**名校联考联合体2023年春季高二期末联考**

**暨新高三适应性联合考试**

**英语试卷**

**注意事项：**

**1.答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、考生号、考场号、座位号填写在答题卡上。**

**2.回答选择题时，选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。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，你将有两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. How can the woman go to the town center?

A. By train. B. Take Bus No. 2. C. Take Bus No. 5.

2. Where are the speakers most probably?

A. At a wine bar. B. At a dry cleaner. C. At a clothing store.

3. Why is the man upset?

A. His car was broken on one side.

B. His car was stolen in the parking lot.

C. He got a traffic ticket for wrong parking.

4. How much should the woman pay in total?

A. $140. B. $ 260. C. $280.

5. What are the speakers doing?

A. Picking fruits.

B. Making a cake.

C. Eating in a restaurant.

**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。**

6. Where will the man probably get The Great Gatsby?

A. From the city library.

B. From the woman’s bookshelf.

C. From the university library.

7. What will the woman do this evening?

A. See a movie.

B. Eat at home.

C. Go to a Chinese restaurant.

**听第7段材料，回答第8至10题。**

8. Who is probably the man?

A. Sarah’s friend. B. Sarah’s roommate. C. Sarah’s house owner.

9. Why doesn’t Sarah move out of the apartment?

A. It is cheap. B. It is peaceful. C. It is pet-friendly.

10. What kind of house does Sarah want?

A. A house where pets are allowed.

B. A house with expensive furniture.

C. A house in a quiet neighborhood.

**听第8段材料，回答第11至13题。**

11. Why do the speakers come out tonight?

A. To look at stars.

B. To study telescopes.

C. To enjoy hot chocolate.

12. What does the man give the woman?

A. A long scarf. B. A thick coat. C. A pair of gloves.

13. What does the woman think of this experience?

A. Confusing. B. Boring. C. Rewarding.

**听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。**

14. What did many of the woman’s classmates do in summer?

A. They took summer jobs.

B. They had summer courses.

C. They volunteered in communities.

15. Why does Vocal ID collect a lot of different voices?

A. To teach languages.

B. To help disabled people.

C. To improve the computer sound system.

16. When did the woman last see Jake?

A. Two days ago. B. Two weeks ago. C. Three hours ago.

17. What is difficult about recording voices according to Jake?

A. Finding enough time to record voices.

B. Looking for something interesting to read.

C. Making sure there is no noise around.

**听第10段材料，回答第18至20题。**

18. When will the grand opening take place?

A. At 9: 00 a. m. B. At 10: 00 a. m. C. At 11: 00 a. m.

19. What does the speaker suggest people do?

A. Join the parade. B. Avoid the crowd. C. Come to the opening.

20. What might the speaker be?

A. A TV reporter. B. A town official. C. A talk show host.

听力答案：1-20 BCABBABAACACCABBCCBA

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题2.5分，满分37.5分)**

**阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出最佳选项。**

**A**

Air travel can involve dreadful moments from waiting in the long security delays to cancellations. Fortunately, the lovely airport buildings, which carefully balance beauty, design and function, make the next flight delay a bit more pleasant.

**Singapore Changi Airport**

Commonly referred to as a destination in itself, it’s no surprise that 65 million people pass through Singapore Changi Airport annually. With the recent addition of its stunning Jewel Complex, passengers are impressed by the world’s largest indoor waterfall.

**Marrakech Menara Airport**

Marrakech Menara Airport serves over 5 million passengers yearly, a sign of the city’s increasing popularity and accessibility to Africa. The visually striking and solar-powered airport combines the contemporary architecture of the 21st century with the Moroccan traditional culture perfectly. Covered with white panels, the structure sheds tons of light on the airport, with brightness varying according to the time of the day.

**Istanbul Airport**

This brand-new airport, described as the largest airport in the world, is able to handle a jaw-dropping 200 million passengers annually. The massive airport has high round ceilings with skylights throughout, producing natural daylight, a welcome feature for those at check-in, security or passport control or for shoppers at one of more than 200 stores and restaurants.

**Denver International Airport**

Denver International Airport serves more than 64.5 million passengers each year. Built in 1995, its fiberglass roof is shaped to resemble the Rocky Mountains and allows the interior space to be flooded with natural light. A variety of sculptures, murals and installations support a permanent art collection throughout the airport.

1. Which airport serves the most passengers on a yearly basis?

A. Singapore Changi Airport.

B. Istanbul Airport.

C. Marrakech Menara Airport.

D. Denver International Airport.

2. What is special about Marrakech Menara Airport?

A. It’s well lighted by natural light.

B. It’s the smallest airport in the world.

C. It mixes traditional and modern elements.

D. It mainly serves passengers on business trips to Africa.

3. What can passengers see in Denver International Airport?

A. An art exhibition. B. The Moroccan style.

C. An indoor waterfall. D. The Rocky Mountains.

【答案】1. B 2. C 3. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍了四个世界知名的特色机场。

【1题详解】

细节理解题。根据**Singapore Changi Airport**下面的“Commonly referred to as a destination in itself, it’s no surprise that 65 million people pass through Singapore Changi Airport annually.(通常被称为目的地，每年有6500万人通过新加坡樟宜机场也就不足为奇了。)”可知，新加坡樟宜机场每年有6500万人的客流量；根据**Marrakech Menara Airport**下面的“Marrakech Menara Airport serves over 5 million passengers yearly, a sign of the city’s increasing popularity and accessibility to Africa.(马拉喀什梅内拉机场每年为超过500万名乘客提供服务，这表明该市越来越受欢迎，以及到达非洲越来越容易。)”可知，马拉喀什梅内拉机场每年有500万人的客流量；根据**Istanbul Airport**下面的“This brand-new airport, described as the largest airport in the world, is able to handle a jaw-dropping 200 million passengers annually.(这个全新的机场被称为世界上最大的机场，每年可接待令人瞠目结舌的2亿乘客。)”可知，伊斯坦布尔机场每年有2亿人的客流量；根据**Denver International Airport**下面的“Denver International Airport serves more than 64.5 million passengers each year.(丹佛国际机场每年为6450多万乘客提供服务。)”可知，丹佛国际机场每年有6450多万人的客流量。综上可知，伊斯坦布尔机场（Istanbul Airport）每年客流量最大。故选B。

【2题详解】

细节理解题。根据**Marrakech Menara Airport**下面的“The visually striking and solar-powered airport combines the contemporary architecture of the 21st century with the Moroccan traditional culture perfectly.(引人注目的太阳能机场将21世纪的当代建筑与摩洛哥传统文化完美结合。)”可知，马拉喀什梅内拉机场结合了现代风格和传统摩洛哥风格。故选C。

【3题详解】

细节理解题。根据**Denver International Airport**下面的“A variety of sculptures, murals and installations support a permanent art collection throughout the airport.(各种各样的雕塑、壁画和现代雕塑装置支撑着整个机场的永久艺术收藏。)”可以得出，旅客在丹佛国际机场可以看到艺术展。故选A。

**B**

The apples that hang from trees in Tom Brown’s orchard (果园) are likely not found in the produce section of your local grocery store. They have names like Balsam Sweet, Candy Stripe, and Night Dropper, and are among the 1,200 varieties that Brown has regained from six southern states. Most haven’t been sold commercially for a century or more; some were transplanted from the last known trees of their kind.

One such apple is the Junaluska, which originated with the Cherokee Indians more than two centuries ago. It was popular in the South before disappearing from commercial production by 1900. Brown discovered the Junaluska in 2001 while searching for other apple varieties in a long-forgotten orchard, where he examined two ancient apple trees with Junaluskas. He took a cutting from the tree for his orchard and set about reintroducing the apple to the world.

Before Brown discovered lost apples, he was a chemical engineer who enjoyed visiting farmers markets. It was in 1999 that he became fascinated by heritage apples with unfamiliar names such as Kane, Lawver. Brown went in search of them. One dead end led to another until he reached out to local newspapers for help. The articles they ran brought about suggestions from readers, and soon Brown was tasting Yellow Potts, Moseys and many more varieties once assumed lost.

In 1905 there were more than 7000 apple varieties in the United States. Then things changed. People migrated to urban areas and grew less of their own food, while large agribusinesses preferred selling fewer varieties, ones that were familiar and shipped easily. Brown is on mission to bring back as many of the extinct or nearly extinct varieties as possible. Most of the clues about the location of these old trees come from people in their 70s, 80s, and 90s, many of whom he meets at festivals where he exhibits heritage apples.

“These were foods people had once cared about deeply, which had been central to their lives,” he says. “It felt wrong to just let them die and be lost forever.”

4. What can we learn about Tom Brown’s apples?

A. They are juicy and sweet. B. They are rare and valuable.

C. They are named by Tom Brown. D. They are sold in local grocery stores.

5. How did Tom Brown find the Junaluska?

A. He found it by accident. B. He met it in a commercial market.

C. He was informed by Indians. D. He found it with the help of farmers.

6. What may cause fewer apple varieties in the USA according to the text?

A. Lack of labour and guidance. B. A sudden change in the weather.

C. People’s migration to the countryside. D. Agribusinesses’ favor and choice.

7. Which can be the best title for the text?

A. The lost apples B. Tom Brown’s choice

C. An apple hunter D. American apple varieties

【答案】4. B 5. A 6. D 7. C

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了汤姆·布朗致力于恢复稀有苹果品种的过程和经历。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段“Most haven’t been sold commercially for a century or more; some were transplanted from the last known trees of their kind.(大多数已经有一个多世纪没有商业销售了；有些是从最后已知的同类树木移植过来的)”可知，汤姆·布朗种的苹果是稀有品种，很宝贵。故选B。

【5题详解】

细节理解题。根据第二段“Brown discovered the Junaluska in 2001 while searching for other apple varieties in a long-forgotten orchard, where he examined two ancient apple trees with Junaluskas.(2001年，布朗在一个长期被遗忘的果园里寻找其他苹果品种时发现了Junaluska，他在那里找到了两棵与Junaluska一起生长的古苹果树)”可知，布朗在找别的苹果品种时意外发现了Junaluska。故选A。

【6题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“People migrated to urban areas and grew less of their own food, while large agribusinesses preferred selling fewer varieties, ones that were familiar and shipped easily.(人们移居到城市地区，自己种植的食物越来越少，而大型农业综合企业更喜欢销售较少的品种，那些熟悉的、容易运输的品种)”可知，农业综合企业的偏好和选择导致苹果种类越来越少。故选D。

【7题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段“One such apple is the Junaluska, which originated with the Cherokee Indians more than two centuries ago. It was popular in the South before disappearing from commercial production by 1900. Brown discovered the Junaluska in 2001 while searching for other apple varieties in a long-forgotten orchard, where he examined two ancient apple trees with Junaluskas. He took a cutting from the tree for his orchard and set about reintroducing the apple to the world.( Junaluska就是这样一种苹果，它起源于两个多世纪前的切罗基印第安人。在1900年从商业生产中消失之前，它在南方很受欢迎。2001年，布朗在一个长期被遗忘的果园里寻找其他苹果品种时发现了Junaluska，他在那里找到了两棵与Junaluska一起生长的古苹果树。他从这棵树上砍下一段放到他的果园，并着手将这种苹果重新介绍给世界)”结合主要讲述了汤姆·布朗致力于恢复稀有苹果品种的过程和经历。故C选项“苹果猎手”很好地概括全文，最符合文章标题。故选C。

**C**

A man recently connected with me on LinkedIn and sent me this note: “Let me know if you ever need a writer. ”I guess he’s a writer? I don’t know. But I do know this phrase “Let me know if you ever need a…” shows up a lot, in my inbox and surely yours, too. I’ve come to think of it as the eight most deadly words in selling oneself because that phrase is the death of opportunity.

Let’s consider the approach. These people are being standoffish. Rather than selling themselves, they’re shifting the burden onto someone else to make the sale. If I need a writer, I should reach out to them. If I need a story, I should ask them for an interview. If I need a customer service solution, I should ask them for details. “Let me know if you ever need a…” sounds like an invitation, but it’s really a shrug.

Imagine the situation where I’d assign a story to the writer who used the nine words, “Let me know if you ever need a writer. ”Just anyone who can string words together. I would have needed to be in a panic, so desperate for someone to contribute to our magazine that I’d stopped thinking about great writers or good writers, or even serviceable writers and simply settled for: a writer. This isn’t a situation that exists. The world is full of good options! We are not living in times of shortage. If we need a job done, there are plenty of qualified people to do it. Our question is: Who’s the best?

If you want to create opportunity for yourself, answer that question convincingly. The first thing to do is show someone you are the opportunity. Hiring you can help them. We also need to stop hiding behind ourselves. Get out in front! Sell yourself and your amazing abilities. Understand someone’s problem, and explain exactly why you are the solution. Avoid saying “Let me know if you ever need a…”. Instead, start with: “Let me explain how I can help you.”

8. What do we know from the author’s experience?

A. We’d better start our own careers as early as possible.

B. The author prefers to hire his employees on LinkedIn.

C. The phrase “Let me know if you ever need a…” is useful.

D. Many people use the wrong opening sentence to sell themselves.

9. What does the underlined word “standoffish” mean in Paragraph 2?

A. Frank and open. B. Unfriendly and proud.

C. Unsure and sensitive. D. Concerned and confident.

10. What can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

A. The author is in desperate need of a writer’s help.

B. There are very few great writers available nowadays.

C. Anyone who can string words together is a good writer.

D. The author isn’t interested in the writer using the nine words.

11. What is the text mainly about?

A. Ways of selling oneself. B. Tips for job interviews.

C. Preparations for landing a job. D. Requirements for common jobs.

【答案】8. D 9. B 10. D 11. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文。这篇文章讨论了在职业推销中常见的一种被动的表达方式：“如果你需要的话，随时告诉我。”。作者认为这种表达方式是自我推销的死亡之词，并且强调了主动出击的重要性，要展示自己是一个机会，能够解决别人的问题。作者建议用“让我解释一下我如何帮助你”来替代“如果你需要的话，随时告诉我”。

【8题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中“I’ve come to think of it as the eight most deadly words in selling oneself because that phrase is the death of opportunity.( 我认为这是推销自己时最致命的八个字，因为这句话意味着机会的死亡。)”可知，作者认为“你若需要请联系我”是错误的自我推销的开场白，因为这句话意味着机会的丧失。故选D。

【9题详解】

词义猜测题。根据划线词后面的句子“Rather than selling themselves, they’re shifting the burden onto someone else to make the sale. If I need a writer, I should reach out to them.(他们不是在推销自己，而是把负担转移给别人来推销。如果我需要作家，我应该联系他们。)”和本段中“‘Let me know if you ever need a…’ sounds like an invitation, but it’s really a shrug.(“如果你需要……请告诉我”听起来像是邀请，但实际上是耸耸肩。)”可知，说这句话的人不是在推销自己，而是将推销重任转移到其他人身上。如果“我”需要撰稿人，“我”应该联系他们。“你若需要请联系我”听起来像邀请，实际上显示出的却是满不在乎的心态。所以“standoffish”这里应该是不友好、傲慢的意思。故选B。

【10题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“I would have needed to be in a panic, so desperate for someone to contribute to our magazine that I’d stopped thinking about great writers or good writers, or even serviceable writers and simply settled for: a writer.(我需要陷入恐慌，如此迫切地需要有人为我们的杂志投稿，以至于我不再考虑伟大的作家或优秀的作家，甚至是有用的作家，而只是满足于:一个作家。)”可知，作者使用虚拟句暗示他对使用“你若需要请联系我”这样推销话术的撰稿人的不满意，不会雇佣他们。故选D。

【11题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文，这篇文章讨论了在职业推销中常见的一种被动的表达方式：“如果你需要的话，随时告诉我。”。作者认为这种表达方式是自我推销的死亡之词，因为它将销售的责任转嫁给了别人。文章强调了主动出击的重要性，要展示自己是一个机会，能够解决别人的问题。作者建议用“让我解释一下我如何帮助你”来替代“如果你需要的话，随时告诉我”。故全文主要讲的是推销自我的办法。故选A。

**D**

If a pancake could dream, it might long for legs so it could jump off your breakfast plate in pursuit of a better, unchewed life. But legs aren’t necessary for something as flat as a pancake to jump around. A group of scientists have designed a pancake-shaped robot that can jump several times per second and higher than seven times its body height. The new robot named Hop, which swiftly jumps without feet, is an important contribution to the soft robotics.

Many ground robots move by rolling or walking. But it’s more efficient for robots to jump over obstacles than to go around them. Although jumping can offer some robots a competitive edge, engineering that ability has been a challenge for robotics researchers. Some soft robots that store energy can perform a single impressive jump very infrequently. Some lightweight soft robots that don’t store energy can jump frequently but can’t jump high or far enough to successfully cross an obstacle.

For inspiration, the researchers looked to gall midge larvae(瘿蚊幼虫)that miraculously throw themselves across distances 30 times as long as their loglike bodies. A gall midge larva bends its body and squeezes the liquid in its body to one end, making it rigid. The accumulation of liquid builds up pressure, and releasing the pressure sends it soaring. The robot’s body doesn’t resemble that of a gall midge larva, but it jumps like one. Its body is made of two small plastic bags printed with electrodes(电极);the front bag is filled with liquid and the back one is filled with the same volume of air. The robot uses electricity to drive the flow of liquid, which causes the body to bend and generate force with the ground, resulting in a jump. And the air bag imitates the function of an animal’s tail, helping the robot maintain a stable position.

While the robot is currently restricted to Earth, it might be right at home exploring another planet. If this is true, the researchers’ robot might jump over dusty rocks and large holes on the moon or Mars, going where no pancake has gone before.

12. What does the author want to show by mentioning a pancake?

A. A pancake’s dream to have legs is unrealistic.

B. A robot is capable of serving a good pancake.

C. A pancake-shaped robot can jump without legs.

D. Research on pancakes advances our understanding of robots.

13. What difficultly do robotics researchers have in developing Hop according to Paragraph 2?

A. Hop’s avoiding an obstacle.

B. Hop’s moving around by rolling.

C. Hop’s performing one remarkable jump.

D. Hop’s jumping high and far continuously.

14. What inspiration do the researchers draw from gall midge larvae?

A. They are shaped like logs.

B. They have tails to change positions.

C. They bend their bodies and increase force.

D. They are filled with liquid and have rigid bodies.

15. What is the author’s attitude to the future of the new robot?

A. Intolerant. B. Positive. C. Doubtful. D. Unclear.

【答案】12. C 13. D 14. C 15. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文，主要介绍了扁平无腿机器人的原理、优点及前景。

【12题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中“But legs aren’t necessary for something as flat as a pancake to jump around. A group of scientists have designed a pancake-shaped robot that can jump.(但是对于像煎饼这样扁平的东西来说，腿并不是跳跃的必要条件。一组科学家设计了一个能跳的煎饼形状的机器人。)”可知，作者提到煎饼的目的是引出可以跳跃的煎饼形状的机器人。故选C。

【13题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段中“Some soft robots that store energy can perform a single impressive jump very infrequently. Some lightweight soft robots that don’t store energy can jump frequently but can’t jump high or far enough to successfully cross an obstacle.(一些储存能量的软体机器人很少能完成一次令人印象深刻的跳跃。一些不储存能量的轻型软体机器人可以频繁跳跃，但跳得不够高或不够远，无法成功越过障碍物。)”可知，研究者的研发难点在于使机器人能持续跳跃且跳得又高又远。故选D。

【14题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段中“A gall midge larva bends its body and squeezes the liquid in its body to one end, making it rigid. The accumulation of liquid builds up pressure, and releasing the pressure sends it soaring.(瘿蚊幼虫弯曲身体，将体内的液体挤压到一端，使其变得坚硬。液体的积聚积聚了压力，释放压力会使压力飙升。)”可知，瘿蚊幼虫通过弯曲身体，挤压液体，积聚压力然后释放来跳跃。故选C。

【15题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“If this is true, the researchers’ robot might jump over dusty rocks and large holes on the moon or Mars, going where no pancake has gone before.(研制的机器人可能会跃过月球或火星上布满灰尘的大坑、大石头，去到煎饼形状的机器人从未涉足的地方。)”可知，作者对于这种新机器人的前景持乐观的态度。故选B。

**第二节(共5小题;每小题2.5分，满分12.5分)**

**阅读下面短文，从短文后的选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。**

**Gear guide—buying a backpack**

A quick glance through my outdoor trade directory reveals 49 companies that sell or make backpacks. If they all produce ten backpacks then we have a frightening number for the humble beginner to choose from. \_\_\_16\_\_\_

The first and most vital consideration is your anticipated load. If you have short summer evening walks then a small backpack would be fine, but if your walks are day-long and year-round then your pack will need to be bigger. Mine typically contains packed lunch, waterproofs, clothing I’ve taken off during the day, a first aid kit and an emergency shelter. Sometimes in winter I add a sleeping bag and a torch. \_\_\_17\_\_\_ My current backpack is a Crag-hopper AD30(30 litres)which is just big enough. Admittedly I do often lead walking parties in remote places so perhaps my added responsibilities cause me to carry more. Compare my list with yours to see if you need as much carrying space.

\_\_\_18\_\_\_ Choose a light pack, but make sure it can take the weight of what you are carrying and it can support the load comfortably on your back. Today you can get quite technically advanced backpacks: advanced fabrics, a variety of side pockets, internal frames, adjustable belts, and clever systems to keep your back cool.

You also need to look inside. It may seem obvious, but you should choose a backpack that allows you easy access. \_\_\_19\_\_\_ It’s also important to choose a backpack that fits the length of your back. Being six feet I need a long, thin one rather than a short, wider one. If I use the latter, I’ ll have a hip belt round my stomach!

\_\_\_20\_\_\_ Obviously you can’t see it when it’s on your back, but why buy something that won’t look good on you? After all, there’s no shortage of colors or designs to choose from.

A. I need a backpack with a reasonable capacity.

B. Undoubtedly we won’t ignore the look of the pack.

C. A wide variety of functions are offered to customers.

D. It is recommended that you consider weight and features.

E. Some have narrow necks that make removing large items difficult.

F. So consider your own needs before you set foot in an outdoor shop.

G. A cool pack can provide an enjoyable and comfortable hiking trip for you.

【答案】16. F 17. A 18. D 19. E 20. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了如何选购一款适合自己的背包。

【16题详解】

根据前文“A quick glance through my outdoor trade directory reveals 49 companies that sell or make backpacks. If they all produce ten backpacks then we have a frightening number for the humble beginner to choose from. (快速浏览我的户外贸易目录，发现有49家公司销售或制造背包。如果它们都生产10个背包，那么对于初学者来说，选择的数量是令人惊人的。)”可知，此处强调当面临数量众多的背包时，不知道如何选择，后文应该指出解决方案。F选项“So consider your own needs before you set foot in an outdoor shop.(所以，在你踏入户外商店之前，先考虑一下你自己的需求。)”与前文构成因果关系。故选F。

【17题详解】

根据前文“Sometimes in winter I add a sleeping bag and a torch. (冬天的时候，我有时会加一个睡袋和一个手电筒。)”可知，此处指出作者常常带的物品，后文应该介绍作者目前所使用型号的背包足够大。A选项“I need a backpack with a reasonable capacity.(我需要一个容量适中的背包。)”讲述作者对背包容量的需求，承接前文。故选A。

【18题详解】

根据后文“Choose a light pack, but make sure it can take the weight of what you are carrying and it can support the load comfortably on your back. (选择一个轻的背包，但要确保它能承受你所携带的东西的重量，并且它能舒适地支撑你的背部。)”可知，本段主要围绕的是选择轻型背包，并考虑背包材质、内饰、性能等展开。D选项“It is recommended that you consider weight and features.(建议您考虑重量和特征。)”概括本文内容。故选D。

【19题详解】

根据前文“you should choose a backpack that allows you easy access. (你应该选择一个方便取用的背包。)”以及后文“It’s also important to choose a backpack that fits the length of your back. (选择一个适合你背部长度的背包也很重要。)”可知，此处指出选择合适自己的背包。E选项“Some have narrow necks that make removing large items difficult.(有些背包的脖口很窄，很难取出大的东西。)”引起下文，指出背包的脖口很小，很难伸手够到东西，承接前文提出的应该要选择适合自己背包。同时后文也提出了具体建议还要适合自己背部长度的背包，符合语境。故选E。

【20题详解】

根据前文“but why buy something that won’t look good on you? (但是为什么要买一些不适合你的东西呢？)”可知，此处强调选择背包也要注意外观。B选项“Undoubtedly we won’t ignore the look of the pack.(毫无疑问，我们不会忽视背包的外观。)”符合语境。故选B。

**第三部分 语言运用(共两节，满分30分)**

**第一节(共15小题;每小题1分，满分15分)**

**阅读下面短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。**

I’m standing on Rio’s beach, one of the most famous \_\_\_21\_\_\_ of sand. In this lively, multicultural country, the beach is not just a place;it’s a state of mind—a way of thinking and living.

Every Brazilian has his or her own ideas of the perfect beach, \_\_\_22\_\_\_ to tell you where to find it. I’m happy to take their advice but my ultimate goal is to find my own dream beach. First, I go to Prainha’s beach \_\_\_23\_\_\_ by a row of perfect palm trees, moving softly in the ocean breeze. Its beauty is magnificent-its perfect graceful lines are like something in a \_\_\_24\_\_\_. But for me, it’s somewhat too perfect. I am searching for something a bit \_\_\_25\_\_\_.

I continue my search heading north to a legendary beach: Jeri. As an international destination, it attracts visitors from Tokyo to Toronto. Luckily, Jeri hasn’t been \_\_\_26\_\_\_ by tourists mostly because of its isolated(偏远的)location—at least five hours from any airport. I take a beach buggy(沙地车), driving for three hours. The boats lie on their sides while nets \_\_\_27\_\_\_ to dry on lines between fishermen’s houses. Peaceful and beautiful! How can it possibly get any better? I \_\_\_28\_\_\_.

My final stop is the islands of Fernando, \_\_\_29\_\_\_ a few hundred kilometers out in the Atlantic. They once were used as a prison and later by the army. Today, they are a national park and UNESCO World Heritage Site, \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ with birds and sea life. The beach there is a perfect \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_of sand, sea, and sky. The water is pale blue and warm, alive with colorful fish, \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_, and other marine life; the sand is the color of \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_. In the rocks and strong winds that \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ come in from the Atlantic, there is the wilderness I was seeking. Finally, I’ve found the beach of my dreams. I \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ my toes in the sand deeply and imagine I can hold on to this place forever.

21. A. stretches B. piles C. beds D. castles

22. A. unwilling B. ambitious C. eager D. shy

23. A. measured B. mixed C. wrapped D. lined

24. A. postcard B. ship C. mirror D. shell

25. A. tender B. wild C. appealing D. familiar

26. A. visited B. discovered C. damaged D. accepted

27. A. turn up B. fall off C. break down D. hang out

28. A. stop B. worry C. complain D. wonder

29. A. wandering B. lying C. disappearing D. floating

30. A. rich B. dangerous C. meaningful D. bored

31. A. relation B. balance C. exchange D. field

32. A. monkeys B. turtles C. sharks D. pearls

33. A. sky B. water C. honey D. diamond

34. A. eventually B. surprisingly C. occasionally D. curiously

35. A. dig B. warm C. trap D. hurt

【答案】21. A 22. C 23. D 24. A 25. B 26. C 27. D 28. D 29. B 30. A 31. B 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文。文章主要描述了作者在巴西的里约热内卢海滩、普莱尼亚海滩、杰里海滩和费尔南多群岛的旅行经历。作者在寻找自己梦想中的海滩过程中，描绘了这些海滩的美丽和特点。

【21题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我正站在里约的海滩上，这里是最著名的沙滩之一。A. stretches一片；B. piles堆积；C. beds床；D. castles城堡。根据前文“on Rio’s beach”可知，此处表示这是一块最著名的沙滩之一。故选A。

【22题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：每个巴西人对于完美的海滩都有自己的想法，渴望告诉你在哪里可以找到它。A. unwilling不愿意的；B. ambitious有雄心壮志的；C. eager渴望的；D. shy 害羞的。根据前文“Every Brazilian has his or her own ideas of the perfect beach”以及“I’m happy to take their advice”可知，每个巴西人对于完美的海滩都有自己的想法，他们渴望告诉你哪个海滩最佳，作者接受了他们的建议。故选C。

【23题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：首先，我去了普拉尼哈的海滩，那里有一排完美的棕榈树，在海风中轻轻地摇曳。A. measured测量；B. mixed混合；C. wrapped包裹；D. lined 排列。根据后文“by a row of perfect palm trees”可知，一排排完美的棕榈树排列在沙滩。故选D。

【24题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：它的美丽是壮丽的，它完美优雅的线条就像明信片上的东西。A. postcard明信片；B. ship船；C. mirror镜子；D. shell贝壳。根据前文“its perfect graceful lines”可知，它完美优雅的线条就像明信片上的东西。故选A。

【25题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：但对我来说，有点太完美了。我在寻找一些狂野的东西。A. tender 温柔的；B. wild 野生的；C. appealing 吸引人的；D. familiar 熟悉的。根据前文“too perfect”以及后文的“In the rocks and strong winds that \_\_\_14\_\_\_ come in from the Atlantic, there is the wilderness I was seeking.”可知，普拉尼哈的海滩对于作者来说太过于完美，以及最后作者发现了自己要寻找的狂野海滩，所以作者希望寻找一些更狂野的海滩。故选B。

【26题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：幸运的是，Jeri并没有受到游客的破坏，主要是因为它地处偏远——距离任何机场至少5个小时。A. visited参观；B. discovered发现；C. damaged损坏；D. accepted 接受。根据后文“because of its isolated(偏远的)location”可知，由于Jeri海滩地处偏僻，所以并没有受到游客的破坏。故选C。

【27题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：渔船位于侧面，渔网挂在渔民房子之间的绳子上晾干。A. turn up 出现；B. fall off掉落；C. break down故障；D. hang out闲逛，晾晒。根据后文“to dry on lines between fishermen’s houses.”可知，渔网挂在渔民房子之间的绳子上晾干。故选D。

【28题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：这还怎么可能变得更好呢？(这已经是最好的了！)我思索着。A. stop 停止；B. worry担心；C. complain抱怨；D. wonder想知道。根据前文“How can it possibly get any better?”可知，作者思索着，当前沙滩上的景象已经是最好的了，还怎样能够变得更好呢？故选D。

【29题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的最后一站是费尔南多群岛，它位于几百公里外的大西洋上。A. wandering徘徊；B. lying位于；C. disappearing消失；D. floating漂浮。根据后文“a few hundred kilometers out”可知，该岛位于几百公里外的大西洋上。故选B。

【30题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：今天，它们是一个国家公园和联合国教科文组织世界遗产，有丰富的鸟类和海洋生物。A. rich富有的；B. dangerous危险的；C. meaningful有意义的；D. bored无聊的。根据后文“with birds and sea life.”可知，该处有丰富的鸟类和海洋生物。故选A。

【31题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：那里的海滩是沙滩、大海和天空的完美平衡。A. relation关系；B. balance平衡；C. exchange交换； D. field田地，领域。根据后文“The water is pale blue and warm, alive with colorful fish, \_\_\_12\_\_\_ , and other marine life; the sand is the color of \_\_\_13\_\_\_ . ”可知，水是淡蓝色的，温暖的，有五颜六色的鱼、海龟和其他海洋生物；沙子是蜂蜜的颜色即那里的海滩是沙滩、大海和天空实现了完美的平衡。故选B。

【32题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：水是淡蓝色的，温暖的，有五颜六色的鱼、海龟和其他海洋生物；沙子是蜂蜜的颜色。A. monkeys猴子；B. turtles海龟；C. sharks鲨鱼；D. pearls珍珠。根据后文“and other marine life”可知，此处表示有海龟以及其他海洋生物。故选B。

【33题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：同上。A. sky天空；B. water水；C. honey蜂蜜；D. diamond钻石。根据前文“the sand is the color”以及常识可知，沙子是蜂蜜的颜色。故选C。

【34题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：在岩石和偶尔从大西洋吹来的强风中，有我一直在寻找的荒野。A. eventually最终地；B. surprisingly令人惊讶地；C. occasionally偶尔地；D. curiously好奇地。根据前文“In the rocks and strong winds”可知，从大西洋偶尔吹来强风。故选C。

【35题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我把脚趾深深地埋在沙子里，想象着我可以永远守住这个地方。A. dig挖掘；B. warm 温暖；C. trap 陷阱；D. hurt伤害。根据后文“my toes in the sand deeply”可知，作者把脚趾深深地埋在沙子里。故选A。

**第二节(共10小题;每小题1.5分，满分15分)**

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The Chinese Academy of Sciences launched its 19th Public Science Day on May 15,2023, with the goal of popularizing science and \_\_\_36\_\_\_(allow)the public to engage with noted scientists and key research facilities.

On that day, the academy opened 100 research institutions to the public as well as about 100 observatories, botanical gardens, museums, field stations and key \_\_\_37\_\_\_(laboratory). Parents and children queued up \_\_\_38\_\_\_(eager)outside the front doors early in the morning and were drawn by scientific experiments \_\_\_39\_\_\_ display the moment they were in. The Institute of Automation extended opening hours several times to accommodate visitors.

Children of all ages could see the scientists conduct physics experiments, use the instruments themselves \_\_\_40\_\_\_ ask related questions. One visitor said he was most thrilled to see real physicists in person and that his favorite exhibits at the institute \_\_\_41\_\_\_(be)about brain-computer interfaces(连接). With the technology, visitors could put on a headband and use his brainwaves \_\_\_42\_\_\_(wake)up a virtual cat on screen.

“In the past few decades, Chinese scientists have accomplished many great things, ”said a researcher at the Institute of Automation, “and these achievements should not \_\_\_43\_\_\_(lock) away in an ivory tower. Science education should start at \_\_\_44\_\_\_ early age. ”By communicating their findings to the public, scientists can also learn more about the actual needs of the people, \_\_\_45\_\_\_ helps open up new areas of research.

【答案】36. allowing

37. laboratories

38. eagerly

39. on 40. and

41. were 42. to wake

43. be locked

44. an 45. which

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道。文章介绍了中国科学院于2023年5月15日举办了第19届公众科学日，旨在普及科学并让公众与知名科学家和重要研究设施互动。

【36题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：中国科学院于2023年5月15日发起了第19个公众科学日，目的是普及科学，让公众与著名科学家和重点研究设施接触。设空处使用动名词与空前的popularizing构成并列结构，作宾语。故填allowing。

【37题详解】

考查名词。句意：在这一天，科学院向公众开放了100个研究机构，以及大约100个天文台、植物园、博物馆、野外站和重点实验室。设空处使用名词作宾语。此处表示“实验室”用laboratory，结合前面并列的名词均为复数，用复数形式表示泛指。故填laboratories。

【38题详解】

考查副词。句意：一大早，家长和孩子们就在大门外急切地排队，一进去就被展示的科学实验吸引住了。分析句子，设空处使用副词作状语，修饰动词短语queued up。故填eagerly。

【39题详解】

考查介词。句意：同上。句中on display为固定短语，意为“展示，公开展出”。故填on。

【40题详解】

考查连词。句意：所有年龄段的孩子都可以看到科学家进行物理实验，自己使用仪器并提出相关问题。句中使用连词连接前后的动词see，use和ask，此处表示并列关系，在最后一个动词前加and。故填and。

41题详解】

考查动词。句意：一位参观者说，他最激动的是能亲眼见到真正的物理学家，他最喜欢的展览是关于脑机接口的。设空处使用动词作谓语，结合主句谓语动词said可知此处表示过去事实，故使用一般过去时。故填were。

【42题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：有了这项技术，游客可以戴上头带，用他的脑电波唤醒屏幕上的一只虚拟猫。句中use sth to do为固定短语，意为“使用某物去做某事”，动词不定式表示目的。故填to wake。

【43题详解】

考查动词。句意：这些成就不应被锁在象牙塔里。句中使用动词作谓语，设空处置于情态动词之后用动词原形，同时these achievements 与lock之间是被动关系。故填be locked。

【44题详解】

考查冠词。句意：科学教育应该从小开始。句中at the early age为固定短语，意为“从小开始，在早期”。故填the。

【45题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：通过向公众传播他们的发现，科学家还可以更多地了解人们的实际需求，这有助于开辟新的研究领域。设空处引导非限制性定语从句，引导词在从句中作主语，指代前文的事实，为物。故填which。

**第四部分 写作(共两节，满分40分)**

**第一节(满分15分)**

46. 假如你是李华，你校将举办年度“经典诵读”大赛。你的好友Daniel，一名英国交换生，热爱中文，于是报名参赛。他在选材及朗诵技巧方面遇到困难，向你求助。请你给他写封邮件，内容包括：

1.表示鼓励；

2.提出建议。

注意：

1.写作词数应为80左右；

2.请按如下格式在答题卡相应位置作答。

参考词汇：“经典诵读”大赛 Classics Recitation Contest

Dear Daniel,

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Yours sincerely,

Li Hua

【答案】*Dear Daniel,*

I’m very happy to hear that you have signed up for the Classics Recitation Contest. You have a good mastery of Chinese poems and excel at recitation, which will definitely give you an advantage.

When it comes to the practical suggestions I recommend you to choose Li Bai’s poems since they’re full of imagination, thus striking a chord with the audience. Besides, it would be better if you read with emotion and used proper body language. Maintaining eye contact with the judges and audience can also add to your performance.

I sincerely hope you will enjoy the whole process and obtain a desirable result. If you need more help don’t hesitate to tell me.

*Yours sincerely,*

*Li Hua*

【解析】

【导语】本篇书面表达属于应用文。你的好友Daniel，一名英国交换生，热爱中文，于是报名参加学校将举办年度“经典诵读”大赛，他在在选材及朗诵技巧方面遇到困难，要求考生写信对他提供建议和鼓励。

【详解】1.词汇积累

开心的：happy→delighted

报名：sign up for→ register

精通：have a good mastery of →have a good knowledge of

真挚地：sincerely→ genuinely

2.句式拓展

同义句转换

原句：When it comes to the practical suggestions, I recommend you to choose Li Bai’s poems since they’re full of imagination, thus striking a chord with the audience.

拓展句：When it comes to the practical suggestions, I recommend that you should choose Li Bai’s poems since they’re full of imagination, thus striking a chord with the audience.

【点睛】【高分句型1】You have a good mastery of Chinese poems and excel at recitation, which will definitely give you an advantage.（运用了which引导的非限制性定语从句）

【高分句型2】When it comes to the practical suggestions, I recommend you to choose Li Bai’s poems since they’re full of imagination, thus striking a chord with the audience.（运用了when引导的时间状语从句，since引导的原因状语从句和现在分词作结果状语）

【高分句型3】I sincerely hope you will enjoy the whole process and obtain a desirable result.（运用了省略了引导词的宾语从句）

**第二节(满分25分)**

47. 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 my memory, my mother was a small delicate woman, who even in high-heeled shoes was barely one and a half meters tall. Her hair was fine and black and always put up in a knot. She would always be standing at the top of the stairs, smiling down at me when I raced breathlessly home for lunch after a ten-minute walk from the primary school.

One day I was picked out to perform Alice of the play *Alice in Wonderland*, and ford weeks my mother had rehearsed(排练)my lines so hard with me. But no matter how easily I acted at home, every time I stepped on stage, every word disappeared from my head. Finally my teacher took me aside and explained that she had written a narrator(旁白)part for the play, and asked me to change roles. How upset and embarrassed I was!

I didn’t tell my mother what had happened that day. But she sensed my pain. Instead of suggesting we practice my lines, she asked if I wanted to walk in the yard.

It was a lovely spring day and the rose vine was turning green. Under the huge trees, we could see yellow daisies(雏菊)in the grass in bunches, as if a painter had touched our landscape with dots of gold. I watched my mother casually bend down by one daisy. “I think I’m going to dig up all these weeds, ”she said, pulling up by its roots. “From now on, we’ll have only roses in this garden.”

“But I like daisies,” I protested. “All flowers are beautiful-even daisies.”

My mother looked at me seriously. “Yes, every flower gives pleasure in its own way, doesn’t it?” she asked thoughtfully. I nodded, pleased that I had won her over. “And that is true of people too,” she added. “Not everyone can be the rose, but there is no shame in that.” Relieved that she had guessed my pain, I started to cry as I told her what had happened. She listened and smiled encouragingly.

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。

“You will be a wonderful narrator,” she said, handing me a yellow daisy.

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The day finally came and my mother sat among the audience.

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【答案】参考范文

“*You will be a wonderful narrator,” she said, handing me a yellow daisy.* *”*The narrator’s part is every bit as important as the part of Alice. My darling, every role is remarkable. And you are a born storyteller.“ Her constant encouragement filled me with pride and confidence. From then on, every lunchtime witnessed my practicing lines with my mother, bathed in the soft midday light. Sometimes we just sat down under the big trees with golden daisies accompanying us, reading loudly and emotionally. Little by little, day by day, I even began to look forward to the coming of the play.

*The day finally came and my mother sat among the audience.* I knew she was there to bless me with confidence and calmness. Of course, everything went as smoothly as we had expected. The audience burst into cheers and gave us thunderous applause. I ran to hug my mother and embraced her tightly. ”Mom! I did it!“ She took out a bunch of yellow daisies and handed them to me. ”Wow! The play won’t be so successful without your beautiful narration!" Nodding her head in relief and gently stroking my face, Mother smiled and kissed me affectionately.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了作者被选中出演《爱丽丝梦游仙境》中的爱丽丝，母亲花了几个星期的时间和作者一起刻苦地排练台词，但是作者总是在舞台上表现不佳。最终在母亲的陪伴和鼓励下，作者顺利完成了演出，作者感激母亲。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容““你会成为一个出色的叙述者，”她说着，递给我一朵黄色的雏菊”可知，第一段可描写作者和母亲一起练习，作者变得自信。

②由第二段首句内容“那一天终于到来了，母亲坐在观众中间。”可知，第二段可描写作者演出时的表现以及演出完成后的心情。

2.续写线索：母亲鼓励——作者有了自信——母亲陪伴练习——演出顺利——作者感激母亲

3.词汇激活

行为类

充满：fill with/be full of

开始：begin/start

拥抱：embrace/hug

情绪类

出色：wonderful /excellent

深情：affectionately / lovingly

【点睛】[高分句型1] I knew she was there to bless me with confidence and calmness. (运用了省略that的宾语从句)

[高分句型2] Nodding her head in relief and gently stroking my face, Mother smiled and kissed me affectionately. (运用了现在分词作状语)