2022年深圳中学高考考前模拟演练

**英 语**

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。

1．Where is the woman’s phone?

A．In the bedroom．

B．In the kitchen．

C．In the sitting room．

2．What’s the time now?

A．6：20．　　 B．6：30．　　　　C．7：00．

3．What does the man usually have for breakfast?

A．Fried rice noodles．

B．Fried pancakes．

C．Noodles．

4．What will the two speakers do next Wednesday?

A．Go for a picnic．

B．Hand in their reports．

C．Have a science class．

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

A．Give her money back．

B．Exchange the item．

C．Repair the item．

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．Why does the man call?

A．To ask for a favor．

B．To talk about a meeting．

C．To ask about his daughter．

7．How long will the meeting last?

A．For an hour．

B．For two hours．

C．For three hours．

听第7段材料，回答第8、9题。

8．Where does Linda work?

A．At a hospital． B．At a restaurant． C．At a bank．

9．What does the man do on Saturday morning?

A．He does some cleaning．

B．He washes the clothes．

C．He does some shopping．

听第8段材料，回答第10至12题。

10．Where did the woman go on a business trip?

A．To Boston． B．To Chicago． C．To New York．

11．What does the man do?

A．An engineer．

B．A gardener．

C．A businessman．

12．What’s the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A．Colleagues． B．Neighbors． C．Couple．

听第9段材料，回答第13至16题。

13．What does the man already have for the barbecue?

A．Vegetables． B．Drinks． C．Meat．

14．Who will bring wine?

A．Robert． B．Alice． C．Michael．

15．What will the man buy?

A．Cheese． B．Onions． C．Tomato sauce．

16．What does the man think is the great thing about a barbecue?

A．Choosing how you want your meat cooked．

B．Doing a variety of fun outdoor activities．

C．Choosing a good place for a barbecue．

听第10段材料，回答第17至20题。

17．How was the speaker traveling down Main Street?

A．By bus． B．On foot． C．By car．

18．What did the speaker do that afternoon?

A．He went to a park．

B．He went to the bank．

C．He went to the cinema．

19．What was the young man doing when the police found him?

A．Buying something．

B．Drinking in a bar．

C．Running up the street．

20．How much was the reward that the speaker received?

A．$100． B．$200． C．$1，000．

第二部分　阅读理解(共两节，满分50分)

第一节(共16小题；每小题2．5分，满分40分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

**A**

Do you enjoy reading? Here readers of your age from all over the United States recommend great books for you to read：



•My favorite book is *Don*’*t* *Die, My* *Love* by Lurlene McDaniel．I love all her books, but this was the first one I read and I have to say, it is by far my favorite．It doesn’t end like other books, and I cried while reading．

•I think *Nancy* *Drew* is great! Nancy is a detective who has many fantastic ideas! I love it because it’s a book from when my grandma was my age, and I can share the fun with her!

•I highly recommend *Skinny* *Bones* by Barbara Park．It is funny, so please add it on your book list．You don’t want to miss out funny stories!

•I would suggest *Growing* *Trouble* by Judy Blume．It is based on real things that happened to Judy Blume．It is about a girl, Alice, who meets some girls at a new state．They become friends, make a club and meet once a week．They stop after two weeks because they all like a boy in their class and put him as number one．I think every girl should read this because it is about our growing up．

•I read a book called *Neela: Victory* *Song* and it was so good that I read it twice! It takes place in India in 1936 and this 12­year­old girl named Neela tries to save her father! It has lots of history in it! I also learned a lot about different cultures! The author’s name is Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni．

21．According to the reader, *Skinny* *Bones* can be described as a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_story．

A．sad　　　　　　　 B．history

C．funny D．detective

22．From which book can we learn different cultures?

A．*Skinny* *Bones*． B．*Nancy* *Drew*．

C．*Don*’*t* *Die, My* *Love*． D．*Neela: Victory* *Song*．

23．Which is TRUE about *Nancy* *Drew?*

A．Both the reader and the reader’s grandma love this book．

B．It’s based on real things that happened to the author．

C．It’s about a 12­year­old girl who tries to save her father．

D．It doesn’t have a common ending like other books．

24．This passage is mainly written for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．parents B．teachers

C．writers D．children

**B**

“Smile！” I shouted，holding a yellow sign up on a busy street in Seattle．We were three thousand miles away from home on a Random Acts of Kindness and Volunteerism Road Trip．We had two aims．One was to try out our new “Smile！” signs and see how much kindness and joy we could spread in Pike Place Market．The other was to raise $80 by doing street performances，enough for gas to Portland and a small hotel room．

We weren’t sure how people would react(回应) to our signs．I nervously raised up our signs and shouted, “Hi，there！” to a young couple．They looked over and felt confused．Then they read our signs and broke into a smile．Before long，some tourists wanted to take a photo with us and some strangers stopped to ask us about our signs．

In fact，we paid so close attention to our “Smile！” project that we forgot the other aim．Before we knew it，the sun was setting，and we had no money for our trip to Portland．We sat down to watch a blind musician play the guitar while thinking about what to do．He was packing up when a passing crowd kicked down his change bowl．He stumbled(绊倒) into the crowd．We rushed to help him，but another man moved more quickly to help him．

Once the musician had his money safely returned，we ran over to meet the strange helper and said，“We just wanted to praise you for your good deed．” He smiled，looking at our signs．“Your trip reminds me of something similar I once did when I was young，”he said．“Look! I’d like to donate(捐赠)．”We told him，“No，thanks! We are fine．We’ve collected plenty of money．”We lied．“Please let me donate．It will make me feel like I’m a part of this adventure，” he insisted．And then the stranger opened his wallet and pulled out four $20 bills．The money was exactly what we had intended to raise that day．We were astonished．It seemed as if he had known somehow．

25．What’s the main purpose of the road trip?

A．To spread kindness and joy．

B．To invite more people to join in the trip．

C．To raise money for a trip to Portland．

D．To encourage people to take happy photos．

26．How did people react to the “Smile！” signs later?

A．Disappointed． B．Worried．

C．Interested． D．Moved．

27．According to the last paragraph，why did the strange helper want to donate money?

A．Because he felt pity for the author．

B．Because he wanted to join in the project．

C．Because he hoped to help the homeless．

D．Because he felt sorry for his impoliteness．

28．What does the underlined word “astonished” in the last paragraph most probably mean?

A．Tired． B．Satisfied．

C．Frightened． D．Surprised．

**C**

“I feel unlikable，lonely and hopeless，”said Lisa，a bright teenager from a loving home．“It seems that nobody wants to become my friend．What’s wrong with me？”

Like Lisa，many of us experience loneliness．The truth is that all people，no matter what their age or character—even the most outgoing，wealthy and popular—experience loneliness at least sometimes．It’s healthy and natural to want to be around people who care．After all，we’ve all heard “No man is an island．” That’s true．We all need others in our lives．

Solomon，the wisest man who ever lived，explains that if we want friends，we must be friendly and reach out to others．But it has risk．Because we are often afraid of rejection(拒绝)，many of us are unwilling to reach out to others．We take a safer way and wait for others to make friends with us．But if we want friends，we’ve got to get beyond this．

If making friends is your goal as well，you need to consider taking some measures．

Be willing to take the initiative(主动权)．If you see someone whom you would like to know，don’t wait for her to make the first move．Get close to her and begin a conversation．Let her know in a non­aggressive(无攻击性的) manner that you are interested in being friends with her．

Reach out to those who are lonely．When you see someone at school sitting alone，go over and talk to her．And don’t let popularity decide whom you reach out to．You’ll often be surprised at the beautiful qualities behind a shy appearance．

Ask questions．Start your first conversation by asking this possible friend what she likes to do or asking about her family．Be sure to ask questions that cannot be replied with “yes” or “no”．For example，don’t ask “Do you have a dog？” Instead，say “So, tell me about your pets．” Avoiding asking “yes” or “no” questions makes your possible friend not end your communication with a one­word answer．

29．Why does the author begin the text with Lisa’s worry?

A．To set a sad tone．

B．To share Lisa’s pain．

C．To introduce the topic．

D．To teach readers a lesson．

30．What can be a risk caused by reaching out to others according to the passage?

A．Being refused by others．

B．Putting ourselves in danger．

C．Being treated in a rude way．

D．Losing interest in communicating．

31．What can we know from Paragraph 5?

A．Shy people are hard to talk to．

B．Popular people are often easy­going．

C．Just waiting for chances will waste our time．

D．A proper manner is important in making friends．

32．Why does the author suggest not asking “yes” or “no” questions?

A．It is considered unfriendly．

B．It will leave a bad first impression．

C．It shows the poor quality of the speaker．

D．It isn’t good for keeping a conversation going．

**D**

Scientists have made great discoveries．But how have they influenced our personal lives？Do kids in your classroom even know when Einstein lived？You may be wondering：but why is it important to teach kids about modern­day scientists?

First，stories of scientists can encourage kids．Chris Hadfield is a Canadian who went to space，and he’s a real guitar­playing person．He makes singing videos on YouTube! His story can make kids think scientists are also common people．Hearing scientists’ stories makes kids think “I can do that too！”

But not only that，the stories of famous scientists can encourage kids to never give up．Bill Nye was always refused when trying to be an astronaut．But today，he’s made a lot of successes in his role as a popular science educator and engineer．Besides，it’s no secret that scientific discoveries require trying，and trying again．

Another way some scientists can encourage kids is through their diversity(多样性)．Neil deGrasse Tyson，for example, is an African­American，which is not common in his field．Such stories can make kids think anyone can be a scientist．

It’s important to know that scientists don’t need to be “gifted” or “good” at school．Often we consider a scientist as being an extremely smart kid at school．That doesn’t have to be true．They just need to have a great interest in science．Telling students stories of scientists can encourage them to show interest in science．As long as they’re interested，they are likely to become a scientist in the future．

Modern scientists teach kids that knowledge builds upon the foundation(基础) others have laid．This is important—no one can do it alone．Scientists’ stories can encourage today’s young scientists to keep trying．They’ll be encouraged not to give up on the dream of making discoveries．Even if they haven’t made important discoveries，their research may help the following scientists．

33．What can Chris Hadfield’s story tell students?

A．Scientists are interested in different things．

B．Students should have a hobby of their own．

C．Scientists can be ordinary like people around us．

D．Students should consider scientists as their models．

34．Which of the following would the author agree with?

A．African­Americans are more likely to become scientists．

B．Scientists are not necessarily very smart at school．

C．Not all scientists really show interest in science．

D．Scientists are usually good at their schooling．

35．The last paragraph shows us that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_．

A．scientists should help each other

B．a scientist should never give up trying

C．making discoveries is necessary for scientists

D．new scientific discoveries may be based on others’ findings

36．What is the text mainly about?

A．Why scientists are important to us．

B．Why scientists can encourage students．

C．Why students love stories of scientists．

D．Why students should be taught about scientists．

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。

When you learn a new subject，you may always consider how much time you need to truly understand it all．Here we give you some advice about how to study，so you’ll be able to take on more information with shorter study sessions(时段)．

·**Study in small sessions．**Our ability to store the information we take reduces(降低) after around 30 minutes，so you’d better cut your studying sessions into smaller parts．37．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

·**Find a study area．**Don’t study in a place where you sleep！Don’t study in your bed，where you play games，or in front of the TV．Why？38．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ You need to program your mind to study in a place where you always study and nowhere else．

·**Take good notes．**39．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ And review them after class to increase your understanding．

·40．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ To be a good student，you should be a good teacher．You cannot teach something you do not know．

·**Read your textbook effectively**(有效地)．Always use the SQ3R method．You need to survey，question，read，recite(背诵)，review to actively remember the information．41．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A．Train your mind．

B．Just reading it is not enough．

C．Be ready to teach what you’ve learned．

D．It’s a good idea to study in a familiar place．

E．You can do some fun activities during your breaks．

F．Find a note­taking method that works best for you．

G．Doing so will only mix up your mind as to what to do．

第三部分　语言知识运用(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。

It has been difficult to sit on the bench most of the time，watching my team from the sideline．I always \_\_42\_\_ why I am not good enough to be on the floor．After endless hours of work and devotion，pushing myself through drill after drill，the last thing I want is to be a cheerleader．The feeling of being \_\_43\_\_ is sometimes too much and drives me to \_\_44\_\_ on the spot．I often feel as though my \_\_45\_\_ are wasted and my time is eaten away，\_\_46\_\_ nothing．It is heartbreaking to be a spectator(旁观者) for the game I love，knowing that no one has enough faith to give me the chance to \_\_47\_\_ on the floor．Tears well up(涌出)，but I \_\_48\_\_ them back．I shouldn’t be so \_\_49\_\_ something so silly．

Away from the game，it’s easier to put my thoughts together，rather than letting my \_\_50\_\_ drive my reasoning．I consider why I am where I am．I have played basketball my whole life．I have a strong \_\_51\_\_ for the sport and always have．There is nothing like the \_\_52\_\_ of playing：the swish(飕飕声) of the net，the sweat rolling off my cheeks，even the bruises(青肿) are battle wounds worn \_\_53\_\_ after every game．

Even if I don’t play much，I participate in every \_\_54\_\_．I am part of a team of girls who stick together like a family．I am there for them，as they are for me．

Should I move on？Or should I stay with my team and continue playing basketball with great passion just a little longer？The \_\_55\_\_ isn’t difficult when I consider the joy that being a part of a team \_\_56\_\_ me－and not just any team，but my team．I love basketball and my teammates．When I think about that，my view from the bench really isn’t so bad after all．

42．A．wonder　　　　　 B．promise

C．accept D．realize

43．A．careless B．worthless

C．selfless D．homeless

44．A．quit B．stay

C．struggle D．delay

45．A．beliefs B．chances

C．efforts D．experiences

46．A．related to B．attached to

C．added to D．devoted to

47．A．perform B．respond

C．identify D．survive

48．A．call B．give

C．take D．hold

49．A．upset over B．nervous about

C．scared of D．annoyed at

50．A．hardships B．possessions

C．feelings D．thoughts

51．A．imagination B．admission

C．desire D．passion

52．A．encouragement B．embarrassment

C．excitement D．amusement

53．A．bravely B．proudly

C．regretfully D．painfully

54．A．team B．day

C．time D．game

55．A．conflict B．conclusion

C．challenge D．decision

56．A．attracts B．brings

C．instructs D．controls

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。

A new study says that going to bed late may be bad 57．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ our health．It may even shorten our life．The study was carried out in the United Kingdom．Researchers spent six and a half years 58．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(look) at the lifestyles(生活方式) of 430，000 people between the ages of thirty­eight 59．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seventy­three．At the end of the study，the researchers compared the deaths of people who went to bed early to those who went to bed late and 60．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(find) that night owls(people who go to bed late) were 10 per cent more likely(有可能) to die during the period of the study．The researchers said that night owls were at 61．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(high) risk of an early death than early birds(people who go to bed and get up early)．They were more likely to suffer from stomach and breathing troubles，and other 62．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(problem)．It may be because night owls have a biological(生物的) clock 63．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ doesn’t match their environment．And 64．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(difference) sleeping patterns(方式) during the week and at weekends could increase the chances of health problems for night owls．

Researcher Malcolm von Schantz said, “This is a public health problem that can no longer 65．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ignore)．” He suggested that night owls should be allowed 66．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(start) and finish work later in the day so they could sleep longer in the morning．

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)

深圳中学拟定于下周二开展“青春正当时，奋斗更精彩”的演讲活动，假定你是参赛者，请你写一篇演讲稿。

注意：1．词数80左右；

2．可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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第二节　读后续写(满分25分)

阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

Ann loves dogs, but she doesn’t have time to keep even one．Her husband died from an accident, leaving little money but two sons．Thomas was 10 years old, and Jack,\_who was recovering from a heart\_operation,\_was 16 years old．She had to work all day to support the whole family．One morning, Ann found a lost dog wandering around the local elementary school．She waited there for half an hour but nobody came back to look for it．She had no choice but to take it home and asked her sons to keep an eye on the dog on the day while she was working．

Ann took photos of the dog and printed off 400 FOUND fliers(传单) as soon as she came back from work．After a quick supper, Ann, with Thomas and Jack went out and put them in mailboxes．The next day, Ann went to the dollar store and bought some pet supplies, asking the boys to look\_after it for another day, and she hoped it would be the last day．She didn’t forget to warn her two sons not to fall in love with the dog, for they had no money or time．

Four days later no one called to claim(认领) it, so Ann’s family was still looking after the dog, whom they had started to call Riley．When she arrived home from work, the dog threw itself against the screen door and barked madly at her．As soon as she opened the door, Riley dashed into the boys’ room where Ann found Jack suffering from a heart attack．Riley ran over to Jack, but as soon as Ann bent over to help him the dog went\_silent．

“If it hadn’t come to get me, the doctor said Jack would have not been saved，”Ann reported to a local newspaper．At this point, still no one had called to claim the dog, and it had been the best friend of her two sons．Ann decided to keep it, although she knew it would bring so much difficulty．

注意：1．所续写短文的词数应为150左右；

2．至少使用5个短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3．续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；

4．续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

**Paragraph 1**：

*The* *next* *morning* *Ann* *got* *a* *call*．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Paragraph 2**：

*An* *hour* *later, somebody* *knocked* *at* *the* *door*．\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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2022年深圳中学高考考前模拟演练

**英语参考答案**

听力部分

**CABCB　ABCAC ABCAC ABCAA**

阅读理解

**C**　解析：细节理解题。在介绍*Skinny* *Bones*这本书的一段文字中连续两次出现了funny(可笑的)。

**D**　解析：细节理解题。只有在*Neela*：*Victory* *Song*的介绍中出现了different cultures。

**A**　解析：细节理解题。在*Nancy* *Drew*一书的介绍中，读者介绍了奶奶在他/她这个年龄的时候就读过这本书，所以可推断出他/她与奶奶都喜欢这本书，其他选项都张冠李戴了。

**D**　解析：写作意图题。本文共推荐了5本书，而且这5本书的读者大部分是儿童，所以这篇文章主要是为儿童推荐图书。

**A**　解析：细节理解题。根据第一段中的．．．on a Random Acts of Kindness and Volunteerism Road Trip．可知，此次志愿者旅行活动的主要目的是传播善意和快乐。

**C**　解析：推理判断题。根据第二段中的Before long，some tourists wanted to take a photo with us and some strangers stopped to ask us about our signs．可知，后来，人们对标牌很感兴趣。

**B**　解析：细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Please let me donate．It will make me feel like I’m a part of this adventure，” he insisted．可知，这位男士是想参与到这项志愿活动中来。

**D**　解析：词义猜测题。根据画线词后面的It seemed as if he had known somehow．可知，作者他们一行人很“吃惊”，好像这位男士早知道他们需要80美元一样。

**C**　解析：写作意图题。根据文章内容可知，作者用Lisa缺少朋友的忧虑开篇是为了引出本文的话题：友谊。

**A**　解析：细节理解题。根据第三段中的Because we are often afraid of rejection(拒绝)，many of us are unwilling to reach out to others．可知，主动出击的风险是可能被他人拒绝。

**D**　解析：推理判断题。根据第五段中的Let her know in a non­aggressive(无攻击性的) manner that you are interested in being friends with her．可知，交朋友时方式方法很重要。

**D**　解析：推理判断题。根据最后一段中的Avoiding asking “yes” or “no” questions makes your possible friend not end your communication with a one­word answer．可知，问对方能用yes或no回答的问题不利于展开对话。

**C**　解析：细节理解题。根据第二段中的His story can make kids think scientists are also common people．可知，科学家也可能和我们身边的人一样。

**B**　解析：观点态度题。根据第五段中的It’s important to know that scientists don’t need to be “gifted” or “good” at school．Often we consider a scientist as being an extremely smart kid at school．That doesn’t have to be true．可知，作者认为成为科学家未必需要在学业上极其聪明。

**D**　解析：细节理解题。根据第六段中的Modern scientists teach kids that knowledge builds upon the foundation(基础) others have laid．及Even if they haven’t made important discoveries，their research may help the following scientists．可知，新的科学发现可能建立在已有的科学发现上。

**D**　解析：主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知，本文主要讲述了为什么要给学生讲科学家的故事。

七选五

**E**　解析：E项中的do some fun activities during your breaks与该空前的Our ability．．．reduces(降低) after around 30 minutes．．．cut your studying sessions into smaller parts．相呼应，此处作者建议读者在休息时做一些有趣的事来调整自己。

**G**　解析：由该空后的need to program your mind可知，G项中的mix up your mind as to what to do是对前文不能在床上或电视机前学习的解释。

**F**　解析：F项中的Find a note­taking method和本段小标题**Take good notes**．相呼应。

**C**　解析：C项中的teach what you’ve learned和下文中的You cannot teach something you do not know．相呼应。

**B**　解析：由本段小标题**Read your textbook effectively**(有效地)．和下一句的Always use the SQ3R method．可知，读书只读是不够的，还需要用方法有效率地读，故选B项。

语法填空

**for**　解析：考查介词。be bad for．．．意为“有害于……”。

**looking**　解析：考查动词­ing形式作宾语补足语的用法。spend．．．doing sth．意为“花费……做某事”。

**and**　解析：考查连词。设空处所在句意为“研究人员用了六年半的时间观察43万名年龄在38岁到73岁之间的人们的生活方式”，故填and。between．．．and．．．意为“在……和……之间”。

**found**　解析：考查一般过去时。设空处与compared并列作谓语，应用一般过去时，故填found。

**higher**　解析：考查形容词比较级。由than early birds可知，此处应用high的比较级，故填higher。

**problems**　解析：考查名词复数。设空处作suffer from的宾语，表示“问题”，由other可知，此处应用名词复数，故填problems。

**that/which**　解析：考查关系代词。设空处引导限制性定语从句修饰biological clock，且在从句中作主语，故填that/which。

**different**　解析：考查形容词作定语的用法。设空处作定语修饰sleeping patterns，表示“不同的”，故填形容词different。

**be ignored**　解析：考查被动语态。设空处所在句意为“这是一个不容再忽视的公众健康问题”，故应用被动语态，因为设空处前有情态动词，故填be ignored。

**to start**　解析：考查动词不定式作补语的用法。allow sb．to do sth．意为“允许某人做某事”。

作文

**One possible version**：

**Paragraph 1**：

*The* *next* *morning* *Ann* *got* *a* *call*．A man recognized his lost dog and called the number on the flier．Ann was trapped/struck in a dilemma．She was having a hard struggle in her mind, unwilling/hesitant to tear herself away from Riley and let it go for the moment．Not only had it saved her son’s life from jaws of death, but they had truly regarded it as a member of their family．With much difficulty,\_she had no choice but to tell the news to her sons, both of whom went\_silent in a second．A sound of dismay escaped Thomas’ throat, while Jack rooted himself against the wall, speechless．

**Paragraph 2**：

*An* *hour* *later, somebody* *knocked* *at* *the* *door*．Everyone knew it was that man who came to pick up his dog．Thomas held Riley tightly in his arms while Jack stared at both of them, full of tears, without even one word．“It’s you！”Ann shouted when she opened the door．It was Dr．Alex who did the heart\_operation for Jack．When he saw what the two boys did, he hesitated for a while and then smiled to them, asking politely and gently：“Boys, can I help to look\_after you and your dog on the weekend? Of course I will bring some delicious food for you three！”All of them burst out laughing, and Ann’s joy was immense．