

2016 普通高等学校招生全国统一考试（新课标 I）

英语

注意事项：

- 1.答题前，先将自己的姓名、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。用 2B 铅笔将答题卡上试卷类型 A 后的方框涂黑。
- 2.选择题的作答：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，写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 3.非选择题的作答：用签字笔直接答在答题卡上对应的答题区域内。写在试题卷、草稿纸和答题卡上的非答题区域均无效。
- 4.考试结束后，请将本试题卷和答题卡一并上交。

第 I 卷

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，现将答案标在试卷上，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.£ 19.15 B.£ 9.18 C.£ 9.15

答案是 C。

1.What are the speakers talking about?

- A. Having a birthday party.
- B. Doing some exercise.
- C. Getting Lydia a gift

2.What is the woman going to do?

- A. Help the man.
- B. Take a bus.
- C. Get a camera

3.What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Tell Kate to stop.
- B. Call Kate' s friends.
- C. Stay away from Kate.

4.Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. In a wine shop.
- B. In a supermarket.
- C. In a restaurant.

5.What does the woman mean?

- A. Keep the window closed.
- B. Go out for fresh air.
- C. Turn on the fan.

听第 6 段材料，回答第 6、7 题。

6.What is the man going to do this summer?

- A. Teach a course.
- B. Repair his house.
- C. Work at a hotel.

7.How will the man use the money?

- A. To hire a gardener.

- B. To buy books.
- C. To pay for a boat trip.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8.What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Schoolmates.
- B. Colleagues.
- C. Roommates.

9.What does Frank plan to do right after graduation?

- A. Work as a programmer.
- B. Travel around the world.
- C. Start his own business.

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 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题

10.Why does the woman make the call?

- A. To book a hotel room.
- B.To ask about the room service
- C.To make changes ti a reservation

11.When will the women arrive at the hotel?

- A.On September 15
- B. On September 16
- C. On September 23

12.How much will the woman pay her room per night?

- A. \$179 B.\$199 C. \$219

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13.What is the woman's plan for Saturday?

A.Going shopping B.Going camping C.Going boating

14.Where will the woman stay in Keswick?

A.In a country inn B. In a five-star hotel C. In her aunt's home

15.What will Gordon do over the weekend?

A.Visit his friends B.Watch DVDs C.Join the woman

16.What does the woman think of Gordon's coming weekend?

A.Relaxed B.Boring C.Busy.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题

17.Who is Wang Ming?

A.A student B. An employer C .An engineer

18.What does the speaker say about the college job market this year?

A.It's unpredictable B. It's quite stable C.It's not optimistic

19.What percentage of student job seekers have found a job by now?

A. 20% B. 22% C. 50%

20.Why are engineering graduates more likely to accept a job?

A.They need more work experience

B.The salary is usually good

C.Their choice is limited.

第一部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C 和 D）中选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

You probably know who Marie Curie was, but you may not have heard of Rachel Carson. Of the outstanding ladies listed below, who do you think was the most important woman of the past 100 years?

Jane Addams (1860-1935)

Anyone who has ever been helped by a social worker has Jane Addams to thank. Addams helped the

poor and worked for peace. She encouraged a sense of community(社区)by creating shelters and promoting education and services for people in need In 1931,Addams became the first American woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rachel Carson(1907-1964)

If it weren't for Rachel Carson, the environmental movement might not exist today.Her popular 1962 book Silent Spring raised awareness of the dangers of pollution and the harmful effects of chemicals on humans and on the world's lakes and oceans.

Sandra Day O'Connor(1930-present)

When Sandra Day O'Connor finished third in her class at Stanford Law School, in 1952,she could not find work at a law firm because she was a woman. She became an Arizona state senator(参议员) and ,in 1981, the first woman to join the U.S. Supreme Court. O'Connor gave the deciding vote in many important cases during her 24 years on the top court.

Rosa Parks(1913-2005)

On December 1,1955,in Montgomery,Alabama,Rasa Parks would not give up her seat on a bus to a passenger. Her simple act landed Parks in prison.But it also set lff the Montgmerly bus boycott. It lasted for more than a year, and kicked off the civil-rights movement. "The only tired I was, was tired Ir giving in,"said Parks.

21.What is jane Addams noted for in history?

- A. Her social work.
- B. Her lack of proper training in law.
- C. Her efforts to win a prize.
- D. Her community background.

22. What is the reason for O'Connor's being rejected by the law firm?

- A. Her lack of proper training in law.

B. Her little work experience in court.

C. The discrimination against women.

D. The poor financial conditions.

23. Who made a great contribution to the civil-rights movement in the US?

A. Jane Addams. B. Rachel Carson. C. Sandra Day O'Connor.

24. What can we infer about the women mentioned in the text?

A. They are highly educated. B. They are truly creative.

C. They are pioneers. D. They are peace-lovers.

B

Grandparents Answer a Call

As a third generation native of Brownsville, Texas, Mildred Garza never pleased move away,. Even when her daughter and son asked her to move to San Antonio to help their children, she politely refused . Only after a year of friendly discussion did Ms Gaf finally say yes. That was four years ago. Today all three generations regard the move to a success,giving them a closer relationship than they would have had in separate cities.

No statistics show the number of grandparents like Garza who are moving closer to the children and grandchildren. Yet there is evidence suggesting that the trend is growing. Even President Obama's mother-in-law, Marian Robinson, has agreed to leave Chicago and into the White House to help care for her granddaughters. According to a study grandparents com. 83 percent of the people said Mrs. Robinson 's decision will influence the grandparents in the American family. Two-thirds believe more families will follow the example of Obama's family.

"in the 1960s we were all a little wild and couldn't get away from home far enough fsst enough to prove we could do it on our own,"says Christine Crosby, publisher of grate manazine for grandparents .We now realize how important family is and how important"" to be near them, especially when you're raining children."

Moving is not for everyone. Almost every grandparent wants to be with his or her grandchildren and is willing to make sacrifices, but sometimes it is wiser to say no and visit frequently instead. Having your grandchildren far away is hard, especially knowing your adult child is struggling, but giving up the life you know may be harder.

25. Why was Garza's move a success?

A. It strengthened her family ties.

- B. It improved her living conditions.
 - C. It enabled her make more friends.
 - D. It helped her know more new places.
26. What was the reaction of the public to Mrs. Robinson's decision?
- A. 17% expressed their support for it.
 - B. Few people responded sympathetically.
 - C. 83% believed it had a bad influence.
 - D. The majority thought it was a trend.
27. What did Crosby say about people in the 1960s?
- A. They were unsure of raise more children.
 - B. They were eager to raise more children.
 - C. They wanted to live away from their parents.
 - D. They had little respect for their grandparent.
28. What does the author suggest the grandparents do in the last paragraph?
- A. Make decisions in the best interests' of their own
 - B. Ask their children to pay more visits to them
 - C. Sacrifice for their struggling children
 - D. Get to know themselves better

C

I am Peter Hodes, a volunteer stem courier. Since March 2012, I've done 89 trips of those, 51 have been abroad, I have 42 hours to carry stem cells (干细胞) in my little box because I've got two ice packs and that's how long they last, in all, from the time the stem cells are harvested from a donor (捐献者) to the time they can be implanted in the patient, we've got 72 hours at most, So I am always conscious of time.

I had one trip last year where I was caught by a hurricane in America. I picked up the stem cells in Providence, Rhode Island, and was meant to fly to Washington then back to London. But when I arrived at the check-in desk at Providence, the lady on the desk said: "Well, I'm really sorry, I've got some bad news for you-there are no flights from Washington." So I took my box and put it on the desk and I said: "In this box are some stem cells that are urgently needed for a patient-please, please, you've got to get me back to the United Kingdom." She just dropped

everything. She arranged for a flight on a small plane to be held for me, re-routed(改道) me through Newark and got me back to the UK even earlier than originally scheduled.

For this courier job, you're consciously aware that that box you're got something that is potentially going to save somebody's life.

29. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "courier" in Paragraph 17?

- A provider
- B delivery man
- C collector
- D medical doctor

30. Why does Peter have to complete his trip within 42 hours?

- A. He cannot stay away from his job too long.
- B. The donor can only wait for that long.
- C. The operation needs that very much.
- D. The ice won't last any longer.

31. Which flight did the woman put Peter on first?

- A. To London
- B. To Newark
- C. To Providence
- D. To Washington

D

The meaning of silence varies among cultural groups. Silences may be thoughtful, or they may be empty when a person has nothing to say. A silence in a conversation may also show stubbornness, or worry. Silence may be viewed by some cultural groups as extremely uncomfortable; therefore attempts may be made to fill every gap(间隙) with conversation. Persons in other cultural groups value silence and view it as necessary for understanding a person's needs.

Many Native Americans value silence and feel it is a basic part of communicating among people, just as some traditional Chinese and Thai persons do. Therefore, when a person from one of these cultures is speaking and suddenly stops, what may be implied(暗示) is that the person wants the listener to consider what has been said before continuing. In these cultures, silence is a call for reflection.

Other cultures may use silence in other ways, particularly when dealing with conflicts among people or in relationships of people with different amounts of power. For example, Russian, French, and Spanish persons may

use silence to show agreement between parties about the topic under discussion. However, Mexicans may use silence when instructions are given by a person in authority rather than be rude to that person by arguing with him or her. In still another use, persons in Asian cultures may view silence as a sign of respect, particularly to an elder or a person in authority.

Nurses and other care-givers need to be aware of the possible meanings of silence when they come across the personal anxiety their patients may be experiencing. Nurses should recognize their own personal and cultural construction of silence so that a patient's silence is not interrupted too early or allowed to go on unnecessarily. A nurse who understands the healing(治愈) value of silence can use this understanding to assist in the care of patients from their own and from other cultures.

32. What does the author say about silence in conversations?

- A. It implies anger.
- B. It promotes friendship.
- C. It is culture-specific.
- D. It is content-based.

33. Which of the following people might regard silence as a call for careful thought?

- A. The Chinese.
- B. The French.
- C. The Mexicans.
- D. The Russians.

34. What does the author advise nurses to do about silence?

- A. Let it continue as the patient pleases.
- B. Break it while treating patients.
- C. Evaluate its harm to patients.
- D. Make use of its healing effects.

35. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. Sound and Silence
- B. What It Means to Be Silent
- C. Silence to Native Americans
- D. Speech Is Silver; Silence Is Gold

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。

Secret codes (密码) keep messages private. Banks, companies, and government agencies use secret codes in doing business, especially when information is sent by computer.

People have used secret codes for thousands of years. 36 Code breaking never lags (落后) far behind code making. The science of creating and reading coded messages is called cryptography.

There are three main types of cryptography. 37 For example, the first letters of "My elephant eats too many eels" Spell out the hidden message "Meet me."

38 You might represent each letter with a number, For example, Let's number the letters of the alphabet, in order, from 1 to 26. If we substitute a number for each letter, the message "Meet me" would read "13 5 20 13 5."

A code uses symbols to replace words, phrases, or sentences. To read the message of a real code, you must have a code book. 39 For example, "bridge" might stand for "meet" and "out" might stand for "me." The message "bridge out" would actually mean "Meet me." 40 However, it is also hard to keep a code book secret for long. So codes must be changed frequently.

- A. It is very hard to break a code without the code book.
- B. In any language, some letters are used more than others.
- C. Only people who know the keyword can read the message.
- D. As long as there have been codes, people have tried to break them.
- E. You can hide a message by having the first letters of each word spell it out.
- F. With a code book, you might write down words that would stand for other words.
- G. Another way to hide a message is to use symbols to stand for specific letters of the alphabet.

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A Heroic Driver

Larry works with Transport Drivers, Inc. One morning in 2009, Larry was 41

along 165 north after delivering to one of his 42. suddenly, he saw a car with its bright lights on. 43 he got closer, he found 44 vehicle upside down on the road. One more look and he noticed 45 shooting out from under the 46 vehicle. Larry pulled over, set the brake and 47 the fire extinguisher (灭火器). Two good bursts from the extinguisher and the fire was put out.

The man who had his bright lights on 48 and told Larry he had 49 an emergency call. They 50 heard a woman's voice coming from the wrecked (毁坏的) vehicle. 51 the vehicle, they saw that a woman was trying to get out of the broken window. They told her to stay 52 until the emergency personnel arrived, 53 she thought the car was going to 54. Larry told her that he had already put out the fire and she should not move 55 she injured her neck.

Once fire and emergency people arrive, Larry and the other man 56 and let them go to work. Then, Larry asked the 57 if he was needed or 58 to go. They let him and the other man go.

One thing is 59—Larry went above and beyond the call of duty by getting so close to the burning vehicle! His 60 most likely saved the woman's life.

41. A. walking B. touring C. traveling D. rushing
42. A. passengers B. colleagues C. employers D. customers
43. A. Since B. Although C. As D. If
44. A. each B. another C. that D. his
45. A. flames B. smoke C. water D. steam
46. A. used B. disabled C. removed D. abandoned
47. A. got hold of B. prepared C. took charge of D. controlled
48. A. came down B. came through C. came in D. came over
49. A. returned B. received C. made D. confirmed
50. A. then B. again C. finally D. even
51. A. Starting B. Parking C. Passing D. Approaching
52. A. quiet B. still C. away D. calm
53. A. for B. so C. and D. but
54. A. explode B. slip away C. fall apart D. crash
55. A. as if B. unless C. in case D. after

56. A. stepped forward B. backed off C. moved on D. set out
57. A. woman B. police C. man D. driver
58. A. forbidden B. ready C. asked D. free
59. A. for certain B. for consideration C. reported D. checked
60. A. patience B. skills C. efforts D. promise

第 II 卷

第三部分 英语知识运用

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容 (1 个单词) 或括号内单词的正确形式。

Chengdu has dozens of new millionaires, Asia's biggest building, and fancy new hotels. But for tourists like me, pandas are its top ____61__ (attract).

So it was a great honour to be invited backstage at the not-for-profit Panda Base, where ticket money helps pay for research, I ____62__ (allow) to get up close to these cute animals at the 600-acre centre. From tomorrow, I will be their UK ambassador. The title will be ____63__ (official) given to me at a ceremony in London. But my connection with pandas goes back ____64__ my days on a TV show in the mid-1980s, ____65__ I was the first Western TV reporter ____66__ (permit) to film a special unit caring for pandas rescued from starvation in the wild. My ambassadorial duties will include ____67__ (introduce) British visitors to the 120-plus pandas at Chengdu and others at a research in the misty mountains of Bifengxia.

On my recent visit, I helped a lively three-month-old twin that had been rejected by ____68__ (its) mother. The nursery team switches him every few ____69__ (day) with his sister so that while one is being bottle-fed, ____70__ other is with mum - she never suspects.

第四部分 写作 (共两节 满分 35)

第一节 短文改错 (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，多着（从第 11 处起）不计分。

My uncle is the owner of a restaurant close to that I love. Though not very big, but the Restaurant is popular in our area. It is always crowded with customers at meal times. Some People even had to wait outside. My uncle tells me that the key to his Success is honest. Every day he makes sure that fresh vegetables or high quality oil are using for cooking. My uncle says that he never dreams becoming rich in the short period of time. Instead, he hopes that our business will grow steady.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，暑假想去一家外贸公司兼职，已写好申请书和个人简历（resume）。给外教 Mr Jenkins 写信，请她帮你修改所附材料的文字和格式（format）。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，已使行文连贯。

参考答案

试卷总评：2016 年高考英语新课标 I 卷试题整体难度与往年大体相同，题型没有重大变化。其中，阅读理解体裁多样，有记叙文、说明文、应用文等，侧重考查学生的细节理解能力和推理判断能力。完形填空仍是夹叙夹议文，着重考查实词在语篇中的准确运用，难度适中。语法填空和短文改错涉及到动词，形容词，名词，等常见考点，充分考查了学生对篇章解读以及对语境和语法知识的掌握。书面表达是学生熟悉的书信文体，话题接近学生生活，人人有话可说，有感而发。给考生提供了充分的拓展空间，具有开放性，难度较低。

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）

A 篇阅读 21 -23ACDC

B 篇阅读 25-28 ADCA

C 篇阅读 29-31 BDB

D 篇阅读 32-35 CADB

第二节（共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

36-40 DEGFA

第三部分 英语知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 完形填空（共 20 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

41- 45 CCCBA 46-50 DADCA 51-55 DB DA C 56-60 BBCAC

第二节 英语知识运用（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61. attraction 62. was allowed 63. officially 64. to 65. when

66. permitted 67. introducing 68. their 69. days 70. the

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）

71. that → where 72. but 去掉 73. times → time 74. had → have 75. honest → honesty

76. or → and 77. using → used 78. becoming 前加 of 79. the → a 80. our → his

第二节 书面表达（满 25 分）略

参考版解析

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）

A

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了几位著名的女性。

【解析】

21. A 根据第二段首句可知她是一位社会工作者，再根据本段末句可知她获得诺贝尔和平奖。
22. C 根据第四段中 because she was a woman 可以判断因为她是女性而被法律公司拒绝。
23. D 根据末段倒数第二句判断选 D。
24. C 根据对这些人的介绍可知她们都是各自的领域的先驱。

B

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文，主要介绍了目前社会上很多老人愿意搬到离子女近的地方居住的趋势。

【解析】

25. A 根据首段末句判断搬到一处居住让他们的关系更密切。
26. D 根据第二段末句可知很多人会受他们的影响。
27. C 根据第三段首句判断在 60 年代人们都希望远远地离开家来证明自己的独立。
28. A 根据末段可知作者建议人们在做出决定前要明智，要做出有利的选择。

C

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文，主要介绍了作者运送造血干细胞途中的一段经历。

【解析】

29. B 根据下文判断作者是送造血干细胞的人，故选 B。
30. D 根据第一段第二句可知冰盒只能保温这么久。
31. B 根据第二段末句可知作者要去 Newark。

D

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了沉默在不同文化背景下的不同内涵。

【解析】

32. C 根据文章首段可知沉默是具有文化特点的。
33. A 根据第二段倒数第二句可知中国人认为人们沉默的时候是在思考。

34. D 根据末段末句可知作者建议护士要充分利用沉默的治疗效果。

35. B 文章主要介绍了沉默在不同文化背景下, 不同场合的不同含义, 故选 B。

第二节 (共 5 小题: 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

【试题分析】: 本文是一篇说明文, 主要介绍了密码的设置。

36. D 根据后句内容可以判断此处提到了有密码的设置就有破译密码的存在, D 项可以承接上下文。

37. E 根据后面举的例子判断该空应该介绍藏起一个单词前面的字母的密码设置方法。

38. G 根据后面的解释内容可以判断这是介绍密码设置的又一种方法, 判断 G 选项符合语境, 对应词 represent 和 stand for。

39. F 根据后面的举例以及前句中的 a code book 可以判断该句是介绍密码书的使用。

40. A 前后句都是介绍密码书, 后句讲密码书不会维持很久的时间, 判断 A 选项符合语境。

第三部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (共 20 小题: 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

【试题分析】 本文是一篇记叙文, 主要介绍了 Larry 在路上救人的故事。

【解析】 。

41. C 根据下文可知他送货回家, 沿着公路行驶。

42. D 从首句可知他是送货司机, 应该给客户送货回家。

43. C 当他走近的时候, as “当...时候”。

44. B 根据前句 a car 可知此处是他又发现一辆车。

45. A 根据下文中 fire 判断是汽车着火。

46. B 根据上文可知他认为汽车是毁坏了的。

47. A 从后句可知他拿起灭火器灭火。

48. D 根据 and 后内容可知那个司机走了过来。

49. C 根据下文可知警察来了, 判断这个司机打电话报警了。

50. A 这时他们听到车内有人的声音。

51. D 他们走近汽车看到一名妇女。

52. B 根据下文可知 Larry 让这名妇女不要动。

53. D 前后句之间是转折关系, 用 but。

54. A 根据后句内容判断这么妇女怕汽车着火后爆炸。

55. C Larry 不让她动以免脖子受伤。

56. B 根据 and 后内容可知他们后退，让警察工作。

57. B 从上文可知警察赶到现场。

58. D 根据后句可知警察让他离开了，be free to do “自由做某事”。

59. A 根据上文可知他确保了别人的安全，for certain “确定无疑”。

60. C 从上文可知他的努力挽救了别人的性命。

第二节 英语知识运用（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

61. attraction 考查名词。形容词 top 后面跟名词形式。

62. was allowed 考查时态和语态。根据句意作者是被允许走近这些动物。

63. officially 考查副词。修饰动词用副词形式。

64. to 考查介词。固定短语：go back to “回到”。

65. when 考查定语从句。后面是非限制性定语从句，缺少状语，先行词是时间故填 when。

66. permitted 考查过去分词。被修饰名词和 permit 之间是被动关系，用过去分词。

67. introducing 考查现在分词。介词后面用动名词。

68. his 考查代词。指代前面的 twin，用 his。

69. days 考查名词复数。Few 修饰复数名词。

70. the 考查冠词。固定短语：one ...the other “一个……另一个”。

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）

【试题分析】

【解析】

71. that →where 介词后面的宾语从句缺少状语表示地点。

72. but 去掉 Though 不和 but 连用，故去掉。

73. had →have 文章是介绍现在的情况，背景时态是一般现在时。

74. honest → honesty 此处是指诚实是他成功的秘诀，用名词形式。

75. or → and 从句意判断是并列关系，把 or 改为 and。

76. using →used 此处表示被动含义，be used for “被用来去做”。

77. becoming 前加 of 固定短语：dream of 梦想做某事。

78. the →a 固定短语：in a short time 在短时间内。

79. our→ his 此处指叔叔的生意，用 his 指代。

80. stead→steadily Grow 指增长，不是系动词，故用副词修饰。

第二节 书面表达（满 25 分）略

家长训练营

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