



全国高等教育自学考试

2023年10月

自考考前

压轴卷

英语（二）

制作人 ○ 刘莹  
审核人 ○ 王然



SUNLANDS

## 2310-全国-英语（二）-压轴卷（一）

总分：100 分

## 第一部分 选择题

## 一、阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。

## Life on the Farm

Life on a farm is always changing. New technologies and a rising interest in healthier and organic eating have had a huge impact on how farms do business. At the same time, a growing population has put more demands on farmers. They need to find ways to increase their production levels. The small family farms that used to produce most of the products have been largely replaced by factory farms. Small family farms that are still operating are struggling to keep up.

Technology has made most aspects of farm life easier than it has ever been before. Bigger and more efficient equipment makes work such as plowing up fields and sowing the seeds easier. Such tasks used to take two or three times as long. These advances have allowed farmers to work faster and more efficiently than ever before.

In addition to newer technology, factory farms produce more products for less money than traditional farming would require.

Modern farm life, despite the introduction of new technologies, has not changed much from what it has always been. Farmers still wake up early, and spend their days doing hard work. There are still animals to feed, cows to be milked, and fields to be plowed. Farm life still requires a lot of hard work and sacrifice.

The main change in modern farm life is in the way farms are run. It is common for even small farms to have several hired workers and even an animal manager. Family-run farms are becoming rarer. Factory farms, with other larger farm corporations, are becoming the norm. Although there are still many traditional family farms, they are quickly dying as modern practices change farm life forever.

1. Factory farms now produce most of the products. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

2. Farmers prefer to grow healthy and organic food. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

3. Small family farms find it hard to survive. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

4. Plowing and sowing by machines are advances in modern farming. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

5. Modern farm products cost more than those from traditional farming. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

6. Most farmers cannot afford new machines. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

7. Modern farmers do not have to work hard. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

8. New technologies have not changed farm management. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

9. There are fewer and fewer family-run farms now. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

10. Modern farms are hiring workers from cities. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

## 二、阅读选择 (第 11~15 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 请从短文后所给各题 4 个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中选出 1 个最佳选项。

### Horse talk

Do you know horses talk? You can learn to understand “horse talk” if you pay close attention to them.

When horses live in the wild, other animals try to eat them, so a lot of horse talk is about staying alive. Even now, when most horses live on farms, they watch for danger. For this reason, never walk behind a horse. If you surprise it, the horse might mistake you for a lion or wolf and give a dangerous kick.

By watching the ears, you can get clues to what the horse is hearing. A horse can turn each ear in a different direction. For a wild horse, this skill is important for survival. The horse can hear something creeping up behind it while also checking out a threatening noise in front. When a horse lets its ears down, it's feeling safe and relaxed. Though these actions may be natural responses and not deliberate communications, they help you know what the horse is thinking.

Sometimes horses can send definite messages. For example, they know they are safe when they're with other horses. If they become isolated, they “whinny (嘶鸣)”, calling for company. They're saying, “Where are you? I'm over here!” Domestic horses use the same sounds to stay in touch with other horses.

If a horse snorts (打响鼻儿), it's not communicating anything. It's just clearing dust or grass seed out of its nose. But if it snorts while holding its head high and staring at something, it's saying, “That looks dangerous. Get ready to run!” When two horses meet, they put their noses together and smell each other's breath. It's their way of asking, “Are you a friend?” Horses also “blow”, breathing out the air loudly through the nose, when they meet something strange. They are asking, “Is this safe?”

Horses have a language of their own. Now you know a bit of what they might be saying!

D: keep awake

D: stare at a horse from front

D: clear out the dust

D: anxious

D: have different language systems

week, you can still look for ways to be active while at work. It may be walking downstairs for a direct talk rather than sending an email.

⑤ Small efforts can make a big difference. But the hardest part for us is getting started. It's usually like this. When people get to a comfort level of walking for 10 minutes, they might think about trying 11 minutes. That first step is really worthy.

**Task 1:**

1. Paragraph ① ( )
2. Paragraph ② ( )
3. Paragraph ③ ( )
4. Paragraph ④ ( )
5. Paragraph ⑤ ( )

- A. The key to walking is getting started.
- B. Walking is the first step to making changes.
- C. The advantage of walking is its simplicity.
- D. Walking is a great way for health improvement.
- E. More Americans take up walking than before.
- F. Modern lifestyle affects our health negatively.

**Task 2:**

6. Reports say that the walkers are mostly from ( )
7. Many diseases are largely caused by ( )
8. We can keep healthy by taking ( )
9. We can take a quick walk downstairs for ( )
10. When feeling good after a 10-minute walk, ( )

- A. we divide a 30-minute walk into 3 parts
- B. our inactiveness
- C. we may like to try a longer one
- D. big cities in America
- E. a daily 30-minute quick walk
- F. a face-to-face talk

**四、填句补文 (第 26~30 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)**

下面的短文有 5 处空白, 短文后有 6 个句子, 其中 5 个取自短文, 请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌, 并在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

**A Lucky Pen**

“Mommy, I've got something for you!” George ran through the door after school one day. He waved something above his head. “See, it's a lucky pen!” 26 I looked at the pen in my hand. There was nothing special about it. But I didn't realize how special it was at that moment.

I had made the decision to pursue a career in writing. 27 I had dreamed about it for a long time but I was afraid to take a chance. I was scared of rejection.

The night before, I had voiced those fears to my husband when I thought George wasn't listening. But George must have overheard us. Now he stood in front of me, watching me examine the pen. “You don't have to be scared now,” he said. “This pen will make your stories great and everyone will love you.” Tears filled my eyes. 28 Rejection didn't seem like such a big deal any more. Even if I never sold the first story, I had everything I could ever need. George in my life!

I found out later how lucky I was when I heard what he did to get the pen. During lunch break at school that day, George heard a boy talking about a lucky pen he had. 29 The boy was a tough negotiator but George didn't give up. In the end, he traded his lunch, his favorite cartoon book, and his new football, his most prized possession for that pen. Just to make me feel better.

30 It never fails to remind me just how lucky I am! I am the luckiest mother in the world now and forever.

- A. He got it as a birthday gift.
- B. It was a decision full of fear and anxiety for me.
- C. He wanted to get it for me.
- D. He handed me the pen happily and proudly.
- E. I grabbed him and pulled him tight against me.
- F. I still have that pen, though it's long out of ink.

### 五、填词补文（第 31~40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌，并在答题卡相应位置上将答案选项涂黑。

#### Coping with Stress

Stress causes mental damage, and does harm to our body. In fact, stress is 31 to many diseases, including cancer. Unfortunately, in today's world, most of us are experiencing a stressful life with no way to 32 out of it.

If you want to reduce your 33, here are some tips for you. You can take a good rest, do some sports, or 34 about it with your friends. Remember your stressful life does not just affect you, but everyone around you. It affects your relationships with your 35 as well as co-workers. Most of all, it can 36 make you physically ill.

Stress appears in 37 different ways. It is caused either by yourself or something that occurs in your life. We can never get rid of stress from our lives, as stressful situations are 38 of life. However, we can learn to react to stress in a 39 manner. We should take control of the situation 40 than allowing the stress to control us.

- |             |           |              |           |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|
| A: talk     | B: stress | C: increased | D: family |
| E: linked   | F: part   | G: actually  | H: rather |
| I: positive | J: get    | K: polite    | L: many   |

### 六、完形补文（第 41~50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌，并将答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

#### Labor Market Decline

The decline of the labor market is easy to *misinterpret* (interpret). There are many reasons for that. During the 1970s, large numbers of women and young adults 41 (bear) during the baby boom entered into the work force. That 42 (result) in too many workers for the jobs available and depressed wages. The decline also has something to do with the explosive 43 (grow) in world trade since 1960. As 44 (manufacture) technologies have become more mobile, production jobs have 45 (move) from the U.S. to countries where

wages are low. In 46 (add), technology itself has helped to cause the shifts in the job market. For example, 47 (few) American workers are needed to make steel today than in the past, because new 48 (machine) have made many of their tasks 49 (necessary). Finally, the high rate of 50 (employment) caused by these factors has tended to drive wages down further.

### 七、短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务。并将你的答案写在答题卡相应的位置上。

51. 假设你的美国朋友 Mike 要去你的家乡旅游，请给他写一封电子邮件，告诉他：

- ① 近期的天气情况；
- ② 需要注意的事项；
- ③ 你期待与他见面。

请以 Li Ke 署名。





## 2310-全国-英语（二）-压轴卷（二）

总分：100 分

## 第一部分 选择题

## 一、阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。

**The Thinking Habit That Changed My Life**

I remember one evening three years ago, when my life was very different. I was overweight. I was deeply in debt. I was a smoker. I felt hopeless and helpless. I couldn't change anything.

Then I looked up at the sky and thought what a miracle life is. And I resolved to list the good things in my life. I had a wonderful wife. I had five amazing children. I could see and appreciate the beauty of the world around me. The list went on, but you get the idea. Even when things seemed terrible for me, actually I was OK.

That night I resolved to be grateful for what I had, and for the people in my life. I started the habit of gratitude. Now many people consider it unimportant. I'm here to tell you that it's very important. It changes lives.

Now I appreciate my wife Eva more. I feel good about having her in my life. And we have deepened our relationship. I also appreciate my kids more. Instead of criticizing them, I tend to notice their loveliness, curiosity and humor. I'm kinder to others around me, at work and everywhere else, because instead of seeing the faults in everyone, I see the good, and I am grateful for them. I need less, because instead of thinking about what I don't have, I am grateful for what I do have. Each and every moment becomes cause for gratitude, and life becomes easier.

Without the habit of gratitude, we tend to complain and see the bad in people and things. We can't change that all once, but you can do something. For example, you can start with a small action. Really feel the happiness that something or someone is in your life, or take a moment to make a list of the things in your life that you're thankful for.

1. I was unhappy with my life three years ago. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

2. I drank every day and couldn't stop it. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

3. I was unable to support my family. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

4. One evening I came to a new understanding of my life. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

5. Many people value the habit of gratitude nowadays. ( )



A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

6. Now I have a closer relationship with my wife. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

7. I am now more strict with my kids. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

8. I like making friends with people around me. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

9. I now try to see the good in others. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

10. A small action doesn't work to change one's habit. (    )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

## 二、阅读选择 (第 11~15 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 请从短文后所给各题 4 个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中选出 1 个最佳选项。

These days there are pills for just about everything. If you cannot sleep, take a pill. If you are unhappy, take a pill. What if you are overweight and you do not have time to exercise? A new fitness pill may soon be available. Scientists are developing a pill that provides the same benefits as exercise. According to a BBC report, the fitness pill will “build muscle and strength, and even burn fat.”

Researchers found that mice who took these pills could run long distances without previous training. The test mice also ran almost twice as fast. Would you take a pill if it meant you no longer needed to exercise? There is evidence that humans on these pills will also be able to build muscles without exercising. Furthermore, the research suggests that those who exercise and take the fitness pill will be even stronger.

Some researchers think the fitness pill will be useful in certain situations. People who cannot get out of bed due to ill health may benefit from the drug. Those with too much blood sugar may also benefit. And, this pill may help patients recover from muscle wasting caused by many diseases. Other researchers feel that the average adult might benefit from such a drug. Most adults do not get the 40 minutes of daily exercise doctors recommend. The fitness pill eliminates the need for that time.

The greatest concern about the fitness pill is in the sports world. Some fear that sportspersons may already be taking this drug to enhance performance. In order to prove to the public that his strength came from hard work and training, Michael Phelps, the world-renowned gold medalist swimmer, voluntarily went through extra drug testing before the 2008 Olympics. Now, all professional sportspersons are required to go through extensive testing for the fitness pill listed as a performance enhancing drug.

11. The new fitness pill can benefit people who (    ).

- A: are depressed  
C: have sleep disorder
- B: are overweight  
D: have eating disorder

12. Evidence shows that the new fitness pill will help humans to ( ).

- A: run long distances  
C: keep from diseases
- B: do exercise longer  
D: strengthen muscles

13. The fitness pill may benefit the patients with muscle wasting by ( ).

- A: replacing their medicines  
C: quickening their recovery
- B: enabling them to exercise  
D: reducing their blood sugar

14. It is indicated that the fitness pill may cause trouble for ( ).

- A: doctors  
C: patients
- B: researchers  
D: sports persons

15. It can be inferred that the new fitness pill may be ( ).

- A: a mixed blessing  
C: a medical miracle
- B: free from bias  
D: free from testing

## 第二部分 非选择题

三、概括段落大意和补全句子 (第 16~25 题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务: (1) 从 16~19 题后所给的 5 个选项中为第①~④段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题; (2) 从 20~25 题后所给的 7 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项, 分别完成每个句子。

### How to Forgive, Forget and Let Go

① Forgiving someone does not mean releasing them from an earlier guilt. What if the person who wronged you is not living? What if the person is someone who made you extremely embarrassed during school 20 or 30 years ago? Letting go of emotional pain does not mean that nothing happened; it means that you no longer want to be controlled by it.

② Recognize that forgiveness is not denial. Whatever caused the pain was a real incident. Denying that it happened means it is too painful to work through the emotions. There is no timeline on forgiveness. Some steps take longer to get through, and it is acceptable to set them aside for a period of time. Part of forgiveness is understanding whether or not someone takes responsibility for what happened, and may even show regret.

③ Understand that not everyone who forgives reconciles with the person who caused the pain. There are relationships that are harmful and even physically dangerous. While it is possible to forgive the past and move beyond it, it may also mean that the person who was involved can no longer play an active role in your life. If a person or situation is not safe, it may be best not to reconcile the relationship now. Work on forgiveness at a time when you are emotionally healthy and physically safe.

④ Make a conscious decision to forgive someone. Even if they never apologize for what happened, determine within yourself that it is fine to proceed without this apology. Apologies should not be asking for forgiveness.

Apologies should be offered as an effort of true regret. They should be admitting that taking personal responsibility for the situation is important. Even without that apology, make up your mind to forgive, forget, and eventually let go.

**Task 1**

16. Paragraph ① ( )  
 17. Paragraph ② ( )  
 18. Paragraph ③ ( )  
 19. Paragraph ④ ( )

- A. Forgiving should be at safe time.  
 B. Forgiving is not to deny what happened.  
 C. Forgiving is not to free someone from blame.  
 D. Forgiving can happen without an apology.  
 E. Forgiving can lead us away from the past hurt.

**Task 2**

20. You may forgive someone ( ).  
 21. There is no fixed time ( ).  
 22. Even if you've forgiven someone, ( ).  
 23. Don't rush to forgive those ( ).  
 24. Some people apologize merely ( ).  
 25. If you expect an apology, ( ).

- A. you may not become friends  
 B. to offer forgiveness  
 C. who are still dangerous to you  
 D. who wronged you long time ago  
 E. you may never get rid of emotional pain  
 F. who only forgive those showing regret  
 G. for being forgiven

**四、填句补文 (第 26~30 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)**

下面的短文有 5 处空白, 短文后有 6 个句子, 其中 5 个取自短文, 请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

**My Major Problem**

Decision-making is something I struggle with. In fact, I'd rather have someone else make decisions for me. As I sat in a crowded information session (咨询会) at a college last summer, I was again faced with the pressure of making a decision. 26 He then asked each of us to give our intended major. I looked at my mother with panic.

“A major?” I said. “I can't even decide what socks to wear to school!”

I wanted to say I was undecided. But as my turn to speak approached, my confidence decreased. 27 I watched the girl in front of me. She was searching for some obscure (鲜为人知的) major. I realized I couldn't just say undecided. So, when my turn came, I uneasily said, “I want to major in business I could feel “liar” written all over my face.

28 I felt ashamed. “Why couldn't I have said that?” “I thought. The admissions adviser even said that a lot of people are uncertain. That is why students have to decide until the end of the second year.

I have no idea what I want to do with my life. All I know is that I don't want to do anything that involves blood. 29 This isn't really narrowing it down. I've been told many people start college with one major, and graduate with agree in something totally different.

After my experience at the information session, I've learned not to be afraid of saying I'm “undecided”. I know

now that I am not the only one uncertain about future studies. I'm still experiencing a "major" problem. 30

- A: Everyone before me had declared a major.  
 B: So I've narrowed my list down to anything but medicine.  
 C: The admissions officer asked us to introduce ourselves briefly.  
 D: In the end, only one brave person said she was undecided.  
 E: Admissions advisors help you to make decisions.  
 F: However, I'm confident I'll find a solution.

### 五、填词补文（第 31~40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

#### Positive Attitude towards Failure

I clearly remember a period during which I felt like a failure. But what I 31 learned was that failing at one thing is not failing at all things. And, in fact, failure is a 32 part of growth. Life is filled with trial and 33. In order to walk the path to 34, you need to make some 35 turns along the way. What I learned was to "fail forward", to 36 each mistake to make myself better. One of the 37 problems people have with failure is that they are too quick to judge isolated 38 in their lives and label them as failures. 39, they need to keep the bigger picture in mind. A successful baseball player doesn't 40 at a mistake he makes and think of failure. He sees it within the context of the bigger picture.

- |              |               |               |             |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| A: error     | B: use        | C: eventually | D: graceful |
| E: necessary | F: situations | G: Firstly    | H: wrong    |
| I: Instead   | J: success    | K: greatest   | L: look     |

### 六、完形补文（第 41~50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌。

#### Having Children or Not

Dear Dr. Wood,

I read with interest your reply to Andrea Gonzales about whether or not she and her husband should have another child. I, too, am 41 (face) a similar dilemma about having children. My fiancé 42 (want) us to start a family after we are 43 (marry), but I don't. I do realize that marriage is all about give-and-take, but I don't want to be a mother. It's not because I am a selfish person, but because 44 (become) a parent means I have to give up my career. I am a twenty-eight-year-old artist, and I love my job. I want to do something I like when I am still young. So I would prefer to put all my time and energy into 45 (develop) my career rather than have children. 46 (fortunate), my fiancé does not feel the same way, nor do many of my female friends. 47 (honest), some people look at me as if I were a monster (怪物).

Though I have strong feelings about this, I must admit I have 48 (suffer) terribly on the past few 49

(month); I sometimes wonder if I am making the right decision. If I choose not to have children, I know that my fiancée will 50 (probably) not want to get married. What should I do?

Mariah,  
Miami, Florida

### 七、短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务。

51. 某英文报社正在举办题为“Live a Healthy Life”的征文活动。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征，内容包括：

- ① 什么是健康的生活方式？
- ② 你是怎么做到的？



## 2310-全国-英语（二）-压轴卷（三）

总分：100 分

## 第一部分 选择题

## 一、阅读判断（第 1~10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

下面的短文后列出了 10 个句子，请根据短文内容对每个句子作出判断：如果该句提供的是正确信息，选择 A；如果该句提供的是错误信息，选择 B；如果该句的信息文中没有提及，选择 C。

## Pawn Shops (当铺)

Pawn shops are businesses where people bring their possessions to sell or to get a short-term loan. Pawn shops may be large or small, clean or dirty, but they are all full of stories. The United States has about ten thousand of them.

In the past few years, pawn shops have been doing business with more people than ever before. That is because many lenders (贷方) now do business only with individuals having good credit records or a high-paying job. Often, the individuals most in need of a loan have good credit records. But they do not need a good job or credit record to get a loan from a pawnbroker (典当商). They only need to have something of value.

When a traditional lender agrees to provide a loan, it may take days or weeks before an individual receives the money. But pawnbrokers will give a loan in just a few minutes based on the resale value of an object and without asking about the person's job or credit history.

Many pawn shops specialize in jewelry. But most shops accept almost anything of value, including computers, musical instruments, guns, old coins and so on. The item itself acts as the security, or collateral (抵押物), for the loan. If the loan is not repaid, the object can be sold. Customers can get the object back at any time by repaying the loan plus the interest and fees they agreed to pay. Or they can pay the interest and leave the item at the pawn shop for a while longer.

The National Pawnbrokers Association is a national trade group representing pawnbrokers. The association calls pawn-brokering "one of humankind's oldest financial institutions." It says pawnbrokers operated three thousand years ago in ancient China and in early Greek and Roman times.

1. If someone is in need of money, he can get a short-term loan from a pawn shop if he has possessions. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

2. Pawn shops should be built in big cities. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

3. Many lenders only do business with individuals who have good credit records or a high-paying job. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

4. Pawnbrokers only need to have something of value and then they may provide a loan. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given



5. Traditional lenders will give a loan in just a few minutes based on the resale value of an object. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

6. All the pawn shops specialize in jewelry. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

7. Computers and musical instruments will not be accepted by most pawn shops. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

8. If the loan is not repaid, the object cannot be sold. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

9. Customers can get the object back at any time by repaying the loan without the interest and fees they agreed to pay. ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

10. Pawn-brokering is called “one of humankind's oldest financial institutions.” ( )

A: True                      B: False                      C: Not Given

## 二、阅读选择 (第 11~15 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 请从短文后所给各题 4 个选项 (A、B、C、D) 中选出 1 个最佳选项。

### Skyscrapers and Environment

In the late 1960's, many people in North America turned their attention to environmental problems, and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out that a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for electricity by 120,000 kilowatts—enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The heat loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry wall (砌筑墙) filled with insulation board (隔热板). To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment, builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double-glazed panels of glass, and reflective glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain. However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and affect neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers put a severe strain on a city's sanitation facilities, too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone generate 2.25 million gallons of raw sewage each year—as much as a city the size of Stanford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

11. The main purpose of the passage is to ( ) .



- A: discuss the advantages and disadvantages of skyscrapers
- B: compare skyscrapers with other modern structures
- C: describe skyscrapers and their effects on the environment
- D: illustrate various architectural designs of skyscrapers

12. According to the passage, what is one disadvantage of skyscrapers that have mirrored walls? ( )

- A: The exterior surrounding air is heated.
- B: The building materials are very expensive.
- C: Construction time is increased.
- D: Extra air-conditioning equipment is needed.

13. According to the passage, which aspect of skyscrapers were some residents of North America concerned with in the late 1960's? ( )

- A: The poor reception of radio and TV signals.
- B: The removal of trees and grass from building sites.
- C: The harmful effects on the city's plans.
- D: The obstruction of air traffic.

14. Which of the following groups would the skyscraper issue most concern? ( )

- A: Electricians.
- B: Environmentalists.
- C: City planners.
- D: Television viewers.

15. Which of the following is true according to the passage? ( )

- A: Skyscrapers provide more usable space than other buildings.
- B: The skyscrapers first appeared in the late 1960's.
- C: Where there are skyscrapers, television reception is poor.
- D: The two World Trade Center towers are skyscrapers.

## 第二部分 非选择题

三、概括段落大意和补全句子 (第 16~25 题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

阅读下面短文, 请完成短文后的 2 项测试任务: (1) 从 16~20 题后所给的 6 个选项中为第①~⑤段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题; (2) 从 21~25 题后所给的 6 个选项中选择 5 个正确选项, 分别完成每个句子。

### How to Make Your House More Energy-efficient

Using less energy around the home is easier than you might think, saving your money while creating a healthier, more comfortable living space for you and your family. Changing a few old habits can make an impact on your energy bill, your comfort and the environment. Here are some handy tips to make your house more energy-efficient.

① If your home has adjustable central heating, lowering the room temperature even slightly can make a difference. You may not feel it, but your wallet will. It is even more advisable to control temperatures at different times of the day.

② If the weather allows it, head outside and dry your laundry on a clothesline. The sunlight will help eliminate bacteria and dust. While clothes dryers get the job done faster, they also use up energy. By hanging your clothes out you'll be cutting greenhouse gases by about three kilograms per load.

③ Installing large windows on the northern side of your house can help you make use of sunlight's natural warmth. To stay cool indoors on hot summer days, install blinds (百叶窗) to block the heavy sun. Put your desk near the window, then you don't need a lamp in the daytime.

④ Be sure your hot-water pipes are properly wrapped. In an average home heating water accounts for more than one-quarter of the energy bill. Why let warmth go to waste before it reaches you?

⑤ When the time comes to replace appliances, select those that are both energy-efficient and of the appropriate size for your needs. Don't buy bigger ones just because you can.

#### Task 1

16. Paragraph ① (     )  
 17. Paragraph ② (     )  
 18. Paragraph ③ (     )  
 19. Paragraph ④ (     )  
 20. Paragraph ⑤ (     )

- A. Wrap your pipes.  
 B. Lower the heat.  
 C. Take advantage of natural light.  
 D. Hang clothes out to dry.  
 E. Choose the right size for appliances.  
 F. Buy more appliances

#### Task 2

21. Changing a few old habits can (     ).  
 22. It is advisable to control temperatures (     ).  
 23. When you dry the laundry on a clothesline, sunlight will help (     ).  
 24. If the windows are installed on the northern side of the house, you can (     ).  
 25. When choosing the appliances, you should (     ).

- A. eliminate bacteria and dust  
 B. affect your energy bill  
 C. at different times of the day  
 D. make use of sunlight's natural warmth  
 E. select those that are energy-efficient  
 F. on rainy days

#### 四、填句补文 (第 26~30 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

下面的短文有 5 处空白, 短文后有 6 个句子, 其中 5 个取自短文, 请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置, 以恢复文章原貌。

##### Effect of Internet on High School Students

Recently, more than 2,000 high school teachers have been asked about the effect of the Internet on their students. Teachers say the Internet has had a good influence and a not-so-good influence on this generation.

26 But 87 percent agree that this young generation don't know about hard work and can't stay attentive

for long. And 64 percent say the Internet does more to distract students than to help them in their studies. 27

According to the teachers, one problem is that students trust too much of the information on the Internet.

28 It's something that really has to be taught and paid attention to. It's like everything else. In a world where things can happen quickly, you really need to have a way to step back, think and make judgment about the information you have. And teachers can do a lot to teach that.

29 They become dependent on search tools and do not make enough use of printed books. 30 How to avoid that behavior is a topic under discussion.

A: Another problem is that being able to quickly find information keeps the students from working hard.

B: Many students think "doing research" just means doing a quick search on Google.

C: Many teachers are also afraid that the Internet makes it easy for students to copy work done by others.

D: Three quarters of the teachers say the Internet and search tools have had a great effect on their students' research habits and skills.

E: These students have not developed skills to judge the quality of the information.

F: High school students are too young to use Internet.

### 五、填词补文（第 31~40 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，短文后列出 12 个词，其中 10 个取自短文，请根据短文内容将其分别放回原有位置，以恢复文章原貌。

A recent 31 has found that chocolate may be good for your heart. This is a fantastic message for all chocolate lovers. The study was 32 over eight years. It followed 20,000 chocolate-eating people, and 33 the amount of chocolate in their diet to the incidence of heart attack. Lead researcher Brian Smith said: "The good news is that chocolate is not as bad as we 34 to think, and may even lower the risk of heart disease."

Experts 35 that natural compounds in chocolate called flavonols are good for our heart. They are found in cocoa beans (可可豆). As dark chocolate has more cocoa than milk chocolate which has more fat, it contains more flavonols. "So, dark chocolate is the 36 kind to eat" said Smith.

The study showed that people who ate the most chocolate reduced their 37 of having a heart attack by 27 percent. But Smith warns people not to 38 eat lots of chocolate. "Eating higher amounts will most likely 39 weight gain. If people start 40 small amounts of chocolate, it should replace something else, preferably other high-calorie sweets", he said.

A: healthiest

B: believe

C: conducted

D: risk

E: compared

F: suddenly

G: study

H: running

I: used

J: result in

K: eating

L: from

### 六、完形补文（第 41~50 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

下面的短文有 10 处空白，每处空白后的括号内有一个词，请根据短文内容将其正确形式填入文中，以恢复文章原貌。

Planning is 41 (importance) in almost anything you do. No matter what you are doing, taking the time to plan ahead can help you reach your goal. The purpose of insurance is to help you plan for 42 (expected), costly emergencies. Probably, the most important kind of insurance is 43 (medicine) insurance.

Medical insurance can be very expensive. The cost for this kind of insurance is going up. Like most people, you may not be 44 (ability) to afford all of the insurance you might need.

Many people think that if you could only 45 (affordable) one kind of insurance, you should buy health insurance. If you can afford only a small quantity of health insurance, it is best to 46 (insurance) yourself against the big unexpected costs and pay the smaller common 47 (bill) yourself.

There are different kinds of insurance you can get. Hospital Expense insurance will pay for any costs you get while having to be in a hospital. Surgical Expense insurance will pay for the doctor to 48 (operation) on you. 49 (regularity) medical insurance will pay for any non-surgical 50 (treat).

### 七、短文写作（第 51 题，30 分）

请根据所提供材料中的要求完成一篇 100 词左右的英文写作任务。

51. 某英语学习报征集一篇题为 "My Favorite Chinese Festival" 的稿件。请就此题目写一篇英文短文应征，内容包括：

- 你最喜爱的中国节日是什么
- 你为什么喜欢这个节日

## 2310-全国-英语（二）-压轴卷（一）

答案&amp;解析

## 一、阅读判断（共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. 答案：A

解析：本题考察细节题，做题方法为定位+精读。可从 factory farms 和 most of 入手。

定位到第一段倒数第二句可知，过去生产大部分农产品的小型家庭农场已经被工厂化农场所取代。

题干意思：工厂化农场现在生产大部分产品。

所以题干表述正确，所以本题选 A。

2. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 healthy and organic food 入手。

定位到第一段第二句说到了健康和有机的食物，但指的是人们对于这两种食物有兴趣，并未提及农民更倾向于种植这两种类型的食品。

题干意思：农民喜欢种植健康的有机食品。

所以本题选 C。

3. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 small family farms 和 hard to survive 入手。

定位到第一段最后一句，可知，仍在运营的小型家庭农场正在努力跟上形势。题目中“hard to survive”与原文“struggling to keep up”意思一致。

题干意思：小型家庭农场很难生存。

所以题干表述正确，所以本题选 A。

4. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 modern farming 和 plowing and sowing 入手。

定位到第二段第二句，可知，更大、更高效的设备使诸如耕地和播种等工作更容易进行。定位到第二段最后一句，可知，这些进步使农民比以往任何时候都更快、更高效地工作。所以这里的 advances 指的就是前面提到的 equipment。所以此描述内容与题干表述内容相符。

题干意思：耕作和机械播种是现代农业的进步。

所以本题选 A。

5. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 modern farm 和 cost more 入手。

定位到第三段，可知，除了更新的技术外，工厂化农场生产的产品比传统农业所需的成本更低，产量更多。

"modern farm"与原文中"factory farms"对应，原文提到工厂化农场产量高但花费少，所以应该是 modern farm products cost less than those from traditional farming.

题干意思：现代农产品的价格比传统农产品高。

所以题干表述错误，所以本题选 B。

6. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 farmers 和 cannot afford 入手。

定位到第四段，除了新技术的引进，现代农业生活没有太多改变。农民依旧早起辛苦工作和一些日常农业生活，并没有提到他们买不起新机器。

题干意思：大多数农民买不起新机器。

所以本题选 C。

7. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 modern farmers 和 do not have to 入手。

定位到第四段第二句，可知，农民们仍然很早就醒了，整天都在辛勤劳动。

题干意思：现代农民不必努力工作。

所以题干与原文内容不符，所以本题选 B。

8. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 new technologies 和 have not changed 入手。

定位到第一段第二句，可知新技术和对健康有机饮食的日益增长的兴趣对农场的经营方式产生了巨大影响。

题干意思：新技术并未改变农场管理。

所以题干表述与原文不符，所以本题选 B。

9. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 family-run-farms 和 fewer and fewer 入手。

定位到最后一段第三句，可知，家庭经营的农场越来越少。

题干意思：现在家庭经营的农场越来越少了。

所以题干表述内容与原文内容一致，所以本题选 A。

10. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 modern farms 和 hiring, cities 入手。

定位到最后一段第二句，可知，即使是小农场，也常常有几个雇佣工人，甚至还有一个动物管理员。但并未提及现代农场雇佣城市来的工人。

题干意思：现代农场正在从城市雇佣工人。

所以题干表述内容未在文中提及，所以本题选 C。

## 二、阅读选择（共 5 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

11. 【考点】事实信息题

答案：A

解析：可对应到文章第二段第一句，由 “When horses live in the wild, other animals try to eat them, so a lot of



horse talk is about staying alive.”（当马在野外生活时，其他动物会试图吃掉它们，所以很多马的谈话都是关于生存的），可以得出答案 A。

12. 【考点】事实信息题

答案：C

解析：可对应到文章第二段第二句，由 “For this reason, never walk behind a horse. If you surprise it, the horse might mistake you for a lion or wolf and give a dangerous kick. ( 因此，千万不要跟在马后面走。如果你吓到它，马可能会误以为你是狮子或狼，并给予危险的一脚。 ) ” 可以确定跟在马的后面吓它是很危险的事情，故选 C。

13. 【考点】事实信息题

答案：B

解析：可以对应到文章第三段的第二句，由 “A horse can turn each ear in a different direction. ( 马可以把每只耳朵转向不同的方向。 ) ” 可以确定选 B。

14. 【考点】事实信息题

答案：B

解析：本题可以对应到文章中的第三段最后一句，由 “When a horse lets its ears down, it's feeling safe and relaxed. 当马垂下耳朵时，（说明）它感到安全和放松。” 可以得出答案 B。

15. 【考点】主旨大意题

答案：C

解析：本题可对应到第四段，由：For example, they know they are safer when they're with other horses. If they become isolated, they “whinny” calling for company. They're saying, “Where are you? I'm over here!” 可以得知马觉得跟它的伙伴呆在一起更安全，所以推测马更喜欢群居。故选 C。

三、概括段落大意和补全句子（共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

16. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案：E

解析：第一段提到：报告指出了美国把步行当作锻炼方式的人数，以及比去年多了很多，并且都是在纽约这样的大城市。由此可知，这一段实在介绍越来越多的美国人开始步行运动，所以选择 E 选项。

17. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案：F

解析：本段提到了现代生活方式的便捷，段中第四句话为本段主旨：The inactive lifestyle has a negative aspect. 由此可见，便捷的生活方式对我们的健康产生了消极影响，所以本题选择 F 选项。

18. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)



答案：D

解析：本段第一句话为本段主旨：Walking is the best way to improve our health. 步行是使我们更健康的最好的方式。段落后面也提到了步行的好处：减肥，降低患高血压和患癌的风险。所以本题选择 D 选项。

19. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案：C

解析：本段第一句话为主旨句：步行只需要一双鞋，适合任何日程安排。后面继续展开说明了步行的简便性，所以本题选择 C 选项。

20. 【考点】概括段落大意(Paragraph Summary)

答案：A

解析：but 表示转折，but 后面的句子是重点，所以 but 后面是本段的主旨句：But the hardest part for us is getting started. 最难的事情就是开始。所以本题选择 A 选项。

21. 【考点】名词短语 ( Noun Phrase )

答案：D

解析：根据关键词 Reports 定位到第一段第一句话：More than 145 million Americans take walking as part of their exercise, according to a recent report. 由此可知，这些人是来自美国的，所以选填 D 选项。

22. 【考点】名词短语 ( Noun Phrase )

答案：B

解析：根据关键词 diseases 定位到文中第二段：The inactive lifestyle has a negative aspect. We are more likely to be in poor health like overweight, which will threaten our life span. 由此可见，很多疾病是由我们不活跃的生活方式引起的，所以本题选择 B 选项。

23. 【考点】名词短语 ( Noun Phrase )

答案：E

解析：根据关键词 keep healthy 定位到第三段前几句话：Walking is the best way to improve our health. Just 30 minutes of regular quick walking can help lose weight. 由此可知，30 分钟的步行就能对我们的健康提升起到很大作用，所以本题选择 E 选项。

24. 【考点】名词短语 ( Noun Phrase )

答案：F

解析：根据关键词 downstairs 定位到文中第四段最后一句话：It may be walking downstairs for a direct talk rather than sending an email. 可能是下楼直接交谈，而不是发送电子邮件。所以步行下楼是为了面对面交谈，所以本题选择 F 选项。

25. 【考点】句子 ( Sentence )

答案：C

解析 根据关键词 feeling good 定位到最后一段倒数第二句话 :When people get to a comfort level of walking for 10 minutes, they might think about trying 11 minutes.由此可知,10 分钟步行之后感觉良好的话,人们可能会考虑再尝试一个 11 分钟的步行,所以本题选择 C 选项。

#### 四、填句补文 (共 5 题, 每题 2 分, 共 10 分)

26. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：D

解析 :空格前面提到 “He waved something above his head.” 他在头上挥舞着什么东西。空格后面又说 “I looked at the pen in my hand.” 我看着手里的钢笔。所以空格处缺少的句子是说他把钢笔放在了我的手里。故选 D。

27. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：B

解析：作答本题时可采用关键词重复的方法。前一句提到了 “decision”，选项中只有 B 选项含有 decision。将 B 选项带入语境之后句子通顺。句意：对我来说，这是一个充满恐惧和焦虑的决定。所以才导致了后面提到的 “我不敢冒险”。故选 B。

28. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：E

解析：联系上下文可知，前一句说：Tears filled my eyes. 我的眼里充满了泪水。后一句说 “被拒绝似乎不再是什么大事了”。这里可以看出作者是被儿子感动到了，只有 E 选项 “我抓住他，把他紧紧地搂在我身上” 最符合语境，故选 E。

29. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：C

解析：空格前一句提到：George heard a boy talking about a lucky pen he had. George 听到一个男孩子在讨论自己拥有的一支幸运笔。根据后文他用自己最值钱的东西换来了这支幸运笔并且送给了我可知，这里缺少的句子应该是 “他想把这支笔送给我”，故选 C。

30. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：F

解析：空格位于本段开头，后一句中有代词 “It”，指代的应该是所缺句子中的主语或者宾语。根据全文可知，it 指代的应该是这支笔，只有 F 选项最符合语境。句意：那支钢笔我还留着，虽然已经没墨水了。故选 F。

#### 五、填词补文 (共 10 题, 每题 1.5 分, 共 15 分)

31. 【考点】动词 ( Verb )

答案：E

解析：此处缺少动词。be linked to：与 ..... 有联系，与 ..... 有关。

句意：事实上，压力与许多疾病有关，包括癌症。

所以此处填 linked。

32.【考点】动词 (Verb)

答案：J

解析：此处缺少动词。the way to do sth.：做某事的方式。get out of：摆脱，逃避。

句意：不幸的是，在今天的世界上，我们大多数人都在经历着压力重重的生活，没有办法摆脱它。

所以此处填 get。

33.【考点】名词 (Noun)

答案：B

解析：此处缺少名词。your 是形容词性物主代词，所以后面跟名词。而文章主要讲的就是压力，所以本题应该是减少压力。

句意：如果你想减轻压力，这里有一些建议。

所以此处填 stress。

34.【考点】动词 (Verb)

答案：A

解析：此处缺少动词。or 是并列连词，所以空格处的词性应与 take、do 一致。而且这个词要与 about 搭配，talk about sth. with sb.：跟某人谈论某事。

句意：你可以好好休息，做一些运动，或者和你的朋友谈论它。

所以此处填 talk。

35.【考点】名词 (Noun)

答案：D

解析：此处缺少名词。your 是形容词性物主代词，后面接名词。as well as 是并列连词。所以空格处的词应该跟 co-worker 一样，填写名词，所以填 family。

句意：它会影响你与家人以及同事的关系。

所以此处填 family。

36.【考点】副词 (Adverb)

答案：G

解析：此处缺少副词。句子主干完整，所以空格处的词用来修饰 make，副词修饰动词，所以填 actually。

句意：最重要的是，它实际上会使你身体不适。

所以此处填 actually。

37.【考点】形容词 (Adjective)

答案：L

解析：此处缺少形容词。different ways 是名词，所以需要形容词修饰。所以填 many。

句意：压力以许多不同的方式出现。所以此处填 many。

38.【考点】名词 ( Noun )

答案：F

解析：此处缺少名词。are 是系动词，of 是介词，所以空格应与 of 搭配使用，结合所给单词，所以此处填 part。

句意：我们无法摆脱生活中的压力，因为有压力的情况是生活的一部分。

39.【考点】形容词 ( Adjective )

答案：I

解析：此处缺少形容词。a 是冠词，manner 是名词，空格处应填形容词修饰名词 manner。所以填 positive。

根据前文可知，有压力的情况是我们生活的组成部分，然而我们可以学着以积极的方式应对。

所以此处填 positive。

40.【考点】副词 ( Adverb )

答案：H

解析：此处缺少副词，而且要与 than 搭配。rather than：而不是。

句意：我们应该控制局势，而不是让压力控制我们。

所以此处填 rather。

## 六、完形补文 ( 共 10 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分 )

41.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：bore

解析：此处缺少动词。根据时间 “1970s” 可知，此处应是一般过去时。所以变 bear 为 bore。

42.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：resulted

解析：此处缺少动词。根据前文的时间可知，此处用一般过去时。所以变 result 为 resulted。result in：导致。

43.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：growth

解析：此处缺少名词。the 是定冠词，后面跟名词。explosive 在这里是形容词，形容词修饰名词。所以变 grow 为名词 growth。

44.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：manufacturing

解析：此处缺少与 technologies 构成复合名词的名词。technologies 是名词，前面需要形容词修饰，或者一个名词与之构成复合名词。根据这里可知应该填复合名词，表示某种技术；但不能直接说 manufacture technologies。manufacturing technologies：制造技术。所以变 manufacture 为 manufacturing。

45.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：moved

解析：此处缺少动词。have+动词过去分词形式构成现在完成时。所以变 move 为 moved。

46.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：addition

解析：此处缺少名词。in addition：另外，并且，除此之外。所以变 add 为名词 addition。

47.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：fewer 解析：此处缺少形容词。American workers 是名词，需要形容词修饰。但是后面说机器使人工任务变得不必要。所以应该是工人更少了。所以变 few 为 fewer。

48.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：machines

解析：此处缺少名词。have 是复数谓语动词，所以变 machine 为复数形式 machines。

49.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：unnecessary

解析：此处缺少形容词。make sth. + adj.：使某事怎么样。但是机器必然取代很多人工，使劳动力变得不必要。所以变 necessary 为其反义词 unnecessary。

50.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：unemployment

解析：此处缺少名词。根据文章第一句可知，本文讲劳动力市场的衰退。所以应该是失业率较高，所以变 employment 为其反义词 unemployment。rate of unemployment：失业率。

**七、短文写作 ( 共 1 题，共 30 分 )**

51.【考点】信件 ( Letter )

答案：

Dear Mike,

I'm very glad to learn that you're going to visit my hometown. My parents will also be happy to see you. I am sure you will enjoy every minute here.

The weather here is warm and sunny, so you needn't take many clothes. A coat will be OK. But you may want to bring a camera. There are lots of beautiful and historic places in my hometown, so you may want to take photos.

Besides, if you are interested in climbing mountains, please remember to bring sportswear and sneakers.

I'm looking forward to your visit! Best regards!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ke

解析：本文是一封电子邮件。

写作点拨：

1. 第一段交代事件。
2. 第二段介绍天气与计划。
3. 第三段结尾，表示期待对方的到来。

重点句型：

I'm very glad to learn that ... 我很高兴得知这 ...

I am sure ... 我确信...

There are lots of ... 有很多...

I'm looking forward to ... 我期待...

Best regards. 致意

重点词组或短语：

historic places：史迹

take photos：照相

be interested in：对.....感兴趣

remember to do sth.：记得做某事





## 2310-全国-英语（二）-压轴卷（二）

——答案&amp;解析——

## 一、阅读判断（共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 unhappy 和 three years ago 入手。

题干大意：三年前我对自己的生活感到不开心。定位到第一段，第一段中提到我三年前的状态，“我超重，负债累累，还是一个吸烟者，我感到无助和无望，也没办法改变任何事情”。从中可以判断出我三年前的生活并不开心。

题干表述正确，所以本题 A。

2. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 drank 和 couldn't stop 入手。

题干大意：我每天酗酒且无法自拔。通读全文，第一段提到了作者吸烟，但文章并没有提到作者每天喝酒的信息。

所以喝酒一事文章并未提及，所以本题选 C。

3. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 unable 和 support 入手。

题干大意：我不能够养家糊口。定位到第一段，提到我三年前负载累累，无助无望的生活，但是没有提及“我无法养家糊口”的信息。

所以本题选 C。

4. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 new understanding 入手。

题干大意：在某一个晚上我对我的生活有了新的理解。由前三段可知，某天晚上，作者本来对生活感到很不满意，但当他抬头望向天空并思考时，他决定列下生活中一些好的事情，也是在那天晚上作者下决心去感激生活中自己所拥有的一切。由此可知，作者在那天晚上对生活有了新的理解。

所以本题选 A。

5. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 many people、value 和 habit of gratitude 入手。

题干大意：现在很多人都注重感恩的习惯。“value”在这里为动词，意为“重视”。定位到文中第三段的第二、三句，可知，我开始养成感恩的习惯，现在很多人认为这个习惯并不重要。

所以题干表述错误，所以本题选 B。

6. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 closer relationship 和 my wife 入手。题干大意：现在我和我妻子的关系更加密切了。定位到



第四段的第一到三句，可知，现在我更加感激我的妻子 Eva。在我的人生中拥有她，一件非常好的事情。而且加深了我们之间的关系。

所以题干表述正确，所以本题选 A。

7. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 more strict 和 my kids 入手。

题干大意：我现在对我的孩子们更加严厉了。定位到第四段的第四、五句，可知，我也更加欣赏我的孩子们。我尝试去关注他们的可爱、好奇和幽默之处而不是批评他们。

所以题干表述错误，所以本题选 B。

8. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 like making friends 和 around me 入手。

题干大意：我喜欢和我周围的人交朋友。定位到第四段的第六句，可知，在工作上和其他地方，我对我周围的其他人更加友好，因为与其看到每个人的不足，不如看到他们的好，我感谢他们。

文中没有提到我喜欢和周围的人交朋友的信息，所以本题选 C。

9. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 to see the good in others 入手。题干大意：我现在尝试去看到他人的好。定位到第四段的第六句，可知，在工作上和其他地方，我对我周围的其他人更加友好，因为与其看到每个人的不足，不如看到他们的好，我感谢他们。

题干表述正确，所以本题选 A。

10. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 small action 和 doesn't work to change 入手。题干大意：一个小的举动不能改变一个人的习惯。定位到第五段的第二、三句，可知，我们不能一次性地就改变了我们所有的坏习惯，但是你可以先做一些。比如，你可以从一些小事做起。

题干表述错误，所以本题选 B。

## 二、阅读选择（共 5 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

11. 【考点】事实信息题（Factual Information Question）

答案：B

解析：本题可从 new fitness pill 和 benefit 入手。定位到第一段第五、六句可知，一种新的健身药丸可能很快就会上市。科学家们正在研制一种与运动同样有益的药丸。而这一药物可能会让哪些人受益呢？定位到第一段第四句，可知，如果你超重而没有时间锻炼怎么办？所以是会让这些超重的人受益。所以本题选 B。

12. 【考点】事实信息题（Factual Information Question）

答案：D

解析：本题可从 evidence 和 human 入手。定位到第二段倒数第二句，可知，有证据表明，服用这些药片的

人也可以在不运动的情况下锻炼肌肉。

所以本题选 D。

13.【考点】事实信息题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：C

解析：本题可从 patients 和 muscle wasting 入手。定位到第三段第四句，可知，而且，这种药丸可以帮助病人从许多疾病引起的肌肉萎缩中恢复过来。由第三段最后两句可知，大多数成年人得不到医生推荐的每天 40 分钟的锻炼。健身药丸消除了这段时间的需求。所以可知是药丸加速了恢复，减少了时间。

所以本题选 C。

14.【考点】事实信息题 (Factual Information Question)

答案：D

解析：本题可从 cause trouble 入手。定位到第四段前两句，可知，对健身药最大的担忧是在体育界。有些人担心运动员可能已经在服用这种药物来提高成绩。所以是有可能给运动员带来困扰。

所以本题选 D。

15.【考点】推理判断题 (Inference Question)

答案：A

解析：本题需从全文把握。文中既讲了药丸能帮助病人加速恢复，以及在哪些情况下是有利的，又讲了可能有些运动员会以此来提高自己的成绩，又觉得这可能是需要担忧的。所以这种新的药丸可能是有利有弊的，喜忧参半的。

所以本题选 A。

三、概括段落大意和补全句子 (共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分)

16.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：C

解析：主旨句通常在段落的句首或句尾。阅读第一段，可知第一句便是这一段的主旨句。

第一段第一句：原谅某人并不意味着让他们从先前的罪恶中解脱出来。

所以本题选 C。

17.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：B

解析：主旨句通常在段落的句首或句尾。

根据第二段第一句，可知，承认原谅并不是否认。整个段落都是在对此进行阐述。

所以本题选 B。

18.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：A

解析：主旨句通常在段落的句首或句尾。

第三段最后一句是本段的主旨句，在你情绪健康和身体安全的时候，努力原谅别人。

所以本题选 A。

19.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：D

解析：主旨句通常在段落的句首或句尾。

第四段的最后一句可理解为本段的主旨句。即使没有道歉，也要下定决心去原谅，忘记，最后放手。

所以本题选 D。

20.【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：D

解析：题干的意思是：你可能会原谅的人。

定位到第一段，可知这一段李提到了两种人。一种是 who wronged you(冤枉了你的人)；另一种是 who made you extremely embarrassed(使你很尴尬的人)。而第一段最后一句在说，释放情感上的痛苦并不意味着什么都没有发生；它意味着你不再想被它控制。所以，文章的意思是劝人们释放痛苦，摆脱痛苦，原谅这些曾经冤枉过你、使你尴尬的人。

所以本题选 D。

21.【考点】非谓语动词 (Non-finite Verb)

答案：B

解析：本题可从 fixed time 入手。文中的 timeline 与题干的 fixed time 表示的意思相近。

定位到第二段第四句，可知没有固定的可以原谅他人的时间。

所以本题选 B。

22.【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：A

解析：本题可从原谅之后两人之间的关系入手。

第三段在讲在你安全时，努力原谅别人。所以这里涉及到了原谅之后与这个人的关系。

定位到第三段第一句，可知，要明白，并不是每个宽恕的人都会与造成痛苦的人和解。

定位到第三段第三句，可知，虽然可以原谅过去并超越过去，但也可能意味着参与其中的人不再能在你的生活中扮演积极的角色。

所以本题选 A。

23.【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：C

解析：本题可从和解的时间和条件入手。

题干说不要急着去原谅那些人。所以应该讲的是与被原谅人的关系和原谅的时间、条件。

定位到第三段倒数第二句，可知，如果现在情况不够安全，还是先不要和解了。  
所以本题选 C。

24. 【考点】介词短语 ( Prepositional Phrase )

答案：G

解析：本题可从道歉的意义和目的入手。

定位到第四段第三句，道歉不应该是为了被要求宽恕。可知一些人道歉仅仅是为了被宽恕。而不是为自己真正的悔恨所做出的努力。

所以本题选 G。

25. 【考点】句子 ( Sentence )

答案：E

解析：本题可从期待道歉的结果入手。

定位到第四段，可知第四段在讲决定原谅别人时，可能不需要别人的道歉，要自己下决心去原谅。而第一段最后一句说到，释放情感上的痛苦并不意味着什么都没有发生；它意味着你不再想被它控制。所以，如果你仅仅是期待别人的道歉，但是别人可能没有道歉，那么你将活在痛苦之中，不能摆脱这些情感。

所以本题选 E。

四、填句补文 ( 共 5 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分 )

26. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：C

解析：此处可从下一句的主语入手。后面的句子主语是 he，但是空格处前面一直都是 I。所以空格处应该有一个人物的出现。而在咨询会上让我们给出意向专业的人应该是招生官。所以本题选 C。

27. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：A

解析：空格前面说到到我发言的时候我的信心下降。空格后在说我看到我前面的女孩在寻找着鲜为人知的专业。所以可知是在我发言前的人们都说出了一个专业。所以我才信心下降。所以本题选 A。

28. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：D

解析：根据本段内容可知，招生官说很多人都不确定，所以学生才会在第二年年底决定。所以应该是跟不确定相关的内容，而且作者因为没有勇敢的说出来才感到羞愧。所以本题选 D。

29. 【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：B

解析：空格处前面在说我只知道我不想做任何跟血液相关的，跟血液相关的应该是医学。后面说这并不是缩小范围。所以空格处应该与缩小范围或医学相关，所以本题选 B。

## 30.【考点】记叙文 ( Narration )

答案：F

解析：本段在讲这次咨询会之后，我学到了不要害怕说我还没决定好。我也知道了我不是唯一一个对未来学习不确定的人。我现在仍在面临着同样的抉择。此处缺少的是一个结论性话语，所以本题选 F。

## 五、填词补文 ( 共 10 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分 )

## 31.【考点】副词 ( Adverb )

答案：C

解析：此处缺少副词。句子主干部分完整，缺少副词修饰动词 learned。而这个结论是经过一些事情之后得出的。所以不可能是 firstly。eventually：最终。所以本题选 C。但是我最终认识到了一件事情的失败并不意味着所有事情的失败。

## 32.【考点】形容词 ( Adjective )

答案：E

解析：此处缺少形容词。a 是冠词，part 是名词，所以中间缺少形容词。根据语义可知，失败是成长过程中必不可少的一部分。necessary：必要的。所以本题选 E。

## 33.【考点】名词 ( Noun )

答案：A

解析：此处缺少名词。and 是并列连词，前后连接的内容具有一致性。所以应填名词。trial and error：反复试验。所以本题选 A。

## 34.【考点】名词 ( Noun )

答案：J

解析：此处缺少名词。to 是介词，后面宾语可跟名词。根据句意可知，填 success 符合句意。为了走向成功的道路，所以本题选 J。

## 35.【考点】形容词 ( Adjective )

答案：H

解析：此处缺少形容词。turns 是名词，需要形容词修饰。由于后面提到了 fail forward ( 失败前进 )，所以本题选 H。

## 36.【考点】动词 ( Verb )

答案：B

解析：此处缺少动词。所以在 B、L 中选择。use 填入更符合语义。句意：我学到的是“失败前进”，利用每一个错误使我更好。所以本题选 B。

## 37.【考点】形容词 ( Adjective )

答案：K

解析：此处缺少形容词。problems：问题。可以修饰名词的有 D 和 K。代入其中，greatest 与 the 构成最高级，符合句意。one of the greatest problems：最大的问题之一，所以本题 K。

## 38.【考点】名词 ( Noun )

答案：F

解析：此处缺少名词。isolated 是形容词，修饰名词，所以空格处填写名词。根据句意，将 situations 代入，句意通顺。isolated situations：孤立的情况。所以本题选 F。

## 39.【考点】副词 ( Adverb )

答案：I

解析：此处缺少副词。选项中只有 G、I 两个选项可以做句首。若用 G，则后面需要继续有排序，但是后面并没有，所以本题只能选 I。句意：相反，他们需要牢记大局。

## 40.【考点】动词 ( Verb )

答案：L

解析：此处缺少动词。does 是助动词，后面接动词原形。look at：看；审视。句意：一个成功的棒球运动员不会看一次他犯过的错误就想到失败。所以本题选 L。

**六、完形补文 ( 共 10 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分 )**

## 41.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：facing

解析：此处缺少动词。

根据文章整体时态，可知是一般现在时态。此处是说我也面临同样的窘境。所以变 face 为 facing。

## 42.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：wants

解析：此处缺少动词。

my fiancé 是主语，谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。所以变 want 为 wants。

## 43.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：married

解析：此处缺少形容词。

我们是已婚的，所以变 marry 为形容词 married。

## 44.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：becoming



解析：此处缺少动词。

根据谓语动词 means 可知，前面的主语应是单数形式。但是动词原形不可作主语，所以变 become 为 becoming。

45. 【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：developing

解析：此处缺少动词。

put time and energy into...doing sth.：花费时间和精力做某事。所以变 develop 为 developing。

46. 【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：Unfortunately

解析：此处缺少副词。

位于句首，逗号后句子完整，所以应填副词。但是由于句中说的是未婚夫与之意见不一致。所以变 fortunately 为 unfortunately。注意句首大写首字母。

47. 【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：Honestly

解析：此处缺少副词。

逗号后句子完整，所以应该填副词。变 honest 为副词 honestly，注意句首大写首字母。

48. 【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：suffered

解析：此处缺少动词。

have+动词过去分词构成现在完成时结构。所以变 suffer 为过去分词形式 suffered。

49. 【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：months

解析：此处缺少名词。

few 修饰可数名词复数，所以变 month 为 months。

50. 【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：probably

解析：此处缺少副词。

want 是动词，需要副词修饰。所以变 probable 为副词 probably。

七、短文写作 ( 共 1 题，共 30 分 )

51. 【考点】信件 ( Letter )

答案：

Live a Healthy Life



Nowadays, an increasing number of people start paying attention to health, both mentally and physically. Living a healthy life means your body functions well and you will be in good spirits. I usually do the following things, keeping a healthy diet, jogging, getting enough sleep and listening to music. All these things will make me relaxed and be more energetic.

When I was young, I did not like running at all because I was quite fat. But a physical education teacher changed my opinion and brought me a new world. He tried to encourage me to start jogging and help me to lose weight. Later, I enjoy jogging by myself every day. While jogging, I will listen to some relaxing music and get my body move. Once a habit is developed, your minds will urge you to keep it and that will benefit you little by little. Surprisingly, I have got a healthy life.

To live a healthy life, you need to be more perseverant and focused. I hope that everyone can develop a healthy lifestyle that will benefit them a lot.

解析：本文是一篇征文。

写作点拨：

1. 首先确定作文主题——Live a Healthy Life。
2. 根据题目中所给两点提示，首段先引出主题。然后阐述自己对健康生活的定义，列出自己平时的健康生活习惯。
3. 第二段主要讲述自己是如何养成这种生活习惯的。可以用一个小故事来加以阐述，使文章内容充实。
4. 第三段作为结尾，要鼓励大家养成健康生活习惯，提出自己的期许，让文章更有感染力。

重点词组或短语：

an increasing number of people：越来越多的人

pay attention to：注意

be in good spirits：兴高采烈；精神状态好

try to do sth.：试着做某事

encourage sb. to do sth.：鼓励某人做某事

## 2310-全国-英语（二）-压轴卷（三）

——答案&amp;解析——

## 一、阅读判断（共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 a short-term loan 入手。

定位到第一段第一句可知，典当行是指人们带着自己的财产去出售或获得短期贷款的商铺。

题干意思：如果有人需要钱，他如果有财产的话就可以从典当行获得短期贷款。

题干表述与原文相符，所以本题选 A。

2. 答案：C

解析：本题可从 built 入手。

文中并未出现 built 一词。而在第一段中谈到了典当行可能大或小，干净或肮脏。

题干意思：当铺应该建在大城市里。

文中并未有此说法，所以本题选 C。

3. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 good credit records 和 a high-paying job 入手。

定位到第二段第二句可知，这是因为许多贷方现在只与有良好信用记录或高薪工作的个人做生意。

题干意思：许多贷方只与有良好信用记录或高薪工作的个人做生意。

题干表述与原文相符，所以本题选 A。

4. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 something of value 入手。

定位到第二段最后两句可知，但他们不需要一份好工作或信用记录就可以从典当商那里获得贷款。他们只需要一些有价值的东西。

题干意思：典当商只需要一些有价值的东西，然后他们就能提供贷款。

题干表述与原文相符，所以本题选 A。

5. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 a few minutes 入手。

定位到第三段第二句可知，但典当商只需几分钟就可以根据物品的转售价值提供贷款，而无需询问此人的工作或信用记录。

题干意思：贷方将在几分钟内根据物品的转售价值提供贷款。

题干信息与原文内容相符，所以本题选 A。

6. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 jewelry 入手。

定位到第四段第一句可知，许多典当商专营珠宝。

题干意思：所有的典当商都专营珠宝。

题干表述与原文不符，所以本题选 B。

7. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 computers 和 musical instruments 入手。

定位到第四段第二句可知，但大多数商店几乎接受任何有价值的东西，包括电脑、乐器、枪、旧硬币等等。

题干意思：大多数典当行不接受电脑和乐器。

题干表述与原文不符，所以本题选 B。

8. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 repaid 入手。

定位到第四段第四句可知，如果贷款没有偿还，可以出售物品。

题干意思：如果贷款没有还清，物品不能出售。

题干表述与原文不符，所以本题选 B。

9. 答案：B

解析：本题可从 repaying the loan 和 interest 入手。

定位到第四段倒数第二句可知，偿还贷款以及同意支付的利息和费用后，客户可以随时取回物品。

题干意思：客户可以随时收回贷款，而不必支付同意支付的利息和费用。

题干表述与原文不符，所以本题选 B。

10. 答案：A

解析：本题可从 financial institutions 入手。

定位到最后一段第二句可知，该协会称典当中介为“人类最古老的金融机构之一”。

题干意思：典当中介被称为“人类最古老的金融机构之一”。

题干表述与原文一致，所以本题选 A。

## 二、阅读选择（共 5 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

11. 【考点】主旨大意题（Gist Question）

答案：C

解析：本题可从选项反推。

本文在说摩天大楼所引起的环境问题：浪费电能、损耗热能、产生大量废水。因此选 C。

文章没有提到摩天大楼的好处，因此不选 A。文章没有把摩天大楼和其他现代建筑作对比，因此不选 B。文章没有描绘各种摩天大楼的建筑设计，因此不选 D。故本题选 C。

12. 【考点】事实信息题（Factual Information Question）

答案：A

解析：本题可从 mirrored walls 入手。

定位到第三段最后一句可知，镜面的摩天大楼会提高周围空气的温度并会对附近的建筑物产生影响。

所以本题选 A。

13.【考点】推理判断题 (Inference Question)

答案：C

解析：本题可从 1960 入手。

定位到第一段第一句，可知，20 世纪 60 年代末，北美许多人将注意力转向环境问题，新的钢铁和玻璃摩天大楼受到了广泛的批评。根据第二句可知，生态学家指出，城市中密集的高层建筑经常给公共交通与停车场的承载能力造成过重的负担。而这些正是对城市规划的负面影响。

所以本题选 C。

14.【考点】推理判断题 (Inference Question)

答案：B

解析：本题可从标题和提出观点者入手。

文章标题为“摩天大楼和环境”，文章主要也是在讲摩天大楼对环境的影响。

而且提出的问题是关于城市建设的，第一段提到了生态学家。

所以本题综合以上两点，选 B（环保主义者）。

15.【考点】推理判断题 (Inference Question)

答案：D

解析：本题可从选项中的内容反推。

文中最后一段在说到摩天大楼给城市的卫生设备系统也造成了巨大的压力时，列举了世贸中心双塔，由此可以看出，世贸中心双塔属于摩天大楼。且 A、B、C 所述内容，文章均未提及，故选 D。

三、概括段落大意和补全句子（共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

16.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：B

解析：本题考查所标第一段段意。

根据 heating、lowering the room temperature 可知，本段讲的是与控制温度相关的内容。

所以本题选 B。

17.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：D

解析：本题考查所标第二段段意。

根据该段第一句可知：如果天气允许的话，到外面晾衣服，在晾衣绳上晾干衣服。

所以本题选 D。

## 18.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：C

解析：本题考查所标第三段段意。

根据该段第一句可知，在房子的北侧安装大窗户可以帮助你利用阳光的自然温暖。

所以本题选 C。

## 19.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：A

解析：本题考查所标第四段段意。

根据该段第一句可知，一定要把热水管包好。

所以本题选 A。

## 20.【考点】概括段落大意 (Paragraph Summary)

答案：E

解析：本题考查所标第五段段意。

由该段可知，当需要更换电器时，选择那些既节能又适合你需要的尺寸的。

所以本题选 E。

## 21.【考点】动宾短语 (Verb-Object Phrase)

答案：B

解析：本题可从 changing 和 habits 入手。

定位到整篇文章第一段第二句可知，改变一些旧习惯会对你的能源账单、舒适度和环境产生影响。

所以本题选 B。

## 22.【考点】介词短语 (Prepositional Phrase)

答案：C

解析：本题可从 control temperatures 入手。

定位到整篇文章第二段最后一句可知，更可取的做法是在一天的不同时间控制温度。

所以本题选 C。

## 23.【考点】句子 (Sentence)

答案：A

解析：本题可从 dry the laundry 和 sunlight 入手。

定位到整篇文章第三段第一、二句可知，如果天气允许的话，到外面晾衣服，在晾衣绳上晾干衣服。阳光有助于消除细菌和灰尘。

所以本题选 A。

## 24.【考点】动宾短语 (Verb-Object Phrase)

答案：D

解析：本题可从 installed 和 northern 入手。

定位到整篇文章第四段第一句可知，在房子的北侧安装大窗户可以帮助你利用阳光的自然温暖。

所以本题选 D。

25.【考点】动宾短语 ( Verb-Object Phrase )

答案：E

解析：本题可从 appliances 入手。

定位到最后一段第一句可知，当需要更换电器时，选择那些既节能又适合你需要的尺寸的。

所以本题选 E。

四、填句补文 ( 共 5 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分 )

26.【考点】议论文 ( Argumentation )

答案：D

解析：根据空后的 but 可知，前面的句子表述的内容应与 but 引导的句子相反。But 引导的句子在讲 87% 的人认为年轻一代不知道勤奋工作，也不能长时间保证专心。所以前面应该是肯定的内容，而且也应该有人数百分比的支撑，结合选项可知本题选 D：四分之三的教师说，互联网和搜索工具对学生的研究习惯和技能有很大影响。

27.【考点】议论文 ( Argumentation )

答案：B

解析：根据空格前的句子可知，64% 的人说，互联网对分散学生注意力的作用比帮助他们学习的作用更大。所以可知空格处应该讲互联网对学生影响的消极方面相关的内容，所以本题选 B：很多学生认为“做研究”只是指在谷歌上快速搜索。

28.【考点】议论文 ( Argumentation )

答案：E

解析：根据空前句子可知，学生太过相信网络上的信息。根据空后内容可知，这是真的必须要教和注意的事情。那么空格处的句子应该出现“it”指代的内容，结合选项可知，本题选 E：这些学生没有形成判断信息质量的技能。

29.【考点】议论文 ( Argumentation )

答案：A

解析：根据上一段的 one problem 可知，后面可能提出其他问题。而该段内容确实提出了另一个问题，所以本题选 A：另一个问题是，能够快速找到信息使学生无法努力学习。

30.【考点】议论文 ( Argumentation )

答案：C



解析：根据空后的句子说 avoid that behavior 可知，空格处应出现某种不好的行为。所以本题选 C：很多老师也担心网络会让学生很容易抄袭别人做的作业。

## 五、填词补文（共 10 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分）

### 31.【考点】名词（Noun）

答案：G

解析：此处缺少名词。a 是冠词，recent 是形容词，所以空格处需填写名词。根据 found，结合选项，可知应该是研究发现。句意：最近的一项研究发现巧克力可能对心脏有好处。

### 32.【考点】动词（Verb）

答案：C

解析：此处缺少动词。was 加动词过去分词构成被动，而研究是被进行的。所以变为 conducted。句意：这项研究历时八年。

### 33.【考点】动词（Verb）

答案：E

解析：此处缺少动词。and 是并列连词，前面是 followed，所以可知空格处应该也是一般过去时。compare to：与...相比。句意：这项研究跟踪了 20000 名吃巧克力的人，并将他们饮食中巧克力的含量与心脏病发作的发生率进行了比较。

### 34.【考点】动词（Verb）

答案：I

解析：此处缺少动词。used to：过去常常；过去曾。句意：好消息是，巧克力并没有我们以前想象的那么糟糕，甚至可能降低患心脏病的风险。

### 35.【考点】动词（Verb）

答案：B

解析：此处缺少动词。Experts 是主语，空格处填谓语动词。根据本句后面的内容可知，此处应填一般现在时。所以填 believe。句意：专家认为巧克力中的天然化合物黄酮醇对心脏有好处。

### 36.【考点】形容词（Adjective）

答案：A

解析：此处缺少形容词。the 是冠词，kind 表示种类，所以空格处填形容词修饰 kind。形容词最高级前加 the。句意：“所以，黑巧克力是最健康的食物，” 史密斯说。

### 37.【考点】名词（Noun）

答案：D

解析：此处缺少名词。the 是定冠词，of 是介词，所以空格处填名词。降低的应该是患心脏病的风险，所以

填 risk。句意：好消息是，巧克力并没有我们以前想象的那么糟糕，甚至可能降低患心脏病的风险。

38.【考点】副词 ( Adverb )

答案：F

解析：此处缺少副词。句子主干完整，eat 是动词，所以空格处可填副词修饰 eat。所以填 suddenly。句意：但是史密斯警告人们不要突然吃很多巧克力。

39.【考点】动词 ( Verb )

答案：J

解析：此处缺少动词。will 是情态动词，后接动词原形。前面说吃太多的量，空后说体重增加。所以应该是因果关系，所以填 result in。句意：多吃可能会导致体重增加。

40.【考点】动词 ( Verb )

答案：K

解析：此处缺少动词。start doing sth.：开始做某事。而人和巧克力，应该是人吃巧克力。所以填 eating。句意：他说，如果人们开始吃少量的巧克力，它应该取代其他东西，最好是其他高热量的糖果。

六、完形补文 ( 共 10 题，每题 1.5 分，共 15 分 )

41.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：important

解析：此处缺少形容词。

is 后缺表语，所以变为形容词 important。

句意：计划对你做任何事都很重要。

42.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：unexpected

解析：此处缺少形容词。

emergencies 是名词，所以空格处的词是用来修饰名词 emergencies 的。但是根据语义可知保险是为了出乎意料的事情准备的，所以填 unexpected。

句意：保险的目的是帮助你计划意外的、昂贵的紧急情况。

43.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：medical

解析：此处缺少形容词。

insurance 是名词，空格处的词语是修饰名词的。所以填 medical。

句意：也许，最重要的保险是医疗保险。

44.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：able

解析：此处缺少形容词。

be able to do 表示能够做某事，所以变为 able。

句意：像大多数人一样，你可能负担不起你可能需要的所有保险。

45.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：afford

解析：此处缺少动词。

could 是助动词，后接动词原形，所以变为 afford。

句意：很多人认为，如果你只能买得起一种保险，你应该买健康保险。

46.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：insure

解析：此处缺少动词。

It is best to do sth.:最好做某事。所以应该是给自己投保、确保。所以填 insure。

句意：如果你只能负担少量的医疗保险，最好是确保自己不必支付巨大的意外费用，并自己支付较小的普通账单。

47.【考点】屈折变化 ( Inflection )

答案：bills

解析：此处缺少名词。

common 是形容词，后面跟名词。bill 是可数名词，所以填 bills。

句意：如果你只能负担少量的医疗保险，最好是确保自己不必支付巨大的意外费用，并自己支付较小的普通账单。

48.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：operate

解析：此处缺少动词。

不定式表目的，所以空格处填动词原形 operate。

句意：手术费用保险将支付给医生为你做手术的费用。

49.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：Regular

解析：此处缺少形容词。

insurance 是名词，所以其前的词都是用来修饰 insurance 的。所以变为 regular。因为位于句首，所以首字母要大写。

句意：任何非手术治疗将由正规医疗保险支付。

### 50.【考点】派生 ( Derivation )

答案：treatment

解析：此处缺少名词。

non-surgical 是形容词，形容词修饰名词。treat 本身也有名词的意思，但是是“乐趣，款待”的意思。而文中讲的是与保险相关的，所以应该是 treatment 治疗。

句意：任何非手术治疗将由正规医疗保险支付。

## 七、短文写作 ( 共 1 题，共 30 分 )

### 51.【考点】稿件 ( Manuscript )

【参考范文】

#### An Unforgettable Holiday

When it comes to an unforgettable holiday, everyone has his or her own idea. Some people like the Chinese New Year holiday, while others are interested in the winter holiday. From my point of view, I prefer the first one.

There are mainly two reasons for my view. On the one hand, it can help me keep fit. For example, I usually go to play basketball during the long holiday, which not only exercises my body but also improves my health. On the other hand, during the holiday, going out for fun can make me refreshed after a period of stressful working or studying and increase my study effectiveness very well.

In a word, I like the Chinese New Year holiday very much and benefit a lot from it.

解析：本文是一篇应征文。

写作点拨：

1. 首先确定作文主题——My Favourite Festival 我最喜欢的节日。
2. 根据题目中所给两点提醒，首段引出令自己最喜爱的中国节日是什么。
3. 第二段给出令自己喜爱的原因，从两个方面来解释。
4. 最后一段总结全文。

重点词组或短语：

fancy：喜爱，喜欢

go through：经历

joyous：高兴的，快乐的

for instance：例如