2021秋季高三开学摸底考试卷03（浙江专用）

英 语

班级\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 分数\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

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。

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What is Jim doing now?

A. Cooking. B. Watching TV. C. Reviewing his lessons.

2. What does the woman want to do?

A. Drive away her car. B. Park her car nearby. C. Buy a red car.

3. How much does the woman want for the watch?

A. $200. B. $150. C. $50.

4. Where was the man going when he fell off the bike?

A. To the supermarket. B. To the bank. C. To the hospital.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Peter’s health. B. Peter’s school life. C. Peter’s age.

**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。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，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6、7题。

6. How many days does the man work in a week?

A. 5 days. B. 6 days. C. 7 days.

7. Who is the girl?

A. A passenger. B. The man’s colleague. C. The man’s daughter.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8. What did Sandra do last night?

A. She repaired her phone. B. She called up Michael. C. She learnt to paint.

9. What did Sandra and Peter agree to do on Sunday?

A. Play tennis. B. Visit London. C. Go to the dentist.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10. What color does the woman like best?

A. Black. B. White. C. Red.

11. What will the speakers do this evening?

A. Attend a party. B. Go shopping. C. Do some cleaning.

12. What’s the relationship between the speakers?

A. Colleagues. B. Husband and wife. C. Salesman and customer.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13. What does the woman suggest doing first?

A. Seeing a film. B. Visiting James. C. Going climbing.

14. What will the man finish before calling James?

A. A journal. B. A report. C. An essay.

15. How will the speakers go to the new park?

A. By taxi. B. By bike. C. By bus.

16. Where will the speakers meet on Saturday morning?

A. In a supermarket. B. Near their school. C. At the West Mountain.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17. When does the class finish?

A. At 5:00 p.m. B. At 5:30 p.m. C. At 6:00 p.m.

18. How often do the students take Lindsay Black’s class in a week?

A. Twice. B. Three times. C. Four times.

19. What does the speaker ask the students to do?

A. Photocopy her lessons. B. Visit the school website. C. Buy the student’s book.

20. What do we know about the speaker?

A. She’s ambitious. B. She’s strict. C. She’s humorous.

1. **听力（共两节，满分30分）**

1—5 CBAAC 6—10 BABAC 11—15 ABABC 16—20 BCACB

**听力原文**

***Example:***

M: Excuse me, can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it’s nine fifteen.

**Text 1**

W: Hey, Jim. We have run out of salt. Please buy me some at the shop downstairs.

M: Oh, Mum. I’m preparing for tomorrow’s English test. Maybe Jane is free. She’s watching TV in her bedroom.

**Text 2**

W: My husband and I come to see our parents this evening. Their house is near. You see the red one? It’s theirs.

M: Sorry, but you’ll have to drive your car away. You cannot park the car here.

**Text 3**

M: Is $150 enough for the watch?

W: I’m afraid not. 50 more dollars should be given.

**Text 4**

W: Hi, Buzz. Oh, you’re injured. What happened?

M: After withdrawing some money in the bank, I was going to the supermarket to buy something for Marley when I fell off my bike. You know, she is in hospital these days.

**Text 5**

M: How’s Peter doing?

W: Oh, he’s fine. He just had a birthday, and...

M: How old is he, nine?

W: Yeah. He just turned nine.

**Text 6**

W: Excuse me, Sir. Can I ask you a question?

M: Yes, please. What is it?

W: How many times do you take the plane every week?

M: Well, I take it every day except on Sunday in a week.

W: Really? So you pay for tickets each time. Are you very rich?

M: Oh, no, little girl. Actually, that’s my job. They pay me for that.

W: How lucky you are! Oh, my mum is coming. We are going to the security check over there. Bye.

**Text 7**

M: Hi, Sandra. It’s Peter.

W: Hi, Peter. What a surprise! I was waiting for you to call last night.

M: Last night? I did. I called you five times. But the line was busy all the time.

W: Oh, yes. I’m sorry about that. I was talking with my brother Michael on the phone. He is learning to paint in London.

M: Oh, well, never mind. Is Sunday still OK for playing tennis?

W: Yes. Why not?

M: Great! How about ten o’clock in the morning?

W: Well. But let’s put it off until 3 pm. I have an appointment with my dentist at 9:30 on Sunday morning.

M: Got it.

**Text 8**

M: Do you like those pants?

W: Which ones?

M: The black ones.

W: But I don’t like the color.

M: What about that dress?

W: Which one?

M: The red one on the left, and the color is your favorite.

W: That one! Oh, I love it. But it’s expensive. The white one is fine, too. The price and the color are OK with me.

M: Don’t worry about the money. I got a raise in pay last week. It’s hard for you to take care of our children at home. You deserve your best clothes. What’s more, you need a new dress for tonight’s party.

W: Well, then take it. Oh, be quick! It’s almost 3 o’clock. I need to go home and clean up the house.

**Text 9**

M: Hi there. We’ve been busy all these days. Shall we go somewhere this weekend?

W: Sure, where shall we go then?

M: I really don’t know. Do you have any ideas?

W: Why don’t we go to the movies?

M: I’d rather not go. I don’t like movies.

W: I know there’s a new park where there is a special barbecue area for visitors.

M: Where is it?

W: It’s not far from the West Mountain. So I suggest we go there for a picnic. We can call up James, inviting him to join us because he’s fond of such activities.

M: That’s a good idea for me. I’ll call him after finishing the report about the meeting held yesterday. See it? I’m almost finishing it. By the way, how will we go there, take a taxi or take our bikes?

W: Neither. The No. 39 bus takes us straight there. Let’s meet at 9:00 am on Saturday at the station near our school since it’s convenient for both of us to get there.

M: What food do you think we should take with us?

W: What about taking some chicken and some fruits?

M: I go along with it. I’ll buy them in the supermarket after work.

W: OK. See you then.

**Text 10**

**W：**

Hello, everyone! It’s nice to see you all here. Welcome to British Life and Language. I am your teacher. My name is Lindsay Black. That’s L-I-N-D-S-A-Y Black. Before we begin, here is some information about the class.

We have class on Monday and Wednesday every week. Our class begins at 4:30 p.m. and lasts 90 minutes. Also, I have an office hour if you have questions. I’m in office 7B on the second floor. My office hour is Friday at 6 p.m.

For this course you need the book. Here it is: *British Life and Language Level 1 Student’s Book*. So, please get the book online, which is much cheaper. Of course, you may get it from the bookstore near our school. I don’t want to see any photocopies of the book. Thank you!

Every one of you must remember that when I give a lesson, you must take notes carefully, writing down every lesson I talk about. You are not allowed to talk on your cellphone or answer your phone in class. Don’t be late or leave early, or you will be severely punished. I think that’s all.

**第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分35分）**

**第一节（共10小题；每小题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。**

A

A 24-year-old female space commander has become a viral sensation on Chinese social media for her work.

Zhou Chengyu was in charge of the rocket connector system-described as a vital role. Her story in particular has drawn the public’s attention given her young age. Social media users have been celebrating her brilliance and referring to her as pride of the country.

Being the youngest of the team, Zhou Chengyu was born in 1996 in the province of Guizhou. She is certainly not “old” enough compared with her colleagues, but she is known at work as "Big Sister” as a sign of respect. Once in a 3-km running contest, she actually beat half of her male counterparts. Although work shifts are not uncommon at the Wenchang Spacecraft Launch Site, each shift requires tremendous courage because of the different background knowledge. However, for Zhou Chengyu, she experienced multiple positions in 5 launching tests and now she is the youngest commander at the site.

Despite carefulness and high responsibility at work, she is just like her peers in normal life. Eating snacks and shopping are her favorite free-time activities. Her high school teacher remembers her as tough and determined. “She always had a dream of becoming scientist,” said her physics teacher.

According to her colleague, Zhou Chengyu was very surprised when she found out she went viral online. She said that she was happy when she saw people online regarding her as the pride of the country, and yet she kept saying that she was “nobody but normal worker at a launch site” and there are a lot more people just like her going unnoticed while doing the hardest job to guarantee a better future for the Chinese space program. She also said that she wished to remain her current status and continue doing her work with or without the popularity.

21. What makes Zhou Chengyu the pride of the country?

A. Her young age. B. Her vital role in her work.

C. Her great courage. D. Her responsibility at work.

22. Which of the following words can best describe Zhou Chengyu?

A. Learned and confident. B. Respectable and generous.

C. Patient and responsible. D. Modest and determined.

23. What can be the best title for the text?

A. A Young Pride B. A Successful Colleague

C. An Extraordinary Dream D. An Ambitious Commander

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了一名24岁的女太空指挥官因其出色的工作在中国社交媒体上走红的故事。

21.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段第一句内容“Zhou Chengyu was in charge of the rocket connector system-described as a vital role. Her story in particular has drawn the public’s attention given her young age. (周成宇负责的火箭连接系统，这被描述为一个至关重要的角色。考虑到她还很年轻，她的故事尤其吸引了公众的注意。)可知，因为周成宇成为国家的骄傲是因为她是最年轻的负责火箭连接系统的指挥官，担任着重要角色。故选B项。

22. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第四段最后一句内容“Her high school teacher remembers her as tough and determined. “She always had a dream of becoming scientist,” said her physics teacher. (在她的高中老师的印象中，她是一个坚强而坚定的人。“她一直梦想成为一名科学家，”她的物理老师说。)”可知，周成宇是一个非常坚定的人，再根据最后一段她对自己评价的内容“and yet she kept saying that she was “nobody but normal worker at a launch site”（但她一直说自己“只是发射场的普通工人”）”可知，周成宇是一个非常谦虚的人。故选D项。

23.A 【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第二段最后一句内容“Social media users have been celebrating her brilliance and referring to her as pride of the country. (社交媒体用户一直在颂扬她的才华，称她为整个国家的骄傲。)”以及全文都在叙述有关她是祖国骄傲的事迹，可知A选项“一个年轻的骄傲”最适合作题目，故选A项。

B

As California gray whales wind their way south along North America's Pacific coast, researchers are watching, worried about another year of unexplained die﹣offs.

Last spring and summer, 215 whales inexplicably (说不清地) washed up along North America's West Coast. Concerned, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration called for an investigation, bringing together researchers from the Arctic to Mexico to explore the strandings (搁浅) in a uniform manner.

According to the scientists involved with the investigation, it's still unclear what caused the 2019 die﹣off and whether the whales will fare better this year.

California gray whales migrate 5, 000 miles every year from the Arctic to Mexico's Baja. Their journey is the longest migration, and full of dangers such as ships and plastic rubbish. The journey back north is particularly dangerous because gray whales only eat while in the Arctic; therefore, they are running on empty as they make their return trip from Baja.

Data and observations collected this past summer by researchers based at NOAA's Alaska Fisheries Science Center have raised more questions than answers. For instance, 15 gray whales were spotted in one day in the eastern Beaufort Sea-a rare sighting for a species usually seen getting fat at their feeding grounds. But with the sea ice forming later in winter and breaking up earlier in summer, scientists wonder whether gray whales will continue to move farther east to new feeding areas.

In addition to changes in food availability, as sea ice decreases, whales are running into more and more ship traffic in these remote waters. Ship strikes and being trapped in fishing gear are common causes of whale injury and death.

Maggie Mooney﹣Seus, spokeswoman for the Alaska Fisheries Science Center, said, "We are working to determine future whale research plans that may help shed light on this and other relevant questions."

24. The reason for the die﹣offs of the California gray whales is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lack of food. B. too much plastic rubbish.

C. heavy ship traffic. D. still under investigation.

25. Why were 15 gray whales seen in the eastern Beaufort Sea?

A. They probably were looking for a new migrating path.

B. They probably were avoiding the noises of fishing gears.

C. They probably were exploring their new feeding grounds.

D. They probably were escaping from being hunted by the ships.

26. What do the underlined words "shed light on" refer to in the last paragraph?

A. Clarify. B. Solve. C. Improve. D. Research.

【文章大意】这是一篇新闻报道。本文主要讲的是目前尚不清楚是什么原因导致了2019年的鲸鱼死亡，灰鲸灭绝的原因仍在调查中。

24.D 【解析】细节理解题。 根据第三段“According to the scientists involved with the investigation, it's still unclear what caused the 2019 die﹣off and whether the whales will fare better this year. (据参与调查的科学家称，目前尚不清楚是什么原因导致了2019年的鲸鱼死亡，以及今年鲸鱼的情况是否会好转) ”可知灰鲸相继死去的原因尚不清楚，仍在调查中。 故选D。

25.C 【解析】推理判断题。 根据第五段“But with the sea ice forming later in winter and breaking up earlier in summer, scientists wonder whether gray whales will continue to move farther east to new feeding areas. (但由于冬季海冰形成较晚，夏季海冰分解较早，科学家们怀疑灰鲸是否会继续向东迁移到新的觅食区) ”可知在波弗特海东部能看到15头灰鲸的原因是它们可能正在探索新的觅食地。 故选C。

26.A 【解析】词句猜测题。 根据第一题的分析可知，灰鲸相继死去的原因尚不清楚。根据最后一段“We are working to determine future whale research plans that may help shed light on this and other relevant questions. (我们正在努力确定未来的鲸鱼研究计划，这些计划可能有助于shed light on 这一点和其他相关问题)”可知，我们制定的未来的鲸鱼计划是可能有助于解释清楚灰鲸相继死去的这一问题和其他相关问题的。所以shed light on是指的是“解释清楚”，也就是澄清。A. Clarify 澄清；B. Solve 解决；C. Improve 改进；D. Research 研究。 故选A。

C

Ever wondered if dogs can learn new words? Yes, say researchers as they have found that talented dogs may have the ability to grasp new words after hearing them only four times.

While previous evidence seems to show that most dogs do not learn words, unless eventually very well trained, a few individuals have shown some extraordinary abilities, according to a study published in the journal Scientific Reports.

“We wanted to know under which conditions the gifted dogs may learn novel words,” said researcher xuekw Claudia Fugazza from the Eötvös Loránd University in Hungary. For the study, the team involved two gifted dogs, Whisky and Vicky Nina. The team exposed the dogs to the new words in two different conditions.

In the exclusion-based task, presented with seven known toys and one new toy, the dogs were able to select the new toy when presented with a new name. Researchers say this proves that dogs can choose by exclusion when faced with a new word, they selected the only toy which did not have a known name.

However, this was not the way they would learn the name of the toy. In fact, when they were presented with one more equally new name to test their ability to recognize the toy by its name, the dogs got totally confused and failed.

The other condition, the social one, where the dogs played with their owners who pronounced the name of the toy while playing with the dog, proved to be the successful way to learn the name of the toy, even after hearing it only 4 times. “The rapid learning that we observed seems to equal children’s ability to learn many new words at a fast rate around the age of 18 months,” Fugazza says. “But we do not know whether the learning mechanisms(机制) behind this learning are the same for humans and dogs. ”

To test whether most dogs would learn words this way, 20 other dogs were tested in the same condition, but none of them showed any evidence of learning the toy names, confirming that the ability to learn words rapidly in the absence of formal training is very rare and is only present in a few gifted dogs.

27. What was the purpose of the study published in Scientific Reports?

A. To better train dogs’ ability to learn new words.

B. To further confirm previous evidence about dogs.

C. To prove extraordinary memory abilities of gifted dogs.

D. To explore favorable conditions for gifted dogs’ new-word learning.

28. How did the dogs react when exposed to two new names in the first condition?

A. Slow to understand. B. Quick to learn. C. At a loss. D. In a panic.

29. What was found about dogs’ new-word learning in the social condition?

A. Learning through playing applied to most dogs.

B. The social condition helped dogs learn new words.

C. Dogs’ new-word learning turned out to be less effective.

D. Dogs shared similar learning mechanisms with children.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Gifted Dogs Can Learn New Words Rapidly.

B. Dogs Identify Newly-named Toys by Exclusion.

C. Dogs Can Acquire Vocabulary through Tons of Training.

D. Gifted Dogs Have Similar Learning Abilities to Humans.

【文章大意】本文为一篇说明文，介绍了狗狗通过训练能够学习新的单词。

27. D 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段“ ‘We wanted to know under which conditions the gifted dogs may learn novel words,’said researcher xuekw Claudia Fugazza from the Eötvös Loránd University in Hungary.”（匈牙利Eötvös Loránd大学的研究员Claudia Fugazza说:“我们想知道这些有天赋的狗在什么情况下可以学习新单词。）可知研究的目的是想探索出狗在什么情况下可以学习新单词。故选D。

28. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段“In fact, when they were presented with one more equally new name to test their ability to recognize the toy by its name, the dogs got totally confused and failed.”（事实上，当给它们一个同样的新名字来测试它们通过名字识别玩具的能力时，狗完全困惑了，并失败了。）可知，在第一种环境下狗非常的困惑。故选C。

29. B 【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段“The other condition, the social one, where the dogs played with their owners who pronounced the name of the toy while playing with the dog, proved to be the successful way to learn the name of the toy, even after hearing it only 4 times.”（另一种情况是社会性的，在这种情况下，狗狗和它们的主人一起玩耍，主人在和狗狗玩耍的同时念出了玩具的名字。结果证明，即使只听了4次，狗狗也能成功地记住玩具的名字。）可推出，在社会性条件下可以帮助狗狗学习新的单词。故选B。

30.A 【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段“Ever wondered if dogs can learn new words? Yes, say researchers as they have found that talented dogs may have the ability to grasp new words after hearing them only four times.”（想知道狗狗能不能学会新单词吗?是的，研究人员称，因为他们发现，聪明的狗狗可能只听四次就能掌握新单词。）以及文章中的案例，可知本篇文章主要讲述的是有天赋的狗能快速学习新单词。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。**

You run into the grocery store to pick up one bottle of water. You get what you need, head to the front, and choose the line that looks fastest.

You chose wrong. People who you swear got in other lines long after you are already checked out and off to the parking lot. 31

It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster.

Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay. 32 Any small interruption - a price check, a chatty customer-can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line.

If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. Think about the probability: 33 So it's not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster.

Researchers have a good way to deal with this problem. Make all customers stand in one long, snaking line- called a serpentine line - and serve each person at the front with the next available register. 34 This is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won't unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone a little bit but speed up checkout overall.

35 It takes many registers to keep one line moving quickly, and some stores can't afford the space or manpower. So wherever your next wait may be: Good luck.

A. Why does this always seem to happen to you?

B. So why don't most places encourage serpentine lines?

C. Some of the may have stood in a queue for almost an hour.

D. The chances of your line being the fastest are only one in three.

E. How high is the probability that you are in the fastest waiting line?

F. With three registers, this method is much faster than the traditional approach.

G. But sometimes, as on a Sunday afternoon, the system gets particularly busy.

【文章大意】本文是说明文。文章说明了杂货店排队方式以及研究人员提出的蛇形队伍的新方式，并分析了各自的利弊。

31. A 下文“It turns out, it's just math working against you; chances are, the other line really is faster. （原来，这只是你的数学问题；很可能，另一个队伍真的更快。）”解释了上文“You chose wrong.(你选错了)”的原因，下文与空格处是因果关系，所以本空应该是对前文选错提出疑惑，故选A项。

32. G 上文“Grocery stores try to have enough employees at checkout to get all their customers through with minimum delay.（杂货店尽量让足够的员工在结账时让所有的顾客以最小的延误完成结账。）”解释了杂货店之前的工作模式，下文“Any small interruption a price check, a chatty customer -can have downstream effects, holding up an entire line.（任何一个小小的中断，一个价格检查，一个喋喋不休的顾客，都会产生下游效应，拖住整个生产线。）”描述了杂货店的特殊情况，故本空应该填出现特殊情况的原因，故选G项。

33. D 根据上文“If there are three lines in the store, delays will happen randomly at different registers. （如果杂货店中有三列队伍，延迟将在不同的队伍中随机发生。）”联系下文“So it's not just in your mind: Another line probably is moving faster.（所以这不仅仅是在你的脑海里：另一条队伍可能移动得更快。）”可知本空说的是任何一个队伍都有可能出现问题。你的队伍跑得最快的几率只有三分之一。故选D项。

34.F 根据“上文Researchers have a good way to deal with this problem.(我们得知研究人员有一个很好的方法来处理这个问题)”以及下文“This is what they do at most banks and fast-food restaurants. With a serpentine line, a long delay at one register won't unfairly punish the people who lined up behind it. Instead, it will slow down everyone little bit but speed up checkout overall.（这个大多数银行和快餐店都是这样做的。有了一条蜿蜒的队伍，在一个登记处长时间拖延不会不公平地惩罚后面排队的人。相反，它会减慢每个人一点点，但加快了整体结帐速度。）”说明这个新方案迅速有效，联系上下文可知，空格中应该是与旧的结账方案作比较。故选F项。

35.B 结合下文“It takes many registers to keep one line moving quickly, and some stores can't afford the space or manpower.（要保持一条生产线的快速运转，需要很多的收银机，而且有些商店负担不起空间和人力。）”说明了一个原因，由此可知，空格处提出了一个问题；通过“It takes many registers to keep one line moving quickly.(保持一条生产线的快速运转)”可知这里描述的是不鼓励蛇形队伍的原因。故选B项。

**第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分45分）**

**第一节（共20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。**

Even 15 years after my grandfather's death，he is still following me around, 36 in my ear on what to do. He is still the British-accented 37 in my head, giving me a nod of 38 for my right choice, and raising an eyebrow 39 he disagrees with something I'm doing. His wise and optimistic views 40 to affect my life.

My grandfather walked 10,000 steps 41 every day, and not because he had a $100 fitness tracker 42 him to do so. Instead of “exercising,” he worked in his garden, 43 vegetables that kept our family through many winters and roses that were the joy of many summers.

He was good to the 44 in the way that people used to be before they had to be told it was the 45 thing to do. Actually, he never 46 a car or learned to drive, so he walked everywhere he could and took a bus the rest of the time.

After my grandmother died, I used to go and 17 with him on weekends. We walked around, chatted to the neighbors, and went to the 48 for food and milk. Occasionally I would 49 a little cake for him in his kitchen. At the end of the day, before he 50 the light, he would say, “That was a (a) 51 day. I enjoyed every minute of it.” I never doubted for a moment that he 52 it.

In the morning, I'd 53 to his whistling in the kitchen downstairs (usually it was Raindrops Keep Falling on Mr Head). At the time, it 54 me—I am not a morning person—but now I'd give anything to hear that 55 one more time.

36. A. singing B. ringing C. whispering D. asking

37. A. adviser B. storyteller C. professor D. director

38. A. thanks B. greeting C. approval D. confidence

39. A. until B. though C. unless D. when

40. A. fail B. continue C. happen D. try

41. A. unexpectedly B. deliberately C. routinely D. randomly

42. A. urging B. allowing C. training D. enabling

43. A. selling B. watering C. offering D. growing

44. A. friends B. environment C. family D. neighborhood

45. A. right B. strange C. funny D. easy

46. A. invented B. repaired C. owned D. rented

47. A. keep up B. stay in touch C. put up D. hang out

48. A. bank B. grocery store C. garden D. post office

49. A. cut B. bake C. decorate D. order

50. A. turned off B. shone up C. cleaned up D. checked on

51. A. ordinary B. busy C. inspiring D. good

52. A. meant B. made C. admitted D. put

53. A. get down B. wake up C. give in D. look forward

54. A. refreshed B. discouraged C. attracted D. annoyed

55. A. song B. word C. whistle D. voice

【文章大意】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了作者的祖父即使去世了很长一段时间，作者仍然感觉他在自己身边，用他明智和乐观的信念继续影响着作者的生活。文中描述了祖父在世时和作者的一些日常生活。

36. C 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：即使在我祖父去世15年之后，他仍在我身边，在我耳边低语该怎么做。A. singing唱歌；B. ringing响铃；C. whispering低语；D. asking询问。根据后文“in my ear on what to do”可知在耳边低语，应用whisper。故选C。

37.A 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：在我的脑海里，他仍然是那个带着英国口音的顾问，对我正确的选择点头表示赞同，当他不同意我正在做的某件事时，他会扬起眉毛。A. adviser顾问；B. storyteller说故事的人；C. professor教授；D. director主任。根据上文“in my ear on what to do”可知，祖父即使去世了这么久，作者还是感觉他在自己耳边低语告诉自己该怎么做，可推测祖父在作者心里像个顾问一样。故选A。

38.C 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：在我的脑海里，他仍然是那个带着英国口音的顾问，对我正确的选择点头表示赞同，当他不同意我正在做的某件事时，他会扬起眉毛。A. thanks感谢；B. greeting问候；C. approval赞同；D. confidence自信。对应后文“he disagrees with something I'm doing”祖父不同意作者时的反应，此处点头表示赞同。故选C。

39.D 【解析】考查连词词义辨析。句意：在我的脑海里，他仍然是那个带着英国口音的顾问，对我正确的选择点头表示赞同，当他不同意我正在做的某件事时，他会扬起眉毛。A. until直到；B. though虽然；C. unless除非；D. when当……时候。引导时间状语从句，表示“当……时”应用when。故选D。

40.B 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：他明智和乐观的信念继续影响着我的生活。A. fail失败；B. continue继续；C. happen发生；D. try尝试。呼应上文“Even 15 years after my grandfather's death, he is still following me around”祖父去世了很久仍然在继续影响着作者的生活。故选B。

41.C 【解析】考查副词词义辨析。句意：我的祖父每天都要走一万步，并不是因为有一个100美元的健身追踪器催促他这么做。A. unexpectedly意外地；B. deliberately故意地；C. routinely常规地；D. randomly随便地。根据后文“every day”可知每天走一万步是祖父的日常活动。故选C。

42.A 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的祖父每天都要走一万步，并不是因为有一个100美元的健身追踪器催促他这么做。A. urging催促；B. allowing允许；C. training训练；D. enabling使能够。根据前后文“not because he had a $100 fitness tracker … him to do so”指健身追踪器催促祖父走一万步。故选A。

43. D【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：他没有“锻炼”，而是在菜园里种菜，让我们一家人熬过许多个冬天；种玫瑰，让我们度过许多个夏天。A. selling销售；B. watering浇水；C. offering提供；D. growing种植，生长。根据后文“vegetables”指种植蔬菜应用grow。故选D。

44.B 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：在不得不告知人们这是正确的事情之前，他就对环境很好。A. friends朋友；B. environment环境；C. family家庭；D. neighborhood街坊。根据后文提到祖父外出靠走路或坐公交车，可推测祖父对环境友好。故选B。

45.A 【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：在不得不告知人们这是正确的事情之前，他就对环境很好。A. right正确的；B. strange奇怪的；C. funny有趣的；D. easy容易的。上文提到祖父对环境友好，后文提到他不开车，这些都是正确的事情。故选A。

46.C 【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：事实上，他从未拥有过一辆车，也没有学过开车，所以他去哪儿都是步行，其余时间都坐公交车。A. invented发明；B. repaired修理；C. owned拥有；D. rented租用。根据后文“a car or learned to drive”指祖父从来没有买过车或者学过开车。故选C。

47. D【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：我祖母去世后，我经常在周末和他一起出去玩。A. keep up保持；B. stay in touch保持联系；C. put up提供；D. hang out闲逛，挂出。根据后文“We walked around, chatted to the neighbors”可知作者经常和祖父一起周末外出。故选D。

48.B 【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们四处走走，和邻居聊天，然后去杂货店买食物和牛奶。A. bank银行；B. grocery store杂货店；C. garden花园；D. post office邮局。根据后文“for food and milk”结合选项，买食物和牛奶的地方应该是杂货店。故选B。

49. B【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我偶尔会在他的厨房里为他烤一个小蛋糕。A. cut切割；B. bake烘焙；C. decorate装饰；D. order命令。根据后文宾语“a little cake for him in his kitchen”可知指烘焙蛋糕，应用bake。故选B。

50.A 【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：一天结束时，他会在关灯前说：“这是美好的一天。每一分钟我都很享受。”A. turned off关闭；B. shone up倾心专注；C. cleaned up清理；D. checked on检查。根据前后文语境“At the end of the day, before he…the light”可知，一天结束，关灯前祖父会说自己很享受这一天。故选A。

51. D【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：一天结束时，他会在关灯前说：“这是美好的一天。每一分钟我都很享受。”A. ordinary普通的；B. busy忙碌的；C. inspiring鼓舞人心的；D. good好的。根据后文“I enjoyed every minute of it.”可知，祖父享受这一天，觉得这是美好的一天。故选D。

52. A【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我从未怀疑过他是认真的。A. meant意味；B. made制作；C. admitted承认；D. put放置。祖父热爱度过的每一天，对此作者从来没有怀疑过他对生活的认真，mean it“认真，当真”。故选A。

53. B【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：早上，我会被他在楼下厨房里吹口哨吵醒（通常是“雨点不停地落在海德先生身上” ）。A. get down写下；B. wake up醒来；C. give in屈服；D. look forward期待。根据上文“In the morning”以及后文“I am not a morning person”可知祖父的口哨吵醒了不喜欢早起的作者。故选B。

54. D【解析】考查动词词义辨析。句意：当时，这让我很恼火——我不是一个喜欢早起的人——但现在，只要能再听到那声口哨，我愿意付出任何代价。A. refreshed使清爽；B. discouraged灰心；C. attracted被吸引；D. annoyed恼怒。根据后文“I am not a morning person”可知作者不喜欢早起，祖父的口哨吵醒了自己，因此作者觉得恼火。故选D。

55. C【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：当时，这让我很恼火——我不是一个喜欢早起的人——但现在，只要能再听到那声口哨，我愿意付出任何代价。A. song歌曲；B. word话语；C. whistle口哨；D. voice嗓音。呼应上文“his whistling in the kitchen downstairs”指再听到祖父的口哨。故选C。

非选择题部分

**第三部分 运用运用（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 Sanxingdui Ruins site lies in Sichuan province. It 56 (consider) one of the most important archeological sites along the upper reaches of the Yangtze River.

Six pits (坑) were newly discovered in 57 site, according to a news conference in Chengdu 58 March 20. According to Xinhua, these pits date back 3,200 to 4000 years and include over 500 artifacts.

“Thanks to the new discoveries, so far we 59 (find) the layout of the sacrificial zone of the Sanxingdui site.” said Lei Yu, a researcher 60 is in charge of the going on digging work.

The 12-square kilometers site was discovered in 1929, and major breakthroughs were made in 1986 with the discovery of two pits 61 (believe) to be for sacrificial ceremonies. The pits were uncovered accidentally by local farmers digging up earth 62 (make) bricks.

Over 1000 items were found at that time, including bronze-wares, face masks, 63 more. Lei pointed out that there were many similarities among the 64 (recent) discovered pits and the two found in 1986, in terms of the types of items unearthed.

“These items show the Sanxingdui site not only had a close 65 (connect) with Central China, but it also marks an original ancient civilization.” said Chen Xiandan, a member of the project.

【文章大意】这是一篇新闻报道。三星堆遗址位于四川省。 它被认为是长江上游最重要的考古遗址之一。据3月20日在成都举行的新闻发布会上称，该遗址新发现了6个坑。文章主要介绍此次考古发现的一些情况。

56. is considered 【解析】考查动词时态语态。句意：它被认为是长江上游最重要的考古遗址之一。陈述客观事实用一般现在时，主语与谓语动词构成被动关系，故用一般现在时的被动语态，主语为it，谓语动词用单数。故填is considered。

57. the 【解析】考查冠词。句意：据3月20日在成都举行的新闻发布会上称，该遗址现场新发现了6个坑。结合句意表示“在现场”可知短语为in the site。故填the。

58. on【解析】考查介词。句意：据3月20日在成都举行的新闻发布会上称，该遗址现场新发现了6个坑。根据后文“March 20”表示在具体的某一天应用介词on。故填on。

59. have found【解析】考查动词时态。句意：“多亏了这些新发现，我们目前已经发现了三星堆遗址祭祀带的布局。”负责挖掘工作的研究员雷宇说。根据上文“so far”可知应用现在完成时，主语为we，助动词用have。故填have found。

60. who/that 【解析】考查定语从句。句意：“多亏了这些新发现，我们目前已经发现了三星堆遗址祭祀带的布局。”负责挖掘工作的研究员雷宇说。此处为定语从句修饰先行词researcher，先行词在从句中作主语，指人，故应用关系代词who或that引导。故填who/that。

61. believed【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：这个占地12平方公里的遗址于1929年被发现，1986年取得重大突破，发现了两个据信是祭祀仪式用的坑。分析句子结构可知believe在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语two pits构成被动关系，故应用过去分词作定语。故填believed。

62. to make【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：这些坑是当地农民在挖土制砖时偶然发现的。分析句子结构可知make在句中应用非谓语动词形式，此处作目的状语，应用不定式。故填to make。

63. and 【解析】考查连词。句意：当时发现了超过1000件物品，包括青铜器、口罩等。根据句意表示“等等”短语为and more。故填and。

64. recently【解析】考查副词。句意：雷指出，就出土物品的类型而言，最近发现的这些坑与1986年发现的两个坑有许多相似之处。修饰后文动词discovered，应用副词recently，作状语。故填recently。

65. connection【解析】考查名词。句意：项目成员陈先丹说：“这些物品表明，三星堆遗址不仅与中原地区有着密切的联系，而且标志着一个原始的古代文明。”根据上文“a close”可知应填名词connection，作宾语。故填connection。

**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）**

假定你是李华，你的美国朋友Jack发来邮件说他被哈佛大学(Harvard University)录取了。请你用英语给他写一封电子邮件，要点包括:

1.表达祝贺;

2.介绍你的学习情况;

3.寻求建议。

注意：

1.词数100左右

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

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

【范文】

Dear Jack，

I am delighted to know that you've been admitted into Harvard University. You have been working hard for this over the past years and your efforts have finally paid off. Congratulations!

To be honest, I plan to study at one of China’s top universities when I graduate from high school. I have prepared for a long time. However, with the college entrance exams drawing near, I suddenly find myself losing confidence and feeling afraid that I might fail.

Have you ever doubted yourself too? I would appreciate it if you would give me some advice on how to deal with my present situation. I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节读后续写（满分25分）**

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事，

Carter enjoyed riding the school bus home. The ride home gave him some time to relax after a busy day of fifth grade. He usually sat alone and enjoyed that too. With four siblings（兄妹 ）he didn’t get much time alone. Sometimes he sat with his younger brother, Jackson, but Jackson was sick at home today.

The bus stopped and the tallest boy in his class, Dexter, stepped off followed by his younger brother, Billy. As the bus pulled away, Carter looked back over his shoulder to watch the boys. Dexter was yelling and waving his hands at his little brother. Billy said something Carter could not hear. Dexter yelled, gave his younger brother a hard shove and knocked him to the ground. Billy was on the ground wiping at his eyes, but Dexter walked away.

Carter turned in his seat, feeling disgusted. He hated seeing little kids get picked on (欺负). The sight of Billy on the ground crying was burned into his memory. He tried to think of something else.

He thought of the model car he was working on at home, a 1967 Corvette. He started building it over a week ago and just finished putting it together last night. Tonight, as soon as he finished his homework, he could start painting the car. That was his favorite part. He already had the perfect color of blue picked out.

He hurried off the bus, ran through his yard, and breezed through the kitchen with a quick hello to his mom. She was making spaghetti, which smelled delicious. He ran up the stairs two at a time and rushed into his room.

“Surprise!” his brother Jackson said, throwing his arms into the air. “What are you doing in my room? I thought you were sick!”

“I feel better!”

“What’s on your face? Are you bleeding?”

“No! I’m not bleeding.” Jackson wiped at his face. “It’s probably just paint. Look! Look what I did!” He pointed at the desk in the corner of Carter’ s room.

注意：

1.所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2.应使用5个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3.续写部分分为两段，每段开头语已为你写好；

4.续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph 1:

*Carter looked down at his desk in horror.*

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Paragraph2:

*Carter took a deep breath and then unfolded his fist.*

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【范文】

One possible version:

*Carter looked down at his desk in horror*. His Corvette! Jackson had painted it red. An awful dull shade of red! "Why would you do that?" Carter shouted. "I wanted to surprise you!" Jackson grinned, with his eyes gleaming. Carter could feel the anger growing, bubbling up inside him, his hands curling into fists. Jackson kept saying something, but so angry was Carter that he couldn't even hear a word. "Do you like it? I tried so hard. Look!" asked Jackson. Red paint was smeared across his face, forehead, even hair. Looking at Jackson, Carter couldn't help imagining his little brother spending the whole day carefully painting the car.

*Carter took a deep breath and then unfolded his fist*. Picturing the scene that Billy sit on the ground wiping at his eyes as his big brother Dexter walked away, Carter stepped toward the table where the car was still drying. Carter wasn't sure what to say. He didn't want to lie, but he didn't want to hurt his brother's feelings either. Jackson was only trying to surprise him. He could see that now. “Do you? Do you like it?" Jackson insisted. "Every time I look at this car, I'm going to think of you," Carter responded, a smile stretching across his face. And that was the truth. "Now, we'd better get that paint off your face before dinner."