**2021学年第二学期高中期末调测**

**高二英语**

**本试卷分第一卷（选择题）、第二卷（非选择题），满分150分，考试时间为120分钟。所有题目的答案都必须写在答题卷上。**

**第I卷**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答第Ⅰ卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。**

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

**第一部分：听力（共两节，满分30分）**

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

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）**

**听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，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 Where are the speakers?

A. At a cafeteria. B. At the bathroom. C. At a train station.

2. What made Jane unhappy?

A. The size of the pool. B. The customer’s complaint. C. The partner’s misunderstanding.

3. Why was the man late again?

A. He couldn’t find his car key.

B. He left his spare key in a taxi.

C. He was caught in a traffic jam.

4. What will Mary do on Sunday evening?

A. Meet a dentist. B. Go to Bob’s wedding. C. Send an invitation.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

A. An appointment. B. A presentation. C. A job interview.

**第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）**

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

A. The monkey. B. His daughter. C. His client.

7. What does the woman advise the man to do?

A. To see a doctor. B. To take a rest. C. To inspect the fingernails.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至9题。**

8. What’s the possible relationship between the two speakers?

A. Husband and wife. B. Teacher and student. C. Father and daughter.

9. What does the girl agree to do?

A. Study hard. B. Go on a diet. C. Do more exercise.

**听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。**

10. What does the man prefer?

A. Realistic paintings. B. Watercolor paintings. C. Abstract paintings.

11. What does the woman think of abstract paintings?

A. They are easy to draw. B. They inspire imagination. C. They enhance people’s mood.

12. What can we know about the Sitting Woman?

A. It’s drawn by the couple’s son.

B. It attracts the man and the woman.

C. It is composed of shapes and lines.

**听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。**

13. What can be learned from the conversation?

A. They got lost on the way to the party.

B. They forgot to print out the map.

C. They never trust Google Maps.

14. What is the woman’s attitude towards Google Maps?

A. Objective. B. Approving. C. Negative.

15. What company does the woman work for?

A. Yahoo. B. Apple. C. Google.

16 What are the speakers going to do next?

A. To criticize the Google. B. To find a gas station nearby. C. To examine the Google Maps.

**听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。**

17. When was William Wordsworth born?

A. In 1770. B. In 1791. C. In 1798.

18. What represented the starting of the Romantic Movement?

A The birth anniversary of Wordsworth.

B. The publication of *Lyrical Ballads.*

C. Wordsworth’s graduation from Cambridge.

19. What did “Romantic” mean according to Wordsworth?

A. Rural life and nature. B. Simple language of poems. C. Genuine love between people.

20. What is the text mainly about?

A. A comment on Wordsworth.

B. An introduction to Wordsworth.

C. A guidance about Wordsworth’s works.

**第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节（共10小题；每小题2.5分，满分25分）**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。**

**A**

EAST ORANGE, N.J. (CBS New York) — A third grader who knew what to do in an emergency and took action is being credited with saving a life at school.

Kori Scott, 9, was honored Thursday by the mayor of East Orange, New Jersey for her quick-thinking and bravery when a friend began choking in the lunchroom about two weeks ago.

“I could just tell, because when I saw her starting to swallow, she stopped and started pounding on the table,” she told CBS2’s Clark Fouraker. Scott said her friend was eating a burrito and left the cafeteria at Bowser Elementary looking for water. “I started following her and when I came out, she was holding onto a rail,” she said.

It would be an urgent situation for anyone, but Scott remembered something important as she left the lunchroom — her friend would not be able to take a drink of water, because she was choking. “I knew if she was holding onto the railing and she went to lean her head over, she would have hit her head and she would have passed out,” she said. “So I pulled her over, did the Heimlich maneuver — one, two, three. But I did it one more time to make sure that she wasn’t choking.”

“I picked her up from school. The teacher came out near-tears and she was like ‘Kori did an exceptional job, an amazing job today.’ And I was like, ‘What?’ She said, ‘she saved a life.’” Scott’s mother, Kiana, said. Scott learned to do the Heimlich after her father performed it on her when she was three.

“Kori’s smart instincts (直觉) and quick action are the characteristics of a true hero,” said Mayor Ted Green. For her bravery, the mayor is making Scott “Mayor-For-The-Day” on Friday.

Her friend may not be alive today if the girl hadn’t known exactly what to do and sprung into action. In addition to learning the Heimlich maneuver from her father, Kori has been training classes with her mother, a security guard with the school district.

1. What do we know about Kori Scott?

A. She is careful and quick-minded.

B. She performed Heimlich maneuver before.

C. She received first aid training from her mother.

D. She panicked at the sight of her friend’s choking.

2. What is the text mainly about?

A. Father’s previous performance guaranteed Scott’s success.

B. First-aid techniques enabled Scott to escape from danger.

C. The teacher was satisfied with Scott’s heroic deeds.

D. Scott was honored for saving her choking friend.

3. What is the text?

A. A short story. B. A research paper.

C. A news report. D. A course advertisement.

【答案】1. A 2. D 3. C

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道，主要讲的是一名三年级学生Kori Scott因用海姆利克氏急救法在学校挽救了一条生命而受到表扬。

【1题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的“I could just tell, because when I saw her starting to swallow, she stopped and started pounding on the table(我能看出来，因为当我看到她开始吞咽的时候，她停了下来，开始拍桌子)”可知，她很细心；根据第四段的“So I pulled her over, did the Heimlich maneuver — one, two, three. But I did it one more time to make sure that she wasn’t choking.(所以我把她拉到路边，做了海姆利克急救法——一、二、三。但我又做了一次，以确保她没有窒息。)”以及第二段的“her quick-thinking(她的机智)”可知，她反应很迅速，因此她是细心而机敏的。故选A。

【2题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，尤其是第二段的“Kori Scott, 9, was honored Thursday by the mayor of East Orange, New Jersey for her quick-thinking and bravery when a friend began choking in the lunchroom about two weeks ago.(大约两周前，9岁的科里·斯科特的一位朋友在餐厅里噎住了，她的机智和勇敢被新泽西州东奥兰奇市市长授予了荣誉。)”可知，本文主要讲的是一名三年级学生Kori Scott因用海姆利克氏急救法在学校挽救了一条生命而受到表扬，故选D。

【3题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的“EAST ORANGE, N.J. (CBS New York) — A third grader who knew what to do in an emergency and took action is being credited with saving a life at school.(东奥兰治，新泽西州(CBS纽约)——一名知道在紧急情况下该做什么并采取行动的三年级学生因在学校挽救了一条生命而受到表扬。)”和第二段“Kori Scott, 9, was honored Thursday by the mayor of East Orange, New Jersey for her quick-thinking and bravery when a friend began choking in the lunchroom about two weeks ago.(大约两周前，9岁的科里·斯科特的一位朋友在餐厅里噎住了，她的机智和勇敢被新泽西州东奥兰奇市市长授予了荣誉。)”推知，本文是一篇新闻报道，故选C。

**B**

We live in a time when robots entertain, teach and surprise us. Just as smartphones and social media offer a connectivity beyond anything we imagined, robots are beginning to offer physical capabilities and artificial intelligence (AI) beyond our expectations. Together, these technologies could be used to help solve important challenges like ageing societies, environmental threats and global conflicts.

But many of us wonder whether AI will become so intelligent in human communication that the boundaries between human and artificial beings will blur. If it is possible to build a meaningful interaction with an artificial agent, will there still be a division in the relationships we have with people and technology? Also, once our human bodies and minds are enhanced with AI and robotics, what will it mean to be “human”?

From an engineering perspective, these advanced capabilities are still very far away. A number of hurdles need to be overcome. For now, robots and computers are completely dependent on a power source — they require a lot of electricity, and this complicates integrating robotic elements with human organic tissue. Another hurdle is the complexity of human communication. While a one-off natural language conversation in a specific context with a robot can feel realistic, engaging people verbally and non-verbally over many contexts is quite another matter.

For example, when you call an artificial lost-and-found agent at an airport, a pleasant conversation is possible because there are only a limited number of goals the caller has. However, in creating a more extended relationship, for example, with a robotic pet, the robot needs to have internal goals, an extensive memory that relates experiences to various contexts, and it needs to develop these capabilities over time.

Through smart “tricks”, a robot can seem more intelligent and capable than it is. Humans have the tendency to “make sense” of the robot’s behaviors in a human way. However, in order to sustain a meaningful relationship which deepens and evolves over time, an extensive artificial inner life will need to be created.

4. What is the message conveyed in paragraph 2?

A. AI technology is undergoing unexpected reforms.

B. Humans can’t build a meaningful interaction with robots.

C. People doubt whether artificial beings can replace humans.

D. Social problems may be solved with the development of AI.

5. What can be inferred about AI from paragraphs 3 — 4?

A. Gaps exist between technology and advanced AI capabilities.

B. It is impossible to make a realistic conversation with a robot.

C. Robot pets have a memory linked to previous experiences.

D. Future robots can operate without electricity.

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

A. Robot’s Behaviors Are Worthy of Being Understood

B. Various Factors Restrict Expansion of AI Capabilities

C. High Technologies Facilitate the Man-machine Interaction

D. Artificial Inner Life Needs Extending for Sustainable Human-Robot Relations

【答案】4. C 5. A 6. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了机器人开始提供超出我们预期的物理能力和人工智能，但是人工智能能否取代人类仍然存在疑问。文章说明了其中存在的障碍，指出人为的内在生命需要扩展以维持人机关系。

【4题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“But many of us wonder whether AI will become so intelligent in human communication that the boundaries between human and artificial beings will blur. If it is possible to build a meaningful interaction with an artificial agent, will there still be a division in the relationships we have with people and technology? Also, once our human bodies and minds are enhanced with AI and robotics, what will it mean to be “human”?(但我们很多人都想知道，人工智能是否会在与人交流时变得如此智能，以至于人与人工之间的界限变得模糊。如果有可能与人工代理建立有意义的互动，那么我们与人与技术的关系还会有分歧吗？此外，一旦我们的身体和大脑被人工智能和机器人技术增强，“人类”将意味着什么？)”可知，第2段所传达的信息是人们怀疑人工生命是否能取代人类。故选C。

【5题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“A number of hurdles need to be overcome. For now, robots and computers are completely dependent on a power source — they require a lot of electricity, and this complicates integrating robotic elements with human organic tissue. Another hurdle is the complexity of human communication. While a one-off natural language conversation in a specific context with a robot can feel realistic, engaging people verbally and non-verbally over many contexts is quite another matter.(还有许多障碍需要克服。目前，机器人和计算机完全依赖于电源——它们需要大量的电力，这使得机器人与人体有机组织的集成变得复杂。另一个障碍是人类交流的复杂性。与机器人在特定环境下进行一次性的自然语言对话可能会让人感到真实，但让人们在多种环境下进行口头或非口头交流则是另一回事)”以及第四段中“However, in creating a more extended relationship, for example, with a robotic pet, the robot needs to have internal goals, an extensive memory that relates experiences to various contexts, and it needs to develop these capabilities over time.(然而，在创造一个更广泛的关系时，例如，与一个机器人宠物，机器人需要有内部目标，一个广泛的记忆，将经验联系到各种环境，它需要随着时间的推移发展这些能力)”可推知，技术和先进的人工智能能力之间存在差距。故选A。

【6题详解】

主旨大意题。根据最后一段中“However, in order to sustain a meaningful relationship which deepens and evolves over time, an extensive artificial inner life will need to be created.(然而，为了维持一段随着时间推移而加深和发展的有意义的关系，需要创造一个广泛的人工内在生命)”结合文章主要说明了机器人开始提供超出我们预期的物理能力和人工智能，但是人工智能能否取代人类仍然存在疑问。文章说明了其中存在的障碍，指出人为的内在生命需要扩展以维持人机关系。可知，D选项“人为的内在生命需要扩展以维持人机关系”最符合文章标题。故选D。

**C**

The majority of people are unable to commit to a healthy long-term lifestyle — although they are somehow willing to! There seems to be a paradox here.

We become more aware of the importance of leading a healthy lifestyle on a regular basis. Yet, we just don’t manage to. We may engage in a variety of short-term projects: 1-week detox retreats or 1-month severe diets. But the benefits these short-term activities produce are quickly lost as we are dragged back to our “bad” habits in the longer-term. The inability to stick to a healthy lifestyle makes us feel frustrated and unhealthy. What is the way out then?

The first step is to understand the problem more deeply: What are the main obstacles of pursuing a healthy lifestyle? Which are the fundamental aspects to a healthy lifestyle? How are they interconnected? If we understand the problem and its components more deeply, we are one step closer to coming up with a solution.

Surveys show how in 85% of cases in the US and Europe, the main obstacles to pursuing a healthy lifestyle are to be found among lack of awareness, time, self-control and guidelines.

“Humans tend to heavily discount the future, meaning things that we have now are more valuable to us than things we’ll have in a few years.” said A. Braun in 2019. For this reason, we cannot correctly weigh the costs and consequences of choosing unhealthy habits today, and we tend to give in to short-term pleasures, although this means reducing longer-term benefits.

We deliberately choose to experience and enjoy short-term pleasure, mainly because of a stress condition we may have, or because of personality. The underlying reason for these behaviors is primarily stress, as neuroscience discoveries in fact suggest, “In general, stress results in habit behavior in humans, so dealing first and foremost with stress is probably advisable when you are looking to make lasting changes. Luckily, your brain can change throughout life. Decreasing stress could finally help your brain become less easily influenced by habit.”

7. Why do people engage in various short-term projects?

A. To delete a bad habit. B. To keep healthy in lifestyle.

C. To go on a severe diet. D. To solve the paradox.

8. What is the obstacle of pursuing a healthy lifestyle?

A. Lacking enough self-discipline. B. Gaining no reward from working out.

C. Having no motive when making schedules. D. Relying on too much guidance from others.

9. By quoting A. Braun’s words in paragraph 5, the author wants to .

A. highlight the association between habits and lifestyle

B. stress the long-term value of adopting healthy habits

C. show a trend of pursuing long-term pleasures

D. convey people’s commitment to a healthy lifestyle

10. What can we learn about neuroscience discoveries?

A. Changing brain activities helps decrease stress.

B. Personality contributes to one’s short-term pleasure.

C. People’s habit behavior tends to dominate their emotions.

D. Reducing stress is the key to sticking to a healthy lifestyle.

【答案】7. B 8. A 9. B 10. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了大多数人无法致力于一种健康的长期生活方式的原因以及解决方案。

【7题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中“We become more aware of the importance of leading a healthy lifestyle on a regular basis. Yet, we just don’t manage to. We may engage in a variety of short-term projects: 1-week detox retreats or 1-month severe diets.(我们越来越意识到定期保持健康生活方式的重要性。然而，我们就是无法做到这一点。我们可能会参与各种各样的短期项目：1周的排毒休养或1个月的严格饮食)”可知，人们从事各种短期项目是为了保持健康的生活方式。故选B。

【8题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段“Surveys show how in 85% of cases in the US and Europe, the main obstacles to pursuing a healthy lifestyle are to be found among lack of awareness, time, self-control and guidelines.(调查显示，在美国和欧洲，85%的情况下，追求健康生活方式的主要障碍是缺乏意识、时间、自制力和指导方针)”可知，追求健康生活方式的障碍是缺乏自律。故选A。

【9题详解】

推理判断题。根据第五段““Humans tend to heavily discount the future, meaning things that we have now are more valuable to us than things we’ll have in a few years.” said A. Braun in 2019. For this reason, we cannot correctly weigh the costs and consequences of choosing unhealthy habits today, and we tend to give in to short-term pleasures, although this means reducing longer-term benefits.(“人类倾向于严重低估未来，这意味着我们现在拥有的东西比几年后我们将拥有的东西更有价值，A. Braun在2019年说。出于这个原因，我们不能正确地衡量今天选择不健康习惯的代价和后果，我们倾向于屈服于短期的快乐，尽管这意味着减少长期的好处)”推知，通过在第5段引用A. Braun的话，作者想强调养成健康习惯的长期价值。故选B。

【10题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中“The underlying reason for these behaviors is primarily stress, as neuroscience discoveries in fact suggest, “In general, stress results in habit behavior in humans, so dealing first and foremost with stress is probably advisable when you are looking to make lasting changes.”(这些行为的潜在原因主要是压力，正如神经科学的发现实际上表明的那样，“一般来说，压力会导致人类的习惯行为，所以当你想要做出持久的改变时，首先处理压力可能是可取的。”)”可知，我们能从神经科学的发现中学到减少压力是坚持健康生活方式的关键。故选D。

**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。**

**Relations between Architecture and Culture**

A country is not only identified by its people and government, but also by its architecture. \_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_ For example, when one thinks of India, we think of the Tahj Mahal. The Egyptians are another amazing example. Their environment and culture produced the great pyramids. How do modern cultures produce and maintain such beautiful architecture?

Slovenians gained independence in 1991. The country is now economically the most progressive one. It is now helping to modernize the factories and by doing so has actually helped lower poverty rates. Generally, their world around them is modernizing. \_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ Everyday life focuses in the squares, churches and the marketplace. These Slovenian towns have many well-preserved buildings with styles of architecture dating back from the 1100’s. Many churches such as Sticna Abbey and Podsreda Castle are magnificent examples of the Roman architecture.

\_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_ For centuries, homes have been made out of mud houses built along the main dirt road. The roof could be used for an oven, to hold chickens, or just as storage. Cairo, one of the larger cities, the older parts of it are still the heart of Egypt although built with Islamic and Coptic monuments.

Chinese architecture probably has the most cultural influence. Traditionally buildings were designed for its width, not its height. Every important building is guarded around a large wall to protect their assets. While ordinary dwellings are grey and dull, palaces and places of importance are quite colorful. \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_ Each Chinese home has their entrance at the front and facing the east with a screen because it is believed that spirits travel straight and cannot go through screen.

Every culture can inspire a type of architecture that can range from landmarks to everyday homes. Religion and family seem to be the most common influences overall. \_\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_\_

A. Architecture is a product of cultural diversity.

B. The purpose of a south-facing entrance is to avoid north winds.

C. Through architecture it’s possible to judge many things about a culture.

D. However, the center of their town is ironically the older parts of the city.

E. Architecture is not always defined as large but simply a home sometimes.

F. Tradition and religion are the largest pieces to the Chinese culture and architecture.

G. Each culture is unique and the more we learn about them, the more we appreciate our surroundings.

【答案】11. C 12. D 13. E 14. F 15. G

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了建筑与文化的关系，并举例进行了说明。

【11题详解】

根据后文“For example, when one thinks of India, we think of the Tahj Mahal. The Egyptians are another amazing example. Their environment and culture produced the great pyramids. How do modern cultures produce and maintain such beautiful architecture?(例如，当人们想到印度时，我们会想到泰姬陵。埃及人是另一个惊人的例子。他们的环境和文化造就了伟大的金字塔。现代文化是如何产生并保持如此美丽的建筑的？)”可知，后文的例子表明，通过建筑就可以想起某个国家，说明通过建筑可以判断文化。故C选项“通过建筑可以判断一个文化的很多方面”符合语境，故选C。

【12题详解】

根据上文“Slovenians gained independence in 1991. The country is now economically the most progressive one. It is now helping to modernize the factories and by doing so has actually helped lower poverty rates. Generally, their world around them is modernizing.(斯洛文尼亚在1991年获得独立。这个国家现在是经济最进步的国家。现在，中国正在帮助工厂实现现代化，这样做实际上有助于降低贫困率。总的来说，他们周围的世界正在现代化)”以及后文“Everyday life focuses in the squares, churches and the marketplace.(人们的日常生活集中在广场、教堂和市场上)”可知，后文提到人们的日常生活集中在广场、教堂和市场上，说明本句与上文构成转折，指出城镇的中心是城市的老城区。故D选项“然而，讽刺的是，他们城镇的中心是城市的老城区”符合语境，故选D。

【13题详解】

根据后文“For centuries, homes have been made out of mud houses built along the main dirt road. The roof could be used for an oven, to hold chickens, or just as storage. Cairo, one of the larger cities, the older parts of it are still the heart of Egypt although built with Islamic and Coptic monuments.(几个世纪以来，房屋都是由沿着主要土路建造泥屋建造而成的。屋顶可以用来做烤炉、养鸡，或者只是作为储藏。开罗是较大的城市之一，它的古老部分仍然是埃及的中心，尽管有伊斯兰和科普特人的纪念碑)”可知，后文主要说明了房屋这种小的建筑，E选项中home对应后文中houses。故E选项“建筑并不总是被定义为大，有时只是一个家”符合语境，故选E。

【14题详解】

根据后文“Each Chinese home has their entrance at the front and facing the east with a screen because it is believed that spirits travel straight and cannot go through screen.(每个中国家庭的入口都在前面，面向东方，有一个屏风，因为人们相信灵魂是直线旅行的，不能穿过屏风)”可知，后文提到了每个中国家庭都有面向东方的屏风，这是一种中国文化传统或宗教信念，故F选项“传统和宗教是中国文化和建筑的最大组成部分”符合语境，故选F。

【15题详解】

根据上文“Every culture can inspire a type of architecture that can range from landmarks to everyday homes. Religion and family seem to be the most common influences overall.(每一种文化都能激发建筑的灵感，从地标建筑到日常住宅。宗教和家庭似乎是最普遍的影响因素)”可知，本段总结全文，指出每一种文化都能激发建筑的灵感，宗教和家庭似乎是最普遍的影响因素，可推知人们对文化越是了解，越是能欣赏我们所处的环境，故G选项“每一种文化都是独一无二的，我们对它们了解得越多，就越能欣赏我们所处的环境”符合语境，故选G。

**第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节：完形填空（共20小题；每小题1.5分，满分30分）**

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

My journal pages are filled with interesting short travel stories. One of my most \_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_ funny stories happened while I was backpacking South America — specifically during a 4-day tour from Atacama in Chile to Uyuni, Bolivia.

The trip took us \_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_ the desert for three days to see spectacular \_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_ like hot pink lagoons (洪泄湖) where wild creatures search for food, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_ train graveyard, the world-famous Uyuni Salt Flatsand, the \_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_ of the whole tour.

During the trip, we shared a car with four or five other people. At one point, I was sitting in the front seat, \_\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_\_ to come across the most awesome landscape. The car was getting really hot under a(n) \_\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_\_ sun. Our driver didn’t speak English, but I spoke \_\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_\_ Spanish — or at least I thought I did.

“Estoy caliente!” I said, looking right at the driver. To my confusion, instead of \_\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_\_ a window, he looked puzzled, or maybe \_\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_\_.

I decided it was probably my New York accent \_\_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_\_ him. “Estoy caliente!” I said again, this time in \_\_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_\_ I thought was a more local-sounding \_\_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_\_. He looked even more horrified-slashed-confused.

Suddenly, the one native Spanish speaker in the car spoke up from the back: “Umm, I’m \_\_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_\_ you’re not meaning to tell the driver you’re too excited, right?”

Apparently, the way I was saying “I’m hot” \_\_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_\_ translated to, well, another meaning of the phrase. As I turned bright red, I decided I didn’t really need the window open and would just sit \_\_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_\_ and try to disappear by \_\_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_\_ in the car seat.

But when it comes to learning a language while traveling, mistakes causing \_\_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_\_ can certainly be a great teacher. Plus, I can \_\_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_\_ this to my list of extremely exciting \_\_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_\_ to share at parties.

16. A. awkward B. miserable C. sensitive D. complicated

17. A. underneath B. through C. beyond D. within

18. A. suburbs B. memorials C. sites D. harbors

19. A. abused B. delayed C. restored D. abandoned

20. A. breakthrough B. highlight C. duration D. agenda

21. A. proceeding B. resolving C. anticipating D. pretending

22. A. blistering B. refreshing C. suspending D. emerging

23. A. contemporary B. comprehensive C. superior D. decent

24. A. taking over B. rolling down C. giving off D. testing out

25. A. horrified B. astonished C. desperate D. innocent

26. A. interrupting B. releasing C. confusing D. absorbing

27. A. that B. what C. which D. how

28. A. version B. dimension C. accent D. dignity

29. A. urging B. declaring C. justifying D. presuming

30. A. literally B. randomly C. loosely D. precisely

31. A. in panic B. in silence C. in particular D. in return

32. A. collapsing B. exploding C. melting D. dismissing

33. A. sympathy B. recognition C. prejudice D. embarrassment

34. A. add B. submit C. owe D. assign

35. A. belongings B. experiences C. views D. reputations

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

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。讲述了作者在南美洲背包旅行的时候，所经历的一次语言尴尬事件。

【16题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我最尴尬的一个有趣的故事发生在我在南美洲背包旅行的时候，特别是在从智利的阿塔卡马到玻利维亚的乌尤尼的四天旅行中。 A. awkward尴尬的；B. miserable痛苦的；C. sensitive敏感的；D. complicated复杂的。结合后文可知，作者因为口音问题引发了一个尴尬的故事，故选A。

【17题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：这次旅行花了三天时间穿越沙漠，参观了一些壮观的景点，比如野生动物觅食的粉红色泻湖，一个废弃的火车墓地，举世闻名的乌尤尼盐沼，这是整个旅行的亮点。A. underneath在下面；B. through通过；C. beyond越过；D. within在里面。根据后文“the desert”指穿过沙漠，应用through。故选B。

【18题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这次旅行花了三天时间穿越沙漠，参观了一些壮观的景点，比如野生动物觅食的粉红色泻湖，一个废弃的火车墓地，举世闻名的乌尤尼盐沼，这是整个旅行的亮点。A. suburbs郊外；B. memorials记录；C. sites地点；D. harbors海港。根据后文“like hot pink lagoons where wild creatures search for food”可知是列举了一些旅游的地点。故选C。

【19题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这次旅行花了三天时间穿越沙漠，参观了一些壮观的景点，比如野生动物觅食的粉红色泻湖，一个废弃的火车墓地，举世闻名的乌尤尼盐沼，这是整个旅行的亮点。A. abused滥用的；B. delayed延迟的；C. restored精力充沛的；D. abandoned废弃的。根据后文“train graveyard”指废弃的火车墓地。故选D。

【20题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这次旅行花了三天时间穿越沙漠，参观了一些壮观的景点，比如野生动物觅食的粉红色泻湖，一个废弃的火车墓地，举世闻名的乌尤尼盐沼，这是整个旅行的亮点。A. breakthrough突破；B. highlight亮点；C. duration持续；D. agenda日程表。根据上文“the world-famous Uyuni Salt Flatsand”可知，举世闻名的乌尤尼盐沼是整个旅行的亮点。故选B。

【21题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：有一次，我坐在前排座位上，期待着遇到最令人惊叹的风景。A. proceeding开始行动；B. resolving分解；C. anticipating预期；D. pretending假装。根据后文“to come across the most awesome landscape”指作者期待着看风景。故选C。

【22题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：汽车在烈日下越来越热了。A. blistering极热的；B. refreshing使人精神振作的；C. suspending悬浮；D. emerging新兴的。根据上文“The car was getting really hot”可知当时很热，汽车在烈日下越来越热了。故选A。

【23题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们的司机不会说英语，但我能说一口流利的西班牙语——至少我认为我能。A. contemporary当代的；B. comprehensive综合性的；C. superior更强的；D. decent流利的。根据上文“Our driver didn’t speak English, but I spoke”可知but表示转折，说明作者觉得自己的西班牙语挺流利。故选D。

【24题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：令我困惑的是，他没有摇下车窗，而是一脸困惑，或许是惊恐。A. taking over接管；B. rolling down滚下，摇下；C. giving off发出；D. testing out测试。当时天气热，所以是摇下车窗，他没有摇下车窗。故选B。

【25题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：令我困惑的是，他没有摇下车窗，而是一脸困惑，或许是惊恐。A. horrified惊恐的；B. astonished吃惊的；C. desperate绝望的；D. innocent无辜的。结合后文可知司机误会了作者的意思，一脸困惑甚至是惊恐。故选A。

【26题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我想可能是我的纽约口音把他弄糊涂了。A. interrupting打断；B. releasing释放；C. confusing使困惑；D. absorbing吸收。呼应上文“looked puzzled”指把司机弄糊涂了。故选C。

【27题详解】

考查连词词义辨析。句意：“我热！”我又说了一遍，这次我觉得口音听起来更像地方口音。引导宾语从句，从句中缺少宾语，指事情应用what。故选B。

【28题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我热！”我又说了一遍，这次我觉得口音听起来更像地方口音。A. version版本；B. dimension维度；C. accent口音；D. dignity自尊。根据上文“a more local-sounding”可知作者用当地口音又说了一遍。故选C。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：突然，车里一个母语是西班牙语的人从车后开口了：“嗯，我想你不会是想告诉司机你太兴奋了吧？”A. urging督促；B. declaring说明；C. justifying证明；D. presuming推测。根据后文“you’re not meaning to tell the driver you’re too excited, right?”可知这人推测作者不是想告诉司机自己太兴奋了。故选D。

【30题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：显然，我说“我很热”的方式被直译为，嗯，这个短语的另一种意思。A. literally逐字地；B. randomly随机地；C. loosely松散地；D. precisely精确地。根据后文“translated to, well, another meaning of the phrase”可知，说“我很热”的方式被直译为了另一种意思是，故选A。

【31题详解】

考查介词短语辨析。句意：当我满脸通红的时候，我决定我不需要打开车窗，我只需要安静地坐着，尴尬得恨不得融化在座位上。A. in panic恐慌地；B. in silence沉默地；C. in particular特别；D. in return作为报答。根据后文“and try to disappear”可知作者为自己的尴尬行为沉默了。故选B。

【32题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我满脸通红的时候，我决定我不需要打开车窗，我只需要安静地坐着，试着坐在汽车安全座椅里默不作声。A. collapsing崩溃；B. exploding爆炸；C. melting融化；D. dismissing解散。根据上文的天气很热以及后文“in the car seat”可知作者尴尬得恨不得融化在座位上。故选C。

【33题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：但是当谈到在旅行中学习一门语言时，引起尴尬的错误无疑是一个很好的老师。A. sympathy同情；B. recognition承认；C. prejudice偏见；D. embarrassment尴尬。结合上文可知作者经历了一次尴尬的语言故事。故选D。

【34题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：此外，我还可以将此添加到我在聚会上分享的极其激动人心的经历列表中。A. add增加；B. submit提交；C. owe欠钱；D. assign分派。根据后文“this to my list of extremely exciting”指作者把这次经历增加到了列表中。故选A。

【35题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：另外，我还可以在派对上分享这些令人兴奋的经历。A. belongings所有物；B. experiences经历；C. views观点；D. reputations名誉。根据上文者经历了一次尴尬的语言故事以及“extremely exciting”可知作者分享的都是自己兴奋的经历。故选B。

**第Ⅱ卷**

**第三部分：语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第二节：（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

A penguin colony in Antarctica that’s home to over 18,000 pairs of Adélie penguins suffered a massive breeding failure, with all but two of the babies starving to death when their parents \_\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_\_ (force) to travel further in search of food during this breeding season.

According to CNN, the World Wildlife Fund said unseasonably extensive amounts of sea ice around the colony forced the adult penguins to travel further \_\_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_\_ (hunt) for food. The babies did not survive the parents’ journeys. “This disastrous event contrasts with \_\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_\_ image that many people might have of penguins,” \_\_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_\_ (say) Rod Downie, Head of Polar Programs at WWF.

Downie continued: “The impact of this event is restricted to this specific colony of Adélie penguins, and predictions are that the Antarctic will get \_\_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_\_ (warm) and this may pose different \_\_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_\_ (challenge) in the longer term.”

Adélie penguins are \_\_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_\_ (general) doing well in East Antarctica and there they mostly eat krill, a small shrimp like crustacean. \_\_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_\_ they are declining in the peninsula, \_\_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_\_ the effects of climate change are already being felt. In addition \_\_\_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_\_\_ the climate change, the local penguin population is further threatened because of proposals to open the area to the krill fishing industry.

【答案】36. were forced

37. to hunt

38. the 39. said

40. warmer 41. challenges

42. generally

43. But 44. where

45. to

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了南极洲的一个拥有18,000多对阿德利企鹅的企鹅群遭遇了大规模的繁殖失败，在这个繁殖季节，它们的父母被迫到更远的地方去寻找食物，除了两只幼企鹅外，其他的都饿死了。据美国有线电视新闻网报道，世界自然基金会表示，企鹅群周围异常大量的海冰迫使成年企鹅走得更远去觅食。

【36题详解】

考查时态语态。句意：南极洲的一个拥有18,000多对阿德利企鹅的企鹅群遭遇了大规模的繁殖失败，在这个繁殖季节，它们的父母被迫到更远的地方去寻找食物，除了两只幼企鹅外，其他的都饿死了。主语与谓语构成被动关系，结合上文suffered可知为一般过去时的被动语态，主语为parents，谓语用复数。故填were forced。

【37题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：据美国有线电视新闻网报道，世界自然基金会表示，企鹅群周围异常大量的海冰迫使成年企鹅走得更远去觅食。分析句子结构可知hunt在句中应用非谓语动词形式，此处作目的状语应用不定式。故填to hunt。

【38题详解】

考查冠词。句意：世界自然基金会极地项目负责人罗德·唐尼说：“这次灾难性的事件与许多人对企鹅的印象形成了鲜明对比。”根据后文image that many people might have of penguins可知为特指应用定冠词。故填the。

【39题详解】

考查时态。句意：世界自然基金会极地项目负责人罗德·唐尼说：“这次灾难性的事件与许多人对企鹅的印象形成了鲜明对比。”结合语境可知描述过去发生的事情应用一般过去时。故填said。

【40题详解】

考查比较级。句意：唐尼继续说：“这次事件的影响仅限于Adélie企鹅这一特定群体，据预测，南极将会变暖，从长远来看，这可能会带来不同的挑战。”结合句意表示“更暖的”应用比较级warmer。故填warmer。

【41题详解】

考查名词的数。句意：唐尼继续说：“这次事件的影响仅限于Adélie企鹅这一特定群体，据预测，南极将会变暖，从长远来看，这可能会带来不同的挑战。”challenge为可数名词，由different修饰应用复数形式。故填challenges。

【42题详解】

考查副词。句意：Adélie企鹅通常在南极洲东部生活得很好，在那里它们主要吃磷虾，一种像甲壳类动物的小虾。修饰动词do应用副词generally，作状语。故填generally。

【43题详解】

考查连词。句意：但在已经感受到气候变化影响的半岛，它们的数量正在下降。结合前后文语境可知为转折关系，应用连词but，句首单词首字母要大写。故填But。

【44题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：但在已经感受到气候变化影响的半岛，它们的数量正在下降。非限制性定语从句修饰先行词peninsula，先行词在从句中作地点状语，应用where。故填where。

【45题详解】

考查介词。句意：除了气候变化，当地企鹅的数量也受到了进一步的威胁，因为有人提议将该地区开放给磷虾捕鱼业。结合句意表示“除了……还”可知短语为in addition to。故填to。

**第四部分：写作（共两节，满分40分）**

**第一节：应用文写作（满分15分）**

46. 假定你是李华。请以学生会名义为即将到来的线上诗歌沙龙活动 (Virtual Poetry Salon)写一则通知，邀请全校英语诗歌爱好者参加。内容包括：

1. 活动主题；

2. 活动安排；

3. 申请方式。

注意：1.词数80左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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【答案】**One Possible Version:**

Notice

Aiming to stimulate students’ interest in literature, the Student Union is to hold a Virtual Poetry Salon themed “Exploring Beauty in English Poetry”.

As planned, we’ll meet in a Tecent meeting-room named “Poetry Salon” at 7pm this Friday. Poetry lovers are welcome to engage in the activity. We’ll appreciate some classic poems, of which all participants may choose one and illustrate it in an individual way. You may read the poem aloud expressively, draw the image it conveys, or pair it with its Chinese version.

If you’d like to find out more, contact Li Hua at Li@schools.org for application.

The Student Union

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生以学生会名义为即将到来的线上诗歌沙龙活动 (Virtual Poetry Salon)写一则通知，邀请全校英语诗歌爱好者参加。

【详解】1.词汇积累

激发：stimulate →motivate

被称为：named → called

参与：engage in →take part in

表达：convey → express

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Poetry lovers are welcome to engage in the activity.

拓展句：Anyone who loves poetry is welcome to engage in the activity.

【点睛】【高分句型1】We’ll appreciate some classic poems, of which all participants may choose one and illustrate it in an individual way.（运用了介词of +which引导的非限制性定语从句）

【高分句型2】Aiming to stimulate students’ interest in literature, the Student Union is to hold a Virtual Poetry Salon themed “Exploring Beauty in English Poetry”.（运用了现在分词作状语，不定式作表语）

**第二节：读后续写分（满分25分）**

47. 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

It was during the summer of 2010 when I finally got over my fear of waterslides (水滑道)

As we stood in line to get our bags checked, I looked at the rides and started to get nervous. I walked up to the long white table and handed my bag to the lady on the other side. She looked at me suspiciously in the eye, opened up my bag, peeked inside, and then handed it back aggressively. As I walked through the big metal gates, I looked up at all of the rides. My heart skipped a beat when I saw all of the twists and turns of each ride.

I got with my group and we jumped into the Lazy River. As I got myself caught up with my friends, Counselor Thomas called our group out. We all discussed about which ride we would like to go on first. I nervously sat down and listened, not quite ready to go onto any of the rides just yet. They finally decided to go on the Storm Rider.

Nia, wearing her green T-shirt, skipped up to me. “Hey! Want to go on the ride with me?” she asked excitedly. “Umm”, I hesitated and thought, “What if they make fun of me for being scared of rides?” “Sure, why not!” I blurted out. “OK!” Nia exclaimed, “Charlie and Kevin! Grab a float please!” The two boys fished out a big rubber float (橡皮浮圈) and started pulling it up the stairs forcibly. Nia and I followed along. As we waited in line, I listened to the people on all of the other rides scream.

We climbed all the way to the top of the steps. I looked down at the yellow and blue frightening ride and panicked a little when I saw the steepness of the drop. Then we listened to the lifeguard for the safety rules. The more he talked, the more nervous I got. I gripped onto the rubber handles on the seat. All of a sudden I heard the lifeguard ask, “Are you all ready?” Charlie, Nia, and Kevin all exclaimed, “Yeah!” I held on tight and braced myself for what’s about to happen.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2.至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

*Right as the lifeguard was about to push us down the ride, I closed my eyes.*

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Paragraph 2:

*We finally got flushed out of the tube and into the circular bowl.*

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【答案】**One possible version:**

*Right as the lifeguard was about to push us down the ride, I closed my eyes*. After a sudden moment of weightlessness, I opened my eyes and down we went. “AHHH!”, I yelled, frightened about how fast we were going down the huge drop. Nia, not having a tendency of screaming, laughed the whole way down. “Eep! Eep!” Charlie exclaimed, screaming his head off like a little girl. Kevin also screamed “Ahhh!” all the way. The green shirts on us were wet through from the water, peeling off our skin and filling up with air like green balloons. So funny did we all look that I couldn’t help laughing.

*We finally got flushed out of the tube and into the circular bowl*. We all ended up laughing as we spun around the bowl, salty tasting water splashing in our faces. We went around the bowl a few more times before we dropped down a little dip and got thrown into the Lazy River. That was the day I got over my fear of water rides. I had thought the ride was going to be scary, but it ended up being great fun and we all went on again. I got to enjoy the rest of my day because I wasn’t scared anymore. I felt proud of myself that day. I am now really happy that I went on the ride.

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇读后续写。本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者和朋友一起去去游乐场玩时，当朋友建议一起玩水滑道时，虽然作者心里很害怕，可更担心朋友们的嘲笑，虽然鼓足勇气爬到台阶的顶端，但内心还是很紧张。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“就在救生员正要把我们推下去的时候，我闭上了眼睛。”可知，第一段可描写我在被推下去在管道中时的紧张和朋友的放松，从而形成鲜明对比。

②由第二段首句内容“我们最后被冲出管子，冲进了圆形的碗里。”可知，第二段可描写我开始克服恐惧，享受滑水的乐趣了。

2.续写线索：被往下推——我很害怕———朋友们很享受—— 进入圆形的碗里——变得轻松，开始享受——从此克服恐惧  
3.词汇激活  
行为类  
①尖叫：scream /shout/yell   
②大笑：laugh/ burst out laughing/burst into laughter

③克服：get over /overcome/ conquer   
情绪类  
①.害怕的：afraid/frightened/scared

②.自豪：feel proud of / take pride in

【点睛】[高分句型1]. Nia, not having a tendency of screaming, laughed the whole way down. (运用现在分词作状语)

[高分句型2]. So funny did we all look that I couldn’t help laughing. (运用了so+adj提前引导的部分倒装结构)

[高分句型3]. I had thought the ride was going to be scary, but it ended up being great fun and we all went on again. (运用了省略that的宾语从句)

听力答案：1—5CBAAC 6—7BA 8—9BC 10—12ABC 13—16ACAB 17—20ABAB