

山河联盟 2020 学年第二学期联考高一英语试题卷

第 I 卷

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. Which of the following is the boy's favorite?

A. Chicken wings. B. Pizza. C. Apple pie.

2. What does the woman mean?

A. The machine is going to break.

B. The machine is working normally.

C. The machine's noise will disappear.

3. What does the woman ask the man to do?

A. Sing a song.

B. Focus on his work.

C. Study in his room.

4. How much should the man pay?

A. \$12. B. \$24. C. \$36.

5. What will the man do next?

A. Cut the strawberry into pieces.

B. Put the strawberry on the cake.

C. Make a heart-shaped cake.

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. Where does the conversation take place?

A. At a restaurant.

B. In a supermarket.

C. Over the phone.

7. What kind of sauce does the man choose?

A. Honey garlic. B. Spicy. C. Barbecue.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A TV program. B. A photo. C. A friend.

9. What does the man say about the woman?

A. She looks young.

B. She has long hair.

C. She likes eating chocolates.

10. Who is Barry?

A. The speakers' dad.

B. The man's good friend.

C. The woman's schoolmate.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. How far should people stay away from each other according to the woman?

A. About 1 meter. B. About 2 meters. C. About 3 meters.

12. What is wrong with the supermarket now?

A. They have a lack of stock.

B. They can't help the hospital workers.

C. They're open for a shorter period of time.

13. What does the woman suggest doing on Friday evening?

A. Phoning the supermarket.

B. Seeing a doctor.

C. Going shopping.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 14 至 16 题。

14. What does the man want to do?

A. Go to the bathroom.

B. Tape the show.

C. Hit the pause button.

15. What do we know about the woman?

A. She likes to watch the commercials.

B. She has a Netflix membership.

C. She watches TV once a week.

16. How does the woman sound in the end?

A. Bored. B. Surprised. C. Satisfied.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What did the speaker do on the first day in Da Nang?

A. She went to the beach.

B. She watched the dragon boat race.

C. She visited European-style buildings.

18. At which spot did the speaker see red-faced monkeys?

A. The Golden Bridge.

B. The Marble Mountains.

C. Son Tra Mountain.

19. How did the speaker go to the Ba Na Hills resort?

A. By plane. B. By cable car. C. By motor.

20. What did the speaker think of her trip?

A. Enjoyable. B. Tiring. C. Disappointing.

第二部分：阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 个小题；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，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Islands in the world are famous for different things. But Hawaii is special for its variety of features. Beautiful sandy beaches, active volcanoes (火山), a great canyon (溪谷) and special history and culture add up to create its famously romantic atmosphere.

Formed by volcanoes at the bottom of the sea, the Hawaii islands are like a necklace in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, 6,000 kilometers off the west coast of Mexico. There are eight main islands in the group, including Hawaii (or Big Island), Maui, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau.

The youngest and biggest island, also called Hawaii was formed 430,000 years ago and is still growing. Kauai,

the oldest was formed 5.1 million years ago. For tourists, the sight of the lava (溶岩) that still flows from some of the volcanoes down to the sea, is a major attraction.

Hawaii is the newest and smallest state in the US. In 1900, the islands joined the US. In modern history, it will always be remembered for the attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese air force in 1941.

About 1,000 years ago, the islands were settled by Polynesians (波利尼西亚人), Captain James Cook led the first group of Westerners there in 1778.

Native Hawaiians have a special culture and language. Although nowadays English is the official language of Hawaii, folk music and dancing are still widely practiced. The traditional dance of the islands is the hula, a Hawaiian word that means dance.

Hawaii's reputation for romance was spread when Hollywood started to use its typical music in movies in the 1960's.

Today, Hawaii is famous for its mix of cultures. Chinese, Japanese and Filipinos all live there. Chinese arrived in the islands as early as the late 18th century. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the famous Chinese revolutionary, grew up there.

Everyone in Hawaii is a member of an ethnic minority (少数民族) and generally they exist in a pleasant harmony (和谐) of races and cultures.

1. Which of the following about Hawaii is NOT true?

- A. There are eight main islands in the group Hawaii islands.
- B. Hawaii islands are like a necklace in the middle of the Pacific Ocean.
- C. Hawaii islands are formed by volcanoes on earth.
- D. Hawaii is the smallest and youngest state in the US.

2. What can we infer from the passage ?

- A. The Hawaii islands are all formed 5.1 million years ago
- B. Hawaii islands were settled by Japanese in 1941
- C. Hawaii is an area with one nation
- D. Hawaii is a famous tourist destination

3. What is best title of the passage?

- A. Features of Hawaii islands.
- B. History and culture of Hawaii.
- C. Hawaii—a perfect destination.
- D. My experience in Hawaii.

【答案】 1. C 2. D 3. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了著名景点夏威夷群岛的人文和地理知识。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第二段“Formed by volcanoes at the bottom of the sea, the Hawaii islands are like a necklace in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, 6,000 kilometers off the west coast of Mexico. (夏威夷群岛是由海底的火山形成的, 就像太平洋中部的一条项链, 距离墨西哥西海岸 6000 公里。)”可知, 夏威夷群岛是由海底火山形成的。由此可知, C 项表述错误。故选 C。

【2 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段“Beautiful sandy beaches, active volcanoes (火山), a great canyon (溪谷) and special history and culture add up to create its famously romantic atmosphere. (美丽的沙滩、活火山、大峡谷以及独特的历史和文化, 造就了它著名的浪漫氛围。)”和文章第七段“Hawaii's reputation for romance was spread when Hollywood started to use its typical music in movies in the 1960's. (20 世纪 60 年代, 当好莱坞开始在电影中使用夏威夷的典型音乐时, 夏威夷的浪漫名声就传开了。)”可推知, 夏威夷是著名的旅游胜地。故选 D。

【3 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章第一段“But Hawaii is special for its variety of features. (但夏威夷的特别之处在于它的多样性。)”可知, 作者写这篇文章主要是为了给读者介绍夏威夷的多种特色。“夏威夷群岛的特征”最适合作文章标题。故选 A。

B

Around this time of year when the weather gets cooler in Arkansas, there are a lot of homeless people, as well as people with different situations who just need help.

Oftentimes Our family serves at a soup kitchen where they give out bags of food to needy families in our area. And we'll help put those bags of food together and hand them out, among other things.

There are a lot of reasons why serving the community is important to me, but one of them has to do with my father. My grandfather died when my father was 4 years old and my grandmother had four kids all under the age of 5, all born pretty close together. That was a time when things were so bad in the country. There wasn't work and often the family hardly made ends meet, so my grandmother put the kids in a children's home so that they could at least have food to survive.

My dad said he never forgot the local charity would bring the kids a gift for Christmas. The kids worked hard in the children's home and the only present they got was from the local charity. He never forgot this kindness and always appreciated the local charity for what it did when he Was a little boy.

My dad was such a hardworking worker- family meant the world to him. I was the seventh baby in my family

and my mother had me just after she turned 40. She was one of those high-risk pregnancy moms, and I'm so grateful she had me. My mom and dad made a happy home for us, and I'm so grateful for that. I hope my children are catching those lessons, not just from Mom and Dad, but from grandparents and everyone else in their lives.

4. Why does the author consider serving the community important?

- A. His father led a hard life in his childhood.
- B. He was inspired by his father's life experiences.
- C. He was grateful for what his father had done for him.
- D. His father worked hard and took good care of the family.

5. Why did the author's grandmother put the kids in a children's home?

- A. The family had too many children.
- B. The kids were born too close together.
- C. It provided food for the kids to survive.
- D. The kids could lead a very comfortable life there.

6. Which can best describe the author's father?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Kind and creative. | B. Strict and helpful. |
| C. Devoted and patient. | D. Grateful and hardworking. |

7. What can we learn from the passage ?

- A. Father meant the world to the family.
- B. The author hopes his kids learn to be grateful.
- C. The kids received Christmas gifts from their parents.
- D. The author's family opens a soup kitchen to offer help.

【答案】 4. B 5. C 6. D 7. B

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者在施粥处帮忙的原因。

【4 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“*There are a lot of reasons why serving the community is important to me, but one of them has to do with my father.*(为社区服务对我来说很重要的原因有很多，但其中一个与我父亲有关)”可知，作者认为为社区服务很重要，因为他受到了他父亲的生活经历的启发。故选 B 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中的“*There wasn't work and often the family hardly made ends meet, so my*

grandmother put the kids in a children's home so that they could at least have food to survive.(没有工作, 家庭经常难以维持生计, 所以我的祖母把孩子们送到儿童之家, 这样他们至少能有饭吃)”可知, 作者的祖母把孩子们送到儿童之家, 因为它为孩子们提供了生存所需的食物。故选 C 项。

【6 题详解】

判断推理题。根据第四段中的“He never forgot this kindness and always appreciated the local charity for what it did when he was a little boy.(他从未忘记这一善举, 总是感激当地的慈善机构在他小时候所做的一切)”和第五段第一句“My dad was such a hardworking worker- family meant the world to him.(我父亲是一个非常勤劳的工人——家庭对他来说是个世界)”可知, 作者的父亲是一个懂得感恩和勤奋的人。故选 D 项。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段句子“...and I'm so grateful she had me. My mom and dad made a happy home for us, and I'm so grateful for that. I hope my children are catching those lessons, not just from Mom and Dad, but from grandparents and everyone else in their lives.(我很感激她有了我。我的父母为我们建立了一个幸福的家, 我很感激。我希望我的孩子们不仅从父母那里, 也从祖父母和他们生活中的其他人那里学到了这些)”可知, 作者希望他的孩子学会感恩。故选 B 项。

C

Can ducks help solve the problem of locust (蝗虫)? That is a question being asked in Southern Asia? Like the region of East Africa, the nation of Pakistan is trying to keep masses of locusts from eating the country's crops.

But while the insect invasion in Africa has been blamed on weather, experts say the one in Pakistan is a side effect of a civil war in the Middle Eastern country of Yemen. Because of that war, officials haven't been able to do enough pest control to keep Yemen's locust population from growing, so the insects obviously multiplied and made their way north east eventually landing on Pakistan.

Locusts don't directly attack people. They threaten us by eating our crops. And so many of these insects in such large numbers can destroy regional food supplies. That's why Pakistan declared (宣布) a state of emergency early this month, saying it was dealing with the highest number of locusts in more than 20 years. So what can be done about it? Some experts say pesticides are needed to kill masses of these insects, but there's another idea being considered in China. It may send ducks to Pakistan --as many as 100,000 of them-- to fight the locusts by eating them. An expert interviewed by the Bloomberg media company says one duck can eat more than 200 locusts per day, and China has reportedly used ducks to successfully solve a locust problem in the past. But not everyone is on board with this. A member of China's delegation (代表团) to Pakistan says there's not enough water in Pakistan's hot dry climate to keep the ducks going. Whatever methods are used to control locusts in Asia the situation in Africa is getting more hopeless by the day.

8. According to the paragraph 2, what caused the locust outbreak in Pakistan?

- A. There are no natural enemies to eat locusts.
- B. The civil war of Yemen affected pest control.
- C. The government of Yemen didn't do any pest control.
- D. The weather in Pakistan caused the increase of locusts.

9. What harmful effect will masses of locusts bring about?

- A. Destroying crops.
- B. Changing the weather.
- C. Tensing international relations.
- D. Directly threatening human security.

10. Which of the following can replace the underlined phrase in paragraph 3?

- A. Asks for
- B. Relys on
- C. Agrees on
- D. Thinks about

【答案】8. B 9. A 10. C

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇议论文。本文针对巴基斯坦的蝗灾进行了讨论——鸭子是否能够帮助巴基斯坦控制蝗灾。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“experts say the one in Pakistan is a side effect of a civil war in the Middle Eastern country of Yemen. Because of that war, officials haven't been able to do enough pest control to keep Yemen's locust population from growing,（专家表示，巴基斯坦的这次蝗虫袭击是中东国家也门内战的副作用。由于这场战争，官员们没有能够做足够的害虫控制来阻止也门蝗虫数量的增长）可知，也门的内战影响了害虫的控制，这导致了巴基斯坦蝗虫灾害的爆发。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段“Locusts don't directly attack people. They threaten us by eating our crops. And so many of these insects in such large numbers can destroy regional food supplies.（蝗虫不会直接攻击人类。它们吃我们的庄稼来威胁我们。大量的这些昆虫会破坏地区的食物供应。）可知，大量的蝗虫会破坏庄稼。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据上文“An expert interviewed by the Bloomberg media company says one duck can eat more than 200 locusts per day, and China has reportedly used ducks to successfully solve a locust problem in the past.”（彭博媒体公司采访的一个专家说，一只鸭子一天可以吃超过 200 只蝗虫，而且中国过去成功地用鸭子解决蝗虫问题）和划线单词后一句“A member of China's delegation（代表团）to Pakistan says there's not enough water in Pakistan's hot dry climate to keep the ducks going.（中国驻巴基斯坦代表团的一名成员表示，巴基斯坦炎热干

燥的气候中没有足够的水来让这些鸭子生存。) ”可知，此处划线短语“ is on board with”意为“同意”，即划线部分所在句子表示“不是所有人都同意用鸭子解决蝗虫问题这个观点”。故选 C。

第二节七选五(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。

Ways to Deal With Anxiety

Everyone has feelings of anxiety, which is a normal reaction to stress. Things like tests, speaking in public and competing in sports can make us feel stressed. 11 But at other times, anxiety can be harmful, especially when it prevents you from being able to focus. Here are ways to help manage it.

Become a relaxation expert. We all think we know how to relax. But standing in front of the TV or computer isn't true relaxation. 12 They may seem to relieve anxiety or stress, but it's a false state of relaxation that is only temporary. What the body really needs is a relaxation technique-like deep breathing, or yoga-that has a physical effect on the mind.

13 Want your mind and body to feel peaceful and strong enough to handle life's ups and downs? Get the right amount of sleep for your needs-not too much or too little. Eat well: Choose fruit, vegetables and whole grains for long-term energy. And exercise to send oxygen to every cell in the body so your brain and body can operate at their best.

Connect with others. Spend time with friends or family. 14 If you feel worried or nervous about something, talking about it with someone who listens can help you feel more understood and better able to cope.

Think positively. A great way to keep your minds off the worry track is to focus your thoughts on things that are good, beautiful and positive. 15

- A. Connect with nature.
- B. Get enough sleep, nourishment, and exercise.
- C. The same is true for alcohol, drugs or tobacco.
- D. Allow yourself to dream, wish, and imagine the best that could happen.
- E. When anxiety or worry goes extreme, it may be sign of an anxiety disorder.
- F. Sometimes anxiety can be a good thing when it helps you deal with a tense situation.
- G. Doing things with those you feel close to deepens our bonds, allowing us to feel supported and secure.

【答案】 11. F 12. C 13. B 14. G 15. D

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了应对焦虑的几种方法。

【11 题详解】

空格前“Things like tests, speaking in public and competing in sports can make us feel stressed.(像考试、在公共场合演讲和参加体育比赛等事情会让我们感到压力)”讲述焦虑产生的场合；根据空格下文“**But at other times**, anxiety can be harmful, especially when it prevents you from being able to focus.(但在其他时候,焦虑可能是有害的,尤其是当它阻止你集中注意力的时候)”可知, F 选项“**Sometimes anxiety can be a good thing when it helps you deal with a tense situation.**(有时焦虑是一件好事, 它可以帮助你处理紧张的情况)”讲述焦虑带来的好处, 与 **But at other times** 形成对比, 符合语境。故选 F 项。

【12 题详解】

空格前讲述看电视、玩电脑不是真正的放松；空格后“**They may seem to relieve anxiety or stress, but it's a false state of relaxation that is only temporary.** (它们似乎可以缓解焦虑或压力, 但这是一种虚假的放松状态, 只是暂时的)”中 **They** 指代前文的看电视、玩电脑及空格处讲到的事情。C 选项“**The same is true for alcohol, drugs or tobacco.**(酒精、毒品和烟草也是如此)”中的 **alcohol, drugs or tobacco** 为 **They** 指代的一部分, 符合逻辑。故选 C 项。

【13 题详解】

空处为本段的总起句。根据下文“**Get the right amount of sleep for your needs-not too much or too little.**”, “**Eat well: Choose fruit, vegetables and whole grains for long-term energy.**”及“**And exercise to send oxygen to every cell in the body so your brain and body can operate at their best.**”中的关键词 **sleep, Eat, exercise** 可知, B 选项“**Get enough sleep, nourishment, and exercise.**(保证充足的睡眠、营养和锻炼)”符合此处语境。故选 B 项。

【14 题详解】

本段的第一句“**Connect with others. Spend time with friends or family.**(与他人联系。花时间和朋友或家人在一起)”表示我们需要多与其他人接触。G 选项“**Doing things with those you feel close to deepens our bonds, allowing us to feel supported and secure.**(和那些你觉得亲近的人一起做事情会加深我们的联系, 让我们感到被支持和安全)”与本段主题相符。故选 G 项。

【15 题详解】

最后一段表示应该保持积极的态度, D 选项“**Allow yourself to dream, wish, and imagine the best that could happen.**(允许自己去梦想, 去希望, 去想象可能发生的最好的事情)”与本段主题相符。故选 D 项。

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。

The disease had slowed me down. Then my granddaughter sent a cat to me. Honestly speaking, I fell in love

with the cute little thing_____16_____when I first saw her.

“I’ll_____17_____you Rainbow,” I said with a smile.

The next day I _____18_____some cat food and two toy mice in a pet shop. Rainbow went crazy over those_____19_____: she got them stuck under the desk or the sofa. Then she wouldn’t stop meowing (喵喵叫)_____20_____I got them back for her. She’d bring the mice to me and demand that I throw them for her over and over again — she never felt_____21_____. She couldn’t feel the pain in my_____22_____.

Rainbow always got into troubles. She kept knocking over my plants or_____23_____my cues. I had to deal with the “_____24_____”. My back_____25_____with all the ups and downs of trying to keep up with Rainbow. But what was I supposed to do? I couldn’t bear the_____26_____of sending her away.

One day, I felt there was something_____27_____on my back. Rainbow, licking (舔) me, wanted breakfast. “OK, I get the_____28_____,” I said. I tried to lower my body to put her_____29_____in the bowl on the floor,_____30_____pain to spread from my back through my body. But it didn’t. I felt_____31_____.

After she finished eating, I bent down and_____32_____her bowl without having to hold on to the desk. She looked up at me and meowed, as if to say, “See? I’m doing_____33_____what the doctor ordered!”

Three years later, Rainbow still kept me moving and I began to_____34_____her play. I didn’t want a cat, but someone knew I_____35_____one.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 16. A. calmly | B. anxiously | C. finally | D. immediately |
| 17. A. return | B. show | C. call | D. offer |
| 18. A. cooked | B. bought | C. made | D. borrowed |
| 19. A. mice | B. cats | C. pets | D. patients |
| 20. A. when | B. until | C. if | D. because |
| 21. A. confused | B. frightened | C. bored | D. annoyed |
| 22. A. mouth | B. eye | C. head | D. back |
| 23. A. breaking | B. repairing | C. placing | D. selling |
| 24. A. topics | B. expressions | C. accidents | D. diets |
| 25. A. changed | B. improved | C. relaxed | D. ached |
| 26. A. preparation | B. idea | C. joke | D. freedom |
| 27. A. wet | B. cold | C. painful | D. distant |
| 28. A. guidance | B. answer | C. letter | D. message |
| 29. A. food | B. food | C. toy | D. medicine |
| 30. A. expecting | B. warning | C. allowing | D. forcing |

31. A. taller B. smarter C. better D. fatter
32. A. cared about B. cleaned C. recognized D. picked up
33. A. still B. ever C. just D. never
34. A. avoid B. enjoy C. respect D. design
35. A. needed B. ignored C. earned D. saved

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

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇记叙文，文章讲述了自己和猫做游戏的过程中，竟然把自己的身体治愈的故事。

【16 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：说实话，当我第一眼看到她的时候，我就爱上了这个可爱的小东西。A. calmly 平静地；B. anxiously 渴望地；C. finally 最后；D. immediately 立即。根据空前“I fell in love with the cute little thing”可知，作者立即就喜欢了这只可爱的小猫。故选 D。

【17 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：“我叫你彩虹，”我笑着说。A. return 归还；B. show 说明；C. call 喊，起名；D. offer 提供。根据后面的名字“Rainbow”可知，作者给小猫起了名。故选 C。

【18 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：第二天，我在一家宠物店买了一些猫食和两只玩具老鼠。A. cooked 做；B. bought 买；C. made 制作；D. borrowed 借。根据后面提到的“在宠物店”可知，作者是买了这些东西。故选 B。

【19 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：彩虹为那些老鼠发狂：她把它们卡在桌子底下或沙发底下了。A. mice 老鼠；B. cats 猫；C. pets 宠物；D. patients 病人。根据上文可知，作者买了玩具老鼠。故选 A。

【20 题详解】

考查连接词词义辨析。句意：然后她就不停地喵喵叫，直到我把它拿回来给她。A. when 当……时候；B. until 直到；C. if 如果；D. because 因为。not ...until...为固定搭配，“直到……才”，根据上句，玩具鼠会被困在桌子下或沙发下，所以猫会一直叫，直到我帮它拿出来。故选 B。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：她会把老鼠拿给我，要求我一次又一次地把它们扔给她——她从不觉得无聊。A. confused 困惑；B. frightened 害怕的；C. bored 无聊的；D. annoyed 生气的。根据上句提到的“一遍一遍地”可知，小猫对此游戏乐此不疲。故选 C。

【22 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她感觉不到我背部的疼痛。A. mouth 嘴；B. eye 眼睛；C. head 头；D. back 后背。根据上文可知，作者一直给小猫仍玩具鼠，所以推测出，作者会腰酸背疼。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她总是撞倒我的植物，弄坏我的球杆。A. breaking 打破；B. repairing 修理；C. placing 放置；D. selling 卖。根据前面说，小猫会陷入麻烦，及撞翻作者的植物，可推出，小猫会破坏东西。故选 A。

【24 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我必须处理那些“意外”。A. topics 题目；B. expressions 表情；C. accidents 意外，事故；D. diets 饮食。根据上文可知，小猫会制造麻烦，作者要处理这些事故的后果。故选 C。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：为了跟上彩虹的步伐，我经历了那么多起起落落，背都疼了。A. changed 改变；B. improved 改善；C. relaxed 放松；D. ached 疼。根据上下文可知，作者总要起起伏伏追逐小猫，作者的背疼。故选 D。

【26 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我不能忍受把她送走的想法。A. preparation 准备；B. idea 想法；C. joke 玩笑；D. freedom 自由。根据上文可知，小猫制造了很多麻烦，给作者带来了痛苦，但是，要想把她送走，作者还是忍受不了。故选 B。

【27 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：有一天，我觉得我的脸颊上有湿漉漉的东西。A. wet 湿的；B. cold 冷的；C. painful 痛苦的；D. distant 远的。根据下文“Rainbow, licking (舔) me, wanted breakfast.”可知，小猫在舔作者，作者的脸上湿了。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“好吧，我明白了，”我说。A. guidance 指导；B. answer 答案；C. letter 信；D. message 信息。get the message 为固定短语，意为“明白”。故选 D。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我努力低下身子，把碗里的食物放在地板上，以为疼痛会从我的背部扩散到全身。A. wood 树林；B. food 食物；C. toy 玩具；D. medicine 药。根据上文“Rainbow, licking (舔) me, wanted breakfast.”可知，作者弯腰把食物给猫。故选 B。

【30 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我努力低下身子，把碗里的食物放在地板上，以为疼痛会从我的背部扩散到全身。A. expecting 预计；B. warning 警告；C. allowing 允许；D. forcing 强迫。根据上文可知，作者由于照顾

猫，一直背疼，作者在弯腰喂猫的时候，自己就可以预料到疼痛会加重。故选 A。

【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我感觉好多了。A. taller 更高的；B. smarter 更聪明的；C. better 更好的；D. fatter 更胖的。根据上文可知，疼痛并没有像预计地那样，作者感觉自己身体好多了。故选 C。

【32 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：她吃完后，我弯下腰，不用扶着桌子就帮她捡起了碗。A. cared about 照顾；B. cleaned 清理；C. recognized 认出；D. picked up 捡起。根据语境可知，作者捡起小猫吃东西的碗。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：她抬头看着我，喵喵叫着，好像在说：“看到了吗？我正在按医生说的做！”A. still 仍然；B. ever 曾经；C. just 仅仅；D. never 从不。根据上文可知，作者的疼痛好多了，所以作者把这归功于猫带给自己的锻炼，所以用拟人的语气，来表扬猫带来的好处。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：三年后，彩虹仍然让我运动着，我开始享受她的游戏。A. avoid 避免；B. enjoy 喜欢；C. respect 尊重；D. design 设计。根据上文可知，作者的身体是在和猫做游戏的过程中，慢慢恢复的，所以可推出，后来作者喜欢上和猫做游戏。故选 B。

【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我不想养猫，但有人知道我需要一只。A. needed 需要；B. ignored 忽视；C. earned 挣得；D. saved 挽救。根据文章开头可知，这只猫是作者的孙女送给他的，然后作者的身体就被治愈了，所以作者总结，有人知道猫能治愈他，所以送来了一只猫。故选 A。

第 II 卷（非选择题）

第三部分语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 个小题；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。

Failure is the best teacher. We learn 36 (have) more confidence in what we know through failure. You don't have to accept your failure if you 37 (real) want to achieve success. For every achievement, there have been one or more failures. But those 38 we consider as successful refuse to accept failure and believe success is the other side of failure.

The lamp 39 (invent) by Edison after 1, 000 failures. If he had stopped after he tried 100 times, what might have been the result of such effort? When your effort is not bringing 40 expected result, you don't have to call it a failure, call it a challenge. What is the 41 (different) between the two? One is negative; the other is positive.

What you need is positive thinking to achieve success. Failure means there is no way out, no alternative,
_____42_____ a challenge is a question mark, which asks for another way out of the situation, an alternative answer
_____43_____ the problem.

You cannot fly, run. If you cannot run, walk. If you cannot walk, crawl (爬行); just keep on _____44_____
(move). If you fall down, you have to get up and start moving. If not, other people will step on you on the way to
_____45_____ (they) achievements

【答案】36. to have

37. really 38. who

39. was invented

40. an 41. difference

42. but 43. To

44. moving 45. their

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇议论文。文章主要讲述了不要害怕失败，失败是最好的老师。人们往往是经过无数的失败才获得了成功。

【36 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：失败是最好的老师。我们从失败中学会了对我们知道的事情有更多的自信。固定短语 learn to do sth.“学着做某事”。故填 to have。

【37 题详解】

考查副词。句意：如果你真想获得成功，你就不必接受失败。每一项成功的背后，都有一个或多个的失败。want 为谓语部分，空处修饰谓语动词，应该用副词。故填 really。

【38 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：但是那些我们认为成功的人拒绝接受失败，他们相信成功是失败的另一面。此处是限制性定语从句，先行词是代词 those，指人，在从句中作宾语，应用关系代词 who 引导。故填 who。

【39 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：1000 次故障后，爱迪生发明了灯泡。本句主语与谓语动词构成被动关系，且事情发生在过去，用一般过去时。主语是 the lamp，谓语动词用单数。故填 was invented。

【40 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：当你的努力没有带来预期的结果时，你不必将其称为失败，也可以将其称为挑战。result 是可数名词，此处表示泛指，且 expected 是元音音素开头，应用不定冠词 an。故填 an。

【41 题详解】

考查名词。句意：两者有什么区别？一个是负面的；另一个是积极的。根据上文可知，此处使用名词形式，故填 difference。

【42 题详解】

考查连词。句意：失败意味着没有出路，别无选择，但是挑战是一个问号，它要求从情况中寻找另一种出路，即对问题的另一种答案。根据句子可知，两句形成转折关系。故填 but。

【43 题详解】

考查介词。句意：失败意味着没有出路，别无选择，但是挑战是一个问号，它要求从情况中寻找另一种出路，即对问题的另一种答案。the answer to the problem 意为“问题的答案”。故填 to。

【44 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：你不能飞，跑。 如果你不能跑步，请步行。如果你不能走路，请爬行；继续保持前进。keep on doing sth.意为“继续做某事”。故填 moving。

【45 题详解】

考查代词。句意：如果不继续行进，其他人会在实现他们成就的路上踩到你。空处修饰名词，且对应句中 other people，应用形容词性物主代词 their。故填 their。

第四部分写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节句子翻译（共 5 小题，每小题 3 分；满分 15 分）

46. 很明显，音乐使我们能够忘记烦恼，对我们的生活有积极的影响。(evident; enable)(汉译英)

【答案】It is evident that music enables us to forget our worries and has a positive influence on our life.

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查动词、名词和固定句型。句意：很明显，音乐使我们能够忘记烦恼，对我们的生活有积极的影响。根据句子结构和提示词，明显的“evident”，这里使用固定句型 It is evident that，其中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的主语从句，能够做某事“enable sb to do sth”，忘记烦恼“forget our worries”，对……有影响“have an influence on sth”。描述一个客观的事实，用一般现在时，可翻译为 It is evident that music enables us to forget our worries and has a positive influence on our life.

47. 研究国家的历史将使你的旅行更加愉快。(-ing 作主语)(汉译英)

【答案】Studying the history of the country will make your visit much more enjoyable.

【解析】

【详解】考查动名词，动词和名词。根据句意和-ing 作主语要求，确定主语“研究国家的历史”studying the history of the country 用动名词形式表示“使某人如何”用 make+宾语+宾语补足语，根据句子可知一般将来时，“愉快的”enjoyable，且更愉快用比较级 much more enjoyable，用形容词作补语。故翻译为 Studying the history

of the country will make your visit much more enjoyable.

48. 我们最终到达了一个群山环抱的村庄，其美景堪称一场名副其实的视觉盛宴。(过去分词做定语；feast)
(汉译英)

【答案】We finally reached a village surrounded by mountains, whose beautiful landscape is a true feast for the eyes.

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查过去分词作定语及定语从句。结合本句表达的含义，本句的时态用一般过去时。表示“我们”用 we，为主句主语；表示“最终”用 finally；表示“到达了一个村庄”结合时态，用 reached a village；表示“被群山环抱的”，用过去分词短语 surrounded by mountains 作定语，修饰名词 village；表示“美景”用 beautiful landscape；表示“一场名副其实的视觉盛宴”用 a true feast for the eyes；结合句子结构，此处可用非限制性定语从句来对 village 作补充说明，即 whose beautiful landscape is a true feast for the eyes. 故翻译为 We finally reached a village surrounded by mountains, whose beautiful landscape is a true feast for the eyes.

49. 英国有着悠久而有趣的历史可供探索，如果你留心观察的话，英国之旅会给予你 满足感。(eye, satisfaction) (汉译英)

【答案】The United Kingdom has a long and interesting history to explore, so if you keep your eyes open, your trip to the UK will give you a sense of satisfaction.

【解析】

【分析】

【详解】考查名词、短语、主谓一致、条件状语从句和时态。本句讲述的为客观事实所以时态用一般现在时。表示“英国”用 The United Kingdom；表示“有着悠久而有趣的历史”，结合主语，所以用短语 has a long and interesting history；表示“探索”用动词 explore；根据句意，此处表示供探索的历史，所以用不定式 to explore 作定语；表示“如果你留心观察的话”，用条件状语从句 If you keep your eyes open；表示“英国之旅会给予你满足感”，结合“主将从现”，所以时态选用一般将来时，用 your trip to the UK will give you a sense of satisfaction。故翻译为：The United Kingdom has a long and interesting history to explore, so if you keep your eyes open, your trip to the UK will give you a sense of satisfaction.

50. 作为一个有音乐天赋的孩子，他渴望得到一架钢琴，这不足为奇。(talent; eager) (汉译英)

【答案】It is not surprising that he is eager for a piano as a child talented in music.

【解析】

【详解】考查动词和名词。句意：作为一个有音乐天赋的孩子，他渴望得到一架钢琴，这不足为奇。根据

汉语提示可知，本句陈述客观事实应用一般现在时，“这不足为奇”表达为 It is not surprising that..., it 为形式主语，that 引导主语从句；“渴望某物”表达为 be eager for sth; “在……方面有天赋”表达为 be talented in sth。结合其他汉语提示，可翻译为 It is not surprising that he is eager for a piano as a child talented in music.

第二节应用文写作（满分 25 分）

51. 假设你是李华，杭州人，最近你的学校将举办一个以“My Hometown”为主题的英语演讲活动，请根据以下提示写一篇英语演讲稿。

1. 概况：浙江省会，旅游城市；
2. 地理：位于中国的东南，东临东海，气候宜人；
3. 旅游：旅游资源丰富，自然与文化遗产——西湖。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案】 Good morning everybody!

It's my honor to speak here, and I am very glad to share my topic with you. Then today I'd like to talk something about my hometown, Hangzhou.

Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang Province, is located in the southeast of China and faces the East Sea. With its famous natural beauty and cultural heritages, Hangzhou is one of China's most important tourist destinations attracting millions of tourists from home and abroad.

Hangzhou has a long history of over 2,000 years, with a warm and wet climate, making it abundant in traveling resources. The West Lake is undoubtedly the best-known feature of Hangzhou, which is famous for its historical and cultural sites. Whenever you come to the city, whether during the holidays or at weekends, you will see people boating on the water or walking.

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生就学校将举办一个以“My Hometown”为主题的英语演讲活动，写一篇英语演讲稿。

【详解】词汇积累

丰富的：rich→abundant

有名的：be famous for →be known for

高兴的：glad/happy→delighted

关于：about→concerning

2.句式拓展

合并简单句

原句: It's my honor to speak here, and I am very glad to share my topic with you. Then today I'd like to talk something about my hometown, Hangzhou.

拓展句: It's a great honor to share my topic concerning my hometown, Hangzhou.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] Whenever you come to the city, whether during the holidays or at weekends, you will see people boating on the water or walking. (运用 whenever 引导的时间状语从句, 且后半句 see sb doing, 现在分词作宾补)

[高分句型 2] Hangzhou has a long history of over 2,000 years, with a warm and wet climate, making it abundant in traveling resources. (运用了现在分词 making 作伴随状语。高分词汇 be abundant in“在……方面丰富的”)