

2020-2021 学年度高中英语 12 月月考卷

考试时间：120 分钟；命题人：

第 I 卷（选择题，共四部分，共计 90 分）

一、单项选择（共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共计 20 分）

- One example _____ laws have been developed to solve local water problem is Southern California, _____ groundwater is an important resource for the community.
A. which; which
B. which; where
C. where; where
D. where; which
- Was it in the house _____ you were born _____ you experienced the earthquake?
A. where; where
B. that; that
C. where; that
D. that; where
- I have to go work by taxi because my car _____ at the garage.
A. is being repaired B. is repaired C. will be repaired D. has been repaired
- Between the two streets _____ a modern building where you can see many famous brands of clothes.
A. have B. has C. stand D. stands
- The machine must be out of order.

The structure of the sentence is _____.

- 主+谓+宾
- 主+谓+间宾+直宾
- 主+系+表
- 主+谓+宾+宾补

6. What sentence element(句子成分) is the underlined part?

It's important to stick to it and work hard towards it.

- A. Subject (主语) B. Object (宾语)
- C. Adverbial (状语) D. Attributive (定语)

7. Which underlined “a” has a different pronunciation?

- A. character B. calligraphy C. attitude D. anger

8. Have you read all the information that _____ this case?

- A. relate B. relate to C. relates to D. relates

9. On the top of Mount Tai, people excitedly_____ the sun rising from the sea of clouds.

- A. preserved B. reserved C. observed D. served

10. Every year 40,000 people attempt _____ Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa.

- A. climb B. at climbing C. to climbing D. to climb

二、阅读理解（共 15 小题，每题 2 分，共计 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

If you think about World Heritage Sites, you probably think of places connected with ancient art and culture, historical buildings and monuments. And of course, many of these are on the World Heritage List (WHL). But the WHL contains a lot of sites that are not so obvious. Let's look at a few of them.

Robben Island in South Africa

This island was used through the centuries as a prison, a hospital and a military base. But it's probably most famous as a maximum-security prison for political prisoners in the twentieth

century. Nelson Mandela was one of its most famous residents. The WHL says it represents “the victory of democracy and freedom over oppression and racism”.

Borders of France and Spain

This is an area of great natural beauty and the mountains have many interesting geological formations. But it is also an area of small farms. People there still use a type of agriculture that used to be common in mountainous areas of Europe but has almost completely disappeared in modern times.

The city of Brasilia , Brazil

Brasilia is a capital city that was created from nothing in 1956. The WHL calls it “a landmark in the history of town planning”. The different areas of the city and the buildings themselves were all designed at the same time carefully. Every part of the city shows the ideas of the planner and architect.

Simien National Park , Ethiopia

Simien National Park was one of the first sites to be listed in 1978. It is one of the highest mountain areas in Africa, and the WHL calls it “one of the most spectacular landscapes in the world”. It is also important for its wildlife. The population of some rare animals is getting smaller and smaller.

11. The passage mainly talks about _____.

- A. the remains of ancient cultures on the WHL B. the household heritage sites on the WHL
C. some of the not so obvious sites on the WHL D. places of artistic or cultural importance

12. The WHL has listed Borders of France and Spain probably because _____.

- A. it shows us past European society through the type of agriculture
B. this is an area of great natural beauty
C. the mountains there have many interesting geological formations

D. people there still use a type of agriculture that is common in Europe in modern times

13. Which of the following sites was listed on the WHL for its political symbol?

A. Simien National Park, Ethiopia.

B. The city of Brasilia, Brazil.

C. Borders of France and Spain.

D. Robben Island in South Africa.

B

In 2015, Chennai was destroyed by one of the worst floods in over a century, leaving thousands without food, water and supplies. During the flood, many heroes arose, one of whom was Santosh, a young man who owned a take-out restaurant in Chennai.

When the first flood hit in November, he got a call from a company called Naga Rava. The company asked him to prepare 5,000 packets of food and give them to the flood victims. He, with his partners, took the order, cooked for 14 hours and delivered them. But that night, as they sat together discussing the event of the day, they actually felt ashamed(羞愧). “Here was a man not even from Chennai and he was going out of his way to help the affected people. We, while living here, had not really done anything ourselves for our own people,” said Santosh later.

He then began the groundwork for a collection to help cook more dishes. Little did he know that the November flood was just the beginning, and the real show was about to begin. The December flood affected them all. His own house got flooded and his family was trapped on the second floor. They lost phone connection and electricity. In spite of this, Santosh went back out into the flood, creating a kitchen and preparing food all by himself for the victims.

He did not sleep for four days, taking a one-hour break every day as he kept on cooking. As word got out about this man’s effort, others stepped out to join him. From children to the elderly, strangers came to help him in cooking, packing and transporting food. Up to 300 volunteers worked together to make it all happen. By the time the fourth day finally came to an end, Santosh and his team had prepared 170,000 food boxes and delivered them to people in need.

14. What inspired Santosh to help the affected people?

- A. A call for help. B. His cooking skills.
- C. An act of kindness of a stranger. D. The encouragement from his partners.
15. What does “the real show” in the third paragraph refer to?
- A. The help and support. B. The severer flood.
- C. Santosh’s family suffering. D. Santosh’s cooking more food.
16. Which of the following can best describe Santosh?
- A. Energetic and helpful. B. Determined and clever.
- C. Selfless and caring. D. Kind and wise.
17. What is the best title for the text?
- A. Many Hands Make Light Work
- B. Kindness Is Its Own Reward
- C. Major Floods Brought Challenges To People
- D. A Man Cooked 170,000 Meals For The Affected

C

Most squirrels don't hibernate(冬眠). Instead, they store food for the cold season and spend the winter in their nests. But the 13-lined ground squirrel, one species of squirrel in the U.S. Midwest, is not the case. For up to 8 months, the tiny mammals won't eat or drink anything at all and the heart rate, metabolism(新陈代谢), and body temperature dramatically drop during their long rest, which is similar to bears and other hibernating animals.

To find out how the hibernating squirrels hold back their thirst, a powerful force that could potentially wake them up, and researchers measured the blood fluid of dozens of squirrels. Generally, a high blood concentration(血液浓度) makes animals, including humans, feel thirsty.

The sleeping squirrels' blood concentration was low, preventing them from waking up for a drink. Even when researchers woke up the torpid squirrels, they wouldn't drink a drop until the team artificially increased the concentration of their blood serum(血清).

Next, the researchers wanted to know how the squirrels' blood concentration dropped so low. Perhaps the squirrels drank a lot of water before hibernation to dilute(稀释) their blood, the researchers thought. But when they filmed squirrels preparing for their winter snooze, they found the animals actually drank less water than they normally did.

Instead, chemical tests revealed the squirrels adjust their blood concentration by getting rid of electrolytes(电解质)like sodium and other chemicals like glucose and urea and storing them elsewhere in the body (possibly in the bladder), the researchers reported last month in Current Biology. The finding could also explain how other hibernating animals stay containing water.

This new knowledge might one day help humans with conditions such as diabetes (糖尿病), or astronauts (宇航员) who have launched on long space flights. Unfortunately, even if people can figure out how to drop their blood concentration, it's unlikely they'll ever be as cute as sleeping squirrels.

18. What do we know about the 13-lined ground squirrels?

- A. They don't hibernate like many other squirrels.
- B. They are endangered species in the U. S. Midwest.
- C. They can live for months without water during hibernation.
- D. Their heart rate and body temperature are extremely abnormal.

19. The hibernating squirrels don't feel thirsty because of their_____.

- A. high blood concentration
- B. low blood concentration
- C. low body temperature
- D. high heart rate

20. Hibernating squirrels change their blood concentration by_____.

- A. Drinking much water before hibernation
- B. Not eating anything during hibernation
- C. Drinking less water than they normally do
- D. Removing certain chemicals and storing them somewhere

21. What is the author's attitude towards the new findings?

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| A. Objective | B. Positive |
| C. Disappointed | D. Uncaring |

D

There are many dying languages. But at least one has recently been born, created by children living in a remote village in northern Australia, according to Carmel O'shannessy, a linguist at the University of Michigan.

The language, called Light Warlpiri, is spoken only by people under 35 in Lajamanu, a village of about 700 people in northern Australia. In all, about 350 people speak the language as their native tongue.

Since many of the first speakers of this language are still alive, Dr. O'shannessy has been able to document a "new" language in the very early period of its existence.

Everyone in Lajamanu speaks "strong" Warlpiri, an aboriginal(澳大利亚土著的) language unrelated to English and shared with about 4,000 people in several Australian villages. Many also speak Kriol, an English-based creole(混合语) that is widely spoken in northern Australia among aboriginal people of many native languages.

Many words in Light Warlpiri originate from English or Kriol. But light Warlpiri is not simply a combination of words from different languages.

Dr. O'shannessy offers this example: Nganimpa-ng gen wi-m si-m worm mai naus-ria. (We also saw worms at my house.)

It is easy to see nouns come from English. But the -ria ending on aus (house) means “in” or “at,” and it comes from Warlpiri. The -m ending on the verb “si” (see) indicated that event is wither happening now or has happened, a “present or past but not future” tense that does not exist in English or Warlpiri. This is a way of talking so different from either Warlpiri or Kriol that it is considered a new language.

The development of the language, Dr. O'shannessy says, began with parents using baby talk with their children in a combination of the three languages. But the children took that language as their native tongue by adding some changes, especially in the use of verb structures, which are not present in any of the source languages. “After children created the new system, it has since become a marker of their identity as being young Warlpiri from the Lajamanu Community,” Dr. O'shannessy says.

22. What is Dr. O'shannessy's main contribution?

- A. She has preserved aboriginal languages.
- B. She has worked hard to save dying languages.
- C. She has helped to popularize English in Australia.
- D. She has recorded the development of Light Warlpiri.

23. What is the common language in Lajamanu?

- A. Kriol.
- B. Warlpiri.
- C. English.
- D. Light Warlpiri.

24. What makes Light Warlpiri a new language?

25. According to Dr. O'shannessy, Light Warlpiri is helpful in _____.

- 三、七选五（共5小题；每小题2分，满分10分）

Negative thoughts we have about ourselves can destroy our spirits. Many of us have problems with negative thoughts. The negative thoughts lead to bad feelings and they make you believe that the bad things you are suffering are actually true. In short, they bring your focus on your failures, which will make you depressed. What can you do to avoid negative thoughts to affect you? 26

Whatever you believe, you'll experience more of them. 27. So start believing the best about yourself and believe that you're valuable person.

If you want to change the negative tapes playing in your heads, you have to imagine yourself positively that means judging yourself right. 28. How would that look? Draw it in your mind and expand it.

29

You may talk to yourself with statements like "if only" or "what if". The former keeps

reminding you of the past with regret, while the latter keeps you fearful of the future. There is nothing you can do about the past and the future isn't here yet.

Develop positive views

Instead of always putting yourself down in your head, think of some things you actually like about yourself. Tell yourself "I am able. I'm good at it." instead of saying "I'm not good enough",
30.

Thinking poorly gets us nowhere and is extremely self-limiting. Decide, today, to turn off the negative channel in your mind and develop your true possibilities.

A: Forget the past

B: Live in the moment

C: Here are some suggestions

D: Make friends with optimistic people

E: Imagine a picture about yourself

F: Always keep positive, rather than say something negative

G: You'll also find your actions are suitable for your beliefs

四、完形填空 (共 20 小题:每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

Since finishing my studies at Harvard and Oxford. I've watched one friend after another land high-ranking, high-paying Wall Street jobs. As executives (高级管理人员) with banks, consulting firms, established law firms, and major corporations, many are now __ (31) __ on their way to impressive careers. By society's __ (32) __, they seem to have it made.

On the surface, these people seem to be very lucky in life. As they left student life behind, many had a __ (33) __ drink at their cheap but friendly local bar, shook hands with long time roommates, and __ (34) __ out of small apartments into high buildings. They made reservations at restaurants where the cost of a bottle of wine __ (35) __ a college year's monthly rent. They replaced

their beloved old car with expensive new sports cars.

The thing is, a number of them have __ (36) __ that despite their success, they aren't happy. Some __ (37) __ about unfriendly coworkers and feel sad for eight-hour workweeks devoted to tasks they __ (38) __. Some do not respect the companies they work for and talk of feeling tired and __ (39) __. However, instead of devoting themselves to their work, they find themselves working to support the __ (40) __ to which they have so quickly become __ (41) __.

People often speak of trying a more satisfying path, and __ (42) __ in the end, the idea of leaving their jobs to work for something they __ (43) __ or finding a position that would give them more time with their families almost always leads them to the same conclusion; it's __ (44) __. They have loans, bills, a mortgage (抵押贷款) to __ (45) __, retirement to save for. They recognize there's something __ (46) __ in their lives, but it's __ (47) __ to step off the track.

In a society that tends to __ (48) __ everything in terms of dollars and cents, we learn from a young age to consider the costs of our __ (49) __ in financial terms. But what about the personal and social costs __ (50) __ in pursuing money over meaning? These are exactly the kinds that we tend to ignore---and the very ones we need to consider most.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 31. A. much | B. never | C. seldom | D. well |
| 32. A. policies | B. standards | C. experiments | D. regulations |
| 33. A. last | B. least | C. second | D. best |
| 34. A. cycled | B. moved | C. slid | D. looked |
| 35. A. shared | B. paid | C. equaled | D. collected |
| 36. A. advertised | B. witnessed | C. admitted | D. demanded |
| 37. A. complain | B. dream | C. hear | D. approve |
| 38. A. request | B. hate | C. applaud | D. neglect |
| 39. A. calm | B. guilty | C. warm | D. empty |
| 40. A. family | B. government | C. lifestyle | D. project |
| 41. A. accustomed | B. appointed | C. unique | D. available |
| 42. A. yet | B. also | C. instead | D. rather |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 43. A. let out | B. turn in | C. give up | D. believe in |
| 44. A. fundamental | B. practical | C. impossible | D. unforgettable |
| 45. A. take off | B. drop off | C. put off | D. pay off |
| 46. A. missing | B. inspiring | C. sinking | D. shining |
| 47. A. harmful | B. hard | C. useful | D. normal |
| 48. A. measure | B. suffer | C. digest | D. deliver |
| 49. A. disasters | B. motivations | C. campaigns | D. decisions |
| 50. A. assessed | B. involved | C. covered | D. reduced |

第 II 卷（非选择题，共四部分，共计 40 分）

第一部分：语法填空（共 10 小题，每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，根据上下文填入适当的词语，或使用括号中的词语的适当形式填空，并将答案填写在答题卡标号相应位置。

The Winter Solstice(冬至) Festival is one of the most important ___51___(festival) celebrated by the Chinese on or around December 22. As early as 2,500 years ago, China determined the point of the Winter Solstice by ___52___(observe) movements of sun with a sundial (日晷).

The Winter Solstice became a festival during the Han Dynasty. The Han people ___53___(regard) the Winter Solstice as a “Winter Festival”, so officials would organize activities. On this day, both officials and common people would have ___54___rest. In the Tang and Song dynasties, the Winter Solstice was a day to offer sacrifices (供奉) ___55___ Heaven and ancestors. The Qing Dynasty even had the record that “the Winter Solstice is as formal as the Spring Festival,” showing the great ___56___(important) attached to this day. The Chinese often celebrate the Winter Solstice Festival together with ___57___(they) families.

What people eat generally depends on where they come from. In some parts of North China,

people ___58___(traditional) eat dumplings on this day,___59___ in parts of South China, the whole family will get together to have a meal ___60___(make) of red-bean and sticky rice to drive away bad things.

第二部分：单词拼写（共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

根据汉语提示拼写单词或写出所给单词的正确形式，使整个句子意思完整。将答案填写在答题卡标号相应位置。

61. Similar _____(安排) apply to students who are ordinarily resident in China.

62. Experts _____(调查) the issue, conducted several tests, and then made a proposal for how the buildings could be saved.

63. We met a _____(专业的) archaeologist at the entrance to the Great Pyramid.

64. It is demanded that I should squeeze out some time to sort out piles of _____(申请信).

65. _____(欣赏) the cultural heritage of other countries is very important for international communication and understanding.

66. The police must be able to react swiftly in an _____(紧急情况).

67. It is well known that operating a process under unstable conditions is a _____(有挑战性的) control problem.

68. Marine _____(生物) are those which live in the sea.

69. The universe is not required to be in perfect _____(和谐) with human ambition.

70. We should be firm in determination and bold in _____(探索) and practice.

第三部分：单句翻译（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据句子后面的提示，按照要求完成句子翻译。将答案填写在答题卡标号相应位置。

71. 俗话说熟能生巧。(it is said that...)

72. 政府正在采取必要的措施减少环境污染。(被动语态)

73. 《哈利波特》(The Harry Potter books) 系列图书很受欢迎, 在这座城市的需要量很大。
(定语从句+in great demand)

74. 医患关系是以信任为基础的。(be based on)

75. 失去两名重要的球员是一个巨大的挑战, 但是郎平没有丧失信心。
(动名词做主语, lose heart)

第四部分: 单句改错 (共 5 题, 每题 1 分, 共 5 分)

请按以下规则改正下列句子中的错误, 每句只有一处错误。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词作斜线 (\\) 划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

76. I would appreciate if you could come to my graduation ceremony.

77. I have three partners in the group, two of them have difficulty learning English.

78. They all made a proposal that they shared the taxi fair.

79. I was about to leave the room while he came in.

80. Festivals and celebrations of all kinds have held everywhere since ancient times.

参考答案

单项选择 1-5 CCADC 6-10 ABCCD

阅读理解 11-13 CAD 14-17 CBCD 18-21 CBDB 22-25 DBBC

七选五 26-30 CGEBF

完形填空

31-35 DBABC 36-40 CABDC

41-45 AADCD 46-50 ABADB

语法填空

51.festivals 52.observing 53.regarded 54.a 55.to

56.importance 57.their 58.traditionally 59. while 60.made

单词拼写

61.arrangements 62 investigated 63. professional 64 applications 65. Appreciating
66. emergency 67.challenging 68 creatures 69. harmony 70. exploration

单句翻译

71.It is said that practice makes perfect.

72.Necessary measures are being taken by government to reduce pollution

73.The Harry Potter books are quite popular, which are in great demand in this city.

74.The doctor-patient relationship is based on trust.

75. Losing two important players was a big challenge, but Lang Ping did not lose heart.

单句改错

76. appreciate 后加 it

77. them 改成 whom; 或在 two 前加 and

78. shared 改成 share

79. while 改成 when

80. held 前加 been

阅读详解

11. C

12. A

13. D

【分析】

这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四处世界遗产名录上一些不太明显的地点，以及这些地点的特点。

11.

主旨大意题。根据第一段中 “But the WHL contains a lot of sites that are not so obvious. Let's look at a few of them.(但是世界遗产名录包含了很多不那么明显的地点。让我们来看看其中的一些)” 可知，这篇文章主要介绍了世界遗产名录上一些不太明显的地点。故选 C。

12.

细节理解题。根据 Borders of France and Spain 部分中 “But it is also an area of small farms. People there still use a type of agriculture that used to be common in mountainous areas of Europe but has almost completely disappeared in modern times.(但这里也有一些小型农场。那里的人们仍然使用一种曾经在欧洲山区很常见的农业，但在现代几乎完全消失了)” 可知，世界遗产名录列出了法国和西班牙的边界，可能是因为它向我们展示了过去欧洲社会的农业类型。故选 A。

13.

Robben Island in South Africa 部分中 “This island was used through the centuries as a prison, a hospital and a military base. But it's probably most famous as a maximum-security prison for political prisoners in the twentieth century. Nelson Mandela was one of its most famous residents. The WHL says it represents ‘the victory of democracy and freedom over oppression and racism’. (几个世纪以来，这座岛一直被用作监狱、医院和军事基地。但它最著名的可能是作为 20 世纪最高安全级别的政治犯监狱。纳尔逊·曼德拉是这里最著名的居民之一。世界遗产名录称它代表着 ‘民主自由战胜压迫和种族主义的胜利’)” 可知，南非罗本岛被列为世界遗产名录的政治标志。故选 D。

14. C

15. B

16. C

17. D

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了在金奈发生一个多世纪以来最严重的洪灾期间，Santosh 和一些好心人准备了 170 000 份盒饭救援灾区的故事。

14.

推理判断题。根据第二段的内容，“Here was a man not even from Chennai and he was going out of his way to help the affected people. We, while living here, had not really done anything

ourselves for our own people”（他不是一个 Chennai 的人，却特意地去帮助这些受影响的人。然而，我们这些居住在这里的人，却还没有为我们的人做任何事情）可知，是一个陌生人的善举激励 Santosh 帮助灾民。故选 C。

15.

词句猜测题。根据第三段中的“Little did he know that the November flood was just the beginning, and the real show was about to begin. The December flood affected them all.”（他不知道 11 月份的洪水只是个开始，而真正的表演才即将开始。12 月份的洪水影响到了所有人）可知，12 月份的洪水比 11 月份造成的后果严重，所以此处的“the real show”指的是 12 月更严重的洪水。故选 B。

16.

推理判断题。根据全文内容可知，Santosh 的家也遭受了洪水，但是他依然去帮助其他受灾的人们。这说明他无私且乐于助人。故选 C。

17.

标题判断题。本文主要讲述了在金奈发生了严重的洪灾期间，Santosh 和一些好心人准备了 170 000 份盒饭救援灾区的故事，所以 D 项适合作本文的标题。故选 D。

18. C

19. B

20. D

21. B

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了一种冬眠的松鼠，地松鼠。它以将电解质从血液中换到其他地方储存的方式来降低血液浓度，而这项发明可能用于治疗糖尿病等人类疾病。

18. 细节理解题。由第一段 For up to 8 months, the tiny mammals won't eat or drink anything at all 可知，地松鼠可以多达 8 个月不吃不喝。即地松鼠冬眠时可以数月不喝水。故选 C。

19. 推理判断题。由第二段 a high blood concentration(血液浓度) makes animals, including humans, feel thirsty 可知血液浓度高促使动物包括人类感到口渴, 由此可以推断出冬眠的松鼠不口渴是因为血液浓度低。故选 B。

20. 细节理解题。由倒数第二段 chemical tests revealed the squirrels regulate their blood concentration by getting rid of electrolytes(电解质)like sodium and other chemicals like glucose and urea and storing them elsewhere in the body 可知, 化学测试表明松鼠调节血液浓度是通过将电解质转移至身体其他部位储存的方式进行的, 即移走某种特定的物质即电解质, 并储存到其他地方。故选 D。

21. 观点态度题。由最后一段可知这项发现可以用来治疗糖尿病或者帮助长时间在太空站的宇航员, 有实际运用的价值, 即作者对此持积极态度。故选 B。

【点睛】

科技型说明文题型考查学生两个方面的能力: 第一、把握整篇文章的布局和逻辑层次关系. 第二、把握微观信息间关联性, 即空格前后句间关系。

22. D

23. B

24. B

25. C

【分析】

本文主要介绍的是虽然有很多濒临灭绝的语言, 但最近值得高兴的是有一种新的语言诞生了, 这就是由澳大利亚偏远山区的孩子们创造的语言 Light Warlpiri。

22. D

细节理解题。根据第三段 Dr. O'shannessy has been able to document a "new" language in the very early period of its existence. 可知, Dr. O'shannessy 的主要贡献就是在 Light Warlpiri 这种语言的存在早期就开始记录了, 所以她记录了这种语言的发展。故选 D。

23. B

细节理解题。根据第四段 Everyone in Lajamanu speaks “strong” Warlpiri, an aboriginal(澳大利亚土著的) language unrelated to English and shared with about 4,000 people in several Australian villages.可知，在 Lajamanu 中最常说的就是 Light Warlpiri 这种言语。故选 B。

24. B

推理判断题。根据最后一段中 especially in the use of verb structures, which are not present in any of the source languages.可知，主要是语法上的变化使它成为一种新的语言。故选 B。

25. C

细节理解题。根据最后一段“After children created the new system, it has since become a marker of their identity as being young Warlpiri from the Lajamanu Community,” Dr. O’shannessy says.可知，根据 Dr. O’shannessy 所说，Light Warlpiri 成为年轻的 Warlpiri 一代的标志，所以这对显示年轻的 Warlpiri 一代的身份上是很有帮助的。故选 C。