

2023-2024 学年江苏省镇江市丹阳市高二（上）开学英语试卷

第一部分听力第一节听下面 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。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。

1. (1.5 分) Who is the woman probably talking to?

- A. An assistant.
- B. A deliveryman.
- C. A patient.

2. (1.5 分) What is the weather like?

- A. Sunny.
- B. Windy.
- C. Snowy.

3. (1.5 分) When is the man leaving for Russia?

- A. At 6: 00 p.m.
- B. At 1: 00 p.m.
- C. At 8: 00 a.m.

4. (1.5 分) What does the man want at first?

- A. An egg.
- B. A glass of water.
- C. Some coffee.

5. (1.5 分) Where is the supermarket?

- A. On Green Street.
- B. Beside a flower store.
- C. Opposite a flower store.

第二节听下面 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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题，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。

6. (3 分) (1) What does the man say about the first shirt?

- A. It is similar to one of his old shirts.
- B. Its color doesn't suit him.

C. Its price is too high.

(2) Which shirt will the man buy?

A. The white one.

B. The green one.

C. The black one.

7. (4.5 分) (1) What will the woman probably do at Christmas?

A. Stay at home alone.

B. Go shopping with her son.

C. Have dinner with the man's family.

(2) Where is the man likely to shop?

A. At the mall.

B. At the bookstore.

C. At online shops

(3) What present will the woman give the man?

A. A tea box.

B. Books.

C. Chinese tea.

8. (4.5 分) (1) What example does the man give to prove his point?

A. His aunt's example.

B. His father's example.

C. His own example.

(2) What did the man do last month?

A. He took part in a competition.

B. He learned to play the violin.

C. He taught his father to play the guitar.

(3) What does Susan's example prove?

A. Hard work is more important.

B. Talent is more important.

C. Talent is as important as hard work.

9. (4.5 分) (1) Why does the man speak Chinese well?

- A. Because his colleagues are Chinese.
- B. Because he likes watching Chinese movies.
- C. Because his company does business with Chinese firms.

(2) What kind of Chinese movies does the man especially like?

- A. War films.
- B. Comedies.
- C. Action movies.

(3) What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Check movie reviews.
- B. Speak Chinese more often.
- C. Watch the movie herself.

10. (6 分) (1) Which resolution did the speaker mostly stick to last year?

- A. Exercising every day.
- B. Quitting social media.
- C. Doing 20 - minute housework each day.

(2) How long does the speaker spend on her phone every day?

- A. One to two hours.
- B. Two to three hours.
- C. Three to four hours.

(3) What percentage of people typically make New Year's resolutions?

- A. At least 25%.
- B. More than 35%.
- C. Around 45%.

(4) Why do people make resolutions on January 1st?

- A. To follow the cultural tradition.
- B. To decrease the obstacles of old habits.
- C. To increase the chances of achieving their goals.

第二部分 阅读第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

11. (7.5 分)

The Unequal Twins by Sylva Kanderl

What if ...the twins Ava and Zoe, who could hardly be distinguished from each other visually and who could not have been more different in character, had to go through extreme envy? Where does that trail lead to? To a total loss of their connection, or their finding the lost path to each other again?

www.xlibris.com Hardback \$ 28.99 | Paperback \$ 16.99 | E - book \$ 3.99

Quotes from the Quiver by Dante P.Galiber

Inspired by time, space, and human interaction, this collection offers a series of original ideas and quotations designed to uplift and enlighten its readers.

www.authorhouse.com Hardback \$ 43.99 | Paperback \$ 22.99 | E - book \$ 3.99

Johnny: Catching Fire by Aaron Allen

Johnny was given the strength of Samson (大力士). Now, he must decide whether to use his power for good or to get even with those who bullied him at school.

www.xlibris.com Hardback \$ 22.99 | Paperback \$ 16.99 | E - book \$ 3.99

Ting Ting, the Girl Who Saved China by Ryan O'Connor

Ting Ting, the Girl Who Saved China provides insights into China's biggest holiday, gives a sense of its culture, and shows that girls are just strong and brave enough to be heroines.

www.xlibris.com Hardback \$ 22.99 | Paperback \$ 16.99 | E - book \$ 3.95

How to Help Yourself to Be Who You Want to Be by Pam Grewall

This self - improvement book offers a simple guide to help its readers recognize their strengths and weaknesses and to understand how to make their own fate.

www.iuniverse.com Hardback \$ 23.99 | Paperback \$ 13.99 | E - book \$ 3.99

(1) If you are interested in some quotations to inspire yourself, you would prefer the book of _____.

- A. Dante P.Galiber.
- B. Pam Grewall.
- C. Sylva Kanderl.
- D. Aaron Allen.

(2) Which book may be most suitable for those who want to redirect their lives? _____

- A. Quotes from the Ouiver.
- B. The Unequal Twins.

C. Johnny: Catching Fire.

D. How to Help Yourself to Be Who You Want to Be.

(3) What do these five books have in common? _____

A. They all come out from the same press.

B. They are all sold at the same price as the e - book.

C. They are all available at the same website.

D. They are all set in the real world.

12. (10 分) Prehistoric people may have used firelight to create the illusion (错觉) of movement in their art. An analysis of 50 carved stones dug out in France suggests that when the stones were placed near a fire, the light made the carved animals seem to move, researchers report April 20 in PLOS ONE. These stones, or "plaquettes" were found in the 1860s in a rock - shelter called Montastruc, and are carved with animals such as horses and deer. The site was used by Magdalenian people, hunter - gatherers who inhabited (居住) the area between 23, 000 and 14, 000 years ago.

The researchers analyzed heat damage on the stones, which indicated them being directly exposed to high temperatures for a long period, and created 3 - D models of the stones. Those models were imported to a virtual reality software where they were placed next to a virtual hearth (壁炉炉床) so that the areas of heat damage were closest to the flames, mimicking (模拟) how the stones might have been placed in real life. The researchers then observed the visual effects of the virtual reality light.

It was surprising to see how dynamic the art was and "how changed your experience of the art was by a simple thing, just putting it close to a fire, " says Andy Needham, an archaeologist at the University of York in England. The work suggests that the artists purposely carved along the outline of the rock to influence viewers to see meaningful movement through the random pattern of firelight, he says.

The finding adds to archaeologists' understandings of the relationship between early people's artwork and fire. Another recent study found that Stone Age humans created "hidden" art in dark caves which could be lighted and made visible only with the help of the right lighting.

(1) What happened when the 50 prehistoric stones were placed near a fire? _____

A. The animals carved on them seemed to move.

B. The fire took on the shapes of different animals.

C. The animal drawings on them became much clearer.

D. Animals nearby such as horses and deer were attracted.

(2) What does the second paragraph mainly talk about? _____

A. The reason for the heat damage on the stones.

B. The function of the software in the research.

C. The way in which the research was conducted.

D. The conclusion that was drawn by the researchers.

(3) What does Andy Needham think of the prehistoric artists who worked on the 50 stones? _____

A. Hardworking.

B. Ambitious.

C. Dependable.

D. Creative.

(4) Which is the best title for the text? _____

A. Ancient People Must Have Used Fire in Various Ways.

B. Different Ways of Using Fire Have Been Discovered Now.

C. Prehistoric People May Have Used Fire to Create Movable Art.

D. Ancient Artists Were More Innovative than We Normally Thought.

13. (10 分) "Don't worry; be happy" is more than just song lyrics (歌词). A growing body of evidence supports an association between optimism and healthy aging, but it is unclear how optimism impacts health. When it comes to dealing with day - to - day stressors, such as household chores or arguments with others, a new study has found that being more or less optimistic did not make a difference in how older men emotionally reacted to or recovered from these stressors. However, optimism appeared to promote emotional well - being by limiting how often older men experience stressful situations or changing the way they interpret situations as stressful.

"This study tests one possible explanation, assessing if more optimistic people handle daily stress more constructively and therefore enjoy better emotional well - being, " said corresponding author Lewina Lee. PhD, clinical psychologist at the National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder at the VA Boston Healthcare System and assistant professor of psychiatry at Boston University School of Medicine.

The researchers followed 233 older men who first finished an optimism questionnaire; 14 years later, they reported daily stressors along with positive and negative moods on eight consecutive (连续不断的) evenings up to three times over an eight - year span. The researchers found more optimistic men reported not only lower

negative mood but also more positive mood. They also reported having fewer stressors which was unrelated to their higher positive mood but explained their lower levels of negative mood.

While studies have sustained the idea of optimism as a resource that may promote good health and longevity, we know very little about the underlying mechanisms (机制). "Stress, on the other hand, is known to have a negative impact on our health. By looking at whether optimistic people handle day - to - day stressors differently, our findings add to knowledge about how optimism may promote good health as people age, " says Lee.

(1) What may be affected by optimism according to the first paragraph? _____

- A. People's emotional well - being.
- B. Older men's ability to react.
- C. The way people treat daily stress.
- D. The way that optimism will be researched.

(2) How is the third paragraph developed? _____

- A. By making comparisons.
- B. By analyzing possible results.
- C. By presenting different opinions.
- D. By showing the course and result.

(3) What does the underlined word "sustained" in the last paragraph mean? _____

- A. Changed.
- B. Supported.
- C. Expected.
- D. Repeated.

(4) Where is the text probably taken from? _____

- A. A course plan.
- B. A travel brochure.
- C. A health magazine.
- D. A news report.

14. (10 分) Huge numbers of migrating (迁徙) birds visit cities all around the world on their extraordinary journeys, which often cover thousands of kilometers. Some appear to be attracted by light. Others seem to enjoy

the food on offer. But cities are not always friendly to outsiders. Some migrating birds, for example, are killed by cats while others collide （碰撞） with buildings.

What draws birds to big cities in the first place? It could largely be to do with light, says Barbara Frei at Environment and Climate Change Canada, a department of the Canadian government. No one knows exactly why birds are attracted to artificial light at night but there is enough evidence for this effect. One possibility, Frei says, is that birds which use starlight and other phenomena to navigate （导航） are naturally attracted by points of light.

More than 100 years ago, the Irish ornithologist （鸟类学家） Charles Patten was stationed at a lighthouse off the coast of Ireland where he observed this phenomenon first - hand. According to his reports, groups of migrating birds would fly towards the lighthouse and, unfortunately for them, crash into its windows. But back then, sources of very bright, artificial light were uncommon, whereas today electric light is visible practically everywhere at night.

It is important to ensure that cities are accommodating for wildlife, says Frei. Bird migration routes just happen to bring them close to many cities all around the world, and our bright light draws them in. Frei proposes that urban planning take this into account. The designers of every new park or housing estate could include some plants suitable for birds and other species, for instance. "We should plan it for all different things together—it's good for people; it's good for the planet; It's good for the wildlife," she asserts. "we need to think of cities as ecosystems. if we think about it, we are the masters of this ecosystem and we can decide how to manage this place."

（1） Which problem may be faced by migrating birds in the city? _____

- A. They could be shot by hunters.
- B. The food on offer may be poisonous.
- C. Their lives are threatened by some animals.
- D. They may run into some means of transportation.

（2） What is most likely to attract birds to the city? _____

- A. Artificial light.
- B. The lighthouse.
- C. Starlight.
- D. Moonlight.

(3) What can we infer from the third paragraph? _____

- A. Artificial light is harmful to migrating birds.
- B. More and more birds pour into the city.
- C. Lighthouses help birds identify their directions.
- D. Man - made light sources were rich in the past.

(4) What suggestion does Frei make for future urban planning? _____

- A. Ecosystems should be better protected.
- B. People should fit more artificial light.
- C. The number of artificial light should be increased.
- D. People should improve the living conditions of wildlife.

第二节阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

15. (12.5 分)

D - Printed Violins

While professional violinists often have instruments that cost between \$ 2000 and \$ 10, 000, it is possible to have one that costs millions depending on how they were and who made them. (1) _____ This can make it hard for many to access the instrument, especially for beginners and music classrooms.

However, the good news for them is that they will meet with low - cost and durable (耐用的) 3 D - printed violins thanks to The Acoustical Society of America's AVIVA Young Artists Program. The team's inspiration roots in multiple places. Their goals were to explore the new world of sounds created by using new materials, to use the new technology of other fields, and to make music education accessible through the printing of more durable instruments. (2) _____ The method of distribution has yet to be decided — it could involve shipping fully printed violins, sharing the 3 D - printing files with makers, or a combination of both.

(3) _____ The neck and fingerboard are printed in smooth ABS plastic to provide a comfortable grasp for the musicians, while the violin's body is made of a plastic polymer substance, much like a typical acoustic (原声的) violin. The outcome is a violin that sounds darker and softer than traditionally built violins. (4) _____

"The next step is to lower the costs of production for making such instruments more widely available, especially in the field of education, " said Mary - Elizabeth Brown, director of the AVIVA Young Artists Program. Violins are not the only instruments that are produced through 3 D - printing technology. (5) _____ Effective results have been obtained from many of them.

- A. Besides, the AVIVA violin is less damaged than its traditional wooden cousins.
- B. 3 D - printed violins have been popular with beginners since they were invented.
- C. The violin was built in two pieces using 3 D printing.
- D. The project is also to get violins to children that couldn't otherwise afford them.
- E. Indeed, even basic violins for students often cost \$ 1000 or more.
- F. Many instruments have been produced with a 3 D printer before.
- G. Most students have to give up learning the instrument due to the high cost.

第三部分 语言运用第一节完形填空阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

16. (15 分) A woman who has struggled to come to terms with her alopecia (脱发) since she was a teenager is now working as a (1) _____.

"I first noticed it when I was standing in the mirror trying to (2) _____ my hair in a ponytail (马尾辫) and saw a small patch with no (3) _____ close to my forehead," Hansson, 26, said, "I was young at the time so I was mostly (4) _____ that it was cancer since that's (5) _____ the first thing you think of when you see hair loss."

After her diagnosis, only Hansson's closest friends and (6) _____ knew about her condition as she tried to keep it a secret and (7) _____ that she became "good at hiding it". However, as she got older, Hansson learned to accept her aesthetic (美感) and says that she is now (8) _____ going out in public without wearing a wig. In fact, she has even (9) _____ a career in modelling, "Now I feel like I can be (10) _____ and that I don't need to (11) _____ it anymore," she explains.

Hansson (12) _____ not accepting her alopecia sooner, and she says that she is now happy doing what she loves and (13) _____ other sufferers to do the same. "Don't hide," she said. "It will only make you feel (14) _____. A big stone of suffering will (15) _____ your body if you can just be yourself."

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| (1) | A. doctor | B. model | C. writer | D. hairdresser |
| (2) | A. tie to | B. fasten on | C. wrap up | D. put up |
| (3) | A. hair | B. dirt | C. dust | D. spot |
| (4) | A. surprised | B. worried | C. excited | D. unexpected |
| (5) | A. specially | B. strangely | C. rarely | D. normally |

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (6) | A. family | B. colleagues | C. relatives | D. fellows |
| (7) | A. pretended | B. admitted | C. predicted | D. supposed |
| (8) | A. confident | B. shy | C. nervous | D. delighted |
| (9) | A. dreamed | B. planned | C. pursued | D. considered |
| (10) | A. anyone | B. somebody | C. myself | D. everyone |
| (11) | A. hide | B. face | C. cure | D. expose |
| (12) | A. forgets | B. regrets | C. remembers | D. avoids |
| (13) | A. suggests | B. stops | C. allows | D. urges |
| (14) | A. happier | B. better | C. crazier | D. worse |
| (15) | A. shape | B. press | C. leave | D. change |

第二节短文语法填空阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. (15 分) China has the (1) _____ (large) network of high - speed railways in the world. As of 2022 it encompassed (包含) over 40, 000 kilometres (25, 000 miles) of high - speed rail or over two - thirds (2) _____ the world's total. It is also the world's busiest with an annual ridership of over 1.44 billion in 2016 (3) _____ 2.01 billion in 2018 more than 60% of total passenger rail volume. By the end of 2018, the cumulative (累计的) number of passengers (4) _____ (deliver) by high - speed railway trains was reported (5) _____ (be) over 9 billion. According to Railway Gazette International, select trains from Beijing South to Nanjing South on the Beijing - Shanghai high - speed railway have the highest average operating speed at 317.7 km/h as of July 2019.

The improved (6) _____ (mobile) and interconnectivity created by these new high - speed rail lines have generated (7) _____ entirely new high - speed commuter (通勤者) market around some urban (8) _____ (area). For example, commutes via (通过) high - speed rail between Beijing and (9) _____ (surround) cities have become (10) _____ (increase) common.

第三节;单词拼写根据所给首字母或汉语意思，用单词的适当形式填空。

18. (0.5 分) The letter wasn't addressed to me but I opened it out of c _____.
19. (0.5 分) She found a company to _____ (资助) her through college.
20. (0.5 分) They need to be _____ (宽容的) of different points of view.
21. (0.5 分) He _____ (抱怨) bitterly that he had been unfairly treated. (根据汉语提示单

词拼写)

22. (0.5 分) A gentleman is one who never hurts anyone's feeling _____ (无意地). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
23. (0.5 分) When we're planning for a trip, we should make a _____ for the weather. (根据首字母单词拼写)
24. (0.5 分) He has been Milan's most _____ (始终如一的) player this season. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)
25. (0.5 分) Contrary to popular b _____, women cause fewer road accidents than men. (根据首字母单词拼写)
26. (0.5 分) Sometimes you can't take some Chinese idioms l _____ because they have deeper meanings. (根据首字母单词拼写)
27. (0.5 分) I have l _____ myself to 1000 calories a day to try and lose weight. (根据首字母单词拼写)

第四部分写作第一节应用文

28. (15 分) 假定你是李华, 你校英语社团正在举办以 "The Power of Running" 为题的演讲活动。请你用英语写一篇演讲稿。内容包括:

- (1) 跑步的益处;
- (2) 自己的跑步体验;
- (3) 呼吁大家投入体育运动。

注意:

- (1) 词数 80 左右;
- (2) 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文连贯。

Hello, everyone! _____

Thanks for listening!

第二节 读后续写

29. (20 分) 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段, 使之构成一篇完整的短文。

"Go back, Mom! Go back!" shouted my six-year-old daughter, June. I quickly turned around to cast my doubtful eyes on the backseat. worried. I had forgotten her younger sister, Scarlett. I was relieved to see the girls safe and sit in their car seats. but June's expression was one of pure anxiety.

As I looked back from the driver's seat, I found a young man in rags playing his guitar. His skinny, poor -

looking dog rested next to his feet near an old, worn cardboard sign that read, "Homeless, please help." We'd come across homeless people before and had talked about their needs and struggles. I should seize the chance to set a good example for my daughters to give a helping hand. So I searched for some cash, only to find I had nothing but credit cards. So I told June I didn't have any cash. To my surprise, June opened her little pink purse and offered to give him a five - dollar bill, I responded with a sigh of relief, "Oh good. I'll pay you back when we get home." "No, Mom. I don't want you to pay me back. I want to help him and give him my money." she replied.

As we drove down the crowded rows of the parking lot, I told her that we would get to him. When we got there, I called out. "Excuse me, sir!" He cautiously walked toward our car and answered, "Yes ma'am?" June stretched out her entire body to hand him her five - dollar bill through the window and explained, "I want you to have this." He smiled and hesitatingly asked, "This was your money?" "Yes! I want you to have it," she proudly answered. "Thank you," he said, touched by her thoughtfulness.

We exchanged a smile, and as we drove away, my younger daughter Scarlett began to cry. I noticed that she had emptied her purse with two quarters in her tiny hands and insisted on giving all her money to the young man.

注意

（1）续写词数应为 150 左右；

（2）请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1:

I had no choice but to turn around. _____

Paragraph 2:

The gentleman tightly held the coins in his dirt - stained hand. _____

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参考答案与试题解析

第一部分听力第一节听下面 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。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。

1. (1.5 分) Who is the woman probably talking to?

- A. An assistant.
- B. A deliveryman.
- C. A patient.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A

【原文】W: The medicine we ordered has arrived. We should be careful with that big blue box. And the medicine in the red box should be kept refrigerated.

M: OK, Dr. Lin. What should we do with the gray box?

W: Oh, there are face masks in it. Just put the gray box in storage.

2. (1.5 分) What is the weather like?

- A. Sunny.
- B. Windy.
- C. Snowy.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B

【原文】W: Oh, my goodness. A gust of wind almost blew my hat off.

M: I guess wind speeds have reached force five. The weather forecast said there would be heavy snow tonight.

W: Oh, I really miss the sunny days.

3. (1.5 分) When is the man leaving for Russia?

- A. At 6: 00 p.m.
- B. At 1: 00 p.m.

C. At 8: 00 a.m.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

【原文】M: Hello.I'd like to book a ticket to Russia on July 6th.

W: All right, sir.We have flights leaving at 8: 00 a.m., 1: 00 p.m.and 6: 00 p.m.Which flight do you want to take?

M: I want to book a ticket for the morning, please.

4. (1.5 分) What does the man want at first?

A. An egg.

B. A glass of water.

C. Some coffee.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C

【原文】W: David, would you like one more egg?

M: No, thanks.I'm full.I'd like some coffee.

W: Sorry, I don't have any coffee.

M: That's OK.I'll have a glass of water.

5. (1.5 分) Where is the supermarket?

A. On Green Street.

B. Beside a flower store.

C. Opposite a flower store.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B

【原文】M: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to the supermarket?

W: Certainly.Go straight for about one mile on Green Street, and then turn right at the traffic light.Walk a few more steps and you'll see a flower store.The supermarket is on its left.

第二节听下面 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 三个选项中选出

最佳选项。听每段对话或独白前，你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题，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。

6. (3 分) (1) What does the man say about the first shirt?

- A. It is similar to one of his old shirts.
- B. Its color doesn't suit him.
- C. Its price is too high.

(2) Which shirt will the man buy?

- A. The white one.
- B. The green one.
- C. The black one.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C 7. B

【原文】W: Hello, sir. May I help you?

M: Yes, can I see that shirt on the left shelf please?

W: Sure. Here you are.

M: How much is it?

W: 55 dollars.

M: 55 dollars? That's too expensive.

W: How about the one next to the yellow sweater? It's cheaper and very similar to this one. It comes in three colors: white, black and green.

M: Well, white one gets dirty easily and black would make me look dull.

W: Then I'll pack the green one for you?

M: OK.

7. (4.5 分) (1) What will the woman probably do at Christmas?

- A. Stay at home alone.
- B. Go shopping with her son.
- C. Have dinner with the man's family.

(2) Where is the man likely to shop?

- A. At the mall.
- B. At the bookstore.
- C. At online shops

(3) What present will the woman give the man?

- A. A tea box.
- B. Books.
- C. Chinese tea.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C 9. C 10. A

【原文】M: Dorothy, what are your plans for Christmas?

W: Oh, it's almost Christmas.I nearly forgot.And I'm not sure what I'll do then.

M: Well, if you don't have any plans, you could have dinner at my house.

W: OK.That's very nice of you.Have you finished your shopping yet?

M: Not yet.I have to buy some gifts for my wife and my son.I think I'll go to the mall this Sunday.

W: It's going to be really crowded at the mall then.You can try shopping online.

M: Good idea.

W: What are you going to buy?

M: My family loves reading.So I'll get some books.

W: What do you like? I'm planning to buy something for you.

M: Really? Thanks a lot.Maybe a tea box.I bought a lot of tea from China, but I got no place to store it.

W: All right then.

8. (4.5 分) (1) What example does the man give to prove his point?

- A. His aunt's example.
- B. His father's example.
- C. His own example.

(2) What did the man do last month?

- A. He took part in a competition.
- B. He learned to play the violin.

C. He taught his father to play the guitar.

(3) What does Susan's example prove?

A. Hard work is more important.

B. Talent is more important.

C. Talent is as important as hard work.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】C 12. A 13. B

【原文】W: Ken, what do you think is more important, hard work or talent?

M: They both play an important role in whatever task you do. But personally, I think hard work is more important than talent.

W: Why do you say so?

M: Well, I knew nothing about music in the past. But with the help of my father, I learned to play the violin three years ago. I have been practicing four times a week. And last month I even went on stage and won second place. I am proud of myself.

W: Wow, what an amazing example! But the success of so many people around me proves that talent is more important. Susan, one of my aunts, is a quick learner. I remember once she told me that she had done nothing to prepare for a meeting, but she pulled it off, because she collected all the key information she needed in a short time.

M: Well, maybe. But for most ordinary people, all they can do is to spend more time and energy on what they are trying to accomplish.

9. (4.5 分) (1) Why does the man speak Chinese well?

A. Because his colleagues are Chinese.

B. Because he likes watching Chinese movies.

C. Because his company does business with Chinese firms.

(2) What kind of Chinese movies does the man especially like?

A. War films.

B. Comedies.

C. Action movies.

(3) What does the man suggest the woman do?

- A. Check movie reviews.
- B. Speak Chinese more often.
- C. Watch the movie herself.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】B 15. A 16. C

【原文】W: Thomas, your Chinese is so good.

M: Thanks. Everyone in my company can speak Chinese.

W: Why? Your company does business with Chinese firms?

M: No, you might not believe this. We love Chinese films. My colleagues and I watch a Chinese film every week. We check the newly released movie online. And then we look at the reviews about it. Finally we decide whether to see it or not.

W: Good. I haven't seen any Chinese films. Can you recommend one?

M: Of course. What kind of films are you interested in? Comedies, action movies or war films? Chinese war films are quite excellent.

W: Which movie impressed you the most?

M: That must be The Battle at Lake Changjin.

W: I heard of it before. What is the main plot of the movie?

M: Well, if you want to know it, see it yourself.

10. (6分) (1) Which resolution did the speaker mostly stick to last year?

- A. Exercising every day.
- B. Quitting social media.
- C. Doing 20 - minute housework each day.

(2) How long does the speaker spend on her phone every day?

- A. One to two hours.
- B. Two to three hours.
- C. Three to four hours.

(3) What percentage of people typically make New Year's resolutions?

- A. At least 25%.
- B. More than 35%.
- C. Around 45%.

(4) Why do people make resolutions on January 1st?

- A. To follow the cultural tradition.
- B. To decrease the obstacles of old habits.
- C. To increase the chances of achieving their goals.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】A 18. B 19. A 20. C

【原文】W: Are New Year's resolutions powerful or pointless? Almost every year of my life, I've started the New Year with a set of resolutions that I've been determined to keep. The results, predictably, have been variable. Last year, I mostly kept to my fitness goal of doing 20 - minute sports each day, but I failed miserably at my aim of quitting social media. According to my weekly screen - time reports, I still spend between two and three hours each day on my phone. I am far from alone in my determination to start each new year with a plan for self - improvement. At least a quarter of people typically make New Year's resolutions, and a large portion of those good wishes end in disappointment. Rationally speaking, January 1st should be no better than any other day to make a life change. So why put the needless pressure on ourselves to "upgrade" our lives at the opening of a new calendar? Recent psychological research, however, suggests that there are many good reasons to begin a new habit on the first day of a new year. That's because we can all increase our chances of sticking to our new goals for the new year.

第二部分 阅读第一节 阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

11. (7.5 分)

Books You Won't Put Down

The Unequal Twins by Sylva Kanderl

What if ...the twins Ava and Zoe, who could hardly be distinguished from each other visually and who could not have been more different in character, had to go through extreme envy? Where does that trail lead to? To a total loss of their connection, or their finding the lost path to each other again?

www.xlibris.com Hardback \$ 28.99 | Paperback \$ 16.99 | E - book \$ 3.99

Quotes from the Quiver by Dante P.Galiber

Inspired by time, space, and human interaction, this collection offers a series of original ideas and quotations designed to uplift and enlighten its readers.

www.authorhouse.com Hardback \$ 43.99 | Paperback \$ 22.99 | E - book \$ 3.99

Johnny: Catching Fire by Aaron Allen

Johnny was given the strength of Samson (大力士). Now, he must decide whether to use his power for good or to get even with those who bullied him at school.

www.xlibris.com Hardback \$ 22.99 | Paperback \$ 16.99 | E - book \$ 3.99

Ting Ting, the Girl Who Saved China by Ryan O'Connor

Ting Ting, the Girl Who Saved China provides insights into China's biggest holiday, gives a sense of its culture, and shows that girls are just strong and brave enough to be heroines.

www.xlibris.com Hardback \$ 22.99 | Paperback \$ 16.99 | E - book \$ 3.95

How to Help Yourself to Be Who You Want to Be by Pam Grewall

This self - improvement book offers a simple guide to help its readers recognize their strengths and weaknesses and to understand how to make their own fate.

www.iuniverse.com Hardback \$ 23.99 | Paperback \$ 13.99 | E - book \$ 3.99

(1) If you are interested in some quotations to inspire yourself, you would prefer the book of A .

- A. Dante P.Galiber.
- B. Pam Grewall.
- C. Sylva Kanderl.
- D. Aaron Allen.

(2) Which book may be most suitable for those who want to redirect their lives? D

- A. Quotes from the Quiver.
- B. The Unequal Twins.
- C. Johnny: Catching Fire.
- D. How to Help Yourself to Be Who You Want to Be.

(3) What do these five books have in common? B

- A. They all come out from the same press.
- B. They are all sold at the same price as the e - book.

C. They are all available at the same website.

D. They are all set in the real world.

【答案】ADB

【分析】这是一篇应用文。作者推荐了五部有趣的书籍。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据 Quotes from the Quiver by Dante P.Galiber 部分的 Inspired by time, space, and human interaction, this collection offers a series of original ideas and quotations designed to uplift and enlighten its readers（受时间、空间和人类互动的启发，这本书提供了一系列原创的想法和语录，旨在提升和启发读者），可知，如果你想要一些语录来激励自己，你会更喜欢 Dante P.Galiber 的 Quotes from the Quiver 这本书，故选 A。

（2）细节理解题。根据 How to Help Yourself to Be Who You Want to Be by Pam Grewall 部分的 This self-improvement book offers a simple guide to help its readers recognize their strengths and weaknesses and to understand how to make their own fate（这本自我提升的书提供了一个简单的指南，帮助读者认识到自己的长处和短处，并了解如何创造自己的命运），可知 How to Help Yourself to Be Who You Want to Be 是一本自我提升的书，帮助读者认识到自己的长处和短处，最适合那些需要知道生活方向的人阅读。故选 D。

（3）推理判断题。根据 The Unequal Twins by Sylva Kanderl 部分的 E-book \$3.99; Quotes from the Quiver by Dante P.Galiber 部分的 E-book \$3.99; Johnny: Catching Fire by Aaron Allen 部分的 E-book \$3.99; Ting Ting, the Girl Who Saved China by Ryan O'Connor 部分的 E-book \$3.95; How to Help Yourself to Be Who You Want to Be by Pam Grewall 部分的 E-book \$3.99，可知这五本的电子书价格是一样的。故选 B。

- 12.（10分） Prehistoric people may have used firelight to create the illusion（错觉）of movement in their art.An analysis of 50 carved stones dug out in France suggests that when the stones were placed near a fire, the light made the carved animals seem to move, researchers report April 20 in PLOS ONE.These stones, or "plaquettes" were found in the 1860s in a rock-shelter called Montastruc, and are carved with animals such as horses and deer.The site was used by Magdalenian people, hunter-gatherers who inhabited（居住）the area between 23,000 and 14,000 years ago.

The researchers analyzed heat damage on the stones, which indicated them being directly exposed to high temperatures for a long period, and created 3-D models of the stones.Those models were imported to a virtual reality software where they were placed next to a virtual hearth（壁炉炉床）so that the areas of heat damage were closest to the flames, mimicking（模拟）how the stones might have been placed in real life.The researchers

then observed the visual effects of the virtual reality light.

It was surprising to see how dynamic the art was and "how changed your experience of the art was by a simple thing, just putting it close to a fire, " says Andy Needham, an archaeologist at the University of York in England. The work suggests that the artists purposely carved along the outline of the rock to influence viewers to see meaningful movement through the random pattern of firelight, he says.

The finding adds to archaeologists' understandings of the relationship between early people's artwork and fire. Another recent study found that Stone Age humans created "hidden" art in dark caves which could be lighted and made visible only with the help of the right lighting.

(1) What happened when the 50 prehistoric stones were placed near a fire? A

- A. The animals carved on them seemed to move.
- B. The fire took on the shapes of different animals.
- C. The animal drawings on them became much clearer.
- D. Animals nearby such as horses and deer were attracted.

(2) What does the second paragraph mainly talk about? C

- A. The reason for the heat damage on the stones.
- B. The function of the software in the research.
- C. The way in which the research was conducted.
- D. The conclusion that was drawn by the researchers.

(3) What does Andy Needham think of the prehistoric artists who worked on the 50 stones? D

- A. Hardworking.
- B. Ambitious.
- C. Dependable.
- D. Creative.

(4) Which is the best title for the text? C

- A. Ancient People Must Have Used Fire in Various Ways.
- B. Different Ways of Using Fire Have Been Discovered Now.
- C. Prehistoric People May Have Used Fire to Create Movable Art.
- D. Ancient Artists Were More Innovative than We Normally Thought.

【答案】ACDC

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是研究发现，史前人类可能在他们的艺术中使用火光来创造运动的错觉。

【解答】（1）细节理解题。根据第一段 An analysis of 50 carved stones dug out in France suggests that when the stones were placed near a fire, the light made the carved animals seem to move, researchers report April 20 in PLOS ONE.（研究人员 4 月 20 日在 PLOS ONE 上发表报告称，对在法国挖出的 50 块石雕进行的分析表明，当石雕被放置在火附近时，光线使雕刻的动物似乎在移动。）可知，当这 50 块史前石头被放在火旁时雕刻在上面的动物似乎在动。故选 A。

（2）段落大意题。根据第二段 The researchers analyzed heat damage on the stones, which indicated them being directly exposed to high temperatures for a long period, and created 3 - D models of the stones. Those models were imported to a virtual reality software where they were placed next to a virtual hearth（壁炉炉床）so that the areas of heat damage were closest to the flames, mimicking（模拟）how the stones might have been placed in real life. The researchers then observed the visual effects of the virtual reality light.（研究人员分析了这些石头的热损伤，这表明它们长期直接暴露在高温下，并创建了石头的三维模型。这些模型被导入到一个虚拟现实软件中，在那里它们被放置在一个虚拟壁炉旁边，这样热损伤的区域就离火焰最近，模拟了现实生活中石头的放置方式。然后，研究人员观察了虚拟现实光的视觉效果。）可知，第二段主要讲了这项研究进行的方式。故选 C。

（3）推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 It was surprising to see how dynamic the art was and "how changed your experience of the art was by a simple thing, just putting it close to a fire," says Andy Needham, an archaeologist at the University of York in England. The work suggests that the artists purposely carved along the outline of the rock to influence viewers to see meaningful movement through the random pattern of firelight, he says.（英国约克大学的考古学家 Andy Needham 说，看到这些艺术的活力是多么令人惊讶，"仅仅把它放在火旁，一件简单的事情就能改变你对艺术的体验。"他说，这项工作表明，艺术家们有意沿着岩石的轮廓雕刻，以影响观众通过随机的火光模式看到有意义的运动。）可知，Andy Needham 认为创作这 50 块石头的史前艺术家是有创造力的。A. Hardworking 努力的；B. Ambitious 有抱负的；C. Dependable 依靠的；D. Creative 有创造力的。故选 D。

（4）标题归纳题。根据第一段 Prehistoric people may have used firelight to create the illusion（错觉）of movement in their art.（史前人类可能在他们的艺术中使用火光来创造运动的错觉。）可知，本文主要讲的是研究发现，史前人类可能在他们的艺术中使用火光来创造运动的错觉，因此最好的标题是 C. Prehistoric People May Have Used Fire to Create Movable Art.（史前人类可能使用火来创造可移动的艺术品。）适合做文章标题，故选 C。

13. (10 分) "Don't worry; be happy" is more than just song lyrics (歌词). A growing body of evidence supports an association between optimism and healthy aging, but it is unclear how optimism impacts health. When it comes to dealing with day - to - day stressors, such as household chores or arguments with others, a new study has found that being more or less optimistic did not make a difference in how older men emotionally reacted to or recovered from these stressors. However, optimism appeared to promote emotional well - being by limiting how often older men experience stressful situations or changing the way they interpret situations as stressful.

"This study tests one possible explanation, assessing if more optimistic people handle daily stress more constructively and therefore enjoy better emotional well - being, " said corresponding author Lewina Lee. PhD, clinical psychologist at the National Center for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder at the VA Boston Healthcare System and assistant professor of psychiatry at Boston University School of Medicine.

The researchers followed 233 older men who first finished an optimism questionnaire; 14 years later, they reported daily stressors along with positive and negative moods on eight consecutive (连续不断的) evenings up to three times over an eight - year span. The researchers found more optimistic men reported not only lower negative mood but also more positive mood. They also reported having fewer stressors which was unrelated to their higher positive mood but explained their lower levels of negative mood.

While studies have sustained the idea of optimism as a resource that may promote good health and longevity, we know very little about the underlying mechanisms (机制). "Stress, on the other hand, is known to have a negative impact on our health. By looking at whether optimistic people handle day - to - day stressors differently, our findings add to knowledge about how optimism may promote good health as people age, " says Lee.

(1) What may be affected by optimism according to the first paragraph? A

- A. People's emotional well - being.
- B. Older men's ability to react.
- C. The way people treat daily stress.
- D. The way that optimism will be researched.

(2) How is the third paragraph developed? D

- A. By making comparisons.
- B. By analyzing possible results.

C. By presenting different opinions.

D. By showing the course and result.

(3) What does the underlined word "sustained" in the last paragraph mean? B

A. Changed.

B. Supported.

C. Expected.

D. Repeated.

(4) Where is the text probably taken from? C

A. A course plan.

B. A travel brochure.

C. A health magazine.

D. A news report.

【答案】(1) - (4) ADBC

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要讲的是研究表明乐观主义似乎通过限制老年人经历压力情况的频率或改变他们对压力情况的理解方式来促进情感健康。

【解答】(1) 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句 However, optimism appeared to promote emotional well-being by limiting how often older men experience stressful situations or changing the way they interpret situations as stressful. (然而, 乐观主义似乎通过限制老年人经历压力情况的频率或改变他们对压力情况的理解方式来促进情感健康。) 可知, 乐观会影响人们的情绪健康。故选 A。

(2) 写作手法题。根据第三段 The researchers followed 233 older men who first finished an optimism questionnaire; 14 years later, they reported daily stressors along with positive and negative moods on eight consecutive (连续不断的) evenings up to three times over an eight-year span. The researchers found more optimistic men reported not only lower negative mood but also more positive mood. (研究人员跟踪调查了 233 名老年男性, 他们首先完成了一份乐观问卷; 14 年后, 他们连续 8 个晚上报告了每天的压力源以及积极和消极情绪, 在 8 年的时间里多达 3 次。研究人员发现, 更乐观的男性不仅消极情绪更低, 而且积极情绪也更多。) 可知, 第三段开头讲的是研究的过程, 后面讲了研究的结果, 因此第三段是通过显示过程和结果来展开的, 故选 D。

(3) 词义猜测题。根据最后一段 While studies have sustained the idea of optimism as a resource that may promote good health and longevity, we know very little about the underlying mechanisms (机制). (虽然研究已经证实乐观是一种促进健康和长寿的资源, 但我们对其潜在机制知之甚少。) 可知, 研究表明乐

观可以促进积极的情绪，也就是支持了乐观是一种促进健康和长寿的资源这一个理论，划线词的意思是"支持"。结合选项 A. Changed.改变；B. Supported.支持；C. Expected.期待的；D. Repeated.重复的。分析可知，B 项与划线词意思一致。故选 B。

(4)文章出处题。通读全文，结合第一段 "Don't worry; be happy" is more than just song lyrics (歌词).A growing body of evidence supports an association between optimism and healthy aging, but it is unclear how optimism impacts health.When it comes to dealing with day - to - day stressors, such as household chores or arguments with others, a new study has found that being more or less optimistic did not make a difference in how older men emotionally reacted to or recovered from these stressors.However, optimism appeared to promote emotional well - being by limiting how often older men experience stressful situations or changing the way they interpret situations as stressful. ("不要担心，要快乐"不仅仅是歌词。越来越多的证据支持乐观与健康老龄化之间的联系，但乐观如何影响健康尚不清楚。一项新的研究发现，当涉及到处理日常压力源时，比如家务或与他人争吵，乐观与否并不会影响老年人对这些压力源的情绪反应或从这些压力源中恢复过来。然而，乐观主义似乎通过限制老年人经历压力情况的频率或改变他们对压力情况的理解方式来促进情感健康。)可知，本文主要讲的是研究表明乐观主义似乎通过限制老年人经历压力情况的频率或改变他们对压力情况的理解方式来促进情感健康，是有关健康的内容。结合选项 A. A course plan. 一个课程计划；B. A travel brochure.一本旅游手册；C. A health magazine.一本健康杂志；D. A news report. 一篇新闻报道。分析可知，文章可能来自于健康杂志。故选 C。

14. (10 分) Huge numbers of migrating (迁徙) birds visit cities all around the world on their extraordinary journeys, which often cover thousands of kilometers.Some appear to be attracted by light.Others seem to enjoy the food on offer.But cities are not always friendly to outsiders.Some migrating birds, for example, are killed by cats while others collide (碰撞) with buildings.

What draws birds to big cities in the first place? It could largely be to do with light, says Barbara Frei at Environment and Climate Change Canada, a department of the Canadian government.No one knows exactly why birds are attracted to artificial light at night but there is enough evidence for this effect.One possibility, Frei says, is that birds which use starlight and other phenomena to navigate (导航) are naturally attracted by points of light.

More than 100 years ago, the Irish ornithologist (鸟类学家) Charles Patten was stationed at a lighthouse off the coast of Ireland where he observed this phenomenon first - hand.According to his reports, groups of migrating birds would fly towards the lighthouse and, unfortunately for them, crash into its windows.But back then, sources of very bright, artificial light were uncommon, whereas today electric light is visible practically

everywhere at night.

It is important to ensure that cities are accommodating for wildlife, says Frei. Bird migration routes just happen to bring them close to many cities all around the world, and our bright light draws them in. Frei proposes that urban planning take this into account. The designers of every new park or housing estate could include some plants suitable for birds and other species, for instance. "We should plan it for all different things together—it's good for people; it's good for the planet; It's good for the wildlife," she asserts. "we need to think of cities as ecosystems. if we think about it, we are the masters of this ecosystem and we can decide how to manage this place."

(1) Which problem may be faced by migrating birds in the city? C

- A. They could be shot by hunters.
- B. The food on offer may be poisonous.
- C. Their lives are threatened by some animals.
- D. They may run into some means of transportation.

(2) What is most likely to attract birds to the city? A

- A. Artificial light.
- B. The lighthouse.
- C. Starlight.
- D. Moonlight.

(3) What can we infer from the third paragraph? B

- A. Artificial light is harmful to migrating birds.
- B. More and more birds pour into the city.
- C. Lighthouses help birds identify their directions.
- D. Man - made light sources were rich in the past.

(4) What suggestion does Frei make for future urban planning? D

- A. Ecosystems should be better protected.
- B. People should fit more artificial light.
- C. The number of artificial light should be increased.
- D. People should improve the living conditions of wildlife.

【答案】CABD

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是鸟类被城市的灯光吸引，城市规划应考虑到这一点，将城市视为生态系统。

【解答】（1）推理判断题。根据第一段 Some migrating birds, for example, are killed by cats while others collide（碰撞）with buildings.（例如，一些候鸟被猫杀死，而另一些则与建筑物相撞。）可知，城市里的候鸟可能面临的问题是生命受到一些动物的威胁。故选 C。

（2）细节理解题。根据第二段 What draws birds to big cities in the first place? It could largely be to do with light, says Barbara Frei at Environment and Climate Change Canada, a department of the Canadian government.No one knows exactly why birds are attracted to artificial light at night but there is enough evidence for this effect.（首先是什么吸引鸟类来到大城市？加拿大政府环境与气候变化部门的 Barbara Frei 说，这很大程度上与光有关。没有人确切地知道为什么鸟类在晚上会被人造光吸引，但有足够的证据证明这种影响。）可知，最有可能吸引鸟儿到城市来的是人造光。A. Artificial light 人造光源；B. The lighthouse 灯塔；C. Starlight 星光；D. Moonlight 月光。故选 A。

（3）推理判断题。根据第三段 According to his reports, groups of migrating birds would fly towards the lighthouse and, unfortunately for them, crash into its windows.But back then, sources of very bright, artificial light were uncommon, whereas today electric light is visible practically everywhere at night.（根据他的报告，成群的候鸟会飞向灯塔，不幸的是，它们撞到了灯塔的窗户上。但在当时，非常明亮的人造光源并不常见，而今天，在夜晚，几乎到处都能看到电灯。）可知，从第三段我们可以推断出越来越多的鸟涌入城市。故选 B。

（4）推理判断题。根据最后一段 It is important to ensure that cities are accommodating for wildlife, says Frei.Bird migration routes just happen to bring them close to many cities all around the world, and our bright light draws them in.Frei proposes that urban planning take this into account.The designers of every new park or housing estate could include some plants suitable for birds and other species, for instance.（Frei 说，重要的是要确保城市能够适应野生动物。鸟类的迁徙路线恰好把它们带到世界各地的许多城市附近，我们明亮的灯光吸引了它们。弗雷建议，城市规划应考虑到这一点。例如，每个新公园或住宅区的设计者都应该包括一些适合鸟类和其他物种生存的植物。）可知，Frei 对未来的城市规划的建议是人们应该改善野生动物的生存环境。故选 D。

第二节阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，选项中有两项为多余选项。

15.（12.5 分）

D - Printed Violins

While professional violinists often have instruments that cost between \$ 2000 and \$ 10,000, it is possible to

have one that costs millions depending on how they were and who made them. (1) E This can make it hard for many to access the instrument, especially for beginners and music classrooms.

However, the good news for them is that they will meet with low - cost and durable (耐用的) 3 D - printed violins thanks to The Acoustical Society of America's AVIVA Young Artists Program. The team's inspiration roots in multiple places. Their goals were to explore the new world of sounds created by using new materials, to use the new technology of other fields, and to make music education accessible through the printing of more durable instruments. (2) D The method of distribution has yet to be decided — it could involve shipping fully printed violins, sharing the 3 D - printing files with makers, or a combination of both.

(3) C The neck and fingerboard are printed in smooth ABS plastic to provide a comfortable grasp for the musicians, while the violin's body is made of a plastic polymer substance, much like a typical acoustic (原声的) violin. The outcome is a violin that sounds darker and softer than traditionally built violins. (4) A

"The next step is to lower the costs of production for making such instruments more widely available, especially in the field of education, " said Mary - Elizabeth Brown, director of the AVIVA Young Artists Program. Violins are not the only instruments that are produced through 3 D - printing technology. (5) F Effective results have been obtained from many of them.

- A. Besides, the AVIVA violin is less damaged than its traditional wooden cousins.
- B. 3 D - printed violins have been popular with beginners since they were invented.
- C. The violin was built in two pieces using 3 D printing.
- D. The project is also to get violins to children that couldn't otherwise afford them.
- E. Indeed, even basic violins for students often cost \$ 1000 or more.
- F. Many instruments have been produced with a 3 D printer before.
- G. Most students have to give up learning the instrument due to the high cost.

【答案】EDCAF

【分析】这是一篇说明文，主要讲述了用 3 D 技术打印小提琴。

【解答】(1) 推理判断题。根据前文 While professional violinists often have instruments that cost between \$ 2000 and \$ 10, 000, it is possible to have one that costs millions depending on how they were and who made them. (虽然专业小提琴手的乐器价格通常在 2000 美元到 10000 美元之间，但也有可能会有一种价格高达数百万美元的乐器，这取决于它们的品质和制造者。) 可知，讲述了小提琴的价格有可能非常昂贵，和后文 "This can make it hard for many to access the instrument, especially for beginners and music

classrooms.（这会让许多人很难接触到这种乐器，尤其是对于初学者和音乐教室来说。）讲述了前面所述情况让许多人难以接触到小提琴。由此可知，空处应承上启下，讲述小提琴的昂贵，E 项"Indeed, even basic violins for students often cost \$ 1000 or more.事实上，即使是学生们最基本的小提琴也要花费 1000 美元甚至更多。"符合语境。故选 E。

（2）细节理解题。根据前文 Their goals were to explore the new world of sounds created by using new materials, to use the new technology of other fields, and to make music education accessible through the printing of more durable instruments.（他们的目标是探索通过使用新材料创造的声音的新世界，使用其他领域的新技术，并通过打印更耐用的乐器来普及音乐教育。）可知，讲述了该组织的目标，空处应承接上文，D 项"The project is also to get violins to children that couldn't otherwise afford them.该项目还旨在为那些买不起小提琴的孩子们提供小提琴。"符合语境，故选 D。

（3）细节理解题。根据后文 The neck and fingerboard are printed in smooth ABS plastic to provide a comfortable grasp for the musicians, while the violin's body is made of a plastic polymer substance, much like a typical acoustic （原声的） violin.（琴颈和指板采用光滑的 ABS 塑料印制，为音乐家提供舒适的握感，而小提琴的琴身则由塑料聚合物材料制成，很像典型的原声小提琴。）可知，讲述了琴颈和指板、琴身分别使用的材料，选项中的"two pieces"对应下文中的"The neck and fingerboard"和"the violin's body"。C 项"The violin was built in two pieces using 3 D printing.这把小提琴是用 3 D 打印技术由两部分制成的。"符合语境，故选 C。

（4）推理判断题。根据前文 The outcome is a violin that sounds darker and softer than traditionally built violins.（结果是一把比传统制造的小提琴听起来更暗、更柔和的小提琴。）可知，讲述了用 3 D 技术打印出来的小提琴与常规小提琴之间的区别，此处应承接上文，讲述二者的其他差别，A 项"Besides, the AVIVA violin is less damaged than its traditional wooden cousins.此外，AVIVA 小提琴比传统的木制小提琴更不易损坏。"符合语境。故选 A。

（5）细节理解题。根据前文 Violins are not the only instruments that are produced through 3 D - printing technology.（小提琴并不是唯一通过 3 D 打印技术生产的乐器。）可知，提到用 3 D 打印技术生产的乐器并不止小提琴，空处应承接上文，讲述有其他乐器被打印，F 项"Many instruments have been produced with a 3 D printer before.之前有许多乐器都是用 3 D 打印机生产过。"符合语境。故选 F。

第三部分 语言运用第一节完形填空阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

16.（15 分） A woman who has struggled to come to terms with her alopecia（脱发）since she was a teenager is now working as a（1） B .

"I first noticed it when I was standing in the mirror trying to (2) D my hair in a ponytail (马尾辫) and saw a small patch with no (3) A close to my forehead," Hansson, 26, said, "I was young at the time so I was mostly (4) B that it was cancer since that's (5) D the first thing you think of when you see hair loss."

After her diagnosis, only Hansson's closest friends and (6) A knew about her condition as she tried to keep it a secret and (7) B that she became "good at hiding it". However, as she got older, Hansson learned to accept her aesthetic (美感) and says that she is now (8) A going out in public without wearing a wig. In fact, she has even (9) C a career in modelling, "Now I feel like I can be (10) C and that I don't need to (11) A it anymore," she explains.

Hansson (12) B not accepting her alopecia sooner, and she says that she is now happy doing what she loves and (13) D other sufferers to do the same. "Don't hide," she said. "It will only make you feel (14) D. A big stone of suffering will (15) C your body if you can just be yourself."

- | | | | | |
|------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| (1) | A. doctor | B. model | C. writer | D. hairdresser |
| (2) | A. tie to | B. fasten on | C. wrap up | D. put up |
| (3) | A. hair | B. dirt | C. dust | D. spot |
| (4) | A. surprised | B. worried | C. excited | D. unexpected |
| (5) | A. specially | B. strangely | C. rarely | D. normally |
| (6) | A. family | B. colleagues | C. relatives | D. fellows |
| (7) | A. pretended | B. admitted | C. predicted | D. supposed |
| (8) | A. confident | B. shy | C. nervous | D. delighted |
| (9) | A. dreamed | B. planned | C. pursued | D. considered |
| (10) | A. anyone | B. somebody | C. myself | D. everyone |
| (11) | A. hide | B. face | C. cure | D. expose |
| (12) | A. forgets | B. regrets | C. remembers | D. avoids |
| (13) | A. suggests | B. stops | C. allows | D. urges |
| (14) | A. happier | B. better | C. crazier | D. worse |

- (15) A. shape B. press C. leave D. change

【答案】 (1) - (5) BDABD (6) - (10) ABACC (11) - (15) ABDDC

【分析】 本文是一篇记叙文，主要讲的是 Hansson 有脱发的问题，但是她坦然面对，做自己，并成了一名模特。

【解答】 (1) 考查名词及语境理解。A.doctor 医生；B.model 模特；C.writer 作家；D.hairdresser 美发师。句意：一名女子从十几岁起就一直在努力接受自己的脱发问题，现在她成了一名模特。根据第 9 空后的 "a career in modelling" 可知，她成了一名模特。故选 B。

(2) 考查动词短语及语境理解。A.tie to 依靠；B.fasten on 紧紧握住；C.wrap up 包起来；D.put up 盘起来。句意：26 岁的汉森说："我第一次注意到这一点是在我站在镜子前试图把头发扎成马尾辫的时候，我看到额头附近有一小块没有头发的地方。当时我还年轻，所以我最担心的是癌症，因为当你看到脱发时，你通常首先想到的是癌症。"根据下文 "in a ponytail" 可知，她把头发扎成马尾辫，空格处用 "盘起来"。故选 D。

(3) 考查名词及语境理解。A.hair 头发；B.dirt 尘土；C.dust 灰尘；D.spot 地点。句意：26 岁的汉森说："我第一次注意到这一点是在我站在镜子前试图把头发扎成马尾辫的时候，我看到额头附近有一小块没有头发的地方。当时我还年轻，所以我最担心的是癌症，因为当你看到脱发时，你通常首先想到的是癌症。"根据下文 "you see hair loss" 可知，她觉得自己在脱发，所以应该是看到额头附近有一小块没有头发的地方。故选 A。

(4) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.surprised 惊讶的；B.worried 担心的；C.excited 激动的；D.unexpected 意外的。句意：26 岁的汉森说："我第一次注意到这一点是在我站在镜子前试图把头发扎成马尾辫的时候，我看到额头附近有一小块没有头发的地方。当时我还年轻，所以我最担心的是癌症，因为当你看到脱发时，你通常首先想到的是癌症。"根据下文 "it was cancer" 可知，以为自己得了癌症，她当然是担心。故选 B。

(5) 考查副词及语境理解。A.specially 专门地；B.strangely 奇怪的是；C.rarely 很少；D.normally 通常。句意：26 岁的汉森说："我第一次注意到这一点是在我站在镜子前试图把头发扎成马尾辫的时候，我看到额头附近有一小块没有头发的地方。当时我还年轻，所以我最担心的是癌症，因为当你看到脱发时，你通常首先想到的是癌症。"根据上文 "it was cancer" 和下文 "when you see hair loss" 可知，一般来说当人看见掉发的时候通常首先会想到得了癌症，因此空格处是 "通常"。故选 D。

(6) 考查名词及语境理解。A.family 家人；B.colleagues 同事；C.relatives 亲戚；D.fellows 同伴。句意：确诊后，只有汉森最亲密的朋友和家人知道她的病情，因为她试图保守秘密，并承认她变得 "善于隐藏

它”。根据上文“only Hansson's closest friends and”和下文“as she tried to keep it a secret”可知，她把自己这个病情保密，只是最亲密的朋友和家人知道。故选 A。

（7）考查动词及语境理解。A.pretended 假装；B.admitted 承认；C.predicted 预测；D.supposed 猜想。句意：确诊后，只有汉森最亲密的朋友和家人知道她的病情，因为她试图保守秘密，并承认她变得“善于隐藏它”。根据下文“that she became “good at hiding it””可知，空后内容是她承认的，她承认自己变得“善于隐藏它”。故选 B。

（8）考查形容词及语境理解。A.confident 自信的；B.shy 害羞的；C.nervous 紧张的；D.delighted 高兴的。句意：然而，随着年龄的增长，汉森学会了接受自己的美感，她说她现在可以自信地在公共场合不戴假发。根据上文“Hansson learned to accept her aesthetic”可知，她接受了自己的美感，所以很自信地在公共场合不戴假发。故选 A。

（9）考查动词及语境理解。A.dreamed 做梦；B.planned 计划；C.pursued 追求；D.considered 考虑。句意：事实上，她甚至追求模特事业，“现在我觉得我可以做我自己，我不需要再隐藏它了，”她解释道。根据下文“a career in modelling”可知，她是追求模特事业。故选 C。

（10）考查代词及语境理解。A.anyone 任何人；B.somebody 某人；C.myself 我自己；D.everyone 每个人。句意：事实上，她甚至追求模特事业，“现在我觉得我可以做我自己，我不需要再隐藏它了，”她解释道。根据上文“she is now _____going out in public without wearing a wig”可知，她变得很有自信，所以觉得自己可以做自己。故选 C。

（11）考查动词及语境理解。A.hide 躲藏；B.face 面对；C.cure 治愈；D.expose 暴露。句意：事实上，她甚至追求模特事业，“现在我觉得我可以做我自己，我不需要再隐藏它了，”她解释道。根据上文“good at hiding it”和“Now I feel like I can be _____”可知，她虽然善于隐藏，但是现在她变得自信了，觉得可以做自己，所以就不必再隐藏了。故选 A。

（12）考查动词及语境理解。A.forgets 忘记；B.regrets 后悔；C.remembers 记得；D.avoids 避免。句意：汉森后悔没有早点接受自己的脱发，她说她现在很高兴做自己喜欢的事情，并敦促其他患者也这样做。根据下文“not accepting her alopecia sooner, and she says that she is now happy doing what she loves”可知，她现在为自己能做自己喜欢的事情感到高兴，所以后悔没有早点接受自己的脱发。故选 B。

（13）考查动词及语境理解。A.suggests 建议；B.stops 停止；C.allows 允许；D.urges 敦促。句意：汉森后悔没有早点接受自己的脱发，她说她现在很高兴做自己喜欢的事情，并敦促其他患者也这样做。根据下文“other sufferers to do the same. “Don't hide, ” she said.”可知，她敦促其他患者也接受自己的脱发。故选 D。

（14）考查形容词及语境理解。A.happier 更高兴的；B.better 更好的；C.crazier 更疯狂的；D.worse 更

糟的。句意：这只会让你感觉更糟。根据上文"Hansson_____not accepting her alopecia sooner"和后文"A big stone of suffering"可知，她后悔自己没有早点接受脱发，所以她不接受脱发，躲藏起来，只会让自己感觉更糟。故选 D。

（15）考查动词及语境理解。A.shape 塑造；B.press 压迫；C.leave 离开；D.change 改变。句意：如果你能做你自己，一块痛苦的大石头就会离开你的身体。根据上文""Don't hide, " she said. "It will only make you feel_____"和下文"if you can just be yourself"可知，躲藏会让自己感觉更糟，如果可以做自己，那么自己就不会再痛苦了，一块痛苦的大石头就会离开你的身体，故选 C。

第二节短文语法填空阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. (15 分) China has the (1) largest (large) network of high - speed railways in the world.As of 2022 it encompassed (包含) over 40, 000 kilometres (25, 000 miles) of high - speed rail or over two - thirds (2) of the world's total.It is also the world's busiest with an annual ridership of over 1.44 billion in 2016 (3) and 2.01 billion in 2018 more than 60% of total passenger rail volume.By the end of 2018, the cumulative (累计的) number of passengers (4) delivered (deliver) by high - speed railway trains was reported (5) to have been (be) over 9 billion.According to Railway Gazette International, select trains from Beijing South to Nanjing South on the Beijing - Shanghai high - speed railway have the highest average operating speed at 317.7 km/h as of July 2019.

The improved (6) mobility (mobile) and interconnectivity created by these new high - speed rail lines have generated (7) an entirely new high - speed commuter (通勤者) market around some urban (8) areas (area) .For example, commutes via (通过) high - speed rail between Beijing and (9) surrounding (surround) cities have become (10) increasingly (increase) common.

【答案】(1) largest (2) of (3) and (4) delivered (5) to have been (6) mobility (7) an (8) areas (9) surrounding (10) increasingly

【分析】本文为说明文，主要介绍中国铁路的飞速发展。

【解答】(1) 考查形容词最高级。句意：中国拥有世界上最大的高速铁路网。结合句意以及 in the world 可知，此处表示"最大的"，用形容词最高级作定语。故填 largest。

(2) 考查介词。句意：截至 2022 年，中国高铁总里程超过 4 万公里（2.5 万英里），占世界高铁总里程的三分之二以上。two - thirds of..."三分之二的"，固定用法，根据句意，此处表示"世界高铁总里程的三分之二"。故填 of。

(3) 考查连词。句意：它也是世界上最繁忙的铁路，2016 年的年客运量超过 14.4 亿人次，2018 年达到 20.1 亿人次，占铁路客运总量的 60% 以上。根据句意，over 1.44 billion in 2016 和 2.01 billion in 2018

是并列关系，用连词 and 连接。故填 and。

（4）考查过去分词。句意：据报道，截至 2018 年底，高铁列车累计运送旅客超过 90 亿人次。分析句子可知，passengers 与 deliver 之间是被动关系，为非谓语动词，用过去分词短语作后置定语。故填 delivered。

（5）考查动词不定式。句意：据报道，截至 2018 年底，高铁列车累计运送旅客超过 90 亿人次。be reported to do sth."被报道做某事"，用不定式作主语补足语，根据句意，"数量是 90 亿多"先于"被报道"，用不定式的完成式。故填 to have been。

（6）考查不可数名词。句意：这些新的高铁线路改善了灵活性和互联性，在一些城市地区形成了一个全新的高速通勤市场。形容词 improved 修饰名词，and 连接名词 mobility 和 interconnectivity 作主语，mobility 用作不可数名词。故填 mobility。

（7）考查不定冠词。句意：这些新的高铁线路改善了灵活性和互联性，在一些城市地区形成了一个全新的高速通勤市场。market 是可数名词，根据句意，此处泛指"一个全新的高速通勤市场"，用不定冠词修饰，entirely 以元音音素开头，用不定冠词 an。故填 an。

（8）考查可数名词复数。句意：这些新的高铁线路改善了灵活性和互联性，在一些城市地区形成了一个全新的高速通勤市场。分析句子可知，此处用名词作介词 around 作宾语，some 修饰可数名词复数。故填 areas。

（9）考查形容词。句意：例如，北京和周边城市之间的高铁通勤已经变得越来越普遍。修饰名词 cities 用形容词 surrounding"周围的；附近的"作定语。故填 surrounding。

（10）考查副词。句意：例如，北京和周边城市之间的高铁通勤已经变得越来越普遍。common 是形容词，要用副词作状语，根据句意，increasingly"越来越多地"符合句意。故填 increasingly。

第三节;单词拼写根据所给首字母或汉语意思，用单词的适当形式填空。

18. (0.5 分) The letter wasn't addressed to me but I opened it out of c uriosity.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这封信不是写给我的，但我出于好奇把它打开了。

【解答】答案：curiosity

考查名词。根据 The letter wasn't addressed to me but I opened it（这封信不是写给我的，但我把它打开了）和所给的首字母 c 结合空前的 out of，可知此处意为"出于好奇"英语为 out of curiosity，故填 curiosity。

19. (0.5 分) She found a company to sponsor（资助） her through college.

【答案】sponsor

【分析】她找到一家公司资助她读完大学。

【解答】答案：sponsor.动词 sponsor 表示"资助"；分析句子可知，此处为动词不定式表目的，且空前有 to，故用动词原形。

故答案为 sponsor。

20. (0.5 分) They need to be tolerant (宽容的) of different points of view.

【答案】tolerant

【分析】他们需要对不同的观点宽容。

【解答】答案：tolerant.根据中文意思可知使用形容词 tolerant"宽容的"，be tolerant of"对...宽容"。

故答案为：tolerant.

21. (0.5 分) He complained (抱怨) bitterly that he had been unfairly treated. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】complained

【分析】他痛苦地抱怨自己受到了不公平的对待。

【解答】根据汉语提示可知应用动词 complain，描述过去发生的事情用一般过去时。

故填：complained。

22. (0.5 分) A gentleman is one who never hurts anyone's feeling unintentionally (无意地). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】unintentionally

【分析】绅士是一个从不无意中伤害别人感情的人。

【解答】根据括号内词义，"无意地"可译为 unintentionally，分析句子可知，此处应用副词修饰动词 hurts。

故填：unintentionally。

23. (0.5 分) When we're planning for a trip, we should make a allowance (s) for the weather. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】allowance (s)

【分析】当我们计划旅行时，我们应该把天气因素考虑在内。

【解答】根据单词首字母以及句意可知应用名词 allowance，作宾语，可用单数可用复数，构成短语 make allowance (s) for 表示"考虑到"。

故填：allowance (s)。

24. (0.5 分) He has been Milan's most consistent (始终如一的) player this season. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】consistent

【分析】他是米兰本赛季表现最稳定的球员。

【解答】根据括号内词义，"始终如一的"可译为 consistent，分析句子可知，此处应用形容词作定语，修饰名词 player。

故填：consistent。

25. (0.5 分) Contrary to popular b elief, women cause fewer road accidents than men. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】belief

【分析】与普遍的看法相反，女性造成的交通事故比男性少。

【解答】根据单词首字母以及句意可知应用名词 belief，作宾语，此处为特指某一个看法应用单数。

故填：belief。

26. (0.5 分) Sometimes you can't take some Chinese idioms l iterally because they have deeper meanings. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】literally

【分析】有时候你不能从字面上理解一些中国成语，因为它们有更深的含义。

【解答】根据单词首字母以及句意可知应用副词 literally，作状语修饰动词 take。

故填：literally。

27. (0.5 分) I have l imited myself to 1000 calories a day to try and lose weight. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】limited

【分析】为了减肥，我限制自己每天摄入 1000 卡路里的热量。

【解答】根据句意结合首字母，考虑 limit"限制"，由"to try and lose weight"可知，句子表示"为了减肥，我限制自己每天摄入 1000 卡路里的热量"，此处意为"限制"，由 have 可知，时态是现在完成时，因此此处应用过去分词。

故填：limited。

第四部分写作第一节应用文

28. (15 分) 假定你是李华，你校英语社团正在举办以"The Power of Running"为题的演讲活动。请你用英语写一篇演讲稿。内容包括：

- (1) 跑步的益处；
- (2) 自己的跑步体验；
- (3) 呼吁大家投入体育运动。

注意：

- （1）词数 80 左右；
- （2）可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Hello, everyone!_____

Thanks for listening!

【答案】Hello, everyone!

I'm glad to be here and deliver a speech titled "The Power of Running".

It goes without saying that running is beneficial to our health mentally and physically. Not only does it strengthen our body but also frees us from the stress of the study. As students, we can make ourselves more active and smarter by running. Take myself for example, I jog on the playground for half an hour every day. Each time I finish it, I feel refreshed. I sincerely hope all of you can join me and enjoy the benefits that sports bring us.

Thanks for listening.

【分析】高分句型一：Not only does it strengthen our body but also frees us from the stress of the study.

译文：它不仅能增强我们的身体，还能让我们摆脱学习的压力。

分析：这句话使用了 not only 置于句首，后面接部分倒装。

高分句型二：Each time I finish it, I feel refreshed.

译文：每次完成它，我都感到神清气爽。

分析：这句话使用了 each time 引导的时间状语从句。

【解答】Hello, everyone!

I'm glad to be here and deliver a speech titled "The Power of Running".（话题）

It goes without saying that running is beneficial to our health mentally and physically. Not only does it strengthen our body but also frees us from the stress of the study. 【高分句型一】 As students, we can make ourselves more active and smarter by running.（跑步的益处）Take myself for example, I jog on the playground for half an hour every day.（自己的跑步体验）Each time I finish it, I feel refreshed. 【高分句型二】I sincerely hope all of you can join me and enjoy the benefits that sports bring us.（呼吁大家投入体育运动）

Thanks for listening.（感谢）

第二节 读后续写

29.（20 分）阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

"Go back, Mom! Go back!" shouted my six-year-old daughter, June. I quickly turned around to cast my

doubtful eyes on the backseat.worried.I had forgotten her younger sister, Scarlett.I was relieved to see the girls safe and sit in their car seats.but June's expression was one of pure anxiety.

As I looked back from the driver's seat, I found a young man in rags playing his guitar.His skinny, poor - looking dog rested next to his feet near an old, worn cardboard sign that read, "Homeless, please help." We'd come across homeless people before and had talked about their needs and struggles.I should seize the chance to set a good example for my daughters to give a helping hand.So I searched for some cash, only to find I had nothing but credit cards.So I told June I didn't have any cash.To my surprise, June opened her little pink purse and offered to give him a five - dollar bill, I responded with a sigh of relief, "Oh good.I'll pay you back when we get home." "No, Mom.I don't want you to pay me back.I want to help him and give him my money." she replied.

As we drove down the crowded rows of the parking lot, I told her that we would get to him.When we got there, I called out. "Excuse me.sir!" He cautiously walked toward our car and answered, "Yes ma'am? " June stretched out her entire body to hand him her five - dollar bill through the window and explained, "I want you to have this." He smiled and hesitatingly asked, "This was your money? " "Yes!I want you to have it, " she proudly answered. "Thank you, " he said, touched by her thoughtfulness.

We exchanged a smile, and as we drove away, my younger daughter Scarlett began to cry.I noticed that she had emptied her purse with two quarters in her tiny hands and insisted on giving all her money to the young man.

注意

(1) 续写词数应为 150 左右;

(2) 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Paragraph 1:

I had no choice but to turn around._____

Paragraph 2:

The gentleman tightly held the coins in his dirt - stained hand._____

【答案】I had no choice but to turn around.Seeing our car again, and feeling very confused, the gentleman returned to us.I told him that my other daughter also wanted to give him her money.He peered into the window to see my pig - tailed four - year - old grinning from ear to ear. "I want to help you!" she said proudly.Now with tears in his eyes, he said in disbelief, "You? You want to help me? " "Yes!Yes!" she replied in a childish voice, nodding happily.Then June proudly handed him her little sister's two quarters.

The gentleman tightly held the coins in his dirt - stained hand.He held his hands to his chest and expressed his sincere gratitude.We all smiled at each other one last time, with tears running down his face and mine.I

watched June put her hand on her heart, close her eyes, and tell her little sister, "It feels so good to help someone, doesn't it, Sister baby?" Scarlett agreed. With big smiles, they sank back into their seats.

【分析】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和女儿看见一个衣衫褴褛的年轻人在街边弹吉他，作者想帮助他，但是作者没有现金，作者的女儿 June 把自己的 5 美元拿了出来，想帮助那个人，在把钱给了那个年轻人后，作者的小女儿 Scarlett 也想帮助那个年轻人，她拿出了自己的两个 25 美分的硬币。

高分句型一

I told him that my other daughter also wanted to give him her money.

翻译：我告诉他，我的另一个女儿也想把她的钱给他。

分析：由 that 引导的宾语从句，作 told 的宾语。

高分句型二

We all smiled at each other one last time, with tears running down his face and mine.

翻译：我们最后一次对彼此笑了笑，泪水从他和我的脸上流下来。

分析：运用了 with 复合结构。

【解答】I had no choice but to turn around. Seeing our car again, and feeling very confused, the gentleman returned to us. I told him that my other daughter also wanted to give him her money. 【高分句型一】 He peered into the window to see my pig - tailed four - year - old grinning from ear to ear. "I want to help you!" she said proudly. Now with tears in his eyes, he said in disbelief, "You? You want to help me?" "Yes! Yes!" she replied in a childish voice, nodding happily. Then June proudly handed him her little sister's two quarters. (作者的女儿把钱给那个年轻人)

The gentleman tightly held the coins in his dirt - stained hand. He held his hands to his chest and expressed his sincere gratitude. We all smiled at each other one last time, with tears running down his face and mine. 【高分句型二】 I watched June put her hand on her heart, close her eyes, and tell her little sister, "It feels so good to help someone, doesn't it, Sister baby?" Scarlett agreed. With big smiles, they sank back into their seats. (年轻人感谢作者的女儿以及作者女儿的感受)