* **2022-2023年度第二学期期末水平诊断**
* **高二英语**

**第一部分 听力（略）**

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题2. 5分，满分37. 5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**Great holidays in Europe!**

**Do you like the beach but want a bit more?**

Then come on an Active Beach holiday atone of our centers in Greece, Turkey or Croatia. All the centers are near beautiful beaches and all offer sailing, wind surfing or water skiing with our excellent instructors. For a change from the water, you can also book a short trip to a nearby village and visit the colorful markets or eat in a local restaurant. At the end of the day, relax in your hotel room or dance the night away at one of our open-air clubs.

**Who was King Arthur? Where did he live?**

Join us on a five-day UK Road Trip holiday. Imagine life hundreds of years ago as we visit ancient Stonehenge, Roman Bath and Tintagel Castle, the home of King Arthur. Learn the history of these interesting places from your guide as you travel in one of our famous blue coaches. In the evenings we stop at some of the best youth hostels in the country. They have everything you need, you don 't even need to pack a sleeping bag!

**Are you bored with the usual holidays? Do you want to do something you really enjoy?**

Then Fame Camp is for you! Spend a week at Hightree House in Yorkshire and learn how to play the piano, violin and guitar! Bring your tent and stay at a campsite near the house. At the end of the week try your new skills in a live performance.

**How many countries can you see in 21days?**

On our Explore Europe holiday, you can see ten! Learn about them from our best guides as you watch them go past from the window of an air-conditioned coach and stay at some of Europe's top campsites on the way. Of course, we’ll also have time to do the important things such as visiting the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the historic Sistine Chapel in Vatican and eating *apple ѕtrudеl* іn Vіеnnа.

For more information about any of these holidays, call 0845 333 4523 or visit *www. comewithusuk. com*.

21. Tourists who go on an Active Beach holiday.

A. can do some water sports B. can cook by themselves

C. will enjoy an open-air concert D. should bring their own sleeping bags

22. If you want to know more about Tintagel Castle, which holiday should you take?

A. Fame Camp. B. Active Beach. C. UK Road Trip. D. Explore Europe.

23. What can we learn about Explore Europe?

A. It lasts 10 days. B. It is a coach tour.

C. It is a self-guided tour. D. It goes past 21 countries.

B

Though only just 21 when diagnosed with the disease ALS, Hawking was perhaps the most famous scientist in the world when he died in 2018 at age 76. His 1988 book, A Brief History of Time, sold ten million copies and made him an unlikely superstar even to people who sweated through high school science.

Humor was always a big part of Hawking’s effort to bring physics to the masses. In his 2010 book, The Grand Design, for instance, he recounts how, in 1277, the Catholic Church declared scientific laws such as gravity to be wrong, since they seemed against God's idea. “Interestingly,” the text adds jokingly, “Pope John was killed by the effects of the law of gravity a few months later when the roof of his palace fell in on him.”

“He loved adventure and fun,” says Mlodinow, who once took Hawking on a punt-boat trip down the fiver Cam in Cambridge, England, despite the obvious danger of the boat turning over. “You know about when he went on the Vomit Comet? It’s a plane that flies in a parabolic path so you are weightless, like you are in space. A lot of people vomit, but he loved that sort of thing.” And he was 65 at the time.

Hawking’s greatest hit, humor-wise, was probably the cocktail party he threw in 2009. It was a “welcome reception for future time travelers,” he said, so naturally, he sent out the invitations the day after the party. No one showed up yet. “Maybe one day someone living in the future will find the information and use a wormhole time machine to come back to my party, proving that time travel will one day be possible,” Hawking explained. And if that happens, don’t be surprised if Hawking is there too. After all, he never missed a chance to have fun.

24. What does the text mainly tell us about Hawking?

A. He related physics to humor closely. B. He made great contributions to physics

C. He went through many funny experiences. D. He was optimistic about the future of science.

25. What can learn about Pope John?

A. He was not in favor of God. B. He was a scientist like Hawking.

C. He was opposed to the law of gravity. D. He was killed due to the discovery of gravity.

26. What drove Hawking to go on the Vomit Comet?

A. His fondness of adventure. B. The invitation from his friend.

C. The requirements of his work. D. His desire for recovery from ALS.

27. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

A. The cocktail party was a great success.

B. The possibility of time travel was not proved.

C. Hawking was a man who enjoyed holding parties.

D. The wormhole time machine was used at that time.

C

Hadi Partovi, founder of *Code. org* believes every student should learn the basics of computer science just like they do math, physics, or biology, regardless of what they want to do in the future. The expert says knowledge about the subject is important to understand how the world around us works and compares it to learning about photosynthesis (光合作用), even though not every student is going to be a botanist. To spark students’ interest, he created the “Hour of Code”, which introduces the world of computing to anyone, from ages 14 to 104, in a fun, interactive manner. Observed annually during Computer Science Week, the event now draws tens of millions of kids from over 180 countries.

The “Hour of Code”, which can be scheduled anytime during Computer Science Week, begins with an introductory video on computer science. Participants can then select from hundreds of fun assignments that are sorted by both grade level and coding experience. Though each project is designed to last just sixty minutes, beginners can deal with as many challenges as they desire.

To help introduce computer science in classrooms on a more regular basis, *Code. org* has also developed a catalog of online courses that can be incorporated (纳入) in a school’s regular curriculum. Since the nonprofit began offering the courses in 2013, over 704, 000 teachers have signed up to teach introductory computer science to over 22 million students worldwide.

Thanks to the efforts of the pioneer, about 40 percent of US schools now offer computer science as a subject. The numbers are even higher — an impressive 70 percent — if after-school offerings such as robotics clubs are included. Even more encouraging, eight years ago, just 19,390 students took an Advanced Placement Computer Science exam. By the spring of 2017, the number had jumped 415 percent to 99,868.

28. Why did Hardi Partovi create the “Hour of Code”?

A. To introduce computing to more children.

B. To add a programme to Computer Science Week.

C. To help people learn computer science in a fun way.

D. To train computer scientists for his future program.

29. The “Hour of Code” is so called most probably because \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it can be scheduled anytime.

B. its projects last sixty minutes each.

C. it will surely attract more students to attend.

D. its tasks can be sorted by coding experience.

30. What do we know about *Code. org*’s online courses?

A. They help the developer make lots of money.

B. They have existed for over 10 years up to now.

C. Over 704, 000 teachers have been learning them.

D. Schools can use them regularly in their classrooms.

31. What do the numbers show in the last paragraph?

A. The influence of robotics clubs.

B. The effect of Hadi Partovi’s efforts.

C. The development of many US schools.

D. The efforts that Hadi Partovi has made.

D

A new algorithm(演算法)raises parking rates in busy neighborhoods and lowers them elsewhere, guaranteeing free parking spots regardless of location, Christopher Intagliata reports.

If you drive in a city, you’ve no doubt experienced the headache of circling block after block, cruising for parking. But scientists who study that phenomenon have a solution to free up more spots: “You make them more expensive, so people have to decide whether to park farther away and Pay less, or closer and pay more.” Itzhak Benenson, a system scientist at Tel Aviv University.

San Francisco has piloted a program that raises parking rates based on demand—and it's been shown to reduce cruising.But the sensors required for those systems can cost millions of dollars to install and operate, Benenson says.So instead, writing in IEEE Intelligent Transportation Systems Magazine, he and his colleague Nir Fulman describe an algorithm that can determine smart pricing, without the use of sensors.

They tested it on the Israeli city of Bat Yam, near Tel Aviv.First, they divide the city into zones.They estimate the parking demand in each zone, by calculating the number of apartments and offices there.Then they take account of parking supply in the area, along with how wealthy potential parkers might be.Using that data, the algorithm suggested pricing for each zone that would guarantee a 90-percent occupancy rate of parking spots city-wide.Meaning 10 percent of spots were always available to drivers willing to pay the price, regardless of neighborhood.

Of course, not everyone will agree that raising parking prices will reduce the press of parking.Last time Benenson proposed hiking rates for city residents? “I got about 100 reactions on the web and 99 of them that said they have never heard such a stupid statement from the professors, and I should be punished and fired.”

Eventually, he says, it'll be up to cities themselves to estimate their residents’ political appetites for an easier parking spot.

32. What does the underlined word “them” in paragraph 1 refer to?

A. Parking spots. B. Parking rates.

C. Busy neighborhoods. D. New algorithms.

33. How does the new algorithm work?

A. Adopting different parking rates.

B. Counting the apartments and offices.

C. Making farther parking spots more expensive.

D. Setting the price of parking spots with sensors.

34. Which is the process of carrying out the smart pricing?

①Choosing a target city.

②Counting the parking demand.

③Dividing the city into zones.

④Suggesting pricing for each zone.

⑤Considering the parking supply.

A. ②⑤④③① B. ①③②⑤④

C. ②⑤①③④ D. ①③④②⑤

35. What will the public think of Benenson’s smart pricing?

A. Supporting. B. Disapproving. C. Optimistic. D. Controversial.

**第二节(共5小题;每小题2. 5分，满分12. 5分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

When you have got a lot of stuff, decluttering(整理) your home can be really necessary. Decluttering is just about putting new systems into place in your life. 36 , you realize how great you feel about it, and you want to keep going.

Getting rid of things gives you time to look after yourself. 37 , or looking for the potato peeler—because everything has a home and you know exactly where it is—you’re free to spend that time on yourself and your family. It’s liberating.

38 .It has taken you a long time to get everything, and you won’t be able to get rid of it all straight away.If you’re pushed for time, there are easy ways of introducing decluttering into your life.Spend 10 minutes a day decluttering or, if that’s not manageable, declutter three items a week.

Have three piles:one for things you’re going to keep, one for things that are a maybe, and one for things you’re going to give away.You will also need some bin bags, for rubbish.A revisiting pile is important if you’re struggling to get rid of things. 39 .More often than not, you end up saying, actually, I don’t need that.

Stay focused.People often get sidetracked when they’re trying to declutter.They start trying on clothes they had forgotten about, or looking at old photos.Another common mistake is to just move things from place to place, instead of getting rid of them. 40 .

A. Once you start decluttering

B. You need time to reflect on what to keep

C. Don’t expect to declutter everything overnight

D. When you’re not always looking for the scissors

E. If you realise that you own six wine openers, keep only one

F. Start the decluttering process before you move in with a new partner

G. You can just leave things there for a few weeks before a final decision

**第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D. 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

Mary, 16, was suffering from cancer. As a father, Mitchell always stayed home to care for her. He said the 41 left them financially worse off. Then a group called Growing Hope   42 in with $1,800 to help with his living costs.

43 , he wanted to pay it back. In his youth, he had been a 44 . So at age 40, Mitchell took up the 45 again, participating in two fights in Fairfax. During this time, he   46 his daughter. And for six months he did little but mourn.

One day, Mitchell 47 a Mark Twain quote —The two most important days in your life are the day you are born and the day you 48 why. “After I read that quote, I was going to spend the rest of my life helping kids with cancer and their families,” he said.

Mitchell thought of creating a foundation, yet boxing did not seem 49 any more for fundraising due to his age. Then he found that 50 could be a source to raise money. In the Corps Marathon he cut a striking figure on the course. 51 by this success, he set his sight higher. He 52 each of the miles of the race to a different child with cancer, and he carried their 53 with him. Years after his daughter’s death, Mitchell now 54 up in the morning knowing his 55 .

41. A. atmosphere B. crisis C. situation D. poverty

42. A. brought B. stepped C. took D. broke

43. A. Grateful B. Hopeful C. Sorrowful D. Regretful

44. A. runner B. singer C. boxer D. fighter

45. A. helmets B. gloves C. boxes D. sneakers

46. A. cured B. accompanied C. comforted D. lost

47. A. came upon B. agreed on C. looked to D. count on

48. A. consider B. negotiate C. discover D. launch

49. A. abstract B. realistic C. energetic D. critical

50. A. funding B. singing C. running D. projecting

51. A. Depressed B. Embarrassed C. Shocked D. Motivated

52. A. emerged B. donated C. enhanced D. conveyed

53. A. smiles B. parents C. strengths D. pictures

54. A. stands B. goes C. wakes D. climbs

55. A. passion B. destination C. course D. purpose

**第二节(共10小题;每小题1. 5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Doctors in the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine have followed the meal-time habits of more than 500 people for six years, 56 (find) weight change is most affected by the size and 57 (frequent) of meals rather than the interval (间隔) from first to last meal. It challenges the popular trend of intermittent fasting (禁食疗方) 58 a useful weight loss strategy.

Intermittent fasting, also referred to as time-restricted feeding, is a dietary strategy where all meals 59 (consume) during a short window of time each day. These windows can extend from 6 to 10 hours, resulting in a person essentially fasting for up to 18 hours each day.

The idea reveals 60 is no link between the lime of a person’s eating window each day and weight changes. “Based on other studies that have come out, including 61 (we), we are starting to think timing of meals most likely doesn’t produce 62 instant impact on weight loss,” said doctor Bennett. “What does matter, however, is the total number of medium and large meals a person eats over the day.” It suggests simply eating smaller meals, less frequently, is 63 ultimately leads to weight loss.

All of this doesn’t mean intermittent fasting strategies won’t help. But what does seem increasingly clear is that the weight loss benefits occasionally 64 (see) with these eating strategies may be primarily driven by a reduced caloric intake. It doesn’t mean you can simply eat all you want in a short window each day and still expect 65 (lose) weight.

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

学校新建图书馆前的空地即将绿化，现征求学生的建议。假如你是李华，请给校英语报Colorful Campus编辑Martin写封邮件，内容包括：

1.绿化布局；

2.设计理由。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Martin,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节(满分25分)**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

When I arrived home from school, night was falling. A call came from the public: a bird of unknown species was being attacked by a group of noisy children in his front garden. He scared them off and grabbed their victim. I immediately called for my classmate Jack to the spot.

We were standing in front of a stranger’s house in an unfamiliar street, rescue box in hand. My head full of instructions to follow. “The bird would be our first test as a volunteer wildlife rescuer!” Jack said excitedly. We had completed the two-day intensive training course the previous month and learned the basic skills of rescuing animals in various situations.

But we were anxious, too. After all, it was the first time for us to rescue a bird. Would I be able to transfer the bird neatly into my rescue box? Many worries flashed in my mind. Sensing my unease about the act ahead, Jack said, “These things are pretty easy to deal with!”

I was wondering what kind of bird it was when a kind-looking man appeared and led us inside to see our very first patient. I lifted the edge of the shoe box very slightly to see an angry-looking bird standing to attention on very thin and long legs, together with a slice of banana and a small dish of water. He didn’t know its true name but the folks called the creature Red Fan. “It’s eaten some banana,” said the man proudly. The poor soul seemed rather nervous, so l decided not to grab it by hand but just transfer the whole shoe box into my rescue box.

Back home, we could only see some minor injuries in the left wing, but there was no blood on its feathers. Jack managed to treat the injuries with some iodophor (碘伏药水). We assessed its condition to find out if it was appropriate to release the bird the next day. How could we help it spend the night peacefully? We hadn’t seen this species of bird before, let alone its habits.

注意：

1. 续写词数要求应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

“Why not do a search on the Internet?” suggested Jack.

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

The next day, we were glad to see the bird was well enough.

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**参考答案：**

【分析】这是一篇应用文，短文向游客介绍了欧洲假日旅游的相关信息。

21. 细节理解题。由Do you like the beach but want a bit more?中的“Then come on an Active Beach holiday at one of our centers in Greece, Turkey or Croatia. All the centers are near beautiful beaches and all offer sailing, windsurfing or waterskiing with our excellent instructors”可知，我们在希腊、土耳其或克罗地亚的中心之一有一个名为“活跃的海滩”的假日。所有的中心都靠近美丽的海滩，所有的中心都提供帆船、风帆冲浪或滑水并配有优秀的教练。所以去 Active Beach度假的游客能做一些水上运动。故A选项正确。

22. 细节理解题。由Who was King Arthur? Where did he live?中的“Join us on a five-day UK Road Trip holiday. Imagine life hundreds of years ago as we visit ancient Stonehenge, Roman Bath and Tintagel Castle, the home of King Arthur.”可知，参加我们为期五天的“英国公路旅行”假期。当我们参观古老的巨石阵，罗马浴场和塔格尔城堡，亚瑟王的故乡，想象一下几百年前的生活。所以如果你想更多地了解廷塔格尔城堡，你应该选择UK Road Trip。故C选项正确。

23. 细节理解题。由How many countries can you see in 21days?中的“On our Explore Europe holiday, you can see ten! Learn about them from our best guides as you watch them go past from the window of an air-conditioned coach and stay at some of Europe's top campsites on the way”在我们的“欧洲探险”假期期间，你可以看到十个不同的地方。可以从我们最好的向导那里了解它们，你可以从空调车厢的窗口看到它们，也可以途中停留在一些欧洲顶级的露营地去了解它们。关于Explore Europe我们能学到，它是成游览车旅行旅行。故B选项正确。

24. A 25. C 26. A 27. B

【分析】这是一篇说明文。本文主要写了著名的科学家霍金不仅使用幽默让人们理解物理，同时也是一个幽默乐观的人。

19. 主旨大意题。根据第二段中“Humor was always a big part of Hawking’s effort to bring physics to the masses.”可知霍金一直努力用幽默的方式让人们理解物理。结合下文的解释说明可推断，这篇文章主要告诉我们，霍金把物理学和幽默紧密地联系在一起。故选A。

20. 推理判断题。根据第二段中“In his 2010 book, The Grand Design, for instance, he recounts how, in 1277, the Catholic Church declared scientific laws such as gravity to be wrong, since they seemed against God's idea. ‘Interestingly,’ the text adds jokingly, ‘Pope John was killed by the effects of the law of gravity a few months later when the roof of his palace fell in on him.’”可知，在他2010年出版的The Grand Design一书中，他叙述了天主教会如何在1277年宣布万有引力等科学定律是错误的，因为它们似乎违背了上帝的旨意。“有趣的是，”文中开玩笑地补充道，“几个月后，教皇Pope John被万有引力定律的影响所杀死，当时他的宫殿的屋顶塌了下来。”由此可推知，Pope John反对万有引力定律。故选C。

21. 细节理解题。根据第三段中“He loved adventure and fun(他喜欢冒险和乐趣)”以及后文“A lot of people vomit, but he loved that sort of thing.(很多人都会呕吐，但他就是喜欢那一种东西)”由此可知，霍金喜欢冒险驱使霍金登上Vomit Comet。故选A。

22. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中“Maybe one day someone living in the future will find the information and use a wormhole time machine to come back to my party, proving that time travel will one day be possible”可知也许有一天，未来的人会找到信息，用虫洞时间机器回到我的聚会上，证明有一天时间旅行会成为可能的。由此可推知，时间旅行的可能性没有被证明。故选B。

28. C 29. B 30. D 31. B

【分析】这是一篇说明文。为了推广计算机科学的学习，Hadi Partovi做了很多努力，比如创造“编码一小时”和开发在线课程，取得了显著的效果。

23. 细节理解题。根据第一段第三句“To spark students’ interest, he created the “Hour of Code”, which introduces the world of computing to anyone, from ages 14 to 104, in a fun, interactive manner.（为了激发学生们的兴趣，他创造了“编码一小时”，以一种有趣的互动方式向14岁至104岁的任何人介绍计算世界。）”可知，Hardi Partovi创造“编码一小时”是为了以有趣的方式帮助人们学习计算机科学。故选C。

24. 推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“Though each project is designed to last just sixty minutes, beginners can deal with as many challenges as they desire.（虽然每个项目的设计时间只有60分钟，但初学者想要应对多少挑战都可以。）”可知，“编码一小时”之所以被称为“编码一小时”，很可能是因为它的每个项目持续60分钟。故选B。

25. 细节理解题。根据第三句第一句“To help introduce computer science in classrooms on a more regular basis, *Code. org* has also developed a catalog of online courses that can be incorporated (纳入) in a school’s regular curriculum.（为了帮助在课堂上更定期地介绍计算机科学，*Code.org*还开发了一个在线课程目录，可以纳入学校的常规课程。）”可知，*Code.org*的在线课程目录可以纳入学校的常规课程中，说明学校可以经常在教室里使用*Code. org*的在线课程。故选D。

26. 推理判断题。根据最后一段第一句“Thanks to the efforts of the pioneer, about 40 percent of US schools now offer computer science as a subject.（由于先驱的努力，大约40%的美国学校现在提供计算机科学作为一门学科。）”和第三句和第四句“Even more encouraging, eight years ago, just 19,390 students took an Advanced Placement Computer Science exam. By the spring of 2017, the number had jumped 415 percent to 99,868.（更令人鼓舞的是，八年前，只有19390名学生参加了美国大学预修课程的计算机科学考试。到2017年春天，这一数字跃升了415%，达到99868人。)”可知，最后一段中的数字显示了Hadi Partovi努力的效果。故选B。

32. B 33. A 34. B 35. D

【分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍了特拉维夫大学的系统科学家Itzhak Benenson提出了一种新的停车费算法，通过提高繁忙街区的停车费而降低其他地方的停车费来缓解停车压力，但公众认为这种算法是有争议的。

32. 代词指代题。根据画线词前的“A new algorithm(演算法)raises parking rates in busy neighborhoods and lowers”可知，一种新的算法提高了繁忙街区的停车费，而降低了其他地方的停车费，画线词指代的就是前面提到的停车费，故B项正确。

33. 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“You make them more expensive，so people have to decide whether to park farther away and Pay less，or closer and pay more.”可知，新的算法提高繁忙街区的停车费，而降低其他地方的停车费，这样人们想少要花停车费就会把车停在远一点的地方，也就是新的算法对繁忙街区和别的地方采取不同的收费标准，故A项正确。

34. 细节理解题。根据第三段中的“They tested it on the Israeli city of Bat Yam，near Tel Aviv.First，they divide the city into zones.They estimate the parking demand in each zone，by calculating the number of apartments and offices there.Then they take account of parking supply in the area，along with how wealthy potential parkers might be.Using that data，the algorithm suggested pricing for each zone that would guarantee a 90-percent occupancy rate of parking spots city-wide.”可知，首先，他们选定了一个城市、把城市分成几个区域，通过计算每个区域的公寓和办公室的数量来估计每个区域的停车需求，然后，他们考虑了该地区的停车供应以及潜在停车者的富裕程度，最后利用这些数据，该算法为每个区域定价，故B项正确。

35. 推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的“Of course，not everyone will agree that raising parking prices will reduce the press of parking.”可知，不是每个人都认为提高停车费会减少停车压力，也就是说公众认为这种算法是有争议的，故D项正确。

【点睛】关于大众态度的推理判断题要特别注意文章中能体现大众态度的句子是完全否定还是不完全否定，例如本篇第4题，根据倒数第二段中的“Of course，not everyone will agree that raising parking prices will reduce the press of parking.”可知，不是每个人都认为提高停车费会减少停车压力，也就是说公众认为这种算法是有争议的。

36. A 37. D 38. C 39. G 40. E

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。当你有很多东西时，整理你的家是很必要的。文章介绍了整理东西的一些方法。

36. 结合句子结构　　1　　 ，you realize how great you feel about it，and you want to keep going.此空应该是一个状语从句或非谓语动词的形式，所以在A/D/E中选择。再根据后半句提示“你意识到你感到多么伟大，你想继续。”由此可知A项Once you start decluttering（一旦你开始整理）切题。故答案为A。

37. 分析句子结构，\_\_\_2\_\_\_ ，or looking for the potato peeler—because everything has a home and you know exactly where it is—you’re free to spend that time on yourself and your family.根据空格后的内容“或者找土豆削皮器——因为每样东西都有一个家，你知道它确切的位置——你可以自由地把时间花在自己和家人身上。”承接下文内容，D项When you’re not always looking for the scissors（当你不总是在找剪刀的时候）切题。

38. 下文提示“花了你很长时间才能得到一切，而你无法摆脱这一切。”承接下文，C项Don’t expect to declutter everything overnight（不要指望一夜之间把所有东西都整理好）切题。故选C。

39. 上文提示“如果你正努力摆脱这些东西，一堆旧物是很重要的。”再根据下文提示“往往你会说，其实，我不需要。”承接上下文，G项You can just leave things there for a few weeks before a final decision（你可以把东西放在那里几个星期，然后再做最后的决定）切题。故选G。

40. 上文提示“另一个常见的错误就是东西从一个地方搬到另一处，而不是摆脱它们。”承接上文，E项If you realise that you own six wine openers，keep only one“如果你意识到你自己的六个开酒的起子，只保留一个。”切题。故选E。

41. C 42. B 43. A 44. C 45. B 46. D 47. A 48. C 49. B 50. C 51. D 52. B 53. D 54. C 55. D

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。短文叙述了米切尔的女儿身患癌症，一个名为Growing Hope的组织拿出1800美元帮助他解决生活费用，他要还上这笔钱，所以他重操旧业去打拳，在此期间他的女儿去世。在他痛苦和绝望的时候，马克·吐温的一句话，让米切尔顿时振奋，他要成立一个基金组织来帮助患有癌症的孩子们，他通过跑步来筹集资金，对他来说每一天都是有目标的。

1. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：他说这种情况使他们的经济状况更糟。A. atmosphere氛围；B. crisis危机；C. situation状况；D. poverty贫穷。根据上文“Mary, 16, was suffering from cancer. As a father, Mitchell always stayed home to care for her.”可知，这种情况使他们的经济状况更糟。故选C项。

2. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：后来，一个叫Growing Hope的组织介入他们的生活并拿出1800美元帮助他解决生活费用。A. brought带来；B. stepped迈步；C. took拿；D. broke打破。根据“with $1,800 to help with his living costs”可知，后来，一个叫Growing Hope的组织介入他们的生活并拿出1800美元帮助他解决生活费用。step in“介入，干预”。故选B项。

3. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他很感激，想把钱还回去。A. Grateful感激的；B. Hopeful有希望的；C. Sorrowful悲痛的；D. Regretful悔恨的。根据常识可知，得到了别人的帮助一定心怀感激。故选A项。

4. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：他年轻时曾是个拳击手。A. runner跑步者；B. singer歌手；C. boxer拳击手；D. fighter抗争者。根据下文“yet boxing”可知，他年轻时是个拳击手。故选C项。

5. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：因此，在40岁时，米切尔再次拿起手套，参加了费尔法克斯的两场比赛。A. helmets头盔；B. gloves手套；C. boxes拳击；D. sneakers运动鞋。作者曾经是个拳击手，而如今他再次拿起手套打拳。手套是拳击手的必备装备。故选B项。

6. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：在此期间，他的女儿去世了。A. cured治愈；B. accompanied陪伴；C. comforted安慰；D. lost失去。根据下文“And for six months he did little but mourn.以及Years after his daughter's death”可知，米切尔的女儿去世了。故选D项。

7. 考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：有一天，米切尔看到了马克·吐温的一句话：你生命中最重要的两天是你出生的那天，和你发现它为什么重要的那天。A. came upon无意中发现；B. agreed on达成一致；C. looked to当心；D. count on依靠。根据前文可知，米切尔的女儿去世了，他六个月来，几乎没有做什么，只是悲伤，所以有一天无意间看到了马克·吐温的一句话。故选A项。

8. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：有一天，米切尔看到了马克·吐温的一句话：你生命中最重要的两天是你出生的那天，和你发现它为什么重要的那天。A. consider考虑；B. negotiate协商；C. discover发现；D. launch发起。根据“why”可知，为什么重要的那天需要发现。故选C项。

9. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：米切尔想创立一个基金会，但由于他的年龄，通过拳击来筹集资金似乎不再现实。A. abstract抽象的；B. realistic现实的；C. energetic经历充沛的；D. critical批判的。根据“ due to his age”可知，由于米切尔的年龄，通过拳击来筹集资金似乎不再现实。故选B项。

10. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：然后他发现跑步可能是一个筹集资金的来源。A. funding资金；B. singing唱歌；C. running跑；D. projecting计划。根据下文“In the Corps Marathon he cut a striking figure on the course.”可知，跑步可能是一个筹集资金的来源。故选C项。

11. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：在成功的激励下，他把自己的目标定得更高。A. Depressed使沮丧；B. Embarrassed使尴尬；C. Shocked使吃惊；D. Motivated鼓励。根据“he set his sight higher. ”可知，在成功的激励下，米切尔把自己的目标定得更高。故选D项。

12. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：他把每一英里的赛程所得到的钱都捐给了患有癌症的孩子，还随身带着他们的照片。A. emerged出现；B. donate捐赠；C. enhanced改善；D. conveyed 运送。根据上文“Mitchell thought of creating a foundation”可知，米切尔把每一英里的赛程所得到的钱都捐给了患有癌症的孩子。故选B项。

13. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：他把每一英里的赛程所得到的钱都捐给了患有癌症的孩子，还随身带着他们的照片。A. smiles微笑；B. parents父母；C. strengths力量；D. pictures图片。根据“carried以及with him”可知，米切尔随身带孩子们的照片。故选D项。

14. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：在他女儿去世多年后，米切尔现在一早醒来就知道了他的目的。A. stands站；B. goes走；C. wakes醒来；D. climbs爬。根据 in the morning可知，此空指米切尔现在一早醒来。故选C项。

15. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：在他女儿去世多年后，米切尔现在一早醒来就知道了他的目的。A. passion热情；B. destination目的地；C. course课程；D. purpose目的。米切尔通过跑步为患癌症的孩子筹集资金，所以米切尔现在一早醒来就知道了他的目的。故选D项。

16. A 17. C 18. B

36. finding 37. frequency 38. as 39. are consumed 40. there 41. ours 42. an 43. what 44. seen 45. to lose

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一项新的研究表明，影响体重变化的最大因素是饮食的量和频率，而不是从第一顿饮食到最后一顿饮食的间隔时间，该研究发现挑战了间歇性禁食作为一种有用的减肥策略的流行趋势。

36. 考查非谓语动词。句意：约翰霍普金斯大学医学院的医生对500多人的用餐习惯进行了六年的跟踪调查，发现影响体重变化的最大因素是饮食的量和频率，而不是从第一顿饮食到最后一顿饮食的间隔时间。分析句子可知，句子成分完整，空处用非谓语动词的形式，find是句中have followed the meal-time habit…自然发生的结果，应用find现在分词的形式finding，作结果状语。故填finding。

37. 考查名词。句意：约翰霍普金斯大学医学院的医生对500多人的用餐习惯进行了六年的跟踪调查，发现影响体重变化的最大因素是饮食的量和频率，而不是从第一顿饮食到最后一顿饮食的间隔时间。分析句子可知，空处和size并列，作介词by的宾语，应用frequent的名词形式frequency，表示“（发生的）频率”，是不可数名词。故填frequency。

38. 考查介词。句意：它挑战了间歇性禁食作为一种有用的减肥策略的流行趋势。结合常识可知，间歇性禁食常被当作一种有用的减肥策略，空处应用介词as，表示“当作”。故填as。

39. 考查时态语态和主谓一致。句意：间歇性禁食，也被称为限时进食，是一种饮食策略，每天在短时间内食用所有食物。句子在解释间歇性禁食的内涵，是一般性的事实，应用一般现在时，where引导的同位语从句时态保持一致，空处作从句的谓语，和主语all meals之间是被动关系，应用一般现在时的被动语态，且主语是复数，be动词用are。故填are consumed。

40. 考查there be句型。句意：该研究表明，一个人每天进食时间的长短和体重变化之间没有联系。分析句子可知，reveals后面接了省略了that的宾语从句，从句中表示两者之间没有关联，应用there be句型，空处填there。故填there。

41. 考查代词。句意：Bennett医生说：“根据其他已经发表的研究，包括我们的研究，我们开始认为饮食的时间很可能不会对减肥产生立竿见影的影响。”分析句子可知，空处作介词including的宾语，表示“我们的研究”，应用名词性物主代词。故填ours。

42. 考查冠词。句意：Bennett医生说：“根据其他已经发表的研究，包括我们的研究，我们开始认为饮食的时间很可能不会对减肥产生立竿见影的影响。”分析句子可知，空处表示泛指，意为“一个，一种”，应用不定冠词，且instant以元音音素开头，应用an。故填an。

43. 考查表语从句。句意：研究表明，减少饮食的量与频率是最终导致体重减轻的原因。分析句子可知，suggests后接了省略了that的宾语从句，从句中缺少表语，空处需引导名词性从句作is的表语，表语从句中缺少主语，指物，应用连接代词what。故填what。

44. 考查非谓语动词。句意：但似乎越来越清楚的是，这些饮食策略偶尔出现的减肥效果可能主要是由减少热量摄入驱动的。分析句子可知，that引导的表语从句中主要成分完整，空处作benefits的后置定语，且see和benefits之间为被动关系，应用see的过去分词形式seen。故填seen。

45. 考查非谓语动词。句意：这并不意味着你可以每天在短时间内吃完你想吃的所有东西，然后还期望减肥。分析句子可知，此处用了固定短语expect to do sth.，表示“期待做……”，空处需用lose不定式的形式to lose，作expect的宾语。故填to lose。

46. One possible version:

Dear Martin,

Hearing our school is to green the empty space in front of the new library, I would like to share my suggestions.

Colorful flowers can be planted in the east part where students will enjoy the beauty of nature. Trees and benches can be arranged in the west section providing students with a place to study and relax. Besides, the central part can be covered with grass with a sculpture standing there, reflecting the culture of our school.

Thank you for considering my opinion. I hope our school will become more beautiful.

Yours,

Li Hua

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。要求考生给校英语报Colorful Campus编辑Martin写封邮件，对于学校新建图书馆前的空地如何进行绿化提出建议。

【详解】1.词汇积累

建议：suggestion→advice

为某人提供某物：provide sb with sth→offer sb sth

此外：besides→what’s more

看法：opinion→idea

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Trees and benches can be arranged in the west section providing students with a place to study and relax.

拓展句：Trees and benches can be arranged in the west section which can provide students with a place to study and relax.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Colorful flowers can be planted in the east part where students will enjoy the beauty of nature.（运用了where引导的定语从句）

【高分句型2】Besides, the central part can be covered with grass with a sculpture standing there, reflecting the culture of our school.（运用了with的复合结构）

47. One possible version:

*“Why not do a search on the Internet?” suggested Jack.* We acted quickly and surfed the Internet to figure out the relevant information about the bird, such as its species and habits. Following the given advice, we put some cotton at the bottom of the box to keep it warm and placed it near the fireplace. In order to recover its energy, we gave it some food and water. The bird looked a bit more comfortable, and soon it fell asleep. Having ensured the bird was in good condition, we felt relieved.

*The next day, we were glad to see the bird was well enough.* It was singing and bouncing around in the rescue box. Obviously, it had regained its energy! Realizing it was fully ready for freedom, we took the box outside, placed the bird in my palm and petted it softly with mixed feelings. I held the bird up and let it go. The bird was circling above us as if to express gratitude. Jack and I looked at each other with a broad smile, feeling that we were qualified volunteer wildlife rescuers now.

【导语】本文以事件为线索展开，作者在晚上接到一只未知物种的小鸟被袭击的电话，立即和同学Jack赶到现场，准备利用刚学的野生动物救援的知识和技能进行救助，在和蔼的男人那里两人看到了受伤的小鸟，将它带回家中，对伤口进行了处理，评估第二天是否可以进行放生，但两人不清楚小鸟的物种和习性。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“Jack建议道：“为什么不在网上搜索一下呢?””可知，第一段可描写作者和Jack在网上搜索小鸟的相关信息，根据信息两人安顿好小鸟，然后可以休息。

②由第二段首句内容“第二天，我们很高兴看到鸟儿身体很好。”可知，第二段可描写小鸟恢复的具体情况，作者和Jack放生小鸟，两人心情很好。

2.续写线索：Jack建议上网搜资料——两人采取行动查找资料——两人按照资料安顿小鸟——小鸟身体很好——小鸟恢复精力——两人放生小鸟——两人感到轻松和满意

3.词汇激活

行为类

①.快速行动：act quickly/act swiftly/take prompt action/take prompt measures

②.放：put/place/position/set/situate

③.重新获得：recover/regain/retrieve/take back

④.蹦跳：bounce/bound/leap/jump

⑤.抚摸：pet/touch/caress/pat/fondle

情绪类

①.放心的：relieved/reassured/eased/alleviated/lessened

②.感激：gratitude/thankfulness/gratefulness/indebtedness

【点睛】[高分句型1]. Having ensured the bird was in good condition, we felt relieved.（现在分词形式作时间状语）

[高分句型2]. Realizing it was fully ready for freedom, we took the box outside, placed the bird in my palm and petted it softly with mixed feelings.（现在分词形式作时间状语，连接词that引导名词性从句作realizing的宾语并被省略）

[高分句型3]. Jack and I looked at each other with a broad smile, feeling that we were qualified volunteer wildlife rescuers now.（现在分词形式作伴随状语，连接词that引导名词性从句作feeling的宾语）