

2017 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新课标 II 卷）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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳答案。

A

In the coming months, we are bringing together artists from 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 & Sunday 19 May, 7.30pm

Deafinitely Theater London | British Sign Language (BSL)

By translating the rich and humorous 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 recognized 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, 7.30 & 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

解析：21.细节理解题。根据 “This production of Shakespeare’s Richard III will be directed by the National’s Associate Director,Wang Xiaoying.” 可知 Richard III 将要在中国国家大剧院上映。故选 A。

22.细节理解题。根据 “Deafinitely Thertre 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.” 可知，Deafinitely Thertre 的特殊之处在于由两组演员。故选 A。

23.细节理解题。根据 “Date&Time:Tueaday 22 May,2.30pm&Wednesday 23 May,7.30pm” 可知，可以在 5 月 29 日，星期二这一天，在希伯来观看喜剧。故选 D。

答案：AAD

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 belief 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 have similar characters.

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 text?
- A. To show his love of films.
 - B. To remember a friend.
 - C. To introduce a new movie.
 - D. To share his acting experience.

解析：24. 细节理解题。根据“When the studio didn't want me for the film— it wanted somebody as well known as Paul”制片人不要我，他想要当时比较出名的演员 Paul，因此，可知作者当时还不是很有名。故选 C。

25. 细节理解题。根据“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.”可知，作者与 Paul 之间有着相似的性格特征。故选 D。

26. 细节理解题。根据“We shared the belief that if you're fortunate enough to have success, you should put something back”，我们都有这个信仰：如果你有幸获得成功，你应该有所回馈。下文“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.”是作者举例子，因此“sharing that brought us together.” that 指代前面提到的信仰。故选 A。

27. 主旨大意题。根据“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.”可知 Paul 已经去世了，再结合前文“I first met Paul Newman in 1968”，可推断作者非常怀念这位朋友。故选 B。

答案：CDAB

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, 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 using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 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 government 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 for 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 relatively 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.
- C. The designers of the Transition.

29. Why is the Transition unlikely to show up in too many driveways?

- A. It causes traffic jams.
- B. It is difficult to operate.
- C. It is very expensive.
- D. It burns 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 First Flight
- C. Pilots' Dream Coming True
- D. Flying Car Closer to Reality

解析：28.主旨大意题。根据“The vehicle named the Transition – has two seats, 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 using a 23-gallon tank of gas and burns 5 gallons per hour in the air. On the ground, it gets 35 miles per gallon.”可知，本段主要是对 Transition 的构造进行了介绍。故选 A。

29.细节理解题。根据“‘But don't expect it to show up in too many driveways. It's expected to cost \$279,000.’”可知，因为 Transition 的价格较高，所以不太可能在太多的马路上出现。故选 C。

30.细节理解题。根据“The government has already permitted the company to use special materials to make it easier for the vehicle to fly.”以及“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.”可知，政府对于飞机的研发是比较支持的。故选 B。

31.主旨大意题。浏览全文，主要从飞车的试飞成功、飞车的架构以及多年前人们对飞车的设想至今成为现实展开讨论。根据“Terrafugia Inc. said Monday that its new flying car has completed its first flight,”飞车试飞成功，“But Mann thinks Terrafugia has come closer than anyone to making the flying car a reality.” Mann 认为 Terrafugia 研制出的飞车比任何人都更接近现实。故选 D。

答案：ACBD

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 are natural enemies to the attackers . Once they arrive, the tables are turned. The attacker who was lurching 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 imaginative.

解析：32.细节理解题。根据“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.”可知，当植物受到伤害时，会分泌一种特殊的化学物质。

33.词义推测题。根据“Once they arrive,the tables are turned.The attacker who was lunching now becomes lunch.”一旦它们到达这里，()，然后这些攻击者就会成为植物的午餐，根据语境，故选 C。

34.细节理解题。根据“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。故选 D。

35.推理判断题。根据“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或听到的更热闹、更亲密，我们认知能力有限，有很多事仍再继续发生，远比我们想象的要更复杂。故选 C。

答案：DCDC

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 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 someone, don’t do it in your own office. _____ 39 _____. It’s much easier 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 yourself as 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

解析：36.“_____， there are several ways to handle things”，根据 there are several ways to handle things 可知，下文是关于几种防止在工作中被别人打断的方法，此句与前半句构成一个完整的句子，根据语境分析。故选 B。

37.根据后文“Tell the person you’re sorry and explain that you have a million things to do and then ask if the of you can talk at a different time.”，这一段主要是讲述，学会在自己很忙的

时候去拒绝别人。故选 A。

38.根据横线前“have set hours planned and let them know to come back during that time or that you'll find them then.”,安排好时间,让他们知道你在什么时候回来,或者告诉他们,你会去找他们,再结合后文“It can help to eliminate(消除) future interruptions.”这样做可以帮助你消除未来被打断的可能,根据句意的衔接,故选 E。

39.根据后文“it's much easier 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”,此句中 it 指代前文“don't do it in your own office”,也就是说此段中作者认为比起在自己办公室解释,不在自己的办公室更容易点。故选 D。

40.根据“If you have a door to your office, make good use of it.”可知,此段主要是讲述关于如何利用自己办公室的门来防止被打扰。故选 G。

答案: BAEDG

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。

In1973,I was teaching elementary school. Each day, 27kids 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. 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

解析：41.考查动词词义辨析。built “建造”；entered “进入”；decorated “装饰”；ran “跑步”，根据句意：每天，27 个孩子都会“进入”“思想实验室”，故选 B。

42.考查名词词义辨析，name 名字，rule 规则，brand 品牌，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.考查形容词词义辨析，small 小的，dark 黑的，strange 奇怪的，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.考查名词词义辨析，scholar 学者，student 学生，citizen 市民，worker 工人，通读全文可知 Freddy 是作者的一名“学生”，故选 B。

45.考查动词词义辨析，speak 说，sing 唱歌，question 质问，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.考查名词词义辨析，misfortune 不幸，disbelief 怀疑，dishonesty 不诚实，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.考查动词词义辨析，changed 改变，approached 接近，returned 返回，ended 结束，结合句意：在学期“结束”之前，我……，故选 D。

48.考查名词词义辨析，lesson 课，教训，gift 礼物，report 报告，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.考查名词词义辨析，friends 朋友，Awards 奖，Masters 主人，Tasks 任务，结合文意：衬衫上写着“动词是你的朋友”，故选 A。

50.考查形容词词义辨析，simple 简单的，unique 独特的，fun 有趣的，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.考查名词词义辨析，assessments 评估，comments 评论，instructions 指导，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.考查名词词义辨析，graduation 毕业，retirement 退休，separation 分离，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.考查形容词词义辨析，daring 勇敢的，modest 谦虚的，caring 贴心的，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.考查动词词义辨析，wait 等待，sleep 睡觉，study 学习，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.考查动词词义辨析。paid “支付”；charged “索要”；lent “借出”；owed “欠”。结合文意：还有一次，他借钱给朋友，让朋友买到房，故选 C。

56.考查动词词义辨析。observing “观察”；preparing “准备”；designing “设计”；conducting “组织，实施，执行”，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，故选 D。

57.考查动词词义辨析，regretted 后悔，遗憾，avoided 避免，excused 原谅，宽恕，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.考查动词词义辨析，opened 打开，packed 打包，gave 给予，held 握住，结合文意：我停止教学，打开信，故选 A。

59.考查名词词义辨析，picture 图片，bill 账单，note 纸条，便笺，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.考查动词词义辨析，chose 选择，took 拿走，expected 期待，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。

答案：41. B 42. A 43. D 44. B 45. D 46. A 47. D 48. B 49. A 50. C 51. D
52. A 53. C 54. B 55. C 56. D 57. C 58. A 59. C 60. B

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 passengers, 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.

61.考查名词。crowd 前没有冠词，且它是可数名词，故填 crowds。

62.考查介词。to and from 来回，故填 from。

63.考查动词。这里是由 and 连接的三个动词-ing 形式，故填 laying。

64.考查名词，top 是名词，前要用冠词，故填 the。

65.考查被动语态，根据句意：蒸汽发动机“被用于”拉货物，故填 were used。

66.考查副词，这里 fair 是形容词，pleasant 也是形容词，所以需要将 fair 变为副词来修饰形容词，故填 fairly。

67.考查代词，这里用 it 指代前句的 railway，故填 it。

68.考查动词，本文全篇都是一般过去时，所以这里也应用一般过去时，故填 managed。

69.考查词性转换，空格前是 the，后面应该是名词，故填名词 introduction。

70.考查形容词，空格前是 most，其后要跟形容词构成最高级，故填 successful。

答案：61. crowds 62. from 63. laying 64. the 65. were used 66. fairly 67. it 68. managed 69. introduction 70. successful

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处；每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改的词。

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!

第一处：考查 both 和 all 的用法。both 的主语是两个，而 all 的主语是三个或者三个以上，故将 all 改为 both。

第二处：考查冠词。因为 hour 音标的首字母是元音，所以应用 an，故将 a 改为 an 或者 one。

第三处：考查形容词。由于此句的主语是人，而 interesting 的主语是物，故将 interesting 改为 interested。

第四处：考查非限制性定语从句。非限制性定语从句需要用 which 引导，故将 that 改为 which。

第五处：考查副词。earlier 是形容词比较级，不能修饰动词 get up，故将 earlier 改为 early。

第六处：考查动词。bought 是及物动词，后无需跟介词，故将 for 去掉。

第七处：考查连接词。beside 是介词，“在……旁边”，而这里需要一个连接词，故将 beside 改为 besides。

第八处：考查名词。information 是不可数名词，故将 informations 改为 information。

第九处：考查时态。本篇全篇为一般现在时，故将 came 改为 comes。

第十处：考查动词。本句出现了两个动词，所以要将第二个动词变为非谓语动词，又根据句意：摘新鲜的蔬菜是目的，所以把第二个动词变为 to do 不定式的形式表目的，故将 invite 前加上 to。

答案：

第一处：将 all 改为 both

第二处：将 a 改为 an 或者 one

第三处：将 interesting 改为 interested

第四处：将 that 改为 which

第五处：将 earlier 改为 early

第六处：将 for 去掉

第七处：将 beside 改为 besides

第八处：将 informations 改为 information

第九处：将 came 改为 comes

第十处：将 invite 前加上 to

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。

解析：略。

答案：略。