a pipe dream" in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. A practical idea. B. A vain hope. C. A brilliant plan. D. A selfish desire.

31. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

A. To show how to grow apples. B. To introduce an apple festival.

C. To help people select apples. D. To promote apple research.

【考点】O6：社会文化类阅读；P2：文中细节；P5：猜测词义；P6：作者情感态度.

【分析】作者向人们介绍了一个节日－－Apple Day．由于这个节日非常受欢迎，现在已经演变成"苹果月"了．在英国，人们在十月份庆祝该节日，持续大约一个多月的时间.

【解答】DCBB

28．D 细节理解题．根据第二段"Visiting an apple event is a good chance to see, and often taste, a wide variety of apples."可知，参加相关的庆祝活动的人们可以品尝各种各样的苹果，故选 D.

29．C 推理判断题．根据第二段中一句"it can be quite an eye opener to see the range of classical apples still in existence, such as Decio which was grown by the Romans."可知，an eye opener 为"令人开眼界的事物"，说明这一物种是不常见的；故选 C.

30．B 猜测词义题，根据第二段"to see the range of classical apples still in existence such as Decio"可知，Decio 是许多仍然存在的经典苹果各类之一，根据"which is more of a curiosity than anything else"可知，人们品尝它是出于好奇心，故选 B.

31．B 写作意图题．根据第一段"if you are a fruit grower---or would like to become one---take advantage of Apple Day to see what's around."和最后一段"If you want to have a real orchard experience, try visiting the National Fruit Collection at

Brogdale, near Faversham in Kent."可知，作者向读者介绍了一个节日---Apple Day，并推荐人们参加这个节日，故选B．

【点评】故事类文章是高考阅读理解常选材料之一．这类文章常通过叙述突出人物性格特征或讲述个人经历与感悟，以及逸闻趣事．文章的要素有时间、地点、人物、事件等．有些是按事件发展的经过为主线叙述的，在叙述的过程中有详有略；有些是按时间的顺序叙述的，有顺叙、倒叙等．

解题技巧：

1、高考选用的此类文章常常为幽默类或情感类故事，其目的或阐明某种观点，或抨击某种陋习，或赞扬某种品德，所以要关注作者表达的个人感悟，提出的个人意见，或故事中出其不意的变化，而这些往往体现文章中心或写作意图，属于必考点．例如第11题，考查写作意图．作者向读者介绍了一个节日---Apple Day，并推荐人们参加有关的活动．

2、该类文章语言流畅、有趣，命题往往从故事的情节、人物或事件之间的关系、作者的意图和态度、故事的前因和后果等方面入手，考查学生对细节的辨认能力以及推理判断能力．这类文章同学们常有文章易懂，题目不易做的感觉．要注意培养自己快速阅读的习惯．切不可在个别难懂的词句上停留太久，耽误时间．

3、对整篇短文内容有了一定的了解后，要马上看短文后的问题，带着问题去选择或判断答案．要确定所需查找的信息范围，并注意所查找信息的特点．例如：如果问题或选项涉及到人名、地名，就应该找首字母大写的单词；如果问题或选项涉及时间、日期、数字，就应该寻找具体的数据．

D

Bad news sells. If it bleeds, it leads. No news is good news, and good news is no news. Those are the classic rules for the evening broadcasts and the morning papers. But now that information is being spread and monitored (监控) in different ways, researchers are discovering new rules. By tracking people's e-mails and online posts, scientists have found that good news can spread faster and farther than disasters and sob stories.

"The 'if it bleeds' rule works for mass media," says Jonah Berger, a scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. "They want your eyeballs and don't care how you're feeling. But when you share a story with your friends, you care a lot more how they react. You don't want them to think of you as a Debbie Downer."

Researchers analyzing word-of-mouth communication — e-mails, Web posts and reviews, face-to-face conversations — found that it tended to be more positive than negative (消极的), but that didn't necessarily mean people preferred positive news. Was positive news shared more often simply because people experienced more good things than bad things? To test for that possibility, Dr. Berger looked at how people spread a particular set of news stories: thousands of articles on The New York Times' website. He and a Penn colleague analyzed the "most e-mailed" list for six months. One of his first findings was that articles in the science section were much more likely to make the list than non-science articles. He found that science amazed Times' readers and made them want to share this positive feeling with others.

Readers also tended to share articles that were exciting or funny, or that inspired negative feelings like anger or anxiety, but not articles that left them merely sad. They needed to be aroused (激发) one way or the other, and they preferred good news to bad. The more positive an article, the more likely it was to be shared, as Dr. Berger explains in his new book, "Contagious: Why Things Catch On."

32. What do the classic rules mentioned in the text apply to?

A. News reports.　　B. Research papers.

C. Private e-mails.　　D. Daily conversations.

33. What can we infer about people like Debbie Downer?

A. They’re socially inactive. B. They’re good at telling stories.

C. They’re inconsiderate of others. D. They’re careful with their words.

34. Which tended to be the most e-mailed according to Dr. Berger’s research?

A. Sports news. B. Science articles.

C. Personal accounts. D. Financial reviews.

35. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Sad Stories Travel Far and Wide

B .Online News Attracts More People

C. Reading Habits Change with the Times

D. Good News Beats Bad on Social Networks

【考点】O7：政治经济类阅读；P1：内容归纳；P4：逻辑推理.

【分析】人们常说"没有消息就是最好的消息"，类似的说法只适合大众媒体，在网络普及的时代，好消息在网络上的传播速度比坏消息要快很多.

【解答】ACBD

32．A 细节理解题，根据第二段 The ‘if it bleeds’ rule works for mass media 可知，像 it bleeds 这各传统说法适用于大众媒体，故选 A.

33．C 推理判断题．根据"you care a lot more how they react"可知，你非常在乎朋友听完你讲的故事后的反应，根据"You don’t want them to think of you as a Debbie Downer."可知，你不想被当作一个"Debbie Downer"，说明指的是"一个不为他人考虑的人"，故选 C.

34．B 细节理解题．根据第三段"articles in the science section were much more likely to make the list than non-science articles"可知，科技类的文章比非科技类的更有可能被人们讨论，故选 B.

35．D 标题判断．根据第一段"By tracking people’s e-mails and online posts, scientists have found that good news can spread faster and farther than disasters and sob stories."可知，好消息在网络上传播得更快，影响更深远；说明文章主要讲的是好消息通过网络的传播，故选 D.

【点评】主旨大意题主要考查学生把握全文主题和理解中心思想的能力．根据多年的备考及高考实践，这类题目考察的范围是：基本论点、文章标题、主题或段落大意等．它要求考生在理解全文的基础上能较好地运用概括、判断、归纳、推理等逻 辑思维方法，对文章进行高度概括或总结，属于高层次题.

选择"主题"旨在考查考生是否掌握了所读文章的主要内容或主旨，通常用词、短语或句子来概括．常见的提问方式有：

1．What is the main/general idea of this text？

2．What is mainly discussed in this passage？

3．What is the text mainly about？

4．This text mainly tells us _____.

5．This passage mainly deals with _____.

6．The main idea of this passage may be best expressed as_____.

选择"标题"则是让考生给所读的文章选择一个合适的标题．通常标题由一个名词或名词短语充当，用词简短、精练．常见的提问方式有：

1．What would be the best title for the text?

2．Which of the following is the best/most suitable title for this text?

3．The best/most suitable title for this text would be _____.

4．The topic of this passage is _____.

不管是选择"主题"还是选择"标题"，实质上都是要求考生从整体上理解语篇内容，找出贯穿语篇的主线；不管是何种体裁的文章，总是围绕一个主题来展开的．在试题设计上，3 个干扰项内容一般在文章里或多或少都有涉及，但并非主要内容，需要注意甄别．

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。

Everyone knows that fish is good for health. __36__ But it seems that many people don't cook fish at home. Americans eat only about fifteen pounds of fish per person per year, but we eat twice as much fish in restaurants as at home. Buying, storing, and cooking fish isn't difficult. __37__ This text is about how to buy and cook fish in an easy way.

__38__ Fresh fish should smell sweet: you should feel that you're standing at the ocean's edge. Any fishy or strong smell means the fish isn't fresh. __39__ When you have bought a fish and arrive home, you'd better store the fish in the refrigerator if you don't cook it immediately, but fresh fish should be stored in your fridge for only a day or two. Frozen fish isn't as tasty as the fresh one.

There are many common methods used to cook fish. __40__ First, clean it and season it with your choice of spices (调料). Put the whole fish on a plate and steam it in a steam pot for 8 to 10 minutes if it weighs about one pound. (A larger one will take more time.) Then, it's ready to serve.

A. Do not buy it.

B. The easiest is to steam it.

C. This is how you can do it.

D. It just requires a little knowledge.

E. The fish will go bad within hours.

F. When buying fish, you should first smell it.

G. The fats in fish are thought to help prevent heart disease.

【考点】OA：健康环保类阅读；PE：任务型阅读．

【分析】试题分析：文章主要介绍了一些买鱼和烧鱼的常识．带有强烈气味的鱼不新鲜；最简单的方法是蒸鱼．

【解答】GDFAB

36．G．考查上下文串联．第一句 Everyone knows that fish is good for health．是总写，but 表示转折，说明 but 前面一句是对第一句的解释，G 项"鱼中的脂肪有助于心脏病符合语境．

37．D 考查上下文串联．题目前一句"Buying, storing, and cooking fish isn't difficult."可知，购买，存放和烧鱼并非难事，再根据后面一句可知，文章主要介绍了买鱼和烧鱼的简单知识，D 项"这仅仅需要一点知识"符合语境，此题容易与 C 项混淆，C 项后面应该直接跟烧鱼的方法，即 C 项与后一句重复，故选 D．

38．F 考查上下文串联．根据"Freshfish should smell sweet"可知，本段讲的是买鱼的时候要闻一下鱼的气味，故选 F．

39．A 考查上下文串联．根据前一句"Any fishy or strong smell means thefish isn't fresh．"可知，带有强烈的味道的鱼都不是新鲜的，不应该买这样的鱼，A 项与后句联系紧密，故选 A．

40．B 考查上下文串联．根据"Put the whole fish on a plate and steam it in a steam pot"可知，本段介绍的是蒸鱼的方法，故选 B．

【点评】高考七选五解题方法

1．通读全文，了解文章大意．这是一个泛读的过程，目的是了解文章大意，为以后的理解做铺垫．

2．分析句型，了解语法构成

3．当我们了解了文章大意后，要明确每一个空是填一个整句子还是半个句子．这一点十分重要，它能够帮助我们迅速确定某些空的选项范围，比如，有一个空的结尾处没有标点符号，后文紧跟着一个句子的后半部分，很显然这时我们需要填的是半个句子，这时便可以在七个选项中找到是半个句子的选项，从而缩小选择范围．

4．明确关联关系．任何句子都是要么和上文有联系，要么和下文有联系，要么和上下文都有联系．例如第 16 空，第 19 空和第 20 空都与它们的前一句有联系．

5．带入通读，复查．

做完题目切忌直接离开，这是我们很有必要将自己修正好的文章通读一遍，将其看做一片行文通顺语意连贯的文章来读，这是如果感到有含义不连贯的地方，很有可能是我们填错了空，就要复查了，注意：七选五的特点在于，错一道，往往还会错另外的一道或几道，我们叫做"连错"，所以当你发现自己有一处填的有问题时，一定要同时检查其它空．

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。

When I was 13 my only purpose was to become the star on our football team. That meant _41_ Miller King, who was the best _42_ at our school.

Football season started in September and all summer long I worked out. I carried my football everywhere for _43_.

Just before September, Miller was struck by a car and lost his right arm. I went to see him after he came back from _44_. He looked very _45_, but he didn't cry.

That season, I _46_ all of Miller's records while he _47_ the home games from the bench. We went 10-1 and I was named most valuable player, _48_ I often had crazy dreams in which I was to blame for Miller's _49_.

One afternoon, I was crossing the field to go home and saw Miller _50_ going over a fence—which wasn't _51_ to climb if you had both arms. I'm sure I was the last person in the world he wanted to accept _52_ from. But even that challenge he accepted. I _53_ him move slowly over the fence. When we were finally _54_ on the other side, he said to me, "You know, I didn't tell you this during the season, but you did _55_. Thank you for filling in for _56_."

His words freed me from my bad _57_. I thought to myself, how even without an arm he was more of a leader. Damaged but not defeated, he was _58_ ahead of me. I was right to have _59_ him. From that day on，I grew _60_ and a little more real.

41. A. cheering for　B. beating out　C. relying on　D. staying with

42. A. coach　B. student　C. teacher　D. player

43. A. practice　B. show　C. comfort　D. pleasure

44. A. school　B. vacation　C. hospital　D. training

45. A. pale　B. calm　C. relaxed　D. ashamed

46. A. held B. broke C. set D. tried

47. A. reported B. judged C. organized D. watched

48. A. and B. then C. but D. thus

49. A. decision B. mistake C. accident D. sacrifice

50. A. stuck B. hurt C. tired D. lost

51. A. steady B. hard C. fun D. fit

52. A. praise B. advice C. assistance D. apology

53. A. let B. helped C. had D. noticed

54. A. dropped B. ready C. trapped D. safe

55. A. fine B. wrong C. quickly D. normally

56. A. us B. yourself C. me D. them

57. A. memories B. ideas C. attitudes D. dreams

58. A. still B. also C. yet D. just

59. A. challenged B. cured C. invited D. admired

60. A. healthier B. bigger C. cleverer D. cooler

【考点】M1：人物故事.

【分析】文意是一篇与足球有关的故事．作者想成为球队里最棒的球员，并向最优秀的球员 Miller 看齐． 为了实现梦想，作者刻苦训练，在 Miller 受伤之后，作者脱颖而出，成为最有价值球员．作者的表现得到了 Miller 认可．

【解答】41-45 BDACA 46-50 BDCCA 51-55 BCBDA 56-60 CDADB

文章是一篇与足球有关的故事，作者想成为球队里最棒的球员，并向最优秀的球员 Miller 看齐，为了实现梦想，作者刻苦训练，在 Miller 受伤之后，作者脱颖而出，有价值球员，作者的表现得到了 Miller 的认可．

41．B 考查动词短语辨析．cheer for 为…欢呼，beat out 打败，rely on 依靠，stay with 和…待在一起，根据 become the star on our football team 可知，要想成为球队里的明星，就要打败最优秀的球员，故选 B．

42．D 考查名词辨析．根据 who was the best _42_ at our school．可知全校最好的球员是 Miller King，故选 D．

43．A 考查名词辨析．作者随身带着足球是为了练习，而不是为了（show）演出，表现，节目；（comfort）安慰以及（pleasure）乐趣；故选 A．

44．C 考查名词辨析．Miller 意外受伤，失去了右臂，作者在他出院后去看他，故选 C．

45．A 考查形容词辨析．根据"but he didn't cry"可知，Miller 的情况不太乐观，即脸色苍白；故选 A．

46．B 考查动词辨析．根据"records 记录"可知，作者破了 Miller 的纪录，即 break the record；故选 B．

47．D 考查动词辨析．while he _47_ the home games from the bench 受伤后的 Miller 坐在长凳上观看（watched）比赛，故选 D．

48．C 考查并列连词．I was named most valuable player 和 I often had crazy dreams 形成对比，作者虽然被封为最有价值球员，但是他总是做噩梦，使用表示转折的连词 but；故选 C．

49．C 考查名词辨析．A．decision 决定；B．mistake 错误；C．accident 事故；D．sacrifice 牺牲．让作者感到内疚的是，仿佛是自己应该为 Miller 的事故负责，作者觉得有点胜之不武，故选 C．

50．A 考查形容词辨析．A．stuck；B．hurt；C．tired 劳累的；D．lost 丢失的．saw Miller _50_ going over a fence 作者看到 Miller 在翻篱笆，只有一只手臂的 Miller 翻篱笆很困难，因此应该是被卡在篱笆上了，故选 A．

51．B 考查形容词辨析．A．steady 稳定的；B．hard 困难的；C．fun 有趣的；D．fit 合适的，健康的．if you had both arms．手臂健全的人翻篱笆不费吹灰之力，故选 B．

52．C 考查名词辨析．A．praise 表扬；B．advice 建议；C．assistance 帮助；D．apology 道歉．作者认为 Miller 最不愿接受作者的帮助，the last 最不可能的，故选 C．

53．B 考查动词辨析．根据"he accepted"可知，Miller 接受了作者的帮助，故选 B．

54．D 考查形容词辨析．作者和 Miller 两人成功翻过篱笆，safe 表示成功的，故选 D．

55．A 考查副词辨析．Miller 认为作者表现得很好，副词 fine 修饰动词 did；故选 A．

56．C 考查代词辨析．Miller 感谢作者填补了他的空缺，作介词的宾语用 me；故选 C．

57．D 考查名词辨析，得到了 Miller 的认可后，作者的噩梦（dreams）也不见了踪影，故选 D．

58．A 考查副词辨析，虽然受伤了，但却不会被打败，作者认为 Miller 仍然是最强的，此处使用表示转折的连词 still；故选 A．

59．D 考查动词辨析．A．challenged 挑战；B．cured 治愈；C．invited 邀请；D．admired 敬佩，赞赏，欣赏．I was right to have 59 him．作者认为自己敬佩 Miller 没有做错，故选 D．

60．B 考查形容词比较级．A．healthier 更健康的；B．bigger 更大的，更重要的，更成功的；C．cleverer 更聪明的；D．cooler 更酷的，更凉的．从那天起，作者长大了许多，更重视自己的存在了，故选 B．

【点评】完形填空具体解题技巧：

【技巧一】利用逻辑关系语，定位相关选项

逻辑关系语指表示各种逻辑意义的连句手段，主要有：

（1）词（包括连词、副词和少数介词），如 and，but，or，because，though，however，yet，therefore，otherwise，despite 等；

（2）短语，如 in other words，or rather，in addition，as a result，so that，on the cont rary，instead of 等；

（3）分句和独立结构，如 that is to say，what is more，all things considered 等．逻辑关系语对准确理解语篇意义能够起到很强的提示作用．完形填空中很多题目都围绕它们而设．考生在解题时要充分利用这些逻辑关系语，找到与文中某些词、短语有密切关系的选项，如其同义词、近义词或反义词等，有时这些词、短语甚至复现在文中．

【技巧二】通晓上下文意，注意习惯搭配

词汇的习惯用法或固定搭配，特别是动词、名词、形容词、介词等的搭配在完形填空题中出现的比例很大．如果考生在备考时对常用的习惯用法或固定搭配能牢固地掌握，并在解题时灵活运用，就能达到事半功倍的效果．

【技巧三】明确文章语境，搞清词语差异

高考完形填空选项的设置一般均属于同一词类，有的甚至在意义上也非常接近．为了顺利解答此类问题，考生在平时记忆单词时，要在例句中把握其用法并能在考试中结合语境，比较四个选项的细微差别，推敲什么是最佳答案．

【技巧四】探究前后逻辑，确定连接词汇

连接词是构成语篇的纽带，也是相关语句信息的结合点．命题人常在这些"关节"上设置题目，考查学生的语用能力．因此，考生在解题时，要仔细分析，推理前后的逻辑关系，确定最佳选项．

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。

In much of Asia, especially the so-called “rice bowl” cultures of China, Japan, Korea, __61__ Vietnam, food is usually eaten with chopsticks.

Chopsticks are usually two long, thin pieces of wood or bamboo. They can also be made of plastic, animal bone or metal. Sometimes chopsticks are quite artistic. Truly elegant chopsticks might __62__ (make) of gold and silver with Chinese characters. Skilled workers also combine various hardwoods and metal __63__ (create) special designs.

The Chinese have used chopsticks for five thousand years. People probably cooked their food in large pots, __64__ (use) twigs (树枝) to remove it. Over time, __65__ the population grew, people began cutting food into small pieces so it would cook more quickly. Food in small pieces could be eaten easily with twigs which __66__ (gradual) turned into chopsticks.

Some people think that the great Chinese scholar Confucius, __67__ lived from roughly 551 to 479 B.C., influenced the __68__ (develop) of chopsticks. Confucius believed knives would remind people of killings and __69__ (be) too violent for use at the table.

Chopsticks are not used everywhere in Asia. In India, for example, most people traditionally eat __70__ their hands.

【考点】N6：语法填空.

【分析】文章主要从筷子使用的范围，制作筷子的方式和方法，筷子使用的历史及其发展等几方面来展开论述的．本题主要考查词法和句法知识，集中考察了词性转换，并列句，定语从句，状语从句和非谓语动词等知识.

【解答】

61．and 考查并列连词．这里列举了一些亚洲国家的名字，是并列关系，故在最后两个名词之间用 and 来连接.

62．be made 考查固定词语搭配．be made of "由…制成"，句意：精美的筷子可能非由金银制成的筷子莫属，故填 be made.

63．to create 考查不定式做目的状语．句意：技术娴熟的工人也把各种各样的硬质木材和金属结合起来，来创造出特殊风格的筷子．这里是用不定式做目的状语，故填 to create.

64．using 考查现在分词做方式状语．people 是动词 use 的逻辑主语，两者之间是主动关系，用现在分词作方式状语，故填 using.

65．as 考查时间状语从句．句意：随着人口的增长，人们把食物切成小块，这样可以煮得快一点．as 是连词，表示"随着"的意思，引导时间状语从句，故填 as.

66．gradually 考查副词的用法．副词用来修饰形容词、动词或者副词，这道题中是用来修饰动词短语 turned into 的，故填 gradually.

67．who 考查非限制性定语从句．句中有逗号，说明是非限制性定语从句，先行词是 Confucius 孔子，定语从句缺少主语，且指人，故填 who.

68．development 考查词性转换．the+名词+of，意为"…的…"，这里指"筷子的发展"，故填 development.

69．were 考查时态．根据句意可知，这里指的是刀子因太暴力而不适合在餐桌上使用，believed 后跟一个宾语从句，and 连接了两个并列的谓语，主语 knives 是复数，根据时态一致的原则，这里用一般过去时，故填 were.

70．with 考查介词的用法．句意：在印度，大部分人还是用传统的吃饭方法－－用手拿，with+表示具体工具的名词，故填 with.

【点评】语法填空是近年来高考英语推出的一种新题型．这种题型能全面检测学生在英语词汇、语法，甚至是句法上的运用能力，能更科学地反映学生的英语综合水平．本题型分两种情况：一种为已给单词提示，一种为不给单词提示．不给词时，这时候通常填的是虚词，并且只填一个词，如介词，冠词，副词，连词．已给单词提示题型的技巧：此类题可以考查学生对单词形式变化的掌握程度．单词形式变化主要有两种，一是词的形、数、式的变化，一

是词的派生变化．在判断出词的变化之后还应该进一步审题，看是否需要使用复合的变化形式，这一点是很重要的．

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 teenage year from 13 to 19 were the most difficult time for me. They were also the best and worse years in my life. At the first, I thought I knew everything and could make decisions by yourself. However, my parents didn't seem to think such. They always tell me what to do and how to do it. At one time, I even felt my parents couldn't understand me so I hoped I could be freely from them. I showed them I was independent by wear strange clothes. Now I am leaving home to college. At last, I will be on my own, but I still want to have my parents to turn to whenever need help.

【考点】NA：短文改错．

【分析】作者在本文中回忆了自己 13 岁到 19 岁时的时候，自己以为什么都知道，可以自己拿主意了，但是父母却不这样认为，所以作者很反感．等离开父母上了大学，重要自己独立了，却又想得到父母的帮助．

【解答】The teenage year from 13 to 19 were the most difficult time for me. They were also the best and worse years in my life. At ~~the~~ first, I thought I knew everything and could make decisions by yourself. However, my parents didn't seem to think such. They always tell me what to do and how to do it. At one time, I even felt my parents couldn't understand me so I hoped I could be freely from them. I showed them I was independent by wear strange clothes. Now I am leaving home to college. At last, I will be on my own, but I still want to have my parents to turn to whenever∧ need help.

1．year 改为 years．考查名词复数．teenage years 青少年应该是一段时间，为可数名词复数．

2．worse 改为 worst．考查形容词最高级．and 为并列连词，the best 相对的是 the worst，应为最高级．

3．去掉 the．考查固定搭配．at first 意为"首先；最早"，是固定搭配．

4．yourself 改为 myself．考查代词．主语和宾语为同一个人，用反身代词 myself 作宾语．

5．such 改为 so．考查代词．根据句意：但我父母不这么认为．应为"they don't think so."，so 指代前面的一个观点．

6．tell 改为 told．考查动词时态．此处讲述的是过去的事情，要用一般过去时态．

7．freely 改为 free．考查形容词．be 动词后接形容词作表语．

8．wear 改为 wearing．考查动名词．by 是介词，后接动词时用动名词形式．

9．to 改为 for．考查介词．表示目的应用目的介词 for，意为"以（提及地）为目的地"．

10．加 I 考查代词．考查从句．whenever 引导时间状语从句，句中缺少主语 I，需加上人称代词 I．

【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，与留学生朋友 Bob 约好一起去书店，因故不能赴约。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1．表示歉意；

2．说明原因；

3．另约时间。

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.

【分析】这是李华写给留学生朋友 Bob 的一封邮件．根据题目要求可知用第一人称和一般现在时态（表示歉意并说明原因），一般将来时态（表示另约时间）.

高分句型：

1．We can set out early so that we'll have more time to read and select books.句子里 set out 表示"出发"；so that 引导目的状语从句，表示"为了".

为了我们有更多的时间阅读和挑选书籍，我们要早点出发.

2．If not, let me know what time suits you best. 句子里 If not 是一个省略句，表示 If it's not convenient for you；what 引导宾语从句 time suits you best，表示"适合你的时间".

如果不方便，请告诉我适合你的时间.

【解答】

Dear Bob,

I'm sorry to say that I cannot go to the bookstore with you on Friday afternoon. I have just found that I have to attend an important class meeting that afternoon. I hope the change will no t cause you too much trouble.

Shall we go on Saturday morning? We can set out early so that we'll have more time to read and select books. If it's convenient for you, let's meet at 8:30 outside the school gate. If not, let me know what time suits you best. I should be available any time after school next week.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【点评】考查提纲类作文．书面表达不仅反映在表达内容上，也反映在书面形式上．一定要注意单词拼写正确，书写规范，字迹工整，卷面力求整洁，正确使用标点符号，使别人看起来耳目一新，具有整体美感，从而提高自己的得分档.