**高2023届考前模拟英语试题**

**（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150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。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 will the speakers do next?

A.Rest at home.　　　　 B.Have some coffee. C.Do more shopping.

2.Where are the speakers most probably now?

A.In a car.　　　 B.On a bus.　　　 C.On a train.

3.What is the woman most probably?

A.A tour guide.　　　 B.A waitress.　 　 C.A bus conductor.

4.What does John like doing in his spare time?

A.Listening to music.　　　　 B.Doing exercise. C.Watching TV.

5.How will the man go to the movies?

A.By car.　　　 B.By bus.　　　 C.On foot.

**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.Why did Amy go to the contest?

A.To have some fun. B.To win some money. C.To prove her cooking skills.

7.How does Amy most probably feel now?

A.Regretful.　　　 B.Upset.　　　 C.Happy.

听第7段材料,回答第8至10题。

8.When did the old lady begin to play video games?

A.Thirty years ago.　　　　 B.Forty years ago. C.Fifty years ago.

9.What does the grandson do for the old lady?

A.He takes videos.　　　 　 B.He downloads games. C.He collects reviews.

10.What does the woman ask Mike to do?

A.Do his homework.　　　　 B.Make videos himself. C.Tell her more about the lady.

听第8段材料,回答第11至13题。

11.What did the woman do this morning?

A.She visited a bookstore. B.She read a book to her kid. C.She searched for books online.

12.What was Priya Iyer’s purpose of building the website?

A.To sell books. B.To help children read more. C.To recommend books to people of all ages.

13.What is the woman’s attitude toward the website?

A.Disappointed.　　　 B.Worried.　　 　 C.Interested.

听第9段材料,回答第14至17题。

14.Who are Grigori Lup’s regular customers?

A.Actors.　　　 B.Housewives.　　　 C.Businessmen.

15.Why did Grigori Lup make such shoes?

A.To meet his business partners’ need.

B.To make people keep social distance.

C.To become a social media influencer.

16.What happened after Grigori Lup posted pictures on social media?

A.He was laughed at by other shoemakers.

B.He got some orders around the world.

C.He was asked to stop making shoes.

17.How long does it take Grigori Lup to make such a pair of shoes?

A.One and a half days.　　　　 B.2 days. C.3 days.

听第10段材料,回答第18至20题。

18.Why was Farmers’ Almanac started?

A.To record big events in the natural world.

B.To make language learners learn better.

C.To help farmers grow crops better.

19.What was Richard Lederer probably good at?

A.Sailing at the sea.　　　　 B.Predicting the weather. C.Explaining expressions.

20.What is the speaker mainly talking about?

A. An old publication. B.The origin of an idiom. C.Sailors’ tough life in the past.

###### 第二部分　阅读（共两节，满分50分）

**第一节（共15小题;每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）**

　　阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

###### A

Online jobs have opened the door for many people to earn a living or make some extra money from the comfort of their homes. This includes teens as well. If you’re looking for such a job, here are some choices you can consider.

**Customer Service**

If you are 16 years old and over, you have a chance to work with Uhaul as a customer service person. You just need to have a good pair of headphones and high-speed Internet in order to do this job. Basic pay starts at $7. 50 an hour.

**Sell Items Online**

Selling items online is one of the easiest ways to make quick cash. Teens can turn it into a good business by selling things on Bonanza. You need to start sorting through items at your home that are no longer being used and list them for sale.

**Take Surveys**

Another easy task teens can do to earn money is to take surveys online. You don’t need any work experience to do this and can be as young as 13 years old to get started. Survey sites like VIP Voices, Swagbucks, Harris Poll, E-Poll, and Paid Viewpoint allow teens to start taking surveys for cash and gift cards. And your opinions should be expressed clearly in English.

**Etsy**

Do you love to make new things? You can open up an Etsy shop to share your works. Etsy is great for DIYers who can create new products. If you are under 18, you just need a parent who is willing to help manage your shop.

21. Where can teens take surveys online to make money?

A. Etsy. B. Bonanza. C. Swagbucks. D. Uhaul.

22. What do we know about working with Uhaul?

A. You shall be paid at least $7. 50 an hour.

B. You shall be a teen who does well in English.

C. You should have some related work experience.

D. You shall receive strict training in customer service.

23. Who might be attracted to Etsy?

A. Those who are good at drawing.

B. Those who enjoy making new things.

C. Those who can sort through items well.

D. Those who know about local places of interest.

**B**

Jennifer Keelan was a young girl who had dreams of one day attending college and living a satisfactory life. At age 2, Jennifer was diagnosed with cerebral palsy (脑瘫), leaving her using a wheelchair. Jennifer was a bright and courageous girl, but when she attempted to attend school with her friends, she was sent to separate classes for students with disabilities, regardless of talent. She found herself unable to attend some school functions, use transit systems and access government buildings. Jennifer accepted the limitations of her physical life, but not the limitations of the physical world around her.

Jennifer became active in campaigning for the Americans with Disabilities Act. She engaged in peaceful protests and, at age 7, was arrested in Montreal, a moment in history that shocked North America.

At age 8, Jennifer traveled to Washington, D. C. The shy, yet determined little girl caught the attention of the country when she climbed up the Capitol steps. It worked. Jennifer met with Congress, and President George H. W. Bush signed the Americans with Disabilities Act into law.

Jennifer remains an activist today, making sure all people with disabilities are treated fairly and have equal access to public places, schools and businesses. The only barriers that remain are those of view.

Jennifer wants all of us to know that physical disabilities are not a barrier to friendship, career opportunities or love. She graduated from Arizona State University with a degree in family and human development. She is now 39 years old and still sharing the message of inclusivity (包容性) . For her, like all of us, making a difference begins one step at a time, no matter how hard it is. She remains a lifelong activist for the disability rights movement.

24. What prevented Jennifer studying with her friends?

A. Her serious illness. B. Her low intelligence.

C. Her born language barrier. D. Her poor learning ability.

25. What made North America amazed about Jennifer?

A. Her helping the disabled. B. Her being sent to prison.

C. Her entering the Capitol alone. D. Her being elected as president.

26. What happened due to Jennifer’s effort?

A. The law of the United State changed a lot.

B. Bush met the representatives of the disabled.

C. Arizona State University accepted the disabled.

D. The Americans with Disabilities Act was signed.

27. What is the best title of this text?

A. A Girl Managed to Enter the Congress B. A Girl Makes a Difference to the Country

C. A Girl Succeeded in Attending the College D. A Girl Struggles for the Rights of the Disabled

**C**

People always underestimate others’ desire for constructive feedback and therefore don’t provide it, even when it can improve another person’s performance. according to research published by the American Psychological Association.

Previous research suggests people avoid giving feedback because they’re afraid that it will embarrass or upset the other person, or that doing so may harm their relationships. Nicole Abi-Esber of Harvard Business School and her colleagues theorized there might be another reason why people refuse to give feedback: They simply don’t fully recognize the potential of their input to improve others’ outcomes, leading them to underestimate others’ desire for such feedback.

To test their theory, the researchers conducted a series of experiments involving 1,984 participants. In one experiment. participants were presented with 10 imaginary awkward social situations at work, where they could either give or receive constructive feedback, In another experiment, participants were asked to recall a situation where they could either have given or received constructive feedback. In the final experiment, participants were paired, with one practising a speech for a competition and the other assigned to listen and provide feedback.

Across all the experiments, people in a position to give feedback consistently underestimated potential receivers’ desire for it. The more **consequential** the feedback was, the more likely participants were to underestimate the other’s need for feedback and the less likely they were to offer it. The gap was smaller in more everyday, less important situations, such as when the other person had food on their face.

The researchers were surprised to find that simply asking people to quickly reflect “If you were this person, would you want feedback?” helped participants recognize the value of feedback to the other person and helped close the giver-receiver gap. “Take a second and ask yourself if you would want feedback if you were them. Most likely you would, and this realization can help empower you to give them feedback,” said Abi-Esber.

“Feedback is key to personal growth and improvement.” said coauthor Francesca Gino, also of Harvard Business School. “The next time you hear someone mispronounce a word, or see a dirty mark on their shirt, point it out to them — they probably want feedback more than you think.”

28. What makes people fail to give feedback according to previous research?

A. Their own sense of embarrassment. B. Their fear of unpleasant outcomes.

C. Their poor ability to interact with others. D. Their failure to realize others’ needs.

29. What does the underlined word “consequential” in paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Regular. B. Understandable.

C. Important. D. Achievable.

30. How can people be made more willing to offer constructive feedback?

A. Urge them to recall great feelings of helping others.

B. Train them to pay attention to much bigger problems.

C. Encourage them to ask about the other persons’ desire.

D. Get them to imagine they’re in the other persons’ shoes.

31. What does Francesca Gino mainly try to do in the last paragraph?

A. Present a fact. B. Give warnings.

C. Provide advice. D. Make a summary.

**D**

The British has obeyed the “keep to the left” rule for long. Have you ever wondered why? There is a historical reason for this: it’s all to do with keeping your sword hand free! In the Middle Ages you never knew who you were going to meet when travelling on horseback. Most people are right-handed, so if a stranger passed by on the right of you, your right hand would be free to use your sword if required.

Indeed the “keep to the left” rule goes back even further in time; archaeologists have discovered evidence suggesting that the Romans drove carts and wagons on the left, and it is known that Roman soldiers always marched on the left. This “rule of the road” was officially **sanctioned** in 1300 AD when Pope (教皇) Boniface Ⅷ declared that all pilgrims (朝圣者) travelling to Rome should keep to the left.

This continued until the late 1700s when large wagons became popular for transporting goods. These wagons were drawn by several pairs of horses and had no driver’s seat. Instead, in order to control the horses, the driver sat on the horse at the back left, thus keeping his whip hand free. Sitting on the left however made it difficult to judge the traffic coming the other way, as anyone who has driven a left-hand drive car along the winding lanes of Britain will agree!

In Britain there wasn’t much call tor these massive wagons and the smaller British vehicles had seats for the driver to sit on behind the horses. As most people are right-handed, the driver would sit to the right of the seat so his whip hand was free. Traffic congestion in 18th century London led to a law being passed to make all traffic on London Bridge keep to the left in order to reduce collisions. This rule was incorporated (并入) into the Highway Act of 1835 and was adopted throughout the British Empire.

32. What probably happened in the Middle Ages?

A. Passers-by walked on the right. B. Strangers fought every time they met.

C. People would be attacked by strangers. D. Tourists travelled everywhere without limit.

33. What does the underlined word “sanctioned” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Recognized. B. Designed. C. Explained. D. Postponed.

34. What was the attitude of drivers in the late 18th century to driving on the left?

A. Unclear. B. Indifferent. C. Negative. D. Doubtful.

35. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. What Is the “Keep to the Left” Rule?

B. Why Do the British Drive on the Left?

C. Where Was “Drive on the Left” Carried Out?

D. When Is the “Keep to the Left” Rule Popular?

**第二节（共5小题;每小题2.5分,满分12.5分）**

　　阅读下面短文,从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

With offices slowly re-opening, we may soon be expected to go back to interviewing in the old-fashioned way—in person. During an interview, your main job is to sell yourself as a confident and capable asset. But how can you do that? One thing you should do is think about your body language. 36

● Give a good handshake but not too good. We’ve all heard that a handshake should be firm because one that is too soft can make you appear weak or shy. 37 You should avoid that. Instead, conduct a proper one to make both the interviewers and you comfortable.

● Watch your posture and maintain eye contact. 38 Nothing conveys disinterest and lack of confidence like a slouch (懒散的人). And remember that although it may feel uncomfortable at times, eye contact is also key—especially while the other person is talking.

● 39 If you keep putting your hands on or near your face, it can send the message that you’re not comfortable with what you’re saying. When you’re not gesturing, put your hands in your lap. And don’t forget to smile—a smile not only conveys warmth, receptivity and positivity, it also helps reduce stress.

● Listen actively and try using the mirroring technique. Active listening is a key part of any interview. 40 Mirroring or copying someone’s body language is also a powerful way to convey connection. Face your interviewers directly, sit in the same position and try to match the pace and volume of their talk.

A. Don’t gesture but smile.

B. But there is such a thing as too firm.

C. And here are some common red flags to avoid

D. Keep your hands away from your face and smile.

E. This may seem obvious but it bears repeating: Sit up straight.

F. By doing so, you indicate to the interviewers that they have your full attention.

G. Here are a few ways to use body language to your advantage in your job interview.

###### 第三部分　语言运用（共两节,满分30分）

**第一节（共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分）**

　　阅读下面短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

I had never been more anxious in my life. I had just arrived at the airport to travel home. As I watched the bus driver set my luggage on the airport sidewalk, I realized my 41 had just begun.

This was my first visit alone to the international terminal (航站楼) of the airport, and nothing was 42 . I couldn’t make sense of any of the 43 . Where was the check-in counter? I felt as if I were deaf and blind and stupid. I began to 44 . I had to find help!

I tried to ask a passing businessman for help, but my 45 came out wrong. He frowned and walked away. I had been in this country for a semester, but could not even remember how to ask for directions. Awful! Another 46 arrived at the terminal, and the passengers came out carrying lots of luggage. Right! I could 47 them to the right place.

I dragged my enormous suitcase, went after them and reached the elevators. Oh, no! They all fit in it, but not enough room for me. I watched 48 as the elevator doors closed. I was abandoned again! I got on the elevator when it returned and 49 all the buttons. Which one could it be? I pressed button 3 because I thought I saw those passengers pressed 3, though only a quick glance. The elevator climbed up to the third floor and stopped. A high, unpleasant noise 50 the opening of the doors, and I looked around 51 .

Tears formed as I saw the empty hall and realized I would 52 my plane. Just then an elderly airport employee walked towards me. He guessed I was 53 and offered to help. He patted my shoulder to ease my anxiety. We walked up some stairs, turned a corner, and reached the check-in counter!

When I turned to thank him, he was gone. I never got an opportunity to know that man’s name, but I would always remember his unexpected 54 . Without his timely help, I would have missed my plane. I hope I will be able to do the same for another traveler experiencing a(n) 55 journey.

41. A. anxiety B. excitement C. curiosity D. liberty

42. A. special B. wrong C. familiar D. perfect

43. A. counters B. destinations C. regulations D. signs

44. A. doubt B. panic C. weep D. inquire

45. A. manners B. instructions C. words D. tones

46. A. bus B. plane C. businessman D. employee

47. A. lead B. follow C. guide D. direct

48. A. in surprise B. in relief C. in delight D. in despair

49. A. tried out B. clicked on C. stared at D. sorted out

50. A. announced B. stressed C. suggested D. promised

51. A. joyfully B. firmly C. calmly D. cautiously

52. A. aboard B. miss C. catch D. abandon

53. A. lost B. upset C. disturbed D. embarrassed

54. A. encounter B. disappearance C. kindness D. guidance

55. A. awesome B. unforgettable C. tiring D. terrible

**第二节（共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分）**

　　阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Living in space is a challenging but magical adventure. People would love to know what daily life is like up in space and how it differs from 56 on the Earth. Due to the near 57 (absent) of gravity in space, astronauts usually sleep in a sleeping bag and have to attach themselves 58 (avoid) floating around. Their main task inside the space station is to conduct scientific research and with the space station 59 (need) a lot of maintenance they 60 (constant) check support systems and do some cleaning. And the most challenging work outside the space station includes testing new equipment, monitoring scientific experiments or repairing the space station, 61 spacewalking is necessary. In view of the low-gravity environment, eating is also different in space 62 most food dried or freeze-dried. Astronauts drink water through a thin tube of plastic from a bag and ensure 63 (balance) nutrients by taking pills.

Exercise is of vital importance to their health and they have to 64 (tie) onto special exercise equipment to stop themselves from floating around. During their leisure time, they like to sit back with the rest of the crew and watch the earth 65 (go) by, taking pictures for their families and friends.

###### 第四部分　写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

假设你是李华，近期你收到“Z世代国际青年说(Voice Z)”节目组邀请为其“文化”板块录制一个演讲视频，请你给节目联络人Emma写一封信商讨相关事宜，内容包括：

1. 感谢邀请;

2. 告知演讲话题并说明原因;

3. 期待回信。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右;

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Emma,

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

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节（满分25分）**

　　阅读下面材料,根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段,使之构成一篇完整的短文。

When I was young, there was an apple orchard (果园) near my home. The man owning the orchard employed some migrant families to gather apples and care for the trees. They worked hard but got paid and fed little.

Once my grandmother struck up a conversation with one of the young women. Her name was Maria. She and her husband, Tony, were expecting a baby. “We’re going to stay with my parents,” Maria said. “We work here to earn money for the bus ticket.”

“They’re going to need a lot of things when the baby comes,” Grandmother told me when we got home. “Let’s ask God to send angels to help that young couple.”

“Angels?” I was surprised.

“If we do our part, angels will do the rest.” she said. Grandmother went to the closet and brought out a box filled with S &amp; H trading stamps, which can be used to buy things. She spilled the pile of stamps on to the kitchen table. “You can see I’ve been saving up the stamps for just the right purchase.”

We sat down at the table and looked through the baby section of the S &amp; H content. My eyes fell on a bassinet (摇篮) with a silk canopy (罩篷) over it. “That’s what a young mother will need,” Grandmother said. “Let’s see if we save 20 books of stamps, we can get a bassinet.”

In the coming weeks, we tried hard to collect the stamps, but before Maria and Tony left, we were three books short. And there were no angels helping us with the stamps either.

“Open the content,” Grandmother said. “Let’s pick a bassinet we can afford.” We chose one without a canopy. The next day we went to the Green Stamp store to get it. “Maria will love this one just as much.”

Grandmother assured me as she pushed the door open. I couldn’t help but feel disappointed. Grandmother gave the clerk the information and handed over the 17 books of stamps we saved. The clerk walked to the backroom and returned empty-handed. “I’m sorry,” she said. “We don’t have such a bassinet for the 17 books of stamps.”

注意：1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题纸的相应位置作答。

*I couldn’t believe it. No bassinet for the 17 books of stamps.*

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*“That’s a lovely replacement with a canopy,” Grandmother said.*

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**高2023届考前模拟英语试题参考答案**

听力 1—5　BAABC　6—10　BCBAA　11—15　ABCAB　16—20　BBCCB

阅读 21—25 CABAC 26—30 DDBCD 31—35 CCACB 36—40 GBEDF

完型 41—45 ACDBC 46—50 ABDCA 51—55 DBACD

语法填空 56. that 57. absence 58. to avoid 59. needing 60. constantly

61. so 62. with 63. balanced 64. be tied 65. go

应用文范文：

Dear Emma,

Thank you for inviting me to do a video speech for the Culture Column of the Z Era International Youth Talk Program.

Referring to the topic, I’d like to talk about the generation gap. It is a common phenomenon exiting everywhere between parents and children, which results in misunderstandings between loved ones. I will discuss the harm of it and recommend some ways to solve it.

If you have any requirements, please contact me. Looking forward to your reply.

Yours,

Li Hua

读后续写：

One possible version:

*I couldn’t believe it. No bassinet for the 17 books of stamps.* I eyed the piles of Green Stamps I’d counted on. Maybe angels really do exist only on Christmas cards. Seeing our disappointment, the clerk said, “If you’re interested, we do have another option.” She opened the content. “It costs 20 books, but since the one you wanted isn’t available, I can give you the bassinet as a replacement.” I looked over the counter to see that she was pointing at the very bassinet we had originally chosen!

*“That’s a lovely replacement with a canopy,” Grandmother said.* She was excited for the bassinet we had been longing for and expressed gratitude for the clerk’s kind offer again and again. I got to know my grandmother’s words “If we do our part, the angels will do the rest.” If we were determined to do something, the real angel would lend us a hand. We arranged for the bassinet to be sent straight to Maria’s mother so it would be waiting when she and Tony arrived.

**听力原文**

Text 1

W:Thank you for shopping with me this afternoon, Mark. Let's stop in this café and I'll buy you a cup of your favorite coffee.

M:OK. Frankly, I really need a rest now.

Text 2

W:Honey, this road is very steep. Please slow down and drive more carefully.

M:OK. Don't worry, honey. I'm experienced.

W:Well, it's good to be careful. Besides, it's raining now.

Text 3

M:Excuse me, where are we going next?

W:We're going to Sunset Road next. We'll spend two hours at a museum there.   
Then we'll eat at a restaurant. Now let's get on the bus.

M:OK.

Text 4

W:John, do you like listening to music in your leisure time?

M:Not really. I used to lie on the sofa watching TV, and I gained weight easily.   
Now when I've some time of my own, I like shooting some hoops(投篮). It is good exercise and gives me some time out of the house.

Text 5

M:Mum, can I use the car? I'm going to the movies. There is no bus stop nearby.

W:But your dad has the car. Why don't you walk to the cinema? It's close, and it's a lovely autumn evening.

M:It sounds like a good idea.

Text 6

M:Amy, I heard you went to a cooking contest this morning. Why did you go to such a contest? Just to have some fun?

W:No. The winner could receive 300 dollars. I really wanted to win so I could buy a new cellphone.

M:So did you win?

W:No. What the others made didn't just look great;they tasted great, too.

M:You must be very upset now.

W:Not really. I went to the contest together with my mother. She made something very special and all the judges loved what she made. She won and she said she'd buy me a new phone with the money she received the following day.

Text 7

W:Mike, what are you watching on the Internet?

M:Some videos on YouTube. I just cannot believe it. A 90-year-old Japanese woman began to play video games when she was fifty years old, and she has been doing that every day ever since.

W:Really?

M:Yes. She has played over 200 different video games of all kinds. Her grandson takes videos of her playing for YouTube. The videos have gotten millions of views.Now her YouTube channel has over 300,000 followers.

W:That's really amazing.

M:Yes. Mum, can I play a video game now?

W:No, honey. I think it's time to do your homework now. Stop watching the videosand get down to your homework.

M:OK.

Text 8

W:I visited Magers & Quinn this morning. There were just too many books for kidsthere. I just didn't know which one to buy.

M:I never go downtown to buy books.

W:So where do you buy books? On Amazon?

M:No. I usually visit KidsMustRead.com if I want a book for Henry. It is a website that helps parents to encourage their children to read. The search engine on the website creates a list of recommended books that are the right fit for a child's age, reading level, and interest.

W:That's very convenient. But are the books good?

M:Yes. The books have been read from cover to cover by its founder, Priya Iyer, and none of the books contain inappropriate content.

W:So are the books on it expensive?

M:Don't worry. All resources on it are free for parents. You can download them for free.

W:I'll certainly give it a try tonight.

M:Believe me, you'll love it!

Text 9

W:What are you doing, honey?

M:I'm looking at some pictures of some special shoes.

W:Why are they special? I'd like to know more about it.

M:When the pandemic hit, Grigori Lup's business was impacted. He's a shoemak-er in Romania, and his shop relies heavily on custom orders from theaters and operahouses across the country, as well as traditional folk dance ensembles. However, asrestrictions eased across Europe, he realized that people didn't take social distancing seriously—so he came up with the lengthy shoes as a way for them to keep their distance.

W:So can the shoes really keep people apart?

M:Yes. If two people wearing the shoes were facing each other, there would be almost a meter and a half between them.

W:So how many such shoes did he make?

M:Mr. Lup originally made 3 pairs and posted pictures of them on social media. But soon, he has had orders from around the world, and now features several different styles of social distancing shoes on social media.

W:How much does such a pair of shoes cost?

M:$115 for one pair, which takes him two days to make.

Text 10

W:

　　Everyone, do you know why we say “under the weather” when we're sick? That just sounds strange, right? To find out, I turned to a publication called Farmers' Almanac. Farmers' Almanac is not really meant for language learners. It was founded in 1818 to help American farmers understand more about the natural world around them as they grow and harvest their crops. That is still its purpose today. The Farmers' Almanac website tells about all things weather-related. To explain “under the weather”, the website published the writing of Richard Lederer, a word expert. Lederer notes that the expression “under the weather” comes from the language of sailors. Imagine being on a boat on rough seas. The waves continually force the boat up and down and side to side. This continual movement can make many people feel seasick. He writes that “on the high seas when the wind would start to blow hard and the waves became rough, crewmen and travelers would go below deck.” They actually went “under the weather” to find safety, shelter and to avoid becoming seasick. Years ago, only sailors described seasick sailors as being “under the weather”. But today, we use this expression anytime when someone is not feeling well.

**A**

【导语】这是一篇应用文。主要介绍了几个帮助青少年在网上赚钱的途径。

21. 细节理解题。根据Take Surveys中“Another easy task teens can do to earn money is to take surveys online. You don’t need any work experience to do this and can be as young as 13 years old to get started. Survey sites like VIP Voices, Swagbucks, Harris Poll, E-Poll, and Paid Viewpoint allow teens to start taking surveys for cash and gift cards.”（青少年赚钱的另一个简单方法是在网上做调查。你不需要任何工作经验来做这件事，13岁就可以开始。像VIP Voices, Swagbucks, Harris Poll, E-Poll和Paid Viewpoint这样的调查网站允许青少年开始接受现金和礼品卡的调查。）可知，青少年可以在Swagbucks网站进行在线调查来赚钱。故选C项。

22. 细节理解题。根据Customer Service中“If you are 16 years old and over, you have a chance to work with Uhaul as a customer service person. You just need to have a good pair of headphones and high-speed Internet in order to do this job. Basic pay starts at $7. 50 an hour.”（如果你年满16岁，你有机会作为客户服务人员在Uhaul工作。你只需要有一副好的耳机和高速互联网就可以完成这项工作。基本工资为7.5美元起每小时。）可知，在Uhaul工作你至少应该得到7.5美元每小时的报酬。故选A项。

23. 细节理解题。根据Etsy中“You can open up an Etsy shop to share your works. Etsy is great for DIYers who can create new products.”（你可以开一个Etsy商店来分享你的作品。Etsy非常适合那些可以创造新产品的DIY者。）可知，那些喜欢创造新事物的人可能会被Etsy吸引。故选B项。

**B**

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了女孩Jennifer Keelan因为患病无法和朋友们一起学习，于是参与了和平抗议活动，为残疾人权利做出努力和奋斗。

24. 细节理解题。根据第一段“At age 2, Jennifer was diagnosed with cerebral palsy (脑瘫), leaving her using a wheelchair. Jennifer was a bright and courageous girl, but when she attempted to attend school with her friends, she was sent to separate classes for students with disabilities, regardless of talent.(2岁时，珍妮弗被诊断出患有脑瘫，不得不依靠轮椅生活。詹妮弗是一个聪明勇敢的女孩，但当她试图和朋友们一起上学时，她被送到残疾学生的单独班级，而不管她的才能如何)”可知，重病阻碍了詹妮弗和她的朋友们一起学习。故选A。

25. 细节理解题。根据第三段“At age 8, Jennifer traveled to Washington, D.C. The shy, yet determined little girl caught the attention of the country when she climbed up the Capitol steps.(8岁时，詹妮弗去了华盛顿特区。当她爬上国会大厦的台阶时，这个害羞但坚定的小女孩引起了全国的关注)”可知，詹妮弗独自进入国会大厦让北美对詹妮弗感到惊讶。故选C。

26. 细节理解题。根据第三段“Jennifer met with Congress, and President George H. W. Bush signed the Americans with Disabilities Act into law.(詹妮弗会见了国会议员，乔治·H·W·布什总统签署了《美国残疾人法案》，使之成为法律)”可知，由于詹妮弗的努力，《美国残疾人法案》签署了。故选D。

27. 主旨大意题。根据倒数第二段“Jennifer remains an activist today, making sure all people with disabilities are treated fairly and have equal access to public places, schools and businesses.(詹妮弗今天仍然是一名积极分子，确保所有残疾人都得到公平对待，并有平等的机会进入公共场所、学校和企业)”以及最后一段“She remains a lifelong activist for the disability rights movement.(她一生都是残疾人权利运动的积极分子)”结合文章主要讲述了女孩Jennifer Keelan因为患病无法和朋友们一起学习，于是参与了和平抗议活动，为残疾人权利做出努力和奋斗。故D选项“一个女孩为残疾人的权利而奋斗”最符合文章标题。故选D。

**C**

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。美国心理学协会发表的一项研究表明，人们总是低估他人对建设性反馈的渴望，因此不会提供反馈，即使这种反馈可能会有助于提高他人的表现。

28.细节理解题。 根据第二段“Previous research suggests people avoid giving feedback because they’re afraid that it will embarrass or upset the other person, or that doing so may harm their relationships. (之前的研究表明，人们避免给予反馈是因为他们害怕这会让对方感到尴尬或不安，或者这样做可能会损害他们的关系。)”可知，之前的研究表明，人们未能给出反馈是因为害怕会带来不好的结果。故选B。

29. 词句猜测题。 根据画线词所在句“The more consequential the feedback was, the more likely participants were to underestimate the other’s need for feedback and the less likely they were to offer it. (反馈越consequential，参与者越有可能低估对方对反馈的需求，他们就越不可能提供反馈。)”及画线词后“The gap was smaller in more everyday, less important situations, such as when the other person had food on their face. (在更日常、更不重要的情况下，比如当对方脸上有食物时，这种差距会更小。)”可推断，反馈不太重要，人们就比较愿意给出反馈，反馈越重要，参与者越可能低估对方的需求，不可能提供反馈，画线词的意思与 Important 的意思最为接近。故选C。

30. 推理判断题。根据第五段的内容“The researchers were surprised to find that simply asking people to quickly reflect “If you were this person, would you want feedback?” helped participants recognize the value of feedback to the other person and helped close the giver-receiver gap. “Take a second and ask yourself if you would want feedback if you were them. Most likely you would, and this realization can help empower you to give them feedback,” said Abi-Esber.(研究人员惊讶地发现，简单地让人们快速反思“如果你是这个人，你想要反馈吗?”帮助参与者认识到反馈对他人的价值，并帮助缩小了给予者和接受者之间的差距。“花点时间问问自己，如果你是他们，你是否需要反馈。很有可能你会，这种认识可以帮助你给他们反馈，”阿比-埃斯伯说。)”可推断，问问自己如果你是这个人，你想要反馈吗，可能会有助于给别人反馈，因此推断如果想让人们更乐意给出建设性的反馈， 让其换位思考是个办法。故选D。

31. 推理判断题。 根据最后一段的内容, 尤其是“The next time you hear someone mispronounce a word, or see a dirty mark on their shirt, point it out to them — they probably want feedback more than you think.(下次你听到别人发错音的时候，或者在他们的衬衫上看到一个脏的标记，指出给他们看——他们可能比你想象的更需要反馈。)”可推断，Francesca Gino建议人们要积极给出反馈、提供建议。故选C。

**C**

【导语】这是一篇说明文。本文主要介绍了英国人靠左行驶的原因。

32. 细节理解题。根据第一段后两句“In the Middle Ages you never knew who you were going to meet when travelling on horseback. Most people are right-handed, so if a stranger passed by on the right of you, your right hand would be free to use your sword if required.”（在中世纪，骑马旅行时你永远不知道会遇到谁。大多数人都是右撇子，所以如果一个陌生人从你右边经过，如果需要，你的右手可以随意使用你的剑。）可知，在中世纪人们可能会收到陌生人的攻击。故选C项。

33. 词义猜测题。根据第二段最后一句中“when Pope (教皇) Boniface Ⅷ declared that all pilgrims (朝圣者) travelling to Rome should keep to the left”（当时教皇博尼法斯八世宣布，所有前往罗马的朝圣者都应该走左边。）可知，当时教皇博尼法斯八世宣布，所有前往罗马的朝圣者都应该靠左行走，也就是说这条规则在公元1300年得到官方认可，从句意可以推断出sanctioned表示“认可”，与recognized“承认”意思相符。故选A项。

34. 推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句“Sitting on the left however made it difficult to judge the traffic coming the other way, as anyone who has driven a left-hand drive car along the winding lanes of Britain will agree!”（然而，坐在左边很难判断对面来的车辆，因为任何一个在英国蜿蜒的车道上开过左车的人都会同意这一点。）可知，18世纪末的司机对于左侧驾驶持有否定的态度。故选C项。

35. 主旨大意题。根据文章大意以及第一段中“The British has obeyed the “keep to the left” rule for long. Have you ever wondered why? There is a historical reason for this: it’s all to do with keeping your sword hand free! In the Middle Ages you never knew who you were going to meet when travelling on horseback.”（长期以来，英国人一直遵守“保持左派”的原则。你有没有想过为什么？这是有历史原因的：这一切都是为了让你的剑手自由!在中世纪，骑马旅行时你永远不知道会遇到谁。）可知，本文主要介绍了英国人靠左行驶的原因。故文章最好的标题为“为什么英国人要靠左开车？”。故选B项。

**七选五**

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了几个有助于面试的肢体语言。

36. 根据空前“During an interview, your main job is to sell yourself as a confident and capable asset. But how can you do that? One thing you should do is think about your body language.( 在面试中，你的主要工作是把自己推销成一个自信而有能力的人。但你怎么能做到呢?你应该做的一件事是考虑你的肢体语言)”及下文每段的主题句可知，空处承上启下，引出下文有关面试时肢体语言的一些建议。G项“下面是一些在面试中使用肢体语言的方法”符合语境。故选G。

37. 根据空前“Give a good handshake but not too good. We’ve all heard that a handshake should be firm because one that is too soft can make you appear weak or shy.(握手时要用力，但不要太用力。我们都听说过握手要有力，因为太软会让你显得软弱或害羞。)”及空后“You should avoid that.(你应该避免那些)”可知，空处应是在握手时需要避免的事情，承接上文，不要太用力的握手，因此推断B项“但是也有人握手握得太紧”符合语境。故选B。

38. 根据段落主题“Watch your posture and maintain eye contact.( 注意你的姿势，保持眼神交流)”可知，此处讲述有关坐姿和眼神的情况，空后“Nothing conveys disinterest and lack of confidence like a slouch (懒散的人).( 没有什么比无精打采更能传达出不感兴趣和缺乏自信的了)”可知，不要显得无精打采，要坐直。因此推断E项“有一点似乎是显而易见的, 但依然需要重复，那就是‘坐直’”符合语境，说明坐姿要避免显得无精打采。故选E。

39. 空处为段落主题句。根据空后的内容, 尤其是“If you keep putting your hands on or near your face, it can send the message that you’re not comfortable with what you’re saying. When you’re not gesturing, put your hands in your lap. And don’t forget to smile—a smile not only conveys warmth, receptivity and positivity, it also helps reduce stress.( 如果你一直把手放在脸上或靠近脸，这可能会传递出你对自己所说的话感到不舒服的信息。当你不做手势的时候，把你的手放在膝盖上。别忘了微笑——微笑不仅传达了温暖、接受和积极，还有助于减轻压力)”可知, 此处讲述手的位置，以及保持微笑的重要性。因此推断D项“手离脸远点并保持微笑”为最佳标题。故选D。

40. 根据空前“Active listening is a key part of any interview.(积极倾听是任何面试的关键部分) ”可知，积极倾听是重要的， F项“你的这种做法是在向面试官表明你的全部注意力都在他们身上”符合语境，说明积极倾听表明你得注意力集中在面试官身上，承上启下，so指代上文的Active listening。故选F。

**完型**

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了作者经历的一次糟糕的旅程，由于身处陌生的环境，并且语言不同，作者无法找到办理登机手续的柜台，在作者焦急万分时，一个工作人员帮助了他，作者很感激他，并打算传递这份善意。

41. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我看到公交车司机把我的行李放在机场人行道上时，我意识到我的焦虑才刚刚开始。A. anxiety焦虑；B. excitement兴奋；C. curiosity好奇心；D. liberty自由。根据上文“I had never been more anxious in my life. I had just arrived at the airport to travel home.”中的“anxious”可知，独自乘飞机回家让我感到焦虑，由此可知，我意识到我的焦虑才刚刚开始。故选A项。

42. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这是我第一次独自参观机场的国际航站楼，什么都不熟悉。A. special特殊的；B. wrong错误的；C. familiar熟悉的；D. perfect完美的。根据句中“This was my first visit alone to the international terminal (航站楼) of the airport”可知，这是我第一次独自来机场的国际航站楼，由此可知，我对一切都不熟悉。故选C项。

43. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我不理解任何指示牌的意思。A. counters柜台；B. destinations目的地；C. regulations规章制度；D. signs指示牌。根据下文“Where was the check-in counter?”可知，我不知道办理登机手续的柜台在哪里，由此可知，我不理解机场指示牌的意思。故选D项。

44. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我开始恐慌。A. doubt怀疑；B. panic恐慌，惊慌失措；C. weep哭泣；D. inquire询问。根据上文“I felt as if I were deaf and blind and stupid.”可知，我觉得自己好像又聋又瞎又傻，对这里一无所知，由此可知，我开始恐慌。故选B项。

45. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我试图向一位路过的商人寻求帮助，但我的话说错了。A. manners方式；B. instructions指示；C. words说的话；D. tones语气。根据上文“I had been in this country for a semester, but could not even remember how to ask for directions.”可知，我在这个陌生的国家只待了一个学期，由于语言不通，不记得如何问路，由此可知，由于语言不通，我的话说错了。故选C项。

46. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：另一辆公共汽车到达终点站，乘客们带着很多行李出来了。A. bus公共汽车；B. plane飞机；C. businessman商人；D. employee雇员。根据句中“the passengers came out carrying lots of luggage”可知，乘客们带着很多行李出来了，由此可知，句中指另一辆装载乘客的公共汽车到达终点站。故选A项。

47. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我可以跟着他们去正确的地方。A. lead领导；B. follow跟随；C. guide指导；D. direct指挥。根据下文“I dragged my enormous suitcase, went after them and reached the elevators.”可知，我拖着我的大行李箱，追着他们走到电梯前，由此可知，我跟着他们去正确的地方。故选B项。

48. 考查固定短语词义辨析。句意：我绝望地看着电梯门关上。A. in surprise惊讶地；B. in relief如释重负；C. in delight高兴地；D. in despair绝望地。根据上文“They all fit in it, but not enough room for me.”可知，电梯里的人满了，我没上去电梯，由此可知，我绝望地看着电梯门关上。故选D项。

49. 考查动词短语词义辨析。句意：当电梯返回时，我上了电梯，凝视着所有的按钮。A. tried out试验；B. clicked on点击；C. stared at凝视；D. sorted out分类。根据上文“Which one could it be?”可知，我不知道哪一个按钮是正确的楼层，由此可知，我凝视着所有的按钮。故选C项。

50. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：一声刺耳的巨响宣告了门的打开，我小心翼翼地环顾四周。A. announced宣告；B. stressed强调；C. suggested建议；D. promised承诺。根据句中“A high, unpleasant noise”可知，电梯开门时会发出巨大的响声，由此可知，一声刺耳的巨响宣告了门的打开。故选A项。

51. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：一声刺耳的巨响宣告了门的打开，我谨慎地环顾四周。A. joyfully高兴地；B. firmly坚决地；C. calmly镇静地；D. cautiously谨慎地。根据句中“A high, unpleasant noise”可知，根据上文“Which one could it be?”可知，我不确定自己选的按钮是否正确，由此可知，门打开后，我谨慎地环顾四周，看看是不是对的地方。故选D项。

52. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我看到空荡荡的大厅，意识到我会错过我的飞机时，眼泪夺眶而出。A. aboard在（飞机）上；B. miss错过；C. catch抓住；D. abandon抛弃。根据句中“I saw the empty hall”可知，我看到了空荡荡的大厅，由此可知，我以为我错过了我的飞机。故选B项。

53. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他猜我迷路了，主动提出要帮忙。A. lost迷路的；B. upset沮丧的；C. disturbed不安的；D. embarrassed尴尬的。根据下文“We walked up some stairs, turned a corner, and reached the check-in counter!”可知，他带我到达了办理登机手续的柜台，由此可知，他猜出我迷路了。故选A项。

54. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我从来没有机会知道那个人的名字，但我永远记得他出乎意料的善良。A. encounter遭遇；B. disappearance失踪；C. kindness善良；D. guidance指导。根据下文“We walked up some stairs, turned a corner, and reached the check-in counter!”可知，他带我到达了办理登机手续的柜台，由此可知，他帮助了我，是个善良的人，我永远记得他的善良。故选C项。

55. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我希望我能为另一个经历了困难旅程的旅行者做同样的事情。A. awesome令人惊叹的；B. unforgettable难忘的；C. tiring令人困倦的；D. terrible困难的。根据文章内容和关键词“Awful!”可知，这次旅程对我来说是困难的，但在好心人的帮助下，我找到了办理登机手续的柜台，由此可知，为了传递这份善意，我希望我能为另一个经历了困难旅程的旅行者做同样的事情。故选D项。

**语法填空**

【导语】这是一篇说明文。介绍了宇航员们在太空的工作生活。

56. 考查指示代词。句意：人们很想知道太空中的日常生活是什么样子，以及它与地球上的生活有何不同。分析句意可知，空格处需要使用代词指代前文提到的daily life“日常生活”，在句中作介词宾语，指示代词that符合语法要求。故填that。

57. 考查名词。句意：由于太空中几乎没有重力，宇航员通常睡在睡袋里，为了避免四处漂浮，他们必须把自己绑起来。分析句意可知，形容词absent“缺席的”在句中作介词due to“由于”的宾语，故需要改为名词形式absence。故填absence。

58. 考查不定式。句意：由于太空中几乎没有重力，宇航员通常睡在睡袋里，为了避免四处漂浮，他们必须把自己绑起来。分析句意可知，动词avoid“避免”在句中作目的状语，因此需要改为不定式形式。故填to avoid。

59. 考查现在分词。句意：他们在空间站内的主要任务是进行科学研究，由于空间站需要大量维护，他们不断检查支撑系统并进行一些清洁。分析句意可知，动词need“需要”在with+宾语+补语结构中，作宾语space station“空间站”的补足语，且二者构成主谓关系，故使用现在分词表示主动，故填needing。

60. 考查副词。句意：他们在空间站内的主要任务是进行科学研究，由于空间站需要大量维护，他们不断检查支撑系统并进行一些清洁。分析句意可知，形容词constant“不断的”在句中作状语修饰动词check“检查”，因此需要使用副词形式。故填constantly。

61. 考查连词。句意：空间站外最具挑战性的工作包括测试新设备、监测科学实验或修复空间站，因此太空行走是必要的。分析句意可知，本句包含两个并列句，即“And the most challenging work outside the space station includes testing new equipment, monitoring scientific experiments or repairing the space station (空间站外最具挑战性的工作包括测试新设备、监测科学实验或修复空间站)”和“spacewalking is necessary (太空行走是必要的)”，前句是后句的原因，二者构成因果关系，因此使用并列连词so“因此”连接，符合语境。故填so。

62. 考查介词。句意：考虑到低重力环境，太空中的饮食也有所不同，大多数食物都是干燥或冷冻干燥的。分析句意可知，空格处需要填写介词表示“太空站所具有的食物是冷冻干燥的”，介词with能表示“有，具有，带有”符合语境。故填with。

63. 考查形容词。句意：宇航员通过袋子里的塑料细管喝水，并通过服用药片确保营养均衡。分析句意可知，动词balance“使平衡”在句中作定语，修饰名词nutrients“营养”，因此需要使用形容词形式balanced“均衡的”。故填balanced。

64. 考查被动语态。句意：锻炼对他们的健康至关重要，他们必须被捆在特殊的锻炼设备上，以防止自己漂浮。分析句意可知，动词tie“捆，系”在作情态动词用的词组have to“必须”后，因此需要使用原形，但因为其与主语they“他们”构成被动关系，故使用被动语态。故填be tied。

65. 考查省略to的不定式。句意：在闲暇时间，他们喜欢和其他船员坐在一起，看着地球经过，为家人和朋友拍照。分析句意可知，动词go构成词组go by“经过”，且在感官动词watch的结构中，即watch sb. (to) do sth.表示“看到某人做某事的全过程”，因为地球自转，他们确实能看到全过程，故使用省略to的不定式形式符合语境。故填go。