**2022年深圳市普通高中高二年级调研考试**

**英语**

**试卷共10页，卷面满分130分。考试用时120分钟。**

**注意事项：**

**1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在答题卡上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。**

**2. 作答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用2B铅笔在答题卡上将对应题目选项的答案信息点涂黑：如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其它答案。答案不能答在试卷上。**

**3. 非选择题必须用黑色字迹的钢笔或签字笔作答，答案必须写在答题卡各题目指定区域内相应位置上；不准使用铅笔和涂改液。不按以上要求作答无效。**

**4. 考生必须保持答题卡的整洁。考试结束后，留存试卷，交回答题卡。**

**第一部分 基础知识（共20小题，每小题1分，满分20分）**

**单项选择 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。**

1. The reason why she was fired was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the boss was not satisfied with her job.

A. that B. what C. which D. whether

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查表语从句。句意：她被解雇的原因是老板对她的工作不满意。引导表语从句，从句中不缺少成分，句意完整，故用that。故选A。

2. When \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the local cultures, people learn the foreign languages better.

A. exposing B. having exposed C. are exposed D. exposed

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查状语从句的省略。句意：当接触到当地文化时，人们会更好地学习外语。此处是状语从句的省略，从句主语和主句主语people一致，和动词expose之间是被动关系，故完整形式为When people are exposed to the local cultures，当状语从句主语和主句主语一致且从句含有be动词时，可将从句主语和be动词省略。故选D项。

3. No visitor would think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ surprising that the island is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

A. that B. it C. this D. what

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查it用法。句意：没有游客会对该岛被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产感到惊讶。此处为动词+ it +adj.+ that-从句，该句式中，it作形式宾语，that从句是真正的宾语。故选B。

4. —Have you seen Steven this morning?

—Yes! Steven, together with his wife, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the guests of the party now.

A. greets B. greet C. is greeting D. are greeting

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查主谓一致和时态。句意：——你今天早上见到史蒂文了吗？——是的！现在Steven和他的妻子正在一起欢迎宴会上的客人。together with连接两个主语时，谓语动词与前面的主语保持一致，所以空处谓语应与主语Steven保持一致；句中时间状语“now(现在)”和句意可知，句子时态为现在进行时，需使用be doing的形式，主语为单数。故选C。

5. —Why didn’t you get the tickets?

—When we got to the cinema, all the tickets \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out.

A. sold B. had been sold C. have sold D. was sold

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查时态和语态。句意：——你为什么不买票？——当我们到达电影院时，所有的票都卖完了。主句主语all the tickets和主句谓语动词sell是被动关系，sell发生在从句谓语动词短语got to之前，过去的过去，sell用过去完成时的被动语态。故选B项。

6. You should always try to achieve more, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ well you have done before.

A. however B. whatever C. whenever D. wherever

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查让步状语从句。句意：无论你以前做得多好，你都应该努力实现更多。A. however无论如何；B. whatever无论什么；C. whenever无论何时；D. wherever无论哪里。此处表示“无论你以前做得多好”，应用however引导让步状语从句，修饰副词well。故选A项。

7. As my father puts it, “It’s not your talent but your efforts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ count.”

A. which B. what C. that D. why

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查强调句。句意：正如我父亲所说：“重要的不是你的才华，而是你的努力。”分析句子结构可知，此处为强调句It is/ was + 被强调部分+ that+ 其它部分，被强调部分为not your talent but your efforts。故选C。

8. —Where was Tom just now?

—It is said that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a crime he didn’t commit.

A. investigated B. is investigating C. had investigated D. was being investigated

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查时态语态。句意：——Tom刚刚在哪？——据说他在因一项他没有犯下的罪行而接受调查。根据问句中“just now”可知，此处指过去某个时间正在发生的事情，用过去进行时，且主语he和动词investigate之间是被动关系，应用过去进行时的被动语态。故选D项。

9. With a strong \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for English study, we threw ourselves into reading English novels.

A. desire B. argument C. reputation D. responsibility

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：带着对英语学习的强烈愿望，我们全身心投入到阅读英语小说中。A. desire愿望；B. argument争论；C. reputation名声；D. responsibility责任。结合“we threw ourselves into reading English novels”可知，我们对英语学习有强烈的愿望。故选A项。

10. Emily Dickinson is generally \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as one of the finest women poets in history.

A restricted B. acknowledged C. designed D. employed

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：Emily Dickinson是公认的历史上最优秀的女诗人之一。A. restricted限制；B. acknowledged承认；C. designed设计；D. employed雇用。结合句意可知，此处指“被公认为是历史上最优秀的女诗人之一”，be acknowledged as被公认为，固定搭配。故选B项。

11. You can avoid distraction by keeping your mind fully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with things that interest you.

A. compared B. bothered C. occupied D. satisfied

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：你可以通过让你的大脑完全被你感兴趣的事情占据来避免分心。A. compared比较；B. bothered麻烦，使烦恼；C. occupied占据，使忙于；D. satisfied满足。结合“You can avoid distraction”可知，此处指通过使大脑被感兴趣的事情占据而避免分心，occupied符合题意。故选C项。

12. Fear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him to go back, but his love for his mum drove him on.

A. promised B. enabled C. forbade D. urged

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：恐惧驱使他回去，但他对妈妈的爱驱使他继续下去。A. promised承诺；B. enabled使能够；C. forbade禁止；D. urged驱使。根据后文“him to go back”可知，此处指恐惧驱使他回去，应用urge。故选D。

13. —I am nervous about the English exam this afternoon.

—Take it easy. You’ve done so much work. You’re \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to pass the exam.

A. willing B. afraid C. unlikely D. bound

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：——今天下午的英语考试让我很紧张。——不要着急。你做了这么多功课。 你一定会通过考试的。A. willing乐意的；B. afraid害怕的；C. unlikely不可能的；D. bound一定的。根据上文“You’ve done so much work.”指一定会通过考试，应用be bound to(必然；一定会)。故选D。

14. The labour education of our country aims to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students’ all-round development.

A. approve B. promote C. decline D. prohibit

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查动词词义辨析。句意：我国的劳动教育旨在促进学生的全面发展。A. approve赞成；B. promote促进；C. decline减少；D. prohibit禁止。根据后文“students’ all-round development”指促进全面发展，应用promote。故选B。

15 Better hotel rooms will give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to even more awesome views and larger space.

A. attention B. comfort C. access D. assistance

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查名词词义辨析。句意：更好的酒店客房将提供更棒的视野和更大的空间。A. attention注意力；B. comfort安慰；C. access(使用或见到的)机会、进入；D. assistance帮助。此处表示“更好的酒店客房将提供房客拥有更棒的视野和更大的空间的机会”，应用固定搭配give access to (准许进入、使得以进入)。故选C项。

16. The percentage of students majoring in arts has increased \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 8% to 37% in the past two years.

A. gradually B. slightly C. dramatically D. particularly

【答案】C

【解析】

【详解】考查副词词义辨析。句意：在过去的两年中，主修文科的学生比例从8%急剧上升到37%。A. gradually逐渐地；B. slightly稍微；C. dramatically显著地；D. particularly特别。根据后文“from 8% to 37%”可知指显著上升，应用dramatically。故选C。

17. “Stop! Stop!” she called, but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, for the music was too loud for her to be heard.

A. at ease B. in vain C. under control D. without doubt

【答案】B

【解析】

【详解】考查介词短语辨析。句意：“停！停！”她喊道，但没有用，因为音乐太响了，听不见她的话。A. at ease安逸地；B. in vain徒劳地；C. under control处于控制之下；D. without doubt无疑地。根据后文“for the music was too loud for her to be heard”可知喊话没有用。故选B。

18. The hopes of a country and the future of a nation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the hands of its youth.

A. lie in B. search for C. take on D. happen to

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查动词短语辨析。句意：一个国家的希望，一个民族的未来，掌握在青年的手中。A. lie in在于；B. search for寻找；C. take on承担；D. happen to发生于，碰巧。根据后文“the hands of its youth”指国家的希望，民族的未来，掌握在青年的手中，应用lie in。故选A。

19. She always buys fancy clothes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ expense. That’s why she uses up her money quickly.

A. regardless of B. less than C. owing to D. but for

【答案】A

【解析】

【详解】考查介词与其他词类的搭配。句意：她总是不惜花费买高档衣服。这就是为什么她很快就把钱花光了。A. regardless of不顾，不管；B. less than小于，少于；C. owing to由于，因为；D. but for要不是，如果没有。根据句意和句子结构，设空处应用介词短语regardless of，后接名词，作其宾语。短语regardless of expense，意为“无论费用多高，不惜费用”。故填A项。

20. With better education, people will be able to build a better society \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ nature.

A. in contrast with B. on top of C. on behalf of D. in harmony with

【答案】D

【解析】

【详解】考查介词短语辨析。句意：有了更好的教育，人们将能够建立一个与自然和谐相处的更好的社会。A. in contrast with与……对比；B. on the top of在……顶端；C. on behalf of代表；D. in harmony with与……和谐。根据空前的With better education可知，人类可以构建一个与自然和谐相处的社会。D选项符合句意。故选D。

**第二部分 阅读理解（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**

**Summer Schools**

As the UK’s Top-Ranked Summer Schools, we will deliver an outstanding summer experience in a multi-national, fun, and secure setting.

**Oxford College Summer School**

Oxford College Summer School enables students to live and study in an Oxford University College during the summer. The summer program is designed to give students a chance to study at university, meet other students from around the world and explore the famous city of Oxford.

Ages: 15-17

Dates: 15 July — 30 August

**Cambridge College Summer School**

Join us to live and study in the noted university city of Cambridge. Explore the city that shaped some of the world’s famous minds, including Sir Isaac Newton and Sylvia Plath. Follow in their footsteps as you experience your chosen subject through a series of lectures and workshops.

Ages: 15-17

Dates: 20 July — 28 August

**Earlscliffe Summer School**

Earlscliffe Summer School Earlscliffe is ideally located for both access to London and to a variety of local attractions. The campus is formed of seven Victorian and Edwardian buildings, all recently renovated to provide high-quality teaching and residential facilities.

Ages: 13-17

Dates: 20 June — 31 July

**Rochester Independent Summer School**

Rochester Independent College, one of the UK’s most well-established independent colleges, is proud to offer a range of distinctive summer courses. We are offering 4 different courses in very small classes where international visitors will study and socialize alongside local students.

Ages: 13-17

Dates: 25 June — 28 July

21. Which of the following starts earliest?

A. Oxford College Summer School. B. Cambridge College Summer School.

C. Earlscliffe Summer School. D. Rochester Independent Summer School.

22. What can students do in the first two Summer Schools?

A. Socialize with local students. B. Explore a noted university city.

C. Attend lectures and workshops. D. Interview the world’s great minds.

23. Where can the text be found?

A. In a history book. B. In an art magazine.

C In a research article. D. In an education brochure.

【答案】21. C 22. B 23. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四所暑期学校的情况。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据各个学校介绍中“Dates: 15 July — 30 August(日期：7月15日到8月30日)”;“Dates: 20 July — 28 August(日期：7月20日到8月28日);“Dates: 20 June — 31 July(日期：6月20日到7月31日)”以及“Dates: 25 June — 28 July(日期：6月25日到7月28日)”可知，Earlscliffe暑期学校最早开始。故选C。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据Oxford College Summer School部分中“The summer program is designed to give students a chance to study at university, meet other students from around the world and explore the famous city of Oxford.(该暑期项目旨在让学生有机会在大学里学习，与来自世界各地的其他学生见面，并探索著名的牛津城)”以及Cambridge College Summer School部分中“Join us to live and study in the noted university city of Cambridge.(加入我们，在著名的大学城剑桥生活和学习)”可知，前两所暑期学校的学生可以探索著名的大学城。故选B。

【23题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“As the UK’s Top-Ranked Summer Schools, we will deliver an outstanding summer experience in a multi-national, fun, and secure setting.(作为英国排名第一的暑期学校，我们将在一个跨国的，有趣的，安全的环境中提供优秀的暑期体验)”且结合全文可知，文章主要介绍了四所暑期学校的情况。可推知，文章可以在教育小册子上找到。故选D。

**B**

When we moved into our home in Maui, Hawaii, 16 years ago, one good thing about this house was the huge avocado tree growing in the backyard.

This tree gave the most delicious avocados I have ever tasted. I lived on these avocados when nursing my first child. Fresh avocado was the very first food for my kids. This tree was so huge that it cast a massive shadow over our backyard. It was truly our magical tree.

Until one day, someone from the Health Department came to tell us that our avocado tree was too large and needed trimming. In New York, you get in trouble if you don’t clear the snow off your sidewalk. Here, it’s when your trees are too high. So along came the trimmer, leaving just the trunk and a few branches. I was sad. The kids were all sad. Some friends who knew it would say, “It’s going to grow back. Your next avocados will be crazy!” Yeah, whatever. The tree is gone, so stop doing that. It just didn’t work.

But a few days later, I noticed some unusual butterflies flying around the yard. And then, the sun came in the kitchen, creating this pleasant warmth once blocked by the huge tree. After about a month, I started to notice some tiny green shoots coming out of the cut branches, which eventually turned into full-on bright green leaves.

I started to feel like all was going to be fine, kind of like life. Little do we know what seems really difficult is actually life’s way of making us stronger. It’s life’s way of bringing in the butterflies, the sunshine, and the delightful flowers. We all know that saying, “It will be OK in the end. If it’s not, it’s not the end.”

24. What is mainly conveyed in paragraph 2 about the avocado tree?

A. Her kids’ love for it. B. Its fruit’s good taste.

C. Her expectation of it. D. Its benefits for her family.

25. Why did the author’s friends say the words in paragraph 3?

A. To laugh at her. B. To cheer her up.

C. To show their regret. D. To express their excitement.

26. What happened to the avocado tree in the end?

A. It had no branches. B. It blocked the sunshine.

C. It was full of life again. D. It bore more avocados.

27. What message does the author seem to convey in the text?

A. You harvest what you sow. B. Luck and Misfortune comes in turn.

C. Success won’t come unless you go to it. D. The important thing in life is to have a dream.

【答案】24. D 25. B 26. C 27. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇夹叙夹议文。文章主要讲述了作者夏威夷的家中后院里长着一颗巨大的牛油果树，这棵树给作者一家带来了快乐。直到某天卫生部门的人要求作者修剪了这棵树，作者非常伤心，但是大约一个月后，那棵牛油果树又充满了生机。作者因此感悟到看似困难的事情其实是生活让我们更坚强的方式。

【24题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“This tree gave the most delicious avocados I have ever tasted. I lived on these avocados when nursing my first child. Fresh avocado was the very first food for my kids. This tree was so huge that it cast a massive shadow over our backyard. It was truly our magical tree.(这棵树结出了我吃过的最美味的牛油果。我喂养第一个孩子的时候就靠这些牛油果生活。新鲜的牛油果是我孩子们的第一个食物。这棵树太大了，在我们的后院投下了巨大的影子。这真的是我们的魔法树)”可知，第二段主要表达了牛油果树给作者家庭带来的好处。故选D。

【25题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“I was sad. The kids were all sad. Some friends who knew it would say, “It’s going to grow back. Your next avocados will be crazy!”(我很伤心。孩子们都很伤心。一些知道它的朋友会说：“它会重新长出来的。你的下一个牛油果会长得很好的！”)”可知，作者的朋友说这些话是为了让作者高兴。故选B。

【26题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“After about a month, I started to notice some tiny green shoots coming out of the cut branches, which eventually turned into full-on bright green leaves.(大约一个月后，我开始注意到一些绿色的小芽从剪下来的树枝上冒出来，最后变成了明亮的绿叶)”可知，那棵牛油果树最后又充满了生机。故选C。

【27题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段“I started to feel like all was going to be fine, kind of like life. Little do we know what seems really difficult is actually life’s way of making us stronger. It’s life’s way of bringing in the butterflies, the sunshine, and the delightful flowers. We all know that saying, “It will be OK in the end. If it’s not, it’s not the end.”(我开始觉得一切都会好起来的，有点像生活。我们不知道，看似困难的事情其实是生活让我们更坚强的方式。这是生活带来蝴蝶、阳光和令人愉快的花朵的方式。我们都知道这句话：“一切都会好起来的。如果不是，那就不是结局。”)”可知，作者通过自家牛油果树被砍，后来又长出来，充满生机的故事，告诉我们，世事无常，有时候看似不幸的事其实是幸运的事，所以B项“祸兮福之所倚 福兮祸之所伏”符合。故选B。

**C**

Sara Braden doesn’t have time to lose things. She’s a working mom with a lot more hobbies than her friends, and when she misplaces her keys or leaves her purse at a restaurant, she becomes annoyed and impatient. “It impacts me greatly,” says Braden, 35, a Washington officer.

According to a recent study led by Daniel Arely, a professor of psychology at Harvard University, Braden has ADHD, a type of attention disorder, which, she says, makes her “likely to put things in certain places and not remember where I put them.”

Her anxiety is familiar to anyone whose phone is missing a dozen times a day. Such kind of mistakes might result in a constant fear: Is something wrong with me? Probably not. “It’s common and certainly annoying,” says Professor Arely. “Most of the time, losing things is a breakdown of attention and memory. We’re thinking about something else. We have other concerns occupying our attention, and then we never really add the information to memory about where we’ve put the object.”

The study shows that, sometimes, people with ADHD report that losing things affects their work productivity or relationships. For example, if they can’t find their keys all the time and are late for a dinner party, they could anger their friends. In that case, it’s worth being evaluated by a doctor. Nevertheless, not all cases deserve special attention. Actually, people who have had ADHD since they were teens have nothing much to worry about. For those with ADHD, what really matters is changes from past performance.

When we’re operating on autopilot and not truly focused on our surroundings, we may still lose things even with the strongest intention not to do so, Professor Arely says. But for the most part, he thinks people can overcome the tendency to lose things. Sara Braden has learned to adapt, in part by writing down where she has stored items. She also coaches herself not to panic when an item gets lost.

28. How does the author introduce the topic?

A. By offering an example. B. By quoting a remark.

C. By making a comparison. D. By giving an explanation.

29. What is the possible reason for people’s losing things?

A. Their constant fear. B. Their common weakness.

C. Their absent-mindedness. D. Their emotional breakdown.

30. What should people with ADHD pay special attention to?

A. Improved efficiency at work. B. Occasional delay in meeting friends.

C. Losing things repeatedly since teens. D. Behavioural changes from the past.

31. What is Professor Arely’s attitude to overcoming forgetfulness?

A. Positive. B. Sceptical. C. Tolerant. D. Conservative.

【答案】28. A 29. C 30. D 31. A

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了研究人员发现多动症与丢东西有关，指出人们丢失东西的可能原因是心不在焉。研究表明，有时多动症患者报告说，失去东西会影响他们的工作效率或人际关系。

【28题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Sara Braden doesn’t have time to lose things. She’s a working mom with a lot more hobbies than her friends, and when she misplaces her keys or leaves her purse at a restaurant, she becomes annoyed and impatient. “It impacts me greatly,” says Braden, 35, a Washington officer.(Sara Braden可没时间丢东西。她是一个职业妈妈，比她的朋友们有更多的爱好，当她把钥匙放错地方或把钱包落在餐馆时，她会变得恼火和不耐烦。“这对我影响很大，”35岁的华盛顿官员Braden说)”可推知，作者通过举例子来引入主题。故选A。

【29题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段中“Most of the time, losing things is a breakdown of attention and memory. We’re thinking about something else. We have other concerns occupying our attention, and then we never really add the information to memory about where we’ve put the object.(很多时候，丢失东西是注意力和记忆力的崩溃。我们在想别的事情。我们的注意力被其他的事情占据了，我们从来没有把关于我们把物体放在哪里的信息添加到记忆中)”可知，人们丢失东西的可能原因是心不在焉。故选C。

【30题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中“For those with ADHD, what really matters is changes from past performance.(对于多动症患者来说，真正重要的是改变过去的表现)”可知，ADHD患者应该特别注意过去的行为变化。故选D。

【31题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中“When we’re operating on autopilot and not truly focused on our surroundings, we may still lose things even with the strongest intention not to do so, Professor Arely says. But for the most part, he thinks people can overcome the tendency to lose things.( Arely教授说，当我们处于自动驾驶状态，没有真正关注周围环境时，我们可能仍然会失去一些东西，即使我们最不想这样做。但在大多数情况下，他认为人们可以克服失去东西的倾向)”可推知，Arely教授认为人们是可以克服失去东西的这种倾向，由此可推知，他对克服健忘的态度是积极的。故选A。

**D**

For thousands of years, Chinese writers have travelled all over the country to take down notes about the geographical conditions of each city. Among them, well-known Chinese geographer and writer Li Daoyuan, in the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534), composed his book, Commentary on the Water Classics, after studying the original literary version, Water Classics. He later expanded the river records to 1, 252 from the original 137.

The book is now being studied again by Professor Li Xiaojie and his team from Fudan University. They have been using drawing software and 3D modelling to recreate the waterway situations on a map based on the book description. So far, they have completed research on four rivers.

“Ancient people knew really well how to apply the power of nature to technical considerations,”Li said, giving the example of Qianjin’e, one of the most famous ancient water conservation projects in Luoyang, Henan. In order to lead the river into the city for irrigation (灌溉) in ancient Luoyang, the officials built a canal branch by separating a northwest-southeast river. However, the canal water wasn't enough to support the citizens in dry seasons. To solve that, on the northern side of the canal branch, the officials built a reservoir (水库) and a channel to lead the water to the canal branch, where the waterways would converge and flow together to the city.

In Commentary on the Water Classics, a total of 2, 800 cities are recorded with details. Still, the process of recreation takes much effort. After doing a lot of text analysis and fieldwork, the team has gradually created the model with 3D modelling software based on repeated deductions (推论).

For Professor Li, the book is not only a record of the natural landscape over 1, 000 years ago, but also a detailed description of humanity and culture and a treasure for today’s reference.

32. What can we learn about the book Commentary on the Water Classics?

A. It has been out of date. B. It explains 3D modelling.

C. It keeps records of 137 rivers. D. It is based on previous studies.

33. What does the underlined word “converge” in paragraph 3 mean?

A. Join. B. Pass. C. Cross. D. Begin.

34. What does paragraph 4 mainly tell us about model recreation?

A. Its major problems. B. Its detailed analysis.

C. Its complex process. D. Its successful application.

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

A. 3D Technology Fuels Modern Research

B. Ancient Classics Inspire Modern Research

C. An Effective Approach to Model Recreation

D. A Famous Writer of Chinese Ancient Classics

【答案】32. D 33. A 34. C 35. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文，文章主要讲述了复旦大学李晓杰教授及其团队根据古代著作《水经注》的描述，使用绘图软件和3D建模重现了水道情况。

【32题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“Among them, well-known Chinese geographer and writer Li Daoyuan, in the Northern Wei Dynasty (386-534), composed his book, Commentary on the Water Classics, after studying the original literary version, Water Classics.(其中，中国著名地理学家、作家郦道元在北魏（386-534）对《水经》原著进行研究后，撰写了《水经注》一书)”可知，《水经注》是基于对之前《水经》一书的研究。故选D项。

【33题详解】

词义猜测题。根据划线词前“To solve that, on the northern side of the canal branch, the officials built a reservoir (水库) and a channel to lead the water to the canal branch(为了解决这个问题，官员们在运河支流的北侧建了一个水库和一个渠道，把水引到运河支流)”及划线词后“flow together to the city(一起流向城市)”可知，此处指水在支流汇合然后一起流入城市，converge意为“汇合”。故选A项。

【34题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第四段“Still, the process of recreation takes much effort. After doing a lot of text analysis and fieldwork, the team has gradually created the model with 3D modelling software based on repeated deductions(推论).(然而，娱乐的过程需要很多努力。经过大量的文本分析和实地调查，团队在反复推演的基础上，用3D建模软件逐步建立模型)”可知，本段主要讲述重建模型的复杂过程。故选C项。

【35题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，结合第二段中“They have been using drawing software and 3D modelling to recreate the waterway situations on a map based on the book description.(他们一直在使用绘图软件和3D建模，在地图上根据书中的描述重现水道情况)”可知，文章主要讲述复旦大学李晓杰教授及其团队根据《水经注》的描述，使用绘图软件和3D建模重现了水道情况。故B项“古代经典启发现代研究”适合作为文章标题。故选B项。

**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。**

Is it likely that your siblings (兄弟姐妹) fought like cats and dogs with you when you were younger? \_\_\_36\_\_\_ Here’s why.

Siblings can help you have a healthier lifestyle. This is supported by a study that surveyed more than 15, 000 people. \_\_\_37\_\_\_ Brothers and sisters are readily available fitness and healthy-eating friends. That can only be a bonus when you reach adulthood.

 \_\_\_38\_\_\_ According to a study among 395 families, scientists found that having siblings made you more likely to do good deeds. It could be that having a same-generation relative encourages you to think about others, which can lead to greater life satisfaction, and fewer depressive symptoms.

Brothers and sisters improve your chances of a happy marriage. Research found that the more siblings you have, the lower your chance of getting divorced (离婚) is. In fact, for each additional one, your risk of marriage breakdown was three per cent less. \_\_\_39\_\_\_ .

Having good friends can bring many of the same benefits. \_\_\_40\_\_\_ Don’t panic. Research also shows that having close friends can boost your health, well-being and longevity (寿命). Make friends by signing up to groups or classes and finding people who enjoy the same things as you do.

A. That bond is vital as you enter old age.

B. Siblings can protect you from depression.

C. Having siblings makes you do an act of charity.

D. But they can actually boost your physical and mental health.

E. We don’t all have siblings, or you might live far away from yours.

F. Having siblings helps deal with the tricky situations in close relationships better.

G. Most of them credited their siblings for having the biggest impact on their health.

【答案】36. D 37. G 38. C 39. F 40. E

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了拥有兄弟姐妹诸多好处。

【36题详解】

D选项“但它们实际上可以促进你的身心健康。”与上文“Is it likely that your siblings (兄弟姐妹) fought like cats and dogs with you when you were younger? (在你小的时候，你的兄弟姐妹会像猫狗一样跟你打架吗)”形成转折关系，承接下文“Siblings can help you have a healthier lifestyle. (兄弟姐妹可以帮助你拥有更健康的生活方式)”和“Brothers and sisters improve your chances of a happy marriage. (兄弟姐妹会增加你幸福婚姻的机会)”讲拥有兄弟姐妹的好处。故选D项。

【37题详解】

G选项“他们中的大多数人认为他们的兄弟姐妹对他们的健康影响最大。”承接上文“Siblings can help you have a healthier lifestyle. This is supported by a study that surveyed more than 15, 000 people. (兄弟姐妹可以帮助你拥有更健康的生活方式。这得到了一项调查15000多人的研究的支持)”和下文“Brothers and sisters are readily available fitness and healthy-eating friends. (兄弟姐妹是随时准备健身和健康饮食的朋友)”讲拥有兄弟姐妹有助于个人身体健康的改善。故选G项。

【38题详解】

C选项“有兄弟姐妹会让你做出慈善行为。”引出拥有兄弟姐妹的另一个好处——促使你去行善，引出下文“According to a study among 395 families, scientists found that having siblings made you more likely to do good deeds. (根据对395个家庭的研究，科学家发现有兄弟姐妹会让你更有可能做好事)”讲用科学研究表明兄弟姐妹促使你行善的益处。故选C项。

【39题详解】

该空起总结本段的作用。由上文“Brothers and sisters improve your chances of a happy marriage. Research found that the more siblings you have, the lower your chance of getting divorced (离婚) is. In fact, for each additional one, your risk of marriage breakdown was three per cent less. (兄弟姐妹会增加你幸福婚姻的机会。研究发现，兄弟姐妹越多，离婚的几率越低。事实上，每增加一个兄弟姐妹，你的婚姻破裂风险就会降低3%)”可知，上文讲拥有兄弟姐妹能使你在亲密关系中更幸福，遇到的棘手情况（例如离婚）会更少，承接上文，F选项“有兄弟姐妹有助于更好地处理亲密关系中的棘手情况。”切题。故选F项。

【40题详解】

E选项“我们并不是都有兄弟姐妹，或者你可能住得离你兄弟姐妹很远。”与上文“Having good friends can bring many of the same benefits. (有好朋友可以带来许多相同的好处)”形成转折关系，表明没有兄弟姐妹也没关系，拥有朋友也会产生一些相同的好处。故选E项。

**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。**

Herb Chasan could have eased into retirement after spending 18 years teaching in high school and another 30 years remodelling homes. But the 80-year-old didn’t \_\_\_41\_\_\_ . He saw a need in the lower-income neighbourhoods near his home and he wanted to \_\_\_42\_\_\_ it.

So Mr. Chasan \_\_\_43\_\_\_ Hoops and Homework, an after-school program providing \_\_\_44\_\_\_ for youths up to age 14. Since 2012, it has helped over 300 children, who otherwise would have gone home to \_\_\_45\_\_\_ houses or wandered around the streets until their parents \_\_\_46\_\_\_ work.

Every Wednesday afternoon, the day’s volunteers—a married couple—would \_\_\_47\_\_\_ the children with their homework, ranging from science to art projects. The air was filled with laughter and \_\_\_48\_\_\_ from those curious minds.

Thanks to the founder Mr. Chasan and a group of \_\_\_49\_\_\_ volunteers, the children have spent their afternoons \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ , making crafts, playing basketball, learning violin and gardening in the \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ of a small army of tutors (助教).

While the \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ after-school operations have been affected by COVID-19, Mr. Chasan is still planning to \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ the program for the benefit of more children in need.

“Our \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ is to help these kids break the cycle of poverty—to have a good job, to be a success,” says Mr. Chasan. The work isn’t easy, but the \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ can be big.

41. A. wait B. change C. rest D. leave

42. A. meet B. feel C. recognize D. emphasize

43. A. consulted B. discovered C. established D. checked

44. A. donations B. interviews C. exams D. activities

45. A. distant B. empty C. messy D. small

46. A. left for B. looked for C. put off D. got off

47. A. assist B. comfort C. impress D. inspire

48. A. advice B. guidance C. questions D. behaviours

49. A. polite B. selfless C. sensible D. cheerful

50. A. casually B. toughly C. competitively D. productively

51. A. rule B. attention C. hope D. evaluation

52. A. costly B. occasional C. regular D. dull

53. A. expand B. replace C. suspend D. choose

54. A. profession B. request C. problem D. goal

55. A. pay B. reward C. demand D. result

【答案】41. C 42. A 43. C 44. D 45. B 46. D 47. A 48. C 49. B 50. D 51. B 52. C 53. A 54. D 55. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。文章讲述了，80岁的老人Herb Chasan退休后没有休息，致力于社区贫困家庭学生的课后辅导工作。

【41题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：但这位80岁的老人没有休息。A. wait等待；B. change改变；C. rest休息；D. leave离开。由下文的“Hoops and Homework, an after-school program”和“for the benefit of more children in need”可知，80岁的老人Herb Chasan退休后没有休息，设立了篮球和家庭作业项目，帮助社区贫困家庭的学生学习。故选C项。

【42题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他看到他家附近的低收入社区有一种需求，他想满足这种需求。A. meet满足；B. feel感觉；C. recognize认可；D. emphasize强调。由上文的“He saw a need in the lower-income neighbourhoods near his home”，下文的“Hoops and Homework, an after-school program”和“for the benefit of more children in need”可知，80岁的老人Herb Chasan退休后没有休息，设立了篮球和家庭作业项目，是为了满足社区贫困家庭学生学习的需求。故选A项。

【43题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：因此，Chasan先生设立了篮球和家庭作业项目，这是一项为14岁以下的青少年提供活动的课后项目。A. consulted咨询；B. discovered发现；C. established建立；D. checked检查。由下文的“Hoops and Homework, an after-school program”和“the founder Mr. Chasan”可知，此处指Chasan先生建立篮球和家庭作业课后服务项目。故选C项。

【44题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：因此，Chasan先生设立了篮球和家庭作业项目，这是一项为14岁以下的青少年提供活动的课后项目。A. donations捐赠；B. interviews面试；C. exams考试；D. activities活动。由下文的“with their homework, ranging from science to art projects”和“making crafts, playing basketball, learning violin and gardening”可知，篮球和家庭作业课后服务项目包括解答问题、制作工艺品、打篮球、学习小提琴和园艺等各种各样的活动。故选D项。

【45题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：自2012年以来，它已经帮助了300多名儿童，这些儿童原本要回家住空房子，或者在街上闲逛，直到他们的父母下班。A. distant遥远的；B. empty空的；C. messy混乱的；D. small小的。由上文的“the lower-income neighbourhoods”和常识可知，低收入社区的家长们在外工作忙于生计，孩子下课后只能回到空荡荡的家。故选B项。

【46题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：自2012年以来，它已经帮助了300多名儿童，这些儿童原本要回家住空房子，或者在街上闲逛，直到他们的父母下班。A. left for前往；B. looked for寻找；C. put off推迟；D. got off离开。由上文的“the lower-income neighbourhoods”，“wandered around the streets”和常识可知，低收入社区的家长们在外工作忙于生计，无暇顾及孩子，孩子下课后只能闲逛到父母下班为止，get off work (下班)。故选D项。

【47题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：每周三下午，当天的志愿者——一对已婚夫妇——将帮助孩子们完成家庭作业，从科学到艺术项目。A. assist帮助；B. comfort安慰；C. impress给……留下深刻印象；D. inspire激励。由上文的“the day’s volunteers—a married couple”可知，这对夫妻是篮球和家庭作业课后服务项目的志愿者，志愿者会帮助孩子们答疑解惑。故选A项。

【48题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：空气中充满了那些好奇的人的笑声和问题。A. advice建议；B. guidance帮助；C. questions问题；D. behaviours行为。由上文的“the day’s volunteers—a married couple—would \_\_\_7\_\_\_ the children with their homework, ranging from science to art projects”可知，篮球和家庭作业课后服务项目的志愿者夫妻会帮助孩子们答疑解惑，所以空气中应该是充满了孩子们提问题的声音。故选C项。

【49题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：多亏了创始人Chasan先生和一群无私的志愿者，孩子们在一小群助教的关注下，富有成效地度过了下午，制作工艺品、打篮球、学习小提琴和园艺。A. polite礼貌的；B. selfless无私的；C. sensible明智的；D. cheerful令人愉快的。由下文的“volunteers”和常识可知，志愿者都是无私奉献的人。故选B项。

【50题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：多亏了创始人Chasan先生和一群无私的志愿者，孩子们在一小群助教的关注下，富有成效地度过了下午，制作工艺品、打篮球、学习小提琴和园艺。A. casually随意地；B. toughly顽强地；C. competitively有竞争力地；D. productively有成果地。由下文的“making crafts, playing basketball, learning violin and gardening”可知，在篮球和家庭作业课后服务项目中，孩子们制作工艺品、打篮球、学习小提琴和园艺，这是富有成效地度过了下午。故选D项。

【51题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：多亏了创始人Chasan先生和一群无私的志愿者，孩子们在一小群助教的关注下，富有成效地度过了下午，制作工艺品、打篮球、学习小提琴和园艺。A. rule规则；B. attention关注；C. hope希望；D. evaluation评价。由下文的“a small army of tutors (助教)”可知，志愿者助教们是来帮助孩子们的，所以助教会关注孩子们。故选B项。

【52题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：虽然定期的课后活动受到2019冠状病毒疾病的影响，但Chasan先生仍计划扩大该项目，以造福更多需要帮助的儿童。A. costly昂贵的；B. occasional偶尔的；C. regular定期的；D. dull沉闷的。由下文的“after-school operations have been affected by COVID-19”和常识可知，2019冠状病毒疾病搅乱了一切，也打断了定期的课后活动。故选C项。

【53题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：虽然定期的课后活动受到2019冠状病毒疾病的影响，但Chasan先生仍计划扩大该项目，以造福更多需要帮助的儿童。A. expand扩大；B. replace代替；C. suspend暂停；D. choose选择。由下文的“for the benefit of more children in need”可知，Chasan先生想要造福更多需要帮助的儿童，就需要扩大该项目。故选A项。

【54题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：“我们的目标是帮助这些孩子打破贫困的循环，找到一份好工作，取得成功，”Chasan先生说。A. profession职业；B. request需要；C. problem问题；D. goal目标。由下文的“to help these kids break the cycle of poverty—to have a good job, to be a success”可知，“帮助这些孩子打破贫困的循环，找到一份好工作，取得成功”是Chasan先生建立篮球和家庭作业课后服务项目的目标。故选D项。

【55题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：这项工作并不容易，但回报可能很大。A. pay薪水；B. reward回报；C. demand需求；D. result结果。由上文的“to help these kids break the cycle of poverty—to have a good job, to be a success(帮助这些孩子打破贫困的循环，找到一份好工作，取得成功)”可知，篮球和家庭作业课后服务项目积极影响很多，可得出该项目的回报可能很大。故选B项。

**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。

The story started with the killing of a 19-year-old female elephant at the hands of hunters in northern Kenya in 2016. Her two calves (幼崽) then started a journey to the area where their mother \_\_\_56\_\_\_(kill). They were too young to deal with the hidden danger in the wild \_\_\_57\_\_\_ the protection of adults.

According to that sad but inspiring true story, elephant-lover Sun Xiao wrote a children’s book Samburu, I’m Back. Sun is \_\_\_58\_\_\_ witness to the story told in his book. He was, at the time, in Kenya working for Save the Elephants, a UK charity \_\_\_59\_\_\_ (base) in Nairobi, capital of Kenya. When he and his peers found the two calves wandering in the wild, they tried to change their course. \_\_\_60\_\_\_ (lucky), through great efforts they managed to transport them to an elephant reserve.

In the past decade, Sun \_\_\_61\_\_\_ (devote) himself to spreading knowledge of elephants via a \_\_\_62\_\_\_ (various) of methods, such as writing children’s storybooks \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (feature) the elephants, sharing photos he took of elephants \_\_\_64\_\_\_ posting hundreds of articles he wrote on social networks. He intended to raise public awareness of the urgent need to protect the creatures from hunters, \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ kill them for their ivory tusks.

【答案】56. was killed##had been killed

57. without

58. a 59. based

60. Luckily

61. has devoted

62. variety

63. featuring

64. and 65. who

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。主要说明了大象爱好者孙晓写了一本儿童读物《桑布鲁，我回来了》，讲述的是一只19岁的母象被猎人杀死。 然后，她的两只幼崽开始前往它们的母亲被杀害的地区。

【56题详解】

考查时态语态。句意：然后，她的两只幼崽开始前往它们的母亲被杀害的地区。主语与谓语构成被动关系，此处可用一般过去时的被动语态，也可用过去完成时的被动语态，表示“过去的过去”。故填was killed/had been killed。

【57题详解】

考查介词。句意：没有成年大象的保护，它们还太小，无法应对野外的潜在危险。后跟名词作宾语，表示“没有”应用介词without。故填without。

【58题详解】

考查冠词。句意：孙是他书中故事的目击者。witness为可数名词，此处为泛指且是发音以辅音音素开头的单词。故填a。

【59题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：当时，他正在肯尼亚为一家总部设在肯尼亚首都内罗毕的英国慈善机构“拯救大象”工作。分析句子结构可知base在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语a UK charity构成被动关系，故用过去分词作定语。故填based。

【60题详解】

考查副词。句意：幸运的是，通过巨大的努力，他们成功地把它们运到了大象保护区。修饰后文整个句子，应用副词luckily，句首单词首字母要大写。故填Luckily。

【61题详解】

考查时态。句意：在过去的十年里，孙通过各种方式致力于传播关于大象的知识，比如写关于大象的儿童故事书，分享他拍摄的大象照片，在社交网络上发布数百篇他写的文章。根据上文In the past decade可知为现在完成时，主语为Sun，助动词用has。故填has devoted。

【62题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：在过去的十年里，孙通过各种方式致力于传播关于大象的知识，比如写关于大象的儿童故事书，分享他拍摄的大象照片，在社交网络上发布数百篇他写的文章。结合句意表示“各种各样的”可知短语为a variety of。故填variety。

【63题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：在过去的十年里，孙通过各种方式致力于传播关于大象的知识，比如写关于大象的儿童故事书，分享他拍摄的大象照片，在社交网络上发布数百篇他写的文章。分析句子结构可知feature在句中应用非谓语动词形式，与逻辑主语storybooks构成主动关系，故用现在分词。故填featuring。

【64题详解】

考查连词。句意：在过去的十年里，孙通过各种方式致力于传播关于大象的知识，比如写关于大象的儿童故事书，分享他拍摄的大象照片，在社交网络上发布数百篇他写的文章。此处前后文为并列关系，应用连词and。故填and。

【65题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：他的目的是让公众意识到保护这些动物不受猎人伤害的紧迫性，这些猎人为了获取象牙而杀害它们。此处为非限制性定语从句修饰先行词hunters，先行词在从句中作主语，指人，故用关系代词who。故填who。

**第四部分 写作（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（满分15分）**

66. 你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以Take a Break from Social Media为题，写一篇发言稿参赛，内容包括：

1. 提出观点；

2. 陈述理由；

3. 发起倡议。

注意：1. 词数80左右；

2. 请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

**Take a Break from Social Media**

Good morning, everyone!

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

That’s all. Thank you.

【答案】Version 1: 从“social media的弊端”角度陈述理由

Take a Break from Social Media

Good morning, everyone!

I’m so privileged to deliver a speech here. In the age of the Internet when many teenagers are addicted to social media, I think we should take a break from it.

Firstly, with much time spent on social media, students nowadays cannot concentrate on their studies, which will inevitably affect their academic performance. Besides, excessive exposure to the virtual world may create a false sense of reality and a loss of real human contact. Lastly, spending too much time on social network could also bring about mental and physical health issues such as depression and poor eyesight.

Even though social media can keep us updated, we do need to turn off our devices for a while and embrace the physical world.

That’s all. Thank you.

Version 2: 从“take a break的益处”角度陈述理由

Take a Break from Social Media

Good morning, everyone!

I’m so privileged to deliver a speech here. In the age of the Internet when many teenagers are addicted to social media, I think we should take a break from it.

Firstly, taking a break from social media allows us to have more real contact with our family and friends, which helps us establish better interpersonal relationships. Besides, when freed from social media, we will have more time for hobbies like reading and painting, through which we can enjoy our life to the fullest. Lastly, spending less time on social media makes time for doing exercise and thus helps improve both our physical and mental health.

Even though social media can keep us updated, we do need to turn off our devices for a while and embrace the physical world.

That’s all. Thank you.

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于说明文。你校将举办英语演讲比赛。请你以Take a Break from Social Media为题，写一篇发言稿参赛

【详解】1.词汇积累

发表演讲：deliver a speech→give a speech

沉迷于：be addicted to→be obsessed with

集中于：concentrate on→focus on

此外：besides→additionally

2.句式拓展

同义句转换

原句：Firstly, with much time spent on social media, students nowadays cannot concentrate on their studies, which will inevitably affect their academic performance.

拓展句：Firstly, students nowadays cannot concentrate on their studies because they spent too much time on social media, which will inevitably affect their academic performance.

【点睛】[高分句型1] In the age of the Internet when many teenagers are addicted to social media, I think we should take a break from it. (运用了定语从句)

[高分句型2] Lastly, spending too much time on social network could also bring about mental and physical health issues such as depression and poor eyesight. (运用了动名词作主语)

**第二节（满分15分）**

67. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写一段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Annie stood at Michael’s front door waiting excitedly for him to answer. This party sounded so fun! “Just be yourself, ”Annie’s dad had advised when he’d dropped her off. But who else could she be but herself?

Michael swung the door open, greeting Annie with a welcoming smile. But when she followed him in, she felt embarrassed. She didn’t recognize a single kid. And they were all older!

As she sat down, every kid stared at her. Her colourful new dress, she believed, was stupid compared with the other girls’ tasteful dresses in soft golden colours. The thought made her ashamed. “This is my good friend Annie,” Michael announced. “She’s the smartest, cleverest person I know! Her brain is filled with a million fantastic things you’ve never even heard of”.

After that introduction of her, Annie felt even worse as all the kids looked at her doubtfully. Could she maybe slide out of her seat when no one was looking and just hid under the table? Instead, she sat there with a frozen smile on her face, feeling anything but herself.

The kids all started to eat, chatting and joking as they stuffed their mouths. They were barely even looking at her now. Annie didn’t know whether to feel relieved or left out. Finally, she filled her plate and started eating.

“Pass me some of those strange bananas,” a girl said. “Yeah, the bananas!” somebody across the table shouted. All at once, without any warning from her own mind, Annie’s mouth opened and words came out.

“They’re not exactly bananas,” she blurted. “They’re plantains(大蕉)!” She couldn’t help herself. “They look like bananas, but they taste totally different. Some people call them the potato of the tropics.”

注意：

1. 续写一段文字；

2 词数100左右；

3. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Now all the kids were looking at Annie again, but this time their faces were interested and friendly.

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

【答案】*Now all the kids were looking at Annie again, but this time their faces were interested and friendly.* They started asking her questions. They wanted to know about her family and her pets. A girl even complimented Annie on her dress. Someone asked her more about plantains, and she recited everything she knew about them, which was a lot. Then, at Michael’s urging, she told an old folktale about how eating a plantain saved a frog from a deadly spider bite. “You are the star of the night!" Michael said when the evening was over. Annie sighed, relaxed and happy. She wasn’t sure about being a star, but Daddy was right. She’d managed to be herself after all.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了Annie去参加Michael的聚会，一个孩子都不认识。在聚会上，Annie认出了一种像香蕉，但是味道完全不同的食物。大家因此开始纷纷和Annie交流起来。

【详解】1.段落续写：

由首句内容“现在，所有的孩子们都再次看着Annie，但这次他们的脸上都是感兴趣和友好的表情。”可知，后文可描写Annie是如何逐渐受到其它孩子欢迎的以及Annie的感悟。

2.续写线索：所有孩子看着Annie——问Annie问题——Annie讲故事——Annie轻松快乐——感悟

3.词汇激活

行为类

1.看着：look at/ stare at

2.称赞：compliment/praise

3.拯救：save /rescue

情绪类

1.正确的：right / correct

2.快乐的：happy / glad/pleased

【点睛】[高分句型1] Someone asked her more about plantains, and she recited everything she knew about them, which was a lot. (运用了which引导的非限制性定语从句)

[高分句型2] Then, at Michael’s urging, she told an old folktale about how eating a plantain saved a frog from a deadly spider bite. (运用了how引导的宾语从句)