

2021 年汕头市普通高考第二次模拟考试试题

第一部分 阅读（共两节，满分 50 分）

第一节（共 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 37.5 分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

A

The quiz tries to test non-native English speaker's vocabulary size. New results show the largest proportion of participants know 4,500 words (in the range from 4,250 to 4,749), with the median vocabulary size of 7,826* under the influence of the following factors.

Factors

Academic performance: In class, how about your homework, study, exam, logic, etc.?

Classroom participation: In class, how much did you participate, talking and asking questions? Natural ability: In class, how much do you feel about learning English? Is it easy or difficult? Outside of class: How much do you use English in real life, learning things outside of class? Being abroad: Did you travel to English-speaking countries? How much time did you spend?

Findings

Academic performance helps, up to doubling your vocabulary size. Classroom participation matters too, giving you up to a 50% increase in vocabulary. Outside of class is the biggest difference. Students who do lots of things in English outside of class have more than twice the vocabulary of those who don't. Being abroad brings the average student from around 7,000 to 10,000 words.

Be aware that the results above are suggestive only. More research will tell.

1. What is the vocabulary size of most participants in the quiz?

- A. 4,500. B. 4,250. C. 4,749 D. 7,826

2. Which factor helps to enlarge vocabulary most?

- A. Academic performance. B. Being abroad.
C. Outside class activities. D. Classroom participation.

3. Where is the passage most likely from?

- A. An English poster. B. An English dictionary.
C. A notice about a quiz. D. A survey of English learning.

【答案】1. A 2. C 3. D

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇应用文。文章介绍了影响非英语母语者单词量的因素及调查结果。

【1 题详解】

细节理解题。由第一段 “New results show the largest proportion of participants know 4,500 words (in the range from 4,250 to 4,749)” (研究表明大部分的参与者知道 4500 词左右) 可知, 单词测试参与者知道 4500 词左右 (在 4250 到 4749 范围内), 故选 A 选项。

【2 题详解】

细节理解题。由第二段 “outside of class is the biggest difference. Students who do lots of things in English outside of class have more than twice the vocabulary of those who don't.” (课外活动有着最大的区别。在课外参加很多英语活动的学生的词汇量是不参加的学生的词汇量的两倍。) 可知, 影响学生词汇量最大的因素是参加英语课外活动, 故本题选 C。

【3 题详解】

推理判断题。由文章开头 “The quiz tries to test non-native English speaker's vocabulary size.” 以及第二段 factors (影响因素) 和第三段 findings (结果) 可知, 这篇文章主要探讨了影响非英语母语者单词量的因素及调查结果, 文章出自英语学习的调查, 故选 D 项。

【点睛】概括主旨的方法是: 先看首尾或各段开头再看全文找主题句, 该文是介绍一个调查结果, 该类文章的中心一般就在第一段。因此, 考生直接抓住第一段中的 “The quiz tries to test non-native English speaker's vocabulary size.” 即可找到文章中心。

B

A boat floated peacefully on the crystal-blue water. “How fascinating!” Antonio told to his friends, who shared a passion for diving. In the following diving, unfortunately, he was trapped with his friend, who shared the oxygen with Antonio but died afterwards. Antonio breathed hard on his mouthpiece, but there was nothing left. He started to scream and kept screaming until he had no voice. As hours passed and Antonio failed to surface, his other friends rushed for help.

Shortly the local divers came to rescue, but in vain. Years of experience told them, lost in the cave, one must be dead. They considered going back in but decided against it because of the incoming dark, the muddy water and the lack of help. Too risky.

Asked for help, Peter, a chief frogman, began to plan the next morning's operations, knowing hurried preparation was deadly. He had narrow escapes from death. Each time, though, training and a cool head saved him. Suddenly, a thought struck him. “Who said he died? That guy may be alive!” The next morning, Peter was suited up. Before a dive, he prayed.

Antonio "dreamed" he was drowning. He forced himself awake but couldn't feel his body. He was too tired to feel scared. Entering the cave, Peter found Antonio. On touching him, a hand closed around his left wrist Peter knew the young man must be kept from panicking. Gently he passed his mouthpiece to Antonio. He heard Antonio take a couple of breaths before handing the mouthpiece back. Antonio was trying to share oxygen with him, Peter realized. How unbelievable was that, after 17 hours in this hole, his mind still stayed cool!

Antonio was treated in the nearest hospital. Doctors said he wouldn't have survived more than another hour in the cave. When Peter finally climbed back into his car, he doubled up, sobbing. He felt he took part in a miracle. Somehow an unseen hand that had guided Antonio to a tiny air pocket in the cave guided him there too. Where he should have found death, he had met life.

4. How did Antonio feel in the cave?

- A. Delighted. B. Cautious. C. Thrilled. D. Scared.

5. Why did Peter decide not to operate immediately?

A. Because Antonio was believed to be dead.

B. Because the conditions were risky.

C. Because the hurried help couldn't help.

D. Because the local divers achieved nothing.

6. What can we infer from Paragraph 4?

A. Antonio didn't give in to the desperate situation. B. Antonio had a dream of drowning.

C. Antonio longed to sleep tight. D. Antonio pulled Peter down with him.

7. What made Peter deeply touched in the end?

A. Antonio's injury. B. Humans' desire to survive.

C. Peter's own kindness. D. Antonio's friend's death.

【答案】4. D 5. C 6. A 7. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是记叙文。文章讲述了安东尼奥在潜水时遇到危险，凭借自己超强的求生欲，等到了救援，最后得以生存的故事。潜水员彼得为安东尼奥的那种于绝境之中永不放弃生存的希望的希望的精神而感动。

【4题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段中 “In the following diving, unfortunately, he was trapped with his friend, who shared the oxygen with Antonio but died afterwards. Antonio breathed hard on his mouthpiece, but there was nothing left. He started to scream and kept screaming until he had no voice.” (在接下来的潜水中，不幸的是，他和他的朋

友被困住了，他的朋友和安东尼奥共用氧气，但后来死了。安东尼奥对着他的喉舌用力呼吸，但什么也没有留下。他开始尖叫，一直尖叫到发不出声音)”可知，安东尼奥和朋友潜水时被困在了水下，朋友死去了，氧气没有了。由此推知，安东尼奥在山洞里感到很害怕。故选 D。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。由第三段第一句 “Asked for help, Peter, a chief frogman, began to plan the next morning’s operations, knowing hurried preparation was deadly. (被要求救援，彼得，一个首席潜水员，开始计划第二天早上行动，因为他知道匆忙的准备是致命的)” 可知，Peter 不立刻实施救援是因为仓促救援是帮不上忙的。故选 C。

【6 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四段的 “He forced himself awake but couldn’t feel his body. He was too tired to feel scared.(他强迫自己清醒，但却感觉不到自己的身体。他太累了，根本不感到害怕)” 以及 “Antonio was trying to share oxygen with him, Peter realized.(安东尼奥正试图和他分享氧气，彼得意识到)” 可知，在这种极端情况下，Antonio 并没有屈服。故选 A。

【7 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第一段 “Doctors said he wouldn’t have survived more than another hour in the cave. When Peter finally climbed back into his car, he doubled up, sobbing. He felt he took part in a miracle. Somehow an unseen hand that had guided Antonio to a tiny air pocket in the cave guided him there too. Where he should have found death, he had met life.(医生说，他在洞穴里不会再存活超过一个小时。当彼得终于爬回车里时，他弯下身，抽泣起来。他觉得自己参与了一个奇迹。不知怎么的，一只无形的手引导安东尼奥到达了洞穴里的一个小气袋，也引导他到了那里。在他应该发现死亡的地方，他遇到了生命)” 以及倒数第二段的 “Antonio was trying to share oxygen with him, Peter realized. How unbelievable was that, after 17 hours in this hole, his mind still stayed cool!(彼得意识到 安东尼奥正努力和他分享氧气。多么难以置信，在这个洞里 17 个小时后，他的头脑仍然保持冷静！)” 可推断，真正让 Peter 感到感动的是 Antonio 的那种于绝境之中永不放弃生存的希望的精神，即 “人类生存的渴望”。故选 B。

C

It appears to fit with most people's experience: how Christmas seems to come around quicker every year?

Questionnaires by psychologists have shown almost everyone feels time is passing faster now compared to when they were half or a quarter as old. Most strikingly, lots of experiment have shown that, when older people are asked to guess how long the time is, or to ‘reproduce’ the length of periods of time, they guess a shorter amount than younger people.

In 1877, Paul Janet suggested the proportional theory, where a child of 10 feels a year as 1/10 of his whole life

while a man of 50 as 1/50, so the subjective sense of the 50-year-old man is that: these are insignificant periods of time which gallop.

There are also biological theories. The speeding up of time is linked to how our metabolism (新陈代谢) gradually slows down as we grow old. Children's hearts beat faster than They breathe more quickly. With their blood flowing more quickly, their body clocks "cover" more time within the space of 24 hours than ours do as adults. On the other hand, older people are like clocks that run slower than normal, so that they lag behind, and cover less than 24 hours.

In the 1930s, the psychologist Hudson Hoagland found body temperature causes different perceptions of time. Once, when he looked after his ill wife, he noticed she complained he'd been away for a long time even if only away for a few moments. Therefore, Hoagland tested her perception of time at different temperatures, finding the higher her temperature, the more time seemed to slow down for her, and that raising a person's body temperature can slow down his sense of time passing by up to 20%.

Time doesn't necessarily have to speed up as we get older though. It depends on how live our lives, and how we relate to our experiences.

8. What do the questionnaires and experiments find?

- A. Time now is shorter than before.
- B. Aging makes people think slowly.
- C. The old feel time flies faster than the young.
- D. The old value time more than before.

9. What does the underlined word "gallop" in Paragraph 2 mean?

- A. Fly swiftly.
- B. Pause briefly.
- C. Move slowly.
- D. Pass stably.

10. According to Hudson Hoagland, who may feel time go more slowly?

- A. A kid with slower metabolism.
- B. A child with low body temperature.
- C. A grown-up feeling freezing.
- D. An adult with a high fever.

11. What is the best title for the passage?

- A. How time flies!
- B. To live a full life!
- C. Why time passes at different speeds?
- D. How to save more time?

【答案】8. c 9. A 10. D 11. c

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了在不同年龄阶段、不同身体状况等条件下，各人对时间的快慢感知

各不相同。

【8 题详解】

细节理解题。由第一段中的 “Questionnaires by psychologists have shown almost everyone feels time is passing faster now compared to when they were half or a quarter as old. Most strikingly, lots of experiment have shown that, when older people are asked to guess how long the time is, or to ‘reproduce’ the length of periods of time, they guess a shorter amount than younger people.”（心理学家的调查问卷显示，现在几乎每个人都感觉时间过得比他们年轻一半或四分之一的时候快。最引人注目的是，许多实验表明，当老年人被要求猜测时间有多长，或者重现时间的长短时，他们猜测的时间比年轻人要短。）可知，调查问卷和实验研究发现，老年人比年轻人觉得时间过得快。故选 C 项。

【9 题详解】

词句猜测题。由第二段中的 “In 1877, Paul Janet suggested the proportional theory, where a child of 10 feels a year as 1/10 of his whole life while a man of 50 as 1/50, so the subjective sense of the 50-year-old man is that: these are insignificant periods of time which **gallop**.”（1877 年，Paul Janet 提出了比例理论，一个 10 岁的孩子感觉一年就是他一生中的 10 岁，而一个 50 岁的男人感觉一年就是他一生中的 1/50，所以这个 50 岁的男人的主观感觉是：这些都是无关紧要的飞速发展的时期。）可知，10 岁的孩子觉得一年是他人生的 1/10，而 50 岁的人觉得一年是他人生的 1/50，所以 50 岁的人生主观感受是时间都是飞驰而过，转眼即逝的，A 项（飞快的）符合题意。故选 A 项。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。由第四段最后一句 “Therefore, Hoagland tested her perception of time at different temperatures, finding the higher her temperature, the more time seemed to slow down for her, and that raising a person's body temperature can slow down his sense of time passing by up to 20%.”（因此，Hoagland 测试了她在不同温度下对时间的感知，发现她的体温越高，时间对她来说似乎越慢，而提高一个人的体温可以减缓他对时间流逝的感觉高达 20%。）可推出，当一个人发烧温度升高（比如发烧）的时候，感觉时间过得慢。故选 D 项。

【11 题详解】

主旨大意题。通观全文，文章介绍了在不同情况下，人与人所感知的时间快慢不同，比如不同年龄，不同身体状况等。C 项 “为什么时间以不同速度流逝？”符合题意，适合做标题。故选 C 项。

D

Remote work, especially in a world affected by COVID-19, naturally leads to "flex time". Employees with small children might be getting the majority of their work done at night after the kids are in bed. Working early, you quit early. Starting late, work late.

With your teammates working during different hours, you may be getting messages at all hours of the day,

night, or weekend, making you always available. That might be necessary in some industries during these challenging times, but certainly not in every industry and not for everyone in any industry. Once this takes root in your company culture, it becomes difficult to "reset" later. Besides, "always-on" isn't sustainable (可持续的), which increases pressure and quickly turns your company into an unpleasant place to work.

If your company adapts "flex time", how can you accommodate your employees' needs while still protecting your culture and your team's work-life balance? The key is to encourage flex time while also setting clear "communication hours" (for example, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) . Outside of those hours, employees should be encouraged to change their settings to "Do Not Disturb" and to use the "schedule send" feature of their email client so that messages only get delivered during communication hours.

If messages must happen outside of the set communication hours, such as for urgent or time-sensitive issues, make employees phone or text only. This way people can comfortably close down all other communication channels like email, WeChat, WeCom, etc. The act of having to call or text someone is usually enough to give the sender a pause to think, "Do I really need this person now, or can the communication wait?" This allows everyone on your team to work whenever is appropriate for them, but not feel like they have to work all the time to accommodate everyone else's schedule. A word of "Thanks for being so responsive" to someone answering an email outside of the defined communication hours definitely brings empathy (同理心) which smooths the urgency while also cultivating the trust and culture.

12. What may result in the phenomenon of "always-on"?

- A. COVID-19.
- B. Some industries.
- C. Increasing pressure.
- D. Flexible working time.

13. What is the main idea of Paragraph 2?

- A. The phenomenon of "flex time".
- B. The disadvantages of "flex time".
- C. The necessity of "flex time".
- D. The company culture of "flex time".

14. What can we know about "communication hours"?

- A. It helps to make up for the shortcomings of "flex time".
- B. It should be set from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- C. Employees mustn't be disturbed within the hours.
- D. Employees are still responsive outside of the hours.

15. What is the author's attitude to the combination of "flex time" and "communication hours"?

- A. Neutral.
- B. Supportive.
- C. Opposed.
- D. Indifferent.

【答案】12. D 13. B 14. A 15. B

【解析】

【分析】本文是说明文。文章讲述了因为远处办公和疫情的影响导致了员工“永远在线”现象的出现，这对于员工和公司都是不利的，作者在文章中讲述了解决办法——“灵活时间”和“交流时间”相结合，这样既弥补了“灵活时间”不足也培养了企业文化。

【12 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的“Remote work, especially in a world affected by COVID-19, naturally leads to 'flex time'.”(远程工作，特别是在一个受 covid-19 影响的世界里，自然会导致“灵活时间”)和第二段的“With your teammates working during different hours, you may be getting messages at all hours of the day, night, or weekend, making you always available. (如果你的队友在不同的时间工作，你可能在白天、晚上或周末的所有时间都能收到信息，让你随时待命)可知，“永远在线”现象是灵活的工作时间导致的。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

主旨大意题。根据第二段的“That might be necessary in some industries during these challenging times, but certainly not in every industry and not for everyone in any industry. Once this takes root in your company culture, it becomes difficult to 'reset' later. Besides, ‘always-on’ isn't sustainable (可持续的), which increases pressure and quickly turns your company into an unpleasant place to work. (在困难时期，这在一些行业可能是必要的，但肯定不是每个行业，也不是每个行业的每个人。一旦这一点在你的公司文化中扎根，以后就很难“重置”了。此外，“永远在线”是不可持续的，这会增加压力，并迅速把你的公司变成一个不愉快的工作场所)”可推断，第二段主要讲述“灵活的时间”的具体体现，以及它的不好之处。故选 B。

【14 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第三段的“The key is to encourage flex time while also setting clear 'communication hours' (for example, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.). Outside of those hours, employees should be encouraged to change their settings to 'Do Not Disturb' and to use the ‘schedule send’ feature of their email client so that messages only get delivered during communication hours.(关键是鼓励灵活时间的同时也明确“沟通时间”(例如，早上 8 点到下午 6 点))在这些时间之外，应该鼓励员工将其设置改为“不要打扰”，使用其电子邮件客户端的“计划发送”功能，使邮件仅在沟通时间内传递)”可推断，沟通时间有助于弥补“灵活时间”的缺点。故选 A。

【15 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“A word of ‘Thanks for being so responsive’ to someone answering an email outside of the defined communication hours definitely brings empathy (同理心) which smooths the urgency while also cultivating the trust and culture.(对一个在规定的沟通时间之外回复电子邮件的人的“如此感谢”的话肯定会带来同理心，它缓和了紧迫感，同时也培养了信任和文化)”可推断，作者对于“灵活时间”和“沟

通时间”相结合的方式是支持的。故选 B。

第二节 供 5 小题；每小题 2.5 分，满分 12.5 分)

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

Keeping curious kids from disrupting wildlife

Interacting with the wild, naturally curious kids tend to collect seashells at the beach or keep small wildlife as pets. 16 So how to help kids protect the wild while enjoying spending time outdoors? Here are alternatives for some of the most common outdoor behavior no-nos.

Take an interest, not things. Kids show interest in picking flowers, rocks, or shells outdoors. They're part of wildlife's habitat and play an important role. 17 Let kids explore with a magnifying glass (放大镜) instead of their curious fingers. Let whatever they find outside stay outside.

18 It seems a fun idea to throw pieces of bread to ducks. Animals have unique dietary needs that are different from humans. Eating human food can make them sick or become dependent on human food. Bears are an example of animals that often have to be killed after developing a taste for human food.

Admire animal afar, not disrupt nearby. The urge to take a photo with a squirrel, bird, or slow-moving turtle can be strong for kids. 19 Instead, remind kids to stay away and show them how to use a camera's zoom button, or just admire with their eyes.

Take well-worn paths, not off-road romps (嬉戏). Kicking piles of leaves, stepping on bushes, and walking through forested areas can unintentionally scare wildlife. If surprised animals defend their homes, everyone could get hurt. Nobody likes having a guest come in and destroy their home and act rudely. 20

- A. Keep snacks away from animals.
- B. Share food if animals are hungry.
- C. Exposure to them develops kids' love and curiosity.
- D. The same rule applies to visiting wildlife in their homes.
- E. Animals rely on plants for hiding; rocks and shells, for homes.
- F. Approaching animals disrupts what they do for survival, such as eating.
- G. Despite innocent purposes, kids' curiosity accidentally damages the wild.

【答案】16. G 17. E 18. A 19. F 20. D

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。介绍了怎样帮助孩子们在享受户外时光的同时保护自然环境。

【16 题详解】

上文 “Interacting with the wild, naturally curious kids tend to collect seashells at the beach or keep small wildlife as pets.(与野生动物互动，生性好奇的孩子倾向于在海滩收集贝壳或养小型野生动物作为宠物。)” 说明孩子们喜欢与野生动物互动，选项 G “尽管目的单纯，孩子们的好奇心意外地破坏了野生环境。” 承接上文，提出孩子在和野生动物互动的过程中可能会意外地破坏野生环境的问题，引出下文 “So how to help kids protect the wild while enjoying spending time outdoors?(那么如何帮助孩子们在享受户外时光的同时保护自然环境呢？)” 提出怎样解决问题。选项中 curiosity 和上文中 curious 致，故选 G 项。

【17 题详解】

上文 “Kids show interest in picking flowers, rocks, or shells outdoors. They're part of wildlife's habitat and play an important role.(孩子们对在户外采摘花朵、岩石或贝壳表现出兴趣。它们是野生动物栖息地的一部分，起着重要的作用。)” 说明孩子们所感兴趣的东西正是野生动物栖息地的一部分，起着重要作用，选项 E “动物依靠植物来躲藏，依靠岩石和贝壳作为家园。” 承接上文，具体说明这些东西的作用。选项中 plants 以及 rocks and shells 和上文中 flowers, rocks, or shells 语义相关，文意通顺，逻辑合理。故选 E 项。

【18 题详解】

下文 “Animals have unique dietary needs that are different from humans. Eating human food can make them sick or become dependent on human food.(动物有着与人类不同的独特的饮食需求。吃人类的食物会使他们生病或变得依赖人类的食物。)” 说明向动物投送零食是不正确的行为，选项 A “保持零食远离动物。” 概括本段主题，说明不要向动物投送零食。选项中 snacks 和下文中 dietary needs 以及 food 语义相关，文意通顺，逻辑合理。故选 A 项。

【19 题详解】

本段首句 “Admire animal afar, not disrupt nearby.(远远地观看动物，不要靠近打扰。)” 说明本段主题是不要靠近动物，选项 F “靠近动物会扰乱它们为生存所做的事情，比如吃东西。” 符合本段主题，具体解释靠近动物对动物的生存影响，引出下文 “Instead, remind kids to stay away(相反，你应该提醒孩子们离远点)” 说明孩子要离动物远些。选项中 disrupts 和上文主题句中 disrupt 词汇重叠，语义一致，选项中 Approaching animals 和下文中 stay away 语义相对。文意通顺，逻辑合理。故选 F 项。

【20 题详解】

上文 “Nobody likes having a guest come in and destroy their home and act rudely.(没有人喜欢有客人闯进来，破坏他们的房子，行为粗鲁。)” 说明人们不喜欢有人闯进家来，破坏居住环境，且行为粗鲁，选项 D “同样的规则也适用于探访野生动物的家园。” 说明同样的规则也适用于野生动物。上下文语义通顺，逻辑合理。故选 D 项。

第二部分 语言运用 (共两节 满分 30 分)

第一节 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

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

A nine-year-old kid is sitting at his desk. Suddenly, there is a puddle (小水洼) between his feet and the front of his pants are ____ 21 ____.

He thinks his heart is going to ____ 22 ____ because he cannot possibly ____ 23 ____ how this has happened. It's never happened before, and he knows that when the boys find out, he will never hear the ____ 24 ____ of it.

When the girls ____ 25 ____ it, they'll never speak to him again as long as he lives. The boy puts his head down and ____ 26 ____, "Dear God, this is a(n) ____ 27 ____! I need help now! Five minutes from now, I'm dead meat."

____ 28 ____, a classmate named Susie is carrying a goldfish ____ 29 ____ that is filled with water. She trips (绊倒) in front of the desk and unexplainably pours the water on the boy's ____ 30 _____. The boy pretends to be ____ 31 _____, but all the while is saying to himself, "Thank you, Lord! Thank you, Lord!"

Now all of a sudden, instead of being the object of ridicule, the boy is the object of ____ 32 _____. All the other children are on their hands and knees cleaning up around his desk. It's ____ 33 _____. But as life would have it, the ridicule that should have been his has been transferred to someone else --Susie. She tries to ____ 34 _____ but they tell her to get out. "You've done enough, you klutz (笨手笨脚的人)!"

Finally, at the end of the day, as they are waiting for the bus, the boy walks over to Susie and whispers, "You did that ____ 35 _____ didn't you?"

Susie whispers back, "I wet my pants once too."

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. A. wet | B. dirty | C. broken | D. ragged |
| 22. A. drop | B. beat | C. burst | D. stop |
| 23. A. expect | B. forget | C. imagine | D. notice |
| 24. A. truth | B. end | C. reason | D. process |
| 25. A. suspect | B. read | C. discover | D. recognize |
| 26. A. cries | B. urges | C. promises | D. prays |
| 27. A. emergency | B. affair | C. point | D. puzzle |
| 28. A. However | B. Meanwhile | C. Therefore | D. Anyway |
| 29. A. bowl | B. can | C. basin | D. glass |
| 30. A. desk | B. hands | C. books | D. legs |
| 31. A. excited | B. angry | C. disappointed | D. calm |
| 32. A. fun | B. affection | C. shame | D. sympathy |
| 33. A. doubtful | B. regretful | C. wonderful | D. meaningful |

34. A. help B. argue C. relax D. stay
35. A. by accident B. on purpose C. at times D. for fun

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

【解析】

【分析】本文是一篇记叙文。文章讲述一个9岁男孩上课期间突然尿湿裤子，正当他着急，害怕被人发现而不知所措的时候，同班女孩苏西巧妙地帮助了他。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：突然，他的两脚之间有一个小水洼，他的裤子前面是湿的。A. wet 湿的；B. dirty 脏的；C. broken 打破的；D. ragged 破烂的。根据“there is a puddle (小水洼) between his feet”可知，小男孩的裤子尿湿了。故选 A。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他觉得自己的心脏都要停止跳动了，因为他无法想象这是怎么发生的。A. drop 掉下；B. beat 打；C. burst 爆发；D. stop 停止。根据“When the girls _____ 5 _____ it, they'll never speak to him again as long as he lives.”可知，男孩对自己尿湿了裤子这件事感到紧张，所以他觉得自己的心脏都要停止跳动了。故选 D。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：他觉得自己的心脏都要停止跳动了，因为他无法想象这是怎么发生的。A. expect 期望；B. forget 忘记；C. imagine 想象；D. notice 注意到。根据“It's never happened before, and he knows that when the boys find out,”可知，男孩自己无法想象这是怎么发生的。故选 C。

【24 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：以前从没发生过这种事，他知道等男孩们发现了，这件事就没有结束的时候了。A. truth 事实；B. end 结束；C. reason 原因；D. process 过程。根据“and he knows that when the boys find out,”可知，如果让男孩们发现了，这件事就没有结束的时候了。故选 B。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：等女孩们发现了，他们就再也不会跟他说话了，只要他还活着。A. suspect 怀疑；B. read 阅读；C. discover 发现；D. recognize 认出。根据“they'll never speak to him again as long as he lives.”可知，如果被女孩们发现这件事，她们就不会再跟他说话了。故选 C。

【26 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：男孩低下头祈祷。A. cries 大哭；B. urges 敦促；C. promises 答应；D. prays 祈祷。根据“Dear God, this is a(n) _____ 7 _____! I need help now!”可知，男孩向上帝祈祷。故选 D。

【27 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：亲爱的上帝，这是紧急情况！我现在需要帮助！再过五分钟，我就死定了。A. emergency 紧急情况；B. affair 事件；C. point 点；D. puzzle 难题。根据 “I need help now! Five minutes from now, I'm dead meat.” 可知，对男孩来说，这是个紧急情况。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：与此同时，一个名叫苏西的同学正拿着一个装满水的金鱼缸。A. However 然而；B. Meanwhile 与此同时；C. Therefore 因此；D. Anyway 无论如何。根据 “a classmate named Susie is carrying a goldfish 9 that is filled with water.” 可知，就在这个时候，一个端着装满水的金鱼缸的女孩出现。故选 B。

【29 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：与此同时，一个名叫苏西的同学正拿着一个装满水的金鱼缸。A. bowl 碗；B. can 罐子；C. basin 盆；D. glass 玻璃。goldfish bowl 金鱼缸。根据 “that is filled with water.” 可知，这个女孩端的是装满水的金鱼缸。故选 A。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：她在课桌前绊了一下，莫名其妙地把水倒在了男孩的腿上。A. desk 课桌；B. hands 手；C. books 书本；D. legs 腿。根据 “there is a puddle (小水洼) between his feet and the front of his pants are 1.” 可知，小女孩把水倒在了男孩的腿上。故选 D。

【31 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：男孩假装生气，但却一直在自言自语：“感谢上帝！谢谢你，上帝！” A. excited 兴奋的；B. angry 生气的；C. disappointed 失望的；D. calm 镇静的。根据 “but all the while is saying to himself, 'Thank you, Lord! Thank you, Lord!'" 可知，小男孩假装生气。故选 B。

【32 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：现在，突然之间，这个男孩不再是嘲笑的对象，而是被同情的对象。A. fun 乐趣；B. affection 影响；C. shame 羞愧；D. sympathy 同情。根据 “All the other children are on their hands and knees cleaning up around his desk.” 可知，小男孩成为被同情的对象。故选 D。

【33 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：太棒了。A. doubtful 怀疑的；B. regretful 遗憾的；C. wonderful 精彩的；D. meaningful 有意义的。根据 “But as life would have it, the ridicule that should have been his has been transferred to someone else --Susie.” 可知，但正如生活所愿，本该属于他的嘲笑却转移到了另一个人身上——苏西。这样真是太棒了。故选 C。

【34 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：她想帮忙，但他们叫她出去。A. help 帮助；B. argue 争吵；C. relax 放松；D. stay 停留。根据 “You've done enough, you klutz (笨手笨脚的人)!” 可知，苏西想主动帮忙。故选 A。

【35 题详解】

考查介词短语词义辨析。句意：最后，在一天结束的时候，当他们在等公共汽车的时候，那个男孩走到苏西身边低声说：“你是故意的，对吧？” A. by accident 碰巧；B. on purpose 故意；C. at times 有时；D. for fun 为了娱乐。根据 “Susie whispers back, “I wet my pants once too.”” 可知，苏西是故意把水弄到男孩裤子上的。故选 B。

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。

Some scientists think ____36____ idea of people living on Mars will come true one day. Stephen Hawking believed humans must move into space to survive. “Once we spread out into space and establish ____37____ (dependent) colonies, our future should be safe,” he said, Robert Zubrin, a rocket scientist, agrees and thinks starting with Mars ____38____ (make) the most sense. He thinks sending people to Mars will allow us to learn a lot--for example, about the ability of humans to live in a very different environment.

However, scientists will need to terraform Mars for people to be able to live. Terraforming means changing the environment on a planet so that it is similar to Earth's. One of the main goals of terraforming Mars is to warm it up ____39____ the average temperature there is about -60°C. One idea for warming Mars is to build factories there ____40____ produce greenhouse gases. This could take many ____41____ (century). However, it should lead to rainfall and the growth of plants, ____42____ (result) in more air that people can breathe.

Another big concern for scientists is whether humans can move to Mars and still live ____43____ (healthy) in mind and body. Not to feel bored, humans on Mars would always need to keep ____44____ (they) busy with various activities. And the people living together should all be able to get ____45____ and work together.

【答案】36. the

37. independent

38. makes 39. because

40. that/which

41. centuries

42. resulting

43. healthily

44. themselves

45. along/on

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了科学家对未来人类移民火星的一些设想。

【36 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：一些科学家认为人类在火星上生活的想法总有一天会实现。名词 idea 在这里特指人们生活在火星上的“想法”，应用定冠词 the 限定。故填 the。

【37 题详解】

考查形容词反义词。句意：“一旦我们扩展到太空并建立独立的殖民地，我们的未来应该是安全的，”他说，火箭科学家 Robert Zubrin 同意这一观点，并认为从火星开始是最有意义的。根据句意可知，此处应用形容词 dependent 的反义词 independent “独立的”作定语修饰 colonies。故填 independent。

【38 题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：“一旦我们扩展到太空并建立独立的殖民地，我们的未来应该是安全的，”他说，火箭科学家 Robert Zubrin 同意这一观点，并认为从火星开始是最有意义的。分析句子可知，动名词短语 starting with Mars 在宾语从句中作主语，动名词作主语，谓语动词用单数，故用 make 的第三人称单数形式。故填 makes。

【39 题详解】

考查从属连词。句意：火星地球化的主要目标之一是使其升温，因为那里的平均温度约为-60 摄氏度° C。根据句意可知，后文 the average temperature there is about -60°C 和前文 One of the main goals of terraforming Mars is to warm it up 之间存在因果关系。故填 because。

【40 题详解】

考查定语从句引导词。句意：使火星变暖的一个想法是在那里建造制造温室气体的工厂。分析句子可知，空格处引导限制性定语从句，先行词是 factories，关系代词 that 或 which 引导从句，在从句中作主语，指代事物。故填 that/which。

【41 题详解】

考查名词复数。句意：这可能需要几个世纪。many 修饰可数名词复数，根据空格前的 many 可知，此处应用可数名词 century 的复数形式。故填 centuries。

【42 题详解】

考查现在分词。句意：然而，它应该会导致降雨和植物的生长，导致更多的空气，供人们可以呼吸。分析句子可知，非谓语动词 result 和主语之间是主动关系，故用其现在分词作状语，表结果。故填 resulting。

【43 题详解】

考查副词。句意：科学家的另一大担忧是，人类能否移居火星，并在精神和身体上仍然健康地生活。修饰动词 live 应用 healthy 的副词形式。故填 healthily。

【44 题详解】

考查代词。句意：为了不感到无聊，火星上的人类总是需要让自己忙于各种活动。此处 keep 的动作对象就是主语 humans 自身，应用 they 的反身代词作宾语。故填 themselves。

【45 题详解】

考查固定短语。句意：而生活在一起的人都应该能够和睦相处，共同工作。get along/on (with) “相处融洽”是固定短语，符合句意。故填 along/on。

第三部分 写作(共两节，满分 40 分)

第一节(满分 15 分)

46. 假定你是李华，由于疫情 (epidemic)，你的英国留学生朋友 Alan 很长时间无法回国，近期刚好天气不错，你写信邀请他周末外出散心，要点如下：

1.表达问候

2.发出邀请(海滨路骑行，新津公园野餐等)

注意：1.词数 80 左右；

2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；3.请在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Dear Alan,

How is everything going?

Yours

Li Hua

【答案】Dear Alan,

How is everything going?

I am sorry to learn that you have been unable to return your country for a long time due to the epidemic. I would like to express my cordial greetings here.

Recently, the weather is fantastic. This weekend, I sincerely invite you to come out and get some fresh air. We can go sightseeing by bike on Haibin road. Then we can take a walk, enjoy the flowers and plants, and have a picnic in Xinjin Park. Besides, we should wear masks when going out and keep a certain distance from tourists.

Looking forward to your reply.

Yours

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】本篇书面表达属于应用文，要求考生给英国留学生朋友 Alan 写封信，邀请他周末外出散心。

【详解】1. 词汇积累

问候：greeting→regard

邀请：invite→ask

观光：sightseeing→visit

欣赏：enjoy→appreciate

2. 句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：I would like to express my cordial greetings here.

拓展句：Because you have been unable to return your country for a long time due to the epidemic, I would like to express my cordial greetings here.

【点睛】[高分句型 1] This weekend, I sincerely invite you to come out and get some fresh air. (复合宾语中动词不定式作宾语补足语)

[高分句型 2] Besides, we should wear masks when going out and keep a certain distance from tourists. (when 引导时间状语从句中的省略)

第二节（满分 25 分）

47. 阅读下面材料，根据其内容和所给段落开头话续写两段，使之构成一篇完整的短文。

After an exhausting day, Jack wandered in the street, smiling while thinking of his students. Jack was a respectable and considerate teacher while his students took good care of him, too.

Suddenly, a familiar figure flashed into Jack's eyes. It was Mark, his junior high school teacher. With thrill, Jack dashed forward, greeting enthusiastically, "Mark, how are you?" Taking out his presbyopia (老花镜), Mark studied the passionate young man in front of him, hesitated for a moment, and got confused, "Sorry? Have we met before?"

Not disappointed at all, Jack introduced himself in delight, "Sorry, Mark. I'm Jack Smith, from Class 2, Grade 8, graduating from Kevin Junior High School in 2001. Now I'm a teacher." Hearing the words, Mark was puzzled but also delighted, asking a series of questions, "Why can't I remember you? Are you a teacher now?" In spite of poor eyesight, Mark did have such a brilliant memory that he could even remember almost all his students,

"Well, in fact, you only took charge of our class for only one day, and something happened that day. I became a teacher because of your inspiration."

The old Mark, curious, kept raising questions such as when they met, how he had inspired him to be a teacher, and so on.

“One day, a friend of mine came in with a nice new watch. I was so crazy about it that I decided to take it and I did. After a short while, my friend found it disappear and immediately reported to the teacher, you, who happened to be in charge of our class for that day because our teacher was ill”

A mixture of emotions floated in Jack's eyes on recalling the shameful history. That day, Mark came and told the whole class that someone in the class could not find his watch and whoever took it, please return it. Jack was too frightened to hand it in.

注意：

1..续写词数应为 150 左右；

2.清按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

Then, Mark closed the door and told all students to get up.

But Mark kept searching everyone's pockets.

【答案】 Then, Mark closed the door and told all students to get up. He asked the students to face the wall and covered their eyes with handkerchiefs. Then he searched the students' pockets one by one. When Mark found the watch from Jack's pocket, Jack was afraid and ashamed with no place to hide himself. He thought that he would be condemned and punished by Mark, despised by his classmates and branded with a bad mark that would never be erased in his life...

But Mark kept searching everyone's pockets. Until he finished searching all the students' pockets, Jack realized it was not what he thought. Mark returned the watch that was found in Jack's pocket to the owner, and then told the students to sit back and continue with his class. Until Jack left school after graduation, the theft of watch was never mentioned or passed on. It was not only compassion and wisdom, but also a kind of selfless help. Jack would never forget and be grateful for it.

【解析】

【分析】 本文以一块手表为线索展开，讲述了一个学生 Jack 对老师 Mark 的感恩。Jack 偷了同学的新手表，老师 Mark 在学生身上搜查一遍，找到手表交给失主，没有张扬 Jack 的偷窃行为。展示了老师 Mark 给人容身的空间，与人转身的台阶，教育中不止有慈悲和智慧，更有一个扬善救失的高超的境界。

【详解】 1. 段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“然后，Mark 关上门，叫所有的学生都起来。”可知，第一段可描写 Mark 搜查的过

程以及 Jack 的害怕和羞愧。

②由第二段首句内容“但 Mark 一直在搜每个人的口袋。”可知，第二段可描写 Mark 搜查完毕全体学生后把手表交换施主，继续上课，没有张扬，以及 Jack 的无限感激与教育感悟。

2. 续写线索：搜查——害怕——归还——继续上课——感谢——感悟

3. 词汇激活

行为类

①搜查：search/look for/seek

②归还：give back/return

③继续上课：go on with his class/continue with his class

情绪类

① 害怕：be afraid/fear/ be scared

②感谢：showing his appreciation/show his gratitude/be grateful

【点睛】[高分句型 1]. He thought that he would be condemned and punished by Mark, despised by his classmates and branded with a bad mark that would never be erased in his life...(that 引导的宾语从句和 that 引导的限制性定语从句)

[高分句型 2]. Until Jack left school after graduation, the theft of watch was never mentioned or passed on. (until 引导的时间状语从句)