

# 2009 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试(湖北卷)

## 英 语

本试卷共 16 页，满分 150 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

★祝考试顺利★

### 注意事项：

1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上，并将准考证号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题在每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑；完成句子和短文写作题用 0.5 毫米黑色墨水签字笔答在答题卡上相对应的答题区域内。答在试题卷上无效。
3. 考试结束，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

### 第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

做题时,先将答案划在试卷上. 录音内容结束后,你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例：How much is the shirt?

A.19.5.    B.9.15.    C.9.18.

1. What will the woman do?

A. Stay indoors.

B. Have a walk.

C. Get a coat.

2. What will the speakers order?

A. Coke and orange juice.

B. Orange juice and coffee.

- C. Coffee and Coke.
3. How did the woman know about the fire?
- A. She read about it.
- B. She witnessed it.
- C. She saw it on TV.
4. What is the man worried about?
- A. The match may be delayed.
- B. Their car may go out of control.
- C. They may arrive late for the game.
5. What does the man mean?
- A. He had a terrible vacation.
- B. He remained at home all the time.
- C. The woman asked a silly question.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白,每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料, 回答第 6、7 题。

6. What does the man ask the woman to do?
- A. To work for her former employer.
- B. To recommend a customer.
- C. To join his company.
7. What is the woman doing?
- A. Working for a company.

- B. Running a business.
- C. Hunting for a job.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why did the woman give up her dream to be a gym teacher?

- A. She didn't have the equipment.
- B. She couldn't afford the expense.
- C. She found the training too hard.

9. How does the woman feel about her job?

- A. Satisfied.
- B. Regretful.
- C. Disappointed.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the woman say about the science book?

- A. It's of little value.
- B. It's in bad condition.
- C. It's an old edition.

11. How much will the woman pay the man?

- A. \$30.
- B. \$23.
- C. \$21.

12. Why is the woman unwilling to buy more textbooks?

- A. She isn't sure what textbooks will be used.
- B. She hasn't enough money to buy more.
- C. She doesn't like books marked with notes.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Where is the man?

- A. At home.
- B. At the office.
- C. At a travel agency.

14. What are the speakers going to do?

- A. To travel abroad.
- B. To go to the theatre.
- C. To meet their friends.

15. When will the speakers meet?

- A. At 3:15 pm
- B. At 7:00 pm.
- C. At 6:15 pm.

16. What do we know about the man?

- A. He is sensitive.
- B. He is humorous.
- C. He is dishonest.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the first news headline about?

- A. Street violence.
- B. Personal safety.
- C. Students' health.

18. Why did some parents gather at schools in Glasgow?

- A. To prevent the close-down of the schools.
- B. To call for better primary education.

C. To participate in school activities.

19. What are the litter pickers doing?

A. Collecting private rubbish.

B. Having a one-day break.

C. Cleaning themselves up.

20. Which teams will play in the European Cup final?

A. AC Milan and Barcelona.

B. Barcelona and Liverpool.

C. Liverpool and AC Milan.

**第二部分：词汇知识运用（共两节，满分 40 分）**

第一节：多项选择（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，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。

例：To make members of a team perform better, the trainer first of all has to know their \_\_\_\_\_ and weaknesses.

A. strengths

B. benefits

C. techniques

D. values

答案是 A

21. Would you please \_\_\_\_\_ the paper for me and see if there are any obvious mistakes?

A. look around

B. look into

C. look up

D. look through

22. During the war there was a serious lack of food. It was not unusual that even the wealthy families had to \_\_\_\_\_ bread for days.

A. eat up

B. give away

C. do without

D. deal with

23. The loss has not yet been\_\_\_\_\_accurately, but it is believed to be well beyond a hundred million dollars.

- A. calculated      B. considered      C. completed      D. controlled

24. Some parents are just too protective. They want to\_\_\_\_\_their kids from every kind of danger, real or imagined.

- A. spot      B. dismiss      C. shelter      D. distinguish

25. Hiking by oneself can be fun and good for health. It may also be good for \_\_\_\_\_building.

- A. respect      B. friendship      C. reputation      D. character

26. In our class, when the bell rang and the teacher closed his book, it was a \_\_\_\_\_for everyone to stand up.

- A. signal      B. chance      C. mark      D. measure

27. As there is less and less coal and oil, scientists are exploring new ways of making use of\_\_\_\_energy, such as sunlight, wind and water for power and fuel.

- A. primary      B. alternative      C. instant      D. unique

28. The questionnaire takes\_\_\_\_\_ten to fifteen minutes to complete and can be used along with the assessment interview.

- A. mainly      B. punctually      C. approximately      D. precisely

29. You'd sound a lot more polite if you make a request \_\_\_\_\_a question.

- A. in search of      B. in the form of      C. in need of      D. in the direction of

30. His efforts to raise money for his program were\_\_\_\_\_because no one showed any intention to take a cent out of their pockets.

- A. in place      B. in sight      C. in effect      D. in vain

第二节：完形填空（共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分,满 30 分）

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C、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。

There was a very special teacher who made a far-reaching difference in my life. Fall, 1959, the first day of class at Bethesda Chevy Chase High School was about to begin. “Who”, I asked a senior, “is Mrs. McNamara, my 10<sup>th</sup> grade English teacher?” He just 31 and said something about my being in 32. Soon, I understood what he meant. Mrs. McNamara had a pattern of 33 that she repeated again and again. We would have a literature reading task for 34. The next day, when we came to class, there would be two or three topics on the blackboard 35 to the homework reading. We were 36 to write an in-class essay about one of the topics. The following day, she would 37 and corrected and graded essays and each person would be called 38 to stand in front of the class and to 39 his\her essay. The class were required to *criticize*(评论)that essay, 40 the grade of everyone in class would be reduced.

The first time that I 41 her read-write-criticize method, I had not 42 to do the homework and had written something without knowing what it meant. 43 the extreme embarrassment I suffered, standing before my classmates, 44 myself. No one laughed at me, no one would be 45 enough, or foolish enough, to do that in Mrs. McNamara’s class. The embarrassment came from 46 and along with it came a strong 47 not to let it happen again.

Mrs. McNamara kept all of our written work in files; it was easy to see the 48 in writing that had occurred. What was not so easy to see was the inner transformation that had taken place, at least for me. What Mrs. McNamara 49 me to do was to see myself as others see me and, having done that, I could improve myself. And I 50. Thank you, Mrs. McNamara.

31. A. nodded      B. laughed      C. apologized      D. shouted  
32. A. trouble      B. sorrow      C. danger      D. anger

33. A. behaviour      B. evaluation      C. activity      D. thought
34. A. review      B. performance      C. practice      D. homework
35. A. added      B. related      C. contributed      D. compared
36. A. expected      B. persuaded      C. allowed      D. advised
37. A. collect      B. return      C. send      D. receive
38. A. on purpose      B. at first      C. by chance      D. in turn
39. A. talk through      B. hand over      C. read out      D. show off
40. A. so      B. and      C. but      D. or
41. A. tried      B. adopted      C. examined      D. experienced
42. A. undertaken      B. attempted      C. bothered      D. hesitated
43. A. Remember      B. Predict      C. Bear      D. Imagine
44. A. playing jokes on      B. making a fool of  
C. setting a trap for      D. taking advantage of
45. A. brave      B. careless      C. proud      D. selfish
46. A. above      B. within      C. behind      D. below
47. A. tendency      B. preference      C. determination      D. sense
48. A. improvements      B. pains      C. difficulties      D. advantages
49. A. trusted      B. invited      C. forced      D. permitted
50. A. did      B. could      C. had      D. would

第三部分:阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每篇短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中,选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

**A**

My grandfather came from Hungary and was the only one in his family who settled down in the United States. The rest of his family remained in Europe. When World War I broke out, he seemed to have become another man, downhearted. Such obvious change was not born out of concern for his welfare, but out of fear: if his only son, my uncle, had to go to war, it would be cousin fighting against cousin.

One day in 1918, my Uncle Milton received his draft notice. My grandparents

were very upset. But my mother, at the age of 10, felt on top of the world about her soldier brother going off to war. Realizing how he was regarded by his little sister and all of her friends, my uncle bought them all service pins, which meant that they had a loved one in the service. All the little girls were delighted.

The moment came when my uncle and the other soldiers, without any training but all in uniforms, boarded the train. The band played and the crowd cheered. Although no one noticed, I'm sure my grandmother had a tear in her eye for the only son. The train slowly pulled out, but not about a thousand yards when it suddenly paused. Everyone stared in wonder as the train slowly returned to the station. There was a dead silence before the doors opened and the men started to step out. Someone shouted, "The war is over!" For a moment, nobody moved, but then the people heard someone bark orders at the soldiers. The men lined up in two lines, walked down the steps, and with the band playing, marched down the street, as returning heroes, to be welcomed home. My mother said it was a great day, but she was just a little disappointed that it didn't last a tiny bit longer.

51. What the grandfather was most worried about was \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the spread of the world war
  - B. the safety of his two cousins
  - C. a drop in his living standards
  - D. his relatives killing each other
52. The underlined phrase "draft notice" means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A. order for army service
  - B. train ticket for Europe
  - C. letter of rejection
  - D. note of warning
53. What did the "service pins" (in Para.2) stand for in the eyes of the little girls?
- A. Strength.
  - B. Courage.
  - C. Victory.

D. Honor.

54. Which of the following words can best describe the ending of the story?

A. Disappointing.

B. Unexpected.

C. Uncertain.

D. Inspiring.

## B

Three years ago, five parrots were set free in a wild place of Arizona, thousands of miles from the Channel Islands in Jersey where they had been looked after by zookeepers. No evolutionary strategies informed them how to behave in this new landscape of mountainous pine forest unoccupied by their kind for 50 years. To the researchers' surprise, they failed to make contact with a group of wild parrots imported from Mexico and set free at the same time. Within 24 hours the reintroducing ended in failure, and the poor birds were back in cages, on their way to the safety of the Arizona reintroduction programme.

Ever since then, the programme has enjoyed great success, mainly because the birds now being set free are Mexican birds illegally caught in the wild, *confiscated* (没收) on arrival north of the border, and raised by their parents in the safety of the programme. The experience shows how little we know about the behaviour and *psychology* (心理) of parrots, as Peter Bennett, a bird researcher, points out: "Reintroducing species of high intelligence like parrots is a lot more difficult. People like parrots, always treating them as nothing more than pets or valuable 'collectables'."

Now that many species of parrot are in immediate danger of dying out, biologists are working together to study the natural history and the behaviour of this family of birds. Last year was an important turning point: conservationists founded the World Parrot Trust, based at Hayle in Cornwall, to support research into both wild and caged birds.

Research on parrots is vital for two reasons. First, as the Arizona programme

showed, when reintroducing parrots to the wild, we need to be aware of what the birds must know if they are to survive in their natural home. We also need to learn more about the needs of parrots kept as pets, particularly as the Trust's campaign does not attempt to discourage the practice, but rather urges people who buy parrots as pets to choose birds raised by humans.

55. What do we know about the area where the five parrots were reintroduced?

- A. Its landscape is new to parrots of their kind.
- B. It used to be home to parrots of their kind.
- C. It is close to where they had been kept.
- D. Pine trees were planted to attract birds.

56. The reintroducing experience three years ago shows that man-raised parrots \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can find their way back home in Jersey
- B. are unable to recognize their parents
- C. are unable to adapt to the wild
- D. can produce a new species

57. Why are researches on parrots important according to the passage?

- A. The Trust shows great concern for the programme.
- B. We need to know more about how to preserve parrots.
- C. Many people are interested in collecting parrots.
- D. Parrots' intelligence may some day benefit people.

58. According to the passage, people are advised\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to treat wild and caged parrots equally
- B. to set up comfortable homes for parrots
- C. not to keep wild parrots as pets
- D. not to let more parrots go to the wild

### C

When I was seven, my father gave me a Timex, my first watch. I loved it, wore it for years, and haven't had another one since it stopped ticking a decade ago. Why?

Because I don't need one, I have a mobile phone and I'm always near someone with an iPod or something like that. All these devices(装置)tell the time----which is why, if you look around, you'll see lots of empty wrists; sales of watches to young adults have been going down since 2007.

But while the wise have realized that they don't need them, others----apparently including some distinguished men of our time----are spending total fortunes on them. Brands such as Rolex, Patek Philippe and Breitling command shocking prices, up to £250,000 for a piece.

This is ridiculous. Expensive cars go faster than cheap cars. Expensive clothes hang better than cheap clothes. But these days all watches tell the time as well as all other watches. Expensive watches come with extra functions----but who needs them? How often do you dive to 300 metres into the sea or need to find your direction in the area around the South Pole? So why pay that much of five years' school fees for watches that allow you to do these things?

If justice were done, the Swiss watch industry should have closed down when the Japanese discovered how to make accurate watches for a five-pound note. Instead the Swiss reinvented the watch, with the aid of millions of pounds' worth of advertising, as a message about the man wearing it. Rolexes are for those who spend their weekends climbing icy mountains; a Patek Philippe is for one from a rich or noble family; a Breitling suggests you like to pilot planes across the world.

Watches are now classified as "investments"(投资). A 1994 Philippe recently sold for nearly £350,000, while 1960s Rolexes have gone from £15,000 to £30,000 plus in a year. But a watch is not an investment. It's a toy for self-satisfaction, a matter of fashion. Prices may keep going up----they've been rising for 15 years. But when fashion moves on, the owner of the £350,000 beauty will suddenly find his pride and joy is no more a good investment than my childhood Timex.

59 The sales of watches to young people have fallen because they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have other devices to tell the time
- B. think watches too expensive

C. prefer to wear an iPod

D. have no sense of time

60 It seems ridiculous to the writer that\_\_\_\_\_.

A. people dive 300 metres into the sea

B. expensive clothes sell better than cheap ones

C. cheap cars don't run as fast as expensive ones

D. expensive watches with unnecessary functions still sell

61. What can be learnt about Swiss watch industry from the passage?

A. It targets rich people as its potential customers.

B. It's hard for the industry to beat its competitors.

C. It wastes a huge amount of money in advertising.

D. It's easy for the industry to reinvent cheap watches.

62 Which would be the best title for the passage?

A. Timex or Rolex?

B. My Childhood Timex

C. Watches? Not for Me!

D. Watches----a Valuable Collection

## D

A few years ago, Paul Gerner began to gather a group of architects in Las Vegas to ask them what it would take to design a public school that used 50 percent less energy, cost much less to build and obviously improved student learning. "I think half of them fell off their chairs," Gerner says.

Gerner manages school *facilities* (设施) for Clark County, Nevada, a district roughly the size of Massachusetts. By 2018, 143,000 additional students will enter the already crowded public-education system. Gerner needs 73 new schools to house them. Four architecture teams have nearly finished designing primary school *prototypes* (样品); they plan to construct their schools starting in 2009. The district will then assess how well the schools perform, and three winners will copy those designs in 50 to 70 new buildings.

Green schools are appearing all over , but in Clark County, which stands out for its vastness, such aggressive targets are difficult because design requirements like more natural light for students go against the realities of a desert climate. “One of the biggest challenges is getting the right site orientation(朝向),” Mark McGinty, a director at SH Architecture, says. His firm recently completed a high school in Las Vegas. “You have the same building, same set of windows, but if its orientation is incorrect and it faces the sun, it will be really expensive to cool.”

Surprisingly, the man responsible for one of the most progressive green-design competitions has doubts about ideas of eco-friendly buildings. “I don’t believe in the new green religion,” Gerner says. “Some of the building technologies that you get are impractical. I’m interested in those that work.” But he wouldn’t mind if some green features inspire students. He says he hopes to set up green energy systems that allow them to learn about the process of harvesting wind and solar power. “You never know what’s going to start the interest of a child to study math and science,” he says.

63. How did the architects react to Gerner’s design requirements?

- A. They lost balance in excitement.
- B. they showed strong disbelief.
- C. they expressed little interest.
- D. they burst into cheers.

64. Which order of steps is followed in carrying out the project?

- A. Assessment—Prototype—Design—Construction.
- B. Assessment—Design—Prototype—Construction.
- C. Design—Assessment—Prototype—Construction.
- D. Design—Prototype—Assessment—Construction.

65. What makes it difficult to build green schools in Clark County?

- A. The large size.
- B. Limited facilities.
- C. The desert climate.
- D. Poor natural resources.

66. What dose Gerner think of the ideas of green schools?

- A. They are questionable.
- B. They are out of date.
- C. They are advanced.
- D. They are practical.

E

Sunday is more like Monday than it used to be, Places of business that used to keep daytime “business hours” are now open late into the night. And on the Internet, the hour of the day and the day of the week have become *irrelevant* (不相关的).A half century ago in the United States, most people experienced strong and precise dividing lines between days of rest and days of work, school time and summer time. Today the boundaries still exist, but they seem not clear.

The law in almost all states used to require stores to close on Sunday; in most, it no longer does, It used to keep the schools open in all seasons except summer, in most, it still does. And whether the work week should strengthen its legal limits, or whether it should become more “flexible,” is often debated. How should we, as a society, organize our time? Should we go even further in relaxing the boundaries of time until we live in a world in which every minute is much like every other?

These are not easy questions even to ask. Part of the difficulty is that we rarely recognize the “law of time” even when we meet it face to face. We know as children that we have to attend school a certain number of hours, a certain number of days, a certain number of years – but unless we meet the *truant officer* (学监), we may well think that we should go to school due to social custom and parents’ demand rather than to the law. As adults we are familiar with “extra pay for overtime working,” but less familiar with the fact that what *constitutes*(构成) “overtime” is a matter of legal definition. When we turn the clock forward to start daylight – saving time, have we ever thought to ourselves: “Here is the law in action”? As we shall see, there is a lot of law that has great influence on how organize and use time: compulsory education law, overtime law, and daylight – saving law- as well as law about Sunday closing, holidays, being late to work, time zones, and so on. Once we begin to look for it, we

will have no trouble finding a law of time to examine and assess.

67. By saying " Sunday is more like Monday than it used to be," the writer means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. work time is equal to rest time
- B. many people have a day off on Monday,
- C. it is hard for people to decide when to rest
- D. the line between work time and rest time is unclear

68. The author raises the questions in Paragraph 2 to introduce the fact that people\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fail to make full use of their time
- B. enjoy working overtime for extra pay
- C. are unaware of the law of time
- D. welcome flexible working hours

69. According to the passage, most children tend to believe that they go to school because they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. need to acquire knowledge
- B. have to obey their parents
- C. need to find companions
- D. have to observe the law

70. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Our life is governed by the law of time.
- B. How to organize time is not worth debating.
- C. New ways of using time change our society.
- D. Our time schedule is decided by social customs.

#### 第四部分：书面表达（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节：完成句子（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下列各小题，根据括号内的汉语提示，用句末括号内的英语单词完成句子，并将答案写在答题卡上的相应题号后。

例: We \_\_\_\_\_(起床)before dawn. It was still dark outside.(get)

答案:got up

71. \_\_\_\_\_(多亏了)her assistance ,we succeeded in starting the engine. (owe)

72. When you are finished with the electric iron, don't forget \_\_\_\_\_(关掉它). (turn)

73. During his last lecture, the scientist \_\_\_\_\_(觉得)easier to explain the theory to those with some background knowledge. (find)

74. \_\_\_\_\_(获得奖学金) gave Martin the chance to go to a college in one of the northern states.(win)

75. If times \_\_\_\_\_(变了), have our ways of thinking changed too? (change)

76. At the award ceremony, Mr. Jackson said, "For me, there has been \_\_\_\_\_(没有更大的回报)than your support."(great)

77. \_\_\_\_\_(任何计划好了的事)is sure to change as one puts it into practice. (whatever)

78. Such knowledge is still useful \_\_\_\_\_(当应用) to similar situations in other countries. (when)

79. After circling around the earth for three days, Shenzhou Spaceship received the command from the ground that \_\_\_\_\_(它着陆) as scheduled the next day. (land)

80. Learning strategies, to \_\_\_\_\_(老师们认为) importance, have not yet drawn enough attention of students. (attach)

## 第二节: 短文写作 (共 1 题; 满分 25 分)

假设你是华华, 与英国网友汤姆约定用对方的母语通信, 以提高各自的外语水平。最近你收到汤姆的电子邮件 (附后), 发现有一个成语使用不当。请根据下列要点, 用英文回一封电子邮件。

要点:

1. 不应使用“无所不为”, 应使用“无所事事”;
2. 说明这两个成语的用法;
3. 给予鼓励。

注意：1.词数为 100 左右；

2.参考释义：无所不为- do all kinds of bad things

无所事事- have nothing to do;

3.除以上两个成语外，邮件中不得使用其他汉字或拼音；

4.电子邮件的开头和结尾已为你写好（不计入你所写词数），但不得抄入答题卡。

附（汤姆的邮件）：

华华，你好！

这几天在忙什么事？有什么有意思的事吗？我们的学校放假了，所以这几天在家无所不为，饱食终日，只好上网发伊妹儿。没意思。我决定找份工作，做个自食其力的人。祝好！

汤姆

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(以下所给内容不得抄入答题卡)

Hi! Tom,

Nice to read your e-mail today. I notice you've begun to use Chinese idioms and used most of them correctly.

...

Hope you'll find a job soon.

Huahua

## 2009 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（湖北卷）

### 英语试题参考答案

#### 第一部分：听力（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

1.A 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.C 7.A 8.B 9.A 10.B  
11.C 12.A 13.B 14.A 15.C 16.B 17.B 18.A 19.B 20.C

**第二部分：词汇知识运用**

**第一节：多项选择（每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）**

21.D 22.C 23.A 24.C 25.D 26.A 27.B 28.C 29.B 30.D

**第二节：完形填空（每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）**

31.B 32.A 33.C 34.D 35.B 36.A 37.B 38.D 39.C 40.D

41.D 42.C 43.D 44.B 45.A 46.B 47.C 48.A 49.C 50.A

**第三部分：阅读理解（每小题 2 分，满分 40 分）**

A 篇：51.D 52.A 53.D 54.B            B 篇：55.B 56.C 57.B 58.C

C 篇：59.A 60.D 61.A 62.C            D 篇：63.B 64.D 65.C 66.A

E 篇：67.D 68.C 69.B 70.A

**第四部分：书面表达**

**第一节：完成句子（每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）**

71. Owing to

72. to turn it off

73. found it/found (that) it was

74. Winning a scholarship

75. have changed

76. no greater reward/ no reward greater

77. Whatever one has planned/ Whatever has been planned

78. when (it is) applied

79. it (should) land

80. which (the) teachers attach/ have attached

**第二节：短文写作（满分 25 分）**

**Possible version:**

Hi! Tom,

Nice to read your e-mail today. I notice you've begun to use Chinese idioms and

used most of them correctly.

However, I'm afraid there is one mistake I'd like to point out. It is “无所不为”. This idiom means “do all kinds of bad things”. Are you doing all kinds of bad things at home? I guess what you were really trying to say is that you've got nothing to do these days. In that case, you should use “无所事事”. We usually use “无所不为” to express the idea that people dare to do anything bad, and “无所事事” to describe the situation in which people have got nothing meaningful to do. Have I made myself clear?

Anyway, I'm amazed at the progress you've made.

Hope you'll find a job soon.

Huahua