

# 洛阳市 2020—2021 学年高中三年级期中考试

## 英语试卷

注意事项:

1. 答卷前, 考生务必将自己的姓名、考号等填写在答题卡和试卷指定位置上。
2. 回答选择题时, 选出每小题答案后, 用铅笔将答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动, 用橡皮擦干净后, 再选涂其它答案标号。回答非选择题时, 将答案写在答题卡上, 写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后, 将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

### 第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

做题时, 先将答案标在试卷上, 录音内容结束后, 你将有两分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

#### 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。

1. What will the man do?  
A. Have some coffee. B. Give a class. C. Do his homework.
2. What's wrong with the man?  
A. He has a cough. B. He has a fever. C. He has a sore throat.
3. How is the weather now?  
A. Windy. B. Rainy. C. Sunny.
4. What kind of room does the woman like?  
A. A large room. B. A small room. C. A room facing the sea.
5. When did the man find the window was broken?  
A. At 5: 30. B. At 6: 00. C. At 6:30.

#### 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. Who is at the cinema?  
A. Jenny. B. The man. C. The woman.
7. Where is the car most probably?  
A. In front of the cinema. B. In a parking lot. C. At the railway station. 听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。
8. Which kind of gloves would the man like?  
A. Leather. B. Wool. C. Fur.
9. How much does a pair of gloves cost?  
A. ¥8. B. £8. C. \$8.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Where is the man now?  
A. At Henry's home. B. In the teacher's office. C. On the basketball court.
11. What would the man like?  
A. Cake. B. Water. C. Coffee.
12. Why did the man come?  
To buy a car. B. To sell his car. C. To play basketball.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What are they mainly talking about?

A. The most popular drink. B. The greatest inventors. C. The history of Coke.

14. How many drinks were sold a day in the first year after Coke was invented?

A. Eight. B. Nine. C. Ten.

15. Who changed the sale situation of Coca-Cola?

A. Asa Candler. B. John Pemberton. C. Frank Robinson.

16. When was diet Coke first made?

A. In 1912. B. In 1928. C. In 1982.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What's the purpose of the speaker?

A. To encourage people to join in their activity.

B. To help people to become a morning person.

C. To give advice on how to make the most of time.

18. What is advised to do at night?

A. Go to bed early. B. Watch TV plays. C. Surf the Internet.

19. Where should you put your alarm clock?

A. On the bed. B. Nearer to your bed. C. Farther from your bed.

20. Who may help you get up earlier?

A. Your parents. B. Your friend. C. Your neighbor.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节（共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

The School's Community Service Program encourages all Lawrentians to connect with the greater community, giving them the opportunity to join a variety of people outside the students' present world. Because we want students to have a common service experience that improves their Lawrenceville education and builds community within and beyond the gates, the Community Service graduation requirement is not based on a certain number of hours that a student must complete. Instead, students participate in three different types of community engagement.

1. Lawrenceville Community Action Project (LCAP) to be completed in 9th, 10th or 11th grade. LCAP examples include: a one-term weekly project; being an advisor at Lawrenceville School Camp or Performing Arts Camp; or participating in a Harkness Travel Program Service Trip.

2. Annual participation in the School's Martin Luther King All-School Day of Service

3. One-time events ( All-School, House, club or team sponsored)—1-3 times before graduation depending on students' entering year.

Students may choose, from over 30 different weekly projects in the Trenton-Princeton- Lawrenceville area. Typically, students do these projects during the evening or on Sunday afternoons if they are playing a school sport, or on a Wednesday or Friday afternoon if they are involved in House or lifetime athletics.

Students also sometimes develop their own weekly projects based on their interests and talents. Past projects

which were started by students include on-campus dance, chess and art programs for children.

Under the leadership of the Community Service Representative (CSR) , the Community Service Committee (formed by students who take a leadership role in community service) is responsible for organizing projects and for keeping the Houses informed about community service matters.

1. What may an 11th grader do to meet graduation requirement?

- A. Play football on the city team.
- B. Work as an advisor at Performing Arts Camp.
- C. Join in Martin Luther King All-school Day weekly.
- D. Participate in LCAP three times in the fresh year.

2. Why does Lawrenceville hold the Community Program?

- A. To help build students' service experience.
- B. To help develop students' interest in career.
- C. To lead students to experience different trips.
- D. To help students finish the duration of experience.

3. Which is in charge of organizing the projects?

- A. The Student Union.
- B. The leader of the community.
- C. The Community Service Committee.
- D. The Community Service Representative.

【答案】 1. B     2. A     3. C

【解析】

这是一篇应用文。文章主要讲述了一所学校的社区服务项目，介绍了三种不同类型的社区参与以及各自项目要求。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段 “1. Lawrenceville Community Action Project ( LCAP) to be completed in 9th, 10th or 11th grade. LCAP examples include: a one-term weekly project; being an advisor at Lawrenceville School Camp or Performing Arts Camp; or participating in a Harkness Travel Program Service Trip.” 可知，劳伦斯维尔社区行动项目（LCAP）将在 9 年级、10 年级或 11 年级完成。LCAP 的例子包括：每周一个学期的项目；在劳伦斯维尔学校夏令营或表演艺术营中担任顾问；或参加哈克尼斯旅行计划服务之旅。由此可知，11 年级的学生可以在表演艺术营担任顾问，来达到毕业要求。故选 B。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中 “Because we want students to have a common service experience...” 可知因为我们想让学生有一个共同服务体验……由此可知，劳伦斯维尔举办这个社区项目，是为了帮助学生建立服务体验。故选 A。

【3 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段“Under the leadership of the Community Service Representative (CSR), the Community Service Committee (formed by students who take a leadership role in community service) is responsible for organizing projects and for keeping the Houses informed about community service matters.”可知在社区服务代表的领导下，社区服务委员会（由领导社区服务的学生组成）负责组织项目，并向住户通报社区服务事宜。由此可知，The Community Service Committee 负责组织这些项目。故选 C。

## B

A heart-stopping video shows that a group of hikers were able to keep their cool as a curious black bear approached them—and one even stayed composed enough to snap a selfie（自拍）.

The black bear pulls one of the women by the leg with its paws（爪子）, moving towards her across the path as she tries to remain completely still. When the frightening animal stands up on its legs to smell her, the fearless walker can be seen taking a photo with the wild animal as it breathes down her neck.

The incident is reported to have happened on a path in Chipinque Ecological Park, Mexico, and the clip（剪辑片段）has had millions of views since being shared on social media. With the bear particularly interested in one member of the group, another walker remains frozen with her back to the animal as she stares still into the trees.

A third can be seen nervously fearing as the bear begins to approach her and shakes her hand in fear, but it circles back around to check out the first hiker for a second time. It pushes her off balance with its head before twice pawing at her legs as onlookers shout to try and warn the bear off.

The woman remains fearless as the animal isn't into her and continues walking up the path, giving the group an opportunity to make a swift exit.

It was shared on Twitter by former basketball player Rex Chapman, getting 2.7 million views, with the caption: "Oh, my goodness. She's a rock."

4. What does the underlined word "composed" mean in the first paragraph?

- A. Afraid.                      B. Confused.                      C. Disappointed.                      D. Calm.

5. When did the woman take a photo with the bear exactly?

- A. On seeing the black bear.                      B. On the bear's pulling her leg.  
C. On the bear's smelling her                      D. On the bear's seeing her.

6. Why did the bear leave?

- A. It was frightened.                      B. It was hungry.  
C. It got injured.                      D. It lost interest.

7. From which is the text most probably taken?

- A. A newspaper.                      B. A health magazine.

C. A research report.

D. A brochure.

【答案】 4. D      5. C      6. D      7. A

【解析】

这是一篇新闻报道。文章讲述了网络上的一段视频：一只好奇的黑熊靠近一群徒步旅行者，其中的一名旅行者还和黑熊拍了自拍照。

【4 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据文章第一段“A heart-stopping video shows that a group of hikers were able to keep their cool as a curious black bear approached them—and one even stayed composed enough to snap a selfie”（一段惊人之举的视频显示，当一只好奇的黑熊靠近一群徒步旅行者时，他们还能保持冷静——其中一个人甚至还……自拍了一张）可知，破折号前提到了这群人“保持冷静”，因此可推测后句的 composed 应表示同义。表示这群人很冷静的拍了一张自拍照。A.Afraid 害怕的；B.Confused 困惑的；C. Disappointed.失望的；D.Calm.冷静的。故选 D 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“When the frightening animal stands up on its legs to smell her, the fearless walker can be seen taking a photo with the wild animal as it breathes down her neck”（当这只可怕的动物站起来闻她的气味时，这位无畏的步行者与这只在她脖子上呼吸的野生动物合影留念）可知，当那只熊站起来闻她气味时，那个女士拍了照片。故选 C 项。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段“The woman remains fearless as the animal isn't into her and continues walking up the path, giving the group an opportunity to make a swift exit”（这名女子仍然无所畏惧，因为这只动物并不喜欢她。这只熊继续沿着小路走，给这群人一个快速离开的机会）可知，熊离开的原因是因为它不喜欢那名女子。对她已经失去了兴趣。故选 D 项。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第三段“The incident is reported to have happened on a path in Chipinque Ecological Park, Mexico, and the clip （剪辑片段） has had millions of views since being shared on social media. With the bear particularly interested in one member of the group, another walker remains frozen with her back to the animal as she stares still into the trees”（据报道，这起事件发生在墨西哥奇平克生态公园的一条小路上，这段视频在社交媒体上被分享后，已经获得了数百万的点击量。这只熊对其中一名成员特别感兴趣，另一名步行者背对着这只熊，一动不动地盯着树林）可知，这是一篇新闻报道。文章的内容也符合新闻报道的要素-时间，地点，人物，事件等。故这篇文章应来自于报纸。故选 A 项。

They give us paper and fuel, as well as vital ecological services—like cleaning the air, storing carbon and providing home. We're talking about trees, of course.

But human changes to the environment appear to be causing great changes to trees around the world. In a new study, scientists reviewed global research on trends in tree seedlings (幼苗), growth, and death. They combined those data with an analysis of deforestation (森林采伐). And they found worldwide, older trees are dying at a higher rate than in the past, due to reasons like rising air temperature, wildfires, drought (干旱) and pathogens (病菌).

“And most of the drivers of that decrease in large, old trees are increasing themselves, such as temperature going up, droughts are more severe, wildfires, windstorms, and deforestation are all—although variable across the globe—they're generally increasing. And so both the loss has already occurred, but we expect more continued loss of big, old trees,” said Nate McDowell, an earth scientist at Pacific Northwest National Lab, who was one of the study's authors.

“So if we have an increasing rate of death, particularly of the larger, older trees, what's left are the younger trees. So that's why on average, through the loss of bigger, older trees, our forests are becoming younger and shorter. This trend is a problem, because old trees are vitally important.”

“The increase in death does limit the carbon storage of an ecosystem, and can force the system to become a carbon source to the atmosphere. The second reason is from a biodiversity viewpoint—old trees tend to house a higher biodiversity. And the third reason is linked with beauty: as a society we care about these trees. We have national parks named after these big trees.” Nate McDowell added.

8. What's the purpose of the author in writing the passage?

- A. To warn us to care about old trees.
- B. To call on us to plant more trees.
- C. To tell us why old trees are dying out.
- D. To prove forests are becoming smaller.

9. Which of the following does Nate McDowell think is a problem?

- A. There'll be a larger number of older trees.
- B. Older trees will disappear in the world.
- C. Young trees will be cut down by people.
- D. Trees will become younger and shorter.

10. Why are old trees important?

- A. They are beautiful.
- B. They can shelter a variety of wildlife.

- C. National parks have access to them.
- D. They limit the carbon storage of an ecosystem.

11. What may be the best title for the text?

- A. Temperature Destroys Forests.
- B. Forests Gets Younger and Shorter
- C. The Reasons of the Loss of Old Trees
- D. The Effect of the Decrease of Old Trees

【答案】8. A     9. D     10. B     11. B

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了由于种种原因，森林里较大、较老的树木不断死亡，剩下多为幼树，森林正在变得更年轻、更矮，告诫我们要保护古树。

【8 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中 “They give us paper and fuel, as well as vital ecological set-vices—like cleaning the air, storing carbon and providing home. We’re talking about trees, of course.” 第三段中 “And most of the drivers of that decrease in large, old trees are increasing themselves, such as temperature going up, droughts are more severe, wildfires, windstorms, and deforestation are all—although variable across the globe—they’re generally increasing.” 以及第四段中 “This trend is a problem, because old trees are vitally important.” 作者讲述森林树木的对人类的作用，但由于自身和外界的原因古树越来越少，但它们很重要，可知，作者写这篇文章的目的是告诫我们要爱护古树。故选 A 项。

【9 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第四段中 “So that’s why on average, through the loss of bigger, older trees, our forests are becoming younger and shorter. This trend is a problem, because old trees are vitally important.” 可知，这就是为什么平均来说，随着更大、更老的树木的减少，我们的森林正在变得更年轻、更矮。这一趋势是个问题，因为古树非常重要。Nate McDowell 认为树变得更年轻、更矮是一个问题。故选 D 项。

【10 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段中 “The second reason is from a biodiversity viewpoint—old trees tend to house a higher biodiversity.” 可知，古树可以庇护各种野生动物，所以它们重要。故选 B 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第五段中 ““So if we have an increasing rate of death, particularly of the larger, older trees, what’s left are the younger trees. So that’s why on average, through the loss of bigger, older trees, our forests are becoming younger and shorter. This trend is a problem, because old trees are vitally important.”” 可知，本文主要

是讲述了由于种种原因，森林里较大、较老的树木不断死亡，剩下多为幼树，因此森林正在变得更年轻、更矮，因此本文的最佳标题是选项 B “森林变得更年轻更矮”。故选 B 项。

## D

Are you the type to run before breakfast in a morning? Working out on an empty stomach won't hurt you —and it may actually help, depending on your goal.

Exercising before eating comes with the risk of feeling light-headed due to low blood sugar. You might feel tired or uneasy, and won't be able to work out as enthusiastically as you would have. A light amount of food is important for older adults over 55 to eat something before exercising — especially in the morning. But if your primary exercise goal is weight loss, exercising on an empty stomach may come with some promising benefits. There's some research to support the idea that working out in a fasted （禁食的）state can burn more fat than exercising in a fed state.

Working out on an empty stomach, however, may also not prove true for everyone. “Some people advocate for lasted exercise, but these people tend to be young and in amazing physical - shape,” says Douglas Paddon-Jones, a muscle physiology researcher and a professor of aging and health at the University of Texas Medical Branch. “They have no health problems, and what they're eating is super-high quality and carefully regulated.” On the other hand, working out in a fasted state without proper planning or professional oversight may run the risk of unhealthy body composition changes.

For people who aren't athletes, fueling up with food before a workout may be the best way to get the most fat-burning benefit. “You don't want to fill up; you just want to give your body a burst of energy to power your training period. After you exercise, drink some water ——but wait 60 to 90 minutes before eating,” says Shivani Sahni, director of the nutrition program at Harvard University's Instituted for Aging Research. “You're trying to take advantage of your promoted metabolic （新陈代谢）rate post-exercise, so if you can go an hour or an hour and a half without eating, you'll maximize the fat-burning response,” says she.

12. Why does the author suggest exercising in a fed state?

- A. To avoid being light-headed.
- B. To lower blood sugar.
- C. To burn more fat.
- D. To work out energetically.

13. Who may tend to practise lasted exercise?

- A. Older adults.
- B. Seniors beyond 55.
- C. Professional athletes.
- D. Good-shaped athletes.

14. What's Shivani Sahni's suggestion for people after exercising?

- A. Developing a new lifestyle.



B. Finding a fitness instructor.

C. Going without food for a time.

D. Drinking salty water after exercising.,

15. Which word best describes the author's attitude to working out in a fasted state?

A. Skeptical.

B. Cautious.

C. Supportive.

D. Subjective .

【答案】 12. A    13. D    14. C    15. B

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇说明文。介绍了空腹锻炼并不适合所有人。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。由第二段第一句“Exercising before eating comes with the risk of feeling light-headed due to low blood sugar.”（进食前锻炼会有因低血糖而引起头晕的风险。）可知，作者建议进食后锻炼是因为进食前锻炼会有因低血糖而引起头晕的风险。故选 A 项。

【13 题详解】

推理判断题。由第三段第二句“Some people advocate for lasted exercise, but these people tend to be young and in amazing physical - shape,”（有些人倾向于持续锻炼，但这些人往往是年轻人，身体形态惊人）可知，这些倾向于持续久锻炼的人应该是年轻人且身体形态惊人，专业运动员符合这个标准。故选 D 项。

【14 题详解】

细节理解题，由最后一段最后一句““You're trying to take advantage of your promoted metabolic （新陈代谢） rate post-exercise, so if you can go an hour or an hour and a half without eating, you'll maximize the fat-burning response,” says she.”（她说：“你试图利用锻炼后促进新陈代谢的能力，所以如果你能坚持一个半小时不吃东西，你就能最大限度地提高脂肪燃烧的反应。”）（she 指 Shivani Sahni）可知，Shivani Sahni 的建议是锻炼后坚持一段时间不吃东西。故选 C 项。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。由第三段最后一句“On the other hand, working out in a fasted state without proper planning or professional oversight may run the risk of unhealthy body composition changes.”（另一方面，在禁食状态下锻炼，如果没有适当的计划或专业的监督，可能会有不健康的身体成分改变的风险。）可知，作者对禁食状态下锻炼是持谨慎态度的，就是说，是有条件的，故选 B 项。

【点睛】

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。

Were you to give a presentation with no facial expression and no body language, what do you think the reaction would be of your audience? 16 you are not supposed to expect your listeners to enjoy your performance.

17 It is that if you treat your audience as if you were hi a conversation, their reaction to you will be positive. As a consequence, if you smile, they will smile. It is a given.

18 They will feel more in tune with those that directly reach out to them and hold their hands; guide them; share their experience and involvement with something, and make them feel that they're the only people that they are talking to at that given time.

How can you make your audience agree with you? 19 Your role as a speaker is to create trust and honesty not just with your words but in how you deliver those words. It is important to recognize that when you have a wonderful message to share with your audience, unless they believe in you, then your words are useless. The desire of your audience to agree with you can only occur when they believe in you.

This is what happens when you are opening up to your audience honestly. They are getting to know you on a certain level. 20 The people who want you to solve their problems must first trust in your ability and credibility.

- A. If you are not a comedian,
- B. Most audience likes touchpoints.
- C. How can you start a conversation?
- D. What is amazing about good public speaking?
- E. Even though you can be successful as a speaker,
- F. While you are doing so, you are building their trust in you.
- G. Your tone of the presentation sets the stage for a reaction of your audience.

【答案】 16. A    17. D    18. B    19. G    20. F

【解析】

本文为说明文，本文讲述了面部表情和肢体语言在演讲时的重要作用以及演讲要注意的事项。

【16 题详解】

根据上一句作者的设问 “Were you to give a presentation with no facial expression and no body language, what do you think the reaction would be of your audience?(如果你做了一个没有面部表情和肢体语言的演讲，你认为你的观众会有什么反应?)”，结合该空后主句 “you are not supposed to expect your listeners to enjoy your

performance(你就别指望你的观众会喜欢你的表演)”可知，此处为假设条件，选项 A. If you are not a comedian(如果你不是喜剧演员)符合语境，故选 A。

### 【17 题详解】

根据后一句 “... if you treat your audience as if you were hi a conversation, their reaction to you will be positive. As a consequence, if you smile, they will smile(如果你对待你的观众就像你在和他们谈话一样，他们对你的反应将是积极的。因此，如果你微笑，他们也会微笑).”可知，好的演讲会有良好的互动，根据 “It is that...(它在于...)”可知，这句话回答了所设空的疑问，即 “好的演讲神奇在什么地方？”选项 D 符合语境，故选 D。

### 【18 题详解】

根据后一句 “They will feel more in tune with those that directly reach out to them and hold their hands;..., and make them feel that they're the only people that they are talking to at that given time(他们会觉得和那些直接向他们伸出手并握住他们手的人更合拍...让他们觉得自己是在特定时间内唯一可以交谈的人)”可知，观众喜欢接触，选项 B. Most audience likes touchpoints(大多数观众喜欢接触)符合语境，故选 B。

### 【19 题详解】

根据段首句 “How can you make your audience agree with you(如何让你的观众同意你的观点)?”和 “Your role as a speaker is to create trust and honesty not just with your words but in how you deliver those words(作为一名演讲者，你的角色是创造信任和诚实，不仅仅是用你的语言，还包括你如何表达这些话。)”可知，如何表达你的观点是至关重要的，也即你演讲的语气为观众是否同意你的观点奠定了基础，选项 G. Your tone of the presentation sets the stage for a reaction of your audience(你演讲的语气为观众的反应奠定了基础)符合语境，故选 G。

### 【20 题详解】

根据 “The desire of your audience to agree with you can only occur when they believe in you(只有在相信你的时候，你的听众才会想要同意你的观点).”和 “This is what happens when you are opening up to your audience honestly(这就是当你真诚地向你的观众开放时所发生的事情).”可知，当你真诚地向你的观众开诚布公，他们才会相信你，才会想要同意你的观点，从而你就建立了他们对你的信任，选项 F. While you are doing so, you are building their trust in you(当你这样做的时候，你就建立了他们对你的信任)符合语境，故选 F。

## 第三部分语言知识运用（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。

Mick Polly, who lives with his teenage daughter Carolina in a house, is known as the bike man. Over the past, five years, Mick has repaired and 21 hundreds of bicycles for needy kids.

One day, a 13-year-old boy with a 22 bike walked by Mick's house. "I was working in my 23;

and he asked if I could fix it," says Mick, now 53. Mick asked friends on

Facebook if they had the \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_, part. The town's former police chief saw the \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ and donated two used bicycles. Mick took parts from each to \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ a new set of wheels for the boy. Soon after, Mick, who \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ a toy business, repaired a bike for the boy's brother and built one for his sister. \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ spread, and within the year, he had fixed up dozens of bikes for \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ kids whose parents couldn't \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ to buy new ones. People were \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ bikes day and night," says Mick. He \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_ the bikes and bike parts in his garage. \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_, the bike man has repaired hundreds of cycles and \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ away nearly 700 newly built bikes.

They're free but the kids must \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ to two things: " They've got to mind whoever's \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ them, and they've got to study hard at school. If a kid's \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ are low, Mick requires a teacher's \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_, saying that they're doing their best," Mick says.

Mick also hopes that the \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ will get kids off the couch (沙发) .“When I was growing up, we all rode our bikes. \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ these kids can get some exercise/" Mick says.

- |                      |                 |                    |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. purchased     | B. built        | C. invented        | D. found        |
| 22. A. new           | B. shared       | C. broken          | D. waste        |
| 23. A. market        | B. study        | C. office          | D. garage       |
| 24. A. missing       | B. challenging  | C. best-selling    | D. developing   |
| 25. A. truth         | B. email        | C. post            | D. accident     |
| 26. A. ride          | B. engineer     | C. buy             | D. examine      |
| 27. A. obtains       | B. wants        | C. protects        | D. owns         |
| 28. A. Word          | B. Wealth       | C. Children        | D. Bicycles     |
| 29. A. naughty       | B. local        | C. troublesome     | D. aggressive   |
| 30. A. spare         | B. spend        | C. afford          | D. earn         |
| 31. A. breaking down | B. falling from | C. making use of . | D. dropping off |
| 32. A. creates       | B. hides        | C. practises       | D. stores       |
| 33. A. To the end    | B. To date      | C. To begin with   | D. To sum up    |
| 34. A. given         | B. thrown       | C. put             | D. got          |
| 35. A. contribute    | B. devote       | C. agree           | D. lead         |
| 36. A. educating     | B. needing      | C. recommending    | D. raising      |
| 37. A. heights       | B. positions    | C. grades          | D. spirits      |
| 38. A. presence      | B. note         | C. certificate     | D. permit       |

39. A. bikes                      B. schools                      C. textbooks                      D. cars  
40. A. Hopefully                      B. Fortunately                      C. Eventually                      D. Frankly

【答案】21. B    22. C    23. D    24. A    25. C    26. B    27. D    28. A    29. B    30. C    31. D  
32. D    33. B    34. A    35. C    36. D    37. C    38. C    39. A    40. A

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。主要记叙了 Mick Polly 在过去的五年里，一直为贫困的孩子修理和制造了数百辆自行车的事迹。他这么做是希望这些自行车能让孩子们从沙发上起来，得到一些锻炼。

【21 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：在过去的五年里，米克为贫困的孩子修理和制造了数百辆自行车。A. purchased 购买；B. built 制造，修建；C. invented 发明；D. found 找到。根据后文 “hundreds of bicycles for needy kids” 可知米克为贫困的孩子修理和制造了数百辆自行车。后文 “nearly 700 newly built bikes” 也有提示。故选 B。

【22 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：一天，一个骑着一辆坏了的自行车的 13 岁男孩经过米克的家。A. new 新的；B. shared 共享的；C. broken 弄坏了的，破碎的；D. waste 废弃的。根据后文 “asked if I could fix it” 可知男孩骑的车是坏了的。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我在车库里工作，他问我能不能把它修好，” 现年 53 岁的米克说。A. market 市场；B. study 书房，学习；C. office 办公室；D. garage 车库。根据上文 “walked by Mick's house” 可推知米克当时最有可能在家中的车库里。后文 “in his garage” 也是提示。故选 D。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：米克在 Facebook 上问朋友们是否有自行车缺失的部件。A. missing 缺少的；B. challenging 有挑战性的；C. best-selling 最畅销的；D. developing 发展中的。根据后文 “Mick took parts from each” 可知米克在网上找这辆自行车缺失的部件。故选 A。

【25 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：镇里的前警察局长看到了这个帖子，并捐赠了两辆二手自行车。A. truth 真理；B. email 电子邮件；C. post 帖子；D. accident 事故。根据上文 “Mick asked friends on Facebook” 可知是看到网上的帖子。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：米克从每个车身上取零件，为这个男孩设计了一套新轮子。A. ride 骑车；B. engineer 设计；C. buy 购买；D. examine 检查。根据后文宾语 “a new set of wheels” 可知是设计新轮子，应用 engineer。故选 B。

**【27 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：不久之后，米克拥有了一家玩具公司，他为霍伊的哥哥修了一辆自行车，又为他妹妹造了一辆。A. obtains 获得；B. wants 想要；C. protects 保护；D. owns 拥有。根据后文 “a toy business” 可知此处指米克拥有一家玩具公司。故选 D。

**【28 题详解】**

考查名词词义辨析。句意：消息传开后，不到一年，他就为当地父母买不起新自行车的孩子们修好了几十辆自行车。A. Word 消息，单词；B. Wealth 财富；C. Children 孩子；D. Bicycles 自行车。此处表示米克为当地买不起车的小孩修理自行车的消息传开了，word spread 表示 “消息传开”。故选 A。

**【29 题详解】**

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：消息传开后，不到一年，他就为当地父母买不起新自行车的孩子们修好了几十辆自行车。A. naughty 淘气的；B. local 当地的；C. troublesome 麻烦的；D. aggressive 侵略性的。结合语境应是为当地的 (local) 孩子修理自行车，其他选项不符合语境。故选 B。

**【30 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：消息传开后，不到一年，他就为当地父母买不起新自行车的孩子们修好了几十辆自行车。A. spare 抽出；B. spend 花费；C. afford 买得起；D. earn 赚得。结合上文孩子们的自行车破旧了也只能修理而不是买新的，说明他们的父母买不起新车。故选 C。

**【31 题详解】**

考查动词短语辨析。句意：“人们不分昼夜地放下自行车，” 米克说。A. breaking down 出故障；B. falling from 从……落下；C. making use of 利用；D. dropping off 放下，减少。结合前后文语境 “People were...bikes day and night” 可知米克为大家修理自行车，所以人们是放下自行车。故选 D。

**【32 题详解】**

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他把自行车和自行车零件储存在车库里。A. creates 创造；B. hides 隐藏；C. practises 练习；D. stores 储存。根据后文 “the bikes and bike parts in his garage” 可知他把自行车和自行车零件储存在车库里。故选 D。

**【33 题详解】**

考查短语辨析。句意：到目前为止，米克已经修理了数百辆自行车，并赠送了近 700 辆新造的自行车。A. To the end 到底；B. To date 到目前为止；C. To begin with 首先；D. To sum up 总之。结合后文 “the bike man has repaired hundreds of cycles” 可知表示 “到目前为止 (To date)，骑车人已经修理了数百辆自行车”。故选 B。

**【34 题详解】**

考查动词短语辨析。句意：到目前为止，米克已经修理了数百辆自行车，并赠送了近 700 辆新造的自行车。A. given away 赠送；B. thrown away 扔掉；C. put away 放好；D. got away 逃离。结合后文 “away nearly 700

newly built bikes”可知米克为孩子们修理好自行车，并且赠送了 700 辆新车。故选 A。

【35 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们是免费的，但孩子们必须同意两件事：“他们必须记住是谁抚养了他们，他们必须在学校努力学习。” A. contribute 贡献；B. devote 致力于；C. agree 同意；D. lead 领导。结合后文提到了米克对孩子们的两项要求，可知要得到这些免费自行车，孩子们必须同意两件事。故选 C。

【36 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他们是免费的，但孩子们必须同意两件事：“他们必须记住是谁抚养了他们，他们必须在学校努力学习。” A. educating 教育；B. needing 需要；C. recommending 推荐；D. raising 抚养，提高。后文“them”指的是孩子们，因此是让孩子们记住是谁在抚养他们，其他选项不符合语境。故选 D。

【37 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“如果一个孩子的成绩很低，米克就需要一个老师证明，说他们已经尽力了，”米克说。A. heights 高度；B. positions 位置；C. grades 成绩；D. spirits 精神。结合后文“Mick requires a teacher's”以及“they're doing their best”可知此处指的是孩子在学校的成绩低，故选 C。

【38 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“如果一个孩子的成绩很低，米克就需要一个老师证明，说他们已经尽力了，”米克说。A. presence 出席；B. note 笔记；C. certificate 证明书，证书；D. permit 允许。结合后文“saying that they're doing their best”可知对于学习成绩低的孩子，米克需要他们的老师为他们证明，他们确实尽力了。故选 C。

【39 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：米克还希望这些自行车能让孩子们从沙发上起来。A. bikes 自行车；B. schools 学校；C. textbooks 课本；D. cars 汽车。结合后文“we all rode our bikes”可知此处指自行车。故选 A。

【40 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：希望这些孩子能得到一些锻炼。A. Hopefully 希望；B. Fortunately 幸运地；C. Eventually 终于；D. Frankly 坦率地。根据上文“will get kids off the couch”以及后文“these kids can get some exercise”可知米克是希望这些孩子能从沙发上起来，得到一些锻炼。故选 A。

## 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。

Over 100 panda fans sang *Happy Birthday* and enjoyed cake as they celebrated 41 38th birthday of Xin Xing, the world's oldest giant panda, living in captivity (圈养) on Sunday morning at Chongqing Zoo.

The female panda 42 (expect) to break the Guinness world record for the longest living giant panda ever. At 38, Xin Xing has reached the equivalent (相等) of about 110 43 130 in human years. Despite the

hot weather, Xin Xing \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ (come) out of her air-conditioned panda house to enjoy a cake made of ice covered by her favourite foods, including bamboo leaves and shoots, apples, carrots and watermelon, in the outdoor playground. When she was younger, she ate \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ (fast) and much more than other pandas. Now that her \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ (tooth) are loosening as she ages, the zookeepers peel (去除) the hard skin off the bamboo shoots and choose green bamboo leaves \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ they cut into small pieces.

Xin Xing, \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ (bear) in Sichuan Province in 1982, was rescued in the wild and sent to Chongqing Zoo in 1983. Her 38th birthday is a big encouragement for those who devote \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ (they) to protecting those precious species. The zoo panda experts have more \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ (confident) in their work.

【答案】41. the

42. is expected

43. to      44. came

45. faster      46. teeth

47. that/which

48. born      49. themselves

50. confidence

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了熊猫迷为大熊猫新星庆祝 38 岁生日的事，并介绍了大熊猫新星。

【41 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：100 多位熊猫迷唱着生日快乐歌、吃着蛋糕，庆祝着大熊猫新星的 38 岁生日。句中“38th”为序数词，表示新星的第 38 个生日，前应加定冠词 the。故填 the。

【42 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：这只雌性大熊猫有望打破有史以来存活时间最长的大熊猫吉尼斯世界记录。分析句子可知，expect 意为“期待，期望”，动词词性，句子陈述的是客观事实，应用一般现在时，主语 panda 与 expect 之间为逻辑上的被动关系，即熊猫被期望打破吉尼斯世界记录，用被动语态，panda 为可数名词单数形式，与 is 连用。故填 is expected。

【43 题详解】

考查介词。句意：在 38 岁的时候，新星已经达到了相当于人类年龄 110 到 130 岁的水平。句中“110 \_\_\_\_ 130”表示的是“110 岁到 130 岁”，这时中间应用介词 to，表示“两个时间点之间的时间”。故填 to。

【44 题详解】

考查时态。句意：尽管天气很热，新星还是从带空调的熊猫屋里出来了。文章讲述的是给新星庆祝生日的事，为过去的事，应用一般过去时，动词要用过去式，come out of 意为“从……中出来”，come 的过去式



为 came。故填 came。

#### 【45 题详解】

考查副词比较级。句意：小的时候，她吃得比其他熊猫更快而且更多。根据句中 than 可知，句子为比较级，在把新星和其他熊猫进行对比，fast 意为“快速地”，副词词性，比较级为 faster。故填 faster。

#### 【46 题详解】

考查名词。句意：现在她的牙齿随着年龄的增长而松动。句中 tooth 意为“牙齿”，为可数名词，熊猫并不只有一颗牙齿，故应用 tooth 的复数形式 teeth。故填 teeth。

#### 【47 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：动物园管理员去除竹笋上的硬皮，然后选择他们切成小块的绿色竹叶。分析句子可知，句子为定语从句，先行词为 bamboo leaves，为物，在从句中作 cut 的宾语，故应用关系代词 that 或 which 引导从句。故填 that/which。

#### 【48 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：新星，1982 年出生于四川省。分析句子可知，bear 意为“忍受”，动词词性，句中涉及固定短语“be born in...”，意为“出生于……”，空格处为过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰 Xin Xing，bear 的过去分词为 born。故填 born。

#### 【49 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：她的38 岁生日对那些致力于保护这些珍稀物种的人们来说是一个巨大的鼓励。句中涉及固定短语“devote oneself to doing”，意为“致力于做某事”，they 的反身代词为 themselves。故填 themselves。

#### 【50 题详解】

考查名词。句意：动物园的熊猫专家对他们的工作更有信心。句中 have 为动词，后接名词作宾语，confident 意为“自信的”，形容词词性，对应的名词为 confidence，意为“信心”，句中为不可数名词，more 为形容词，意为“更多的”，用来修饰 confidence。故填 confidence。

### 第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

#### 第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

51. 假如英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中 共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏词符号 (Λ)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线 (＼) 划掉。

修改:在错的词下面划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2.只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

It was Tree Planting Day last Saturday. Our teacher, Mr. Li asked us plant trees on the nearby hill. We arrived here at 8 o'clock in the morning, each with at least a tool. Mr. Li showed us how to plant trees, but then we started digging, planting and watered. I was very excited because I have never planted trees before. Mr. Li set myself a good example. "I must learn about him. " I said to myself. In the all, we planted over two hundreds trees. We looked happy at the rows of trees, forgetting our tiredness.

【答案】1. plant 前加 to

2. here→there

3. but→and

4. watered→watering

5. have→had

6. myself→me

7. about→from

8. 去掉 the

9. hundreds→hundred

10. happy→happily

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了作者和同学们在植树节去山上种树的事情。

【详解】1.考查非谓语动词。句意：李老师让我们在附近的山上种树。结合句意表示“让某人做某事”短语为 ask sb. to do sth.。故 plant 前加 to。

2.考查副词。句意：我们早上 8 点到达那里，每人至少带了一件工具。此处表示到达山上，“到那里”应用 there。故 here 改为 there。

3.考查连词。句意：李老师教我们如何种树，然后我们开始挖土，种植和浇水。结合上下文语境可知此处为承接关系，应用连词 and。故 but 改为 and。

4.考查非谓语动词。句意同上。结合句意表示“开始做某事”短语为 start doing sth.。故 watered 改为 watering。

5.考查动词时态。句意：我很兴奋，因为我从来没有种过树。结合语境可知“我没有种过树”发生在“我很兴奋”之前，即“过去的过去”应用过去完成时。故 have 改为 had。

6.考查代词。句意：李老师给我树立了一个好榜样。结合句意表示“给某人树立了一个号榜样”短语为 set sb. a good example。故 myself 改为 me。

7.考查动词短语。句意：我必须向他学习。结合句意表示“向……学习”短语为 learn from, learn about 表

示“了解”不符合语境。故 about 改为 from。

8.考查冠词。句意：我们总共种了两百多棵树。结合句意表示“总共”短语为 in all，中间没有冠词。故去掉 the。

9.考查名词。hundred 前有具体数词 two，修饰名词 trees，不能用复数形式。故 hundreds 改为 hundred。

10.考查副词。修饰动词短语 look at 应用副词 happily，作状语。故 happy 改为 happily。

## 第二节书面表达（满分 25 分）

52. 假定你是李华，你校英文校报准备改版，请你给负责人写邮件，建议开设“中国传统节日”栏目。内容包括：

1. 开设理由；

2. 内容设想。

注意：1.词数 100 左右；

2.可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

Dear editor,

Yours,

Li Hua

【答案】Dear editor,

I am writing to share my ideas about columns for our school English paper. I suggest that we should design a column about traditional Chinese festivals.

As we all know, China is one of the countries that have the longest history in the world with different traditional festivals, such as the Spring Festival, the Mid-autumn Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival and so on.

Some of the festivals remind us of our history, and some are about interesting legends.

So I suggest our English paper open a column to introduce some relative knowledge. Therefore, by reading the column about our traditional festivals, we can know about our history and keep our brilliant cultures.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】

本篇书面表达是应用文，要求写一封书信。

**【详解】**第1步：根据提示可知，假定你是李华，你校英文校报准备改版，请你给负责人写邮件，建议开设“中国传统节日”栏目。内容包括：1. 开设理由；2. 内容设想。

第2步：根据写作要求，确定关键词（组）：columns (专栏)；traditional Chinese festivals(中国传统节日)；one of(……之一)；such as(比如)；the Spring Festival(春节)；the Mid-autumn Festival(中秋节)；the Dragon Boat Festival(端午节)；so on(等等)；remind sb. of sth.(使某人想起)；legends(传说)等。

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

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

**【点睛】**范文内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。作者在范文中使用了较多高级表达方式，如 I suggest that we should design a column about traditional Chinese festivals.运用虚拟语气；As we all know, China is one of the countries that have the longest history in the world with different traditional festivals, such as the Spring Festival, the Mid-autumn Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival and so on.运用定语从句。全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。