

2023-2024 学年第一学期高二 11 月期中摸底调研

英语学科

(试卷满分 100 分，考试时间：100 分钟)

一、阅读理解（共 15 小题；每小题 2.5 分，共 37.5 分）

A



Museum Day is here for one day and one day only—so you'll need to hurry if you want to grasp the chance to get free Saturday admission to one of the hundreds of participating museums. The yearly event is hosted by Smithsonian magazine and involves museums and cultural institutions (机构) coming together to offer free admission for visitors who would otherwise have to pay for entry.

You just need an email address to get a ticket

To get a ticket, you'll need to go to the Smithsonian magazine website and pick which museum you want to go to. You'll be able to search to see which museums near you are participating, and from there you just have to put in your email address and name. After that, you can download your ticket and head out for some fun. Each Museum Day ticket is good for two people, so if you're in a group larger than that, a few people might need to sign up.

A lot of museums are still feeling financial stress from the pandemic

The event is happening as museums are still struggling from the hits they took during the first few years of the pandemic. The American Alliance of Museums (AAM) estimated it will take years for museums to fully recover.

AAM president and CEO Laura notes that federal relief helped remove the potential of closure that many institutions were facing, but “2021 proved to be another painful year in which operating income dropped further and attendance was down nearly 40% for many of our nation's museums.” But there's hope that a free day at the museums might stimulate following visits.

Free Admission to Participating Museums [FIND A MUSEUM](#)

1. What do we know about this year's Museum Day?

- A. Some cultural institutions contribute to it.
- B. Visitors can get free tickets every Saturday.
- C. More museums will participate than before.
- D. Smithsonian magazine hosts it to raise funds.

2. You can get a Museum Day ticket by _____

- A. writing an email
- B. signing up on the Internet
- C. visiting the nearest museum
- D. downloading a Smithsonian magazine

3. How can Museum Day help participating museums?

- A. Recover the financial loses.
- B. Remove the potential of closure
- C. Increase the future attendance
- D. Improve the museum operation.

【答案】1. A 2. B 3. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要分为两个部分，第一部分介绍了“博物馆日”，希望大家踊跃报名参加；第二部分为博物馆因为疫情所面临的财务压力，但作者对于“博物馆日”能够刺激未来参观人数增长抱有希望。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“The yearly event is hosted by Smithsonian magazine and involves museums and cultural institutions coming together to offer free admission for visitors who would otherwise have to pay for entry.(一年一度的活动由史密森尼杂志主办，博物馆和文化机构联合起来为那些需要付费的游客提供免费入场)”可知，今年的博物馆和文化机构进行了合作。故选 A 项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段标题“You just need an email address to get a ticket(你只需要一个电子邮件地址就能买到票)”和最后一句“Each Museum Day ticket is good for two people, so if you're in a group larger than that, a few people might need to sign up.(每张博物馆日的门票适合两人，所以如果你的团队人数超过两人，可能需要一些人报名)”可知，一个人入场只需要用电子邮箱在网站注册即可入场，多人就需要在网上注册报名。故选 B 项。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“But there's hope that a free day at the museums might stimulate following visits.(但博物馆的免费日会刺激、提高后续的参观人数还是很有希望的)”可知，博物馆日对于提高未来的博物馆参观人数是大有帮助的。故选 C 项。

B

Keeping a busy social life among lots of friends may keep people thinner than spending hours doing some exercises, according to scientists. They say that socialising and meeting with friends help increase levels of brown fat in the body which burns calories(卡路里)to produce heat.

Living in an exciting social environment was found to reduce fat in mice's belly by half over four weeks, even

if they ate more. US researchers say that social excitement aids weight loss by turning white fat into brown. White fat stores calories and makes us fatter, while brown burns energy to produce heat. Turning white fat into brown is extremely difficult, normally requiring long-term stay in cold conditions or exciting part of the body's nervous system.

However, scientists from Ohio State University now think that having a busy social life is an even more effective way of changing white fat into brown. The team came up with their theory by studying the effects of various living environments on mice. Those, who lived alongside a greater number of mice, had more space and toys to excite themselves and then lost far more weight over the course of the study than their "couch potato" fellows.

Study author, Dr Matthew During, whose team's findings appear in the journal Cell Metabolism, said, "I'm still amazed at the degree of fat loss that occurs." Explaining how new technology had threatened face-to-face socialising, he added, "It's not just a sedentary(久坐 的)lifestyle and high calorie foods, but an increasing lack of social activities." Co-author Dr Lei Cao said, "Loneliness is a potential factor for cancer and death; it's equal to cigarette smoking to a certain extent. Social activities are very vital., ,

4. What information can we get from the first two paragraphs?

- A. Brown fat stores calories and makes us fatter.
- B. It doesn't take long to turn white fat into brown.
- C. Social excitement helps gain more weight.
- D. Brown fat can burn energy to produce heat.

5. Which of the following statement does the text support?

- A. Levels of brown fat can be increased by socialising.
- B. The mice lacking social life lose more weight.
- C. The research findings haven't been published so far.
- D. Dr Matthew During wasn't convinced of the result.

6. We can conclude from the text that _____.

- A. the fat in mice's belly was reduced because of the relaxing environment
- B. a sedentary lifestyle and high calories foods influence people's social life
- C. surfing the Internet may influence people's face-to-face communication
- D. cancer and death are mainly caused for lack of social life

7. What's the main idea of the text?

- A. Brown fat is beneficial to people's health.

B. Socialising is unnecessarily important in people's daily life.

C. White fat can be changed into brown fat.

D. Socialising contributes to people's losing weight.

【答案】 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. D

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一项科学研究发现的结果。科学家提出，人际之间的交往能够提高体内卡路里的消耗量，从而减少脂肪，达到减肥的效果。然而，现代化的科技也在威胁着人与人之间的面对面交流。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “They say that socializing and meeting with friends help increase levels of brown fat in the body which burns calories(卡路里)to produce heat.（他们表示，社交和朋友聚会有助于提高体内棕色脂肪的水平，棕色脂肪可以燃烧卡路里产生热量）以及第二段 “US researchers say that social excitement aids weight loss by turning white fat into brown.（美国研究人员称，社交兴奋能将白色脂肪转化为棕色脂肪，从而有助于减肥）” 可知棕色脂肪能消耗卡路里来产生热量，故选 D。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “They say that socializing and meeting with friends help increase levels of brown fat（他们表示，社交和与朋友聚会有助于提高棕色脂肪的水平）” 可知，社交和朋友见面能够帮助提高棕色脂肪的水平，故选 A。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “explaining how new technology had threatened face-to-face socializing（解释新技术如何威胁到面对面的社交）” 可知，新科技正在威胁着面对面的社交，由此判断出，上网可能会影响人们面对面的交流。故选 C。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 “socializing and meeting with friends help increase levels of brown fat in the body which burns calories to produce heat...Living in an exciting social environment was found to reduce fat（社交和朋友聚会有助于提高体内棕色脂肪的水平，棕色脂肪可以燃烧卡路里产生热量。人们发现，生活在令人兴奋的社会环境中可以减少脂肪）” 以及文章第三段 “having a busy social life is an even more effective way of changing white fat into brown（忙碌的社交生活是将白色脂肪转化为褐色脂肪的更有效方式）” 可知，社交有助于人们减肥，故选 D。

C

Glass bottles have long conveyed (传递) a high-quality image for the wine they carry, but their carbon

footprint is sizable. Fossil fuels are used to produce and recycle them. And when it comes to transport, they are also heavy and waste space.

“But Packamama, an Australian packaging start up, has launched a range of flat wine-bottles, the first for the country, promoting them as an environment ally-friendly alternative to traditional glass. The bottles are made from 100 % recycled PET plastic. The slim, flat profile (外形) is 83 % lighter, and allows twice as many bottles to fit into a standard case. “Australia is home to the two most significant successful wine packaging innovations of the last century. Bag-in-box and screw cap (螺旋瓶盖), both from the mid-1960 s,” says Santiago Navarro, Packamama’s co-founder.

Three months after the first bottles hit the shelves, the data suggests flat-bottled wines are becoming popular with drinkers. Packamama’s first production order was for 65,000 units, a figure that has risen to 90,000. The demand was so strong that they were sold out after the first production. Questions remain, however, about the flat-profile bottle’s suitability for high-quality wines. The wine maker Nicole Esdaile, of Cent are Vineyard in Victoria’s Yarra Valley, applauds the move but says it is not a workable option for her business, given its focus on classic, collectible wines typically exported to China. “Critically, they are not suitable for storing wine, with the recommended shelf life being no more than two years. The bottles are perfect for quick ‘drink-now’ style.”

The wine maker Tom Wallace wants to see how flat-bottled wines perform over the years ahead. “The priority for us is the quality of the wine going in, so the packaging has to reflect that and allow those wines to mature (酿成) in the best way possible. We will wait and see how the trials and research go before we jump on board.”

8. What advantage do the flat wine-bottles have over glass bottles?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. They can be recycled. | B. They offer zero carbon footprint. |
| C. They save space in transport. | D. They indicate good wine quality. |

9. Why does Santiago Navarro mention the two innovations of the last century?

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. To express his pride in his country. | B. To explain his interest in innovations. |
| C. To show his confidence in his products. | D. To display his knowledge in packaging. |

10. What is the weakness of the flat wine-bottles?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. They have a short shelf life. | B. They are hard to produce in mass. |
| C. They fail to meet Chinese standards. | D. They are prohibited from being exported. |

11. What does the underlined phrase “jump on board” mean in the last paragraph?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Ship bottled wines. | B. Use the new packaging. |
| C. Quicken the process of maturing. | D. Produce flat wine-bottles. |

【答案】8. C 9. C 10. A 11. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要讲的是但澳大利亚一家包装初创企业 Packamama 推出了一系列扁平的酒瓶，这是该国首个扁平的酒瓶，宣传它们是传统玻璃的环保替代品。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段的 “The slim, flat profile (外形) is 83 % lighter, and allows twice as many bottles to fit into a standard case.(轻薄，平坦的外形轻 83%，并允许两倍的瓶子装入一个标准的箱子里。)” 可知，扁平的酒瓶比玻璃瓶的优点在于它们节省运输空间。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的 “But Packamama, an Australian packaging start up, has launched a range of flat wine-bottles, the first for the country, promoting them as an environment ally-friendly alternative to traditional glass.(但澳大利亚一家包装初创企业 Packamama 推出了一系列平板酒瓶，这是该国首个扁平的酒瓶，宣传它们是传统玻璃的环保替代品。)” 和 “Australia is home to the two most significant successful wine packaging innovations of the last century. Bag-in-box and screw cap (螺旋瓶盖), both from the mid-1960s(澳大利亚是上世纪两个最成功的葡萄酒包装创新的发源地。袋装盒和螺旋盖，都来自 1960 年代中期)” 可知，Santiago Navarro 提到上世纪的两项创新是为了显示他对产品的信心。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的 “they are not suitable for storing wine, with the recommended shelf life being no more than two years.(它们不适合储存葡萄酒，推荐的保质期不超过两年。)” 可知，扁平的酒瓶的缺点是它们的保质期很短。故选 A。

【11 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据最后一段的 “The priority for us is the quality of the wine going in, so the packaging has to reflect that and allow those wines to mature (酿成) in the best way possible. We will wait and see how the trials and research go before(对我们来说，最重要的是葡萄酒的质量，所以包装必须反映这一点，让葡萄酒以最好的方式成熟。在……之前，我们将拭目以待，看看试验和研究的进展如何)” 可知，划线短语所在的句子表示 “我们将在用这个新包装之前看看试验和研究的进展如何”，划线短语意为 “使用新包装”，故选 B。

D

For my second career, as a weather forecaster (预报员), I jerked on the Canadian Plains, which is the second-best place to chase (追逐) severe weather, after Tornado Alley. I was also studying for a degree in Meteorology so I could interpret weather data and make my own forecasts. I didn't want to be looked at as someone silly who didn't know what she was talking about. Around that time, a photographer friend invited me to

chase with him in the Alley for a month. I said sure; I wanted to learn everything I could.

During my second round in 2013, I got to see the largest tornado in recorded history—on the very fat day of the chase season. We were waiting in this dark and dirty gas-station parking lot in El Reno, Oklahoma. Chasers do that a lot. We sit around in groups waiting and eating junk food. The forecast called it a high-risk day, and finally, a tornado rolled in around 5: 30 p. m.

It started out as a little cloud and then turned into a 60,000-foot thunderstorm in maybe 20 minutes. We jumped in our car and raced toward it. A few minutes later I was looking out the window, filming this massive wall of what seemed like rain. We thought the tornado was hidden inside. But then I saw it taking shape and felt it sucking in wind. That's when I realized that wall was the tornado itself it was around 2.6 miles across with winds nearly 300 miles per hour. It was explosive.

We hurried to be out of there. Cars packed the roads. All we could see were brake lights. We feared we'd be stuck. But in a few minutes, it was over.

Three storm chasers died that day, just up the road from where we'd been stuck. That had never happened before, So yeah, I wondered why I would risk going out again. But then the next chase season called me back.

12. Why did the author agree to chase tornadoes with her photographer friend?

- A. To earn credits for her degree.
- B. To forecast the weather on site.
- C. To interpret weather data for the friend.
- D. To improve her profession performance.

13. What can we learn from paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. tornadoes occur once in a chase season.
- B. tornadoes are hidden behind a wall of rain.
- C. Chasing tornadoes require time and patience.
- D. Chasing tornadoes involves group competition.

14. Which of the following words can best describe the author?

- A. Efficient and committed.
- B. Enthusiastic and brave.
- C. Traditional and ambitious.
- D. Determined and talented.

15. What is the best title for the text?

- A. On the move
- B. Not a weather girl
- C. Season of chase
- D. A narrow escape

【答案】 12. D 13. C 14. B 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者曾经追逐龙卷风的一次经历，过后，作者也很困惑自己为什么要冒险，但是，当龙卷风季节再次来临时，作者还是回到那儿再次追逐。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 “I was also studying for a degree in Meteorology so I could interpret weather data

and make my own forecasts.(我还在攻读气象学学位，这样我就可以解释天气数据并做出自己的预测。)”可知，作者正在攻读气象学学位；再根据最后一句 “I said sure; I wanted to learn everything I could.(我说当然可以；我想尽我所能去学习一切。)”可知，作者同意朋友的提议，是想加强专业知识。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “We were waiting in this dark and dirty gas-station parking lot in El Reno, Oklahoma. Chasers do that a lot. We sit around in groups waiting and eating junk food. The forecast called it a high-risk day, and finally, a tornado rolled in around 5: 30 p. m.(我们在俄克拉荷马州埃尔里诺一个又黑又脏的加油站停车场里等着。追逐手经常这样做。我们围坐在一起等着吃垃圾食品。天气预报称这是高风险的一天，最后，龙卷风在下午 5 点 30 分左右袭来。)”可知，追逐龙卷风需要付出时间和耐心。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段最后一句 “I said sure; I wanted to learn everything I could.(我说当然可以；我想尽我所能去学习一切。)”可知，作者是一个很热心学习的人；再根据倒数第二段 “We hurried to be out of there. Cars packed the roads. All we could see were brake lights. We feared we’d be stuck. But in a few minutes, it was over. (我们赶紧离开那里。道路上挤满了汽车。我们只能看到刹车灯。我们害怕我们会被困在那儿。但几分钟后，一切都结束了。)”以及最后一段 “But then the next chase season called me back. (但接下来的追逐季又在召唤我了)”可知，作者很勇敢。故选 B。

【15 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 “For my second career, as a weather forecaster (预报员), I jerked on the Canadian Plains, which is the second-best place to chase (追逐) severe weather, after Tornado Alley.(作为一名天气预报员，我在加拿大平原度过了我的第二职业，那里是追逐恶劣天气的第二好地方，仅次于 Tornado Alley。)”可知，作者准备从事天气预报员这一职业；而根据下文可知，作者勇敢地和朋友一起追逐龙卷风。由此可知，文章主要讲述的是作者不仅仅是气象预报员，还喜欢上了追逐了龙卷风。所以 “Not a weather girl(不是一名气象女孩)”作为文章标题最为合适。故选 B。

二、七选五（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分）

Variety makes things fresh and interesting; it keeps your brain sharp and your body alive-part of the reason why we feel refreshed after a holiday is the break from routine. 16 So doing things differently might take a bit of effort at first, but you'll soon feel the benefits. Whether it's learning a skill, or visiting somewhere new, these all require different ways of thinking.

“Lifelong learning requires us to have a growth mind set, to up size our knowledge of the world,” says health coach Susan sanders. “ 17 It's the learning that makes the difference, firing up our curiosity and engaging our minds.”

Many people decide that the best way to keep their minds feeling younger is to really change up their life and train for a new job. “As humans, we are meant to grow, stretch, and expand,” says Francesca Kastelanides, director and founder of Beam Academy. “18 Although it will most likely be challenging at times, if your reason why is strong enough, you will always gain the benefits.”

19 “When starting a new journey, ask yourself what you hope to gain, why you want to make this move, and what you expect to get out of it at the end.”

Learning something new will not only improve your skill set but it will boost your wellbeing. From a physical point of view, when you exercise your brain, the mind reshapes itself, because the physical brain can grow and change. But, mentally, a new skill also provides you with motivation and increase your confidence. 20 And, of course, learning will open new opportunities in life that will boost your happiness. And who doesn't want to be happier?

- A. We're naturally creatures of habit.
- B. But learning to grow is no easy task.
- C. And it doesn't matter what we learn.
- D. Thus you can overcome any fears and anxieties you have.
- E. Learning a new skill or re training for a different career can only be positive.
- F. To have the desired result, you should make some preparations in the first place.
- G. She explains that the most important thing is to make use of your central motivation.

【答案】16. A 17. C 18. E 19. G 20. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述了学习的意义，不光能改变思维方式，使我们受益，还可以提升幸福感。

【16 题详解】

上文 “we feel refreshed after a holiday is the break from routine.(我们在假期后感到神清气爽的部分原因是可以从日常生活中解脱出来。)” 提到 routine，即我们日常例行公事一般的生活；下文 “So doing things differently might take a bit of effort at first, but you'll soon feel the benefits. Whether it's learning a skill, or visiting somewhere new, these all require different ways of thinking.(所以，一开始用不同的方式做事可能需要一点努力，但你很快就会感受到好处。无论是学习一项技能，还是参观一个新的地方，这些都需要不同的思维方式。)” 提出用不同的方式做事情可能需要一些努力，这里 “不同的方式” 指的是与上文的 routine 不同的方式，所以空处应该选择带有 routine “常规”、“例行程序” 近义或同义的选项。A 项 “我们天生是有习惯的生物。” 符合文意，“习惯” 和 “常规” 为近义词。故选 A 项。

【17 题详解】

上文 “Lifelong learning requires us to have a growth mind set, to up size our knowledge of the world.(终身学习需要我们有一种成长的心态，要增加我们对世界的了解。)” 提出要终生学习，下文 “It’s the learning that makes the difference, firing up our curiosity and engaging our minds.(真正起作用的是学习本身，它激发了我们的的好奇心，激发了我们的思维。)” 强调了学习本身的重要性。C 项 “我们学什么并不重要。” 承上启下，既谈到了学习，又对后文 “学习本身起作用” 进行了强调。故选 C 项。

【18 题详解】

上文 “Many people decide that the best way to keep their minds feeling younger is to really change up their life and train for a new job.(许多人认为，保持头脑年轻的最好方法是真正改变生活，为一份新工作进行训练。)” 引出关键词 “learning(学习)”、“train(训练)”、“job(工作)” 等，后文 “Although it will most likely be challenging at times,(虽然有时很可能会很有挑战性，)” 提到这种改变可能会比较难，故空处需要承上启下，就需要提到 “工作”、“培训” 以及工作培训带来的情感价值。E 项 “学习一项新技能或为不同的职业重新培训只有积极的好处。” 符合文意。故选 E 项。

【19 题详解】

空处为本段主旨句。后文 “When starting a new journey, ask yourself what you hope to gain, why you want to make this move, and what you expect to get out of it at the end.(当开始一段新的旅程时，问问自己，你希望得到什么，为什么要做出这一举动，最后你希望从中得到什么。)” 的连续发问都是大家在做每件事情之前需要问自己的问题；而上文 “Although it will most likely be challenging at times, if your reason why is strong enough, you will always gain the benefits.(虽然有时很可能会很有挑战性，但如果你的理由足够充分，你总会从中受益。)” 强调，做事情之前一定要有足够充分的动机和理由。所以空处需要谈到做事的动机。G 项 “她解释说，最重要的是利用你的中心动机。” 符合文意。故选 G 项。

【20 题详解】

上文 “But, mentally, a new skill also provide you with motivation and increase your confidence.(但是，在心理上，一项新技能也能给你动力，增加你的信心。)” 和下文 “And, of course, learning will open new opportunities in life that will boost your happiness.(当然，学习也会给你带来新的生活机会，让你更快乐。谁不想变得更快乐呢？)” 都提到了学习新技能对情绪的改善，提高自信和幸福感，所以空处也需要填写相应选项，表达学习能如何对情绪做到改善。D 项 “因此你可以克服任何恐惧和焦虑。” 符合文意。故选 D 项。

三、完形填空（共 15 小题；每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

When our three kids were young, we had days that went on for life times, As I watched my husband Crag leave every morning, I felt 21 to have so much time alone with my babies. When Craig 22 each evening, he would smile and ask, “So! How was your day?”

This question showed the 23 between his experience of a “day” and mine. How was my day? I 24 Craig as the kids screamed loudly around. Then I looked down at my dirty T-shirt and the toys littering the floor.

I wanted to say, “Today has been a 25. There were moments when I was so fed up with the mess that I thought I might 26. I was both lonely and 27 to be alone.” But busy with so much housework, I was too tired to 28. So I just said, “Fine.” But I felt sad because 29 is about being seen and known.

So we decided to 30 help. We learned from the counselor (咨询师) that love is 31 and we shouldn't ask the same empty questions like: “How was your day?” 32, we can ask questions like: When did you feel loved or lonely today? A 33 question is a key that will unlock a room inside the person you love.

Questions are like gifts. It's the 34 behind them that the receiver feels. The more 35 you give to your questions, the more beautiful the answers become.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. relaxed | B. scared | C. excited | D. surprised |
| 22. A. called | B. awoke | C. returned | D. withdrew |
| 23. A. combination | B. gap | C. wrestle | D. linked |
| 24. A. stared at | B. broke with | C. lied to | D. drove away |
| 25. A. miracle | B. flash | C. lifetime | D. discovery |
| 26. A. jump | B. regret | C. hesitate | D. explode |
| 27. A. optimistic | B. desperate | C. secure | D. thankful |
| 28. A. move | B. listen | C. quarrel | D. answer |
| 29. A. love | B. respect | C. trust | D. help |
| 30. A. offer | B. receive | C. refuse | D. seek |
| 31. A. specific | B. precious | C. fundamental | D. plain |
| 32. A. However | B. Instead | C. Consequently | D. Besides |
| 33. A. caring | B. curious | C. pointed | D. direct |
| 34. A. secret | B. response | C. thought | D. inspiration |
| 35. A. clue | B. explanations | C. support | D. attention |

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。讲述了面对生活中的鸡毛蒜皮，如何通过更好地问问题进行关心你爱的人。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：有这么多时间和我的宝贝们呆在一起，我感到很害怕。A. relaxed 感到放松的；B. scared 害怕的；C. excited 激动的；D. surprised 感到惊讶的。根据第 8 空的 “I was too tired to”（我累到不想）可知，独自应对一切是可怕的，故选 B 项。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我的丈夫每晚回来的时候，他会笑着问我，“那么，今天过得怎么样呢？”。A. called 呼叫；B. awoke 唤醒；C. returned 返回；D. withdrew 撤销。根据前文 “Craig leave every morning”（Craig 每天早上离开）以及本句时间状语 “每天晚上”可知，此时丈夫回家了，故选 C 项。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这个问题表明了他的一天与我的一天的体验之间的代沟。A. combination 结合；B. gap 缺口，代沟；C. wrestle 摔跤；D. linked 联系。根据语境可知，此处指的是妻子和丈夫度过了完全不一样的一天，有差别，造成沟通的代沟，故选 B 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：当孩子随意大声尖叫时，我盯着他看。A. stared at 盯着；B. broke with 脱离；C. lied to 位于……方向；D. drove away 开走。根据后句 “Then I looked down at my dirty T-shirt and the toys littering the floor.”（然后我低头看向我肮脏的衬衫和满地的玩具）可知，她的视角发生了变化，由盯着丈夫看转向看地板，故选 A 项。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：今天像是度过了一辈子那么长。A. miracle 奇迹；B. flash 动画，闪现；C. lifetime 一生；D. discovery 发现。根据后句 “There were moments when I was so fed up with the mess that I thought I might”（有些时候我厌烦了糟心的一切，以致我认为我会爆炸）可知，此处运用了夸张，因为痛苦而觉得一天无比漫长，故选 C 项。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：有些时候我厌烦了糟心的一切，以致我认为我会爆炸。A. jump 跳跃；B. regret 后悔；C. hesitate 犹豫；D. explode 爆发。根据后句 “I was both lonely and 7 to be alone.”（我既感到孤独又很渴望独处）可知，我渴望独处，因为受不了糟心的一切，绝望到爆炸的感觉，故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我既感到孤独又很渴望独处。A. optimistic 积极的；B. desperate 绝望的；C. secure 安全的；D. thankful 感恩的。根据本句 “I was both lonely and 7 to be alone.”（我既感到孤独又很 7 独处）可知，此处指两种相反的心境，既孤独又渴望独处，be desperate to do “渴望做”，故选 B 项。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：忙着做家务，我累到不想回答。A. move 移动；B. listen 听；C. quarrel 吵架；D. answer 回答。根据后句 “I just said”（我只说了）可知，我不想多说，只回答了一句，我不太想回答他的问题，故选 D 项。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：还好，但是我感觉难过因为爱是关于被看见和被了解。A. love 爱；B. respect 尊敬；C. trust 信任；D. help 帮助。根据 12 空 “we can ask questions like: When did you feel loved or lonely today?”（相反，我们可以问这样的问题像：你今天什么时候感到被爱或者孤独？）可知，此处指的是爱，故选 A 项。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：因此我们决定寻求帮助。A. offer 主动提供；B. receive 收到；C. refuse 拒绝；D. seek 寻找。根据后句 “We learned from the counselor（咨询师）”（我们从咨询师那里了解到爱是具体的）可知，我们向咨询师寻求帮助，故选 D 项。

【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们从咨询师那里了解到爱是具体的，我们不应该问同一个空洞的问题像 “你今天过得怎么样？”。A. specific 具体的；B. precious 珍贵的；C. fundamental 至关重要的；D. plain 普通的。根据本句 “empty”（空洞）可知，此处应选择与之语意相对的词，specific “具体的” 符合题意，故选 A 项。

【32 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：相反，我们可以问这样的问题像：你今天什么时候感到被爱或者孤独？。A. However 然而；B. Instead 反而；C. Consequently 结果；D. Besides 此外。根据前句 “We learned from the counselor（咨询师） that love is 11 and we shouldn't ask the same empty questions”（我们从咨询师那里了解到爱是具体的，我们不应该问同一个空洞的问题）可知，前句指我们不应该怎么做，本句指我们应该怎么做，与之相反的动作，故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：一个关心的问题是解锁你爱的人的心门的钥匙。A. caring 关心人的；B. curious 好奇的；C. pointed 指出的；D. direct 直接的。根据前句 “When did you feel loved or lonely today?”（你今天什么时候感到被爱或者孤独？）可知，这样的问题体现了关心，故选 A 项。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：接收者感受到的是问题背后的用意。A. secret 秘密；B. response 反应；C. thought 想法，用意；D. inspiration 灵感。根据前句 “Questions are like gifts”（问题就像送礼）可知，送礼看的是心意，问问题也是如此，故选 C 项。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：你对问题的关注越多，你的问题就越美好。A. clue 线索；B. explanations 解释；C. support 支持；D. attention 注意。根据 14 题可知，心意最重要，心意即是你所投入的关注度和重视程度，故选 D 项。

四、语法填空（共 10 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

I graduated from the Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine in 1994, and 36 (work) in orthopedics(骨科) for 26 years by the time I took part in 37 Chinese Medical Volunteers tour in Yushu, Qinghai province in August 2020.

Then, I used Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM) to treat a variety of health problems, including severe pains, blood pressure issue and kneed 38 (injure). These conditions are 39 (primary) caused by the local people's herding practice and the tough environment 40 they live, and are also associated with some of their unhealthy living habits.

TCM methods can only relieve the pain for a short time, and sometimes they are unable to address the fundamental causes. So, I suggested that Chinese Medical Volunteers perform surgeries locally 41 bring the patients to better developed regions. We successfully completed surgeries on 21 patients. One surgery had to 42 (cancel) because the patient had severe heart failure.

As the head of the surgical team, I was 43 a lot of pressure because we were responsible for ensuring the safety of every patient, 44 (rid) them of their pain and improving their quality of life. Another goal of our action was 45 (provide) local medical workers with hands-on training, so local villagers would still be able to access quality treatment conveniently after we left.

【答案】36. had worked

37. a 38. injuries

39. primarily

40. where 41. or

42. be cancelled###be canceled

43. under 44. ridding

45. to provide

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文，文章主要讲述了作者参加的青海玉树的中国医疗志愿者之旅，为当地人解除病痛并培训当地的医务人员，以便当地村民能持续方便地获得高质量的治疗。

【36 题详解】

考查过去完成时。句意：我 1994 年毕业于陕西中医药大学，在骨科工作了 26 年，2020 年 8 月我参加了青海玉树的中国医疗志愿者之旅。根据时间状语从句“by the time I took part in...”可知，此处用过去完成时，表示过去某一时间前就已经发生或完成了的动作，故填 had worked。

【37 题详解】

考查不定冠词。句意同上。此处泛指“一次中国医疗志愿者之旅”，应用不定冠词，且 Chinese 的发音以辅音音素开头，故填 a。

【38 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：然后，我用中医来治疗各种健康问题，包括剧烈疼痛、血压问题和膝盖受伤。此处和“pains”及“issue”并列，应填名词作宾语，injury（身体上的）伤，可数名词，此处用复数形式。故填 injuries。

【39 题详解】

考查副词。句意：这些情况主要是由当地人的放牧习惯和恶劣的生活环境造成的，也与他们的一些不健康的生活习惯有关。此处修饰动词 caused，应用副词。故填 primarily。

【40 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意同上。空处引导定语从句，先行词是 environment，关系词在从句中作地点状语，应用关系副词 where。故填 where。

【41 题详解】

考查连词。句意：所以，我建议中国医疗志愿者在当地做手术，或者把病人带到更发达的地区。结合句意可知，此处表示选择关系，用连词 or。故填 or。

【42 题详解】

考查被动语态。句意：一个手术不得不取消，因为病人有严重的心力衰竭。主语 surgery 和动词 cancel 之间是被动关系，应用被动语态，have to 用动词原形，故填 be cancel(l)ed。

【43 题详解】

考查介词。句意：作为外科团队的负责人，我承受着很大的压力，因为我们要确保每一个病人的安全，消除他们的痛苦，提高他们的生活质量。under a lot of pressur 在很大压力之下，固定搭配。故填 under。

【44 题详解】

考查现在分词。句意同上。动词 rid 和逻辑主语 we 之间是主谓关系，应用现在分词作状语，故填 ridding。

【45 题详解】

考查动词不定式。句意：我们行动的另一个目标是为当地医务人员提供动手培训，以便我们离开后，当地村民仍能方便地获得高质量的治疗。此处用动词不定式作表语，说明主语的具体内容，故填 to provide。

五、读后续写（共 20 分）

46. 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。

Alex rode his bike on his way home, and Johnson's Pond came into view.

Sometimes his dad took him canoeing(划独木舟) there, and Alex loved it. The pond was always o alive with activity, and sometimes Alex discovered turtles(乌龟) sunbathing on suing rocks Alex as curious about turtles. When it was too rainy to go canoeing, he often went to the library to check out books on turtles,

Now it looked like tomorrow might be another sunny day. He decided to ask Dad if they could go canoeing and look for turtles again. Suddenly Alex saw something in the road up ahead. It looked like a big gray rock. But it was a funny place for a rock to be. He jumped off to have a look.

And then, the rock started to move! It was actually a large turtle slowly making its way across the road! Alex knew right away it was a snapping turtle.

Out of the corner of his eye, he saw a car approaching The turtle was still only halfway across the road Alex knew he couldn't pick it up because snapping turtles have a powerful bite and they could even bite off someone's finger! What could he do?

Thinking fast, he started waving both hands wildly. "Stop! Stop!" he cried. The car slowed to a stop.

"Are you alright, Alex?" It was his neighbor, Mrs. Ramos.

"I'm fine, Mrs. Ram's." said Alex. "I'm just trying to save a turtle. It's probably going to lay egg."

"Oh, yeah. It's spring." said Mrs. Ram's. "So, I guess a lot of turtles need to lay their eggs in the grass across the road." Then she waved goodbye and drove off.

Alex thought about what Mrs. Ram's had said. "There would probably be more turtles trying to cross the road at this spot!" he realized. But he couldn't stand there all day trying to stop cars. He looked around and a road sign caught his eye. And then his face brightened.

He jumped on his bike and raced home to find Dad.

The next morning, Dad and Alex drove to the pond with the wooden sign in the car.

【答案】 *He jumped on his bike and raced home to find Dad.* “Dad, can I have some old wood to make a wooden sign?” Alex asked eagerly. Hearing Alex’s full explanation, Dad then smiled knowingly. Then the father and son devoted themselves to cutting a wood board into the right “T” shape. After that, Alex wrote down a line with red paint on both sides of the sign, reading “Slow! Turtles Crossing!” Work all done, they put the wooden sign into their car and went for dinner. (75 words)

The next morning, Dad and Alex drove to the pond with the wooden sign in the car. Upon arriving, they sprang into action. Alex pulled the sign to the side of the road and held it tightly while Dad hammered it into the ground. Sweat dripping into their eyes, they worked with passion until the sign got fixed firmly in the ground. Alex stepped back and surveyed their work. “Slow! Turtles Crossing!” he read out loud and grinned. “Ready to go canoeing?” “Yes!” Alex blurted out, rushing to the pond with pride. (75 words)

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了 Alex 沿着乡间小路骑自行车回家时，看到有一只啮龟在路上慢慢移动，他在书上读到过，啮龟的咬合力很强，甚至能咬掉人的手指，所以他不能把它捡起来安全地转移，这时一辆汽车驶来，啮龟还在半路上，他挥手让司机停车并解释原因，他还想到可能会有更多的乌龟试图在这个地方过马路，一个路标引起他的注意，他跳上自行车回家找爸爸。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“他跳上自行车，跑回家去找爸爸。”可知，第一段可描写 Alex 回家和爸爸一起制作牌子。

②由第二段首句内容“第二天早上，爸爸和亚历克斯开车去池塘，车里放着木头牌子。”可知，第二段可描写 Alex 和爸爸一起把牌子固定在路边的地上。

2.续写线索：

向爸爸描述事情经过——制作牌子——把牌子固定在路边——去划船

3.词汇激活

行为类

①写下：write down/take down

②放进：put...into/place...into

③后退: step back/walk back

情绪类

①急切: eagerly/desperately

②骄傲: with pride /feel proud

【点睛】[高分句型 1]. Hearing Alex's full explanation, Dad then smiled knowingly. (运用了现在分词作原因状语)

[高分句型 2]. Sweat dripping into their eyes, they worked with passion until the sign got fixed firmly in the ground.

(运用了独立主格结构和 until 引导的时间状语从句)

