

绝密★启用前

2016 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试英语试题（全国卷 3）

试题总评：试卷整体难度不大，以考查基础知识为主。阅读理解以考查细节题为主，大部分都能从文中找到做题的依据。完形填空题选项的设置偏简单，几乎没有出现较偏的生词，注重对上下文的把握。语法方面考查基本的词形转换、时态、定语从句和非谓语动词，难度不大。只要清楚基本概念，就都可以做对。写作考查的是常见的书信作文，考生容易下笔；写作框架已经给出，写作时注意书信的格式和上下文的连贯。

注意事项：

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分。考试结束后，将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第 I 卷

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应的题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷，否则无效。

第一部分阅读理解（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>.

Symphony Orchestra: At Music Hall and Riverbend. For ticket sales, call 381-3300. Regular season runs September through May at Music Hall in summer at Riverbend. <http://www.symphony.org/home.asp>.

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>.

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

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

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

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

【答案】

1.A

2.B

3.C

4.A

【解析】

试题分析：文章是一篇广告类短文。共介绍了五个与音乐有关的活动，包括举办的地点，举办时间，活动内容和联系方式等。

1.A 细节理解题。根据“opera”定位到第一个活动，第一个活动的联系电话是 241-2742，故选 A。

2.B 细节理解题。根据“Chamber Orchestra”定位到第二个活动，根据“which offers several concerts from March through June”可知，活动举办时间是 3-6 月，故选 B。

3.C 细节理解题。根据“with their I.D. cards”定位到第四个活动中的“Students with I.D. cards can attend the events for free.”，根据“usually at Patricia Cobbett Theater”可知答案，故选 C。

4.A 推理判断题。根据“Riverbend Music Theater”定位到最后一个活动，根据“Large outdoor theater with the closest seats”可知，Riverbend Music Theater 是一个露天剧院，不同的座位，其价格也是不同的，由此可知，Riverbend Music Theater 的座位是在室外的；根据“all summer long!”排除 B；根据第一个活动排除 C；根据第四个活动排除 D。故选 A。

考点：广告类短文阅读

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.

“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.

5.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.

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

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

7.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.

【答案】

5.A

6.D

7.C

【解析】

试题分析：文章介绍了一位女作家请纽约的朋友吃饭时发生的故事。Welty 是一位年纪比较大的作家，她来自密西西比。Welty 的作品都是来自于现实的生活。

5.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（一位女士及其同伴）加入了 Welty 他们的聚会，故选 A。

6.D 猜测词义题。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 写的小说里面的故事，听了 Welty 和两个陌生人的有关密西西比的谈话之后，Welty 的朋友相信了 Welty 小说里的故事都是来源于生活，故选 D。

7.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。

考点：故事类短文阅读

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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

【答案】

8.D

9.C

10.B

11.B

【解析】

试题分析：作者向人们介绍了一个节日——Apple Day。由于这个节日翡翠受欢迎，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，持续大约一个月的时间。

8.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。

9.C 推理判断题。故选 C。

10.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种类之一，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。

11.B 写作意图题。根据第一段“f 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。

考点：生活故事类短文阅读

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.”

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

- A. News reports. B. Research papers.
- C. Private e-mails. D. Daily conversations.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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

【答案】

12.A

13.C

14.B

15.D

【解析】

试题分析：人们常说“没有消息就是最好的消息”，类似的传统说法只适合于大众媒体。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。

12.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”这样的传统说法适用于大众媒体，故选 A。

13.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。

14.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。

15.D 选择最佳标题。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。

考点：民俗文化类短文阅读

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. 16 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. 17 This text is about how to buy and cook fish in an easy way.

18 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. 19 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. 20 First, lean 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.

【答案】

16.G

17.D

18.F

19.A

20.B

【解析】

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。

16.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“鱼中的脂肪有助于预防心脏病”符合语境，故选 G。

17.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。

18.F 考查上下文串联。根据“Fresh fish 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。

19.A 考查上下文串联。根据前一句“Any fishy or strong smell means the fish 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。

20.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。

考点：生活类短文阅读

第二部分：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）

阅读下面的短文，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 21 Miller King, who was the best 22 at our school.

Football season started in September and all summer long I worked out. I carried my football everywhere for 23.

Just before September, Miller was struck by a car and lost his right arm. I went to see him after he came back from 24. He looked very 25, but he didn't cry.

That season, I 26 all of Miller's records while he 27 the home games from the bench. We went 10-1 and I was named most valuable player, 28 I often had crazy dreams in which I was to blame for Miller's 29.

One afternoon, I was crossing the field to go home and saw Miller 30 going over a fence—which wasn't 31 to climb if you had both arms. I'm sure I was the last person in the world he wanted to accept 32 from. But even that challenge he accepted. I 33 him move slowly over the fence. When we were finally 34 on the other side, he said to me, “You know, I didn't tell you this during the season, but you did 35. Thank you for filling in for 36.”

His words freed me from my bad 37. I thought to myself, how even without an arm he was more of a leader. Damaged but not defeated, he was 38 ahead of me. I was right to have 39 him. From that day on, I grew 40 and a little more real.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21.A. cheering for | B. beating out | C. relying on | D. staying with |
| 22.A.coach | B. student | C. teacher | D. player |
| 23.A.practice | B. show | C. comfort | D. pleasure |
| 24.A.school | B. vacation | C. hospital | D. training |
| 25.A. pale | B. calm | C. relaxed | D. ashamed |
| 26.A. held | B. broke | C. set | D. tried |

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 27.A.reported | B. judged | C. organized | D. watched |
| 28.A.and | B. then | C. but | D. thus |
| 29.A. decision | B. mistake | C. accident | D. sacrifice |
| 30.A.stuck | B. hurt | C. tired | D. lost |
| 31.A. steady | B. hard | C. fun | D. fit |
| 32.A.praise | B. advice | C. assistance | D. apology |
| 33.A.let | B. helped | C. had | D. noticed |
| 34.A. dropped | B. ready | C. trapped | D. safe |
| 35.A.fine | B. wrong | C. quickly | D. normally |
| 36.A. us | B. yourself | C. me | D. them |
| 37.A.memories | B. ideas | C. attitudes | D. dreams |
| 38.A.still | B. also | C. yet | D. just |
| 39.A. challenged | B. cured | C. invited | D. admired |
| 40.A.healthier | B. bigger | C. cleverer | D. cooler |

【答案】

- 21.B
22.D
23.A
24.C
25.A
26.B
27.D
28.C
29.C
30.A
31.B
32.C
33.B
34.D

35.A

36.C

37.D

38.A

39.D

40.B

【解析】

试题分析：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，成为最有价值球员。作者的表现得到了 Miller 认可。

21.B 考查动词短语辨析。A. cheering for 为...欢呼；B. beating out 打败；C. relying on 依靠；D. staying 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。

22.D 考查名词辨析。A. coach 教练；B. student 学生；C. teacher 教师；D. player 选手，球员。who was the best 22 at our school.全校最好的球员是 Miller King，故选 D。

23.A 考查名词辨析。A. practice 练习；B. show 演出，表现，节目；C. comfort 安慰；D. pleasure 乐趣。作者随身带着足球是为了练习，故选 A。

24.C 考查名词辨析。A. school 学校；B. vacation 假期；C. hospital 医院；D. training 训练。Miller 意外受伤，失去了右臂，作者在他出院后去看他，故选 C。

25.A 考查形容词辨析。A. pale 苍白的；B. calm 平静的；C. relaxed 放松点；D. ashamed 羞耻的，惭愧的。根据“but he didn't cry”可知，Miller 的情况不太乐观，故选 A。

26.B 考查动词辨析。A. held 握住；B. broke 打破；C. set 创立，开创；D. tried 尝试。根据“records 记录”可知，作者破了 Miller 的纪录，故选 B。

27.D 考查动词辨析。A. reported 报告；B. judged 判断；C. organized 组织；D. watched 观看。while he 27 the home games from the bench 受伤后的 Miller 坐在长凳上观看比赛，故选 D。

28.C 考查并列连词。A. and 和；B. then 然后；C. but 但是；D. thus 因此。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，故选 C。

29.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

疾的是，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。

30.A 考查形容词辨析。A.stuck; B. hurt; C. tired 劳累的; D. lost 丢失的。saw Miller 30 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。

31.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。

32.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。

33.B 考查动词辨析。A.let 让; B. helped 帮助; C. had 有，使; D. noticed 注意到。根据“he accepted”可知，Miller 接受了作者的帮助，故选 B。

34.D 考查形容词辨析。A. dropped; B. ready 准备好的; C. trapped 被困住的; D. safe 安全的。作者和 Miller 两人成功翻过篱笆，故选 D。

35.A 考查副词辨析。A.fine 够好，可接受; B. wrong 错误地; C. quickly 迅速; D. normally 正常。Miller 认为作者表现得很好，故选 A。

36.C 考查代词辨析。A. us 我们; B. yourself 你自己; C. me 我; D. them 他们。Miller 感谢作者填补了他的空缺，故选 C。

37.D 考查名词辨析。A.memories 记忆; B. ideas 主意; C. attitudes 态度; D. dreams 梦。得到了 Miller 的认可之后，作者的噩梦也不见了踪影，故选 D。

38.A 考查副词辨析。A.still 仍然; B. also 也; C. yet 然而，还没; D. just 刚刚，仅仅。Damaged but not defeated Miller 虽然受伤了，但却不会被打败，作者认为 Miller 仍然是最强的，故选 A。

39.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 39 him. 作者认为自己敬佩 Miller 没有做错，故选 D。

40.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。

考点：生活故事类短文阅读

绝密★启用前

2016 年普通高等学校全国统一考试（新课标全国卷 III）

英语

第 II 卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

第二部分：英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

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, 41 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 42 (make) of gold and silver with Chinese characters. Skilled workers also combine various hardwoods and metal 43 (create) special designs.

The Chinese have used chopsticks for five thousand years. People probably cooked their food in large pots, 44 (use) twigs(树枝) to remove it. Over time, 45 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 46 (gradual) turned into chopsticks.

Some people think that the great Chinese scholar Confucius, 47 lived from roughly 551 to 479 B.C., influenced the 48 (develop) of chopsticks. Confucius believed knives would remind people of killings and 49 (be) too violent for use at the table.

Chopsticks are not used everywhere in Asia. In India, for example, most people traditionally eat 50 their hands.

【答案】

41. and

42. be made

43. to create

44. using

45. as/when

46. gradually

47. who

48. development

49. were

50. with

【解析】

试题分析：本题主要考查词法和句法知识，集中考查了词性转换，并列句，定语从句，状语从句和非谓语动词等语法知识。

41.and 考查并列连词。这里列举了一些亚洲的国家，它们是并列关系，故填 and。

42.be made 考查固定词组。sth be made of 精美的筷子可能非由金或银制成的筷子莫属。...某物由.....制成，情态动词后跟动词原形，故填 be made。

43.to create 考查不定式作目的状语。技术娴熟的工人会把各种各样的硬质木材和金属结合起来，以创造出特殊风格的筷子。这里用不定式表目的，故填 to create。

44.using 考查现在分词作伴随状语。人们可能使用大锅煮食物，用树枝把锅移开，use 的逻辑主语是 people，两者是主动关系，用现在分词表示伴随状况，故填 using。

45.as/when 考查时间状语从句。句意：随着人口的增长，人们开始把食物切成小块，这样可以煮得快一点，这里是时间状语从句，when 意为“当.....时候”，后跟长动作或短动作，故填 as/when。

46.gradually 考查副词。副词修饰动词或形容词，这里修饰动词短语 turned into，应该用副词，故填 gradually。

47.who 考查非限制性定语从句。剧中有逗号，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。

48.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。

49.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。

50.with 考查介词。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。

考点：名词；介词；副词；并列连词；非谓语动词；定语从句；状语从句

第三部分写作（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(\wedge)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.

【答案】

51. year—years

52. worse—worst

53. the 去掉

54. yourself—myself

55. such—so

56. tell—told

57. freely—free

58. wear—wearing

59. to—for

60. I ^ need

【解析】

试题分析：题目主要考查学生对词法的掌握情况，测试学生能否在具体的语境中灵活运用。

51. year—years 考查名词复数。13-19 年是复数概念，year 是可数名词，故把 year 改为 years。

52. worse—worst 考查形容词最高级。根据前句“13-19 岁是最困难的时期”可知，应该使用最高级；and 表并列，根据 best 可知，and 连接了两个最高级，故把 worse 改为 worst。

53. the 去掉考查冠词。at first 起初，是固定词组，不需要冠词，故把 the 去掉。

54. yourself—myself 考查反身代词。句意：我认为我什么都知道，可以自己拿主意了。这里指作者自己做决定，根据主语 I 可知，应该用 myself，故把 yourself 改为 myself。

55. such—so 考查 so/such 的用法。my parents didn't seem to think so 我的父母似乎不这样认为，so 指代上一句的内容，故把 such 改为 so。

56. tell—told 考查时态。通篇回忆过去的事情，使用的一般过去时，故把 tell 改为 told。

57. freely—free 考查形容词副词。be 后跟形容词构成系表结构，be free from...摆脱.....，不受.....的影响，故把 freely 改为 free。

58. wear—wearing 考查固定搭配。by 是介词，意为“通过”，后跟名词/代词或动名词，故把 wear 改为 wearing。

59. to—for 考查介词。leave sp for sp 离开某地前往另一地，college 是目的地，故把 to 改为 for。

60. I 考查状语从句。whenever 引导让步状语从句，意为“无论何时，随时”，从句缺少主语，根据句意可知，这里指“我”需要父母的帮助，故在 whenever 后加 I。

考点：名词；形容词；代词；介词；最高级；固定搭配；时态

第二节书面表达（满分 25 分）

61. 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。

【答案】

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 not 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.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

试题分析：题目要求写一封道歉信，就不能如约一起去书店向 Bob 道歉，使用第一人称和一般现在时进行写

作。写作内容包括：表示歉意；说明原因；另约时间。注意使用连接词，使作文内容连贯。

亮点说明：范文包括了所有要点内容，做到了语意连贯。范文使用了宾语从句 *that I have to attend an important class meeting that afternoon* 和 *the change will not cause you too much trouble*；目的状语从句 *so that we'll have more time to read and select books*；条件句 *If it's convenient for you*；省略句 *If not* 等，长短句结合，使内容更加丰富。

考点：书信类作文