**2016·全国卷Ⅲ(英语)**



第Ⅰ卷

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。

**C4**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

**A**

**Music**

**Opera at Music Hall:** 1243 Elm Street. The season runs June through August, with additional performances in March and September. The Opera honours *Enjoy* *the* *Arts* membership discounts. Phone: 241­2742. *http*：//*www*.*cityopera*.*com*.

**Chamber Orchestra:** The Orchestra plays at Memorial Hall at 1406 Elm Street, which offers several concerts from March through June. Call 723­1182 for more information. *http:\_\_*//*www*.*chamberorch*.*com*.

**Symphony Orchestra:** At Music Hall and Riverbend. For ticket sales, call 381­3300. Regular season runs September through May at Music Hall and in summer at Riverbend. *http*：//*www*.*symphony*.*org*/*home*.*asp*.

**College Conservatory of Music** (**CCM**): Performances are on the main campus(校园) of the university, usually at Patricia Cobbett Theatre. CCM organizes a variety of events, including performances by the well­known LaSalle Quartet, CCM's Philharmonic Orchestra, and various groups of musicians presenting Baroque through modern music. Students with I．D. cards can attend the events for free. A free schedule of events for each term is available by calling the box office at 556­4183. *http*：//*www*.*ccm*.*uc*.*edu*/*events*/*calendar*.

**Riverbend Music Theatre:** 6295 Kellogg Ave. Large outdoor theatre with the closest seats under cover (price difference). Big name shows all summer long! Phone：232­6220. *http*：//*www*.*riverbendmusic*.*com*.

1. Which number should you call if you want to see an opera?

A. 241­2742. B. 723­1182.

C. 381­3300. D. 232­6220.

2. When can you go to a concert by Chamber Orchestra?

A. February. B. May.

C. August. D. November.

3. Where can students go for free performances with their I．D. cards?

A. Music Hall.

B. Memorial Hall.

C. Patricia Cobbett Theatre.

D. Riverbend Music Theatre.

4. How is Riverbend Music Theatre different from the other places?

A. It has seats in the open air.

B. It gives shows all year round.

C. It offers membership discounts.

D. It presents famous musical works.

【要点综述】 这是一篇应用文。本文通过广告的形式介绍了几家举行音乐演出的剧场的信息。

1．A　细节理解题。根据第一则广告Opera at Music Hall中“Phone：241­2742.”可知，要想看歌剧应拨打电话241­2742。

2．B　细节理解题。根据第二则广告中的“…which offers several concerts from March through June.”可知，5月份期间可以去听该音乐会。

3．C　细节理解题。根据第四则广告的“Performances are on the main campus(校园) of the university…Students with I．D. cards can attend the events for free.”可知，学生凭身份证可以免费在Patricia Cobbett Theatre看演出。

4．A　细节理解题。根据题干Riverbend Music Theatre可知信息在最后一则广告中。再根据“Large outdoor theatre with the closest seats under cover (price difference)．”可知是露天剧场，其他几家剧场没有室外席位，因此“露天席位”是其特色。选项中的seats in the open air是outdoor theatre的同义替换。

**C2**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

**B**

On one of her trips to New York several years ago, Eudora Welty decided to take a couple of New York friends out to dinner. They settled in at a comfortable East Side cafe and within minutes, another customer was approaching their table.

“Hey, aren't you from Mississippi？” the elegant, white­haired writer remembered being asked by the stranger. “I'm from Mississippi too.”

Without a second thought, the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair.

“They began telling me all the news of Mississippi，” Welty said. “I didn't know what my New York friends were thinking.”

Taxis on a rainy New York night are rarer than sunshine. By the time the group got up to leave, it was pouring outside. Welty's new friends immediately sent a waiter to find a cab. Heading back downtown toward her hotel, her big­city friends were amazed at the turn of events that had changed their Big Apple dinner into a Mississippi state reunion(团聚).

“My friend said: ‘Now we believe your stories，’” Welty added. “And I said: ‘Now you know. These are the people that make me write them．’”

Sitting on a sofa in her room, Welty, a slim figure in a simple gray dress, looked pleased with this explanation.

“I don't make them up，” she said of the characters in her fiction these last 50 or so years. “I don't have to.”

Beauticians, bartenders, piano players and people with purple hats, Welty's people come from afternoons spent visiting with old friends, from walks through the streets of her native Jackson, Miss, from conversations overheard on a bus. It annoys Welty that, at 78, her left ear has now given out. Sometimes, sitting on a bus or a train, she hears only a fragment(片断) of a particularly interesting story.

5. What happened when Welty was with her friends at the cafe?

A. Two strangers joined her.

B. Her childhood friends came in.

C. A heavy rain ruined the dinner.

D. Some people held a party there.

6. The underlined word “them” in Paragraph 6 refers to Welty's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. readers B. parties

C. friends D. stories

7. What can we learn about the characters in Welty's fiction?

A. They live in big cities.

B. They are mostly women.

C. They come from real life.

D. They are pleasure seekers.

【要点综述】 这是一篇记叙文。文章通过作家Welty一次与朋友在外面吃饭的经历，讲述了小说中的人物大多都是来自现实生活。

5．A　细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句以及第二段中的the stranger可知他们刚坐下没几分钟，一名陌生的顾客来到他们桌旁。根据第三段“…the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair.”可知这位陌生顾客的朋友也参与了进来。故选A项。

6．D　词义猜测题。根据倒数第四段Welty与她朋友的对话可推断出them指代的意义。她的朋友说：“现在我们相信你写的故事了。”Welty说：“你知道，是这些人使我写出这些故事的。”故选D项。

7．C　细节理解题。根据文章最后一段可知，Welty小说中的人物都是来自现实生活中的。故选C项。

**C7**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

**C**

If you are a fruit grower—or would like to become one—take advantage of Apple Day to see what's around. It's called Apple Day but in practice it's more like Apple Month. The day itself is on October 21, but since it has caught on, events now spread out over most of October around Britain.

Visiting an apple event is a good chance to see, and often taste, a wide variety of apples. To people who are used to the limited choice of apples such as Golden Delicious and Royal Gala in supermarkets, it can be quite an eye opener to see the range of classical apples still in existence, such as Decio which was grown by the Romans. Although it doesn't taste of anything special, it's still worth a try, as is the knobbly(多疙瘩的) Cat's Head which is more of a curiosity than anything else.

There are also varieties developed to suit specific local conditions. One of the very best varieties for eating quality is Orleans Reinette, but you'll need a warm, sheltered place with perfect soil to grow it, so it's a\_\_pipe\_\_dream for most apple lovers who fall for it.

At the events, you can meet expert growers and discuss which ones will best suit your conditions, and because these are family affairs, children are well catered for with apple­themed fun and games.

Apple Days are being held at all sorts of places with an interest in fruit, including stately gardens and commercial orchards(果园). If you want to have a real orchard experience, try visiting the National Fruit Collection at Brogdale, near Faversham in Kent.

8. What can people do at the apple events?

A. Attend experts' lectures.

B. Visit fruit­loving families.

C. Plant fruit trees in an orchard.

D. Taste many kinds of apples.

9. What can we learn about Decio?

A. It is a new variety.

B. It has a strange look.

C. It is rarely seen now.

D. It has a special taste.

10. What does the underlined phrase “a pipe dream” in Paragraph 3 mean?

A. A practical idea. B. A vain hope.

C. A brilliant plan. D. A selfish desire.

11. What is the author's purpose in writing the text?

A. To show how to grow apples.

B．To introduce an apple festival.

C. To help people select apples.

D. To promote apple research.

【要点综述】 这是一篇说明文，介绍了苹果节的一些情况。

8．D　细节理解题。根据第二段的“Visiting an apple event is a good chance to see, and often taste, a wide variety of apples.”可知，参加苹果节活动是一次观赏并品尝各种各样苹果的好机会。故选D项。

9．C　细节理解题。由第二段最后一句“…as is the knobbly(多疙瘩的) Cat's Head which is more of a curiosity than anything else.”可知，Decio这种罗马人种植的苹果让参观者眼睛为之一亮，它长着多疙瘩的猫头样的形状，更让人感到好奇。由此可知这种苹果非常罕见。故选C项。

10．B　词义猜测题。由第三段的“There are also varieties developed to suit specific local conditions…but you'll need a warm, sheltered place with perfect soil to grow it…”可知这个品种比较娇贵，种植它需要温暖、有遮蔽且肥沃的土壤，因此种植成功的可能性不大，由此可知答案。

11．B　写作意图题。文章介绍了苹果节的时间、地点、影响及在苹果节上的活动及见闻，最后建议读者参观the National Fruit Collection。由此可知作者写作此文的目的是向读者介绍苹果节的。故选B项。

**C5**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

**D**

Bad news sells. If it bleeds, it leads. No news is good news, and good news is no news. Those are the classic rules for the evening broadcasts and the morning papers. But now that information is being spread and monitored(监控) in different ways, researchers are discovering new rules. By tracking people's e­mails and online posts, scientists have found that good news can spread faster and farther than disasters and sob stories.

“The ‘if it bleeds' rule works for mass media，” says Jonah Berger, a scholar at the University of Pennsylvania. “They want your eyeballs and don't care how you're feeling. But when you share a story with your friends, you care a lot more how they react. You don't want them to think of you as a Debbie Downer.”

Researchers analyzing word­of­mouth communication—e­mails, Web posts and reviews, face­to­face conversations—found that it tended to be more positive than negative(消极的), but that didn't necessarily mean people preferred positive news. Was positive news shared more often simply because people experienced more good things than bad things? To test for that possibility, Dr Berger looked at how people spread a particular set of news stories: thousands of articles on The New York Times' website. He and a Penn colleague analyzed the “most e­mailed” list for six months. One of his first findings was that articles in the science section were much more likely to make the list than non­science articles. He found that science amazed Times' readers and made them want to share this positive feeling with others.

Readers also tended to share articles that were exciting or funny, or that inspired negative feelings like anger or anxiety, but not articles that left them merely sad. They needed to be aroused(激发) one way or the other, and they preferred good news to bad. The more positive an article, the more likely it was to be shared, as Dr Berger explains in his new book, *Contagious: Why* *Things* *Catch* *On*.

12. What do the classic rules mentioned in the text apply to?

A. News reports. B. Research papers.

C．Private e­mails. D. Daily conversations.

13. What can we infer about people like Debbie Downer?

A. They're socially inactive.

B. They're good at telling stories.

C. They're inconsiderate of others.

D. They're careful with their words.

14. Which tended to be the most e­mailed according to Dr Berger's research?

A．Sports news. B. Science articles.

C. Personal accounts. D. Financial reviews.

15. What can be a suitable title for the text?

A. Sad stories travel far and wide

B．Online news attracts more people

C. Reading habits change with the times

D. Good news beats bad on social networks

【要点综述】 这是一篇议论文，讨论了新闻传播的规则，以及读者喜欢分享什么样的文章。

12．A　细节理解题。根据第一段“Those are the classic rules for the evening broadcasts and the morning papers.”可知文章开头引用的规则是应用于新闻报道的。故选A 项。

13．C　推理判断题。根据第二段可知，“if it bleeds” 规则用于大众媒体时只是为了吸引大众的眼球而不关心大众的感受，可是当你与朋友分享故事的时候，你更多关注的是朋友的反应。因为你不想让朋友认为你不考虑他人的感受。故选C项。

14．B　细节理解题。根据倒数第二段可知，Dr Berger和同事对电子邮件传播分析了六个月，他们发现科技板块比其他专栏更受欢迎。故选B项。

15．D　主旨大意题。文章首尾呼应，根据第一段最后一句以及文章的最后一句“The more positive an article, the more likely it was to be shared…”可推断出，积极向上的报道传播更快，更受读者喜爱。故D项能概括全文。

第二节(共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分)

**J1**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

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。

Everyone knows that fish is good for health. \_\_16\_\_ But it seems that many people don't cook fish at home. Americans eat only about fifteen pounds of fish per person per year, but we eat twice as much fish in restaurants as at home. Buying, storing, and cooking fish isn't difficult. \_\_17\_\_ This text is about how to buy and cook fish in an easy way.

\_\_18\_\_ Fresh fish should smell sweet: you should feel that you're standing at the ocean's edge. Any fishy or strong smell means the fish isn't fresh. \_\_19\_\_ When you have bought a fish and arrive home, you'd better store the fish in the refrigerator if you don't cook it immediately, but fresh fish should be stored in your fridge for only a day or two. Frozen fish isn't as tasty as the fresh one.

There are many common methods used to cook fish. \_\_20\_\_ First, clean it and season it with your choice of spices(调料). Put the whole fish on a plate and steam it in a steam pot for 8 to 10 minutes if it weighs about one pound. (A larger one will take more time.) Then, it's ready to serve.

A. Do not buy it.

B. The easiest is to steam it.

C. This is how you can do it.

D. It just requires a little knowledge.

E．The fish will go bad within hours.

F．When buying fish, you should first smell it.

G．The fats in fish are thought to help prevent heart disease.

【要点综述】 这是一篇说明文，介绍了吃鱼对人的好处，以及新鲜鱼的挑选及烹饪方法。

16. G　承接上一句“大家都知道鱼对人的健康有益”可知，下一句应该是说“鱼的脂肪被认为能够预防心脏病”。故选G项。

17. D　上文提及“买鱼、贮存鱼和烹饪鱼不难”，下一句说“本文就是有关如何购买鱼，并用简易的方法烹饪鱼的”，所以空格处应该是说“买鱼、储存鱼和烹饪鱼要求具备一些相关的知识”。故选D项。

18. F　 由空格后的句子说“新鲜的鱼闻起来应该味道鲜美”可知上一句应该是说“你买鱼的时候应该首先闻一闻”。故选F项。

19. A　由上一句说“任何鱼腥味或者难闻的腥臭味都意味着鱼不新鲜了”可知下一句应该是说“不要买这样的鱼”。故选A项。

20. B　空格前的句子说“烹饪鱼有多种常见的方法”，后面介绍蒸鱼的步骤，由此可知空格处的句子应该是关于蒸鱼的。故选B项。

第二部分　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)

**B2**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

阅读下面的短文，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。

When I was 13 my only purpose was to become the star on our football team. That meant \_\_21\_\_ Miller King, who was the best \_\_22\_\_ at our school.

Football season started in September and all summer long I worked out. I carried my football everywhere for \_\_23\_\_.

Just before September, Miller was struck by a car and lost his right arm. I went to see him after he came back from \_\_24\_\_. He looked very \_\_25\_\_， but he didn't cry.

That season, I \_\_26\_\_ all of Miller's records while he \_\_27\_\_ the home games from the bench. We went 10­1 and I was named most valuable player, \_\_28\_\_ I often had crazy dreams in which I was to blame for Miller's \_\_29\_\_.

One afternoon, I was crossing the field to go home and saw Miller \_\_30\_\_ going over a fence—which wasn't \_\_31\_\_ to climb if you had both arms. I'm sure I was the last person in the world he wanted to accept \_\_32\_\_ from. But even that challenge he accepted. I \_\_33\_\_ him move slowly over the fence. When we were finally \_\_34\_\_ on the other side, he said to me, “You know, I didn't tell you this during the season, but you did \_\_35\_\_. Thank you for filling in for \_\_36\_\_．”

His words freed me from my bad \_\_37\_\_. I thought to myself, how even without an arm he was more of a leader. Damaged but not defeated, he was \_\_38\_\_ ahead of me. I was right to have \_\_39\_\_ him. From that day on，I grew \_\_40\_\_ and a little more real.

21. A. cheering for B. beating out

C. relying on D. staying with

22. A. coach B. student

C. teacher D. player

23. A. practice B. show

C. comfort D. pleasure

24. A. school B. vacation

C. hospital D. training

25. A. pale B. calm

C. relaxed D. ashamed

26. A. held B. broke

C. set D. tried

27. A. reported B. judged

C. organized D. watched

28. A. and B. then

C. but D. thus

29. A. decision B. mistake

C. accident D. sacrifice

30. A. stuck B. hurt

C. tired D. lost

31. A. steady B. hard

C. fun D. fit

32. A. praise B. advice

C. assistance D. apology

33. A. let B. helped

C. had D. noticed

34. A. dropped B. ready

C. trapped D. safe

35. A. fine B. wrong

C. quickly D. normally

36. A. us B. yourself

C. me D. them

37. A. memories B. ideas

C. attitudes D. dreams

38. A. still B. also

C. yet D. just

39. A. challenged B. cured

C. invited D. admired

40. A. healthier B. bigger

C. cleverer D. cooler

【要点综述】 这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章描述了“我”十三岁时的梦想是成为校足球队明星，后来校足球队一名种子选手意外失去一只手臂，“我”因此实现了梦想后的复杂心情。

21. B　“我”唯一的目标是要成为头号种子选手，言外之意就是要战胜或者击败现在的最优秀的选手Miller King。beat out sb意为“打败某人”。

22. D　由后文内容可知Miller King是学校足球队最棒的队员。“我”要想成为学校足球队的明星，就必须要战胜学校里最优秀的足球队员。

23. A　由上文“…all summer long I worked out.”可知为了实现梦想，“我”随身带着足球随时 “练习”， 故选practice。

24. C　由上文可知，就在九月份比赛开始之前，Miller被车撞了，失去了右臂，因此“我”是在Miller从医院(hospital)回来之后去看望他的。

25. A　 病人刚出院时面色是苍白的(pale)。

26. B　“我”打破了Miller所保持的全部纪录。break a record意为“打破纪录”。

27. D　由语境可知此时Miller是坐在凳子上看“我”比赛。故选watch。

28. C　“我”虽然被命名为最有价值的队员，可是“我”常常做噩梦。由句子间的逻辑关系可知，此处是转折关系。

29. C　梦中“我”常常因Miller的事故受到责备。此处表明“我”虽然成为校足球队的明星，可是“我”心里并不好过。如果不是Miller因意外车祸丧失了右臂，也许“我”不会有今天的成功。

30. A　一天下午“我”在经过运动场回家时，看到Miller在翻越栅栏时被困住了。由下文“如果你有两只手臂翻越栅栏不会有困难”可知，只有一只手臂的Miller此时遇到了困难。stick意为“卡住；困住；动不了”，符合语境。故选A项。

31. B　如果用两只手臂翻越一个栅栏是不困难的。故选hard。

32. C　句意：“我”相信“我”是这个世界上他最不想要接受帮助的人。assistance意为“帮助”。

33. B　由“But even that challenge he accepted.”可知，“我”帮助他慢慢翻过栅栏。

34. D　由“…move slowly over the fence(慢慢翻过栅栏)…”可知，“我们”最终安全地到了栅栏的另一边。

35. A　由“…I was named most valuable player…”可知，Miller夸“我”这个赛季表现得好。do fine意为“做得不错”。

36. C　 Miller本来就是学校足球队的最优秀选手，只是因为车祸而与足球失之交臂，他感谢“我”为他完成了他没有完成的心愿。这里是直接引语，故用me。

37. D　由“…I often had crazy dreams…”可知“我”经常做噩梦，现在他的话使“我”在精神上得以解脱。

38. A　虽然伤残了但没有被残疾打败，他依然远远地超越“我”。 用still符合语境。

39. D　“我”对Miller这位校足球队最优秀的选手一直是崇拜的。所以这里表达的意思是：“我”钦佩他是对的。故选D项。

40. B　通过一连串的经历“我”更加成熟，内心更加强大，即“长大了”，而不是变得“更健康”“更聪明”或“更冷酷”。故选bigger。

第Ⅱ卷

第二部分　英语知识运用(共两节，满分45分)

第二节(共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分)

**J2**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

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。

In much of Asia, especially the so­called “rice bowl” cultures of China, Japan, Korea, 41.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Vietnam, food is usually eaten with chopsticks.

Chopsticks are usually two long, thin pieces of wood or bamboo. They can also be made of plastic, animal bone or metal. Sometimes chopsticks are quite artistic. Truly elegant chopsticks might 42.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (make) of gold and silver with Chinese characters. Skilled workers also combine various hardwoods and metal 43.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (create) special designs.

The Chinese have used chopsticks for five thousand years. People probably cooked their food in large pots, 44.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (use) twigs(树枝) to remove it. Over time, 45.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the population grew, people began cutting food into small pieces so it would cook more quickly. Food in small pieces could be eaten easily with twigs which 46.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (gradual) turned into chopsticks.

Some people think that the great Chinese scholar Confucius, 47.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lived from roughly 551 to 479 B．C., influenced the 48.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (develop) of chopsticks. Confucius believed knives would remind people of killings and 49.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) too violent for use at the table.

Chopsticks are not used everywhere in Asia. In India, for example, most people traditionally eat 50.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their hands.

【要点综述】 本文是一篇说明文，介绍了筷子的历史演变以及它在中国等国家饮食文化中的地位。

41. and　China, Japan, Korea 和Vietnam为并列关系。

42. be made　主语chopsticks与谓语make是被动关系，且前有情态动词，故填be made。

43. to create　用动词不定式结构作目的状语。

44. using　此处用现在分词作伴随状语。

45. as/when　句意：随着时间的推移，当人口增长的时候，人们开始把大块食物切成小块，以便更快地煮熟。用as或when，表示“当……的时候”。

46. gradually　修饰谓语turn into，需用副词。故填gradually。

47. who　引导一个非限制性定语从句，对先行词Confucius(孔子)起到补充说明的作用，故填who。

48. development　前有定冠词the修饰，应该是名词形式，故填development。

49. were　此句是并列句，主语是knives，因此be应用复数形式，再结合前半句“Confucius believed knives would remind…”可知填be的过去式were。

50. with　句意：在印度，大多数人还习惯用手吃饭。介词with意为“用，使用”。

第三部分　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)

**E1**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

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。

The teenage year from 13 to 19 were the most difficult time for me. They were also the best and worse years in my life. At the first, I thought I knew everything and could make decisions by yourself. However, my parents didn't seem to think such. They always tell me what to do and how to do it. At one time, I even felt my parents couldn't understand me so I hoped I could be freely from them. I showed them I was independent by wear strange clothes. Now I am leaving home to college. At last, I will be on my own, but I still want to have my parents to turn to whenever need help.

[答案]

The teenage yearyears from 13 to 19 were the most difficult time for me. They were also the best and worseworst years in my life. At first, I thought I knew everything and could make decisions by yourselfmyself. However, my parents didn't seem to think suchso. They always telltold me what to do and how to do it. At one time, I even felt my parents couldn't understand me so I hoped I could be freelyfree from them. I showed them I was independent by wearwearing strange clothes. Now I am leaving home tofor college. At last, I will be on my own, but I still want to have my parents to turn to whenever ∧I need help.

【要点综述】 这是一篇记叙文，讲述了作者在青少年时期对父母的教育感到厌烦，总想脱离他们，现在长大了，作者却又希望父母能够随时会出现来帮助他。

1. year→years　由from 13 to 19可知应用复数years。

2. worse→worst　由the best可知此处也应该用最高级形式worst。

3. 删去the　at first意为“起初，开始的时候”，为固定短语，故应删去定冠词the。

4. yourself→myself　by oneself意为“独自地，单独地”，句子主语是第一人称单数I，因此yourself应该改为myself。

5. such→so　句意：然而“我”的父母亲好像不这么认为。so作副词，指刚刚提到过的内容。

6. tell→told　此文讲述的是在“我”十几岁时发生的情况，因此行文以一般过去时为主。故需将tell改为told。

7. freely→free　作表语应用形容词形式。be free from意为“挣脱……的束缚”。

8. wear→wearing　介词by后需跟动名词作宾语。

9. to→for　leave…for…意为“离开……去……”。

10. whenever后加I　whenever引导的让步状语从句的主语也应该是I。

第二节　书面表达(满分25分)

**F4**[2016·全国卷Ⅲ]

假定你是李华，与留学生朋友Bob约好一起去书店，因故不能赴约。请给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1．表示歉意；

2．说明原因；

3．另约时间。

注意：1.词数100左右；

2．可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【思路点拨】 随着时代的发展，电子邮件越来越受广大中学生的欢迎，所以写电子邮件是中学生经常做的事，这种形式的写作贴近学生生活，使他们感到熟悉。考生成文时应注意：(1)人称：根据题目要求“假定你是李华……请给他写封邮件”可知，应以第一人称来写作；(2)时态：此篇是应用文体，因此应以一般现在时为主，并适当使用一般将来时态；(3)写作要点：表示歉意；说明原因；另约时间。

***One possible version:***

Dear Bob，

I am sorry to say that I cannot go to the bookstore with you on Friday afternoon. I have just found that I have to attend an important class meeting that afternoon. I hope the change will not cause you too much trouble.

Shall we go on Saturday morning? We can set out early so that we will have more time to read and select books. If it is convenient for you, let's meet at 8：30 outside the school gate. If not, let me know what time suits you best. I should be available any time after school next week.

Yours，

Li Hua