

2020-2021 学年度第一学期期中中学业水平诊断

高一英语

说明:

本试卷由四个部分组成,共 10 页,满分 150 分,考试用时 120 分钟。请把答案全部涂写在答题卡上,考试结束后,只交答题卡。

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,并标在试卷的相应位置。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. What did the man buy?

A. Tomatoes. B. Potatoes. C. Onions.

2. Whose pen will the man borrow?

A. Tom's. B. Kate's. C. Mary's.

3. What will the woman do after school?

A. Visit Joan. B. Go to see a movie. C. Stay at home.

4. Where does the woman think the English book is?

A. On the table. B. In her car. C. In the bag.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. An accident. B. A friend. C. A street.

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. Why does the man make the call?

A. To ask the time of the party.

B. To send the woman an invitation.

C. To tell the woman Andrew's hobby.

7. What will the speakers do tomorrow?

A. Go to a party. B. Buy some CDs. C. Go to a concert.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. What's the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Neighbours. B. Cousins. C. Classmates.

9. Where will the man go next?

A. To the woman's house. B. To a bus station. C. To his cousin's house.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. When will the fashion show start this year?

A. On the first Saturday of January.

B. On the first Saturday of February.

C. On the first Sunday of January.

11. What can we learn from the conversation?

A. The fashion show will last for a whole day.

B. The woman can buy a special fashion show T-shirt.

C. Both the man and the woman like the band very much.

12. How does the man suggest the woman go to the fashion show?

A. By car. B. By bus. C. By subway.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. How does the woman feel in the beginning?

A. Disappointed. B. Pleased. C. Excited.

14. What do the speakers disagree on?

A. Whether the clothes in UNIQLO are cheap.

B. Whether the black dress suits the woman.

C. Whether the woman should buy the red dress.

15. What is the woman complaining about?

A. She can't find anything she likes.

B. She can only afford some cheap clothes.

C. She has difficulty finding a suitable dress.

16. What will the woman try on in Topshop?

A. Shirts. B. Skirts. C. Dresses.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. How long is the Center open?

A. For 4 months. B. For 6 months. C. For 9 months.

18. What can people do in the Center?

A. Play table tennis. B. Play basketball. C. Climb walls.

19. What can people get if they pay for a day?

A. Drinks. B. A meal. C. A room.

20. What is the purpose of the talk?

A. To tell the listeners the office hours.

B. To help the listeners choose a class.

C. To introduce the Center to the listeners.

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 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

If social distancing is driving you a little crazy, here are four world's most beautiful natural pools for you to get relaxed.

Devil's Pool

Victoria Falls in southeastern Africa measures 108 metres tall and more than 1676 metres wide. But for some brave people, the top of the Falls, known as Devil's Pool, is just another swimming hole. With water levels at their lowest from September to December, large numbers of swimmers adventure into the pool.

Barton Springs Pool

Barton Springs Pool in Austin, U. S. , covers three acres and maintains a temperature of about 20 degrees year-round. Admission to the 5-metre deep pool ranges from midMarch until the end of September. For local residents （居民）, the cost is \$ 3 for adults and \$ 1 for kids under 8 （non-residents pay \$ 8 for adults and \$ 3 for kids under 8）.

Bondi Icebergs Public Pool

A 15-minute drive from Sydney's CBD sits the Bondi Baths at Bondi Icebergs. The historic 50-metre public saltwater pool has been around for more than a century and features a small beach, where you can enjoy the

sunshine. The entrance cost (\$ 7 for adults; \$ 5 for kids) isn't much considering the million-dollar view.

Dudu Blue Lagoon

Want to float (漂浮) in a quiet 30-metre-deep freshwater pool? Then check out Dudu Blue Lagoon on the northeastern coast of the Dominican Republic. The lagoon also features underwater caves, making it a popular diving destination.

1. When is a good time to swim in Devil's Pool?

A. March. B. June. C. August. D. October.

2. How much should a British couple with a child of 7 pay to visit Barton Springs Pool?

A. \$7. B. \$9. C. \$19, D. \$24.

3. What can a tourist do in Dudu Blue Lagoon?

A. Sunbathe on the beach. B. Float in a saltwater pool.
C. Have a good view of the waterfall. D. Dive into the underwater caves.

【答案】1. D 2. C 3. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇应用文。文章介绍了四个世界上最美丽的自然泳池。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 **Devil's Pool** 中的 “With water levels at their lowest from September to December, large numbers of swimmers adventure into the pool.(9 月到 12 月是水位最低的时候, 大量的游泳者冒险进入这个游泳池。)” 可知, 9 月到 12 月是在魔鬼池游泳的好时机。故选 D。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 **Barton Springs Pool** 中的 “For local residents (居民), the cost is \$ 3 for adults and \$ 1 for kids under 8 (non-residents pay \$ 8 for adults and \$ 3 for kids under 8) . (当地居民成人 3 美元, 8 岁以下儿童 1 美元(非居民成人 8 美元, 8 岁以下儿童 3 美元)。)” 可知, 非本地居民成年人门票是 8 美元, 8 岁以下儿童 3 美元。所以 $8 \times 2 + 3 = 19$ 美元。故选 C。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章 **Dudu Blue Lagoon** 中的 “The lagoon also features underwater caves, making it a popular diving destination. (lagoon 也以水下洞穴为特色, 使其成为一个受欢迎的潜水目的地。)” 可知, 在 Dudu Blue Lagoon, 可以潜入水下洞穴。故选 D。

B

In some areas of India, only about 30 % of the women can read and write. Most girls have to leave school to help support the family. Women are not permitted to interact with men lawyers, be taught by men teachers or get

treated by men doctors.

An organization called Selfie with Daughter Foundation is leading the campaign to educate women in these areas. Its aim is to bring change by **publicizing** the success stories of some young women who made it to college and now serve as role models for other families. The young women go from house to house to share their own experiences to persuade parents to keep their daughters at school.

Rizwana Khan is training to be a nurse. As a teenager, she became terribly sick, but her treatment was a problem. Medical centers in the area were of very poor quality and there were no women doctors. It made her decide to get her own education. She wants to bring medical aid to women in her area. "Some families don't want to educate their daughters, but if women are ill, they want a lady doctor. How will that happen?" Rizwana said.

Anjum Islam is studying law. She wants to provide free legal aid for women. But her bigger goal is to change minds. "Men think that women are only meant to do housework and give birth to children," Islam said, "We have to change this thinking. If we have equality under the law, how can society look down on women?"

The campaign is having success in influencing some women. Aslima Khan is 30 years old. All day long she works with the animals, finds firewood, cleans, cooks and washes dishes. She is determined to educate her three daughters. She wants to make sure they can escape her life story of hard, backbreaking work. "Had I had studied, I would have been saved from this," she said.

4. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

- A. Indian women are not permitted to work as lawyers.
- B. Women are in low social position in some areas in India.
- C. Girls have no opportunity to receive education in India.
- D. Indian families are too poor to send their children to school.

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

- A. Bringing something to life.
- B. Making something known.
- C. Putting something to use.
- D. Leaving something behind.

6. What do the stories of Rizwana and Anjum suggest?

- A. Education can change women's life.
- B. Women should compete against men.
- C. It's easy for women to succeed indeed.
- D. Women should be freed from housework.

7. Why is Aslima Khan mentioned at the end of the text?

- A. To show Indian women's hard work.
- B. To call for equal rights for Indian women.
- C. To prove the positive effect of the campaign.
- D. To stress the importance of educating a mother.

【答案】4. B 5. B 6. A 7. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了在印度的一些地区，妇女的社会地位很低，而一个名为“与女儿自拍”的基金会通过宣传一些成功进入大学并成为其他家庭榜样的年轻女性的成功故事来带来改变，说服父母让她们的女儿继续上学。文章还列举了 Rizwana 和 Anjum 的故事来说明教育可以改变女性的生活。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “In some areas of India, only about 30 % of the women can read and write. Most girls have to leave school to help support the family. Women are not permitted to interact with men lawyers, be taught by men teachers or get treated by men doctors. (在印度的一些地区，只有大约 30% 的妇女会读写。大多数女孩不得不辍学来帮助养家糊口。女性不允许与男性律师打交道，不允许由男性教师授课，也不允许由男性医生治疗)” 可知，在印度的一些地区，妇女的社会地位很低。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据画线词后文 “the success stories of some young women who made it to college and now serve as role models for other families ” 可知，这个名为“与女儿自拍”的基金会通过使一些成功进入大学并成为其他家庭榜样的年轻女性的成功故事为人所熟知，来为当地的女性带来改变。即画线词意思是“使某事为人所熟知”。故选 B。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “Rizwana Khan is training to be a nurse. As a teenager, she became terribly sick, but her treatment was a problem. Medical centers in the area were of very poor quality and there were no women doctors. It made her decide to get her own education. She wants to bring medical aid to women in her area. “Some families don't want to educate their daughters, but if women are ill, they want a lady doctor. How will that happen?” Rizwana said. (Rizwana Khan 正在接受护士培训。十几岁时，她病得很严重，但她的治疗是个问题。该地区的医疗中心质量很差，没有女医生。这使她决定自己去接受教育。她想为她所在地区的妇女提供医疗援助。 “有些家庭不想让女儿受教育，但如果女性生病了，他们想要一个女医生。这该怎么办呢？” Rizwana 说)” 以及第四段 “Anjum Islam is studying law. She wants to provide free legal aid for women. But her bigger goal is to change minds. “Men think that women are only meant to do housework and give birth to children,” Islam said, “We have to change this thinking. If we have equality under the law, how can society look down on women?” (Anjum Islam 正在学习法律。她想为女性提供免费的法律援助。但她更大的目标是改变人们的想法。 “男人认为女人只应该做家务和生孩子，” Islam 说， “我们必须改变这种想法。如果我们在法律上是平等的，社会怎么能轻视女性呢？”)” 可推知，Rizwana 和 Anjum 的故事说明了教育可以改变女性的生活。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “The campaign is having success in influencing some women. Aslima Khan is 30 years old. All day long she works with the animals, finds firewood, cleans, cooks and washes dishes. She is determined to educate her three daughters. She wants to make sure they can escape her life story of hard, backbreaking work. “Had I had studied, I would have been saved from this,” she said. (这项运动成功地影响了一些妇女。Aslima Khan 今年 30 岁。她整天和动物们一起工作，找柴火、打扫、做饭和洗碗。她决心教育她的三个女儿。她想要确保他们能够逃离她艰苦、劳累的生活故事。她说：“如果我学习的话，我就不会这样了。”)” 可推知，文中最后提到 Aslima Khan 为了证明运动的积极效果。故选 C。

C

Vegetarian foods are not equally healthy, according to a new research at ESC Congress 2020. Dr. Matina said, “This finding was more clear in women. A recent research has shown that women tend to eat more plant-based foods and less animal-based products than men. But our study suggests this does not ensure healthier food choices and in turn better health condition.

Most studies see plant-based diets simply as "vegetarian" or “low in meat”, thus treating all plant foods as equal. However, this study examined the type of plant-based foods eaten, in addition to the overall amount. Healthy plant-based products were made up of fruits, vegetables and coffee while unhealthy plant-based products included juices, potatoes and any kind of sweets.

The study examined the link between the quantity (数量) and quality of plant-based foods and heart health over a 10-year period. In 2011, the study selected 146 fat adults living in Athens with normal blood pressure and blood sugar. Diet was studied using a questionnaire about usual habits in the year. It listed 156 foods and drinks commonly had in Greece. Within ten years, nearly half of these fat participants developed high blood pressure and high blood sugar, though most of them preferred plant-based foods. The rest who ate quality plant-based foods, however, didn't have these health problems.

Regarding the quality of plant-based foods, healthier choices were linked with keeping normal blood pressure and blood sugar. On the contrary, eating unhealthy plant-based foods was connected with developing high blood pressure and high blood sugar. These relationships were stronger in women compared to men.

8. What did Dr. Matina say about the study?

- A. Vegetarian foods are unhealthy.
- B. Men tend to choose healthier foods.
- C. Women tend to eat less plant-based foods.
- D. Not all plant-based foods can keep you fit.

9. What do we know about the participants in this study?
- A. Most of them living in Greece ate fatty foods.
 - B. They all had low blood pressure and blood sugar.
 - C. About half of them made healthier food choices.
 - D. Men were more likely to become worse in health condition.
10. What is the result of eating quality plant-based foods?
- A. It can help keep good health.
 - B. It has nothing to do with health.
 - C. It only benefits women's health.
 - D. It can make women stronger than men.
11. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. Are All Vegetarian Diets Healthy?
 - B. A Balanced Diet Is Good for Your Health
 - C. Plant-based Foods or Animal-based Products?
 - D. The More Vegetarian Foods You Eat, the Healthier You Are

【答案】8. D 9. C 10. A 11. A

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍研究表明不是所有的素食都是健康的。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第一段 “A recent research has shown that women tend to eat more plant-based foods and less animal-based products than men. But our study suggests this does not ensure healthier food choices and in turn better health condition.(最近的一项研究表明，与男性相比，女性倾向于吃更多的植物性食品，而更少的动物性产品。但我们的研究表明，这并不能确保人们选择更健康的食物，从而获得更好的健康状况。)” 可知，并不是所有的植物性食物都能让你保持健康。故选 D。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段 “Within ten years, nearly half of these fat participants developed high blood pressure and high blood sugar, though most of them preferred plant-based foods. (在 10 年内，这些肥胖参与者中有近一半患上了高血压和高血糖，尽管他们中的大多数人更喜欢植物性食物。)” 可知，这项研究的参与者其中大约一半的人选择了更健康的食物。故选 C。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段 “Regarding the quality of plant-based foods, healthier choices were linked with

keeping normal blood pressure and blood sugar. (关于植物性食品的质量, 健康的选择与保持正常的血压和血糖有关。)" 可知, 吃高质量的植物性食物可以帮助保持健康。故选 A。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 "Vegetarian foods are not equally healthy, according to a new research at ESC Congress 2020. (根据 ESC 2020 大会上的一项新研究, 素食并不同样健康。)" 及全文内容可知, 研究表明, 不是所有的素食都是健康的。所以 "Are All Vegetarian Diets Healthy?(所有的素食都是健康的吗?)" 作为文章标题最为合适。故选 A。

D

Have you ever wondered if you see the same colours as other people? Most people know what blue is when they see it. They call it "blue" because they were taught the word and connected it with what they saw. But how do you know what you see as blue isn't someone else's red?

The ability to perceive (感知) different colours is up to receptors (接受器) in our eyes. Light waves hit these receptors and they react depending on which colour the light is, sending signals to the brain. The brain then reads these signals to determine which colour light the eyes are receiving.

Some people's receptors are more developed than others. The inability of the receptor to feel the light waves correctly means that some people cannot tell the differences between similar colours. Those with more developed receptors can see more colours. We sometimes hear people having an argument about whether something is dark blue or black. It might be because one person has stronger receptors to feel the light than another.

In the past, most scientists would argue that everyone saw colours in the same way. However, research was conducted on monkeys, in which their receptors were changed. This enabled them to see more colours than usual. Normally monkeys can only see blue and green, but the change allowed them to see red. Their brains automatically got used to new colours. This suggests that our brains may find new colors of the things we see. Colours could be a very personal experience, unique to everyone.

So, the next time you talk about your favourite colour, just remember if yours is blue and your friend says red, you two might actually be thinking about the same colour. What if everyone in the world has the same favourite colour, but just calls it different names?

12. What is Paragraph 2 mainly about?

- A. How we perceive colours.
- B. The inability to see colours.
- C. What the brain does with signals.
- D. The connection between receptors and light waves.

13. Which of the following might the author agree with?
- A. Some people cannot feel colours with their developed receptors.
 - B. The more light people feel, the weaker receptors they have.
 - C. People with poor receptors usually have colour weakness.
 - D. People who have strong receptors can see dark blue.
14. What's the purpose of conducting the research on monkeys?
- A. To test the monkeys with colours.
 - B. To develop the receptors of humans.
 - C. To enable monkeys to find more colors.
 - D. To prove everyone sees colours in a different way.
15. Where does the text probably come from?
- A. A film review.
 - B. A science magazine.
 - C. An art journal.
 - D. A business newspaper.

【答案】12. A 13. C 14. D 15. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍了人眼分辨颜色背后的科学。

【12 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段的首句 “The ability to perceive (感知) different colours is up to receptors (接受器) in our eyes. Light waves hit these receptors and they react depending on which colour the light is, sending signals to the brain. The brain then reads these signals to determine which colour light the eyes are receiving(感知不同颜色的能力取决于我们眼睛里的感受器。光波击中这些感受器，感受器根据光的颜色做出反应，向大脑发送信号。然后大脑读取这些信号，以确定眼睛接收到的是哪种颜色的光。)” 可知本段主要讲我们如何感知不同的颜色。故选 A。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段 “Those with more developed receptors can see more colours.(受体更发达的人能看到更多的颜色。)” 可知受体发达的人能看见更多的颜色，由此可推知受体不发达的人看到的颜色少，可能存在辨别色彩的障碍。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段首句 “In the past, most scientists would argue that everyone saw colours in the same way.(在过去，大多数科学家会认为每个人看到颜色的方式都是一样的。)” 及后面的转折 “However, research was conducted on monkeys, in which their receptors were changed. This enabled them to see more colours

than usual. Normally monkeys can only see blue and green, but the change allowed them to see red.”然而，在猴子身上进行的研究发现，它们的受体发生了变化。这使它们能比平时看到更多的颜色。通常猴子只能看到蓝色和绿色，但这种变化让它们看到了红色。可知前后意思是相反的，即对猴子进行研究的目的是证明每个人看颜色的方式不一样。故选 D。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。本文第一段以一个例子发问引出接下来文章要讨论的主题，故第二段首句 “The ability to perceive （感知）different colours is up to receptors （接受器）in our eyes.(感知不同颜色的能力取决于我们眼睛里的感受器。)” 是本文主题，主要讲感知色彩和眼中接收器的关系，故本篇文章可能出现在科普杂志上。故选 B。

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。

My family moved several times as I grew up, so “new kid” was a name I heard often. Even now, I remember the feelings of every awkward first day of school: uncertain, nervous, out of place. When I think of those days, what sticks out are the moments when someone made me feel welcome. I realize we can create space for others with something as simple as a “Hallo”.

1. While Holding the Door

This might seem like a small act, but has the power to cause a ripple effect.____16____ However they are feeling, this act of kindness can throw bright light on their day. Your smile and simple greeting could empower them to create joy for others.

2. In Tougher Times

If you notice someone feeling uncomfortable or out of place, create a warm and inviting space by taking the time to say hello.____17____ It can serve as a wonderful skill throughout life.

3. At Your Coffee Shop

Lines aren't ever fun. But if you have a few extra minutes in your day and you notice someone in a hurry, let them go in front of you! This is the perfect opportunity to create space to make someone's day.____18____

4. In the Grocery Line

____19____ Showing someone you care is, though! The next time you're in the grocery line, put down your phone and say hello. Chances are you'll make someone smile.

5. With an Extra Dose of Courage

Sometimes saying hello takes some courage. That's okay!____20____ You can never know the friendship or opportunity that such a small act of courage can bring about.

- A. Why not try to maintain old friendships?
- B. All you have to say is, "Hello! Go ahead."
- C. Asking someone how their day is might not seem like a big deal.
- D. Opening your eyes to the wellbeing of others is a powerful skill.
- E. It's natural to feel uncomfortable in those completely new situations.
- F. It can be hard to be the first to say hello, but have faith and be brave.
- G. You never know who might pass through and what they might be experiencing.

【答案】16. A 17. D 18. B 19. C 20. F

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一些让自己受欢迎的方法。

【16 题详解】

根据第一点 “While Holding the Door(扶着门的时候)” 和后句 “However they are feeling, this act of kindness can throw bright light on their day.(无论他们感觉如何, 这种善举都能为他们的一天带来光明。)” 可知, 为别人扶着门的时候, 你永远不知道谁会经过, 但都会让经过的人感到开心。所以选择项 G “You never know who might pass through and what they might be experiencing.(你永远不知道谁会经过, 他们会经历什么。)” 符合上下文语境。故选 G。

【17 题详解】

根据前句 “If you notice someone feeling uncomfortable or out of place, create a warm and inviting space by taking the time to say hello. (如果你注意到某人感到不舒服或不自在, 花点时间和他打招呼, 创造一个温暖和诱人的空间。)” 和后句 “It can serve as a wonderful skill throughout life. (它可以成为一种终身奇妙的技能。)” 可知, 为别人创造温暖的空间, 让你的眼睛看到他人的幸福也是一项强大的技能。所以选择项 D “Opening your eyes to the wellbeing of others is a powerful skill. (看到别人的幸福是一种强大的技能。)” 符合上下文语境。故选 D。

【18 题详解】

根据前文 “Lines aren't ever fun. But if you have a few extra minutes in your day and you notice someone in a hurry, let them go in front of you! This is the perfect opportunity to create space to make someone's day. (排队一点都不有趣。但是如果你一天中有几分钟的额外时间, 并且你注意到有匆忙的人, 让他们在你前面!这是一个给别人开心创造空间的绝佳机会。)” 可知, 为匆忙的人提供方便其实很简单。所以选择项 B “All you have to say is, “Hello! Go ahead.” (你只要说一句: “你好!请先。”)” 符合上下文语境。故选 B。

【19 题详解】

根据后句 “Showing someone you care is, though! (然而, 表达你对某人的关心是很重要的!)” 转折词 though 可知, 简单地与别人打招呼虽然不是什么大不了的事情, 但却表达了对别人的关心。所以选择项 C “Asking someone how their day is might not seem like a big deal.” (问问别人今天过得怎么样似乎并不是什么大不了的事。)” 符合上下文语境。故选 C。

【20 题详解】

根据前句 “Sometimes saying hello takes some courage. (有时候说 “你好” 需要一些勇气。)” 和后句 “You can never know the friendship or opportunity that such a small act of courage can bring about. (你永远不会知道这样一个小小的勇气之举能带来什么样的友谊或机会。)” 可知, 要勇敢地与别人打招呼。所以选择项 F “It can be hard to be the first to say hello, but have faith and be brave.” (虽然第一个打招呼很难, 但要有信心, 要勇敢。)” 符合上下文语境。故选 F。

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 O

From the unbelievable burns survivor to an independent university student in London, Sophie has all grown up!

Sophie's life is truly a series of nightmares (噩梦). In 2003, the two-year-old girl got 21 under a burning car that had 22 into her daycare center in Sydney, which caused terrible 23, including burns to 85% of her body, the 24 of both feet, one hand and one ear. And even more 25, she was again hit by a car in 2006. This time she 26 quite a few broken bones and a brain injury.

The images of the young girl 27 from painful injuries made Australian people heartbroken. However, what 28 them more was the girl's unbroken spirit. 29 her unimaginable hardships (苦难) from her two awful accidents, Sophie's bright smile has never 30 a bit. She has never let the lifelong disabilities 31 her going after her dreams.

“Sophie is a 32 girl,” her proud father said. “After everything she has 33 in the past 17 years, her just being 34 proves how determined she really is. She has had a plan to live overseas for a couple of years and she's been quietly working towards that 35 the entire time. I'm extremely glad to see her dream come true.”

“In my mind, I'm not a disabled girl with no feet. I feel I'm a completely normal person who loves life and I 36 each day as much as I can. Now I'm spreading my 37 to experience everything that the world has to offer,” Sophie said before she set off for her 38 to London.

Sophie's fighting spirit has been a(n) _____ 39 _____ for those who are having a hard time and will forever be

_____ 40 _____ on the Australian minds.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 21. A. killed | B. shocked | C. separated | D. caught |
| 22. A. fallen | B. stepped | C. crashed | D. gone |
| 23. A. injuries | B. solutions | C. accidents | D. reactions |
| 24. A. movement | B. loss | C. ache | D. death |
| 25. A. luckily | B. obviously | C. bitterly | D. amazingly |
| 26. A. encountered | B. suffered | C. harmed | D. examined |
| 27. A. recovering | B. growing | C. learning | D. running |
| 28. A. worried | B. discouraged | C. touched | D. confused |
| 29. A. With | B. Despite | C. Thanks to | D. Known for |
| 30. A. improved | B. repeated | C. changed | D. shone |
| 31. A. force | B. stop | C. keep | D. mislead |
| 32. A. warm-hearted | B. good-natured | C. fully-developed | D. strong-minded |
| 33. A. depended on | B. gone through | C. looked forward to | D. let go of |
| 34. A. alive | B. curious | C. creative | D. responsible |
| 35. A. suggestion | B. option | C. impact | D. goal |
| 36. A. pass | B. survive | C. enjoy | D. approach |
| 37. A. fingers | B. wings | C. eyes | D. spirits |
| 38. A. return | B. investigation | C. entrance | D. adventure |
| 39. A. award | B. challenge | C. inspiration | D. opportunity |
| 40. A. based | B. operated | C. impressed | D. located |

【答案】21. D 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. C 26. B 27. A 28. C 29. B 30. C
31. B 32. D 33. B 34. A 35. D 36. C 37. B 38. D 39. C 40. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章介绍了经过两次灾难的幸存者苏菲虽然残疾，但仍不屈不挠，成为一名独立的大学生。苏菲的战斗精神激励着许多澳大利亚人。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：2003 年，这个两岁的小女孩被困在一辆燃烧的汽车下，这辆汽车撞进了她在悉尼的日托中心，造成了严重的伤害，包括 85% 的身体烧伤，失去了双脚，一只手和一只耳朵。A. killed 杀害；B. shocked 震惊；C. separated 分离；D. caught 遭受。根据 “under a burning car” 可知，两岁的苏菲被困在一

辆燃烧的汽车下。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：2003 年，这个两岁的小女孩被困在一辆燃烧的汽车下，这辆汽车撞进了她在悉尼的日托中心，造成了严重的伤害，包括 85% 的身体烧伤，失去了双脚，一只手和一只耳朵。A. fallen 跌倒；B. stepped 步入；C. crashed 撞击；D. gone 走。根据 “her daycare center in Sydney,” 可知，这辆车撞进苏菲的悉尼的日托中心。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：2003 年，这个两岁的小女孩被困在一辆燃烧的汽车下，这辆汽车撞进了她在悉尼的日托中心，造成了严重的伤害，包括 85% 的身体烧伤，失去了双脚，一只手和一只耳朵。A. injuries 受伤；B. solutions 解决方法；C. accidents 事故；D. reactions 反应。根据 “including burns to 85% of her body, the ___4___ of both feet, one hand and one ear.” 可知，这起车祸造成了苏菲严重受伤。故选 A。

【24 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：2003 年，这个两岁的小女孩被困在一辆燃烧的汽车下，这辆汽车撞进了她在悉尼的日托中心，造成了严重的伤害，包括 85% 的身体烧伤，失去了双脚，一只手和一只耳朵。A. movement 移动；B. loss 丢失；C. ache 疼痛；D. death 死亡。根据 “In my mind, I'm not a disabled girl with no feet.” 可知，这起车祸使得苏菲失去了双脚。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：更痛苦的是，她在 2006 年再次被车撞了。A. luckily 幸运地；B. obviously 显然；C. bitterly 痛苦地；D. amazingly 惊讶地。根据 “she was again hit by a car in 2006.” 可知，苏菲再次被车撞，显然很痛苦。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这次她骨折了好几处，脑部也受了伤。A. encountered 遇到；B. suffered 遭受；C. harmed 伤害；D. examined 检查。根据 “quite a few broken bones and a brain injury.” 可知，这次车祸又造成苏菲骨折和脑部受伤。故选 B。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这个小女孩从痛苦的伤痛中康复的画面让澳大利亚人心碎。A. recovering 恢复；B. growing 成长；C. learning 学习；D. running 跑。根据 “The images of the young girl” 可知，这里指苏菲康复的画面。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：然而，更让他们感动的是女孩坚韧不拔的精神。A. worried 担心；B. discouraged 使失望；C. touched 感动；D. confused 困惑。根据 “the girl's unbroken spirit.” 可知，苏菲坚韧不拔的精神让

澳大利亚人感动。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

考查介词及短语词义辨析。句意：尽管两次可怕的事故给她带来了难以想象的困难，但苏菲灿烂的笑容一点也没有改变。A. With 和……一起；B. Despite 尽管；C. Thanks to 多亏；D. Known for 以……而闻名。根据 “Sophie's bright smile has never ____10____ a bit.” 可知，前后为转折关系。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：尽管两次可怕的事给她带来了难以想象的困难，但苏菲灿烂的笑容一点也没有改变。A. improved 提高；B. repeated 重复；C. changed 改变；D. shone 照耀。根据 “____9____ her unimaginable hardships (苦难) from her two awful accidents,” 可知，苏菲的笑容没有改变。故选 C。

【31 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：终生的残疾从未阻止过她去追求梦想。A. force 迫使；B. stop 阻止；C. keep 保持；D. mislead 误导。stop sb. doing sth. 阻止某人做某事。根据 “From the unbelievable burns survivor to an independent university student in London, Sophie has all grown up!” 可知，残疾并没有阻止她去追求梦想。故选 B。

【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“索菲是个意志坚强的女孩，” 她骄傲的父亲说。A. warm-hearted 热心的；B. good-natured 好品质的；C. fully-developed 发育完全的；D. strong-minded 意志坚强的。根据 “her just being ____14____ proves how determined she really is.” 可知，索菲意志很坚强。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：在她经历了过去 17 年的一切之后，她能活下来证明了她决心。A. depended on 依靠；B. gone through 经历；C. looked forward to 盼望；D. let go of 松手。根据 “in the past 17 years” 可知，这里指苏菲 17 年所经历的一切。故选 B。

【34 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在她经历了过去 17 年的一切之后，她能活下来证明了她决心。A. alive 活着的；B. curious 好奇的；C. creative 有创造力的；D. responsible 负责的。根据 “how determined she really is.” 可知，苏菲活着就能证明她决心。故选 A。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她已经计划在海外生活几年了，而且她一直在悄悄地朝着这个目标努力。A. suggestion 建议；B. option 选择；C. impact 影响；D. goal 目标。根据 “She has had a plan to live overseas for a couple of years” 可知，苏菲朝着自己的目标努力着。故选 D。

【36 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我觉得我是一个热爱生活的正常人，我尽可能地享受每一天。A. pass 通过；B. survive 生存；C. enjoy 享受；D. approach 接近。根据 “I feel I'm a completely normal person who loves life” 可知，苏菲享受着生活的每一天。故选 C。

【37 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在我要展开翅膀，去体验世界上的一切。A. fingers 手指；B. wings 翅膀；C. eyes 眼睛；D. spirits 精神。根据 “experience everything that the world has to offer,” 可知，苏菲展开自己的翅膀去体验一切。故选 B。

【38 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：苏菲在出发去伦敦冒险之前说。A. return 返回；B. investigation 调查；C. entrance 入口；D. adventure 冒险。根据 “before she set off” 可知，苏菲去伦敦探索未知的世界，所以是冒险。故选 D。

【39 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：苏菲的奋斗精神一直鼓舞着那些正在经历艰难时期的人们，并将永远铭记在澳大利亚人的心中。A. award 奖励；B. challenge 挑战；C. inspiration 鼓舞；D. opportunity 机会。根据 “those who are having a hard time” 可知，苏菲的奋斗精神鼓舞着正在经历艰难时期的人。故选 C。

【40 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：苏菲的奋斗精神一直鼓舞着那些正在经历艰难时期的人们，并将永远铭记在澳大利亚人的心中。A. based 基于；B. operated 操作；C. impressed 影响；印记；D. located 位于。be impressed on 对……印象深刻。这里指苏菲的奋斗精神将永远铭记在澳大利亚人的心中。故选 C。

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。

You're walking in the street and a thought occurs: “I should check my phone.” Then your eyes remain 41 (glue) to the screen, even when you walk across the street.

Most of us do this kind of distracted walking in our daily life, 42 has become a growing problem around the globe.

In fact, walking is not as easy as we think. We must focus on many things at the same time 43 (walk) safely in a straight line. When we're busy 44 (use) the phone, we walk slower, make poor decisions, and won't notice 45 is going on around us. As a result, we may walk into walls, fall down stairs or 46 (hit) by cars.

Why do we take 47 risk? Scientists say it might be a form of addictive (上瘾的) 48 (behave). People are, by nature, information-seeking creatures. When we check our phones 49 (regular), we are

actually looking for more information to make our brains feel satisfied.

Then how can we control our tech use? Experts recommend exercises in self-control. They say reducing access (得到) to the phone can be 50 (help). After all, safety comes first.

【答案】41. glued

42. which 43. to walk

44. using 45. what

46. be hit 47. the

48. behavior/behaviour

49. regularly

50. helpful

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了边走路边看手机是很危险的，专家建议要进行自我控制练习以应对手机上瘾问题。

【41 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：这样你的眼睛就会一直盯着屏幕，即使是当你过马路的时候。分析句子成分可知，所设空处作表语，所以应用形容词，glued 意为“紧紧盯着的，胶着的”，常构成 (be/remain) glued to sth. 固定短语，该短语意为“盯着，紧盯着”，故填 glued。

【42 题详解】

考查非限制性定语从句。句意：我们大多数人在日常生活中都有这种走神的行为，这在全球范围内已经成为一个日益严重的问题。分析句子成分可知，“2 has become a growing problem around the globe”为非限制性定语从句，修饰主句内容，定语从句中缺少主语，可译为“这件事/这一点”，故填 which。

【43 题详解】

考查不定式。句意：我们必须同时集中注意力在许多事情上，以安全地走在一条直线上。分析句子成分可知，“3 (walk) safely in a straight line”作目的状语，所以应用不定式，故填 to walk。

【44 题详解】

考查动名词。句意：当我们忙着打电话时，我们会走得更慢，做出糟糕的决定，也不会注意到周围发生的事情。本处使用固定搭配“be busy (in) doing sth”，意为“忙于做某事”，该短语中用动名词形式，故填 using。

【45 题详解】

考查宾语从句。句意见上。分析句子成分可知，“5 is going on around us”为宾语从句，在该宾语从句中缺少主语成分，意为“...的事情”，故填 what。

【46 题详解】

考查被动语态。句意：因此，我们可能会撞到墙上，摔下楼梯或被车撞。分析句子结构可知，“__6__ (hit) by cars”与“walk into walls, fall down stairs”并列，所给词“hit(撞)”与主语 we 之间为被动关系，所以应用被动语态，又因其前的情态动词 may 可知，应用原形形式，综上，故填 be hit。

【47 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：我们为什么会有这种风险？根据语境可知，由上文，此处“__7__ risk”指代上文“（走到墙上，摔下楼梯或被车撞等）这种风险”，为特指，所以应用定冠词，故填 the。

【48 题详解】

考查名词。句意：科学家表示，这可能是一种成瘾行为。根据其前的“a form of addictive (上瘾的)”可知，所设空处应用名词，故填 behavior/behaviour。

【49 题详解】

考查副词。句意：当我们定期查看手机时，我们实际上是在寻找更多的信息，让我们的大脑感到满足。分析句子成分可知，所设空处修饰谓语“check our phones”，作状语，所以应用副词，故填 regularly。

【50 题详解】

考查形容词。句意：他们表示，减少手机的使用可能会有帮助。该句使用主系表结构，所设空处作表语，所以应用形容词，故填 helpful。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节 翻译句子(共 5 小题；每小题 3 分，满分 15 分)

51. 由 John 带路，我们按时到达了那里。(with) (汉译英)

【答案】With John leading the way, we arrived there on time.

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查 with 的复合结构、固定短语和时态。结合句意表示“带路”可知短语为 lead the way，且此处为 with 的复合结构“with+宾语+宾补”，John 与 lead 构成主动关系，故应用现在分词；句子的主语为 we，表示“到达”应用动词 arrive，作谓语；表示“按时”短语为 on time。结合语境，应用一般过去时。故翻译为 With John leading the way, we arrived there on time.

52. 我正在看照片，突然听到背后有声音。(when) (汉译英)

【答案】I was looking at the photos when I heard a voice/noise behind me.

【解析】

【详解】考查固定句式。“sb was/were doing when...”是一个固定句式，意为：某人正在做某事时，这时突然……。看：look at。根据汉语提示的其他词汇可知答案为：I was looking at the photos when I heard a voice/noise behind me.

53. 昂起头是自信的表现。(hold up) (汉译英)

【答案】Holding your head up is a sign of confidence/shows that you are confident/shows your confidence.

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语。分析句子可知，昂起头，用英文翻译为“hold your head up”，作主语，应用动名词形式，谓语是，译为“is”，表语自信的表现，译为“a sign of confidence”，谓语也可以用“show”，宾语可以是名词“your confidence”，也可以从句“that you are confident”，根据句意，故翻译为 Holding your head up is a sign of confidence/shows that you are confident/shows your confidence.。

54. 大学毕业后我们就失去了联系。(lose track of) (汉译英)

【答案】We lost track of each other after our graduation from college/ graduating from college/we graduated from college.

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查固定短语、时态。根据时间状语“大学毕业后”，句子是叙述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时；短语“从大学毕业”可用名词短语 graduation from 表达为 after our graduation from college；也可用动词短语 graduate from 表达为 after graduating from college，或者用时间状语从句表达为 after we graduated from college；短语 lose track of “失去联系”；lose 是不规则变化动词，过去式为 lost。故翻译为 We lost track of each other after our graduation from college / graduating from college / we graduated from college。

55. 无论发生什么，我都会竭尽全力帮助你。(go all out) (汉译英)

【答案】Whatever happens/No matter what happens, I'll go all out to help you.

【解析】

【详解】考查短语、状语从句和时态。go all out 全力以赴。whatever/no matter what 无论什么，引导让步状语从句。根据句意，从句用一般现在时，主句用一般将来时。故翻译为 whatever happens/no matter what happens, I'll go all out to help you.

第二节 书面表达(满分 20 分)

56. 假如你是李华，你在新学校结交了一位新朋友，他(她)恰巧和你的英国笔友 Tom 兴趣相投。请你用英语写一封电子邮件将他(她)介绍给 Tom，内容包括：

1. 年龄和外貌等；
2. 兴趣爱好；
3. 新朋友的联系方式。

注意：词数 80 左右；开头和结尾已给出，不计入总词数；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3.文中不要出现真实姓名和学校。

Dear Tom,

I'm very glad to tell you I have made a new friend in my new school.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Tom,

I'm very glad to tell you I have made a new friend in my new school. And I'm writing to introduce her to you since you two happen to share the same interests.

Zhang Nan, aged 16, with light skin and black hair, is a slim and outgoing girl who is very easy to get along with. She is fond of traditional Chinese art and has a passion for Chinese paper cutting, which I know is also your favorite. She has made many fantastic works for decoration during Chinese traditional festivals. I'm sure you will be deeply impressed by them. You can get in touch with her and her Wechat ID is vtdz60888.

Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

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 Tom 写一封电子邮件，向他介绍你在新学校结交了一位新朋友。

【详解】第一步：审题

体裁：应用文

时态：根据提示，时态主要为一般现在时。

结构：总分法

总分法指把主题句作为总说，把支持句作为分说，并以这种方式安排所写内容。

要求：

1.年龄和外貌等；

2.兴趣爱好；

3.新朋友的联系方式。

第二步：列提纲（重点词组）

be glad to; introduce sb. to sb.; be easy to; get along with; be fond of; has a passion for; be deeply impressed by; get in touch with

第三步：连词成句

1. I'm very glad to tell you I have made a new friend in my new school.
2. And I'm writing to introduce her to you since you two happen to share the same interests.
3. Zhang Nan, aged 16, with light skin and black hair, is a slim and outgoing girl who is very easy to get along with.
4. She is fond of traditional Chinese art and has a passion for Chinese paper cutting, which I know is also your favorite.
5. I'm sure you will be deeply impressed by them.
6. You can get in touch with her and her Wechat ID is vtdz60888.

根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第四步：连句成篇（衔接词）（供参考）

- 1.表文章结构顺序：First of all, Firstly/First, Secondly/Second... And then, Finally, In the end, At last
- 2.表并列补充关系：What is more, Besides, Moreover, Furthermore, In addition As well as, not only...but (also), including,
- 3.表转折对比关系：However, On the contrary, but, Although+ clause(从句), In spite of +n/doing, On the one hand...On the other hand... Some...,while others...,as for, so...that...
- 4.表因果关系：Because, As, So, Thus, Therefore, As a result

连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰。

【点睛】[高分句型 1] And I'm writing to introduce her to you since you two happen to share the same interests. 这句话运用了 since 引导原因状语从句。

[高分句型 2] Zhang Nan, aged 16, with light skin and black hair, is a slim and outgoing girl who is very easy to get along with. 这句话运用了关系代词 who 引导的定语从句。

[高分句型 3] She is fond of traditional Chinese art and has a passion for Chinese paper cutting, which I know is also your favorite. She has made many fantastic works for decoration during Chinese traditional festivals. 这句话运用了关系代词 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。