

2020-2021 学年高三上册英语期末考试模拟试卷

(满分 150 分, 时间 120 分钟)

学校: _____ 姓名: _____ 班级: _____ 考号: _____

第一部分 听力 (共两节, 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 7.5 分)

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

例: How much is the shirt?

- A. £ 19. 15. B. £ 9. 18. C. £ 9. 15.

1. Why did the man go to see a doctor?

- A. He can only see things up close.
B. His glasses no longer work.
C. He is going blind.

【答案】A

【原文】W: How was your appointment, dear?

M: Well, unfortunately, the doctor thinks I need to start wearing glasses.

W: That's no surprise. You hold the newspaper right up to your face when you read it. I've been saying that you need glasses for years!

2. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

- A. Basketball practice. B. The man's new ball. C. Training games.

【答案】B

【原文】W: What kind of basketball is that?

M: It's a Wilson X Connected Basketball. It can track the shots I make. It lasts up to 100,000 shots, and it has training games to help me improve my skills. Basketball tryouts are next month, so I want to get good!

3. How many people are probably eating with the man?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four.

【答案】A

【原文】W: Can I bring you anything else to drink? Your coffee will be right out.

M: My wife would like a glass of orange juice, please. And my daughter will have lemonade.

4. Where are the speakers?

- A. At a gym. B. At a health store. C. In a doctor's office.

【答案】B

【原文】 M: What kind of vitamins are you looking for?

W: I'd just like some vitamin C. My doctor says that I should be taking more vitamins and exercising every day.

M: He's right. Those can be found at the end of Row 4.

5. How does the woman describe her dog?

- A. He's good at protecting her.
B. He's not very nice sometimes.
C. He's too small to do any harm.

【答案】C

【原文】 M: Ma'am, your dog just attacked me! You need to keep him on a chain. He's very mean.

W: My dog weighs only two pounds. He couldn't attack you even if he wanted to.

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. What does the woman want the man to do?

- A. Wash dishes. B. Do the drying up. C. Clean the dining room.

7. Why were there some leftovers?

- A. The woman had no appetite. B. She made too much food. C. There were many guests.

【答案】6. C 7. B

【原文】 M: Is there anything I can help you with?

W: Yes. Would you please clean the dining room? I've almost finished washing the dishes. I'm going to do the drying up when I finish.

M: OK. That was a great meal, by the way.

W: Actually, it was just some leftovers from yesterday. I made far too much food to eat alone. I am glad you could come over to help me finish it.

M: My pleasure!

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8 至 10 题。

8. Who is the woman talking to?

- A. A reporter. B. A director. C. An actor.

9. What do we know about the movie?

- A. It will have very few special effects.
B. It won't have any special effects at all.
C. It will have as many special effects as possible.

10. When will the movie appear in North America?

- A. On June 22nd. B. On June 29th. C. On July 10th.

【答案】 8. B 9. A 10. B

【原文】W: Before our last break, we were talking with John Phillips and his new movie Earthquake. What was the most difficult aspect of the filming process?

M: The action scenes. We wanted them to look as real as possible, so we built all these artificial buildings and structures and then destroyed them.

W: Wow! You did this to make the movie appear more real?

M: Yes. Most movies these days are made in front of a “green screen”. It makes it harder for my actors to do their job. So, I wanted to make one that had as few special effects as possible.

W: An earthquake movie with no special effects?

M: Ha-ha. Well, I didn't say there wouldn't be “any”.

W: When will it come out?

M: The first showing is on Saturday, June 22nd, but that is just for the actors. It comes out the following weekend in North America and in Hong Kong, China on July 10th.

W: Well, I wish you luck with the movie and thank you for coming on the show.

M: It was my pleasure.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 11 至 13 题。

11. What is the woman's speech mainly about?

- A. Storms. B. Rising sea levels. C. Dying ocean plants.

12. Which part of the speech is the woman worried about?

- A. The introduction. B. The general speech. C. The question and answer period.

13. What advice does the man give the woman?

A. To research her topic. B. To give the speech to others. C. To look for speech tips on the Internet.

【答案】 11. C 12. A 13. B

【原文】 W: I'm giving my speech on global warming on Monday. Could you give me some advice?

M: Sure. What's it about?

W: Everyone has to choose a different aspect of global warming-like rising sea levels, storms, or extreme heat. Mine is about how ocean plant life is dying because the ocean is getting too hot.

M: So what's the problem?

W: Well, I've done a lot of research, so answering questions isn't the problem. I'm happy with my speech, too. But how to begin the speech isn't easy for me.

M: That's completely normal.

W: I looked online for speech tips, but none of them are helpful.

M: You should give the speech to your family and friends as much as possible.

W: So...you'd like to hear it?

M: of course! You know what they say, "Practice makes perfect."

听第9段材料，回答第14至17题。

14. Why did the man make the appointment?

A. His neck has been hurting. B. He's going on a trip soon. C. He needs to have his back checked.

15. What may be the time now?

A. 11:00 a.m. B. 11:30 a.m. C. 1:30 p.m.

16. What does the man say about his boss?

A. His boss is a woman. B. His boss is very understanding. C. His boss is on holiday.

17. What will the man do after his appointment?

A. Have lunch. B. Give a presentation. C. Go to the bank.

【答案】 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. B

【原文】 M: Excuse me. I've been waiting for over an hour. My appointment was scheduled for 11:00 a.m., and I have a meeting at 1:30 p.m. I took lunch early and then came straight here with my annual health examination.

W: The doctor is very busy, sir.

M: Well, so am I!

W: I understand. Let me see if I can help. What's your name?

M: Peter Jennings.

W: Let's see...you are next, Mr. Jennings. Dr. Watson is just finishing up with another patient. It should only be another couple of minutes.

M: That's what your colleague said 30 minutes ago!

W: I appreciate your patience, Mr. Jennings. Things always get busy here around the holidays.

M: Yes, I know. It took me two months to get this anointment. I'm just worried that I'll be late getting back to the office. If I'm late for my meeting, my boss will be upset.

W: But you have a medical appointment. I'm sure he'll understand...

M: It's "she", actually. The problem is that I'll give a presentation at the meeting. If I am late, the whole thing will be...

W: Oh, look who's here!

M: Thank goodness. Dr. Watson, thank you so much for seeing me. My back has been hurting a lot since the last time I saw you...

听第 10 段材料，回答第 18 至 20 题。

18. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. How to decide what to buy in a supermarket.
- B. Where to find what to buy in a supermarket.
- C. How a supermarket makes people spend more money.

19. Why does the food that everybody must buy spread all over the store?

- A. To lead customers to all sections of the store.
- B. To make it easy for customers to locate the food.
- C. To let customers enjoy the comfortable environment.

20. How much do people spend after they have been in a store for 30 minutes?

- A. 40 cents each minute.
- B. 1,500 cents in total.
- C. 5 dollars each minute.

【答案】 18. C 19. A 20. B

【原文】 How do you decide what you are going to buy in a supermarket? Do you look in the refrigerator and make a list? Do you think about what you want to cook and then buy the food you need? Even if you do these things, the supermarket makes some of the decisions for you. There are some people who have studied how to make people buy more food in a supermarket. They do all kinds of things that you do not even notice. The food that everybody must buy, like bread, milk and vegetables, is spread all over the store. You have to walk to find these things. The expensive food is in packages with brightly colored pictures. It is put at eye level, and so when you see it you want to buy it. The things that you have to buy anyway are usually put on a higher or lower shelf. However, candy and other things children like are on lower shelves. Studies show that after a person has been in a supermarket for 30 minutes, she or he spends 50 cents every minute. For example, if someone stays 40 minutes, the supermarket has 5 dollars more. So the store has a comfortable temperature in summer and in winter, and it plays soft music. It is a pleasant place for people to stay and spend more money. So be careful in the supermarket. You may go home with a bag of food you were not planning to buy. The supermarket, not you, decides you should buy it.

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

Top Four Marathons

Portland Marathon

The marathon welcomes 8, 000 people every fall. It's a great event for first-timers because everyone is cheered on with enthusiasm no matter how long it takes to cross the finish line. The time limit for the full marathon is now at a pace of minutes per mile, or 6 hours and 33 minutes, but in the past it had an open time limit. They promise you'll still receive your medal if you fall behind the pace, but you have to finish using the sidewalks.

TCS New York City Marathon

As the world's biggest marathon, the TCS New York City Marathon attracts over 50,000 people to the Big Apple each November. The time limit is generous eight and a half hours, but participants must move to the sidewalk if they drop below 15-minute mile. The famous course snakes through five boroughs (行政区) of the city and crosses five bridges to end in Central Park.

Honolulu Marathon

The marathon attracts over 30,000 participants each December. The race starts on Ala Moana Boulevard in downtown Honolulu and snakes its way along the breathtaking Hawaiian coastline to the finish line in Kapiolani Park. The start time is at 5: 00 am with finish line services officially open until 2: 00 pm. However, the organizers allow everyone to finish and have waiters on hand until 4: 00 pm.

Boston Marathon

The marathon is held in May every year. For this event running isn't allowed as the city streets aren't closed off. Participants must instead make their way along sidewalks under the guidance of event organizers and city police. The event attracts over 8,000 people who can choose anything from three-mile walk to the full 26.2-mile Boston Marathon route.

21. Where is a new marathon runner most likely to receive enthusiastic cheers?

- A. In Portland.
- B. In New York.
- C. In Honolulu.
- D. In Boston.

22. What can we know about TCS New York City Marathon?

- A. It is extremely popular.
- B. It has an open time limit.
- C. It starts and ends in a park.
- D. It forbids using the sidewalk.

23. Which marathon is held the earliest in a year?

- A. Portland Marathon.
- B. TCS New York City Marathon.
- C. Boston Marathon.
- D. Honolulu Marathon.

【答案】 21. A 22. A 23. C

【分析】本文是一篇应用文。文章主要介绍了四项马拉松比赛的相关信息。

21. 细节理解题。根据文章 Portland Marathon 中的“*It's a great event for first-timers because everyone is cheered on with enthusiasm no matter how long it takes to cross the finish line.*(对于第一次参加比赛的人来说，这是一件大事，因为每个人都被热情所鼓舞，不管需要多长时间才能冲过终点线。)”可知，马拉松新手在波特兰马拉松中最有可能得到热情的欢呼。故选 A。

22. 推理判断题。根据文章 TCS New York City Marathon 中的“*As the world's biggest marathon, the TCS New York City Marathon attracts over 50,000 people to the Big Apple each November.* (作为世界上最大的马拉松，TCS 纽约马拉松每年 11 月都会吸引 5 万多人来到纽约。)”可知，参加人员之多。从而可推断，纽约马拉松十分受欢迎。故选 A。

23. 细节理解题。根据文章 Portland Marathon 中的“*The marathon welcomes 8, 000 people every fall.*(每年秋天，马拉松都会迎来 8000 人。)”、TCS New York City Marathon 中“*As the world's biggest marathon,*

the TCS New York City Marathon attracts over 50,000 people to the Big Apple each November.(作为世界上最大的马拉松, TCS 纽约马拉松每年 11 月都会吸引 5 万多人来到纽约。)”、Honolulu Marathon 中“The marathon attracts over 30,000 participants each December.(每年 12 月, 马拉松都会吸引 3 万多名参赛者。)”及 Boston Marathon 中“The marathon is held in May every year. (马拉松每年五月举行。)”可知, 波士顿马拉松是一年中举行最早的。故选 C。

B

Ever since I graduated from high school I've worked in the factories surrounding my hometown every summer. However, making the transformation between school and full-time blue-collar work during the break never gets any easier. For a student like me who considers any class before noon to be unacceptable, getting to a factory by 6 o'clock each morning is torture. My friends never seem to understand why I'm so relieved to be back at school or that my summer vacation has been anything but a vacation.

There are few people as self-confident as a college student who has never been out in the real world. People of my age always seem to overestimate the value of their time and knowledge. In fact, all the classes did not prepare me for my battles with the machine I ran in the plant, which would jam whenever I absent-mindedly put in a part backward or upside down.

The most stressful thing about blue-collar life is knowing your job could disappear overnight. Issues like being laid off and overseas relocation had always seemed distant to me until my co-workers told me that the unit I was working in would shut down within six months and move to Mexico, where people would work for 60 cents an hour.

After working 12-hour shifts in a factory, the other options have become only too clear. "This job pays well, but it's hell on the body," said one co-worker. "Study hard and keep reading," she added. When I'm back at the university, skipping classes and turning in lazy re-writes seems too irresponsible after seeing what I would be doing without school. All the advice and public-service announcements about the value of an education that used to sound stale now ring true.

My experiences in the factories have inspired me to make the most of my college years before I enter the real world for good.

24. What does the author think of his summer holiday?

A. It was no holiday for him at all.

B. It brought him nothing but suffering.

C. It was a relief from his hard work at school.

D. It offered him a chance to make more friends.

25. What does the underlined word “torture” mean?

A. misery

B. fortune

C. anxiety

D. acceptance

26. What is the biggest pressure for blue-collar workers?

A. A low income

B. The lack of security

C. An unstable location

D. Less break

27. How did the working experiences change the author?

A. He became responsible for his work.

B. He learned to be more practical at work.

C. He began to respect blue-collar workers.

D. He came to appreciate his college education.

【答案】 24. A 25. A 26. B 27. D

【分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲述作者通过自己作为蓝领工人在工厂工作的实际经历告诉在校大学生：大学生应该利用大学时光，努力学些东西，以便将来走进社会能够得到更好的发展。

24. 细节理解题。根据第一段中“Ever since I graduated from high school I've worked in the factories surrounding my hometown every summer.(自从我高中毕业后，每年夏天我都在家乡附近的工厂里工作)”以及“My friends never seem to understand why I'm so relieved to be back at school or that my summer vacation has been anything but a vacation.(我的朋友们似乎从来都不明白，为什么我回到学校后会如此放松，为什么我的暑假根本就不是一个假期)”可知，作者认为暑假对他来说，根本不是假期。故选 A。

25. 词义猜测题。根据画线词上文“For a student like me who considers any class before noon to be unacceptable, getting to a factory by 6 o'clock each morning is”可知，作者本来就认为中午前上课是不可接受，所以要作者每天早上 6 点赶到工厂，作者觉得这是一种痛苦。画线词意思为“痛苦”。A. misery 痛苦；B. fortune 财富；C. anxiety 焦虑；D. acceptance 接纳。故选 A。

26. 推理判断题。根据第三段“The most stressful thing about blue-collar life is knowing your job could disappear overnight. Issues like being laid off and overseas relocation had always seemed distant to me until my co-workers told me that the unit I was working in would shut down within six months and move to Mexico, where people would work for 60 cents an hour.(蓝领生活最大的压力是你知道你的工作可能会在一夜之间消失。下岗和海外搬迁等问题对我来说一直都很遥远，直到我的同事告诉我，我工作的单位将在 6 个月内关闭并搬到墨西哥，那里的人将以每小时 60 美分的工资工作)”可知，对于蓝领

工人来说，最大的压力是缺乏安全感，因为可能随时会失去工作。故选 B。

27. 细节理解题。根据最后一段中 “My experiences in the factories have inspired me to make the most of my college years before I enter the real world for good.(我在工厂的经历激励我在进入现实世界之前充分利用我的大学时光)” 可推知，工厂的工作经历改变了作者对大学的态度，让他更加重视他的大学教育。故选 D。

C

Languages are important. But how they appeared is largely mystery(谜). It is interesting to see how deaf people can create novel sign languages immediately. Observations have shown that when deaf strangers are brought together in a community, they come up with their own sign language in a considerably short amount of time. However, how exactly this happened has not been recorded, as Manuel Bohn describes, “We know relatively little about how social interaction becomes language. This is where our new study comes in.”

In a series of studies, researchers attempted to recreate exactly this process. But there was a problem: how to make children communicate with each other without them returning to talking to each other? The solution came up in Skype conversations between the two researchers from Germany and their colleague Michael Tomasello in the US. In the study, the children were invited to stay in two different rooms and a Skype connection was established between them. After a brief familiarization with the set-up, the researchers turned off the sound and watched as the children found new ways of communicating that go beyond spoken language.

The childrens' task was to describe an image with different meanings in coordination (协调) game. With concrete things like fork, children quickly found solution by copying the action (e. g. eating) in a gesture. But the researchers repeatedly challenged the children with new, more abstract pictures. In the course of the study, the images to be described became more and more complex, which was also reflected in the gestures that the children produced. In order to communicate, for example, an interaction between two animals, children invented separate gestures for actors and actions and began to combine them.

The studies show that communication cannot be reduced to words alone. When there is no way to use conventional spoken language, people find other ways to get their messages across. This phenomenon forms the basis for the development of new languages.

28. What is basically unknown to us?

A. The origin of languages.

B. Normal people's interaction.

C. When sign languages are used. D. The importance of languages.

29. Why did the researchers turn off the sound?

- A. To make the children think in quiet environment.
B. To evaluate the children's potential modeling skills.
C. To let the children imagine how the deaf communicate.
D. To know how the children communicate without speaking.

30. What were the children required to do in the experiment?

- A. Draw pictures of some objects. B. Invent a couple of new words.
C. Describe something in their way. D. Express their own true feelings.

31. From which is the text most probably taken?

- A. A biology textbook. B. A science magazine.
C. A science fiction book. D. A travel brochure.

【答案】 28. A 29. D 30. C 31. B

【分析】本文是一篇说明文。研究发现，孩子们在不能用口头语言进行交流的时候，在简单情景中，他们用手势语进行交流，在复杂情景中，他们结合表示动作者和动作的手势进行交流。这种现象是形成新语言的基础。

28. 细节理解题。根据第一段“Languages are important . But how they appeared is largely mystery(谜),(语言是重要的。但它们是如何出现的，很大程度上还是个谜)”可知，语言的起源对我们来说基本上是未知的。故选 A。

29. 推理判断题。根据第二段“... the researchers turned off the sound and watched as the children found new ways of communicating that go beyond spoken language. (研究人员将声音关掉，观察孩子们在口头语言之外找到新的交流方式。)”可推断，研究者关掉声音是为了观察孩子们不说话时会怎样进行交流。故选 D。

30. 细节理解题。根据第三段的内容“The childrens' task was to describe an image with different meanings in coordination (协调) game. (在协调游戏中，孩子们的任务是描述一个具有不同意义的图像)”和“ In the course of the study, the images to be described became more and more complex, which was also reflected in the gestures that the children produced. (在研究过程中，被描述的图像变得越来越复杂，这也反映在孩子们产生的手势上。)”可知，实验中的孩子们被要求用自己的方式描述一些东西。故选 C。

31. 推理判断题。通读全文可知，并根据最后一段 “The studies show that communication cannot be

reduced to words alone. (研究表明, 交流不能仅限于语言。)" 可知, 本文主要介绍了一项研究——孩子们如何不通过语言进行交流。由此可推断, 本文最有可能来自“科学杂志”。故选 B。

D

A company called Compass Pools has some good news for height and swimming enthusiasts. Recently, the company announced their novel design—a first of its kind 360-degree pool which is set to be placed on a skyscraper in London. The Infinity London will be the first and only building in the world to include this cutting-edge pool design. The pool will be laid on top of a 55-story skyscraper and will allow people to float over 200 meters above the London skyline with unobstructed (无障碍) views of the city.

The entrance to the pool is hidden. People began to raise questions about how anyone would get inside the pool. Compass Pools explains: "Swimmers will access the pool through a rotating spiral (螺旋) staircase based on the door of a submarine, rising from the pool floor when someone wants to get in or out."

But that is not the only unique technology of the pool. The designers found a way to make sure the wind doesn't blow the water down to the streets. They included a built-in anemometer (风力计) to monitor the wind speed. It is linked to a computer-controlled building management system which will also take care of the temperature of the water.

Alex Kemsley promises that this unique pool will surpass expectations. "Swimming in the SkyPool at The Shard, it's quite a strange feeling to have helicopters flying past at your level but this pool takes it a step further," he says. "Putting your goggles (防水镜) on and with a 360-degree view of London from 220m up, it really will be something else—but it's definitely not one for the acrophobic (恐高)!"

While the exact date of the construction is not clear yet, if things go well, it may begin in 2020. The location has yet to be confirmed too.

32. What can we learn from the first paragraph? _____

- A. The Infinity London is the only building to swim in.
- B. Swimmers can enjoy the views of London in the pool.
- C. The pool is located on the first floor of a skyscraper.
- D. Compass Pools has built many 360-degree pools in the world.

33. What does the underlined word "that" in Paragraph 3 refer to? _____

- A. The pool floor.
- B. A built-in anemometer.

C. The door of a submarine. D. The entrance to the pool.

34. Who might not be suitable to swim in the SkyPool? _____

- A. People who enjoy flying. B. People who lose weight.
C. People who fear heights. D. People who have poor sight.

35. What can we know about the SkyPool at The Shard? _____

- A. It is not certain when people can swim in it.
B. Its exact location of the construction is clear.
C. Swimmers can expect its designs easily.
D. It's impossible to monitor the temperature of the water.

【答案】 32. B 33. D 34. C 35. A

【分析】这是一篇说明文。一家名为 Compass Pools 的公司为攀高和游泳爱好者带来了一些好消息。最近，该公司宣布了他们的最新设计：一个 360 度游泳池。它将被安置在伦敦的摩天大楼上，文章介绍了它的两个创新点以及令人惊叹之处。

32. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段的句子 The pool will be laid on top of a 55-story skyscraper and will allow people to float over 200 meters above the London skyline with unobstructed（无障碍）views of the city.（游泳池将建在一座 55 层的摩天大楼上，人们可以在超过 200 米高的伦敦摩天大楼上面游泳，并且可以无障碍的欣赏城市风景）可知，游泳的人可以在游泳池里欣赏伦敦的景色。故选 B。

33. 词义猜测题。划线单词所在句子意思为：但这并不是游泳池唯一的独特技术。且划线单词位于段首句，所以我们应从上段中找出它指代的是什么。根据文章第二段的句子 The entrance to the pool is hidden. People began to raise questions about how anyone would get inside the pool.（泳池的入口是隐蔽的。人们开始对如何进入泳池提出问题。）可知，文章第二段解释的是泳池入口的问题。所以“that”指的是“游泳池的入口”。故选 D。

34. 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第二段的句子“Putting your goggles（防水镜）on and with a 360-degree view of London from 220m up, it really will be something else-but it's definitely not one for the acrophobic! 在 220 米的高处戴上防水镜，360 度浏览伦敦的风景，是很酷的——但是它真的不适合恐高的人。”可知，恐高的人不适合在游泳池里面游泳。故选 C。

35. 细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的句子“While the exact date of the construction is not clear yet, if things go well, it may begin in 2020.（具体的施工日期还不确定，如果事情进展顺利的话，可能在 2020 年开始）”可知，人们什么时候可以在里面游泳还不确定。故选 A。

【点睛】猜测词义题在高考中有三种考查形式：生词猜测词义或熟词生义、猜测一句话的意思、指

代关系猜词（代词或者名词）。从近三年考查形势看，三种考查方式同等重要。本文中考查的是指代关系猜测。这种题型的解法主要是在代词前找到代词的指代关系。例如本文第二题，由代词所在句子的位置，可知代词指代是上一段的内容。我们再从上一段内容的中心思想，就可以推断出代词指代什么内容。上一段解决的是“游泳池的入口”问题，并且这刚好也是游泳池的一个独特技术。故选 D。

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。

You guessed it. It's my graduation day tomorrow. It all comes crowding in. 36. I've learned more, cried more, and grown more than ever before. When I began high school, I quickly began to believe that I would not graduate from that school. The sleepless nights and graceless professors showed me that I may have gotten myself into something that I was not equipped to handle.

Looking back: it's saddening how little confidence I had in myself I didn't think I could last at this school for three years when I knew it would continue to get harder.

37. Things didn't get easier but they sure got more manageable. I learned how to balance deadlines with a personal life, and soon enough I was halfway finished. I kept working: one day at a time: and by the time I knew it I was moving from the right to the left.

As endless as I felt high school had been, it was over before I realized. I now have two diplomas to show for my work. 38. Honestly, it doesn't feel real yet. I'm excited to be finished and beyond thrilled to join the "real world".

High school taught me that I am capable (有能力的) of more than I once thought. It has showed me that nothing is as bad as it seems. 39. Graduation has given me the confidence I never knew I had and I could not be more grateful.

To all of my friends that have yet to experience the joy of graduating from high school, hang in there and it will be over before you think. 40.

- A. However, I kept at it.
- B. I couldn't be prouder of it.
- C. It has also proven that I can adapt and overcome.
- D. I still treasure the friendship I formed there today
- E. My concern shifted to where I will go to continue my study.
- F. Just make memories and learn because there's nothing else like it.

G. These past three years were possibly the most difficult and yet rewarding.

【答案】 36. G 37. A 38. B 39. C 40. F

【分析】这是一篇议论文。文章讲述了作者自己即将毕业，回顾了过去三年的往事，发表了自己的感慨，谈论了自己的收获并对还没毕业朋友给予鼓励和建议。

36. 根据上文 “It’s my graduation day tomorrow. (明天就是我毕业的日子了。)” 和下文 “I’ve learned more, cried more, and grown more than ever before. (我学到了更多，哭得更多，比以往任何时候都更成熟。)” 是对高中生活的总结，对过去三年的感慨。These past three years were possibly the most difficult and yet rewarding. 承上启下，故选 G。

37. 根据下文 “Things didn’t get easier but they sure got more manageable. (事情并没有变得更容易，但是他们确实变得更容易管理。)” 可知，此处内容讲述作者坚持下来了。However 与下文转折，故选 A。

38. 根据上文 “I now have two diplomas to show for my work. (我现在有两张毕业证书来证明我的学习。)” 可知，此处内容讲述我对此非常自豪，选项 B 的代词 it 指的是 I now have two diplomas to show for my work 这件事。故选 B。

39. 根据上文 “It has showed me that nothing is as bad as it seems. (它向我表明，事情并不像看上去的那么糟。)” 可知，此处内容也是讲述高中教育也证明了我能够适应和克服困难，且选项 C 句式 “It has also proven that” 和上文 “It has showed me that” 相似。故选 C。

40. 根据上文 “To all of my friends that have yet to experience the joy of graduating from high school, hang in there and it will be over before you think. (我所有还没有经历过高中毕业快乐的朋友们，坚持下去，一切都会在你想都没想的时候结束。)” 可知，此处内容也是对还没毕业朋友们的建议和鼓励。F 中的 make memories and learn 是对没毕业朋友们的建议和鼓励，故选 F。

第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节，满分 45 分)

第一节 完形填空 (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。

Capturing the lines of love

I’ve never been the kind of person to say, “it’s the thought that counts” when it comes to gifts. That was until a couple of weeks ago, when my kids gave me a present that blew me away.

For years now, I’ve been wanting to sell our home, the place where my husband and I 41 our kids. But to me, this house is much more than just a 42 . In the front room, there’s a wall that has

hundreds of pencil lines, 43 the progress of my children's growth. Every growth 44 is marked in grey, with each child's name and the date they were 45 .

Most people I know have been featured on a wall like this, or at least had a wall like it in their home.

Of all the objects and all the 46, it's this one thing in a home that's the 47 to leave behind. Friends I know have returned home after work only to 48 their wall of heights has been 49 painted over. A new paint job wouldn't normally be greeted by 50, but erasing that evidence of motherhood 51 more than it should. Our kids grow in so many ways, but the wall is 52 evidence of their progress, right there for everyone to 53.

Over the years, I've talked about how much I would 54 leaving that wall behind when I moved, even though the last marks were made 10 years ago when my kids stopped 55. So one day, while I was at work, my children decided to do something about it. They hired a professional photographer whose 56 is about capturing (捕捉) the 57 things in life, from clear lakes and skies to ballgowns (舞会礼服). Over several hours, she took photos of the hundreds of drawings and lines, little grey fingerprints, and old marks. Somehow, she managed to photograph all those 58 of memories perfectly. Afterwards, she put all the photos together into one image (影像), 59 them into a beautiful history of my family.

Three weeks later, my children's wonderful gift made its way to me – a life-size photo of the pencil lines and fingerprints that 60 entire lifetimes of love and growth.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 41. A. taught | B. guided | C. raised | D. educated |
| 42. A. place | B. building | C. symbol | D. burden |
| 43. A. leaving | B. promoting | C. preventing | D. marking |
| 44. A. stage | B. problem | C. prospect | D. factor |
| 45. A. handled | B. carved | C. measured | D. monitored |
| 46. A. memories | B. images | C. joys | D. experiences |
| 47. A. easiest | B. hardest | C. safest | D. strangest |
| 48. A. imagine | B. claim | C. discover | D. conclude |
| 49. A. freshly | B. cleanly | C. miraculously | D. beautifully |
| 50. A. laughter | B. surprise | C. curiosity | D. tears |
| 51. A. comforts | B. hurts | C. hides | D. shows |
| 52. A. mental | B. psychological | C. physical | D. intellectual |

53. A. see B. remember C. understand D. stress
54. A. like B. hate C. appreciate D. avoid
55. A. learning B. wandering C. progressing D. growing
56. A. work B. significance C. model D. habit
57. A. worthless B. beautiful C. satisfying D. mysterious
58. A. days B. weeks C. years D. figures
59. A. transforming B. translating C. expanding D. analyzing
60. A. leads B. explains C. represents D. summarizes

【答案】 41. C 42. B 43. D 44. A 45. C 46. A 47. B 48. C 49. A 50. D
51. B 52. C 53. A 54. B 55. D 56. A 57. B 58. C 59. A 60. C

【分析】 本文是一篇记叙文。作者家里有一堵记录着孩子成长足迹的墙壁，见证了作者作为母亲的记忆和留恋，也是她久久不舍得卖掉房子的原因，孩子们把它拍成了照片，作为一个爱的礼物送给母亲。

41. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：多年来，我一直想卖掉我们的房子，我和丈夫养育孩子的地方。A. taught 教；B. guided 指导；C. raised 养育；D. educated 教育。根据下文 “In the front room, there’s a wall that has hundreds of pencil lines, ___3___ the progress of my children’s growth.” 可知，作者的家的一堵墙上记录着孩子成长的历程，是养育孩子的见证，因此家是养育（raise）孩子的地方。故选 C。

42. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：但对我来说，这所房子不仅仅是一栋建筑。A. place 地方；B. building 建筑；C. symbol 象征；D. burden 负担。由下文可知作者对家感情深厚，这所房子对作者不仅仅是一栋建筑。故选 B。

43. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：在前屋，有一面墙上有几百条铅笔线，记录着我的孩子成长的历程。A. leaving 离开；B. promoting 促进；C. preventing 防止；D. marking 标记，记录。根据下文 “Every growth ___4___ is marked in grey, with each child’s name and the date they were ___5___” 可知，墙上面标记着孩子们的成长记录。故选 D。

44. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：每个生长阶段都用灰色标出，上面标有每个孩子的名字和测量的日期。A. stage 阶段；B. problem 问题；C. prospect 预期；D. factor 因素。根据上文 “In the front room, there’s a wall that has hundreds of pencil lines, ___3___ the progress of my children’s growth.” 可知，墙上有几百条铅笔线，记录着孩子成长中各个阶段（stage）的历程。故选 A。

45. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：每个生长阶段都用灰色标出，上面标有每个孩子的名字和测量的日期。A. handled 处理；B. carved 雕刻；C. measured 测量；D. monitored 监控。由上文 “there’s a wall that

has hundreds of pencil lines, ____3____ the progress of my children's growth.”可知墙上几百条铅笔痕迹记录着孩子的名字和每一次测量的日期，故选 C。

46. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：在所有的物品和所有的记忆中，只有这一件东西是家中最难留下的。

A. memories 记忆；B. images 图像；C. joys 欢乐；D. experiences 经历。由下文可知，作者的朋友们家重新粉刷后抹去了作为母亲的记忆，因此可知，在家里除了常用物品之外，还有记忆。故选 A。

47. 考查形容词最高级。句意：在所有的物品和所有的记忆中，只有这一件东西是家中最难留下的。

A. easiest 最容易的；B. hardest 最难的；C. safest 最安全的；D. strangest 最奇怪的。根据“Friends I know have returned home after work only to ____8____ their wall of heights has been ____9____ painted over.”可知随着家中重新粉刷墙壁，孩子们的成长印记是家中最难（hardest）留下的。故选 B。

48. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我认识的朋友们下班回家后，发现他们的高墙已经被粉刷一新。

A. imagine 想象；B. claim 宣称；C. discover 发现；D. conclude 得出结论。根据语境和常识判断，朋友们下班回家后，应该是“发现（discover）”家里的墙壁已经被粉刷一新。故选 C。

49. 考查副词词义辨析。句意：我认识的朋友下班回家后，发现他们的高墙已经被粉刷一新。

A. freshly 新近地；B. cleanly 干净地；C. miraculously 奇迹般地；D. beautifully 漂亮地。根据“only to ____8____ their wall of heights has been ____9____ painted over.”可知，作者的朋友下班后意外发现墙壁已经粉刷一新，故选 A。

50. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：通常情况下，粉刷新漆不会让人流泪，但抹去身为人母的痕迹会让人更伤心。A. laughter 笑；B. surprise 惊奇；C. curiosity 好奇；D. tears 泪。根据常识可知，家中重新粉刷墙壁是一件日常行为，并不会让人难过流泪。故选 D。

51. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：通常情况下，粉刷新漆不会让人流泪，但抹去身为人母的痕迹会让人更伤心。A. comforts 安慰；B. hurts 使...痛心；C. hides 隐藏；D. shows 显示。根据上文“Of all the

objects and all the ____6____, it's this one thing in a home that's the ____7____ to leave behind.”可知，随着家中重新粉刷墙壁，孩子们的成长印记也被抹去，这会让母亲伤心落泪。故选 B。

52. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我们的孩子在许多方面成长，但这堵墙是他们进步的物证，每个人都可以看到。A. mental 精神的；B. psychological 心理的；C. physical 物质的；D. intellectual 智力的。

根据上文“n the front room, there's a wall that has hundreds of pencil lines, ____3____ the progress of my children's growth.”可知，墙壁上的铅笔痕迹是孩子们成长的物证，故选 C。

53. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：我们的孩子在许多方面成长，但这堵墙是他们进步的物证，每个人

都可以看到。A. see 看见；B. remember 记得；C. understand 理解；D. stress 强调。从这堵墙上每个人都能看到（see）孩子们的成长，故选 A。

54. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：多年来，我一直在说，当我搬家的时候，我是多么不愿意离开那堵墙，尽管最后的印记是在 10 年前我的孩子们不再长高的时候留下的。A. like 喜欢；B. hate 憎恨，讨厌；C. appreciate 欣赏；D. avoid 避免。由上下文可知，作者留恋这堵墙带给的记忆，不愿离开。故选 B。

55. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：多年来，我一直在说，当我搬家的时候，我是多么不愿意离开那堵墙，尽管最后的印记是在 10 年前我的孩子们不再长高的时候留下的。A. learning 学习；B. wandering 徘徊，游荡；C. progressing 进步；D. growing 生长。根据上文 “there’s a wall that has hundreds of pencil lines, 3 the progress of my children’s growth” 可知，墙上留下的是孩子们成长的标记。故选 D。

56. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：所以有一天，当我在工作的时候，我的孩子们决定做点什么。他们聘请了一位专业摄影师，他的工作是捕捉生活中的美丽事物，从清澈的湖泊和天空到舞会礼服。A. work 工作；B. significance 意义；C. model 样式，典型；D. habit 习惯。根据常识和句意可知，专业摄影师的工作（work）就是捕捉生活中美好的瞬间，故选 A。

57. 考查形容词词义辨析。句意：所以有一天，当我在工作的时候，我的孩子们决定做点什么。他们聘请了一位专业摄影师，他的工作是捕捉生活中的美丽事物，从清澈的湖泊和天空到舞会礼服。A. worthless 无价值的；B. beautiful 美丽的；C. satisfying 令人满意的；D. mysterious 神秘的。根据作者的举例 “from clear lakes and skies to ballgowns (舞会礼服).” 可知，摄影师的工作是捕捉生活中美丽的事物。故选 B。

58. 考查名词词义辨析。句意：不知怎么的，她把那些年的记忆完美地拍了下来。A. days 几天；B. weeks 几周；C. years 几年；D. figures 图形。根据上文可知，这堵墙承载着孩子们好几年的成长记录，故选 C。

59. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：后来，她把所有的照片合在一起，变成了一张关于我家庭的美丽历史的照片。A. transforming 变换；B. translating 翻译；C. expanding 扩大；D. analyzing 分析。根据上文 “she put all the photos together into one image (影像)” 可知，，摄影师把照片合在了一起，变成了一份美好的家庭历史记忆。故选 A。

60. 考查动词词义辨析。句意：三周后，孩子们送给我的礼物是一张真人大小的照片，上面的铅笔线条和指纹代表了一生的爱和成长。A. leads 带领；B. explains 解释；C. represents 代表，象征；D. summarizes 总结。根据上文的讲述可知，这些铅笔线条和指纹代表着母亲对孩子爱和孩子们的成长。故选 C。

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。

China is the world's largest center of goods-making and the world's largest exporter of goods. Chinese agriculture not only helps feed 61. (develop) places but also helps feed other major world powers. China has helped many 62. (Europe), South American and North African countries deal with the economic crisis (经济危机).

China, 63. has grown fast over the past decade, is now the largest economy outside the group of developed 64. (country). China, in particular, is in the news every day. Generally, it 65. (see) as one of the world's major economic powers. China's economy is twice larger than that of Brazil, India, and Russia, with 66. huge population, four times that of the US. Over the past 20 years, China has grown 67. (rapid).

I am very proud 68. (be) here in China and to have a great community of Chinese and foreigners. I hope one day, I will be able to contribute 69. the development of the world's economic and scientific research. This one year of my life was amazing. I hope the coming days will be more exciting and at every step of my life. 70. (learn) something new and interesting.

【答案】 61. developing 62. European 63. which 64. countries 65. is seen 66. a
67. rapidly 68. to be 69. to 70. will/can learn

【分析】 这是一篇记叙文，主要讲述了中国的飞速发展，和“我”在中国生活的诸多愿景。

61. 考查形容词。句意：中国农业不仅有助于养活发展中地区，而且还有助于养活世界其他主要大国。分析句子可知，**place** 是名词，应使用形容词性成分作定语修饰限定 **place**，结合常识可知，养活的是发展中国家，因此使用 **developing** 作定语意为“发展中的”。故填 **developing**。

62. 考查形容词。句意：中国帮助许多欧洲，南美和北非国家应对经济危机。分析句子可知，**countries** 是名词，应使用形容词性成分作定语修饰限定名词 **countries**，因此使用 **Europe** 的形容词形式 **European**。故填 **European**。

63. 考查定语从句。句意：在过去十年中发展迅速的中国，如今已成为发达国家以外最大的经济体。分析句子可知，这是一个定语从句，先行词是 **China** 在从句中作主语，因此使用联系词 **which** 引导非限定性定语从句。故填 **which**。

64. 考查名词的数。句意：在过去十年中发展迅速的中国，如今已成为发达国家以外最大的经济体。分析句子可知，由“**of+名词**”构成的后置定语所修饰的名词为 **the group**，因此此处 **country** 使用复数形式。故填 **countries**。

65. 考查被动语态。句意：通常，它被视为世界主要经济强国之一。分析句子可知，“**be seen as**”是

固定搭配意为“被视为”，符合本句语境。故填 **is seen**。

66. 考查冠词。句意：中国的经济规模是巴西，印度和俄罗斯的两倍，人口众多，是美国的四倍。

分析句子可知，此处表示泛指大量人口，且在文中第一次出现，因此使用不定冠词 **a** 限定 **huge population**。故填 **a**。

67. 考查副词。句意：在过去的 20 年中，中国飞速发展。分析句子可知，此处使用副词性成分修饰限定动词 **has grown**，因此使用 **rapid** 的副词形式 **rapidly**。故填 **rapidly**。

68. 考查固定搭配。句意：我很荣幸能来到中国，生活在一个庞大的中国人和外国人社区，我希望有一天能够为世界经济和科学研究的发展做出贡献。分析句子可知，“**be proud to do**”是固定搭配意为“做某事是自豪的”，符合本句语境。故填 **to be**。

69. 考查固定搭配。句意：我很荣幸能来到中国，生活在一个庞大的中国人和外国人社区，我希望有一天能够为世界经济和科学研究的发展做出贡献。分析句子可知，“**contribute to**”是固定搭配，意为“对.....做贡献”，符合本句语境。故填 **to**。

70. 考查情态动词。句意：我会学到一些新鲜有趣的东西。分析句子可知，此处表示意愿，意为“我将学会”，使用情态动词 **will** 表意愿的用法，切合本句语境。故填 **will/can learn**。

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（^），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。

Chinese brush calligraphy is one of the most important art form in China.

It origin is unknown, but local tales say it goes back over 4000 years to the time of Yellow Emperor, when characters carved on animal bones or tortoise shells. Then Qin Shi Huang united China and set regular rules for Chinese characters, making it easier for people to learn. Later cursive script (草书) appeared. It is written freely, but it's not easy to be read.

Today it's once again the subject in schools and an art form high appreciated across the world. Anyone can practise it and that is required is a simple set including a brush, ink, or paper. Practise this art

consistently can develop personal character and is of great beneficial to health.

【答案】 1.form→ forms 2. It→Its 3.在 characters 后加 were 4.去掉 be 5. the→a
6. high→highly 7. that→what 8. or→and 9. Practise→Practising 10. beneficial→benefit

【分析】 本文是说明文。中国毛笔书法是中国最重要的艺术形式之一。本文介绍了中国书法的历史。

【详解】 1.考查名词。句意：中国毛笔书法是中国最重要的艺术形式之一。one of +形容词最高级+名词复数，故将 form 改为 forms。

2.考查形容词。句意：它的起源是未知的，但当地的故事说，它可以追溯到 4000 多年前的黄帝时代，当时人物雕刻在动物骨头或乌龟壳上。“origin”名词意为“起源”应该用形容词性物主代词修饰，故将 It 改为 Its。

3.考查动词语态。句意同上。主语“character”与谓语动词“carve”是被动关系，用被动语态，句意描述的是过去发生的事情，故用一般过去时的被动语态，主语是复数，故 characters 后加 were。

4.考查非谓语语态。句意：它是自由书写的，但它不容易被阅读。形容词后的不定式作状语，不定式的逻辑宾语是句子的主语，通常要用主动形式表示被动意义。故去掉 to 后的 be。

5.考查冠词。句意：书法再次成为学校一门课程。此处表示泛指，应使用不定冠词，subject 是以辅音音素开头的词，应用 a，故将 the 改为 a。

6.考查副词。句意：今天，它再次成为学校的一门学科和世界各地高度赞赏的艺术形式。修饰“appreciated”用副词作状语，“highly”表抽象意义，“high”表示具体含义。此处表示“高度地”用抽象含义，故将 high 改为 highly。

7.考查主语从句。句意：任何人都可以练习它，需要的是一套简单的设备，包括画笔、墨水或纸张。此处是主语从句，从句缺主语，用 what 指代“需要的东西”，that 引导名词性从句时，只起连接作用、不作成分，故将 that 改为 what。

8.考查连词。句意同上。根据句意，brush, ink 和 paper 是并列关系，故将 or 改为 and。

9.考查非谓语动词。句意：坚持练习这门艺术可以培养个人性格，对健康有很大的好处。此处做主语，用动名词，故将 Practise 改为 Practising。

10.考查名词。句意同上。“be of+抽象名词”相当于“be+形容词”，故将 beneficial 改为 benefit。

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

阅读下面短文，根据其内容写一篇 60 词左右的内容概要。

Many couples who already have one healthy, happy child, are facing a dilemma (困境), that is, the issue of whether to have a second child or not. They have hard jobs and limited time and money, but they want to make sure that their only child does not become a lonely child. So, what are the advantages and

disadvantages of having a second child? That is what so many couples are very much concerned about and eager to understand.

One popular saying is that one child means a lonely child. That's why many single- child parents plan to have a second child. They feel guilty about their decision to have only one child, because there are no other children in the family for their only child to play with, which may make the child feel lonely at times, especially during vacations.

Another common argument against having just one child is that an only child may be more spoiled than one with brothers or sisters. If one couple have only one child, the child can't learn to share things with others and is less capable of getting along well with other children than one who grows up with brothers or sisters.

However, in many parts of the world, more and more parents are still choosing not to have a second child because they argue that there are advantages for the child as well as the parents. With just one child, they suggest, there is little chance of family arguments concerned with children. Besides, as an only child in the family, the child can receive more quality time and attention. This often leads to increased self-respect and independence, which can lead to the child being more confident.

Unluckily, there is no simple answer to the question of whether or not to have a second child. Every family is different, and what is suitable for one family may not be for another. The important thing, in the end, is to make a decision that both you and your spouse（配偶） feel confident about.

【参考范文 1】

Whether to have a second child puzzle many couples. Some believe it means being no longer lonely and helps their children learn to share and become sociable. However, Having one child will let the child become more independent and confident due to more quality life and attention to the child. Of course, it's decided by the couples.

【参考范文 2】

Opinions are divided as for whether to have a second child. To avoid their child being lonely and spoiled, many couples prefer to have a second child. But still more people would rather choose not to do so because it might increase family problems and “more children” means “less quality time and attention”, which in turn makes them less confident and self-respectful. Anyhow, it’s important to make the decision by the parents themselves.

【分析】

这是一篇议论文的概要写作。议论文一般都有论点、论据、论证，同学们只要把文章的结构理清楚了，写这篇概要写作就容易很多。

【详解】

第一步：阅读文本，分析文章的写作结构。第一段提出文章议论的主题：what are the advantages and disadvantages of having a second child? (有二孩的好处和坏处有什么?)；第二段第三段论述的是有二孩的好处；第四段论述的是没有二孩的好处，最后一段表明结论：是否要二孩没有固定的答案，最重要的是夫妻双方做出适合自己的决定。

第二步：确定内容摘要的写作结构。第一句话点名主题，第二句写要二孩的好处（总结第二段与第三段），第三句写没有二孩的好处，最后一句总结文章中的结论。

第三步：列提纲（重点词组）

puzzle (使困惑); being no longer lonely (不再孤单); help... learn to share (帮……学会分享); become sociable (变得善于交际); become more independent and confident (变得更加独立和自信); due to (由于); be decided by... (被……决定) 等。

第四步：遣词造句：同学们在写作时不能逐句翻译，可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯，同时要表述要完整，文章要通顺，准确使用时态和语态。

第五步：连句成文：写作时要适当使用连词、过渡词和插入语，使文章浑然一体。同时恰当而合理地使用一些高级词汇和句型，如定语从句等，以提高文章档次。

【点睛】

范文内容完整，要点全面，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当，上下文意思连贯，符合逻辑关系。作者在范文中使用了较多句式，如：第一句使用了 whether 引导的主语从句；第二句使用了宾语从句；第三句使用了动名词作主语与表示原因的介词短语 due to。此外本文还使用了一些高级词汇，puzzle; being no longer lonely; help... learn to share; become sociable; become more independent and confident (变得更加独立和自信); due to; be decided by... 等。全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外，文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。