

重庆市缙云教育联盟高二年级 9 月月考

英语试卷

注意：本试卷包含 I、II 两卷。第 I 卷为选择题，所有答案必须用 2B 铅笔涂在答题卡中相应的位置。第 II 卷为非选择题，所有答案必须填在答题卷的相应位置。答案写在试卷上均无效，不予记分。

第 I 卷（选择题）

一、阅读理解

A

The Impressionism and Post-Impressionism eras 印象派和后印象派时代

The 19th century was certainly an interesting time in the world of art. Following many political changes, artists began to change how they viewed the world. They believed that as society was no longer following traditional rules, neither should they. This is evident in the works of Impressionism (印象派).

Shortly after the realism movement made everyday life into art, painters of the Impressionism era went a step further. They took advantage of the beauty of natural light. Instead of sitting in a studio, they would work outside. "This resulted in a greater awareness of light and color and the shifting pattern of the natural scene," the Tate institution in the UK noted.

Undoubtedly one of the most recognized works of the Impressionism era is the Water Lilies series by French painter Claude Monet. "Impressionists paid attention to the effect of light, atmosphere and movement," Oxford Art Online wrote. All of these are evident in Monet's series.

Impressionists' paintings also stand out as looking blurry (模糊的). But this was because they preferred to focus on the light and colors rather than the details.

In fact, the impressionists' love of natural light and colors was what led to the creation of a whole new movement: Post-Impressionism. Artists of this movement took the main aspects of Impressionism but added unnatural colors to represent emotions.

In 1889, Vincent van Gogh's painting The Starry Night is considered by many to be the most recognized work of this era. Yet although this painting has brought happiness to millions

of people since its creation, it was actually painted by the Dutch painter while he suffered depression(抑郁) in his life.

The talented artist ended his own life at the age of 37, but he would have been happy to know that his life had purpose. Even over a century after his unfortunate death, his works still put smiles on millions of faces worldwide.



1. What do we know about the impressionists?
 - A. They followed traditional rules strictly.
 - B. They appeared in the 20th century.
 - C. They preferred to paint in studios.
 - D. They loved painting natural scenes.
2. What made works by the Post-Impressionism different from those before?
 - A. They looked blurry and rushed.
 - B. They paid more attention to the details.
 - C. They ignored the effect of light and colors.
 - D. They used unnatural colors to show emotions.
3. According to the article, Vincent van Gogh _____.
 - A. painted The Starry Night in a difficult situation
 - B. enjoyed the success of The Starry Night
 - C. lived a happy life because of his works
 - D. stopped creating when he got depressed

B

Yorkshire Dales National Park 约克郡山谷国家公园

“Have you noticed anything?” my guide Jonathan asked me.

We stopped for a moment. There was a lot to notice. I gazed across meadows speckled golden with flowers. The low hill we'd just descended was washed by greens. Somewhere above us, a skylark(云雀) was singing its little heart out, in an attempt to fill the broad valley with song. Nothing struck me as unusual.

“We're the only ones here,” said Jonathan. “We've hardly seen anyone all day, have we? I find it so frustrating—there's all this beauty and yet there's almost no one here to enjoy it.” And he was right. For two days, Jonathan had taken me up and down some extremely attractive hills and vales in the Yorkshire Dales National Park—in glorious weather. Yet we'd seen very few other walkers.

Jonathan wanted to get more people exploring the lesser-known dales in the national park. He had written a book—The Dales 30—a guide to the walking routes to the top of all 30 of the park's 610-meter-plus hills. He dreamt up the Dales 30 as a challenge achievable by anyone who can climb a hill.

I used to think I'd done my share of thigh-testing(大腿测试) ascents around Britain. But I found I could claim only three of the Dales 30. Therefore, on our first day, Jonathan took me to Upper Wharfedale to add a fourth—his favorite hill, Buckden Pike.

“It's a proper hill,” Jonathan told me. “It has a proper summit and yet it's a fairly gentle climb along a path of lovely springy turf(草皮).”

It also provides magnificent views from its 702-meter top. Jonathan pointed out all of the Three Peaks, and a host of hills and ranges beyond. We made a short journey to a Polish war memorial. We went by long-abandoned lead mines and soaked up views of Upper Wharfedale. We'd walked five miles, but I felt we'd explored a new little world. We spent the night in nearby Kettlewell, an incredibly picturesque(风景如画的) village. It felt as if its stone cottages, elegant church, and clear stream had been carefully designed by a movie director. Sleeping in the cozy bedroom in a friendly B&B, I felt I was in a set(拍摄场地) from Kettlewell's exquisite movie.

Why, I wondered, didn't Jonathan want to keep such fantastic spots to himself?



4. The underlined word “speckled” in Paragraph 2 could be replaced with “_____” .
- A. covered B. colored C. decorated D. marked
5. Which of the following is probably the reason why very few walkers could be seen during the author's trip in the Yorkshire Dales National Park ?
- A. Because it was too cold in the valley.
B. Because the scenery there was not attractive.
C. Because the dales the author visited were not widely known.
D. Because it was inconvenient for travelers to get there.
6. Which of the following was NOT included in the author's trip?
- A. Enjoying beautiful views from the top of Buckden Pike.
B. Climbing the Three Peaks within a day.
C. Paying a visit to a Polish war memorial.
D. Admiring the scenery of Upper Wharfedale.
7. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. The author has climbed most of the 610-meter-plus hills in the Yorkshire Dales National Park.
- B. Buckden Pike is very steep for travelers to climb.
- C. Many famous movies were shot in Kettlewell.
- D. The author liked the Yorkshire Dales so much that he wanted to have the beautiful scenery all to himself.

C

A recent study conducted by researchers from Canada's Wilfrid Laurier University found that the snakes actively seek out socialization with their peers (同伴), but also they are extremely particular about who they spend time with. However, snakes used to be thought of as solitary animals. They are seldom seen hanging out in groups.

A team of researchers led by Morgan Skinner and Dr. Noam Miller selected 40 non-poisonous garter snakes (袜带蛇). Ten were purchased from a snake keeper and the rest were caught in the wild. After marking each snake with a spot of color to allow for easy identification, the researchers placed ten snakes inside each of the four plastic shelters.

Skinner photographed each snake group twice a day before removing them from their shelters. After cleaning the areas thoroughly to rid them of any familiar smells, the reptiles were rearranged into different groups, and returned to the enclosure. A camera fixed over the shelters allowed the scientists to track the animals' movements for a total of eight days.

When Skinner and Miller analyzed the images, they found that regardless of where they were placed, the snakes always slipped back to their original "friends" forming groups of three or eight inside the small shelters. "They can tell others apart," Miller said.

Gordon Burghardt, a biologist, says, "The study should help convince people that snakes have more social intelligence than most of us realize."

Miller believes the research could help with snake protection efforts. Endangered snake species relocated to safer habitats often leave these areas. Now, conservationists may be able to avoid that by transferring entire snake groups to the new location. Alternatively, they could also spray (喷洒) the new habitat with the species' smells to make transplants feel at "home."

8. What does the underlined word "solitary" mean in paragraph 1?

- A. Enjoying being alone.
- B. Existing only in small numbers.
- C. Causing death or illness.
- D. Causing fear.

9. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. Snakes tend to stay in safer habitats.
 - B. Snakes like to spray smells on the trees.
 - C. Snakes are easy to adapt to new locations.
 - D. The findings can contribute to snake conservation.
10. Which of the following proverbs can be used to describe the findings?
- A. Barking dogs don' t bite.
 - B. The early bird catches worms.
 - C. Things of one kind come together.
 - D. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
11. In which section of a newspaper may this text appear?
- A. Entertainment.
 - B. Science.
 - C. Education.
 - D. Health.

Jon Bon Jovi and his wife Dorothea have officially opened a third location of their volunteer-run restaurant, JBJ Soul Kitchen, at Rutgers University.

On this Sunday's episode of NBC Nightly News, Jon Bon Jovi explains the logic behind opening the restaurant at Rutgers. "We opened our first Soul Kitchen ten years ago in Red Bank, New Jersey after Super Storm Sandy. And the second one on Toms River, because those were the people most influenced by it."

JBJ Soul Kitchen will also expand upon the school's existing food bank, which is close to the restaurant. According to Cantor, last semester alone, the bank served 30 tons of food.

12. Which has the similar meaning of "cater to" in Paragraph 2?
A. Interview. B. Comfort. C. Serve. D. Teach.
13. What does the underlined word "it" refer to in Paragraph 3?
A. Super Storm Sandy. B. NBC Nightly News.
C. Toms River. D. Red Bank.
14. What can we learn about JBJ Soul Kitchen in the text?
A. The couple set it up without partners.
B. Customers have various ways of paying.
C. Diners of old acquaintances sit together at tables.
D. Its food storage will enlarge to 30 tons in the school.
15. What does the text mainly tell us?
A. The development of Jon's restaurants.
B. The reasons for the foundation of JBJ Soul Kitchen.
C. The challenges of students' in the New Jersey school.
D. The potential for food security at Rutgers University.

E

Swimming in an ocean of stars

Ladies and Gentlemen,

It's my great honor to receive the Clarke Award for Imagination in Service to Society.
Thank you.

I started writing sci-fi because I looked for a way to escape the dull life, and to reach out, with imagination, to the mysterious time and space that I could never truly reach. But then I realized that the world around me became more and more like science fiction, and this process is speeding up. Future is like pouring rain. It reaches us even before we have time to open the umbrella. Meanwhile, when sci-fi becomes reality, it loses all its magic, and that frustrates me. Sci-fi will soon become part of our lives. The only thing I can do, is to push my imagination further to even more distant time and space to hunt for the mysteries of sci-fi. As a sci-fi author, I think my job is to write things down before they get really boring.

This being said, the world is moving in the direction opposite to Clarke's predictions. In *2001: A Space Odyssey*, in the year of 2001, which has already passed, human beings have built magnificent cities in space, and established permanent colonies on the moon, and huge nuclear-powered spacecraft have sailed to Saturn. However, today, in 2018, the walk on the moon has become a distant memory. And the furthest reach of our manned space flights is just as long as the two-hour mileage of a high-speed train passing through my city.

As a sci-fi writer, I have been striving to continue Arthur Clarke's imagination. I believe that the boundless space is still the best direction and destination for human imagination. I have always written about the magnitude and mysteries of the universe, interstellar expeditions, and the lives and civilizations happening in distant worlds. This remains today,

although this may seem childish or even outdated. It says on Arthur Clarke's epitaph, "He never grew up, but he never stopped growing."

Many people misunderstand sci-fi as trying to predict the future, but this is not true. It just makes a list of possibilities of what may happen in the future, like displaying a pile of cobblestones for people to see and play with. Science fiction can never tell which prediction of the future will actually become the real future. This is not its job. It's also beyond its capabilities. But one thing is certain: in the long run, for all these countless possible futures, any future without space travel is gloomy, no matter how prosperous our own planet becomes.

Sci-fi was writing about the age of digital information and it eventually became true. I now look forward to the time when space travel finally becomes the ordinary. By then, Mars and the asteroid belts will be boring places and countless people are building a home over there. Jupiter and its many satellites will be tourist attractions. The only obstacle preventing people from going there for good, will be the crazy price.

But even at that time, the universe is still unimaginably big that even our wildest imagination fails to catch its edge. And even the closest star remains out of reach. The vast ocean of stars can always carry our infinite imagination.

Thank you all.

16. What does the writer mean by the underlined sentence in the second paragraph?
- A. Science technology has been developing fast before we realize it.
 - B. What happened in our life was mysterious and beyond our imagination.
 - C. We had a good outlook for the future and were desperate to realize our dream.
 - D. We managed to escape from the boring life and looked forward to the prosperous future.
17. What can we learn from the third paragraph?
- A. What Clarke foresaw is childish and out of date, going against scientific theories.
 - B. It is feasible for human beings to fulfill challenging space missions that Clarke forecast.
 - C. Human beings have deserted imaging and exploring the attractive and boundless space.
 - D. Clarke's predictions haven't happened in real life and the reality won't change very soon.
18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A. What is written in science fiction can never become a reality.
 - B. The writer considers it his duty to create sci-fi with author Clarke.
 - C. Science fiction provides readers with possibilities that future will bring about.
 - D. High price will likely stop humans from dreaming of living on other planets.
19. What's the writer's attitude towards sci-fi creation?
- A. Curious B. Enthusiastic C. Concerned D. Disapproving

阅读七选五 Everyone dreams. If you've ever tried to understand the meaning of a strange dream, you're not alone. Humans have been trying to make sense of dreams since recorded history. ____ (1) ____ Here are some of the findings.

____ (2) ____ People with great creativity are more likely to dream about unusual settings and about blocks in the natural world, such as a log or a rock they can't get around.

You've got a heart problem. People who have frequent nightmares may be more likely to suffer from an irregular heartbeat or chest pain. If you have those problems, it's more difficult for you to breathe at night. ____ (3) ____.

You're avoiding something. Do you dream about being followed by a stranger, a snake, or a giant earthquake? This could indicate that you're afraid to deal with something in your daily life. ____ (4) ____.

You'll have a good result in a test. Students whose performance improved were those who had dreamed about the maze (迷宫) during the sleep. ____ (5) ____ This improves learning and problem-solving skills.

Despite the fact that technology has vastly expanded our understanding of dreaming, much of what occurs when we're asleep remains as it has always been: a mystery.

- A. How creative you are.
- B. Dreaming may strengthen memories.
- C. What kind of problem solver you are.
- D. What can our dreams tell about ourselves?
- E. How can we understand better about ourselves?
- F. That explains why you cannot have a sound sleep.
- G. Ask yourself what issue or emotion you're faced with.

20. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G

21. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G

22. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G

23. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G

24. A. A B. B C. C D. D E. E F. F G. G

三、完形填空 Insight Without Sight

At the age of eighteen I couldn't wait to get my first job, which meant I made the first step toward adulthood.

But it was difficult to get a work permit. One day I was dropped off by my parents at the ____ (25) ____ where applicants took their physical tests for work permits. Although I had night blindness, my vision was clearer during the day, which helped me walk ____ (26) ____ by myself.

Then the doctor began the____(27)____. He looked into my eyes with a bright light.
“I____(28)____your parents take you to an eye specialist,” he said, “I suspect you have a
retinal(视网膜) disease. If you do, you'll never ____ (30) ____a day in your life...”

My parents did take me to specialists. After much time and money spent seeking
an____(31)____result, it was determined that I had an eye disease that slowly ____ (32) ____a
person of sight. But still, during daylight, I could walk without ____ (33) _____. I could read,
but not for hours. My eyes began to____(34)_____and words slipped off the page when I read
more than a few pages. However, no matter how tired my eyes became, I never gave up
reading. I knew the____(35)_____of great writers as well as I knew the most popular music
stars. Their words were powerful, which ____ (36) _____me to try writing. Soon writing brought
me a lot of____(37)_____each time I completed a paper.

Then an important phone call from an editor changed my life. An article
I ____ (39) _____appeared in a local newspaper. The newspaper, to my ____ (40) _____,
continued to print my work. Next, a book series published several of my essays. I got
interested in writing and ____ (41) _____up with each acceptance. On the pages, readers never
knew of my blindness ____ (42) _____I chose to present it. For me, finding my voice through
writing gave me the pride and satisfaction I ____ (43) _____ so many years ago. Now, I have
numerous essays and articles in ____ (44) _____

Should I be thanking that misguided doctor? By falsely predicting that I could never
work a day, he fueled my ____ (45) _____ into success. He set the bar too____(46)_____ and
focused on what I wouldn't be able to do. Yet I proved what I could do.

- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 25. | A. station | B. clinic | C. company | D. lab |
| 26. | A. silently | B. suddenly | C. proudly | D. easily |
| 27. | A. operation | B. examination | C. argument | D. treatment |
| 28. | A. desire | B. order | C. suggest | D. command |
| 29. | A. work | B. live | C. rest | D. sleep |
| 30. | A. urgent | B. obvious | C. ordinary | D. accurate |
| 31. | A. robs | B. warns | C. reminds | D. informs |
| 32. | A. medicine | B. allowance | C. balance | D. assistance |
| 33. | A. dance | B. shine | C. tear | D. widen |
| 34. | A. houses | B. names | C. addresses | D. habits |
| 35. | A. asked | B. forced | C. encouraged | D. permitted |
| 36. | A. trouble | B. pleasure | C. stress | D. concern |

37. A. admitted B. wanted C. described D. penned
38. A. delight B. admiration
C. shame D. disappointment
39. A. gave B. came C. lit D. put
40. A. unless B. although C. since D. after
41. A. feared B. brought C. sought D. refused
42. A. print B. time C. use D. mind
43. A. imagination B. motivation
C. responsibility D. personality
44. A. far B. long C. close D. low

45. 第 II 卷（非选择题）

四、语法填空

46. One morning, I was waiting at the bus stop, worried about ____ (1) ____ (be) late for school. There were many people waiting at the bus stop, ____ (2) ____ some of them looked very anxious and ____ (3) ____ (disappoint) . When the bus finally came, we all hurried on board. I got a place next ____ (4) ____ the window, so I had a good view of the sidewalk. A boy on a bike ____ (5) ____ (catch) my attention. He was riding beside the bus and waving his arms. I heard a passenger behind me shouting to the driver, but he refused ____ (6) ____ (stop) until we reached the next stop. Still, the boy kept ____ (7) ____ (ride). He was carrying something over his shoulder and shouting. Finally, when we came to the next stop, the boy ran up the door of the bus. I heard an excited conversation. Then the driver stood up and asked, “ ____ (8) ____ anyone lose a suitcase at the last stop?” A woman on the bus shouted, “Oh, dear! It's ____ (9) ____ (I) ” . She pushed her way to the driver and took the suitcase thankfully. Five others on the bus began talking about what the boy had done and the crowd of strangers ____ (10) ____ (sudden) became friendly to one another.

五、书面表达

47. 假如你是李华，作为交换生正在美国乔治中学学习，发现学校附近的“市民中心公园（Civic Center Park）”的步行小道没有照明路灯，导致发生几起跌倒事故，存在严重安全隐患。请你用英语给市长写一封邮件，内容包括：

(1)反映问题；

(2)说明理由；

(3)提出建议。

注意：(1)词数 80 左右；

(2)可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

参考词汇：步行小道 small lanes

Honourable Mayor,

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

48. 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。

One fall, my wife Elli and I had a single goal: to photograph polar bears. We were staying at a research camp outside "the polar bear capital of the world".the town of Churchill in Manitoba, Canada.

Taking pictures of polar bears is amazing but also dangerous. Polar bears-like all wild animals-should be photographed from a safe distance. When I'm face to face with a polar bear, I like it to be through a camera with a telephoto lens. But sometimes, that is easier said than done. This was one of those times.

As Elli and I cooked dinner, a young male polar bear who was playing in a nearby lake sniffed, and smelled our garlic bread.

The hungry bear followed his nose to our camp, which was surrounded by a high wire fence. He pulled and bit the wire. He stood on his back legs and pushed at the wooden fence posts.

Terrified, Elli and I tried all the bear defense actions we knew. We yelled at the bear, hit pots hard, and fired blank shotgun shells into the air. Sometimes loud noises like these will scare bears off. Not this polar bear though-he just kept trying to tear down the fence with his massive paws (爪子) .

I radioed the camp manager for help. He told me a helicopter was on its way, but it would be 30 minutes before it arrived. Making the best of this close encounter (相遇), I took some pictures of the bear.

Elli and I feared the fence wouldn't last through 30 more minutes of the bear's punishment. The camp manager suggested I use pepper spray. The spray burns the bears' eyes, but doesn't hurt them. So I approached our uninvited guest slowly and, through the fence, sprayed him in the face. With an angry roar (吼叫), the bear ran to the lake to wash his eyes.

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。

A few minutes later, the helicopter arrived. _____

When Elli and I got home and developed our pictures, _____

答案和解析

1. 【答案】

【小题 1】D

【小题 2】D

【小题 3】A

【解析】【文章大意】本文介绍了 19 世纪印象派和后印象派的蓬勃发展，并介绍了对应的代表作品。

1. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的 "This resulted in a greater awareness of light and color and the shifting pattern of the natural scene..." 可知，印象派喜欢画自然风景，D 选项符合题意，故选 D。

2. 细节理解题。根据第五段中的 "Artists of this movement took the main aspects of Impressionism but added unnatural colors to represent emotions." 可知，后印象派运动的艺术家们接受了印象派的主要方面，但是增加了不自然的色彩来表达情感，D 选项符合题意，故选 D。

3. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中提到 "...it was actually painted by the Dutch painter while he suffered depression in his life." 可知，凡·高在患抑郁症时创作了《星空》，A 选项符合题意，创作这副作品时凡·高的处于糟糕的状态中，故选 A。

4. 【答案】

【小题 1】C

【小题 2】C

【小题 3】B

【小题 4】D

【解析】【文章大意】文章讲述的是作者和向导一起在约克郡山谷国家公园游玩的故事。

1. 词句猜测题。A.covered 覆盖；B.colored 给……着色；C.decorated 装饰；D.marked 标明。根据第二段内容可知，这里描述的是公园内的美景，作者看到草地遍地点缀着金黄的花朵，故此处 speckled 意为“点缀”，与 decorated 意思相近。故选 C。

2. 推理判断题。根据第四段第一句 Jonathan wanted to get more people exploring the lesser-known dales in the national park. (乔纳森让更多的人探索国家公园里鲜为人知的山谷。) 可知推测作者访问的山谷并不广为人知。故选 C。

3. 细节理解题。根据第五段最后一句 Therefore, on our first day, Jonathan took me to Upper Wharfedale to add a fourth—his favorite hill, Buckden Pike. (因此，在我们的第一天，乔纳森带我去 Upper Wharfedale，增加了第四个他最喜欢的山，Buckden Pike。) 以及倒数第二段中的 "It also provides magnificent views from its 702-meter top. Jonathan pointed out all of the Three Peaks, and a host of hills and ranges beyond. (从 702 米的高度也可以看到壮丽的景色上面。乔纳森指出了所有的三座山峰，以及远处的许多山丘和山脉。)" 可知是从 Buckden Pike 山顶欣赏美丽的景色，而不是一天内爬了三座三峰，A 正确，B 错误；根据倒数第二段第二句 We made a short journey to a Polish war memorial. We went by long-abandoned lead mines and soaked up views of Upper Wharfedale. 可知作者去参观

波兰战争纪念碑，欣赏了 Upper Wharfedale 的景色,CD 正确。故选 B。

4. 推理判断题。根据最后一段内容 Why, I wondered, didn't Jonathan want to keep such fantastic spots to himself?可知,作者非常喜欢约克郡山谷国家公园,希望所有的美景都属于他自己。故选 D。

8. 【答案】

【小题 1】A

【小题 2】D

【小题 3】C

【小题 4】B

【解析】【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文。介绍了加拿大威尔弗里德劳里尔大学（Wilfrid Laurier University）的研究人员最近进行的一项研究发现，蛇积极寻求与同伴交往。这项研究有助于保护蛇。

1. 词句猜测题。根据上文 A recent study conducted by researchers from Canada's Wilfrid Laurier University found that the snakes actively seek out socialization with their peers 可知，最新研究发现蛇积极寻求与同伴交往；在根据 However...They are seldom seen hanging out in groups. “他们很少成群结队地出去玩。”可推知，蛇过去被认为是相反的情况，即，不与同伴交往，是孤独的。故选 A。

2. 推理判断题。根据最后一段的第一句 Miller believes the research could help with snake protection efforts. “米勒认为这项研究对保护蛇做出的努力有帮助。”与 D 项“这些发现有助于保护蛇。”意义最接近。故选 D。

3. 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了最近进行的一项研究发现，蛇积极寻求与同伴交往。可知，C 项“Things of one kind come together.”意为“物以类聚”符合文意。故选 C。

4. 推理判断题。本文主要介绍了研究人员最近进行的一项研究发现，蛇积极寻求与同伴交往，属于科学范畴。故这篇文章可以刊登在报纸的科学栏目。故选 B。

12. 【答案】

【小题 1】C

【小题 2】A

【小题 3】B

【小题 4】B

【解析】【文章大意】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述 Jon Bon Jovi 和妻子 Dorothea 为了服务于大学学生开办志愿者餐馆的故事。

1. 词句猜测题。根据第二段中的 undergraduate students receive financial aid, in addition to the graduate students who also receive help from the school. With the new restaurant, those who can't afford to pay for food will be able to get a fresh, three-course meal without having to worry about the check.可知，校园里的这家饭店是为有食物危机的学生而服务的。比如，经济支助，免费就餐等。故选 C。

2. 词句猜测题。结合语境，十年前，在超级风暴桑迪过后，我们在新泽西州的红岸开设

了第一家灵魂厨房。第二处是汤姆斯河，因为那里的人受这个风暴影响最大，因此 it 指超级风暴桑迪。故选 A。

3. 细节理解题。根据第四段中的...pay \$12 or use a meal card to enter the establishment. They can also volunteer at the restaurant to earn meals, or even donate money on top of the cost of their own food in order to help cover the price of a meal for someone else. At the other Soul Kitchen locations located in Red Bank and Toms River, diners of all socioeconomic backgrounds sit together at communal tables, as the restaurant serves both paying and non-paying customers. 可知，这家饭店的学生顾客可以有多种付款方式。故选 B。

4. 主旨大意题。纵览全文，作者主要介绍了 Jon Bon Jovi 和妻子 Dorothea 为了服务于大学生开办了志愿者餐馆。故选 B。

16. 【答案】

【小题 1】A

【小题 2】D

【小题 3】C

【小题 4】B

【解析】【文章大意】本文是一篇演讲稿。科幻作家刘慈欣在获得克拉克想象力服务社会奖后，发表了题为《畅游在繁星的海洋中》的演讲，介绍了自己写科幻小说的过程及对科幻小说创作的一些看法。

1. 词句猜测题。根据第二段划线句前一句 But then I realized that the world around me became more and more like science fiction, and this process is speeding up. 可知，世界变得越来越像科幻小说，而这个变化的过程越来越快，由此推知，划线部分的比喻想说明我们可能都没有意识到科学技术已经在飞速发展了，故选 A。

2. 推理判断题。根据第三段第一句 This being said, the world is moving in the direction opposite to Clarke's predictions. (话虽如此，但世界正朝着与克拉克预测相反的方向发展。) 及后文的举例 (《2001：太空漫游》中的场景在现实中并没有实现) 可知，克拉克的预言并没有实现，现实也不会很快发生改变。故选 D。

3. 细节理解题。根据第五段 Many people misunderstand sci-fi as trying to predict the future, but this is not true. It just makes a list of possibilities of what may happen in the future, like displaying a pile of cobblestones for people to see and play with. 可知，科幻小说只是为读者提供了未来可能带来的各种可能性。故选 C。

4. 推理判断题。通读全文，尤其是第四段 As a sci-fi writer, I have been striving to continue Arthur Clarke's imagination. I believe that the boundless space is still the best direction and destination for human imagination. (作为一名科幻作家，我一直在努力延续克拉克的想象力。我相信，无限的空间仍然是人类想象力最好的方向和归宿。) 可知，作者对科幻小说的创作充满了激情。故选 B。

20. 【答案】

【小题 1】D 【小题 2】A 【小题 3】F 【小题 4】G 【小题 5】B

【解析】【文章大意】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了梦境之谜，梦境和人的能力、身体状况、日常思虑都有关系，梦到迷宫的学生还能提升解题能力。尽管现在科技已经如此发达，但关于梦境仍然有许多未解之谜。

1. 根据下一句内容 “Here are some of the findings” 以下是一些发现，回答 what，可知前面是一个问句，D 选项 “我们的梦想能告诉我们什么？” 符合题意，与下文内容相呼应，故选 D。

2. 根据下一句内容 “People with great creativity are more likely to dream about unusual settings and about blocks in the natural world (有创造力的人更容易梦见不寻常的环境和自然世界中的街区)”，可知上文内容和 “创造力” 有关，A 选项的 creative 与这个句子中的 “creativity” 相对应，故选 A。

3. 根据前一句提到 “If you have those problems, it's more difficult for you to breathe at night. (如果你有这些问题，晚上呼吸更困难)”，可知，这里讲的是睡眠的问题，F 项 “这就解释了为什么你不能好好睡一觉。” 对上文内容作出了总结，“a sound sleep” 和前面的 “more difficult for you to breathe at night” 相对应，故选 F。

4. 根据上一句 “This could indicate that you're afraid to deal with something in your daily life(这意味着你畏惧处理日常的一些琐事)” 可知，接下来要讲的就是如何处理这样的问题，G 选项 “Ask yourself what issue or emotion you're faced with.” 问问你自己你面对的是什么问题或情绪，顺承上文内容，符合题意，故选 G。

5. 根据下一句 “This improves learning and problem-solving skills.(这提高了学习和解决问题的能力。)” ，可知上文讲的是原因，B 选项 “做梦可以增强记忆” 与下一句形成因果关系，符合题意，故选 B。

25. 【答案】

【小题 1】B 【小题 2】D 【小题 3】B 【小题 4】C 【小题 5】A

【小题 6】D 【小题 7】A 【小题 8】D 【小题 9】C 【小题 10】B

【小题 11】C 【小题 12】B 【小题 13】D 【小题 14】A 【小题 15】C

【小题 16】A 【小题 17】C 【小题 18】A 【小题 19】B 【小题 20】D

【解析】【文章大意】十八岁的时候，我迫不及待地想找到第一份工作，这意味着我向成年迈出了第一步。有一天，我的父母送我去诊所。发现了我有眼疾，最终我却成为了一名作家。

1. 句意：有一天，我的父母送我去诊所。A.station 车站；B.clinic 诊所；C.company 公司；

D.lab 实验室。根据后句 where applicants took their physical tests for work permits 可知，那些申请者们都在那个地方做身体检查，故可知当时作者是在诊所（clinic）里体检，故选 B。

2. 句意：白天我的视力更清晰，这有助于我自己轻松行走。A.silently 沉默地；B.suddenly 突然；C.proudly 自豪地；D.easily 容易地。根据语境，由于当时作者虽然眼睛是有毛病的，但白天他还是能够很容易地（easily）自己走路，故选 D。

3. 句意：医生开始检查。A.operation 手术；B.examination 检查；C.argument 争论；D.treatment 治疗。根据前文 where applicants took their physical tests 提示，可知作者在诊所做身体检查，故选 B。

4. 句意：我建议你父母带你去看眼科专家。A.desire 渴望；B.order 命令；C.suggest 建议；D.command 要求。根据语境 I suspect you have a retinal(视网膜)disease. 可知，建议去看眼科专家，故选 C。

5. 句意：如果这样的话，你就不能工作了。A.work 工作；B.live 居住；C.rest 休息；D.sleep 睡觉。根据文章最后一段第二句中的 I could never work a day, 可知，如果这样的话，你就不能工作了。故选 A。

6. 句意：在花了很多时间和金钱去寻找一个准确的结果之后。A.urgent 紧急的；B.obvious 明显的；C.ordinary 普通的；D.accurate 准确的。根据后文 it was determined that I had an eye disease 提到最终确定我的眼部疾病，由此可知父母带我到处求医就是为了得到一个准确的结果，故选 D。

7. 句意：这种眼疾慢慢地夺走了一个人的视力。A.robbs 抢夺；B.warns 警告；C.reminds 提醒；D.informs 告知。rob sb. of sth.是固定搭配，意思是：把某人的某物掠夺了。根据上下文可知这种眼疾会慢慢夺走我的视力，故选 A。

8. 句意：在白天，我可以在没有帮助的情况下行走。A.medicine 药；B.allowance 允许；C.balance 平衡；D.assistance 协助。根据 during the day, which helped me walk (2) by myself. 可知作者仍然是在白天不需要任何人的协助可以自己走路，故选 D。

9. 句意：我的眼睛开始流泪。A.dance 跳舞；B.shine 闪光；C.tear 流泪；D.widen 加宽。因为作者患有眼疾，所以眼睛开始流泪，故选 C。

10. 句意：我知道伟大作家的名字。A.houses 房子；B.names 名字；C.addresses 地址；D.habits 习惯。根据对上下文的理解，尤其是下文中的 I knew the most popular music stars, 可知选 B 选项合理，指代的是作家们的姓名，故选 B。

11. 句意：他们的话很有力，这鼓励我尝试写作。A.asked 询问；B.forced 逼迫；C.encouraged 鼓励；D.permitted 允许。根据 Soon writing brought me a lot of(12) each time I completed a paper 可知，他们的话鼓励我尝试写作。故选 C。

12. 句意：写作给我带来了乐趣。A.trouble 麻烦；B.pleasure 乐趣；C.stress 压力；D.concern 担心。根据 finding my voice through writing gave me the pride and satisfaction 可知写作给作者带来了乐趣（pleasure），故选 B。

13. 句意：我所写的一篇文章出现在当地的报纸上。A.admitted 承认；B.wanted 想要；C.described 描述；D.penned 写。根据 An article I(13)appeared in a local newspaper.可知，我所写的一篇文章出现在当地的报纸上，故选 D。

14. 句意：令我高兴的是，报纸继续刊登我的作品。A.delight 高兴；B.admiration 钦佩；

C.shame 羞愧; D.disappointment 失望。根据 continued to print my work 可知, 作者在写作中获得了很多的乐趣, 特别高兴, 故选 A。

15. 句意: 我对写作很感兴趣, 每当作品被别人接受, 我就会很高兴。A.gave 给出; B.came 来; C.lit 点亮; D.put 放下。light (lit 是其过去式), light up 是固定搭配, 意思是: 点亮, 照亮, 高兴起来, 故选 C。

16. 考查状语从句。句意: 在书中, 读者永远不会知道我是盲人, 除非 (unless) 我刻意展示这一点。A.unless 除非; B.although 尽管; C.since 自从; D.after 在……之后。此处用 unless 引导条件状语从句, 表示“除非”, 故选 A。

17. 句意: 通过写作, 我找到自己的声音给了我多年前所追求的喜悦和满足。A.feared 恐惧; B.brought 带来; C.sought 寻找; D.refused 拒绝。作者多年以来一直寻求的 (seek 寻求, sought 是其过去式) 心灵上的回报, 故选 C。

18. 句意: 我有许多论文和文章在出版。A.print 印刷; B.time 时间; C.use 使用; D.mind 头脑。根据 continued to print my work.可知, 现在我已经出版了无数文章。在英语中, in print 是固定搭配, 意思是: 已出版的, 有销售的, 故选 A。

19. 句意: 这激发了我走向成功的动力。A.imagination 想象; B.motivation 动机, 动力; C.responsibility 责任; D.personality 个性。根据 He set the bar too(20)and focused on what I wouldn't be able to do 可知, 这激发了作者获得成功的动力, 故选 B。

20. 句意: 他把标准定得太低了。A.far 远的; B.long 长的; C.close 接近的; D.low 低的。根据文章内容可知当时那个医生小看了作者, 给他所设置的坎太低了。故选 D。

45. 【答案】 【小题 1】 being

【小题 2】 and

【小题 3】 disappointed

【小题 4】 to

【小题 5】 caught

【小题 6】 to stop

【小题 7】 riding

【小题 8】 Did

【小题 9】 mine /me

【小题 10】 suddenly

【解析】 1. 考查非谓语动词。在介词 about 后作宾语, 动词 be 应用动名词形式。故填 being。

2. 考查并列连词。前后是两个句子, 应填连词; 句子不缺成分, 意义完整, 两句意义之

间是并列关系，故填 and。

3. 考查形容词的用法。因 looked “看起来”是系动词，句中所给词与形容词 anxious 并列，一起作 looked 的表语，故用其形容词形式；再根据语境，可知其意为“失望的”，故填 disappointed。

4. 考查介词 to 的用法。因名词 the window 在句中不作主语、表语，也不作动词的宾语，很可能就是作介词的宾语；next to 意为“在……的旁边，挨着……”，故填 to。

5. 考查时态。所填词在句中作谓语，根据语境可知用一般过去时，故填 caught。

6. 考查不定式。表示“拒绝做某事”，是 refuse to do sth.，故填 to stop。

7. 考查非谓语动词。表示“继续/一直做某事”，是 keep doing sth.，故填 riding。

8. 考查助动词。考查疑问句的结构，本句是问“有人在前一站丢了东西吗？”显然是过去时，而 lose 是原形，故填助动词 did，句首单词首字母要大写。故填 Did。

9. 考查物主/人称代词。句中 It 可能是替代 my suitcase，意为“那是我的箱子”，填 mine；也可能是代替 anyone，意为“丢东西的人是我”，填 me。故填 mine /me。

10. 考查副词的用法。修饰动词 became，作状语，用副词。故填 suddenly。

46. 【答案】Honourable Mayor.

I'm Li Hua, an exchange student from China studying in George High School. I've noticed there are no street lights along the small lanes in the nearby Civic Center Park. Due to the unavailability of street lights, several minor accidents such as falling over an object have happened in the park.

This park is very popular with the residents and a brighter lit park will encourage more to use it optimally. May I suggest that the city council look into installing lights along the small lanes to allow better visibility in the park? Thank you for considering my suggestion.

Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【解析】【思路点拨】

本篇书面表达属于英文书信，要求根据提示信息给市长写一封邮件，向他反映学校附近的“市民中心公园”的步行小道存在的严重安全隐患问题，并说明你的理由和对此的建议。写作时注意以下几点：首先需要注意信件的写作格式规范，注意抬头和信尾的署名；其次要注意不能遗漏信件的要点。然后，写作时根据要表达的内容确定句子的时态、语态，本文以一般现在时和第三人称为主；最后，尽量使用自己熟悉的单词句式，注意在选择句式时要富于变化。确保无语法错误，句子通顺，连贯。

【亮点短语】

1. be popular with...受……欢迎；

2. look into...调查；

【高分句型】

1. I've noticed there are no street lights along the small lanes in the nearby Civic Center Park.

（宾语从句）

2. May I suggest that the city council look into installing lights along the small lanes to allow better visibility in the park?（虚拟语气）

47.【答案】 A few minutes later, the helicopter arrived. Hearing the loud noises, Elli and I were relieved and eager to get back to a safe place. However, we did not forget to gather our belongings, including the most important item, our camera. We quickly ran to the rescue team, jumping onto the helicopter while waving goodbye to the bear. As we were lifted into the air, we saw the stubborn bear was already heading back to our camp.

When Elli and I got home and developed our pictures, we noticed this bear in the photograph had broken an important tooth. This might make it unable to chew things, even though he was hungry and wanted our garlic bread. Like humans, polar bears feel pain, have emotions, and can be afraid. Elli and I learned our lesson: Be ware of a bear with a toothache.

【解析】 A few minutes later, the helicopter arrived. Hearing the loud noises, Elli and I were relieved and eager to get back to a safe place. 【高分句型一】 However, we did not forget to gather our belongings, including the most important item, our camera. We quickly ran to the rescue team, jumping onto the helicopter while waving goodbye to the bear. As we were lifted into the air, we saw the stubborn bear was already heading back to our camp.（作者和妻子被直升飞机救起来）

When Elli and I got home and developed our pictures, we noticed this bear in the photograph had broken an important tooth. This might make it unable to chew things, even though he was hungry and wanted our garlic bread. Like humans, polar bears feel pain, have emotions, and can be afraid. Elli and I learned our lesson: Be ware of a bear with a toothache.（作者和妻子发现熊丢失了一颗牙，不能咀嚼东西）

解题方法点拨

（1）品读原文，确定文章线索

每篇文章都有各自独特的写作思路，通过精读文章，找到该篇文章的写作线索。如是以时间为线索还是以空间为线索等这样有利于考生“顺藤摸瓜（结—尾）”。

（2）仔细审题，明确续写要求

一般短文后面的“注意”都有对此次短文续写的具体要求，如词数限制使用几处标有下划线的关键词语。续写段落的首句提示，这样考生可以做到“—”心中有数”。

（3）回扣原文，揣摩续写思路

根据文章后面的要求，再次快速回读短文，抓住文章的思路结合段首的提示语最终确定续写段落的思路。同时结合文章画线词语提示，确定续写段落的内容。

（4）拟写草稿，修改错词病句

在确定了思路和内容之后。最关键的就是结合提示语或者文中画线的关键词拟写草稿。拟写时，注意句子结构的多样性，语言的丰富性，并通过句与句之间连接词的正确使用，使上下文连贯。