

## 2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·联考

## 英 语

## 命题说明与价值评价

命制人：广州市月峰教育科技有限公司

题	节	篇	题号	题型	分值	主题 语境	主题群	话题	考查方式	认知层次	预估难度 层次	预估难度 系数
第一部分 阅读理解	第一节	A	21	选择	2	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	假期阅读 推荐书目	细节理解	学习理解	易	0.88
			22	选择	2	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		细节理解	学习理解	易	0.81
			23	选择	2	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		细节理解	学习理解	中	0.70
		B	24	选择	2	人与自我	生活与学习	婴儿对他 人作出的 反应	推理判断	应用实践	中	0.61
			25	选择	2	人与自我	生活与学习		细节理解	学习理解	中	0.57
			26	选择	2	人与自我	生活与学习		推理判断	学习理解	中	0.58
			27	选择	2	人与自我	生活与学习		主旨大意	应用实践	难	0.36
		C	28	选择	2	人与社会	社会服务	摄影师为 流浪动物 拍照	推理判断	学习理解	中	0.52
			29	选择	2	人与社会	社会服务		细节理解	学习理解	难	0.37
			30	选择	2	人与社会	社会服务		细节理解	学习理解	中	0.51
	第二节	D	31	选择	2	人与社会	社会服务		细节理解	学习理解	难	0.48
			32	选择	2	人与自然	自然生态	保护大熊猫 的经济 收益	词义猜测	学习理解	难	0.35
			33	选择	2	人与自然	自然生态		细节理解	学习理解	中	0.58
			34	选择	2	人与自然	自然生态		细节理解	学习理解	难	0.42
			35	选择	2	人与自然	自然生态		主旨大意	应用实践	中	0.53
			36	选择	2	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		篇章结构	应用实践	中	0.65
			37	选择	2	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	对取英语 名的建议	篇章结构	应用实践	易	0.77
			38	选择	2	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		篇章结构	应用实践	中	0.69
			39	选择	2	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		篇章结构	应用实践	难	0.36
			40	选择	2	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		篇章结构	应用实践	中	0.62

题	节	篇	题号	题型	分值	主题 语境	主题群	话题	考查方式	认知层次	预估难 度层次	预估难 度系数
第三部分 语言知识运用	第一节		41	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	诺贝尔奖 获得者 人物故事	句间语境	应用实践	中	0.66
			42	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		句间语境	应用实践	中	0.75
			43	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		句内语境	应用实践	中	0.75
			44	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		语义关系	应用实践	中	0.69
			45	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		语义关系	应用实践	中	0.65
			46	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		句内语境	应用实践	中	0.63
			47	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		句内语境	应用实践	中	0.72
			48	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		逻辑关系	应用实践	中	0.58
			49	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		语义关系	应用实践	难	0.38
			50	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化		句间语境	应用实践	中	0.55
		51	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	句间语境	应用实践	难	0.42		
		52	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	语义关系	应用实践	难	0.49		
		53	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	句间语境	应用实践	中	0.72		
		54	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	语义关系	应用实践	中	0.69		
		55	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	句间语境	应用实践	中	0.52		
		56	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	逻辑关系	应用实践	中	0.71		
		57	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	逻辑关系	应用实践	中	0.60		
		58	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	语义关系	应用实践	中	0.50		
		59	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	篇际语境	应用实践	中	0.62		
		60	选择	1.5	人与社会	历史、社会与文化	语义关系	应用实践	中	0.52		
第二节		61	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通	英国使用 上海数学 教科书	动词时态	学习理解	中	0.52	
		62	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		名词单复数	学习理解	中	0.67	
		63	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		连词	学习理解	难	0.37	
		64	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		动词不定式	学习理解	难	0.46	
		65	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		冠词	学习理解	中	0.53	
		66	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		定语从句	学习理解	中	0.58	
		67	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		形容词	学习理解	中	0.71	
		68	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		副词	学习理解	难	0.48	
		69	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		过去分词	学习理解	难	0.23	
		70	非选择	1.5	人与社会	文化沟通		形容词比较级	学习理解	中	0.55	

题	节	篇	题号	题型	分值	主题 语境	主题群	话题	考查方式	认知层次	预估难度 层次	预估难度 系数
第四部分 写作	第一节 短文 改错		71	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事	志愿者 活动	介词	学习理解	中	0.51
			72	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		过去分词	学习理解	难	0.42
			73	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		情态动词	学习理解	中	0.63
			74	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		名词	学习理解	难	0.31
			75	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		副词	学习理解	难	0.33
			76	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		人称代词	学习理解	中	0.51
			77	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		冠词	学习理解	难	0.22
			78	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		动词时态	学习理解	中	0.51
			79	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		形容词	学习理解	难	0.41
			80	非选择	1	人与自我	做人与做事		定语从句	学习理解	中	0.71
			81	非选择	25	人与社会	文化沟通	建议信	应用文书信	迁移创新	难	0.42
	第二节 书面 表达											

## 2020 年普通高等学校招生全国统一考试·联考

## 英 语

本试卷共 12 页,满分 120 分。考试用时 120 分钟。

## 注意事项:

- 1.因听力另考,试卷从第二部分的“阅读理解”开始,试题序号从“21”开始。
- 2.答卷前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、试室号和座位号填写在答题卡上。用 2B 铅笔将试卷类型(B)填涂在答题卡相应位置上。将条形码横贴在答题卡右上角“条形码粘贴处”。
- 3.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,再选涂其他答案。写在本试卷上无效。
- 4.回答非选择题时,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指定区域内的相应位置上;如需改动,先划掉原来的答案,然后再写上新答案;不准使用铅笔和涂改液。写在本试卷上无效。
- 5.考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

## 第二部分 阅读理解(共两节,满分 40 分)

## 第一节(共 15 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

## A

Do you feel bored during your holidays? Here are some books for the stay-at-home who are fond of reading to pass time during their holidays.

***A License to Heal*** (By Steven Bentley, [www.iuniverse.com](http://www.iuniverse.com), \$ 11.95 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

In the world of emergency medicine, there is pain, blood and tragedy(悲剧), but there is also hope and compassion. The book shows readers the stories from an ER doctor that brings this dynamic world to life. In this highly personal narrative, an emergency room physician describes the world of the ER as one filled with pain, fear and grief, but also compassion, hope, and a surprising amount of humor.

***Imperfect Family*** (By Leyland A. King, [www.xlibris.com](http://www.xlibris.com), \$ 19.99 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

This book is a novel showcasing an ordinary family's union, strength, ambition and determination that made it possible for one generation to climb the slippery and shabby ladder from poverty to the security of American middle-class.

***Walking the Stones of Time*** (By Oswald Brown, [www.xlibris.com](http://www.xlibris.com), \$ 18.99 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

It is an extraordinary love story of an awkward young man and an equally awkward young woman who, despite their lack of social skills, developed a love that was stronger than all

their inadequacies.

**Honeyball** (By Pete Liebengood, *www.xlibris.com*, \$ 19.99 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

A group of women pull together in a dedicated campaign to find success at the box office while their leader finds the love of her life and the persons responsible for the death of her father in a plane crash.

**Batting Rocks over the Barn** (By Lawn Griffiths, *www.xlibris.com*, \$ 19.99 sc, \$ 3.99 eb)

The rhythm of rural life during the 1950s and 1960s comes alive through the eyes of a boy who grew up to become a newspaper journalist and film editor. Follow his journey in this book.

21. What can we learn about Steven Bentley's book?

- A. It is a tragedy. B. It is the most expensive.  
C. It is written in a narrative way. D. It is about a humorous story of a doctor.

22. Who writes about country life?

- A. Leyland A. King. B. Lawn Griffiths.  
C. Steven Bentley. D. Oswald Brown.

23. Which books contain a love story?

- A. *A License to Heal* and *Imperfect Family*.  
B. *Imperfect Family* and *Honeyball*.  
C. *Walking the Stones of Time* and *Batting Rocks over the Barn*.  
D. *Walking the Stones of Time* and *Honeyball*.

### 【本文导读】

本文是一篇应用文,介绍了五本假期阅读的推荐书目。

### 【答案详解】

21. C 细节理解题。由文中第一本书的介绍当中的 In this highly personal narrative, an emergency room physician describes the world of the ER 可知,这本书是从一名急诊室外科医生的角度进行叙述,讲述了在急诊室里发生的故事。故选 C。  
22. B 细节理解题。由文中最后一本书的介绍当中的 The rhythm of rural life during the 1950s and 1960s comes alive 可知,本书涉及农村生活(rural life)。故选 B。  
23. D 细节理解题。由文中第三本书的介绍当中的 It is an extraordinary love story 以及第四本书的介绍当中的 while their leader finds the love of her life 可知答案。故选 D。

## B

As anyone who's tried to befriend a baby knows, the very young are a tough crowd. In response to your solicitous babble(喋喋不休), a baby might lock eyes with you. Just as likely, though, she'll stare insistently into an empty distance, spit up, or simply protest by crying loudly.

New research suggests that babies are highly selective — discriminating even — in whom they will pay attention to. And even before their first birthdays, this research shows, babies distinguish between “people like me” and all others.

For those of us who like to think that prejudice comes with age, this may be

The new research shows that, given the choice of listening to someone speaking in their native language and someone speaking another tongue, 11-month-old babies will consistently ignore the foreign speaker and pay attention to the person speaking the language that's familiar to them. At the moment that those babies made such decisions, researchers detected a distinctive pattern in their brain activity — a pattern consistently seen in babies expecting to learn something new.

Yes, the babies were making “us” versus “them” judgments which, research has found, become ever more generalized and powerful as we age. But they appeared to be making those selective judgments, the research found, in a bid to maximize the information they take in, not to exclude the “other”.

24. If you speak to an infant, she may \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be your friend  
B. ignore you  
C. lock you in the room  
D. respond you with words
25. According to the passage, infants can distinguish \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. between bad people and good people  
B. between researchers and journalist  
C. between people who like her and people who dislike her  
D. between people who are alike and people who are not alike
26. A baby from China is more likely to be interested in a person who speaks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Chinese  
B. English  
C. a foreign language  
D. Japanese
27. The passage mainly tells that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. babies are born clever  
B. babies may lock eyes with you  
C. babies are eager to learn new things  
D. babies can make selective judgments about people

本文是一篇议论文,主要介绍了一项针对婴儿对他人作出的反应的研究。

24.B 推理判断题。第一段的 Just as likely, though, she'll stare insistently into an empty distance 与 B 项的 ignore you 同义。故选 B。

25.C 细节理解题。由第二段的 babies distinguish between “people like me” and all others 可知答案。故选 C。

26.A 推理判断题。由第五段的 11-month-old babies will consistently ignore the foreign speaker and pay attention to the person speaking the language that's familiar to them. 可知, 婴儿对自己熟悉的语言(母语)比较感兴趣。故选 A。

- 27.D 主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了一项针对婴儿的研究,指出婴儿从小就具备区别“喜欢她的人”与“不喜欢她的人”的能力,这种区分的主要目的是为了最大化吸收新知识,并不是为了排除异己。故选 D。

## C

One August day this past summer, Richard Phibbs was taking photos of Hollywood's hottest couple, Michael Fassbender and Alicia Vikander. The next day, he was sprawling(爬) on the floor of a 6-by-6-foot animal-examination room at the Humane Society of New York (HSNY), photographing dozens of homeless animals for free.

For the past four years, Phibbs, famous for photographing celebrities, has photographed more than 360 rescued dogs, cats and other animals at the Humane Society in hopes of helping them find loving homes forever. Now 63 of those portraits are featured in a new book *Rescue Me*, detailing each animal's miserable past and their new lives in New York City.

"I was longing to take a picture that does something more than sell clothes or sell a career," Phibbs tells *The Post*. "In fashion, we're trying to make up fantasy and dreams. When I'm at the Humane Society, I use photography to speak the truth. When people look into the eyes of that animal, the spirit of that being is there." And his photos work. The animals whose portraits are taken by Phibbs see a much higher adoption rate than others at HSNY, thanks not only to the photographs themselves but also to their high share-rate on social media.

"Without doubt," says Sandra DeFeo, HSNY's executive director. "When we post one of his photos on Instagram or Adopt-a-Pet, it's like a flood. All of these people suddenly notice the animal." The photo shoots last anywhere from 5 to 45 minutes, and Phibbs will see dozens of animals in a single day. Each of his subjects is given time to adjust to his or her surroundings, so that they open up and let their personalities shine.

"Whether it's a human or animal, I'm trying to get the subject to feel safe and to feel confident and comfortable with me," the photographer says. "We're looking for that spirit, what makes them different." While Phibbs may not spend hours with each animal, many of them still have a strong impact(影响) on him. "It's not uncommon for me to walk home, and weep the whole way."

28.What organization is the Humane Society of New York?

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A.A fashion photo studio.   | B.A shelter for the homeless.  |
| C.An animal welfare agency. | D.A hospital for human beings. |

29.What can we know about the photographs taken by Phibbs?

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| A.They contribute to animal adoptions. | B.They attract the celebrities' attentions. |
| C.They help dogs to find the way home. | D.They increase share-rate on social media. |

30.When taking photos of animals, Phibbs \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.uses them to tell the true story                      B.always adjusts to his surroundings  
C.likes to look into the eyes of animals              D.emphasizes the characters of animals

31.Why does the photographer weep?

- A.He has to walk home.                                      B.He feels pity for the animals.  
C.He has adopted too many pets.                      D.He is uncomfortable with the animals.

【本文导读】

本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了 Phibbs 把给动物拍摄的照片放到网站上去,并帮助它们找到归宿的故事。

【答案详解】

- 28.C 推理判断题。根据第一段最后一句中的 photographing dozens of homeless animals for free 可知,the Humane Society 指的是动物收容所之类的公益组织或机构。故选 C。  
29.A 细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句 The animals whose portraits are taken by Phibbs see a much higher adoption rate than others at HSNY, thanks not only to the photographs themselves but also to their high share-rate on social media.可知 Phibbs 拍摄的照片是帮助无家可归的动物增加被收养几率的原因之一。故选 A。  
30.D 细节理解题。根据第四段第二行的 All of these people suddenly notice the animal.以及第四段最后一句 Each of his subjects is given time to adjust to his or her surroundings, so that they open up and let their personalities shine.可知 Phibbs 拍摄照片时注重突出动物的个性,personality 与 character 为同义词。故选 D。  
31.B 细节理解题。从最后一段中的 While Phibbs may not spend hours with each animal, many of them still have a strong impact on him.及本文的感情基调可知 Phibbs 对动物们有怜悯之情。故选 B。

D

Saving the giant panda from extinction isn't just good for the bears — it's good for the **bottom line** too, a new analysis by an international team of scientists shows.

The results, published in the journal *Current Biology*, highlight the economic benefits that they say go hand in hand with environmental conservation. In order to protect giant pandas, the government must protect their forests, which provide a host of often-underappreciated services to the communities that live in and around them. For example, forests allow for the growing of crops and the grazing(放牧) of animals, store clean fresh water and supply firewood, lumber(木材) and many useful plants. They manage storm runoff and help prevent erosion(侵蚀).

The pandas themselves also hold enormous cultural value that has risen rapidly in recent decades among Chinese residents, the study also points out. "From 1980 to 2010, the cultural values of pandas and their reserves almost doubled, largely driven by tourism use, rising 500-fold from 1980 to 2010," they said.

Taking all of these factors into account, the scientists calculated a total economic value of approximately \$2.6 billion in 2010 in China. Keep in mind, the costs of preserving panda habitat at current levels come to about \$255 million. The study authors said that including the global cultural value of the animals would increase the total economic value to \$6.9 billion per



year — or about 27 times the cost of habitat preservation.

The researchers also noted that the investment in panda habitat has improved the living conditions of local residents. They pointed to data from the *Chinese Statistical Yearbook* showing that the annual income in Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu provinces, which sit next to panda reserves, rose by an average of 56% from 2000 to 2010. Farmers in counties within these provinces that were next to the panda reserves saw their annual incomes rise by 64%, on average.

The findings provide a promising example of how conservation efforts can pay off, and they could be applied to many other threatened and endangered species, the study authors said.

32. What does “bottom line” refer to in the first paragraph?

- A. Moral standard. B. Economic profits.  
C. Overall development. D. Environmental conservation.

33. Which is one of the results of preserving pandas?

- A. Less farmland. B. More foreign trade.  
C. More forest fires. D. Better farming conditions.

34. In China, about how many times do economic values outweigh preserving cost?

- A. 27. B. 10. C. 4. D. 3.

35. What's the main idea of the passage?

- A. Protecting pandas takes great efforts.  
B. Pandas are a major tourism attraction in China.  
C. Conservation of pandas is economically rewarding.  
D. Pandas make great contributions to the environment.

### 【本文导读】

本文是一篇说明文,主要讲述了保护大熊猫不仅对大熊猫本身有好处,也为周边的地区带来了经济及环境上的好处。

### 【答案详解】

32. B 词义猜测题。从第二段第一句及本文的主旨可知, bottom line 指的是“经济上的好处”。故选 B。

33. D 细节理解题。第二段的后半部分 For example, forests allow for the growing of crops and the grazing of animals, store clean fresh water and supply firewood, lumber and many useful plants. They manage storm runoff and help prevent erosion. 讲了政府为了保护大熊猫而去保护森林,而森林也为种植庄稼和畜牧养殖、储存新鲜的水及提供柴火等带来了便利。故选 D。

34. B 细节理解题。从第四段前两句可知,总体的经济收益为 26 亿美元(\$2.6 billion),保护熊猫栖息地的花费是 2.55 亿美元(\$255 million)。因此,收入约是保护费用的 10 倍。故选 B。

35. C 主旨大意题。本文主要讲述保护大熊猫带来的经济收益。故选 C。

### 第二节(共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 10 分)

根据短文内容,从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余

选项。

Many international students choose an English nick name when they go to the UK. 36 Adopting an English name shows a willingness to integrate into British life. However, the process of choosing a name is open to unintended consequences which can result in involuntarily funny names. Here are tips on how to avoid misunderstanding when choosing English names.

**Do not name yourself after food items.**

Even if you really love food, the name like “Pizza” or “Cheese” are totally inappropriate, not least because your taste in food may change as you get older! Sugar-sounding names such as “Candy” or “Sweetie” are most likely chosen because they sound cute. 37 Because they are quite suggestive names in the UK, often connected to the “ladies of the night”.

**Do not choose an old name.**

Many students choose old fashioned, unusual names which they may have read in an old book or seen in an old film. 38 So if you choose a name which is not commonly used today, it will sound strange and out of place. For English people, the names “Norman” (most popular in 1931) and “Clyde” (most popular in 1904) suggest old men with walking sticks and flat caps.

**39**

Though the idea is nice in theory, “Dumbledore” is not a common name in England. By calling yourself “Dumbledore” people may assume that you are associated with the magical. But names such as “Harry” from *Harry Potter* is fine because it is a common English name. 40

- A. Trends in names change over time.
- B. Trend of choosing an English name is nothing new.
- C. But choosing these sweet names has associated risks.
- D. Be cautious when naming yourself after a fictional character.
- E. So you should never choose the name of a fictional character.
- F. Some of them might have difficulty in picking their English nick names.
- G. Therefore, just check whether it is a commonly used English name before using.

**【本文导读】**

本文是一篇应用文,就选取英文名提出了几点切实建议。

**【答案详解】**

- 36.B 承上启下。本句承接上文 Many international students choose an English nick name,并且引出下文 Adopting an English name shows a willingness to integrate into British life, B项恰能承接上句的“起英文名”这个现象,又点明了其不是一种新现象,与下句的表述呼应。故选 B。
- 37.C 承上启下。本句承接上文 Sugar-sounding names such as “Candy” or “Sweetie”,关键词是“sweet names”;同时引出下文 often connected to the “ladies of the night”,与本句的关键词“associated risks”呼应。故选 C。
- 38.A 承上启下。本句承接上文 choose old fashioned, unusual names,关键词是“Trends in names”;同时引出下文 it will sound strange and out of place,与本句的关键词“change

over time”呼应。故选 A。

39.D 引出下文。本处是小标题,本段讨论的是取小说里的人物名字当英文名,如《哈利波特》,与“a fictional character”对应,再考虑到标题的格式,E 项不符合。故选 D。

40.G 承接上文。本处作为本段的总结,E 与 G 两项当中的连接词 so 与 therefore 都可以起到承接作用,再考虑文章内容,可知答案。故选 G。

### 第三部分 语言知识运用(共两节,满分 45 分)

#### 第一节(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

In October 2016, Bob Dylan was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. He is the first to receive this 41 for songwriting. He has been regarded as the 42 living artist in popular music and culture for more than five decades.

In his 43 years he listened to the radio — first to blues and 44, when he was a teenager, to rock and roll. He formed several bands while 45 Hibbing High School. Their 46 of “Rock and Roll Is Here to Stay” at their high school talent show was so 47 that the principal cut the microphone. But this didn’t cause him to 48 interest in music in and after high school.

At the University of Minnesota, his 49 on rock and roll gave way to American 50 music. He said, “Songs of rock’n’roll weren’t 51 or didn’t reflect life in a realistic way. I knew that when I 52 folk music, it was more of a serious type of thing. The 53 are filled with more despair, more sadness, more success, more faith in the supernatural, much deeper 54.”

However, Dylan 55 college at the end of his first year and traveled to New York City where he performed and 56 materials from other folk singers. He made a lot of attempts to show his talents and 57 gained public recognition.

Dylan has 58 more than 100 million records as a 59, making him one of the best-selling artists of all time. On the road to success, Dylan has 60 many difficulties with great efforts and persistence.

- |                   |               |              |               |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 41.A.honor        | B.gift        | C.power      | D.name        |
| 42.A.strangest    | B.happiest    | C.greatest   | D.richest     |
| 43.A.senior       | B.present     | C.early      | D.following   |
| 44.A.seldom       | B.immediately | C.once       | D.later       |
| 45.A.enjoying     | B.attending   | C.witnessing | D.leaving     |
| 46.A.appreciation | B.exhibition  | C.love       | D.performance |
| 47.A.loud         | B.quiet       | C.calm       | D.slow        |
| 48.A.gain         | B.take        | C.show       | D.lose        |
| 49.A.hope         | B.time        | C.focus      | D.opinion     |
| 50.A.folk         | B.jazz        | C.classical  | D.popular     |
| 51.A.polite       | B.serious     | C.inspiring  | D.interesting |
| 52.A.got into     | B.gave up     | C.looked for | D.worked out  |

- |                  |              |                  |                  |
|------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| 53.A.poems       | B.songs      | C.articles       | D.books          |
| 54.A.hurts       | B.analysis   | C.feelings       | D.questions      |
| 55.A.entered     | B.hated      | C.took charge of | D.dropped out of |
| 56.A.watched out | B.broke into | C.competed for   | D.picked up      |
| 57.A.patiently   | B.finally    | C.nearly         | D.quickly        |
| 58.A.bought      | B.earned     | C.sold           | D.published      |
| 59.A.musician    | B.painter    | C.dancer         | D.scientist      |
| 60.A.met         | B.overcome   | C.noticed        | D.experienced    |

### 【本文导读】

本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了 2016 年诺贝尔文学奖获得者 Bob Dylan 作为歌手的成名之路。

### 【答案详解】

- 41.A 考查名词辨析及语境理解。前句提到 Bob Dylan was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature,是一种 honor。故选 A。
- 42.C 考查形容词辨析及语境理解。前句提到他是 the first to receive this honor,末段提到他“卖出超过一亿张的唱片”,是史上最畅销的艺术家之一,综合得知,他是“最伟大的在世的艺术家”。故选 C。
- 43.C 考查形容词辨析及语境理解。从本段后文 when he was a teenager,以及 Hibbing High School 和 in and after high school 可知,本段讲述的是他成名前早期的经历,故选 C。
- 44.D 考查副词辨析及语境理解。从前面破折号后的 first to blues 跟本段后面的对 rock and roll 的介绍,可知是前期和后期的对比。故选 D。
- 45.B 考查副词辨析及语境理解。从本句的下一句中的 the principal cut the microphone 以及末句 in and after high school 可知他当时正处于学生时代。故选 B。
- 46.D 考查名词辨析及语境理解。从本句后面的 their high school talent show 可知,此处是指才艺表演上的演出。故选 D。
- 47.A 考查形容词辨析及语境理解。从本句后面的 the principal cut the microphone 以及结合 4 个选项的意思推断,可知是因为声音太大,太吵闹。故选 A。
- 48.D 考查动词辨析及语境理解。本句开头为表转折的 But,结合本段前面的音乐被切掉的事情,以及下一段介绍他在大学期间仍然热衷于玩音乐,可知他对音乐并没有失去兴趣。故选 D。
- 49.C 考查名词辨析及语境理解。从本段后半部分介绍他对 American folk music 的评价“Songs of rock'n'roll weren't 51 or didn't reflect life in a realistic way. I knew that when I 52 folk music, it was more of a serious type of thing.”可知他之后转向了 folk music,不再专注于前期的 rock and roll,重心发生了改变。故选 C。
- 50.A 解析参照第 49 题。故选 A。
- 51.B 考查形容词辨析及语境理解。从本句 Songs of rock'n'roll weren't 51 or didn't reflect life in a realistic way. I knew that when I 52 folk music, it was more of a serious type of thing. 可知他认为前者不如后者严肃认真。故选 B。
- 52.A 考查动词短语辨析及语境理解。从本段首句 At the University of Minnesota, his 49 on rock and roll gave way to American 50 music. 中的 gave way to 可知他开始玩起了另一种音乐 folk music。故选 A。
- 53.B 考查名词辨析及语境理解。本文的主题为音乐,且 4 个选项中仅 songs 为同话题的词汇,指的是 folk songs。故选 B。
- 54.C 考查名词辨析及语境理解。本句 ... are filled with more despair, more sadness, more

- success, more faith in the supernatural, much deeper 54. 中的几个名词 despair, sadness, success 和 faith 均为音乐反映出来的情绪。故选 C。
- 55.D 考查动词辨析及语境理解。从本句开头的转折副词 however 以及后面的 traveled to New York City where he performed 可知他没有继续上大学。故选 D。
- 56.D 考查动词短语辨析及语境理解。上一段介绍他的兴趣转向民谣。他去纽约旅游、表演, 从其他民谣歌手那选取了 (picked up) 一些材料。故选 D。
- 57.B 考查副词辨析及语境理解。从本句 He made a lot of attempts to show his talents and 57 gained public recognition. 以及结合前面各个阶段的努力, 可知他最后终于成名了。故选 B。
- 58.C 考查动词辨析及语境理解。由本句后面的 making him one of the best-selling artists of all time 可知他卖出了很多的唱片。故选 C。
- 59.A 考查名词辨析及语境理解。本文的主题为音乐, 且 4 个选项中仅 musician 为同话题的词汇, 指 Bob Dylan。故选 A。
- 60.B 考查动词辨析及语境理解。结合全文以及本句的 On the road to success 可知, 后面解释了他的成功有赖于努力和坚持, 即他克服了众多的困难。故选 B。

## 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。

Available in the UK from September 2017, *Real Shanghai Mathematics* 61 (consist) of a Teacher Guide, Textbook and Pupil Practice Book for each Year (1—6), and shows the essence of a high quality maths textbook. In the 62 (book), the British pound will replace the Chinese *yuan*. 63 in just about every other way, the versions of *Real Shanghai Maths* available in London will be exactly like those used in China, the ideas, sequencing and methods kept unchanged.

Experts say England is the first country 64 (move) ahead with a bold government-backed plan to remake some classrooms in the image of the East. Under a \$54 million program funded by 65 government, more than half the primary schools in England will adopt a teaching approach to maths 66 is used in top-performing places like Shanghai and Singapore.

“I am 67 (confidence) that the steps we are taking now will ensure that young people are 68 (appropriate) prepared for further study and the 21st-century workplace, and that the too often 69 (hear) phrase ‘can’t do maths’ is given to the past,” said Nick Gibb, the British schools minister.

In China, it represents something 70 (significant) than ever before. The export of textbooks is a historic moment.

## 【本文导读】

本文是一篇说明文,介绍了英国引进上海数学教科书,这对于中国而言意义重大。

## 【答案详解】

61.consists 考查动词。从句意及后半句的并列动词 shows 可知应用一般现在时。

62.books 考查名词。因为有多多个年级的数学书,故使用复数形式。

63.But 考查连词。前一句说“英镑会替换成人民币”,这是不同之处,后一句说“其他内容都保持不变”,因此是转折关系。

64.to move 考查动词不定式。此处是用动词不定式作定语。

65.the 考查冠词。根据上下文语境可知这里特指英国政府,所以需要加上定冠词。

66.which/that 考查定语从句的关系代词。此处缺少定语从句引导词,which 或 that 代替 teaching approach,在定语从句中作主语。

67.confident 考查形容词。用形容词作表语,表示“有信心的”。

68.appropriately 考查副词。用副词修饰动词短语 prepared for。

69.heard 考查过去分词。phrase 与 hear 构成被动关系,故用过去分词作定语。

70.more significant 考查形容词比较级。由后面的 than 可知应用比较级。

**第四部分 写作(共两节,满分 35 分)****第一节 短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)**

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

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意:1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2.只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

I paid a visit for a small old school in a remote town with some volunteers last week. We were shocking by the poor condition of the school. Students can only has lessons during the day because there is no electric. Some of them live so much far away from the school that they have to get up early and walk a long way to get to school. On our arrival, they donated some books and clothes to children. We not only teach them to sing English songs but played games with them. It is a value experience to help those in need, that gives me a sense of satisfaction.

**【参考答案】**

I paid a visit  $\frac{\text{for}}{\text{to}}$  a small old school in a remote town with some volunteers last week. We were  $\frac{\text{shocking}}{\text{shocked}}$  by the poor condition of the school. Students can only  $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{have}}$  lessons during the day because there is no  $\frac{\text{electric}}{\text{electricity}}$ . Some of them live so ~~much~~ far away from the school that they have to get up early and walk a long way to get to school. On our arrival,  $\frac{\text{they}}{\text{we}}$  donated some books and clothes to  $\frac{\Lambda}{\text{the}}$  children. We not only  $\frac{\text{teach}}{\text{taught}}$  them to sing English songs but played games with them. It is a  $\frac{\text{value}}{\text{valuable}}$  experience to help those in need,  $\frac{\text{that}}{\text{which}}$  gives me a sense of satisfaction.

**【本文导读】**

本文是一篇记叙文,讲述了作者去偏远小镇做志愿者的故事。

**【答案详解】**

第一句:错误(1)for 改为 to pay a visit to ... 为固定短语搭配。

第二句:错误(2)shocking 改为 shocked be shocked by ... “对……感到震惊的”;shocking“令人震惊的”。

第三句:错误(3)has 改为 have 情态动词 can 后用动词原形。

第三句:错误(4)electric 改为 electricity 此处需使用名词,表示“电”。



第四句:错误(5)删去 much so 直接修饰副词短语 far away;so much 后不能再加被修饰的成分。

第五句:错误(6)they 改为 we 根据文意,此处应该是“我们”捐书。

第五句:错误(7)to 和 children 间加 the 此处特指这些学生。

第六句:错误(8)teach 改为 taught 用 not only ... but ... 并列的谓语动词时态应该保持一致,teach 应如同后文的 played,使用一般过去时。

第七句:错误(9)value 改为 valuable 应用形容词修饰名词 experience。

第七句:错误(10)that 改为 which 引导词前有逗号隔开,故此句是非限制性定语从句,不能由 that 引导,应该改为“which”。

## 第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

假定你是李华,是学校书法俱乐部主席。你校交换生 Jeff 在汉字书写上遇到困难,向你求助。请写一封信帮助他,内容包括:

- 1.安慰对方;
- 2.书写建议;
- 3.邀请对方加入书法俱乐部。

注意:

- 1.词数 100 左右;
- 2.可以适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。

### 【参考范文】

Dear Jeff,

I'm extremely sorry to learn that you are in a difficult situation and you are upset about how to improve your handwriting. There are a few techniques you can use to make your handwriting more smooth and graceful.

To begin with, I think it's important that you have models to imitate which are not only written beautifully but correctly and neatly. While imitating, pay close attention to things like order, length and direction, and you will grasp the core ideas.

If you are unable to do it on your own, I advise you to join the calligraphy club in our school, which is intended for foreign calligraphy lovers. With the help of teachers with advanced skills, you will definitely improve your handwriting swiftly.

Handwriting is never an easy task, but takes painstaking efforts and patience. I believe you'll make great progress sooner or later.

Yours,

Li Hua