**浙江省高考科目两地适应性考试**

**英语试题**

**本试卷分第I卷（选择题）和第II卷（非选择题）。第I卷1至7页，第II卷7至8页。满分150分，考试时间120分钟。**

**卷I 选择题部分**

**注意事项：**

**1．答第I卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。**

**2．选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。**

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**做题时，先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后，你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。**

**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小题。每段对话仅读一遍。**

1. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. In a school. B. In a hospital. C. At home.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】M: Why didn’t you come to school yesterday?

W: I sprained my ankle and I couldn’t move out of my bed. So, I decided to just stay home and have a rest.

M: OK, do you need any help with your school stuff?

W: If you can help me, that would be great!

2. What will Louise probably do first?

A. Decide his major.

B. Take a part-time job.

C. Join a volunteer organization.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: Congratulations, Louise! Have you decided your major in college?

M: Yes, I plan to study design, but firstly, I want to take a gap year to join a volunteer organization abroad.

W: Great. You can also find a part-time job in college to gain work experience.

3. Who is probably the man?

A. A weight lifter. B. A fitness coach. C. A software engineer.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】W: I will have no time to come to the gym for the next week. So could you recommend some indoor exercise to maintain my weight loss?

M: The most popular one is called Pamela exercise, which you can find on the app named “Keep”.

4. How does the woman feel now?

A. Relaxed. B. Nervous. C. Confident.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】W: I have to take my driving test today, but I’m afraid I will fail it.

M: Why do you think so?

W: I have a lot of bad luck recently. I’ll probably do something wrong or have an accident during the test.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A band. B. A singer. C. A concert.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: John, this band is awesome! I’m crazy about them.

M: Yeah! And the seats are really great. We lucked out with these tickets. Thanks again for buying them. This is Andrew’s first time to enjoy the live concert.

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6. Why didn’t the woman sleep well?

A. She was woken up at midnight.

B. She stayed up late watching TV.

C. She hung out late with her friends.

7. What did the woman do in the end?

A. She slept in her study.

B. She stayed awake all night.

C. She fell asleep with earplugs.

【答案】6. A 7. A

【解析】

【原文】M: There are dark circles under your eyes. What happened to you last night?

W: I went to sleep quite early actually, but I was woken up by the applause and shouting from the next room. My brother was watching the World Cup at midnight with his friends.

M: Oh, that explains it. Did you get up and watch the game with him?

W: I am not that into sports like my brother. He is a crazy fan. So I tried to wear my earplugs.

M: Did they work?

W: Well, I didn’t find them. So later I moved to my study, which is quite soundproof. But it was already 2:00 a.m.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. What was the woman's voluntary work this summer?

A. Cleaning the animals.

B. Taking photos of the tourists.

C. Guiding the tourists around the zoo.

9. How long did the woman work in the zoo?

A. For ten days. B. For two weeks. C. For one month.

10. How did the woman feel about the voluntary work?

A. It was hard. B. It was boring. C. It was enjoyable.

【答案】8. A 9. B 10. C

【解析】

【原文】M: Hello, Miranda. Nice to see you. How was your summer vacation going?

W: I have to say it was going very well. I worked as a volunteer in the local zoo.

M: Sounds good. Did you work as a tour guide there? Every summer, a lot of families would visit the zoo.

W: I did last time. But this time I was there to bathe the animals, and sometimes do some photography for the animals.

M: That’s quite different. How long did you work there?

W: Well, from August 10th to August 24th. They also need volunteers during weekends and festivals.

M: Really? I hope I will be able to apply to volunteer there during National Day holiday.

W: Why not? It was much better than I expected. As an animal lover, I feel I was playing with the animals, not just working there.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Secretary and boss.

B. TV hostess and guest.

C. Policewoman and witness.

12. Where did Paul get his luggage lost?

A. In Italy. B. In England. C. In Germany.

13. How many people are there in Paul’s family?

A. Three. B. Four. C. Five.

【答案】11. B 12. B 13. C

【解析】

【原文】W: Nice to see you again, Paul. This is the fourth time that you’ve taken part in our show in Berlin. A lot of people get familiar with you. You may not be too busy tonight because there won’t be too many questions.

M: That’s alright. I really prefer to relax. As you know, I had a car accident when I was in Italy, and later I lost my luggage just before I left London. The last trip wasn’t a very pleasant one.

W: We are so sorry to hear about all your troubles. It’s said that the London Police Force did a good job of finding your bags.

M: Yes, that’s true, but I was kept worrying for two days because I bought some very precious presents for my wife, twin girls and my son. Besides, even though the police found my luggage, the ring I bought for my wife was missing. And it was very difficult to find one. I was very upset. Such a thing has never happened to me before. This changed my opinions about England and the people there.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. What did the woman do last autumn?

A. She went to Sydney for a trip.

B. She traveled to Hunan with her parents.

C. She enjoyed herself in a cosy hotel room.

15. What does the woman think makes online travel agents more popular?

A. The great convenience.

B. The excellent service.

C. The low price.

16. Which is a hidden cost of package holiday according to the man?

A. Plane fares.

B. Administration charges.

C. Accommodation expenses.

【答案】14. A 15. C 16. B

【解析】

【原文】M: Mavis, have you ever noticed that some travel agents are criticized for showing misleading information about trips on their websites?

W: Absolutely, Brook. I suffered from this when I traveled to Sydney last autumn.

M: What exactly is it?

W: The room we lived in was very small, while it was advertised as a “cosy hotel room”. Even worse, there were no other rooms available in that hotel.

M: How terrible! Package holiday has been a big business so far. What do you think is the main reason for the popularity of online travel agents? The service? Or the convenience?

W: Neither. Actually, it’s the price. My parents traveled to Hunan this summer, and it was the first time that they had booked package holiday online. The price was low and they thought it was a great offer.

M: But sometimes, it might not turn out to be cheap in the end. There are possibly hidden costs and it may end up costing more than you expected. Taxes or administration charges need to be paid for the staff who book flights or hotels for you.

W: Yeah, exactly.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

17. Why does the speaker mention the story of Kaldi?

A. To introduce the topic.

B. To attract the audience.

C. To advertise coffee.

18. Which is true about coffee according to the speaker?

A. It was first produced in Yemen.

B. It was first drunk in the Arab world.

C. It was first collected from wild bushes.

19. Who frequented the coffeehouses in the 15th century?

A. Famous singers.

B. Educated men.

C. Chess players.

20. What will the speaker probably do next?

A. Play a video.

B. Check information online.

C. Ask the audience questions.

【答案】17. B 18. C 19. B 20. A

【解析】

【原文】Today I’m going to talk about coffee. Since you guys just had your noon nap, I’ll start with something interesting to help you wake up and listen. Do any of you know who discovered coffee? A legend about it is that of Kaldi, an Arabian. About 850 CE, Kaldi supposedly tasted the berries of the evergreen bush on which the goats were feeding. After experiencing a sense of excitement, he announced his discovery to the world. That was coffee. We think coffee was first drunk in the Arab world, but there’s hardly any documentary evidence of it. However, there’s evidence that coffee was originally gathered from wild bushes growing in Ethiopia. By the mid-1500s, coffee bushes were cultivated in Yemen and this region produced most of the coffee drunk in Africa and the Arab world. Coffeehouses first appeared in Mecca in the 15th century. They became popular places where men of learning met to play chess, sing and dance, and exchange ideas. To have a more visual experience of this, I downloaded a video of the scene from the website. We can spare a few minutes to watch it together …

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节（共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

Joel Ramsey remembers the moment when he’d been in prison for the fourth time. “I made a decision that this was the last time,” he said. For the next 12 years, he kept his goal in sight. But when he was finally set free, his chances of success weren’t good. A 2018 study by the University of Michigan showed one in four formerly imprisoned individuals couldn’t find work and that nearly half reoffended.

In New York City, Hector Guadalupe aims to help people like Ramsey. His non-profit, *A Second U Foundation*, helps those formerly jailed get certified (合格的) as personal trainers in the fitness industry. It’s a path that Guadalupe traveled himself in his teenage, he ended up spending 10 years in prison for drug dealing. There he became crazy with fitness and got certified as a personal trainer. When he came home, he was determined to work at a gym.

“I filled out every application,” Guadalupe said, “but nobody called me back because of my past. I didn’t give up, though.” After nine months, he landed an opportunity and worked without a day off for four years to establish himself in New York’s fitness scene. Now, he devotes much of his week to helping others do the same.

He and his team of volunteers offer a free eight-week program for 10-15 students to prepare for the national certification exam. It was a perfect fit for Ramsey since fitness got him through his time in prison. “The program was intense,” Ramsey said. “It was like studying to be a doctor.”

Once students have passed the exam, Guadalupe helps them get jobs. After Ramsey graduated in 2017, he got a job at one of the city’s top gyms. Now, he has his own fitness company and volunteers with the program. “I owe a lot to Guadalupe. He just gave me the foundation to where I could become successful.” Seeing people like Ramsey succeed keeps Guadalupe motivated. “That’s the glory,” he said. “That’s why second chances are important.”

21. What problem did Ramsey meet with after his release from prison?

A. He couldn’t adapt to the life outside. B. He failed to set a goal for his new life.

C. He had a slim chance of employment. D. He was caught breaking the law again.

22. What can we learn about Hector Guadalupe?

A. He made sure everyone in his program got a job.

B. He had traveled a lot before being put into prison.

C. He lost heart after being turned down by many gyms.

D. He helped former prisoners start a new chapter of life.

23. Ramsey thinks the program is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tough but rewarding B. primitive but effective

C. controversial but helpful D. simple but professional

【答案】21. C 22. D 23. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述出狱后的人很难找到工作，为了帮助他们找工作，Hector Guadalupe建立非盈利组织，培训他们，让他们开启新生活。

【21题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“But when he was finally set free, his chances of success weren’t good. A 2018 study by the University of Michigan showed one in four formerly imprisoned individuals couldn’t find work and that nearly half reoffended. (但当他最终获得自由时，他成功的机会并不大。密歇根大学2018年的一项研究显示，四分之一以前被监禁的人找不到工作，近一半的人再次犯罪。)”可知，研究显示：四分之一以前被监禁的人找不到工作。Ramsey出狱后，成功的机会并不大。故推知Ramsey被释放后，面临的问题可能是：就业的机会很渺茫，可能再度犯罪，故选C。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“In New York City, Hector Guadalupe aims to help people like Ramsey. His non-profit, *A Second U Foundation*, helps those formerly jailed get certified (合格的) as personal trainers in the fitness industry. (在纽约市，Hector Guadalupe的目标是帮助像Ramsey这样的人。他的非营利组织A Second U Foundation帮助那些以前被判入狱的人获得健身行业私人教练的认证。)”及最后一段“Once students have passed the exam, Guadalupe helps them get jobs. (一旦学生通过考试，Guadalupe就会帮助他们找到工作。)”可知，Hector Guadalupe建立非盈利组织，以帮助那些之前入狱的人，找到新新工作，开启生活的新篇章，故选D。

【23题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段““The program was intense,” Ramsey said. “It was like studying to be a doctor.” (Ramsey说：“这个项目很激烈，这就像学习成为一名医生一样。)”及最后一段““I owe a lot to Guadalupe. He just gave me the foundation to where I could become successful.” Seeing people like Ramsey succeed keeps Guadalupe motivated. “That’s the glory,” he said. “That’s why second chances are important.” (“我欠Guadalupe很多。他恰恰给了我成功的基础”。看到像Ramsey这样的人成功，Guadalupe就有动力。他说：“那就是荣耀，那就是为什么第二次机会很重要。)”可知，Ramsey认为这个项目很紧张，就像学习当医生一样难。但通过这个项目可以获得第二次机会，是值得的，荣耀的事。故选A。

**B**

Soil creates life from death. The production of more than 95% of the food we eat relies on soil. But this precious resource is eroding (侵蚀) at a global average of 13.5 tons per hectare per year. Instead of nourishing crops, fertile topsoil is washed and blown away, ending up in inconvenient places such as ditches and oceans.

Jo Handelsman and Kayla Cohen try to make readers care about soil in *A World Without Soil.* Their prologue (前言) takes the form of a letter to the government. With the letter, they hope to make soil management a federal priority. The following chapters cover the basic science of soil as well as the causes and consequences of its erosion. In the last part of the book, the authors turn to possible solutions—many of them simple, and some centuries old. They describe about traditional soil management techniques, including planting diverse crops in rotation (轮种), increasing organic content, ploughing as little as possible, etc. With these techniques, farmers are able to produce rich agricultural production while maintaining deep banks of fertile soil.

Why, then, is fertile soil being allowed to be washed and blown away? The answer, not surprisingly, rests in global capitalism. Farmers' profit is thin, forcing farmers to plant the highest-profit crop from field to field every season. To ensure food security, Handelsman and Cohen urge the world to demand a real top-down change in how agricultural production is managed. "The burden of protecting soil cannot be shifted to farmers and environmental activists," they note. Governments must begin to move towards a model in which farmers are less independent business people growing and selling food, and more government-supported land workers managing both food production and soil protection. This should be the core of agriculture.

Our land and soil are too precious to be destroyed by the market price of crops. We must invest deeply and thoughtfully in our farmers so that they can invest deeply and thoughtfully in the land. This is the future of farming.

24. What is paragraph 1 mainly about?

A The gradual process of losing soil.

B. The worrying situation of soil erosion.

C. The alarming decrease of food output.

D. The great significance of soil protection.

25. What do we know about the book *A World Without Soil*?

A. It targets federal officials as its main readers.

B. It puts forward some practical solutions to soil loss.

C. It advocates changing traditional farming techniques.

D. It blames governments for not taking care of farmlands.

26. What do Handelsman and Cohen suggest farmers do?

A. Invest in the most profitable crops.

B. Grow and sell food all by themselves.

C. Shoulder the burden of protecting soil.

D. Work the land with government support.

27. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. A Call to Save Soil B. Tips to Reshape Agriculture

C. Ways to Enrich Farmland D. An Appeal to Guarantee Food Supply

【答案】24. B 25. B 26. D 27. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章提及土壤侵蚀的现状，介绍了Jo Handelsman和Kayla Cohen所著的作品内容和他们针对土壤流失提出的建议。

【24题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段第三句“But this precious resource is eroding (侵蚀) at a global average of 13.5 tons per hectare per year. (但是每年全球平均每公倾有13.5吨这种宝贵的资源正在被侵蚀。)”和第四句“Instead of nourishing crops, fertile topsoil is washed and blown away, ending up in inconvenient places such as ditches and oceans.(肥沃的表土并没有滋养作物，而是被冲走和吹走，最终流入沟渠和海洋等不便的地方。)”可知，第一段主要讲述土壤侵蚀的状况严重，令人担忧。故选B项。

【25题详解】

细节理解题。由题干可知，答题区间在第二段。根据文章第二段第五句“In the last part of the book, the authors turn to possible solutions—many of them simple, and some centuries old.(在本书的最后一部分，作者提到了可能的解决方法——其中很多方法许多很简单，并且一些方法有几个世纪的历史。)”可知，B项“针对土壤流失，它提出了一些实用的解决方法”正确；C项“它主张改变传统的耕作技术。” 是第三段中Jo Handelsman和Kayla Cohen的观点，所以C项不正确；而D项“它指责政府不照顾农田。”在文章中并未提及，所以D项不正确。故选B项。

【26题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段倒数第二句“Governments must begin to move towards a model in which farmers are less independent business people growing and selling food, and more government-supported land workers managing both food production and soil protection.(政府必须开始转向一种模式，在这种模式下，农民不再是种植和销售粮食的独立商人，而是更多由政府支持的土地工人来管理粮食生产和土壤保护。)”可知，农民应在政府的帮助下从事农业生产，所以D项“在政府的支持下耕种土地。”符合题意。故选D项。

【27题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第四段第二句“We must invest deeply and thoughtfully in our farmers so that they can invest deeply and thoughtfully in the land.(我们必须对我们的农民进行深入而周到的投资，以便他们能够对土地进行深入而周到的投资。)”可知，作者发出呼吁，保护土壤，所以A项“拯救土壤的呼吁”符合文意，为最佳标题。故选A项。

**C**

Optimism is a psychological quality characterized as the general expectation that good things will happen, or the belief that the future will be favorable because one can control important outcomes. “Most research on exceptional longevity investigated biomedical factors associated with survival, but recent work suggests non-biological factors are also important,” said lead author Dr. Lewina Lee, a clinical research psychologist at Boston University School of Medicine. “Thus, we tested whether higher optimism was associated with longer life span and greater likelihood of exceptional longevity.”

In the study, Dr. Lee and co-authors analyzed data from 69,744 women and 1,429 men. The women’s age range was 58-86 years when they completed an optimism assessment in 2004, and their mortality (死亡率) status was tracked through 2014. The men’s age range was 41-90 years when they completed an optimism assessment in 1986, and their mortality status was tracked through 2016.

When individuals were compared based on their initial levels of optimism, the researchers found that the most optimistic men and women demonstrated, on average, an 11% to 15% longer lifespan, and had 50-70% greater chances of reaching 85 years old compared to the least optimistic groups. The results were maintained after accounting for age, educational attainment, chronic diseases, depression and also health behaviors, such as alcohol use, exercise, diet and primary care visits.

It is unclear how exactly optimism helps people attain longer life. Researchers suggest that more optimistic people may be able to control emotions and behavior as well as bounce back from stressors and difficulties more effectively. They also consider that more optimistic people tend to have healthier habits such as being more likely to engage in more exercise and less likely to smoke, which could extend lifespan.

Research on the reason why optimism matters so much remains to be done, but the link between optimism and health is becoming more evident. “We hope that our findings will inspire further research on involvement to enhance positive health assets that may improve the public’s health with aging,” Dr. Lee said.

28. Different from most research on longevity, Dr. Lee’s research focuses on people’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. health behaviors B. medical care

C. academic background D. mental condition

29. What does the underlined phrase “bounce back from” in paragraph 4 mean?

A. Put up with. B. Get along with.

C. Recover from. D. Benefit from.

30. What can we learn about the study led by Dr. Lee?

A. It exposes the secrets of happiness in old age.

B. It offers the aged beneficial advice for better health.

C. It further clarifies the influence of optimism on health.

D. It clearly explains why optimistic people enjoy longer life.

【答案】28. D 29. C 30. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍一项新的研究表明乐观有助于健康长寿。

【28题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的“ “Most research on exceptional longevity investigated biomedical factors associated with survival, but recent work suggests non-biological factors are also important,” said lead author Dr. Lewina Lee, a clinical research psychologist at Boston University School of Medicine. “Thus, we tested whether higher optimism was associated with longer life span and greater likelihood of exceptional longevity.” (波士顿大学医学院临床研究心理学家Lewina Lee博士说：‘大多数关于超常寿命的研究都调查了与生存相关的生物医学因素，但最近的研究表明，非生物因素也很重要。’‘因此，我们测试了更高的乐观情绪是否与更长的寿命和更大的异常长寿可能性有关。’)”可知，不同于大多数的研究，Dr. Lee把重点放在人的精神状态。故选D。

【29题详解】

词句猜测题。根据划线部分上文“Researchers suggest that more optimistic people may be able to control emotions and behavior(研究人员认为，更乐观的人可能能够更有效地控制情绪和行为)”可知，更乐观的人可能更有效地控制情绪和行为。由此推知，他们也能更有效地从压力和困难的情况中恢复过来。由此猜测“bounce back from”意为“从……中恢复”。故选C。

【30题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“Research on the reason why optimism matters so much remains to be done, but the link between optimism and health is becoming more evident. (为什么乐观如此重要的研究还有待进行，但乐观和健康之间的联系正变得越来越明显)”推知，Dr. Lee领导的研究进一步阐明了乐观主义对健康的影响。故选C。

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）**

**根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

Making a choice between two or more options can be a difficult and overwhelming experience. Especially if the decision will affect you in the long term, you may wonder if you will make the right choice. The heavy responsibility may leave you feeling anxious and doubtful. \_\_\_31\_\_\_

**·Be calm and patient.**

Many poor decisions are made because people panic and don't think properly about the consequences of their decisions. \_\_\_32\_\_\_ Think about where a choice may lead you in the longer term, not just here and now. This is particularly important when it comes to life changing decisions such as starting a family or choosing a career.

**·Ask people for help.**

\_\_\_33\_\_\_ Turn to people you trust. When you are confused, ask the opinions of people you find trustworthy. Be it your parents or your best friends, they will be always ready to help you. Ask people who have been in the same boat. The ones who have already encountered such a situation will be the ones who can guide you the best under such circumstances.

·\_\_\_34\_\_\_

This is the most important aspect of making decisions. After all, it's your decision and you are the one who is going to be affected. Remember every choice is accompanied by its pros and cons, so go with the choice which serves you the most. Think of the effect your choices have on others. Choose wisely, considering results for everyone affected.

**·Don't overthink your decision.**

It's always good to think about the after happenings but don't overdo it. \_\_\_35\_\_\_ Once you stop second-guessing and keep your main analysis simple, you are ready to make an easier decision. It will bring more joy to your life.

A. Evaluate other people's advice.

B. Consider the positive and negative outcomes.

C. Consultation helps you to organize your thoughts.

D. Sometimes, you may find that all you need is a change.

E. Instead, just think about the major consequences and move on.

F. Analyzing the options with a cool head is the best way to begin.

G. But there are ways to guide you through so that you can choose wisely.

【答案】31. G 32. F 33. C 34. B 35. E

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些指导你做出明智选择的方法。

【31题详解】

上文“The heavy responsibility may leave you feeling anxious and doubtful.(沉重的责任可能会让你感到焦虑和怀疑。)”提到了焦虑和怀疑，G选项中But是关键词，和上文是转折关系，所以G选项“但是有一些方法可以指导你，让你做出明智的选择。”与上文构成转折关系，且引起下文内容。故选G项。

【32题详解】

下文“Think about where a choice may lead you in the longer term, not just here and now.(想想一个选择在长期内会给你带来什么，而不仅仅是此时此地。)”提到了要思考选择，F选项中Analyzing是关键词，与下文的Think about呼应，所以F选项“用冷静的头脑分析这些选项是最好的开始方式。”符合语境。故选F项。

【33题详解】

本段小标题“Ask people for help(向他人寻求帮助)”说明了本段的主要内容，下文“Turn to people you trust.(求助于你信任的人。)”提到了求助于人，C选项中Consultation是关键词，与下文的turn to呼应，所以C选项“咨询帮助你组织你的思想。”说明了求助的益处，符合语境。故选C项。

【34题详解】

下文“Remember every choice is accompanied by its pros and cons, so go with the choice which serves you the most.(记住每一个选择都有它的利弊，所以选择对你最有利的。)”提到了选择的两面性即有利有弊，B选项“Consider the positive and negative outcomes.(考虑积极和消极的结果。)”与下文提到的利弊呼应。故选B项。

【35题详解】

上文“It's always good to think about the after happenings but don't overdo it.(考虑一下事后的事情总是好的，但不要做得太过火。)”提到了不要做得太过火，E选项中Instead是关键词，承接上文，所以E选项“相反，只要想想主要的后果，然后继续前进。”符合语境。故选E项。

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

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

When Robin Hughes read a book about the weather to her kindergartners, she noticed that they looked \_\_\_36\_\_\_ when the children in the story started to sled, make snow angels, and \_\_\_37\_\_\_ other fun snow day activities.

That’s when it \_\_\_38\_\_\_ her: How many of these Floridian children had ever seen snow? Curious, she asked them the question and only two kids raised their hands. “I was \_\_\_39\_\_\_ that most of them had not seen snow,” Robin said. “It’s hard for kids to \_\_\_40\_\_\_ the concept for lack of relevant knowledge.” Robin called her sister Amber in Kentucky, asking her to \_\_\_41\_\_\_ a snowman right to her school once there was enough snow. Amber accepted the \_\_\_42\_\_\_.

When Amber’s city \_\_\_43\_\_\_ an impressive 10 inches of snow, she began to build a small snowman. Then she carefully \_\_\_44\_\_\_ him with ice packs and shipped him overnight. She was just as excited as Robin when it was \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ that the snowman had arrived! Up next was the moment of truth: Had he \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ his trip?

\_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_, when Robin gathered the students for the big reveal, they were excited to see the snowman had made it all the way from Kentucky without a \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_!

From that day on, the snowman was kept in the school’s \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ but at least twice a day, he was \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ for children to touch, admire, and ask questions. \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_, he wouldn’t stay like this forever. The school made a great \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ for where he would go next. On Earth Day, the \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ snowman would help water the newly-planted garden. This way, the students were taught how \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ comes full circle while also keeping their friend’s \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ alive.

36. A. annoyed B. worried C. confused D. upset

37 A. sort out B. participate in C. center on D. apply for

38. A. hit B. moved C. frightened D. reminded

39. A. shocked B. delighted C. embarrassed D. scared

40. A. explain B. remember C. introduce D. understand

41. A. drive B. carry C. deliver D. recommend

42. A. request B. invitation C. suggestion D. command

43. A. forecast B. beat C. suffered D. saw

44. A. polished B. presented C. secured D. decorated

45. A. determined B. confirmed C. assumed D. suspected

46. A. enjoyed B. survived C. delayed D. spoiled

47. A. Hopefully B. Unfortunately C. Strangely D. Thankfully

48. A. loss B. mistake C. scratch D. break

49. A. freezer B. museum C. library D. cafeteria

50. A. put away B. raised up C. broken down D. taken out

51. A. Yet B. Thus C. Besides D. Then

52. A. survey B. achievement C. plan D. discovery

53. A. disappeared B. melted C. expanded D. frozen

54. A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything

55. A. life B. memory C. beauty D. spirit

【答案】36. C 37. B 38. A 39. A 40. D 41. C 42. A 43. D 44. C 45. B 46. B 47. D 48. C 49. A 50. D 51. A 52. C 53. B 54. D 55. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述Robin为了让幼儿园的孩子了解雪，让妹妹帮忙运来雪人。并通过雪人的融化，让孩子们明白了循环，同时保留对雪人的记忆。

【36题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：当Robin Hughes给她的幼儿园孩子读一本关于天气的书时，她注意到，当故事中的孩子们开始滑雪橇，制作雪天使，并参加其他有趣的雪天活动时，他们看起来很困惑。A. annoyed生气的；B. worried担心的；C. confused困惑的；D. upset难过的。根据下文““I was \_\_\_4\_\_\_ that most of them had not seen snow,” Robin said.”可知，大多数孩子从没见过雪，所以对雪感到困惑，故选C。

【37题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当Robin Hughes给她的幼儿园孩子读一本关于天气的书时，她注意到，当故事中的孩子们开始滑雪橇，制作雪天使，并参加其他有趣的雪天活动时，他们看起来很困惑。A. sort out分类；B. participate in参与；C. center on以……为中心；D. apply for申请。根据“she noticed that they looked \_\_\_1\_\_\_ when the children in the story started to sled, make snow angels”可知，此处描述的是故事中的孩子们参与的雪天活动，故选B。

【38题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：就在那时，她突然想到：这些佛罗里达州的孩子中有多少人见过雪？A. hit使突然想起；B. moved使感动；C. frightened使害怕；D. reminded提醒。根据“she noticed that they looked \_\_\_1\_\_\_”可知，孩子们对雪天活动和雪感到困惑，使作者突然想到：这些佛罗里达州的孩子中有多少人见过雪？故选A。

【39题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Robin说：“我很震惊，他们中的大多数人都没有看到过雪”。A. shocked震惊的；B. delighted高兴的；C. embarrassed尴尬的；D. scared恐惧的。根据“Curious, she asked them the question and only two kids raised their hands.”可知，对于作者来说，雪是司空见惯的；但幼儿园中只有2个孩子见过雪，故推知作者对于这个情况感到震惊，故选A。

【40题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“由于缺乏相关知识，孩子们很难理解这个概念。”A. explain解释；B. remember记得；C. introduce介绍；D. understand理解。根据“she noticed that they looked \_\_\_1\_\_\_”及““I was \_\_\_4\_\_\_ that most of them had not seen snow,” Robin said.”可知，大多数孩子都没见过雪，并对此感到困惑，故推知他们很难理解“雪”这一概念，故选D。

【41题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Robin打电话给她在肯塔基州的妹妹Amber，一旦有足够的雪，要她把一个雪人直接送到她的学校。A. drive驾驶；B. carry携带；C. deliver传送；D. recommend推荐。根据下文“Then she carefully \_\_\_9\_\_\_ him with ice packs and shipped him overnight. She was just as excited as Robin when it was \_\_\_10\_\_\_ that the snowman had arrived!”可知，Robin让妹妹将雪人送到她所在的学校，故选C。

【42题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Amber接受了请求。A. request请求；B. invitation邀请；C. suggestion建议；D. command命令。根据下文“Then she carefully \_\_\_9\_\_\_ him with ice packs and shipped him overnight.”可知，妹妹将雪人运送到学校。故推知妹妹接受了Robin的请求，故选A。

【43题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当Amber的城市经历了一场令人印象深刻的10英寸积雪时，她开始造一个小雪人。A. forecast预报；B. beat打败；C. suffered遭受；D. saw经历。根据“an impressive 10 inches of snow, she began to build a small snowman.”可知，因为Amber的城市下雪了，经历了一场10英寸的雪，所以她才能堆雪人，故选D。

【44题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然后她小心翼翼地用冰袋保护他，并连夜把他运送。A. polished擦光；B. presented突然出现；C. secured保护；D. decorated装饰。根据“with ice packs”及“Up next was the moment of truth: Had he \_\_\_11\_\_\_ his trip?”可知，Amber怕雪人不能“安全”抵达，担心雪人融化，所以用冰袋保护雪人，故选C。

【45题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当确认雪人已经到达时，她和Robin一样兴奋！A. determined查明；B. confirmed确认；C. assumed假定；D. suspected怀疑。根据“She was just as excited as Robin”可知，因为知道雪人被送到学校，所以Amber和Robin一样兴奋！故选B。

【46题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：接下来是关键时刻：他在旅途中幸存下来了吗？A. enjoyed享受；B. survived幸存；C. delayed推迟；D. spoiled破坏。根据“Then she carefully \_\_\_9\_\_\_ him with ice packs and shipped him overnight.”可知，Amber用冰袋保护雪人，故推知她担心雪人在旅途中能否幸存？故选B。

【47题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：值得庆幸的是，当Robin召集学生参加大揭幕时，他们很兴奋地看到雪人从肯塔基州一路走来，没有划痕！A. Hopefully有希望地；B. Unfortunately不幸地；C. Strangely奇怪地；D. Thankfully幸好，幸运的是。根据“they were excited to see the snowman had made it all the way from Kentucky without a \_\_\_13\_\_\_!”可知，雪人在旅途中没有一丝划痕，这是很幸运的，故选D。

【48题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：值得庆幸的是，当Robin召集学生参加大揭幕时，他们很兴奋地看到雪人从肯塔基州一路走来，没有划痕！A. loss损失；B. mistake错误；C. scratch划伤；D. break间歇。根据“they were excited to see the snowman had made it all the way from Kentucky”及“without”可知，看到雪人后，孩子们是兴奋的。故推知雪人完好无损，没有一丝划痕。故选C。

【49题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：从那天起，雪人被保存在学校的冰柜里，但每天至少两次，他被拿出来给孩子们触摸，欣赏和提问。A. freezer冷冻柜，冰柜；B. museum博物馆；C. library图书馆；D. cafeteria食堂。根据“he wouldn’t stay like this forever.”可知，雪人不能保存太久，容易融化，所以需要放在冰柜保存。故选A。

【50题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：从那天起，雪人被保存在学校的冰柜里，但每天至少两次，他被拿出来给孩子们触摸，欣赏和提问。A. put away把……收起来；B. raised up举起；C. broken down失败，垮掉；D. taken out把……拿出来。根据“From that day on, the snowman was kept in the school’s \_\_\_14\_\_\_”可知，雪人被保存在学校的冰柜里，孩子要看雪人时，就把雪人从冰柜里拿出来，故选D。

【51题详解】

考查连词及副词词义辨析。句意：然而，他不会永远这样下去。A. Yet但是，然而；B. Thus因此；C. Besides除此之外；D. Then然后。根据“From that day on, the snowman was kept in the school’s \_\_\_14\_\_\_”及“he wouldn’t stay like this forever.”可知，“雪人被保存在冰柜里”与“雪人不会永远这样下去”构成转折关系，所以设空处表示“然而，但是”，故选A。

【52题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：学校为他接下来要去的地方制定了一个很好的计划。A. survey调查；B. achievement成就；C. plan计划；D. discovery发现。根据“下文On Earth Day, the \_\_\_18\_\_\_ snowman would help water the newly-planted garden.”可知，此处介绍的是学校的计划：让雪人融化，并浇灌花园，故选C。

【53题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在地球日，融化的雪人会帮助浇灌新种植的花园。A. disappeared消失；B. melted融化；C. expanded扩大；D. frozen冷冻的。根据“snowman would help water the newly-planted garden”可知，雪人可以帮助浇灌花园，故推知雪人融化了，故选B。

【54题详解】

考查代词词义辨析。句意：通过这种方式，学生们被教育一切如何循环，同时保留对他们朋友的记忆。A. nothing没有什么；B. anything任何事情；C. something某件事情；D. everything一切。根据“On Earth Day, the \_\_\_18\_\_\_ snowman would help water the newly-planted garden.”及“comes full circle”可知，作者将雪变成了雪人，将雪人融化后，浇灌花园。通过这个方式，教会孩子们这一切是如何循环的，故选D。

【55题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：通过这种方式，学生们被教育一切如何循环，同时保留对他们朋友的记忆。A. life生活；B. memory记忆；C. beauty美丽；D. spirit精神。根据“On Earth Day, the \_\_\_18\_\_\_ snowman would help water the newly-planted garden.”可知，雪人融化了，不存在了，但孩子们永远保留着对雪人的记忆，故选B。

**卷II 非选择题部分**

**注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。**

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45 分）**

**第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

We all know how important it is to prepare for a job interview ahead of time. You consider what questions you’ll most likely be asked and think hard for examples to show why you’re the best candidate \_\_\_56\_\_\_ the job. What we often forget in our preparation, \_\_\_57\_\_\_, is that the interview process isn’t just about selling \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (you). It’s also about learning what makes the company you’re applying to a great workplace. You \_\_\_59\_\_\_(interview) the company at the moment, too.

Before you \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (actual) land the job, it can be challenging to get \_\_\_61\_\_\_ full picture of a company. The questions you ask during the interview are the only way \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (get) a peek into your potential future company. What will your work-life balance be like? Does everyone feel seen, heard, and considered at the company? \_\_\_63\_\_\_ it’s health care, paid time off, or parental leave, it’s important to make clear the company’s policies, so you don’t end up \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (compromise) on your needs or values. Remember: Accepting a role at a new company requires great \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_(determine), so sticking to your values is critical.

【答案】56. for

57. however##though

58. yourself##yourselves

59. are interviewing

60. actually

61. a 62. to get

63. Whether

64. compromising

65. determination

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要讲述提前为面试准备的重要性，面试前需要做什么准备及面试的注意事项。

【56题详解】

考查介词。句意：你考虑你最有可能被问到的问题，并认真思考一些例子，以说明为什么你是这份工作的最佳人选。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处考查candidate for，表示“……的候选人”，故填for。

【57题详解】

考查副词。句意：然而，我们在准备过程中经常忘记的是，面试过程不仅仅是推销自己。根据句意及句子结构可知，前文“为面试做准备”与本句“我们在准备中可能忘记一些事情”是转折关系，故用副词however/though，表示“然而”，故填however/though。

【58题详解】

考查反身代词。句意：然而，我们在准备过程中经常忘记的是，面试过程不仅仅是推销自己。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处表示“推销你自己或你们自己”，应用反身代词yourself/ yourselves，故填yourself/ yourselves。

【59题详解】

考查时态。句意：你此刻也在面试某个公司。根据句意可知，此句表示“你正在面试”，故用现在进行时(be doing)。主语You是复数，be动词用are，故填are interviewing。

【60题详解】

考查副词。句意：在你真正找到工作之前，要全面了解一家公司可能具有挑战性。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处应用副词actually，作状语，修饰动词land，故填actually。

【61题详解】

考查冠词。句意：在你真正找到工作之前，要全面了解一家公司可能具有挑战性。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处考查短语get a full picture of，表示“充分了解”，full以辅音音素开头，故填a。

【62题详解】

考查不定式。句意：你在面试中提出的问题是探出你潜在的未来公司的唯一方法。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处考查短语the way to do sth.，表示“作某事的方法”，故用不定式，作定语。故填to get。

【63题详解】

考查连词。句意：无论是医疗保健，带薪休假还是育儿假，重要的是要明确公司的政策，这样你就不会最终在需求或价值观上妥协。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处表示“无论……还是……”，故用whether…or…，位于句首，开头字母需大写，故填Whether。

【64题详解】

考查动名词。句意：无论是医疗保健，带薪休假还是育儿假，重要的是要明确公司的政策，这样你就不会最终在需求或价值观上妥协。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处考查短语end up doing sth.，表示“最终做某事”，故填动名词compromising，作宾语，故填compromising。

【65题详解】

考查名词。句意：记住：接受新公司的职位需要很大的决心，所以坚持你的价值观至关重要。根据句意及句子结构可知，此处应填不可数名词determination，作宾语，表示“决心”，故填determination。

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节 应用文写作（满分15分）**

66. 假定你是李华，你的新西兰笔友Mary的生日即将到来，请你为她准备一份礼物并写信告知，内容包括：

1. 写信目的；

2. 介绍礼物；

3. 再次表达祝福。

注意：

1. 词数80左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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【答案】Dear Mary,

This letter is coming all the way from my heart to convey my best wishes for your birthday.

On this special occasion, I have a small gift for you: a Chinese silk fan. It is shaped like the full moon with a handle made of bamboo. Embroidered on the face is part of the famous painting *Thousands of Miles of Mountains and Rivers*, which I hope can give you a glimpse of the traditional Chinese art.

Finally, happy birthday again! May you feel the warmth and love of your family and friends today and always!

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生以李华的身份，为即将过生日的新西兰笔友Mary准备一份礼物并写信告知。

【详解】1.词汇积累

传递：convey→communicate

特别的：special→particular

著名的：famous→well-known

最后：Finally→At last

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：On this special occasion, I have a small gift for you: a Chinese silk fan. It is shaped like the full moon with a handle made of bamboo.

拓展句：On this special occasion I have a small gift for you: a Chinese silk fan, which is shaped like the full moon with a handle made of bamboo.

【点睛】[高分句型1] It is shaped like the full moon with a handle made of bamboo.（运用过去分词作定语）

[高分句型2] Embroidered on the face is part of the famous painting *Thousands of Miles of Mountains and Rivers*, which I hope can give you a glimpse of the traditional Chinese art.（运用which引导非限制性定语从句）

**第二节 读后续写（满分25分）**

67. 阅读下面短文。根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Megan always felt slightly frightened babysitting at the Quinns’ house. It was at the end of the road, and the yard was filled with so many trees that she couldn’t see any of the neighbors’ lights.

On this particular night, the snow was coming down in swirls. After the girls fell asleep, Megan settled on the sofa to watch an old movie. Around ten o’clock, she heard wheels on the driveway. She walked to the front door. Her hand was on the door handle, just about to turn it, when a loud knock startled her.

Megan’s hand froze. She spied through the peephole and saw a middle-aged man standing in the entryway.

“Who is it?” she asked.

“Ben.”

“Ben who?”

“Your brother Ben.”

Megan realized the man had mistaken her for his sister. She replied, “Mrs. Quinn can’t come to the door right now.”

“Ask if Ben can come in.”

Her mother had always warned her: Never open the door for a stranger while you’re babysitting.

“Go over to the window,” Megan said. The man stepped forward between the bushes. “The truth is I’m babysitting,” she said through the screen. Then she remembered her mother’s second warning: Don’t advertise that you are alone. Megan quickly added, “Mrs. Quinn will be home soon.”

He rubbed his palms together. “It’s awfully cold out here. Can I wait inside?” The man smiled. “Please let me in. I promise I won ‘t bother you.”

But it bothered Megan to spend the rest of her night here with a stranger. How could she be sure he was telling the truth?“ Mrs. Quinn didn’t say anything about you dropping by tonight.”

“That’s because she didn’t know I was coming. I was planning to surprise her on her birthday.”

Her birthday? But Megan hadn’t seen any birthday cards lying around, or wrapping paper. Her heart raced. She remembered the emergency number Mrs. Quinn left her, so she said, “I’ll call her and see what she says.”

The smile disappeared from the man’s face. “You’re going to leave me outside to freeze to death in the meantime? Wait until she finds out you wouldn’t let me in!” he yelled. “You’ll be in so much trouble!”

注意：

1．所续写短文的词数应为150左右;

2．至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语;

3．续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好;

4．续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

Megan trembled at the thought that the man might be a burglar.

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Paragraph 2:

A little after eleven, Mrs. Quinn returned.

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【答案】**Paragraph 1:**

*Megan trembled at the thought that the man might be a burglar.* She was so scared that she decided not to let the man in, especially after the outburst from the man. She said firmly, “You have to come back later.” The man stared at her, his eyes piercing. He shook his fist at Megan, swearing loudly. Megan quickly locked the window, her heart thudding, for fear that the man would break in any minute. But he turned, stormed to his car and screeched away. Feeling a load off her mind, Megan let out a deep sigh. She resumed to the sofa, waiting for Ms. Quinn to come back.

**Paragraph 2:**

*A little after eleven, Mrs. Quinn returned.* Megan came up to her in no time and explained everything that just happened, that a man calling himself her brother Ben came over to celebrate her birthday. Mrs. Quinn widened her eyes, exclaiming, “But I don’t have a brother.” At the words, Megan felt proud of herself for following her instincts. Had she let in this middle-aged man—a stranger, she might have put the girls and herself in trouble, even in danger. Later she realized she also should have called the emergency number Mrs. Quinn left her and perhaps the police as well.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了Megan在Quinn太太家照顾孩子时，一个中年男子来敲门，Megan非常警惕没有让男子进屋。最终发现这名男子是一名陌生人，Megan为自己的正确决定而自豪。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“Megan一想到那个人可能是窃贼就发抖。”可知，第一段可描写Megan非常害怕，拒绝让男子进屋，男子非常生气，离开了。

②由第二段首句内容“11点刚过，Quinn太太回来了。”可知，第二段可描写Quinn太太回来后告知Megan自己并没有兄弟的事情。

2.续写线索：Megan害怕——拒绝让男子进屋——男子离开——Quinn太太回家——Megan感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

决定：decide to do/ determine to do

松了口气：let out a deep sigh /sigh with a relief

叫喊：exclaim /yell

情绪类

害怕：scared / frightened

以……为豪：feel proud of /take pride in

【点睛】[高分句型1] She was so scared that she decided not to let the man in, especially after the outburst from the man. (运用了结果状语从句)

[高分句型2] Feeling a load off her mind, Megan let out a deep sigh. (运用了现在分词作状语)