2021年秋季高三开学摸底考试卷01



班级\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 分数\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（考试时间：150分钟 试卷满分：150分）

**第一部分 听力（共两节，满分30分）**

**第一节（共5小题；每小题1.5分，满分7.5分）**

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

例：How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

答案是 C。

1. What will the woman do this afternoon?

A. Go for a walk. B. Wash her clothes. C. Go shopping.

1. Why did the girl fail the test?

A. She got all the answers wrong.

B. She left the test sheet blank.

C. She wrote the answers in the wrong place.

1. What types of books does the man like reading now?

A. Love stories. B. Detective stories. C. Science fiction.

1. What will Celia do?

A. Find a player. B. Play basketball. C. Watch a game.

1. What does the man mean?

A. Listen to some light music. B. Stop playing such loud music.

C. Look at the planes overhead.

**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。

1. Where does this conversation take place?

A. In a post office. B. In a bookstore. C. At a library.

1. How much should the man pay in total?

A. $2.30. B. $10. C. $12.30.

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

1. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Schoolmates. B. Colleagues. C. Neighbors.

1. Why did the man change his school?

A. Helen advised him to. B. His family moved there. C. He disliked his previous school.

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

1. Why does Michael feel sorry?

A. He is having a lot of problems.

B. He forgot his grandmother’s birthday.

C. He hasn’t called his grandmother for a long time.

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Michael’s birthday. B. Michael’s grandfather. C. Michael’s school affairs.

1. How does Michael probably feel when applying for the college?

A. Worried. B. Confident. C. Disappointed.

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

1. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. A trip to a zoo. B. Kids’ favorite trip. C. An introduction of a zoo.

1. How long do the speakers want to stay?

A. About 4 hours. B. About 6 hours. C. About 8 hours.

1. Where will the speakers probably eat lunch?

A. At home. B. At a restaurant. C. At the zoo.

1. What can they experience at the zoo?

A. Giving eggs to snakes. B. Catching little birds. C. Giving food to elephants.

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

1. Where is the talk given?

A. At a birthday party. B. At a routine meeting. C. At an opening of a club.

1. Why does the speaker give Joan Miller a special welcome?

A. To wish her a happy birthday. B. To thank her for her coming.

C. To invite her to join the club.

1. What can the participants do after lunch?

A. Chat with each other. B. Clean the meeting room. C. Have a birthday party.

1. What can be one of the club’s aims?

A. Expanding members. B. Donating food. C. Offering companionship.

1. **听力**

**【答案】**

1—5 CCABB 6—10 ACABC 11—15 CAAAB 16—20 CCAAC

**听力原文**

***Example:***

M: Excuse me, can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it’s nine fifteen.

**Text 1**

M: Let’s go for a nice walk into the country this afternoon.

W: I’d like to, but I’ve agreed to go with Alice to buy some clothes.

**Text 2**

W: Mr. Smith, why did you give me a zero on the math test? I know I got all of these answers right. Look!

M: You did get the answers right, but you wrote them on the test sheet, not the answer sheet.

**Text 3**

W: What kind of books do you like reading?

M: Various kinds. As a boy, I liked science fiction. When I became a teenager, I enjoyed reading detective stories. Now, I like love stories.

**Text 4**

M: Celia, you see those girls over there? They need another player for a basketball game. Would you like to join them?

W: Seems like it’s a game for fun. Sure, I’ll be there in a minute.

**Text 5**

M: The music is louder than the planes flying overhead! I can’t even hear myself think!

W: Oh, sorry. I didn’t know it was that loud.

**Text 6**

W: Good morning. How may I help you?

M: Well, I need to send these books to New York. Will they get there in three days?

W: Only if you send it by special delivery. It will be 10 dollars.

M: Well, a bit expensive, but I’d like to do that.

W: All right. Anything else?

M: Yes. Give me a book of first class stamps and three envelops, please.

W: Fine, they are two dollars and thirty cents, please.

**Text 7**

W: Excellent lecture, isn’t it?

M: Yes, I like the speaker very much. He explains everything so clearly.

W: I think so. By the way, my name is Helen.

M: Oh, hi. Helen, I’m Jim, and I come from Midtown High school.

W: Really? I’m also from Midtown. Which class are you in?

M: Class C. And you?

W: Class G. I know quite a few boys from Class C, Ben, Don, Gerald, Peter… But I don’t seem to have seen you in that class.

M: Well, I am new here. My family just moved here last month.

W: I see. So where did you move from?

M: From Hawaii.

W: Oh, that’s an exciting place. Tell me about Hawaii next time, will you, Jim?

M: I’d like to.

**Text 8**

M: Hi, Grandma! I’m calling to say happy birthday. I hope you’re having a good day.

W: Thank you, Michael! It’s great to hear from you. It’s been a while since we talked.

M: I know, Grandma. I’m sorry. I’ve been so busy with school work and activities lately. I’m captain of the basketball team this year. And I’m also preparing for colleges.

W: Oh, Michael, I’m so proud of you! You’re a very accomplished young man. Which university do you want to go?

M: I really want to go to the University of Southern California, but they might not let me in! It’s a very good college, and it’s very difficult to be accepted there.

W: Well, I’m sure they will take you, honey. You’re a special young man. You’ve really made your grandfather and me so proud.

**Text 9**

W: I’ve run out of ideas about things to do during the spring break.

M: Let’s take the kids to the zoo today.

W: That’s a great idea. I’ll get them ready. Let’s see... we’ll need to take plenty of water. How long do you think we’ll stay?

M: Probably about four hours. Last time we were there for six hours, but that was too long. We all got sunburned, too. Lisa was very sad that night.

W: I forgot about that. I’ll take sunscreen and hats, too.

M: If we get there by eight, we can spend the morning at the zoo and get lunch at a restaurant. It’s too expensive to buy food at the zoo. Just take some snacks.

W: How about peanuts to feed the elephants?

M: The kids will like that, especially if an elephant eats right out of their hands!

W: We could take seeds for the smaller animals like birds, too.

M: How about eggs for the snakes?

W: I hate snakes. They would make me get nightmares.

M: Really? If so, let’s talk about other plans.

**Text 10**

W: Ladies and gentlemen, it is my great pleasure to present the first meeting of the Woodville Lunch for Senior Citizens. We all hope that this will be a great success and that there will be more to come. I’m extremely pleased that so many of you are able to be here today and I give a warm welcome to you all. I would like to say a particularly warm welcome to Joan Miller, who is ninety-four years old today. I’m sure that you will all join me in wishing Joan a very happy birthday.

The aim of the club is, of course, not only to provide food, but also to provide companionship. It is extremely important that people of all ages eat nutritious food, and I can tell you now that it is delicious! I have already tasted it. I’m sure that many of you would like to stay on after the lunch things have been cleared away so that you can have a chat. Today, we’re not in a hurry so that you can get to know each other. Indeed, I hope you will enjoy yourselves and this is the main point of this club. Have fun!

**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和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

**WHERE TO STAY IN SYDNEY**

Whether you want to stay in a converted beer factory, a luxury hotel on the harbour or an advanced loft-style room, Sydney has a huge range of top-quality hotels.

**1. THE OLD CLARE HOTEL**

Located in the heart of Sydney’s Central Park district, The Old Clare Hotel, providing luxurious (豪华的) rooms and facilities, takes up a historic Chippendale pub and the nearby former beer factory site. This hotel has been lovingly restored by Peng Loh, a Singaporean businessman with a passion for redecorating heritage properties.

**2. HILTON SYDNEY**

This is luxury accommodation right in the centre of Sydney, with world-class restaurants, one of the city’s best bars. Just upstairs sits Glass, the award-winning small restaurant by celebrity chef Luke Mangan. Downstairs lies The Marble Bar, a Sydney hotspot for decades and heritage listed due to its extensive use of marble, dating back to 1893. Rooms are simply fashionable.

**3. THE LANGHAM**

Grand harborside luxury can be expected at The Langham, located in the Sydney centre. The hotel makes the most of its impressive harbour views with a marble-decorated hall that takes your breath away. Don’t forget to check out the art, with a collection of Australia’s most famous painter. Try their famous high tea menu, and be sure to check out the incredible underground swimming pool available to guests only.

**4. FOUR SEASONS HOTEL SYDNEY**

Another luxury stay with amazing harbour views, the Four Seasons Hotel Sydney sits on the edge of Sydney’s historic Rocks district. A Deluxe Harbour Room will give you a breath-taking view, with dark wood and silk inside in calming colours. Downstairs is Grain, one of the best-known whisky bars in the city.

21. Which of the following hotels houses a restaurant by a famous chef?

A. The Langham. B. Hilton Sydney.

C. The Old Clare Hotel. D. The Four Seasons Hotel Sydney.

22. What privilege can guests enjoy in The Langham?

A. A taste of the famous high tea for free.

B. Access to the underground swimming pool.

C. A rest in the impressive marble-decorated hall.

D. A good look at the collection of famous paintings.

23. What do all the hotels have in common?

A. Famous bars. B. Harbour views.

C. Heritage properties. D. Luxurious facilities.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了悉尼的四个顶级豪华酒店。

21. B 细节理解题。根据“2. HILTON SYDNEY”中的“This is luxury accommodation right in the centre of Sydney, with world-class restaurants, one of the city’s best bars. Just upstairs sits Glass, the award-winning small restaurant by celebrity chef Luke Mangan.(这是一间位于悉尼市中心的豪华酒店，拥有世界级的餐厅和该市最好的酒吧之一。就在楼上，有著名厨师卢克·曼根(Luke Mangan)设计的获奖小餐厅Glass)”可知，希尔顿悉尼酒店有著名厨师设计的餐厅。故选B。

22. B 细节理解题。根据“3. THE LANGHAM” 中的“Try their famous high tea menu, and be sure to check out the incredible underground swimming pool available to guests only.(试试他们著名的下午茶菜单，一定要去看看只有客人才能享用的地下游泳池)”可知，只有朗廷酒店的客人才可以去他们的地下游泳池。故选B。

23. D 细节理解题。根据第一段“Whether you want to stay in a converted beer factory, a luxury hotel on the harbour or an advanced loft-style room, Sydney has a huge range of top-quality hotels.(无论你是想住在改装的啤酒厂、海港的豪华酒店还是高级阁楼风格的房间里，悉尼都有大量的顶级酒店)”和下文四个酒店的描述，可知这四个酒店的共同点就是都能提供豪华的设施。故选D。

**B**

One of the greatest challenges in caring for such intelligent animals as chimpanzees (猩猩) is providing them with enriching experiences. Every day, the chimpanzees at Project Chimps receive morning and evening food-based enrichment devices, but caregivers are always looking for more ways to keep the chimps mentally engaged. With 79 chimpanzees, each with their distinctive personality, care staff often find that different chimps react differently to new enrichment.

Last year, we began inviting musicians to perform for chimps to see what they may respond. A violin performance received quite the response. Additional musicians were lined up to visit but the coronavirus has stopped the activities, which we hope to resume in the near future.

This past week, we brought an electric piano for the chimps to investigate. Some chimps, like twins Buttercup and Clarisse, were immediately interested and could not wait to tap out a few notes. Others, like Emma, were more interested in trying to take it apart.

29-year-old Precious has very little tolerance for the piano. She sat off to the side for a few minutes, but eventually she decided that was enough. She called an end to the enrichment session by throwing a handful of waste at the piano. Receiving her message loud and clear, we removed the piano.

We could never have guessed how 33-year-old Luke would react to it. As with many retired lab chimpanzees, Luke has some anxiety issues. He seems particularly distrustful of anything new, including people, food, and enrichment. But when we presented the chimps with the piano, Luke was the first to investigate. We could not believe our eyes—this usually anxious chimpanzee bravely chose to explore something new!

To us at Project Chimps, this is what it is all about: giving chimpanzees the freedom to choose. We are honored to be part of their journey.

24. Why do chimpanzees respond differently to new enrichment?

A. They are of different genders.

B. They have natural curiosities.

C. They are as intelligent as humans.

D. They have their unique characters.

25. Who showed the least interest in the piano?

A. Buttercup and Clarisse. B. Emma.

C. Precious. D. Luke.

26. What does the underlined word “resume” in Paragraph 2 mean?

A. Continue. B. Suspend. C. Monitor. D. Regulate.

27. What is the text mainly about?

A. How caregivers care for the retired chimpanzees.

B. What care staff do to enrich chimpanzees’ daily life.

C. How chimpanzees are trained through various enrichment.

D. What Project Chimps does to observe and study wild chimps.

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了“黑猩猩计划”的护理人员如何通过各种方法丰富黑猩猩的生活的故事。

24. D 细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“With 79 chimpanzees, each with their distinctive personality, care staff often find that different chimps react differently to new enrichment. (有79只黑猩猩，每只都有各自独特的个性，护理人员经常发现，不同的黑猩猩对新事物的反应不同)”可知，每只猩猩都有自己独特的个性，所以对新事物会有不同的反应；选项D意为“他们有自己独特的性格”，与原文相符。故选D项。

25. C 细节理解题。根据第四段前三句的“29-year-old Precious has very little tolerance for the piano. She sat off to the side for a few minutes, but eventually she decided that was enough. She called an end to the enrichment session by throwing a handful of waste at the piano. (29岁的Precious对钢琴的承受力很小。她在一旁坐了几分钟，但最后她觉得已经够了。她向钢琴扔了几个垃圾，以此结束了丰富的演奏)”可知，Precious对钢琴最不感兴趣。故选C项。

26. A 词义猜测题。根据划线词所在句“Additional musicians were lined up to visit but the coronavirus has stopped the activities, which we hope to resume in the near future. (更多的音乐家排队等着来为黑猩猩们演奏，但冠状病毒已经导致这个活动停止了，我们希望在不久的将来恢复这个活动)”，可知这个让音乐家给猩猩演奏乐器的活动因为新冠病毒被迫中止，但是我们希望在不久的将来能恢复这个活动，即继续进行这个活动。选项A意为“继续”，与原文相符。故选A项。

27. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段前两句“One of the greatest challenges in caring for such intelligent animals as chimpanzees (猩猩) is providing them with enriching experiences. Every day, the chimpanzees at Project Chimps receive morning and evening food-based enrichment devices, but caregivers are always looking for more ways to keep the chimps mentally engaged. (照顾像黑猩猩这样聪明的动物最大的挑战之一是为他们提供丰富的生活体验。每天，“黑猩猩计划”的黑猩猩都会收到早晚的伴随食物一起的丰富体验，但护理人员总是在寻找更多的方法让黑猩猩保持精神状态)”，以及最后一段“To us at Project Chimps, this is what it is all about: giving chimpanzees the freedom to choose. We are honored to be part of their journey. (对于从事黑猩猩计划的我们来说，这就是它的全部意义：给予黑猩猩选择的自由。我们很荣幸能成为他们旅程的一部分)”可知，本文主要讲述了参与“黑猩猩计划”的护理人员为了丰富黑猩猩的生活而采取的各种措施；选项B意为“护理人员如何丰富黑猩猩的日常生活”，与原文相符。故选B项。

**C**

On July 31, 1697, a French lawyer named Jacques Sennacques wrote a message to remind a cousin in the Netherlands to send him a relative’s death certificate. To prevent others from reading the message, the note was carefully folded, or “letter locked.” The technique was used before the invention of envelopes. However, for reasons unknown, the note never reached the recipient and was instead stored in a postmaster’s trunk, where it remained undetected for centuries. Now, a team of international researchers has deciphered(破译) the contents of the over 300-year-old sealed letter—without opening it!

The chain of events leading to this technology began in 2015 when MIT expert Jana Dambrogio got a call from Daniel Starza Smith, a researcher at King’s College London. “He asked me, ‘What would you do if I told you there was a trunk with 600 unopened letters?’”

The trunk had once belonged to 17th-century postmaster Simon de Brienne. Historians believe the post office stored the undelivered letters. That’s because, in the 17th century, it was the recipient, not the sender, who bore the postage cost. When Brienne died in 1707, he donated the trunk of letters to an orphanage. Somehow, the trunk eventually made its way to the postal museum, where it lay until recently.

Since opening the letters would destroy them, Dambrogio and her team decided to develop technology to unseal them virtually. They began by using a high-resolution X-ray scanner to create a detailed three-dimensional image of a sealed letter. While the writing inside showed up very clearly, the numerous layers of folded paper pressed close together caused the words to overlap(重叠).

To solve the issue, the researchers created sophisticated algorithm(算法) capable of deciphering the writing in the cleverly folded letter, crease by crease. The virtual opening allowed the team to read the contents “while preserving letter locking evidence.” The algorithm took almost five years to perfect. Once perfected, they used it to open four locked letters and fully decode(解码) the one from Sennacques.

28. What can we learn from the first paragraph?

A. Quite a few people could write letters. B. Envelopes were not invented in 1697.

C. Jacques Sennacques was a postmaster. D. Researchers couldn’t figure out the letter.

29. Why did the post office store the undelivered letters?

A. To get paid. B. To find the senders.

C. To save the cost. D. To scan the letters.

30. We can conclude that the folded letters\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. were badly damaged B. were all decoded

C. remained very fresh D. were very fragile

31. How did the researchers decode the letter from Sennacques?

A. Physically. B. Chemically. C. Occasionally. D. Digitally.

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。研究人员借助高清扫描仪，使用虚拟算法，在不拆开原信的情况下，破译了300多年前保存完好的密信的内容。

28. B细节理解题。根据第一段前两句“On July 31, 1697, a French lawyer named Jacques Sennacques wrote a message to remind a cousin in the Netherlands to send him a relative’s death certificate. To prevent others from reading the message, the note was carefully folded, or “letter locked.””(1697年7月31日，法国律师Jacques Sennacques写了一条信息，提醒他在荷兰的一位表亲给他寄一份亲戚的死亡证明。为了防止别人看信，纸条被小心地折叠起来，或者说“锁住信”。)和第三句“The technique was used before the invention of envelopes.”(这种技术在信封发明之前就已经使用了。)可知，在1697年信封还没有发明。故选B。

29. A细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“That’s because, in the 17th century, it was the recipient, not the sender, who bore the postage cost.”(这是因为，在17世纪，承担邮费的是收件人，而不是寄件人。)可知，因为要得到邮资，所以邮局保存那些没有送出去的信。故选A。

30. D推理判断题。根据第四段第一句“Since opening the letters would destroy them, Dambrogio and her team decided to develop technology to unseal them virtually.”(由于打开这些信件会毁掉它们，丹布罗乔和她的团队决定开发技术来虚拟地打开它们。)可知，这些折叠起来的信非常脆弱。故选D。

31. D细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句中的“The virtual opening allowed the team to read the contents”(虚拟打开允许团队阅读这些内容)可知，研究人员使用虚拟算法（数码方法）破译了密信的内容。故选D。

**D**

Shining just 12 light-years from Earth, the star Tau Ceti so resembles the sun that it has appeared in numerous science- fiction stories and was the first star astronomers ever searched for signs of intelligent life, half a century ago. In 2012 Tau Ceti grew still more interesting when astronomers reported five possible planets somewhat larger than Earth circling closer to the star than Mars orbits (围绕……运动) the sun—one of which is in the star’s habitable zone. Newly released images taken by the Herschel Space Observatory provide even more insight about Tau Ceti’s solar system: greater detail about its dust belt.

Dust arises when asteroids and comets (小行星和彗星) crash into one another, so its location reveals where these dust- creating objects — which are too small to be seen directly — orbit a star. In Tau Ceti’s case, “it’s quite a wide dust belt,” says Samantha Lawler of the University of Victoria in British Columbia. As her team reported in November, the belt’s inner edge is roughly two to three astronomical units (AUs) from the star, which is the position of our own sun’s asteroid belt. (An AU is the distance from Earth to the sun.) Tau Ceti’s dust belt extends out to 55 AU, which would be just beyond our system’s main Edgeworth-Kuiper belt, the zone of small bodies whose largest member is probably Pluto. Presumably full of asteroids and comets, Tau Ceti’s dust belt most likely lacks a planet as large as Jupiter, Lawler says. The gravity of such a massive planet would have driven away most small space rocks.

Within a year a new series of radio telescopes in Chile called ALMA should provide a sharper view of the disk, especially of its inner edge. The ALMA images will help astronomers confirm whether the star’s five proposed planets are indeed real. If the disk overlaps the planets’ hypothesized (假设的) orbits, then they probably do not exist; they would have kept away most asteroids near the star, removing the source of dust.

If those planets do exist, however, Lawler’s team suggests that Tau Ceti’s planetary system may resemble what our solar system would have looked like had the four giant planets—Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune- never formed: small planets orbiting close to the star, and nothing but asteroids, comets and dust beyond.

32. According to astronomers, the five possible planets of Tau Ceti\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. resembled Earth in size

B. functioned like a solar system

C. were located in Tau Ceti’s habitable zone

D. were nearer to Tau Ceti than Mars to the sun

33. Which of the following is true of Tau Ceti’s dust belt?

A. It is narrower than the asteroid belt in our system.

B. The bodies inside it are all smaller than Jupiter.

C. The gravity of Tau Ceti makes it get denser.

D. It is over 55 astronomical units in width.

34. According to the passage, the five planets are most likely to exist if\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they don’t move into the dust belt while orbiting Tau Ceti

B. they have kept away most asteroids and comets

C. they don’t crash into any asteroid or comet

D. they can be seen clearly by ALMA

35. It can be inferred from the passage that Tau Ceti’s dust belt\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is useful because it stops asteroids or comets crashing into the star

B. makes Tau Ceti different from the sun because it extends farther

C. is interesting because it keeps other planets away from Tau Ceti

D. plays a role in helping decide whether the five planets are real

【语篇解读】这是一篇说明文。主要介绍了恒星天仓五的尘埃带的一些情况，以及在决定天仓五的五颗可能的行星是否真实存在方面的作用。

32. D 细节理解题。根据第一段中“In 2012 Tau Ceti grew still more interesting when astronomers reported five possible planets somewhat larger than Earth circling closer to the star than Mars orbits (围绕……运动) the sun—one of which is in the star’s habitable zone. (2012年，天文学家们报道了五颗可能比地球大一些的行星，它们围绕着恒星天仓五运行，比火星绕太阳运行的距离更近，其中一颗位于恒星的可居住区，这使得天仓五变得更加有趣)”可知，天仓五的五颗可能的行星离天仓五的距离比火星离太阳的距离更近，故选D。

33. D 细节理解题。根据第二段中“Tau Ceti’s dust belt extends out to 55 AU, which would be just beyond our system’s main Edgeworth-Kuiper belt, the zone of small bodies whose largest member is probably Pluto. (天仓五的尘埃带延伸到55个天文单位，刚好在我们系统的主要埃奇沃斯-柯伊伯带之外，这个小天体带的最大成员可能是冥王星。) ”可知，天仓五的尘埃带延伸到55个天文单位，也就是说天仓五的尘埃带的宽度超过55个天文单位。故选D。

34. A 推理判断题。根据第三段中“If the disk overlaps the planets’ hypothesized (假设的) orbits, then they probably do not exist; they would have kept away most asteroids near the star, removing the source of dust. (如果尘埃盘与假设的行星轨道重叠，那么它们很可能不存在；它们会将大多数靠近恒星的小行星拒之门外，从而消除尘埃的来源) ”可知，如果尘埃盘与假设的行星轨道重叠，那么这五颗行星很可能不存在，也就意味着如果它们在绕天仓五运行时轨道没有和尘埃盘重叠，也就是没有进入尘埃带，那么它们可能是存在的，故选A。

35. D 推理判断题。根据第三段“Within a year a new series of radio telescopes in Chile called ALMA should provide a sharper view of the disk, especially of its inner edge. The ALMA images will help astronomers confirm whether the star’s five proposed planets are indeed real. If the disk overlaps the planets’ hypothesized (假设的) orbits, then they probably do not exist; they would have kept away most asteroids near the star, removing the source of dust. (一年内，位于智利的一系列名为ALMA的新射电望远镜将提供更清晰的圆盘图像，特别是其内缘。ALMA的图像将帮助天文学家确认这颗恒星的五颗行星是否真的存在。如果圆盘与假设的行星轨道重叠，那么它们很可能不存在；它们会将大多数靠近恒星的小行星拒之门外，从而消除尘埃的来源) ”可知，根据天仓五尘埃带是否和假设的行星轨道重叠，能帮助天文学家确认这颗恒星的五颗行星是否真的存在，所以天仓五的尘埃带在决定五颗行星是否真实存在方面起着重要作用，故选D。

**第二节（共5小题；每小题2.5分，满分12.5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。

Over the past ten months of pandemic life, cooking has become a shelter for me. *New York Times* food editor Sam Sifton referred to Korean fried rice and said it "improves moods, atmospheres and weeks alike". 36 I'd argue it improves physical health, finances and skills, and reduces stress. Really, cooking is a rewarding thing you should do these days.

Cooking food for yourself is beneficial to your physical health. When you cook your own food, you control exactly what goes into your body. It's the best possible way to “dial in” or clean up your diet. 37 A recent survey has found that twice as many Americans are cooking at home than a year ago, and that nearly a quarter are doing so in an effort to eat healthier.

38 It's considerably cheaper than ordering from restaurants, or buying prepared food from supermarkets. It's found that ordering takeout is five times more expensive. The difference is more obvious if you’re cooking for a family.

In terms of improving cooking skill, you can't help but improve if you do it over and over again. With so many other outlets for hobbies shut down right now, why not view your kitchen as a mini universe to be explored? You've got the tools, not to mention the human requirement to eat. I can't think of another hobby where your body physically requires you to practice several times daily. 39

How does cooking relieve stress, you might be wondering? 40 If you're organized enough to cook meals in advance, you end the weeknight dilemma of “what's for dinner?”. Furthermore, as you get better at cooking, you will spare the need to order food.

A. Cooking helps kids develop many hobbies.

B. Actually, cooking can bring more benefits.

C. The act itself can be calming to some people.

D. From a financial aspect, cooking cannot be beaten.

E. You can save money as well as improve your mental health.

F. If improving health is your main reason for cooking, you're not alone.

G. You're likely to improve your cooking skills and they will stick with you for life.

【语篇解读】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了烹饪的益处。

36. B 下文“I'd argue it improves physical health, finances and skills, and reduces stress.( 我认为它可以改善身体健康，财政和技能，减少压力)”，B选项“事实上，烹饪可以带来更多的好处”中的关键词“benefits”与下文意思相符，说明此处想要表示烹饪有很多的好处。故选B。

37. F 下文“A recent survey has found that twice as many Americans are cooking at home than a year ago, and that nearly a quarter are doing so in an effort to eat healthier.( 最近的一项调查发现，美国人在家做饭的人数是一年前的两倍，近四分之一的人这样做是为了吃得更健康)”，F选项“如果改善健康是你做饭的主要原因，那你并不是一个人”中的关键词“health”与下文意思相符，说明有很多人做饭的主要原因是改善健康，选项中的you're not alone呼应下文的twice as many Americans。故选F。

38. D 设空处为本段主旨句。根据下文“It's considerably cheaper than ordering from restaurants, or buying prepared food from supermarkets.( 这比在餐馆点餐或在超市买准备好的食物便宜得多)”可知，本段主要从经济节约的方面说明自己做饭的好处。D选项“从经济方面来考虑,烹任也是有优势的”符合文意，financial是关键词。故选D。

39. G 根据上文“In terms of improving cooking skill, you can't help but improve if you do it over and over again.( 在提高烹饪水平方面，如果你一次又一次地做，你肯定会提高)”可知，G选项“你很可能会提升烹饪技能，而且这种技能可以伴随你一生”符合文意，选项中的“improve your cooking skills”与上文“improving cooking skill”属于同一话题，顺理成章。故选G。

40. C 根据上文“How does cooking relieve stress, you might be wondering?( 你可能会想，烹饪是如何缓解压力的)”可知，本段主要讨论烹饪和减轻压力之间的关系，故C选项“烹饪本身对某些人来说就是能令人平静的”符合文意，选项中的关键词calming呼应上文的relieve stress，与上文提到的缓解压力属于同一话题。故选C。

**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。

During breakfast this morning, I watched my son, Jake, drag the kitchen chair to the counter (厨房案台). “Never drag the chair again, Jake!” I shouted. He’s been doing this on a(n) 41 basis for over a year. Each time we see it happen, my wife and I 42 the same way — shouting at him to stop. But each time we feel 43 that he is not learning this lesson.

As I reflect on this frequently-occurring scene, I 44 that I’ve been looking at this situation in the wrong way. He drags the chair because the charger for the iPad is on the 45 . He wants to sit there and play while the Pad is being 46 . My goal is to prevent the floor from being damaged 47 his goal is to play there. We actually become a(n) 48 to each other, getting in each other’s way 49 even knowing it.

For me, the deeper insight comes from recognizing just how quickly and 50 I keep using my power over him to get what I want at the 51 of what he wants. I justify (使正当有理) this behavior by reminding myself that I am the adult and I am teaching my son 52 and keeping him in line. Instead if I took a few minutes to 53 what he wanted. I could have made a change that 54 each of us to achieve our goals.

Why not 55 the charger to the living room next to our sofa?

41. A. single B. random C. voluntary D. regular

42. A. vote B. teach C. respond D. function

43. A. cautious B. disappointed C. nervous D. frightened

44. A. expect B. imagine C. realize D. predict

45. A. sofa B. counter C. floor D. chair

46. A. charged B. restarted C. occupied D. programed

47. A. since B. until C. unless D. while

48. A. stranger B. barrier C. relative D. attraction

49. A. without B. against C. by D. for

50. A. sincerely B. secretly C. repeatedly D. universally

51. A. cost B. request C. bottom D. mercy

52. A. consequences B. resistance C. strategies D. rules

53. A. write down B. think about C. search for D. put away

54. A. allowed B. expected C. told D. motivated

55. A. drag B. lift C. throw D. move

【语篇解读】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。一位父亲通过反思意识到了一直以来对儿子产生误解的根本原因。

41. D 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：他经常这样做已经一年多了。A. single单个的；B. random随意的；C. voluntary自愿的；D. regular有规律的。根据下文中的“for over a year”和“Each time”可知，作者的儿子经常会把椅子拖到吧台跟前。 on a regular basis意为“经常地；频繁地”。故选D。

42. C 考查动词词义辨析。句意：每次我们看到这种情况发生，我和妻子都会以同样的方式回应——对他大喊，让他住手。A. vote投票；B. teach教；C. respond回复；D. function起作用。根据上文中的“I shouted”和该空后的“shouting at him to stop.”可知，作者和妻子的“反应(respond)”一样，都是朝着儿子大喊。故选C。

43. B 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但每次我们都感到失望，因为他没有吸取这一教训。A. cautious好奇的；B. disappointed失望的；C. nervous紧张的；D. frightened害怕的。由转折连词But和该空后的“he is not learning this lesson”可知，儿子总是不买账,这让作者和妻子感到很“失落(disappointed)”。故选B。

44. C 考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我反思这个经常发生的场景时，我意识到我一直在用错误的方式看待这个情况。A. expect期望；B. imagine想象；C. realize意识到；D. predict预测。根据该空前的 “As I reflect on this frequently- occurring scene,”可知，作者经过反思后，“意识到(realize)”自己看待这件事情的角度不对。故选C。

45. B 考查名词词义辨析。句意：他拖着椅子，因为iPad的充电器在厨房案台上。A. sofa沙发；B. counter柜台；C. floor地板；D. chair椅子。根据第一段中的“I watched my son, Jake, drag the kitchen chair to the counter (厨房案台).”可知，iPad的充电器在“厨房案台(counter)”上。此处的 counter与第一段中的 counter形成原词复现。故选B。

46. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意：他想在充电的时候坐在那里玩。A. charged充电；B. restarted重新开始；C. occupied占据；D. programed安排。他想在iPad“充电( charged)”的时候坐在那儿玩。上文的“the charger for the ipad”是提示信息。故选A。

47. D 考查连接词词义辨析。句意：我的目标是防止地板被损坏，而他的目标是在那里玩。A. since自从；B. until直到；C. unless除非；D. while然而。该空前后两句为对比关系，所以用连词while。故选D。

48. B 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们实际上成为了彼此之间的障碍，在不知道的情况下挡住了对方的去路。A. stranger陌生人；B. barrier栅栏；C. relative亲戚；D. attraction吸引。根据该空后的“getting in each other's way”可知，这里是说我们成了彼此之间的“障碍(barrier)”。故选B。

49. A 考查介词词义辨析。句意：我们实际上成为了彼此之间的障碍，在不知道的情况下挡住了对方的去路。A. without没有；B. against反对；C. by通过；D. for为了。根据“getting in each other’s way”可知，父母和孩子在“不(barrier)”知道的情况下挡住了对方的去路。故选A。

50. C 考查副词词义辨析。句意：对我来说，更深刻的洞察力来自于认识到我是如何快速地、反复地利用我对他的权力以牺牲他想要的东西为代价来得到我想要的东西。A. sincerely真诚地；B. secretly秘密地；C. repeatedly重复地；D. universally普遍地。作者在最后两段中进行了深入的思考和分析，之所以能够有这么深刻的认识主要是因为意识到了以下一点：自己一直通过权利来让儿子做出牺牲以便获得自己想要得到的。repeatedly在此表示自己一直都是这么做的。故选C。

51. A 考查名词词义辨析。句意：对我来说，更深刻的洞察力来自于认识到我是如何快速地、反复地利用我对他的权力以牺牲他想要的东西为代价来得到我想要的东西。A. cost花费；B. request询问；C. bottom底部；D. mercy仁慈。at the cost of…意为“以牺牲……的利益为代价”。根据“I keep using my power over him to get what I want”可知，作者一直用对儿子的权力以牺牲他想要的东西为代价来得到自己想要的东西。故选A。

52. D 考查名词词义辨析。句意：我提醒自己，我是个成年人，我在教儿子守规矩，让他守规矩，以此为自己的行为辩护。A. consequences结果；B. resistance抵抗；C. strategies策略；D. rules规则。根据“and keeping him in line.”可知，作者在为自己的这种行为辫护，认为自己是成年人，是在给儿子立“规矩(rules)”。故选D。

53. B 考查动词短语辨析。句意：相反，如果我花了几分钟来想想他想要的。 A. write down写下；B. think about思考；C. search for寻找；D. put away收拾。根据“I could have made a change that \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ each of us to achieve our goals.”可知，作者认为如果自己稍作思考，“想一想(think about)”儿子到底想要什么，就会对自己的行为做出改变了。故选B。

54. A 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我本可以做出改变，让我们每个人都能实现自己的目标。A. allowed允许；B. expected期望；C. told告诉；D. motivated激发。allow sb. to do sth.允许某人做某事。根据“I could have made a change”可知，改变让我们每个人都能实现自己的目标。故选A。

55. D 考查动词词义辨析。句意：为什么不把充电器搬到客厅沙发旁边呢？A. drag拖；B. lift抬起；C. throw扔；D. move移动。既然意识到了问题所在，作者建议把充电器“移(move)”到客厅。故选D。

**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。

Yuan Longping, a Chinese scientist who developed many high-yield rice 56 (variety)that helped feed people around the world, passed 57 on Saturday at a hospital in the southern city of Changsha. On Saturday afternoon, large crowds honored the scientist by marching past the hospital, calling out “Grandpa Yuan, have a good journey!”

Yuan spent his life 58 (research))rice and was a household name in China, known by the nickname “Father of Hybrid Rice.” It was in the 1970s 59 Yuan achieved the breakthroughs that made him a household name. He developed a hybrid strain of rice that recorded an annual yield 20% 60 (high) than other species—meaning it could feed 61 extra 70 million people a year.

Worldwide, a 62 (five) of all rice now comes from species 63 (create) by hybrid rice following Yuan’s breakthrough discoveries. His work helped transform China from “food deficiency to food security” within three decades, according to the World Food Prize, which was started in 1986 64 (recognize) scientists and others who have improved the quality and availability of food.

Yuan 65 (award) “the Medal of the Republic” for his outstanding contribution to China’s food security, agricultural scientific development and world food supply.

【语篇解读】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述了“杂交水稻之父”袁隆平对中国和世界粮食安全的贡献以及他在中国和世界的地位。

56. varieties考查名词复数。句意：中国科学家袁隆平于周六在中国南部城市长沙的一家医院去世，他曾培育出许多高产水稻品种，帮助养活了世界各地的人们。设空处位于many后面，所以要用复数形式；variety的复数形式为varieties。故填varieties。

57. away考查固定搭配。句意：中国科学家袁隆平于周六在中国南部城市长沙的一家医院去世，他曾培育出许多高产水稻品种，帮助养活了世界各地的人们。根据句意可知，设空处表达“去世”的意思，要用pass away来表示。故填away。

58. researching考查固定句型。句意：袁隆平毕生致力于水稻研究，在中国家喻户晓，被称为“杂交水稻之父”。根据句意可知，此处考查固定句型sb spend some time/some money (in) doing sth.，意为“某人花费多少时间/金钱做某事”，用动名词作宾语。故填researching。

59. that考查强调句型。句意：正是在20世纪70年代，袁隆平取得了一些突破，使他成为家喻户晓的人物。分析句子成分和结构可知，此处考查固定句型It +be+被强调部分+that/who+其他部分，此处强调时间，要用that。故填that。

60. higher考查形容词比较级。句意：他培育了一种杂交水稻，年产量比其他品种高20%。根据设空后的than可知，设空处要用比较级；high的比较级为higher。故填higher。

61. an考查不定冠词。句意：这意味着它每年可以多养活7000万人。此处把70 million people看作一个整体，没有特指，所以前面要用不定冠词；extra的发音是以元音音素开头，所以要用an。故填an。

62. fifth考查序数词。句意：在袁隆平的突破性发现之后，全世界五分之一的水稻是由杂交水稻创造的。根据句意可知，设空处表达“五分之一”，表示分数，分母要用序数词；five的序数词为fifth，分子是一，分母用序数词单数形式。故填fifth。

63. created考查过去分词作定语。句意：在袁隆平的突破性发现之后，全世界五分之一的水稻是由杂交水稻创造的。分析句子成分可知，设空处用非谓语动词修饰名词species，与逻辑主语species之间是被动关系，应用过去分词。故填created。

64. to recognize考查动词不定式作目的状语。句意：根据世界粮食奖的说法，他的工作帮助中国在30年内从“粮食短缺转变为粮食安全”。世界粮食奖始于1986年，表彰科学家和其他改善了粮食质量和供应的人。分析句子成分可知，句中有两个连词which和who，三个谓语动词helped，was started和have improved，所以设空处是非谓语动词；根据句意可知，设空处作目的状语，表示目的要用动词不定式。故填to recognize。

65. was awarded考查一般过去时的被动语态。句意：袁隆平因其对中国粮食安全、农业科学发展和世界粮食供应的杰出贡献而被授予“共和国勋章”。分析句子成分可知，设空处充当谓语；根据句意可知，句子描述的是过去的事件，所以要用一般过去时；句子主语Yuan与谓语动词award之间是被动关系，所以要用被动语态。故填was awarded。

**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，你的澳大利亚笔友Tom对中国美食很感兴趣，打算在间隔年（gap year）期间学做中国美食，他写信想你征询建议。请你给他回信，内容包括：

1. 推荐美食；

2. 说明理由；

3. 表达祝愿。

注意：

1. 写作词数应为80左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

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**【参考范文】**

Dear Tom,

I’m pleased to know you intend to learn to cook Chinese cuisine during your gap year. I think fried rice is your best choice.

Fried rice is eaten as a main dish. It is flavorful and is easy to learn. Fried rice is made from rice with many other ingredients that you can choose to suit your preferences, such as pork, beef chicken, egg, or vegetables. It is a fast meal because it not only cooks quickly, but also requires a minimal amount of preparation.

I hope my recommendation will be helpful. May you have a good time learning it.

Yours,

Li Hua

**第二节 (满分25分)**

阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头语续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

In our kitchen, there was a wooden table and three chairs — one for Dad, one for Mom, and one for me. In the cellar (地窖), the very last jar of apple jam lay quietly on the shelf, waiting to be turned into an apple pie when Dad came back. Mom sat at one end of the table. I sat in the middle between her and Dad. I tried not to look at Dad’s empty place. Dad had gone to the city to look for work for a long time.

Every night, I lay awake in bed and waited for the train to stop. Waited to hear the creaky (嘎吱作响的) gate Dad’s going to fix when he came home. Waited to hear the sound of his work boots dropping on the step by the kitchen door, and his voice calling, “I’m home!”

Every night, as I lay there, I stared at the window and the curtains Mom made from empty flour sacks (麻布袋).

Every night, Mom came to kiss me good-night — after the train’s gone by. She had been listening, too. “Go to sleep. Your dad will be home soon. Maybe for Thanksgiving.”

Time dragging by, it finally came the day before Thanksgiving. I went to sleep with the sound of train wheels in my head, whispering, “Maybe tomorrow, maybe tomorrow.”

Early the next morning, the smell of coffee woke me. I ran into the kitchen. There he was! Dad lifted me onto his shoulders and pretended to stagger from my weight. “How’s my boy? You’ve gotten so big that I can barely lift you up anymore.”

He put me down, and I stared at the two sacks on the table. One said FLOUR — I knew that word. I tried reading the other: S-U-G-A-R. Dad whistled admiringly and winked at me. Mom and I had been practicing my letters most days. I could see that Mom was pleased with me. “I’m going to bake a pie for your dad’s homecoming dinner. Jimmy, bring me that jar of apple jam from the shelf in the cellar.” Mom smiled at me.

注意：

1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Hearing this, I took the steps two at a time to the cellar. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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“Never mind, boy, accidents happen,” Dad said and wiped my tears. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**【参考范文】**

*Hearing this, I took the steps two at a time to the cellar.* The next second I was in front of the shelf. I stood on tiptoe and took down the jar carefully. I could hear Dad and Mom laughing upstairs and Mom’s hands slapping the dough. Wanting to join them, I hurried up the steps, and my foot caught on the middle one. I put out my hand to steady myself, but I tumbled down. The jar slipped through my fingers and smashed on the floor. The jam we’d been saving and saving flew everywhere. Wrong-footed, I burst into tears and heard Dad’s footsteps closer and closer.

*“Never mind, boy, accidents happen,” Dad said and wiped my tears.* These words seemed to have magic and gradually I settled down. Through the shirt, I could smell the dust of the train and the city as well as that of Dad’s. How I wished I hadn’t hurried. “Next time I will be more careful,” I thought to myself. Having swiftly dealt with the mess, Dad lifted me onto his shoulder and went back to Mom. “Now out of the kitchen, you two,” Mom said, “I'm going to bake my mama’s sugar pie, without apple jam!” I followed Dad out and helped him fix that old creaking gate until Ma called us in for Thanksgiving dinner.