

天一大联考
2020—2021 学年高中毕业班阶段性测试(一)

英 语

考生注意:

1. 答题前,考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号填写在试卷和答题卡上,并将考生号条形码粘贴在答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 回答选择题时,选出每小题答案后,用铅笔把答题卡对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动,用橡皮擦干净后,再选涂其他答案标号。回答非选择题时,将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。
3. 考试结束后,将本试卷和答题卡一并交回。

第一部分 听力(共两节,满分30分)

做题时,先将答案标在试卷上。录音内容结束后,你将有2分钟的时间将试卷上的答案转涂到答题卡上。

第一节(共5小题;每小题1.5分,满分7.5分)

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

例:How much is the shirt?

A. £ 19. 15.

B. £ 9. 18.

C. £ 9. 15.

答案是C。

1. When did the speakers last see each other?

A. One year ago.

B. Five years ago.

C. Fifteen years ago.

2. What does the man wish for the future?

A. All his dreams will come true.

B. Science will develop much faster.

C. He'll be able to do his job from home.

3. What will the woman do next?

A. Bring the man a salad.

B. Take away the man's soda.

C. Give the man some cheese.

4. What's the relationship between the speakers?

A. Friends.

B. Cousins.

C. Brother and sister.

5. What does the woman tell the man to do?

A. Prepare for landing.

B. Take his headphones out.

C. Put his chair back in 15 minutes.

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 did the man like to do?

A. Hike.

B. Swim.

C. Take photos.

7. What does the woman suggest in the end?

A. Life could be fun without social media.

B. Family activities are very important.

C. The man should go more camping.

听第 7 段材料, 回答第 8、9 题。

8. Why was the man worried?

A. He lost his wallet.

B. His mother had been ill.

C. A policeman was in front of the shopping mall.

9. What will the man have to do in the end?

A. Repair his car.

B. Pay the fine.

C. Go to the hospital.

听第 8 段材料, 回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. What does the boy want to eat?

A. Peanut butter.

B. Yogurt.

C. Cookies.

11. What does the boy imply about carrot cake?

A. It's low in sugar.

B. It contains some healthy ingredients.

C. It's not as delicious as other types of cake.

12. How does the boy probably feel in the end?

A. Surprised.

B. Jealous.

C. Angry.

听第 9 段材料, 回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What job is the man interviewing for?

A. A job at school.

B. A job at a radio station.

C. A job at a TV station.

14. What does the man think of sending emails?

A. He is rather good at it.

B. He has no confidence in it.

C. He has done that his whole life.

15. What does the job involve according to the woman?

A. A lot of traffic.

B. Meeting the fans.

C. Getting up early in the morning.

16. Who is one of the man's references?

A. Someone he used to teach.

B. Someone he used to work with.

C. Someone he went to graduate school with.

听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. When are laundry places usually closed?

A. At 10:00 a. m.

B. At 7:00 p. m.

C. At 10:00 p. m.

18. How many washers might a larger laundry place have?

A. 12.

B. 24.

C. 48.

19. What do people often do while waiting in the laundry place?

A. Eat some food.

B. Chat with the employee.

C. Put their clothes out in the sun.

20. Who met her husband at a laundry place?

A. The speaker.

B. The speaker's friend.

C. The speaker's sister.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

From helping rescued animals find permanent homes to providing care for chimpanzees (黑猩猩) that have found shelter, there's always a volunteering site for every animal lover. Here are some amazing opportunities.

Seattle Humane Society

Seattle Humane Society has been helping animals since 1897. In 2013, it adopted out a record of 6,297 pets. It provides a wide range of programs, including dog training, a pet food bank and volunteer opportunities for animal lovers. A six-month commitment is required, and all volunteers must be at least 18 years old.

Chimpanzee Shelter Northwest

Chimpanzee Shelter Northwest was founded in 2003 as a shelter for chimpanzees. It lies in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, 90 miles east of Seattle. Volunteers have a unique opportunity to see what it takes to run a shelter. It has three levels of volunteers: Level I volunteers help with meal preparation; Level II volunteers help the staff clean the shelter; Level III volunteers are trained to interact directly with the chimpanzees.

Hope For Horses

Hope For Horses has an all-volunteer team that has helped hundreds of severely abused horses since 2001. It's also rescued a variety of other animals over the years, including donkeys, chickens, geese and a goat. Volunteers provide hands-on care for horses and other animals, including medical research, site visits and assistance with adoption. All volunteers must be 18 years old.

Purrfect Pals

Purrfect Pals, which was founded in 1988, is the Pacific Northwest's largest cat-only adoption shelter and organization. And it's one of the largest cat-only shelters in North America as well. It finds home for over 2,000 cats each year. It asks for a five-month commitment and volunteers must be 18 or older.

21. What's the text intended to introduce?

- A. Benefits of being animal lovers.
- B. Permanent homes for rescued animals.
- C. Volunteer opportunities for animal lovers.
- D. Commitments of volunteers at animal shelters.

22. Which of the following has the longest history?

- A. Seattle Humane Society.
- B. Chimpanzee Shelter Northwest.
- C. Hope For Horses.
- D. Purrfect Pals.

23. In what way is Chimpanzee Shelter Northwest different from the other three?

- A. It lies within the city of Seattle.
- B. It sets no age limit for volunteers.
- C. It is completely run by volunteers.
- D. It is a shelter for only one kind of animals.

B

Emily Egan was born and raised in Essex, United Kingdom and speaks no foreign language, but hearing her speak, you could swear she's a Russian immigrant(移民) or a tourist, because of her Eastern European accent. But the funny thing is that she sometimes sounds French, Italian or even Polish, depending on how tired she is.

31-year-old Emily's life changed greatly in January, when a mysterious condition left her unable to speak for

two months. She'd had headaches for two weeks before one day developing a deeper voice suddenly. Her colleagues at a children's home then noticed her speech had become slow and unclear, both signs of a stroke (中风). By the time she was rushed to the hospital, Emily had lost her ability to speak completely, but after running some tests, doctors ruled out the stroke, instead blaming her voice loss on some sort of injury to her brain.

After spending three weeks in the hospital, Emily Egan was still unable to speak and relied only on basic sign language she'd picked up at work and a text-to-speech app on her phone to communicate. A doctor encouraged her to go on a vacation in Thailand she and her husband had already booked, and to try and relax as much as possible. She did just that and a few days into the vacation, she started to speak again.

"I was so thrilled when my voice started coming back but now I don't even discern the voice that comes out of my mouth. It doesn't sound like me," Egan said. Ever since her voice came back, she's taken time off work because stress only makes her condition worse.

What has happened to Emily sounds shockingly similar to that of Michelle Myers, an Arizona woman who never traveled outside of America, but woke up to speaking with many accents—British, Irish and Australian—after experiencing severe headaches.

24. Why is Emily Egan considered a Russian immigrant?

- A. She resembles a Russian very much.
- B. She speaks Russian like a native speaker.
- C. She speaks English with a Russian accent.
- D. She can freely switch between English and Russian.

25. What resulted in Emily's inability to speak?

- A. Brain injury.
- B. A sudden stroke.
- C. Long-term tiredness.
- D. Serious headaches.

26. The underlined word "discern" in paragraph 4 most probably means "_____".

- A. control
- B. ignore
- C. transform
- D. recognize

27. What can be inferred about Emily from the text?

- A. She has already returned to work.
- B. Her case isn't alone in the world.
- C. She learned sign language after her voice loss.
- D. Her voice returned after three weeks' treatment.

C

A relative of starfish doesn't have eyes, but can still see. That information comes from scientists who studied sea creatures in the coral reefs of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico.

The researchers reported this month that the starfish's relative—called the red brittle star—is only the second creature known to be able to see without having eyes. This ability is called extraocular vision (眼外视觉). The other creature said to have extraocular vision is a kind of sea urchin.

Brittle stars, with five arms extending from a central disk, are part of a group of sea life called echinoderms. They have a nervous system but no brain. The red brittle star measures up to about 35 centimeters wide, from the end of one arm to the other. It lives in bright and complex environments. Because of the possibility of being eaten by fish, the creature hides during daylight hours.

The red brittle star possesses extraocular vision as a result of light-sensing cells, called photoreceptors. These photoreceptors cover its body and chromatophores, the cells responsible for coloring. During the daytime, the chromatophores narrow the field of light being detected, making each photoreceptor like the pixel (像素) of a

computer image. When combined with other pixels, the image becomes complete.

The visual system doesn't work at night. Laboratory experiments suggested that the brittle stars have very simple vision. Placed in a circular environment, for example, they moved toward walls that were white with a black bar, suggestive of a daytime hiding place.

Lauren Sumner-Rooney is a research fellow at the Oxford University Museum of Natural History. She led the study. She said, "It's such a different concept for us, as very visually driven animals, to imagine how an animal might see its habitat without eyes, but now we know of two examples."

28. What's researchers' new finding about the red brittle star?

- A. It is a relative of starfish.
- B. It lives in the coral reefs.
- C. It has a very rare ability.
- D. It is a sea creature.

29. What's the author's purpose in writing paragraph 3?

- A. To give reasons why the brittle star has no brain.
- B. To make a general introduction of the brittle star.
- C. To stress the role the brittle star plays in the sea.
- D. To explain why the brittle star keeps a unique lifestyle.

30. According to the text, photoreceptors _____.

- A. spread on the surface of the red brittle star
- B. function normally even in the nighttime
- C. control the field of light being detected
- D. serve as cells responsible for coloring

31. What is the best title for the text?

- A. How Sea Creature Finds Its Habitat Underwater
- B. How Sea Creature's Visual System Works
- C. Sea Creature Finds New Habitat
- D. Sea Creature Sees Without Eyes

D

A research team led by UCLA materials scientists has shown ways to make super white paint that reflects as much as 98% of incoming heat from the sun. The advance shows practical pathways for designing paints that, if used on rooftops and other parts of a building, could greatly reduce cooling costs, beyond what standard white cool-roof paints can achieve.

"When you wear a white T-shirt on a hot sunny day, you feel cooler than if you wear one that's darker in color—that's because the white shirt reflects more sunlight and it's the same concept for buildings," said Aaswath Raman, a researcher of the study. "A roof painted white will be cooler inside than one in a darker shade by rejecting heat at infrared (红外线的) wavelengths, which we humans cannot see with our eyes. This super white paint could allow buildings to cool down even more by radiative(辐射的) cooling."

The best performing white paints now available typically reflect around 85% of incoming sun heat. The remainder is absorbed by the chemical makeup of the paint. The researchers showed that simple changes in a paint's ingredients could offer a big jump, reflecting as much as 98% of incoming radiation. The potential cooling benefits this super white paint can achieve may be realized in the near future because the changes suggested are within the abilities of the paint and coatings industry.

Many cities and governments, including the state of California and New York City, have started to encourage cool-roof technologies for new buildings. "We hope that the work will inspire future creativity in super-white

coatings for not only energy savings in buildings, but also lessening the heat island effects of cities, and perhaps even showing a practical way that, if applied globally, could affect climate change," said Raman, who has studied cooling paint technologies for several years. "This would require experts in diverse fields to work together."

32. What's the function of the super white paint?

A. Reflecting all the sun heat.

B. Lowering building costs.

C. Keeping buildings cool.

D. Absorbing heat quickly.

33. How does Aaswath Raman explain the working principle of the paint?

A. By telling a story.

B. By listing scientific data.

C. By conducting an experiment.

D. By making a similar comparison.

34. What can be inferred about the super white paint from the text?

A. It is completely chemical free.

B. It is still unavailable in the market.

C. Its ingredients still need improving.

D. Its effects have been greatly improved.

35. What do Raman's words in the last paragraph imply about the work?

A. He has high expectations of it.

B. He urges greater attention to it.

C. He believes it can stop climate change.

D. He thinks it's easy to carry out worldwide.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A good teacher can make a world of difference in a student's life, influencing everything from their classroom learning to their long-term success. 36 Here are some of the qualities that good teachers have in common.

37 When it comes to effective teaching, strong communication skills are a must. By communicating with students at the beginning of the year, a teacher can help students be able to approach the subject in a more enjoyable way that better supports their learning.

Good teachers listen well. Teachers that are skilled in listening and observing often pick up on what isn't being said, such as any anxiety a student may have, and can then help the student build their skills and confidence levels. Effective listening skills also help a teacher better understand their students. 38

Good teachers are adaptable. 39 And they must adjust their teaching methods based on the age of their students, the resources available and changing curriculum and practices.

Good teachers are lifelong learners. Continuing to expand your own knowledge is key to expanding that of your students. Good teachers are devoted to their subjects with a great desire for learning. 40 It's important for teachers to never feel as though they've learned it all, and to remain open to new experiences.

A. So what makes a good teacher?

B. Good teachers know their learners.

C. Good teachers are strong communicators.

D. They also need to have a desire to pass on that knowledge.

E. The students can create a great learning environment no matter what comes.

F. Good teachers need be able to work in a constantly changing environment.

G. This will open a door for the students to receive and learn the course being taught.

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,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I was on jury (陪审团) duty in downtown Pittsburgh and decided to take a walk during our one-hour lunch break. As I was walking, I noticed an elderly lady holding up a(n) 41, which said: "Will work for \$, trying to get home." I 42 putting several dollars in her box, but all I had was a twenty-dollar bill I 43 to use for groceries on my way home. 44, I didn't want to part with it. So I started to walk away, but eventually I 45.

I started a 46 with her. Her name was Katie, and she was 47. She'd been a dishwasher, but lost her job and 48 on the street. She wanted to go to Colorado Springs where she had relatives. She wasn't having much 49 with her sign and donations. I really wanted to 50 her, but I had only about forty-five minutes to return to the courtroom.

Then I made up my mind. I told her I'd 51 her to the Greyhound station, even though it was a fifteen-minute walk. I looked again in my 52, and the twenty-dollar bill stared at me. Then I noticed an old credit card I hadn't 53 for over a year. I didn't think it would work. But I decided to give it a(n) 54 when we passed an ATM. To my great 55, the money came out.

On reaching the Greyhound station, I bought Katie a 56 and gave her the rest of the money for food. She was so 57 that she hugged me tightly before I waved goodbye.

I ran back to the courtroom and felt great 58 that I made it just in time. What made me more 59 was that the rest of the day went smoothly. Just as a saying goes, "Helping others is 60 helping ourselves".

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. letter | B. sign | C. article | D. invitation |
| 42. A. gave up | B. set about | C. insisted on | D. thought of |
| 43. A. intended | B. offered | C. promised | D. remembered |
| 44. A. Strangely | B. Unwillingly | C. Selfishly | D. Ridiculously |
| 45. A. kept on | B. turned back | C. looked up | D. got through |
| 46. A. conversation | B. discussion | C. negotiation | D. compromise |
| 47. A. hopeless | B. fearless | C. speechless | D. homeless |
| 48. A. fell over | B. broke down | C. ended up | D. settled down |
| 49. A. luck | B. patience | C. courage | D. experience |
| 50. A. save | B. help | C. believe | D. please |
| 51. A. attract | B. drive | C. recommend | D. accompany |
| 52. A. car | B. wallet | C. suitcase | D. parcel |
| 53. A. seen | B. charged | C. used | D. repaid |
| 54. A. try | B. name | C. honor | D. award |
| 55. A. pride | B. credit | C. puzzle | D. surprise |
| 56. A. ticket | B. lunch | C. souvenir | D. drink |
| 57. A. generous | B. friendly | C. grateful | D. outgoing |
| 58. A. duty | B. relief | C. challenge | D. reward |
| 59. A. energetic | B. optimistic | C. touched | D. delighted |
| 60. A. properly | B. personally | C. actually | D. especially |

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,并将答案填写在答题卡上。

Homeschooling is a movement around the country and the world, in which parents educate their children at home instead of sending them to a 61 (tradition) public or private school. Families choose to homeschool for

various reasons, including the belief 62 children are not progressing within the school structure.

The homeschooling movement 63 (begin) growing in the 1970s, when some popular authors and researchers started writing about educational reforms. They suggested homeschooling 64 an alternative educational option. It 65 (report) that there are now more than 2 million children being homeschooled in the U. S., with the percentage becoming 66 (high) each year. Homeschooling is legal in all 50 states and in many foreign countries.

Legal 67 (require) for homeschooling in the U. S. vary from place to place. 68 most important thing parents need to homeschool their children is 69 (like) them and enjoy their company and their foolishness. They have to enjoy all their talks and questions, and enjoy equally 70 (try) to answer those questions.

In almost all areas of the country, parents don't need an education degree to homeschool. Those with young children can begin a home education program when their children turn school age.

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。

Yesterday start out as an ordinary day. I met a homeless person on my way to work, so I stopped but decided to give him to my lunch. It felt like everything much to me, but his smile of thank said it all! I then took a box of chocolates to the man whom works at the bike shop below office. He had lent me his bike several days early. He wasn't expecting it. Therefore, he was exciting to receive the unexpected gift.

I realized that I was kindly to myself in fact. Besides, the more I gave, the better I felt and the more I wanted to do.

第二节 书面表达(满分 25 分)

某英文报正在组织一场英语作文比赛,请你以记忆中最难忘的一次经历为题,写一篇短文参赛,内容包括:

1. 经历简介;

2. 难忘的原因。

注意:1. 词数 100 左右;

2. 短文题目和首句已为你写好。

The most unforgettable experience in my life

Everybody has many experiences hard to forget in life, and I'm no exception.

天一大联考
2020—2021 学年高中毕业班阶段性测试(一)
英语·答案

听力原文

Text 1

M: You're all grown up! How old are you now? Fifteen?

W: I was fifteen the last time you saw me! I'm twenty now.

M: Really? It seems like just last year that you and your brother came over to visit!

Text 2

M: Do you think, within a few years, many people could work at home instead of working in offices?

W: Yes, of course. Science and technology have developed really fast these past few years. And in the future, I believe almost all our ideas will become reality.

M: I'm looking forward to it.

Text 3

M: Excuse me. I asked for this salad without cheese on it, but this one is covered in it.

W: I'm sorry, sir. I'll take it back and bring you out a new one. Can I get anything else for you?

M: Just another soda, please. Thank you.

Text 4

M: What would you like for your birthday, Sis?

W: I want the iPhone 6S.

M: That's a pretty expensive gift! Do you think Mom and Dad will buy it for you?

W: No, but I'm hoping Aunt Janine will.

Text 5

W: Sir, you need to bring your chair back to its upright position and close your tray table. We're touching down in fifteen minutes.

M: Sorry, I didn't hear the announcement. I had my headphones in.

Text 6

W: Did you have a nice weekend, Charlie?

M: Not really. I went camping with my family.

W: That sounds fun!

M: It wasn't. Camping is so boring. I didn't have any service on my phone, so I couldn't check Facebook or Twitter the whole weekend!

W: That doesn't sound like a big deal. Didn't you enjoy hiking or swimming with your family?

M: Not really. I enjoyed taking pictures of us fishing, but I couldn't even post them until we got back on Monday.

W: Hmm...It sounds to me like you need to learn how to enjoy life without sharing every moment on social media.

Text 7

W: You look sad, Jason. What's wrong?

M: I got a ticket just now.

W: Why?

M: I was driving slowly near the shopping mall when a policeman suddenly appeared from behind and asked me to pull over. I had to stop my car. He told me that I had stopped on the double yellow line while I was waiting for the light.

W: Why did you do that? You are not a new driver.

M: I was thinking about my mother. She's been ill in bed. I was worrying about her, so I didn't notice where I had stopped.

W: Then what did you say?

M: I said I was wrong, but the policeman wrote me a ticket anyway. That means I lost 425 dollars!

W: Misfortunes often come in pairs.

Text 8

W: What did you just put in the basket?

M: Some peanut butter.

W: That is not a jar of peanut butter.

M: Okay, fine. They're peanut butter cookies.

W: You know we don't keep cookies in the house.

M: Mom, please...

W: I will buy you yogurt instead. It's much healthier.

M: I don't like yogurt. What about some chocolate pudding?

W: You can get the low sugar kind.

M: That kind doesn't taste as good. What about some carrot cake? It has carrots in it.

W: Cake also has a lot of sugar.

M: This is so unfair! I'm the only kid at school who isn't allowed to eat food that tastes good.

W: Okay, I'll let you buy one chocolate bar, but that's it.

M: Really? Are you serious? You're the best Mom!

Text 9

W: Thanks for coming in today. Please have a seat. Tell me a little bit about yourself. Why do you think you're qualified for this job?

M: I've worked as a music teacher my whole life, mainly with children, and now I'm ready for a change. Because I love music so much, I think working at a radio station would be perfect for me.

W: The duties of this job include answering the phones and sending emails. How are you with both of those things?

M: I'm experienced in sending emails, and I'm also fairly confident on the phone. When I was a teenager, I worked at a TV station answering phone calls, so this is probably pretty similar.

W: We also have some early mornings here in the studio. Sometimes you'll have to be here around 4:00 or 5:00 a. m. How do you feel about that?

M: I'm an early riser, so that's easy for me. It also means less traffic, which I'm always a fan of.

W: Do you have references I can call?

M: Yes, I have a list to give you. Two are people I worked with at my last job, and one is an old graduate school professor of mine.

W: Great. Well, I think that's it. I'll give you a call back in the next few days to let you know our decision.

M: Thank you so much.

Text 10

People who live in cities usually take their dirty clothes to a laundry place called a "laundromat". These public businesses are usually open from 7:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. A smaller laundromat might have a dozen washers and a dozen dryers, while a larger one might have twice that number. Most places do not have any employees there, as there are simple instructions posted near the machines and everything can be done without assistance. Most people bring their own washing soap, but there is often a machine that sells small packages in case you run out or forget yours. During the weekend, it can be hard to find an open machine but it is much easier during the week. Many laundry places have TVs,

video games, magazines, or free Wi-Fi. Recently, many laundry places have added cafes or bars. Because people usually spend a few hours doing their laundry, having a drink or a meal is a convenient and fun way to pass the time. Of course, when so many people are washing their clothes close to each other, it is easy to make mistakes. My sister actually met her husband at a laundromat after he put her clothes in his basket by accident!

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

1—5 BCACA 6—10 CABBC 11—15 BABAC 16—20 BCBAC

(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇应用文,主要给热爱动物的人介绍了几个做志愿者的机会。

21. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 通读全文尤其是根据文章第一段中的“there's always a volunteering site for every animal lover. Here are some amazing opportunities”可知,本文主要给热爱动物的人介绍了一些做志愿者的机会。

22. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章对四个动物救护站的介绍可知,它们的成立时间分别是:1897 年、2003 年、2001 年和 1988 年。

23. 答案 B

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章对四个动物救护站的介绍可知,其他三个救护站都对志愿者有年龄限制,只有 Chimpanzee Shelter Northwest 没有对志愿者的年龄设限。

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。一名土生土长的英国女子突然失语,在医院治疗了几周后都没有任何效果,后来在医生的建议下,她和丈夫一起去泰国旅行。旅行途中,她的嗓音恢复了,不过说话却带有浓重的东欧口音。

24. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第一段中的“...hearing her speak, you could swear she's a Russian immigrant(移民) or tourist, because of her Eastern European accent.”可知,土生土长的英国女子艾米莉被人们认为是俄罗斯移民或游客是因为她说话带有浓重的东欧口音。

25. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第二段中的“blaming her voice loss on some sort of injury to her brain”可知,艾米莉失语是因为脑部受损。

26. 答案 D

命题透析 词义猜测题。

思路点拨 画线词所在句子句意为“当我的声音回来的时候,我非常激动,但现在我甚至不能_____从我嘴里出来的声音。它听起来不像我的声音”。由此可以猜测,画线词最有可能意为“分辨;识别”。

27. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章最后一段内容可知,发生在艾米莉身上的事情听起来和米歇尔·迈尔斯的经历惊人的相似,米歇尔·迈尔斯是一位亚利桑那州的女士,她从未离开过美国,但是在经历了严重的头痛之后,她发现自己说话带有多种口音——英国口音、爱尔兰口音和澳大利亚口音。由此可以推断,艾米莉的情况并非个案。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了科学家们发现的第二种没有眼睛但却能看清楚东西的海洋生物的相关信息。

28. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第二段内容可知,研究人员本月报告称,海星的近亲——红海蛇尾——是已知的第二种没有眼睛也能看见东西的生物。这种能力叫做眼外视觉。另一种据说有眼外视觉的生物是一种海胆。由此可知,红海蛇尾拥有一种罕见的能力。

29. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 文章第三段大意:海蛇尾有五条臂从中央盘延伸出来,是一群叫棘皮类动物的海洋生物中的一员。它们有神经系统,但没有大脑。红海蛇尾宽约 35 厘米,它生活在明亮复杂的环境中。因为有可能被鱼吃掉,这种生物会在白天躲起来。由此可以推断,作者写作本段主要是为了介绍红海蛇尾的基本情况。

30. 答案 A

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第四段中的“The red brittle star possesses extraocular vision as a result of light-sensing cells, called photoreceptors. These photoreceptors cover its body”可知,红海蛇尾的身体表面遍布光感受器。

31. 答案 D

命题透析 标题归纳题。

思路点拨 通读全文尤其是根据文章第一段中的“A relative of starfish doesn't have eyes, but can still see.”和文章最后一段最后一句内容可知,本文主要介绍了科学家们发现的第二种没有眼睛但却能看清楚东西的海洋生物的相关信息。

文章大意:本文是一篇说明文。由加州大学洛杉矶分校的材料科学家们领导的一个研究小组已经展示了制造超白涂料的方法,这种涂料能够反射多达 98% 的来自太阳的热量,如果在屋顶和建筑物的其他部分使用,可以大大降低降温成本。

32. 答案 C

命题透析 细节理解题。

思路点拨 根据文章第一段内容可知,这种超白涂料能够反射多达 98% 的来自太阳的热量,如果将其用在屋顶和建筑物的其他部分,可以大大降低降温成本,超过标准的使屋顶降温的白色涂料所能达到的效果。由此可知,这种超白涂料可以让建筑物保持清凉。

33. 答案 D

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 通读文章第二段尤其是根据本段中的“that's because the white shirt reflects more sunlight and it's the same concept for buildings”可以推断,Aaswath Raman 是以把超白涂料和白衬衫作类比的方式解释超白涂料的工作原理的。

34. 答案 B

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章第三段中的“The potential cooling benefits this super white paint can achieve may be realized in the near future because the changes suggested are within the abilities of the paint and coatings industry.”可知,这种超白涂料的潜在降温效果可能在不久的将来实现,因为被建议的改变是在涂料和涂层工业的能力范围内。由此可以推断,这种超白涂料在市场上还买不到。

35. 答案 A

命题透析 推理判断题。

思路点拨 根据文章最后一段中 Raman 所说的“我们希望这项工作能激发对未来超白涂料的创造力,这种涂料不仅可以节约建筑物的能源,还可以减轻城市的热岛效应,如果应用到全球,甚至还可能提供一种实用的方法来影响气候变化”可以推断,他对于这种这项工作抱有很高的期望。

36—40 ACGFD

(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

文章大意:本文是一篇记叙文。作者在一次午餐间隙散步时偶遇一名在街上求助的失业且无家可归的女士,后来作者送这位女士去了车站,不但帮她买了车票,还把剩余的钱都给了她。作者通过自身的经历想要告诉我们:帮助他人其实就是在帮助自己。

41. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 在“我”散步的时候,“我”注意到一个老太太举着一个牌子,上面写着:“愿意为了钱而工作,想攒钱回家。”

42. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 “我”想在她的盒子里放些钱,但“我”只有一张 20 美元的钞票,打算在回家的路上用来买东西。

43. 答案 A

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 见上题思路点拨。

44. 答案 C

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 “我”自私地不想把它给她。

45. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 所以“我”开始走开,但最终“我”还是拐了回去。

46. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 “我”开始和她聊天。

47. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 她叫凯蒂,她无家可归。

48. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词短语。

思路点拨 她曾经是个洗碗工,但是丢了工作,最终流落街头。

49. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 她的牌子和捐款没有什么进展。

50. 答案 B

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 “我”真的很想帮她,但“我”只有大约 45 分钟就要回到法庭去。

51. 答案 D

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 “我”告诉她“我”会陪她去 Greyhound 车站,尽管步行需要 15 分钟。

52. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 “我”又看了看“我”的钱包,那张 20 美元的钞票盯着“我”。

53. 答案 C

命题透析 考查动词。

思路点拨 然后“我”发现了一张一年多没用过的旧信用卡。

54. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 但是当“我们”经过一个自助取款机时,“我”决定试一试。

55. 答案 D

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 让“我”惊喜的是,钱出来了。

56. 答案 A

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 一到达 Greyhound 车站,“我”就给凯蒂买了一张车票,并且把剩下的钱给她买吃的。

57. 答案 C

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 她很感激,在“我”向她道别之前紧紧地拥抱了“我”。

58. 答案 B

命题透析 考查名词。

思路点拨 “我”跑回到法庭,及时赶到让“我”松了一口气。

59. 答案 D

命题透析 考查形容词。

思路点拨 让“我”更高兴的是,那天剩下的时间过得很顺利。

60. 答案 C

命题透析 考查副词。

思路点拨 正如俗话说的那样,“帮助别人实际上就是在帮助自己。”

(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

文章大意: 本文是一篇说明文,主要介绍了在家教育的定义、起源和发展等相关信息。

61. 答案 traditional

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 句意表示“传统的公立或私立学校”,此处用于修饰名词 school,因此应该填入所给词的形容词形式。

62. 答案 that

命题透析 考查同位语从句。

思路点拨 此处为同位语从句,用于对 belief 的内容作进一步的解释和说明,因此应该填入 that 引导该同位语从句。

63. 答案 began

命题透析 考查动词时态。

思路点拨 根据句中的时间状语“in the 1970s”可知,此处叙述过去发生的事情,故用一般过去时,因此应该填入所给词的过去式。

64. 答案 as

命题透析 考查介词。

思路点拨 句意表示“他们建议在家教育作为另一种教育选择”,因此应该填入介词 as。

65. 答案 is reported

命题透析 考查动词时态、语态和主谓一致。

思路点拨 句意表示“据报道,美国有两百多万儿童正在家里接受教育”,故应该使用一般现在时;“It's reported that...”为固定句式,因此应该填入 is reported。

66. 答案 higher

命题透析 考查比较级。

思路点拨 句意表示“这个百分比在逐年增加”,因此应该填入所给词的比较级。

67. 答案 requirements

命题透析 考查词性转换。

思路点拨 此处从句中作主语,且句子的谓语动词为动词原形“vary”,因此应该填入所给词的名词复数形式 requirements。

68. 答案 The

命题透析 考查冠词。

思路点拨 此处用定冠词 the 与 most important 构成最高级结构。

69. 答案 to like

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 此处从句中作表语,结合后面的动词“enjoy”可知,此处应该填入所给词的不定式。

70. 答案 trying

命题透析 考查非谓语动词。

思路点拨 enjoy doing sth. “喜欢做某事”,为固定用法,因此应该填入所给词的动名词形式。

短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

Yesterday start out as an ordinary day. I met a homeless person on my way to work, so I stopped but decided to and started give him ~~to~~ my lunch. It felt like everything much to me, but his smile of thank said it all! I then took a box of nothing thanks chocolates to the man whom works at the bike shop below ^ office. He had lent me his bike several days early. who my earlier/before He wasn't expecting it. Therefore, he was exciting to receive the unexpected gift. excited

I realized that I was kindly to myself in fact. Besides, the more I gave, the better I felt and the more I wanted to do. kind

书面表达(满分 25 分)

One possible version:

The most unforgettable experience in my life

Everybody has many experiences hard to forget in life, and I'm no exception. To me, the trip to my grandparents' vegetable garden with my father is the most unforgettable.

It happened on a hot summer Sunday in 2016. My father took me to the countryside to help my grandparents harvest potatoes. So curious was I about the work that I couldn't wait to lend a hand. One hour later, we returned to my grandparents' home delightedly with baskets of freshly harvested potatoes.

What makes that experience especially unforgettable? For one thing, it enables me to experience the joy of labour for the first time. For another, sweating while working in the sun makes me aware that food is hard to come by and that everybody should treasure it.

作文评分标准

1. 本题总分为 25 分,按 5 个档次给分。

2. 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言初步确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来衡量,确定或调整档次,最后给分。

3. 词数少于 80 和多于 120 的,从总分中减去 2 分。

4. 评分时,应注意的主要内容为:内容要点、应用词汇和语法结构的数量和准确性、上下文的连贯性及语言的得体性。

5. 拼写与标点符号是语言准确性的一个方面,评分时,应视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用

法均可接受。

6. 如因书写较差而影响交际,将分数降低一个档次。
7. 内容要点可用不同方式表达,对紧扣主题的适当发挥不予扣分。

【各档次的给分范围和要求】

第五档(很好):(21—25分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 覆盖所有内容要点。
3. 应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。
5. 有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 完全达到了预期的写作目的。

第四档(好):(16—20分)

1. 完全完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉1、2个次重点,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 语法结构或词汇方面应用基本准确,些许错误主要是因尝试较复杂语法结构或词汇所致。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑。
6. 达到了预期的写作目的。

第三档(适当):(11—15分)

1. 基本完成了试题规定的任务。
2. 虽漏掉一些内容,但覆盖所有主要内容。
3. 应用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的要求。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,但不影响理解。
5. 应用简单的语句间的连接成分,使全文内容连贯。
6. 整体而言,基本达到了预期的写作目的。

第二档(较差):(6—10分)

1. 未恰当完成试题规定的任务。
2. 漏掉或未描述清楚一些主要内容,写了一些无关内容。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 有一些语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解。
5. 较少使用语句间的连接成分,内容缺少连贯性。
6. 信息未能清楚地传达给读者。

第一档(差):(1—5分)

1. 未完成试题规定的任务。
2. 明显遗漏主要内容,写了一些无关内容,原因可能是未理解试题要求。
3. 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限。
4. 较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响对写作内容的理解。
5. 缺乏语句间的连接成分,内容不连贯。
6. 信息未能传达给读者。

不得分:(0分)

未能传达给读者任何信息;内容太少,无法评判;写的内容均与所要求内容无关或所写内容无法看清。