

# 江苏省锡山高级中学 2020- -2021 学年度第一学期期中考试

## 高一英语试卷

(本试卷满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟)

第一部分:听力(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题，每小题 1.5 分;满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项  
中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What is the man doing now?

A. Drinking a cup of tea.      B. Washing clothes.      C. Going to the bank.

2. Where are the speakers most probably?

A. At a cinema.      B. At a railway station.      C. At an airport.

3. When is the woman's birthday?

A. In May.      B. In April.      C. In March.

4. Why has the woman decided to sell her car and turned to cycling?

A. To pay her school fees.      B. To improve her health.      C. To protect the environment.

5. How does the woman feel?

A. Excited.      B. Surprised.      C. Worried.

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. Why does the man refuse the woman's invitation at first?

A. He will have a visitor.

B. He will travel to New York.

C. He will meet his sister in Los Angeles.

7. When will the speakers have a meal together?

A. Next Wednesday.      B. Next Saturday.      C. This Saturday.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What do we know about the man?

A. He doesn't look well.

B. He wants to stay at home today.

C. He hasn't finished his homework yet.

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

A. Call Mr.Bell to ask for leave.

B. Help him hand in his project.

C. Drive him to school right now,

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What is the woman doing?

A. Joking about the man's fun experiences.

B. Giving the man advice on avoiding danger.

C. Talking the man into trying something fun.

11. What does the woman prefer to do this weekend?

A. Go to the library.

B. Go mountain biking.

C. Stay at home.

12. What happened during the man's last fishing trip?

A. He caught no fish.

B. He got sunburnt.

C. He broke his arm.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What is the aim of the competition?

A. To develop team spirit.

B. To experience school life.

C. To build awareness of competition.

14. Who could be the coach of the competition?

A. A tourist in France.

B. A student from a high school.

C. A teacher working in a

school.

15. How can the woman take part in the competition?

A. By sending an e-mail.

B. By writing an application letter.

C. By completing a form on a website.

16. What does the man suggest the woman do in the end?

A. Register as soon as possible.

B. Visit the website for more information.

C. Ask him for help with technical problems.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What is the speaker most probably?

A. A reporter.

B. An athlete.

C. A tourist.

18. Where is the speaker right now?

A. In a ski equipment hall. B. At the top of Mount Raven. C. In a studio for sports news.

19. What might be the lowest temperature tomorrow?

A. Zero degrees.

B. Minus 7 degrees.

C. Minus 12 degrees.

20. What does the speaker remind the skiers to do if they go skiing tomorrow?

A. Check the weather.

B. Arrive early,

C. Dress warmly.

第二部分:阅读理解(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分，满分 30 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

## A

### Vacation Camps

#### Lake Idaho Camp

When: 2 weeks in July

Join our fun-filled camp on the banks of lake Idaho! You can take part in exciting water sports, including canoeing and swimming. All equipment is provided. Our highly qualified instructors lead groups for all levels, including beginners. In the evenings, we organize campfire activities for children with singing, drama, and storytelling, while adults can explore the nearby town of St. Albans.

Cost: \$400, including all your delicious healthy meals.

### **Everwell Forest Camp**

When: 1 week in August

Teachers Mat and Alice Branson run our camp in the Everwell Forest. Open to children 8-12 years of age, the camp also offers participants the chance to try various arts and crafts, including painting, pottery, and woodwork. Places are limited to 20, so early booking is advised.

Cost: \$150, including all meals.

### **Happy Shells Camp**

When: 3 weeks in August

Happy Shells volunteer organization is looking for young people aged 15-20 to join our camp on the Florida coast. Participants will help to build protective fences around the nests of sea turtles which come to the beaches during the summer to lay their eggs. At the end of the camp, participants receive a certificate(证书) that can be used for credit on high school and a college courses.

Cost: \$120 per week to cover food and hotel.

### **Powerhouse Boot Camp**

When: 2 weeks in July or August

The name of the event could give some people the wrong idea. Participants actually stay in a hotel, not an outdoor camp. But it definitely is an intensive (集中的) course of physical training. If you want to get into shape fast, Powerhouse Boot Camp is for you.

Cost: \$520 for two weeks.

1. Which camp provides a good chance to learn arts?

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Lake Idaho Camp.   | B. Everwell Forest Camp. |
| C. Happy Shells Camp. | D. Powerhouse Boot Camp. |

2. How much will participants pay if they go to protect sea turtles?

- |           |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A. \$150. | B. \$260. | C. \$360. | D. \$400. |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|

3. What can campers do in Powerhouse Boot Camp?

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Camp outside the city.     | B. Take exercise in a hotel.   |
| C. Sail and swim in the lake. | D. Enjoy the sun on the beach. |

【答案】 1. B     2. C     3. B

### 【解析】

本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四个度假训练营及其时间、具体的事项、费用等信息。

#### 【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二个小标题下的“Open to children 8-12 years of age, the camp also offers participants the chance to try various arts and crafts, including painting, pottery, and woodwork.”可知，该夏令营对 8-12 岁的儿童开放，还为参与者提供了尝试各种艺术和手工艺的机会，包括绘画、陶器和木制品。故选 B 项。

#### 【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第第三个标题下的“When: 3 weeks in August”，“Participants will help to build protective fences around the nests of sea turtles which come to the beaches during the summer to lay their eggs.”，“Cost: \$120 per week to cover food and hotel”可知，参加者去保护海龟的周期是三个星期，每个星期花费 120 美元，所以三个星期总共花费 360 美元。故选 C 项。

#### 【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一个小标题下的“Participants actually stay in a hotel, not an outdoor camp. But it definitely is an intensive (集中的) course of physical training. If you want to get into shape fast, Powerhouse Boot Camp is for you.”可知，参与者实际上住在酒店，而不是户外营地。但这绝对是一个密集的体育训练课程。如果你想快速强身健体，Powerhouse Boot 训练营是为你准备的。由此可推知，在 Powerhouse Boot 训练营参与者在酒店里锻炼身体。故选 B 项。

### B

Who would dream of starting a travelling circus at the dawn of the 21st century? Who would brave old trucks, noisy animals, lack of toilets, lack of baths, unless they had been born to it? Nell Gifford would. From 1998, when she and her husband Toti took the great decision, she built up Giffords Circus from one second-hand tent and one abandoned wagon found in a wood to a treasured summer institution. As soon as her shining hand-painted wagons appeared in a town, queues would form and tickets would fly out as fast as they could be printed.

It was a pocket circus, with a small ring and a group of perhaps four dozen

performers. Most of the costumes were handmade. Yet all the thrill of the circus was there full-on. And there she was at the centre of it all, dressed in whatever feathers or hat the show demanded.

What was a middle-class graduate from Oxford doing in such a place? She had many answers. Childhood dreams came into it, of horses and dressing-up boxes, and of living in a beautifully decorated wagon under the stars. The ring allowed her to ride horses, which she loved, in ways that magnified(放大) their mystery and possibilities. She could push her creativity to the extreme.

Nonetheless it was a business, and the road had been long to get there. She and Toti started with almost no money and almost no experience. In her head, though, were the images (景象) that had amazed her at the Circus Roncalli in Germany, where visitors drank wine and the front-of-house staff wore designer uniforms, celebrating shows that were also works of art. She would have elegance and order in her circus, too.

Meanwhile, as they renewed their first wagon, they worked in a freezing hut, were fed for nothing by a friendly restaurant owner, and ran up debts of \$10000. Slowly they found performers. Then in 2000, they played at the Hay Festival and everything changed. By 2007, they needed a director. By 2010 they had a permanent base on a farm. They became famous.

4. What did Nell and Toti do at the start of their business?

- A. They hired a new tent.
- B. They set up a base in a wood.
- C. They got someone to paint a wagon.
- D. They brought back a deserted wagon.

5. What was Nell like in the earliest days of the circus?

- A. She was thrilled to wear all types of dresses.
- B. She gave in to whatever the stage requested.
- C. She took good care of the four dozen performers.
- D. She was fond of having pockets on her costumes.

6. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

- A. How Nell set up her own circus.
- B. What Nell learned from a circus.
- C. Why Nell decided to set up a circus.
- D. Where Nell ended up as a circus owner.

7. How did Nell find the Circus Roncalli?

A. It was a bit expensive.

B. It was well-organized.

C. It was too busy.

D. It was quite funny.

【答案】4. D      5. B      6. C      7. B

【解析】

本文是记叙文。文章讲述了 Nell Gifford 的与众不同的马戏团，马戏团建立的经过和原因，以及马戏团以人为本、戏服自做、有趣的表演等。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的 “when she and her husband Toti took the great decision, she built up Giffords Circus from one second-hand tent and one abandoned wagon found in a wood (当她和她丈夫托蒂做出这个伟大的决定时，她用一个二手货帐篷和一辆在树林里发现的废弃的马车建造了吉福兹马戏团)” 可知，Nell 和 Toti 的创业之初，他们带回了一辆废弃的马车。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的 “And there she was at the centre of it all, dressed in whatever feathers or hat the show demanded.(她站在中央，穿戴着表演需要的任何羽毛或者帽子)” 可知，在马戏团最早的日子里，Nell 屈从舞台的一切要求。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第三段首句 “What was a middle-class graduate from Oxford doing in such a place? She had many answers. (一个从牛津毕业的中产阶级在这样一个地方做了什么？她有许多答案。)” 以及下文 “Childhood dreams came into it, of horses and dressing-up boxes, and of living in a beautifully decorated wagon under the stars.(它实现了童年的梦想，关于骑马的，关于化妆盒的，关于住在星光下的装饰华丽的马车里的)” 和 “She could push her creativity to the extreme.(她把她的创造力发挥到极致)” 可推断，本段描述了 Nell 决定建立马戏团的原因。故选 C。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段的 “In her head, though, were the images (景象) that had amazed her at the Circus Roncalli in Germany, where visitors drank wine and the front-of-house staff wore designer uniforms, celebrating shows that were also works of art. She would have elegance and order in her circus, too.(然而，在她的脑海中，是德

国 Roncalli 马戏团那些让她惊讶的景象，游客喝着酒，房子前面的职员穿着设计好的制服，庆祝表演，这些表演也是艺术品。她的马戏团也是优雅，有秩序的)”可知，Neil 认为 Roncalli 马戏团是井然有序的。故选 B。

### C

A man who is almost completely paralysed from the neck down was able to walk using an exoskeleton (□□□) suit he controls with his mind. It can't yet let him walk independently - the suit hangs from an overhead belt to stop him falling - but the advance is a step, towards this goal.

Several groups are working on ways to let people with spinal cord (□□) injuries regain control over their bodies by reading their thoughts. So far, the most common method has been to insert extremely thin electrodes (□□) into the brain.

But this involves wires entering the skull, which could let in an infection(□□). The functioning of the electrodes also gradually worsens over the following months as they get covered with cells that form a kind of tissue.

To get round these problems, Alim Louis Benabid at the University of Grenoble Alpes and his colleagues placed two-centimetre discs of skull, one on either side of a man's head, with brain sensors that have electrodes on their underside.

The researchers started by asking the man, known as Thibault, to have several brain scans so they could map which areas became active when he thought about walking or moving his arms.

After inserting the sensors, Thibault practised using them, first by trying to move an image shaped like the exoskeleton on a computer. After this, he was put into the suit and he learned to make it start walking forwards, while supported from overhead. “I felt like the first man on the moon,” says Thibault. He also learned to use the suit's arms for increasingly difficult tasks, such as moving his hands in different directions, reaching out to targets and using both hands at the same time.

The team's next goal is to make the exoskeleton self-balancing. This will require faster computation speed, says Benabid. However, not all of the project has gone smoothly. Before Thibault, another person was given the implants (□□), but they stopped working within a few seconds of being turned on, due to a technical fault. This



has now been fixed and three more people are set to test the system.

It is highly promising that Thibault's implants are still working after 27 months, says Ravi Vaidyanathan of Imperial College London. "Obviously it has a long way to go before it can be generally used, but this is a key step."

8. What's the final purpose of the exoskeleton suit?

- A. To control patients' mind.
- B. To cure spinal cord injuries.
- C. To help people who fall often.
- D. To give the disabled physical support.

9. Why did researchers put two discs of skull on Thibault's head?

- A. To improve the brain activity.
- B. To reduce the risk of infection.
- C. To get round the cost problems.
- D. To make the suit more sensitive.

10. What did Thibault do while practising the improved suit?

- A. He walked forwards and backwards.
- B. He used his arm to touch the sensors.
- C. He moved his head in front of a computer.
- D. He tried to use his hands at the same time.

11. What did Ravi Vaidyanathan say about the new-version suit?

- A. It still has some technical faults.
- B. It is steady and self-balancing.
- C. It will be generally used soon.
- D. It has improved greatly.

【答案】8. D    9. B    10. D    11. D

【解析】

【分析】24e2354364

【22】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了研究人员研制了一种外骨骼套装，帮助脊髓受伤的人通过大脑来控制自己的身体。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段 "A man who is almost completely paralysed from the neck down was able to walk using an exoskeleton (外骨骼) suit he controls with his mind.(一个脖子以下几乎完全瘫痪的人可以用他的大脑控制的外骨骼套装走路。)" 和第二段 "Several groups are working on ways to let people with spinal cord (脊髓) injuries regain control over their bodies by reading their thoughts.(有几个小组正在研究如何让脊髓受伤的人通过阅读他们的思想来重新控制他们的身体。)" 可知，外骨骼套装的最终目的是给予身体残疾的人身体上的支持，用大脑控制外骨骼套装，从

而能够行动。故选 D。

### 【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段 “But this involves wires entering the skull, which could let in an infection(感染). The functioning of the electrodes also gradually worsens over the following months as they get covered with cells that form a kind of tissue. (但这涉及到电线进入头骨, 这可能导致感染。在接下来的几个月里, 电极的功能也会逐渐恶化, 因为电极上覆盖的细胞会形成一种组织。)” 和第四段 “To get round these problems, Alim Louis Benabid at the University of Grenoble Alpes and his colleagues placed two-centimetre discs of skull, one on either side of a man's head, with brain sensors that have electrodes on their underside.(为了解决这些问题, 法国格勒诺布尔大学的 Alim Louis Benabid 和他的同事们在人的头部两侧各放置了一个两厘米的头骨片, 在其下方装有电极的大脑传感器。)” 可知, 研究人员放置了头骨片是为了减少感染的风险。故选 B。

### 【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第六段 “He also learned to use the suit's arms for increasingly difficult tasks, such as moving his hands in different directions, reaching out to targets and using both hands at the same time. (他还学会了使用套装的手臂来完成越来越困难的任务, 比如向不同的方向移动双手, 向目标伸出手, 同时使用两只手。)” 可知, Thibault 可以通过该改进过的套装同时使用两只手。故选 D。

### 【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “It is highly promising that Thibault's implants are still working after 27 months, says Ravi Vaidyanathan of Imperial College London. “Obviously it has a long way to go before it can be generally used, but this is a key step.” (Thibault 的植入物在 27 个月后仍然有效, 这是非常有希望的。伦敦帝国理工学院的 Ravi Vaidyanathan 说, “显然, 要普及使用, 还有很长的路要走, 但这是关键的一步。” )” 可知, Ravi Vaidyanathan 认为此套装普及使用已经走出了关键的一步。从而推断出, Ravi Vaidyanathan 认为新版本的套装已经有了很大的改进。故选 D。

## D

Margaret Mead, the most famous anthropologist(人类学家) in the world, was born in

the USA in 1901, the oldest of five children. Her father was a professor of finance and her mother was a sociologist. After studying psychology as an undergraduate, Mead began a PhD in the relatively new field of anthropology. Mead was particularly interested in primitive communities because she believed that such isolated cultures could serve as "laboratories" that would reveal ways of living that the modern world had forgotten about but needed to remember.

Having travelled to Samoa, a few tiny volcanic, tropical islands in the center of the Pacific Ocean, Mead gradually got interested in gender roles and discovered that modern societies are far more strict in this area than primitive ones. For example, Americans tend to think of men as productive, sensible, and aggressive, while women are often told they're more light-hearted, peaceful, and nurturing. But in her 1935 book, *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies*,

Mead studied tribes in Papua New Guinea and recorded that in the Arapesh tribe, both men and women were peaceful and nurturing, while among the Mundugumor tribe, men and women were both ruthless and aggressive.

Mead's striking conclusion is that it isn't gender that makes women curl their hair or listen to people's feelings, or race that makes some nations regularly attack their neighbors. Rather, it's the social expectations and norms that have laid the groundwork for each individual's psychological makeup. "We must recognize," she reminded her readers, "that beneath the superficial(表面上的) classifications of sex and race, the same potentialities always exist, occurring again generation after generation, only to perish because society has no place for them."

She is regarded as one of the most influential social scientists of the last century. People around the world mourned the death of Margaret Mead in 1978. A year later, the president of the United States, Jimmy Carter, honored the social scientist with America's highest award for civilians.

12. What can we learn about Mead from the text?

- A. She was influenced by her mother to be an anthropologist.
- B. She majored in psychology and anthropology as an undergraduate.
- C. She believed isolated cultures could expose forgotten ways of living to the modern

world.

D. She discovered modern societies are less strict in gender roles than primitive ones.

13. It can be inferred from Mead's study in tribes that

A. the world is filled with separate cultures.

B. no gender characteristics are ever simply "human nature".

C. knowing another culture will help us reflect on our own.

D. social standards are responsible for individual's development.

14. What does the underlined word "them" in the third paragraph refer to?

A. Shared potential among humans.

B. Classifications of gender and race.

C. Social expectations and norms.

D. Individual's psychological makeups.

15. What's the passage mainly about?

A. The difference between men and women.

B. The recommendation of Mead's book.

C. The introduction about a great anthropologist.

D. The groundwork for each individual's makeup.

【答案】12. C     13. B     14. A     15. C

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了著名的人类学家玛格丽特·米德的主要成就及影响。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。本题题干意为：关于米德，我们可以从课文中学到什么？从第一自然段“...because she believed that such isolated cultures could serve as “laboratories” that would reveal ways of living that the modern world had forgotten about but needed to remember.”因为她相信这种孤立的文化可以充当“实验室”，揭示现代世界已经遗忘但必须记住的生活方式。故选 C。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。本题题干意为：从米德对部落的研究可以推断出什么？从第三段“Mead's striking conclusion is that it isn't gender that makes women curl their hair or

listen to people's feelings, or race that makes some nations regularly attack their neighbors.”米德的惊人结论是，并不是性别使女性卷起头发或倾听人们的感受，也不是种族使一些国家经常攻击他们的邻居。可以推断得出作者认为任何性别特征都不是简单的人性。故选 B。

**【14 题详解】**

词句猜测题。本题题干意为：第三段中划线的单词“them”指的是什么？从第三自然段“the same potentialities always exist, occurring generation after generation, only to perish because society has no place for them.”同样的潜力永远存在，一代又一代地出现，只是因为社会没有它们的位置而消失，可以看出 them 指的是 Shared potential among humans。故选 A。

**【15 题详解】**

主旨大意题。本题题干意为：这篇文章的主要内容是什么？通读全文可知，文章首段介绍玛格丽特·米德的家庭成员及其爱好，后文继续介绍玛格丽特·米德的专业、成就及影响。故本文作者是在向读者介绍著名的人类学家玛格丽特·米德。故选 C。

**第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)**

根据短文内容，从短文后的七个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。

Back in kindergarten, friendship was easy: you approached a kid, asked him to be your friend, and the deal was done. 16 At this point, new best friends don't just sit next to you on the first day of school - you actually have to try to make friends. Luckily, researchers have been looking into what people need to form lasting friendships, and they come down to three simple points.

**Location**

Chances are that your best friends forever in school were probably in your class. They may have even sat at the desk next to yours. 17. They are most likely to form between people who live or work in the same general area as you do.

Of course, these days people make plenty of meaningful friendships with people across the world online. 18 That's not to say those relationships aren't real; it's just that making the effort to actually visit those people face-to-face can go a very long way.

### Opportunities for communication

You need to be in a situation where you're having regular, face-to-face communication. Again, this is where the classroom was king, but there are plenty of places where this can happen, too: the gym, a favorite neighborhood restaurant or a recreational(□□□) sports team. 19. With all those birthday parties and after-school activities spent together, parents might as well become friends.

### Timing

Friendship is fun, but it's also work. You need to make time for communication. You need money to celebrate when your friends make progress in their jobs. Not everyone has the hours and money especially if they've got a time-consuming job or a sick family member. 20 Each of them requires their own time and energy.

- A. The same goes for friendships later on in life.
- B. What's more, some people just have enough friends.
- C. The things you meet most often start to grow on you.
- D. But research suggests those friendships are not as deep as those made offline.
- E. It's why parents of children who are friends often become friends themselves.
- F. And you need to have the energy to hang out after you've been working all day.
- G. But as people get older, their friendships start to weaken and the new ones form less frequently.

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

### 【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了人们需要靠什么来建立持久的友谊。

### 【16 题详解】

上文“Back in kindergarten, friendship was easy”（在幼儿园，交朋友很容易），说明小时候人们交朋友很容易，空格处承上启下，下文“At this point, new best friends don't just sit next to you on the first day of school - you actually have to try to make friends.(在这一点上，新的好朋友不仅仅是在开学第一天就坐在你旁边，你实际上必须试着交朋友。)”说明长大后，必须试着交其他朋友，G 项“**But** as people get older, their friendships start to weaken and the new ones form less frequently.（但随着年龄的增长，他们的友谊开始减弱，新的友谊也不那么频繁地形成。）”

承上启下，故选 G。

**【17 题详解】**

上文“They may have even sat at the desk next to yours(他们甚至可能坐在你旁边的桌子旁。)”空格处承上启下，下文“They are most likely to form between people who live or work in the same general area as you do. (他们最有可能形成于与你生活或工作在 同一地区的人之间。)”上文指学校内，下文指生活和工作中，都是指友谊会在你 周围产生。选项 A“The same goes for friendships later on in life. (以后 的友谊也是如此。)”能承上启下，故选 A。

**【18 题详解】**

上文“Of course, these days people make plenty of meaningful friendships with people across the world online. (当然，现在人们在网上与世界各地的人建立了很多有意义的 友谊。)”说明很多人通过互联网建立友谊；下文“That’s not to say those relationships aren’t real; (这并不是说这些关系不是真实的；)”说明作者不认可这 种友谊形式。选项 D“But research suggests those friendships are not as deep as those made offline. (但研究表明，那种友谊并不像线下那样深厚。)”能够 承上启下，且选项中的“those friendships”指代线上友谊，“online”与“offline”形式相 似均是提示。故选 D。

**【19 题详解】**

本段的主题句是“You need to be in a situation where you’re having regular, face-to-face communication. (你需要有一个定期的，面对面的交流。)”下文 With all those birthday parties and after-school activities spent together, parents might as well become friends.(有了这么多生日聚会和课后活动，家长们可能也会成为朋友。)”解释了选 项 E“It’s why parents of children who are friends often become friends themselves. (这就是为什么作为朋友的孩子的父母经常自己变成朋友。)”的内 容。选项 E 既能带起下文，又符合本段主题。故选 E。

**【20 题详解】**

根据上文“Friendship is fun, but it’s also work. You need to make time for communication.”(友谊是乐趣，但也是工作。你需要为交流腾出时间。)，以及 下文“Each of them requires their own time and energy. (每个朋友都需要他们自己的 时间和精力。)”说明了本段的主题，为友谊投入时间。选项 B“What’s more, some

people just have enough friends. (而且, 有些人有足够的朋友。)”中“friends”就是后文中“them”指代的内容。都在解释交朋友时要投入时间的原因。故选 B。

### 第三部分:语言运用(共四节, 满分 80 分)

#### 第一节完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分, 满分 20 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

Ann and the children and I moved from our rural home in Virginia so that I could retrain for a new career. It meant 21 our best friend behind, Zachary, a six-year-old black dog. This was for his good; he would be miserably penned up (圈起来) in suburban Birmingham 22 we were away from home every day. We all agreed that he should remain free and 23 the countryside. We found friends of friends, far across the country, over a 24, beyond the highway. They would be glad to give him a new home. He 25 beside me as I drove him there. And I left him tearfully, watching him on his new front porch, disappearing in the 26 of the rear view mirror (后视镜) as I drove away from him forever.

A year later, in our new home, we got a call from the people who bought our farmhouse and Ann 27 the phone. “There's a strange black dog 28 up here a couple of days ago. He's very 29 and his paws don't look so good. He just seems sort of 30 and confused. The neighbours down the road 31 he's your dog.”

“It's Zachary and he found his way home. He's looking for us. Fred, you have to go to get him.” Ann said through tears of joy and 32. The next day, driven by forces 33 reason, my daughter and I drove ten hours to our old farmhouse.

And it was Zaich for sure, though 34 of him than we had left, and he was confused when he first saw us. But as he 35 us, he responded to all of the commands he once obeyed, as if we had never been 36.

It was 37 that his travels had taken him months. And yet he had persisted, driven by the need to find his pack, his neck-huggers and playmates- -his family. It was not enough to get these things from the family of strangers who treated him 38



enough, but were not his. To find his true home must have been a driving\_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ in his mind from that first week with his new family, He waited and waited,\_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_ knowing one day that I was not coming back for him and he would have to make the trip back to us on his own.

- |                   |                  |                 |                |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. hiding     | B. leaving       | C. putting      | D. staying     |
| 22. A. if         | B. unless        | C. while        | D. though      |
| 23. A. explore    | B. visit         | C. inspect      | D. search      |
| 24. A. forest     | B. lake          | C. sea          | D. mountain    |
| 25. A. trembled   | B. chewed        | C. relaxed      | D. spat        |
| 26. A. case       | B. charge        | C. course       | D. distance    |
| 27. A. made       | B. used          | C. took         | D. recorded    |
| 28. A. showing    | B. coming        | C. queuing      | D. winding     |
| 29. A. active     | B. thin          | C. healthy      | D. sharp       |
| 30. A. cheerful   | B. lost          | C. angry        | D. embarrassed |
| 31. A. foresee    | B. acknowledge   | C. think        | D. evaluate    |
| 32. A. delight    | B. surprise      | C. envy         | D. regret      |
| 33. A. beyond     | B. with          | C. by           | D. within      |
| 34. A. less       | B. more          | C. fewer        | D. better      |
| 35. A. realized   | B. recognized    | C. seized       | D. hugged      |
| 36. A. tight      | B. greedy        | C. apart        | D. invisible   |
| 37. A. impossible | B. necessary     | C. natural      | D. obvious     |
| 38. A. badly      | B. well          | C. roughly      | D. seriously   |
| 39. A. preference | B. reward        | C. need         | D. string      |
| 40. A. gradually  | B. uncomfortably | C. deliberately | D. eventually  |

【答案】21. B    22. C    23. A    24. D    25. A    26. D    27. C    28. A  
 29. B    30. B    31. C    32. D    33. A    34. A    35. B    36. C    37. D  
 38. B    39. C    40. D

【解析】

本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一条被主人送走的狗，靠着自己的力量重返主人身边的感人故事。

**【21 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这就意味着留下我们最好的朋友 Zachary——一只六岁的黑狗。A. hiding 隐藏；B. leaving 离开；C. putting 放；D. staying 呆在。根据

“Ann and the children and I moved from our rural home in Virginia so that I could retrain for a new career.(安，孩子和我从我们在弗吉尼亚的农村的家搬离，以便于我可以获得一个新事业)”可知，作者一家要搬离农村，这意味着要离开他们最好的朋友，一只黑狗。故选 B。

**【22 题详解】**

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我们每天都不在家的时候，它就会被悲惨地关在伯明翰郊区。A. if 如果；B. unless 除非；C. while 当……时候；D. though 尽管。根据

“This was for his good;”可知，这是为了狗好，因为每天当作者一家不在家的时候，它就会被关起来。故选 C。

**【23 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们都同意它应该保持自由，到乡间去探险。A. explore 探索；B. visit 参观；C. inspect 检查；D. search 寻找。根据 “We all agreed that he should remain free”可知，作者一家都一致认为小狗应该在乡间自由探索。故选 A。

**【24 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们跨越乡村，翻过一座山，越过高速公路，找到了朋友的朋友。A. forest 森林；B. lake 湖；C. sea 海；D. mountain 山。根据 “We found friends of friends”可推断，作者一家翻过一座山，在很远的地方找到朋友的朋友，把小狗送过去养。故选 D。

**【25 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我开车送他去那儿时，它在我身旁发抖。A. trembled 颤抖；B. chewed 咀嚼；C. relaxed 放松；D. spat 吐出。根据常识，狗因为陌生环境害怕而发抖。故选 A。

**【26 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我泪流满面地离开了它，看着它坐在崭新的前廊上，消失在后视镜的远处，我永远地开车离开了它。A. case 情况；B. charge 负责；C. course 课程；D. distance 远处。in the distance 在远处。作者开车离开，狗消失在后

视镜的远处。故选 D。

**【27 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一年后，在我们的新家，我们接到了购买我们农舍的人打来的电话，Ann 接了电话。A. made 使得；B. used 使用；C. took 带走；D. recorded 记录。根据 “we got a call” 可知，Ann 接了电话。故选 C。

**【28 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：几天前这里出现了一只奇怪的黑狗。A. showing 展示；B. coming 来；C. queuing 排队；D. winding 蜿蜒。show up 出现。根据下文 “He's very 9 and his paws don't look so good” 可知，前几天这儿出现一条黑狗。故选 A。

**【29 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：它很瘦，爪子看起来不太好。A. active 活跃的；B. thin 瘦的；C. healthy 健康的；D. sharp 锋利的。根据 “and his paws don't look so good.” 可知，它经历了千辛万苦找到作者以前的家，可以推断它很瘦。故选 B。

**【30 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：它看起来有点迷失和困惑。A. cheerful 高兴的；B. lost 迷失的；不知所措的；C. angry 生气的；D. embarrassed 尴尬的。根据 “confused” 可知，它感到困惑，不知所措。故选 B。

**【31 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：沿路的邻居都认为它是你的狗。A. foresee 预见；B. acknowledge 承认；C. think 认为；D. evaluate 评估。原来作者所住的房子周围的邻居都认为是作者的狗。故选 C。

**【32 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Ann 流着喜悦和后悔的眼泪说。A. delight 高兴；B. surprise 惊讶；C. envy 嫉妒；D. regret 遗憾；后悔。根据 “It's Zachary and he found his way home. He's looking for us. Fred, you have to go to get him.” 可知，Ann 既兴奋又懊悔不该把狗送人。故选 D。

**【33 题详解】**

考查介词词义辨析。句意：第二天，被毫无缘由的力量的驱使，我和女儿驱车十小时来到我们的旧农舍。A. beyond 超出；B. with 用；C. by 依靠；D. within 在……里

面。beyond reason 不合道理的。接到邻居的电话，知道黑狗回到了原来的家，作者和女儿被毫无缘由的力量的驱使回到原来的家。故选 A。

**【34 题详解】**

考查形容词比较级词义辨析。句意：那肯定是 Zaich，虽然比我们离开时小了一些，它首次见到我们的时候还很困惑。A. less 更小的；B. more 更多的；C. fewer 较少的；D. better 更好的。根据 “He's very 9 and his paws don't look so good.” 可知，狗比作者离开它时小了一些。故选 A。

**【35 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但当它认出我们后，它对它曾经服从的所有命令做出了回应，就好像我们从未分开过一样。A. realized 意识到；B. recognized 认出；C. seized 抓住；D. hugged 拥抱。根据 “and he was confused when he first saw us.” 可知，狗第一眼看到作者和女儿很困惑，但很快认出了作者和作者的女儿。故选 B。

**【36 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但当它认出我们后，它对它曾经服从的所有命令做出了回应，就好像我们从未分开过一样。A. tight 紧紧的；B. greedy 贪婪的；C. apart 分开的；D. invisible 看不见的。根据 “he responded to all of the commands he once obeyed,” 可知，狗依然记得以前所有的命令，好像他们从未分开过一样。故选 C。

**【37 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：很明显，它的旅行花了它几个月的时间。A. impossible 不可能的；B. necessary 必须的；C. natural 自然的；D. obvious 显然的。It's obvious that...很显然……。上文提到狗消瘦很多，说明很显然它花了好几个月才找到家。故选 D。

**【38 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。句意：从对它很好的陌生人家里得到这些东西是不够的，因为那些不是它的。A. badly 严重地；B. well 很好地；C. roughly 粗略地；D. seriously 严重地。由 “but” 推断，尽管新主人对它很好。故选 B。

**【39 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：从和新家相处的第一个星期起，它脑子里就有一种迫切的需要，要找到真正的家。A. preference 偏爱；B. reward 报答；C. need 需要；D. string 线。狗迫切找回真正属于它原来的那个家是它的需要。故选 C。

**【40 题详解】**

考查副词词义辨析。句意：它等了又等，有一天终于知道我不会回来找它了，它必须自己靠自己的力量返回我们的家。A. gradually 逐渐地；B. uncomfortably 不舒服地；C. deliberately 故意地；D. eventually 最终地。根据 “he would have to make the trip back to us on his own.” 可知，狗等了好久，最终知道作者不会回来找它。故选 D。

**第二节单词拼写(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分).**

41. O \_\_\_\_\_ never knocks twice. This proverb advises people to take advantage of every possible chance. (根据首字母单词拼写)

**【答案】** Opportunity

**【解析】**

**【分析】**

**【详解】** 句意：机会难逢。这句谚语建议人们抓住一切可能的机会。根据后面的 take advantage of every possible chance 可知，空格处应填与 chance 意思相近的词，即 opportunity。再根据空格后的动词 knocks 用单数形式可知，空格处的名词要用单数形式。故填 Opportunity。

42. Students are sometimes unwilling to wear school uniforms, saying they would lose their \_\_\_\_\_



**【答案】** personalities

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：学生们有时候不愿意穿校服，说他们失去个性。根据汉语提示“个性”，以及上文的 **their** 可知此处应填名词 **personality** 作宾语，由 **their** 可知用复数。故填 **personalities**。

【点睛】

43. When I was in Los Angeles last [Failed to download image : <https://qbm-images.oss-cn-hangzhou.aliyuncs.com/37Test/editorImg/2023/10/11/6a64b007-9d3f-48e5-be8d-ea2e8752cecd.svg>]year, I was really on a tight s \_\_\_\_\_ and hardly had any spare time for myself. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】schedule

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：去年我在洛杉矶的时候，日程安排得很紧，几乎没有自己的空闲时间。分析句子可知，设空处接在介词 **on** 后作宾语，并且前面有形容词修饰，应用名词，根据首字母和句子可以推断为 **schedule**，意为“日程”，故填 **schedule**。

44. Funds (资金) given to primary schools and middle schools in rural areas of China will be used to buy sports f \_\_\_\_\_, including basketballs and football. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】facilities

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：向中国农村地区的小学和中学提供的资金将用于购买体育设施，包括篮球和足球。该空作 **buy** 的宾语，用名词，根据下文“including basketballs and football”可知，此处是指买运动设施，且用复数形式。**sports facilities** 为固定词组“运动设施、体育设备”的意思。故填 **facilities**。

45. It was her youth and beauty that a \_\_\_\_\_ him, so it's no wonder he left when she lost both. (根据首字母单词拼写)

【答案】attracted

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】句意：正是她的青春和美丽吸引了他，难怪她失去了这两样东西他就离开

了。根据句意可知，空格处表示吸引，根据首字母 **a** 可知，此处应用动词 **attract**；再根据前面的 **was** 可知，表示过去的事情，所以用一般过去时。故填 **attracted**。

46. Many developing nations are using up earth's natural \_\_\_\_\_ (资源) at an alarming pace, which has caused some severe damage to earth that may take years to recover. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】resources

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：许多发展中国家正在以惊人的速度用光地球上的自然资源，这对地球造成一些或许需要数年恢复的严重破坏。根据汉语提示“资源”，以及上文形容词 **natural** 可知此处应填名词 **resource**“资源”作宾语，**natural resources**“自然资源”。故填 **resources**。

【点睛】

47. After giving birth to a baby, she has to adopt a more \_\_\_\_\_ (灵活的) working timetable that not only allows her to adjust the days and hours of being in the office but also enables her to work remotely (远程地). (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】flexible

【解析】

【解析 1】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：在生完孩子后，她必须采用一个更灵活的不仅允许她调整在办公室的天数和时间，而且能够让她远程工作的工作时间表。根据汉语提示“灵活的”，以及上文的 **more** 和下文的名词 **timetable** 可知此处应填形容词“flexible”作定语。故填 **flexible**。

【点睛】 [视频](#)

48. For adolescents, food shouldn't just taste good--it should give your body the energy and n \_\_\_\_\_. It needs to fuel you through the day. (□□□□□□□□)

【答案】nutrition

【解析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：对青少年来说，食物不应该只是味道好，它应该给你的身体提供能量和营养，让你一整天都精力充沛。根据单词首字母以及句意“营养”，可知应填名词 **nutrition** 作句子宾语，**nutrition** 为不可数名词。故填 **nutrition**。

49. \_\_\_\_\_ (书法) is one of the oldest visual art forms in history, with diverse practices around the world, from Greece to China to the Middle East. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】Calligraphy

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查名词。句意：书法是历史上最古老的视觉艺术形式之一，从希腊到中国再到中东，世界各地都有不同的书法实践。分析句子成分可知，此处为主语，应用名词，根据汉语提示，“书法”可译为 **calligraphy**，根据其后的谓语 **is** 可知用单数，首字母大写，故填 **Calligraphy**。

50. He was anything but \_\_\_\_\_ (善意的) when he offered help. As a matter of fact, he planned to create more difficulties in the process. (根据汉语提示单词拼写)

【答案】well-meaning

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词。句意：他主动提供帮助绝非出于好意。事实上，他打算在这个过程中制造更多的困难。句中用形容词作表语，根据中文提示及句意，故填 **well-meaning**。

### 第三节 (共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

选词填空

draw .... out of; eat away at; fight a losing battle; slim down; through thick and thin make the most of; make a difference; see eye to eye with; on the rocks; shoot up
---

51. My English teacher is a funny guy. He can always \_\_\_\_\_ humor \_\_\_\_\_ the dullest texts.



52. It looks like I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to seek for a raise in my payment. Clearly, my boss has showed his dissatisfaction with my work.
53. I'm not going to argue with you, Alex. If we don't \_\_\_\_\_ each other on this issue, let's just leave it at that.
54. As a true friend, she has always been there for me \_\_\_\_\_, so I can not turn my back on her now, especially when she is in trouble.
55. Housing prices have \_\_\_\_\_—in this area this summer, as a result of people's confidence in the market.
56. Will it \_\_\_\_\_ if I add the salt before or after I heat up the soup?
57. It's no wonder he is seeing a therapist (心理咨询师) these days — apparently their marriage has been \_\_\_\_\_ for months.
58. No matter how much I diet or exercise, it seems impossible for me to \_\_\_\_\_ my thighs (大腿), so I guess long dresses are good choice for me.
59. I know this data entry job isn't what you want for a career, but for the time being you'd better \_\_\_\_\_ it.
60. It worries me a lot that your critical (批评的) comment have begun to \_\_\_\_\_ Tiffany. She seems very upset these days.

【答案】51.      ☐. draw      ☐. out of

52. fighting a losing battle
53. see eye to eye with
54. through thick and thin
55. shot up
56. make a difference
57. on the rocks
58. slim down
59. make the most of
60. eat away at

【解析】

【51 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：我的英语老师是一个有趣的男人。他可以总是从最枯燥的课

文中找到幽默。分析可知，空格处是谓语动词，用动词短语，根据上文“英语老师是一个有趣的男人”可推断，他可以从枯燥的课文中找到幽默，draw...out of “从……中抽出”符合题意，can 后接动词原形，故填 draw...out of.

**【52 题详解】**

考查动词短语和时态。句意：看起来我在为加薪打一场必输的仗。很显然，我的老板对我的工作不满。根据句意可知，空格处填 fight a losing battle 表示“从事一项毫无成功希望的斗争”符合题意，空格前是 I'm, I 与谓语动词 fight 是主动关系，结合句意，用现在进行时，故填 fighting a losing battle。

**【53 题详解】**

考查动词短语。句意：我不会和你争论的，亚历克斯。如果我们关于这个问题不能意见一致，让我们把它留在那里吧。根据上文“我不和你争论”和下文的“让我们把它留在那里吧”可知，我们不能意见一致，用 see eye to eye with “看法意见一致”符合题意，don't 后接原形动词，故填 see eye to eye with。

**【54 题详解】**

考查固定短语。句意：作为一个真正的朋友，她一直在我身边同甘共苦，所以我现在不能背弃她，特别是当她有麻烦的时候。根据“真正的朋友”和“我不能背弃她”可推断，她总是与我同甘共苦，用 through thick and thin“同甘共苦”符合题意，故填 through thick and thin。

**【55 题详解】**

考查动词短语。句意：由于人们对市场的信心，今年夏天这一地区的房价迅速增长。空格处缺少谓语动词，故填动词短语，根据下文“人们对市场的自信心”可推断，房价上升。用 shoot up “增长迅速”符合题意，空格前有 have，故用现在完成时，故填 shot up。

**【56 题详解】**

考查动词短语。句意：我在加热汤之前还是之后加盐有什么不同吗？空格处是谓语动词，用动词短语，根据 if...or...从句可知，make a difference “有影响，不同”，符合题意，will 后接动词原形，故填 make a difference。

**【57 题详解】**

考查固定短语。句意：难怪他这些天在看心理咨询师——显然他们的婚姻已经濒临破裂几个月了。根据上文“他去看心理咨询师”可知，他心情不好，因此推断 on

the rocks “（婚姻）濒于破裂的”符合题意，故填 on the rocks。

【58 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：无论我如何节食或运动，我似乎不可能让我的大腿变得苗条，所以我想长裙是我的好选择。根据上文“节食和运动”以及下文的“长裙是好选择”可推断，我无法让大腿变得苗条，slim down “消瘦”符合题意，to 是不定式符号，接动词原形，故填 slim down。

【59 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：我知道这个数据输入工作不是你想要的职业，但暂时你最好重视它。根据上文“你最好”可推断，尽管你不喜欢这个职业，最好暂时重视它，用 make the most of “极为重视”符合题意，had better 后接动词原形，故填 make the most of。

【60 题详解】

考查动词短语。句意：我很担心你的批评的言论已经开始烦扰蒂芙尼了，她这些天似乎很难过。分析句子可知，空格处填动词短语，根据下文“她似乎很难过”可推断，你的批评烦扰到了她。eat away at “长期烦扰”符合题意，to 是不定式符号，接动词原形，故填 eat away at。

第四节 TEENS (共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)

选词填空

promising; isolation; trial and error; alternative;  
approaching;  
awareness; popularize; set one's sight on; range; contrasted

61. It is important that people develop a(n)\_\_\_\_\_ of protecting our environment.

62. I've\_\_\_\_\_ winning the championship.

63. With the Spring Festival\_\_\_\_\_ the experts suggest that train tickets should be booked in advance.

64. He was voted the most\_\_\_\_\_ new actor for his part in the movie.

65. Our fishing poles(竿子) are available in different lengths, which\_\_\_\_\_ from 2

to 3 meters.

66. Her dark hair\_\_\_\_\_sharply with her white dress.

67. Human growth is a process of experimentation, and by\_\_\_\_\_we eventually gain wisdom.

68. I had no\_\_\_\_\_but to report him to the police.

69. The man infected was put in\_\_\_\_\_to keep others safe during the pandemic (流行病).

70. The program is meant to\_\_\_\_\_some little-known but excellent writers.

【答案】61. awareness

62. set my sight on

63. approaching

64. promising

65. range      66. contrasted

67. trial and error

68. alternative

69. isolation

70. popularize

【解析】

【61 题详解】

考查名词。句意：人们培养保护环境意识是很重要的。分析句子可知，设空处为动词 develop 的宾语，应用名词，根据句意，故填 awareness。

【62 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：我已下定决心要赢得冠军。短语 set one's sight on，意为“下定决心做某事”，助动词 have 后应用动词的过去分词，根据句意，故填 set my sight on。

【63 题详解】

考查现在分词。句意：随着春节的临近，专家建议火车票应该提前预定。分析句子可知，with + 名词 + 分词作状语，分词和名词之间为主动关系，应用现在分词，根据句意，故填 approaching。

【64 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他因在这部电影中的角色而被评为最有前途的新演员。分析句子可知，设空处修饰名词 actor 作定语，应用形容词，根据句意，故填 promising。

**【65 题详解】**

考查动词。句意：我们的鱼竿有不同长度可供选择，长度从 2 米到 3 米不等。分析句子可知，设空处在从句中做谓语，应用动词，根据主句应用一般现在时，which 指代上文的 fishing poles，是复数意义，故谓语动词用原形，根据句意，故填 range。

**【66 题详解】**

考查固定短语。句意：她的黑头发和她的白衣服形成鲜明的对比。短语 contrast...with...，意为“与……对比”，设空处在句中作谓语，而且根据语境，应用一般过去式，根据句意，故填 contrasted。

**【67 题详解】**

考查固定短语。句意：人类的成长是一个实验的过程，通过反复试验，我们最终获得智慧。分析句子可知，设空处应用名词作宾语，短语 trial and error，意为“反复试验”，根据句意，故填 trial and error。

**【68 题详解】**

考查固定短语。句意：我别无选择，只好向警方告发他。短语 have no alternative but to do sth.，意为“别无选择只能做某事”，根据句意，故填 alternative。

**【69 题详解】**

考查名词。句意：在流行病期间，感染的人被隔离以保证其他人的安全。分析句子可知，设空处为介词 in 的宾语，应用名词，根据句意，故填 isolation。

**【70 题详解】**

考查动词。句意：该节目旨在普及一些不知名但优秀的作家。分析句子可知，设空处接在不定式 to 后面，应用动词原形，根据句意，故填 popularize。

**第五节单句语法填空(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分，满分 10 分)**

71. The Chinese population census(人口普查)\_\_\_\_\_ gathers data including name, age, ID number, gender, education, marital status and housing situation takes place every ten years. (用适当的词填空)

**【答案】** that/which

**【解析】**

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：中国人口普查每十年进行一次，普查内容包括姓名、年龄、身份证号码、性别、受教育程度、婚姻状况和住房状况。分析句子，可知这里含有一个定语从句，先行词为 The Chinese population census(人口普查)，指事物，从句缺少主语，所以应使用关系代词 that 或 which 引导该从句，代替先行词作从句的主语，故填 that/which。

72. In 1963, astronaut Valentina Tereshkova from the Soviet Union became the first woman \_\_\_\_\_ was sent up into space. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】that

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：1963 年，苏联宇航员瓦伦蒂娜·捷列什科娃成为第一位被送入太空的女性。此处为定语从句修饰先行词 woman，且先行词在从句中作主语，指人，故应用关系代词引导，又先行词被序数词 the first 修饰，故用关系代词 that。故填 that。

73. Women tend to be smaller, \_\_\_\_\_ means they use less oxygen (氧气) and take up less space in small spacecrafts. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】which

【解析】

【详解】考查非限制性定语从句。句意：女性往往更小，这意味着她们使用较少的氧气，并在小型航天器中占用较小的空间。这个句子是非限制性定语从句，从句缺成分（主语），因此用 which 来指代整个主句“Women tend to be smaller”引导非限制性定语从句。故填 which。

74. According to China CDC, there may be cases \_\_\_\_\_ a person is infected with both COVID-19 and common flu. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】where

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：据中国疾控中心称，可能有人同时感染 COVID-19 和普通流感的病例。分析句子可知，空格处引导定语从句，先行词是 cases，后面的句子结构完整，所以用关系副词，定语从句中先行词是表示抽象含义的名词时，用关系副词 where 引导该从句。故填 where。

75. Seven performers in the reality show *Older Sisters Riding the Winds and Breaking the Waves* stood out and formed a new girl group, among\_\_\_\_\_ Zhang Yuqi was my favorite. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】 which

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：在真人秀《乘风破浪的姐姐》中，七位演员脱颖而出，组成了一个新的女子组合，其中张雨绮是我最喜欢的一个。这是个定语从句，关系词指代先行词 a new girl group 并在从句中作介词 among 的宾语。故填 which。

76. According to medical experts, there is a“golden period”, the first 4 minutes of a heart attack,\_\_\_\_\_ CPR(心肺复苏) is most effective in saving the persons' life. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】 when

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查非限制性定语从句。句意：根据医学专家的说法，有一个“黄金时期”，即心脏病发作的前四分钟，此时用心肺复苏来挽救人们的生命是最有效的。分析句子可知，空格处引导非限制性定语从句，先行词是 the first 4 minutes of a heart attack，关系词在从句中作时间状语，应用关系副词 when 引导该从句。故填 when。

77. He pointed out such a key problem with the experiment\_\_\_\_\_ we could never afford to ignore(忽视). (用适当的词填空)

【答案】 as

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：他指出了实验中的一个关键的我们决不能忽视的问题。分析句子可知，从句是定语从句，先行词是 problem，且先行词前有 such 修饰，所以关系词用 as。故填 as。

78. You will never be truly happy if you continuously hold onto the things and the people \_\_\_\_\_ make you sad. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】 that

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：如果你不能把让你伤心的人和事放下，你就不会真正快乐。分析句子可知，从句是定语从句，先行词是 the things and the people，既有人又有物，所以关系词用 that。故填 that。

79. As soon as you think of giving up, think of the reason\_\_\_\_\_ you held on so long. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】 why

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：你一想到要放弃的时候，就想一想你坚持这么久的原因。设空所在句子是个定语从句，先行词为 reason（原因），从句中句意完整，关系词在句中作状语，因此用 why 引导。故填 why。

80. The student felt thankful to his English teacher, without\_\_\_\_\_encouragement he wouldn't have made so much progress. (用适当的词填空)

【答案】 whose

【解析】

【详解】考查定语从句。句意：这个学生感谢他的英语老师，如果没有英语老师的鼓励，他不会取得这么大的进步。分析句子可知，English teacher 为先行词，作定语从句的定语。关系代词为 whose。故填 whose。

#### 第四部分:书面表达(满分 15 分)

81. 假如你是李华，针对我校同学阅读英语文学作品较少的现状，你代表学校模拟城市向全校同学发出了“文学阅读，从我做起”的倡议，内容包括：

- 1.阅读英语文学作品的益处;
- 2.呼吁全体同学-起积极参加此次阅读行动。

注意：

(1)词数 100 词左右：

(2)可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇:文学: literature

Dear fellow students,

---

【答案】 My fellow students,



Currently, most students in our school read little English literature, not only because they consider it too difficult, but because they don't think it necessary.

In my view, however, English literature is what we can't afford to miss. It offers us an opportunity to appreciate the beauty of English and have a taste of a different culture. Better yet, it allows us to communicate with those great minds

I hereby appeal to every one of you to read more English literature and you won't regret it□.

Yours

Li

Hua

### 【解析】

### 【分析】

本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生写一封倡议书，倡导学生阅读英语文学作品。

### 【详解】第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态主要为一般现在。

结构：总分法

总分法指把主题句作为总说，把支持句作为分说，并以这种方式安排所写内容。

要求：

1. 阅读英语文学作品的益处；
2. 呼吁全体同学一起积极参加此次阅读行动。

第二步：列提纲（重点词组）

read little English literature, not only...but also, in my view, afford, offer us an opportunity, have a taste of, communicate with, appeal to。

第三步：连词成句

1. Currently, most students in our school read little English literature, not only because they consider it too difficult, but because they don't think it necessary.
2. In my view, however, English literature is what we can't afford to miss.
3. It offers us an opportunity to appreciate the beauty of English and have a taste of a

different culture.

4. Better yet, it allows us to communicate with those great minds.

5. I hereby appeal to every one of you to read more English literature and you won't regret it!

根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步：连句成篇（衔接词）

1.表文章结构顺序：First of all, Firstly/First, Secondly/Second... （供参考）

2.表并列补充关系：Better yet

3.表转折对比关系：However,, but

4.表因果关系：Because, As, So, Thus, Therefore, As a result （供参考）

连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰，

【点睛】[高分句型 1]

Currently, most students in our school read little English literature, not only because they consider it too difficult, but because they don't think it necessary.使用了原因状语从句；

[高分句型 2]

In my view, however, English literature is what we can't afford to miss.使用了表语从句；

[高分句型 3]

I hereby appeal to every one of you to read more English literature and you won't regret it! 使用了并列句。

\_ good use you have made of your time to study, there is still room for improvement.

A. Whatever B. However C. Though D. Whether

【答案】A

【解析】考查让步状语从句。句意：无论你多么好地利用你的时间去学习，仍然有进步的空间。A. Whatever 无论什么；B. However 然而；C. Though 尽管；D. Whether 是否。make use of 为固定短语，意为“利用”，make good use of 在 use 前加上 good，意为好好利用，且将 good use 提前。结合句意，此处需要一个表示无论多么且表让步的引导词，且连接空后的名词 use。综合四个选项，Whatever 符合题意。故选 A 项。