

汕头市 2021 届普通高考第一次模拟考试

英语

本试卷共 8 页，满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分。

注意事项：1. 答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号和座位号填写在答题卡上。

2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑；如需要改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案。答案不能答在试卷上。

3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；如需改动，先划掉原来的答案，然后再写上新的答案；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。

4. 考生必须保证答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，将试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 阅读(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、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

Most Asian people are familiar with pickled vegetables. Chinese pickles, which vary from regions, play a very important part in Chinese daily life. Not only are Chinese pickles easy to make and keep at home, but also they are an excellent side dish. These pickles go great with a congee meal(粥). Here we'll make the delicious Chinese pickles together.

Ingredients

◇ 1 carrot with fantastic taste and 2 cucumbers. Don't use the regular cucumbers, which are called Garden Cucumbers, as they are too watery and pretty tasteless and have lots of seeds you have to get rid of.

◇ a Glass Jar for pickling, a teaspoon of sea salt, a cup of Rice Vinegar, a cup of Raw Sugar and 2 slices ginger.

Directions

Peel the carrot and wash the cucumbers. Slice everything into approximately 2 inch lengths by 1/4 inch thickness. Put into a large bowl with salt and shake. Let stand for at least 1/2 hour. Remove squeezed water until dry as possible. Place one of the ginger slices on bottom. Pack the vegetables into your pickling jar. Put the other ginger slices on top. Mix the sugar into the vinegar in a bowl and shake until the sugar is melted. Pour over the vegetables until covered. Pour in a bit more vinegar to top up if necessary. Close jar and put in the fridge overnight.

It's ready to eat the next day but the flavor will improve as time goes by.

Let's call it a day. See you this time tomorrow.

1. What can we know about Chinese pickles?

- A. They are a Chinese meal similar in different provinces.
 - B. They are an Asian food easy to make but difficult to keep.
 - C. They are a side dish made with Garden Cucumbers.
 - D. They are a great match for congee meals.
2. What's the next step after putting the vegetables into a jar?
- A. Drown the vegetables with sugar and vinegar.
 - B. Cover the vegetables with ginger slices.
 - C. Squeeze the water from the vegetables.
 - D. Close the jar and put in the fridge.
3. Where is the passage most likely from?
- A. A food programme.
 - B. A gardening broadcast.
 - C. A cooking magazine.
 - D. A DIY reference book.

【答案】1.D 2.B 3.A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了如何制作中国泡菜。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段“**“These pickles go great with a congee meal”**”(这些泡菜配粥很好吃)可知，泡菜配粥是非常好的搭配。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三段“Pack the vegetables into your pickling jar. Put the other ginger slices on top.”(把这些蔬菜装进你的腌菜罐里，再把其他姜片放在上面)可知，当把蔬菜放进罐子之后，需要接着放姜在蔬菜上面。故选 B。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Here we'll make the delicious Chinese pickles together.”

”(在这里,我们将一起做美味的中国泡菜)可知,本文主要介绍中国泡菜的制作。再结合文章最后一段“Let’s

call it a day. See you this time tomorrow.”(今天就到此为止吧。明天这个时候见)推知，本文选自一档美食节目。
故选 A。

B

Arguster grew up on his family's farm in a remote village. Planting cash crop — cotton, they were breaking even and had to make ends meet. In his childhood, there were nine kids at home. All the boys were in one room with two beds. Two slept at the head while two slept at the foot. Therefore, there was one thing about their feet — washing them before crowding onto the bed.

When there was a hole in Arguster's jeans, his mother would put a patch on it. However, the hole kept going. It was the naughty kids, Arguster included, that took the jeans out, hung them on a line and shot them to put holes. Aware of that, however, Ben, the father, didn't rebuke them, knowing it might be the only way to bring laughter to his kids.

Arguster's first lesson in economics was taught by Ben. The childish kid had worked and made a little extra money. He couldn't help admiring himself, "I make six dollars! Six dollars! Man! I'm on the top of the world!" With a great thrill, Arguster decided to go to fair, where he played games, ate cotton candy... When asked by Ben how much he had spent, with his head down, Arguster replied, "Daddy, I spent it all..." Looking at his messy hair, Ben sighed, "Boy, you spent all your money and haircut's gone up to 75 cents. I'm afraid..." From then on, Arguster always kept enough money to get himself a haircut.

Ben taught his kids how to do the right thing and wanted them to do the right thing, which Ben tried to pass on to his kids, in his own way. Ben started a syrup mill(糖坊). People in the community brought their cane and millet for Ben to grind up(磨碎) for syrup. When people paid with buckets of syrup, Ben refused. Arguster got confused, "Daddy, why don't you let these people pay you?"

"Because we got enough syrup to last for a long time! Son, these people don't have money to pay. That's the only way they can pay."

4. Why should the kids wash their feet before going to bed?

- A. Because they turned dirty after playing on the farm.
- B. Because they crowded on a small bed with feet close to others' heads.
- C. Because the beds were made of cotton which was easy to spot.
- D. Because they had to make ends meet, making them seldom bathe.

5. What does the underlined word "rebuke" in Paragraph 2 probably mean?

- A. Question.
- B. Oppose.
- C. Amuse.
- D. Criticize.

6. What might happen to Arguster after he spent all the money he earned?

- A. He worked and earned money again for his haircut.
B. He had his hair cut with the money Ben gave him.
C. He waited for the price of haircut to decrease.
D. He borrowed money from his mother for his haircut.
7. What's Ben's attitude towards people in the community?
- A. Strict. B. Casual. C. Considerate. D. Mean.

【答案】4. B 5. D 6. A 7. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了 Arguster 家里面虽然贫困，但是他的父亲 Ben 却以身作则地教育他们如何正确做事以及善待他人。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段 “All the boys were in one room with two beds. Two slept at the head while two slept at the foot. Therefore, there was one thing about their feet — washing them before crowding onto the bed.(所有的男孩都住在一个有两张床的房间里。两个睡在头，两个睡在脚。因此，他们有一件事要做——在挤上床之前先洗脚)” 可知，男孩们都挤在一张床上，两个睡床头两个睡床尾。即睡觉时脚要靠近别人的头，所以需要洗脚。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据所猜测词后 “knowing it might be the only way to bring laughter to his kids.(因为他知道这可能是给孩子们带来笑声的唯一方法)” 可知，父亲知道这是孩子们感到快乐的唯一途径，所以他的父亲 Ben 并没有责备它们。由此推知，所猜词 rebuke 的含义为 “责备、批评”。故选 D。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段 “Boy, you spent all your money and haircut's gone up to 75 cents. I'm afraid...(孩子你花光了所有的钱，然后发型还需要 75 美分了，我恐怕……)” 可知，Arguster 花光了自己挣来的钱，支付发型的钱也不够了，没办法去理发。再结合以及 “From then on, Arguster always kept enough money to get himself a haircut.(从那以后，Arguster 总是留着足够的钱去理发)” 可推知，Arguster 被父亲教育之后，自己重新去挣钱赚得了理发的费用，并且以后的理发都自己要留足够钱。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段 “Because we got enough syrup to last for a long time! Son, these people don't have money to pay. That's the only way they can pay.(因为我们有足够的糖浆可以用很长时间！孩子，这些人可

没钱付钱。这是他们能付得起的唯一办法)”可知，父亲 Ben 没有收取社区居民关于糖浆的费用，因为他知道居民们没钱支付。由此推知，Ben 对于社区居民非常的慷慨和体贴。A. Strict.严格的 B. Casual.随便的；C. Considerate.体贴的；D. Mean.吝啬的。故选 C。

C

Jennifer, a 33-year-old writer, has had more than 110 houseplants since she began collecting in January. Today, they're an essential part of her daily routine. Every morning, she rolls out of bed, heads to the living room and begins a 45-minute tour of all her plants. Even before brushing her teeth or feeding the dog, Jennifer inspects every leaf.

Though she is a little extreme, Jennifer is just one of many plant enthusiasts spending hours a day and thousands of dollars cultivating plant collections in their homes. American gardeners spent a record \$76.3 billion on garden last year. A quarter of that spending was attributed to people aged 18 to 34, whose spending on plants has grown at a higher rate than any other age group since 2014.

Houseplants should thank social media for their reappearance and growth in popularity. That's how Jennifer was hooked first. Her inability to keep plants alive had always been a running joke. However, while surfing on the Internet, she happened upon an eye-catching photo posted by a plant lover. She followed that account, along with several others over the course of a month or two, and her desire to grow a collection of her own strengthened. Soon, she was fully buried in plant culture. Recently, Jennifer even attended her first local plant swap.

It's no secret that millennials（千禧一代）are delaying major life milestones such as buying homes, getting married and having children, largely for financial reasons. “People are designed for connection and nurturing, but with more millennials waiting until later in life to have babies and settle down, young people are turning to plants,” said Lily Ewing. Plants often require less attention than other living things, such as pets, but still provide the opportunity to nurture something. Plants can provide a greater sense of fulfillment and purpose. Ewing added, “Keeping plants around the home or office also allows people to bring nature to their immediate surroundings when it can be hard to find time to get away from the day-to-day busy work and escape to the outdoors.”

8. Which one can best describe Jennifer's behaviour towards houseplants?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Reasonably affectionate. | B. Somewhat crazy. |
| C. Less enthusiastic. | D. Sensibly cautious. |

9. Why is Jennifer mentioned in the passage?

- A. To represent the millennials plant enthusiasts.
B. To introduce a writer with special affection for plants.
C. To compare with other gardeners.

D. To show a writer's life with plants.

10. What's the main idea of Paragraph 3?

A. The functions of social media.

B. Jennifer's inability to keep plants.

C. The reason for Jennifer's desire for plants.

D. The reappearance and growth of plants in popularity.

11. Why are the millennials crazy about plants?

A. Because they want to get exposed to nature.

B. Because they have enough free time to stay indoors.

C. Because plants bring them nature and help nurture something.

D. Because plants can offer a greater sense of fulfillment than pets.

【答案】 8. B 9. A 10. C 11. C

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述的是千禧一代对室内植物如此着迷是因为植物给他们带来了自然和滋养。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Jennifer, a 33-year-old writer, has had more than 110 houseplants since she began collecting in January. Today, they're an essential part of her daily routine. Every morning, she rolls out of bed, heads to the living room and begins a 45-minute tour of all her plants. Even before brushing her teeth or feeding the dog, Jennifer inspects every leaf.”（33 岁的詹妮弗是一名作家，自今年 1 月开始收集室内植物以来，她已经收集了 110 多株。如今，它们是她日常生活中必不可少的一部分。每天早上，她从床上爬起来，走到客厅，开始 45 分钟的参观她所有的植物。甚至在刷牙或喂狗之前，詹妮弗都会仔细检查每一片叶子。）由此可知，最能描述詹妮弗对待室内植物的行为是“有点疯狂”，故选 B。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Though she is a little extreme, Jennifer is just one of many plant enthusiasts spending hours a day and thousands of dollars cultivating plant collections in their homes.”（虽然詹妮弗有点极端，但她只是许多植物爱好者中的一员，每天花上几个小时，花上数千美元在家中培育植物。）由此可知，之所以在文章中提到詹妮弗，是代表千禧一代的植物爱好者。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

段落大意题。根据第三段中“Houseplants should thank social media for their reappearance and growth in popularity. That's how Jennifer was hooked first.”（室内植物的重新出现和流行应该感谢社交媒体。这就是珍妮弗第一次被吸引的原因。）由此可知，该段讲述的是詹妮弗喜欢植物的原因。故选 C。

【11 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“Plants often require less attention than other living things, such as pets, but still provide the opportunity to nurture something.”（植物通常比其他生物(如宠物)需要较少的关注，但仍然提供了养育一些东西的机会。）和“Keeping plants around the home or office also allows people to bring nature to their immediate surroundings when it can be hard to find time to get away from the day-to-day busy work and escape to the outdoors.”（当人们很难从日复一日的忙碌工作中抽身到户外去的时候，在家里或办公室周围种植植物还能让他们将自然带到身边的环境中。）由此可知，千禧一代对植物如此着迷是因为植物给他们带来了自然和滋养。故选 C。

D

Dogs and horses may not be the closest teammates, but the two animals can have their fair share of fun — at times even playing together and mimicking(模仿) each other's facial expressions, new research suggests. These findings, published in the journal *Behavioural Processes*, mark the first example of so-called rapid facial mimicry occurring between play partners of different species, and suggest the existence of a universal language of play.

Though the purpose behind play remains unclear, scientists suspect the behavior is to help animals develop hunting and social skills, relieve stress or promote relationships with each other. Learning more about the contexts in which different animals play together could tell researchers a lot about play's origins and development. But apart from a handful of studies featuring humans and their pets, scientists haven't had many chances to analyze examples of interspecies' plays.

In 2018, when someone sent Palagi, an animal behaviorist, a video where a dog and horse play together, interacting with each other fluently, she took the chance to investigate further. The two species were good choices for study, because they both could recognize facial expressions in other animals. Gathering a team, Palagi began to collect and analyze hundreds of other videos where canines(犬类) and equids (马科动物) played together.

At last, 20 videos were picked out: showing animals freely playing on their own, for at least 30 seconds, without human involvement. In the videos, dogs and horses often mimicked each other's moves, jumping, pushing and even biting slightly and naughtily at each other. They also put themselves in weak and easily attacked positions, such as rolling on their backs, displaying their throats and stomachs — a strong sign that they were at ease and even showing their friendliness.

The two creatures also frequently mimicked each other's facial expressions, both adopting the relaxed, open

mouths — a behavior that's been noted in wild, social primates(灵长类动物), but never between a pair of animals of different species.

12. What does the new research find about dogs and horses?

- A. No animals have a closer relationship than them.
- B. They can share fun with each other.
- C. They have facial mimicry and a possible universal language of play.
- D. Any other species can be their play partner.

13. What can we infer about interspecies' plays?

- A. Scientists can never know the reasons for the plays.
- B. The plays help animals to survive and socialize.
- C. Knowing their evolution helps learn about animals' contexts.
- D. The play between humans and pets isn't included.

14. What can we know from Palagi's investigation on canines and equids?

- A. They are perfectly suitable for the study.
- B. They play longer with humans joining in.
- C. They show closeness with specific positions.
- D. They mimic as the wild, social primates do.

15. According to the passage, what could be discussed in the following paragraphs?

- A. More examples of facial mimicry.
- B. Study on mimicry of the wild, social primates.
- C. Facial expressions of different species.
- D. A possible universal language of play.

【答案】12. C 13. B 14. C 15. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了研究发现狗和马之间存在面部模仿和通用的游戏语言。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “Dogs and horses may not be the closest teammates, but the two animals can have their fair share of fun — at times even playing together and mimicking each other's facial expressions, new research suggests.”（新研究表明，狗和马可能不是最亲密的队友，但这两种动物有时甚至会一起玩耍，模仿对方的面部表情，从而分享乐趣）以及 “mark the first example of so-called rapid facial mimicry occurring between play

partners of different species, and suggest the existence of a universal language of play.”（这是第一个在不同物种的游戏伙伴之间发生的所谓快速面部模仿的例子，这表明存在一种通用的游戏语言）可知，研究发现狗和马之间存在面部模仿和通用的游戏语言，故选 C。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段 “scientists suspect the behavior is to help animals develop hunting and social skills, relieve stress or promote relationships with each other.”（科学家怀疑这种行为是为了帮助动物发展捕猎和社交技能，缓解压力或促进彼此之间的关系）可知，不同物种之间的游戏可能会帮助它们生存和社交，故选 B。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段 “They also put themselves in weak and easily attacked positions, such as rolling on their backs, displaying their throats and stomachs — a strong sign that they were at ease and even showing their friendliness.”（它们还会摆出一些脆弱的、容易被攻击的姿势，比如翻个身，展示自己的喉咙和肚子，以此强烈表示自己很放松，甚至表示自己很友好）可知，从帕拉吉对犬科动物和马科动物的研究中我们可以知道它们会展示特定的位置以示亲密，故选 C。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “mark the first example of so-called rapid facial mimicry occurring between play partners of different species, and suggest the existence of a universal language of play.”（这是第一个在不同物种的游戏伙伴之间发生的所谓快速面部模仿的例子，这表明存在一种通用的游戏语言）以及最后一段 “The two creatures also frequently mimicked each other's facial expressions”（这两种动物还经常模仿对方的面部表情）可知，上文已经介绍了不同物种的游戏伙伴之间模仿面部表情，因此推知接下来的段落将会介绍它们之间一种通用的游戏语言，故选 D。

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。

Most Meaningful Things to Do with Your First Salary

After years of spending your parents' money, there comes that one day in your adult life you'll see the magic words "Your Salary Has Been Credited" for the first time in your mobile phone. Your mood will be unusual.

___16___ So how can we make the first pay more special?

Often, we get so caught up in the excitement that we forget the people directly or indirectly helping us get there. They are the people who helped you out. ___17___ While all it takes is a free "thank you" or a personal note to remember those people and thank them, it is extra special if you can send them a personalized thank-you gift,

such as sweets, chocolates and so on.

____18____ They saved on their basics to buy your luxuries. They worked hard so you could obtain the benefits. No amount of money can repay their efforts for you. ____19____ Take them out for a nice dinner, buy your dad a new phone, your mother a new dress and your sister a guitar.

You've been just on a path to self-dependence and financial freedom. But some unfortunate people can't. They depend more on the kindness of people who have the privilege of helping. ____20____

- A. And your first salary too.
- B. They are people offering you assistance.
- C. You must always dream about the moment.
- D. The most appreciated people took care of you for decades.
- E. They may also be the people simply guiding you through the interview rounds.
- F. How about donating an amount you think you can afford to make someone's day?
- G. But a few meaningful gestures and thoughtful gifts can surely bring a smile to their face.

【答案】16. A 17. E 18. D 19. G 20. F

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章对如何使你人生的第一份工资更有意义提供了几条建议。

【16 题详解】

根据前文“Your mood will be unusual.”（你的情绪会很不寻常。）可知，选项 A 中的 too 是指你的第一份工资也会很不寻常。所以选项 A（还有你的第一份薪水也会。）切合文意。故选 A。

【17 题详解】

根据前文“They are the people who helped you out.”（他们是帮助你摆脱困境的人。）可知，此处是讲帮助过你的人可能是谁，选项 E（他们也可能只是在面试过程中指导你的人。）切合文意，且和前文句式相同。故选 E。

【18 题详解】

根据后文“Take them out for a nice dinner, buy your dad a new phone, your mother a new dress and your sister a guitar.”（带他们出去吃顿丰盛的晚餐，给你爸爸买个新手机，给你妈妈买件新裙子，给你妹妹买把吉他。）可知，此处是指最应该被感激的人是父母。所以选项 D（最应该被感激的人照顾了你几十年。）

切合文意。故选 D。

【19 题详解】

根据前文 “No amount of money can repay their efforts for you.” (再多的钱也回报不了他们为你付出的努力。) 可知, 选项 G (但一些有意义的举动和体贴的礼物肯定会让他们面带微笑。) 和前文构成转折关系, 对应转折词 but。所以选项 G 切合文意。故选 G。

【20 题详解】

根据前文 “They depend more on the kindness of people who have the privilege of helping.” (他们更多地依赖于那些有幸提供帮助的人的善心。) 可知, 此处是指可以通过捐赠帮助一些人。所以选项 F (捐一笔你认为你能负担得起的钱让别人高兴怎么样?) 切合文意。故选 F。

第二部分 语言运用(两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (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格处的最佳选项。

Have you seen or heard a honeybee lately? Bees are 21 disappearing in many parts of the world. Most people don't know about this problem. It is called “Colony Collapse Disorder” (CCD). Some North American beekeepers 22 80% of their bees from 2006 to 2008. Bees in Italy and Australia are disappearing too.

The disappearance of honeybees is a(n) 23 problem. Can you imagine never eating another orange? Our fruits, nuts and vegetables 24 these pollinators(授粉者). Without honeybees, 25 prices will be rising high. The poorest people always suffer the worst when there is a 26 of farm produce.

This problem 27 other foods besides fresh produce. Imagine losing your favourite ice cream! Haagen Dazs is a famous ice cream company. Many of their flavours depend on the 28 honeybees. In 2008, Haagen Dazs began 29 money for CCD. They also funded a garden at the University of California called The Haven. This garden helps arouse 30 about the disappearing honeybees and teaches visitors how to 31 or the pollinators.

Donating money to 32 is the most important thing humans can do to save honeybees.

Scientists need money to look into the _____ 33 _____ of Colony Collapse Disorder. Some scientists blame CCD on climate change. Others think harmful chemicals are killing the bees.

Not everyone has money to donate regularly. There are other _____ 34 _____ to help the honeybees.

_____ 35 _____ the word by telling your friends and family about the disappearing bees. Maybe your class can write a letter to the government about the problem.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. unavoidably | B. mysteriously | C. deliberately | D. possibly |
| 22. A. sold | B. abandoned | C. killed | D. lost |
| 23. A. controversial | B. temporary | C. serious | D. interesting |
| 24. A. rely on | B. contribute to | C. call in | D. go for |
| 25. A. honey | B. food | C. animals | D. flowers |
| 26. A. lack | B. supply | C. choice | D. change |
| 27. A. destroys | B. changes | C. removes | D. affects |
| 28. A. well-known | B. ordinary-looking | C. hard-working | D. warm-hearted |
| 29. A. earning | B. raising | C. borrowing | D. acquiring |
| 30. A. ambition | B. argument | C. caution | D. concern |
| 31. A. plant | B. search | C. work | D. struggle |
| 32. A. scientists | B. research | C. ecology | D. experiments |
| 33. A. purposes | B. measures | C. causes | D. consequences |
| 34. A. gardens | B. companies | C. plans | D. ways |
| 35. A. Spread | B. Describe | C. Exchange | D. Repeat |

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

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文，介绍了蜜蜂神秘消失的原因以及蜜蜂消失后造成的影响。

【21 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：在世界上许多地方，蜜蜂正在神秘地消失。A. unavoidably 不可避免地；B. mysteriously 神秘地；C. deliberately 故意地；D. possibly 可能地。根据下文 “Most people don’t know about this problem” 可知，人们并不知道蜜蜂消失的原因，即蜜蜂正在神秘地消失。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：从 2006 年到 2008 年，一些北美养蜂人失去了 80% 的蜜蜂。A. sold 售卖；B. abandoned 抛弃；C. killed 杀害；D. lost 失去。根据下文 “Bees in Italy and Australia are disappearing too.” 可知，北美的养蜂人和意大利以及澳大利亚的养蜂人一样都失去了自己的蜜蜂。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：蜜蜂的消失是一个严重的问题。A. controversial 有争议的；B. temporary 短暂的；C. serious 严重的；D. interesting 有趣的。根据下文 “Can you imagine never eating another orange?” 可知，蜜蜂消失后会带来严重的后果。故选 C。

【24 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：我们的水果、坚果和蔬菜都依赖这些传粉者。A. rely on 依赖；B. contribute to 致力于；C. call in 呼叫；D. go for 选择。根据常识可知，植物依靠蜜蜂授粉。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：没有蜜蜂，食品价格将会上涨。A. honey 蜂蜜；B. food 食物；C. animals 动物；D. flowers 鲜花。根据上文 “Our fruits, nuts and vegetables ___ 4 ___ these pollinators” 可知，没有这些授粉者，我们的食物将会减产，从而食品价格将会上涨。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析，句意：当缺乏农产品时，最穷的人总是受害最深。A. lack 缺乏；B. supply 提供；C. choice 选择；D. change 改变。根据上文 “The poorest people always suffer the worst” 可知，农产品减产对于穷人来说是巨大的灾难。故选 A。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这个问题不仅影响到新鲜农产品，还影响到其他食品。A. destroys 摧毁；B. changes 改变；C. removes 移除；D. affects 影响。根据下文 “Imagine losing your favourite ice cream!” 可知，蜜蜂的消失还影响其他产品。故选 D。

【28 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：它们的许多味道取决于勤劳的蜜蜂。A. well-known 众所周知的；B. ordinary-looking 相貌平平的；C. hard-working 勤劳的；D. warm-hearted 热心的。根据上文 “Our fruits, nuts and vegetables ___ 4 ___ these pollinators” 可知，许多东西都源自于蜜蜂勤劳地生产。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：2008 年，哈根达斯开始为 CCD 筹集资金。A. earning 挣得；B. raising 筹集；C. borrowing 借；D. acquiring 活动。根据下文 “They also funded a garden at the University of California called The Haven.” 可知，哈根达斯为 CCD 筹集资金，甚至利用资金资助了一个名为 “避风港” 的花园。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这个花园有助于引起人们对正在消失的蜜蜂的关注，并教会游客如何种植或授粉。A. ambition 雄心；B. argument 争论；C. caution 小心；D. concern 关心。根据下文 “the disappearing honeybees” 可知，这个花园建立的目的是为了引发大家对于蜜蜂消失的关注。故选 D。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意见上一题。A. plant 种植；B. search 搜索；C. work 工作；D. struggle 挣扎。根据上文 “They also funded a garden at the University of California called The Haven.” 可知，The Heaven 是一个有许多植物的花园，所以可以在花园中教会游客种植。故选 A。

【32 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：为研究捐款是人类拯救蜜蜂所能做的最重要的事情。A. scientists 科学家；B. research 研究；C. ecology 生态学；D. experiments 实验。根据上文可知，全文在研究蜜蜂消失的原因，所以需要捐钱到研究之中。故选 B。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：科学家需要资金来研究蜂群崩溃紊乱的原因。A. purposes 目的；B. measures 措施；C. causes 原因；D. consequences 结果。根据下文 “Some scientists blame CCD on climate change. Others think harmful chemicals are killing the bees.” 可知，科学家们在探寻这一现象产生的原因。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：还有其他方法来帮助蜜蜂。A. gardens 花园；B. companies 公司；C. plans 计划；D. ways 方式。根据下文 “___ 15 ___ the word by telling your friends and family about the disappearing bees. Maybe your class can write a letter to the government about the problem.” 可知，我们还有其它的办法来帮助蜜蜂。故选 D。

【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：告诉你的朋友和家人关于消失的蜜蜂的消息。A. Spread 散播；B. Describe 描述；C. Exchange 互换；D. Repeat 重复。根据下文 “telling your friends and family about the disappearing bees” 可知，你可以传播你所知道的关于蜜蜂的知识，以此来帮助蜜蜂。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。

Before highspeed rail, it took around 34 hours to travel more than 1,600 kilometers by train from Beijing to Lanzhou via Baotou. For railway fans, the trip was, and still is, really 36 treat. After 37 (leave) at night from Beijing, you wake up the next morning to be greeted by the sight of the plains of Inner Mongolia. In the distance, to the north you see low mountains, and to the south, hills. The plains themselves are mostly empty, except for grass and periodically sheep, or 38 (end) fields of wheat or sunflowers shining in all 39 (they) glory in the summer sun. Within the sleeper carriage, 40 little else to do, people talk or play cards, and soon a small community 41 (develop) among the passengers. Near Baotou the Yellow River winds along the hills south of the rail line. Its waters 42 (fill) with the characteristic silt (淤泥) that gives it its light brownish color. 43 the sky grows dark once more, you return to your bed and go to sleep, to be awakened early the next morning 44 (happy) by the sight of a deep desert valley just outside Lanzhou. The train crosses the Yellow River, bidding it goodbye, 45 pulls into Lanzhou Station.

【答案】36. a 37. leaving

38. endless

39. their 40. with

41. develops

42. are filled

43. As/when

44. happily

45. and

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者坐火车从北京到包头的旅行。

【36 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：对于铁路爱好者来说，这样的旅行过去是，现在仍然是一种享受。treat “乐事”是可数名词，此处为单数，泛指概念，需用不定冠词限定，因其发音以辅音音素开头，故填 a。

【37 题详解】

考查非谓语动名词。句意：晚上从北京出发后，第二天早上醒来，映入眼帘的是内蒙古平原。分析句子可知，空格前 After 为介词，介词后接动名词作宾语。故填 leaving。

【38 题详解】

考查形容词反义词。句意：平原本身基本上是空的，除了草地和周期性的羊群，或无尽的麦田或向日葵在夏天的阳光下闪耀着他们的全部光辉。根据句意以及空格后名词 fields 可知，此处应用 end 反义的形容词 endless 作定语，修饰名词，符合句意。故填 endless。

【39 题详解】

考查代词。句意：平原本身基本上是空的，除了草地和周期性的羊群，或无尽的麦田或向日葵在夏天的阳光下闪耀着他们的全部光辉。根据空格后的名词 glory 可知，此处应用 they 的形容词性物主代词作定语，限定名词。故填 their。

【40 题详解】

考查介词。句意：在卧铺车厢里，人们无事可做，要么聊天，要么打牌，很快在乘客中形成了一个小社区。分析句子，根据句意可知，此处应用介词 with 接复合宾语，即 with+名词+不定式结构作状语，with 表示伴随、原因、条件等，符合句意。故填 with。

【41 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：在卧铺车厢里，人们无事可做，要么聊天，要么打牌，很快在乘客中形成了一个小社区。根据句意及前文 “people talk or play cards” 可知，此处应用一般现在时，主语 a small community 为第三人称单数，主谓一致，故填 develops。

【42 题详解】

考查被动语态。句意：它的水域充满了特有的淤泥，使它呈现浅棕色。be filled with “充满”是固定搭配。分析句子可知，空格处为谓语，动词 fill 和主语之间是被动关系，应用被动语态 (be done)，根据上下文及句意，此处描述客观事实，用一般现在时，主语 Its waters 为复数，主谓一致，故填 are filled。

【43 题详解】

考查从属连词。句意：当天空再次变黑时，你回到床上睡觉，第二天清晨，你会被兰州郊外一个深深的沙漠山谷愉快地唤醒。根据句意可知，“the sky grows dark once more” 和后文是时间关系，此处应用连词 as

或 when 引导时间状语从句，符合句意。句首字母大写，故填 As/when。

【44 题详解】

考查副词。句意：当天空再次变黑时，你回到床上睡觉，第二天清晨，你会被兰州郊外一个深深的沙漠山谷愉快地唤醒。修饰动词（过去分词）awakened 应用副词。故填 happily。

【45 题详解】

考查连词。句意：火车穿过黄河，告别黄河，停靠兰州站。后文 “pulls into Lanzhou Station” 和前文 “The train crosses the Yellow River, bidding it goodbye,” 为并列关系，故用并列连词 and 连接。故填 and。

第三部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（满分 15 分）

46. 假定你是李华，得知迫于疫情（epidemic）期间经济压力（financial pressures），爱丁堡动物园（Edinburgh Zoo）旅英大熊猫“甜甜”和“阳光”或将于 2022 年返回中国。你写信向英国笔友 Eric，咨询相关情况，内容如下：

1. 消息的可靠性；
2. 甜甜和阳光的近况（饮食、受欢迎程度等）。

注意：1. 字数 80 左右；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；
3. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

【答案】Dear Eric,

I am so worried to hear that Edinburgh Zoo is scheduled to send two giant pandas Tian Tian and Yang Guang back to China in 2022 for great financial pressures during the epidemic. Have you heard of the news?

As our beloved animals, giant pandas enjoy great popularity among Chinese and are regarded as our national treasure. Are these two lovely pandas also popular among British people? Besides, it is well known that giant pandas are quite particular about their food and have a good appetite. So I am also wondering whether enough fresh bamboos are provided currently for them.

I do hope that everything goes smoothly and I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

Dear Eric,

I'm so worried to hear that due to the financial pressures during the epidemic, Tiantian and Yangguang, two giant pandas on loan in Edinburgh Zoo might be sent back to China in 2022. Therefore, I am writing to ask for

some relative information about them.

Firstly, is the news about the pandas reliable? Besides, to ensure their current situation, would you be so kind to tell me whether the two could eat sufficient fresh bamboos every day and are favored by tourists? By the way, if you have any further details about them, please let me know.

Looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给英国笔友 Eric 咨询旅英大熊猫“甜甜”和“阳光”或将于 2022 年返回中国的有关情况。

【详解】词汇积累

担心的：worried→concerned

巨大的：gaint→tremendous

提供：provide→supply

渴望：look forward to→desire to do sth.

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：As our beloved animals, giant pandas enjoy great popularity among Chinese and are regarded as our national treasure.

拓展句：As our beloved animals, giant pandas which are regarded as our national treasure enjoy great popularity among Chinese.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] I am so worried to hear that Edinburgh Zoo is scheduled to send two giant pandas Tian Tian and Yang Guang back to China in 2022 for great financial pressures during the epidemic. (运用了 so...that 引导的状语从句)

[高分句型 2] Besides, it is well known that giant pandas are quite particular about their food and have a good appetite. (it 作形式主语，that 引导主语从句)

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。

Jayce began noticing when he was in kindergarten that he looked different from his classmates. They had two hands while he had one. Due to their young age, Jayce was encouraged that he was just like an angel with one wing folded to prepare for something.

It started when one boy laughed at him. From that day, 5-year-old Jayce turned sad. He returned home with questions. “Why am I different? Why me? Why?” He cried to ask his mother, Lewis. Seeing Jayce was mad at God for making him that way, the poor mother felt it a huge dagger to her heart. What made her more sorrowful was that she didn’t know what to do at that point and how to provide answers to her son’s questions which she could never find out herself. The white lie burst just like bubbles that day.

A few weeks later, Lewis turned on the TV to a news story, where she was shocked to find out the answer. It was Trashaun, an eighth grader, that displayed positive energy from his head to his toe. The 14-year-old sunny boy performed his slam dunks (大灌篮) on the TV, who had been a hit on the Internet. However, like Jayce, he had missed most of his left arm since his childhood! Lewis called her son Jayce in. The poor little boy got spellbound, watching dunk after dunk.

At the time, it seemed that watching Trashaun would simply be an inspiring moment for Jayce. He saw Trashaun as a tough role model who had a seemingly similar born disability but led a brilliant life. And had it stayed just that, Lewis would have been happy. But little did she know that a family friend had already reached out to Trashaun, asking him to help set up a meeting with Jayce to rebuild his confidence.

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。

The day was not spent drowning in self-pity but for fun.

Staring at the shirt he sent Jayce, Trashaun began to talk about their left arms.

【答案】Version 1

The day was not spent drowning in self-pity but for fun. The boys met at a middle School on a sunny afternoon, and instantly bonded. Seeing his role model in flesh, Jayce was too thrilled to say a single word but stand there with his mouth open wide. Amused by the sight, Trashaun held Lewis’ tiny hand as if Lewis had been his little brother to play hide-and-seek first, due to their similar congenital defect. Gradually, Trashaun led Jayce to ride bikes around the school, and eventually, taught Jayce slam dunks. During the rest, Trashaun took up a shirt that says “Five fingers can also make it”, which was prepared for Jayce.

Staring at the skirt he sent Jayce, Trashaun began to talk about their left arms. Trashaun smiled, “I guess you

may be puzzled, surprised, upset, even frustrated, hating God make you this way.” He stopped, falling his eyes on Jayce’s, with one hand patting Jayce’s head, “But I think this is the perfect way God made me. With five fingers, we also made it in lots of things just now. The missed arm is like a wing folded by an angel. Only when you’re tough will you see the wing!” Behind stood Lewis, whose face was flooded with tears. She confirmed the 14-year-old would be a superhero one day, so would her son, who was unfolding his hidden wing!

Version 2

The day was not spent drowning in self-pity but for fun. It was a sunny day, when a doorbell rang unexpectedly. Jayce opened the door, feeling his heart race. It was Trashaun, who can only be watched on TV! Jayce was wild with joy. He screamed, “How can you know my address?” Stepping into the house, Trashaun laughed loudly, took out his gift -- an old shirt carefully from his bag, and gave it to Jayce. Confused about the shirt, Jayce asked curiously “Does the shirt have any special meaning?”

Staring at the shirt he sent Jayce, Trashaun began to talk about their left arms. “When I was young, I lost most of my arms in a serious car accident. However, I was lucky enough to meet a kind-hearted coach who gave me the precious shirt for encouragement. That’s the source of my bravery. Now I pass my bravery to you.” Hearing the story, Jayce’s eyes were sparkling like diamonds. “Thanks for your present!” Trashaun nodded, “Disabilities are people who own different abilities that can’t be easily found by ordinary people. We are born differently, because we are born to make a difference.”

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了先天只有一只手臂的 Jayce 在学校里遭到了同学的嘲笑，于是便回家中问母亲，为何自己和其他人不一样。他的母亲一时难以回答，直到她在电视中看到了和他孩子情况一样的 Trashaun，她便让两个孩子见面。最后在 Trashaun 的鼓励下，Jayce 也逐渐认识自己并且走向成功。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“这一天不是在自怜中度过的，而是为了玩耍”可知，第一段可描写当 Jayce 在遇见 Trashaun 之后激动的表情，然后 Trashaun 十分感动并亲自教 Jayce 打篮球，甚至还送了一件球衣给他。

②由第二段首句内容“Trashaun 盯着他送给 Jayce 的球衣，开始谈论他们的左臂。”可知，第二段可描写两个孩子就自己的手臂进行交流。Trashaun 鼓励 Jayce 勇于面对自己的缺陷，只要坚持到底，一定可以成为自己的超级英雄。

2.续写线索：两人见面——Jayce 激动不已——Trashaun 教打篮球并赠与球衣——谈论手臂——鼓励 Jayce——Jayce 相信自己

3.词类激活

行为类

①看见: see/catch sight of

②握住: hold/grip

③打开: unfold/turn on

情感类

①惊讶的: surprised/astonished

②困惑的: puzzled/confused

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Only when you're tough will you see the wing! (运用了部分倒装结构)

[高分句型 2] Behind stood Lewis, whose face was flooded with tears. (运用了 whose 引导的非限制性定语从句)