

太原市 2018 高三年级模拟试题（二）

英语试卷分析

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 60 分)

第一节(共 15 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 45 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

Located in Los Angeles, University of Southern California is in the heart of a leading city. Although LA ranks highly in The Economist's Safe Cities Index, navigating any city calls for certain safety precautions(预防措施) along with practicing common sense.

● **Mobile Safety App Powered by LiveSafe**

The Mobile Safety App powered by LiveSafe, managed by the USC Department of Public Safety and the USC Department of Emergency Planning, is a free downloadable app that mobile users can use to initiate contact with emergency responders around the campus. Features include: immediate "push button" calls to DPS, easy reporting for suspicious activity or crimes in progress, and location services to notify friends of your route through campus.

● **Blue Light Phone Locations**

The University Park has multiple blue light phones that are strategically placed throughout campus. Take note of where the closest ones are on your route. They come in handy in case you lose your phone or in an emergency. These phones are directly connected to USC's Department of Public Safety's 24-hour communications center. Besides emergency needs, it can also be used to report suspicious activity, request for an escort(护送) if you feel unsafe and to report a crime.

● **Trojans Alert**

Trojans Alert is an emergency notification system that allows university officials to contact you during an emergency by sending messages via text message or email. When an emergency occurs, authorized USC senders will instantly notify you with real-time updates, instructions on where to go, what to do (or what not to do), whom to contact and other important information. All members of the USC community, as well as parents and regular visitors to campus, are strongly encouraged to sign up for Trojans Alert.

21. What do blue light phones do for students?

- A. Guide students through campus
- B. Alert students to crime activities
- C. Light up the way if students feel unsafe
- D. Connect them with the safety department.

22. How does USC send out instructions during an emergency

- A. With blue light phones
- B. Via text message or email
- C. Through mobile safe app
- D. By calling all USC members

23. What is the purpose of the text?

- A. To encourage students to fight crime
- B. To introduce USC, s safety department
- C. To provide safety services for USC students
- D: To inform parents of safety risks on campus

21. 解析: D 细节题。由题目关键词“blue light phones”定位到文章第三段, 第三行“**These phones are directly connected to USC’s Department of Public Safety’s 24-hour communications center**”可知这些手机是和南加州大学 24 小时公共安全交流中心连接的, 所以可以得出答案 D 与安全部门相连接;

22. 解析 B 细节题。由题目关键词“USC”和“emergency”定位到最后一段第二行“... to contact you during an emergency by sending messages via text message or email”可知在遇到危机情况时, 南加州大学是通过短信或邮件来发送紧急信息, 故答案选择 B;

23. 解析 C 主旨题。由文章第一段关键词“Safety precautions”和第二段手机安全 APP, 第三段蓝光手机定位系统以及第四段报警装置可知本文主要内容就是介绍南加州大学校内的各种安全设施, 故答案选择 C, 为学生提供安全服务。

## B

Every day when Glen Oliver orders his morning coffee at the drive-through window of a local cafe, he insists on paying for the order of the person behind him. He also asks the restaurant workers to tell the customer to have a great day, in case they are not already having one.

Oliver has never made a big deal out of his own generous actions until a letter was published by a news website in November. He found out that he had not just bought someone his breakfast—he had saved a life.

According to the website, someone had written a letter stating that on July 18th, he was planning on committing suicide. The writer said that while he was at the drive-through window, he was planning on going home, writing a note and ending his life. When he went to pay for his coffee and muffin, however, the cashier told him that the man in the SUV in front of him had picked up the tab and told him to have a great day.

“I wondered why someone would buy coffee for a stranger for no reason,” said the writer. “Why me? Why today? If I were a religious man, I would take this as a sign. This random act of kindness was directed at me on this day for a purpose.”

When the writer arrived home, he couldn't hold back his tears and started to think about the simple good deed that had affected him so deeply. "I decided at that moment to change my plans for the day and do something nice for someone. I ended up helping a neighbor take groceries out of her car and into the house. The writer says that in the months following that fateful event, he does at least one kind thing for others every day, To the nice man in the SUV, thank you from the bottom of my heart. Please know your kind gesture has truly saved a life, "he said. "On July 18, 2017, I had the greatest day.”

24. What is Oliver’s act of kindness every day?

A. Buying others breakfast.

B. Greeting restaurant workers.

C. Publishing positive news.

D. Taking groceries for neighbors.

25. What is special about Oliver’s act of kindness on July 18, 2017?

A. It brought him thank-you letters.

B. It was reported on a news website.

C. It was the first time he'd paid for others.

D. It stopped someone from killing himself.

26. What does the underlined phrase "picked up the tab "mean in Paragraph 3?

A. Paid the bill

B. Parked the car

C. Left a message

D. Ordered a drink

27. How did the writer of the letter feel after the event?

- A. He felt guilty.
- B. He felt grateful.
- C. He felt confused.
- D. He felt saddened.

24.解析：A 考察细节题。定位到第一段的第一句话，“he insists on paying for the order of the person behind him.”指的是他坚持为排在他后面那个人买单。因此答案选 A。

25.解析：D 根据题干 July 18,2017 定位到文章第三段，“he was planning on committing suicide...”指的是他准备自杀，后面根据 July 18,2017 再定位到最后一段“Please know your kind gesture has truly saved a life.”指 Glen Oliver 那次的善举救了准备自杀的作者一命。因此答案选 D。

26.解析：A 先找到划线部分在第三段。“When he went to pay for his.....and told him to have a great day.”根据这句话可以知道当他准备去付钱的时候，收银员告知他坐在 SUV 里面的那个人已经\_\_\_\_\_了。所以可以知道划线部分指的是钱已经付过了。因此答案选 A。

27.解析：B 根据 writer 写的最后一段内容可知，“To the nice man in the SUV, thank you from the bottom of my heart.”通过 thank you 可知作者十分感激 Glen Oliver 的善举。因此答案选 B。

### C

#### Mirroring China's Past: Emperors and Their Bronzes

Chinese bronzes(青铜)of the second and first millennia BC are some of the most distinctive achievements in the history of art. These vessels(容器)were made to carry sacrificial offerings, to use in burial or to honor noble families in public ceremonies. When they were found by emperors centuries later, these spiritually significant objects were seen as signs of heavenly messages about a ruler or a dynasty and became prized items in royal collections. This exhibition – the first to explore these ancient objects throughout Chinese history - presents a rare opportunity to experience a large number of these works together in the United States.

Unlike Greek and Roman bronze sculptures of human and animal forms, most objects from Bronze Age China (about 2000-221 BC) were vessels for ceremonial use. Beginning with the Song dynasty(960-1279), emperors unearthed these symbolic works and began collecting them, considering them to be evidence of their own authority as rulers. In addition to impressive collections, the royal fascination with bronzes led to the creation of numerous reproductions and the comprehensive cataloguing of palace holdings. These catalogues are works of art themselves, featuring beautiful drawings and detailed descriptions of each object.

From the 12th century onward, scholars and artists also engaged in collecting and understanding ancient bronzes. Unlike emperors, scholars regarded bronzes as material evidence of their efforts to recover and reconstruct the past, and they occasionally exchanged them as tokens(象征)of friendship. Today ancient bronzes still occupy a primary position in Chinese culture - as historical objects and as signifiers of an important cultural heritage that inspires new generations, as seen in the works of contemporary artists on view in this presentation.

Mirroring China's Past brings together approximately 180 works from the Art Institute of Chicago's strong holdings and from the Palace Museum in Beijing, the Shanghai Museum, and important museums and private collections in the

United States. By providing viewers with a new understanding of ancient bronzes and their significance through time, the exhibition demonstrates China's fascinating history and its developing present.

28. In what way are Chinese bronzes different from Greek and Roman ones?

- A. They fascinated the royal family.
- B. They took animal or human forms.
- C. They served ceremonial purposes.
- D. They were important cultural heritage.

29. What does the author think of catalogues of bronzes?

- A. Unreal
- B. Creative
- C. Artistic
- D. Necessary

30. What can we infer about the exhibition according to the text?

- A. It is held in China.
- B. It is arranged by time.
- C. It is organized by scholars.
- D. It includes modern artworks.

31. What does the underlined word "holdings" in the last paragraph refer to?

- A. Viewers
- B. Collections
- C. Museums
- D. Art dealers

28. 解析：C 细节题，题干关键词 **Greek, Roman** 定位到文章第二段首句：**Unlike Greek and Roman bronze sculptures of human and animal forms, most objects from Bronze Age China were vessels for ceremonial use.** 所以中国青铜器不同之处在于会用于仪式，答案选 C。

29. 解析：C 细节题，定位到文章第二段最后一句：**These catalogues are works of art themselves, featuring beautiful drawings and detailed descriptions of each object.** 它们是艺术品，所以这些系列的青铜器具有艺术性，答案选 C。

30. 解析：D 推断题，定位到文章倒数第二段最后一句：**as seen in the works of contemporary artists on view in this presentation, "contemporary"** 当代的，推出答案选 D。

31. 解析：B 猜词题，定位到文章最后一段第一句，“and”并列了几个来自于的地点：**the Palace Museum in Beijing, the Shanghai Museum...**，所以 **the Art Institute of Chicago's strong holdings** 也应该是一个地点，在这是 A of B 的结构，所以应该是芝加哥收藏品的艺术机构，答案选 B。

D

I was in the middle of coding a web page when my wife emailed me these questions: Ever wonder what it would be like to have the face, the brains, the personality and the body? What it would be like to have everyone stop when you walk in a room? What it would be like to be able to get anything or anyone you want? I stopped for a moment and thought about it because my wife wouldn't email me this unless something had driven her to do so. I emailed her back with what I thought was a pretty good answer. Here is what I wrote her back.

Yes, I had thought many times about what it would be like to be one of the beautiful people To be able to take your breath away when I walked into a room, or to be the life of the party and have everyone fawning (奉承) over me as I wore only the finest clothes and sported the perfect body? But then I always came back to the realization that a lifestyle like that

is so fragile. As you get older, your body changes; as you get older, the money changes. Your body never looks the same, the clothes become more and more expensive to maintain. And once you have crossed the line, suddenly you are out. The next fresh face comes in and you are quickly forgotten.

All through growing up I was never an attractive person. I was overweight and picked on. But that didn't stop me from being a nice person—a good, clean, funny and helpful person. I was the person who you came to when you needed a friend after a breakup. I was the one you came to when you needed a joke to brighten up your day. And in the long run, I will be the one you remember, not the new face, or the fresh style.

In closing, I would like to say that we, as a people, have developed into looking for things that are bigger and better instead of what will last. I don't know about you, but I will remember the friend who helped me when I was down, more than the hot girl. I just saw walking down the street.

I wish I could teach the world some more jokes.

32. How did the author react to his wife's questions?

- A. He took them seriously.
- B. He went on coding the page.
- C. He replied to them right away.
- D. He wondered why she had done.

33. What can we learn about the author?

- A. He cares much about appearance.
- B. He has a clever and beautiful wife.
- C. He is always ready to help others.
- D. He doesn't like beautiful women.

34. According to the text, the author would agree that one should

- A. try a new and fresh lifestyle
- B. tell jokes to live a meaningful life
- C. wear fancy clothes to attract people
- D. be the person who brings joy to others

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. What Is Wisdom?
- B. What Will Last?
- C. Three Questions
- D. Three Answers

32. 解析：A 单细节题 根据题文一致原则，从第一段中找到作者在看到妻子问题时的反应，定位到I stopped for a moment and thought about it because my wife wouldn't email me this unless something had driven her to do so. 可知，

作者在收到妻子的问题时，停顿片刻，然后想到除非一些特殊情况，不然妻子不会这么做的。所以答案选择A.作者很认真的对待这些问题。

易错选项: D 作者只说到除非特殊情况，不然妻子不会这么做，而并没有在思考妻子到底是为什么这么做。

33. 解析: C 多细节题 第二段中提到But then I always came back to the realization that a lifestyle like that is so fragile(易碎的).可知，作者认为外貌并不持久，所以A错误。 B. He has a clever and beautiful wife. D. He doesn't like beautiful women. 无中生有。而C选项可以在文中第三段找到。I was the person who you came to when you needed a friend after a breakup. I was the one you came to when you needed a joke to brighten up your day.所以选择C选项。

34. 解析: C 多细节题 由第二段中But then I always came back to the realization that a lifestyle like that is so fragile. 可知A.C错误。 B tell jokes讲笑话，和作者想要传达的给别人快乐并不等同。所以B错误。所以答案选D。

35. 解析: B 主旨题 主旨题的目的在于展现文章的意义。作者用妻子的三个问题来引出自己的观点，作者认为，外貌和服装都会随着时间的推移而变淡，而只有心灵美，例如乐于助人，风趣幽默，善解人意才是最重要的。所以选择答案B 作者想要告诉读者，到底什么才是最持久，最重要的。

第二节(共5小题;每小题3分,满分15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。

We were high in the mountains of Xishuangbanna, as far south as you can get in Yunnan, skating the borders of Myanmar and Laos. The drive was typical, textbook beauty: mountains thick with rubber tree forests, pu'er tea plantations and banana palms and tiny Dai villages. Hidden among the fields of green, I spotted an odd collection of wooden boxes near a tent on the side of the road. \_\_\_36\_\_\_.

We had run into the current home of Wei Dajing, a 17-year-old apprentice(学徒) beekeeper who was manning his hives. Wei was fresh to the beekeeping lifer and had been on the job for just two months and was here to learn from a master beekeeper. Their tent and hive set-up is always temporary. \_\_\_37\_\_\_ This particular spot was stationed at a sunny patch of yellow flowers. "Once these flowers die, the rubber trees will be flowering, so we will move toward told Sam.

Like thieves in the night, the beekeepers will stealthily pack up their hives in the dark once the bees go to sleep. They are most active around midday when they are collecting their nectar (花蜜). \_\_\_38\_\_\_" Wei explained

The hives were humming, and bees were invasively buzzing around Wei as he spoke to us. Pieces of fruit lay drying among the hives, used to feed the bees and give them an extra boost of energy once Wei bottles up their hard-earned honey. Sam, who also has a couple of his own small hives in his backyard, tells us you(must/always leave a little bit of honey in. the. hive. \_\_\_39\_\_\_.

We waved goodbye to Wei. Back at Sam's house, he gave us a bowlful of local honey. \_\_\_40\_\_\_.

Lacking the usual sweetness of honey but instead rich with a more savory, spiced flavor, it tasted just like China.

- A. It was smooth, thin and runny.
- B. Wei skillfully collected honey from the hives
- C. Otherwise the bees get fed up and abandon you
- D. Maybe it is the flowers that give such unique taste to the honey
- E. By 10 pm they are asleep in their hives, which is when we move
- F. I asked our excellent guide and new best friend, Sam, to pull over
- G. Wei and his master move their camp as the flowers bloom and die

36. 解析: F。首段尾句项, 注意前句, 第一个线索: “spot an odd collection” 表明作者注意到一个古怪的木盒子, 所以按照逻辑关系, 应该是去像同行的导游朋友提问。第二个线索: 首段提及 drive, 表明作者当时是在行驶在路上的车上, F 项的 pull over 表示在路边停车, 也符合前后逻辑关系。

37. 解析: G。前文提到 “Their tent and hive set-up is always temporary” 表明帐篷和蜂巢的设置是暂时的, 所以 G 项 Wei 和他的师傅是按照花开花谢移动自己的帐篷一意与前文意思连贯。

38. 解析: E。本段很短, 整体意思很好把握, 即蜜蜂在晚上休息时蜂农才敢去收集蜂蜜, 所以选项中唯一和密封休息有关的是 E。选项中的 they 也和前文主语一致, 也可得出答案。

39. 解析: C。段末空, 主要观察前文, Sam 告诉作者必须要让蜂巢里留一点蜂蜜, C 项告诉我们不这么做的后果。另一方面一般 “必须……否则……” 的搭配也较常见, 另一方面从搭配上我们也可以选出。

40. 解析: A。段中空。空前说的是蜂农给了我们一碗蜂蜜, 空后说明了蜂蜜的味道口感。此处应该还是围绕作者品尝蜂蜜的感受而写, A 项说了蜂蜜丝滑多汁的口感。另一方面, 看代词, A 中的 it 也能和前文的 a bowlful of local honey 对应。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 55 分)

#### 第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 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。

On July 24, 1916, a natural gas explosion trapped 32 men working in tunnel 250 feet below Lake Erie. The first rescuers who entered the tunnel were \_\_\_41\_\_\_ by gas, and for hours no one else dared to enter the suffocating(窒息的), \_\_\_42\_\_\_ deathtrap.

Then, late that night, someone had an idea: \_\_\_43\_\_\_ Garrett Morgan and his new invention. Garrett Morgan was a successful \_\_\_44\_\_\_ owner in Cleveland. The son of freed slaves and the seventh of 11 children, mechanically minded Morgan had opened his own sewing machine shop, which he soon \_\_\_45\_\_\_ to a tailoring factory with 32 employees.

In the early 1900s, factory buildings were crowded and untidy. They were often \_\_\_46\_\_\_ of wood, with no fire escapes. Fire could cause serious \_\_\_47\_\_\_. Concerned about his employees, Morgan \_\_\_48\_\_\_ with a "safety hood"(头罩) that would allow the wearer to \_\_\_49\_\_\_ despite a fire's poisonous smoke.

Morgan knew smoke rises during a fire. \_\_\_50\_\_\_, he created a heat-resistant hood with a long tube reaching to the floor. Wearing Morgan's hood, a firefighter could breathe the \_\_\_51\_\_\_ air near the \_\_\_52\_\_\_. Morgan lined the breathing tube with a sponge-like material that was wetted before use to \_\_\_53\_\_\_ the air. A second tube was designed to \_\_\_54\_\_\_ exhaled (呼出的)air.

Called to the scene on the night of the tunnel explosion, Garrett arrived with samples of his safety hood. Still in their nightwear, he and his brother Frank put on the hoods and \_\_\_55\_\_\_ entered the tunnel. It was a dangerous \_\_\_56\_\_\_ of the invention, but they saved two lives and \_\_\_57\_\_\_ four bodies before officials closed the \_\_\_58\_\_\_. Morgan knew that more lives might have been saved if he had been called sooner.

The daring \_\_\_59\_\_\_ made Morgan famous and brought requests for safety hoods from fire departments around the country. But his greatest \_\_\_60\_\_\_ was knowing that his invention would now save more people.

- |                   |               |               |               |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 41. A. lit        | B. powered    | C. overcome   | D. overheated |
| 42. A. changeable | B. remarkable | C. cautious   | D. poisonous  |
| 43. A. show off   | B. send for   | C. rule out   | D. take away  |
| 44. A. factory    | B. slave      | C. restaurant | D. store      |
| 45. A. declined   | B. decided    | C. expanded   | D. exported   |

- |                     |                |                |              |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 46. A. afraid       | B. true        | C. consisted   | D. made      |
| 47. A. business     | B. damage      | C. illness     | D. doubts    |
| 48. A. experimented | B. associated  | C. equipped    | D. struggled |
| 49. A. exist        | B. communicate | C. breathe     | D. listen    |
| 50. A. Therefore    | B. However     | C. Anyway      | D. Besides   |
| 51. A. cleaner      | B. thicker     | C. colder      | D. warmer    |
| 52. A. ceiling      | B. ground      | C. roof        | D. window    |
| 53. A. feel         | B. trap        | C. cool        | D. heat      |
| 54. A. put on       | B. get off     | C. pollute     | D. release   |
| 55. A. unwillingly  | B. bravely     | C. gradually   | D. simply    |
| 56. A. task         | B. test        | C. game        | D. part      |
| 57. A. overlooked   | B. identified  | C. recovered   | D. buried    |
| 58. A. gap          | B. case        | C. deal        | D. site      |
| 59. A. rescue       | B. attempt     | C. reform      | D. escape    |
| 60. A. fortune      | B. comfort     | C. achievement | D. reward    |

41. 解析：C overcome 被(烟等)熏倒，使受不了。
42. 解析：D 这个窒息的，有毒的死亡陷阱。
43. 解析：B send for 派人去请(某人)/去取(某物)
44. 解析：A 45 空后面提到了 factory，名词复现。
45. 解析：C 结合文意，把商铺扩张成了工厂，expand 扩张。
46. 解析：D 46 空处主语 they 指的是 buildings，句意：建筑是由木头建成的。
47. 解析：B 火会造成严重的破坏。
48. 解析：A 用一个特殊的头罩做实验。
49. 解析：C 为了让人正常呼吸。下文也提到了头罩的主要功能就是让人呼吸。
50. 解析：A 因为知道火会产生烟，所以他创造了这个头罩。
51. 解析：A 可以呼吸到干净些的空气。
52. 解析：B 对应上文信息 “the floor”
53. 解析：C 使呼出的空气冷却，其他选项均说不通。
54. 解析：D 结合此处动词的宾语是 “呼出的空气”，所以是 “释放”。put on 穿上，get off 下车。
55. 解析：B 进入致命的隧道是很勇敢的行为。
56. 解析：B 结合 invention 来看，实验和发明搭配更为合理。
57. 解析：C 与前文救了两条人命呼应。
58. 解析：D site 现场，场所。gap 差距。case 例子。deal 交易。
59. 解析：A 这个行为是一个救援行为，故选 rescue。
60. 解析：D 他得到最大的回报是这个发明会救更多的人。

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 1940, four teenage boys and their dog were walking through woodland close to Lascaux, when their dog suddenly disappeared. The boys searched all around. They came to a cave and looked into the cave \_\_61\_\_ could see nothing.



A few days later, the boys returned to the cave. They could hardly believe \_\_62\_\_ their eyes. In the weak lamplight, the boys saw red horses and cows, and black bulls and deer charging across the walls of the cave, which looked so \_\_63\_\_ (frighten) that the boys jumped back in fear. Little did the boys know that they had made one of the most important \_\_64\_\_ (discover) of that century.

The Famous Lascaux Caves consist of a large hole and \_\_65\_\_ series of connecting caves, with a natural water system. The paintings there were an especially important find because they are so numerous and so well preserved. After a few years, the caves were opened \_\_66\_\_ a tourist attraction, and 1,200 people per day came to the site \_\_67\_\_ (admire) the paintings. \_\_68\_\_ (fortunate), many visitors resulted in changes in the cave's atmosphere, and green algae (水藻) began to grow around the walls. Since then, the caves \_\_69\_\_ (close) to the public in an effort to conserve the fragile paintings in this precious underground site.

Today, the caves have computer-controlled air-conditioning and are inspected daily. Scientists hope that these precautions will prevent any \_\_70\_\_ (far) damage to the paintings.

解析:

61. 答案: **but**, 根据文意, 男孩儿们去找失踪的狗, 来到了一个洞边, 他们往洞里看, 但是什么都没看到, 是“转折”关系, 填转折连词 **but**。
62. 答案: **their**, 根据文意, 男孩们不相信他们的眼睛, “他们的”是形容词性所有格 **their**。
63. 答案: **frightening**, 根据文意, 男孩儿们在微弱的灯火下看到洞里有马, 牛, 鹿冲过洞里的墙壁, 这一切看起来令人恐惧。考查感官系动词 **look** 后面加形容词, **frighten** 的形容词有 **frightening** 和 **frightened**, 根据句意需要词义“令人恐惧的”, 所以答案是 **frightening**。
64. 答案: **discoveries**, **one of + 形容词 / 副词最高级 + 名词复数**, **discover** 的名词 **discovery**, 复数形式 **discoveries**。
65. 答案: **a**, 考查短语 **a series of** 一系列。
66. 答案: **as**, 根据文意, 几年之后, 这个洞作为一个旅游景点开放, 填“作为...” **as**。
67. 答案: **to admire**, 根据文意, 每天有 1200 人来到这里去欣赏赞美这幅景象。考查 **to do** 表目的。
68. 答案: **Unfortunately**, 根据文意, 游客导致了洞穴空气的变化, 水藻在洞里生长。这是很不幸的事, 所以填 **Unfortunately**。
69. 答案: **have been closed**, 根据时间标识 **since then**, 时态确定为现在完成时, 并且洞是被关, 所以填 **have been closed**。
70. 答案: **further**, 根据文意, 科学家希望这些预防措施将会阻止进一步的伤害, 考查 **any** 修饰比较级, 注意 **far** 的不规则比较级 **further**。

#### 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: 在错的词下画一横线, 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。

Do you believe love is the most important? In the early twenty century, homeless people were often brought up in orphanages, in that they received little love. At one time, Dr. Skeels took twelve children from an orphanage or had a young girl look them each day. He also studied another twelve children who are left in the orphanage all day long. He followed these children not until they grew up, and the results were shocked. The children staying all day in the orphanage

were either dead or suffering from serious illnesses. However, the twelve children loved by the girl were all healthy and independently. The only difference between the life of these children ---- the love, made a great difference to us.

解析:

1. 第一行 twenty 改为 twentieth。二十世纪, 要用序数词。
2. 第二行 that 改为 which, 定语从句介词后只能人用 whom, 物用 which, 在这里指代孤儿院, 所以用 which。
3. 第三行 or 改为 and, 动作顺序性, 不是选择。
4. 第三行 look 后面加 after, 照顾的意思。
5. 第四行 are 改为 were, 整个文章都是过去式。
6. 第四行的 not 去掉, 没有否定含义。
7. 第五行 shocked 改为 shocking, 令人震惊的, 用 shocking, shocked 是感到震惊的。
8. 第七行 independently 改为 independent, were 是系动词, 而且 independent 和 healthy 并列, 要用形容词。
9. 第七行 life 改为 lives, 后面是这些孩子们的, 所以用复数。
10. 第八行 us 改为 them, 指代的是 these children, 所以用 them。

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华, 你的英国朋友 Mark 希望向你了解国面的有关知识, 原定见面时间, 因故需要推迟, 请给 Mark 写一封邮件, 说明情况。要点包括:

1. 表示歉意并说明原因;
2. 重约见面讨论时间;
3. 推荐先参观国画展览。

注意:

1. 词数 100 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

One possible version:

Dear Mark,

I hate to say sorry, but there is a change in my school arrangements. So I am afraid I won't be able to keep my appointment to discuss traditional Chinese paintings with you. I sincerely apologize to you for any inconvenience caused by the unexpected change. I suggest we put it off from 3 pm this weekend until the same time next Thursday. Will that be fine for you? Good news is that an exhibition of Chinese paintings is to be held this weekend. Works by some nationwide famous painters will be included in the exhibits. A visit there will definitely help better your understanding of the paintings.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,  
Li Hua