**绍兴蕺山外国语学校2022学年第一学期10月份教学质量检测**

**高二英语试题**

**本试卷满分100分，考试时间90分钟，**

**第Ⅰ卷**

**第一部分 听力(共两节，满分20分)**

**第一节(共5小题，每小题1分，满分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. What does the man suggest they do during the summer holiday?

A. Go to the beach.

B. Join a study group.

C. Do some volunteer work.

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. The weather they like best.

B. The places they once lived in.

C. The scenery they want to see.

3. What time will the woman start her interview?

A At 3:30 p.m. B. At 4:00 p.m. C. At 4:30 p.m.

4. Why will the speakers probably miss the shooting star?

A. It comes at midnight. B. It will move too fast. C. It might be covered.

5. What does the man mean?

A. It’s a nice day.

B. Spring is on the way.

C. The woman should work hard.

**第二节(共15小题，每小题1分，满分15分)**

**听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项。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. How do scientists know how old the rocks are?

A. From their levels. B. From their colors. C. From their sizes.

7. Where are the samples that have been analyzed from?

A. Venus. B. Mars. C. Pluto.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. What does the woman think of her basketball experience?

A. Helpful. B. Interesting. C. Terrible.

9. What sport does the woman probably play now?

A. Football. B. Tennis. C. Badminton.

10. When did the man fall in love with football?

A. At 10 years old. B. At 12 years old. C. At 18 years old.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. Where are the speakers?

A. In a concert hall. B. In a music store. C. In a museum.

12. Which instrument impresses the woman?

A. The organ. B. The violin. C. The guitar.

13. What will the speakers do next?

A. Have lunch. B. Talk to a player. C. Attend a wedding.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. Where is the man going later this month?

A. Japan. B. Britain. C. The U.S.

15. What does the woman think of San Francisco?

A. The weather is great.

B. The beaches are beautiful.

C. The restaurants are fantastic.

16. What will the woman probably do to help the man?

A. Get him a plane ticket.

B. Make him a travel plan.

C. Exchange foreign money for him.

17. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates. B. Co-workers. C. Family members.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. When did Zhong give his TV interview according to the speaker?

A. In January. B. In February. C. In December.

19. What did Zhong tell people according to the speaker?

A. The virus doesn’t affect social stability.

B. The virus will soon go away.

C. The virus could cause panic.

20. What will other countries probably do?

A. Study past illnesses.

B. Share their medicines.

C. Refer to China’s experience.

听力答案：1-5 CBCCA 2-10 ABCBB 11-15 CABAC 16-20 BBAAC

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节 (共10小题;每小题2分，满分20分)**

**A**

In the future those who are taking care of old people may get help from the house itself.

Over the last few years, new technology, such as the Internet, Wi-Fi and flat TV screens, has changed our homes and the way that we live. Now, another technology revolution is happening. A new project at the University of Hertfordshire wants to create a home that monitors people living in it who are elderly.

The researchers have developed a wristband device（装置）which helps us to watch the elderly person who is wearing it. The device collects information to see if the person has fallen or has wandered away from where he or she should be.

The assisted-living project is part of the university’s wider Interhome project, which is the development of a smart house. The house remembers the habits of the person who lives there and it uses very low amounts of energy. The Interhome team hope that offering this service will help take care of the elderly. They say, “It’s very important that these technologies are there to help and support and not replace any of the existing services.”

The Interhome is not just a research method. It’s also a way for students from different scientific backgrounds to learn and develop technology. The university uses the latest technology to help students get experience by developing new hardware and software themselves. The team includes design, engineering and computer science students working together.

“We are working on a smart-home project in Watford with some companies at the moment,” says the project leader. “We are looking at how a smart home can provide even more services.” This could help millions of old people around the world have a better and safer life in the future.

1. The wristband device benefits its users by .

A. changing the living habits of the elderly

B. monitoring people who live in a smart home

C. offering information to the person wearing it

D. watching over the elderly who may fall or get lost

2. Whom does the University of Hertfordshire have in its research team?

A. Students who want to find a job eagerly.

B. Students who prefer to work on their own.

C. Students from different scientific backgrounds.

D. Students with a lot of rich working experience.

3. What is the project leader’s attitude towards the future of the smart home project?

A. Uncertain. B. Uninterested.

C. Optimistic. D. Disappointed.

4. What might be the main idea of the passage?

A. A wristband device has changed the way that we live.

B. A smart home helps students develop hardware and software.

C. An Interhome project has been put into use to help the elderly.

D An Interhome project will help the old live a better and safer life.

【答案】1. D 2. C 3. C 4. D

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。文中介绍了一款旨在帮助照顾老人的新科技；这种新科技项目的设计者们对它的推广相当看好。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 The device collects information to see if the person has fallen or has wandered away from where he or she should be可知该装置是收集老人是否摔倒；是否走失之类的信息。故选D。

【2题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段最后一句 The team includes design engineering and computer science. Science students working together可知该研究队成员包括设计部学生，工程部学生，计算机科学部学生;这些学生共同努力研制。可以推知：成员来自不同科技背景的学生。故选C。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句 This could help millions of old people around the world have a better and safer life in the future可知项目部领导对“智能家庭”项目的态度是很乐观的。A项意为：“不确定的”;B项意为：“不感兴趣的”;C项意为：“乐观的”;D项意为：“失望的”；故选C。

【4题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段第二行 Now, another technology revolution is happening可知现在这款新科技将要改变生活。A、C两项使用了现在完成时，表达的是“已经发生的动作”；故在“时间上”是与全文不符，故排除。本文主要讲的是一款新科技要帮助老人过上更好的生活，而不是“帮学生研发硬件和软件”。故选D。

【点睛】考生在做阅读理解题时要注意时态的运用，例如第四题：全文主要使用的时态是一般现在时和现在进行时（表示将来的意义）但A、C两项却使用了现在完成时。根据现在完成时的定义：动作发生在过去对现在造成的影响;显然与全文（在时间上）是不符合的。

**B**

John von Neumann was the oldest of 3 children of a banker, and his speed of learning new ideas and solving problems stood out early. At 17, his father tried to persuade him not to become a mathematician because he might lead a poor life being a mathematician, so von Neumann agreed to study chemistry as well. In 1926, at 23, he received a degree in chemical engineering and a Ph.D. in mathematics. From then on, mathematics provided well enough for him, and he never had to turn to chemistry.

In 1930, von Neumann visited Princeton University for a year and then became a professor there. His first book was published in 1932. In 1933, the Institute for Advanced Study was formed, and he became one of the 6 full-time people in the School of Mathematics (Einstein was one of the others).

World WarⅡ hugely changed von Neumann’s areas of interest. Until 1940 he had been a great pure mathematician. During and after the war, he became one of the best mathematicians who put mathematical theories into practice. During the last part of the war he became interested in computing machines and made several fundamental contributions. After the war, von Neumann continued his work with computers, and was generally very active in government service. He received many awards, was president of the American Mathematical Society and was a member of the Atomic Energy Commission. He died of cancer in 1957.

Von Neumann made several great contributions and any one of them would have been enough to earn him a firm place in history. He is remembered as one of the greatest minds of the 20th century.

Von Neumann really is a legend in his own time, and there are a number of stories about him. His driving ability is a part of his legend. He reported one accident this way: “I was driving down the road. The trees on the right were passing me in an orderly fashion at 60 miles per hour. Suddenly one of them stepped in my path.”

5. According to the text, von Neumann’s father believed that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

A. a mathematician couldn’t earn a lot of money

B. a mathematician needed a good memory

C. von Neumann had the ability to learn two subjects at the same time

D. von Neumann had the gift for solving problems at a high speed

6. Von Neumann published his first book at the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. 25 B. 26 C. 29 D. 32

7. How did World WarⅡ affect John von Neumann?

A. He realized the importance of engineering.

B. He began to research how to put mathematics into practice.

C. He left college and served at the government department.

D. He lost interest in chemistry.

【答案】5. A 6. C 7. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要介绍了数学家John von Neumann (约翰·冯·诺依曼)的生平事迹。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“At 17, his father tried to persuade him not to become a mathematician because he might lead a poor life being a mathematician, so von Neumann agreed to study chemistry as well. (17岁时，他的父亲试图说服他不要成为一名数学家，因为他当数学家可能会过着贫穷的生活，所以冯·诺依曼也同意学习化学)”可知，冯·诺依曼的父亲认为数学家的生活可能会比较清贫，即数学家赚不了很多钱。故选A项。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“In 1926, at 23, he received a degree in chemical engineering and a Ph.D. in mathematics. (1926年，23岁的他获得了化学工程学位和数学博士学位)”和第二段中的“His first book was published in 1932. (他的第一本书于1932年出版)”可知，他29岁时出版了自己的第一本书。故选C项。

7题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“World WarⅡ hugely changed von Neumann’s areas of interest. Until 1940 he had been a great pure mathematician. During and after the war, he became one of the best mathematicians who put mathematical theories into practice. During the last part of the war he became interested in computing machines and made several fu (第二次世界大战极大地改变了冯·诺依曼的兴趣领域。直到1940年，他一直是一位伟大的纯粹数学家。在战争期间和战后，他成为将数学理论付诸实践的最好的数学家之一)”可知，二战使约翰·冯·诺依曼把数学理论应用到实践中。故选B项。

**C**

If you could change your child’s DNA in the future to protect them against diseases, would you? It could be possible because of technology known as CRISPR-C, or just CRISPR.

CRISPR involves a piece of RNA, a chemical messenger, designed to work on one part of DNA; it also uses an enzyme (酶) that can take unwanted genes out and put new ones in, according to *The* *Economist*. There are other ways of editing DNA, but CRISPR will do it very simply, quickly, and exactly.

The uses of CRISPR could mean that cures are developed for everything from Alzheimer’s disease to cancer to HIV. By allowing doctors to put just the right cancer-killing genes into a patient’s immune system, the technology could help greatly.

The US National Academy of Sciences plans to discuss questions about CRISPR’s ethics (伦理问题). For example, CRISPR doesn’t work properly yet. As well as cutting the DNA it is looking for, it often cuts other DNA, too. In addition, we currently seem to have too little understanding of what DNA gives people what qualities.

There are also moral questions around “playing God”. Of course, medicine already stops natural things from happening—for example, it saves people from infections. The opportunities to treat diseases make it hard to say we shouldn’t keep going.

Also, according to *The* *Economist*, gene editing may mean that parents make choices that are not obviously in the best interests of their children: “Deaf parents may prefer their children to be deaf too; parents might want to make their children more intelligent at all costs.”

In the end, more research is still needed to see what we can and can’t do with CRISPR. “It’s still a huge mystery how we work,” Craig Mello, a Medical School biologist and Nobel Prize winner, told *The* *Boston* *Globe*, “We’re just trying to figure out this amazingly complicated thing we call life.”

8. What is the passage mainly about?

A. What we can and can’t do with CRISPR.

B. The advantages of CRISPR and arguments about its ethics.

C. How CRISPR was developed by scientists.

D. Scientists’ experiments of using CRISPR to edit human embryos.

9. What does the writer mean by saying “playing God” in Paragraph 5?

A. Playing jokes on religious people.

B. Asking God to help deal with moral questions.

C. Following the instructions of God.

D. Doing things that go against nature.

10. According to the passage, the technology of CRISPR \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is very safe because it only cuts the DNA it is looking for

B. is very helpful to cure people of any disease

C. could cause parents to make unwise choices for their children

D. could help us understand how complicated life is

【答案】8. B 9. D 10. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇议论文。本文主要谈论CRISPR的优势以及有关伦理道德的争论。

【8题详解】

主旨大意题。由第三段中的“The uses of CRISPR could mean that cures are developed for everything from Alzheimer’s disease to cancer to HIV. (CRISPR的使用可能意味着治疗从阿尔茨海默病到癌症再到艾滋病毒的所有疾病都得到了发展)”，第四段中的“The US National Academy of Sciences plans to discuss questions about CRISPR’s ethics (伦理问题). (美国国家科学院计划讨论有关CRISPR道德规范的问题)”和第五段中的“There are also moral questions around “playing God”.(“playing God”也有道德问题)”可知，本文主要谈论 CRISPR的优势以及有关伦理道德的争论，B项概括了文章主旨。故选B项。

【9题详解】

词句猜测题。由第二段中的“There are other ways of editing DNA, but CRISPR will do it very simply, quickly, and exactly. (还有其他编辑DNA的方法，但CRISPR将非常简单、快速、准确地进行编辑)”，第四段中的“In addition, we currently seem to have too little understanding of what DNA gives people what qualities. (此外，我们目前似乎对DNA赋予人们什么样的品质知之甚少)”和第五段中的“(“playing God”也有道德问题。当然，医学已经阻止了自然现象的发生，例如，它使人们免受感染)”可知，CRISPR是一种对基因进行编辑的技术，虽然医学已经阻止了某些自然现象的发生（如使人们免受感染），但这种基因编纂技术是违背人自然规律的事情，playing God意为“做违背自然的事”。故选D项。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。由倒数第二段“Also, according to *The* *Economist*, gene editing may mean that parents make choices that are not obviously in the best interests of their children: “Deaf parents may prefer their children to be deaf too; parents might want to make their children more intelligent at all costs.”(此外，据《经济学人》报道，基因编辑可能意味着父母做出选择显然不符合孩子的最佳利益：“聋哑父母可能更喜欢他们的孩子也聋；父母可能会不惜一切代价让他们的孩子更聪明。”)”可知，CRISPR技术可能导致父母为孩子做出不明智的选择。故选C项。

**第二节 (共5小题;每小题2分，满分10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。**

If you feel depressed, it’s best to do something about it—depression doesn’t just go away on its own. In addition to getting help from a doctor or counselor,\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise.**

Take a 15-to-30-minute walk every day—or dance, jog, or bike if you prefer. People who are depressed may not feel much like being active. But make yourself do it anyway. Once you get in the exercise habit, it won’t take long to notice a difference in your mood.

**Cherish yourself with good nutrition.**

Depression can affect appetite. One person may not feel like eating at all, but another might overeat. If depression has affected your eating, you’ll need to be extra mindful of getting the right food. \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_. So eat plenty of fruit and vegetables and get regular meals (even if you don’t feel hungry, try to eat something light, like a piece of fruit, to keep you going).

**Identify troubles.**

Try to make out any situations that have contributed to your depression. When you know what’s got you feeling blue and why, talk about it with a caring friend. \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ . If there’s no one to tell, pouring your heart out to a journal works just as well.

\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_

Depression affects a person’s thoughts, making everything seem dark, negative, and hopeless. If depression has you noticing only the negative, make an effort to notice the good things in life. Try to notice one thing, and then try to think of one more. Consider your strengths, gifts, or blessings. Most of all, don’t forget to be patient with yourself. \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_ .

A. Look at the bright side

B. Take action to solve problems

C. here are four things you can do to feel better

D. Depression takes time to heal

E. Proper nutrition can influence a person’s mood and energy

F. With depression, a person’s creativity and sense of fun may seem blocked

G. Talking is a way to release the feelings and to receive some understanding

【答案】11. C 12. E 13. G 14. A 15. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了帮助你感觉更好、抵抗抑郁的几个方法。

【11题详解】

由上文“If you feel depressed, it’s best to do something about it—depression doesn’t just go away on its own. In addition to getting help from a doctor or counselor (如果你感到抑郁，最好做点什么来缓解它——抑郁不会自己消失。除了得到医生或顾问的帮助外)”和下文小标题“**Exercise.** (运动)”，“**Cherish yourself with good nutrition.** (好好珍惜自己的营养)”及“**Identify troubles.** (识别故障)”讲帮助你感觉更好、抵抗抑郁的几个方法可知，空处应承接上下文，C选项“这里有四件事可以让你感觉更好”切题，引出下文关于“帮助你感觉更好、抵抗抑郁的四个方法”的内容。故选C项。

【12题详解】

由上文“Depression can affect appetite. One person may not feel like eating at all, but another might overeat. If depression has affected your eating, you’ll need to be extra mindful of getting the right food. (抑郁会影响食欲。一个人可能根本不想吃东西，但另一个人可能吃得过多。如果抑郁影响了你的饮食，你需要格外注意吃对的食物)”可知，抑郁会影响食欲，作者建议在这种情况下，人们需要格外注意吃对的食物，说明对的食物能反过来影响人的心情，承接上文，E选项“适当的营养可以影响一个人的情绪和精力”切题。故选E项。

【13题详解】

根据上文“When you know what’s got you feeling blue and why, talk about it with a caring friend. (当你知道是什么让你感到沮丧以及为什么，和一个关心你的朋友谈谈)”可知，作者建议可以通过和人交谈来处理你的沮丧情绪，该空应该讲这样做的好处，承接上文，G选项“谈话是一种释放感情和获得理解的方式”切题。故选G项。

【14题详解】

该空选择小标题，需对下段进行概括总结。由下文“If depression has you noticing only the negative, make an effort to notice the good things in life. Try to notice one thing, and then try to think of one more. Consider your strengths, gifts, or blessings. (如果抑郁让你只注意到消极的一面，那么努力去注意生活中的好东西。试着注意一件事，然后再想想另一件事。考虑你的长处、天赋或祝福)”可知，作者建议人们要关注事物积极的一面，承接下文，A选项“看看好的一面”切题。故选A项。

【15题详解】

由上文“Most of all, don’t forget to be patient with yourself. (最重要的是，别忘了对自己要有耐心)”可知，处理抑郁不仅需要积极心态，还需要对自己有耐心，承接上文，D选项“抑郁需要时间来治愈”切题，解释了要有耐心的原因。故选D项。

**第三部分 语言应用(共两节,满分35分)**

**第一节 完形填空(共20小题，每小题1分，满分20分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C、D)中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

完形填空

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

When l was diagnosed with breast cancer a few years back, I reacted like most who receive a cancer diagnosis, the first thing that came to mind was a “death sentence”. \_\_\_16\_\_\_ , instead of complaining, I decided to look for the \_\_\_17\_\_\_ side of it.

I realized that l was about to \_\_\_18\_\_\_ a new beginning. I knew that I had to develop and gain \_\_\_19\_\_\_ from all my experiences. Even with the pain I had to \_\_\_20\_\_\_ through each diagnosis, and all the \_\_\_21\_\_\_I’ve dealt with all my life, l still felt truly lucky. I \_\_\_22\_\_\_myself that I still have my life, so why am I to \_\_\_23\_\_\_ ?

One day, I had an unusual experience. I turned that experience into a \_\_\_24\_\_\_ and I called it “Peace”. Writing had become therapy (治疗) for me. I took that poem, along with many others I had \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ during my breast cancer period and placed them in book form. I was \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ enough to have that book published. I later had another inspirational children’s book \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ ,with a third one \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_. I’m hoping that anyone who has the chance to read my first book of poems will benefit from it. My poems are from the heart, and l wish to have a positive \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ on someone who’s ill. I \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ believe when you survive a serious \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ like cancer, it’s for a reason, and I want to live to \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_exactly what that is for me.

That’s what I’m all about now? inspiration.1 would have \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_ become a writer, producing inspirational poems and stories, if I had not gone through all that I did. I’m a true example that you can \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ cancer, as long as you have faith and allow that faith to \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ your path.

16. A. However B. Besides C. Therefore D. Otherwise

17. A. bad B. opposite C. right D. positive

18. A. mark B. miss C. face D. find

19. A. advantage B. strength C. knowledge D. skill

20. A. express B. hide C. go D. bear

21. A. chances B. struggles C. decisions D. businesses

22. A. persuaded B. showed C. reminded D. taught

23. A. complain B. encourage C. disappoint D. please

24. A. poem B. novel C. diary D. play

25. A. read B. learned C. written D. collected

26. A. confident B. lucky C. careful D. satisfied

27. A. published B. translated C. typed D. reviewed

28. A. in the dark B. above the average C. ahead of time D. on the way

29. A. impression B. influence C. result D. conclusion

30. A. hardly B. honestly C. truly D. widely

31. A. accident B. diagnosis C. disaster D. disease

32. A. look for B. find out C. concentrate on D. pick out

33. A. ever B. already C. just D. never

34. A. cure B. develop C. survive D. treat

35. A. direct B. cross C. follow D. walk

【答案】16. A 17. D 18. C 19. B 20. D 21. B 22. C 23. A 24. A 25. C 26. B 27. A 28. D 29. B 30. C 31. D 32. B 33. D 34. C 35. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者身患癌症，但并没有向命运低头而是在绝境中发现生活积极的一面，体会到人生的另一个境界。作者坚定的信念和积极乐观的态度为他人树立了榜样。

【16题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，我没有抱怨，而是决定看到事情积极的一面。A. However然而；B .Besides此外；C. Therefore因此；D. Otherwise否则。根据上文“the first thing that came to mind was a “death sentence””和下文“instead of complaining”可知，作者认为患上癌症是死亡判决，却没有抱怨，上下文形成转折关系。故选A。

【17题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意同上。A. bad坏的；B. opposite相反的；C. right正确的；D. positive积极的。根据“instead of complaining”可知，作者没有选择抱怨而是决定寻找事情积极的一面。故选D。

【18题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我意识到我即将面对一个新的开始。A. mark标记；B. miss错过；C. face面对；D. find发现。根据“instead of complaining, I decided to look for the \_\_\_2\_\_\_ side of it.”可知，要寻找事情积极的一面，作者需要面对一个新的开始。故选C。

【19题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我知道我必须从我所有的经历中发展和获得力量。A. advantage优点；B. strength力量；C. knowledge知识；D. skill技巧。面对癌症，作者需要从自己所有的经历中发展和获得力量。故选B。

【20题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：即使在每次诊断过程中我不得不忍受痛苦，即使在我的一生中我经历了所有的挣扎，我仍然感到真正的幸运。A. express表达；B. hide藏；C. go去；D. bear忍受。根据“Even with the pain”可知，作者在每次诊断治疗中都要忍受痛苦。故选D。

【21题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. chances机会；B. struggles抗争；C. decisions决定；D. businesses生意。根据“I’ve dealt with all my life”并结合前文作者对癌症的叙述可知，这里指作者与癌症抗争。故选B。

【22题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我提醒自己，我还有我的生活，所以我为什么要抱怨？A. persuaded说服；B. showed展示；C. reminded提醒；D. taught教。根据“that I still have my life”可知，作者不断提醒自己还要过好自己的生活。故选C。

【23题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. complain抱怨；B. encourage鼓励；C. disappoint使失望；D. please使愉快。根据“instead of complaining”可知，作者认为不应该抱怨。故选A。

【24题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我把这段经历写成了一首诗，取名为《和平》。A. poem诗；B. novel小说；C. diary 日记；D. play戏剧。根据“I took that poem”可知，此处是信息词poem的词汇复现。故选A。

【25题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我把这首诗和我在患乳腺癌期间写的其他许多诗一起，做成了书。A. read读；B .learned 学会；C. written写；D. collected收集。根据“Writing had become therapy (治疗) for me.”可知，作者写了很多诗歌。故选C。

【26题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我很幸运，那本书出版了。A. confident自信的；B. lucky幸运的；C. careful小心的；D. satisfied满意的。根据“to have that book published”可知，书出版了，作者觉得自己很幸运。故选B。

【27题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：后来，我又出版了一本鼓舞人心的儿童读物，第三本也即将出版。A. published出版；B. translated翻译；C. typed打字；D. reviewed复习。根据“I later had another inspirational children’s book”可知，作者后来又出版了一本儿童读物。故选A。

【28题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意同上。A. in the dark在黑暗中；B. above the average超过平均水平；C. ahead of time提前；D. on the way在路上。根据“with a third on”可知，第三本书也即将出版。故选D。

【29题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我的诗是发自内心的，我希望能对生病的人产生积极的影响。A .impression印象；B .influence影响；C. result结果；D. conclusion结论。根据“I’m hoping that anyone who has the chance to read my first book of poems will benefit from it.”可知，作者希望自己的书能对病人产生积极影响。have an influence on为固定短语，意为“对……有影响”。故选B。

【30题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：我真的相信当你从像癌症这样的严重疾病中幸存下来，这是有原因的，我想活着去找出这对我到底意味着什么。A. hardly几乎不；B. honestly诚实的；C. truly真地；D. widely广泛地。根据上文可知，作者得了癌症却积极面对，并用写作治愈了自己，因此他真的相信当人们从像癌症这样的严重疾病中幸存下来。故选C。

【31题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. accident事故；B. diagnosis诊断；C. disaster灾难；D. disease疾病。根据“like cancer”可知，此处表示“疾病”。故选D。

【32题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意同上。A. look for寻找；B. find out发现；C. concentrate on集中精力于；D. pick out挑选。根据“exactly what that is for me.”可知，作者想活着去找出从癌症中幸存对自己到底意味着什么。故选B。

【33题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：如果我没有经历我所做的一切，我将永远不会成为一个作家，创作励志的诗歌和故事。A. ever曾经；B. already已经；C. just只是；D. never从不。根据“if I had not gone through all that I did.”可知，作者认为如果没有自己经历的一切，自己永远不会成为一个作家。故选D。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我是一个真实的例子，你可以战胜癌症，只要你有信念，让信念指引你的道路。A. cure治愈；B. develop发展；C. survive幸存；D. treat对待。根据上文“I \_\_\_15\_\_\_ believe when you survive a serious \_\_\_16\_\_\_ like cancer”可知，作者是从癌症中存活下来的真实例子。故选C。

【35题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. direct指导；B. cross穿过；C. follow跟着；D. walk走。根据“your path”可知，只要有信念，并让信念指引自己，就有可能战胜癌症。故选A。

**第II卷**

**第二节 语法填空 (共10小题;每小题1.5分,满分15分)**

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Many great people in the world devote themselves to\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ (improve) society in their own ways. For example, Jane Goodall, a woman from Britain, would rather spend time studying chimps in the wild in Africa than lead \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ comfortable life. For 40 years she \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ (be) outspoken (直率的) about making the rest of the world understand and respect the life of chimps. Lin Qiaozhi, a \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ (special) in women’s diseases, is another woman who has made great \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ (achieve). There was story after story of no matter \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ tired after a day’s work, she went late at night\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ (deliver) a baby for a poor family. It was because of her hard work and great consideration for her patients \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ hundreds of babies were delivered \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (safe) by her. A third example is Yuan Longping, the first \_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_ (agriculture) pioneer in the world to grow hybrid rice. Using his hybrid rice, farmers can produce many more harvests than before. Therefore, now the UN has more tools in the battle to reduce hunger in the world. In short, so impressive is their work that they all deserve praising and learning from.

【答案】36. improving

37. a 38. has been

39. specialist

40. achievements

41. how 42. to deliver

43. that 44. safely

45. agricultural

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了世界上几位致力于改善社会的伟大人物。

【36题详解】

考查动名词。句意：世界上许多伟人都以自己的方式致力于改善社会。devote oneself to doing sth. (致力于做某事)，improve用动名词形式作宾语。故填improving。

【37题详解】

考查冠词。句意：例如，英国女性简·古道尔（Jane Goodall）宁愿花时间研究非洲野生黑猩猩，也不愿过上舒适的生活。lead a(n)…life (过着……的生活)，泛指一种舒适的生活，comfortable以辅音音素开头，用不定冠词a。故填a。

【38题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：40年来，她一直直言不讳地让世界其他地区了解和尊重黑猩猩的生活。该空作谓语，结合时间状语For 40 years可知，be用现在完成时，主语she第三人称，谓语单数形式。故填has been。

【39题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：林巧稚，女性疾病专家，是另一位取得巨大成就的女性。结合不定冠词a可知，用单数名词specialist(专家)做Lin Qiaozhi的同位语。故填specialist。

【40题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：林巧稚，女性疾病专家，是另一位取得巨大成就的女性。空前无冠词，用复数名词achievements表泛指，作宾语。故填achievements。

【41题详解】

考查让步状语从句。句意：有一个又一个故事说，不管一天的工作后她有多累，她都会在深夜为一个贫穷的家庭接生。结合句意可知，no matter how+adj.表示“不管多么……”，引导让步状语从句。故填how。

【42题详解】

考查不定式。句意：有一个又一个故事说，不管一天的工作后她有多累，她都会在深夜为一个贫穷的家庭接生。deliver用不定式形式做目的状语。故填to deliver。

【43题详解】

考查强调句型。句意：正是由于她的辛勤工作和对病人的深切关怀，她才安全地接生了数百名婴儿。本句是“It be +被强调部分+ that/who +其它”强调句型结构，此处被强调部分是原因状语because of her hard work and great consideration for her patients，用that。故填that。

【44题详解】

考查副词。句意：正是由于她的辛勤工作和对病人的深切关怀，她才安全地接生了数百名婴儿。副词safely作状语，修饰动词deliver。故填safely。

【45题详解】

考查形容词。句意：第三个例子是袁隆平，他是世界上第一个种植杂交水稻的农业先锋。形容词agricultural作定语，修饰名词pioneer。故填agricultural。

**第四部分 写作 (共一节，满分15分)**

46. 假如你是李华，“纪念伟大的作家——鲁迅先生”活动将在你上学的城市，绍兴举办，现正在招募接待外国游客的志愿者，你希望成为其中一员。请按要求用英文给组委会写一封信。内容应包括：

1.个人优势；

2.个人意愿；

3.承诺

注意：1.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

2.词数80左右(开头结尾已给出，不计入总词数)。

Dear Sir,

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

Faithfully yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Sir,

Knowing that you are looking for some volunteers for the activity “In memory of the great writer — Lu Xun”, I’m writing to apply for a position.

I’m definitely sure that I’m qualified for the job. The reasons are as follows. First of all, I’m good at English, which plays a significant role in serving foreign friends. Besides, what matters most is that I’m quite familiar with Lu Xun’s works. Last but not least, I’m outgoing and reliable and always ready to help others. I will work hard.

I would highly appreciate it if you could take my application into account. Looking forward to your early reply.

Faithfully yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生就“‘纪念伟大的作家——鲁迅先生’活动现正在招募接待外国游客的志愿者”一事，写信申请成为志愿者。

【详解】1.词汇积累

岗位：position → post

此外：besides → what’s more

帮助某人：help sb.→ give sb. a hand

考虑某事：take sth. into account→take sth. into consideration

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：I will work hard.

拓展句：There is no doubt that I will work hard.

【点睛】【高分句型1】First of all, I’m good at English, which plays a significant role in serving foreign friends. (运用了which引导的非限制性定语从句)

【高分句型2】Besides, what matters most is that I’m quite familiar with Lu Xun’s works. (运用了what引导的主语从句，that引导的表语从句)