

## 2023-2024 学年江苏省连云港市东海县石榴高级中学高二（上）期初英语 试卷

第一部分 听力（每题 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。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) What did the woman first do this afternoon?  
A. She got a sleep.  
B. She took a walk.  
C. She did some shopping.
2. (1.5 分) Where does the conversation probably take place?  
A. In a department store.  
B. In a post office.  
C. In a bank.
3. (1.5 分) How does the woman feel?  
A. Sad.  
B. Afraid.  
C. Sick.
4. (1.5 分) Why does the man want to run more?  
A. To be in better health.  
B. To be close to nature.  
C. To race across the country.
5. (1.5 分) How will the woman probably get to the airport?  
A. By bus.  
B. By subway.  
C. By taxi.

### 听力题

6. (3 分) (1) Which animals does the man like the most?  
A. Tigers.  
B. Giraffes.

C.Monkeys.

（2）How much do kids pay to get in?

A. \$ 10.

B. \$ 9.

C. \$ 5.

7. （3 分）（1）What were the days like in Australia in July?

A.Nice and cool.

B.Rainy and cold.

C.Bright and sunny.

（2）Where did the man start his trip?

A.In Melbourne.

B.In Sydney.

C.In Perth.

8. （4.5 分）（1）Where did the woman stay during her holiday?

A.In a hotel.

B.In the mountains.

C.At a farmer's house.

（2）What was the weather like in the country?

A.Fine.

B.Rainy.

C.Windy.

（3）What time did the woman get home this morning?

A.At 4: 30.

B.At 5: 00.

C.At 9: 00.

9. （6 分）（1）How do the speakers know each other?

A.They're co - workers.

B.They're neighbors.

C.They're brother and sister.

（2）What type of animal is Penny?

A.A cat.

B.A dog.

C.A bird.

（3）How is the man getting to New York?

A.By train.

B.By car.

C.By airplane.

（4）Where do the speakers live?

A.In Florida.

B.In New York.

C.In Pennsylvania.

10.（6分）（1）When will the Motor Show end?

A.On July 15th.

B.On July 18th.

C.On July 22nd.

（2）What problem did the Motor Show have last year?

A.No new cars at the show.

B.No chances to drive a car.

C.Not enough space for parking.

（3）What is designed for women drivers?

A.A sports car.

B.An electric car.

C.A sun - powered car.

（4）What is the price of a family ticket?

A.Six pounds.

B.Twelve pounds.

C.Thirty pounds.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 4 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

11.（7.5 分）

## A Language Programme for Teenager

Welcome to Teenagers Abroad! We invite you to join us on an amazing journey of language learning.

### Our Courses

Regardless of your choice of course, you'll develop your language ability both quickly and effectively.

Our Standard Course guarantees a significant increase in your confidence in a foreign language, with focused teaching in all 4 skill areas - speaking, listening, reading and writing.

Our Intensive Course builds on our Standard Course, with 10 additional lessons per week, guaranteeing the fastest possible language learning (see table below).

Course Type	Days	Number of Lessons	Course Timetable
Standard Course	Mon. - Fri.	20 lessons	9: 00 - 12: 30
Intensive Course	Mon. - Fri.	20 lessons	9: 00 - 12: 30
		10 lessons	13: 00 - 14: 30

### Evaluation

Students are placed into classes according to their current language skills. The majority of them take an online language test before starting their programme. However, if this is not available, students sit the exam on the first Monday of their course.

Learning materials are provided to students throughout their course, and there will never be more than 15 participants in each class.

### Arrivals and Transfer

Our programme offers the full package - students are taken good care of from the start through to the very end. They are collected from the airport upon arrival and brought to their accommodation in comfort. We require the student's full details at least 4 weeks in advance.

### Meals/Allergies (过敏) /Special Dietary Requirements

Students are provided with breakfast, dinner and either a cooked or packed lunch (which consists of a sandwich, a drink and a dessert). Snacks outside of mealtimes may be purchased by the student individually.

We ask that you let us know of any allergies or dietary requirements as well as information about any medicines you take. Depending on the type of allergies and/or dietary requirements, an extra charge may be made for providing special food.

(1) How does Intensive Course differ from Standard Course? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It is less effective.
- B. It focuses on speaking.
- C. It includes extra lessons.
- D. It give you confidence

(2) Before starting their programme, students are expected to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take a language test
- B. have an online interview
- C. prepare learning materials
- D. report their language levels

(3) With the full package, the programme organizer is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inform students of their full flight details
- B. look after students throughout the programme
- C. offer students free sightseeing trips
- D. collect students' luggage in advance

12. (10 分) The Chinese government ends its one - child policy (政策) and allows families to have three children. The policy is meant to balance population development, stop a falling birth rate (出生率) and strengthen the country's labor force (劳动力).

China, with the largest population in the world, started the one - child policy in 1980. But the government allowed only a small number of couples to have two children. For example, some families in the countryside could have two children, if the first - born child is a girl. In 2016, the Chinese government gave other couples a chance to have two children if one of them was an only child. Because of aging of population, in 2021, it allowed families to have three children.

To the newest policy, different families have different opinions. "Too many young people in the cities are no longer interested in having two or three children," an official said. "People in the countryside are more interested."

At the end of 2021, China had a population of more than 1.4 billion people. A total of 900 million of them have jobs. But the labor market population will drop in 30 years. That is to say, the country will be in great need of labor by the year 2050. With the three - child policy, an increase in births can solve this problem.

Boys and girls, what do you think of the three - child policy? Do you want to have new - born brothers or

sisters?

(1) Why does the Chinese government end the one - child policy? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Because China needs a larger population.
- B. Because a falling birth rate must be stopped.
- C. Because most families want to have a second or third child.
- D. Because there will be less old people.

(2) How long does China take from the one - child policy to the three - child policy? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. 20 years.
- B. 30 years.
- C. More than 40 years.
- D. More than 50 years

(3) How do most young people in the cities react (反应) to the three - child policy? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. They strongly support the policy.
- B. They don't think it is good.
- C. They're not interested in it any more.
- D. They are interested in it.

(4) What may happen after we have the "three - child" policy? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. The population development will be balanced.
- B. The labor market population will drop.
- C. There will be more old people.
- D. There will be less newborns.

13. (10 分) In the United States, when one becomes rich, he wants people to know it. And even if he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is. That is what "keeping up with the Joneses" is about. It is the story of someone who tried to look as rich as his neighbors.

The expression was first used in 1913 by a young American called Arthur Momand. He told this story about himself. He began earning \$ 125 a week at the age of 23. That was a lot of money in those days. He got married and moved with his wife to a very wealthy neighborhood outside New York City. When he saw that rich people rode horses, Momand went horseback riding every day. When he saw that rich people had servants, Momand and his wife also hired a servant and gave big parties for their new neighbors.

It was like a race, but one could never finish his race because one was always trying to keep up. The race ended for Momand and his wife when they could no longer pay for their new way of life. They moved back to an apartment in New York City.

Momand looked around him and noticed that many people do things just to keep up with rich lifestyle of their neighbors. He saw the funny side of it and started to write a series of short stories. He called it "Keeping up with the Joneses" because "Jones" is a very common name in the United States. "Keeping up with the Joneses" came to mean keeping up with rich lifestyle of the people around you. Momand's series appeared in different newspapers across the country for over 28 years.

People never seem to get tired of keeping up with the Joneses. And there are "Joneses" in every city of the world. But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be ahead.

(1) Some people want to keep up with the Joneses because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. want to be as rich as their neighbors
- B. want others to know or to think that they are rich
- C. don't want others to know they are rich
- D. want to be happy

(2) It can be inferred from the story that rich people like to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. live outside New York City
- B. live in New York city
- C. live in apartments
- D. have many neighbors

(3) Arthur Momand used the name "Jones" in his series of short stories because "Jones" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an important name
- B. a popular name in the United States
- C. his neighbor's name
- D. not a good name

(4) What's the author's attitude to keeping up with the Joneses? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Negative.
- B. Positive.

C. Supportive.

D. Objective.

14. (10 分) Many kinds of birds are very successful at fooling other animals. For example, a bird called the plover sometimes pretends to be hurt in order to protect its young. When a predator (猎食动物) gets close to its nest, the plover leads the predator away from the nest. How? It pretends to have a broken wing. The predator follows the "hurt" adult, leaving the baby birds safe in the nest.

Another kind of bird, the scrub jay, buries its food so it always has something to eat. Scrub jays are also thieves. They watch where others bury their food and steal it. But clever scrub jays seem to know when a thief is watching them. So they go back later, unbury the food, and bury it again somewhere else.

Birds called cuckoos have found a way to have babies without doing much work. How? They don't make nests. Instead, they get into other birds' nests secretly. Then they lay their eggs and fly away. When the baby birds come out, their adoptive parents feed them.

Chimpanzees, or chimps, can also be sneaky. After a fight, the losing chimp will give its hand to the other. When the winning chimp puts out its hand, too, the chimps are friendly again. But an animal expert once saw a losing chimp take the winner's hand and start fighting again.

Chimps are sneaky in other ways, too. When chimps find food that they love, such as bananas, it is natural for them to cry out. Then other chimps come running. But some clever chimps learn to cry very softly when they find food. That way, other chimps don't hear them, and they don't need to share their food.

As children, many of us learn the saying "You can't fool Mother Nature." But maybe you can't trust her, either.

(1) A plover protects its young from a predator by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. getting closer to its young
- B. driving away the adult predator
- C. leaving its young in another nest
- D. pretending to be injured

(2) By "Chimpanzees, or chimps, can also be sneaky" (Paragraph 4), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. chimps are ready to attack others
- B. chimps are sometimes dishonest
- C. chimps are jealous of the winners
- D. chimps can be selfish too

(3) Which of the following is true according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_



- A. Some chimps lower their cry to keep food away from others.
- B. The losing chimp won the fight by taking the winner's hand.
- C. Cuckoos fool their adoptive parents by making no nests.
- D. Some clever scrub jays often steal their food back.

(4) Which of the following might be the best title of the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Do animals lie?
- B. Does Mother Nature fool animals?
- C. How do animals learn to lie?
- D. How does honesty help animals survive?

第二节（共1小题，每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

15. (12.5分) Online courses have become popular in many countries. There are different kinds of online courses, but most show a video of a teacher and students in a classroom. Students watch the video online and take part in online activities. Some courses are free and open to anyone. (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Of course, watching videos on a screen is not the same as taking part in a real class.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ In Singapore, eight schools have been chosen to try new ways of using technology in the classroom. The schools have tablets (平板电脑) and touch screens instead of books and blackboards in the classrooms. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Through them, students can communicate with each other and work on projects together.

In South Korea, some students have been taught English by teachers in the Philippines and other countries since 2011. The teachers are in their home countries and are connected to the Korean classrooms via the Internet. Instead of looking at a screen, the students interact with a robot in the classroom. The robot is controlled by the teacher. (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Thanks to technology, more and more ways of teaching and learning are being developed.

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ But one thing is for sure - there has never been a more interesting time to be a student.

- A. E - learning can be successful.
- B. There are also social media platforms (平台).
- C. Other kinds of e - learning are being tested around the world.
- D. They give students anywhere the chance to study at any time.
- E. Nobody knows what the classroom of the future will look like.

F. And it can move around the classroom and talk with the students.

G. The courses that are taught via the Internet are called online courses.

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共四节，满分 15 分）第一节（共 1 小题，，每小题 15 分，满分 15 分）**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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

16. (15 分) My great - grandfather, my grandfather and my father are all farmers. My father expects me to become a farmer and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ them all but I don't agree with my father.

Three years ago, my father took me to an airport to visit one of his friends. His friend (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a small airline. It was the first time I had seen a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ airplane. After my father's friend discovered I had never been in an airplane, he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ me to fly with them. When we took off, I felt excited. While we were in the air, I almost forgot I had to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the ground. All I could think of was flying would be my (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in life and how I wanted to fly again and again.

Since then, if I had time, my father's friend would teach me how to fly. He (7) \_\_\_\_\_ let me fly alone once. I wanted to become a pilot but I would have to go (8) \_\_\_\_\_ my father.

At the age of 18, I had to tell my father what I wanted to do but I didn't want to make him (9) \_\_\_\_\_. As he walked ahead of me and I (10) \_\_\_\_\_, I didn't know what I could say to help him understand my (11) \_\_\_\_\_ for flying. I took my courage and said, "Father, I have something (12) \_\_\_\_\_ to tell you. I want to go to college and become a pilot. I have talked to the schools and they agreed to give me financial (金融的) help." I felt nervous in his (13) \_\_\_\_\_. Then he spoke, "I was wondering when you would tell me. I have been (14) \_\_\_\_\_ money for you." When I heard this, I couldn't help crying. For the first time, I really understand his (15) \_\_\_\_\_ love for me.

- |     |               |             |                |             |
|-----|---------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| (1) | A. respect    | B. join     | C. remember    | D. believe  |
| (2) | A. introduced | B. examined | C. needed      | D. owned    |
| (3) | A. real       | B. special  | C. huge        | D. popular  |
| (4) | A. ordered    | B. allowed  | C. forced      | D. trained  |
| (5) | A. return to  | B. look at  | C. think about | D. care for |
| (6) | A. problem    | B. custom   | C. challenge   | D. goal     |

- |      |              |              |              |                |
|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| (7)  | A. even      | B. still     | C. never     | D. already     |
| (8)  | A. for       | B. through   | C. after     | D. against     |
| (9)  | A. sick      | B. worried   | C. angry     | D. embarrassed |
| (10) | A. waited    | B. followed  | C. left      | D. ran         |
| (11) | A. plan      | B. love      | C. excuse    | D. explanation |
| (12) | A. terrible  | B. amazing   | C. important | D. encouraging |
| (13) | A. silence   | B. sadness   | C. surprise  | D. anger       |
| (14) | A. counting  | B. searching | C. saving    | D. changing    |
| (15) | A. different | B. strange   | C. lost      | D. deep        |

**第二节 语法填空（共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）** 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. (15 分) The Olympic Games are an extraordinary sporting event which are held every four years for thousands of highly trained and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (extreme) talented athletes from different countries across the world.

The Olympic Games have (2) \_\_\_\_\_ long history. The ancient Olympic Games began in the year 776 BCE when only Greek men were allowed to participate and died out around the year 393. It was a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ brought the Olympics back to life. The modern Olympics were first held in 1896, in Athens.

Many talented (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (athlete) made their contributions to the Olympic Games. The boxer Cassius Clay won the light heavyweight gold medal for the USA during the 1960 Rome Olympics. Afterwards, he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (return) to the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games to light the Olympic flame at the opening ceremony. Jessica Ennis - Hill is a former track and field athlete from the UK, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ won an Olympic gold medal in her home country in 2012.

China and Chinese athletes make an outstanding contribution to the Olympic Games. In addition to (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (host) the 2008 Beijing Olympics, China also ranked first in the medal table. Xu Haifeng won our country's first - ever gold medal. Then Liu Xiang became the first Asian (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the gold medal in the men's 110 - metre hurdles at the 2004 Athens Olympic Games. The Chinese women's volleyball team won a hard - fought victory (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the final at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games. Beijing has won the (10) \_\_\_\_\_

(elect) to host the 2022 Winter Olympics.

### 书面表达（共两节，满分 15 分）第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

18. (15 分) 我国体育运动员在奥运会上取得了优异的成绩，你校英语俱乐部正组织英语作文比赛。请以我最钦佩的体育运动员为题，写一篇短文参赛。

内容包括：

1. 人物简介；
2. 钦佩的原因。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 短文题目已为你写好。

The athlete I admire

### 第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

19. (25 分) "I'm going to miss you so much, Poppy," said the tall, thin teenager. He bent down to hug his old friend goodbye. He stood up, hugged his parents, and smiled, trying not to let his emotions (情绪) get the better of him.

His parents were not quite able to keep theirs under control. They had driven their son several hours out of town to the university where he would soon be living and studying. It was time to say goodbye for now at least. The family hugged and smiled through misty eyes and then laughed.

The boy lifted the last bag onto his shoulder, and flashed a bright smile. "I guess this is it," he said. "I'll see you back home in a month, okay?" His parents nodded, and they watched as he walked out of sight into the crowds of hundreds of students and parents. The boy's mother turned to the dog, "Okay, Poppy, time to go back home."

The house seemed quiet as a tomb without the boy living there. All that week, Poppy didn't seem interested in her dinner, her favorite toy, or even in her daily walk. Her owners were sad too, but they knew their son would be back to visit, Poppy didn't.

They offered the dog some of her favorite peanut butter treats. They even let her sit on the sofa, but the old girl just wasn't her usual cheerful self. Her owners started to get worried, "What should we do to cheer Poppy up?" asked Dad. "We've tried everything."

"I have an idea, but it might be a little crazy," smiled Mom. "Without anybody left in the house but us, it is

place could use a bit of fun.Let's get a little dog for Poppy."

It didn't take long before they walked through the front door carrying a big box.Poppy welcomed them home as usual, but when she saw the box, she stopped.She put her nose on it.Her tail began wagging（摆动）ever so slowly, then faster as she caught the smell.

Para 1: Dad opened the box and a sweet little dog appeared.\_\_\_\_\_

Para 2: A few weeks later, the boy arrived home from the university.\_\_\_\_\_

## 2023-2024 学年江苏省连云港市东海县石榴高级中学高二（上）期初英语 试卷

### 参考答案与试题解析

第一部分 听力（每题 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。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）What did the woman first do this afternoon?

A.She got a sleep.

B.She took a walk.

C.She did some shopping.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

2. （1.5 分）Where does the conversation probably take place?

A.In a department store.

B.In a post office.

C.In a bank.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

3. （1.5 分）How does the woman feel?

A.Sad.

B.Afraid.

C.Sick.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

4. （1.5 分）Why does the man want to run more?

A.To be in better health.

B.To be close to nature.

C.To race across the country.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

5.（1.5 分）How will the woman probably get to the airport?

A.By bus.

B.By subway.

C.By taxi.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

### 听力题

6.（3 分）（1）Which animals does the man like the most?

A.Tigers.

B.Giraffes.

C.Monkeys.

（2）How much do kids pay to get in?

A. \$ 10.

B. \$ 9.

C. \$ 5.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

7.（3 分）（1）What were the days like in Australia in July?

A.Nice and cool.

B.Rainy and cold.

C.Bright and sunny.

（2）Where did the man start his trip?

A.In Melbourne.

B.In Sydney.

C.In Perth.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

8.（4.5 分）（1）Where did the woman stay during her holiday?

A.In a hotel.

B.In the mountains.

C.At a farmer's house.

（2）What was the weather like in the country?

A.Fine.

B.Rainy.

C.Windy.

（3）What time did the woman get home this morning?

A.At 4: 30.

B.At 5: 00.

C.At 9: 00.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

9.（6 分）（1）How do the speakers know each other?

A.They're co - workers.

B.They're neighbors.

C.They're brother and sister.

（2）What type of animal is Penny?

A.A cat.

B.A dog.

C.A bird.

（3）How is the man getting to New York?



A.By train.

B.By car.

C.By airplane.

（4）Where do the speakers live?

A.In Florida.

B.In New York.

C.In Pennsylvania.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

10.（6分）（1）When will the Motor Show end?

A.On July 15th.

B.On July 18th.

C.On July 22nd.

（2）What problem did the Motor Show have last year?

A.No new cars at the show.

B.No chances to drive a car.

C.Not enough space for parking.

（3）What is designed for women drivers?

A.A sports car.

B.An electric car.

C.A sun - powered car.

（4）What is the price of a family ticket?

A.Six pounds.

B.Twelve pounds.

C.Thirty pounds.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】略

【解答】略

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 37.5 分）第一节（共 4 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 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，并在答题卡上将该选项涂黑。

11. (7.5 分)

### A Language Programme for Teenager

Welcome to Teenagers Abroad! We invite you to join us on an amazing journey of language learning.

#### Our Courses

Regardless of your choice of course, you'll develop your language ability both quickly and effectively.

Our Standard Course guarantees a significant increase in your confidence in a foreign language, with focused teaching in all 4 skill areas - speaking, listening, reading and writing.

Our Intensive Course builds on our Standard Course, with 10 additional lessons per week, guaranteeing the fastest possible language learning (see table below).

Course Type	Days	Number of Lessons	Course Timetable
Standard Course	Mon. - Fri.	20 lessons	9: 00 - 12: 30
Intensive Course	Mon. - Fri.	20 lessons	9: 00 - 12: 30
		10 lessons	13: 00 - 14: 30

#### Evaluation

Students are placed into classes according to their current language skills. The majority of them take an online language test before starting their programme. However, if this is not available, students sit the exam on the first Monday of their course.

Learning materials are provided to students throughout their course, and there will never be more than 15 participants in each class.

#### Arrivals and Transfer

Our programme offers the full package - students are taken good care of from the start through to the very end. They are collected from the airport upon arrival and brought to their accommodation in comfort. We require the student's full details at least 4 weeks in advance.

#### Meals/Allergies (过敏) /Special Dietary Requirements

Students are provided with breakfast, dinner and either a cooked or packed lunch (which consists of a sandwich, a drink and a dessert). Snacks outside of mealtimes may be purchased by the student individually.

We ask that you let us know of any allergies or dietary requirements as well as information about any medicines you take. Depending on the type of allergies and/or dietary requirements, an extra charge may be made

for providing special food.

(1) How does Intensive Course differ from Standard Course? C

- A. It is less effective.
- B. It focuses on speaking.
- C. It includes extra lessons.
- D. It give you confidence

(2) Before starting their programme, students are expected to A.

- A. take a language test
- B. have an online interview
- C. prepare learning materials
- D. report their language levels

(3) With the full package, the programme organizer is supposed to B.

- A. inform students of their full flight details
- B. look after students throughout the programme
- C. offer students free sightseeing trips
- D. collect students' luggage in advance

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】这是一则广告。介绍一个语言学习课程的课程设置，学习生活方面的要求。

【解答】(1) C. 细节理解题。根据表格的第三行 Intensive Course 内容，可知，加强课程和标准课程的不同在于它包括额外的课程。故选 C。

(2) A. 细节理解题。根据 Evaluation 这段的句子 The majority of them take an online language test 可知，在开始课程之前，学生被希望参加一个语言考试。故选 A。

(3) B. 推理判断题。根据 Arrivals and Transfer 这部分里面的第一句 Our programme offers the full package - students are take good care of from the start through to the very end.，可知，如果是 full package，课程的组织者应该在整个课程的过程中照顾学生。故选 B。

12. (10 分) The Chinese government ends its one - child policy (政策) and allows families to have three children. The policy is meant to balance population development, stop a falling birth rate (出生率) and strengthen the country's labor force (劳动力).

China, with the largest population in the world, started the one - child policy in 1980. But the government

allowed only a small number of couples to have two children. For example, some families in the countryside could have two children, if the first - born child is a girl. In 2016, the Chinese government gave other couples a chance to have two children if one of them was an only child. Because of aging of population, in 2021, it allowed families to have three children.

To the newest policy, different families have different opinions. "Too many young people in the cities are no longer interested in having two or three children, " an official said. "People in the countryside are more interested."

At the end of 2021, China had a population of more than 1.4 billion people. A total of 900 million of them have jobs. But the labor market population will drop in 30 years. That is to say, the country will be in great need of labor by the year 2050. With the three - child policy, an increase in births can solve this problem.

Boys and girls, what do you think of the three - child policy? Do you want to have new - born brothers or sisters?

(1) Why does the Chinese government end the one - child policy?   B  

- A. Because China needs a larger population.
- B. Because a falling birth rate must be stopped.
- C. Because most families want to have a second or third child.
- D. Because there will be less old people.

(2) How long does China take from the one - child policy to the three - child policy?   C  

- A. 20 years.
- B. 30 years.
- C. More than 40 years.
- D. More than 50 years

(3) How do most young people in the cities react (反应) to the three - child policy?   C  

- A. They strongly support the policy.
- B. They don't think it is good.
- C. They're not interested in it any more.
- D. They are interested in it.

(4) What may happen after we have the "three - child" policy?   A  

- A. The population development will be balanced.

B. The labor market population will drop.

C. There will be more old people.

D. There will be less newborns.

【答案】BCCA

【分析】本文是一篇新闻报道类阅读。中国政府计划结束其独生子女政策而让家庭有三个孩子，这种改变是为了平衡人口发展，阻止出生率下降和增加这个国家的劳动力。

【解答】(1) B. 细节理解题。根据第一段 The policy is meant to balance population development, stop a falling birth rate (出生率) and strengthen the country's labor force (劳动力). (该政策旨在平衡人口发展，阻止出生率下降，并加强该国的劳动力。) 可知中国政府终止独生子女政策是因为必须阻止出生率下降。故选 B。

(2) C. 细节推理题。根据第二段 China, with the largest population in the world, started the one - child policy in 1980. But the government allowed only a small number of couples to have two children. For example, some families in the countryside could have two children, if the first - born child is a girl. In 2016, the Chinese government gave other couples a chance to have two children if one of them was an only child. Because of aging of population, in 2021, it allowed families to have three children. (中国是世界上人口最多的国家，于 1980 年开始建立一胎政策。但政府只允许少数夫妇生两个孩子。例如，农村的一些家庭可以生两个孩子，如果第一个孩子是女孩。2016 年，中国政府给予其他夫妇一个机会，让他们有两个孩子，如果其中一个独生子女。由于人口老龄化，在 2021 年，允许家庭有三个孩子。) 可推断出中国从独生子女政策到三孩政策经历了 40 多年。故选 C。

(3) C. 推理判断题。根据第三段 "Too many young people in the cities are no longer interested in having two or three children," an official said. ("城市里有太多的年轻人不再对生两三个孩子感兴趣，"一位官员说。) 可知，城市中的大多数年轻人对三孩政策不感兴趣。故选 C。

(4) A. 推理判断题。根据最后一段 That is to say, the country will be in great need of labor by the year 2050. With the three - child policy, an increase in births can solve this problem. (也就是说，到 2050 年，这个国家将非常需要劳动力。在三孩政策下，增加出生率可以解决这个问题。) 可知，我们实行"三孩"政策后，人口发展将达到平衡。故选 A。

13. (10 分) In the United States, when one becomes rich, he wants people to know it. And even if he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is. That is what "keeping up with the Joneses" is about. It is the story of someone who tried to look as rich as his neighbors.

The expression was first used in 1913 by a young American called Arthur Momand. He told this story about

himself.He began earning \$ 125 a week at the age of 23.That was a lot of money in those days.He got married and moved with his wife to a very wealthy neighborhood outside New York City.When he saw that rich people rode horses, Momand went horseback riding every day.When he saw that rich people had servants, Momand and his wife also hired a servant and gave big parties for their new neighbors.

It was like a race, but one could never finish his race because one was always trying to keep up.The race ended for Momand and his wife when they could no longer pay for their new way of life.They moved back to an apartment in New York City.

Momand looked around him and noticed that many people do things just to keep up with rich lifestyle of their neighbors.He saw the funny side of it and started to write a series of short stories.He called it "Keeping up with the Joneses" because "Jones" is a very common name in the United States. "Keeping up with the Joneses" came to mean keeping up with rich lifestyle of the people around you.Momand's series appeared in different newspapers across the country for over 28 years.

People never seem to get tired of keeping up with the Joneses.And there are "Joneses" in every city of the world.But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses because no matter what one does, Mr.Jones always seems to be ahead.

(1) Some people want to keep up with the Joneses because they   B  .

- A. want to be as rich as their neighbors
- B. want others to know or to think that they are rich
- C. don't want others to know they are rich
- D. want to be happy

(2) It can be inferred from the story that rich people like to   A  .

- A. live outside New York City
- B. live in New York city
- C. live in apartments
- D. have many neighbors

(3) Arthur Momand used the name "Jones" in his series of short stories because "Jones" is   B  .

- A. an important name
- B. a popular name in the United States
- C. his neighbor's name

D. not a good name

(4) What's the author's attitude to keeping up with the Joneses?   A  

A. Negative.

B. Positive.

C. Supportive.

D. Objective.

**【答案】**BABA

**【分析】**本文是一篇社会文化类阅读，主要讲述了在美国有些人要模仿有钱人的生活方式，文中提到 Momand 夫妇就是这样一种人。他们看见有钱人住在郊外，他们也住在那里，看见富人骑马就学着骑马。看见有钱人有佣人，他们也雇佣人。结果 Momand 夫妇没有钱了跟不上富人了，于是又搬回到了纽约市区。

**【解答】**(1) B.推理判断题。根据第一段 And even if he does not become very rich, he wants people to think that he is.即使他没有变得非常富有，他也希望人们认为他很富有。可知，即使没有变得非常富有，他希望人们认为他是富有的。故选 B。

(2) A.推理判断题。根据第二段 He got married and moved with his wife to a very wealthy neighbourhood outside New York City.他结婚了，和妻子搬到纽约以外有钱人住的区域。可知，有钱人住在纽约市区外。故选 A。

(3) B.细节理解题。根据第四段 He called it 'Keeping up with the Joneses' because 'Jones' is a very common name in the United States.他称之为“跟上琼斯一家”，因为“琼斯”在美国是一个非常常见的名字。可知，“Jones”是一系列故事的主角，是因为它是一个有名的名字，故选 B。

(4) A.观点态度题。根据最后一段 But one must get tired of trying to keep up with the Joneses because no matter what one does, Mr. Jones always seems to be ahead.但人们一定会厌倦试图跟上琼斯一家，因为无论做什么，琼斯先生似乎总是领先。可知，作者对于赶上 Joneses，他认为是不可能的，即持消极的态度。A.Negative 消极的；B.Positive 积极的；C.Supportive 支持的；D.Objective 客观的。故选 A。

14. (10 分) Many kinds of birds are very successful at fooling other animals. For example, a bird called the plover sometimes pretends to be hurt in order to protect its young. When a predator (猎食动物) gets close to its nest, the plover leads the predator away from the nest. How? It pretends to have a broken wing. The predator follows the "hurt" adult, leaving the baby birds safe in the nest.

Another kind of bird, the scrub jay, buries its food so it always has something to eat. Scrub jays are also thieves. They watch where others bury their food and steal it. But clever scrub jays seem to know when a thief is

watching them. So they go back later, unbury the food, and bury it again somewhere else.

Birds called cuckoos have found a way to have babies without doing much work. How? They don't make nests. Instead, they get into other birds' nests secretly. Then they lay their eggs and fly away. When the baby birds come out, their adoptive parents feed them.

Chimpanzees, or chimps, can also be sneaky. After a fight, the losing chimp will give its hand to the other. When the winning chimp puts out its hand, too, the chimps are friendly again. But an animal expert once saw a losing chimp take the winner's hand and start fighting again.

Chimps are sneaky in other ways, too. When chimps find food that they love, such as bananas, it is natural for them to cry out. Then other chimps come running. But some clever chimps learn to cry very softly when they find food. That way, other chimps don't hear them, and they don't need to share their food.

As children, many of us learn the saying "You can't fool Mother Nature." But maybe you can't trust her, either.

(1) A plover protects its young from a predator by   D  .

- A. getting closer to its young
- B. driving away the adult predator
- C. leaving its young in another nest
- D. pretending to be injured

(2) By "Chimpanzees, or chimps, can also be sneaky" (Paragraph 4), the author means   B  .

- A. chimps are ready to attack others
- B. chimps are sometimes dishonest
- C. chimps are jealous of the winners
- D. chimps can be selfish too

(3) Which of the following is true according to the passage?   A  

- A. Some chimps lower their cry to keep food away from others.
- B. The losing chimp won the fight by taking the winner's hand.
- C. Cuckoos fool their adoptive parents by making no nests.
- D. Some clever scrub jays often steal their food back.

(4) Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?   A  

- A. Do animals lie?
- B. Does Mother Nature fool animals?
- C. How do animals learn to lie?



D. How does honesty help animals survive?

【答案】DBAA

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章通过列举一些鸟类和黑猩猩的例子，表明动物有时会撒谎，这是它们生存的需要。

【解答】（1）D.细节理解题。根据第一段中的 For example, a bird called the plover sometimes pretends to be hurt in order to protect its young.（例如，一种名为"plover"的鸟有时为了保护雏鸟而假装受伤。）和 The predator follows the "hurt" adult, leaving the baby birds safe in the nest.（捕食者跟随"受伤"的成年鸟，将雏鸟安全地留在巢中。）可知，plover 通过假装受伤来保护雏鸟免受捕食者的伤害。故选 D。

（2）B.词义猜测题。根据第四段 Chimpanzees, or chimps, can also be sneaky.After a fight, the losing chimp will give its hand to the other.When the winning chimp puts out its hand, too, the chimps are friendly again.But an animal expert once saw a losing chimp take the winner's hand and start fighting again.（Chimpanzees, or chimps, can also be sneaky.（黑猩猩也可能鬼鬼祟祟。在一场搏斗之后，输了的黑猩猩会向另一只黑猩猩伸出手来。当获胜的黑猩猩也伸出手来时，黑猩猩再次友好起来。但是一位动物专家曾经看到一只失败的黑猩猩抓住胜利者的手，再次开始打架。）可知，一只输了的黑猩猩通过伸手以示友好，突然再次攻击获胜黑猩猩，说明黑猩猩也可能不诚实，可得出 Chimpanzees, or chimps, can also be sneaky 的意思是（黑猩猩有时不诚实）。结合选项：A. chimps are ready to attack others 黑猩猩随时准备攻击他人；B. chimps are sometimes dishonest 黑猩猩有时不诚实；C. chimps are jealous of the winners 黑猩猩嫉妒胜利者；D. chimps can be selfish too 黑猩猩也可能自私。故选 B。

（3）A.细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的 But some clever chimps learn to cry very softly when they find food.（但是一些聪明的黑猩猩在找到食物时学会了非常轻柔地呼喊。）可知，一些黑猩猩为了不让其他黑猩猩接触食物，会降低呼喊声。故选 A。

（4）A.标题判断题。根据第一段中的 Many kinds of birds are very successful at fooling other animals.（许多种类的鸟很善于愚弄其他动物。）和下文列举的一些鸟类和黑猩猩欺骗其它动物的例子可知，文章主要讲动物也会撒谎、欺骗，由此可知，本文的最佳标题是：动物会撒谎吗？结合选项：A. Do animals lie? 动物会撒谎吗？B. Does Mother Nature fool animals? 大自然会愚弄动物吗？C. How do animals learn to lie? 动物是如何学会说谎的？D. How does honesty help animals survive? 诚实如何帮助动物生存？故选 A。

第二节（共 1 小题，每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 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。

15. (12.5 分)Online courses have become popular in many countries. There are different kinds of online courses,

but most show a video of a teacher and students in a classroom. Students watch the video online and take part in online activities. Some courses are free and open to anyone. (1) D Of course, watching videos on a screen is not the same as taking part in a real class.

(2) C In Singapore, eight schools have been chosen to try new ways of using technology in the classroom. The schools have tablets（平板电脑）and touch screens instead of books and blackboards in the classrooms. (3) B Through them, students can communicate with each other and work on projects together.

In South Korea, some students have been taught English by teachers in the Philippines and other countries since 2011. The teachers are in their home countries and are connected to the Korean classrooms via the Internet. Instead of looking at a screen, the students interact with a robot in the classroom. The robot is controlled by the teacher. (4) F

Thanks to technology, more and more ways of teaching and learning are being developed.

(5) E But one thing is for sure - there has never been a more interesting time to be a student.

- A. E - learning can be successful.
- B. There are also social media platforms（平台）.
- C. Other kinds of e - learning are being tested around the world.
- D. They give students anywhere the chance to study at any time.
- E. Nobody knows what the classroom of the future will look like.
- F. And it can move around the classroom and talk with the students.
- G. The courses that are taught via the Internet are called online courses.

【答案】见试题解答内容

【分析】本文是一篇选句填空，文章介绍了网络课程在许多国家都很受欢迎。网上课程有很多种，但大多数都是老师和学生在教室里的视频。学生在线观看视频，参与在线活动。有些课程对任何人都是免费开放的。现在很多国家都会采用着这样的上课形式。

【解答】(1) D. 文章衔接题。根据后文 Of course, watching videos on a screen is not the same as taking part in a real class. 可知当然，在屏幕上看视频和在真实的课堂上课是不一样的。D 项：They give students anywhere the chance to study at any time. 它们给任何地方的学生在学习的任何时间学习的机会。符合文意，故选 D。

(2) C. 段落理解题。根据后文 In Singapore, eight schools have been chosen to try new ways of using technology in the classroom. 可知在新加坡，8 所学校被选中尝试在课堂上使用新的技术方法。C 项：

Other kinds of e - learning are being tested around the world. 世界各地都在测试其他类型的网络学习。符合文意，故选 C。

(3) B. 联系下文题。根据后文 Through them, students can communicate with each other and work on projects together. 可知通过它们，学生可以互相交流，一起做项目。B 项：There are also social media platforms (平台)。也有社交媒体平台。符合文意，故选 B。

(4) F. 理解判断题。根据前文 Instead of looking at a screen, the students interact with a robot in the classroom. The robot is controlled by the teacher. 可知学生们在教室里与机器人互动，而不是盯着屏幕。这个机器人是由老师控制的。F 项：And it can move around the classroom and talk with the students. 它可以在教室里移动，和学生交谈。符合文意，故选 F。

(5) E. 逻辑推理题。根据后文 But one thing is for sure - there has never been a more interesting time to be a student. 可知但有一件事是肯定的 - 现在是学生生涯中最有趣的时刻。E 项：Nobody knows what the classroom of the future will look like. 没有人知道未来的教室会是什么样子。符合文意，故选 E。

**第三部分 语言知识运用（共四节，满分 15 分）第一节（共 1 小题，，每小题 15 分，满分 15 分）** 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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

16. (15 分) My great - grandfather, my grandfather and my father are all farmers. My father expects me to become a farmer and (1) B them all but I don't agree with my father.

Three years ago, my father took me to an airport to visit one of his friends. His friend (2) D a small airline. It was the first time I had seen a (3) A airplane. After my father's friend discovered I had never been in an airplane, he (4) B me to fly with them. When we took off, I felt excited. While we were in the air, I almost forgot I had to (5) A the ground. All I could think of was flying would be my (6) D in life and how I wanted to fly again and again.

Since then, if I had time, my father's friend would teach me how to fly. He (7) A let me fly alone once. I wanted to become a pilot but I would have to go (8) D my father.

At the age of 18, I had to tell my father what I wanted to do but I didn't want to make him (9) C. As he walked ahead of me and I (10) B, I didn't know what I could say to help him understand my (11) B for flying. I took my courage and said, "Father, I have something (12) C to tell you. I want to go to college and become a pilot. I have talked to the schools and they agreed to give me financial (金融的) help." I felt nervous in his (13) A. Then he spoke, "I was wondering when you would tell me. I have been (14) C money for you." When I heard this, I couldn't help crying. For the first time, I really understand his (15) D love for me.

- |      |               |              |                |                |
|------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| (1)  | A. respect    | B. join      | C. remember    | D. believe     |
| (2)  | A. introduced | B. examined  | C. needed      | D. owned       |
| (3)  | A. real       | B. special   | C. huge        | D. popular     |
| (4)  | A. ordered    | B. allowed   | C. forced      | D. trained     |
| (5)  | A. return to  | B. look at   | C. think about | D. care for    |
| (6)  | A. problem    | B. custom    | C. challenge   | D. goal        |
| (7)  | A. even       | B. still     | C. never       | D. already     |
| (8)  | A. for        | B. through   | C. after       | D. against     |
| (9)  | A. sick       | B. worried   | C. angry       | D. embarrassed |
| (10) | A. waited     | B. followed  | C. left        | D. ran         |
| (11) | A. plan       | B. love      | C. excuse      | D. explanation |
| (12) | A. terrible   | B. amazing   | C. important   | D. encouraging |
| (13) | A. silence    | B. sadness   | C. surprise    | D. anger       |
| (14) | A. counting   | B. searching | C. saving      | D. changing    |
| (15) | A. different  | B. strange   | C. lost        | D. deep        |

**【答案】** (1) - (5) BDABA (6) - (10) DADCB (11) - (15) BCACD

**【分析】** 本文是一篇记叙文，讲述的是父亲一直希望作者能子承父业，但是自从看到作者想成为一名飞行员以后，他默默攒钱帮助作者实现梦想。

**【解答】** (1) 考查动词及语境理解。A.respect 尊重；B.join 参加；C.remember 记住；D.believe 相信。句意：我的父亲希望我当农民，加入他们，但我不同意我父亲。根据上文“My great - grandfather, my grandfather and my father are all farmers.”可知，作者的曾祖父、祖父和父亲都是农民，作者的父亲也期望他成为农民，可推断父亲想让作者加入他们的行列。故选 B 项。

(2) 考查动词及语境理解。A.introduced 介绍；B.examined 检验；C.needed 需要；D.owned 拥有。句意：他的朋友有一家小型航空公司。根据下文“After my father's friend discovered I had never been in an airplane, he\_\_\_\_\_me to fly with them.”可知，父亲的朋友让作者乘坐飞机、教作者开飞机推断。父亲的朋友拥有一家小型航空公司。故选 D 项。

(3) 考查形容词及语境理解。A.real 真正的；B.special 特殊的；C.huge 巨大的；D.popular 受欢迎的。

句意：那是我第一次看到一架真正的飞机。根据下文"I had never been in an airplane"可知，作者以前没坐过飞机，由此推断，那是作者第一次看到真正的飞机。故选 A 项。

（4）考查动词及语境理解。A.ordered 命令；B.allowed 允许；C.forced 强迫；D.trained 训练。句意：父亲的朋友了解到我以前从没坐过飞机后，允许我和他们一起飞行。由下文"When we took off"可知，作者坐上父亲的朋友的飞机，由此可知，父亲的朋友允许作者和他们一起飞行。故选 B 项。

（5）考查动词短语及语境理解。A.return to 返回；B.look at 看；C.think about 考虑；D.care for 喜欢。句意：我们在空中的时候我快要忘记我们要返回地面了。由上文"When we took off, I felt excited."提到作者坐飞机很兴奋，以及他们现在在空中可知，作者沉浸飞行当中，忘记他们是要返回地面的。故选 A 项。

（6）考查名词及语境理解。A.problem 问题；B.custom 风俗；C.challenge 挑战；D.goal 目标。句意：所有我想到的是飞行是我的人生目标和我多么想一次又一次飞行。由下文"how I wanted to fly again and again"和"I wanted to become a pilot"可知作者想要飞行，说明飞行是作者的人生目标。故选 D 项。

（7）考查副词及语境理解。A.even 甚至；B.still 仍然；C.never 从不；D.already 已经。句意：曾经他甚至让我独自开飞机。结合语意，"let me fly alone once"（让我独自开飞机）和"my father's friend would teach me how to fly"（父亲的朋友会教我开飞机）之间是递进关系，则此处应用"even"（甚至）表递进。故选 A 项。

（8）考查介词及语境理解。A.for 为了；B.through 通过；C.after 在……之后；D.against 反对。句意：我想成为飞行员，但这样的话我便违抗了父亲。由上文"My father expects me to become a farmer"可知，父亲想让作者当农民，而作者却想当飞行员，这一想法违背了父亲的心愿。短语 go against 意为"违背"。故选 D 项。

（9）考查形容词及语境理解。A.sick 生病的；B.worried 担心的；C.angry 生气的；D.embarrassed 尴尬的。句意：18 岁的时候，我不得已告诉父亲自己想做什么，但我不想惹他生气。根据上文"I wanted to become a pilot but I would have to go \_\_\_\_\_ my father."可知，作者想当飞行员，这违背了父亲的心愿，由此推知，作者当时怕把自己的想法说给父亲后会惹他生气。故选 C 项。

（10）考查动词及语境理解。A.waited 等待；B.followed 跟随；C.left 离开；D.ran 跑。句意：他走在我的前面，我跟着他，不知道该如何开口，能让他理解我对飞行的热爱。由"he walked ahead of me"可知父亲在作者前面，所以作者应该是跟在父亲身后。故选 B 项。

（11）考查名词及语境理解。A.plan 计划；B.love 爱；C.excuse 借口；D.explanation 解释。句意：他走在我的前面，我跟着他，不知道该如何开口，能让他理解我对飞行的热爱。根据上文"I wanted to become a pilot"可知，作者想当飞行员，所以作者想让父亲理解的是作者对飞行的热爱。故选 B 项。

（12）考查形容词及语境理解。A.terrible 糟糕的；B.amazing 令人惊讶的；C.important 重要的；D.encouraging 鼓舞人心的。句意：我鼓起勇气说道："父亲，我有很重要的事情要告诉您。"根据下文"I want to go to college and become a pilot.I have talked to the schools and they agreed to give me financial （金融的） help."可知，当时作者 18 岁，即将要上大学了，所以作者告诉父亲自己的职业理想—成为飞行员—这是一件很重要的事情。故选 C 项。

（13）考查名词及语境理解。A.silence 寂静；B.sadness 伤心；C.surprise 惊喜；D.anger 生气。句意：父亲沉默，我感到非常紧张。由下一句"Then he spoke"可以推知，前面父亲一开始不说话。故选 A 项。

（14）考查动词及语境理解。A.counting 数数；B.searching 查找；C.saving 存（钱）；D.changing 改变。句意：我已经攒好钱给你了。结合下文"For the first time, I really understand his\_\_\_\_\_love for me."提到作者体会到父亲对自己的爱可知，父亲是支持作者当飞行员的想法的，并攒钱供作者学习当飞行员。故选 C 项。

（15）考查形容词及语境理解。A.different 不同的；B.strange 奇怪的；C.lost 失去的；D.deep 深的。句意：我第一次真正体会到父亲对我深沉的爱。根据上文"I was wondering when you would tell me.I have been\_\_\_\_\_money for you."可知，父亲一直默默为作者攒钱，支持作者当飞行员，由此可知，那一刻作者第一次体会到父亲深沉的爱。故选 D 项。

**第二节 语法填空（共 1 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）** 阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

17. （15 分） The Olympic Games are an extraordinary sporting event which are held every four years for thousands of highly trained and （1） extremely （extreme） talented athletes from different countries across the world.

The Olympic Games have （2） a long history.The ancient Olympic Games began in the year 776 BCE when only Greek men were allowed to participate and died out around the year 393.It was a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin, （3） that/who brought the Olympics back to life.The modern Olympics were first held in 1896, in Athens.

Many talented （4） athletes （athlete） made their contributions to the Olympic Games.The boxer Cassius Clay won the light heavyweight gold medal for the USA during the 1960 Rome Olympics.Afterwards, he （5） returned （return） to the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games to light the Olympic flame at the opening ceremony.Jessica Ennis - Hill is a former track and field athlete from the UK, （6） who won an Olympic gold medal in her home country in 2012.

China and Chinese athletes make an outstanding contribution to the Olympic Games.In addition to （7）

hosting (host) the 2008 Beijing Olympics, China also ranked first in the medal table. Xu Haifeng won our country's first - ever gold medal. Then Liu Xiang became the first Asian (8) to win (win) the gold medal in the men's 110 - metre hurdles at the 2004 Athens Olympic Games. The Chinese women's volleyball team won a hard - fought victory (9) in the final at the 2016 Rio Olympic Games. Beijing has won the (10) election (elect) to host the 2022 Winter Olympics.

【答案】(1) extremely (2) a (3) that/who (4) athletes (5) returned (6) who (7) hosting (8) to win (9) in (10) election

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了奥运会的历史和取得的一些成就。

【解答】(1) 考查副词。句意：奥运会是一项非凡的体育赛事，每四年举办一次，来自世界各地不同国家的数千名训练有素、才华横溢的运动员参加。设空处修饰形容词 talented 作状语，应用副词形式。extremely talented 表示“非常有才能的”。故填 extremely。

(2) 考查冠词。句意：奥运会有着悠久的历史。该处泛指“一段悠久的历史”，故用不定冠词；long 的发音以辅音音素开头，应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

(3) 考查强调句。句意：是法国人皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦 (Pierre de Coubertin) 让奥运会重新焕发了生机。分析该句结构可知，该句为强调句，被强调的部分是“a Frenchman, Pierre de Coubertin”，指人，强调句的基本结构为“it is/was+被强调部分+that/who...”，故用 that 或 who。故填 that/who。

(4) 考查可数名词的复数。句意：许多有才华的运动员为奥运会做出了贡献。athlete 为可数名词，根据该句中的 Many 可知，该处用复数形式。故填 athletes。

(5) 考查动词的时态。句意：之后，他回到 1996 年亚特兰大奥运会，在开幕式上点燃奥运圣火。设空处为谓语，根据该句中的“the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games”可知，该句陈述的是过去发生的事情，故用一般过去时。故填 returned。

(6) 考查非限制性定语从句。句意：杰西卡·恩尼斯·希尔 (Jessica Ennis - Hill) 是来自英国的前田径运动员，她在 2012 年的英国奥运会上获得了一枚金牌。分析该句结构可知，设空处引导非限制性定语从句，关系词在从句中作主语，指代 Jessica Ennis - Hill，故填 who。

(7) 考查动名词。句意：除了主办 2008 年北京奥运会，中国还在奖牌榜上排名第一。in addition to 为介词短语，后接名词或者动名词，故填 hosting。

(8) 考查动词不定式。句意：在 2004 年雅典奥运会上，刘翔成为第一个获得男子 110 米栏金牌的亚洲人。被序数词修饰的名词后接动词不定式作后置定语，根据该句中的“the first Asian”可知设空处用动词不定式。故填 to win。

(9) 考查介词。句意：中国女排在 2016 年奥运会决赛中艰难取胜。根据空后的“the final”可知，该处

表示"在决赛中"，故填 in。

（10）考查不可数名词。句意：北京赢得 2022 年冬奥会举办权。冠词后接名词，根据定冠词 the 可知，该处用名词形式。win the election 表示"赢得选举"，election 为不可数名词。故填 election。

### 书面表达（共两节，满分 15 分）第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

18.（15 分）我国体育运动员在奥运会上取得了优异的成绩，你校英语俱乐部正组织英语作文比赛。请以我最钦佩的体育运动员为题，写一篇短文参赛。

内容包括：

- 1.人物简介；
- 2.钦佩的原因。

注意：

- 1.词数 100 左右；
- 2.短文题目已为你写好。

The athlete I admire

#### 【答案】

The athlete I admire

A lot of Chinese sports athletes have made excellent achievements in the Olympic Games, among of whom I admire Quan Hongchan most, the women's 10 m diving champion.

Coming from an ordinary family, she trained so hard every day that she made a remarkable achievement. She had such astonishing dives, almost non-existent splashing! When watching her amazing performance, I couldn't help applauding her, feeling over the moon. Young as she is, she deserves our respect.

Quan Hongchan's achievements can be said to be the result of efforts. Just as the saying goes, "Practice makes perfect". Quan acts a good example for us secondary high school students. I'm determined to study harder than before and carry forward the spirit of the Olympics: faster, higher and stronger.

#### 【分析】高分句型一

Coming from an ordinary family, she trained so hard every day that she made a remarkable achievement.

翻译：她出身普通家庭，每天刻苦训练，成绩斐然。

分析：句子里，现在分词短语 Coming from an ordinary family 作状语；固定句式 so ...that 表示"如此.....以至于"。

高分句型二



When watching her amazing performance, I couldn't help applauding her, feeling over the moon.

翻译：当看到她精彩的表演时，我忍不住为她鼓掌，感到欣喜若狂。

分析：句子里，When watching her amazing performance 是省略句，省略了主语 I 和 be 动词；现在分词短语 feeling over the moon 作伴随状语。

【解答】

The athlete I admire

A lot of Chinese sports athletes have made excellent achievements in the Olympic Games, among of whom I admire Quan Hongchan most, the women's 10 m diving champion.（点明主题）

Coming from an ordinary family, she trained so hard every day that she made a remarkable achievement.【高分句型一】She had such astonishing dives, almost non-existent splashing!When watching her amazing performance, I couldn't help applauding her, feeling over the moon.【高分句型二】Young as she is, she deserves our respect.（人物简介）

Quan Hongchan's achievements can be said to be the result of efforts.Just as the saying goes, "Practice makes perfect".Quan acts a good example for us secondary high school students.I'm determined to study harder than before and carry forward the spirit of the Olympics: faster, higher and stronger.（钦佩的原因）

第二节 读后续写（满分 25 分）

19.（25 分）"I'm going to miss you so much, Poppy," said the tall, thin teenager.He bent down to hug his old friend goodbye.He stood up, hugged his parents, and smiled, trying not to let his emotions（情绪）get the better of him.

His parents were not quite able to keep theirs under control.They had driven their son several hours out of town to the university where he would soon be living and studying.It was time to say goodbye for now at least.The family hugged and smiled through misty eyes and then laughed.

The boy lifted the last bag onto his shoulder, and flashed a bright smile. "I guess this is it," he said. "I'll see you back home in a month, okay?" His parents nodded, and they watched as he walked out of sight into the crowds of hundreds of students and parents.The boy's mother turned to the dog, "Okay, Poppy, time to go back home."

The house seemed quiet as a tomb without the boy living there.All that week, Poppy didn't seem interested in her dinner, her favorite toy, or even in her daily walk.Her owners were sad too, but they knew their son would be back to visit, Poppy didn't.

They offered the dog some of her favorite peanut butter treats.They even let her sit on the sofa, but the old

girl just wasn't her usual cheerful self. Her owners started to get worried, "What should we do to cheer Poppy up?" asked Dad. "We've tried everything."

"I have an idea, but it might be a little crazy," smiled Mom. "Without anybody left in the house but us, this place could use a bit of fun. Let's get a little dog for Poppy."

It didn't take long before they walked through the front door carrying a big box. Poppy welcomed them home as usual, but when she saw the box, she stopped. She put her nose on it. Her tail began wagging (摆动) ever so slowly, then faster as she caught the smell.

Para 1: Dad opened the box and a sweet little dog appeared. \_\_\_\_\_

Para 2: A few weeks later, the boy arrived home from the university. \_\_\_\_\_

**【答案】** Para.1: Dad opened the box and a sweet little dog appeared. She was all white with shining big eyes, a black spot on its forehead making it more attractive. Her new owners gave her a new name, Spotty. Mom took her out of the box carefully, putting her beside Poppy's feet. Poppy's eyes were first filled with surprise and curiosity and then brightened with joy. Looking at this, the parents relieved because Poppy accepted Spotty and their plan worked.

Para.2: A few weeks later, the boy arrived home from university. The first thing that caught his attention was the happy noise made by Poppy and another dog. When finding the boy back home from university, Poppy was overjoyed and introduced Spotty to him. The three, immediately became just one solid alliance. From their story we can see the fact that happiness between three is much more than between two or just having it alone.

**【分析】**这是一篇记叙文，文章讲述了男孩要去上大学，和自己的狗 Poppy 道别。而没有了男孩在家里，Poppy 也非常想念小男孩，于是男孩父母决定给 Poppy 买一条小狗作伴。

高分句型一: Looking at this, the parents relieved because Poppy accepted Spotty and their plan worked.

翻译: 看到这一点，父母松了一口气，因为波比接受了斯波蒂，他们的计划成功了。

分析: 本句使用了现在分词短语 Looking at this 做状语。

高分句型二: When finding the boy back home from university, Poppy was overjoyed and introduced Spotty to him.

翻译: 当发现男孩从大学回家时，波比欣喜若狂，向他介绍了斯波蒂。

分析: 本句使用了 when 引导的时间状语从句的省略。

**【解答】** Para.1: Dad opened the box and a sweet little dog appeared. She was all white

with shining big eyes, a black spot on its forehead making it more attractive. Her new owners gave her a new name, Spotty. Mom took her out of the box carefully, putting her beside Poppy's feet. Poppy's eyes were first filled with surprise and curiosity and then brightened with joy. Looking at this, the parents relieved because Poppy accepted Spotty and their plan worked. 【高分句型一】（家里迎来了另一只小狗）

Para.2: A few weeks later, the boy arrived home from university. The first thing that caught his attention was the happy noise made by Poppy and another dog. When finding the boy back home from university, Poppy was overjoyed and introduced Spotty to him. 【高分句型二】The three, immediately became just one solid alliance. From their story we can see the fact that happiness between three is much more than between two or just having it alone.（男孩回家后，父母解释这是给 Poppy 找的朋友）