

阜宁中学 2023 秋学期高二年级期中考试

英语试题

时间：120 分钟 分值：150 分

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 7.5 分）

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

- A. Surprised. B. Confused. C. Annoyed.

2. Which picture does the man like most?

- A. The one of boats.
B. The one of animals.
C. The one of the village houses.

3. What are the speakers going to do first?

- A. See a movie. B. Have dinner. C. Go for a walk.

4. Why does the woman call the man?

- A. To ask for help. B. To give advice. C. To make an appointment.

5. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

- A. Husband and wife. B. Brother and sister. C. Father and daughter.

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 三个选项中选出最佳选项。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，各小题将给出 5 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. Where are the speakers probably?

- A. By a river. B. On a farm. C. At home.

7. What does the man say about the path through the woods?

- A. It was old. B. It was wet. C. It was long.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What is the man doing now probably?

- A. Hosting a program. B. Giving a class. C. Conducting a job interview.

9. Why did the woman like Mr. Evans?

- A. He taught her acting skills. B. He had a sense of humor. C. He had a passion for history.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. A birthday party. B. A promotion party. C. A graduation party.

11. How does the man probably feel about the party?

- A. Bored.
- B. Excited.
- C. Satisfied.

12. What will the man do next?

- A. Talk to his mum. B. Surf the Internet. C. Go to the shops.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. When did the man receive professional training in diving?

- A. At age 13. B. At age 18. C. At age 28.

14. Why did the man learn to dive?

- A. To relax himself. B. To learn about a new field. C. To achieve his childhood dream.

15. What does the man enjoy most about diving now?

- A. Protecting fish. B. Sharing the adventure. C. Watching sea creatures.

16. What does the man suggest other divers do?

- A. Practice hard. B. Buy the best equipment. C. Learn from experienced instructors.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Who is the speaker probably?

- A. A reporter. B. A teacher. C. A writer.

18. What do people do at the festival?

- A. They recycle plastic. B. They wear their new clothes. C. They throw tomatoes at each other.

19. How long does the festival last?

- A. About one hour. B. About two hours. C. About three hours.

20. What does Antonio usually do on the evening of the festival?

- A. He cooks local food. B. He enjoys fireworks. C. He dances with others.

第二部分 阅读理解 (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 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项,并在答题纸上将该项涂黑

A

The summer vacation is approaching! Is there a camp you have a strong desire to take your children to during the holiday? If not, I strongly recommend the following summer camps.

Multi-Arts Day Program

The program challenges children to use their imaginations to translate their ideas into music, movement, and creative drama. Students work in large and small groups throughout the day. Parents are welcome to stay the first morning until Morning Sing is over.

Ages: 5-8

Dates: July 4-8

Day student tuition(学费): \$410

Fashion Design and Textile Art

If you love color and design, then this is the summer camp for you! You will learn some hand sewing as well as how to use a sewing machine as you create your designs. You will also learn how to choose the types of cloth that best suit your designs. Please bring 2 pairs of old jeans and 5-10 shirts to be used in your projects.

Ages: 11-13

Dates: July 3-16

Day student tuition: \$ 1,280

Drawing & Painting for Junior Artists

Explore the wonders of art in this fun and exciting summer camp! Discover ways to create and think about art. Use your own creativity to develop your own style. You will learn many styles of painting and drawing. You should be open and willing to try new techniques. Plan to bring paintbrushes, a pad of paper, a set of pencils, and a pencil sharpener

Ages: 11-13

Dates: July 17-30

Day student tuition: \$ 1,980

Shakespeare's World

Enjoy this fun, hands-on way into the works of William Shakespeare. You will learn about the life and times of

Shakespeare and rehearse (排练) one of his plays. You will study the play in depth and take a field trip to see a live, professional production of it. You will audition (试演) for parts and learn amazing and direct acting techniques for bringing Shakespeare's words to life.

Ages: 9-13

Dates: June 17-30

Day student tuition: \$ 1,680

1. When will the camp for 6-year-olds open?

A. On June 17. B. On July 3. C. On July 4. D. On July 17.

2. How much should Tom pay if his 12-year-old son wants to attend a camp to learn painting?

A. \$410. B. \$1,280. C. \$1,680. D. \$1,980.

3. Which camp offers students a chance to go on a field trip?

A. Shakespeare's World. B. Multi-Arts Day Program.
C. Fashion Design and Textile Art. D. Drawing & Painting for Junior Artists.

【答案】1. C 2. D 3. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章推荐了几个适合孩子参加的夏令营。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Multi-Arts Day Program 部分中的“Ages: 5-8(年龄: 5-8)”和“Dates: July 4-8(日期: 7 月 4-8 日)”可知, 6 岁儿童夏令营 7 月 4 日开始。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Drawing & Painting for Junior Artists 部分中的“Day student tuition: \$ 1,980(全日制学生学费: 1980 美元)”可知, 如果汤姆 12 岁的儿子想参加绘画夏令营, 他应该付 1980 美元。故选 D。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Shakespeare's World 部分第三句“You will study the play in depth and take a field trip to see a live, professional production of it.(你将深入研究这出戏, 并进行实地考察, 观看现场的专业演出。)”可知, “莎士比亚的世界”夏令营为学生提供了实地考察的机会。故选 A。

B

Is it true that our brain alone is responsible for human cognition (认知)? What about our body? Is it possible for thought and behaviour to originate from somewhere other than our brain? Psychologists who study Embodied Cognition (EC) ask similar questions. The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.

If you think about it for a moment, it makes total sense. When you smell something good or hear amusing sounds, certain emotions are awakened. Think about how newborns use their senses to understand the world around them. They don't have emotions so much as needs — they don't feel sad, they're just hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers' heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world, they cry when they're cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to associate being warm with being loved.

Understandably, theorists have been arguing for years and still disagree on whether the brain is the nerve centre that operates the rest of the body. Older Western philosophers and mainstream language researchers believe this is fact, while EC theorises that the brain and body are working together as an organic supercomputer, processing everything and forming your reactions.

Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction. In one experiment, test subjects were asked to judge people after being handed a hot or a cold drink. They all made warm evaluations when their fingertips perceived warmth rather than coolness. And it works the other way too. In another study, subjects' fingertip temperatures were measured after being "included" in or "rejected" from a group task. Those who were included felt physically warmer.

For further proof, we can look at the metaphors (比喻) that we use without even thinking. A kind and sympathetic person is frequently referred to as one with a soft heart and someone who is very strong and calm in difficult situations is often described as solid as a rock. And this kind of metaphorical use is common across languages.

Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? If you're having a bad day, a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you're physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions.

4. According to the author, what is the significance of EC?

- A. It brings us closer to the truth in human cognition.
- B. It offers a clearer picture of the shape of human brain.
- C. It reveals the major role of the mind in human cognition.
- D. It facilitates our understanding of the origin of psychology.

5. Where does the newborns' understanding of their surroundings start from?

- A. Their personal looks.
- B. Their mental needs.
- C. Their inner emotions.
- D. Their physical feelings.

6. What does the author intend to prove by citing the metaphors in Paragraph 5?

- A. Human speech is alive with metaphors.
- B. Human senses have effects on thinking.
- C. Human language is shaped by visual images.
- D. Human emotions are often compared to natural materials.

7. What is the author's purpose in writing the last paragraph?

- A. To deepen the readers' understanding of EC.
- B. To encourage the reader to put EC into practice.
- C. To guide the reader onto the path to career success.
- D. To share with the reader ways to release their emotions.

【答案】4. A 5. D 6. B 7. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了心理学家的一项 EC 理论表明，我们不是只有大脑负责人类的认知，我们的身体也负责思考或者解决问题。更准确的说思想塑造身体，身体同等程度地塑造思想。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段第五句话 “The EC theory suggests our body is also responsible for thinking or problem-solving. More precisely, the mind shapes the body and the body shapes the mind in equal measure.(EC 理论表明，我们的身体也负责思考或解决问题。更准确地说，思维塑造身体，身体同等程度地塑造思维。)” 可推知，EC 理论让我们更接近人类认知的真相。故选 A。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段第四句话 “They don't have emotions so much as need — they don't feel sad, they're just hungry and need food. Even unborn babies can feel their mothers' heartbeats and this has a calming effect. In the real world, they cry when they're cold and then get hugged. That way, they start to associate being warm with being loved.(他们没有如同需要那么多的情感——他们不会感到悲伤，他们只是饿，需要食物。即使是未出生的婴儿也能感觉到母亲的心跳，这具有镇静作用。在现实世界中，他们冷了就哭，然后被拥抱。这样，他们开始将温暖与被爱联系起来)” 可推知，新生儿对周围环境的理解依靠的是身体感觉。故选 D。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段第一句话 “For further proof, we can look at the metaphors (比喻) that we use without even thinking.(为了进一步证明，我们可以看看我们不假思索就使用的比喻)” 和第四段第一句话 “Further studies have backed up the mind-body interaction.(更多的研究支持了身心互动)” 可知，两个自然段都是为了证明上文第三段 EC 的观点 “Older Western philosophers and mainstream language researchers believe this is fact, while EC theorises that the brain and body are working together as an organic supercomputer, processing

everything and forming your reactions.(年长的西方哲学家和主流语言研究人员认为这是事实,而 EC 理论认为大脑和身体作为一台有机的超级计算机协同工作,处理一切并形成反应)”。所以,作者想要印证的是人类的感官对思维有影响。故选 B。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句话 “Now that you have the knowledge of mind-body interaction, why not use it? (既然您已经掌握了身心互动的知识,为什么不使用它呢?)” 以及下文中列举的两种现实生活中的情况

“If you’re having a bad day, a warm cup of tea will give you a flash of pleasure. If you know you’re physically cold, warm up before making any interpersonal decisions. (如果你今天过得很糟糕,一杯温暖的茶会给你带来一瞬间的快乐。如果你知道自己身体很冷,在做出任何人际关系决定之前先热身。)” 可推知,最后一段作者鼓励读者把 EC 理论运用于现实生活中。故选 B。

C

Mars may seem like a dry, desolate place, but the red planet transforms into an otherworldly wonderland in winter, according to a new video shared by NASA.

It’s late winter in Mars’ Northern Hemisphere, where the Perseverance rover and Ingenuity helicopter are exploring an ancient river delta (三角洲) that once fed into Jezero Crater billions of years ago.

As the planet’s main feature, dust drives Martian weather, but the planet is no stranger to snow, ice and frost. There are two types of snow on Mars. One is the kind we experience on Earth made of frozen water. The thin Martian air and sub-zero temperatures means that traditional snow changes from a solid directly to a gas, before touching the ground on Mars.

The other type of Martian snow is carbon dioxide based, or dry ice, and it can land on the surface. A few feet of snow tends to fall on Mars in its flat regions near the poles. “Enough falls that you could snowshoe (穿雪鞋走路) across it.” said Sylvain Piqueux, a Mars scientist at NASA’S Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, in a statement.

So far, no orbiters(轨道飞行器) or rovers have been able to see snow fall on the red planet because the weather phenomenon only occurs at the poles beneath cloud cover at night. The cameras on the orbiters can’t peer through the clouds, and no robotic explorers have been developed that could survive the freezing temperatures at the poles, which can be as low as minus 120 degrees Celsius.

However, the Mars Climate Sounder instrument on the Mars Reconnaissance Orbiter can detect light that’s invisible to the human eye. It has made detections of carbon dioxide snow falling at the Martian poles. The Phoenix lander, which arrived on Mars in 2008, also used one of its laser instruments to detect water-ice snow from its spot about 1,600 kilometers away from the Martian north pole.

Thanks to photographers, we know snowflakes on Earth are unique and six sided. Beneath a microscope, Martian snowflakes would likely look a little different. “Because carbon dioxide ice has a symmetry (对称) of four, we know dry-ice snowflakes would be cube-shaped (立方体的),” Piqueux said. “Thanks to the Mars Climate Sounder, we can tell these snowflakes would be smaller than the width of a human hair.”

Ice and carbon dioxide-based frosts also form on Mars, and they can occur farther away from the poles. The Odyssey orbiter (which entered Mars orbit in 2001) has watched frost forming and turning to a gas in the sunlight, while the Viking landers spotted icy frost on Mars when they arrived in the 1970s.

8. What can we learn about the snow made of frozen water on Mars?

- A. It contains lots of dust.
- B. It makes the Martian air thick.
- C. It keeps its form stable while falling.
- D. It can hardly be seen on the Martian ground.

9. What makes it difficult for robotic explorers to see snow fall on Mars?

- A. The freezing temperature.
- B. The thickness of clouds.
- C. The changing weather pattern.
- D. The distance from the poles.

10. What can the Mars Climate Sounder tell us about dry-ice snowflakes?

- A. Their smell.
- B. Their size.
- C. Their speed.
- D. Their direction.

11. What is the best title of the text?

- A. It Seldom Snows on Mars
- B. It Is Much Colder on Mars
- C. The Beautiful Winter on Mars
- D. The Seasonal Changes on Mars

【答案】8. D 9. A 10. B 11. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了火星上雪的两类型以及探测器观测雪所存在的挑战以及目前对于火星上雪花的一些了解情况。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “One is the kind we experience on Earth made of frozen water. The thin Martian air and sub-zero temperatures means that traditional snow changes from a solid directly to a gas, before touching the ground on Mars.(一种是我们在地球上体验到的由冰冻水构成的水。火星稀薄的空气和零下的温度意味着传统的雪在接触火星地面之前就会从固体直接变成气体)” 可知，火星上由冰冻的水构成的雪在火星上几乎看不到。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段 “The cameras on the orbiters can’t peer through the clouds, and no robotic explorers have been developed that could survive the freezing temperatures at the poles, which can be as low as minus 120

degrees Celsius.(轨道飞行器上的摄像头无法透过云层进行观察,而且目前还没有开发出能够在极地低温环境下生存的机器人探测器,那里的低温可低至零下 120 摄氏度)”可知,冰点温度让机器人探测器难以看到火星上的降雪。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段 “Thanks to the Mars Climate Sounder, we can tell these snowflakes would be smaller than the width of a human hair.(多亏了火星气候探测器,我们可以判断出这些雪花比人类头发的宽度还小)”可知,火星气候探测器能告诉我们关于干冰雪花的尺寸大小。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “Mars may seem like a dry, desolate place, but the red planet transforms into an otherworldly wonderland in winter, according to a new video shared by NASA.(火星可能看起来是一个干燥、荒凉的地方,但根据美国宇航局分享的一段新视频,这颗红色星球在冬天会变成一个超凡脱俗的仙境)”以及第三段 “As the planet’s main feature, dust drives Martian weather, but the planet is no stranger to snow, ice and frost.(作为火星的主要特征,尘埃驱动着火星的天气,但这个星球对雪、冰和霜并不陌生)”结合文章主要介绍了火星上雪的两种类型以及探测器观测雪所存在的挑战以及目前对于火星上雪花的一些了解情况。可知,C 选项 “火星上美丽的冬天”最符合文章标题。故选 C。

D

Climate change and increases in drought and rainstorms pose serious challenges to our water management. An international group of scientists have brought together a large body of research on water quality in rivers worldwide. The study shows that river water quality tends to worsen during extreme weather events. As these events become more often and severe due to climate change, ecosystem health and human access to safe water may be increasingly under threat.

The research led by Dr. Michelle van Vliet of Utrecht University analyzed 965 cases of river water quality changes during extreme weather such as drought, heatwaves, rainstorms, and flooding. The analysis shows that in most cases water quality tends to become worse during droughts and heatwaves (68%), rainstorms and floods (51%), and under long-term changes in climate (56%). During droughts, less water is available to dilute contaminants (稀释污染物), while rainstorms and floods generally result in more contaminants that run off from land to rivers and streams. Improvements or mixed responses in water quality are also reported for some cases, for example when increased transport of pollutants is offset (抵消) by more dilution during flood events.

Water quality changes are strongly driven by changes in water temperature. Land use and other human factors such as wastewater treatment also shape how this plays out. “Understanding the complex interplay between climate, land use, and human drivers, which together influence the sources and transport of pollutants is crucial,” says van

Vliet. The research also calls for more data collection and studies of water quality in non-Western countries. “We need better monitoring of water quality in Africa and Asia. Most water quality studies now focus on rivers and streams in North America and Europe.”

The results of the study underline the urgent need for a better understanding of water quality changes during extreme weather events. It sounds an alarm to us. Only then will we be able to develop effective water management strategies that can safeguard our access to clean water and ensure ecosystem health under climate change and increasing weather extremes.

12. What can we learn from paragraph 1?

- A. Human beings should be blamed for climate change.
- B. Worsened water quality is threatening the climate.
- C. Water quality in rivers worldwide is under risk.
- D. Water management has been improved recently.

13. What is paragraph 2 of the text mainly about?

- A. The threats caused by extreme weather.
- B. The factors influencing water safety.
- C. The findings of van Vliet’s research.
- D. The design of van Vliet’s experiment.

14. According to paragraph 3, which will van Vliet probably agree with?

- A. Water quality in non-Western countries is more terrible.
- B. Human activities have a big influence on water quality.
- C. Related data collection and studies of Europe is adequate.
- D. Water quality changes are dominated by water temperature.

15. What is the author’s attitude toward van Vliet’s research?

- A. Unclear.
- B. Contradictory.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Approving.

【答案】 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了一项研究，该研究表明气候变化、极端天气和人类活动对水资源质量构成严峻威胁。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “Climate change and increases in drought and rainstorms pose serious challenges to our water management. (气候变化以及干旱和暴雨的增加给我们的水资源管理带来了严峻的挑战)” 和 “The study shows that river water quality tends to worsen during extreme weather events. As these events become more

often and severe due to climate change, ecosystem health and human access to safe water may be increasingly under threat. (研究表明, 在极端天气事件中, 河流水质趋于恶化。由于气候变化, 这些事件变得更加频繁和严重, 生态系统健康和人类获得安全用水的机会可能日益受到威胁) 可知, 水资源质量因气候变化、极端天气等因素受到严峻威胁, 世界各地河流的水质都处于危险之中。故选 C。

【13 题详解】

主旨大意题。分析段落结构, 第二段是总分结构, 由第一句 “The research led by Dr. Michelle van Vliet of Utrecht University analyzed 965 cases of river water quality changes during extreme weather such as drought, heatwaves, rainstorms, and flooding. (乌得勒支大学的 Michelle van Vliet 博士领导的这项研究分析了 965 起极端天气期间河流水质变化的案例, 如干旱、热浪、暴雨和洪水)” 可知整个段落都在讲述 Michelle van Vliet 博士领导的研究, 根据下句关键词 “The analysis shows” 可知后文具体介绍该研究结果, 所以 C 选项 “The findings of van Vliet’s research. (van Vliet 的研究发现)” 符合本段主旨。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “Water quality changes are strongly driven by changes in water temperature. Land use and other human factors such as wastewater treatment also shape how this plays out. (水质变化主要受水温变化的驱动。土地使用和废水处理等其他人为因素也影响了这种情况的发展)” 和 van Vliet 所说的 “Understanding the complex interplay between climate, land use, and human drivers, which together influence the sources and transport of pollutants is crucial. (了解气候、土地利用和人类驱动因素之间的复杂相互作用至关重要, 这些因素共同影响污染物的来源和运输)” 可知, 土地使用和废水处理等其他人为因素也影响水质变化, van Vliet 认为了解气候、土地利用和人类驱动因素之间的复杂相互作用至关重要, 可得出他认为人类活动对水质有很大影响。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “The results of the study underline the urgent need for a better understanding of water quality changes during extreme weather events. It sounds an alarm to us. (研究结果强调, 迫切需要更好地了解极端天气事件期间的水质变化。这给我们敲响了警钟)” 可知, 作者认为该研究给我们敲响了警钟, 所以是对研究持 “支持” 态度。A. Unclear. 不清晰的; B. Contradictory. 矛盾的; C. Doubtful. 怀疑的; D. Approving. 支持的。故选 D。

第二节 七选五 (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能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Reading is essential but how can one choose the right books to read and where can one find them? A few famous people may give you some helpful tips.

- Read books from past eras.

___16___ Otherwise, you'd be "completely dependent on the prejudices and fashions of your times," just as

Albert Einstein put it. "Somebody who reads only newspapers and books of contemporary authors looks to me like an extremely near-sighted person who dislikes eyeglasses," he said.

● ___17___

Reading too wide a variety in too short a time would keep the teachings from leaving a lasting impression on you. Seneca the Younger, a first-century Roman philosopher, suggested that "you must linger (流连) among a limited number of master thinkers, and digest their works, if you would obtain ideas which shall win firm hold in your mind."

● Shop at secondhand bookstores.

Virginia Woolf believed the works in secondhand bookstores have an attraction which the usual volumes of the library lack. Browsing through these books gives you the chance to run into something that wouldn't have risen to the attention of librarians and booksellers. ___18___

● Check out authors' reading lists.

In his 1940 guide *How to Read a Book*, American philosopher Mortimer J. Adler talked about how to choose books. He attached importance to those that other authors consider worth reading. ___19___ Mortimer wrote that "one way to understand them is to read the books they read."

● Make the final decision by yourself.

___20___ It's you yourself who should choose what, how and when to read. Theodore Roosevelt recommended choosing books on subjects that interest you and letting your mood guide you to your next great read.

- A. Interest is the best teacher.
- B. Great authors are great readers.
- C. Leave some room for older works.
- D. Learn more about those great authors.
- E. Don't jump too quickly from book to book.
- F. There's no "best books" list that everyone should follow.
- G. Usually they are much more selective in organizing their collections.

【答案】 16. C 17. E 18. G 19. B 20. F

【解析】

【导语】 本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了阅读应该选什么样的书合适以及该去哪儿找到它们。

【16 题详解】

上文 “Read books from past eras.(阅读过去时代的书籍。)” 是本段的主旨句。下文 “Otherwise, you’d be “completely dependent on the prejudices and fashions of your times,” just as Albert Einstein put it.(否则, 正如阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦所说, 你将 “完全依赖于你所处时代的偏见和时尚”。)” 可知, 作者建议读者阅读过去的书籍。C 项 “Leave some room for older works.(为旧作品留出一些空间。)” 也是建议大家阅读旧时代的书籍, 符合本段主旨, 故选 C 项。

【17 题详解】

根据横线所在位置, 可知此处应是小标题, 概括下文。根据下文 “Reading too wide a variety in too short a time would keep the teachings from leaving a lasting impression on you.(在太短的时间内阅读太多种类的内容会使文章无法给您留下持久的印象。)” 可知, 在太短的时间内读太多的书就会消化不了其中的知识, 不能留下深刻印象。E 项 “Don’t jump too quickly from book to book.(读完一本书后不要太快地去读另一本)”, 与下文表述一致, 能概括本段内容。故选 E 项。

【18 题详解】

根据本段小标题 “Shop at secondhand bookstores.(在二手书店购物。)” 以及空前 “Virginia Woolf believed the works in secondhand bookstores have an attraction which the usual volumes of the library lack. Browsing through these books gives you the chance to run into something that wouldn’t have risen to the attention of librarians and booksellers.(弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫认为, 二手书店的作品具有图书馆通常所缺乏的吸引力。浏览这些书让你有机会看到一些不会引起图书管理员和书商注意的东西。)” 可推知, 作者建议读者去二手书店买书。G 项 “Usually they are much more selective in organizing their collections. (通常, 他们在组织藏品时更具选择性。)” 承接上文, 进一步说明了作者建议读者去二手书店买书的原因, 符合语境, 故选 G 项。

【19 题详解】

根据本段小标题 “Check out authors’ reading lists.(查看作者的阅读清单)” 和空前 “He attached importance to those that of her authors consider worth reading.(他重视其他作者认为值得读的那些作品。)” 可推知, 作者建议读者在选择书籍时可以借鉴书籍作者的阅读清单, 阅读他们读过的书, 说明作家读过的书好。B 项 “Great authors are great readers.(好的作家也是好的读者)”, 承接上文, 符合语境, 故选 B 项。

【20 题详解】

根据本段小标题 “Make the final decision by yourself.(自己做最后的决定)” 以及空前 “It’s you yourself who should choose what, how and when to read.(阅读内容, 阅读方式和阅读时间应由你自己选择)” 可推知, 想要读什么书, 要读多长时间等细节都应该由自己决定。F 项 “There’s no “best books” list that everyone should follow.(没有人人都应该遵循的 “最佳书籍” 清单)” 也是在表达 “读者自由决定自己读什么书” 的内容, 符合语境, 故选 F 项。

第三部分 语言知识运用（共三节，满分 45 分）

第一节(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。

I grew up on a university campus in eastern Nigeria.I was a(n) 21 reader, and what I read were British and American children's books.I began to write when I was seven.I wrote exactly the kinds of stories I was reading: All my 22 were white and blue-eyed. They played in the snow. They ate apples, and they talked a lot about the 23, how lovely it was that the sun had 24.

What this demonstrates is how 25 we can be influenced by what we read, particularly as children. Because all I had read were foreign books, I had become 26 that books had to have 27 in them and had to be about things with which I could not personally identify.

Things 28 when I discovered African books. There weren't many of them available, and they weren't quite as easy to 29 as the foreign books.

But 30 writers like Chinua Achebe and Camara Laye I went through a mental 31 in my view of literature.I 32 that people like me, girls with skin the color of chocolate,could also 33 in literature. I started to write about things I recognized. What the 34 of African writers did for me was this: It saved me from having a 35 story of what books are.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. early | B. aimless | C. careful | D. poor |
| 22. A. instructors | B. neighbors | C. friends | D. characters |
| 23. A. snow | B. fruits | C. cuisine | D. weather |
| 24. A. disappeared | B. set | C. come out | D. gone down |
| 25. A. briefly | B. regularly | C. scarcely | D. easily |
| 26. A. convinced | B. puzzled | C. concerned | D. satisfied |
| 27. A. heroes | B. foreigners | C. Africans | D. children |
| 28. A. remained | B. changed | C. worsened | D. worked |
| 29. A. read | B. understand | C. find | D. keep |
| 30. A. in spite of | B. on behalf of | C. because of | D. instead of |
| 31. A. confusion | B. shift | C. block | D. activity |
| 32. A. realized | B. suspected | C. claimed | D. forgot |
| 33. A. take | B. exist | C. believe | D. major |
| 34. A. discovery | B. popularity | C. imagination | D. analysis |

35. A. classic B. remarkable C. whole D. single

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了阅读对作者写作产生的影响。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我很早（小）的时候就开始阅读了，我读的是英国和美国的儿童书籍。A. early 早的；B. aimless 没有目标的；C. careful 小心的，仔细的；D. poor 贫穷的。根据 “I began to write when I was seven.” 可知，作者很早就开始阅读书籍了。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我写的正是我正在读的那种故事：我所有的角色都是白人和蓝眼睛。A. instructors 指导员；B. neighbors 邻居；C. friends 朋友；D. characters 性格，角色。根据 “I wrote exactly the kinds of stories” 可知，此处指作者书中的角色。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他们吃着苹果，谈论着天气，说太阳出来了是多么美好。A. snow 雪花；B. fruits 水果；C. cuisine 烹饪，菜肴；D. weather 天气。根据 “how lovely it was that the sun had _____4_____” 可知，他们谈论天气。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

考查动词（短语）词义辨析。句意同上。A. disappeared 消失；B. set 设置；C. come out 出来；D. gone down 下降。根据 “how lovely it was” 和 “the sun” 可知，太阳出来了。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：这表明我们很容易受到我们所读到的东西的影响，尤其是作为孩子。A. briefly 简短地；B. regularly 有规律地；C. scarcely 几乎不；D. easily 容易地。根据上文 “I wrote exactly the kinds of stories I was reading: All my _____2_____ were white and blue-eyed.” 可知，我们很容易受到我们所读到的东西的影响。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：因为我读过的都是外国书，所以我开始相信，书里必须有外国人，必须是我个人无法认同的东西。A. convinced 确信的；B. puzzled 困惑的；C. concerned 担心的；D. satisfied 满意的。根据 “how _____5_____ we can be influenced by what we read” 可知，因为收到读过的书的影响，作者开始相信，书里必须有外国人。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. heroes 英雄；B. foreigners 外国人；C. Africans 非洲人；D. children 孩子。根据“Because all I had read were foreign books”可知，此处指书里必须有外国人。故选 B。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我发现非洲书籍时，一切都变了。A. remained 停留，剩余；B. changed 改变；C. worsened 恶化；D. worked 工作。根据上文“had to be about things with which I could not personally identify.”和下文“I started to write about things I recognized.”可知，读到非洲书籍以后，作者的认知发生了变化。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这些书的数量不多，而且不像外国书那么容易找到。A. read 阅读；B. understand 理解；C. find 找到；D. keep 保持。根据“There weren't many of them available”可知，因为非洲书籍不多，所以不容易找到。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：但是因为像奇努阿·阿奇贝和卡马拉·雷这样的作家，我对文学的看法发生了心理上的转变。A. in spite of 尽管；B. on behalf of 代表；C. because of 因为；D. instead of 代替，而不是。根据“I went through a mental ____11____ in my view of literature.”可知，作者对文学的看法发生变化，是因为自己像奇努阿·阿奇贝和卡马拉·雷这样的作家（同是黑皮肤的非洲人）。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. confusion 困惑；B. shift 转移，转变；C. block 障碍，街区；D. activity 活动。根据“Things ____8____ when I discovered African books.”可知，非洲书籍的发现，让作者对文学的看法发生了心理上的转变。故选 B。

【32 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我意识到，像我这样有着巧克力色皮肤的女孩，也可以存在于文学作品中。A. realized 意识到；B. suspected 怀疑；C. claimed 声称；D. forgot 忘记。根据“I went through a mental ____11____ in my view of literature.”可知，作者意识到有着巧克力色皮肤的女孩，也可以存在于文学作品中。故选 A。

【33 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. take 带走；B. exist 存在；C. believe 相信；D. major 主修。根据“that people like me, girls with skin the color of chocolate”可知，作者意识到非洲女孩也可以出现在书籍中。故选 B。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：非洲作家的发现对我的影响是这样的：它让我不再对书是什么有一个单一的认识。A. discovery 发现；B. popularity 流行；C. imagination 想象力；D. analysis 分析。根据“writers like Chinua Achebe and Camara Laye”可知，此处表示非洲作家的发现。故选 A。

【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意同上。A. classic 经典的；B. remarkable 显著的；C. whole 整个的；D. single 单一的。根据 “All my ____2____ were white and blue-eyed.” 可知，受到非洲书籍的影响，作者故事中的角色不再单一的只是白种人。故选 D。

第二节(共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分)

语法填空

‘Asian Games for All’ echoes beyond borders

The “Asian Games for All” campaign ____36____ (enable) the 19th Asian Games to engage the public beyond Hangzhou city, Zhejiang province, the country of China and the wider continent ____37____ (take) center stage as the curtain came down on the program at the Main Media Center on Sept 22.

The campaign, ____38____ (organize) by the Olympic Council of Asia, consisted of three ____39____ (event) — namely, the Hangzhou Asian Games Fun Run, Asian Games Youth Reporter Project ____40____ Hangzhou Asian Games Children’s Art Competition.

Media personnel ____41____ joined the Fun Run activity participated in such ____42____ (tradition) Chinese exercises as baduanjin and tai chi.

Australian photographer for Al-Iraqia newspaper, Rafeq Mohammed, joins ____43____ (week) tai chi classes near his home in Sydney and tried baduanjin for the first time during the Fun Run.

“Tai chi has made ____44____ (I) more patient,” he said.

“(Baduanjin) is amazing. It makes me feel powerful, relaxes me and enhances my mental ____45____ (strong). During the practice, I also acquired discipline.”

【答案】36. to enable

37. took 38. organized

39. events 40. and

41. who##that

42. traditional

43. weekly 44. me

45. strength

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道，文章主要介绍了第 19 届杭州亚运会，外国人尝试传统的中国体育活动，“全民亚运会”的回响超越国界。

【36 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：9月22日，在主媒体中心落下帷幕时，旨在让第19届亚运会吸引杭州市，浙江省，中国乃至整个大陆的公众参与的“全民亚运会”活动占据了中心舞台。结合句意可知，此处表示目的和将来，应用动词不定式作后置定语，故填 to enable。

【37 题详解】

考查一般过去时。句意同上。根据时间状语“on Sept 22”可知，句子是描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时，故填 took。

【38 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：该活动由亚洲奥林匹克理事会组织，包括三个项目，即杭州亚运趣味跑，亚运青年记者项目和杭州亚运儿童艺术比赛。动词 organize 和 campaign 之间是被动关系，故此处用过去分词作后置定语，故填 organized。

【39 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意同上。event 是可数名词，由“three”可知应用复数形式，故填 events。

【40 题详解】

考查连词。句意同上。结合句意可知，空前后是并列关系，应用连词 and 连接，故填 and。

【41 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：参加趣味跑活动的媒体人员参加了八段锦、太极等中国传统体育活动。分析句子可知，空处引导定语从句，先行词是 personnel，指人，关系词在从句中作主语，应用关系代词 who 或 that，故填 who/that。

【42 题详解】

考查形容词。句意同上。空处应填形容词作定语，修饰名词 exercises，traditional 传统的，形容词。故填 traditional。

【43 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：《伊拉克报》的澳大利亚摄影师 Rafeq Mohammed 在悉尼的家附近参加了每周的太极课，并在趣味跑中首次尝试了八段锦。修饰名词短语 tai chi classes 应用形容词形式，weekly 一周一次的，每周的，形容词，故填 weekly。

【44 题详解】

考查代词。句意：“太极拳让我更有耐心，”他说。作动词 made 的宾语，应用宾格形式，故填 me。

【45 题详解】

考查名词。句意：它让我感觉很有力量，放松了我，增强了我的精神力量。结合空前的形容词“mental”可知，此处应填名词作宾语，strength 力量，不可数名词，故填 strength。

第三节（共 15 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

请认真阅读下列各小题，并根据上下文语境和所给词汇或中文的提示，写出下列各句空格中

的单词，注意保持语义和形式的一致。

46. Due to the near _____(absent) of gravity in space, we have attach ourselves so that we don't float around.(用所给词的适当形式填空)

【答案】absence

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：由于太空中几乎没有重力，我们必须把自己固定起来，这样我们就不会到处漂浮。空处应填名词作 Due to 的宾语，absence 缺乏，不存在，不可数名词，故填 absence。

47. M_____ by the Olympic motto "Faster, Higher, Stronger", many well-known athletes have devoted themselves to achieving sporting excellence. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】Motivated

【解析】

【详解】考查过去分词。句意：被奥林匹克格言“更快，更高，更强”鼓舞，许多著名的运动员们致力于取得卓越的体育成就。本句已有谓语 have devoted 且无连词，motivate 用非谓语形式，motivate 和句子主语 many well-known athletes 之间是逻辑上的被动关系，用过去分词位于句首做状语。故填 Motivated。

48. Many experts _____ (提倡) rewarding your child for good behavior.(根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】advocate

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。句意：很多专家提倡奖励孩子的好行为。根据汉语提示可知，动词 advocate 符合题意，作谓语，句子陈述客观事实用一般现在时，主语 experts 是复数，谓语动词用原形。故填 advocate。

49. I returned to the car and fetched more _____. (possess) (所给出的适当形式填空)

【答案】possessions

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：我回到车里，拿了更多的东西。此处作宾语，应用名词 possession “所有物”，可数名词，由 more 可知，应用名词复数形式。故填 possessions。

50. As you _____ diverse cultures, you may feel transported through time and space.(expose) (所给出的适当形式填空)

【答案】are exposed

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：当你接触到不同的文化时，你可能会觉得穿越了时间和空间。主语 you 和动词 expose 之间是被动关系，且句子是描述一个事实，应用一般现在时的被动语态，be 动词用 are，故填 are exposed。

51. When visiting Shanghai Museum, you will appreciate amazing antiques, including Ming vases and Qing _____ (家具). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】furniture

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：参观上海博物馆时，您将欣赏到令人惊叹的古董，包括明代的花瓶和清代的家具。根据汉语提示“家具”，可知要填 furniture，但是 furniture 是不可数名词，故填 furniture。

52. The letter wasn't addressed to me but I opened it out of _____ (好奇心). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】curiosity

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：这封信不是写给我的，但出于好奇，我把它拆开了。根据句意汉语提示可知，应填 curiosity 好奇心，不可数名词作宾语。故填 curiosity。

53. David is a _____ (尽心尽力的) English teacher, whom you can actually rely on. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】committed/devoted

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：大卫是一位尽心尽力的英语老师，你完全可以信赖他。修饰名词 English teacher 用形容词。根据汉语提示及句意，故填 committed/devoted。

54. As the technology continues to develop at a fast pace, questions _____ (产生) about how to use it appropriately. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】arise

【解析】

【详解】考查动词时态和主谓一致。句意：随着技术继续快速地发展，如何恰当地使用这个技术的问题也随之产生。分析句意可知，设空处为谓语动词，根据时间状语的时态，主句可用一般现在时。产生译为“arise”，为不及物动词，与逻辑主语 questions 之间为主谓关系，用一般现在时的主动语态。主语 questions 为复数，谓语动词用动词原形。故填 arise。

55. They had _____ (无意地) provided wrong information. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】unintentionally

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意：他们无意中提供了错误的信息。根据句意及汉语提示可知，此处使用副词 unintentionally，修饰动词 provided，作状语。故填 unintentionally。

56. He _____ (全身心投入练习) the piano and within a couple of months he could play

reasonably well. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

【答案】 ①. was ②. committed ③. to ④. practising

【解析】

【详解】考查固定短语。句意：他全身心投入练习钢琴，几个月后，他就弹得相当不错了。根据汉语提示可知，be committed to doing sth 致力于做某事，“练习”使用动词 practise，根据 could 可知句子是一般过去时，主语 He 表示单数意义，be 动词用 was，故填①was②committed③to④practising。

57. _____ (他不仅说得) more correctly, but he spoke more easily. (倒装句) (根据汉语提示完成句子)

【答案】 ①. Not ②. only ③. did ④. he ⑤. speak

【解析】

【详解】考查倒装句和时态。句意：他不仅说得更正确，而且说得更容易。根据汉语提示，not only...but also... “不仅……而且……”，当连接两个句子时，not only 后的句子要部分倒装，即将助动词提到主语前面，speak “说”，由下文的 spoke 可知用一般过去时，助动词用 did，句首单词首字母大写，故填 Not only did he speak。

【分析】

【点睛】

58. Geneticists have been trying to identify which genes _____ (涉及；与……相关) which diseases. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

【答案】 ①. relate ②. to

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语。句意：遗传学家一直在试图确定哪些基因与哪些疾病有关。根据汉语提示可知，relate to 涉及，与……相关，此处是描述一个事实，应用一般现在时，主语 genes 是名词复数，谓语动词用原形，故填①relate②to。

59. _____ (要不了多久就) virtual museums and interactive three-D exhibitions become common. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

【答案】 ①. It ②. won't ③. be ④. long ⑤. before

【解析】

【详解】考查固定句型。句意：用不了多久，虚拟博物馆和交互式三维展览就会变得普遍起来。根据汉语提示可知，此处使用固定句型 “It will be long before...”，意为 “要过很长时间才……”，此处用否定句，故填①It②won't③be④long⑤before。

60. By the time he died in 2016, Ali _____ (已被公认为) one of the greatest boxers of all

time. (根据汉语提示完成句子)

【答案】 ①. had ②. been ③. widely##universally##generally##globally ④. recognized

as##considered as##acknowledged as

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语。句意：到 2016 年去世时，阿里已被公认为有史以来最伟大的拳击手之一。“被认为”使用固定短语 be recognized/considered/acknowledged as，使用副词 widely/universally/generally/globally 作状语修饰动词，根据时间状语 “By the time he died in 2016” 可知，此处指过去某一时间前就已经发生或完成的动作，用过去完成时，故填

①had②been③widely/universally/generally/globally④recognized/considered/acknowledged as。

第四部分 写作 (满分 25 分)

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

Ramu started a business with great enthusiasm but just after a few months his business went under. Time passed but Ramu didn't start any new work. His teacher got to know about his situation and called him to his home.

The teacher asked, “Why don't you start some other work?”

Ramu replied, “I gave my everything to my business and yet it still failed.”

The teacher tried to comfort him, saying “But that's life. Sometimes we get success and sometimes we don't. This doesn't mean that we stop working.”

“What's the point of doing work, when I can't be sure of success?” Ramu replied with a bit of annoyance.

The teacher took Ramu to a room and showed him a dead tomato plant. Ramu was confused and said, “It's dead. Why are you showing it to me?”

The teacher replied, “When I sowed its seed, I did everything right for it. I watered it, fertilized it, sprayed it with pesticide (杀虫剂). I took great care of it but it still died.” He stopped for a while and then said, “Doing work is the same... No matter how hard you try, you cannot decide what happens in the end. However, you can control those things in your hands. Just do your best!”

Ramu asked, “But if there is no guarantee of success then what's the use of doing anything?”

The teacher said, “You'd better not think like that...”

“What's wrong with that... I have given so much hard work, so much money, so much time; if success is only a matter of chance, then what is the use of doing so much?” said Ramu and he was about to leave.

Just then the teacher stopped him and said, “Before you leave, I want to show you one more thing.”

注意：

续写词数应为 150 左右；

请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

He took Ramu to another room and opened the door.

At that very moment, Ramu read the lesson of success.

【答案】 *He took Ramu to another room and opened the door.* There was a pile of big red tomatoes lying there. Ramu asked. “Why are you showing me this?” Just then the teacher said. “These tomatoes are the result of not giving up on growing plants. Similarly, if you keep doing the right things, your chances of getting success are greatly increased. But if you give up because of one or two failures, life will reward you with nothing.”

At that very moment, Ramu read the lesson of success. He understood what he had to do now and left with a different idea. He conducted some market research and started a new business. No one could guarantee he would succeed this time but there was a chance. Like Ramu, many people make their failure as a reason for not trying further. It is true that no matter how hard we try, we cannot control the result. But it is also true that those who keep trying to get success will get it tomorrow if not today. Every failure is a step toward success.

【解析】

【导语】 本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了 Ramu 以满腔热情去创业，结果却失败了。自此之后他无所事事，觉得从事不能保证成功的事情毫无意义。老师得知他的情况后，用自己种西红柿的经历告诉他人生的道理……。

【详解】 1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“他把拉穆带到另一个房间，打开门。”可知，第一段可描写老师给拉穆看种活了的西红柿，并给他讲述了道理。

②由第二段首句内容“就在那一刻，拉穆懂得了成功的道理。”可知，第二段可描写拉穆重新振作，继续创业。

2. 续写线索：展示西红柿——讲述成功的道理——重整旗鼓开始创业——哲理感悟

3. 词汇激活

行为类

①展示：show/display

②放弃：give up/quit

③理解：understand/comprehend

情绪类

①努力地：hard/industriously

②坚持尝试：keep trying/try insistently

【点睛】[高分句型 1] But if you give up because of one or two failures, life will reward you with nothing. (运用了从属连词 if 引导条件状语从句)

[高分句型 2] He understood what he had to do now and left with a different idea. (运用了连词 what 引导宾语从句)

[高分句型 3] No one could guarantee he would succeed this time but there was a chance. (运用了省略连词 that 的宾语从句)

1-5 CCBA A 6-10 CBABC 11-15 ACBBA 16-20 CBCAB

