

**苏州市2022-2023学年第一学期八校联考指标调研卷**

**高三英语**

**说明：**

**1. 本试卷共10页，满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**2. 在答题卡的规定区域内填写学校、班级、姓名、考号等，否则无效。**

**3. 请将所有答案按照题号填涂或填写在答题卡相应的答题处，否则不得分。**

**第一部分听力(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分，满分7.5分)**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选 项。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一个小题。每段对话 仅读一遍。**

1. What will the man probably do next?

A. Watch TV. B. Go out for dinner. C. Do his homework

2. Why hasn’t John noticed the milk boiling over?

A. His mind is wandering.

B. He is not standing nearby.

C. He is thinking of taking something to London.

3. Who might the man go to a movie with?

A The woman. B. His daughter. C. The man’s wife.

4. When did the man leave for home?

A. At ten. B. At eleven. C. At ten thirty.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. Jerry’s acting in the play.

B. Their dissatisfaction with Jerry.

C. The man’s worry over his sickness.

**第二节(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选 出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟;听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。**

**听第6段材料，回答第6-7题。**

6. What does the woman like about summer?

A. The rain. B. The heat. C. The warm long days.

7. What does the woman often do during the summer?

A. Take a long holiday.

B. Do outdoor activities.

C. Bicycle with friends in the rain.

**听第7段材料，回答第8-9题。**

8. Why do American people love to buy second-hand goods?

A. To earn money. B. To save money. C. To contribute to charity.

9. What is usually sold in a yard sale?

A. Used goods. B. Treasures and furniture. C. Books, records and coffee.

**听第8段材料，回答第10-12题。**

10. Why did the first McDonald’s restaurant have no seats?

A. To reduce the cost.

B. To avoid washing dishes.

C. To make people eat quickly.

11. Which McDonald’s sells the most hamburgers in the world?

A. One in New York. B. The ^rst McDonald’s. C. The Hong Kong’s.

12. What do we learn from the conversation?

A. Mac and Dick sold the business to McDonald.

B. Ray Kroc bought McDonald’s from Mac and Dick.

C. There are many chain stores of McDonald’s only in New York.

**听第9段材料，回答第13-16题。**

13. Where does the conversation probably take place?

A. In a lecture room. B. At a club. C. At a party.

14. Why is the woman familiar with this area?

A. She grew up here. B. She has studied the map. C. She often hangs out here.

15. What might the man major in?

A. Business. B. Computer science. C. Biology.

16. How did the woman deal with the bad weather?

A. By going to bars. B. By going downtown. C. By watching movies.

**听第10段材料，回答第17-20题。**

17. What is the function of hip hop?

A. Freeing people from poverty.

B. Ridding people of drug addiction.

C. Helping people with emotional problems.

18. Where was the report published?

A. In a special newspaper. B. On the Internet. C. In a medical magazine.

19. What do hip hop artists often describe in their music?

A. Message of hope. B. Darkness of the world. C. Mental illness.

20. What did BIG’s teachers say about him?

A. He could be successful.

B. He would achieve nothing.

C. He promised to be a superstar.

听力1-5 CABAB 6-10 CBBAB 11-15 CBAAC 16-20 CCCAB

**第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。**

**A**

**Drive in Ontario**

Welcome to Ontario! Here's what you need to know if you are, or will be, visiting Ontario — and want to drive while you're here.

**Visiting: less than 3 months**

If you are visiting Ontario for less than 3 months and want to drive while you're here, you can use a valid driver's licence from your own province, state or country.

**Visiting: more than 3 months**

If you will be visiting from another country for more than 3 months, you will need an International Driver's Permit (IDP) from your own country. This is a special licence that allows motorists to drive internationally when accompanied by a valid driver's licence from their country. You need to have this permit with you when you arrive in Ontario. You cannot apply for one once you are here.

**Rules of the road**

As a visitor, you are responsible for knowing Ontario traffic laws. Here are just some:

• keep to the right of the road

• obey posted speed limits (e.g. 50 km/hour)

• do not use handheld devices while driving (e.g. cell phones, tablets or music players)

• slow down and pull to the right, if an emergency vehicle is driving behind you with their lights and sirens (e.g. an ambulance, fire truck or police car)

If you break a traffic law, you will face a penalty. Penalties range from fines to making your licence invalid or your car taken away. For more information, please click here.

1. l. Who is the text intended for?

A. Potential immigrants. B. General visitors.

C. Exchange students. D. Ordinary drivers.

2. What driving habit is unacceptable in Ontario?

A. Changing lanes at random. B. Giving way to fire trucks.

C. Listening to music in the car. D. Driving within the speed limits.

3. Where is the text most probably taken from?

A. A local website. B. A travel guide.

C. An advertisement. D. A geography magazine

【答案】1. B 2. C 3. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了安大略省的一些交通规则。

【1题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Welcome to Ontario! Here's what you need to know if you are, or will be, visiting Ontario — and want to drive while you're here.(欢迎来到安大略！如果你正在或将要参观安大略，并且想在这里开车，你需要知道以下几点)”以及Rules of the road部分中“As a visitor, you are responsible for knowing Ontario traffic laws. (作为一名游客，你有责任了解安大略省的交通法规)”可推知，文章针对的是一般游客。故选B。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据Rules of the road部分中“• do not use handheld devices while driving (e.g. cell phones, tablets or music players)(·开车时不要使用手持设备，如手机、平板电脑或音乐播放器)”可知，C选项“在车里听音乐”是错误的驾驶习惯。故选C。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“For more information, please click here. (更多信息，请点击这里)”可推知，文章可能选自当地网站。故选A。

**B**

A woman held her phone tightly to her heart the way a church-goer might hold a Bible. She was anxious to take a picture of an impressive bunch of flowers that sat not so far away, but first she had to get through a crowd of others pushing their way to do the same. The cause of this was Bouquets to Art, one of the most popular events at the de Young Museum in San Francisco.

Flower sellers were asked to create flower arrangements that respond to pieces of art on display, from ancient carvings to contemporary sculptures. It’s extremely attractive and also memorable, to the point that it has become a problem.

In recent years, the de Young received more than a thousand complaints from people who felt that cell phones had spoiled their experience of the exhibit. Institutions of fine art around the world face similar problems as the desire to take photographs becomes a huge attraction for museums, as well as something that upsets some of their patrons (资助人). So the de Young responded with a kind of compromise:carving out “photo free” hours during the exhibition’s six-day run.

One common complaint about the effect of social media on museum culture is that people seem to be missing out on experiences because they are so busy collecting evidence of them. A study recently published in the journal *Psychological Science* suggests there is some truth to this. It finds that people who keep taking photos of an exhibit and posting them on social media rather than simply observing it, have a hard time remembering what they see. But the issue is complex for the professionals running museums. Linda Butler, the de Young’s head of marketing and visitor experience, acknowledges that not everyone wants a museum to be“a photo-taking playland”. Yet a lot of people do and she believes that the de Young is in no position to judge one reason for buying a $ 28 ticket to be more valid than another. “If we removed social media and photography,” she says. “We would risk becoming irrelevant.”

4. What was the woman eager to do according to Paragraph 1?

A. To get her phone. B. To escape the crowd.

C. To take a photo. D. To push ahead.

5. How did the de Young respond to the dilemma?

A. By setting periods without photo-taking.

B. By making the exhibition free of charge.

C. By compromising with the government.

D. By extending the free exhibition hours.

6. The recent study finds that the use of social media in museums may \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. uncover the truth B. cause irrelevancy

C. bring more pleasure D. play a negative role

7. Which of the following may Linda Butler support?

A. Reducing admission prices.

B. Catering to visitors.

C. Reserving judgement in public.

D. Banning social media and photography.

【答案】4. C 5. A 6. D 7. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是新闻报道，介绍了一家博物馆收到了很多人的抱怨，抱怨者们纷纷称已经影响了他们的看展体验，因为拍照的欲望成了一些人去博物馆的巨大动力，也成了另外一些老顾客心烦的原因。于是，该博馆物采取了一个折中的办法：在展期内抽出“无拍照”时间。

【4题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“She was anxious to take a picture of an impressive bunch of flowers ”（她急于给一束花拍照）可知，女人非常渴望拍照，故选C。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“So the de Young responded with a kind of compromise:carving out “photo free” hours during the exhibition’s six-day run.”（因此，博物馆做出了一种折中的回应：在为期六天的展览中抽出“无照片”的时间）可知，面对人们的抱怨，博物馆采取了一个折中的办法：在展期内抽出“无拍照”时间。故选A。

【6题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段第一句“One common complaint about the effect of social media on museum culture is that people seem to be missing out on experiences because they are so busy collecting evidence of them.”可知，在社交媒体对博物馆文化影响的争论中，一个常见的抱怨是，人们似乎错过了体验，因为他们太忙于收集证据，也就是社交媒体的使用在参观博物馆过程中起消极的作用。故选D。

【7题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段““If we removed social media and photography,” she says. “We would risk becoming irrelevant.””可知，她认为，如果限制适用社交媒体和拍照，博物馆可能变得无关紧要（不那么受欢迎），由此可知，Linda Butler认为博物馆要迎合游客。故选B。

**C**

In recent years, China has witnessed the growth of luxury (奢侈品) brands. In this market, Chinese consumers are now the largest spenders. It’s clear that a new generation of young, materialistic people is increasingly relying on luxury brands to improve its self-image.

I am a fashionist too, at least in spirit—I love to look at clothes and shoes. But I don’t understand why people spend lots of money on designer labels.

When a young woman buys a handbag that costs two months of her salary, that’s a scary thing.

What’s interesting is that scientists have found that having luxury things doesn’t lead to happiness.

Study after study has shown that although we want material things, when we get them we don’t suddenly become “happy” people. In fact, a series of studies by Leaf Van Boven at the University of Colorado, US, has shown that individuals who spend money on travel and similar experiences get more pleasure than those who invest it in material things. That’s because experiences are more easily combined with a person’s identity. If I travel to Yunnan, that adventure affects how I think in the future. My memories become a part of me.

Moreover, as Van Boven has observed, young people who pursue happiness through “things” are liked less by their peers. People prefer those who pursue happiness through experiences.

It’s natural to want to express yourself through your appearance. So my advice is: create a look that isn’t tied to a designer label. Convey your own message. Take some lessons from the late Apple co-founder Steve Jobs. He was always in Levis jeans and a black turtleneck. Mark Zuckerberg, founder of Facebook, routinely appears in hoodies and sneakers. These people, successful people, have style. You don’t have to break the bank to send a message about who you are.

Take a trip. Go out into the world. Then come back and confidently create your own signature look.

8. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?

A. The author enjoys buying luxury brands herself.

B. The author agrees to spend money on material things.

C. The author is critical of youths tying their looks to designer labels.

D. The author finds it natural for fashionists to follow fashion trends.

9. Leaf Van Boven’s studies showed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. traveling changes a person’s identity greatly

B. people dislike those who love luxuries

C. experiences can bring people more happiness than luxuries

D. luxuries have a negative effect on people’s happiness

10. What is the author’s advice on expressing oneself?

A. Be selective about designer labels.

B. Create your own personal unique style.

C. Choose styles that are simple and comfortable.

D. Try styles like Mark Zuckerberg’s.

11. The main purpose of the article is to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. persuade readers to invest in experiences instead of luxuries

B. prove how luxury leads to an unpleasant life

C. tell how to express yourself through appearances

D. report on a series of studies about luxuries and happiness

【答案】8. C 9. C 10. B 11. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇议论文，文章主要介绍了青年人越来越依赖奢侈品来提升个人形象。这是很可怕的事情。我们应该出去旅行，去世界各地看一看，多体验多经历，自信来自于眼界。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据前三段的内容，以及When a young woman buys a handbag that costs two months of her salary, that’s a scary thing.可知，青年人越来越依赖奢侈品来提升个人形象。这是很可怕的事情，说明作者在批评这些年轻人，故选C。

【9题详解】

细节理解题。根据第五段中In fact, a series of studies by Leaf Van Boven at the University of Colorado, US, has shown that individuals who spend money on travel and similar experiences get more pleasure than those who invest it in material things.可知，Leaf Van Boven研究表明旅行和类似经历比奢侈品更能给人带来更多快乐。故选C。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中It’s natural to want to express yourself through your appearance. So my advice is: create a look that isn’t tied to a designer label. These people, successful people, have style.可知，作者建议我们创造独特唯一的风格。故选B。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。根据倒数第二段中In fact, a series of studies by Leaf Van Boven at the University of Colorado, US, has shown that individuals who spend money on travel and similar experiences get more pleasure than those who invest it in material things可知，作者的写作目的是通过Leaf Van Boven研究劝告公众不要依赖奢侈品而要通过经历来提升个人形象。故选A。

【点睛】4. 解题剖析：此题属于推理判断题中的（1）根据不同文体，推断目的意图**。**不同的文章可能有不同的写作目的, 通常作者的写作目的有以下三种：1) to entertain readers（娱乐读者，让人发笑），常见于故事类的文章。2) to persuade readers（说服读者接受某种观点）常见于广告类的文章。3) to inform readers（告知读者某些信息）多见于科普类﹑新闻报道类﹑文化类或社会类的文章。高考阅读试题设计到各类文章，而以议论文为主，文章的主题句、核心句往往会直接或间接地表明作者的态度立场；阅读理解中也有说明文、描述文。前者因为其体裁的客观性，所以作者的态度也往往采取中立。而后者因为其文章观点往往不直接提出，而且作者写作时也常带有某种倾向性，所以，阅读时要善于根据文章的文体来学会推断作者的情感态度和目的。

答案需要从文章Leaf Van Boven研究劝告公众不要依赖奢侈品而要通过经历来提升个人形象。进行推断。

答案定位：根据文章Leaf Van Boven研究结果可知，文章劝告公众不要依赖奢侈品而要通过经历来提升个人形象。

推理关系：**题干**The main purpose of the article is to.☞**文章内容**has shown that individuals who spend money on travel and similar experiences get more pleasure than those who invest it in material things

答案：spend money on travel and similar experiences get more pleasure than those who invest it in material things.☞A选项persuade readers to invest in experiences instead of luxuries

**D**

As the effects of climate change become more disastrous, well-known research institutions and government agencies are focusing new money and attention on an idea: artificially cooling the planet, in the hopes of buying humanity more time to cut greenhouse gas emissions.

That strategy, called solar climate intervention (干预) or solar geoengineering, involves reflecting more of the sun’s energy back into space — abruptly reducing global temperatures in a way that imitates the effects of ash clouds flowing out from the volcanic eruptions. The idea has been considered as a dangerous and fancied solution, one that would encourage people to keep burning fossil fuels while exposing the planet to unexpected and potentially threatening side effects, producing more destructive hurricanes, wildfires floods and other disasters.

But. as global warming continues, producing more destructive hurricanes, wildfires floods and other disasters, some researchers and policy experts say that concerns about geoengineering should be outweighed by the imperative to better understand it, in case the consequence of climate change become so terrible that the world can’t wait for better solutions.

One way to cool the earth is by injecting aerosols (气溶胶) into the upper layer of the atmosphere. where those particles reflect sunlight away from the earth. That process works, according to Douglas MacMartin, a researcher at Cornell University.

“We know with 100% certainty that we can cool the planet,” he said in an interview. What’s still unclear, he added, is what happens next. Temperature, MacMartin said, is an indicator for a lot of climate effects. “What does it do to the strength of hurricanes?” he asked, “What does it do to agriculture production? What does it do to the risk of forest fires?”

Another institution funded by the National Science Foundation will analyze hundreds of simulations of aerosol injection, testing the effects on weather extremes around the world. One goal of the research is to look for a sweet spot: the amount of artificial cooling that can reduce extreme weather events without causing broader changes in regional rainfall patterns or similar impacts.

12. Why do researchers and government agencies work on cooling the earth?

A. To prevent natural disasters. B. To win more time to reduce gas emissions.

C. To imitate volcanic eruptions. D. To encourage more people to bur fossil fuels.

13. What are researchers worried about in terms of global warming?

A. More volcanoes will throw out.

B. More solar energy will go into space.

C. More disasters will endanger the future of the world.

D. People will keep burning fossil fuels to keep warm.

14. What can be inferred from Douglas’ words in an interview?

A. He thinks more research remains to be done.

B. He is optimistic about the effect of cooling the earth.

C. He is concerned about the reduction in agriculture production.

D. He disapproves of the practice of solar climate intervention.

15. What does the underlined words “sweet spot” in the last paragraph mean?

A. The rainfall pattern of a region.

B. The modest drop in temperature.

C. The number of extreme weather events.

D. The injection amount of aerosol.

【答案】12. B 13. C 14. A 15. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述全球气候变化带来各种灾难性的天气，政府和相关研究机构提出的各种可能的应对办法。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段“As the effects of climate change become more disastrous, well-known research institutions and government agencies are focusing new money and attention on an idea: artificially cooling the planet, in the hopes of buying humanity more time to cut greenhouse gas emissions.(随着气候变化的影响变得更加严重，知名研究机构和政府机构正把新的资金和注意力集中在一个想法上：人为地让地球降温，希望为人类赢得更多时间来减少温室气体排放)”可知，研究者和政府机构给地球降温是为了赢得更多的时间来减少温室气体的排放。故选B项。

【13题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段“some researchers and policy experts say that concerns about geoengineering should be outweighed by the imperative to better understand it, in case the consequence of climate change become so terrible that the world can’t wait for better solutions.(一些研究人员和政策专家表示，当务之急是更好地了解地球工程，这比对地球工程的担忧更重要，以防气候变化的后果变得如此可怕，以至于世界不能等待更好的解决方案)”可知，研究者担心全球变暖造成的各种灾难可能会让未来的世界处于危险中。故选C项。

【14题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段““What does it do to the strength of hurricanes?” he asked, “What does it do to agriculture production? What does it do to the risk of forest fires?”(他问：“它对飓风的强度有什么影响？这对农业生产有什么影响？它对森林火灾的风险有什么影响？”)”可知，Douglas认为还有很多疑问没有解开，所以还有很多研究有待去做。故选A项。

【15题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线词所在句“One goal of the research is to look for a sweet spot: the amount of artificial cooling that can reduce extreme weather events without causing broader changes in regional rainfall patterns or similar impacts.(这项研究的目标之一是寻找一个“最佳点”：人工降温的数量，既可以减少极端天气事件，又不会造成区域降雨模式的广泛变化或类似影响)”可知，这里的“最佳点”指的是，人工降温要适度，既可以解决气候变暖带来的极端天气，又不会给气候造成太大的影响，因此“a sweet spot”指的是适度的降温。故选B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。**

Life can be challenging for teens. They must deal with schoolwork, family life and friends at the same time to fit. Feeling of sadness, frustration and irritability are common. \_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_ Their negative feelings don't come and go. Instead, those intense feelings can point to a disease called depression—one that may require treatment.

It's easy to think that depressed people simply feel sad or hopeless. For many teens that may be true. \_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_ Some kids withdraw from friends and family. Others respond with angry outbursts. Some teens may skip school or stop eating or sleeping. Teachers, parents or even a teen's close friends may find it hard to tell whether these behaviors are just part of being a teens or signs of something truly serious.

Even depressed teens may not realize they have this problem. \_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_ More than three million Americans between the ages of 12 and 17 experienced depression in 2019. However, a study by researchers at Harvard and Yale universities found that half of all teens with depression don't get help until they become adults. And only one in three will have been diagnosed by their doctor.

\_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_ "I can only work with what you give me," Dee says, the mental-health professional in Lincoln, Neb.

Dee says, peers should also seek for signs of depression. Keep an eye on your friends, she recommends. Watch for symptoms of isolation (孤立) or hopelessness. \_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_ Any of these behaviors could be a symptom of depression.

Overall, knowing who—and how—to help is essential for successfully treating depression in teens.

A. And the share of those affected is high.

B. Some may start abusing alcohol or drugs.

C. Teens should be honest with their answers.

D. The problem is that depression in teens can be hard to spot.

E. There is a link between mental illness and suicide in teens.

F. But for some teens, those emotions take a more extreme turn.

G. Even skipping classes can be a sign that something serious is going on.

【答案】16. F 17. D 18. A 19. C 20. G

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章中介绍了青少年患抑郁症的现象。青少年患抑郁症的情况越来越严重。但是，问题在于发现抑郁症很难，甚至连青少年本人都没有意识到自己的问题。专家提出，家长、老师和青少年本人都要关注青少年抑郁的问题。

【16题详解】

上文“Life can be challenging for teens. They must deal with schoolwork, family life and friends at the same time to fit. Feelings of sadness, frustration and irritability are common.”（对于青少年来说，生活是充满挑战的。他们必须同时兼顾学业、家庭生活和朋友。悲伤、沮丧和易怒的情绪是很常见的。）以及下文“Their negative feelings don't come and go. Instead, those intense feelings can point to a disease called depression—one that may require treatment”（他们的消极情绪不会来来去去。相反，这些强烈的感觉可能导致一种叫做抑郁症的疾病，可能需要治疗。）根据空前和空后内容可知，该空和上文应是转折关系。后文中提到的抑郁症是消极情绪极端化的体现。F选项：但对一些青少年来说，这些情绪发生了更极端的转变。故选F。

【17题详解】

上文“It's easy to think that depressed people simply feel sad or hopeless. For many teens that may be true”（人们很容易认为抑郁的人只是感到悲伤或绝望。对很多青少年来说，这可能是真的。）下文“Teachers, parents or even a teen's close friends may find it hard to tell whether these behaviors are just part of being a teens or signs of something truly serious”（老师、家长甚至是青少年的密友可能很难判断这些行为是青少年的一部分，还是一些真正严重的迹象。）由此推知，抑郁很难发现。D选项hard to spot切题。故选D。

【18题详解】

下文“More than three million Americans between the ages of 12 and 17 experienced depression in 2019”（2019年，超过300万12岁至17岁的美国人经历过抑郁症。）该空引出下文，A选项“受影响的比例很高”符合语境。故选A。

【19题详解】

根据下文精神健康专家Dee说的话“I can only work with what you give me”（我只会根据患者告诉我的情况开展工作。）C选项“青少年应该对自己的问题做出诚实的回答”符合语境。故选C。

20题详解】

根据空后的“these behaviors could be a symptom of depression(这些行为可能是抑郁症的症状)”可知，该空应该指出抑郁症的一些行为。G选项“Even skipping classes can be a sign that something serious is going on(甚至逃课也可能是有严重问题发生的信号)。该选项中的even是对前文“symptoms of isolation (孤立) or hopelessness”的递进。故选G。

**第三部分 语言运用(共三节，满分30分)**

**第一节完形填空(共15小题：每小题1分，满分15分)**

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

That morning, I got the train as always. I was a publishing director and was looking forward to embracing a new day of work, as usual. I would always turn to the crossword (纵横填字游戏), but that day it didn’t make sense. I’d been doing it for 30-old years, but trying to read this one was like walking through syrup (糖浆)：\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ slow and hard. I thought I must be tired.

I said to my assistant. The \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ colleague contacted my wife, Beth, and she drove me straight to hospital. There, confirmation came that I’d had a stroke in the part of my brain that \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ with communication. I was now in a condition that means it’s difficult or\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ to receive and produce language. It was the only time I cried.

I was back at home a week later and my goal was to get better and returned to work in a couple of months. The way to \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ my language ability was rough. I’d look at simple pictures and try to describe them as my mind \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ round and round in the darkness, looking for words.

As the months passed, it became self-evident that I wasn’t going to be able to go back to my old job. For 25 years, I had \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ myself as a publisher. I was used to a busy day of meetings. I didn’t feel ready to say goodbye to my old self. There were times when I felt incredibly \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_.

In the darkest months, I devoted myself to\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_. I couldn’t manage novels or newspapers, \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ I tried reading poetry, and found the shorter lines less overwhelming. My speech came back, and I learned how to read again, though much more slowly. I also learned the \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ to keep up. I allowed myself to slow down, and started to enjoy it.

\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_, I get rid of my old skin. I grieved the past, its passing and its absence, and started to come to terms \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ it. Now, 10 years later, I look after my grandson a day a week, and my relationship with my family is deeper than ever. If you’d asked me 15 years ago to \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ the importance of the things in my life I might have said work, but now I’m no longer a high-achieving publisher or someone who reads 10 books a week. I’m a \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ man, and if I read 10 books a year, that’s pretty good.

21. A. temporarily B. scarcely C. unbelievably D. mildly

22. A. curious B. reserved C. casual D. concerned

23. A. messes B. deals C. identifies D. cooperates

24. A. practical B. absurd C. impossible D. innocent

25. A. gaining B. rebuilding C. revealing D. improving

26. A. slipped B. doubted C. wandered D. fled

27. A. informed B. evaluated C. reflected D. defined

28. A. angry B. cautious C. awesome D. merciless

29. A. speaking B. trying C. writing D. managing

30. A. since B. until C. so D. as

31. A. favor B. patience C. sympathy D. comfort

32. A. Gradually B. Hopefully C. Narrowly D. Annually

33. A. above B. with C. beyond D. below

34. A. arrange B. compare C. rank D. declare

35. A. genius B. community C. dignity D. family

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。本文主要讲述了一名出版总监患了失语症，但通过自己的努力逐渐恢复，并发现人生有比工作更重要的事情：家庭。

【21题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我读这本书已经30年了，但读这本书就像在糖浆中行走：难以置信的缓慢和艰难。A. temporarily暂时的；B. scarcely几乎不；C. unbelievably难以置信地；D. mildly适度地。根据上文“like walking through syrup”可知，读这本书就像在糖浆中行走：难以置信的缓慢和艰难。故选C。

【22题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这位忧心忡忡的同事联系了我的妻子贝丝，她直接开车送我去了医院。A. curious好奇的；B. reserved保留的；C. casual随便的；D. concerned担心的。根据后文“colleague contacted my wife, Beth, and she drove me straight to hospital”可知同事担心作者，所以联系了作者的妻子，故选D。

【23题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在那里，我确认我大脑中负责沟通的部分中风了。A. messes弄乱；B. deals处理；C. identifies识别；D. cooperates合作。根据后文“with communication”可知为短语deal with表示“处理，负责”。故选B。

【24题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我现在的情况意味着很难或不可能接受和产生语言。A. practical实际的；B. absurd荒谬的；C. impossible不可能的；D. innocent无辜的。根据上文“it’s difficult or”指严重程度是很困难或者不可能接受和产生语言，故选C。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：重建我的语言能力的道路是艰难的。A. gaining获得；B. rebuilding重建；C. revealing揭露；D. improving改善。作者大脑中负责沟通的部分中风，所以现在需要重建语言能力。故选B。

【26题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我会看着简单的图片，试着描述它们，我的思绪在黑暗中转来转去，寻找语言。A. slipped滑动；B. doubted怀疑；C. wandered漫游；D. fled逃走。根据后文“round and round in the darkness, looking for words”指作者的思绪游离，寻找语言。故选C。

【27题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：25年来，我一直把自己定义为出版人。A. informed通知；B. evaluated评估；C. reflected反思；D. defined定义。根据后文“myself as a publisher”可知，作者当了25年出版人，一直把自己定义为出版人。故选D。

【28题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：有几次我感到非常愤怒。A. angry生气的；B. cautious谨慎的；C. awesome极佳的；D. merciless无情的。根据上文“As the months passed, it became self-evident that I wasn’t going to be able to go back to my old job.(几个月过去了，我不可能再回到原来的工作岗位了，这一点不言而喻)”可知，作者无法再回去工作了，所以对自己的无能为力感到愤怒。故选A。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在最黑暗的几个月里，我致力于尝试。A. speaking说话；B. trying尝试；C. writing写；D. managing管理。根据后文“I tried reading poetry, and found the shorter lines less overwhelming”可知，作者一直在尝试阅读，故选B。

【30题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：我读不了小说或报纸，所以我试着读诗歌，发现较短的诗句不那么令人窒息。A. since自从；B. until直到；C. so所以；D. as因为。根据后文“I tried reading poetry, and found the shorter lines less overwhelming”可知，读不了小说或者报纸，所以试着读诗歌，为因果关系。故选C。

【31题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我也学会了保持耐心。A. favor帮助；B. patience耐心；C. sympathy同情；D. comfort安慰。根据后文“I allowed myself to slow down, and started to enjoy it.(我允许自己慢下来，并开始享受它)”可知，作者的耐心得到了增强。故选B。

【32题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：渐渐地，我摆脱了我的过去。A. Gradually逐渐地；B. Hopefully有希望地；C. Narrowly刚好；D. Annually年度地。根据后文“Now, 10 years later”可知摆脱过去是一个逐渐发生的过程。故选A。

【33题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：我为过去、它的逝去和它的缺席感到悲伤，并开始接受它。A. above超过；B. with和；C. beyond越过；D. below低于。根据上文“started to come to terms”可知为短语come to terms with表示“妥协；达成协议”。故选B。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：如果你在15年前问我，生活中哪些事情最重要，我可能会说是工作，但现在我不再是一个成就斐然的出版商，也不再是一个每周读10本书的人。A. arrange安排；B. compare比较；C. rank排名；D. declare宣布。根据后文“the importance of the things in my life”指给生活中的事物重要性进行排名。故选C。

【35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我是一个顾家的男人，如果我一年读10本书，那就很好了。A. genius天才；B. community社区；C. dignity自尊；D. family家庭。根据上文“but now I’m no longer a high-achieving publisher or someone who reads 10 books a week(但现在我不再是一个成功的出版人，也不再是一个每周读10本书的人了)”可知，作者认为工作不再最重要，回归到了家庭。故选D。

**第二节语法填空(共10小题：每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Porcelain, also called fine china,\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_(feature) its delicate texture, pleasing color, and refined sculpture, has been one of the\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ (good) artworks introduced to the Western world through the Silk Road. The earliest one\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (find) made of Kaolin (高岭土) in the Shang Dynasty (17th-11th century BC), and possessed the common aspects of the smoothness and unaffected quality of hard enamel (瓷釉), while pottery wares (陶器) were more widely used among most of the ordinary people. Anyway it was the beginning. In the following dynasties, due\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ its durability and shine, porcelain rapidly became\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_necessity of daily life, \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ (especial) in the middle and upper class. It was made\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_the form of all kinds of items, such as bowls, cups, tea sets, vases, jewel cases, musical instruments and boxes, as well as pillows for traditional doctors to feel one’s pulse.

Through the \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ (develop) of over 4000 years, now it is still a brilliant kind of art that attracts thousands of people. The Porcelain Capital, Jingdezhen in Jiangxi Province, \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ has been praised for thousands of years, will be certain \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (satisfy) your appetite for beauty.

【答案】36. featuring

37. best 38. was found

39. to 40. a

41. especially

42. in 43. development

44. which 45. to satisfy

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了中国的瓷器，包括它的发展、特性以及应用。

【36题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：瓷器，又称精细瓷器，以其细腻的质地、悦目的色彩和精致的雕刻而著称，是通过丝绸之路传入西方世界的最佳艺术品之一。分析句子结构可知非谓语动词feature在句中与逻辑主语Porcelain构成主动关系，故用现在分词作后置定语。故填featuring。

【37题详解】

考查形容词最高级。句意：瓷器，又称精细瓷器，以其细腻的质地、悦目的色彩和精致的雕刻而著称，是通过丝绸之路传入西方世界的最佳艺术品之一。根据上文定冠词the以及句意“最好的”可知应用形容词最高级best。故填best。

【38题详解】

考查时态语态。句意：发现的最早的瓷器是商代（公元前17—11世纪）用高岭土制成的，具有硬瓷釉光滑和质感纯正的共同特点，而陶器在大多数普通人中使用得更为广泛。主语The earliest one与谓语动词find构成被动关系，且描述过去发生的事情应用一般过去时的被动语态，主语为The earliest one，谓语用单数。故填was found。

【39题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：在随后的几个朝代，瓷器由于其耐用性和光泽，迅速成为日常生活的必需品，尤其是在中上层阶级。短语due to表示“由于”。故填to。

【40题详解】

考查冠词。句意：在随后的几个朝代，瓷器由于其耐用性和光泽，迅速成为日常生活的必需品，尤其是在中上层阶级。necessity为可数名词，此处为泛指且是发音以辅音音素开头的单词，用不定冠词a。故填a。

【41题详解】

考查副词。句意：在随后的几个朝代，瓷器由于其耐用性和光泽，迅速成为日常生活的必需品，尤其是在中上层阶级。修饰后文介词短语应用副词especially作状语，故填especially。

【42题详解】

考查介词。句意：它被制作成各种形式的物品，例如碗、杯子、茶具、花瓶、珠宝盒、乐器和盒子，以及传统医生用来感受脉搏的枕头。短语in the form of表示“以……的形式”。故填in。

【43题详解】

考查名词。句意：经过4000多年的发展，现在它仍然是一种吸引成千上万人的辉煌艺术。作宾语，应用名词development，不可数。故填development。

【44题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：千百年来备受赞誉的江西省景德镇是瓷器之都，一定会满足你的审美欲望。此处为非限制性定语从句修饰先行词The Porcelain Capital, Jingdezhen，关系词在从句中作主语，指物，故应用关系代词which引导，that不能引导非限制性定语从句。故填which。

【45题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：千百年来备受赞誉的江西省景德镇是瓷器之都，一定会满足你的审美欲望。此处为固定短语be certain to do sth.表示“一定会做某事”。故填to satisfy。

**第四部分写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

46. 假定你是李华，上周你校举办了首届生活技能云端展示活动，主题为“劳动创造美好生活（Work Creates a Better Life）。”请你为校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

1.活动主题；

2.展示内容（烹饪、急救等）；

3.活动反响。

注意：1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.标题已给出，不计入总词数；

3.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

**The First Online Life Skills Show**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

【答案】**The First Online Life Skills Show**

Last week, our school held the First Online Life Skills Show, whose theme “Work Creates a Better Life” is stressed.

In this activity, our students showed their skills of cooking, sewing, giving first aid, etc. It was a good opportunity for them to show their talents and skills. The winners received admiration from audience; the participants felt proud of their demonstrations. And more people showed interest in the daily life skills. It was a great success. We are looking forward to the next show.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生写一篇报道，关于上周学校举办了首届生活技能云端展示活动，主题为“劳动创造美好生活（Work Creates a Better Life）。”

【详解】1.词汇积累

展示：show→ demonstrate

机会：opportunity→ chance

以……为自豪：feel proud of→ take pride in

天赋，天资：talent→ gift

2.句式拓展

陈述句变被动句

原句：Last week, our school held the First Online Life Skills Show.

拓展句：Last week, the First Online Life Skills Show was held by our school.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Last week, our school held the First Online Life Skills Show, whose theme "Work Creates a Better Life" is stressed. （运用了whose引导的非限制性定语从句）

【高分句型2】It was a good opportunity for them to show their talents and skills.（运用了it作形式主语，动词不定式作真正的主语）

**第二节读后续写(满分25分)**

47. 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整故事。

Once in a kingdom, a man named Liam protested against(反对)the King. The King was so angry because he didn't like anyone going against him so he ordered his soldiers to arrest(逮捕)and hang the man. Liam didn't show any fear and said, "My Lord. I will gladly accept your punishment but please grant(允许)me one last wish. Please give me some time. Before dying I just want to visit my home and see my children one last time."

The King refused his request, saying, "No. I can't allow it. There is no guarantee(担保)that once you leave you will come back."

Just then a man from the crowd came forward and said, "My Lord, please arrest me instead of him as a guarantee. If he doesn't come back on time, you can hang me instead of him."

The King was surprised because he had never seen a man who would offer his own life for someone else. He believed that there was no real friendship in the world. The King asked him. "Why are you ready to take this person's place?"

The man replied, "My Lord, Liam is my best friend and I have trust in him. He is a man who always keeps his promise. I am sure that he will be back once he finishes meeting his family."

The King agreed and allowed Liam to leave for his home. He was given six hours in all. He would need one hour to go and come back from his house, so he had at most five hours to meet his family. Liam left for his house. He met his family. He still had enough time to reach the King's palace before the time of his hanging.

Liam wanted to come back to the hanging place as soon as possible, but on his way he fell from his horse and got hurt. Because of this, he got delayed(耽搁).

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好。

Paragraph 1:

At the same time, as time passed his friend was being held and prepared for hanging.

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Paragraph 2:

Listening to this, Liam went up to his friend and said

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【答案】At the same time, as time passed his friend was being held and prepared for hanging. His friend was standing on board to be hanged, happy to give his own life for him. Just as his friend was about to be hanged, Liam arrived, out of breath, and fell to the ground. Liam shouted, “Please stop! I am back. Please set my best friend free.” His friend replied, “Liam! You are finally back. I would be happy to take your place and die here.”

Listening to this, Liam went up to his friend and said, “My friend, thank you for your help. Now please go. This is my punishment and I should face it.” Seeing this, the King was greatly touched by their friendship and said, “I forgive you. I had never thought that you would keep your promise. More importantly, your true friendship has made a deep impression on me. You are so lucky to have a friend who has trust in you and always stays by your side no matter what happens. You both are free to go.”

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达是读后续写。通过阅读所给文章可知，Liam因为反抗国王，国王命令士兵逮捕并绞死这个人，接受惩罚前Liam有一个愿望，他想回家看下孩子们，但国王拒绝了他的请求。这时，人群中一人出来给Liam担保，让国王同意Liam回家看孩子，最后国王同意了。看完孩子们，Liam想尽快回到绞刑处，但在路上他从马上摔了下来，受了伤。因为这个，他的返程被耽搁了。

【详解】续写部分分为两段，第一段开头是：与此同时，随着时间的推移，他的朋友被关押起来，准备被绞死，所以第一段应该描述在Liam的朋友即将被绞死时，Liam回来了，但他的朋友愿意替他去死。第二段开头是：听了这话，利亚姆走到他的朋友跟前说……，所以本段应该写Liam对朋友说的话，和国王被这俩人感动了，释放了这两个人。

写作时，需注意所续写短文的词数应为150左右；续写完成后，要检查写作任务。

【点睛】范文内容完整，要点全面，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系。作者在范文中使用了较多高级句型，如：Seeing this, the King was greatly touched by their friendship这句话运用了非谓语动词seeing作状语，文章也使用了一些固定词组，如be about to ; take your place; keep your promise等。全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外，文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。