

2021 年深圳市高三年级第二次调研考试试题（深圳二模）

英语

第一部分 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。

A

London and Paris are two of Europe's biggest tourist destinations, just a few hours away from each other by road or rail and an hours distance by air. What about the train-ferry combination that many recall fondly from their childhoods? Well, though it's budget-saving, this option is too time-consuming today, so better leave it to your memories. Since the UK is not part the Schengen Area, passengers need to go through passport control prior to boarding.

Air trips:

Though flying between London and Paris is by no means recommended, there are still a few people traveling between the two dynamic cities by air. A very low one-way fare is possible through advanced booking, but of course it's rare, and that doesn't include the taxi and rail fares traveling to and from the airports.

- * One-way fares from Paris can be as low as €49;

- * From London, Air France flies with fares as low as £39(€46), and British Airways as low as £48(€56)

Rail trips:

The only direct train between London and Paris is the Eurostar, which travels 15-17 times per weekday. Eurostar's 2015 edition trains can make the journey in two hours at speeds of up to 320 km/h. Besides, they offer good seating space.

- * Fares begin at a reasonable £58(€68), round trip;

- * The earlier you book, the more you save.

Bus trip

The bus is by far the least expensive and longest way to travel between Paris and London. Eurolines and OUIBUS are two major bus lines traveling between the two capitals. The journey takes between seven and nine hours. Both lines advertise free Wi-fi.

- * One-way Eurolines fares begin at €15;

- * One-way OUIBUS fares begin at €15 too, but early bird sales can even lower the fare.

1. Which way is probably the most expensive for a round trip?

- A. By train-ferry. B. By air. C. By rail. D. By bus.

2. What special service does the bus trip provide?

- A. Passport free boarding. B. Taxi pickup.
C. Good seating space. D. Free Wi-fi.

3. What do the trips have in common with each other?

- A. They are cheaper if booked ahead of time.
B. There are different competing companies.
C. They are more expensive from the Paris end.
D. There are still additional fees to be included.

【答案】1. B 2. D 3. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了去伦敦和巴黎这两个欧洲最大的旅游目的地旅行的交通方式的详细信息。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 “What about the train-ferry combination that many recall fondly from their childhoods? Well, though it's budget-saving, this option is too time-consuming today, so better leave it to your memories. (那么，许多人回忆起的在童年时的火车轮渡组合呢？好吧，虽然这节省了预算，但这个选择在今天太费时了，所以最好留给你的记忆)” 可知，作者不建议搭乘火车轮渡组合。根据 Air trips 中 “* One-way fares from Paris can be as low as €49; * From London, Air France flies with fares as low as £39(€46), and British Airways as low as £48(€56) (从巴黎来的单程票价可以低到€49；从伦敦起飞，法航的机票价格低到£39(€46)，英国航空公司的最低水平£48(€56))” 可知，乘坐飞机往返的最低票价是 49+46=95 欧元；根据 Rail trips 中 “* Fares begin at a reasonable £58(€68), round trip; (票价以合理的价格开始£58(€68)，往返)” 可知，乘火车的话往返最低是 68 欧元；根据 Bus trip 中 “* One-way Eurolines fares begin at €15; * One-way OUIBUS fares begin at €15 too, but early bird sales can even lower the fare. (Eurolines 线路的单程票价从€15 起；OUIBUS 线路的单程票从€15 起，但早起购买可以得到更低票价)” 可知乘汽车，往返票价最低是 30 欧元，甚至更低。由此可知，往返旅行最贵的就是乘飞机。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Bus trip 中 “Both lines advertise free Wi-fi. (这两条线路都宣传免费 Wi-fi)” 可知，汽车旅行的特殊服务就是免费的 Wi-fi。故选 D。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。由 Air trips 中 “A very low one-way fare is possible through advanced booking, but of course it's rare, and that doesn't include the taxi and rail fares traveling to and from the airports. (通过提前预订可以获得非常低的单程票价，但这当然很少见，这还不包括往返机场的出租车和火车票价)”；Rail trips 中 “The earlier you book, the more you save. (你预订得越早，省的钱就越多)”以及 Bus trip 中 “One-way OUIBUS fares begin at €15 too, but early bird sales can even lower the fare. (OUIBUS 线路的单程票从€15 起，但早起购买可以得到更低票价)”可知，这三种旅行方式的共同点是：如果提前预定的话，会便宜点。故选 A。

B

As a boy, I wanted to go to the South Pole. As a teenager, I decided I'd like to go to the North Pole too. And yet, I haven't done either. It had taken me 31 years to just make it to the Arctic.

I was traveling with a film crew from Northern Ireland, following the footsteps of Lord Dufferin who, in the 1850s, sailed from Scotland to the Arctic. As an early adventure tourist, he was driven by the desire to see what lay at the ends of the world.

As we sailed north, icebergs of the size of buses floated past our small boat. Finally, we reached our destination—English Bay, where Dufferin landed- and stepped off onto the horseshoe-shaped beach.

This was what I'd dreamt of: standing somewhere so pure and primitive. However, for many early polar explorers, the results were far less pleasant. The south, in particular, was source of extreme danger.

My childhood interest in the South Pole was fueled by the unsuccessful yet heroic adventures of Ernest Shackleton. He died in 1922 while preparing for his fourth adventure. The stories of Robert Falcon Scott are also well-known: he and four companions died on their way back from the South Pole.

So why do explorers put themselves at such risk?

Much of it seems to lie in the purity of the challenge. Scott talked of the appeal of a place that had been “unreached and unseen by humans.” “With a view over shining lands covered by ice-sheets of inconceivable extent, you have the feeling of living over the control of death,” said Fridtjof Nansen, a Norwegian explorer.

On the homeward journey the weather turned and we were left for a few days at the mercy of a storm. We experienced a small taste of helplessness when faced with the raw power of nature. We should be grateful for the great explorers' spirit and stories. I know I am.

4. Why did the author begin his adventure tour?

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. To assist a film crew | B. To realize a childhood dream |
| C. To memorize Lord Dufferin | D. To challenge a world record |

5. Which of the following best explains "inconceivable" underlined in paragraph 7?

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A. Hard to control | B. Too far to reach |
|--------------------|---------------------|

- C. Hard to imagine
D. Too bright to view
6. What happened during the writer's journey?
- A. They were trapped in icebergs
B. They were kept off the destination
C. They were attacked by a storm
D. They were rescued by explorers
7. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- A. The Appeal of the Ends of the World
B. The Dream of Traveling to the Arctic
C. The Victory over the Control of Death
D. The Gratitude to Great Explorers Spirit

【答案】4. B 5. C 6. C 7. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者为了实现童年去南极的梦想，跟随一个来自北爱尔兰的电影摄制组旅行，介绍了一路上的所见所闻和所感。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段 “As a boy, I wanted to go to the South Pole. As a teenager, I decided I'd like to go to the North Pole too. And yet, I haven't done either. It had taken me 31 years to just make it to the Arctic.(小时候，我想去南极。十几岁的时候，我决定我也要去北极。然而，我什么都没做。我花了 31 年才到达北极)” 以及第四段中 “This was what I'd dreamt of: standing somewhere so pure and primitive. (这就是我所梦想的：站在一个如此纯净和原始的地方)” 可知，作者开始他的冒险之旅是为了实现童年的梦想。故选 B。

【5 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据倒数第二段中 “Much of it seems to lie in the purity of the challenge. Scott talked of the appeal of a place that had been “unreached and unseen by humans.”(这在很大程度上似乎取决于挑战的纯粹性。Scott 谈到了一个 “人类无法触及和看不见的地方” 的吸引力)” 以及画线词上文 “With a view over shining lands covered by ice-sheets of” 和后文 “you have the feeling of living over the control of death” 可知，南极是人类无法触及和看不见的地方，所以挪威探险家 Fridtjof Nansen 说 “看到覆盖着难以想象的冰盖的闪亮土地，你会有一种生活在死亡控制之下的感觉。” 故画线词意思和 C 选项 “难以想象” 最接近。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段 “On the homeward journey the weather turned and we were left for a few days at the mercy of a storm.(在归途中，天气变了，我们被滞留了几天，由暴风雨摆布)” 可知，作者在旅途中被暴风雨袭击了。故选 C。

【7 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第一段 “As a boy, I wanted to go to the South Pole. As a teenager, I decided I'd like to go to the North Pole too. And yet, I haven't done either. It had taken me 31 years to just make it to the Arctic.(小时候，我想

去南极。十几岁的时候，我决定我也要去北极。然而，我什么都没做。我花了 31 年才到达北极)”结合文章主要讲述了作者为了实现童年去南极的梦想，跟随一个来自北爱尔兰的电影摄制组旅行，介绍了一路上的所见所闻和所感。可知，A 选项“世界尽头的吸引力”最符合文章标题。故选 A。

C

“It has nothing in common with anything else on the Bund(外滩) "said Ben Wood, the American architect behind Shanghai's famous Xintiandi District, commenting on the Fosun Foundation after its completion in 2016. "The great thing about the Bund is that it's grand. Perhaps a building that can stand out is needed here to show that a company is progressive. But it's not grand.”

For now, however, the Fosun Foundation ---a new theatre ---is proving popular with riverside tourists.

Located in the Bund Finance Center, the theatre was designed by co-operation of two world-known British design firms: Foster+ Partners and Heatherwick Studio. The architectural highlight is the outward appearance ---a golden, three-layered(层) steel bamboo curtain that hangs from the third floor. But what makes the architecture really unique is that it "dances" : repeatedly each day, the curtain slowly moves ---opens and closes--- with music. This visual element, combining East and West, looks like both an ancient Chinese crown and a Western harp (竖琴). The building's ground floor entrance looks unclear, but once inside, you'll see the space reveal a hall and cafe, and traditional Chinese theatres on the upper floors. Although there're only four stories above ground, the building houses several music halls on its three underground floors.

“The opportunity to make something new in this culturally historic location was extraordinary, "said Thomas Heatherwick, Heatherwick Studio founder. "We tried to make it an interesting addition to show Shanghai's mix of modern and historic architecture.”

The Fosun Foundation is only part of a bigger plan for this economic and cultural center in China. Along the Huangpu River, a massive waterfront art area is being built. Shanghai hopes to play a larger role in the global art industry in the coming years.

What Shanghai makes of this new riverside project remains to be seen. But with the Fosun Foundation open to the public, the area's rapid transformation is bringing up discussions in China's arts scene and beyond.

8. What did Ben Wood mainly talk about?

- A. How to keep the Bund area progressive.
- B. Why the Bund area doesn't stand out.
- C. How to make the Fosun Foundation grand.
- D. Why the Fosun Foundation doesn't fit the area.

9. What makes the theatre unusual?

- A. The colour of its appearance.
- B. The material of the building
- C. The movement of its curtain.
- D. The music of a different type.

10. What is Shanghai's bigger plan for the Bund area?

- A. To improve its influence in arts.
- B. To bring up more traditional buildings.
- C. To strengthen its economic role.
- D. To mix modern and historic elements.

11. Which word best describes the author's attitude to the plan?

- A. Worried
- B. Pessimistic
- C. Cautious
- D. Confident

【答案】8. D 9. C 10. A 11. C

【解析】

【分析】本文是说明文，主要讲述了上海外滩建设。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段 “‘It has nothing in common with anything else on the Bund(外滩)’ said Ben Wood, the American architect behind Shanghai's famous Xintiandi District, commenting on the Fosun Foundation after its completion in 2016. ‘The great thing about the Bund is that it's grand. Perhaps a building that can stand out is needed here to show that a company is progressive. But it's not grand.’” （2016 年复星基金会竣工后，美国建筑师本·伍德(Ben Wood)在评论该基金会时说，“它与外滩的其他任何东西都没有任何共同之处” “外滩的伟大之处在于它的宏伟。也许这里需要一个突出的建筑来表明公司是进步的。但它并不壮观。”）根据本·伍德的回复，可知本·伍德要谈的是为什么复星基金会不适合这个地区。故选 D 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 “But what makes the architecture really unique is that it “dances”: repeatedly each day, the curtain slowly moves ---opens and closes--- with music.” （但让这座建筑真正独特的是它的“舞蹈”:每天反复地，幕布随着音乐缓缓移动——打开和闭合。）可知，使剧院与众不同的是窗帘的运动，故选 C 项。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 “The Fosun Foundation is only part of a bigger plan for this economic and cultural center in China. Along the Huangpu River, a massive waterfront art area is being built. Shanghai hopes to play a larger role in the global art industry in the coming years.” （复星基金会只是这个中国经济和文化中心的更大计

划的一部分。在黄浦江沿岸，一个巨大的滨水区正在建设中。上海希望在未来几年在全球艺术产业中发挥更大的作用。)可知，上海对外滩地区的更大的规划是提高其艺术影响力，故选 A 项。

【11 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 “What Shanghai makes of this new riverside project remains to be seen. But with the Fosun Foundation open to the public, the area's rapid transformation is bringing up discussions in China's arts scene and beyond.” (上海如何看待这个新的滨江项目还有待观察。但随着复星基金会(Fosun Foundation)向公众开放，该地区的快速转型引发了中国乃至世界艺术界的讨论。)可知，最能描述作者对这个计划的态度是谨慎的。故选 C 项。

D

If all goes well, a balloon will soon rise from Esrange Space Center in Kiruna, Sweden. It will float high into the upper atmosphere and then return to Earth. However, environmentalists have arrived to stop this from happening.

The campaigners are against the balloon because of what occurs in flight. The balloon will shoot dust into the Earth's upper atmosphere, causing more sunlight to reflect back into space. The dust, known as stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI), is part of a solar geoengineering (地球工程) program named SCoPex which is being conducted by Harvard University. The aim of the program is to purposely change the Earth's atmosphere to fight climate change.

Those who oppose worry about two things. Firstly, the moral risk—if solar geoengineering works, talks on reducing greenhouse gases will be challenged. The second concern is the amount of SAI in the atmosphere. To keep temperatures low, the need of the reflective dust to be released high above Earth will be endless, and a sudden stop could result in rapid warming. Raymond Pierrehumbert, a physicist at Oxford University, says solar geoengineering is even too risky to research beyond computer models.

Not all environmentalists are opposed to it. Since the world is unlikely to achieve the 1.5 °C global warming target set in the Paris Agreement, some green organizations favour small-sized geoengineering research.

Regardless of the criticism, the research continues. Geoengineering is increasingly gaining international attention. A recent report about climate change suggested that SAI could help keep warming below 1.5 °C. The National Academy of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine in the USA has developed a research plan for solar geoengineering and received governmental funding totaling \$9 million. Both China and India have also launched research programmes of their own. Activists may oppose the experiments, but balloons will likely fly anyway.

12. What is the function of SAI?

- A. To attract dust.
- B. To throw sunlight back.
- C. To absorb heat.
- D. To fight against pollution.

13. Why does Raymond Pierrehumbert say geoengineering is risky?

- A. It may change computer models.
- B. It may produce too much dust.
- C. It may release greenhouse gases.
- D. It may worsen global warming.

14. How do some people expect geoengineering research to be done?

- A. To a limited degree.
- B. At a lower temperature.
- C. By green organizations.
- D. Without international attention.

15. Which of the following can be inferred?

- A. Voices of environmentalists are ignored.
- B. More support is going to geoengineering.
- C. Global warming is getting worse in Sweden.
- D. Geoengineering has proved effective in India.

【答案】12. B 13. D 14. A 15. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了用热气球进行地球工程遭到了诸多科学家的反对，但这项工程最终依然会按计划进行。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段中 “The balloon will shoot dust into the Earth's upper atmosphere, causing more sunlight to reflect back into space. (气球会将灰尘喷射到地球的高层大气中，使更多的阳光反射回太空)” 以及 “The dust, known as stratospheric aerosol injection (SAI), is part of a solar geoengineering (地球工程) program named SCoPex which is being conducted by Harvard University. (尘埃被称为 SAI，是由哈佛大学实施的名为 SCoPex 的地球工程计划的一部分)” 可知，SAI 的作用是将阳光反射回太空。故选 B 项。

【13 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中 “To keep temperatures low, the need of the reflective dust to be released high above Earth will be endless, and a sudden stop could result in rapid warming. (为了保持低温，对地面上方高处释放的

反射式防尘圈的需求将是无止境的，突然停止可能会导致迅速变暖)”可知，Raymond Pierrehumbert 说地球工程是有风险的原因是因为这项工程会加速全球变暖，让情况更糟糕。故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 “Since the world is unlikely to achieve the 1.5 °C global warming target set in the Paris Agreement, some green organizations favour small-sized geoengineering research. (由于我们不太可能实现《巴黎协定》设定的全球升温 1.5°C 的目标，因此一些绿色组织赞成小型地球工程研究)”可知，有些人期望在有限的程度范围内进行地球工程研究。故选 A 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中 “A recent report about climate change suggested that SAI could help keep warming below 1.5°C. The National Academy of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine in the USA has developed a research plan for solar geoengineering and received governmental funding totaling \$9 million. (最近有关气候变化的报告表明，SAI 可以帮助将温度保持在 1.5°C 以下。美国国家科学，工程和医学研究院已经制定了一项太阳能地球工程研究计划，并获得了总计 900 万美元的政府资助)”以及 “Geoengineering is increasingly gaining international attention. (地球工程越来越受到国际关注)”可推知，地球工程得到了越来越多的支持。故选 B 项。

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可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

We've all heard people say "Oh, that person is so creative!" about someone who is great at art, but art is just one area where people can be creative. Any time you try something different to solve a problem, you're being creative. 16 Maybe, but anyone can get more creative with practice. Here are some techniques that work for experts who are creative in very different ways.

Explore and Imagine. Shigeru Miyamoto is the brains behind some of the world's most popular video games: *Super Mario Bros*, *The Legend of Zelda*, and *Donkey Kong*. He spent hours exploring nature and going on adventures in his mind. 17

Tune into Music. "Music is important to me. It brings my creative juices, says author Linda Trice. When she was writing about American hero Harriet Tubman, she started each day by listening to "The Battle Hymn of the Republic. " 18 In her picture book *Kenya's Song*, Kenya and her father compose a song inspired by all the different music they hear in their neighborhood.

Find Pictures in Patterns. 19 The artist Leonardo da Vinci looked everywhere for patterns that would spark his imagination. For example, he would look at stone walls to discover landscapes or faces.

20 Dr. Lonnie Johnson is the inventor of the Super Soaker. When he was in high school, he wanted to

build a robot, but he failed many times. Now he is an engineer and an inventor. In a TED Talk, he said, "Just like with the robot, I don't know any better than 'Try!'"

- A. Don't Give Up.
- B. Look for Details.
- C. Her characters are also moved by music.
- D. Have you ever looked for animal shapes in clouds?
- E. Are some people naturally more creative than others?
- F. As a game designer, he still finds joy in making up new worlds
- G. She became famous for her huge paintings of small flowers and animals

【答案】16. E 17. F 18. C 19. D 20. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了几种让专业人士获得创造力的方法。

【16 题详解】

根据上文 "Any time you try something different to solve a problem, you're being creative. (任何时候你尝试用不同的方法来解决这个问题, 你都是富有创造力的)" 以及下文 "Maybe, but anyone can get more creative with practice.(也许吧,但是任何人都可以通过练习变得更有创意)"可知,本段论述每个人都具有创造力。E 项 "Are some people naturally more creative than others? (有些人天生就比其他人的更有创造力吗?)" 中 more creative 与下文 get more creative 呼应,起到承上启下的作用,符合语境。故选 E 项。

【17 题详解】

根据上文 "Shigeru Miyamoto is the brains behind some of the world's most popular video games:Super Mario Bros., The Legend of Zelda, andDonkey Kong. He spent hours exploring nature and going on adventures in his mind. (宫本茂是一些世界上最受欢迎的电子游戏的设计者: 超级马里奥兄弟、塞尔达传说和大金刚。他花了几个小时探索自然, 在他的脑海中进行冒险)" 可知, 本段介绍游戏设计者宫本茂的创造力。F 项 "As a game designer, he still finds joy in making up new worlds(作为一名游戏设计师, 他仍然能够在创造新世界中找到乐趣)" 中 making up new worlds 与上文 exploring nature and going on adventures in his mind 形成呼应结构, 承接上文, 符合语境。故选 F 项。

【18 题详解】

根据上文 "Music is important to me. It brings my creative juices, says author Linda Trice. When she was writing about American hero Harriet Tubman, she started each day by listening to The Battle Hymn of the Republic. (音乐

对我很重要。它给我带来了创作灵感，作家琳达·特里斯说。当她写美国英雄哈丽特·塔布曼的时候，她每天都从听《共和国战歌》开始)”以及下文“In her picture book *Kenya's Song*, Kenya and her father compose a song inspired by all the different music they hear in their neighborhood. (在她的图画书《肯尼亚之歌》中，肯尼亚和她的父亲创作了一首歌曲，灵感来自他们在附近听到的所有不同的音乐)”可知，本段论述音乐对创造力的影响。C项“Her characters are also moved by music. (她笔下的人物也被音乐所感动)”中 music 与下文 a song inspired by all the different music 相呼应，起到承上启下的作用，符合语境。故选 C 项。

【19 题详解】

根据上文“Find Pictures in Patterns. (在图案中找到图片)”以及下文“The artist Leonardo da Vinci looked everywhere for patterns that would spark his imagination. For example, he would look at stone walls to discover landscapes or faces. (艺术家列奥纳多·达·芬奇四处寻找能激发他想象力的图案。例如，他会通过观察石墙来发现风景或面孔)”可知，本段主要介绍要通过观察激发创造。D项“Have you ever looked for animal shapes in clouds? (你曾经在云里寻找过动物的形状吗?)”中 shapes 与下文 looked everywhere for patterns 相呼应，符合本处语境。故选 D 项。

【20 题详解】

根据下文“Dr. Lonnie Johnson is the inventor of the Super Soaker. When he was in high school, he wanted to build a robot, but he failed many times. Now he is an engineer and an inventor. In a TED Talk, he said, Just like with the robot, I don't know any better than Try! (朗尼·约翰逊博士是超级浸泡器的发明者。当他在高中的时候，他想造一个机器人，但他失败了很多次。现在他是一名工程师和发明家。在一次 TED 演讲中，他说：就像对待机器人一样，我不知道比试试看更好的东西)”可知，本段主要讲创造力需要不断尝试，永不放弃。A项“Don't Give Up. (不要放弃)”与下文 he failed many times 以及 Try 形成呼应结构，起到引出下文的作用，符合语境。故选 A 项。

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。

A woman is volunteering in a shelter. It all started because she missed her own _____ 21 _____

Sandy was at a loss when her beloved Angus died last year — terribly lonely, yet not quite _____ 22 _____ for a new dog in her life. _____ 23 _____, she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter and spend some quality time with furry friends who, like her, were _____ 24 _____ their old buddies (伙伴).

Remembering that her dog had loved being read to, she brought along a _____ 25 _____ there.

It's now been 18 months since Sandy first began _____ 26 _____ her chair beside the dog house. Shelter workers say it really calms down the dogs, but Sandy says it does more _____ 27 _____ to her than it does to the dogs.

Sandy was 28 that photos of her reading to dogs were spreading on the Internet until the media started calling. Kathleen, a fellow shelter volunteer was so touched by the sight of her 29 to an old dog that she took a photo and posted it on the Internet. She was so 30 with the dogs — I watched her read to several — and they just loved being 31 by her, "Kathleen said.

Inspired by Sandy's style of 32, the shelter has announced that a reading marathon is being 33 for next September. The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood 34 in reading to the animals, with the added benefit of reading practice for the two-leggers, along with plenty of friendly 35 for the four-leggers.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. husband | B. kid | C. dog | D. animal |
| 22. A. ready | B. free | C. sorry | D. grateful |
| 23. A. However | B. Meanwhile | C. Besides | D. Therefore |
| 24. A. comforting | B. admiring | C. missing | D. helping |
| 25. A. toy | B. book | C. camera | D. photo |
| 26. A. settling into | B. stealing into | C. heading for | D. looking for |
| 27. A. duty | B. work | C. good | D. wrong |
| 28. A. uneasy | B. unsure | C. unhappy | D. unaware |
| 29. A. reading | B. attending | C. waving | D. whispering |
| 30. A. content | B. patient | C. strict | D. careful |
| 31. A. interviewed | B. trained | C. petted | D. photographed |
| 32. A. teaching | B. living | C. thinking | D. volunteering |
| 33. A. accepted | B. predicted | C. recorded | D. organized |
| 34. A. involved | B. experienced | C. united | D. relaxed |
| 35. A. competition | B. company | C. service | D. advice |

【答案】21. c 22. A 23. D 24. c 25. B 26. A 27. c 28. D 29. A 30. B
31. c 32. D 33. D 34. A 35. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。本文介绍了 *Sandy* 为动物阅读的故事感动了很多的人，由此引起了人们对于阅读的兴趣，让周围的人加入进来的故事。

【详解】1. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：一切都是因为她想念自己的狗。A. husband 丈夫；B. kid 孩子；C. dog 狗；D. animal 动物。根据后文 “yet not quite 2 for a new dog in her life” 可知她想念的是一只狗。故选 c。

2. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：去年，当她心爱的安格斯去世时，Sandy 感到很失落，她非常孤独，但还没有准备好迎接一只新的狗。A. ready 准备好；B. free 自由的；C. sorry 抱歉的；D. grateful 感激的。
be ready to do sth. 意为“准备好做某事”，根据前文“*Sandy was at a loss when her beloved Angus died last year — terribly lonely, yet not quite*”可知，此处指她还没准备好接纳一只新的狗。故选 A。
3. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：因此，她决定去当地的动物收容所做志愿者，和那些像她一样想念老朋友的毛茸茸的朋友们一起度过一段美好时光。A. However 然而；B. Meanwhile 同时；C. Besides 况且；D. Therefore 因此。根据前文“*yet not quite* _____ *for a new dog in her life.*”后文“*she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter*”可知，她很想念自己的狗，但没有准备好接纳新的狗，所以就决定去动物收容所做志愿者，两句之间是因果关系。故选 D。
4. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. comforting 安慰；B. admiring 崇拜；C. missing 思念；D. helping 帮助。根据前文“*it all started because she missed her own* _____”可知，那些朋友和她一样，在想念自己的伙伴。故选 C。
5. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：记得她的狗喜欢别人读书给她听，她带了一本书来。A. toy 玩具；B. book 书；C. camera 相机；D. photo 照片。根据前文“*Remembering that her dog had loved being read to*”可知，带来的应该是一本书。故选 B。
6. 考查短语词义辨析。句意：自从 Sandy 第一次坐在狗屋旁边的椅子上，已经过去 18 个月了。A. settling into 安顿；B. stealing into 潜入；C. heading for 前往；D. looking for 寻找。根据后文“*her chair beside the dog house*”可知，Sandy 应该是阅读了 18 个月了，应该是坐在椅子上阅读的。故选 A。
7. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：收容所的工作人员说这样能让狗平静下来，但 Sandy 说这样对她比对狗好。A. duty 职责；B. work 工作；C. good 好的；D. wrong 错的。根据前文“*shelter workers say it really calms down the dogs*”及后文“*than it does to the dogs.*”可知，Sandy 说这对她来说更好。故选 C。
8. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：Sandy 不知道她给狗读书的照片在网上传播，直到媒体开始报道。A. uneasy 不容易的；B. unsure 不确定的；C. unhappy 不高兴的；D. unaware 不明白的。根据后文句子“*that she took a photo and posted it on the Internet.*”可知 Sandy 并不知道她的照片在网上流传的事。故选 D。
9. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：凯瑟琳，一个收容所的志愿者，看到她给一只老狗读书的情景非常感动，她拍了一张照片，并把它发到了网上。A. reading 阅读；B. attending 参加；C. waving 挥舞；D. whispering 窃窃私语。根据后文句子“*i watched her read to several*”可知，此处指的是给狗阅读的照片。故选 A。
10. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：“她对狗很有耐心——我看着她给好几只狗读故事——它们喜欢被她抚摸。”凯瑟琳说。A. content 满意的；B. patient 有耐心的；C. strict 严格的；D. careful 仔细的。根据后文句子“*i watched her read to several*”可知，Sandy 给狗阅读的这种耐心。故选 B。
11. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. interviewed 采访；B. trained 训练；C. petted 抚摸；D. photographed

拍照。根据前文 “She was so 10 with the dogs” 可知，应该是抚摸那些狗，故选 c。

12. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：受到 Sandy 志愿服务风格的启发，收容所宣布明年九月将举办一场阅读马拉松。A. teaching 教授；B. living 居住；C. thinking 思考；D. volunteering 主动，自愿。根据前文 “she decided to volunteer at the local animal shelter” 后文 “the shelter has announced that a reading marathon is being 13 for next September” 可知，受 Sandy 志愿服务风格的鼓舞，动物收容所宣布明年九月将举办一场阅读比赛。故选 D。

13. 考查动词词义辨析。句意同上。A. accepted 接受；B. predicted 预测；C. recorded 记录；D. organized 组织。根据后文 “The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood 14 in reading to the animals,” 可知，动物收容所宣布明年九月将组织举办一场阅读比赛。故选 D。

14. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们的计划是让附近的孩子们，参与到给动物读书的活动中来，同时给双腿的孩子们带来阅读练习的额外好处，同时给四腿的孩子们带来很多友好的陪伴。A. involved 涉及到；B. experienced 经历；C. united 团结；D. relaxed 放松。get involved in, 意为“参与……活动”，根据前文 “The plan is to get kids in the neighborhood” 可知，组织这个活动是为了让孩子们参加到这个阅读的活动中来，故选 A。

15. 考查名词词义辨析。句意同上。A. competition 竞赛；B. company 陪伴；C. service 服务；D. advice 建议。根据语境可知，人类给动物的阅读同时也是对于动物的陪伴。故选 B。

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。

Two special friends in the Cincinnati area have created a 36 (merry) Christmas than ever for the children and families affected during the pandemic, and it 37 (inspire) by the experience of gratitude they both felt as they grew up.

Jordynn and her best friend Skylar started Make a Kid Merry, 38 organization that provides holiday gifts to kids—the same support as their own moms received years ago.

39 (grow) up, both Jordynn and Skylar were raised by single mothers, and this fueled their desire this year 40 (make) sure they “pay it forward” to offer support to other kids of single-parent families during the holidays.

COVID-19 has influenced numerous families since it 41 (break) out, so the two friends decided to set providing gifts for 50 kids 42 their goal. They asked for community 43 (donate), and enlisted friends as elves (精灵) to 44 (beautiful) wrap the gifts and deliver them.

“We both come from single-mother households, 45 resulted in the fact that we both had to be sponsored for Christmases before,” Jordynn told WCPO news. “We just wanted to be able to create a way to give

back to our community.”

【答案】36. merrier

37. was inspired

38. an 39. Growing

40. to make

41. broke 42. as

43. donation(s)

44. beautifully

45. which

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。辛辛那提地区的 Jordynn 和她最好的朋友 Skylar 创办了一个名为“让孩子快乐”的组织，专门为孩子们提供节日礼物，为受疫情影响的儿童和家庭创造了一个比以往任何时候都更快乐的圣诞节，这是受到他们在成长过程中都心存感激的经历的启发。

【36 题详解】

考查比较级。句意：辛辛那提地区的两位特殊朋友为受疫情影响的儿童和家庭创造了一个比以往任何时候都更快乐的圣诞节，这是受到他们在成长过程中都心存感激的经历的启发。根据后文“than ever”可知应用比较级 merrier，修饰名词 Christmas。故填 merrier。

【37 题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：辛辛那提地区的两位特殊朋友为受疫情影响的儿童和家庭创造了一个比以往任何时候都更快乐的圣诞节，这是受到他们在成长过程中都心存感激的经历的启发。结合语境和后文“as they grew up”可知描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时，主语与谓语动词构成被动关系，用一般过去时的被动语态，主语为 it，谓语动词用单数。故填 was inspired。

【38 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：Jordynn 和她最好的朋友 Skylar 创办了一个名为“让孩子快乐”的组织，专门为孩子们提供节日礼物——就像他们自己的妈妈几年前收到的支持一样。organization 为可数名词，此处表泛指应用不定冠词，且 organization 是发音以元音音素开头的单词，应用 an。此处 an organization that provides holiday gifts to kids 为 Make a Kid Merry 的同位语，对其进行补充说明。故填 an。

【39 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在成长的过程中，Jordynn 和 Skylar 都是由单亲妈妈抚养长大的，这让她们今年更想要“传递爱心”，在节日期间为其他单亲家庭的孩子提供帮助。分析句子结构可知 grow 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语 Jordynn and Skylar 构成主动关系，故应用现在分词作状语。句首单词首字母要大

写。故填 Growing。

【40 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在成长的过程中，Jordynn 和 Skylar 都是由单亲妈妈抚养长大的，这让她们今年更想要“传递爱心”，在节日期间为其他单亲家庭的孩子提供帮助。结合句意表示“某人做某事的欲望”短语为 one's desire to do sth.，此处用不定式作后置定语。故填 to make。

【41 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：新冠肺炎疫情爆发以来，影响了许多家庭，两位朋友决定将为 50 个孩子提供礼物作为他们的目标。分析可知，设空处为 since 引导的时间状语从句的谓语动词，从句中描述过去发生的动作，应用一般过去时。故填 broke。

【42 题详解】

考查介词。句意：新冠肺炎疫情爆发以来，影响了许多家庭，两位朋友决定将为 50 个孩子提供礼物作为他们的目标。后跟名词 goal 作宾语，表示“作为”应用介词 as。故填 as。

【43 题详解】

考查名词。句意：他们要求社区捐款，并招募朋友作为精灵漂亮地包装礼物并把它们送出去。空处作宾语，表示“捐赠，捐款”应用名词 donation，此处可用单数也可用复数形式。故填 donation(s)。

【44 题详解】

考查副词。句意：他们要求社区捐款，并招募朋友作为精灵漂亮地包装礼物并把它们送出去。修饰动词 wrap 应用副词 beautifully，作状语。故填 beautifully。

【45 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：Jordynn 告诉 WCPO 新闻：“我们都来自单亲家庭，这导致我们之前圣诞节都得接受赞助。”此处为非限制性定语从句修饰上文整个句子，从句中缺少主语，故应用关系代词 which 引导，that 不能引导非限制性定语从句。故填 which。

第四部分写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 4 月 22 日，你校举行了 Earth Day Trade 活动，让同学们交换闲置物品。请你为学校英文报写一篇报道，内容包括：

1. 时间、地点；
2. 活动简况；
3. 活动效果。

注意：

1. 词数 80 左右；

2.请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

【答案】 An activity named Earth Day Trade was held at 5 P. M., on April 22 in our school to raise the students' awareness of caring for the earth.

The students actively took part in it and brought the stuff that they didn't need any more to the school. Many old things were traded, such as books, used electronic devices and so on. The students were glad that their old stuff wouldn't end up in trash cans, but instead turned out useful to others.

The activity proved a big success, and the students involved realized that even small acts could make a difference to the earth.

【解析】

【分析】 本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生为学校英文报写一篇关于 Earth Day Trade 活动的报道。

【详解】 1.词汇积累

提高意识：raise awareness of→strengthen the awareness of

参加：take part in→participate in

起作用：make a difference→matter/count

高兴的：glad=happy

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：An activity named Earth Day Trade was held at 5 P. M., on April 22 in our school to raise the students' awareness of caring for the earth.

拓展句：An activity named Earth Day Trade was held at 5 P. M., on April 22 in our school, which was to raise the students' awareness of caring for the earth.

【点睛】 [高分句型 1] The students actively took part in it and brought the stuff that they didn't need any more to the school. (that 引导定语从句)

[高分句型 2] The activity proved a big success, and the students involved realized that even small acts could make a difference to the earth. (that 引导宾语从句作 realized 的宾语)

第二节(满分 25 分)

47. 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。

After Henry delivered all the newspapers, he pedaled fast to The Gazette offices by 8: 30. The chief editor had something important to tell him. He parked his bike and bounded up two flights of stairs to the chief editor's door.

Mr. Trotta greeted him. "About those papers," he paused, "no good way to deliver bad news," Henry's smile faded. "We're closing shop Saturday. Advertising is down. Television is how people get their news today, Mr. Trotta

shrugged, "You won't have to get up early on weekends." "No," said Henry, "but I like waking up early and meeting people on my route. It's sad People won't get their neighborhood news any more."

As Henry rode past the familiar houses, he saw Mr Grady on his porch (门廊) holding a broom (扫把). "Mr. Grady, wait," Henry called, setting down his bike. He led Mr. Grady to a chair and took the broom. In minutes, the porch was clean. "Now, Mr, Grady, anytime you have chores (家务) call me." They sat for a while as Mr. Grady recalled how happy he'd been moving his family to 26 Maple. He sounded lonely.

A week after closing, Henry wondered if his customers missed *The Gazette* as much as he did. He thought of a way to find out.

He started out on his old route with a notebook. First stop: Mr, Jonas, 17 Oak. When Henry asked him about the paper, Mr. Jonas answered, "I sure liked reading the week's happenings. By the way, I have a pile of old comics from *The Gazette*. Think someone would want them?"

"I'll ask around." Henry made a note in his notebook.

He stopped at Mrs. Burke's, 27 Maple. She opened the door holding two babies. Her other two kids held on to her legs. Henry stared. "You could use a babysitter." "Definitely. I meant to put an ad in *The Gazette*, but.... Know any neighbors with experience?"

Mr Simon was next door, carrying his violin out to his car. "Hey, Henry. My band is having a concert in the park next Friday. Tell all your friends."

注意:

1.续写词数应为 150 左右;

2.请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答.

As Henry made more notes, an idea started forming in his head.

Customers cheered Henry idea and helped supply the news.

【答案】 As Henry made more notes, an idea started forming in his head. Maybe he could create a news page for the neighbors. But how would he print it? He pedaled to school and explained everything to his good friends. "Let's work it out together." All his friends agreed to help. The next day, good news came. Jenny helped to get a second-hand color printer and Bob's father promised to supply paper to them for free. "Perfect!" Henry said.

Customers cheered Henry's idea and helped supply the news. Miss Roberts advertised that she needed a

teenager to help clean her basement. The new family who just moved in invited neighbors to a “Meet the Johnsons” party. Henry added: “Stories told by friendly gentleman at 26 Maple. Stop by to chat.” Henry typed the news, made photocopies, and delivered the first Tree Streets News on Saturday. After that, neighbors advertised giveaways, and requested books and music. Henry missed his old Gazette job, but he had launched something too. He was making news and connecting neighbors.

【解析】

【分析】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了 Henry 发放宪报给各位邻居，日复一日，他好奇会不会有人和他一样在乎看报纸这件事，他询问每位邻居，每位邻居都有在报纸上刊登广告的需求，他准备为邻居出版一种报纸，找到了新的方式和邻居建立联系。

【详解】1.段落续写：

由第一段首句内容“随着亨利记下更多笔记，一个想法开始在他脑海中形成。”可知，第一段可描写 Henry 计划创建一种新报纸，并将想法告诉了自己的朋友，得到了朋友的支持的经过。

由第二段首句内容“客户们都很支持 Henry 的想法，并帮助提供了新闻。”可知，第二段可描写 Henry 开始筹办报纸编辑工作，将邻居的需求刊登在报纸上，获得了成功。

2.续写线索：提出想法——告诉朋友——得到支持——开始广告刊登——受欢迎

3.词汇激活

行为类

提出想法：come up with/form an idea

告诉：inform/tell

支持：support/cheer

刊登：advertise/put sth. on the newspaper

【点睛】[高分句型 1]. Miss Roberts advertised that she needed a teenager to help clean her basement.（由连接词 that 引导的宾语从句作 advertised 的宾语）

[高分句型 2].The new family who just moved in invited neighbors to a “Meet the Johnsons” party.（由关系代词 who 引导定语从句）