

2023~2024 学年第一学期末学业质量监测试卷

高一英语

注意事项

考生在答题前请认真阅读本注意事项及各题答题要求

- 1.本试卷共 10 页，满分 150 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。考试结束后，请将答题卷交回。
- 2.答题前，请您务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、座位号用 0.5 毫米黑色字迹签字笔填写在答题卷上。
- 3.请认真核对监考员在答题卡上所粘贴的条形码上的姓名、考试证号与你本人的是否相符。
- 4.作答选择题必须用 2B 铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，请用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案。作答非选择题必须用书写黑色字迹的 0.5 毫米的签字笔写在答题卷上的指定位置，在其它位置作答一律无效。

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)

听下面的 5 段对话。每段对话后都有一个小题，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. Which computer does the man use at home?
A. A Dell desktop. B. An Apple tablet. C. A Samsung laptop.
2. What will Nancy do during the holiday?
A. Travel to Europe. B. Accompany her family. C. Work on her paper.
3. How will the woman get to the company?
A. By bus. B. By car. C. By taxi.
4. What time is it now?
A. 9:00 am. B. 9:30 am. C. 10:30 am.
5. What is John likely to do this afternoon?
A. Go to the pet shop. B. Feed the woman's fish. C. Buy himself a new bed.

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，并标在试卷的相应位置。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.What is the weather like today?

A.Sunny. B.Cloudy. C.Rainy.

7.What does the man suggest doing?

A.Making plans for tomorrow.

B.Introducing their own hometowns.

C.Checking the weather report online.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8.What was the man doing?

A.Watching a movie. B.Listening to a book. C.Enjoying some music.

9.What is Daniel Radcliffe?

A.An actor. B.A writer. C.A musician.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10.Why do more young people live with parents according to the survey?

A.To avoid loneliness. B.To care for their parents. C.To lower the cost of living.

11.What are the speakers talking about?

A.A social phenomenon. B.Their parents' burden. C.The high living expenses.

12.What is the relationship between the speakers?

A.Friends. B.Fellow workers. C.A couple.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13.Where are the speakers?

A.At an airport. B.In a station. C.On a train.

14.Which city did the woman set off from?

A.Boston. B.Chicago. C.New York.

15.How does the woman pay for the ticket?

A.By credit card. B.By cash. C.By cheque.

16.When will the woman arrive at her destination?

A.At 5:30 pm. B.At 5:00 pm. C.At 4:30 pm.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. Why did the speaker's family choose Australia?

A. It isn't very far away. B. There are great museums. C. His relatives live there.

18. Where did the speaker's family go first?

A. The National Museum of Australia.

B. The Australian War Memorial.

C. The art gallery.

19. What did the speaker see for the first time?

A. Kangaroos. B. Springs. C. Deserts.

20. What did the speaker think of his trip?

A. Disappointing. B. Wonderful. C. Tiring.

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

Do you want to entertain yourself at home with some old beach movies? Now I'd like to introduce some to you.

***The Shallows* (2016) Directed by Jaume Collet-Serra**

Blake Lively plays a medical student enjoying a little beach fun after her mom's passing. She surfs some waves before a shark appears and traps her on a tiny rock in the shallows. The two play a game of brains that'll keep you anxious. In the end, the girl lives on and heads right back out to surf again.

***Cast Away* (2000) Directed by Robert Zemeckis**

This is the film that made the beach volleyball character Wilson a household name. The volleyball ball becomes Chuck Noland's best friend in this film about living, loneliness, and never losing hope. The man lives for years alone on a desert island after he survives a plane crash. Tom Hanks dropped some weight to play the character.

***Point Break* (2015) Directed by Ericson Core**

Keanu Reeves is at his best as Johnny Utah, the ex-footballer turning FBI agent on the hunt for bank robbers. Patrick Swayze is amazing as Bodhi, the robber who wants to avoid getting caught just long enough to surf the biggest wave of all time. The best scene takes place on a stormy beach.

***Teen Beach Movie* (2013) Directed by Jeffrey Hornaday**

Two surfing lovers, Brady and McKenzie, whose relationship is nearing to a close, find themselves swept into a violent(猛烈的) wave that sends them into a beach movie musical in the 60's. As a TV Movie, TBM looks very Disney. Kids love it and so do the adults!

1. What do *The Shallows* and *Point Break* have in common?

- A. They came out at the same time.
- B. They include run-after and escape.
- C. They make the audience lighthearted.
- D. They focus on protecting the beaches.

2. If you feel lonely, you may have the same feeling with _____.

- A. Tom Hanks
- B. Patrick Swayze
- C. Blake Lively
- D. Chuck Noland

3. What's special about *Teen Beach Movie*?

- A. It is shown on TV.
- B. It is a cartoon movie.
- C. It is set on a beach.
- D. It is about friendship.

【答案】1. B 2. D 3. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了一些老海滩电影。

【1 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章 *The Shallows* (2016) Directed by Jaume Collet-Serra 部分中 “She surfs some waves before a shark appears and traps her on a tiny rock in the shallows. The two play a game of brains that'll keep you anxious. In the end, the girl lives on and heads right back out to surf again. (在鲨鱼出现之前，她在海浪中冲浪，鲨鱼把她困在了浅滩上的一块小岩石上。他们俩玩的是脑力游戏，会让你焦虑不安。最后，小女孩活了下来，再次出海冲浪。)” 可知，鲨鱼追逐女孩，想吃掉她，最后女孩逃脱了。由文章 *Point Break* (2015) Directed by Ericson Core 部分中 “Keanu Reeves is at his best as Johnny Utah, the ex-footballer turning FBI agent on the hunt for bank robbers. Patrick Swayze is amazing as Bodhi, the robber who wants to avoid getting caught just long enough to surf the biggest wave of all time. (基努·里维斯饰演的约翰尼·犹他是他的最佳角色，他是一名前足球运动员，后来成为 FBI 探员，负责追捕银行劫匪。帕特里克·斯威兹饰演的强盗菩提太棒了，他想避免被抓到，只是为了在有史以来最大的海浪上冲浪。)” 可知，这部电影也包括追赶和逃跑。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章 *Cast Away*(2000) Directed by Robert Zemeckis 部分中 “The volleyball ball becomes Chuck

Noland's best friend in this film about living, loneliness, and never losing hope. The man lives for years alone on a desert island after he survives a plane crash. (在这部关于生活、孤独和永不失去希望的电影中，排球成为 Chuck Noland 最好的朋友。这个人在一次飞机失事中幸存下来后，在一个荒岛上独自生活了多年。)可知，如果感到孤独，可能会和 Chuck Noland 有同样的感觉。故选 D。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。由文章 Teen Beach Movie (2013) Directed by Jeffrey Hornaday 部分中 “As a TV Movie (作为一部电视电影)”可知，这部电影的特别之处在于它在电视上播放。故选 A。

B

Summer is always a busy travel season, but even at peak times like July, that doesn't necessarily mean you'll see lots of hotels with No Vacancy (空房) signs. More and more travelers are choosing instead to stay in vacation rentals: decorated private houses, rooms, or apartments that only you and your party share for the period of your stay. Or you can get adventurous and book a cabin, a tree house, a houseboat, or even a castle.

The idea appeared in 2007, when Brian Chesky and Joe Gebbia, the owners of a hotel, realizing that a San Francisco tech meeting would make hotel rooms in the area harder to come by, let travelers sleep on air mattresses (充气床垫) in their apartment for a fee. They called it Air Bed and Breakfast, and the company—now known as Airbnb—is worth almost \$100 billion today and has six million listings worldwide.

More space is a major attraction of this accommodation (住宿): the average hotel room measures just 330 square feet, while the average vacation rental room tops 1,300. And in 20 of the largest U. S. cities, average daily rates are comparable to (or slightly lower than) those of hotels.

If you're willing to share your own digs while you're away, Love Home Swap pairs you with like-minded travelers for stays in each other's homes for a membership fee as low as \$ 11 per month. If you'd like to list your home, check your local zoning laws, as some areas have strict rules on short-term rentals. In parts of Honolulu, a new law taking effect in October will up the minimum stay to 90 days.

4. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Vacation rentals have replaced hotels nowadays.
- B. Travelers have more options of where to live now.
- C. Hotels have no empty rooms during travel seasons.
- D. Instead of staying in rentals, travelers choose private rooms.

5. What inspired Chesky and Gebbia to start vacation rentals?

- A. The presence of the Airbnb.
- B. The requirement of travelers.

- C. The shortage of hotel rooms. D. The popularity of air mattresses.
6. If you want to use Love Home Swap, you should _____.
A. become its member first B. rent your house for free
C. list your house for at least 90 days D. find partners with the similar ideas
7. What's the purpose of the passage?
A. To list the various rentals for travelers.
B. To urge hotels to take on more vacation rentals.
C. To compare two different ways to spend vacation.
D. To introduce a new trend on vacation accommodation.

【答案】4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了越来越多的旅行者选择租住度假屋，介绍了这种独家方式的起源以及吸引力所在。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “Summer is always a busy travel season, but even at peak times like July, that doesn't necessarily mean you'll see lots of hotels with No Vacancy (空房) signs. More and more travelers are choosing instead to stay in vacation rentals: decorated private houses, rooms, or apartments that only you and your party share for the period of your stay. Or you can get adventurous and book a cabin, a tree house, a houseboat, or even a castle.(夏季总是旅游旺季，但即使在 7 月这样的旺季，也不一定意味着你会看到很多酒店挂着“客满”的招牌。越来越多的旅行者选择租住度假屋：装修好的私人房屋、房间或公寓，只有你和你的团队在你逗留期间共享。或者你也可以大胆一点，预定一个小木屋、树屋、船屋，甚至是一座城堡)”可知，关于住在哪里，旅行者现在有更多的选择。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “The idea appeared in 2007, when Brian Chesky and Joe Gebbia, the owners of a hotel, realizing that a San Francisco tech meeting would make hotel rooms in the area harder to come by, let travelers sleep on air mattresses (充气床垫) in their apartment for a fee. They called it Air Bed and Breakfast, and the company—now known as Airbnb—is worth almost \$100 billion today and has six million listings worldwide.(这个想法出现在 2007 年，当时一家酒店的老板布莱恩·切斯基和乔·格比亚意识到旧金山的科技会议将使该地区的酒店房间更难找到，于是让旅行者在他们的公寓里免费睡在空气床垫上。他们将其命名为“空中住宿加早餐”，如今这家公司的市值接近 1000 亿美元，在全球拥有 600 万套房源)”可知，酒店房间短缺促使切

斯基和格比亚开始度假租赁。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “If you’re willing to share your own digs while you’re away, Love Home Swap pairs you with like-minded travelers for stays in each other’s homes for a membership fee as low as \$ 11 per month.(如果你愿意在你离开的时候分享你自己的住处, Love Home Swap 让你和志同道合的旅行者一起住在对方的家里, 会员费低至每月 11 美元)” 可知, 如果你想使用 Love Home Swap, 你应该先成为其会员。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “More and more travelers are choosing instead to stay in vacation rentals: decorated private houses, rooms, or apartments that only you and your party share for the period of your stay. Or you can get adventurous and book a cabin, a tree house, a houseboat, or even a castle.(越来越多的旅行者选择租住度假屋: 装修好的私人房屋、房间或公寓, 只有你和你的团队在你逗留期间共享。或者你也可以大胆一点, 预定一个小木屋、树屋、船屋, 甚至是一座城堡)” 结合文章主要说明了越来越多的旅行者选择租住度假屋, 介绍了这种独家方式的起源以及吸引力所在。可推知, 文章的目的是介绍度假住宿的新趋势。故选 D。

C

A hollow (空洞) halfway up a tree might seem like a strange place to look for a water-loving animal, but the results of a new survey have showed that common toads (蟾蜍) in the U. K. are skillful tree climbers. The surprising discovery was made by researchers from the University of Cambridge, working with Froglife, a charity devoted to amphibians(animals such as frogs and toads that divide their time between being on land and in water).

The team looked at reports from volunteers who were studying special nest boxes as part of the National Dormouse (睡鼠) Monitoring Program and the Bat Tree habitat Key project. “We couldn’t believe what we found,” said Nida Alfulaij, a scientist who supported the work. “We’re used to discovering woodland birds and other small mammals in nest boxes, but we hadn’t considered finding amphibians in them.” More than 50 common toads were found in very unexpected places: in parts of trees that are usually used by bats, in nest boxes designed for dormice, and even in old birds’ nests. That’s such a surprisingly high number that the researchers think tree-climbing must be a common toad habit—it’s just never been noticed before.

The researchers say this shows how sharing data between surveys with different aims can lead to new discoveries—even about species that experts believe they know well. Through the discoveries the researchers also have a clear understanding of how important tree hollows, cracks and holes are to all sorts of animals. It’s still unclear how easy the toads find it to climb—they were spotted up to 3 meters high in trees but this was as far up as the volunteers were looking, so they could be going even higher.

Why do the kind of toads climb the trees? The researchers have some guesses, such as looking for food, hiding from hunters or avoiding pests such as the toad fly. It is still a puzzle.

8. What do we know about the new study?

- A. It relied on the early studies of the team.
- B. It came as no surprise to the researchers.
- C. It resulted from the data of other surveys.
- D. It proves what experts have known before.

9. Which of the following statements about toads is TRUE?

- A. Trees are believed to be toads' best place to live in.
- B. They climb trees to keep bats and dormice company.
- C. The proper number of toads living together is 50 or so.
- D. The toads may have formed the habit of climbing before.

10. What may the team research about common toads in the future?

- A. Other living habits.
- B. The reasons for climbing.
- C. The ways to avoid pests.
- D. More examples of the finding.

11. Where may be the passage taken from?

- A. A science journal about biology.
- B. A paper about the habitats of birds.
- C. A fiction about amphibians animals.
- D. A course about the significance of trees.

【答案】8. C 9. D 10. B 11. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一项新的调查结果，该结果表明英国普通的蟾蜍是熟练的爬树者。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。由文章第二段中 “The team looked at reports from volunteers who were studying special nest boxes as part of the National Dormouse Monitoring Program and the Bat Tree habitat Key project. (研究小组查看了志愿者的报告，这些志愿者正在研究特殊的巢箱，巢箱是国家睡鼠监测计划和蝙蝠树栖息地重点项目的一部分。)”

和第三段中 “The researchers say this shows how sharing data between surveys with different aims can lead to new discoveries—even about species that experts believe they know well. (研究人员说，这表明在不同目的的调查之间共享数据可以带来新的发现——甚至是专家们认为他们很了解的物种。)” 可知，这项新研究来自其它调查的数据。故选 C。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。由文章第二段中 “That’s such a surprisingly high number that the researchers think tree-climbing must be a common toad habit—it’s just never been noticed before. (这是如此惊人的高，以至于研究人员认为爬树一定是蟾蜍的一种常见习惯——只是以前从未被注意到。)” 可知，蟾蜍以前可能养成了攀爬的习惯。故选 D。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章最后一段 “Why do the kind of toads climb the trees? The researchers have some guesses, such as looking for food, hiding from hunters or avoiding pests such as the toad fly. It is still a puzzle. (为什么这种蟾蜍会爬树？研究人员有一些猜测，比如寻找食物，躲避猎人或躲避蟾蜍蝇等害虫。这仍然是一个谜。)” 可知，该团队未来可能会研究蟾蜍攀爬的原因。故选 B。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是由文章第一段中 “but the results of a new survey have showed that common toads in the U. K. are skillful tree climbers (但一项新的调查结果表明，英国的蟾蜍是熟练的爬树者)” 可知，文章主要介绍了一项新的调查结果，该结果表明英国的蟾蜍是熟练的爬树者，所以文章有可能来自于一本关于生物学的科学期刊。故选 A。

D

The middle child, I think, is now an “endangered species”. According to a study, in 1976, 65 percent of mothers between aged 40 and 44 had three or more children. Today, nearly two-thirds of women with children have only one or two. Middle children will soon be the tiniest.

As a middle child, I am disappointed at the potential disappearance of middle children. I’m the middle of three — two boys, one girl — so I’m what’s sometimes regarded as a “classic middle child”.

Being a middle child is not something you are eager for. As one middle child said to me, “There is a thing called middle-child syndrome (综合征). I certainly was always aware that the middle was not a position to be admired, even as I came to see typical middle-child features in myself. Middle children are natural mediators (和事佬); I avoid disagreements and habitually act as the family peace-maker. Middle children tend to be private but also long for love; I keep to myself but do not exactly hate attention.”

According to studies, middles traditionally receive less economic and emotional support from their parents.

They also typically have less close relationships with their mothers and fathers compared with other brothers or sisters, so they tend to have more friends to fill the feeling gap.

In a study conducted by the City College of New York in which participants were asked to choose words they associate with the first, last, and middle kids, positive words such as caring and ambitious were cited concerning all three birth orders. Only middles, however, were described with such negative terms as overlooked and confused. More importantly, middles may be many things and they were the only birth order with which no one connected the term “**overindulged**”. It is true: their parents couldn’t allow them to do or have whatever they want, especially when they are old enough, and they don’t ask for everything either even if they are eager to own it occasionally.

12. Why does the author mention the study in paragraph 1?

- A. To inform a definition.
- B. To introduce the topic.
- C. To make a comparison.
- D. To support his opinion.

13. What can we learn about “middle-child syndrome”?

- A. It is dangerous for middles to suffer from it.
- B. It clearly shows the typical features of middles.
- C. It is what non-middle kids admire and wish for.
- D. It is the result of the unsuccessful parenting style.

14. Who is an overindulged kid according to paragraph 5?

- A. John, 3, asking his mother for dressing him.
- B. Mary, 8, busy in focusing on her preference.
- C. Paul, 12, unwilling to have breakfast by himself.
- D. Nancy, 17, afraid to challenge the math problems.

15. What’s the author’s opinion about middles according to the passage?

- A. They are always in low spirits.
- B. They stress the protection of privacy.
- C. They are ignored but independent.
- D. They support the family economically.

【答案】12. B 13. B 14. C 15. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了排行中间的孩子的特点和感受，以及形成这种现象的原因。

【12 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第一段中 “The middle child, I think, is now an “endangered species”. According to a study, in 1976, 65 percent of mothers between aged 40 and 44 had three or more children. Today, nearly two-thirds of women with children have only one or two. Middle children will soon be the tiniest. (我想，老二现在是“濒危物种”了。根据一项研究，1976 年，年龄在 40 岁到 44 岁之间的母亲中有 65% 有三个或更多的孩子。如今，近三分之二有孩子的女性只有一两个孩子。中间的孩子很快就会是最小的。)” 可知，作者在第 1 段中提到这项研究是为了引出本文的主题，即介绍了排行中间的孩子的特点和感受，以及形成这种现象的原因。故选 B。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第三段中 “Being a middle child is not something you are eager for. As one middle child said to me, “There is a thing called middle-child syndrome (综合征). I certainly was always aware that the middle was not a position to be admired, even as I came to see typical middle-child features in myself. Middle children are natural mediators (和事佬); I avoid disagreements and habitually act as the family peace-maker. Middle children tend to be private but also long for love; I keep to myself but do not exactly hate attention.” (成为中间的孩子并不是你所渴望的。一个排行中间的孩子对我说：“有一个事情被叫做中间孩子综合症。我当然总是能意识到，中间的位置不值得羡慕，即使我在自己身上看到了典型的中间孩子的特征。中间的孩子是天生的调解人；我避免分歧，并习惯性地充当家庭和平缔造者。排行中间的孩子往往不爱张扬，但也渴望爱；我独来独往，但并不讨厌别人的关注。)” 可知，“中间孩子综合症” 清楚地显示了中庸的典型特征。故选 B。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第五段中 “More importantly, middles may be many things and they were the only birth order with which no one connected the term “overindulged”. It is true: their parents couldn’t allow them to do or have whatever they want, especially when they are enough old, and they don’t ask for everything either even if they are eager to own it occasionally. (更重要的是，中间可能是很多东西，它们是唯一一个没有人把“过度溺爱”这个词联系在一起的出生顺序。这是真的：他们的父母不允许他们做任何他们想做的事情或拥有任何他们想要的东西，尤其是当他们足够大的时候，他们也不会要求任何东西，即使他们偶尔渴望拥有它。)” 可知，中间的孩子不被溺爱，父母不允许他们作任何他们想要做的事情，他们不会要求任何东西，因此推断 12 岁的保罗不愿意自己吃早饭是一个过度放纵的孩子。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章第三段中 “Middle children tend to be private but also long for love; I keep to myself but

do not exactly hate attention. (排行中间的孩子往往不爱张扬，但也渴望爱；我独来独往，但并不讨厌别人的关注。)”、第四段中“According to studies, middles traditionally receive less economic and emotional support from their parents. They also typically have less close relationships with their mothers and fathers compared with other brothers or sisters, so they tend to have more friends to fill the feeling gap. (根据研究，传统上，中间的孩子从父母那里得到的经济和情感支持较少。与其他兄弟姐妹相比，他们与父母的关系通常也不那么亲密，所以他们往往有更多的朋友来填补感情上的空白。)”可知，作者认为中间的孩子往往被忽视但独立。故选 C。

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。

This is an article from a new health magazine.

___16___ That is the question for doctors and for you, as you try to decide what to do about your hungry stomach when it's nowhere close to mealtime. The short answer is: have the snack.

Weight loss

Can snacking help you drop a few pounds? Yes. A smart snack can prevent unhealthy over-eating that comes from extreme hunger. “Your body is talking to you — just listen,” said an expert. “So if you're starting to feel a bit hungry, don't wait.” ___17___ Chips and cookies increase your blood sugar quickly, which leads to the sugar crash. Instead, try nuts and fruits.

Overall health

Snacking is a way to add a variety of nutrients (营养) to your diet. You can't go wrong with a handful of mixed nuts, which can help your heart. ___18___ Attention: the body can absorb only a limited amount of protein per meal, so distributing protein throughout the day via snacking can maximize protein intake.

Mood and mental health

If you've been unhappy with someone while hungry, you know food can influence your mood. ___19___ Healthy snacking may also improve memory and cognitive (认知的) performance and help with mental health issues. If you wait too long to eat, your body will produce the stress hormone to remind you, which can lead to negative moods.

There are different ways to rise to this whole snacking things. Choose a healthy, filling option in a proper size, and the benefits don't stop at weight loss and improved health. ___20___ When you snack mindfully, it's easier to take a deep breath, focus on exactly what you're eating at that moment, and enjoy the day around you too.

A. To snack or not to snack?

- B. Is snacking healthy or not?
- C. But you can't grab any old snack.
- D. Your general approach to life might be affected.
- E. If you must have a snack at night, try cottage cheese.
- F. Snacking on protein-rich foods helps give your body strength.
- G. Snacking helps you avoid it, resulting in fewer mood swings and better focus.

【答案】16. A 17. C 18. F 19. G 20. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了如何“吃零食”和“吃零食”的影响。

【16 题详解】

由下文 “That is the question for doctors and for you, as you try to decide what to do about your hungry stomach when it's nowhere close to mealtime. The short answer is: have the snack. (这是医生和你都要面对的问题，因为当你还没到吃饭时间的时候，你正试图决定如何处理你饥饿的胃。简单的回答是：吃零食)” 可知，本空要提出问题 “是否吃零食？” 故 A 选项 “To snack or not to snack? (吃零食还是不吃零食？)” 能引起下文，符合题意。故选 A。

【17 题详解】

由上文 “Can snacking help you drop a few pounds? Yes. A smart snack can prevent unhealthy over-eating that comes from extreme hunger. “Your body is talking to you — just listen,” said an expert. “So if you're starting to feel a bit hungry, don't wait.” (吃零食能帮你减掉几磅吗？是的。聪明的零食可以防止因极度饥饿而导致的不健康的暴饮暴食。一位专家说：“你的身体在和你说话——只要倾听。” “所以，如果你开始感到有点饿了，不要等。”)” 可知，本空要说跟 “什么样的零食可以吃” 有关的话题，由后文 “Chips and cookies increase your blood sugar quickly, which leads to the sugar crash. (薯片和饼干会迅速增加你的血糖，从而导致糖崩溃)” 可知，本句要表达薯片和饼干类零食不能吃，故 C 选项 “But you can't grab any old snack. (但你不能随便拿旧式零食)” 能承上启下，符合题意。故选 C。

【18 题详解】

由下文 “Attention: the body can absorb only a limited amount of protein per meal, so distributing protein throughout the day via snacking can maximize protein intake. (注意：人体每餐只能吸收有限的蛋白质，所以通过零食在一天中分配蛋白质可以最大限度地增加蛋白质的摄入量)” 可知，本空要说跟 “蛋白质” 有关的话题，故 F 选项 “Snacking on protein-rich foods helps give your body strength. (吃富含蛋白质的食物有助于增强身体力量)” 能引起下文，符合题意。故选 F。

【19 题详解】

由上文 “If you’ve been unhappy with someone while hungry, you know food can influence your mood.(如果你在饥饿的时候对某人不满意，你知道食物会影响你的情绪)” 可知，本空要说跟 “情绪” 有关的话题，故 G 选项 “Snacking helps you avoid it, resulting in fewer mood swings and better focus. (吃零食可以帮助你避免它，从而减少情绪波动，更好地集中注意力)” 能承接上文，符合题意。故选 G。

【20 题详解】

由下文 “When you snack mindfully, it’s easier to take a deep breath, focus on exactly what you’re eating at that moment, and enjoy the day around you too. (当你用心吃零食时，你更容易深呼吸，专注于你正在吃的东西，也更容易享受你身边的一天)” 可知，本空要说跟 “选择正确零食的影响” 有关的话题，故 D 选项 “Your general approach to life might be affected. (你的总体生活方式可能会受到影响)” 能引起下文，符合题意。故选 D。

第三部分：语言运用(共两节，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。

On January 3, Preet Chandi made history by becoming the first woman to complete a solo expedition across Antarctica to the South Pole.

Chandi, who calls herself Summit Preet, 21 her journey on November 24, 2021. Chandi once said she chose Antarctica because she wanted to 22 others.

“I want my eight-year-old niece to grow up without 23, knowing the possibilities of what you can achieve in life are 24,” Chandi said. She spent two years 25 for the final trip.

Chandi 26 a total of 700 miles in 40 days, arriving five days ahead of time. She faced winds of 60 miles per hour and temperatures of -50°C while 27 a 90-kilogram sled (雪橇). Along the way, Chandi 28 daily voice messages, which you can hear on her website. In her final voice recording, Chandi said, “This expedition was always about so much 29 me. I wanted to encourage people to 30 boundaries and believe in themselves. I’m really proud that I’m an Indian woman doing something 31.” She added, “Everybody starts 32, and the more you try, the more you realize you’re 33 of.”

Chandi now 34 to set up an “adventure grant”, using money raised for the trip. This grant will give money to women of any age or background who want to go on an adventure. “It can be for any adventure they want to do, any 35 adventure that is pushing some kind of boundary,” Chandi told CNN. “It doesn’t have to be a polar expedition. And I really hope that this is something that will continue year after year.”

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. went on with | B. came up with | C. set off on | D. got by on |
| 22. A. challenge | B. press | C. approach | D. inspire |
| 23. A. sufferings | B. regrets | C. limits | D. aims |
| 24. A. fixed | B. endless | C. slim | D. faraway |
| 25. A. preparing | B. calling | C. waiting | D. looking |
| 26. A. ran | B. shipped | C. transported | D. covered |
| 27. A. measuring | B. pulling | C. lifting | D. getting |
| 28. A. wrote | B. put | C. recorded | D. downloaded |
| 29. A. more than | B. rather than | C. less than | D. other than |
| 30. A. change | B. set | C. realize | D. push |
| 31. A. unexpected | B. unknown | C. unprotected | D. unrecognized |
| 32. A. nowhere | B. somewhere | C. thoroughly | D. passively |
| 33. A. doubtful | B. free | C. capable | D. fortunate |
| 34. A. rises | B. plans | C. fails | D. sticks |
| 35. A. original | B. visual | C. eventual | D. unique |

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇新闻报道。1月3日，Preet Chandi 创造了历史，成为第一位完成穿越南极洲到南极的单人探险的女性。文章讲述了她这次探险的原因和意义等。

【21 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：Chandi 自称 Summit Preet，于 2021 年 11 月 24 日开始了她的旅程。A. went on with 继续；B. came up with 提出；C. set off on 开始，出发；D. got by on 靠……过活。根据前文的 “On January 3, Preet Chandi made history by becoming the first woman to complete a solo expedition across Antarctica to the South Pole.” 可知，Chandi 于 2021 年 11 月 24 日开始了她的旅程。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Chandi 曾经说过，她选择南极洲是因为她想激励其他人。A. challenge 挑战；B. press 按下；C. approach 接近；D. inspire 激励。根据后文的 “I wanted to encourage people” 可知，“我” 想鼓励人们，所以此处表达她想激励其他人。故选 D 项。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Chandi 说：“我希望我八岁的侄女能没有限制地长大，让她知道人生的可能性是无限的。” A. sufferings 痛苦；B. regrets 遗憾；C. limits 限制；D. aims 目的。根据后文的 “I wanted to encourage people to 10 boundaries and believe in themselves.” 可知，“我”想鼓励人们突破界限，相信自己，所以希望“我”八岁的侄女能没有限制地长大。故选 C 项。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Chandi 说：“我希望我八岁的侄女能不受限制地长大，让她知道人生的可能性是无限的。” A. fixed 固定的；B. endless 无尽的；C. slim 苗条的；D. faraway 远的。根据前文的 “knowing the possibilities of what you can achieve in life” 结合常识可知，人生的可能性是无限的。故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她花了两年时间准备最后一次旅行。A. preparing 准备；B. calling 呼叫；C. waiting 等待；D. looking 看。根据前文的 “She spent two years” 和后文 “for the final trip” 以及下文 “

Chandi _____ a total of 700 miles in 40 days, arriving five days ahead of time” 可知，她花了两年时间准备最后一次旅行。故选 A 项。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Chandi 在 40 天内走了 700 英里，提前 5 天到达。A. ran 跑；B. shipped 运输；C. transported 运输；D. covered 行走（一段路程）。根据后文的 “a total of 700 miles in 40 days” 可知，Chandi 在 40 天内走了 700 英里。故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她顶着每小时 60 英里的大风和零下 50°C 的低温拉着 90 公斤重的雪橇。A. measuring 测量；B. pulling 拉；C. lifting 提升；D. getting 得到。根据后文的 “a 90-kilogram sled” 可知，她拉着 90 公斤重的雪橇。故选 B 项。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一路上，Chandi 录制了每天的语音信息，你可以在她的网站上听到。A. wrote 写；B. put 放；C. recorded 录制，录(音)；D. downloaded 下载。根据前文的 “daily voice messages, which you can hear on her website” 可知，可以在她的网站上听到，所以 Chandi 录制了每天的语音信息。故选 C 项。

【29 题详解】

考查固定短语辨析。句意：这次探险的意义远远超过我自己。A. more than 多于；B. rather than 而不是；C. less than 少于；D. other than 除了。根据后文的 “I wanted to encourage people to 10 boundaries and believe in themselves.” 可知，“我”想鼓励人们突破界限，相信自己，所以这次探险的意义远远超过“我”自己。故选 A 项。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我想鼓励人们突破界限，相信自己。A. change 变化；B. set 设置；C. realize 实现；D. push 推。根据后文的“boundaries and believe in themselves”、“pushing some kind of boundary”可知，此处讲述突破界限，相信自己。push boundaries “突破界限”。故选 D 项。

【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：作为一名印度女性，我做了一些意想不到的事情，我真的很自豪。A. unexpected 意想不到的，出乎意料的；B. unknown 未知的；C. unprotected 无保护的；D. unrecognized 未识别的。根据前文的“On January 3, Preet Chandi made history by becoming the first woman to complete a solo expedition across Antarctica to the South Pole.”、“I’m really proud”可知，“我”真的很自豪，这是因为“我”做了一些意想不到的事情，成为第一位完成穿越南极洲到南极的单人探险的女性。故选 A 项。

【32 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：她补充说，“每个人都是从某个地方开始的，你尝试得越多，你就越能意识到自己的能力。”A. nowhere 哪里都不；B. somewhere 某个地方；C. thoroughly 彻底；D. passively 被动地。根据后文的“the more you try, the more you realize you’re _____ of.”可知，每个人都是从某个地方开始的。故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她补充说，“每个人都是从某个地方开始的，你尝试得越多，你就越能意识到自己的能力。”A. doubtful 怀疑的；B. free 自由的；C. capable 有能力的；D. fortunate 幸运的。根据前文的“I wanted to encourage people to 10 boundaries and believe in themselves.”和“the more you try, the more you realize”可知，“我”想鼓励人们突破界限，相信自己，所以人们尝试得越多，就越能意识到自己的能力。故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Chandi 现在计划用这次旅行筹集到的钱设立一个“冒险基金”。A. rises 上升；B. plans 计划；C. fails 失败；D. sticks 粘贴。根据后文的“to set up an “adventure grant”, using money raised for the trip. This grant will give money to women of any age or background who want to go on an adventure.”可知，这笔补助金将提供给任何年龄或背景的妇女，可知 Chandi 现在计划用设立一个“冒险基金”。故选 B 项。

【35 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他们可以做任何想做的冒险，任何突破某种界限的独特冒险。A. original 原来的；B. visual 视觉的；C. eventual 最终；D. unique 独特的。根据前文的“It can be for any adventure they want to do”和后文“adventure that is pushing some kind of boundary”可知，突破某种界限的是独特的冒险。故选 D 项。

D 项。

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 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。

Xiao Han and He Ting, are now full-time artists and they run their own studios. They graduated from Shanghai Normal University 36 they majored in traditional Chinese painting, 37 unique ancient art form, which is created by using ink and water-based colors on materials such as paper or silk.

Xiao 38 (use) to creating paintings on round silk fans. His creative 39 (inspire) comes from the pure and simple life of people in the Southern Song Dynasty, “That is the very ideal painting and life style in a busy world 40 I dream of,” says Xiao, who set up a home studio in Shanghai 41 a window allowing him to enjoy the sunrise.

Despite drawing people and life, He Ting, from the coastal city of Xiangshan in Zhejiang Province, decorates the folding fans 42 (feature) paintings that are focused on landscapes. And he loves the views of Jiangnan water towns, which can bring people much 43 (warm).

“We are lucky to be living in a time when the government supports the culture industry 44 (complete). Now the revival(复兴) of traditional Chinese culture 45 (promote) in the whole country. And I believe that artists will get more chances to spread the culture both at home and abroad,” says He Ting.

【答案】36. where

37. a 38. is used

39. inspiration

40. that 41. with

42. featuring

43. warmth 44. completely

45. is being promoted

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了两位全职艺术家的经历、艺术特色等。

【36 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：他们毕业于上海师范大学，主修国画，这是一种独特的古老艺术形式，它是用墨水和水基颜色在纸或丝绸等材料上创作的。分析句子结构可知，本空引导限制性定语从句，先行词是 Shanghai Normal University，关系词代替先行词在从句中作地点状语，应用关系副词 where 引导。故填 where。

【37 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：他们毕业于上海师范大学，主修国画，这是一种独特的古老艺术形式，它是用墨水和水墨基颜色在纸或丝绸等材料上创作的。此处泛指“一种独特的古老艺术形式”，且 unique 以辅音音素开头，应用不定冠词 a。故填 a。

【38 题详解】

考查固定短语和时态。句意：肖习惯在圆绢扇上作画。be used to doing sth. “习惯于做某事”，结合语境可知本句陈述事实，故时态用一般现在时，且主语为 Xiao，故 be 动词用 is。故填 is used。

【39 题详解】

考查名词。句意：他的创作灵感来自于南宋人纯朴的生活，“这是我梦寐以求的忙碌世界中最理想的绘画和生活方式，”肖说，他在上海建立了一个家庭工作室，有一扇窗户可以让他欣赏日出。分析句子结构可知，本空用不可数名词 inspiration “灵感”，作主语。故填 inspiration。

【40 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：他的创作灵感来自于南宋人纯朴的生活，“这是我梦寐以求的忙碌世界中最理想的绘画和生活方式，”肖说，他在上海建立了一个家庭工作室，有一扇窗户可以让他欣赏日出。分析句子结构可知，本空引导限制性定语从句，先行词是 ideal painting and life style in a busy world，指物，关系词代替先行词在从句中作 of 的宾语，且先行词有 the very 修饰，应用关系代词 that 引导。故填 that。

【41 题详解】

考查介词。句意：他的创作灵感来自于南宋人纯朴的生活，“这是我梦寐以求的忙碌世界中最理想的绘画和生活方式，”肖说，他在上海建立了一个家庭工作室，有一扇窗户可以让他欣赏日出。结合句意可知，本空填介词 with，表示“带有”。故填 with。

【42 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：尽管画的是人和生活，但来自浙江沿海城市象山的何婷在折扇上装饰的是以风景为特色的画。本句谓语为 decorates，此处应用非谓语动词，且 the folding fans 与 feature “以……为特色”为主动关系，应用现在分词，作后置定语。故填 featuring。

【43 题详解】

考查名词。句意：他喜欢江南水乡的景色，它能给人带来很多温暖。分析句子结构可知，本空填不可数名词 warmth “温暖”，作宾语。故填 warmth。

【44 题详解】

考查副词。句意：我们很幸运生活在一个政府完全支持文化产业的时代。分析句子结构可知，本空填副词 completely “完全地”，作状语。故填 completely。

【45 题详解】

考查动词语态。句意：现在，中国传统文化的复兴正在全国范围内推动。结合语境和时间状语 now 可知，本句用现在进行时，表示现在进行的动作，且主语 the revival of traditional Chinese culture 和动词 promote “推动”为被动关系，时态用现在进行时的被动语态。故填 is being promoted。

第三节(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 10 分)

根据中文或首字母完成下列单句, 注意形式变化。(66-70 有首字母提示。提醒: 请在答题纸上写出完整的单词, 不要遗漏所给的首字母。)

46. The lecturer was amazed at the u_____ (独特) of the account the boy gave about the professional issue.(根据中英文提示填空)

【答案】uniqueness##niqueness

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：演讲者对这个男孩关于专业问题的叙述的独特性感到惊讶。根据汉语及首字母提示可知，此处使用名词 uniqueness，作 at 的宾语。故填 uniqueness。

47. Readers are looking forward to his new book s_____ (预订, 安排) to be published on February. (根据中英文提示填空)

【答案】scheduled##cheduled

【解析】

【详解】考查非谓语动词。句意：读者们渴望他的新书被安排将于明年 2 月出版。根据句意，首字母和汉语提示应填 schedule “安排；预定”，schedule to do sth. “安排做某事”，schedule 与 book 是被动关系，用过去分词作定语，故填 scheduled。

48. His h_____ (犹豫) expression has showed clearly that he is unwilling to lend a helpful hand. (根据中英文提示填空)

【答案】hesitant##esitant

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：他犹豫不决的表情清楚地表明他不愿意伸出援手。根据汉语及首字母提示可知，此处使用形容词 hesitant “犹豫的”，作定语，修饰名词 expression。故填 hesitant。

49. If you are experienced, you will find it unlikely to make a _____ (假定) about the reactions of people at present. (根据中英文提示填空)

【答案】assumptions##ssumptions

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：如果你有经验，你会发现不太可能对人们目前的反应做出假设。根据首字母及

汉语提示可知, 此处使用名词 **assumption**, 可数名词, 前无限定词, 应用复数形式, 作宾语。故填 **assumptions**。

50. Don't be negative about your proposal; the manager has accepted it d _____ (肯定)! (根据中英文提示填空)

【答案】definitely

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意: 不要对你的提议持否定态度; 经理已经肯定地接受了。由首字母提示 **d** 和汉语提示并结合句意可知, “肯定地”是 **definitely**, 副词作状语。故填 **definitely**。

51. The attitude to the matter decides the result of it; we should take the immediate measures and respond it _____ (负责). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】responsibly

【解析】

【详解】考查副词。句意: 对事情的态度决定事情的结果; 我们应该立即采取措施并负责任地应对。“负责”为副词 **responsibly** 作状语, 修饰动词 **respond**, 故填 **responsibly**。

52. To improve learning _____ (效率), the teacher asked the students to complete each task in the limited time. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】efficiency

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意: 为了提高学习效率, 老师要求学生在有限的时间内完成每一项任务。根据句意及汉语提示, 可知用不可数名词 **efficiency**, 作 **improve** 的宾语, **learning efficiency** “学习效率”。故填 **efficiency**。

53. This class will concentrate on the approaches to how to write a letter of _____ (推荐). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】recommendation

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意: 本课程将着重讲如何写推荐信的方法。设空处作介词 **of** 宾语, **recommendation** “推荐”为名词, 符合句意。故填 **recommendation**。

54. The individuals _____ (配备) themselves with willpower always do their best to stick to what they are doing. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】equipping

【解析】

【详解】考查动词。句意: 拥有意志力的人总是尽最大努力坚持自己正在做的事情。根据汉语提示“配备”可知, 此处使用动词 **equip**。本句谓语为 **do**, 此处应用非谓语动词, 且 **individuals** 与 **equip** 为主动关系, 应

用现在分词，作定语。故填 equipping。

55. It is proved that riding a bicycle is often _____ (方便) than driving a car in towns in the rush hours. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】more convenient

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：事实证明，在交通高峰期，在城镇里骑自行车往往比开车更方便。根据汉语提示“方便”可知，此处使用形容词 convenient，作表语，根据 than 可知应用其比较 more convenient。故填 more convenient。

第四节(共 5 小题：每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

根据要求将下列句子翻译成英文。

56. 学会独立对一个人的未来有很大影响。(make a difference)(汉译英)

【答案】Learning to be independent makes a big difference to a person's future.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态，非谓语动词和短语。此处主语“学会独立”可译为“learn to be independent”作主语，用动名词形式；表示“对……有很大的影响”可用短语 make a big difference to，表示“一个人的未来”可译为 a person's future，结合中文意思可知，此处表示客观事实用一般现在时，动名词作主语看成第三人称单数。故翻译为 Learning to be independent makes a big difference to a person's future.

57. 已经在学校工作了 10 年的这位老师很擅长激发学生的最好方面。(bring out;定语从句) (汉译英)

【答案】The teacher, who has worked at the school for 10 years, is adept at bringing out the best in her students.

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句，形容词和动词短语。表示“老师”应用 the teacher，为句子的主语，表示“已经在学校工作了 10 年的这位老师”为非限制性的定语从句 who has worked at the school for 10 years 修饰先行词 the teacher；表示“擅长”为 be adept at 为句子的谓语，表示“激发”为动词短语 bring out 作介词 at 的宾语，叙述客观事实，应用一般现在时。故翻译为：The teacher, who has worked at the school for 10 years, is adept at bringing out the best in her students.

58. 我依旧记得人生中第一次坐飞机旅行的那天。(关系副词引导定语从句) (汉译英)

【答案】I still remember the day when I traveled by air for the first time in my life.

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句和时态。主句主语为 I，表示“仍然记得”应用 still remember，为一般现在时；后跟 the day 作宾语；此处 when 引导时间状语从句，从句主语为 I，表示“坐飞机旅行”为 travel by air for；表示

“人生中第一次”短语为 the first time in my life, 从句陈述过去的事情, 为一般过去时。故翻译为 I still

remember the day when I traveled by air for the first time in my life.

59. 现在的年轻人更愿意去电影院看电影而不愿在家看电视。(prefer) (汉译英)

【答案】Young people nowadays prefer going to the cinema to watch a movie to watching TV at home.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、固定短语、非谓语动词。表示“年轻人”用 Young people, 作主语。表示“现在的”用 nowadays。表示“喜欢做……胜过做……; 比起做……, 更喜欢做……”用 prefer doing sth. to doing sth., 结合语境可知本句陈述事实, 故时态用一般现在时, 且主语为 Young people, 故谓语用动词原形。表示“去电影院看电影”用 go to the cinema to watch a movie, 用 go 的动名词形式, 作 prefer 的宾语。表示“在家看电视”用 watch TV at home, 用 watch 的动名词形式, 作 to 的宾语。故翻译为 Young people nowadays prefer going to the cinema to watch a movie to watching TV at home.

60. 学生们对这次考试没有重视以至于结果一点也不令人满意。(attach importance to, anything but) (汉译英)

【答案】The students didn't attach importance to the exam, so that the result was anything but satisfying.

【解析】

【详解】考查时态、固定短语。表示“学生们”用 students, 作主语, 此处为特指, students 前加 the。表示“重视”用 attach importance to, 其中 to 为介词, 根据句意可知事情发生在过去, 故时态用一般过去时, 表示“没有重视”用 didn't attach importance to。表示“这次考试”用 the exam, 作 to 的宾语。用 so that “以至于”引导结果状语从句, 表示“结果”用 the result, 作主语; 根据句意可知事情发生在过去, 故时态用一般过去时, be 动词用 was; 表示“根本不”用 anything but, 表示“令人满意”用 satisfying。故翻译为 The students didn't attach importance to the exam, so that the result was anything but satisfying.

第四部分: 写作(共两节, 满分 25 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

61. 假定你是李华, 最近你的外国朋友 John 作为交流生来中国学习, 他的邮件中提到不适应高一的集体住宿生活, 和室友相处不太融洽。请你为他提供一些与他人相处的建议。根据下面的要点提示, 写一封邮件。

内容包括:

1. 表示安慰;
2. 提供建议。

注意:

1. 写作词数应为 80 左右;
2. 可以适当增加细节, 以使行文相关。

3.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

参考词汇: accommodate(vt. 提供住宿)

Dear John,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】 Dear John,

I'm sorry to hear that you are having trouble accommodating at your new school and getting along with your roommates. I understand quite well you are anxious and feel terrible. Perhaps the following suggestions are helpful to you.

I recommend that you try to communicate with your roommates more, sharing with them your concerns as well as joys and pleasure. Besides, it's a good idea to take part in various after-school activities, which will make your school life amazing. At last, you could turn to your teachers for help if necessary.

Hope you can take my advice into consideration and be happy with your new life soon.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。外国朋友 John 作为交流生来中国学习，他的邮件中提到不适应高一的集体住宿生活，和室友相处不太融洽。要求考生李华为他提供一些与他人相处的建议。

【详解】1.词汇积累

问题: problem → trouble

此外: besides → what's more

建议: advice → suggestion

把……考虑进去: take...into consideration → take...into account

2.句式拓展

同义句转换

原句: At last, you could turn to your teachers for help if necessary.

拓展句: At last, you could turn to your teachers for help if it is necessary.

【点睛】【高分句型 1】I recommend that you try to communicate with your roommates more, sharing with them your concerns as well as joys and pleasure. (运用了 that 引导的宾语从句)

【高分句型 2】Hope you can take my advice into consideration and be happy with your new life soon. (运用了祈使句和省略了 that 的宾语从句)

第二节(满分 10 分)

62. 阅读下面材料, 根据其内容和所给两段段落开头语, 续写**第一段**, 使之与原文和所给的第二段开头语衔接。

“I can’t stand this place and I miss Georgial” Ricky shouted after falling because of heavy boots (a kind of shoes worn in snow), his knees hitting the ice. Mom said. “But we should try to enjoy since we are here.” Ricky rubbed his knees and said firmly he would never learn to walk in these boots. “I know,” said Mom, “Look, there are lots of talented people in Wisconsin. They walk like they’re wearing ballet slippers (芭蕾舞鞋).” Ricky couldn’t help smiling. Mom had a way of turning difficult things into jokes.

However, there wasn’t anything funny about moving to Wisconsin. And there was nothing funny about starting a new school.

The next day, the teacher asked Ricky to tell something about Georgia. But Ricky couldn’t think of a single intelligent word to say. “It’s, uh, warmer.” He said. One boy, named Logan laughed at his accent. Ricky disagreed, “You are the one with the accent!” Ricky had a feeling that they shouldn’t move to such a terrible place.

Two days later, Ricky was on his way home. His boots were stuck into the deep snow. He responded unhappily, “Why did Mom have to get jobs in Wisconsin? Georgia is my favorite place.” The snow inside his boots made Ricky uncomfortable. While trying to balance, he took one boot off, turned it upside down, and shook. When he looked up, Logan was on skis, approaching.

“Have you ever seen anyone skiing before?” Logan said. Ricky shook his head. “You are kidding! You must try.”

注意:

1. 只需续写**第一段**, 词数应为 80 词左右;
2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Ricky put on the extra skiing shoes and tried.

They sat in a living room with a fire in the fireplace happily.

【答案】

Ricky put on the extra skiing shoes and tried. Before he could stand, he fell and lay on the snow. He let out a smile. "Great start!" Logan smiled too. "Try a little slower next time. Follow me." Ricky watched carefully and pushed one leg ahead of the other in the smooth snow, feeling much better. Under the guidance of Logan, he made it, and found it interesting. Suddenly, he noticed the sun shining through pine trees. Nobody had told him how beautiful snow was. Seeing his wet boots and cold hands, Logan warmly invited Ricky to his home.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了里奇的妈妈因为工作原因，搬到威斯康辛州。因为靴子太重，里奇一直很不高兴。在学校，一个叫洛根的男孩嘲笑他的口音。两天后，里奇在回家的路上。他的靴子陷在深雪里了。他看到洛根正在滑雪板上向他走来。得知里奇没有见过别人滑雪的时候，洛根建议他试一试。

【详解】1.段落续写

由第一段句首内容“里奇穿上多余的滑雪鞋试了试。”可知，第一段可以描写里奇尝试滑雪的过程和洛根的帮助。

2.续写线索：被建议尝试—穿上滑雪鞋—摔倒—被帮助—成功—被邀请

3.词汇激活

行为类

①跌倒：fall/ tumble

②观察：watch/ observe

③成功：make it/ succeed

情绪类



①露出笑容: let out a smile/ give a smile

②热情地: warmly/ passionately

【点睛】【高分句型 1】Before he could stand, he fell and lay on the snow. (运用了 Before 引导的时间状语从句)

【高分句型 2】Ricky watched carefully and pushed one leg ahead of the other in the smooth snow, feeling much better. (运用了现在分词 feeling 作状语)

【高分句型 3】Seeing his wet boots and cold hands, Logan warmly invited Ricky to his home. (运用了现在分词 Seeing 作状语)