

2021 届镇海中学高三 8 月开学英语模拟考

选择题部分

第一部分 听力(共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题:每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后, 你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. Who joined the company recently?

A. Some photographers.

B. An art director.

C. Some designers.

2. What are speakers talking about?

A. Their favorite color.

B. The clothes the man is wearing.

C. A present the man has bought.

3. When will the man make a phone call to the woman?

A. On 12th.

B. On 14th.

C. On 15th.

4. How does the woman sound?

A. Excited.

B. Frightened.

C. Calm.

5. What does the woman mean?

A. She agrees with the man.

B. She doesn't know who Kim is.

C. Kim doesn't deserve to be on the committee.

第二节(共 15 小题; 每小、题 1.5 分, 满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题, 从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项, 并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前, 你将有时间阅读各个小题, 每小题 5 秒钟; 听完后, 各小题给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面一段较长对话, 回答以下小题。

6. What is the relationship between the speakers?

A. Husband and wife.

B. Visitor and hostess.

C. Neighbors.

7. What didn't the man do?

A. He set the table.

B. He helped cook the dishes.

C. He tasted the dish.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. When do hurricanes most likely happen in the woman's country?

A. In summer.

B. In autumn.

C. In winter.

9. How many people lost their lives in the strongest hurricane?

A. 16.

B. 18.

C. 19.

10. What do we know about the woman?

A. She had a narrow escape.

B. She was stuck by a tree.

C. She didn't experience the hurricane.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the man's final destination?

A. Salt Lake City, USA.

B. New York City, USA.

C. Helsinki, Finland.

12. What is the flight number for the second half of the man's journey?

A. Flight 90.

B. Flight 980.

C. Flight 1070.

13. What request did the man make regarding his flight?

A. He requested a discount.

B. He asked for specially-prepared meals.

C. He wanted a window seat.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 17 题。

14. How do the speakers know each other?

A. Their kids are good friends.

B. They are old friends.

C. They just met.

15. When will the speakers have dinner?

A. On Monday night.

B. On Tuesday night

C. On Wednesday night.

16. Who is Alex?

A. The woman's husband

B. The woman's kid

C. The man's son

17. What will the woman bring for dinner?

A. A salad and a dessert.

B. Some ice cream and a salad.

C. A dessert and a pasta dish.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the talk mainly about?

A. A new treatment for cancer.

B. How to deal with stress.

C. Why stress can cause cancer.

19. What may make people feel stressed according to the talk?

A. Not much free time.

B. Attitude toward money.

C. Lack of friends.

20. What does the speaker think we should do?

A. Learn to keep our feelings inside.

B. Work as hard as you can.

C. Communicate more with people.

第二部分 阅读理解(共两节，满分 35 分)

第一节(共 10 个小小题:每小题题 2.5 分，满分 25 分)

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

No. It's a simple word, but it can be so difficult to say. Whether it's a favor asked by a friend, or even an **unethical** request from a colleague, many people will say "yes" because they hate to let others down and saying "no" makes them feel uncomfortable.

And we worry that saying no will change the way the other person views us. If you have a reputation of being a helpful and accommodating person, it is even harder to say no because you don't want to hurt that good reputation, says Adam Grant, a professor at The Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

"Every 'no' is a missed opportunity to make a difference and build a relationship," Grant wrote in a column for The Huffington Post.

Saying no is a rejection and a lot of times it does hurt feelings. But even so, psychologists say, most people probably won't take our "no" as badly as we think they will. That's because of something called a "harshness bias (严重性偏向心理)" —our tendency to believe others will judge us more severely than they actually do. For those people pleasers, Grant says there's a big difference between pleasing people and helping them. "Being a giver is not about saying yes to all of the people all of the time to all of the requests. It's about saying yes to some of the people (generous givers who will return your favor, but not necessarily the selfish takers) some of the time (when it won't compromise your own goals and ambitions) to some of requests (when you have resources or skills that are uniquely relevant)."

Always saying yes can make us overcommitted and put us under too much pressure. Saying no helps us protect our own priorities, psychologist Judith Sills told The Wall Street Journal. Another important reason to say no, Sills says, is it keeps us from giving in to peer pressure. "To have your own values, sometimes you have to say 'no' to people with whom you don't agree," Sills says.

1. The underlined word "unethical" in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

A. proper B. unacceptable C. moral D. illegal

2. What can we infer from paragraph 4?

A. Saying yes is not necessarily satisfactory.
B. We should always say yes to the generous givers.
C. We should say yes to some requests from some of the people sometime.
D. Saying yes to other people's requests should be forbidden for your own benefits.

3. What is the writer's attitude towards "saying no"?

A. Concerned. B. Suspicious. C. Supportive. D. Optimistic.

【答案】1. B 2. A 3. C

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。“不”是一个简单的词，但有时候人们可能很难说出口，因为他们不喜欢让别人失望，说“不”会让他们感到不舒服。对此心理学家说，大多数人可能不会像我们想象的那样把我们的“不”看得那么严重。但是总是说“是”会让我们过度承诺，让我们承受太多压力。作者支持人们说“不”。

【1 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据后文 many people will say “yes” because they hate to let others down and saying “no” makes them feel uncomfortable.可知很多人会答应别人的要求，因为他们不愿意让别人失望，说“不”让他们感到不舒服。由此可知，划线词所在的句子 Whether it’s a favor asked by a friend, or even an unethical request from a colleague 意思是无论是朋友要求的帮忙，甚至是同事的不可接受的要求。划线词意思为“不可接受的”。A. proper 适当的；B. unacceptable 不可接受的；C. moral 道德的；D. illegal 非法的。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第四段中 Saying no is a rejection and a lot of times it does hurt feelings. But even so, psychologists say, most people probably won’t take our “no” as badly as we think they will.可知说“不”就是一种拒绝，很多时候这会伤感情。但即便如此，心理学家说，大多数人可能不会像我们想象的那样把我们的“不”看得那么严重。由此可推知，说“是”不一定能令人满意。故选 A。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段 Always saying yes can make us overcommitted and put us under too much pressure. Saying no helps us protect our own priorities, psychologist Judith Sills told The Wall Street Journal. Another important reason to say no, Sills says, is it keeps us from giving in to peer pressure. “To have your own values, sometimes you have to say ‘no’ to people with whom you don’t agree,” Sills says.可知总是说“是”会让我们过度承诺，让我们承受太多压力。心理学家 Judith Sills 告诉《华尔街日报》，说“不”有助于我们保护自己优先考虑的事情。Sills 说，说“不”的另一个重要原因是，它能防止我们屈服于同辈压力。“为了拥有自己的价值观，有时候你必须对不同意的人说‘不’，” Sills 说。由此可推知，作者支持“说不”。故选 C。

B

Throughout history, humans have played some kind of kicking game. What the world now calls football, or soccer in the US, began as far back as 2500 B. C. with the Chinese game of tsu chu. The sport we know today originated in Britain. By the 1840s, England’s Football Association established a set of rules, and the modern game was born. Today, more than 120 million players all over the globe participate in the game, truly making soccer the world’s sport.

So, why is soccer so popular? Maybe it’s the game’s camaraderie: the feeling that the team on the field is your team; their win is your victory, and their loss is your defeat. Or maybe it’s the game’s international quality. In countries like France, England, Spain, and Brazil, major teams have players from many different nations, and these

clubs now have fans all over the world. Or perhaps it's the promise of great wealth. A number of professional soccer players, including Cameroon's Samuel Eto'o and Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo, come from poor families. Today, both of these players make millions of euros every year.

Soccer is popular for all of these reasons, but ultimately, the main reason for its universal appeal may be this: It's a simple game. It can be played anywhere with anything—a ball, a can, or even some bags tied together. And anyone can play it. “You don't need to be rich...to play soccer,” says historian Peter Alegi. “You just need a flat space and a ball.

But joining a professional team and making a lot of money isn't the main reason that soccer is so popular all over Africa, say Abubakari Abdul-Ganiyu, a teacher who works with youth clubs in Tamale, Ghana. “Soccer is the passion of everyone here,” he says, “It unifies us. “ In fact, more than once, the game has helped to bring people together. In Ivory Coast, for example, immigrants and Muslims faced discrimination for years. Yet many of the country's best soccer players are from Muslim and immigrant families. As a result, the national team has become a symbol of unity and has helped to promote peace throughout the world.

4. What is this text mainly about?

- A. The history of soccer.
- B. Soccer clubs.
- C. The popularity of soccer.
- D. How African soccer began.

5. Which is not a possible reason for soccer's popularity according to paragraph 2?

- A. The team spirit among players.
- B. Famous players from many different countries.
- C. The number of soccer games played all over the world.
- D. The possibility of making a lot of money.

6. Which of the following statements about the Ivory Coast national team is not true?

- A. Many of its best players are from immigrant families.
- B. One of its teachers is Abubakari Abdul-Ganiyu.
- C. There are Muslim players on the team.
- D. It has helped to promote peace in the country.

【答案】4. c 5. c 6. B

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。今天，全世界有超过 1.2 亿的球员参加足球这项运动，使足球真正成为一项世界运动。文章主要分析了足球受欢迎的原因，足球受欢迎的原因有很多，但归根结底，它具有普遍吸引力的主要原因可能是：它是一项简单的运动。还列举了一些人对足球运动的看法。

【4 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段第一句 So, why is soccer so popular?可知那么，为什么足球这么受欢迎呢？结合文章主要说明了今天，全世界有超过 1.2 亿的球员参加足球这项运动，使足球真正成为一项世界运动。文章主要分析了足球受欢迎的原因，足球受欢迎的原因有很多，但归根结底，它具有普遍吸引力的主要原因可能是：它是一项简单的运动。还列举了一些人对足球运动的看法。由此可知，这篇文章的主要内容是足球的流行。故选 C。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 So, why is soccer so popular? Maybe it's the game's camaraderie: the feeling that the team on the field is your team; their win is your victory, and their loss is your defeat. Or maybe it's the game's international quality. In countries like France, England, Spain, and Brazil, major teams have players from many different nations, and these clubs now have fans all over the world. Or perhaps it's the promise of great wealth. A number of professional soccer players, including Cameroon's Samuel Eto'o and Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo, come from poor families. Today, both of these players make millions of euros every year.可知那么，为什么足球这么受欢迎呢？也许是比赛中的同志情谊：赛场上的团队是你的团队；他们的胜利就是你的胜利，他们的失败就是你的失败。也可能是这项运动的国际品质。像法国、英国、西班牙和巴西这样的国家，主要的球队有来自不同国家的球员，这些俱乐部现在有来自世界各地的球迷。或者是巨大财富的承诺。许多职业足球运动员，包括喀麦隆的埃托奥和葡萄牙的 C 罗，都来自贫困家庭。如今，这两名球员每年都能赚取数百万欧元。由此可知，C 选项“世界足球比赛的数量”不是足球流行的原因。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 But joining a professional team and making a lot of money isn't the main reason that soccer is so popular all over Africa, say Abubakari Abdul-Ganiyu, a teacher who works with youth clubs in Tamale, Ghana.可知但在加纳塔梅尔的青年俱乐部工作的教师 Abubakari Abdul-Ganiyu 说，加入一个职业球队并大赚一大笔钱并不是足球在非洲流行的主要原因。由此可知，关于科特迪瓦国家队的陈述中，B 选项“Abubakari Abdul-Ganiyu 是其中一位老师”不正确。故选 B。

C

When a corporation is formed, it issues stock (股票), which is sold or given to individuals. Ownership of stock entitles you to vote in the election of a corporation's directors, so in theory holders of stock control the company. In practice, however, in most large corporations, ownership is separated from control of the firm. Most stockholders have little input into the decisions a corporation makes. Instead, corporations are often controlled by their managers, who often run them for their own benefit as well as for the owners. The reason is that the owners' control of management is limited.

A large percent of most corporations' stock is not even controlled by the owners; instead, is controlled by financial institutions such as mutual funds (financial institutions that invest individuals' money for them) and by pension funds (financial institutions that hold people's money for them until it is to be paid out to them upon their retirement). Thus, ownership of I Corporations is another step removed from individuals. Studies have shown that 80 percent of the largest 200 corporations in the US are essentially controlled by managers and have little effective stockholder control.

Why is the question of who controls a firm important? Because economic theory assumes the goal of business owners is to maximize profits, which would be true of corporations if stockholders made the decisions. Managers don't have the same motivation to maximize profits that owners do. There's pressure on managers to maximize profits, but that pressure can often be weak or ineffective. An example of how firms deal with this problem involves stock options. Many companies give their managers stock options-rights to buy stock at a low price - to encourage them to worry about the price of their company's stock. But these stock options dilute (稀释) the value of company ownership and decrease profits per share and can give managers an incentive (激励, 刺激) to overstate profits through accounting tricks, as happened at Enron, Xerox, and a number of other firms.

7. Why can't the stockholders control the company?

- A. Because they are separated from the managers.
- B. Because they have a little input in making decisions.
- C. Because they are limited in the control of management.
- D. Because they are restricted to the ownership of the company.

8. Which of the following statements is true of the ownership of corporations?

- A. Ownership is controlled by managers.
- B. Ownership is separated from control of the company.
- C. Ownership is removed from the stockholders.
- D. Ownership is controlled by financial institutions.

9. What is used to encourage managers to maximize profits?

- A. Stock option.
- B. The right to own stock.
- C. Controlling power.
- D. Effective stockholder control.

10. What is the best title for the text?

- A. Who Controls Corporation?
- B. When should the Stock be Issued?
- C. Importance of Financial Institutions
- D. Stockholders and Managers

【答案】7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要解释了一家公司是由谁控制的问题，说明了公司通常是由管理者控制的，管理者经营公司不仅是为了公司所有者的利益，也是为了公司自身的利益，以及公司主要通过股票期权来鼓励管理者实现利润最大化的现象。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 *Instead, corporations are often controlled by their managers, who often run them for their own benefit as well as for the owners. The reason is that the owners' control of management is limited.* 可知相反，公司通常是由管理者控制的，管理者经营公司不仅是为了公司所有者的利益，也是为了公司自身的利益。原因是所有者对管理的控制有限。由此可知，股东不能控制公司，因为他们在管理的控制是有限的。故选 C。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 *In practice, however, in most large corporations, ownership is separated from control of the firm.* 可知然而，实际上，在大多数大公司中，所有权和公司控制权是分开的。由此可知，B 选项“公司所有权与控制权分离”正确。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 *An example of how firms deal with this problem involves stock options. Many companies give their managers stock options-rights to buy stock at a low price - to encourage them to worry about the price of their company's stock. But these stock options dilute (稀释) the value of company ownership and decrease profits per share and can give managers an incentive (激励, 刺激) to overstate profits through accounting tricks, as happened at Enron, Xerox, and a number of other firms.* 可知公司如何处理这一问题的一个例子涉及股票期权。许多公司给经理们提供股票期权——以低价购买股票的权利——以促使他们担心公司股票的价格。但这些股票期权会稀释公司所有权的价值，降低每股利润，并会激励经理人通过会计技巧高估利润，就像安然、施乐和其他一些公司所发生的那样。由此可知，用股票期权来鼓励管理者实现利润最大化。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段 *When a corporation is formed, it issues stock (股票), which is sold or given to individuals. Ownership of stock entitles you to vote in the election of a corporation's directors, so in theory holders of stock control the company. In practice, however, in most large corporations, ownership is separated from control of the firm. Most stockholders have little input into the decisions a corporation makes. Instead, corporations are often controlled by their managers, who often run them for their own benefit as well as for the owners. The reason is that the owners' control of management is limited.* 可知当公司成立时，它发行股票，然后出售或赠送给个人。股票所有权使你有权投票选举公司的董事，所以理论上股票持有者控制着公司。然而，实际上，在大多数

大公司中，所有权和公司控制权是分开的。大多数股东很少参与公司的决策。相反，公司通常是由管理者控制的，管理者经营公司不仅是为了公司所有者的利益，也是为了公司自身的利益。原因是公司所有者对管理的控制有限。结合文章主要解释了一家公司是由谁控制的问题，说明了公司通常是由管理者控制的，管理者经营公司不仅是为了公司所有者的利益，也是为了公司自身的利益，以及公司主要通过股票期权来鼓励管理者实现利润最大化的现象。由此可知，A 选项“谁控制公司？”最符合文章标题。故选 A。

第二节(共 5 小题:每小题 2 分，满分 10 分)

根据短文内容. 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Across Asia many people have just witnessed the natural wonder that is a total solar eclipse. 11

This week's total eclipse could be seen in eastern India before slowly moving across Burma, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Japan, and the Pacific Ocean. Yesterday, when it reached eastern China, people flocked (聚集) into the streets to witness the astronomical wonder.

As daylight disappeared and the sky quickly darkened. 12 Cities such as Shanghai were plunged into (陷入) darkness during what is thought to be the longest total eclipse of the 21st century. It lasted 6 minutes and 39 seconds.

Total solar eclipses of such a long duration are very rare events. 13 Shao Zhenyi, an astronomer at the Shanghai Astronomical Observatory in China explained: "We'll have to wait a few hundred years for another opportunity to observe a solar eclipse that lasts this long? so it's a very special opportunity. "

But while millions celebrate this phenomenon, it should be remembered that total eclipses have not always been such treasured events. Many cultures traditionally believed that a total eclipse was a bad omen (凶兆) or a supernatural event. 14 Others believed that the eclipse signified oncoming disasters. Nowadays it appears that these fears and superstitions(迷信) are long forgotten. As daylight once again flooded Asian cities such as Shanghai, whoops and cheers could be heard among the gathered crowds.

Reflecting on what had just happened, one Shanghai resident described the eclipse as "eerie"(怪诞的, 奇异的), while another said "It's like magic, the day turns into night in such a short period of time. I have no idea where I am right now. 15 . "

- A. It feels like a different world.
- B. They happen but once in a lifetime.
- C. Those watching were left far from disappointed.
- D. Some believed that evil gods were eating the Sun.
- E. People were frightened by the sudden darkness.

F. Some people thought it was a natural wonder.

G. A total solar eclipse occurs when the Sun, Moon and Earth line up in such a way that our view of the Sun is totally hidden by the Moon.

【答案】11. G 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. A

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了此次 21 世纪最长日全食的情况，整个日全食过程持续了 6 分 39 秒。如此长时间的日全食是非常罕见的事件，想要再次看到可能还得等上几百年。还介绍了历史上人们对于日全食的不同看法。

【11 题详解】

根据上文 Across Asia many people have just witnessed the natural wonder that is a total solar eclipse. 可知亚洲各地的许多人刚刚目睹了日全食这一自然奇观。由此可知，上文提到了日全食的景象，本句应当是说明这一现象发生的原因。故 G 选项“当太阳、月球和地球排成一条直线时，我们看到的太阳完全被月球遮住了，日全食就发生了”符合语境，故选 G。

【12 题详解】

根据后文 Cities such as Shanghai were plunged into (陷入) darkness during what is thought to be the longest total eclipse of the 21st century. It lasted 6 minutes and 39 seconds. 可知在这场被认为是 21 世纪持续时间最长的日全食中，上海等城市陷入了黑暗之中。整个过程持续了 6 分 39 秒。由此可知，这次日全食是 21 世纪持续时间最长的，所以那些观看日全食的人不会失望。故 C 选项“那些观看的人远远没有失望”符合语境，故选 C。

【13 题详解】

根据后文 Shao Zhenyi, an astronomer at the Shanghai Astronomical Observatory in China explained: “We’ll have to wait a few hundred years for another opportunity to observe a solar eclipse that lasts this long? so it’s a very special opportunity.” 可知中国上海天文台的天文学家邵振义解释说：“我们必须等待几百年才能有机会观测到持续这么久的日食。所以这是一个非常特殊的机会。”由此可知，再次看到这么久的日食需要等待几百年，所以这是一生只有一次的机会。故 B 选项“一生只有一次”符合语境，故选 B。

【14 题详解】

根据后文 Others believed that the eclipse signified oncoming disasters. 可知另一些人认为日食预示着即将到来的灾难。由此可知，本句与后文都是在说明人们对这一现象的看法，其中 D 选项中 some 可与后文 others 构成对应，some...others... “一些人……另一些人……”。故 D 选项“有些人相信邪恶的神正在吃太阳”符合语境，故选 D。

【15 题详解】

根据上文 Reflecting on what had just happened, one Shanghai resident described the eclipse as “eerie”(怪诞的, 奇异的), while another said “It’s like magic, the day turns into night in such a short period of time. I have no idea where I am right now.可知在反思刚刚发生的事情时, 一位上海居民形容日食 “可怕”, 而另一位说 “这就像魔术一样, 在这么短的时间内白天就变成了黑夜。我不知道我现在在哪里。” 由此可知, 本句承接上文说明, 日食给人一种进入了不同世界的感觉。故 A 选项 “感觉就像进入了一个不同的世界” 符合语境, 故选 A。

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空(共 20 个小题; 每小题 1.5 分. 满分 30 分)

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

Like life, mountains can be seen as a series of difficulties that you need to overcome. To me, a mountain is the final ____16____, with body, spirit, and mind all having to work together. Being ____17____ is a challenge too. I wanted to do something significant to help change the ____18____ that friends and family had developed of me—the role of patient. I set a goal—to ____19____ Half Dome in Yosemite. I was drawn to this destination ____20____ its uniqueness as its shape is unforgettably distinctive (独特)—it’s ____21____.

In August of 1996, just ten months after my heart ____22____, my husband Craig and I began to hike the trail leading to Half Dome. The trail began with a mild incline (斜度), which we eagerly took at a ____23____ pace. I was out of breath first, but as soon as my heart ____24____ me, I felt energized again. I tried to go as fast as the other hikers, but found it ____25____ to keep up. Though the final half-mile isn’t difficult, the steep (陡峭的)slope can be extremely frightening, especially for those afraid of heights. Craig, ____26____ the difficult task ahead, gently asked. “Do you want to ____27____?” Determined to harvest the ____28____ for all the effort, I replied,

“Absolutely, we have to go on.” Step for step, Craig stayed directly behind me, providing a ____29____ of security. When I finally reached the top, I was ____30____ with joy. Ten months after my operation, I had reached the top of Half Dome! My ____31____ heart had not failed me.

Looking down into the valley below, we stood in silence, amazed at how far we had come. As if the moment itself was not ____32____, Craig surprised me with a gold charm (吊坠)in the shape of Half Dome. As I held it in my hand, I was amazed at its ____33____. Craig took a moment to express how proud he was of me saying, “When I had to carry you up the stairs at night, I always looked at the photo you took of Half Dome hung on the wall and wondered if we’d ever make ____34____ climb.” His tender words brought me to tears. We had done it; we were here at the top of the mountain — a long way from those ____35____ of not knowing what the future would bring.

16. A. reward B. challenge C. help D. development

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 17. A. sick | B. well | C. alive | D. different |
| 18. A. degree | B. role | C. figure | D. image |
| 19. A. admire | B. draw | C. hike | D. compete |
| 20. A. at | B. by | C. with | D. through |
| 21. A. unusual | B. splendid | C. broken | D. flat |
| 22. A. disease | B. attack | C. replacement | D. failure |
| 23. A. fast | B. busy | C. slow | D. steady |
| 24. A. lost track of | B. got ahead of | C. put up with | D. caught up with |
| 25. A. worthless | B. unreal | C. improper | D. impossible |
| 26. A. worrying | B. observing | C. calculating | D. complaining |
| 27. A. return | B. rest | C. continue | D. lead |
| 28. A. reward | B. award | C. benefit | D. happiness |
| 29. A. way | B. result | C. sense | D. means |
| 30. A. overcome | B. burst | C. accomplished | D. buried |
| 31. A. healthy | B. new | C. broken | D. faint |
| 32. A. imperfect | B. enough | C. exciting | D. adorable |
| 33. A. style | B. perfection | C. worth | D. likeness |
| 34. A. another | B. that | C. this | D. other |
| 35. A. memories | B. months | C. changes | D. nights |

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

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了进行换心手术之后的作者与丈夫一起攀登半穹顶的经历。

【16 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：对我来说，一座山是最后的挑战，身体、精神和头脑都必须一起工作。A. reward 奖励；回报；B. challenge 挑战；C. help 帮助；D. development 发展。根据前文 “mountains can be seen as a series of difficulties(山脉可以看作是一系列的困难)” 可知，作者将山比喻为一系列的困难，与选项 B “challenge(困难；挑战)” 含义一致。故选 B 项。

【17 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：生病也是一种挑战。A. sick 生病的；B. well 健康；身体好；C. alive 活着；在世的；D. different 不同的。根据后文 “the role of patient” 可知，作者是一位病人。故选 A 项。

【18 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我想做一些有意义的事情来帮助改变朋友和家人对我的印象——病人的角色。A. degree 程度；学位；B. role 角色；作用；C. figure 数字；人物；D. image 形象；印象。根据后文“the role of patient”可知，在朋友和家人眼中，作者的角色是一位病人，“生病”的状态或这种角色对于作者来说无法改变，由此推知，他应是想通过做一件事情改变这种形象。故选 D 项。

【19 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我设定了一个目标——徒步游览约塞米蒂的半穹顶。A. admire 欣赏；羡慕；B. draw 绘画；拖；拉；吸引；C. hike 远足；徒步旅行；D. compete 竞争；比赛。根据空后宾语“Half Dome in Yosemite”为塞米蒂国家公园半穹顶，应用动词 hike，且呼应后文“my husband Craig and I began to hike the trail leading to Half Dome”中的动词“hike”。故选 C 项。

【20 题详解】

考查介词词义辨析。句意：我被这个目的地的独特性所吸引，因为它的形状令人难忘地与众不同——它是不完整的。A. at 在（某处）；在（某个时刻）；B. by 在……旁边；被；C. with 和……在一起；具有；D. through 穿过；通过。根据后文原因状语“as its shape is unforgettably distinctive”可知，该地吸引作者的原因在于其令人难忘的独特的形状，所选介词所在句“I was drawn to this destination ___ 5 ___ its uniqueness”为被动句，选项 B “by”用在句中可表达“被它的独特所吸引”，符合语境。故选 B 项。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我被这个目的地的独特性所吸引，因为它的形状令人难忘地与众不同——它是不完整的。A. unusual 不同寻常的；B. splendid 壮丽的；雄伟的；C. broken 破损的；不完整的；D. flat 平坦的。根据前文可知，目的地为“Half Dome in Yosemite”半穹顶，结合常识可知，该地一边是垂直而下的峭壁，一边是近乎完美的球形，犹如一个穹顶被削去了一半，是不完整的。故选 C 项。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：1996 年 8 月，就在我心脏移植手术后的十个月，我和丈夫 Craig 开始徒步走向半穹顶。A. disease 疾病；B. attack 攻击；疾病发作；C. replacement 替换；更换；D. failure 失败。结合前文提及作者是一位病人，而后文“my husband Craig and I began to hike the trail leading to Half Dome.”讲到作者和丈夫开始开始徒步前往半穹顶，由此推知，这应是在作者做了心脏替换手术之后才能进行的事情。故选 C 项。

【23 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这条小径从一个平缓的斜坡开始，我们急不可耐地快步走过去。A. fast 快速的；B. busy 繁忙的；C. slow 缓慢的；D. steady 稳定的。前文“The trail began with a mild incline”提及这条小径从一个平缓的斜坡开始，而后文“I was out of breath first”讲到作者上气不接下气，说明作者和丈夫快

步地走。故选 A 项。

【24 题详解】

考查动词词组辨析。句意：我先是上气不接下气，但一旦我的心脏跟上了我的行进节奏，我就又感到精力充沛了。A. lost track of 失去与……的联系；B. got ahead of 胜过；超过；C. put up with 忍受；D. caught up with 追上；赶上。根据后文 “I felt energized again” 可知，作者之后又感到精力充沛，由此推知，作者的心跳跟得上作者的行进节奏了。选项 D “caught up with” 用在句中可表达 “心脏跟得上作者行进的节奏” 含义。故选 D 项。

【25 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我尽力和其他徒步旅行者走得一样快，但发现不可能跟上。A. worthless 无价值的；一无是处的；B. unreal 不真实的；虚幻的；C. improper 不适当的；D. impossible 不可能的。根据前文 “I tried to go as fast as the other hikers” 可知，作者想要像其他人一样快，而空前有 “but” 表达转折含义，说明不能做到，这对于 “病人” 作者来说，是不可能的。故选 D 项。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Craig 注意到前方的困难任务，温和地问道。“你还要继续吗？” A. worrying 担心；担忧；B. observing 观察；注意到；C. calculating 计算；D. complaining 抱怨；投诉。根据前文 “Though the final half-mile isn't difficult, the steep slope can be extremely frightening, especially for those afraid of heights.” 可知，虽然最后半英里并不困难，但陡峭的斜坡可能会让人非常害怕，尤其是对那些恐高的人，句中 “the difficult task ahead” 指作为丈夫的 Craig 应是也注意到这些困难，才会询问作者是否还要继续。故选 B 项。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：Craig 注意到前方的困难任务，温和地问道。“你还要继续吗？” A. return 返回；B. rest 休息；C. continue 继续；D. lead 带领。根据前文 “Craig, ___11___ the difficult task ahead” 可知，丈夫注意到了前方的困难，因此应是询问作者是否还要继续前行。故选 C 项。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我决心收获所有努力的回报，我回答。“当然，我们必须继续前进。” A. reward 回报；报酬；B. award 奖品；奖金；C. benefit 利益；好处；D. happiness 幸福；开心。根据空前动词 “harvest” 意为 “收获” 可知，作者应是想继续前行，收获努力而来的 “回报” ——到达顶端的喜悦。故选 A 项。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Craig 一步一步地紧跟在我后面，给我一种安全感。A. way 道路；方法；B. result 结果；C. sense 感觉；意识；D. means 方式；方法。根据前文 “Step for step, Craig stayed directly behind me” 可知，丈夫陪着作者一起前行，给作者带来了安全感，a sense of security, “安全感”。故选 C 项。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我最终到达顶峰时，我欣喜若狂。A. overcome 克服；被……所压倒；B. burst 爆炸；突然爆发（某种感情）；C. accomplished 完成；D. buried 埋葬。根据前文 “When I finally reached the top” 可知，作者到达了顶部，应是非常高兴愉悦。be overcome with sth，意为“被某事征服”，可以用在句中表达作者被喜悦之情所征服，极为高兴。故选 A 项。

【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我的新心脏没有辜负我。A. healthy 健康的；B. new 新的；C. broken 破碎的；D. faint 模糊的；虚弱的。根据前文 “In August of 1996, just ten months after my heart ____7____, my husband Craig and I began to hike the trail leading to Half Dome.” 可知，作者是在换心手术之后决定要登上半穹顶的，因此这里的心脏应是指“新”的心脏。故选 B 项。

【32 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：仿佛这一瞬间本身还不够，Craig 用一个半穹顶形状的金色护身符让我大吃一惊。A. imperfect 不完美的；B. enough 足够的；C. exciting 令人兴奋的；D. adorable 可爱的。结合语境可知，句中 “the moment itself” 应是指作者前文 “Looking down into the valley below, we stood in silence, amazed at how far we had come. (我们静静地站在那里，望着下面的山谷，惊讶于我们走了这么远。)” 这一时刻，而后文 “Craig surprised me with a gold charm in the shape of Half Dome.” 丈夫给了我一个半穹顶形状的金色护身符，让作者大吃一惊，说明对于丈夫来说，仅仅看到妻子登上半穹顶山顶的欣喜是不足够的。故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我把它拿在手里的时候，我惊讶于它与半穹顶（形状）的相似。A. style 风格；样式；B. perfection 完美；C. worth 意义；作用；价值……的东西；D. likeness 相像；相似。根据前文 “Craig surprised me with a gold charm in the shape of Half Dome.” 丈夫送给了作者一个半穹顶形状的金色护身符，应是和半穹顶很像。故选 D 项。

【34 题详解】

考查不定代词和指示代词词义辨析。句意：“当我不得不在晚上抱着你上楼时，我总是看着你挂在墙上的半穹顶的照片，想着我们是否还会再爬一次。” A. another（不确定数目中的）另一个；B. that 那个；C. this 这个；D. other（两个中的）另一个。空后的 climb 应是指“登上半穹顶”这件事，结合语境并分析句子 “When I had to carry you up the stairs at night, I always looked at the photo you took of Half Dome hung on the wall and wondered if we’ d ever make ____19____ climb.” 可知，作者和丈夫应是之前到过一次半穹顶，在作者生病严重的日子里，丈夫很怀念，希望能够再有机会再爬一次半穹顶。故选 A 项。

【35 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们做到了；我们现在站在山顶上，远离了那些不知道未来会发生什么的夜晚。

A. memories 记忆; B. months 月份; C. changes 改变; D. nights 夜晚。结合前文提及作者进行过换心手术, 当时作者应是生病很严重, 对于未来不知所措。空后的限定修饰语为 “not knowing what the future would bring(不知道未来会发生什么)”, 由此可知, 所填空应是呼应前文丈夫提及的 “When I had to carry you up the stairs at night, I always looked at the photo you took of Half Dome hung on the wall and wondered if we’ d ever make ___ 19 ___ climb.” 那些需要丈夫抱着作者上楼梯的夜晚。故选 D 项。

非选择题部分

第三部分 语言运用(共两节, 满分 45 分)

第二节(共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面材料, 在空白处填入适当的内容(1 个单词)或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Tradition of Making New Year’s Resolutions

There are so many ways to celebrate New Year and especially New Year’s Eve. Traditions of the season include the making of New Year’s resolutions. That tradition ___ 36 ___ (date) back to the early Babylonians. While popular modern resolutions may include the promise to lose weight or quit smoking, the early Babylonian’s ___ 37 ___ (popular) resolution was to return borrowed farm ___ 38 ___ (equip).

The tradition of using a baby ___ 39 ___ (signify) the New Year began in Greece around 600 BC. It was their tradition at that time to celebrate their god of wine, Dionysus, by parading a baby in a basket, ___ 40 ___ (represent) the annual rebirth of that god as ___ 41 ___ spirit of fertility (多产). Early Egyptians also used a baby as a symbol of rebirth.

___ 42 ___ the early Christians criticized the practice as pagan (异教徒), the popularity of the baby as a symbol of rebirth forced the Church to re-evaluate its position. The Church finally allowed ___ 43 ___ (it) members to celebrate the New Year with a baby, ___ 44 ___ was to symbolize the birth of the baby Jesus.

The practice that an image of a baby with a New Year’s banner (横幅) is used as a symbolic representation of the New Year ___ 45 ___ (bring) to early America by the Germans. They had used it since the fourteenth century.

【答案】36. dates

37. most popular

38. equipment

39. to signify

40. representing

41. the 42. Although

43. its 44. which

45. was brought

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了制定新年决心的传统的变化。

【36 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：这个传统追溯到 Babylonians 早些时候。此处描述的客观时候，应使用一般现在时，主语是单数，谓语动词使用第三人称单数形式。故填 **dates**。

【37 题详解】

考查形容词最高级。句意：当流行的现代新年决心也许包含减肥或者戒烟的时候，而 Babylonians 早些时候最流行的新年决心是归还借来的农场设备。根据语境可知，此处指那时最流行的一种新年决心，应使用形容词最高级。故填 **most popular**。

【38 题详解】

考查名词。句意：当流行的现代新年决心也许包含减肥或者戒烟的时候，而 Babylonians 早些时候最流行的新年决心是归还借来的农场设备。根据句意可知，此处指“农场设备”，**equipment** 是不可数名词。故填 **equipment**。

【39 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：使用婴儿来表明新年开始的传统起源于公元前 600 年的希腊。根据句意可知，此处表目的，应使用动词不定式。故填 **to signify**。

【40 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在那个时候，他们的传统是庆祝他们的酒神狄俄尼索斯，举着篮子里的一个婴儿游行，代表着这位象征多产精神之神每年的重生。**represent** 与 **a baby in a basket** 是逻辑主谓关系，应使用现在分词做状语，表主动。故填 **representing**。

【41 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：在那个时候，他们的传统是庆祝他们的酒神狄俄尼索斯，举着篮子里的一个婴儿游行，代表着这位象征多产精神之神每年的重生。根据句意可知，此处特指“多产精神”，应使用定冠词。故填 **the**。

【42 题详解】

考查让步状语从句。句意：虽然早期的基督徒批评这种做法是异教的，但婴儿作为重生象征的流行迫使教会评估其立场。根据句意可知，前后句意存在让步关系，应使用 **although** 引导。故填 **Although**。

【43 题详解】

考查代词。句意：教会最终允许其成员用婴儿来庆祝新年，这象征着婴儿耶稣的诞生。根据句意可知，此处指“教会的成员”，应使用形容词性物主代词 **its**。故填 **its**。

【44 题详解】

考查非限制性定语从句。句意：教会最终允许其成员用婴儿来庆祝新年，这象征着婴儿耶稣的诞生。此处是非限定性定语从句，先行词是 a baby，在从句中做主语，which 可以用来指代不分性别的婴儿或儿童。故填 which。

【45 题详解】

考查动词时态及语态。句意：举着新年旗帜的婴儿形象作为新年象征的做法是由德国人带到早期的美国。此处是主句谓语动词，与主语 practice 是逻辑被动关系，且描述的是过去的事实，应使用过去时的被动语态。故填 was brought。

第四部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节 应用文写作(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，原定于今天上午和你班来自于美国的交换生 Jack 一起去学校图书馆复习备考。但由于奶奶突然生病无法赴约。请根据以上提示给他写一张留言条表达歉意。内容包括：

- 1.向他表达歉意；
- 2.陈述不能赴约的原因；
- 3.另约时间。

注意：

- 1.词数 80 左右；
- 2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案】Dear Jack,

I have arrived at the classroom ahead of time to leave you a message here because I have failed to inform you of my sudden occurrence.

I am terribly sorry to tell you that I will have to break my promise that we are going to the school library on account of my grandma's falling ill suddenly this early morning and she is still feeling so terrible that I must accompany her to hospital right away during my parents' absence.

I hope you can accept my apologies and understand my situation. Besides, I would appreciate it if you could go to the city library, a larger one with me this Sunday morning. Wish you a good time today!

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇提纲类写作。

【详解】第1步：根据提示可知，假定你是李华，原定于今天上午和你班来自于美国的交换生 Jack 一起去学校图书馆复习备考。但由于奶奶突然生病无法赴约。请根据以上提示给他写一张留言条表达歉意。内容包括：1.向他表达歉意；2.陈述不能赴约的原因；3.另约时间。

第2步：根据写作要求，确定关键词(组)：ahead of time (提前)；fail to do sth.(不能做某事)；inform sb. of sth.(通知某人某事)；sudden occurrence (突发事件)；break one's promise (食言)；on account of(因为)；accompany(陪伴)；appreciate(感激)等。

第3步：根据提示及关键词(组)进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。此处文章主要应用一般将来时。

第4步：连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰，保持整洁美观的卷面是非常重要的。

【点睛】范文内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。作者在范文中使用了较多高级表达方式，如 I have arrived at the classroom ahead of time to leave you a message here because I have failed to inform you of my sudden occurrence.运用原因状语从句；I am terribly sorry to tell you that I will have to break my promise that we are going to the school library...运用宾语从句。全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。

第二节 概要写作(满分 25 分)

47. 阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Chimps will cooperate in certain ways, like gathering in war parties to protect their territory. But beyond the minimum requirements as social beings, they have little instinct to help one another. Chimps in the wild seek food for themselves. Even chimp mothers regularly decline to share food with their children. Who are able from a young age to gather their own food.

In the laboratory, chimps don't naturally share food either. If a chimp is put in a cage where he can pull in one plate of food for himself or, with no great effort, a plate that also provides food for a neighbor to the next cage, he will pull at random — he just doesn't care whether his neighbor gets fed or not. Chimps are truly selfish.

Human children, on the other hand are extremely cooperative. From the earliest ages, they decide to help others, to share information and to participate in achieving common goals. The psychologist Michael Tomasello has studied this cooperativeness in a series of experiments with very young children. He finds that if babies aged 18 months see an worried adult with hands full trying to open a door, almost all will immediately try to help.

There are several reasons to believe that the urges to help, inform and share are not taught but naturally possessed in young children. One is that these instincts appear at a very young age before most parents have started to train children to behave socially. Another is that the helping behaviors are not improved if the children are

rewarded. A third reason is that social intelligence develops in children before their general cognitive skills, at least when compared with chimps. In tests conducted by Tomasello, the children did no better than the chimps on the physical world tests, but were considerably better at understanding the social world.

The core of what children's minds have and chimps' don't is what Tomasello calls what. Part of this ability is that they can infer what others know or are thinking. But that, even very young children want to be part of a shared purpose. They actively seek to be part of a "we", a group that intends to work toward a shared goal.

【答案】 Unlike chimps, which have been found really selfish, human children are cooperative and this tendency to cooperate is considered a natural instinct. (要点 1) First, this is because this instinct happens at an early age, even before social behavior training. (要点 2) Besides, the helping behaviors can't be improved by rewarding and human's social intelligence develops before cognitive skills. (要点 3) The core of children's natural cooperativeness is called shared intentionality, which is rooted in human's sociality. (要点 4)

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇概要写作。文章主要讲述了通过研究人们发现，大猩猩很自私，而人类的孩子却在小时候就懂得合作的重要性，并陈述了产生这种现象的原因。

【详解】 通读全文，我们可以按总——分的结构，从以下四点对文章进行概括：不像自私的大猩猩，人类小孩都具有合作精神，并且这种倾向不是习得的，而是一种本能。首先，这是因为这种本能在人类很小的时候，甚至在社会行为训练之前就会发生。此外，这种相互帮助的行为不能通过奖励改善，并且人类的社会智力在认知技能之前就得到了发展。儿童自然合作的核心被称为共享意向性，它植根于人类的社会性。