

2018 年陕西省西安地区八校高三第一次联考试题英语

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）两部分，共 150 分。考试时间 120 分钟。

第 I 卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）（略）

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。

A

Get ready to fill your days full of fun and adventure. West Dorset, an area of outstanding natural beauty, is always a place to go and there is always something going on. The following are some of the star attractions.

Mapperton House & Gardens

Impressive valley gardens surrounded by wooded landscape.

Gardens open: Daily 11am---5pm except Saturdays, March to October included.

Booking through Tel: (01308) 862645 or www.mapperton.com

Bridport Museum

Local history museum detailing the town's famous rope and net trade with additional changing temporary displays. We also have a year round Local History Centre nearby where you can complete local and family history research.

Open: Monday-Saturday, April to October included.

Booking through Tel: (01308)458703 or www.bridportmuseum.co.uk

Furleigh Estate Wine Tours

Vineyard and winery, producers of the UK's most outstanding sparkling wine. Come and see how the 2016 Winemaker of the Year makes wine.

Open for sales: 11am-4pm Fridays and Saturdays, tours at 2 pm

Booking through Tel: (01308)488991 or www.furleighestate.co.uk

Email: info@furleighestate.co.uk

Old Crown Court and Cells

Experience two hundred years of shocking crime and punishment. Location of Tolpuddle Martyrs' trial. Tours of court room and cells on selected afternoons mid-July to end August.

Open: Monday-Friday, March to September included.

Booking through www.visit-dorset.com

For all the latest information about attractions including opening times, prices and also some great discounts and special offers, please go to www.visit-dorset.com.

1. Where can you learn about wine making?

A. At Mapperton House & Gardens

B. At Old Crown Court and Cells

C. At Bridport Museum

D. At Furleigh Estate

解析：细节理解题。根据 Furleigh Estate Wine Tours 中 Vineyard and winery, producers of the UK's most outstanding sparkling wine. Come and see how the 2016 Winemaker of the Year makes wine.可知，At Furleigh Estate 可以了解到酒的制作。故选 D。

答案: D

2. Which website should you visit if you want to get a good price?

A. www.furleighestate.co.uk

B. www.visit-dorset.com.

C. www.bridportmuseum.co.uk

D. www.mapperton.com

解析: 细节理解题。根据 Booking through www.visit-dorset.com 中 For all the latest information about attractions including opening times, prices and also some great discounts and special offers, please go to www.visit-dorset.com.可知, 登录 www.visit-dorset.com.可以得到一个好的价格。故选 B。

答案: B

3. On what day of the week can you visit all the four places?

A. Monday

B. Tuesday

C. Friday

D. Saturday

解析: 推理判断题。根据 Mapperton House & Gardens 中 Gardens open: Daily 11am---5pm except Saturdays,根据 Bridport Museum 中的 Open: Monday-Saturday,根据 Furleigh Estate Wine Tours 中 Open for sales: 11am-4pm Fridays and Saturdays, tours at 2 pm 根据 Old Crown Court and Cells 中 Open: Monday-Friday, March to September included.可知在星期五可以拜访所有四个地方。故选 C。

答案: C

B

I can never forget the stamp incident which happened when I was a primary school pupil.

My best friend, Apple, was a stamp—collector. He tried every way to get stamps and spent every penny he had on them. Once he obtained a beautiful or precious stamp he would be more than happy. I was always his companion in his search for stamps.

One day Apple whispered to me mysteriously that he had found a most wonderful stamp on a letter addressed to our young arithmetic teacher, who was a very pretty and kind-hearted girl. Apple wanted that stamp badly the idea of stealing the letter occurred to him. I was frightened and begged him not to do that.

That evening Apple hurried to my home and showed me a letter. It was a man's handwriting. In the letter the man implored our teacher to forgive him and asked her to meet him at the gate of Central Park at eight that evening. If not, he'd take it that she would never forgive him, and it mean the end of their relationship.

"The teacher asked me if there was any letter for her this afternoon. You see, she knows I am a stamp-collector and always wander about the place where letters are delivered. When I said 'No', she looked rather sad," Apple told me. We were completely at a loss. Too frightened to go to the teacher, we decided to go to the meeting place ourselves.

At the park gate, we saw a tall young man with glasses, walking back and forth as if he was waiting for someone. I did not know how long we had been there. Finally, the man left, looking very worried and disappointed.

A few days later, Apple ran to me with stamps in his hand and tears in his eyes. He told me

that these were from our teacher. She said that she once had a friend who was a stamp-collector too, but she had lost him forever, so the stamps she had collected for him were no longer useful.

4. How did the author feel about Apple's plan that day?

- A. Excited
- B. Scared
- C. Anxious
- D. Regretful

解析：细节理解题。根据第三段最后两句 Apple wanted that stamp badly the idea of stealing the letter occurred to him. I was frightened and begged him not to do that. 作者对 Apple 的计划感到害怕。故选 B。

答案：B

5. Why did the man write to the author's teacher?

- A. To apologize to her
- B. To ask about the letter
- C. To show his forgiveness
- D. To end their relationship

解析：细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 It was a man's handwriting. In the letter the man implored our teacher to forgive him and asked her to meet him at the gate of Central Park at eight that evening. 可知这位男士给作者的老师的老师写信是为了向她道歉。故选 A。

答案：A

6. What happened to the teacher and the man at last?

- A. They stopped collecting stamps
- B. They forgave Apple
- C. They solved their problem
- D. They broke up

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段中 She said that she once had a friend who was a stamp-collector too, but she had lost him forever, 可知，老师和那位男士的关系最后破裂。故选 D。

答案：D

7. What could be the most appropriate ending paragraph for the text?

- A. From then on, Apple never collected any more stamps; neither did I
- B. From then on, Apple and I tried to avoid meeting that man at our school
- C. From then on, the man would ask Apple to send messages to my teacher
- D. From then on, my teacher would give to Apple the stamps on all her letters

解析：推理判断题。根据倒数第二段最后两句 I did not know how long we had been there. Finally, the man left, looking very worried and disappointed. 和最后一段中 He told me that these were from our teacher. She said that she once had a friend who was a stamp-collector too, but she had lost him forever, so the stamps she had collected for him were no longer useful. 因为老师和那位男士的关系最后破裂，Apple 和作者对老师和那位男士的情况比较了解，所以最合适的结尾应该是 Apple 和我都不在收集邮票。故选 A。

答案：A

C

Babbage, born in London in 1791, was a great mathematical genius. He was a natural

inventor.

When he finished school, he went to study mathematics at Cambridge University. Later, he got a job teaching at the university. While working there, he designed his “first difference engine”. This was, basically, a hand-operated mechanical calculator.

He took nine years to build a part of the machine. This machine can make complex mathematical calculations. It’s a basic mechanical computer.

Babbage dreamed, however, of more complicated machines. In fact, he didn’t only dream; he began to design them. The result was a series of “analytical engines” which were in fact powerful computers!

His designs contained processors, control units, a memory, and an input/output system. These are the four essential parts of a modern mathematical computer!

Alas! His “second difference engine” couldn’t use electricity since this hadn’t yet become a usable source of power, so Babbage had to make do with mechanical systems. For this reason, the machine was big, complicated and expensive. Though Babbage produced complete plans for the machine, he couldn’t build it. It was too advanced for its age!

It was not until almost 160 years later that Babbage’s “second difference engine” was finally manufactured. The first working version of this machine was built by the Science Museum in London, for the Babbage bicentenary in 1991. A second machine was then built for an American high-tech millionaire, who put it in the Computer History Museum, in California.

Babbage’s analytical engines would have used “programs” like those used in the textile(纺织)industry to make complicated patterns, but they were never built. This brilliant mathematician really was too far ahead of his time!

8. Where did Babbage plan his “first difference engine”?

- A. In London
- B. At high school
- C. At Cambridge
- D. In Science Museum

解析：细节理解题。根据第二段中 When he finished school, he went to study mathematics at Cambridge University. Later, he got a job teaching at the university. While working there, he designed his “first difference engine”.可知 Babbage At Cambridge 计划他的“first difference engine”。故选 C。

答案：C

9. What do we know about his “second difference engine”?

- A. It took him nine years to build it
- B. It was far ahead of its time
- C. Its design came out in his dreams
- D. Its power source was electricity

解析：细节理解题。根据倒数第三段中 Alas! His “second difference engine” couldn’t use electricity since this hadn’t yet become a usable source of power, ---It was too advanced for its age!可知，关于他的“second difference engine”我们得知它远远超过了它的时代。故选 B。

答案：B

10. The “second difference engine” was built to work in 1991 _____.

- A. for an American millionaire
- B. in memory of Babbage

- C. to test its ability to use electricity
- D. for textile industry to make patterns

解析: 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 It was not until almost 160 years later that Babbage's "second difference engine was finally manufactured. The first working version of this machine was built by the Science Museum in London, for the Babbage bicentenary in 1991.可知, The "second difference engine"在 1991 年被建成是为了纪念 Babbage。故选 B。

答案: B

11. What can we infer from the text?
- A. Babbage's engines didn't run on programs
 - B. Textile patterns are produced with programs
 - C. Babbage can be seen as the father of computers
 - D. Babbage's analytical engines were never built

解析: 推理判断题。根据最后一段 Babbage's analytical engines would have used "programs" like those used in the textile(纺织)industry to make complicated patterns, but they were never built. This brilliant mathematician really was too far ahead of his time!从本文我们可推知, Babbage 可以被称为计算机之父。故选 C。

答案: C

D

When you're out with a friend and take a photo of yourselves, do you know that you are also creating a work of art? Or that you are competing with Vincent van Gogh himself? Probably not. Your idea might be to show off your selfie(自拍) on WeChat or QQ, but you probably don't think of the Internet as a gallery or of yourself as an artist.

But the chief executive of London's Saatchi Gallery, Nigel Hurst, thinks that the casual pictures we take of ourselves have something in common with self-portraits by the great masters. In support of the idea, the Saatchi Gallery has a new exhibition called From Selfie to Self-Expression.

It features well-known self-portraits from artists including Dutch painters Van Gogh (1853-1890) and Rembrandt (1606-1669). It also has selfies on show that have "quickly become icons of the digital era." These include one taken by US celebrity(名人) Kim Kardashian and another of former US President Barack Obama with former UK Prime Minister David Cameron, according to the BBC.

The gallery is even encouraging visitors to add their own selfies to the show.

Hurst is perhaps not being 100 percent serious. He isn't claiming that a snap you take of yourself in your favorite restaurant can be compared with a self-image painted by Van Gogh. But he does make a serious point. Once upon a time, it was only artists who could make images of themselves. They were the only ones, as Hurst told The Guardian, who "had the skills, materials and tools to create self-portraits." Today, however, we "all have that [ability] through our smartphones."

The popularity of the selfie rocketed after smartphones started to become widely used. In 2013, Oxford Dictionaries named "selfie" as its word of the year. As Pamela Rutledge, a professor at the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology, told Vogue magazine: "the cult (热潮) of the selfie celebrates regular people".

12. What does the underlined word "features" in paragraph 3 most probably mean?

- A. informs
- B. shows
- C. sells
- D. misses

解析：词义猜测题。根据第三段第二句 It also has selfies on show that---, 它也展示了----。由此可知上句 It features well-known self-portraits---中的划线词义是“展示”。on show 展览, 展示; show 展出, 展示。故选 B。

答案：B

13. Nigel Hurst's attitude to the smartphone selfie is_____.

- A. casual
- B. mixed
- C. favorable
- D. negative

解析：推理判断题。根据第二段 the chief executive of London's Saatchi Gallery, Nigel Hurst, thinks that---by the great masters. In support of the idea, the Saatchi Gallery has a new exhibition called From Selfie to Self-Expression.可知, Nigel Hurst 对自拍照是赞成的。故选 C。

答案：C

14. Who shares opinions with Nigel Hurst?

- A. Kim Kardashian
- B. Barack Obama
- C. David Cameron
- D. Pamela Rutledge

解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句 As Pamela Rutledge, a professor at the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology, told Vogue magazine: “the cult (热潮)of the selfie celebrates regular people”.可知, Pamela Rutledge 和 Nigel Hurst 分享相同的观点。故选 D。

答案：D

15. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- A. Selfies as Self-portraits
- B. Age of Smartphones
- C. Age of Selfie Artists
- D. Selfies of Celebrities

解析：主旨大意题。根据第一段 Probably not. Your idea might be to show off your selfie(自拍照) on WeChat or QQ, but you probably don't think of the Internet as a gallery or of yourself as an artist.根据最后一段第一、二句 The popularity of the selfie rocketed after smartphones started to become widely used. In 2013, Oxford Dictionaries named “selfie” as its word of the year.可知, 本文讲的是关于自拍艺术, 所以本文最佳主题应该是“自拍艺术家的时代”, 故选 C。

答案：C

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。

What will happen to you when you start reading more nonfiction books?

You'll learn valuable life lessons. You could watch a show about Abraham Lincoln, or you

could read his first-hand account in a biography. 16 Biographies offer glimpses(一瞥)into the success and failure of well-known people throughout history. Reading about the experiences of others can teach you valuable life lessons.

Your concentration will improve. 17 By making a habit concentrating, you'll find it easier to be more present and more productive. Fifteen minutes reading or listening to nonfiction on your way to will put you in a more focused mindset upon arrival at the office.

18 By exposing yourself to more nonfiction, your vocabulary will expand, giving you more words to work into everyday conversations. You'll also pick up on the style of accomplished authors, helping you sharpen your own skills as a speaker.

Reading upgrades your brain. Reading nonfiction is a workout for your brain that not only improves memory and analytical skills but might help protect against neurological(神经系统的)disorders. 19.

20 Nonfiction is the gateway to knowledge a formal education often lacks. From history to business and religion to psychology, nonfiction lights up any number of areas, making you more intelligent and well-rounded.

- A. Reading requires focus.
- B. You'll become brighter
- C. Listening makes a merry trip
- D. You will become more creative
- E. You'll become a better communicator
- F. The latter will be a lot more fascinating
- G. A chapter a day could keep the doctor away

解析：16.根据上句：你可以观看关于亚伯拉罕 林肯的节目，或者你可以在传记中读到他的第一手描述。由此可知，F项，(The latter will be a lot more fascinating 后者将更具有吸引力。)符合题意。The latter 后者，是关键词。

17.根据上句：你的注意力将会提高。再根据空格下句：通过养成集中精力的习惯，---。由此可知，读书需要集中精力。故选 A。关键词 concentration 和 focus 是同义词。

18.根据下句：通过让自己更纪实，你的词汇量将会扩大，会给你更多的话语来参与日常对话。可知你会成为一个更好的传播者。故选 E。

19.根据上句：读散文是一种大脑锻炼,不仅提高记忆力和分析能力而且可能有助于防止神经紊乱。由此推知，一天读一篇就能让医生远离。故选 G。

20.此空位于段落首句，是本段主题句。根据下句：散文是正式教育所缺乏的知识门户，它会让你更聪明，更全面。可知，你将会变得更聪明。故选 B。

答案：16. F 17. A 18. E 19. G 20. B

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。

Many years ago in a small Indian village, a farmer had the misfortune of owing a large sum of money to a village moneylender. The moneylender, who was old and ugly, 21 the farmer's beautiful daughter. So he proposed a 22. He said he would forgive the farmer's 23 if he could marry his daughter.

Both the farmer and his daughter were horrified by the 24. So the cunning

moneylender suggested that he put a 25 pebble(鹅卵石)and a white pebble into an empty money bag, 26the girl would have to pick one pebble from the bag. 27she picked the black pebble, she would become his 28and her father's debt would be forgiven. If she picked the white pebble she 29 marry him and her father's debt would still be forgiven if she 30to pick a pebble, her father would be thrown into jail.

They were standing on a pebble-strewn 31 in the farmer's field when the moneylender bent over to 32two pebble. As he picked them up, the sharp-eyed girl 33that he had picked up two black pebbles and put them into the beg.

The girl put her hand into the moneybag and drew out a 34. Without looking at it, she fumbled and let it 35onto the pebble-strewn path where it 36became lost among all the other pebbles.

"Oh, how 37of me!" she said. "But never mind, if you look into the bag for the one that is 38, you will be able to tell which pebble I picked."

The moneylender dared not admit his 39. The girl changed what seemed an 40situation into an extremely advantageous one.

21.

- A. envied
- B. married
- C. fancied
- D. helped

22.

- A. meeting
- B. change
- C. bargain
- D. toast

23.

- A. debt
- B. payment
- C. fault
- D. pride

24.

- A. thought
- B. advice
- C. plan
- D. proposal

25.

- A. sharp
- B. black
- C. common
- D. small

26.

- A. for
- B. and
- C. but

D. or

27.

A. Because

B. Although

C. If

D. Since

28.

A. moneylender

B. servant

C. wife

D. daughter

29.

A. couldn't

B. shouldn't

C. mustn't

D. needn't

30.

A. pretended

B. agreed

C. refused

D. decided

31.

A. path

B. area

C. place

D. garden

32.

A. throw away

B. ask for

C. pick up

D. point at

33.

A. ignored

B. warned

C. noticed

D. suggested

34.

A. penny

B. pebble

C. coin

D. piece

35.

A. roll

B. fall

- C. fly
- D. move

36.

- A. interestingly
- B. mysteriously
- C. unexpectedly
- D. immediately

37.

- A. clumsy
- B. forgetful
- C. stupid
- D. hopeless

38.

- A. held
- B. chosen
- C. found
- D. left

39.

- A. dishonesty
- B. worry
- C. mistake
- D. guilt

40.

- A. impossible
- B. embarrassing
- C. urgent
- D. unbelievable

解析：21.考查动词。A. envied 嫉妒；B. married 结婚；C. fancied 想像，设想，喜爱；D. helped 帮助。从文章第三段第一句的 she would become his wife 而可以推知他“爱慕(fancied)”农夫漂亮的女儿。故选 C。

22.考查名词。A. meeting 会议；B. change 改变；C. bargain 交易，便宜货；D. toast 干杯。根据第二段第一句的 at the suggestion 可知他为了娶到农夫的女儿而提出了一个“交易(bargain)”。故选 C。

23.考查名词。A. debt 债务；B. payment 付款；C. fault 错误；D. pride 自豪。根据第三段第一句后半部分的 would be forgiven 可知如果女儿嫁给他，他就会“放弃(give up)”农夫的债务。故选 A。

24.考查名词。A. thought 思想；B. advice 建议；C. plan 计划；D. proposal 建议。从第一段最后两句可以得知那个放债人的主意很坏，因此农夫和女儿很“害怕(terrified)”这个做法。故选 D。

25.考查形容词。A. sharp 锋利的；B. black 黑色的；C. common 普通的；D. small 小的。根据下文 a white pebble 和 If she got the black pebble 可知此处应该选 B。

26.考查并列连词。A. for 因为；B. and 和；C. but 但是；D. or 或者。他把一个黑色的鹅卵石和一个白色的鹅卵石放进一个空的钱袋里，并且那女孩得从袋子里挑一颗石子。此处表示并列的递进关系，故选 B。

27.考查连词。A. Because 因为; B. Although 尽管; C. If 如果; D. Since 既然。如果她挑选了黑色的鹅卵石,她就成为他的妻子,她父亲的债务可以被免除。故选 C。

28.考查名词。A. moneylender 放债者; B. servant 仆人; C. wife 妻子; D. daughter 女儿。如果她挑选了黑色的鹅卵石,她就成为他的妻子,她父亲的债务可以被免除。故选 C。

29.考查情态动词。A. couldn't 不能; B. shouldn't 不应该; C. mustn't 禁止,不允许; D. needn't 不必。根据第一段第三句的--- if he could marry his daughter 可知他想娶农夫的女儿,因此他提出的条件是她如果选到白色的鹅卵石就不必嫁给他。故选 D。

30.考查动词。A. pretended 假装; B. agreed 同意; C. refused 拒绝; D. decided 决定。根据第二段最后一句的 her father would be thrown into jail 可以推知她父亲会被关进监狱是因为她“拒绝(refused)”嫁给他。 故选 C。

31.考查名词。A. path 小路; B. area 区域; C. place 地方; D. garden 花园。根据文章第四段第二句的 onto the pebble path 可知他们站在一条有很多鹅卵石的“小路(path)”上。故选 A。

32.考查动词词组。A. throw away 扔掉; B. ask for 请求; C. pick up 捡起; D. point at 指向。根据 bent over 可只是弯腰要捡起鹅卵石。故选 C。

33.考查动词。A. ignored 忽视; B. warned 警告; C. noticed 注意到; D. suggested 建议。当放债者捡起鹅卵石时,目光敏锐的女孩注意到他捡了两个黑色的鹅卵石放在袋子里。可知答案为 C。

34.考查名词。A. penny 便士; B. pebble 鹅卵石; C. coin 硬币; D. piece 块,件。女孩把手放进钱袋,抓出一个鹅卵石。故选 B。

35.考查动词。A. roll 滚动; B. fall 落下; C. fly 飞行; D. move 移动。她连看都没看,让它落在铺满鹅卵石的小路上。故选 B。

36.考查副词。A. interestingly 有趣地; B. mysteriously 神秘地; C. unexpectedly 未料到地; D. immediately 立刻,马上。她连看都没看,让它落在铺满鹅卵石的小路上,它立刻消失在小路上所有其他鹅卵石中。故选 D。

37.考查形容词。A. clumsy 笨拙的; B. forgetful 健忘的; C. stupid 愚蠢的; D. hopeless 没有希望的。从文章第四段第二句的 she let it fall onto the pebble path 可知农夫的女儿故意把鹅卵石掉在路上,因此她自责说自己“笨拙(clumsy)”。故选 A。

38.考查动词。A. held 握住; B. chosen 选择; C. found 发现; D. left 离开。两块鹅卵石,拿走了一块,因此可以看看“剩下(left)”的那块是什么颜色。 故选 D。

39.考查名词。A. dishonesty 不诚实; B. worry 担忧; C. mistake 错误; D. guilt 犯罪。放债人放进了两块黑色的鹅卵石,他不敢承认他自己的不诚实。故选 A。

40.考查形容词。A. impossible 不可能的; B. embarrassing 令人尴尬的; C. urgent 紧急的; D. unbelievable 难以置信的。农夫的女儿把“不可能(impossible)”的情形变成了非常有利于自己的情形。故选 A。

答案: 21. C 22. C 23. A 24. D 25. B 26. B 27. C 28. C 29. D 30. C 31. A
32. C 33. C 34. B 35. B 36. D 37. A 38. D 39. A 40. A

第 II 卷

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。

Some of the most interesting words in English are the actual names of the people first involved in the activities that 41 (convey) by the meanings of the words. The word boycott, for instance, 42 (come) from the case of Sir Charles Boytt(1832-1897), a land agent in Ireland, 43 was ostracized(孤立) by his tenants because he refused to lower the rents.

Vidkun Quisling's name 44 (quick) became a bad 45 (add) to the English language during World War II. He was a Norwegian politician who betrayed his country to the Nazis, and his name, Quisling, now refers to "traitor" (叛徒). Perhaps a commoner name example, at least 46 young people around the world, is Levi's. These popular blue jeans are named after Levi Strauss, the man who first 47 (make) them in San Francisco in 1850. Perhaps 48 most common of all is the sandwich, named for the Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-1792), who created this quick portable meal so that 49 would not have to leave the gambling table 50 (eat). Other words in this unique category include lynch, watt, davenport, and zeppelin.

解析：41.句意：通过词的意义所传达的活动。此处 the activities 是先行词，复数形式，在后面的定语从句中做主语，activities 和 convey 之间是被动关系，根据句意可知用一般现在时态的被动语态，故答案为 are conveyed。

42.句子主语是 The word boycott，单数第三人称，一般现在时态，故答案为 comes。

43.此处 Sir Charles Boytt 是先行词，指人，在后面的非限制性定语从句中做主语，故答案为 who。

44.副词修饰动词，故答案为 quickly。

45.形容词修饰名词，bad 是形容词，故答案为 addition (添加，添加物)。

46.句意：也许是一个平民名字的例子，至少对世界各地的年轻人来说是这样。根据句意可知答案为 among(for)。

47. 根据 in 1850.可知句子用一般过去时态，故答案为 made。

48.根据 of all 可知句子用最高级，故答案为 The。注意大写开头。

49.此处 so that 引导目的状语从句，句子缺少主语，可知用 he 代替 the Fourth Earl of Sandwich。

50.句意：他不必离开赌桌去吃饭。此处是动词不定式做目的状语，故答案为 to eat。

答案：41. are conveyed 42. comes 43. who 44. quickly 45. addition 46. among(for)
47. made 48. the 49. he 50. to eat

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)

51.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。

I do well in school, so people think I am smart. But it's not true. In fact, three year ago I struggled in Grade 9. Later, I decide to get serious about school and made a little changes. First, I decided I would become interesting in whatever was being taught, regardless of that what other people thought. I also made up my mind to work hardly every day. After carry out these changes, I became active participant in classroom discussions. Then my test scores began to rise. How exciting! It seems to myself that being smart is simple a matter of making efforts and being interested.

解析：1.根据 three 可知后面的名词用复数形式，故把 year---years。

- 2.根据前文可知句子用一般过去时态，故把 decide--- decided。
3. a little 修饰不可数名词，而 changes 变化，是名词复数，故把 little---few。
- 4.固定词组：be interested in 对---感兴趣，故把 interesting--- interested。
- 5.句意：不管别人怎么想。介词后面的宾语从句缺少引导词，从句缺少宾语，故把 that 去掉。
- 6.句意：努力工作。hardly 几乎不；hard 努力地，辛苦地，根据句意可知把 hardly---hard。
- 7.after 是介词，所以后面用 doing 做宾语，可知答案为 carrying。
- 8.句意：我变成了一个积极参加课堂讨论的参与者。active 以元音开头，故在前面加 an。
- 9.句意：在我看来，聪明只是一件努力和感兴趣的事。It seems to me that---,依我看来似乎---。故把 myself---me。
10. 句意：在我看来，聪明只是一件努力和感兴趣的事。副词修饰整个句子，故把 simple---simply。

答案：

I do well in school, so people think I am smart. But it's not true. In fact, three year ago I struggled in Grade 9.
years

Later, I decide to get serious about school and made a little changes. First, I decided I would become interesting in
Decided few interested

whatever was being taught, regardless of that what other people thought. I also made up my mind to work hardly
去掉 hard

every day. After carry out these changes, I became an active participant in classroom discussions. Then my test scores
carrying an

began to rise. How exciting! It seems to myself that being smart is simple a matter of making efforts and being
me simply

interested.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

52.假如你是李华，想邀请外教彼得参加端午节活动。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1.活动时间、地点、内容；

2.节日来历。

注意：1. 词数 100 左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3.邮件首尾已为你写好。

参考词汇：端午节 the Dragon Boat Festival

农历五月 the fifth lunar month

Dear Peter,

Yours,

Li Hua

解析：试题分析：本文是一封电子邮件。想邀请外教彼得参加端午节活动。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：活动时间、地点、内容；节日来历。根据所给要点，并以此为基础充分发挥自己的想象力，灵活运用英语知识，采用不同的表达方式将各要点完整地表述出来。写作时注意时态、语态的合理运用，同时应选用合适的连接词或过渡词，适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【亮点说明】

本文是一篇电子邮件，格式正确，内容符合要求，重点突出，句子衔接紧密，句子用一般现在时态和一般将来时态，且文中使用高级词汇和句子。I'm writing to invite you to be part of this event. 动词不定式作宾语；I bet you will like this special food. 句中使用宾语从句；It offers us a chance to cheer for teams racing towards victory. 动词不定式作后置定语；If you are interested, please let me know. 句中if引导条件状语从句；另外，in memory of, On that day, This coming Saturday, After that, a most exciting water sport 等的运用为文章增色添彩。

答案：

Dear Peter,

Our town is going to have the Dragon Boat Festival this Saturday. I'm writing to invite you to be part of this event.

The Dragon Boat Festival, in memory of Qu Yuan, a great and I'll else is one of the next important traditional Chinese festivals. It falls on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month. On that day, people eat rice dumplings and have Dragon Boat races to celebrate.

This coming Saturday, we will make Zongzi together. I bet you will like this special food. After that we will watch the Dragon-boat race, a most exiting water sport. It offers us a chance to cheer for teams racing towards victory.

If you are interested, please let me know.

Yours,

Li Hua