

绝密★启用前

2019-2020 学年度新高二年级上学期 9 月开学考试卷（浙江卷）

英语

选择题部分

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纸上。

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。

1. What does the woman offer to do for the man?

- A. Get him some coffee. B. Treat him to lunch. C. Look for his lunch box.

2. How much did Henry probably weigh a month ago?

- A. 50 kg. B. 60 kg. C. 70 kg.

3. Where is the man going?

- A. 5th Avenue. B. 6th Avenue. C. 8th Avenue.

4. What is the man's opinion about soap operas?

- A. Relaxing. B. Boring. C. Interesting.

5. What are the speakers talking about?

- A. A photographer.
- B. A vacation.
- C. A photo.

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。

听下面一段对话，回答第 6 和第 7 两个小题。

6. What are NOT on the list of the clothes?

- A. Sweaters.
- B. Scarves.
- C. T-shirts.

7. What is the woman doing?

- A. Shopping with the man.
- B. Packing for a trip.
- C. Giving advice.

听下面一段对话，回答第 8 和第 9 两个小题。

8. What does the man mainly do in his spare time?

- A. He learns a language.
- B. He plays the piano.
- C. He does some sports.

9. Why did the man give up skating?

- A. He lost interest in it.

C. He got injured in his leg.

10. What is the problem with the woman?

B. She has gained much weight.

C. She doesn't feel very well.

11. What advice does the man give the woman?

B. Eat more meat and fruits.

C. Go to bed before 10:00 pm.

12. What exercise does the man recommend the woman to take?

A. Running

B. Dancing.

C. Walking.

听下面一段对话，回答第 13 至第 16 四个小题。

13. What does the woman have to do to get scholarships?

A. Speak English well.

B. Apply by Monday.

C. Get the highest grades.

14. What is the woman trying to do?

A. Make a survey.

B. Ask for advice.

C. Make a complaint.

15. Which subject does the woman like best?

A. English.

B. Math.

C. Art.

16. What does the man think of the woman's dream job?

A. Impractical.

B. Perfect.

C. Dull.

听下面一段独白，回答第 17 至第 20 四个小题。

17. What was the survey on?

- A. Hotel services.
- B. Hotel rooms.
- C. Hotel complaints.

18. How many hotel staff were surveyed?

- A. 400.
- B. 75.
- C. 39.

19. What were most of the unusual complaints about?

- A. Food.
- B. Rooms.
- C. Location.

20. Why did the man at a luxury hotel in London complain?

- A. He didn't get a discount.
- B. The guest in the next room snored.
- C. The room didn't have a sea view.

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节（共 10 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 25 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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

A

We're reading a book or opening an envelope when, all of a sudden, there's a sharp pain on our finger. You see a little bit of blood and realize you've just gotten a paper cut.

Dr Hayley Goldbach, a resident dermatologist at UCLA Health, spoke about why paper cuts are so jagged, how the element of surprise leaves us in more pain and how to make sure they heal quickly.

Dr Goldbach explained that one reason paper cuts hurt so much is where they occur: primarily on the finger. We have nerve endings all over the body, "she said. "In places where there is refined movement and sensation--like the lips or tips of the fingers--they have a high density of nerve endings. " These nerve endings are known as nociceptors and they send signals to the brain about things that could cause a break in the skin, such as extreme hot or cold temperatures and chemicals.

Another reason why paper cuts hurt so much is that you're using your hands throughout the day meaning that the wound is constantly getting opened. "You often get paper cuts on the pad or the tip of the finger, different from where you'd get a knife cut, "said Dr Goldbach. " It's hard not to use your hands, so there's constant pressure on the wound without a chance for it to heal. "

"The paper itself is another reason why these superficial cuts leave us in so much pain. Paper might look and seem smooth but, if you study it under a microscope, the edge is actually jagged. "Paper is quite sharp jagged-it's a bit of serrated edge, "said Dr Goldbach. "It cuts you pretty quickly before you have the chance to realize it. "

Additionally, paper cuts are quite shallow, which makes them even more annoying to deal with.

Dr Goldbach added that there are mental and emotional elements that cause paper cuts to hurt more than other cuts. "There's the psychological element of surprise, and it happens so quickly that you don't have time to withdraw your hand "she said " With some other injuries, you feel pressure so you have time to react. "

She also added that because we don't expect to hurt ourselves while working with paper, the surprise of cuts leaves us in further pain. "We tend to be careful with a knife--you're being careful on purpose: because you know there's a danger, "said Dr Goldbach. While we are careful with knives, we are not so careful with paper.

21.The underlined word "jagged" is closest in meaning to _____.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. sharp | B. not dull |
| C. not rough | D. not smooth |

22.How many reasons why paper cuts hurt so much are mentioned in the passage?

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| A. Three. | B. Four. |
|-----------|----------|

C. Five.

D. Six.

23.What will the following passage be about?

A. How to deal with paper cuts.

B. How to prevent paper cuts.

C. how to make sure paper cuts heal quickly.

D. The different pains caused by knife cuts and paper cuts.

B

You can use your smartphone to get pretty much anything delivered directly to your door almost immediately. The hardest part is the process of trying to work out if you should tip and if so, doing the quick math before you get to the door. And, you know well that you should tip about 15-20% at restaurants, but do the same rules apply to delivery drivers?

The co-founder of Grubhub, Matt Maloney, pretty much set the standard for tipping delivery people in a Facebook post. He's a strong supporter of tipping, and Grubhub's website suggests a \$5 or a 20% tip. Maloney also said this number should go up if you order during, say, a snowstorm.

However, most other delivery services say on their websites that tipping is not required. Some services, like Door Dash, do suggest no tip on their checkout window. Many, like Amazon Prime Now, allow customers to change their tip amount after their delivery has been received to reflect the quality of service. These companies help customers save money but delivery drivers are upset. They deal with bad weather, heavy traffic, extreme tiredness, and more, all for a \$1 tip. Many feel that if you'd tip your pizza boy or girl, you should tip your delivery driver.

The Emily Post Institute (EPI)'s official suggestion falls in line with Maloney's: "10-15% of the bill, or \$2-5 for pizza delivery depending on the size of the order and difficulty of delivery."

Just like servers in a restaurant, delivery drivers almost always rely on your tips for their income. Tipping is a long-standing cultural tradition in America. So, until drones (无人机) can deliver hot dogs straight to your door,

it's best to tip the people riding through the city at all hours to bring you hot fresh food.

24..What do we know about tipping delivery drivers?

- A. It is not widely accepted. B. It upsets many delivery services.
C. It can't reflect the quality of service. D. It is a deeply rooted tradition in America.

25..Which of the following suggests the highest tips in the passage?

- A. The EPI. B. DoorDash.
C. Grubhub. D. Amazon Prime Now.

26..What is the author's attitude to tipping delivery drivers?

- A. Doubtful. B. Unconcerned
C. Disapproving. D. Supportive.

C

Depression(抑郁) can be a destructive illness, plaguing millions of people worldwide with feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and fatigue. Despite numerous antidepressant drugs, as many as a third of patients don't respond to medication. This has forced doctors to be more creative in finding different treatments for the condition.

In the past two decades, researchers have tied depression to a seemingly unrelated condition: inflammation(炎症), the body's natural response to stress. It could rise from injury or infection, or even emotional issues like an unhappy marriage or problems at work. Some amount of inflammation is generally beneficial, as it increases production of cytokines(致癌因子), proteins that help us heal and protect us from the effects of overwork.

But excessive cytokine levels, and the inflammation they bring on, could come at a cost—a number of studies suggests that high levels of cytokines could contribute to depression.

Cytokines can reach the brain several ways: directly through the blood-brain barrier or indirectly by binding to nerve fibers elsewhere, which send signals to the brain to produce the inflammation molecules. In the brain,

cytokines can disturb the production and release of several important signaling chemicals, including serotonin, dopamine and glutamate, which help control emotion, appetite, sleep, learning and memory. It's thought that a lack of serotonin activity in the brain causes depression; most antidepressants increase the activity. But cytokines also have been shown to activate stress hormone signaling in the brain, which may also serve to develop depression.

With all the evidence implicating inflammation in depression, doctors have been anxious to test anti-inflammatory drugs as a potential treatment. Four small studies published between 2006 and 2017 by research groups in Europe and Iran found that adults diagnosed with depression who took aspirin or another anti-inflammatory drug called Celecoxib, along with an antidepressant, got more relief from feelings of sadness, hopelessness, guilt and fatigue compared with those taking an antidepressant alone. However, Andrew Miller, a professor of psychiatry at Emory University, thought something was wrong in these small, limited studies. None of them looked at whether the participants had high levels of cytokines before they'd see a benefit from anti-inflammatory drugs. "Unfortunately, much of the field has fallen into the trap of viewing inflammation as the be-all, end-all," Miller says. He and his colleagues wanted to see whether the effect of these drugs was limited to the depression patients with high cytokine levels, or if it helped all people diagnosed with depression.

27.Which of the following illustrated how depression is developed?

- A. stress → overwork → inflammation → depression
- B. inflammation → infection→ stress → depression
- C. cytokine → stress→ infection → depression
- D. infection → inflammation → cytokine → depression

28.The underlined word “excessive” in Para. 3 is closest in meaning to “_____”

- A. intermediate
- B. overmuch
- C. mild
- D. appropriate

29.We can infer from the passage that _____.

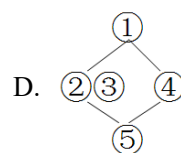
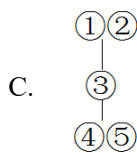
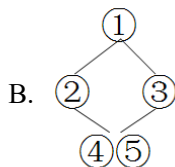
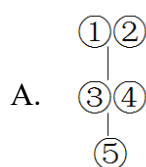
- A. depression will be a curable disease for a long time
- B. only aspirin can effectively help relieve people of many emotional problems

C. people who are hard-working are more likely to get depression

D. we have a long way to go before depression can be satisfying treated

30. Which of the following shows the right structure of the passage?

(①—⑤ represent Para 1—5)



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。

How to Solve Worry Problems

The Great Nobel Prize winner in medicine, Dr. Alexis Carrel, once said, “Businessmen who do not know how to fight worry die young.” 31 Then how can we find a quick, surefire (万全的) recipe for handling worry situations? Here are a few basic steps to deal with different kinds of worries.

Get the facts

Why is it so important to get the facts? Because unless we have the facts, we can't possibly even attempt to solve our problems intelligently. Without the facts, we will be left in confusion. 32 Half the worry in the world is caused by people trying to make decisions before they have sufficient knowledge on which to base a decision. If a man will devote his time to securing facts in an objective way, his worries usually disappear in the light of knowledge.

33

However, getting all the facts in the world won't do any good until we figure out what these facts mean and interpret them. It is much easier to achieve this after writing them down. In fact, merely writing the facts on a piece of paper and stating our problem clearly goes a long way toward helping us to reach a sensible decision. Therefore, when we are worried, sit down and write down two questions – and the answers to these questions, “What am I worrying about?” and “What can I do about it?”

Arrive at a decision

Worry is killing. So we will probably save our life by sitting down and writing out all the various steps we could take and then writing down the probable consequences of each step and calmly coming to a decision. Experience has proved the enormous value of arriving at a fixed decision. 34.

Act on that decision

35 Don't stop to reconsider. Don't begin to hesitate and retrace (折返) our steps. Don't lose ourselves in self-doubting which causes other doubts. Don't look back our shoulders.

- A. Analyze the facts.
- B. Write down our worries.
- C. This is the chief cause of worry.
- D. There comes a time when we must decide.
- E. Once we have made a decision, go into action.
- F. And so do housewives, horse doctors and bricklayers.
- G. It is the failure to reach a definite decision that drives men mad.

第三部分 语言运用（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，并在答题纸上将该项涂黑。

At least thirty times Bobby had tried to climb the snowy mountain, but he had never 36 the top. His friend old Peeper, who knew a lot about his failures, 37 Bobby to try again. He gave Bobby a pair of 38 and said, "If it starts clouding over, put on the glasses, or if your feet start hurting, put them on too. The glasses are very 39. They'll help you." Bobby 40 the gift without much thought.

At least thirty times Bobby had tried to climb the snowy mountain, but he The day came when he was to have another 41 . About two hours after he started, he felt his feet hurting. Then he 42 what Peeper had said, and put on the glasses. The pain was pretty bad, but 43 the sunglasses he could clearly see the snow-covered mountain top, so he went on.

At least thirty times Bobby had tried to climb the snowy mountain, but he 44 , clouds were gathering. But this time Bobby could still see the 45 through the clouds. He kept 46 , leaving the clouds behind, forgetting his pain, and finally arriving at the top. It was certainly worth it. His feeling of 47 was extremely good, almost as great as that 48 view. The mountain below was surrounded by a sea of clouds. He couldn't believe that the clouds were as 49 as that, so he looked more closely at the sunglasses, and discovered the 50 . Peeper had engraved(镌刻) the snow-covered mountain top on the sunglasses, 51 Bobby could see it when he was looking upwards!

At least thirty times Bobby had tried to climb the snowy mountain, but he Bobby 52 that the only obstacle(障碍) to reaching the top had been losing 53 when he couldn't see the mountain top. He was thankful that Peeper had used that little 54 to help him see that his 55 was never impossible, and that it was still there, where it had always been.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 36.A.left | B.reached | C.jumped | D.ran |
| 37.A.encouraged | B.ordered | C.allowed | D.warned |
| 38.A.gloves | B.trousers | C.shoes | D.sunglasses |
| 39.A.real | B.safe | C.special | D.expensive |
| 40.A.sent | B.gave | C.accepted | D.got |
| 41.A.try | B.start | C.test | D.training |
| 42.A.remembered | B.expressed | C.shouted | D.regretted |
| 43.A.under | B.with | C.for | D.about |
| 44.A.Happily | B.Hopefully | C.Unfortunately | D.Unnecessarily |
| 45.A.friend | B.top | C.climber | D.village |
| 46.A.running | B.swimming | C.climbing | D.flying |
| 47.A.success | B.decision | C.freedom | D.friendship |

- 48.A.strong

B.popular

C.bad

D.wonderful
- 49.A.cool

B.natural

C.thick

D.wide
- 50.A.way

B.words

C.book

D.secret
- 51.A.and

B.or

C.if

D.though
- 52.A.suggested

B.realized

C.expected

D.announced
- 53.A.love

B.help

C.face

D.heart
- 54.A.trick

B.word

C.plan

D.opinion
- 55.A.position

B.lesson

C.aim

D.Story

非选择题部分

第三部分 语言运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第二节（共 10 小题：每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面材料，在空白处填入适当的内容（1 个单词）或括号内单词的正确形式。

A film, 56 (release) in Chinese cinemas next month, tells the story of a former British secret agent named Johnny English, who has now retired to be a middle school history teacher. However, after a series of cyber attacks on the UK government, all the active secret agents 57 (expose), which leaves the mission of catching the bad guys 58 Johnny English.

But 59 films such as Mission Impossible and Kingsman (《王牌特工》), in which agents are all masters of high-tech tools, Johnny English is an old-fashioned hero, 60 (suspect) of modern technology and not even willing to use a smartphone. That puts him in various dangerous situations.

This wouldn't come as a surprise if you know that Johnny English 61 (play) by Rowan Atkinson, who is best known 62 playing his character Mr. Bean.

Johnny English and Mr. Bean do have a lot 63 common. As Atkinson once told the Guardian in an interview, "The essence of Mr. Bean is 64 he's self-centered and doesn't actually acknowledge the outside world. He's a child in a man's body."

And this is 65 (probable) why people all around the world can relate to Atkinson's humor. They want to

be just as self-centered as his characters. And they don't want to care what the outside world thinks of them. They want to be different.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 40 分）

第一节 应用文写作（满分 15 分）

假设你是学生李华。为响应今年政府工作报告中提出的“提倡全民阅读，建设书香社会”的号召，你班将举行一次班会，就此话题展开讨论。请你用英语写一篇发言稿。

内容要点：1. “全民阅读”的好处；2. 就开展“全民阅读”活动提出具体的建议。

注意：1. 词数 80 词左右；

2. 文章开头和结尾已为你写好，不计入总词数。

参考词汇：书香社会 nation of avid readers

Boys and girls,

That's all.

Thank you.

第二节 读后续写（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。

Have you heard an old saying “The grass looks greener on the other side of the fence”? It means other places often look better, more interesting than the place where you live. “Let's go to KFC for dinner and then watch some Japanese cartoons!” We all know it: more and more Chinese kids love American and Japanese food and movies. Some people worry that young Chinese are beginning to feel that way. They see young Chinese ignoring（忽视）Chinese culture and, instead, buying Japanese cartoon books, watching Korean soap operas and even celebrating

western holidays.

Foreign books and soap operas are good, but Chinese writers and actors are just as good. As for holidays, Christmas is nice, but it can never have the meaning for Chinese that Spring Festival has, and the West has nothing to compare with the Mid-Autumn Festival. China has lots of cool things in its culture: calligraphy, Beijing Opera, quick meals on the streets, and even Jay Chou! And let's not forget the part of Chinese culture I like best: its friendliness. Not all countries are as warm as China.

It's good to enjoy other cultures and learn from them, but they can never replace your own culture. It's good to look on the other side of the fence, but make sure you take a good long look. You will find that the grass isn't always greener.

Although some people become worried about that, I don't think they should. Will we get more powerful without learning from other countries? Will Chinese people live more happily without American fast food? Besides, it's fun to learn about different cultures. Chinese kids can learn about other cultures and have fun, but they also need to learn more about their own culture. Be proud of Chinese culture and of being Chinese!

[illegible]

参考答案

听力:

1~5 BCABC 6~10 CCACC 11~15 ACBBA 16~20 ACAAC

【听力原文】

Text 1

M: I can't find my lunch box anywhere. I know I had it when I arrived.

W: Never mind. I will treat you today at that café across the street.

Text 2

M: Henry can't be over 60 kilograms now.

W: Sure. How did he lose 10 kilograms in a month?

Text 3

M: What stop is this?

W: 6th Avenue. The bus won't stop again until 8th Avenue.

M: Oh, no. I missed my stop! Why didn't you remind me when the bus arrived at 5th Avenue?

Text 4

M: Do you want to go out for a walk?

W: What, now? I can't. It's "Soap Time". Don't you watch it?

M: Are you kidding? Soap operas (肥皂剧) are for people who have nothing better to do.

Text 5

W: The picture is well designed.

M: I took it on my vacation last year.

W: Really? I didn't know you are such a great photographer!

Text 6

M: Here is the list of the clothes I want to take to Los Angeles. Do you think I've thought of everything?

W: Let's see. Sweaters, jackets, scarves...

M: Yes, it's spring in Los Angeles, and it'll be cool.

W: Not all the time. What will you wear if it's warm?

M: If it's warm, I won't wear a sweater!

W: Fine, but you don't have any T-shirts or socks on your list.

M: Oh, I forgot. I'll take a couple of socks and some T-shirts. Are they in my bedroom?

W: Yes, in your clothes cupboard.

Text 7

M: It's Saturday again. No alarm clock. No work. I love it.

W: How I want to have much free time as you do! So what do you usually do in your free time?

M: At the moment, I'm spending much of my free time learning German. I also enjoy playing the piano now and then.

W: Do you play any sports?

M: Not much. But I go to the sports club and work out once a week.

W: Why not try skating? It's so exciting.

M: Yes, but too exciting. I once broke my leg while skating. I had to give it up.

W: What a pity!

Text 8

M: I know that you don't feel very well and you're losing weight. Has school been very difficult lately?

W: Yes. I just finished taking my midterm exams. I've been drinking a lot of coffee to stay up late to study.

M: What about exercise? Have you been able to get any exercise during midterm exams?

W: No. I've been studying so much that I haven't had time.

M: It sounds to me that you haven't given your body a chance to get better.

W: What should I do?

M: First, you must sleep more. Next, you have to eat better. Your body cannot work well if you don't give it good food. Try to eat more vegetables and fruits. And limit your coffee to two cups a day. Finally, you should exercise more. It doesn't have to be running or dancing. Walking is an excellent exercise and is easy to do.

W: All right. Thank you, doctor.

Text 9

M: Hi, Melissa! How are you doing?

W: I'm so stressed (焦虑不安, 心力交瘁)! I don't know where to go to school and what to major in!

M: Don't worry. You have plenty of time to decide.

W: Actually, I don't. If I want to get scholarships to help me pay for tuition (学费), I need to apply by Monday.

M: Oh, I see. Well, let me see if I can help you. What's your favorite subject?

W: I like English, math, art, and music.

M: OK. Which one do you like the most?

W: I guess I'd have to say English. I usually do pretty well in English classes, too.

M: Which subject do you get your highest grades in?

W: Actually, that would have to be math.

M: OK. Well, what kind of job do you want to get when you graduate?

W: I don't know. All I know is that I want to make lots of money!

M: Alright! So, is it more important to you to make money or to enjoy your work?

W: In a perfect world, I would enjoy my work, and make lots of money!

M: OK. Stop dreaming.

Text 10

W: A travel website conducted a survey on hotel complaints and found some unusual things. The site Skyscanner. Net surveyed 400 hotel staff in 39 countries. It asked about the strangest things guests had asked for or complained about. Staff said that most of the unusual complaints were about food. Other requests were about rooms. Not every hotel room is to everybody's taste, but the complaints in the Skyscanner survey were so strange that they make you wonder how the hotel staff answered. It would be impossible for any hotel to make some of these complaining guests happy. The complaints about food were very strange. One guest asked for 16 cucumbers a day. Another requested only the right leg of a chicken. The staff wondered if the left leg didn't taste as nice as the right leg. One guest asked for something not normally on the menu — crocodile soup. Other complaints were totally crazy. A man at a luxury hotel in London complained that his room did not have a sea view. The nearest beach to London is about 75 kilometers away. Other guests wanted the toilet filled with mineral water, a bath full of honey and a discount because his girlfriend snored (打呼噜).

阅读

21.D 22.C 23.C

这是一篇议论文。这篇文章主要讲了被纸割伤更疼的五个原因。

【解析】21.词义猜测题。上文 Paper might look and seem smooth 说纸可能看起来很光滑，由此可知下文 if you study it under a microscope, the edge is actually jagged.的意思是但是，如果你在显微镜下研究它，它的边缘实际上是锯齿状的。Jagged 的意思是不光滑的，A. sharp 锋利的；B. not dull 不钝的；C. not rough 不粗糙的；D. not smooth 不光滑的，故选 D。

【解析】22.根据第三段 Dr Goldbach explained that one reason paper cuts hurt so much is where they occur: primarily on the finger.（Goldbach 博士解释说，纸张划伤如此严重的一个原因是它们发生的位置:主要是在手指上）；根据第四段 Another reason why paper cuts hurt so much is that you re using your hands throughout the day meaning that the wound is constantly getting opened.（纸割伤如此严重的另一个原因是，你整天都在用手，这意味着伤口不断地被打开）；第五段 The paper itself is another reason why these superficial cuts leave us in so much pain.（纸张本身是这些表面的伤口让我们非常痛苦的另一原因）；第六段 Additionally, paper cuts are quite shallow, which makes them even more annoying to deal with.（此外，纸割伤很浅，这使它们处理起来更恼人）；第七段 Dr Goldbach added that there are mental and emotional elements that cause paper cuts to hurt more than other cuts.（Goldbach 博士补充说，精神和情感因素导致被纸割伤比其他东西割伤更疼），由此可知文章中提到了被纸割伤更疼的五个原因，故选 C。

【解析】23.推理判断题。这篇文章主要讲了被纸割伤更疼的五个原因，由此推断出下一段会介绍如何确保被纸割伤的伤口能快速愈合，故选 C。

24..A 25..C 26..D

文章讨论了给送货司机小费的问题。

【解析】24..细节理解题。根据第三段 However, most other delivery services say on their websites that tipping is not required. Some services, like Door Dash, do suggest no tip on their checkout window.可知，给送货司机小费没有被广泛接受。故选 A。

【解析】25.细节理解题。对比文中小费的额度，第二段 Grubhub’s website suggests a \$5 or a 20% tip Grubhub 的网站建议 5 美元或 20%的小费；第三段 They deal with bad weather, heavy traffic, extreme tiredness, and more, all for a \$1 tip.他们应对恶劣的天气、交通拥挤、极度疲劳等，所有这些都是为了 1 美元的小费；第四段 The Emily Post Institute (EPI)’s official suggestion falls in line with Maloney’s: “10-15% of the bill, or \$2-5

for pizza delivery depending on the size of the order and difficulty of delivery.” Emily Post Institute (EPI) 的官方建议与马洛尼的建议一致：“账单的 10%-15%，或者送披萨外卖 2-5 美元，这取决于订单的大小和交货的难度。”。可知，Grubhub 的网站是小费最高的，5 美元或者账单的 20%，故选 C。

【解析】26.观点态度题。根据最后一段 Just like servers in a restaurant, delivery drivers almost always rely on your tips for their income. Tipping is a long-standing cultural tradition in America. (就像餐馆里的服务员一样，送货司机几乎总是依靠你的小费来获得收入。在美国，小费是一种长期存在的文化传统。) 可以看出，作者对于给小费是支持的态度。故选 D。

27..D 28..B 29..D 30..D

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了抑郁症的形成过程以及科学家们对治疗抑郁症的药物的研究。

【解析】27.细节理解题。根据第二、三段介绍可知，感染导致炎症，而炎症产生致癌因子，而过量的致癌因子导致抑郁症，故 D 项正确。

【解析】28.词义猜测题。根据画线词后的“cytokine levels, and the inflammation they bring on, could come at a cost—a number of studies suggests that high levels of cytokines could contribute to depression.”可知，但是致癌因子水平过高，以及由此引发的炎症，可能以一定的代价出现，研究表明致癌因子水平过高可能会导致抑郁症，由此可知画线词词义为“过量的、过多的”，故 B 项正确。

【解析】29..推理判断题。根据最后一段内容，特别是“He and his colleagues wanted to see whether the effect of these drugs was limited to the depression patients with high cytokine levels, or if it helped all people diagnosed with depression.”可知，Andrew Miller 教授和他的同事们想知道这些药物的效果是否仅限于致癌因子水平高的抑郁症患者或是否对所有被诊断为抑郁症的人都有帮助，由此可知，在抑郁症得到满意的治疗之前还有很长的路要走（很多工作要做），故 D 项正确。

【解析】30..篇章结构题。通读全文可知，第一段为总论，指出抑郁症是一种非常可怕的疾病，很多患者对治疗抑郁症的药物都没有反应，第二、三段介绍了为抑郁症的形成过程，第四段介绍了致癌因子通过几种途径到达大脑，第五段介绍了科学家们研究治疗抑郁症的药物，故 D 项正确。

词义猜测题的难度较大，对画线词上下文的理解是关键，例如本篇第 2 题，根据画线词后的“cytokine levels, and the inflammation they bring on, could come at a cost—a number of studies suggests that high levels of cytokines could contribute to depression.”可知，致癌因子水平过高，以及由此引发的炎症，可能以一定的

代价出现，研究表明致癌因子水平过高可能会导致抑郁症，特别是根据 high 一词可知，画线词词义为“过量的、过多的”。

七选五

31.F 32.C 33.A 34.G 35.E

这是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了四种处理不同类型担忧的方法。

【解析】31.根据上文 Businessmen who do not know how to fight worry die young.可知不懂得与忧虑作斗争的商人英年早逝，下文接着列举其他一些职业也会有相同的情况：家庭主妇、马医生和瓦匠也是如此。故选 F。

【解析】32.根据下文 Half the worry in the world is caused by people trying to make decisions before they have sufficient knowledge on which to base a decision.可知世界上有一半的担忧是由于人们在没有足够的知识做决定之前就试图做出决定。“世界上有一半”可知这是这是忧虑的主要原因。故选 C。

【解析】33.根据本段第一句 However, getting all the facts in the world won't do any good until we figure out what these facts mean and interpret them.可知在我们弄清楚这些事实的含义并加以解释之前，获得世界上所有的事实是没有任何好处的。可知本段处理担忧的方法是：分析事实，故选 A。

【解析】34.根据上文 Experience has proved the enormous value of arriving at a fixed decision.（经验证明，作出决定的价值是巨大的。）中的 fixed 可对应到 G 选项中 definite，指“确定的；明确的”，故选 G。

【解析】35.根据本段小标题 Act on that decision(按决定行事)中 act on 可对应到 E 选项中的 go into action，指“行动；采取行动”，故选 E。

完形填空

36—40 B A D C C
41—45 A A B C B
46—50 C A D C D

51—55 A B D A C

【解析】.本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了 Bobby 尝试爬一座雪山，但都没成功，他的朋友用了一个小把戏帮助他成功的故事。

36.考查动词。A. left ”留下“； B. reached”到达“； C. jumped”跳跃“； D. ran”跑“。句意：他尝试攀爬一座雪山已经至少 30 次了，但他从来没有到达过山顶，所以答案是 B。

37.考查动词。A. encouraged”鼓励“； B. ordered”预定“； C. allowed”允许“； D. warned”警告“。句意：他的朋友知道很多他失败的事情，鼓励他在尝试一次，所以答案是 A。

38.考查名词。A. gloves”手套“； B. trousers”裤子“； C. shoes”鞋子“； D. sunglasses”眼镜“。句意：他的朋友送给他一副眼镜并告诉他如果云层开始集聚地时候戴上它，当你觉得快要受伤的时候，也戴上它，所以答案是 D。

39.考查形容词。A. real”真的“； B. safe”安全的“； C. special”特殊的“； D. expensive”昂贵的“。句意：这幅眼镜很特别，他可以帮助你，所以答案是 C。

40.考查动词。A. sent”送“； B. gave”给予“； C. accepted”接受“； D. got”得到“。句意：他没有多想就接受了朋友的礼物，所以答案是 C。

41.考查动词。A. try”尝试“； B. start”开始“； C. test”测试“； D. training”训练“。句意：他再一次尝试的时间到了，所以答案是 A。

42.考查动词。A. remembered”记得“； B. expressed”表达“； C. shouted”喊叫“； D. regretted”后悔“。句意：他记得朋友说的，并带上了眼睛，所以答案是 A。

43.考查介词。A. under”在.....下面“； B. with”和“； C. for”为了“； D. about”大约“。句意：戴上眼镜后他可以清楚地看到被雪覆盖的山顶，所以答案是 B。

44.考查副词。A. Happily”高兴的“； B. Hopefully”有希望的“； C. Unfortunately”不幸的是“； D. Unnecessarily”没必要的“。句意：不幸的是，云层开始积聚，所以答案是 C。

45.考查名词。A. friend”朋友“； B. top”顶端“； C. climber”攀爬者“； D. village”乡村“。句意：但是在这个时候他仍然可以通过云层看到山顶所以答案是 B。

46.考查动词。A. running”跑“； B. swimming”游泳“； C. climbing”攀爬“； D. flying”飞“。句意：他一直在攀登，把云留下了身后，所以答案是 C。

47.考查名词。A. success”成功“； B. decision”决定“； C. freedom”自由“； D. friendship”友情“。

句意：他成功的感觉非常好，所以答案是 A。

48.考查形容词。A. strong”健壮的“； B. popular”大众的“； C. bad”坏的“； D. wonderful”极好的“。句意：他成功的感觉非常好，视野也非常好，所以答案是 D。

49.考查形容词。A. cool”凉爽的“； B. natural”自然地“； C. thick”厚的“； D. wide”宽的“。句意：他不能相信云层竟然如此的厚，所以答案是 C。

50.考查名词。A. way”方法“； B. words”词语“； C. book”书“； D. secret”秘密“。句意：他仔细的看眼睛，然后发现了其中秘密，所以答案是 D。

51.考查连词。A. and”和“； B. or”或者“； C. if”如果“； D. though”尽管“。句意：Pepper 已经把被白雪覆盖的山顶镌刻在眼睛上，Bobby 往上看的时候就能看到它，这两句前后是并列关系，所以答案是 A。

52.考查动词。A. suggested”建议“； B. realized”意识到“； C. expected”期望“； D. announced”通知“。句意：他意识到他到达山顶的障碍是失去了信心，所以答案是 B。

53.考查名词。A. love”热爱“； B. help”帮助“； C. face”脸“； D. heart”心“。句意：他意识到他到达山顶的障碍是失去了信心，所以答案是 D。

54.考查名词。A. trick”把戏“； B. word”词语“； C. plan”计划“； D. opinion”意见“。句意：他很感激朋友用了一个小把戏就帮助他明白了实现目标不是不可能的，所以答案是 A。

55.考查名词。A. position”位置“； B. lesson”教训“； C. aim”目标“； D. story”故事“。根据文意他的朋友用了一个小把戏就帮助他明白了实现目标不是不可能的，所以答案是 C。

56. to be released

57. are exposed

58. to

59. unlike

60. suspicious

61. is played

62. for

63. in

64. that

65. Probably

这是一篇说明文。介绍了一部将于下月在中国影院上映的电影的剧情以及主演。

【解析】56.考查动词不定式。句意：一部将于下月在中国影院上映的电影讲述了一个前英国特工约翰尼·英格的故事，他现在已经退休，成为一名中学历史教师。由 next month 可知，动作将要发生，A film 与 release 在逻辑上是被动关系，所以用不定式的被动式 to be released。故填 to be released。

【解析】57.考查一般现在时的被动语态。句意：然而，在一系列针对英国政府的网络攻击之后，所有活跃的特工都被曝光了，这就把抓坏人的任务留给了约翰尼·英格兰。分析句子可知，句子为一般现在时，主语为 all the active secret agents 与谓语 exposed 为被动。故填 are exposed。

【解析】58.考查介词。句意：这就把抓坏人的任务留给了约翰尼·英格兰。leave sth to sb“把某事留给某人”。故填 to。

【解析】59.考查介词。句意：但是不同于电影《不可能的使命》。unlike 为介词后接名词作宾语。根据句意，故填 unlike。

【解析】60.考查形容词。句意：约翰尼·英格是一个守旧的英雄，对现代技术持怀疑态度，甚至不愿意使用智能手机。be suspicious of sb./sth “对某人或某物感到怀疑”为固定短语。故填 suspicious。

【解析】61.考查一般现在时的被动语态。句意：如果你知道约翰尼·英格兰是由罗恩·阿特金森饰演的，也就不足为奇了。be played by sb“.....由某人扮演”符合句意。故填 is played。

【解析】62.考查介词。句意：因为他最出名的角色是憨豆先生。be known for“因.....而出名”符合句意。故填 for。

【解析】63.考查介词。句意：约翰尼·英格兰和比恩先生确实有很多共同点。have...in common“在.....有共同点”。故填 in。

【解析】64.考查连接词。句意：比恩先生的本质是他以自我为中心，实际上不承认外部世界。分析句子可知，本句是表语从句，且表语从句不缺少句子成分，句意完整。故填 that。

【解析】65.考查副词。句意：这可能就是为什么世界各地的人都可以联想到阿特金森的幽默。probably 为副词修饰整个句子。故填 probably。

书面表达

第一节：应用文

Boys and girls,

In this year’s Government Work Report, people are called on to read more books and build a nation of avid readers. I think it is necessary.

As we know, reading is a way to gain knowledge and know about the world. Through reading, people can improve their cultural qualities.

I think schools can organize various activities to promote reading interest among students. As to us, I suggest our class set up a book corner at the back of the classroom, to which every one of us can donate some books. In this way we can read as many books as possible.

That’s all.

Thank you

这是一篇应用文。要求写一篇发言稿。

第一步：审题。审题的目的是获取重要信息。通过审题我们可以确定几个方面的信息。第一，1. “全民阅读”的好处；2. 就开展“全民阅读”活动提出具体的建议。第二，人称为第三人称和第一人称。第三，时态为一般现在时。

第二步：布局段落，确定主要段落，次要段落，段落数量。这篇写作段落数量为三段。第一段，响应今年政府工作报告中提出的“提倡全民阅读，建设书香社会”的号召，并表明自己的观点。第二段，“全民阅读”的好处。第三段，就开展“全民阅读”活动提出具体的建议。

第三步：确定关键词和短语：necessary, donate, Government Work Report, call on, build a nation of avid readers, gain knowledge, know about the world, improve their cultural qualities, promote reading interest, set up a book corner.

第四步：确定较为高级的句子：as 引导的非限制性定语从句 As we know, reading is a way to gain knowledge and know about the world. 以及 to which 引导的定语从句 As to us, I suggest our class set up a book corner at the back of the classroom, to which every one of us can donate some books.

第五步：连句成文，注意使用恰当的连接词进行过渡衔接：As we know, As to us, In this way.

第六步：注意书写，保持卷面整洁，避免划线，乱擦。

第二节：概要写作

Many young Chinese prefer foreign items, considering them to be better. (要点 1) Nevertheless, Chinese culture is equally good, colorful and even more meaningful, such as its festivals, calligraphy and friendliness. (要点 2) Foreign cultures, which are not always good, can never replace your own culture. (要点 3) In a word, Chinese kids just need to learn more and take pride in Chinese culture while enjoying other cultures. (要点 4)

本篇属于概要性写作。概要写作，简而言之就是对所读过的文章简要概括，写出文章的中心大意，也可称之为摘要。这一题型主要考查学生对文章主旨大意的概括和准确获取关键词的能力，同时考查学生用简洁的语言概括文章重要信息的能力以及对文章整体结构的把握能力。建议写作步骤如下：

1. 细读原文。首先要仔细阅读短文，掌握文章主旨和结构，明确各段的大意。
2. 列出原文要点。分析原文的内容和结构，将内容分项扼要表述并注意在结构上的顺序。在此基础上选出与文章主题密切相关的部分。并把这些要点用适当的连接词进行连接，使上下句之间具有连贯性。
3. 列出关键词汇。关键词对于整篇文章的理解与转化成自己的语言都很关键，如果不能准确领会其用意，语篇理解的效果就会大打折扣。概要写作的基础是理解语篇，而读懂语篇的基础是词汇，尤其是对关键词汇的掌握与运用。在此基础上，综合运用语法与句法结构，按照行文逻辑组织语言，形成概要。

其次，要注意以下一些要点：

1. 概要应包括原文中的主要事实，略去不必要的细节。
2. 安排好篇幅的比例，概要应同原文保持协调，即用较多的文字写重要内容，用较少的文字写次要内容。
3. 注意要点之间的衔接，要用适当的关联词语贯通全文，切忌只简单地写出一些互不相干的句子，但也不要每两句之间都加关联词语，以免显得生硬。
4. 不排斥用原文的某些词句，但不要照搬原文的句子，如果不能完全用自己的话语表达，至少要对原文句子做一些同义词替换，若结构上也能有一些转换，则会更好。
5. 注意计算词数，看是否符合规定的词数要求。注意检查是否有拼写错误，标点符号是否规范，书写是否整洁，这些情况都是评分的考虑范围。

【亮点说明】文中使用了非常好的短语和句子为文章增色不少，比如 such as, In a word, take pride in; 还运用句型 Many young Chinese prefer foreign items, considering them to be better. 和 In a word, Chinese kids just need to learn more and take pride in Chinese culture while enjoying other cultures. 这两句话运用了现在分词作状语，Foreign cultures, which are not always good, can never replace your own culture. 这句话运用了非限定性定语从句等。并注意了句子的衔接，运用了连词如 Nevertheless, In a word, and, while 等等。