

太原市 2020 年高三年级模拟试题 (一)

英语试卷

(考试时间: 下午 3: 00—5: 00)

本试卷采用闭卷、笔试形式。试卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。

选择题

第一部分 听力

略

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 ABC 和 D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

Great inventors like Thomas Edison have impacted people's lives with their inventions. While their contributions are certainly valuable, other amazing inventions were actually created by children!

The trampoline

Trampolines are great for both fun and exercise, but they are a fairly recent invention. In the 1930s, George Nissen was inspired to make a bouncy "net" after seeing a circus performance. He thought it more entertaining for performers to continue bouncing instead of landing in a net. So, at the age of 16, he made it by stretching thick cloth in a metal frame.

The Popsicle

Cold weather led to the creation of a delicious invention — the Popsicle. Frank Epperson was just 11 years old when he accidentally created his first Popsicle. He was making himself a soda drink and left his glass outside overnight. When he found it in the morning, it had frozen solid with the stir(搅拌) stick still in the glass. And the first Popsicle was born.

Braille

Three-year-old Louis Braille experienced a serious eye injury that blinded him in both eyes. He struggled to read by moving his fingers across raised letters, but that proved very difficult. At the age of twelve, Louis learned about a communication system where messages could be read silently with fingertips. He changed it and created Braille. It's now used around the world!

BEACON

When Hannah Herbst was just 14 years old, she was named America's Top Young Scientist for inventing a device

called BEACON. After receiving a letter from her Ethiopian pen pal, Hannah was inspired to create a device that could convert the energy from ocean waves into electricity which she hopes will help people without easy access to electricity.

21. Which of the inventions greatly benefits the blind?

- A. The trampoline.
- B. The Popsicle.
- C. Braille.
- D. BEACON

22. Who was awarded a national title for his/her invention?

- A. George Nissen.
- B. Frank Epperson.
- C. Louis Braille.
- D. Hannah Herbst.

23. What do the child inventors have in common?

- A. They were all awarded for their amazing inventions.
- B. They all made improvements on previous inventions.
- C. They were all teenagers when they made their inventions.
- D. They all invented great things that influence peoples lives.

21. C. 本题为细节理解题。根据关键词 the blind 定位到第四段, 故选 C.

22. D. 本题为细节理解题。根据最后一段第一句 When Hannah Herbst was just 14 years old, she was named America's Top Young Scientist for inventing a device called BEACON. 故选 D.

23. D. 本题为推理判断题。根据第四段, 只有 Hannah Herbst 获奖, 故 A 排除; 根据第二段 Frank Epperson was just 11 years old when he accidentally created his first Popsicle. Epperson 是偶然的发明, 而不是基于以前物品的发明; 根据文章提到的年龄 16, 11, 12, 14, 11 岁和 12 岁不是青少年; D 项根据首段第二句, while 表示让步, 强调了由孩子创造的的神奇发明, 故选 D.

B

When Sarah Wishnia received an iPad from her daughter, "It was like Greek to me." Max Rosenblum showed her how to socialize on Facebook and shop on Amazon with her new device. With Max's help, Elena learned to give orders to Siri, Mike familiarized himself with Waze and Honey began searching for information about movies, restaurants and books on her smartphone. Max is 16, a rising junior in Davie. His students are residents of Coral Gables, fascinated by technology and eager to learn about this brave new frontier. Max began offering his tech coaching for seniors a year ago, after he helped

his grandmother with her iPhone and iPad. He taught her how to text and use Facebook. He also downloaded a Scrabble app for her to play. “She loved it,” he said, not without a trace of pride.

That experience inspired him and his parents, Adam and Heather. They reached out to a connection at Coral Gables and launched a website, techmaxed.com. He also recruited (招募) other teens to teach the one-on-one lessons in Coral Gables. These youths go to the retirement communities at least once a month. Though teaching a class might appear to be more expedient, soon Max found out that group sessions simply didn't work. “People are at different levels, and it was hard to teach that way,” he said. “It’s much better to give them individual help.” Most people come more than once,” he added. “I have my regulars.”

“First he showed me how to get my email on the phone,” Rosen, 88, said, “and then he wrote up a short step-by-step guide for me so I could remember.” Max admits that teaching older adults takes time, but he figures he’s also paving it forward.

“Maybe when I’m 87 and there’s new technology,” he said, “somebody will teach me, too.”

24. What can we infer about Sarah Wishnia when she received the iPad?

- A. She had no interest in it.
- B. She could not shop on Amazon.
- C. She had some difficulty using it.
- D. She managed to use it by herself.

25. Why did Max begin teaching seniors to use smart devices?

- A. Because he was familiar with the new frontier.
- B. Because he enjoyed talking with senior residents.
- C. Because he wanted to apply the new technology.
- D. Because he got inspired after teaching his grandma.

26. Which of the following best explains “expedient” underlined in paragraph 2?

- A. Exhausting.
- B. Practical.
- C. Profitable.
- D. Creative.

27. Where is this text most likely from?

- A. A science book.
- B. A travel guide.

- C. A local newspaper.
- D. A product introduction.

24. C. 本题为推理判断题。根据题干可定位到文章第一段“*When Sarah Wishnia received an iPad from her daughter, ‘It was like Greek to me.’ Max Rosenblum showed her how to socialize on Facebook and shop on Amazon with her new device.*”“*It was like Greek to me.*”意思是“我全然不懂”，后文提到 Sarah 需要帮助来使用 iPad, A, D 不符合文章内容, B 文中并没有提到, 故选择 C.

25. D. 本题为细节理解题。根据题干关键词“*teaching seniors to use smart devices*”可以定位到文章第一段“*Max began offering his tech coaching for seniors a year ago, after he helped his grandmother with her iPhone and iPad.*”后面句子也做出了详细解释“*That experience inspired him and his parents, Adam and Heather.*”, 选择同义转述 D.

26. B. 本题为词义猜测题。定位到原文中的句子“*Though teaching a class might appear to be more expedient, soon Max found out that group sessions simply didn't work. ‘People are at different levels, and it was hard to teach that way,’ he said. ‘It’s much better to give them individual help.’*”从前后转折关系当中判断出这个词的意思应当是正向的, 排除 A 耗尽的, 又从后文进一步的解释当中了解到以小组为单位的教学和个人为单位的教学得出, B 选项方便的, 意思合适, 故选 B.

27. C. 本题为推理判断题。解析: 本题考察文章出处。文章为记叙类, 讲述事件内容, 符合新闻写作习惯, 与科技书, 旅游, 产品介绍主题无关, 因此选 C.

C

The Chinese Doctor Who Beat the Plague(瘟疫)

In the winter of 1910, Dr. Wu Lien-teh stepped off a train in the northern Chinese city of Harbin. He was there to solve a medical mystery, at great personal risk. Over the past few months, an unknown disease had swept along the railways of northeast China, killing 99.9% of its victims. The Qing Imperial court had sent the Cambridge-educated Dr. Wu north to stop the epidemic(流行病).

When Dr. Wu arrived in Harbin on Christmas Eve, 1910, he carried little in the way of medical instruments and had only one assistant. One of Wu's first acts upon arrival was to set up special quarantine(隔离) units and to order lockdowns to stop infected persons from traveling and spreading the disease. He had teams check households for possible cases, and even managed to convince authorities to completely close the railways in the early weeks of 1911. Of particular concern was the upcoming Chinese New Year holiday, which had become a great annual migration of people traveling across the country to see their families.

Thanks to Dr. Wu's efforts, the number of plague victims began to die down, and by March 1, 1911, the epidemic was fully contained. The pneumonic (肺炎的) plague outbreak of 1910-1911 lasted nearly four months, affected five provinces and six major cities, and accounted for over 60,000 deaths. It is clear that without the brave and decisive actions taken by Dr. Wu it could have been much worse. Had the epidemic gone unchecked, allowing holiday rail passengers to spread the disease to the rest of China could have meant a catastrophic loss of life and possibly a global health crisis.

In April 1911, Dr. Wu chaired an International Plague Conference in Shenyang, attended by scientists from 11 countries including the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Japan and France. They praised Dr. Wu for his handling of the 1910-1911 outbreak. For a time, Dr. Wu was the world's most famous plague fighter, a title he defended in a malaria epidemic in China in 1919 and a return of plague in 1921.

28. What was Dr. Wu's mission in 1910?

- A. To take personal risks.
- B. To end an epidemic.
- C. To provide medical education.
- D. To investigate the number of victims.

29. Which of Dr. Wu's acts stopped the disease from spreading nationwide?

- A. Setting up special quarantine units.
- B. Carrying with him medical instruments.
- C. Checking households for possible cases.
- D. Convincing authorities to close the railways.

30. What can we infer from the third paragraph?

- A. The disease worsened after March 1, 1911.
- B. 60,000 would have died without Dr. Wu's efforts.
- C. The world was saved from a major epidemic in 1911.
- D. A global health crisis followed the 1910-1911 outbreak.

31. What can we know about Dr. Wu from the last paragraph?

- A. He continued to fight plagues after 1911.
- B. He was infected with malaria in 1919.
- C. He travelled worldwide hosting conferences.

D. He claimed plagues would never happen again.

28. B. 本题为细节理解题。根据关键词 Dr. Wu's mission 和 in 1910 定位到第一段第二句话，结合首段最后一句话 The Qing Imperial court had sent the Cambridge-educated Dr. Wu north to stop the epidemic(流行病)派吴博士去北方的目的是阻止流行病。

29. D. 本题为细节理解题。根据第二段的表述 A, C, D 项在原文中均可定位，B 选项根据第二段第一句可以排除。根据第二段最后一句可知 Of particular concern was the upcoming Chinese New Year holiday, which had become a great annual migration of people traveling across the country to see their families. 由于春节临近，铁路会带来全国范围的人口迁移，所以 D 选项说服当局关闭铁路是阻止全国扩散的措施。

30. C. 本题为推理判断题。根据第三段第一句话 “by March 1, 1911, the epidemic was fully contained”, A 选项错误；根据第三段第二句 “accounted for over 60,000 deaths.” B 项错误；D 选项在第三段提及；根据第三段后两句话，很明显没有吴博士果断的行动，情况会更糟。和如果对流行病置之不理且不封铁路，允许疾病传播意味着灾难性的失去生命和全球健康危机。这里两句重点考查学生对虚拟语气的理解。

31. A. 本题为推理判断题。最后一段最后一句可知，Dr. Wu 是瘟疫斗士，a title he defended in a malaria epidemic in China in 1919 是瘟疫斗士的同位语，未提及 B 项 Dr. Wu 被传染疟疾；根据最后一段第一句 In April 1911, Dr. Wu chaired an International Plague Conference Dr. Wu 主持会议，来自 11 国的专家与会，未提及去世界各地主持会议；D 项他声称瘟疫不会再发生，属于无中生有，故排除。

D

I sent a message to my sister at 12: 30 p. m. during my lunch to ask her about my fathers progress. He was having his second knee surgery and my expectations were the same as the previous successful surgery. My brother picked me up from school and we headed for the hospital.

When we arrived at the hospital, my first question was “How is he doing?” My father was connected to a breathing machine and his face was very swollen. I tried my best not to cry because I was supposed to interpret for him what was happening as the nurses did not speak Spanish. I had never seen my father this way. He looked so fragile and different from the strong man I knew. I asked him how he was doing and he said he was fine. I returned to the lobby and I was in a state where I realized that my hero, best friend, and love of my life was in a dangerous state and at this point anything could happen.

I recalled on when I was a child. “I'm going to the store” were always his words, and that was without a doubt my cue

to follow him. We would walk to the car, and sometimes if I was lucky, I got away with sitting in the front seat. We would arrive at the store and he always said “Get whatever you want and something for Ana”; Ana is my sister. My dad and I were best friends, he never showed preference with his children, but I just always happened to follow him. It was okay for me to cry when I wanted something because I was his youngest girl, he couldn’t say no to me.

All along my father had dedicated his life to giving us the best. Growing up does not necessarily mean that one must distance from our parents because it is childish; it is a time to take action and embrace the feelings because it is the right thing to do. Life presents us signals to acknowledge and value what is the most important in life.

32. How was the authors father when she arrived at the hospital?

- A. He was dangerously weak.
- B. He was worried about his life.
- C. He remained healthy and strong.
- D. He was unconscious and couldn’t speak.

33. How did the author feel after knowing her fathers situation?

- A. Sympathetic
- B. Worried
- C. Optimistic
- D. Indifferent

34. What can we learn about the authors childhood?

- A. She never took no for an answer.
- B. She was her father’s favorite child.
- C. She followed her father a lot as a young girl.
- D. She got away from her family at an early age.

35. What advice does the author give at the end of the text?

- A. Value your loved ones and keep them close.
- B. Grow up and share your parents responsibility.
- C. Care for your parents health before it's too late.
- D. Distance from your family and be independent.

32. A. 本题为细节理解题。根据文章第二段可知作者父亲的情况很严重,但是可以和作者进行沟通,所以选择 A 选项。

33. B. 本题为推理判断题。根据文章第二段最后一句话 I returned to the lobby and I was in a state where I realized that

my hero, best friend, and love of my life was in a dangerous state and at this point anything could happen 可知答案。

34. C 本题为细节理解题。根据选项定位到文章第三段倒数第二句话 I just always happened to follow him, 可知她小时候经常跟着她父亲, 故选 C。

35. A. 本题为推理判断题。通过最后一段的最后一句可知作者建议我们要重视和珍视我们生活中最重要的东西, 故选 A。

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, 并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

Can't Resist Junk food? Study Suggests You Try This Simple Trick

You're tired and hungry. Then you catch a whiff of something delicious, probably fried and almost certainly fattening. It is fried chicken! 36 A new research says that exposing to the smell of junk food for at least two minutes can actually help you make healthier food choices.

Let's take a closer look at this process. Have you ever noticed that whatever appetizing threat catches your nose's attention tends to be most appealing just after you first smell it? What will happen if you're standing in line after a couple of minutes? 37 And recent science says that this is actually the right moment to walk away.

The results of a series of experiments, including field studies at a supermarket and at a middle school cafeteria, show that extended exposure (of more than two minutes) to junk food smell(e.g., cookie smell) leads to lower purchases of unhealthy foods compared with healthy smell (e.g., strawberry smell). 38 That is why long exposure to junk food smell can be as satisfactory as actually having it in your mouth, which in turn decreases the desire for consumption of junk food.

39 When the exposure to smell of healthy food were examined, food choices were not profoundly influenced. The reason for this is that healthy food are not connected with reward in our brain and therefore have little influence on what we desire.

So next time you're feeling you don't have the will power to resist that French fries, it might be as simple as sitting there and smelling all that sweetness for just a minute or two. 40

- A. But wait a minute before you order.
- B. It's a response that has been researched.
- C. Get the satisfaction with none of the calories.
- D. It isn't quite as irresistible as it was just moments ago.
- E. However, it's not the same case with smell of healthy food.
- F. It's the same as actually eating it because your desire to eat it is satisfied.
- G. The brain doesn't necessarily distinguish between a pleasurable smell or taste.

解析：

36. A 段中选项，根据下一句“A new research says that exposing to the smell of junk food for at least two minutes can actually help you make healthier food choices.”句意“暴露在垃圾食品中至少两分钟会帮助你选择健康食品”可知，本句与等待时间有关，表达“但是在预定之前先等一下”。故选 A。

37. D 段中选项，根据前文连发的两个问句可知，垃圾食品在第一次被闻到时非常吸引人，那么在排队等了几分钟之后会发生什么呢？根据下一句可知，这恰恰是要离开的时刻，可知，本句在表达“它已经不像几分钟之前那么不可抗拒了。”故选 D。

38. G 段中选项，根据本段开头提示，可知一系列的实验结果表明暴露在垃圾食品的气味中多于两分钟后会导致垃圾食品购买量的下降，在进行客观结果描述，所以排除易错选项 F，同时，下一句在解释闻到气味就如同嘴巴吃到了一样满足。可知空处所在句要表达大脑对味觉和嗅觉区分不明显。故该空应该选 G。

39. E 段首选项，从下一句 “When the exposure to smell of healthy food were examined, food choices were not profoundly influenced.”可以得知空格内容与健康食物的气味相关，并且表达转折的语义。故选 E。

40. F 段末选项，根据前句“ it might be as simple as sitting there and smelling all that sweetness for just a minute or two.”句意“最简单的方法是坐在那里闻上一两分钟香甜的味道”与选项中“ It's the same as actually eating it because your desire to eat it is satisfied.”要表达的“闻到味道与吃到它是一样可以满足愿望的。”意义一致。故选 F。

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 55 分）

第一节 完形填空（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四个选项（A, B, C 和 D）中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，答案写在答题卡上。

When people find out my son Sam is a competitive athlete, they usually ask if my husband and I are "math persons".

The answer is definitely not.

Ninth grade was 41 for Sam. To prepare for a competition, he took 42 practice tests, which were sometimes as 43 as three hours. In the end, he didn't do as well as he'd hoped and was 44 by a math camp he'd applied to.

He wandered into my office one day last spring, murmuring.

"I just feel like the whole year's been a 45."

I get it. How many days—weeks, months— have I "wasted" writing the 46 scene over and over again? Writing a novel sometimes feels like two steps forward, one step back. 47 whenever I feel like that, I try to 48 myself that no matter what happens with my book, I've 49 the time I've spent working on it. The delight I find in writing is 50 for me.

"Nothing's ever wasted. You may not have gotten the 51 you wanted, but as you try to solve the 52 problems, you are making progress with each effort you make."

He shrugged(耸肩). "I feel like everyone else did better than me."

Sam was talking about the 53 boards, where math kids come together to share resources and, more often than not, 54 their wins.

"I know it feels that way, but it isn't true. You know people 55 their successes far more than their 56," I said as much to myself as to Sam.

Just like Sam, I can't control the 57, only my input. To devote time to something with no 58 of its success is risky and 59. But, then again, so is everything.

And you don't need to be a(n) 60 person to know that.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 41. A. simple | B. tough | C. peaceful | D. exciting |
| 42. A. few | B. casual | C. multiple | D. easy |
| 43. A. far | B. long | C. deep | D. straight |
| 44. A. accepted | B. praised | C. replied | D. rejected |
| 45. A. waste | B. vacation | C. pleasure | D. trouble |
| 46. A. same | B. vivid | C. brief | D. literary |
| 47. A. So | B. And | C. But | D. Because |
| 48. A. help | B. convince | C. improve | D. answer |
| 49. A. offered | B. killed | C. saved | D. enjoyed |
| 50. A. limited | B. popular | C. obvious | D. enough |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 51. A. exam | B. advice | C. course | D. result |
| 52. A. challenging | B. urgent | C. historical | D. imaginary |
| 53. A. message | B. chess | C. drawing | D. safety |
| 54. A. escape from | B. think about | C. show off | D. compete in |
| 55. A. ban | B. post | C. doubt | D. receive |
| 56. A. methods | B. intentions | C. struggles | D. reasons |
| 57. A. solution | B. outcome | C. custom | D. fortune |
| 58. A. courage | B. accident | C. chance | D. guarantee |
| 59. A. terrifying | B. instructive | C. personal | D. ridiculous |
| 60. A. art | B. adult | C. math | D. business |

解析:

41. B 根据后文 “In the end, he didn't do as well as he'd hoped” 可知, Sam 在这一年级过得比较困难, 所以选 B;
42. C 根据前文 “为了准备比赛” 可知 Sam 参加了很多练习测试, 故选 C;
43. B 后文 “three hours” 指时间长度, 故选 B;
44. D 根据前文 “he didn't do as well as he'd hoped” 与表顺承关系的 “and” 可知, Sam 被数学露营活动拒绝了, 故选 D;
45. A 原词复现, 根据下段 “wasted” 可知此处妈妈与 Sam 有过相同感受, 故选 A;
46. A 通过后文 “over and over again” 可知为反复在做同一件事情, 故选 A;
47. C 根据后文 “the delight I find in writing” 可知与前文 “wasted” 所表含义为转折关系, 故选 C;
48. B 结合前后文的转折关系, 前文中作者感觉 “wasted”, 那么后文中作者应该说服自己所花费的时间是值得的, 故选 B;
49. D 根据后文 “the delight I find in writing” 可知作者是享受写作时光的, 故选 D;
50. D 对比前文 “wasted” 可知, 作者在写作中发现的快乐对于她来说足够了, 故选 D;
51. D 根据前文的 “gotten” 与后文的 “wanted” 给出的语境, 以及通过后文表示过程的 “as”, 可知这里应该是没有得到想要的结果, 故选 D;
52. A 根据后文 “making progress” 可知是解决具有挑战性的问题, 故选 A;
53. A 通过后文的定语从句 “where math kids come together to share resources”, 可知是指分享资源的信息板, 故选 A;

- 54.C 根据句意“孩子们在这里分享资源和炫耀他们的胜利。”“show off”炫耀，故选 C；
- 55.B 根据上文可知，人们倾向于炫耀自己的成功，对应到这里是人们会“post 晒”自己的成功，故选 B；
- 56.C 根据上文的“success”可知，此处为反义词“struggle 挣扎”，比起成功过程中的挣扎，人们倾向于晒自己的成功，故选 C；
- 57.B 根据后文“input”可以知道，此处为我不能控制“outcome 输出”，但只能控制“输入”，故选 B；
- 58.D “with no ___ of its success”修饰 something，根据句意“把时间投入到没有成功保证的事情上是冒险的”，故选 D；
- 59.A 根据空前的“risky and”可知要选一个和 risky 并列的词，“terrifying”令人害怕的，故选 A；
- 60.C 根据第一段“math persons”可知，此处为原词复现，故选 C。

非选择题

(注意：请用 05.mm 黑色笔迹签字笔将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。)

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。

As to garlic and raw onion, you might want to avoid their after-effects, but many of these ___61___ (positive) unfriendly foods are good for you. In fact, although the smell on your breath may be bad, the effects are immediate and can last for hours. The reason is that garlic and onions contain something that is very smelly and can contribute ___62___ bad breath. As the foods are digested, the special oils they contain ___63___ (absorb) into your bloodstream and you breathe ___64___ (they) out until the foods are removed from your body. Despite all this, you should eat them. Those who add garlic and onions to food need ___65___ (little) salt than those who do not. So it's ___66___ healthier alternative, says Rebecca Valle, a dietitian at Alfred Hospital in Melbourne, Australia. "Garlic and onions can also protect against ___67___ (disease) and promote good health," she says. So how do you enjoy them without ___68___ (offend) everyone around you? Eating less of the garlic and onion and drinking plenty of water works. Drinking milk also helps reduce the things ___69___ cause garlic breath. Chewing gum, sucking on a mint or sipping peppermint tea will also help. But remember ___70___ (see) your doctor if your bad breath continues.

解析：

61.positively. 本空考察副词，修饰形容词 unfriendly，该空填 positively，表示“明确地，毋庸置疑地”；

62.to. 本空考察固定搭配，contribute to 表示“促成，带来”，该空填 to；

63.are absorbed. 本空考察谓语动词，动词 absorb 和逻辑主语 the special oils 为被动关系，该空填 are absorbed；

- 64.them. 本空为代词宾格形式, 该空填 them。breathe out 表示“呼气”, 代词居中为宾格形式;
- 65.less. 本空为形容词比较级, less than, 该空填 less;
- 66.a. 本空考察不定冠词, alternative 作名词表示“二者择一, 可供替换的选择”, 且 healthier 开头为辅音音素, 该空填 a;
- 67.diseases. 本空考察名词单复数, 该空填 diseases;
- 68.offending. 本空考察介词+v-ing, 该空填 offending;
- 69.that/which. 本空考察定语从句, 该空填 that;
- 70.to see. 本空考察动词词组, remember to do 表示“记得去做某事”, 该空填 to see.

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: 在错的词下面划一横线, 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。

After graduating from high school, I'm going to be computer programmer, which I think is on great demand in the modern world. Moreover, my parents would like me to study medicine. They believe here are two reasons for being a doctor. One is that doctors usually deal with patients in person, which mean they are able to help people in need direct. The other is that doctors are so important that it is almost impossible for it to lose jobs. Up to now I have chatted with my parents for three time. To my disappointment, I was failed to persuade them. Now I am confusing about how to solve the problem.

解析:

第一行: 1) be 后加 a;

解析: 考察冠词的使用, 后为 computer programmer, 是可数名词, 前面需要加冠词。

第一行: 2) on 改为 in

解析: 考察固定搭配, in demand 表示“受欢迎, 非常需要”, on demand 表示“见票即付”, 含义混淆。

第二行: 3) Moreover 改为 However

解析: 考察连词, 此处为转折关系。

第二行: 4) here 改成 there

解析: 考察 there be 句型, 表示“有”。

第三行: 5) mean 改为 means

解析：考察谓语动词主谓一致，该句为非限制性定语从句，先行词为前面整个句子，谓语动词应用单数。

第三行：6) direct 改成 directly

解析：考察副词，directly 作副词修饰动词 help.

第四行：7) it 改为 them

解析：考察代词，固定句式：It is impossible for sb. to do sth., 此处代词指代 doctors, 应用 them.

第五行：8) time 改为 times

解析：考察名词单复数，time 表示次数时是可数名词，三次 three times.

第五行：9) was 去掉

解析：考察动词固定搭配，fail to do sth. 表示“失败，未做成某事”。

第五行：10) confusing 改为 confused

解析：考察形容词 ed/ing 形式，confused 表示“困惑的”形容人；confusing 表示“令人困惑的”，形容物。

第二节 书面表达 (满分 25 分)

假定你是李华，你的外国朋友 Anna 要参加汉字书写大赛，来信向你求助，请给她回信。

内容包括：

1. 积极应对；
2. 书写建议（握笔姿势，写字风格等）；
3. 美好祝愿。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。



【参考范文】

Dear Anna,

I am **more than excited** to hear that you are to participate in a Chinese writing competition. **Knowing that** Chinese characters have always **posed a great challenge** to students learning this ancient language, **I am thus writing to offer you some useful tips based on my own experience.**

What you need to do first is to prepare yourself for the contest with a positive attitude and an open mind. **As is known to all,** the active mindset is usually the **key to success** in any competitive situation. **Furthermore, it is also highly recommended that** you start improving your Chinese writing now **by paying more attention to** the way of holding a pen or the style of writing. For instance, **it is essential for beginners to** imitate the characters written by famous ancient artists like Yan Zhenqing.

May you rank high in the competition! I sincerely hope my suggestions are useful and am looking forward to your wonderful news.

Yours,

Li Hua

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