

台山一中 2024 届高三第一次月考

英语学科试题(2023-08)

第二部分：阅读(共两节，满分 50 分)

第一节(共 15 个小题;每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Frequently Asked Questions for Yellowstone National Park

How much is the entrance fee?

\$35 - Private, non-commercial vehicle;

\$30 - Motorcycle or snowmobile (winter)

\$20 - Visitors 16 and older entering by foot, bike, ski, etc.

* This fee provides the visitor with a 7-day entrance permit for both Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

Where should we stay?

Your decision may depend on how much time you have and what you want to see the most. If you plan on visiting Yellowstone National Park for only a few days and want to experience some of the main attractions then West Yellowstone would be a good base. From there, it is a short drive to the geyser basins, Old Faithful and the Grand Canyon. If you want to have the full park experience then perhaps lodging at Old Faithful would be a good choice. If you want to view the most wildlife, then we suggest the Northeast Entrance. The South Entrance is a great option if you have more time and want to visit Grand Teton National Park; however it is a longer drive to the heart of Yellowstone if you base out of Jackson. The North Entrance is park headquarters and has the most historic information on the park.

When is the best time to visit the park?

This depends on what your interests are. Spring has abundant wildlife, roaring waterfalls and wild weather. Summer has it all including the most crowds, so you'd better get out early and eat your breakfast on the road! Fall is a special time of year. Everything seems to be diminishing including the crowds. Winter is a time of being a bit of social isolation. **In years past it was more "economical" to visit most of the park.** Now it is more restricted unless you can afford a snow-coach or guided snowmobile tour.

Can I get Cell and Wi-Fi?

Free public Wi-Fi is available at AI-bright Visitor Center and at some park lodges for registered guests. Cell service is extremely limited, with reception only available in or near major developed areas. In summer, service is often maxed out in these areas.

Yet, it is sad to see the latest generation fade away from normal everyday activities and conversation. Get out, look around, admire the wonders. There're plenty of natural and human distractions around every corner. The last thing we want to do is divert visitors from Yellowstone's wonders especially while driving.

1. How much is the entrance fee in total if Jeffery makes a self-driving trip to Yellowstone with his father and his 16-year-old daughter during the winter vacation?

- A. \$105 B. \$55 C. \$35 D. \$50

2. The underlined sentence implies that _____.

- A. visiting Yellowstone in winter is preferred by most local people
B. most of the park was restricted to visitors in winter in the past.
C. nowadays most people choose to tour the park on a snow-coach in winter.
D. winter used to be a better time to visit the park in terms of expenses

3. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. the entrance ticket applies to Yellowstone only
B. Old Faithful provides a full view of the park
C. the wireless connection is not satisfactory in summer
D. younger generations make up the majority of park visitors

【答案】1. C 2. D 3. C

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据小标题“**How much is the entrance fee?**”下面的“\$35 - Private, non-commercial vehicle;”可知，私家非商用车辆入场费是 35 美元，没有说是每个人 35 美元，是一辆车 35 美元。因此，Jeffery 带爸爸和女儿开车去黄石公园的费用是 35 美元。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。根据画线句上文“Winter is a time of being a bit of social isolation. (冬天是一个有点社交孤立的时期。)”和下文“Now it is more restricted unless you can afford a snow-coach or guided snowmobile tour. (现在，除非你能负担得起雪地教练或雪地摩托导游，否则这里的限制就更大了。)”可知，公园冬天人很少，基本与世隔绝。因此在过去的几年，在冬天参观黄石公园是更加经济的，而现在除非你负担得起滑雪教练等费用，要不然可玩的限制更多。因此画线句的隐含意思是，就费用而言，以前冬天是参观黄石公园的好时机。故选 D。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据小标题“**Can I get Cell and Wi-Fi?**”下面的“Cell service is extremely limited, with reception only available in or near major developed areas. In summer, service is often maxed out in these areas. (手机服务极其有限，只能在主要发达地区或其附近接收。在夏季，这些地区的服务通常会达到最高水平。)”可知，在夏天，游客可能会

遇到无线网络服务问题。故选 C。

B

For most people, graduation is an exciting day the celebration of years of hard work. My graduation day... was not.

I remember that weekend two years ago. Family and friends had flown in from across the country to watch our class walk across that stage. But like everyone else in my graduating class, I had watched the economy turn from bad to worse. What I thought would take a week dragged into two. and then four, and 100 job applications later, I found myself in the exact same spot as I was before. And the due date to begin paying back my student loans was creeping ever closer.

You know that feeling when you wake up and you are just consumed with fear? Fear about something you can't control—that sense of approaching failure that remains over you as you hope that everything that happened to you thus far was just a bad dream? That feeling became a constant in my life. And the most frustrating part was no matter how much I tried, I just couldn't seem to make any progress.

So what did I do to maintain my sanity (理智)? I wrote. Something about putting words on a page made everything seem a little clearer—a little brighter. Something about writing gave me hope. And if you want something badly enough... sometimes a little hope is all you need! So I channeled my frustration into a children's book. And then one day, without any sort of writing degree or contacts in the writing world — just a lot of hard work and perseverance—I was offered a publishing contract for my first book! After that, things slowly began to fall into place. I was offered a second book deal. Then, a few months later, I got an interview with The Walt Disney Company and was hired shortly after.

The moral of this story is... don't give up. Even if things look bleak now, don't give up. Things change If you work hard, give it time, and don't give up, things will always get better Oftentimes all we need is the courage to push beyond the river.

4. From Paragraph 2, we can learn that the author probably.

- A. was having an exciting graduation
- B. was getting into financial difficulties
- C. missed the life in the university
- D. had just applied for the student loans

5. How did the author change the frustrating situation?

- A. By sending applications.
- B. By offering contracts.
- C. By keeping writing.
- D. By publishing books.

6. Which of the following can replace the underlined word "bleak" in the last paragraph?

- A. unattractive
- B. hopeless
- C. thrilling
- D. promising

7. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Success belongs to the persevering.

B. A contented mind is a perpetual (长久的) feast.

C. A smooth sea never makes a skillful mariner.

D. Misfortunes tell us what fortune is.

【答案】4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段第四、五句 “What I thought would take a week dragged into two, and then four, and 100 job applications later, I found myself in the exact same spot as I was before. And the due date to begin paying back my student loans was creeping ever closer.” (我以为要花一周的事, 结果变成了两周, 然后四周, 申请了 100 份工作后, 我发现自己又回到了第一次的位置。我偿还学生贷款的截止日期越来越近了。)可知, 作者在毕业后难以找到工作, 而学生贷款还款期限日益逼近, 作者无力偿还, 由此可知作者陷入经济困难。故选 B 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段第一、二句 “So what did I do to maintain my sanity (理智)? I wrote.” (所以我做了什么来维持我的理智?我写作。)以及第六句 “So I channeled my frustration into a children's book.” (于是, 我把自己的挫折感写进了一本儿童读物里。)可知, 作者通过坚持写作来改变自己的令人沮丧的处境。故选 C 项。

【6 题详解】

猜测词义题。根据文章最后一段第一、二句 “The moral of this story is...don't give up. Even if things look bleak now, don't give up.” (这个故事的寓意是……不要放弃。即使现在情况看起来很 bleak, 也不要放弃。)可知, 能够导致你对一件事情的放弃, 这件事可能是无望的或者是糟糕的, 所以能够替换 bleak 的词是 hopeless。故选 B 项。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章最后一段 “The moral of this story is... don't give up. Even if things look bleak now, don't give up. Things change If you work hard, give it time, and don't give up, things will always get better Oftentimes all we need is the courage to push beyond the river.” (这个故事的寓意是……不要放弃。即使现在情况看起来很糟糕, 也不要放弃。事情会改变的, 只要你努力工作, 耐心等待, 不要放弃, 事情总会变好的, 通常我们所需要的只是跨过这条河的勇气。)可知, 本文主要谈论的是成功属于坚忍不拔的人。故选 A 项。

C

Walking over water might sound unbelievable. In fact, people do it all the time. How? Almost all of the world's liquid fresh water that is called groundwater lies underground.

Earth is a water planet, but most of its water is in the oceans. Only about 2.5 percent of the planet's water is fresh water, of which nearly 69 percent is frozen in glaciers (冰川) and ice caps and about 30 percent is groundwater-much more than the 1.2 percent that flows through rivers and fills lakes.

Groundwater is found almost everywhere on Earth. It hides under mountains, plains and even deserts. Tiny gaps between rocks and soil grains take in and hold this water like a sponge (海绵), forming buried bodies of water called aquifers (地下蓄水层). Together, they hold about 60 times as much water as the world's lakes and rivers combined. Groundwater is a key part

of the earth's water cycle. Rain and melted snow go down into the ground. The water can stay there for thousands of years. Some groundwater naturally runs out onto the earth's surface through springs. It also flows into lakes, rivers and wetlands. People get groundwater through wells for drinking, watering crops and other uses.

As human-caused climate change dries out parts of the planet, demand for groundwater may rise. At the same time, climate change may increase storms. Heavier rain is more likely to rush straight into streams and storm drains, instead of going into the soil. So, there may be less groundwater around.

Many of the world's aquifers already seem to be drying up. Twenty-one of the earth's 37 biggest aquifers are becoming smaller, satellite data show. The most dried-out aquifers are near big cities, farms, or dry regions. As groundwater stores dwindle, they hold less water to refill rivers and streams, thus threatening freshwater ecosystems.

8. What can we know about groundwater from Paragraph 3?

- A. It will end up in rivers and seas. B. It's mainly stored in wet regions.
C. It's mainly kept in the form of aquifers. D. It runs out onto the earth's surface regularly.

9. Why does climate change result in less groundwater according to the text?

- A. It makes heavier rain go into the soil.
B. It raises the temperature and increases daytime.
C. It causes glaciers to disappear faster than ever.
D. It allows less rain to go underground directly.

10. What does the underlined word "dwindle" in the last paragraph mean?

- A. Decrease. B. Change. C. Develop. D. Form.

11. What is the best title of the passage?

- A. The threat from climate change B. The water cycle in the world
C. The decrease of groundwater D. Water crisis on the planet

【答案】 8. C 9. D 10. A 11. C

【8题详解】

细节理解题。文章第三段讲到 "It hides under mountains, plains and even deserts. Tiny gaps between rocks and soil grains take in and hold this water like a sponge (海绵), forming buried bodies of water called aquifers (地下蓄水层). (它隐藏在高山、平原甚至沙漠之下。岩石和土壤颗粒之间的微小缝隙像海绵一样吸收并保持着水，形成了被称为含水层的地下水体)" 可知从第三段中我们可以了解到地下水主要以含水层的形式存在，故选 C。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。文章倒数第二段讲到 "At the same time, climate change may increase storms. Heavier rain is more likely to rush straight into streams and storm drains, instead of going into the soil. So, there may be less groundwater around. (与此同时，气候变化可能会增加风暴。大雨更有可能直接冲入溪流和雨水渠，而不是进入土壤。因此，周围的地下水可能较少)" 可知，气候变化导致地下水减少是因为它使得更少的雨水直接进入地下，故选 D。

【10 题详解】

词句猜测题。文章最后一段讲到“Many of the world’s aquifers already seem to be drying up. Twenty-one of the earth’s 37 biggest aquifers are becoming smaller, satellite data show. (世界上许多含水层似乎已经干涸。卫星数据显示，地球 37 个最大的含水层中有 21 个正在变小)”注意关键词“becoming smaller”可知划线单词所在句子的意思是：随着地下水储量的减少，它们容纳的水越来越少，无法补充河流和溪流，从而威胁到淡水生态系统。所以带下划线的单词的意思是“减少”，故选 A。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了世界上几乎所有被称为地下水的液态淡水都位于地下。但是由于气候变化以及人类活动，地下水不断减少。地下水的减少会影响淡水生态系统。尤其文章倒数第二段讲到“*As human-caused climate change dries out parts of the planet, demand for groundwater may rise. At the same time, climate change may increase storms. (随着人类造成的气候变化使地球部分地区干涸，对地下水的需求可能会上升。同时，气候变化可能会增加风暴。)*”以及“*So, there may be less groundwater around.(因此，周围的地下水可能较少)*”可知文章的最佳标题是：地下水的减少。故选 C。

D

It’s unlikely that we’ll see a dodo, a flightless bird, walking this earth anytime again, according to Beth Shapiro, a evolutionary molecular biologist.

“When most people think about de-extinction, they’re imagining cloning,” Shapiro said. Cloning, the approach that created Dolly, the sheep in 1996 and Elizabeth Ann, the black-footed ferret in 2020, creates an identical genetic copy of an individual by putting DNA from a living adult cell into an egg cell from which the nucleus (细胞核) has been removed. Adult cells contain all the DNA needed to develop into a living animal. Egg cells then use that DNA as a blueprint to turn themselves into many kinds of cells——skin, organs, blood and bones——the animal needs.

“But no living cells from dodos exist. Instead,” Shapiro said, “you’d have to start with a closely related animal’s genome (基因组) and then change it into one similar to dodos.” For example, mammoths (猛犸) are also extinct, but they were very closely related to modern Asian elephants, so researchers are attempting to bring mammoths back from extinction by creating a hybrid mammoth with some mammoth genes replacing part of the elephant genome in an elephant egg cell. However, there are likely millions of genetic differences between the genome of an Asian elephant and that of a mammoth according to Shapiro.

As for the dodo, its closest living relative is the Nicobar pigeon. Mammoths and Asian elephants are pretty closely related, whereas it had been more than 20 million years since the dodo and the Nicobar pigeon had any common ancestors. Genetic differences between the two bird species are therefore much greater, making it a formidable task to create a successful hybrid in the lab, Shapiro said.

Even if scientists manage to bring dodos back, the island where they once lived is a very different place nowadays, which make it impossible to reintroduce dodos without major intervention.

12. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. The special role of DNA.
- B. The process of cloning.
- C. The development of cloning.
- D. The complexity of cloning.

13. What does Shapiro want to show by the example of mammoths?

- A. Dodos are harder to bring back to life.
- B. Their living cells are hard to preserve.
- C. Cloning can be used to recreate extinct animals.
- D. They share a similar genome with Asian elephants.

14. What does the underlined word “formidable” mean in Paragraph 4?

- A. Urgent.
- B. Possible.
- C. Tough.
- D. Different.

15. What is Shapiro’s attitude towards the rebirth of dodos?

- A. Favorable.
- B. Intolerant.
- C. Objective.
- D. Negative.

【答案】 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D

【12 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段中 “‘When most people think about de-extinction, they’re imagining cloning,’ Shapiro said. Cloning, the approach that created Dolly, the sheep in 1996 and Elizabeth Ann, the black-footed ferret in 2020, creates an identical genetic copy of an individual by putting DNA from a living adult cell into an egg cell from which the nucleus (细胞核) has been removed. Adult cells contain all the DNA needed to develop into a living animal. Egg cells then use that DNA as a blueprint to turn themselves into many kinds of cells-skin, organs, blood and bones-the animal needs.(夏皮罗说，当大多数人想到灭绝灭绝时，他们想象的是克隆。克隆技术在 1996 年创造了多利羊，在 2020 年创造了黑脚雪貂伊丽莎白·安，它通过将一个活的成年细胞的 DNA 放入一个细胞核被去除的卵细胞中，创造了一个完全相同的个体遗传副本。成年细胞含有发育成活的动物所需的所有 DNA。然后，卵细胞利用这些 DNA 作为蓝图，将自己转变成动物所需的多种细胞——皮肤、器官、血液和骨骼)” 可知，第二段主要介绍了克隆的步骤。故选 B 项。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中 “For example, mammoths (猛犸) are also extinct, but they were very closely related to modern

Asian elephants, so researchers are attempting to bring mammoths back from extinction by creating a hybrid mammoth with some mammoth genes replacing part of the elephant genome in an elephant egg cell. However, there are likely millions of genetic differences between the genome of an Asian elephant and that of a mammoth according to Shapiro.(例如, 猛犸象也已经灭绝, 但它们与现代亚洲象的亲缘关系非常密切, 因此研究人员试图通过创造一种杂交猛犸象, 用一些猛犸象的基因取代大象卵细胞中的部分大象基因组, 使猛犸象从灭绝中复活。然而, 根据夏皮罗的说法, 亚洲象和猛犸象的基因组之间可能有数百万个基因差异)”可知, 猛犸象和亚洲象虽然亲缘关系非常密切, 但要利用亚洲象来复活猛犸象也是非常困难的, 结合第三段中 “Mammoths and Asian elephants are pretty closely related, whereas it had been more than 20 million years since the dodo and the Nicobar pigeon had any common ancestors. Genetic differences between the two bird species are therefore much greater(猛犸象和亚洲象的亲缘关系非常近, 而渡渡鸟和尼科巴鸽子在 2000 多万年后才有了共同的祖先。因此, 这两种鸟类之间的遗传差异要大得多)”可知, 渡渡鸟和尼科巴鸽子的差异远比猛犸象和亚洲象的差异大得多, 所以复活难度会更大。由此推知, 夏皮罗想通过猛犸象的例子说明渡渡鸟很难复活。故选 A 项。

【14 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据上文 “Genetic differences between the two bird species are therefore much greater(因此, 这两种鸟类之间的遗传差异要大得多)”可知, 渡渡鸟和尼科巴鸽子差异非常大, 由此推知, 复活渡渡鸟是艰巨的任务, 划线词与 tough 意思相近, 意为 “艰难的”。故选 C 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中 “Genetic differences between the two bird species are therefore much greater, making it a formidable task to create a successful hybrid in the lab, Shapiro said.(夏皮罗说, 因此, 这两种鸟类之间的遗传差异要大得多, 这使得在实验室中创造一个成功的杂交物种成为一项艰巨的任务)”和第五段中 “Even if scientists manage to bring dodos back, the island where they once lived is a very different place nowadays, which make it impossible to reintroduce dodos without major intervention.(即使科学家们设法把渡渡鸟带回来, 它们曾经生活的岛屿现在已经是一个非常不同的地方, 这使得在没有重大干预的情况下不可能重新引入渡渡鸟)”可推知, 夏皮罗对复活渡渡鸟持消极的态度。故选 D 项。

第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2.5 分, 满分 12.5 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

For some people, music is no fun at all. About four percent of the population is what scientists call “amusic.” People who are amusic are born without the ability to recognize or reproduce musical notes (音调). 16 Amusics can only hear the difference between two notes if they are very far apart on the musical scale.

17 Many amusics compare the sound of music to pieces of metal hitting each other. Life can be hard for amusics. Their inability to enjoy music set them apart from others. It can be difficult for other people to identify with their condition. In fact, most people cannot begin to grasp what it feels like to be amusic. Just going to a restaurant or a shopping mall can be uncomfortable or even painful. That is why many amusics intentionally stay away from places where there is music.

_____18_____ “I used to hate parties and I was distant from my friends.” says Margaret, a seventy-year-old woman who only recently discovered that she was amusic. By studying people like Margaret, scientists are finally learning how to identify this unusual condition.

Scientists say that the brains of amusics are different from the brains of people who can appreciate music. The difference is complex, and it doesn't involve defective hearing. Amusics can understand other nonmusical sounds well. They also have no problems understanding ordinary speech. _____19_____

Many amusics are happy when their condition is finally diagnosed (诊断). For years, Margaret felt embarrassed about her problem with music. _____20_____ There is a name for her condition. That makes it easier for her to explain. “When people invite me to a concert, I just say, ‘No thanks, I’m amusic,’” says Margaret. “I just wish I had learned to say that when I was seventeen and not seventy.”

- A. Songs sound like noise to an amusic.
- B. Now she knows that she is not alone.
- C. The notes sound different to an amusic.
- D. She felt lonely while staying away from others.
- E. However, this can result in withdrawal and social isolation.
- F. Amusic people often cannot tell the difference between two songs.
- G. Scientists compare amusics to people who just can't see certain colors.

【答案】 16. F 17. A 18. E 19. G 20. B

【16 题详解】

根据上文 “People who are amusic are born without the ability to recognize or reproduce musical notes (音调).(音盲天生就没有识别或再现音符的能力)” 可知，这些人很难区分歌曲。下文 “Amusics can only hear the difference between two notes if they are very far apart on the musical scale.(只有当两个音符在音阶上相距很远，他们才能听到它们之间的区别)” 也说明他们欠缺这种能力。选项 F “Amusic people often cannot tell the difference between two songs.(音盲总是无法区分两首歌的区别)” 也是在讲这种能力的缺乏，与上下文关联紧密。故选 F 项。

【17 题详解】

根据下文 “Many amusics compare the sound of music to pieces of metal hitting each other.(许多音盲把音乐的声音比作金属片互相撞击)” 可知，音乐对他们而言，并不美妙，像金属互撞的噪音。选项 A “Songs sound like noise to an amusic.(对音盲而言，歌曲听起来像噪音)” 与下文关联紧密。故选 A 项。

【18 题详解】

根据上文 “That is why many amusics intentionally stay away from places where there is music.(这就是为什么许多音盲故意远离有音乐的地方)” 可知，这些人想要远离有音乐的场所、场合，这就是一种退缩，这种现象容易造成与社会的脱节，被孤立。选项 E “However, this can result in withdrawal and social isolation.(然而，这可能导致退缩和社会孤立)” 将这种现象呈现出来，与上文关联紧密。故选 E 项。

【19 题详解】

根据上文 “Amusics can understand other nonmusical sounds well. They also have no problems understanding ordinary speech.(音盲能很好地理解其他非音乐声音。他们理解普通的言语也没有问题)” 可知，这些人只是对音乐这一种声音的理解有障碍，这和红绿色盲很相似，也是看不清特定颜色。选项 G “Scientists compare amusics to people who just can’t see certain colors.(科学家们把音盲比作看不清特定颜色的人)”，与上文关联紧密。故选 G 项。

【20 题详解】

根据上文 “Many amusics are happy when their condition is finally diagnosed(诊断). For years, Margaret felt embarrassed about her problem with music.(当他们的病情最终被诊断出来时，许多音盲都很高兴。多年来，Margaret 一直对自己的音乐声音问题感到尴尬)” 可知，这些人没接受诊断前，都因为这个问题感到苦恼，觉得自己很另类。由此推知，空处陈述他们确诊后的表现或反映。选项 B “Now she knows that she is not alone.(现在她知道了，并非她一个人有这个问题)” 符合题意。故选 B 项。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分 30 分)

第一节(共 15 个小题;每小题 1 分，满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I’m a mother of three and a psychologist. Recently, I come to understand what makes childhood valuable in its own right.

One day, when I went to get my 7-year-old son from soccer ____21____, the kid ____22____ me with a downcast face. The coach had ____23____ him for not focusing on his soccer drills. He walked out of the school with his head and shoulders ____24____ down. He seemed wrapped in ____25____. But just before he reached the car door, he suddenly stopped, crouching (蹲伏) down to ____26____ something on the sidewalk. His ____27____ went down lower and lower, and then, with complete joy he called out, “Mum. Come here. This is the ____28____ bug (虫子) I’ve ever seen. It has, like a million ____29____. It’s amazing.” He looked up at me, his features overflowing with energy and ____30____. “Can’t we ____31____ here for just a minute? I want to find out what he does with all those legs.”

The traditional view of such a moment is that it is ____32____, or a waste of valuable time. Yet at that moment it suddenly dawned on me that what sets children apart from adults is not their ignorance (无知) but their ____33____ for joy. Children’s ability to become deeply ____34____ in something and get great pleasure is what adults spend the rest of their lives ____35____.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. A. appointment | B. display | C. practice | D. experience |
| 22. A. served | B. greeted | C. witnessed | D. treated |
| 23. A. envied | B. criticized | C. promoted | D. forgiven |
| 24. A. hanging | B. settling | C. putting | D. turning |
| 25. A. shyness | B. weakness | C. loneliness | D. sadness |
| 26. A. pick up | B. look for | C. stare at | D. bring out |
| 27. A. ears | B. hands | C. mouth | D. face |

28. A. biggest B. simplest C. strangest D. dullest
29. A. eyes B. arms C. legs D. feet
30. A. entertainment B. delight C. satisfaction D. confusion
31. A. gather B. play C. sit D. stay
32. A. practical B. impossible C. accessible D. unnecessary
33. A. capacity B. respect C. effort D. responsibility
34. A. experienced B. absorbed C. rich D. skillful
35. A. seeking B. studying C. missing D. denying

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

【21 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：一天，当我从足球训练中去接我 7 岁的儿子时，他一脸沮丧地跟我打招呼。A. appointment 约会；B. display 展示；C. practice 训练；D. experience 经历。后文提到“The coach”（教练），由此判断，作者的儿子应该是参加了足球的训练。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一天，当我从足球训练中去接我 7 岁的儿子时，他一脸沮丧地跟我打招呼。A. served 服务；B. greeted 打招呼；C. witnessed 目击；D. treated 对待。前文提到“I went to get my 7-year-old son from soccer practice”（我从足球训练中去接我 7 岁的儿子）由此判断，作者接到儿子的时候要打招呼。故选 B。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：教练批评他没有把注意力集中在足球训练上。A. envied 嫉妒；B. criticized 批评；C. promoted 提升；D. forgiven 原谅。后文提到“for not focusing on his soccer drills”（没有把注意力集中在足球训练上），因为训练时不认真，所以受到教练的批评。故选 B。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他低垂着头和肩膀走出了学校。A. hanging 垂下；B. settling 安置；C. putting 放置；D. turning 转动。前文提到“the kid greeted me with a downcast face”（他一脸沮丧地跟我打招呼），被教练批评了之后应该是垂头丧气的样子，肩膀也会下垂。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他似乎沉浸在悲伤之中。A. shyness 害羞；B. weakness 虚弱；C. loneliness 孤独；D. sadness 悲伤。前文提到“He walked out of the school with his head and shoulders hanging down.”（他低垂着头和肩膀走出了学校。）作者看到儿子垂头丧气，肩膀下垂的样子，以为他是沉浸在悲伤之中。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词组辨析。句意：但就在他走到车门前，他突然停了下来，蹲下身子盯着人行道上的什么东西。A. pick up 捡起；B. look for 寻找；C. stare at 盯着；D. bring out 出版。后文提到“This is the 8 bug (虫子) I’ve ever

seen.”（这是我见过的虫子），由此判断，作者儿子蹲下来之后是看到了人行道上的虫子，因此是盯着看。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他的脸越垂越低，然后满心欢喜地喊道：“妈妈。到这里来。” A. ears 耳朵； B. hands 手； C. mouth 嘴； D. face 脸。后文提到“went down lower and lower”（越来越低），为了看清楚人行道上的虫子，要把脸贴的越来越近越来越低才能看见。故选 D。

【28 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这是我见过最奇怪的虫子。 A. biggest 最大的； B. simplest 最简单的； C. strangest 最奇怪的； D. dullest 最迟钝的。后文提到“*It's amazing.*”（太让人震惊了），由此判断，儿子觉得自己看到的虫子是非常奇怪的，因此感到惊讶。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：它好像有几百万条腿。 A. eyes 眼睛； B. arms 手臂； C. legs 腿； D. feet 脚。后文提到“*I want to find out what he does with all those legs.*”（我想知道他有这么多腿是干什么用的。）由此判断，儿子应该是观察到虫子的腿，才想要知道这些腿是用来干嘛的。故选 C。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：他抬头看着我，脸上洋溢着精力和喜悦。 A. entertainment 娱乐； B. delight 喜悦； C. satisfaction 满意； D. confusion 疑惑。前文提到“*It's amazing.*”（太让人震惊了）以及“*I want to find out what he does with all those legs.*”（我想知道他有这么多腿是干什么用的。）由此判断，儿子沮丧的心情因为看到了一个奇怪的虫子而恢复过来了，脸上充满了精力和喜悦。故选 B。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们不能再待一会吗？ A. gather 集合； B. play 玩耍； C. sit 坐； D. stay 停留。后文提到“*I want to find out what he does with all those legs.*”（我想知道他有这么多腿是干什么用的。），由此判断，儿子想要知道虫子的腿是干什么用的话就要待久一点。故选 D。

【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：传统观点认为这样的时刻是不必要的，或者是浪费宝贵的时间。 A. practical 实际的； B. impossible 不可能的； C. accessible 可接近的； D. unnecessary 不必要的。后文提到“*or a waste of valuable time*”（或者是浪费宝贵的时间。）由此判断，传统意义上来说是浪费时间的事应该是不必要的。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：然而就在那一刻，我突然意识到，孩子与成年人的区别不在于他们的无知，而在于他们享受快乐的能力。 A. capacity 能力； B. respect 尊重； C. effort 努力； D. responsibility 责任。前文提到儿子被教练批评之后垂头丧气，但看见了一只虫子之后重新变得充满精力和开心起来，小孩子会因为一点事就会开心起来，说明小孩子有享受快乐的能力。故选 A。

【34 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：孩子们能够深深地沉浸在某件事情中，并从中获得极大的快乐，这正是成年人用他们的余生去寻找的。A. experienced 有经验的；B. absorbed 全神贯注的；C. rich 富有的；D. skillful 熟练的。前文提到“Can't we stay here for just a minute? I want to find out what he does with all those legs.”（我们不能再待一会吗？我想知道他有这么多腿是干什么用的），由此判断，小孩子会沉迷于自己感兴趣的事情中。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：孩子们能够深深地沉浸在某件事情中，并从中获得极大的快乐，这正是成年人用他们的余生去寻找的。A. seeking 寻找；B. studying 学习；C. missing 错过；D. denying 否认。小孩子很容易被一些事情吸引并且从中获得乐趣，但人长大后这种能力就逐渐降低，因此成年人要用余生去寻找快乐。故选 A。

第二节(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

On every Thursday night, psychologist Maud Lehanne leads two of France's favorite pastimes, coffee drinking and the “talking cure”. There they learn to get in touch with their true feelings. Lehanne's psychology cafe is trying to help the city's _____36_____ (trouble) neighborhood cafes. In the past few years, Parisian cafes _____37_____ (become) victims due to changes in the French lifestyle - longer working hours, a fast-food boom and a younger generation's desire to spend _____38_____ (they) time at home. Luckily, dozens of new theme cafes appear _____39_____ (change) the situation. Cafes focused on psychology, history, and engineering are catching on, _____40_____ (fill) tables well into the evening.

The city's “psychology cafes”, _____41_____ offer great comfort, are among the most popular places. Middle-aged homemakers, retirees, and the unemployed come to such cafes to talk about love, _____42_____ (angry), and dreams with a psychologist. “There's _____43_____ strong need in Paris for communication,” says Maurice, a cafe regular who works _____44_____ a religious instructor in a nearby church. “People have few real friends. _____45_____ they need is to open up.” Lehanne says she'd like to see psychology cafes all over France. “If people had normal lives, these cafes wouldn't exist,” she says.

【答案】36. troublesome

37. have become

38. their 39. to change

40. filling

41. which 42. anger

43. a 44. as

45. What

【36 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：Lehanne 的心理咖啡馆正努力帮助这个城市麻烦不断的社区咖啡馆。结合句意及空后的 neighborhood cafes 可知空处应填形容词形式 troublesome，作定语，修饰名词 neighborhood cafes。故填 troublesome。

【37 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：在过去的几年里，由于法国人生活方式的改变——工作时间的延长、快餐的繁荣以及年轻一代想待在家里的愿望，巴黎的咖啡馆成了受害者。结合句意可知空处为谓语动词，时间状语 *In the past few years* 意为“在过去的几年里”经常和现在完成时连用，句子主语 *Parisian cafes* 为复数，所以空处应填 *have become*。故填 *have become*。

【38 题详解】

考查代词。句意：在过去的几年里，由于法国人生活方式的改变——工作时间的延长、快餐的繁荣以及年轻一代想待在家里的愿望，巴黎的咖啡馆成了受害者。结合句意及空后的名词 *time* 可知应填形容词性物主代词，作定语。故填 *their*。

【39 题详解】

考查不定式。句意：幸运的是，几十家新的主题咖啡馆似乎改变了这种情况。结合句意表达“似乎做某事”用 *appear to do*。故填 *to change*。

【40 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：以心理学、历史和工程学为主题的咖啡馆也很受欢迎，一直到晚上都人满为患。分析句子结构及句意可知空处应填非谓语动词的形式，句子主语 *Cafes* 与 *fill* 之间为主动关系，应用现在分词表主动，作状语。故填 *filling*。

【41 题详解】

考查非限制性定语从句。句意：这座城市的“心理咖啡馆”提供了极大的安慰，是最受欢迎的地方之一。此处为非限制性定语从句，先行词为 *The city's "psychology cafes"*，从句缺主语，应用关系代词 *which*。故填 *which*。

【42 题详解】

考查名词。句意：中年家庭主妇、退休人员、无业人士等人来到这样的咖啡馆，与心理医生谈论爱、愤怒、梦想。结合句意空处应填名词形式 *anger*，与空前的 *love* 以及空后的 *dream* 并列作宾语。故填 *anger*。

【43 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：“巴黎对交流有强烈的需求，”莫里斯说，他是咖啡馆的常客，在附近的教堂担任宗教指导员。表示“一种需求”应用不定冠词，且 *strong* 的发音是辅音音素开头，故填 *a*。

【44 题详解】

考查介词。句意：“巴黎对交流有强烈的需求，”莫里斯说，他是咖啡馆的常客，在附近的教堂担任宗教指导员。结合句意空处应填介词 *as*，*work as* 意为“担任”，固定搭配。故填 *as*。

【45 题详解】

考查名词性从句。句意：他们需要的是开放。空处引导主语从句，从句缺少宾语，指代事物，应用引导词 *what*，空处位于句首，首字母需大写。故填 *What*。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假设你是育才中学学生会主席李华，你校将举办一次英语演讲比赛，希望某大学的外籍教师 Smith 女士来做评委，请参照以下内容给她写一封邀请信。

1、演讲主题；

2、参赛者、时间、地点；

3、联系人及方式。

注意：1.词数 80 左右；

2. 开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数

Dear Ms Smith,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】 Dear Ms Smith,

I'm Li Hua, Chairman of the Student Union of Yucai Middle School. I'm writing to invite you to be a judge for our English speech this coming June.

Aiming to arouse the students' interest in English study and improve their fluency in spoken English, our school is going to hold an English speech contest with the theme of Man and Nature. The contest will be held from 2:00pm to 4:00 pm in our school Meeting Hall on June 1st. Ten students, who have managed to get to the finals through several rounds of competitions, will deliver their speeches on the given topic "Man and the Nature". Surely, your participation will offer the students a better insight into the relationship between human and nature.

Please call/reach me at 446765560 if you have any questions. Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【详解】 1.词汇积累：

目的在于：aim to do→in order to do/with the purpose of doing

成功做成某事：manage to do→succeed in doing

提供：offer→provide/supply

见解：insight→understanding/opinion

2.句式拓展：

原句：I'm Li Hua, Chairman of the Student Union of Yucai Middle School. I'm writing to invite you to be a judge for our

English speech this coming June.

拓展句: I'm Li Hua, the Chairman of the Student Union of Yucai Middle School, writing to invite you to be a judge for our English speech this coming June.

第二节 (满分 25 分)

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

Lungs nearly bursting, I struggled to lift my head out of the water. Inch by inch, my tired body reached for the end of the pool.

The extent of my swimming career was purely recreational, while the competitive swimmers nearby thought nothing of the seemingly simple task of a 500-meter swim test. Pushing myself to finish what I had started, I could only think: why not take the easy way out?

Earlier that week, I had turned in my first job application at a local pool. Overqualified, I was hired on the spot. However, the tasks were boring: helping confused visitors and measuring the height of children before they went down the slide, those sorts of things. I was capable of more.

So a swim test was required, establishing the mere fact that I was not completely helpless in a pool. Midway through, the manager administering the test remarked, "This looks really easy for you. Why aren't you applying to become a guard?"

"The thought hadn't crossed my mind."

"Well, lifeguarding demands more responsibility, strength and respect. Thus the position pays \$2 more per hour. Your swimming skills are strong enough. All you need to do is complete a certification class."

Inside I was unsure of myself, but his words inspired me-You never know what you are capable of until you force yourself to do it.

Soon I passed the swim test. All left was to practice and learn first aid, CPR(心肺复苏), and procedures for different land and water-based emergencies.

Work started soon. A well-intentioned yet anxious feeling in me soon passed. Days, weeks, and months went by without incident; emergencies were rare. The skills and training I had so carefully studied and acquired seemed unnecessary.

Today appeared to be another uneventful day. However, shortly after the other guards signaled to the children to exit the pool, I noticed one boy was still in the middle while the others had climbed up.

注意:

1.续写词数应为 150 左右;

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

"Something must have gone wrong with him," I thought to myself.

Having the boy on the floor, I put my ear to his mouth and my fingers at his neck.

【答案】 “Something must have gone wrong with him,” I thought to myself. Sure enough, with a closer look, I found the boy waving his hands desperately. I quickly dived into the water, swimming towards the boy at full speed. By the time I reached him, he had sunk to the bottom of the pool, his head hanging down, which filled my heart with fright and concern. I picked the boy up and headed to the poolside, keeping his head above the water.

Having the boy on the floor, I put my ear to his mouth and my fingers at his neck. I could tell that he had no heartbeat and wasn't breathing. Every second counted! Without hesitation, I did first aid, giving him mouth-to-mouth breathing and doing CPR as trained. Other guards watching anxiously, I carried on, sweating. Suddenly, a stream of water burst out of his mouth and the boy coughed intensely. Seeing the boy regain consciousness, those around broke into cheers. Exhausted, I sighed with relief. I thought had I accepted that easy position, I would have been nothing but a bystander. I'm happy I didn't take the easy way out.

【详解】 1.段落续写:

①由第一段首句内容“‘他一定是出了什么问题，’我心想。”可知，第一段可描写作者发现并营救这个溺水男孩的经过。

②由第二段首句内容“让男孩躺在地板上，我把耳朵凑到他的嘴边，手指放在他的脖子上。”可知，第二段可描写作者如何运用自己学过的救生员知识救了这个孩子的。

2.续写线索：发现男孩溺水——抱起男孩——实施急救——男孩恢复知觉——松了口气

3.词汇激活

行为类

游泳：dive into / swim towards / sink to

走路：reach/ head to

情绪类

①.担忧：anxiously / fright and concern /be grateful

②.高兴：happy/cheers/ in relief