

# 常州市第一中学 2023-2024 学年度第一学期期中检测

## 高二年级英语试卷

考试时间:120 分钟 总分:150 分

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. What will the man do first?

A. Learn more about prices.                      B. Find a supplier.                      C. Do reports.

2. When will the meeting be held?

A. At 11:30.                      B. At 12:00.                      C. At 1:00.

3. Why is the woman leaving work early?

A. To take care of her mother.                      B. To post a package.                      C. To pick up a car.

4. What are the speakers talking about in general?

A. A trip.                      B. Food.                      C. The weather.

5. What relation is the man to the woman?

A. Her customer.                      B. Her co-worker.                      C. Her boss.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中最 佳选项。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小 题给秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6、7 题。

6. What will the woman do on Saturday afternoon?

A. Do her homework.                      B. Enjoy a concert.                      C. Watch a game.

7. Where will the woman go on Sunday?

A. To a park.                      B. To a hospital.                      C. To the man's house.

听第 7 段材料,回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the woman's opinion about the computer screen?

A. Big.                      B. Nice.                      C. Stylish.

9. What brings the man a bit of trouble?

A. The screen.                      B. The keyboard.                      C. The mouse.

听第 8 段材料,回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the purpose of the call?

A. To accept a position.

B. To advertise a job opening.

C. To check on a job application.

11. For what day is the man's appointment scheduled?

- A. Tuesday.                      B. Thursday.                      C. Friday.

12. What does the woman ask the man to do?

- A. Call her later.                      B. Meet with Victoria Smith.                      C. Wait at the front desk.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. Which city does the man book a shuttle bus for?

- A. London.                      B. Milton.                      C. Toronto.

14. What is the woman doing?

- A. Taking the man's information.  
B. Offering the flight timetable.  
C. Conducting an interview.

15. When will the man probably leave for Milton?

- A. At 11:30.                      B. At 12:00.                      C. At 12:30.

16. What does the woman advise the man to do?

- A. Have some coffee.  
B. Collect his luggage first.  
C. Book his return ticket in advance.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did Fagin come to the speaker?

- A. To rent her house.                      B. To buy her house.                      C. To decorate her house.

18. Why was the speaker hesitant about Fagin's offer?

- A. She disliked him.  
B. The money was not much.  
C. They'd damage some of her belongings.

19. How long did it take to prepare the house for the film?

- A. Four days.                      B. A month                      C. Two months,

20. What did the speaker do when the crew left?

- A. She watched a film.  
B. She visited her relatives.  
C. She repainted the living room.

第二部分阅读(共两节, 满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 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 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

<b>Welcome to my Message Board!</b>
<b>Subject: Slimming down classics?</b>

<p>Mr.Handsome 2007-5-12 6: 34 AM</p>	<p>Orion Books, which decides there is a market in creating cut-down classics (经典著作), is slimming down some novels by such great writers as L. Tolstoy, M. Mitchell and C. Bronte. Now, each of them has been whittled down to about 400 pages by cutting 30 to 40 pages percent of original, with words, sentences, paragraphs and, in a few cases, chapters removed. The first six shortened editions, all priced at £ 6.99 and advertised as great reads “in half the time”, will go on sale next month, with plans for 50 to 100 more to follow. The publishing house believes that modern readers will welcome the shorter versions.</p>
<p>Mr.Edwards 2007-5-12 9: 40 AM</p>	<p>Well, I’m publisher of Orion Group. Thanks for your attention, Mr. Handsome.</p> <p>I must say, the idea developed from a game of “shame” in my office. Each of us was required to confess (承认) to the most embarrassing blanks in his or her reading. I admitted that I had never read Anna Karenina and tried but failed to get through Gone with the Wind several times. One of my colleagues acknowledged skipping (跳读) Jane Eyre. We realized that life is too short to read all the books you want to and we never were going to read these ones.</p> <p>As a leading publishing house, we are trying to make classics convenient for readers but it’s not as if we’re withdrawing the original versions. They are still there if you want to read them.</p>
<p>Ms. Weir 2007-5-12 11:35 AM</p>	<p>I’m director of the online book club.</p> <p>Mr. Edwards, I think your shortened edition is a breath of fresh air. I’m guilty of never having read Anna Karenina, because it’s just so long. I’d much rather read two 300-page books than one 600-page book. I am looking forward to more shortened classics!</p>
<p>Mr.Crockatt 2007-5-12 4:38 PM</p>	<p>I’m from the London independent bookshop Corckatt &amp; Powell.</p> <p>In my opinion, the practice is completely ridiculous. How can you edit the classics? I’m afraid reading some of these books is hard work, and that is</p>

why you have to develop as a reader. If people don't have time to read Anna Karenina, then fine. But don't read a shortened version and kid yourself it's the real thing.

1. According to the message board, Orion Books \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. opposes the reading of original classics  
B. is embarrassed for cutting down classics  
C. thinks cut-down classics have a bright future  
D. is cautious in its decision to cut down classics
2. In Mr. Edwards' opinion, Orion Group is shortening classics to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. make them easier to read  
B. meet a large demand in the market  
C. increase the sales of literary books  
D. compete with their original versions
3. Mr. Crockatt seems to imply that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reading the classic works is a confusing attempt  
B. shortening the classics does harm to the original  
C. publishing the cut-down classics is a difficult job  
D. editing the classic works satisfies children's needs

【答案】 1. C    2. B    3. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。介绍了来自留言板上的关于“精简经典名著”的几种不同的观点。

【1 题详解】

推理判断题。由第一部分最后“.....The publishing house believes that modern readers will welcome the shorter versions.”可知，Orion Books 认为精简名著前景广阔，读者会喜欢。故 C 选项正确。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。由第二部分中“I must say, the idea developed from a game of “shame” in my office. Each of us was required to confess (承认) to the most embarrassing blanks in his or her reading. ....As a leading publishing house, we are trying to make classics convenient for readers.”可知，Orion Group 认为精简名著就是要满足市场的需求。故 B 选项正确。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四部分中“I'm afraid reading some of these books is hard work, and that is why you have to

develop as a reader. If people don't have time to read Anna Karenina, then fine. But don't read a shortened version and kid yourself it's the real thing.”可知，Mr. Crockatt 认为精简著作对原著有害。故 B 选项正确。

【点睛】通过特殊性推理出普遍性是解决推理判断题的重要方法之一。由 “I must say, the idea developed from a game of “shame” in my office. Each of us was required to confess (承认) to the most embarrassing blanks in his or her reading. I admitted that I had never read Anna Karenina and tried but failed to get through Gone with the Wind several times. One of my colleagues acknowledged skipping (跳读) Jane Eyre. We realized that life is too short to read all the books you want to and we never were going to read these ones.

As a leading publishing house, we are trying to make classics convenient for readers.”可知，Mr. Edward 这个想法是从办公室的一场 “羞耻” 游戏中发展出来的。他们每个人都被要求承认他或她阅读中最尴尬的空白。Mr. Edward 承认自己从未读过安娜·卡列尼娜，并尝试过几次，但都没有成功。Mr. Edward 的一位同事承认跳读“简·爱”。他们意识到生命太短暂，无法阅读所有想读的书，他们永远不会去阅读这些书。作为一家领先的出版社，正努力让经典作品方便读者阅读。像这样的情况只是众多读者中的一个缩影，还有许许多多的读者面对着这样的问题。所以 Orion Group 认为精简名著就是要满足市场的需求。故小题 2 的正确选项为 B 选项。

## B

It is common to see most livestreamers sitting in front of a desk in a well-decorated room. But Zeng Qinghuan, a 30-year-old from Xinhua County in Loudi, Hunan, has turned her whole village into a livestreaming set. Her goal is to use e-commerce to help her people live a better life.

Known as “Xiangmei Xinbao” on Douyin, Zeng now has more than 3 million followers. One of her videos about traditional ways of planting and harvesting rice has attracted more than 300,000 followers.

Zeng used to study fashion design and has worked in some big cities before. In 2019 she returned to her village to care for her sick grandmother. She then found that she could build a career there-by being a livestreamer with the help of her cousin.

At the beginning, she didn't make any money. Zeng's parents didn't give her any support until she could stand on her own feet and help people sell their products. She has now sold local agricultural products worth tens of millions of yuan, like fermented tofu, preserved pork and dried sweet potatoes.

“I'm a daughter of the great mountains. I can also be a contributor to rural development in this new times,” she said.

Rural revitalization (振兴) is a key part of China's 14th Five-Year Plan(2021-25), Zong hopes her experience can encourage more young people to return to their rural hometowns and start their own businesses. In 2021, after she became a deputy (代表) of the Loudi Municipal People's Congress, she put forward a proposal to ensure that

“each village has one product and one livestreaming host of its own”, She plans to help cultivate 100 social media influencers from her county within three years, and two villages have taken part in the project. “I believe that the rural areas will become a big stage, and being a farmer will be seen is a respectable job too,” said Zeng.

4. What does Zeng mainly introduce on Douyin?

- A. Fashion trends in her village.
- B. The education in her hometown.
- C. Traditional customs of her village.
- D. Agricultural products of her hometown.

5. What do we know about Zeng’s livestreaming career?

- A. It was encouraged by her sick grandmother.
- B. It inspired more local villagers to follow.
- C. It brought her a fortune as soon as it was started.
- D. It was a great success with the help of her parents.

6. What is Zeng going to do from the last paragraph?

- A. Invite more young people to her hometown.
- B. Expand her business to make more money.
- C. Train more social media influencers in her county.
- D. Produce more agricultural products to help the farmers.

7. Which of the following best describes Zeng?

- A. Responsible and modest.
- B. Gifted and faithful.
- C. Caring and fashionable.
- D. Down-to-earth and ambitious.

【答案】 4. D    5. B    6. C    7. D

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇新闻报道。文章主要介绍了来自湖南娄底的曾庆欢利用直播技术带领当地人民过上幸福生活的事迹。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 “She has now sold local agricultural products worth tens of millions of yuan, like fermented tofu, preserved pork and dried sweet potatoes.(她现在已经销售了价值数千万元的当地农产品，如腐乳、腊肉和红薯干。)” 可知，曾庆欢在抖音上主要介绍她家乡的农产品。故选 D 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “In 2021, after she became a deputy of the Loudi Municipal People’s Congress, she put forward a proposal to ensure that “each village has one product and one livestreaming host of its own”. She plans to help cultivate 100 social media influencers from her county within three years, and two villages have taken

part in the project.(2021 年, 她成为娄底市人大代表后, 她提出“一村一品一主播乡村振兴青年先锋培育计划”的议案。她计划在三年内从她的县帮助培养 100 名社交媒体影响者, 有两个村庄已经参与了该项目。)”可知, 已经有村庄参与了曾庆欢提出的项目, 她的直播事业激励了更多的当地村民仿效。故选 B 项。

#### 【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “In 2021, after she became a deputy of the Loudi Municipal People’s Congress, she put forward a proposal to ensure that ”each village has one product and one livestreaming host of its own“. She plans to help cultivate 100 social media influencers from her county within three years, and two villages have taken part in the project.(2021 年, 她成为娄底市人大代表后, 她提出“一村一品一主播乡村振兴青年先锋培育计划”的议案。她计划在三年内从她的县帮助培养 100 名社交媒体影响者, 有两个村庄已经参与了该项目。)”可知, 曾庆欢打算在她的县培训更多的社交媒体影响者。故选 C 项。

#### 【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “But Zeng Qinghuan, a 30-year-old from Xinhua County in Loudi, Hunan, has turned her whole village into a livestreaming set. Her goal is to use e-commerce to help her people live a better life.(但是来自湖南娄底新华县的 30 岁的曾庆欢将她的整个村子变成了直播现场。她的目标是利用电子商务帮助村民过上更好的生活。)”、第三段 “Zeng used to study fashion design and has worked in some big cities before. In 2019 she returned to her village to care for her sick grandmother.(曾庆欢学习过服装设计, 在几个大城市工作过。2019 年, 她回到村子里照顾生病的祖母。)”以及最后一段 I believe that the rural areas will become a big stage, and being a farmer will be seen is a respectable job too, “ said Zeng.(曾庆欢说: “我相信, 农村将成为一个大舞台, 成为一名农民也将是一份体面的工作。”)”可知, 曾庆欢可以放弃大城市的工作回到村子照顾家人, 她是脚踏实地的, 她的目标是利用电子商务帮助村民过上更好的生活, 并相信农村将成为一个大舞台, 她是一个有抱负的人。故选 D 项。

### C

My 21-year-old niece, a second-year undergraduate, mentioned that she watches video lectures offline at twice the normal speed. Struck by this, I asked some other students I know. Many now routinely speed up their lectures when learning offline — often by 1.5 times, sometimes by even more. Speed learning is not for everyone, but there are websites where students discuss how odd it will be once they return to the lecture theatre. One contributor wrote: “Normal speed now sounds like drunk speed.”

Education was adapting to the digital world long before Covid-19 but, as with so many other human activities, the pandemic has given learning a huge push towards the virtual. Overnight, schools and universities closed and teachers and students had to find ways to do what they do only via the internet. “This is a time for schools and systems to reimagine education without schooling or classrooms,” says Professor Yong Zhao. Dr Jim Watterston in

Australia thinks that, while the traditional classroom is still alive and well, education needs to be more adventurous and flexible. Earlier this year, Zhao and Watterston co-authored a paper in which they identified some major changes that should happen in education post-lockdown.

The first concerns the content, which should emphasize such things as creativity, critical thinking and leadership, rather than the collection and storage of information. “For humans to progress in the age of smart machines, it is essential that they do not compete with machines.”, they wrote, “Instead, they need to be more human.”

The second is that students should have more control over their learning, with the teacher’s role shifting from instructor to supervisor of learning resources, advisor and motivator. This is where so-called “active learning” comes in with a growing body of research suggesting that comprehension and memory are better when students learn in a hands-on way — through discussion and interactive technologies, for example. It’s also where the concept of “productive failure” applies. Professor Manu Kapur argues that students learn better from their own or others’ failed attempts to solve a problem before or even instead of being told how to solve it.

If the progress of the times is unable to hold back the coming revolution in education, it seems unlikely that the traditional classroom is going to have any luck in its attempts trying to turn back the clock. As Laurillard puts it, “It took a global pandemic to drive home what we’ve been saying for 20 years.”

8. By giving examples of “speed learning” in the first paragraph, the author wants to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. digital world is dramatically reforming the way of learning.
- B. speed learning completely replaces normal speed learning.
- C. returning to the lecture theatre is strange after speed learning.
- D. education begins to adapt to digital world after Covid-19.

9. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- A. It is essential for smart machines to be more human.
- B. Students should possess more information about creativity.
- C. Students value others’ failure over their own failure.
- D. “Active learning” calls for diverse ways of involvement.

10. According to Zhao and Watterston, the major changes in education should include \_\_\_\_\_.

- ①learning mode      ②learning motive      ③learning attitude      ④learning focus
- A. ①④                      B. ②③                      C. ①③                      D. ②④

11. According to the passage, what does the author most probably agree with?

- A. Speed learning harms students’ learning efficiency.

- B. The coming revolution in education is irreversible.
- C. Teachers will play a less important role in the future.
- D. The traditional classrooms will eventually disappear.

【答案】 8. A    9. D    10. A    11. B

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇议论文。疫情之后，教育也发生了一些变化。文章认为教育的内容应该有所转变，而学习的主动权则应该交给学生。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段 “Education was adapting to the digital world long before Covid-19 but, as with so many other human activities, the pandemic has given learning a huge push towards the virtual. Overnight, schools and universities closed and teachers and students had to find ways to do what they do only via the internet.(早在 2019 冠状病毒病之前，教育在适应数字世界，但与许多其他人类活动一样，疫情也极大地推动了学习向虚拟发展。一夜之间，学校和大学都关闭了，老师和学生不得不想办法通过互联网来做他们只能做的事情)” 可知，第一段的例子主要是为了引出主题，也就是数字世界正在改变学习方式。故选 A。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段 “The second is that students should have more control over their learning, with the teacher’s role shifting from instructor to supervisor of learning resources, advisor and motivator. This is where so-called “active learning” comes in with a growing body of research suggesting that comprehension and memory are better when students learn in a hands-on way — through discussion and interactive technologies, for example. (二是学生应该对自己的学习有更多的控制权，教师的角色从指导者转变为学习资源的监督者、顾问和激励者。这就是所谓的“主动学习”的来源，越来越多的研究表明，当学生以实践的方式学习时——例如通过讨论和互动技术——理解和记忆会更好)” 可知，“主动学习”需要多种参与方式，故选 D。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段 “The first concerns the content, which should emphasize such things as creativity, critical thinking and leadership, rather than the collection and storage of information.(首先是内容，内容应该强调创造力、批判性思维和领导力，而不是信息的收集和存储)” 以及文章第四段 “The second is that students should have more control over their learning, with the teacher’s role shifting from instructor to supervisor of learning resources, advisor and motivator. This is where so-called “active learning” comes in with a growing body of research suggesting that comprehension and memory are better when students learn in a hands-on way — through discussion and interactive technologies, for example.(二是学生应该对自己的学习有更多的控制权，教师的角色从指导者转变为学习资源的监督者、顾问和激励者。这就是所谓的“主动学习”的来源，越来越多

的研究表明，当学生以实践的方式学习时——例如通过讨论和互动技术——理解和记忆会更好”可知，他们认为教育的改变主要应该是在内容和模式上。故选 A。

### 【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “If the progress of the times is unable to hold back the coming revolution in education, it seems unlikely that the traditional classroom is going to have any luck in its attempts trying to turn back the clock. As Laurillard puts it, “It took a global pandemic to drive home what we’ve been saying for 20 years.”(如果时代的进步无法阻挡即将到来的教育改革，那么传统课堂似乎不太可能在试图让时光倒流的尝试中有任何运气。正如劳里拉德所言，“我们 20 年来一直在说的话，只有一场全球大流行才能让人明白。”)”可知，作者认为教育改革是不可逆转的。故选 B。

## D

Some of the greatest moments in human history were fueled by emotional intelligence. When Martin Luther King Jr. presented his dream, he chose language that would stir the hearts of his audience. Delivering this electrifying (展性的) message required emotional intelligence — the ability to recognize, understand, and manage emotions.

Emotional intelligence has been highly recommended by leaders, policymakers, and educators as the solution to a wide range of social problems. If we can teach our children to manage emotions, the argument goes, we’ll have less bullying and more cooperation. If we can cultivate emotional intelligence among leaders and doctors, we’ll have more caring workplaces and more compassionate healthcare.

Emotional intelligence is important, but the uncontrolled enthusiasm has obscured (掩盖) a dark side. New evidence shows that when people sharpen their emotional skills, they become better at manipulating (把持) others. When you’re good at controlling your own emotions, you can hide your true feelings. When you know what others are feeling, you can motivate them to act against their own best interests.

Social scientists have begun to document this dark side of emotional intelligence. In a research led by University of professor Jochen Menges, when a leader gave an inspiring speech filled with emotion, the audience was less likely to scrutinize (细察) the message and remembered of the content. Ironically (讽刺的是) audience members were so moved by the speech that they claimed to recall more of it.

The authors call this the awestruck effect, but it might just as easily be described as the dumbstruck effect. One observer reflected that Hitler’s persuasive impact came from his ability to strategically express emotions — he would “ear open his heart — and these emotions affected his followers to the point that they would stop thinking critically and just emote.”

Leaders who master emotions can rob us of our capacities to reason. If their values are out of step with our

own, the results can be destructive. New evidence suggests that when people have self-serving motives (动机), emotional intelligence becomes a weapon for manipulating others. In a study led by the University of Toronto psychologist Stephane Cote, university employees filled out a survey about their Machiavellian (不择手段的) tendencies, and took a test measuring their knowledge about effective strategies for managing emotions. Then, Cote's team assessed how often the employees deliberately undermined (逐渐削弱) their colleagues. The employees involved in the most harmful behaviors were Machiavellians with high emotional intelligence. They used their emotional skills to lower the dignity of their peers for personal gain.

Shining a light on this dark side of emotional intelligence is one mission of a research team led by University College London professor Martin Kilduff. According to these experts, emotional intelligence helps people disguise (伪装) one set of emotions while expressing another for personal gain. Professor Kilduff's team writes, "The strategic disguise of one's own emotions and the manipulation of others' emotions for strategic ends are behaviors evident not only on Shakespeare's stage but also in the offices and corridors where power and influence are traded."

Of course, people aren't always using emotional intelligence for nefarious ends. More often than not, emotional skills are simply instrumental tools for goal accomplishment. A research team discovered that founder Anita Roddick used emotional intelligence to inspire her employees to fundraise for charity. As Roddick explained, "Whenever we wanted to persuade our staff to support a particular project, we always tried to break their hearts."

There is growing recognition that emotional intelligence-like any skill-can be used for good or evil. So if we're going to teach emotional intelligence in schools and develop it at work, we need to consider the values that go along with it and here it's actually useful.

12. Why does the author mention Martin Luther King, Jr?

- A. To honor the great leader for his courage.
- B. To recommend his speech to other leaders.
- C. To impress the readers with a major topic.
- D. To advocate a society with fewer problems.

13. Which of the following belongs to a dark side of emotional intelligence?

- A. Developing the capability to control one's own emotion.
- B. Inducing people to do what brings disadvantages to them.
- C. Appealing to the audience to concentrate and remember more.
- D. Encouraging the moved audience to a more of the speech.

14. What is the dumbstruck effect of Hitler's emotional intelligence?

- A. His followers would tear open their hearts to him.
- B. His followers would express emotions strategically.
- C. His followers would lose the ability to reason properly.
- D. His followers would develop the self-serving motives.

15. How do people use their emotional intelligence for personal gain?

- A. They disguise their emotions to earn others' trust.
- B. They help their colleagues to build up confidence.
- C. They present their strategic behaviors on the stage.
- D. They lower their own dignity to gain popularity.

【答案】 12. C    13. B    14. C    15. A

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了情商的黑暗面及其运用和影响。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中的 “Some of the greatest moments in human history were fueled by emotional intelligence. When Martin Luther King Jr. presented his dream, he chose language that would stir the hearts of his audience.(人类历史上一些最伟大的时刻是由情商推动的。当马丁·路德·金提出他的梦想时，他选择了能够触动听众心灵的语言)” 及常识可推知，马丁·路德·金是一个非常著名的人物，作者提到他就是要给读者留下深刻印象的主要话题。 故选 C。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “Emotional intelligence is important, but the uncontrolled enthusiasm has obscured (掩盖) a dark side. New evidence shows that when people sharpen their emotional skills, they become better at manipulating (把持) others. When you're good at controlling your own emotions, you can hide your true feelings. When you know what others are feeling, you can motivate them to act against their own best interests.(情商很重要，但不受控制的热情掩盖了它的阴暗面。新的证据表明，当人们提高自己的情感技能时，他们会变得更善于操纵他人。当你善于控制自己的情绪时，你可以隐藏你的真实感受。当你知道别人的感受时，你可以激励他们违背自己的最大利益行事)” 可知，诱导人们做对自己不利的事属于情商的阴暗面之一。 故选 B。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中的 “One observer reflected that Hitler's persuasive impact came from his ability to strategically express emotions — he would “ear open his heart — and these emotions affected his followers to the point that they would stop thinking critically and just emote.”(一位观察者反映，希特勒的说服力来自于他有策略地表达情绪的能力——他会 “敞开心扉倾听——这些情绪会影响他的追随者，以至于他们会停止批判性

思考，而只是动情。”)”可知，希特勒的情商的惊人影响是使他的追随者失去了正确推理的能力。故选 C。

### 【15 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第七段中的“According to these experts, emotional intelligence helps people disguise (伪装) one set of emotions while expressing another for personal Professor Kiiduit’s team writes, “The strategic disguise of one’s own emotions and the manipulation of others’ emotions for strategic ends are behaviors evident not only on Shakespeare’s stage but also in the offices and corridors where power and influence are traded.”(根据这些专家的说法，情商可以帮助人们掩饰一种情绪，同时表达另一种个人情绪。Kiiduit 教授的团队写道：“战略性地掩饰自己的情绪，并为达到战略目的而操纵他人的情绪，这些行为不仅出现在莎士比亚的舞台上，也出现在权力和影响力交易的办公室和走廊里。”)”可知，人们通过掩饰自己的情绪赢得别人的信任来获取个人利益。故选 A。

### 第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分,满分 12.5 分)

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。

Adults are often embarrassed about asking for aid. It’s an act that can make people feel emotionally unsafe. 16 Seeking assistance can feel like you are broadcasting your incompetence.

New research suggests young children don’t seek help in school, even when they need it, for the same reason. Until recently, psychologists assumed that children did not start to care about their reputation and their friends’ thoughts about them until around age nine.

But our research suggests that as early as age seven, children begin to connect asking for help with looking incompetent in front of others. At some point, every child struggles in the classroom. 17

To learn more about how children think about reputation, we created simple stories and then asked children questions about these situations to allow kids to showcase their thinking.

Across several studies, we asked 576 children, ages four to nine, to predict the behavior of two kids in a story. One of the characters genuinely wanted to be smart, and the other merely wanted to seem smart to others. In one study, we told children that both kids did poorly on a test. 18 The four-year-olds were equally likely to choose either of the two kids as the one who would seek help. But by age seven or eight, children thought that the kid who wanted to seem smart would be less likely to ask for assistance. And children’s expectations were truly “reputational” in nature—they were specifically thinking about how the characters would act in front of others. When assistance could be sought privately (on a computer rather than in person), children thought both characters were equally likely to ask for it.

19 Teachers could give children more opportunities to seek assistance privately. They should also help students realize asking questions in front of others as normal, positive behavior. 20 Parents could

point out how a child's question kicked off a valuable conversation in which the entire family got to talk and learn together. Adults could praise kids for seeking assistance. These responses send a strong signal that other people value a willingness to ask for aid and that seeking help is part of a path to success.

A. Kids could be afraid to ask their parents for help.

B. Seeking help could even be taught as socially desirable.

C. In another study we told them that only one kid did poorly.

D. Such reputational barriers likely require reputation-based solutions.

E. The moment you ask for directions, after all, you reveal that you are lost.

F. But if they are afraid to ask for help because their classmates are watching, learning will suffer.

G. We then asked which of these characters would be more likely to raise their hand in front of their class to ask the teacher for help.

**【答案】** 16. E    17. F    18. G    19. D    20. B

**【解析】**

**【导语】**这是一篇说明文。给读者提供建议，如何解决孩子因为害怕在他人面前呈现自己的无能而不愿提问寻求帮助这一问题。

**【16 题详解】**

上文 “Adults are often embarrassed about asking for aid. It's an act that can make people feel emotionally unsafe. (成年人在寻求援助时常常感到尴尬。这是一种会让人们感到情绪不安全的行为。)” 指出，成年人不愿意寻求帮助，是因为会让他们感到情绪不安全。下文 “Seeking assistance can feel like you are broadcasting your incompetence. (寻求帮助可能会让人觉得你在散播自己的无能。)” 指出，寻求帮助会让人觉得你无能。选项 E “The moment you ask for directions, after all, you reveal that you are lost. (毕竟，当你问路的那一刻，你就表明你迷路了。)” 延续上文，以问路表明自己的迷路这一例子呈现出为什么会让人感到情绪不安全，也呈现出下文所说的表明了“你”的无能，故符合语境。故选 E 项。

**【17 题详解】**

上文 “But our research suggests that as early as age seven, children begin to connect asking for help with looking incompetent in front of others. At some point, every child struggles in the classroom. (但我们的研究表明，早在七岁时，孩子们就开始将寻求帮助与在他人面前看起来无能联系起来。在某些时候，每个孩子都在教室里挣扎。)” 指出，孩童也会讲寻求帮助和让他人觉得自己无能联系起来。选项 F “But if they are afraid to ask for help because their classmates are watching, learning will suffer. (但是，如果他们因为同学在看而不敢寻求帮助，学习就会受到影响。)” 进一步指出，如果孩子因为害怕呈现出自己的无能而不寻求帮助，这会带来不良影响。故选 F 项。

### 【18 题详解】

上文 “In one study, we told children that both kids did poorly on a test. (在一项研究中, 我们告诉孩子们, 两个孩子在测试中都表现不佳。)” 指出, 在一个研究中, 参与者得知了有两个孩子在测试中表现不佳这一情况。

选项 G “We then asked which of these characters would be more likely to raise their hand in front of their class to ask the teacher for help. (然后, 我们问这些角色中哪一个更有可能在课堂前举手向老师寻求帮助。)” 延续上文, 继续指出这个研究的下一个动作为: 判断这两个孩子谁更有可能寻求老实的帮助。故选 G 项。

### 【19 题详解】

下文 “Teachers could give children more opportunities to seek assistance privately. (教师可以给孩子们更多的机会私下寻求帮助。)” 指出, 教师应该多私下提供机会帮助孩子们。选项 D “Such reputational barriers likely require reputation-based solutions. (此类声誉障碍可能需要基于声誉的解决方案。)” 指出, 这类问题的解决需要一些特定的方案, 下文是对这一表述的具体建议之一, 故此句符合该语境要求。故选 D 项。

### 【20 题详解】

上文 “They should also help students realize asking questions in front of others as normal, positive behavior. (他们还应该帮助学生认识到在别人面前提问是一种正常的、积极的行为。)” 指出, 要教育学生认识到在他人面前提问是正常的行为。选项 B “Seeking help could even be taught as socially desirable. (寻求帮助甚至可以被认为是社会所需要的。)” 指出寻求帮助是这会所需要的, 这进一步佐证上文观点, 让 “在他人面前提问是正常积极的行为” 这一观点根据可信度, 符合语境。故选 B 项。

## 第三部分语言运用(共三节,满分 50 分)

### 第一节完形填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

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。

That cold January night, I was growing sick of my life in San Francisco. There I was, walking home at one o'clock in the morning after a tiring practice at the \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_. With opening night only a week away, I was still learning my \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_. I was having trouble dealing with my part-time job at the bank and my acting at night at the same time. As I walked, I thought seriously about \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ both acting and San Francisco. City life had become too much for me.

As I walked down empty streets under tall buildings, I felt very small and cold. I began \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_, both to keep warm and to keep away from any possible \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_. Very few people were still out except a few sad-looking \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ people under blankets.

About a block from my apartment, I heard a sound behind me. I turned quickly, half \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ to see someone with a knife or a gun. The street was empty. All I saw was a shining streetlight. \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_, the noise had made me nervous, so I started to run faster. Not until I reached my apartment building and unlocked the door did I

realize what the noise had been. It had been my 29 falling to the sidewalk.

Suddenly I wasn't cold or tired anymore. I ran out of the door and back to 30 I'd heard the noise. Although I searched the sidewalk anxiously for fifteen minutes, my wallet was nowhere to be found.

Just as I was about to give up the search, I heard the garbage truck pull up to the sidewalk next to me. When a voice called from the inside, "Alisa Camacho?" I thought I was 31. How could this man know my name? The door opened, and out 32 a small red-haired man with an amused look in his eyes. "Is this what you're looking for?" he asked, 33 up a small square shape.

It was nearly 3 A.M. by the time I got into bed. I wouldn't get much sleep that night, but I had gotten my wallet back. I also had gotten back some 34 of city life. I realized that the city couldn't be a bad place as long as people were 35 to help each other.

- |                  |              |                |                |
|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. theatre   | B. stadium   | C. bank        | D. school      |
| 22. A. accounts  | B. numbers   | C. songs       | D. lines       |
| 23. A. taking up | B. giving up | C. starting up | D. mixing up   |
| 24. A. walking   | B. crying    | C. running     | D. shaking     |
| 25. A. actors    | B. drivers   | C. beggars     | D. robbers     |
| 26. A. careless  | B. homeless  | C. sleepless   | D. aimless     |
| 27. A. expecting | B. hoping    | C. preparing   | D. calculating |
| 28. A. Therefore | B. Instead   | C. Moreover    | D. Still       |
| 29. A. cellphone | B. wallet    | C. book        | D. passport    |
| 30. A. when      | B. which     | C. where       | D. what        |
| 31. A. sleeping  | B. playing   | C. dreaming    | D. imagining   |
| 32. A. ran       | B. jumped    | C. climbed     | D. fell        |
| 33. A. throwing  | B. tearing   | C. putting     | D. holding     |
| 34. A. enjoyment | B. sorrow    | C. reflection  | D. imagination |
| 35. A. curious   | B. anxious   | C. willing     | D. determined  |

**【答案】** 21. A    22. D    23. B    24. C    25. D    26. B    27. A    28. D    29. B    30. C    31. C    32. B    33. D    34. A    35. C

**【解析】**

**【导语】**这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者对工作和城市生活感到疲惫，想要放弃，一天，她凌晨一点步行回家，由于恐惧，不小心丢了钱包，当她回去寻找时，一个好心人把钱包还给她，这让她感受到善意，重新对城市生活燃起希望。

**【21 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我就在那里，在剧院进行了一次疲惫的练习后，凌晨一点步行回家。A. theatre 剧院；B. stadium 体育场；C. bank 银行；D. school 学校。根据下文 “As I walked, I thought seriously about \_\_\_\_\_ both acting and San Francisco.” 中的 “acting” 可知，我是从事表演工作的，由此可知，我在剧院进行了练习。故选 A。

**【22 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：离首夜演出只有一周的时间了，我还在学习台词。A. accounts 账户；B. numbers 数字；C. songs 歌曲；D. lines 台词。根据句中 “opening night” 和下文 “As I walked, I thought seriously about \_\_\_\_\_ both acting and San Francisco.” 中的 “acting” 可知，我是从事表演工作的，要在首夜演出中表演，由此可知，我在学习台词。故选 D。

**【23 题详解】**

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：当我走着的时候，我认真地想过放弃演戏和旧金山。A. taking up 占用；B. giving up 放弃；C. starting up 开办；D. mixing up 混淆。根据下文 “City life had become too much for me.” 可知，城市生活对我来说太难了，由此可知，我想放弃演戏和旧金山的生活。故选 B。

**【24 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我开始奔跑，既是为了保暖，也是为了远离任何可能的抢劫犯。A. walking 走；B. crying 哭；C. running 跑；D. shaking 抖动。根据下文 “I started to run faster” 中的 “run” 可知，上文指我在奔跑。故选 C。

**【25 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我开始奔跑，既是为了保暖，也是为了远离任何可能的抢劫犯。A. actors 演员；B. drivers 司机；C. beggars 乞丐；D. robbers 抢劫犯。根据上文 “I walking home at one o'clock in the morning” 可知，我凌晨一点步行回家，由此可知，夜深了，我担心遇到抢劫犯，所以奔跑。故选 D。

**【26 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：除了几个裹着毯子、神情悲伤的无家可归者外，很少有人还在外面。A. careless 粗心大意的；B. homeless 无家可归的；C. sleepless 睡不着的；D. aimless 漫无目的的。根据上文 “I walking home at one o'clock in the morning” 可知，我凌晨一点步行回家，由此可知，这个时间还在外面的大多数是无家可归的人。故选 B。

**【27 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我很快转过身来，还以为会看到有人拿着刀或枪。A. expecting 期待，预料；B. hoping 希望；C. preparing 准备；D. calculating 计算。根据上文 “I walking home at one o'clock in the morning” 可知，我凌晨一点步行回家，由此可知，听到响声，我以为遇到了拿着刀或枪的抢劫犯，“half expect...” 表示 “还

以为……”。故选 A。

**【28 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。句意：尽管如此，噪音还是让我很紧张，所以我开始跑得更快。A. Therefore 因此；B. Instead 反而；C. Moreover 此外；D. Still 尽管如此。根据上文 “The street was empty. All I saw was a shining streetlight.” 和下文 “the noise had made me nervous” 可知，我在街上没有看到抢劫犯，尽管如此，噪音还是让我很紧张，“Still” 意为 “尽管如此”，符合语境。故选 D。

**【29 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的钱包掉在人行道上了。A. cellphone 手机；B. wallet 钱包；C. book 书；D. passport 护照。根据下文 “my wallet was nowhere to be found” 中的 “wallet” 可知，我找不到我的钱包，由此可知，我的钱包掉在人行道上了。故选 B。

**【30 题详解】**

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我跑出门，回到我听到噪音的地方。A. when 何时；B. which 哪一个；C. where……的地方；D. what 什么。根据下文 “my wallet was nowhere to be found” 可知，我回去找我的钱包了，由此可知，我回到我听到噪音的地方，句子为宾语从句，空格处单词引导从句，从句中缺少地点状语，故应用 “where” 引导从句。故选 C。

**【31 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我以为我在做梦。A. sleeping 睡觉；B. playing 玩耍；C. dreaming 做梦；D. imagining 想象。根据下文 “How could this man know my name?” 可知，我不知道这个人怎么会知道我的名字，由此可知，我以为我在做梦，梦中听到有人叫我的名字。故选 C。

**【32 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：门开了，一个红头发的小个子男人跳了出来，眼睛里带着一种有趣的表情。A. ran 跑；B. jumped 跳；C. climbed 爬；D. fell 落下。根据上文 “garbage truck” 可知，男人是开垃圾车的，由此可知，他从垃圾车上跳了出来。故选 B。

**【33 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“这就是你要找的吗？”他举起一个小正方形问道。A. throwing 扔；B. tearing 撕碎；C. putting 放；D. holding 拿着。根据句中 “Is this what you're looking for?” 可知，男人捡到了我的钱包，由此可知，他举起我的钱包问我是否在寻找它，“hold up” 意为 “举起”。故选 D。

**【34 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我也重新获得了一些城市生活的乐趣。A. enjoyment 乐趣；B. sorrow 悲伤；C. reflection 反射；D. imagination 想象力。根据上文 “I had gotten my wallet back” 可知，我找回了钱包，由此可知，我重新获得了一些城市生活的乐趣，城市中还是有善良的人。故选 A。

### 【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我意识到，只要人们愿意互相帮助，这个城市就不会是一个糟糕的地方。A. curious 好奇的；B. anxious 焦虑的；C. willing 愿意的；D. determined 有决心的。根据上文 “I had gotten my wallet back” 和文章内容可知，我找回了钱包，意识到城市中还是有善良的人，这让我重新获得了城市生活的乐趣，由此可知，我意识到，只要人们愿意互相帮助，城市生活并不糟糕。故选 C。

### 第二节 语法填空(共 10 小题:每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

A lot of films have tried to describe our memories of family members who have passed away. But few have done as 36 (remark) as *Coco*, Disney-Pixar’s latest animation, 37 hit the big screen on Nov. 24 and won the Oscar in 2018.

38 (inspire) by the Mexican holiday of Day of the Dead, the film’s production team created a young boy, Miguel, who wants his family to understand his love of music. An accident takes him to the Land of the Dead. While there, Miguel has an 39 (forget) and adventurous night.

It’s in this magical world 40 Miguel gets to meet and discover the truth about his great-great-grandpa. To protect him from 41 (disappear), Miguel has to bring his photo back to the living world as soon as possible.

While told with a wild imagination, the story 42 (convey) a clear and warm message. “In an era when young people are so easily attracted by 43 (celebrity), *Coco* reveals the emptiness of such adulation (谄媚), teaching kids to preserve and respect the memory of their elders while 44 (remind) them that the source of true creativity is so often 45 (person),” wrote reporter Peter Debruge on Variety.

【答案】36. remarkably

37. which      38. Inspired

39. unforgettable

40. that      41. disappearing

42. conveys

43. celebrities

44. reminding

45. personal

### 【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了迪士尼和皮克斯联手打造的动画巨作《寻梦环游记》的内容、场景以及所想传达给观众的意义。

### 【36 题详解】

考查副词。句意：但很少有人能像迪士尼皮克斯的最新动画《寻梦环游记》那样引人注目，该动画于 11 月 24 日上映，并于 2018 年获得奥斯卡奖。空格处单词处于 as...as 结构中，一般填形容词或副词的原级形式。由于空格处单词修饰动词 done，所以应用副词 remarkably。故填 remarkably。

### 【37 题详解】

考查定语从句关系词。句意：但很少有人能像迪士尼皮克斯的最新动画《寻梦环游记》那样引人注目，该动画于 11 月 24 日上映，并于 2018 年获得奥斯卡奖。该空引导一个非限制性定语从句，先行词为 *Coco*，指物，关系词替代先行词在从句中作主语，用关系代词 which。故填 which。

### 【38 题详解】

考查过去分词。句意：受墨西哥亡灵节的启发，电影制作团队创造了一个名叫米格尔的小男孩，他希望家人理解他对音乐的热爱。主句谓语为 created，所以空格处应填非谓语动词。这句话的主语 the film's production team 与 inspire 之间是被动关系，用过去分词 inspired 作状语，首字母大写。故填 Inspired。

### 【39 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：在那里，Miguel 度过了一个难忘的冒险之夜。结合句意，用形容词 unforgettable (难忘的)作定语，修饰名词 night。故填 unforgettable。

### 【40 题详解】

考查强调句。句意：正是在这个神奇的世界里，Miguel 遇到并发现了他曾曾祖父的真相。这是一个强调句，强调句的基本结构是 “It is(was)+被强调部分(主语、宾语或状语)+who(that)...”，这句话中强调的是地点状语，用 that。故填 that。

### 【41 题详解】

考查动名词。句意：为了保护他不消失，Miguel 必须尽快把他的照片带回现实世界。protect...from...意为“保护……免遭……”，其中 from 为介词，其后一般跟动名词或名词作宾语，disappear(消失)是动词，此处强调动作，所以空格处填动名词形式。故填 disappearing。

### 【42 题详解】

考查时态。句意：这个故事充满想象力，传达了一个清晰而温暖的信息。这篇文章整体是以一般现在时为主，所以谓语动词 convey 应使用一般现在时。the story 是第三人称单数形式，所以谓语动词也应使用第三人称单数形式。故填 conveys。

### 【43 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：在一个年轻人很容易被名人吸引的时代，《寻梦环游记》揭示了这种奉承的空虚，教孩子们保存和尊重长辈的记忆，同时提醒他们真正创造力的来源往往是个人的。celebrity(名人)是可数名词，且其前没有冠词之类的限定词，所以应用复数形式。故填 celebrities。

#### 【44 题详解】

考查省略句。句意：在一个年轻人很容易被名人吸引的时代，《寻梦环游记》揭示了这种奉承的空虚，教孩子们保存和尊重长辈的记忆，同时提醒他们真正创造力的来源往往是个人的。此处是 while 引导时间状语从句省略句，从句主语 *Coco* 和从句谓语动词 *remind* 是主动关系，正在进行的动作，谓语动词 *remind* 用 *be doing* 形式，讲述现在的事情，现在进行时，原句为：*while Coco is reminding them that...*，状语从句中，当从句主语和主句主语一致（或者从句主语为 *it*）且从句谓语中包含 *be* 动词，可省略从句主语和 *be* 动词，用现在分词 *reminding*。故填 *reminding*。

#### 【45 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：在一个年轻人很容易被名人吸引的时代，《寻梦环游记》揭示了这种奉承的空虚，教孩子们保存和尊重长辈的记忆，同时提醒他们真正创造力的来源往往是个人的。空格处位于 *be* 动词后作表语，应用形容词 *personal*。故填 *personal*。

### 第三节 单句语法填空(共 10 小题: 每小题 2 分, 满分 20 分)

46. She \_\_\_\_\_(undergo) a heart transplant in a last-ditch attempt to save her. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】underwent

【解析】

【详解】考查时态。句意：她经历了心脏移植手术，作为拯救她的最后一搏。结合语意可知，句子描述的是过去的一般情况，应用一般过去时，动词使用过去式形式。故填 *underwent*。

47. With her glossy mane of dark hair, pouting lips and sparkling green eyes, it is true that she is \_\_\_\_\_(strike) beautiful. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】strikingly

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意：她乌黑发亮的鬃毛，撅着的嘴唇和闪闪发光的绿色眼睛，确实非常美丽。分析句子结构和意思可知，这里需要副词 *strikingly*，意为“引人注目地”，修饰后面的形容词 *beautiful*。故填 *strikingly*。

48. One young soldier rose with a message of thanks, his voice \_\_\_\_\_(choke) with emotion. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】choked

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：一个年轻的士兵站起身来表示感谢，他的声音因激动而哽咽。此处是独立主格结构，*his voice* 与 *choke* 是逻辑动宾关系，应用过去分词，表被动、完成。故填 *choked*。

49. \_\_\_\_\_(commit) himself to the development of education, he volunteered to teach in mountainous areas after graduation. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】Committing

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：毕业后，他致力于发展教育事业，到山区支教。分析句子，句中 volunteered 为谓语动词，设空处使用非谓语动词，此处 commit oneself to doing 为固定短语，意为“致力于做某事”。此处 he 与 commit 之间是主动关系，故使用现在分词作状语。同时该空置于句首，开头单词首字母大写。故填 Committing。

50. \_\_\_\_\_(accuse) of have links with the crime, the mayor is dismissed from office. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】Accused

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：由于被指控与犯罪有牵连，市长被免职了。be accused of 被指控，被控诉，与逻辑主语 the mayor 之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作状语。根据句意，故填 Accused。

51. The Ice Bucket Challenge requires that \_\_\_\_\_(participate) pour a bucket of ice water on themselves. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】participants

【解析】

【详解】考查名词复数。句意：冰桶挑战要求参与者将一桶冰水倒在自己身上。分析句子结构可知，空处需使用名词 participant（参与者）在宾语从句中作主语，根据 themselves（他们自己）可知，主语应为复数形式。故填 participants。

52. Unconsciously and \_\_\_\_\_(intention) we fill up the gaps and supplement the dream-images.

【答案】unintentionally

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意：我们在不知不觉和无意中填补了空白，补充了梦境的意象。副词 unintentionally (无意中)作状语，修饰后文句子。故填 unintentionally。

53. \_\_\_\_\_(absorb)in painting, John didn't notice evening approaching. (所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】Absorbed

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：专注于画画，约翰没有注意到夜幕正在降临。be absorbed in “专注于”是固定表达，此处省略 be 用形容词短语作状语。故填 Absorbed。

54. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a \_\_\_\_\_(tolerate) and composed style with their kids. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】 tolerant

【解析】

【详解】 考查形容词。句意：有时，父母会感到疲惫和沮丧，无法与孩子保持宽容和冷静的风格。空处与 composed 并列，修饰名词 style，应用形容词 tolerant 作定语。故填 tolerant。

55. Numerous factories \_\_\_\_\_(spring) up in this once desolate area recently. (用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】 have sprung

【解析】

【详解】 考查谓语动词。句意：最近，许多工厂在这个曾经荒凉的地区拔地而起。设空处为谓语，分析句子结构和意思可知，这句话有 recently 作时间状语，谓语用现在完成时。故填 have sprung。

#### 第四部分 写作

##### 应用文写作(共 1 题, 满分 20 分)

56. 你是某国际学校学生会主席。你校准备组织一次“让文物活起来”(Bring Cultural Relics to Life)的活动，请你用英语写一篇开幕辞，欢迎参加活动的师生。内容包括：

1. 表示欢迎；
2. 活动目的；
3. 活动内容。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右。
2. 参考词汇：手工艺品 artifact。

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【答案】 one possible version

Dear teachers and fellow students,

Welcome to take part in the activity called Bring Cultural Relics to Life. In order to enrich students' school life and make us know more about our cultural relics, our school holds the activity.

The activity consists of two parts. At the beginning, the headmaster will deliver a speech at the opening

ceremony, making a short introduction to cultural relics. After that, some cultural relics such as artifacts, paintings and so on will be displayed, from which we can have a better understanding of our history.

Hopefully, you can enjoy yourselves!

Another version

Dear teachers and fellow students,

Welcome to our "Bringing Cultural Relics to Life" event. As president of the Student Union, I'm honored to have the opportunity to open this wonderful occasion.

The purpose of this event is to encourage everyone to explore the history and culture behind the artifacts and appreciate their beauty. There will be an exhibition featuring various cultural artifacts brought by students which have been passed down through their families. Also, we will be holding a work shop where students are encouraged to create their own cultural artifacts that look like cultural relics in ancient times.

Thank you for your attendance, and I wish you all a meaningful and enjoyable experience

### 【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生就你校准备组织的“让文物活起来”（Bring Cultural Relics to Life）的活动，用英语写一篇开幕辞，欢迎参加活动的师生。内容包括：表示欢迎；活动目的；活动内容。

### 【详解】1. 词汇积累

参加：take part in→participate in

首先：At the beginning→To begin with

发表演讲：deliver a speech→give a speech

展示：display→show

### 2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Welcome to take part in the activity called Bring Cultural Relics to Life.

拓展句：Welcome to take part in the activity which is called Bring Cultural Relics to Life.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] At the beginning, the headmaster will deliver a speech at the opening ceremony, making a short introduction to cultural relics. (运用了非谓语作状语)

[高分句型 2] After that, some cultural relics such as artifacts, paintings and so on will be displayed, from which we can have a better understanding of our history. (运用了介词+关系代词引导的非限制性定语从句)

