2024年春期六校第一次联考



高一年级英语试题

命题学校：社旗一高 审题学校：唐河一高

（考试时间：120分钟 试卷满分：150分）

注意事项：

1．答题前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号、考场号填写在答题卡上。

2．回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把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）

第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）

听下面5段对话。每段对话后有一个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后，你都有10秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题，每段对话仅读一遍。

（ ）1．Which bus can the man catch?

A．The 9:30 one. B．The 9:40 one. C．The 10:00 one.

（ ）2．What are the speakers discussing?

A．What homework to do. B．Which movie to see. C．What textbook to read.

（ ）3．What is the woman doing?

A．Making a suggestion. B．Inquiring about a problem. C．Asking for an extension.

（ ）4．What do we know about the man?

A．He is late. B．He is tired. C．He is hungry.

（ ）5．Where is the man probably now?

A．In the garden. B．In the kitchen. C．In the game room.

第二节（共15小题；每小题1.5分，满分22.5分）

听下面5段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的A、B、C三个选项中选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前，你将有时间阅读各个小题，每小题5秒钟；听完后，各小题将给出5秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第6段材料，回答第6～7题。

（ ）6．What subject does the man like best?

A．Physics. B．Biology. C．Chemistry.

（ ）7．How does the man feel about his career prospects?

A．Confident. B．Anxious. C．Confused.

听第7段材料，回答第8～9题。

（ ）8．When will the speakers receive the order?

A．By Monday. B．By Wednesday. C．By Thursday.

（ ）9．What does the woman suggest doing?

A．Placing another order. B．Changing the supplier. C．Asking for free delivery.

听第8段材料，回答第10～12题。

（ ）10．Where did the woman buy the bag?

A．At an airport. B．In a market. C．In a museum shop.

（ ）11．Who will the woman give the carpet to?

A．Her mother. B．Her friend. C．Her sister.

（ ）12．What did the woman get when she visited the factory?

A．A ring. B．A necklace. C．A pair of earrings.

听第9段材料，回答第13～16题。

（ ）13．What does the man advise the woman to add to the letter?

A．Her hobbies. B．Her photo. C．Her driver’s license.

（ ）14．What language is the woman least fluent in?

A．Chinese. B．French. C．Japanese.

（ ）15．What did the woman do in Paris?

A．She visited her uncle. B．She received education. C．She worked as a teacher.

（ ）16．What does the woman think of her typing skills?

A．Useful. B．Poor. C．Basic.

听第10段材料，回答第17～20题。

（ ）17．When did the science museum open?

A．In 1976. B．In 1989. C．In 1991.

（ ）18．What was first put into the museum?

A．The robots. B．The DC-3 airplane. C．The Energy Machine.

（ ）19．Where can visitors go to explore the science in the kitchen?

A．In the Laboratory. B．In the Lecture Hall. C．In the Materials Classroom.

（ ）20．Who can enter the museum for free?

A．Students. B．Doctors and nurses. C．People over 60.

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

Flights of imagination take wing with picture books

**Room for Everyone (ages 4-8)**

Written by Naaz Khan, illustrated by Merce Lopez

Hop on the dala-dala (a kind of minibus taxi) on the way to the blue crystal waters of Zanzibar! Rhythmic language dances across the pages as more and more people and their belongings pile into （挤进） the vehicle on the way to the beach. It seems there can’t possibly be room, but “after some moving around and fun, they make enough room for everyone.” This is a book you will be happy to read again and again because it’s so full of sunlight and energy.

**Gladys the Magic Chicken (ages 4-9)**

Written by Adam Rubin, illustrated by Adam Rex

It’s a big, sweeping story that’s just right for sharing a belly laugh （捧腹大笑） with the whole family. Set in ancient times, the story centers around a much-celebrated chicken named Gladys. At 48 pages, this is longer than the standard picture book, which helps give it a bigger feeling.

**Maybe Maybe Marisol Rainey (ages 4-10)**

Written and illustrated by Erin Entrada Kelly

Readers might know Erin Entrada Kelly from her Newbery Medal-winning chapter book, “Hello, Universe”. In this start of a series aimed at younger readers, Kelly again creates rich characters, but this time with short chapters and cute line drawings that work perfectly for early independent chapter-book reading.

**A Boy Named Isamu (ages 3-7)**

Written and illustrated by James Yang

One of the unexpected charms of this book is that it is told in the second person. The lines between audience and character, observer and artist, and reader and listener soften to allow us to explore isolation （孤独） and creativity along with the protagonist （主人公）. This book might help everyone understand how one might be “alone but not lonely”.

（ ）21．What can be learned about Room for Everyone?

A．It consists of simple words. B．It is an award-winning book.

C．It features cute line drawings. D．It is full of fun and happiness.

（ ）22．Who wrote a book that suits independent readers?

A．Merce Lopez. B．Adam Rex. C．Erin Entrada Kelly. D．James Yang.

（ ）23．What is special about A Boy Named Isamu?

A．It is told in the second person. B．It involves short chapters.

C．It has two characters. D．It is for older readers.

B

At 98, Dick Van Dyke still sings with his group, The Vantastix, and still makes it all look easy. When asked how important it is that he’s having fun when he’s doing it, Van Dyke replied, “My whole career has relied on that. It’s such a blessing to find a way of making a living that you love. I feel so sorry for people who hate their job. I look forward to going to work every morning!”

And some of his work helped define a generation. Take “The Dick Van Dyke Show”; it ran for five years on CBS, and it was such a hit that they’re bringing it back. This week, CBS aired a two-hour tribute （致敬）, “Dick Van Dyke, 98 Years of Magic”, and for the occasion, they recreated the original Dick Van Dyke Show set, down to that well-known sofa.

Early in his career Van Dyke was quoted as saying he only wanted to make films his children could watch. That got the attention of Walt Disney, who promptly cast him in “Mary Poppins”. And his next few films were equally family-friendly, like “Chitty Chitty Bang Bang,” which happened to have been co-written by James Bond creator Ian Fleming. From then on, Van Dyke was almost always assigned to play the good guy, though he claims to have missed out on a choice part: “Yeah, I could have been James Bond. When Sean Connery left, the producer said, ‘Would you like to be the next Bond?’ I said, ‘Have you heard my British accent?’ That’s a true story!”

It seems that in show biz the true legends never stop. In an interview from 2017 with his friends, Van Dyke described what it was like hitting 90: “People are more afraid of aging than they are of death these days. And I want to say that remain young in heart and there’s a lot of good living to do.”

（ ）24．What can we learn from Paragraph 1?

A．It’s hard for Dyke to find a job. B．Dyke likes working in the morning.

C．Dyke considers his job as a burden. D．Dyke enjoys his job.

（ ）25．Why did CBS made a special programme for Dyke?

A．To create a new set for his show.

B．To show their respect to him.

C．To encourage Dyke to sing with his group.

D．To invited young generation to watch his show.

（ ）26．Which statement is not true about Dyke’s career?

A．His films are family-friendly.

B．His films were only made for his children in his early career.

C．Van Dyke was always playing the good guy.

D．Van Dyke didn’t play James Bond.

（ ）27．Which is the best title for the text?

A．Van Dyke’s Career. B．Work Is The Most Important.

C．Always Have Fun. D．Young Forever.

C

3M and Discovery Education announced Sean Jiang from Gilman School as one of the top ten finalists from across the nation for the 2023 3M Young Scientist Challenge. It’s a competition that encourages students to identify an everyday problem and submit a video showing the science behind the solution he or she came up with.

14-year-old Jiang decided to help those who can’t see. Blind people had a hard time navigationg （导航） objects that are medium to far range. So Jiang wanted to design something to give them a heads-up on obstacles （障碍） that may be incoming.

Jiang’s inspiration came from the powers of the hearing system. “I learned in school that bats and whales are able to use echolocation （回声定位） to help them navigate and just use their sense of hearing and I also saw on YouTube some very skilled blind people that use echolocation to help them walk,” said Jiang.

Jiang started with a virtual reality setting and then made it a reality. His creation uses a depth camera that can detect how close objects are, thus giving enough time to avoid the obstacles. When a blind is walking with the device, the sensor of the depth camera gathers the information regarding the obstacles’ position and distance. Then the AI system in it will turn the distance data into musical sound guidance. This could significantly increase the walking speed of a blind person as well as decrease the number of obstacles they hit.

Some other similar programs were alright at finding objects that were in close range, but Jiang still wanted the blind to experience the world even fuller so they were able to see stuff that was much further away than their circle of reach.

In October, the top ten finalists will compete in person in Minneapolis for the title of “America’s Top Young Scientist” and a $25,000 prize.

（ ）28．What’s the main purpose of the 2023 3M Young Scientist Challenge?

A．It is to inspire students to recognize a daily problem and demonstrate the scientific principle behind the solution.

B．It is to help schools select talents.

C．It is to develop students’ teamwork and creativity.

D．It is to encourage students to find problems and build their confidence.

（ ）29．What does the underlined word “heads-up” mean in paragraph 2?

A．Raising head. B．Brief report. C．One-on-one match. D．Advance warning.

（ ）30．What can we learn about Jiang from the text?

A．He was the champion of the 2023 3M event.

B．He invented technology to remove road obstacles.

C．He sought to assist the blind in walking smoothly.

D．He developed a new navigation app for his school.

（ ）31．What is Paragraph 3 mainly about?

A．How did the device help the blind.

B．The source of inspiration for Sean Jiang’s invention.

C．The reason Jiang entered the competition.

D．Jiang’s device’s creation process.

D

Since the 1950s, some 9.2 billion tonnes of plastic have been produced globally, of which only about 10% has ever been recycled. Yet environmentally conscious companies and consumers continue to look to recycling as a way to ease the plastic problem. Manufacturing giants claim to be committed to making more of their products and packaging from recycled materials. However, this confidence masks （掩饰） a complex web of issues around plastic recycling. Recycling rates remain extremely low and critics argue that we should look at alternative ways to tackle plastic pollution.

While many plastics have the potential to be recycled, most are not because the process is costly, complicated and the resulting product of a lower quality than the original. Despite rising demand for recycled plastic, few waste companies turn a profit. Part of this is because virgin plastic—linked to oil prices—is often cheaper than recycled plastic, meaning there is little economic motive to use it. Worse yet, much of our plastic waste is difficult to recycle. Lightweight food packaging, like a mozzarella packet, contains different plastics, dyes and toxic additives （添加剂）. This dirty mix means plastic recycled through mechanical methods—the most common form—can only be melted down and moulded again a couple of times before it becomes too fragile to be reused. And the nature of the process means plastic recycling has a carbon footprint of its own.

Given all of these difficulties, environmental critics say recycling is not the solution and argue that creating more products from recycled material to attract environmental consciousness merely worsens the problem. “The solution is to use less plastic and to stop misleading the public about the recyclability,” says Enck, president of Beyond Plastics, a US campaign group with a mission to end single-use plastic. “They should stop making false claims about the recyclability of plastics since they know most will either be littered or burned or landfilled （填埋）. Using less plastics means shifting to reusable products and relying more on paper, cardboard, glass and metal—all of which should be made from recycled content.”

（ ）32．Which of the following statements would environmentally conscious companies support?

A．Recycling can’t solve the plastic problem.

B．Creating more products from recycled material can help ease plastic pollution.

C．The solution to plastic pollution is to use less plastic.

D．People should give up recycling because the recycling rates remain extremely low.

（ ）33．Which of the following is not the cause of the low recycling rate according to Paragraph 2?

A．The process is costly and complex.

B．Waste companies can’t make a profit.

C．The process of recycling has a carbon footprint.

D．Policy support is insufficient and people’s awareness of plastic recycling is insufficient.

（ ）34．What is Enck’s attitude towards recycling plastics?

A．Disapproving B．Unclear C．Neutral D．Indifferent

（ ）35．What can we learn from the text?

A．An environmentally conscious customer’s attitude towards recycling plastics is not favorable.

B．Contributing factors to low plastic recycling rates.

C．Most plastics have the potential to be recycled.

D．Few waste companies turn a profit because the demand for recycled plastics is low.

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。

How to Make Small Talk

Sometimes, people say that small talk is awkward and shallow. But if you do it successfully, the other person will focus on the more interesting parts of your conversation rather than the small talk itself. 36 .

●Devices down

The first step to making small talk is to put your devices away. This is a small but meaningful gesture in a world that’s totally connected over a digital network. 37 , and you’re not waiting for something to break your attention.

●Listen first

In social situations, one way to show you’re offering your full attention is to listen in an engaged way. When you’re listening, show you’re paying attention by practicing nonverbal （非语言的） cues like nodding and making eye contact with the speaker. It’s also a good active listening practice to repeat what someone just told you. For example, if someone tells you, “Wow, I haven’t seen you in three years,” repeat back, “Three years? Has it been that long?” 38 .

●Ask open questions

39 . For example “How have things been?” is a better question than “Have you been alright?” The latter requires a simple yes or no response, while the former draws out information in a conversational way.

● 40

When someone tells you something in a small talk conversation, respond enthusiastically. Your positivity shows you’re paying attention and also makes them feel valued and respected. This is good for building a relationship with someone you don’t know very well.

A．Be open-minded

B．Respond enthusiastically

C．This shows you’re actively listening

D．You view these conversations as opportunities to learn

E．Here are four tips that will help you make small talk in any situation

F．When you ask about the person you’re speaking to, ask open-ended questions

G．Putting your phone, tablet or laptop away shows your focus is completely on the person you’re talking to

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分30分）

第一节 完形填空（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 fell in love with Yosemite National Park the first time I saw it. I went there for camping with my parents. On the way out, I asked them to wait while I ran up to EI Capitan, a huge rock of 3, 300 feet straight up. I touched that 41 rock and knew immediately I wanted to 42 it. That has been my life’s 43 ever since—climbing the rocks and mountains of Yosemite. I’ve long made Yosemite my home.

About 7 years ago I started seeing a lot of waste, 44 beer cans, empty boxes, around the area. It’s beyond me why visitors started respecting the place less and treated such a beautiful 45 place this way.

I made an attempt to clean the place myself, but the job was too 46 . I would spend an hour or two on the job, only to find the area trashed all over again weeks later. Finally, I got so tired of it that I had to 47 an idea to change the situation.

In 2018, together with some climbers, I set a 48 for a cleanup. On that day, more than 300 people appeared there. Over three days we 49 about 6,000 pounds of trash. It was 50 how much we were able to achieve. I couldn’t believe the difference we made—the 51 looked clean!

Each year these climbers come for the 52 from everywhere. In 2022 alone, 2,945 people picked up 42,330 pounds of trash.

There are many people around us who are 53 with their surroundings. If you are one of them, I would say the only way to change things is by 54 rather than complaining. We need to teach by example. After all, everybody has his 55 to protect the environment.

（ ）41．A．deep B．mysterious C．giant D．slim

（ ）42．A．perform B．signal C．climb D．compose

（ ）43．A．failure B．passion C．contest D．admiration

（ ）44．A．like B．as C．except D．with

（ ）45．A．homelike B．lifelike C．industrial D．firm

（ ）46．A．professional B．minor C．small D．big

（ ）47．A．put up with B．come up with C．keep up with D．team up with

（ ）48．A．place B．date C．figure D．plot

（ ）49．A．required B．received C．shot D．collected

（ ）50．A．complex B．visual C．tense D．unbelievable

（ ）51．A．park B．lake C．garden D．campus

（ ）52．A．cleanup B．stage C．ceremony D．party

（ ）53．A．content B．dissatisfied C．busy D．confident

（ ）54．A．working through B．working out C．taking action D．taking off

（ ）55．A．request B．cause C．balance D．duty

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分15分）

Plogging 56 (refer) to the act of picking up trash while jogging. Ploggers collect trash, such as plastic bottles, waste paper and cans from parks, beaches, and other outdoor areas when they exercise.

The 57 (found) of plogging was Erik Ahlstrom. He used to live in a small town, but later he moved to Stockholm, 58 capital city of Sweden. He could hardly believe 59 he saw there—garbage filled every corner of the city. So, he decided to do something 60 (change) the situation. Every time he went jogging, he would invite some friends to pick up trash with him. This gradually became a habit and inspired more and more people to join in the activity. Some famous sports brands even began to provide 61 ( run) shoes for plogging enthusiasts （爱好者）. Since then, plogging 62 (become) increasingly popular around the world.

Now, plogging is widely recognized as an 63 (effect) and eco-friendly way to keep healthy and contribute to the environment. Whether you are a fitness enthusiast 64 simply want to do your part to protect the environment, plogging will be a great choice. So, why not give it a try? You might find a new way to stay connected to nature and make the Earth a 65 (good) place to live on.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

假定你是李华。你在网上偶然看到下个月你市即将举办青少年摄影比赛的消息。请给主办方写一封邮件，要求提供更多的信息，内容包括：

1．写信目的；

2．咨询内容：比赛时间、地点及作品要求。

注意：写作词数应为80左右。

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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进行续写，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

Ali and his younger sister, Zahra, lived with their parents in a poor neighborhood. Their mother was very sick and their father was struggling to find a job, and they had only a little money with which to buy food. As they had not paid the rent for several months, the landlord was breathing down their necks.

One day, Ali took Zahra’s shoes to a shoe repairman to be fixed, but he lost them on the way home. It wasn’t until he got home that he realized he had lost the shoes. He was afraid that his parents would be angry and disappointed, so he begged his sister to keep it secret. Zahra agreed and the two decided to share Ali’s running shoes. Zahra’s school hours were in the morning, so she would wear them first. After school, she would rush back and give them to Ali. He could then run to his school, which began in the afternoon. Although he ran as fast as he could, Ali often arrived late and was warned by the school.

Ali heard about a long distance race that was held for the boys in the city. When he learned that the third prize was a new pair of shoes, he decided to take part. He ran home excitedly and promised his sister that he would win her the new shoes. The day of race arrived. Ali had a strong start, but halfway through the race he began to get tired and his legs began to ache. Getting more and more exhausted he thought only of Zahra and his promise to her. Dreaming of the new shoes he would win for his sister gave him strength, and he stayed right behind the two fastest runners, determined to finish third. Suddenly, as the finish line drew near, another runner collided （碰撞） with Ali from behind and he crashed to the ground.

注意：

1．续写词数应在150左右；

2．请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Ali looked up and saw the other boys rushing ahead. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Filled with delight, Ali walked home quickly. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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2024年春期六校第一次联考

高一年级英语参考答案

第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）

1—5 CACAB 6—10 CABBA 11—15 BACBC 16—20 BCBCA

第二部分 阅读（共两节，满分50分）

21—23 DCA 24—27 DBCC 28—31 ADCB 32—35 BDAB 36—40 EGCFB

第一节（共15小题；每小题2.5分，满分37.5分）

A篇 本文是应用文。文章是对四本儿童绘本的介绍。

21．D 细节理解题。根据题干中的Room for Everyone可将答案定位到该部分，再根据其中的after some moving around and fun和This is a book you will be happy to read again and again because it’s so full of sunlight and energy知，该书充满着乐趣。故选D。

22．C 细节理解题。根据Maybe Maybe Marisol Rainey (ages 4-10)

Written and illustrated by Erin Entrada Kelly 中……but this time with short chapters and cute line drawings that work perfectly for early independent chapter-book reading. 可知这本书适合独立的读者。故选C。

23．A 细节理解题。根据A Boy Named Isamu (ages 3-7）中的One of the unexpected charms of this book is that it is told in the second person. 可知这本书出人意料的魅力之一是它是用第二人称写的。故选A。

B篇 本文是一篇人物传记。文章主要描述了Dick Van Dyke的职业生涯和他对工作的态度，同时也提到了他的电视剧和电影作品。

24．D 推理判断题。根据文章第一段“When asked how important it is that he’s having fun when he’s doing it, Van Dyke replied,“My whole career has relied on that. It’s such a blessing to find a way of making a living that you love. I feel so sorry for people who hate their job. I look forward to going to work every morning!”（当被问及在比赛中获得乐趣有多重要时，Van Dyke回答说：“我的整个职业生涯都依赖于此。能找到一种自己喜欢的谋生方式是一种福气。我为那些讨厌自己工作的人感到难过。我每天早上都盼望着去上班！”）”可知，Van Dyke很喜欢自己的工作。故选D。

25．B 细节理解题。根据文章第二段“This week, CBS aired a two-hour tribute（致敬）, “Dick Van Dyke, 98 Years of Magic, and for the occasion, they recreated the original Dick Van Dyke Show” set, down to that well-known sofa.（本周，哥伦比亚广播公司（CBS）播出了一个两小时的致敬节目“Dick Van Dyke，98年的魔力”，为了这个场合，他们重现了“Dick Van Dyke秀”的原始场景，包括那张著名的沙发。）”可知，哥伦比亚广播公司为了向他致敬而制作了一个特别节目。故选B。

26．C 细节理解题。根据文章第三段“From then on, Van Dyke was almost always assigned to play the good guy, though he claims to have missed out on a choice part”可知Van Dyke 几乎一直扮演好人。故选C。

27．C 标题归纳题。根据文章第一段“When asked how important it is that he’s having fun when he’s doing it, Van Dyke replied, “My whole career has relied on that. It’s such a blessing to find a way of making a living that you love. I feel so sorry for people who hate their job. I look forward to going to work every morning!”（当被问及在比赛中获得乐趣有多重要时，Van Dyke回答说：“我的整个职业生涯都依赖于此。能找到一种自己喜欢的谋生方式是一种福气。我为那些讨厌自己工作的人感到难过。我每天早上都盼望着去上班！”）以及文章最后一段“Inan interview from2017 with his friends, Van Dyke described what it was like hitting 90: “People are more afraid of aging than they are of death these days. And I want to say that remain young in heart and there’s a lot of good living to do.”（在2017年接受朋友采访时，Van Dyke描述了90岁的感觉：“现在人们更害怕衰老，而不是死亡。我想说的是，保持年轻的心态，还有很多美好的生活要做。”）”可知，文章主要讲述了Van Dyke将自己的成功归于获得乐趣。故选C。

C篇 这是一篇新闻报道。文章主要报道了一个青少年Sean Jiang的发明创造，他发明的设备能用声音帮助盲人顺利行走。

28．A 细节理解题。根据第一段中“It’s a competition that encourages students to identify an everyday problem and submit a video showing the science behind the solution he or she came up with.（这项比赛鼓励学生找出日常问题，并提交一段能够展示他或她想出的解决方案背后的科学原理的视频。）”故选A项。

29．D 词义猜测题。划线词句后文“So Jiang wanted to design something to give them a heads-up on obstacles（障碍）that may be incoming （Jiang想设计一些对即将面临的障碍物做出提前预警的东西。）”。故选D项。

30．C 推理判断题。根据第四段“His creation uses a depth camera that can detect how close objects are, thus giving enough time to dodge the obstacles.（他的发明使用了一个深度相机，可以探测到物体有多近，从而有足够的时间避开障碍物。）When a blind is walking with the device, the sensor of the depth camera gathers the information regarding the obstacles’ position and distance. Then the AI system in it will turn the distance data into musical sound guidance. This could significantly increase the walking speed of a blind person as well as decrease the number of obstacles they hit.（当盲人使用该设备行走时，深度相机的传感器会收集有关障碍物位置和距离的信息。然后其中的人工智能系统将把距离数据转化为音乐声音引导。这可以显著提高盲人的行走速度，并减少他们撞到的障碍物数量。）”可知，Jiang 设法帮助盲人顺利行走。故选C项。

31．B 主旨大意题。根据第三段“Jiang’s ins piration came from the powers of the hearing system.（Jiang 的灵感来自于听觉系统的力量。）和“I learned in school that bats and whales are able to use echolocation（回声定位）to help them navigate and just use their sense of hearing and I also saw on YouTube some very skilled blind people that use echolocation to help them walk, （我在学校里学过蝙蝠和鲸鱼能够利用回声定位来帮助它们导航，而且我还在 YouTube 上看到一些非常熟练的盲人利用回声定位来帮助他们走路。）”可知，此段介绍的是Jiang的灵感来源，故选B项。

D篇 本文是一篇说明文。公众期望用回收方式来解决塑料污染问题，但实际回收率很低。导致回收率低有很多因素——回收过程代价大，回收公司不能盈利、回收过程复杂且回收本身也有碳排放等。因此，批评人士认为，靠回收不能解决问题，而应该少用塑料制品或用可循环使用的物品替代。

32．B 细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Yet environmentally conscious companies and consumers continue to look to recycling as a way to ease the plastic problem.”和“Manufacturing giants claim to be committed to making more of their products and packaging from recycled materials.”可知，他们认为塑料回收能够缓解塑料问题.

33．D 细节理解题。根据第二段中的“the process is costly, complicated和Despite rising demand for recycled plastic. few waste companies turn a profit. 以及And the nature of the process means plastic recycling has a carbon footprint of its own.”可知，导致回收率低的因素有——回收过程代价大. 回收公司不能盈利、回收过程复杂且回收本身也有碳排放等，而D项第二段中没有提及。

34．A 观点态度题。根据最后一段中的environmental critics say recycling is not the solution and argue that creating more products from recycled material to attract environmental consciousness merely worsens the problem.“The solution is to use less plastic and to stop misleading the public about the recyclability,” says Enck, president of Beyond Plastics, a US campaign group with a mission to end single-use plastic.”可知，Enc k认为回收不是解决问题的办法，解决塑料污染的办法是少用塑料制品，因此他对于塑料回收的态度是不支持的。

35．B 推理判断题。根据第二段中的“the process is costly，complicated和Despite rising demand for recycled plastic. few waste companies turn a profit. 以及And the nature of the process means plastic recycling has a carbon footprint of its own.”可知，导致回收率低的因素有——回收过程代价大，回收公司不能盈利、回收过程复杂且回收本身也有碳排放等，

第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5分。）

本文是一篇议论文。闲聊被认为是尴尬的和肤浅的，但是你做的成功的话它就不一样了，闲聊也是需要技巧的。

36．E 根据上文提到你把闲聊做的成功的话，对方关注的是你谈话中的有趣部分而不是闲聊本身，下文又给出了几种做法，所以本题选择承上启下的句子。故选E。

37．G 根据本段标题Devices down，本段主要讲的是put your devices away，在闲聊时，把你的手机、平板电脑或笔记本电脑收起来，表明你的注意力完全集中在与你交谈的人身上。故选G。

38．C 根据本段标题Listen first，本段主要讲的是倾听。For example, if someone tells you, “Wow，I haven’t seen you in three years,”repeat back，“Three years? Has it been that long?”前面的例子可以看出你对别人的问题作出及时的回答，说明你在积极倾听。故选C。

39．F 根据本段标题Ask open questions可知，本段主要讲的是问一些开放性的问题，下文例子中也给出了一些开放性的问题。故选F。

40．B 根据下文When someone tells you something in a small talk conversation，respond enthusiastically. 整个段落都在讲积极回应的好处。故选B。

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）

41．C 42．C 43．B 44．A 45．A 46．D 47．B 48．B 49．D 50．D 51．A

52．A 53．B 54．C 55．D

本文是一篇记叙文。描述了作者小时候第一次去约塞米蒂国家公园震撼的经历，并且表达了对这个地方的热爱。然而，多年后作者发现这个地方出现了很多垃圾，于是决定组织人们进行清理活动。每年都有志愿者来参与清理工作，取得了显著成果。文章最后呼吁读者不要只抱怨环境，而是亲自行动起来，用自己的行为影响他人。

41．C 句意：我碰到那块巨大的岩石，立刻就知道我想爬上去。A．deep 深的；B．mysterious 神秘的；C．giant巨大的；D．slim苗条的。根据前文“a huge rock of 3,300 feet straight up”可知，是一块巨大的岩石。故选C。

42．C句意：我碰到那块巨大的岩石，立刻就知道我想爬上去。A．perform 表演，演出；B．signal 标志着，预示；C．climb攀登，爬；D．compose 构成，写作。故选C。

43．B句意：从那以后，攀登约塞米蒂的岩石和山脉就成了我一生热爱所在。A．failure 失败；B．passion 热爱，钟爱；C．contest 比赛，竞赛；D．admiration 敬佩；羡慕。以及根据后文“I’ve long made Yosemite my home.”可知，选B。

44．A句意：大约7年前，我开始在这个地区看到很多垃圾，比如啤酒罐、空盒子。A．like 像，比如：B．as作为；C．except除……外；D．with和……一起。故选A。

45．A句意：我不明白为什么游客们开始不那么尊敬这个地方，这样对待一个美丽的像家一样的地方。A．homelike 如在家的；B．lifelike 栩栩如生的；C．industrial工业的；D．firm牢固的。根据上文“I’ve long made Yosemite my home.”可知，选A。

46．D句意：我试着自己打扫这个地方，但是工作太大了。A．professional 专业的；B．minor 较小的，次要的；C．small小的；D．big大的。根据后文“I would spend an hour or two on the job… change the situation”可知，选D。

47．B句意：最后，我如此地厌倦以至于我必须要想出一个主意来改变现状。A．put up with 忍受；B．come up with想出；C．keep up with 跟上；D．team up with与……合作。根据后文“an idea to change the situation”可知，要改变现状，作者是想出一个主意。故选B。

48．B句意：2018年，我和一些登山者一起确定了一次清理日期。A．place地方；B．date日期；C．figure 数字；D．plot情节。根据后文“On that day”可知，选B。

49．D 句意：在三天里，我们收集了大约6000磅的垃圾。A．required需要；B．received收到；C．shot射击；D．collected收集。故选D。

50．D 句意：我们所取得的成就令人难以置信。A．complex 复杂的；B．visual视觉的；C．tense 紧张的；D．unbelievable 难以置信的。根据后文“I couldn’t believe the difference we made”可知，选D。

51．A 句意：我简直不敢相信我们所做的改变——公园看起来很干净! A．park公园；B．lake 湖；C．garden花园；D．campus校园。根据第一段“I fell in love with Yosemite National Park the first time I saw it”可知，选A。

52．A 句意：每年，这些攀登者都从四面八方赶来清理。A．cleanup清理；B．stage阶段，舞台；C．ceremony典礼；D．party聚会。根据上文“I set a 48 for a cleanup”可知，选A。

53．B句意：然而，我们周围有很多人对他们的环境不满意。A．content满意的；B．dissatisfied

不满意的；C．busy繁忙的；D．confident自信的。根据后文“I would say the only way to change things is by 54 rather than complaining.”可知，选B。

54．C 句意：如果你是他们中的一员，我想说改变事情的唯一方法就是我们自己采取行动而不是抱怨。A．working through 调整（情绪）；B．working out进展顺利，锻炼；C．taking action采取行动；D．taking off起飞。结合上文作者组织捡垃圾的活动可知要改变事情，就要自己采取行动。故选C。

55．D 句意：毕竟，每个人都有保护环境的责任。A．request要求；B．cause原因；事业；理由；C．balance平衡；D．duty责任，义务。故选D。

第二节（共10小题；每小题1.5分，满分 15分）

56．refers 57．founder 58．the 59．what 60．to change 61．running

62．has become 63．effective 64．or 65．better

答案解析：本文与U8话题green living有关，介绍了一种绿色生活方式plogging—拾荒慢跑，既能强身健体，又能保护环境。

56.考查谓语动词。根据前后文可见，本段用的是一般现在时，plogging专有名词做主语，谓语动词用单数第三人称，故填refers.

57.考查词性变换。空前有The修饰，放在主语位置，且根据语意，此处应表“创始人，发起者”，需填动词found（建立，创立）的名词形式founder（创始人，发起者）.

58．考查冠词。\_\_\_\_\_\_ capital city of Sweden，是Stockholm（斯德哥尔摩）的同位语，capital city首都城市“特指”，故用定冠词the.

59．考查名词性从句。根据语意“他很难相信他在那儿所看到的事情”，填空处所在的句子为宾语从句，做 believe的宾语，同时连接词又在从句中做 saw的宾语，故填what.

60．考查非谓语。此句中已有 decided做谓语，所以此处应填动词change 的非谓语形式，根据语意应为目的状语，故填to change.

61．考查动名词。动名词可以修饰名词，表“功能，用途”，如 reading room，walking stick，swimming pool等，此处填动名词running，修饰名词 shoes（可用来跑步的鞋子---跑鞋），故填running.

62．考查谓语动词。分析句子可知，填空处应为整个句子的谓语部分（整句中只有填空处为动词），需要注意时态和语态。根据时间状语Since then，应为现在完成时；根据语意，应为主动语态，且 plogging作主语为单数，故填has become.

63．考查词性变换。填空处和eco-friendly（adj. 环保的）并列修饰名词way，故填effect（效果）的形容词形式effective（有效的）。

64．考查连词。根据语意，填空处为包含选择范围的让步状语从句（无论你是个健身爱好者还是仅仅想为环保尽一份儿力量），whether…or…表示“无论……还是……”，故填连词or.

65．考查形容词比较级。填空处原词为形容词，且空后有名词place要修饰，故优先考虑形容词的比较级；句中虽然没有出现比较词than，但根据语意（使我们的地球成为一个更好的居住之地），应填good的比较级 better.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分40分）

第一节（满分15分）

参考范文

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am Li Hua, writing with reference to your information on the Internet. I am wondering if it is possible for you to provide some details about the youth photography competition.

Firstly, would you be so kind as to tell me when and where the competition will be held? What’s more, what is the deadline for the entries’ submission? In addition, I would be grateful if you could offer me more specific information about the theme.

Your early reply to the letter will be highly appreciated.

Yours,

Li Hua

第二节 读后续写（满分25分）

Ali looked up and saw the other boys rushing ahead. Refusing to give up at this point, he jumped to his feet and ran as fast as he could. He dashed across the finish line and won the fourth prize. Thinking he would let her sister down, Ali couldn’t help sobbing. Just then he suddenly heard the announcement from the broadcast that he won the third prize as the runner who collided with Ali was disqualified for breaking the rule. Holding the shoes close to his chest during the award ceremony, Ali felt overjoyed and relieved as he eventually won the shoes for his sister.

Filled with delight. Ali walked home quickly. He could not wait to see his sister and share the thrilling news. On his arrival, Ali found Zahra was waiting outside. She was really nervous whether her brother had brought her what she was expecting. “Zahra, see what I have got for you.” he took the prize out of his bag with his trembling hands. The instant Zahra saw the shoes, her face lit up. So thrilled was she that she threw herself at Ali. “Thank you! Ali.” Tears of joy welled up their eyes as the brother and sister hugged tightly together.

听力材料

(Text 1)

M: When does the next bus leave for New York?

W: Buses leave for New York every half hour. You just missed the nine-thirty bus by ten minutes.

(Text 2)

W: Do we have homework for Monday? I don’t have anything written down.

M: Nothing to read in the textbook, but we have to see a movie and write a paragraph about it.

(Text 3)

W: Could I have a few more minutes to finish?

M: I’m afraid not. It’s a timed test.

(Text 4)

W: Weren’t you supposed to be here an hour ago?

M: Sorry, but there was a long line of vehicles that couldn’t move for miles.

(Text 5)

W: Tim, are you OK?

M: Yes, I’m fine! I’ve been playing table tennis with Andy. We were playing in the game room but then we moved the table out into the garden. I’ve just come to get some tap water!

(Text 6)

W: What’s your favorite branch of science, Mike?

M: I have studied biology, chemistry and physics for seven years during secondary school. I decided that chemistry was my favorite and I wanted to do it to a higher level. I recently started my second year of university on a chemistry degree.

W: That’s cool. What are the career opportunities after graduating?

M: A college education seems to prepare most chemistry majors for research or lab work, but there are many paths that are open to a chemistry major. So I think my major leads to excellent career prospects.

(Text 7)

W: Weren’t we supposed to receive a delivery of new tablecloths on Monday? We have a big party on Thursday and I need them right away.

M: Our supplier called and said they were a couple of days behind on deliveries, but we will definitely have them by Wednesday.

W: You know, maybe we should find another supplier.

M: Well, it’s the first time this has happened. They also offered to send over an extra box of tablecloths free of charge.

(Text 8)

M: Emma, you’ve found some interesting presents in Egypt, haven’t you?

W: Yes, I have. This lovely bag is for my mum.

M: Did you get that in a market?

W: Well, I saw one there, but it was too expensive. I got this one at Cairo International Airport.

M: That’s a colorful carpet. My sister visited a carpet factory when she was on holiday. Is that where you got this one?

W: No, I got it in the market. It’s for my friend’s new house. I went on a different factory trip--they made necklaces and earrings, that kind of thing. And I bought this ring. It looks like the one I saw in a museum.

(Text 9)

W: Henry, I need your advice on my job application letter.

M: OK. Let me see . . . Well, in Britain, a photo is not expected. It’s unnecessary to include your hobbies as well, because they have nothing to do with the job you’re applying for. I can’t see here that you’ve got a driving license.

W: I didn’t mention it because almost everyone here my age has one. Do I need to put it on my letter?

M: Yes. And you’re fluent in Chinese, right?

W: Yes. I studied in Nanjing for almost two years as an exchange student. My spoken Chinese is pretty good. I know about 2, 000 Chinese characters. I picked up some French while I was teaching Japanese in Paris, but I’m hardly fluent.

M: So let’s include three languages as your skills. Your educational background in Japan is fine, and so is being a teacher in Paris. Why didn’t you mention that you worked for your uncle before?

W: I only worked for a month when his office assistant was away. I did photocopying and typing mostly. But I’m not very good at typing. I was too ashamed to include it. Besides, what would happen if anyone gave me a typing test?

M: All right.

(Text 10)

The government first put forward the idea of building a science museum in our town in 1976. Construction of the building started in March 1988 and was completed in September 1990. The museum had its opening the following year. There are over 500 items on display forever at the museum. Among them, the most important item is a large device: the Energy Machine. Another item worth seeing is the DC-3 airplane which was the first item moved into the museum. The museum also regularly organizes shows on topics related to science and modern technology. The Robot Show helps you understand our dreams for the future. To have fun doing scientific experiments, you can go to the Laboratory to explore the science behind our childhood toys. Or you can go to the Materials Classroom to make use of common materials in the kitchen to discover the secret of science. Other facilities include a 200-seat Lecture Hall and a Resource Center, A standard ticket is $20 and a group ticket is $14. Doctors, nurses and senior people aged 60 or above can enter the museum at half price. There is no entrance fee for students.