2017 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 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

In the coming months, we are bringing together artists form all over the globe, to enjoy speaking Shakespeare's plays in their own language, in our Globe, within the architecture Shakespeare wrote for. Please come and join us.

National Theatre of China　Beijing | Chinese

This great occasion (盛会) will be the National Theatre of China's first visit to the UK. The company's productions show the new face of 21st century Chinese theatre. This production of Shakespeare's *Richard III* will be directed by the National's Associate Director, Wang Xiaoying.

Date & Time: Saturday 28 April, 2:30pm & Sunday 29 April, 1:30pm & 6:30pm

Marjanishvili Theatre　Tbilisi | Georgian

One of the most famous theatres in Georgia, the Marjanishvili, founded in 1928, appears regularly at theatre festivals all over the world. This new production of *As You Like It* is helmed（指导）by the company's Artistic Director Levan Tsuladze.

Date & Time: Friday 18 May, 2:30pm & Saturday 19 May, 7:30pm

Deafinitely Theatre　London | British Sign Language（BSL）

By translating the rich and humourous text of *Love's Labour's Lost* into the physical language of BSL, Deafinitely Theatre creates a new interpretation of Shakespeare's comedy and aims to build a bridge between deaf and hearing worlds by performing to both groups as one audience.

Date & Time: Tuesday 22 May, 2:30pm & Wednesday 23 May, 7:30pm

Habima National Theatre　Tel Aviv | Hebrew

The Habima is the centre of Hebrew-language theatre worldwide, Founded in Moscow after the 1905 revolution, the company eventually settled in Tel Aviv in the late 1920s. Since 1958, they have been recognised as the national theatre of Israel. This production of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice* marks their first visit to the UK.

Date & Time: Monday 28 May, 7:30pm & Tuesday 29 May, 7:30pm

21. Which play will be performed by the National Theatre of China?

A. *Richard III.*　　B. *Lover's Labour's Lost.*

C. *As You Like It.*　　D. *The Merchant of Venice.*

22. What is special about Deafinitely Theatre?

A. It has two groups of actors.　B. It is the leading theatre in London.

C. It performs plays in BSL.　D. It is good at producing comedies.

23. When can you see a play in Hebrew?

A. On Saturday 28 April.　　B. On Sunday 29 April.

C. On Tuesday 22 May.　　D. On Tuesday 29 May.

B

I first met Paul Newman in 1968, when George Roy Hill, the director of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*, introduced us in New York City. When the studio didn't want me for the film — it wanted somebody as well known as Paul — he stood up for me. I don't know how many people would have done that; they would have listened to their agents or the studio powers.

The friendship that grew out of the experience of making that film and *The Sting* four years later had its root in the fact that although there was an age difference, we both came from a tradition of theater and live TV. We were respectful of craft（技艺）and focused on digging into the characters we were going to play. Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other — but always with an underlying affection. Those were also at the core（核心）of our relationship off the screen.

We shared the brief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back — he with his Newman's Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival. Paul and I didn't see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. We supported each other financially and by showing up at events.

I last saw him a few months ago. He'd been in and out of the hospital. He and I both knew what the deal was, and we didn't talk about it. Ours was a relationship that didn't need a lot of words.

24. Why was the studio unwilling to give the role to author at first?

A. Paul Newman wanted it. B. The studio powers didn't like his agent.

C. He wasn't famous enough. D. The director recommended someone else.

25. Why did Paul and the author have a lasting friendship?

A. They were of the same age. B. They worked in the same theater.

C. They were both good actors. D. They had similar charactertics.

26. What does the underlined word "that" in paragraph 3 refer to?

A. Their belief. B. Their care for children.

C. Their success. D. Their support for each other.

27. What is the author's purpose in writing the test?

A. To show his love of films. B. To remember a friend.

C. To introduce a new movie. D. To share his acting experience.

C

Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight, bringing the company closer to its goal of selling the flying car within the next year. The vehicle — named the Transition – has two seats, four wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and bums 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.

Around 100 people have already put down a $10,000 deposit to get a Transition when they go on sale, and those numbers will likely rise after Terrafugia introduces the Transition to the public later this week at the New York Auto Show. But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost $279,000. And it won't help if you're stuck in traffic. The car needs a runway.

Inventors have been trying to make flying cars since the 1930s, according to Robert Mann, an airline industry expert. But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality. The govemment has already

permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. The Transition is now going through crash tests to make sure it meets federal safety standards.

Mann said Terrafugia was helped by the Federal Aviation Administration's decision five years ago to create a separate set of standards for light sport aircraft, which are lower than those pilots of larger planes. Terrafugia says an owner would need to pass a test and complete 20 hours of flying time to be able to fly the Transition, a requirement pilots would find redatively easy to meet.

28. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

A. The basic data of the Transition. B. The advantages of flying cars.

C. The potential market for flying cars. D. The designers of the Transition.

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A. It causes traffic jams. B. It is difficult to operate.

C. It is very expensive. D. It bums too much fuel.

30. What is the government's attitude to the development of the flying car?

A. Cautious. B. Favorable. C. Ambiguous. D. Disapproving.

31. What is the best title for the text?

A. Flying Car at Auto Show. B. The Transition's Fist Flight.

C. Pilots' Dream Coming True. D. Flying Car Closer to Reality.

D

When a leafy plant is under attack, it doesn't sit quietly. Back in 1983, two scientists, Jack Schultz and Ian Baldwin, reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighboring plants can get. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm. What the plants pump through the air is a mixture of chemicals known as volatile organic compounds, VOCs for short.

Scientists have found that all kinds of plants give out VOCs when being attacked. It's a plant's way of crying out. But is anyone listening? Apparently. Because we can watch the neighbours react.

Some plants pump out smelly chemicals to keep insects away. But others do double duty. They pump out perfumes designed to attract different insects who are natural enemies to the attackers. Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch.

In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbors. The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbors, relatively speaking, stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do.

Does this mean that plants talk to each other? Scientists don't know. Maybe the first plant just made a cry of pain or was sending a message to its own branches, and so, in effect, was talking to itself. Perhaps the neighbors just happened to "overhear" the cry. So information was exchanged, but it wasn't a true, intentional back and forth.

Charles Darwin, over 150 years ago, imagined a world far busier, noisier and more intimate (亲密的) than the world we can see and hear. Our senses are weak. There's a whole lot going on.

32. What does a plant do when it is under attack?

A. It makes noises. B. It gets help from other plants.

C. It stands quietly D. It sends out certain chemicals.

33. What does the author mean by "the tables are turned" in paragraph 3?

A. The attackers get attacked.

B. The insects gather under the table.

C. The plants get ready to fight back.

D. The perfumes attract natural enemies.

34. Scientists find from their studies that plants can _____.

A. predict natural disasters B. protect themselves against insects

C. talk to one another intentionally D. help their neighbors when necessary

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. The world is changing faster than ever.

B. People have stronger senses than before

C. The world is more complex than it seems

D. People in Darwin's time were more imaginative.

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。

Interruptions are one of the worst things to deal with while you're trying to get work done. __36__, there are several ways to handle things. Let's take a look at them now.

__37__. Tell the person you're sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the two of you can talk at a different time.

When people try to interrupt you, have set hours planned and let them know to come back during that time or that you'll find them then. __38__. It can help to eliminate (消除) future interruptions.

When you need to talk to someone, don't do it in your own office. __39__, it's much easeier to excuse yourself to get back to your work than if you try to get someone out of your space even after explaining how busy you are

If you have a door to your office, make good use of it. __40__. If someone knocks and it's not an important matter, excuse yourself and let the person know you're busy so they can get the hint (暗示) than when the door is closed, you're not to be disturbed.

A. If you're busy, don't feel bad about saying no

B. When you want to avoid interruptions at work

C. Set boundaries for yourselfas your time goes

D. If you're in the other person's office or in a public area

E. It's important that you let them know when you'll be available

F. It might seem unkind to cut people short when they interrupt you

G. Leave it open when you're available to talk and close it when you're not

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In 1973, I was teaching elementary school. Each day, 27 kids__41__"The Thinking Laboratory." That was the __42__ students voted for after deciding that "Room 104" was too__43__.

Freddy was an average__44__, but not an average person. He had the rare balance of fun and compassion（同情）. He would __45__ the loudest over fun and be the saddest over anyone's__46__.

Before the school year__47__, I gave the kids a special __48__, T-shirts with the words “Verbs Are Your__49__” on them. I had advised the kids that while verbs（动词）may seem dull, most of the__50__ things they do throughout their lives will be verbs.

Through the years, I’d run into former students who would provide __51__ on old classmates. I learned that Freddy did several jobs after his __52__ from high school and remained the same__53__ person I met forty years before. Once, while working overnight at a store, he let a homeless man __54__in his truck. Another time, he __55__a friend money to buy a house .

Just last year, I was__56__a workshop when someone knocked at the classroom door. A woman__57__the interruption and handed me an envelope. I stopped teaching and__58__it up. Inside were the “Verbs” shirt and a__59__from Freddy’s mother. “Freddy passed away on Thanksgiving. He wanted you to have this.”

I told the story to the class. As sad as it was, I couldn’t help smiling. Although Freddy was taken from us, we all__60__ something from Freddy.

41. A. built	B. entered	C. decorated	D. ran
42. A. name	B. rule	C. brand	D. plan
43. A. small	B. dark	C. strange	D. dull
44. A. scholar	B. student	C. citizen	D. worker
45. A. speak	B. sing	C. question	D. laugh
46. A. misfortune	B. disbelief	C. dishonesty	D. mistake
47. A. changed	B. approached	C. returned	D. ended
48. A. lesson	B. gift	C. report	D. message
49. A. Friends	B. Awards	C. Masters	D. Tasks
50. A. simple	B. unique	C. fun	D. clever
51. A. assessments	B. comments	C. instructions	D. updates
52. A. graduation	B. retirement	C. separation	D. resignation
53. A. daring	B. modest	C. caring	D. smart
54. A. wait	B. sleep	C. study	D. live
55. A. paid	B. charged	C. lent	D. owed
56. A. observing	B. preparing	C. designing	D. conducting
57. A. regretted	B. avoided	C. excused	D. ignored
58. A. opened	B. packed	C. gave	D. held
59. A. picture	B. bill	C. note	D. diary
60. A. chose	B. took	C. expected	D. borrowed

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

In 1863 the first underground passenger railway in the world opened in London. It ran for just under seven kilometers and allowed people to avoid terrible __61__ (crowd) on the roads above as they travelled to and ___62__ word. It took three years to complete and was built using an interesting method. This included digging up the road, ____63___ (lay) the track and then building a strong roof over___64___ top. When all those had been done, the road surface was replaced.

Steam engines ___65__ (use) to pull the carriages and it must have been___66__ (fair) unpleasant for the passsengers, with all the smoke and noise. However, the railway quickly proved to be a great success and within six months, more than 25,000 people were using___67__ every day.

Later, engineers ____68___ (manage) to construct railways in a system of deep tunnels (隧道), which became known to the tube. This development was only possible with the ___69___ (introduce) of electric-powered engines and lifts. The central London Railway was one of the most ___70___ (success) of these new lines, and was opened in 1900. It had white-painted tunnels and bright red carriages, and proved extremely popular with the public.

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；学.科网 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。

Mr. and Mrs. Zhang all work in our school. They live far from the school, and it takes them about a hour and a half to go to work every day. In their spare time, they are interesting in planting vegetables in their garden, that is on the rooftop of their house. They often get up earlier and water the vegetables together. They have also bought for some gardening tools. Beside, they often get some useful informations from the internet. When summer came, they will invite their students pick the vegetables!

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，想邀请邀请外教 Henry 一起参观中国剪纸（paper-cutting）艺术展。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1.展览时间、地点；

2.展览内容。

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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By translating the rich and humourous text of *Love's Labour's Lost* into the physical language of BSL, Deafinitely Theatre creates a new interpretation of Shakespeare's comedy and aims to build a bridge between deaf and hearing worlds by performing to both groups as one audience.

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C. *As You Like It.* D. *The Merchant of Venice.*

22. What is special about Deafinitely Theatre?

A. It has two groups of actors. B. It is the leading theatre in London.

C. It performs plays in BSL. D. It is good at producing comedies.

23. When can you see a play in Hebrew?

A. On Saturday 28 April. B. On Sunday 29 April.

C. On Tuesday 22 May. D. On Tuesday 29 May.

【考点】O1：人物故事类.

【分析】本文主要介绍了即将到来的一个月中，来自世界各地的艺术家汇聚一起在各大剧场表演莎士比亚的作品.各大剧场的表演内容时间等的广告内容.

【解答】ACD

21. A 细节理解题. 在 National Theatre Of China Beijing|Chinese 中，根据句子 This production of Shakespeare's *Richard III* will be directed by the National's Associate Director, Wang Xiaoying. 可以看出要上演的剧目是 Richard III，所以答案选 A.

22. C 细节理解题. By translating the rich and humourous taxt of *Love's Labour's Lost* into the physical language of BSL 通过用丰富幽默的文字把 Love's Labour's Lost 翻译成 BSL 的肢体语言，所以答案选 C.

23. D 细节理解题. Habima National Theatre Tel Aviv|Hebrew 中的 Date&Time: Monday 28 May, 7:30 pm & Tuesday 29 May, 7:30 pm 可知在 Hebrew 看戏的时间是五月 28 日星期一的晚上七点半；五月二十九日星期二晚上七点半，所以答案选 D.

【点评】本文考查细节题为主，细节题可以在文章中直接找到与答案有关的信息？或是其变体. 搜查信息在阅读中非常重要它包括理解作者在叙述某事时使用的具体事实、数据、图表等细节信息. 在一篇短文里大部分篇幅都属于这类围绕主体展开的细节. 做这类题一般采用寻读法？即先读题，然后带着问题快速阅读短文，找出与问题有关的词语或句子，再对相关部分进行分析对比，找出答案.

B

I first met Paul Newman in 1968, when George Roy Hill, the director of *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid,* introduced us in New York City. When the studio didn't want me for the film — it wanted somebody as well known as Paul — he stood up for me. I don't know how many people would have done that; they would have listened to their agents or the studio powers.

The friendship that grew out of the experience of making that film and *The Sting* four years later had its root in the fact that although there was an age difference, we both came from a tradition of theater and live TV. We were respectful of craft（技艺）and focused on digging into the characters we were going to play. Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other — but always with an underlying affection. Those were also at the core（核心）of our relationship off the screen.

We shared the brief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back — he with his Newman's Own food and his Hole in the Wall camps for kids who are seriously ill, and me with Sundance and the institute and the festival. Paul and I didn't see each other all that regularly, but sharing <u>that</u> brought us together. We supported each other financially and by showing up at events.

I last saw him a few months ago. He'd been in and out of the hospital. He and I both knew what the deal was, and we didn't talk about it. Ours was a relationship that didn't need a lot of words.

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【分析】本文主要介绍了我的朋友保罗和我之间的友谊.

【解答】CDAB

24. C 推理判断题. 根据句子 When the studio didn't want me for the film---it wanted somebody as well known as Paul---he stood up for me 当时电影制片厂不想让我演这部电影，他想要一个像保罗一样出名的人，所以可以推断出我没有保罗一样出名，所以答案选 C.

25. D 细节理解题. 根据句子 Both of us had the qualities and virtues that are typical of American actors: humorous, aggressive, and making fun of each other---but always with an underlying affection. 我们两人都有典型的美国演员的品质和优点：幽默、好斗、互相取笑，但总是有着深厚的感情. 可见具有相同的性格是他们友谊长存的核心，所以答案选 D.

26. A 细节理解题. 根据句子 We shared the belief 我们分享信念. Paul and I didn't see each other all that regularly, but sharing that brought us together. 虽然不见面但是共享信仰让我们走在了一起. 所以可以看出这里的 that 指的是 belief.

27. B 写作意图题. 作者开头就写第一次见到 Paul Newman 的时间，然后叙述了与他之间的事情，最后说到 Ours was a relationship that didn't need a lot of words. 我们的关系不需要太多的词语. 可见本文作者写作的目的就是为了纪念一位朋友保罗. 所以答案选 B.

【点评】本题主要测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释. 考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点.

C

Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight, bringing the company closer to its goal of selling the flying car within the next year. The vehicle — named the Transition – has two seats, four wheels and wings that fold up so it can be driven like a car. The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and bums 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.

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【考点】O1：人物故事类.

【分析】本文主要写了飞行汽车的数据性能，发展的状况，政府的态度，可以预言飞行车离现实越来越近了.

【解答】ACBD

28. A 细节理解题. 根据句子 The Transition, which flew at 1,400 feet for eight minutes last month, can reach around 70 miles per hour on the road and 115 in the air. It flies using a 23-gallon tank of gas and bums 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon. 可以看出列出的都是 Transition 的基本数据，所以答案选 A.

29. C 推理判断题. 根据句子 But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost $279,000. 但不要指望它出现在太多的车道，它的预计成本$279,000. 由此可以推断出 Transition 太昂贵了，很少有人买得起，所以答案选 C.

30. B 推理判断题. 根据句子 The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly. 政府已经允许该公司使用特殊材料，使车辆更容易飞行. 可以推断出政府对于制造这种车是赞许的，favourable "赞许的".

31. D 标题大意题. 根据文章第一段第一句可知新的飞行汽车已经完成了第一次飞行，使该公司更接近其在明年出售飞行汽车的目标. 以及最后一段说一个车主需要通过一个测试，完成 20 个小时的飞行时间，由此可见 Flying Car Closer to Reality 符合本文的主旨，所以答案选 D.

【点评】本文主要测试考生在阅读基础上的逻辑推理能力，要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释. 考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点.

D

When a leafy plant is under attack, it doesn't sit quietly. Back in 1983, two scientists, Jack Schultz and Ian Baldwin, reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighboring plants can get. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm. What the plants pump through the air is a mixture of chemicals known as volatile organic compounds, VOCs for short.

Scientists have found that all kinds of plants give out VOCs when being attacked. It's a plant's way of crying out. But is anyone listening? Apparently. Because we can watch the neighbours react.

Some plants pump out smelly chemicals to keep insects away. But others do double duty. They pump out perfumes designed to attract different insects who are natural enemies to the attackers. Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The

attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch.

In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbors. The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbors, relatively speaking, stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do.

Does this mean that plants talk to each other? Scientists don't know. Maybe the first plant just made a cry of pain or was sending a message to its own branches, and so, in effect, was talking to itself. Perhaps the neighbors just happened to "overhear" the cry. So information was exchanged, but it wasn't a true, intentional back and forth.

Charles Darwin, over 150 years ago, imagined a world far busier, noisier and more intimate (亲密的) than the world we can see and hear. Our senses are weak. There's a whole lot going on.

32. What does a plant do when it is under attack?

A. It makes noises. B. It gets help from other plants.

C. It stands quietly D. It sends out certain chemicals.

33. What does the author mean by "the tables are turned" in paragraph 3?

A. The attackers get attacked.

B. The insects gather under the table.

C. The plants get ready to fight back.

D. The perfumes attract natural enemies.

34. Scientists find from their studies that plants can _____.

A. predict natural disasters B. protect themselves against insects

C. talk to one another intentionally D. help their neighbors when necessary

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A. The world is changing faster than ever.

B. People have stronger senses than before

C. The world is more complex than it seems

D. People in Darwin's time were more imaginative.

【考点】O1：人物故事类.

【分析】文章首先提出当多叶植物受到攻击时不会坐以待毙这一观点. 并围绕这一论点展开叙述. 研究发现当植物受到攻击时，会发出 VOC2 以此来保护自己或者与周围的植物通过化学物质进行交流.

【解答】DABC

32. D 细节理解题. 根据第一段句子 reported that young maple trees getting bitten by insects send out a particular smell that neighboring plants can get 报道称，被昆虫叮咬的年轻枫树发出了附近植物能闻到的特殊气味. These chemicals come from the injured parts of the plant and seem to be an alarm 可知当受到伤害时会分泌一种特殊的化学物质，所以答案选 D.

33. A 词义猜测题. 根据句子 Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch 一旦他们到达这里，这些攻击者就会成为植物的午餐，可以看出攻击者就会成为被攻击者的意思，所以答案选 A.

34. B 细节理解题. 根据文章第三段 In study after study, it appears that these chemical conversations help the neighbors. The damage is usually more serious on the first plant, but the neighbors, relatively speaking, stay safer because they heard the alarm and knew what to do. 可知植物在必要的时候会通过分泌化学物质，通知周围的植物保持警惕. 所以答案选 B.

35. C 推理判断题. 根据文章最后一句 imagined a world far busier, noisier and more intimate（亲密的）than the world we can see and hear. Our senses are weak. There's a whole lot going on. 可知这个世界远比我们看到的听到的更热闹，更亲密. 我们的认知能力有限，有很多事仍在继续发生，远比我们想象的更复杂. 所以答案选 C.

【点评】本文是一篇提出论点，展开论述的文章. 先找出文章观点，然后根据文章的叙述找出对于观点的论证. 要求考生根据文章所述事件的逻辑关系，对未说明的趋势或结局作出合理的推断；或根据作者所阐述的观点理论，对文章未涉及的现象、事例给以解释. 考生首先要仔细阅读短文，完整了解信息，准确把握作者观点.

第二节 （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.

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。

Interruptions are one of the worst things to deal with while you're trying to get work done. __36__, there are several ways to handle things. Let's take a look at them now.

__37__. Tell the person you're sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the two of you can talk at a different time.

When people try to interrupt you, have set hours planned and let them know to come back during that time or that you'll find them then. __38__. It can help to eliminate (消除) future interruptions.

When you need to talk to someone, don't do it in your own office. __39__, it's much easeier to excuse yourself to get back to your work than if you try to get someone out of your space even after explaining how busy you are

If you have a door to your office, make good use of it. __40__. If someone knocks and it's not an important matter, excuse yourself and let the person know you're busy so they can get the hint (暗示) than when the door is closed, you're not to be disturbed.

A. If you're busy, don't feel bad about saying no

B. When you want to avoid interruptions at work

C. Set boundaries for yourselfas your time goes

D. If you're in the other person's office or in a public area

E. It's important that you let them know when you'll be available

F. It might seem unkind to cut people short when they interrupt you

G. Leave it open when you're available to talk and close it when you're not

【考点】O9：日常生活类阅读.

【分析】本文主要向人们介绍了几种如何避免别人打扰的一些处理方法.

【解答】BAEDG

36. B 信息提取题. 根据下文内容主要写了如何避免别人打扰的一些处理方法，和下一句 there are several ways to handle things. 这里有几种处理的方法，等信息可以推断出答案选 B.

37. A 考查上下文联系. 根据下文 Tell the person you're sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the twoof you can talk at a different time 告诉那个人对不起你有很多的事情要做询问一下是否可以改个时间你们再谈. 可以推断出前文是拒绝那个人和你谈话的要求，根据这个信息，我们选答案为 A.

38. E 考查上下文信息联系. 根据前文句子 When people try to interrupt you, have set hours planned and let them know to come back during that time or that you'll find them then 当人们试图打断你的时候，安排好时间，让他们知道在那个时候回来，或者你会找到他们. 根据这个信息可以推断出下文应该是让他们知道你什么时候有空很重要. 所以答案选 E.

39. D 信息提取题. 根据前一句 When you need to someone, don't do it in your own office. 不要在你自己的办公室里. 后一句 it's much easeier to excuse yourself to get back to your work 找个理由回到你的工作比以如何忙为借口让别人离开你工作的地方要容易的多，等信息，此处应该是如果你在其他人的办公室里或者公共场所，所以答案选 D.

40. G 信息提取题. 根据前句 If you have a door to your office, make good use of it. 下文则要解释如何充分利用自己的门，根据这个信息下文的答案应该是 G.

【点评】"七选五"这样的题型，主要目的在于"考查考生对文章的整体内容和结构以及上下文逻辑意义的理解和掌握. 解题时最主要的两个步骤就是 1. 理清文章的逻辑和结构，2. 在所给的原文中找出关键词或者说是线索词. 文章的整体思路能帮助你在答案中筛选出符合逻辑的选项，关键词则能帮助你确定更多的细节，排除相近的选项. 这些技巧多练练就能孰能生巧

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节（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 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In 1973, I was teaching elementary school. Each day, 27 kids__41__ "The Thinking Laboratory." That was the __42__ students voted for after deciding that "Room 104" was too__43__.

Freddy was an average__44__, but not an average person. He had the rare balance of fun and compassion（同情）. He would __45__ the loudest over fun and be the saddest over anyone's__46__.

Before the school year__47__, I gave the kids a special __48__, T-shirts with the words "Verbs Are Your__49__" on them. I had advised the kids that while verbs（动词）may seem dull, most of the__50__ things they do throughout their lives will be verbs.

Through the years, I'd run into former students who would provide __51__ on old classmates. I learned that Freddy did several jobs after his __52__ from high school and remained the same__53__ person I met forty years before. Once, while working overnight at a store, he let a homeless man __54__in his truck. Another time, he __55__a friend money to buy a house .

Just last year, I was__56__a workshop when someone knocked at the classroom door. A woman__57__the interruption and handed me an envelope. I stopped teaching and__58__it up. Inside were the "Verbs" shirt and a__59__from Freddy's mother. "Freddy passed away on Thanksgiving. He wanted you to have this."

I told the story to the class. As sad as it was, I couldn't help smiling. Although Freddy was taken from us, we all__60__ something from Freddy.

41. A. built	B. entered	C. decorated	D. ran
42. A. name	B. rule	C. brand	D. plan
43. A. small	B. dark	C. strange	D. dull
44. A. scholar	B. student	C. citizen	D. worker
45. A. speak	B. sing	C. question	D. laugh
46. A. misfortune	B. disbelief	C. dishonesty	D. mistake
47. A. changed	B. approached	C. returned	D. ended
48. A. lesson	B. gift	C. report	D. message
49. A. Friends	B. Awards	C. Masters	D. Tasks
50. A. simple	B. unique	C. fun	D. clever

51. A. assessments	B. comments	C. instructions	D. updates
52. A. graduation	B. retirement	C. separation	D. resignation
53. A. daring	B. modest	C. caring	D. smart
54. A. wait	B. sleep	C. study	D. live
55. A. paid	B. charged	C. lent	D. owed
56. A. observing	B. preparing	C. designing	D. conducting
57. A. regretted	B. avoided	C. excused	D. ignored
58. A. opened	B. packed	C. gave	D. held
59. A. picture	B. bill	C. note	D. diary
60. A. chose	B. took	C. expected	D. borrowed

【考点】O1：人物故事类.

【分析】本文主要讲了作者的一个学生 Freddy 既有趣又有同情心. 作者在他高中毕业前送给他一件衬衫，上面写着告诫他"动词"在人生中的重要性. 而他在毕业后也保持着乐于助人的品质，但是不幸的是他在若干年后去世了，而那件衬衫也回到了作者的手中，作者以及他的学生都从他身上学到了一些宝贵的品质.

【解答】41-45 BADBD　46-50 ADBAC　51-55 DACBC　56-60 DCACB

41. B 考查动词词义辨析. A. built 建造；B. entered 进入；C. decorated 装饰；D. ran 跑步. 根据句意：每天孩子都会进入思想实验室，所以选 B.

42. A 查名词词义辨析. A. name 名字；B. rule 规则；C. brand 品牌；D. plan 计划. 结合文意：应该是"思想实验室"这个"名字"是同学们投票得来的，故选 A.

43. D 考查形容词词义辨析. A. small 小的；B. dark 黑的； C. strange 奇怪的； D. dull 无聊的. 由后文可知，同学们是因为"104 班级"这个名字太"无聊"才把名字改为"思想实验室"的，故选 D.

44. B 考查名词词义辨析. A. scholar 学者；B. student 学生；C. citizen 市民；D. worker 工人. 通读全文可知 Freddy 是作者的一名"学生"，故选 B.

45. D 考查动词词义辨析. A. speak 说；B. sing 唱歌； C. question 质问； D. laugh 大笑. 结合文意：对于好玩的事情，他会"笑"地最大声，故选 D.

46. A 考查名词词义辨析. A. misfortune 不幸; B. disbelief 怀疑; C. dishonesty 不诚实; D. mistake 错误，根据前句：Freddy 在有趣和富有同情心之间可以做到罕见的平衡，所以对于任何人的"不幸"，他会很悲伤，故选 A.

47. D 考查动词词义辨析. A. changed 改变；B. approached 接近；C. returned 返回；D. ended 结束，结合句意：在学期"结束"之前，我…，故选 D.

48. B 考查名词词义辨析. A. lesson 课，教训；B. gift 礼物；C. report 报告；D. message 信息. 根据后文可知作者送给 Freddy 一件衬衫，即一个特殊的礼物，故选 B.

49. A 考查名词词义辨析. A. friends 朋友；B. Awards 奖；C. Masters 主人；D. Tasks 任务. 结合文意：衬衫上写着"动词是你的朋友"，故选 A.

50. C 考查形容词词义辨析. A. simple 简单的；B. unique 独特的；C. fun 有趣的；D. clever 聪明的，根据转折词 while，可知前后句意是相反的，"尽管动词也许看起来很无聊，但人们的一生当中做的大部分有趣之事都将是动词"，"无聊"与"有趣"相对，故选 C.

51. D 考查名词词义辨析. A. assessments 评估；B. comments 评论； C. instructions 指导；D. updates 更新. 根据句意：我遇到过以前的学生，他们常常会提供一些老同学的"最新情况"，故选 D.

52. A 考查名词词义辨析. A. graduation 毕业；B. retirement 退休；C. separation 分离；D. resignation 辞职. 结合文意：在 Freddy 高中毕业后，做了好几份工作，故选 A.

53. C 考查形容词词义辨析. A. daring 勇敢的；B. modest 谦虚的；C. caring 贴心的；D. smart 聪明的. 根据后一句他让无家可归的人睡在了他的卡车上，可知他仍然是很爱关照人的，贴心的，故选 C.

54. B 考查动词词义辨析. A. wait 等待；B. sleep 睡觉；C. study 学习；D. live 居住. 结合文意：他让一位无家可归的人"睡在"他的卡车上，故选 B.

55. C 考查动词词义辨析. A. paid 支付；B. charged 索要；C. lent 借出；D. owed 欠，结合文意：还有一次，他借钱给朋友，让朋友买到房，故答案选 C.

56. D 考查动词词义辨析. A . observing 观察；B. preparing 准备；C. designing 设计；D conducting 组织，实施. 结合上下文：我正在班级里组织一个专题研讨会的时候，突然有人敲门，故答案选 D.

57. C 考查动词词义辨析. A. regretted 后悔，遗憾；B. avoided 避免；C. excused 原谅，宽恕；D. ignored 忽视. 结合上下文：因为当时正在上课，所以这名女子为自己的打断行为要求得到原谅，故选 C.

58. A 考查动词词义辨析. A. opened 打开；B. packed 打包； C. gave 给予； D. held 握住. 结合文意：我停止教学，打开信，故选 A.

59. C 考查名词词义辨析. A. picture 图片； B. bill 账单；C. note 纸条，便笺； D. diary 日记. 根据后文的描述，可知衬衫上是一个便笺，上面写着…，故选 C.

60. B 考查动词词义辨析. A. chose 选择；B. took 拿走；C. expected 期待；D. borrowed 借入. 结合文意：尽管 Freddy 离开了我们，我们从他的身上也带走了一些东西，故选 B.

【点评】近几年高考试题中的完形填空有新的变化，试题所涉及的知识面不断拓宽，综合难度不断提高. 做完型填空首先要通读全文，了解大意. 一篇完形填空的文章有许多空格，所以，必须先通读一至两遍，才能大概了解文章的内容. 千万不要看一句，做一句. 其次要逐句分析，前后一致. 选择答案时，要考虑整个句子的内容，包括搭配、时态、语法等. 答案全部填完后，再通读一遍文章，检查是否通顺流畅了，用词得当，意思正确.

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

In 1863 the first underground passenger railway in the world opened in London. It ran for just under seven kilometers and allowed people to avoid terrible __61__ (crowd) on the roads above as they travelled to and ___62__ word. It took three years to complete and was built using an interesting method. This included digging up the road, ____63___ (lay) the track and then building a strong roof over___64___ top. When all those had been done, the road surface was replaced.

Steam engines ___65__ (use) to pull the carriages and it must have been___66__ (fair) unpleasant for the passsengers, with all the smoke and noise. However, the railway quickly proved to be a great success and within six months, more than 25,000 people were using___67__ every day.

Later, engineers ____68___ (manage) to construct railways in a system of deep tunnels (隧道), which became known to the tube. This development was only possible with the ___69___ (introduce) of electric-powered engines and lifts. The central London Railway was one of the most ___70___ (success) of these new lines, and was opened in 1900. It had white-painted tunnels and bright red carriages, and proved extremely popular with the public.

【考点】O1：人物故事类.

【分析】本文介绍了伦敦地铁的发展过程和速度，伦敦地铁从 1863 年开始到 1900 年已经发展的很成功.

【解答】

61. crowds 考查名词. 根据句意：它跑了不到七公里，让人们避开在上面的道路上可怕的人群. crowd 名词人群，道路是拥挤的人群用复数形式 crowds.

62. from 考查固定短语. to and from 是英语的固定搭配"从某地来回"根据句意：当他们往来时. 所以答案填 from.

63. laying 考查非谓语. 分析句子可知 digging，buiding 与 lay 是 include 并列的宾语，所以用动词的 ing 形式.

64. the 考查冠词. 本句是介绍地铁的建筑方法，最后封顶特指地铁的顶部，所以用定冠词 the.

65. were used 考查被动语态. 根据句意：蒸汽发动机被运用，主语是 steam engines，所以用被动语态，were used.

66. fairly 考查副词. 根据句意：对于顾客来说那一定是相当不愉快的. 此处用副词 fairly 修饰形容词 unpleasant.

67. it 考查代词. 本句中用 it 来指代改进的这个地铁，多于 25，000 的人们每天都用地铁. 所以答案填 it.

68. managed 考查时态. 句意：后来，工程师们设法在深隧道系统中修建铁路. 后文 which became known as the tube 用的是一般过去时. 根据前后时态一致的原则也要用过去时.

69. introduction 考查名词. 根据句意：这种发展只有引进才有可能. intruduction 名词"引进，采用".

70. successful 考查形容词. 根据句意：伦敦中部铁路是这些线路中最成功的一条. most 后跟形容词组成形容词的最高级，most successful 是"最成功的"，所以答案填 successful.

【点评】语法填空是通过语篇在语境中考查语法知识的运用能力，在解题前应快速浏览短掌握大意，在读懂短文的基础上，结合短文提供的特定的语言环境去逐句分析. 要解决好语法填空，离不开坚实的语法知识，有了坚实的语法知识才能对语言进行正确的分析和判断，从而答对题目.

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；学.科网 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。

Mr. and Mrs. Zhang all work in our school. They live far from the school, and it takes them about a hour and a half to go to work every day. In their spare time, they are interesting in planting vegetables in their garden, that is on the rooftop of their house. They often get up earlier and water the vegetables together. They have also bought for some gardening tools. Beside, they often get some useful informations from the internet. When summer came, they will invite their students pick the vegetables!

【考点】NA：短文改错.

【分析】本文主要讲述张先生夫妇在作者学校工作. 他们离学校远，每天要花一个半小时到学校. 业余时间则在屋顶花园种植蔬菜，到网上查找有用的信息.

【解答】Mr. and Mrs. Zhang all work in our school. They live far from the school, and it takes them about a hour and a half to go to work every day. In their spare time, they are interesting in planting vegetables in their garden, that is on the rooftop of their house. They often get up earlier and water the vegetables together. They have also bought ~~for~~ some gardening tools. Beside, they often get some useful informations from the Internet. When summer came, they will invite their students∧pick the vegetables!

详解：

1. all 改为 both 或去掉 all. 考查代词. Mr. and Mrs. Zhang 是两个人，用 both. all 指三人及以上，或去掉 all.

2. a 改为 an 或 one. 考查冠词. hour 是可数名词，单数形式前加不定冠词表示泛指，因其读音以发元音开头，用不定冠词 an.

3. interesting 改为 interested. 考查过去分词. be interested in 意为"对…感兴趣"，是固定搭配.

4. that 改为 which. 考查定语从句. 分析句子结构可知这是一个定语从句，先行词 garden 在从句中作主语，用关系代词 which.

5. earlier 改为 early. 考查词语用法. 此处没有比较对象，要用副词原级.

6. 去掉 for. 考查词语用法. buy 是及物动词，后接名词作宾语时不需要加介词 for，要去掉.

7. beside 改为 besides. 考查副词. beside 意为"在…旁边；在…附近"，是介词，besides 意为"而且，也"，是副词，此处应是：而且，也.

8. informations 改为 information. 考查名词. information 是不可数名词，没有复数形式.

9. came 改为 comes. 考查动词时态. 此处是一般事实，用一般现在时态.

10. 加 to 考查动词不定式. invite sb. to do sth. 意为"邀请某人做某事"，动词不定式作宾语补足语.

【点评】高考短文改错题的形式有说明文，短文故事，书信等，具有很强的实用性. 短文的内容和语言都符合高中学生的实际，从表面上看类似一篇学生习作. 首先，通读全文，了解短文大意，把握全篇的时态、人称及行文逻辑，在通读全文时把一些容易的错误先改好，再进行逐句改错. 其次，要进行逐个句子的改错. 这是要对文中的词法、句法和语篇着重分析和特别注意. 最后把改好的短文再阅读一遍，检查答案是否正确，感觉是否还有不妥之处，最终形成定稿.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，想邀请邀请外教 Henry 一起参观中国剪纸（paper-cutting）艺术展。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1.展览时间、地点；

2.展览内容。

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】本篇书面表达属于英文书信，是很常见的考查写作能力的形式，写作难度不大. 根据提示信息要求给外教 Henry 写信，邀请他参观中国剪纸艺术展. 写作时注意以下几点：首先需要注意信件的写作格式规范，注意抬头和信尾的署名；其次要注意不能遗漏信件的要点. 信中明确两个要点：1. 展览的时间和地点；2. 展览的内容. 第三，写作

时根据要表达的内容确定句子的时态、语态；就本文而言应该用一般现在时和一般将来时两种时态. 最后，注意尽量避免使用没有把握的单词和句子，保持字迹工整、卷面整洁.

【亮点说明】本文结构紧凑，层次分明，而且使用了多种表达：be delighted to do 很高兴去做某事；As is well-known to us all 众所周知；be interested in 对…感兴趣；plan to do 计划做某事；show sb around 领着某人参观；enjoy yourself 过得愉快；look forward to 盼望

I'm very delighted to write a letter to tell you something about Chinese paper-cutting exhibition, which will start on June 20 in our school lecture hall and last for a week. （高分句型一）

As is well-known to us all, Chinese paper-cutting is famous all over the world and I'm sure you will be interested in it, so I plan to invite you to pay a close visit. （高分句型二）

I'd appreciate it if you could accept my invitation.（高分句型三）

【解答】

Dear Henry,

I'm very delighted to write a letter to tell you something about Chinese paper-cutting exhibition, which will start on June 20 in our school lecture hall and last for a week.（高分句型一）（展览时间、地点）As is well-known to us all, Chinese paper-cutting is famous all over the world and I'm sure you will be interested in it, so I plan to invite you to pay a close visit.（高分句型二）The exhibition is a collection of works created by some famous paper-cutting artists in China.（展览内容）During the activity, I will show you around our school and this is a good chance for you to enjoy yourself and learn more about Chinese traditional culture.

Would you please have a look at the exhibition with me? I'd appreciate it if you could accept my invitation.（高分句型三）I'm looking forward to receiving your reply as soon as possible.（殷切希望）

Yours,

Li Hua.

【点评】提纲类在写作时要注意内容是否包含了所有要点，写作时注意准确运用时态，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系，尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，同时也要注意高级词汇和高级句型使文章显得更有档次，平时需要积累短语和重要句型.