

2020 学年第二学期高中发展共同体第一次联合测试

高二英语试题卷

本试卷分第 I 卷（选择题）和第 II 卷（非选择题）。第 I 卷 1 至 8 页，第 II 卷 8 至 10 页。

第 I 卷（选择题）

注意事项：

1. 答第 I 卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名、准考证号填写在答题卡上。
2. 选出每小题答案后，用铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。不能答在本试卷上，否则无效。

第一部分：听力（共两节，满分 30 分）

第一节 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 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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. When will the meeting be held?

- A. On 21st. B. On 22nd. C. On 23rd.

2. What game is the woman watching?

- A. A softball game. B. A running game. C. A swimming race.

3. How does the woman feel about her speech?

- A. Confident. B. Nervous. C. Excited.

4. What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Turn off the machine. B. Buy a new machine. C. Ask someone else for help.

5. Where does the conversation probably take place?

- A. At home. B. In a restaurant. C. In a supermarket.

第二节（共 15 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 22.5 分）

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题，从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项选出最佳选项，并标在试卷的相应位置。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 woman call the man?

- A. To give him a discount on his order.

- B. To apologize to him.

C. To thank him.

7. What do we know about the man?

A. He will be charged less.

B. He is grateful to the woman.

C. He is going to cancel his order.

听第 7 段材料，回答第 8、9 题。

8. How did the woman know about the new hotel?

A. From the radio. B. From her friend. C. From the newspaper.

9. What does the woman think of the new hotel?

A. It will bring more job chances.

B. It may spoil the beautiful place.

C. It helps develop local tourism.

听第 8 段材料，回答第 10 至 12 题。

10. Why did the woman go to Brazil?

A. To work. B. To have a rest. C. To visit her aunt.

11. How long did the woman stay in Brazil?

A. A week. B. A month. C. Two months.

12. What can we learn about Celia?

A. She met the woman a month ago.

B. She will go to England next year.

C. She has already left Brazil.

听第 9 段材料，回答第 13 至 16 题。

13. What did the woman want to be at first?

A. A pilot. B. A salesperson. C. An employee in air traffic control.

14. Why did the woman work as a salesgirl?

A. To get money for training.

B. To enrich her after-school life.

C. To save money for traveling abroad.

15. What can a first officer do?

A. Arrange for staff to fly which sections.

B. Share the job of flying planes on a journey.

C. Do the job of taking off and landing.

16. What is the advantage of being senior first officer?

A. He can fly to more airports.

B. He can train other people to fly planes.

C. He can fly to destinations in better weather conditions.

听第 10 段材料，回答第 17 至 20 题。

17. What can we learn from the talk?

A. Janet Gordon has written her own book.

B. Jessica Watson broke a record in 2010.

C. Jesse Martin lost fingers while climbing a mountain.

18. What led Jessica to make the attempt?

A. A book. B. Her parents. C. A painting.

19. When did Jordan climb Mount Qomolangma?

A. In 1993. B. In 1996. C. In 2010.

20. What is people's attitude to Jordan's climb up Mount Qomolangma?

A. Supportive. B. Opposed. C. Optimistic.

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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

Government in Tibet have denied the permanent(永久的) closure of Mount Qomolangma National Nature Reserve.

The announcement came after a report went viral online claiming the base camp of the world's highest mountain was "permanently closed due to heavy pollution" and caused a universal misunderstanding.

Mount Qomolangma National Nature Reserve was set up in 1988. Covering an area of more than 33, 800 square km, it is home to one of the world's weakest ecosystems.

Kelsang, deputy director of the reserve administration, said ordinary tourists are allowed to visit areas around Rongpo Monastery, almost 5, 000 meters above sea level. As for travelers who have a climbing permit, they can go

to the base camp at an altitude of 5, 200 meters. The mountaineering activities have been permitted by the regional forestry department.

To protect the environment surrounding Mount Qomolangma, China carried out three major clean-ups at an altitude of 5, 200 meters and above last spring, collecting eight tonnes of household wastes, human wastes and mountaineering trash. This year, the cleanup will continue, and the remains of mountaineering victims(受害者) at above 8, 000 meters will be centrally dealt with for the first time. Meanwhile, the number of people who stay at the base camp will be kept under 300.

Recently, there are 85 wildlife protectors in the reserve, and 1, 000 herders have part-time jobs going around and cleaning up garbage.

These measures aim to strike a balance between various demands such as environmental protection, local poverty relief, mountaineering and education, said Wang Shen, county chief of Dingri at the mountain foot.

1. Which of the following can replace the underlined words "went viral" in Paragraph 2?

A. spread wildly B. blocked out C. gave away D. shot up

2. What can we learn according to Kelsang's words about the National Nature Reserve?

- A. Most tourists are allowed to visit the base camp.
- B. A permit is a must for visitors going to the base camp.
- C. The mountaineering activities are not allowed these days.
- D. The areas above 5, 200 meters are open to everyone.

3. Why did the government carry out clean-ups at an altitude of 5, 200 meters and above?

- A. To provide a much easier path for mountaineers.
- B. To keep mountaineering activities going smoothly.
- C. To remove the remains of mountaineering victims.
- D. To protect the environment of Mount Qomolangma.

【答案】 1. A 2. B 3. D

【解析】

【分析】 本文是一篇新闻报道，西藏自治区政府否认网传“珠峰景区永久关闭”的不实消息，并表示西藏

珠峰保护区将继续有条件开放。

【详解】1. 词义猜测题。根据第二段 “The announcement came after a report went viral online claiming the base camp of the world’s highest mountain was "permanently closed due to heavy pollution" and caused a universal misunderstanding.” 可知，在此之前，一份报告在网上 went viral，称这座世界最高峰的大本营 “由于严重污染而永久关闭”，并引起了普遍误解。根据句意，尤其是 caused a universal misunderstanding 推知划线词的意为 “疯传”，与 spread wildly 同义。故选 A。

2. 推理判断题。根据第四段中 “As for travelers who have a climbing permit, they can go to the base camp at an altitude of 5,200 meters. The mountaineering activities have been permitted by the regional forestry department.” （对于有登山许可证的游客，他们可以去海拔 5200 米的大本营。这些登山活动已经得到了地区林业部门的许可。）可知，去大本营的游客必须有登山许可，故选 B。

3. 细节理解题。根据第五段 “To protect the environment surrounding Mount Qomolangma, China carried out three major clean-ups at an altitude of 5,200 meters and above last spring, collecting eight tonnes of household wastes, human wastes and mountaineering trash.” （为了保护珠峰周围的环境，去年春天，中国在海拔 5200 米及以上的地方进行了三次大清理，收集了 8 吨生活垃圾、人类垃圾和登山垃圾。）可知，组织这次海拔 5200 米以上的清理是为了保护珠穆朗玛的自然环境。故选 D。

B

The next time you need to get somewhere, you may be able to follow your nose. A study has found that a strong sense of smell is associated with a strong sense of direction.

Researchers conducted an experiment at McGill University in Canada. Fifty-seven adults were invited to participate in a virtual “way-finding task” in which they had to make their way around a virtual environment. They were given 20 minutes to learn about the virtual city. After having passed by each of eight landmarks at least twice, the participants were placed in front of one of the landmarks and asked to find the most direct route to one assigned by the researchers.

The participants also smelled 40 scented (有香气的) pens one at a time. After a brief sniff, the participants

chose one word that best identified the smell from four words on a screen.

An additional exercise used a virtual maze (迷宫) to determine if the participants were more likely to rely on landmarks to find the way or if they used a more habit-based method built over time as people traveled the same route over and over again.

What the researchers found was that those with the ability to correctly identify the smells of the pens also had the easiest time performing the way-finding task by way of landmarks. A strong sense of smell was not identified in the participants who used the more habit-based method.

The connection between the sense of smell and way-finding likely came about as a result of the evolution of the nervous system. The original function of the sense of smell in humans may have been intended to support our spatial memory.

Keep that in mind the next time you get lost going to the dentist. It won't prevent you from getting horribly lost, but it's good food for thought along the way.

4. How does the author support his argument?

- A. By examining differences.
- B. By doing virtual experiment.
- C. By providing examples.
- D. By analyzing cause.

5. What were the participants asked to do after smelling a scented pen?

- A. Decide whether they liked the smell.
- B. Use a sentence to describe the smell.
- C. Choose a suitable word for the smell.
- D. Find the landmark that featured the smell.

6. Which of the following factors is related to a strong sense of direction?

- A. The way of using landmarks.
- B. More experience in describing things.
- C. Quick adjustment to the virtual world.
- D. A more habit-based way-finding method.

【答案】 4. C 5. C 6. A

【解析】

【分析】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了一项研究，研究发现强烈的嗅觉与强烈的方向感有关。

【4 题详解】

推理判断题。由第二段中的 “Fifty-seven adults were invited to participate in a virtual “way-finding task” in which they had to make their way around a virtual environment.(57 名成年人被邀请参加一个虚拟的 “寻路任务”，在这个任务中，他们必须在一个虚拟的环境中找到自己的路)” 及第三段 “The participants also smelled 40 scented (有香气的) pens one at a time. After a brief sniff, the participants chose one word that best identified the smell from four words on a screen.(参与者还一次嗅 40 支有香味的钢笔。经过短暂的嗅闻，参与者从屏幕上的四个单词中选出一个最能辨别气味的单词)” 和第四段中的 “An additional exercise used a virtual maze (迷宫) to determine if the participants were more likely to rely on landmarks to find the way or if they used a more habit-based method built over time as people traveled the same route over and over again.(另外一个练习使用了虚拟迷宫来确定参与者是否更倾向于依赖路标来寻找道路，或者他们是否使用了一种随着时间的推移而建立起来的基于习惯的方法，因为人们一遍又一遍地走同一条路线)” 可知，为了支持强烈的嗅觉与强烈的方向感有关的论点，作者通过举例说明虚拟（寻路）测试和现实测试（即嗅闻测试）来验证观点。故选 C 项。

【5 题详解】

细节理解题。由第三段 “The participants also smelled 40 scented (有香气的) pens one at a time. After a brief sniff, the participants chose one word that best identified the smell from four words on a screen.(参与者还一次嗅 40 支有香味的钢笔。经过短暂的嗅闻，参与者从屏幕上的四个单词中选出一个最能辨别气味的单词)” 可知，参与者闻到一支有香味的钢笔后被要求选出一个最能辨别气味的单词，即为气味选择一个合适的词。故选 C 项。

【6 题详解】

细节理解题。由倒数第三段中的 “What the researchers found was that those with the ability to correctly identify the smells of the pens also had the easiest time performing the way-finding task by way of landmarks.(研究人员发现，那些能够正确识别钢笔气味的人，也最容易通过路标来完成寻路任务)” 可知，拥有强烈的嗅觉的人最容易通过路标来完成寻路任务，说明使用地标的方式与强烈的方向感有关。故选 A 项。

C

Compassion and love are concepts that are often thought to be felt by humans only. As the most intelligent creatures to ever walk the earth, we tend to assume that we are the only ones who can feel emotions. We forget that the speechless beings who live here with us - animals - also have the same capability.

During a cold night in Ontario, Canada, a passer-by spotted something on the side of the road that made her stop -a shaking dog curled up in the snow.

When she approached the pup, she discovered that she wasn't alone-she was cuddling five orphaned black

kittens to keep them warm.

The dog surely could have found a safer place to stay for the night, but she chose instead to help not just herself but other stray animals as well.

The Good Samaritan called Pet and Wildlife Rescue and an animal control officer picked them up. When they got to the shelter, it was apparent that a close bond had already been formed between the dog and the orphaned kittens. The staff decided to name the kind dog Serenity in honor of her selfless act.

“It’s truly heartwarming!” a shelter spokesperson told The Dodo. “It had been a very cold night so these kittens would have had a very hard time surviving.”

Aside from requiring treatment for worm and flea infections, the orphaned kittens are now safe. Just like a proud and doting mother, Serenity insisted on checking on her babies regularly to oversee their progress.

The good news is that the kittens are now living with a foster family who will care for them until they are old enough to be adopted. Serenity, on the other hand, is still looking for a family.

According to the shelter, she loves zooming around in the yard and is big on playing. She is also quite jumpy, so she would do best in a home without small children.

7. What did the passer-by see on the road?

- A. A dog curled up in the snow.
- B. Five kittens were in the snow alone.
- C. A dog was warming five kittens in the snow.
- D. A dog found a safe place to stay for the night.

8. What does the underlined word “she” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The passer-by.
- B. The dog.
- C. The kitten.
- D. The spokesperson.

9. Where is the dog Serenity now?

- A. Living in the shelter.
- B. Being adopted by a family.
- C. Staying with the kittens.
- D. Playing with some children.

10. What can we draw from the story?

- A. Animals and humans should live in harmony.
- B. A sad end can be turned into a positive one.
- C. Animals have the same capability with humans.
- D. Animals can feel compassion and love like humans.

【答案】 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。主要记叙了在加拿大安大略省的一个寒冷的夜晚，路人在路上看到了一只狗在雪地里给五只小猫取暖的故事。这只狗本来可以找到一个更安全的地方过夜，但她选择不仅帮助自己，也帮助其他流浪动物。让人感悟到动物可以和人一样感受到同情和爱。

【7 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段 When she approached the pup, she discovered that she wasn't alone-she was cuddling five orphaned black kittens to keep them warm.可知当她走近这只小狗时，她发现自己并不孤单——她依偎着五只失去父母的黑猫宝宝给它们取暖。由此可知，路人在路上看到了一只狗在雪地里给五只小猫取暖。故选 C。

【8 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据后文 was cuddling five orphaned black kittens to keep them warm.可知路人走近这只小狗时，她发现自己并不孤单——她（狗）依偎着五只失去父母的黑猫宝宝给它们取暖。由此可知，she 此处指的是给小猫取暖的狗。故选 B。

【9 题详解】

推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中 Serenity, on the other hand, is still looking for a family.可知另一方面，Serenity 仍在寻找一个家庭。由此可知，小狗 Serenity 现在住在收容所里。故选 A。

【10 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第一段 Compassion and love are concepts that are often thought to be felt by humans only. As the most intelligent creatures to ever walk the earth, we tend to assume that we are the only ones who can feel emotions. We forget that the speechless beings who live here with us - animals - also have the same capability.可知同情和爱通常被认为是只有人类才能感受到的概念。作为地球上有史以来最聪明的生物，我们往往认为自己是唯一能感知情感的人。我们忘记了与我们生活在一起的无语的生灵——动物——也有同样的能力。结合文章主要讲述了小狗 Serenity 被路人发现给五只失去父母的黑猫宝宝取暖的故事，由此可推知，我们能从这个故事中了解到动物可以像人类一样感受到同情和爱。故选 D。

第二节：（共 5 个小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

You may have grown up living with lots of siblings, or this may be your first time sharing your living space with someone else. 11 Follow these tips to make sure you and your roommate keep things pleasant and

supportive throughout the year (or even years)!

Be clear about your expectations from the beginning. Do you know in advance that you hate it when someone hits the snooze button (贪睡闹铃) fifteen times every morning? That you're a neat freak (怪人)? That you need ten minutes to yourself before talking to anyone after you wake up? 12 It's not fair to expect him or her to pick up on them right away, and communicating what you need is one of the best ways to avoid problems before they become problems.

Address problems when they're little. Is your roommate always forgetting her things for the shower, and taking yours? 13 Addressing things that annoy you while they're still little can help your roommate be aware of something she may not otherwise know. And addressing little things is much easier than addressing them after they've become big.

14 This may seem simple, but it's probably one of the biggest reasons why roommates experience conflict. Don't think he'll mind if you borrow his shoes for a quick soccer game? For all you know, you just stepped over an uncrossable line. Don't borrow, use, or take anything without getting permission first.

Be mindful of who you bring into your room-and how often. 15 But your roommate may not. Be mindful of how often you bring people over. If your roommate studies best in the quiet, and you study best in a group, can you alternate who hits the library and who gets the room?

- A. Be open to new ideas and experiences.
- B. Respect all the things that belong to your roommate.
- C. You may love having your study group into your room.
- D. Expect to learn, grow and change during the time in the college.
- E. Are your clothes being borrowed faster than you can wash them?
- F. Let your roommate know as soon as you can about your little preferences.
- G. Having a roommate can be both a challenge and a great part of your college experience.

【答案】 11. G 12. F 13. E 14. B 15. C

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了和室友相处得愉快的几点建议。

【11 题详解】

根据空后的“Follow these tips to make sure you and your roommate keep things pleasant and supportive

throughout the year (or even years)!”可知，遵循这些建议，确保你和你的室友在一年（甚至几年）中保持愉快和支持！此处应该会提到与室友同住，这样才会引出下文的建议，故 G 项（与室友同住既是一个挑战，也是你大学生活的重要组成部分）符合语境。

【12 题详解】

空前的几个问句是关于个人喜好的，再根据空后的“communicating what you need is one of the best ways to avoid problems before they become problems.”可知，在问题发展成为问题之前，与室友交流你的需求是避免问题的最好方法之一，因此此处说的是尽早与室友交流你的个人喜好以避免问题的出现，故 F 项（尽快让你的室友知道你的小喜好）符合语境。

【13 题详解】

根据空前的“Is your roommate always forgetting her things for the shower, and taking yours?”可知，你的室友总是忘记带她的洗浴用品而拿了你的吗？此处承接上文，提到一个并列的问题，E 项（你的衣服被借走的速度比你洗的速度快吗？）符合语境。

【14 题详解】

此处为本段主题句，根据本段内容，特别是根据“Don’t borrow, use, or take anything without getting permission first.”可知，未经允许，不要借用、使用或拿走室友的任何东西，因此本段主要讲的是要尊重室友的私人物品，故 B 项（尊重所有属于你室友的东西）符合语境。

【15 题详解】

根据空前的“Be mindful of who you bring into your room-and how often.”可知，注意你带谁来房间以及频率，空后又说但你的室友可能不（喜欢），But 表明此处与空后形成转折关系，此处说的是你可能喜欢带别人来你们的房间，故 C 项（你可能喜欢你的学习小组进入你的房间）符合语境。

【点睛】在七选五的解题过程中，像 but, yet, however 等表示转折关系的词语往往是重要线索，例如本篇第 5 题。空前说注意你带谁来房间以及频率，根据空后的“But your roommate may not.”可知，但你的室友可能不（喜欢），But 表明此处与空后形成转折关系，因此此处说的是你可能喜欢带别人来你和室友共同的房间，故 C 项（你可能喜欢你的学习小组进入你的房间）符合语境。

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、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

We love letters. Just as John Donne, a poet, _____ 16 _____ it, “Letters, to me and my friends mean _____ 17 _____ greetings; they get souls together. Thanks to letters, friends who are _____ 18 _____ speak.” He wrote these words nearly 400 years ago. Today, in the age of instant text message, social media, and email, they _____ 19 _____ ring truer than ever, because writing or receiving a letter has become such a _____ 20 _____ event.

A UK-wide survey undertaken by Sunday Times suggests that one in four of us has not _____ 21 _____ a letter for at least 10 years. That’s ten years without the bitter-sweet _____ 22 _____ of pacing the floor waiting for the _____ 23 _____; ten years without recognizing the handwriting on the envelope and eagerly _____ 24 _____ the letter to read its content.

We _____ 25 _____ not get them any more, but we still love handwritten letters. In the same survey, one third of _____ 26 _____ people interviewed say that they _____ 27 _____ the content of sentimental (充满情感的) letters. Shouldn’t we make _____ 28 _____ to give our friends and families what they will treasure forever? Ann Bickley went online in 2013 and offered to handwrite a letter to anyone who _____ 29 _____ her. Her website received 50,000 _____ 30 _____ in its first three months. Five years later, she is still the main _____ 31 _____ behind one-million-lovely-letter.com and has personally written 4,000 letters offering hope and _____ 32 _____ to strangers.

The thought behind a letter _____ 33 _____ as much as its contents. “I never tell anyone that _____ 34 _____ is going to be OK,” Ann Bickley says, “I am letting someone know that there is someone in the world who _____ 35 _____ them.”

Who wouldn’t love to receive a letter like that? Let’s get writing!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 16. A. made | B. put | C. helped | D. managed |
| 17. A. rather than | B. less than | C. more than | D. other than |
| 18. A. absent | B. active | C. amused | D. admirable |
| 19. A. also | B. yet | C. already | D. still |
| 20. A. popular | B. common | C. rare | D. simple |
| 21. A. received | B. sent | C. written | D. rejected |
| 22. A. success | B. pleasure | C. concern | D. calmness |
| 23. A. engineer | B. doctor | C. police | D. postman |
| 24. A. seizing | B. tearing | C. hiding | D. carrying |
| 25. A. can | B. must | C. may | D. shall |
| 26. A. American | B. Chinese | C. Australian | D. British |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 27. A. forget | B. change | C. remember | D. notice |
| 28. A. money | B. room | C. history | D. time |
| 29. A. contacted | B. interviewed | C. consulted | D. admired |
| 30. A. guests | B. visitors | C. friends | D. partners |
| 31. A. force | B. strength | C. source | D. energy |
| 32. A. effort | B. comfort | C. surprise | D. experience |
| 33. A. educates | B. guides | C. matters | D. rewards |
| 34. A. nothing | B. anything | C. something | D. everything |
| 35. A. looks after | B. cares about | C. struggles for | D. agrees with |

【答案】 16. B 17. C 18. A 19. D 20. C 21. A 22. B 23. D 24. B 25. C
 26. D 27. C 28. D 29. A 30. B 31. A 32. B 33. C 34. D 35. B

【解析】

【分析】

本文是一篇夹叙夹议文，讲述了在如今的信息时代，人们已经很少写信了，但百万可爱信网的安·比克利仍然坚持写信给陌生人带去希望和安慰，她从不在信中劝别人，她只是以这种方法让这个人知道世界上还有人关心他。

【16 题详解】

本题考查词义判断之其他线索。句意：正如诗人约翰唐恩所说：“信，对我和我的朋友来说，不仅仅是问候；它们能使灵魂相聚，多亏了信，我们才能和见不到面的朋友说话。” A. made 制作；B. put 表达；C. helped 帮助；D. managed 管理。空后是诗人约翰唐恩说的话，just as one puts it 表示“正如某人所说”，故选 B 项。

【17 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之逻辑关系。句意同上。A. rather than 而不是；B. less than 少于；C. more than 不只是，超出；D. other than 除了。根据空后的“they get souls together.”可知，唐恩说信不仅仅是问候；它们能使灵魂相聚，故选 C 项。

【18 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意同上。A. absent 缺席的，不在场的；B. active 积极的；C. amused 愉悦的；D. admirable 钦佩的。根据常识可知，信能让我们和见不到面的朋友说话，此处用 absent 表示“见不到面的”，故选 A 项。

【19 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之逻辑关系。句意：如今，在即时短信、社交媒体和电子邮件的时代，它们仍然比以往任何时候都更真实，因为写信或收到信件已经成为一种罕见的事件。A. also 也；B. yet 然而；C. already 已经；D. still 仍然。根据空后的原因可知，即使在信息时代，信给人的感觉仍然很真实，故选 D 项。

【20 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意同上。A. popular 受欢迎的；B. common 通常的；C. rare 稀有的、罕见的；D. simple 简单的。根据常识可知，由于即时短信、社交媒体和电子邮件的广泛应用，人们很少写信了，因此写信和收信已经成了一件稀罕事，故选 C 项。

【21 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：星期日泰晤士报在英国进行的一项调查显示，我们当中四分之一的人至少有 10 年没有收到过一封信。A. received 收到；B. sent 发送；C. written 写；D. rejected 反对。在如今的信息时代，几乎已经没有人写信了，所以我们自然是没收到过信，故选 A 项。

【22 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之感情色彩。句意：这十年里，没有在地板上踱来踱去等邮递员的苦涩甜蜜的快乐；没有看到过信封上的字迹，也没有急切地撕开信读它的内容。A. success 成功；B. pleasure 快乐、愉悦；C. concern 关心；D. calmness 冷静。收到来信的感觉是快乐的，故选 B 项。

【23 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意同上。A. engineer 工程师；B. doctor 医生；C. police 警察；D. postman 邮递员。送信的自然是邮递员，故选 D 项。

【24 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之逻辑关系。句意同上。A. seizing 抓住；B. tearing 撕；C. hiding 藏；D. carrying 拿走。根据空后的“to read its content”可知，撕开信封才能读到信里面的内容，故选 B 项。

【25 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：我们可能不再收到信了，但我们仍然喜欢手写的信。A. can 能；B. must 必须；C. may 也许、可能；D. shall 将。现在已经很少有人写信了，所以我们可能不再收到信了，故选 C 项。

【26 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之逻辑关系和对应原文。句意：在同一项调查中，三分之一接受采访的英国人说，他们仍然记得那些感情真挚的信的内容。A. American 美国的；B. Chinese 中国的；C. Australian 澳大利亚的；D. British 英国的。上文说这项调查是在英国进行的，受访的自然是英国人，故选 D 项。

【27 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之逻辑关系。句意同上。A. forget 忘记；B. change 改变；C. remember 记得；D. notice 注意到。上文说我们仍然喜欢手写的信，所以仍然会记得那些感情真挚的信的内容，故选 C 项。

【28 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：难道我们不应该腾出时间给我们的朋友和家人他们将永远珍惜的东西吗？A. money 金钱；B. room 空间；C. history 历史；D. time 时间。上文说人们仍然会记得那些感情真挚的信的内容，所以我们应该花时间给朋友和家人写信，故选 D 项。

【29 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：安·比克利 2013 年上网，主动提出要给任何与她联系的人手写一封信。A. contacted 联系；B. interviewed 采访；C. consulted 咨询；D. admired 钦佩。根据常识可知，一个人应该是给与自己有联系的人写信，故选 A 项。

【30 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：她的网站在最初的三个月里接待了 50000 名访客。A. guests 客人；B. visitors 访客；C. friends 朋友；D. partners 伙伴。去别人的网站的人应该是访客，故选 B 项。

【31 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：5 年后的今天，她仍然是百万可爱信网背后的主力，已经亲自写了 4000 封信，为陌生人带来希望和安慰。A. force 力量；B. strength 力气；C. source 来源；D. energy 精力。空后说她已经为百万可爱信网写了 4000 封信，由此可见，她是该网站的主力，故选 A 项。

【32 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意同上。A. effort 努力；B. comfort 安慰；C. surprise 惊喜；D. experience 经验。根据空前的“hope”可知，她写信给陌生人带来希望和安慰，故选 B 项。

【33 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：一封信背后的想法和它的内容一样重要。A. educates 教育；B. guides 指导；C. matters 有关系、重要；D. rewards 报答。根据空后安·比克利说的话可知，此处是说一封信背后的想法和信的内容一样重要，故选 C 项。

【34 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：我从不劝任何人一切都会好起来的。A. nothing 什么都没有；B. anything 任何事物；C. something 某物；D. everything 一切。安慰别人最常见的一句话是“一切都会好起来的”，但

安·比克利从不这样安慰别人，故选 D 项。

【35 题详解】

本题考查语境判断之其他线索。句意：我只是让他知道世界上还有人关心他。A. looks after 照顾；B. cares about 关心、在意；C. struggles for 为……奋斗；D. agrees with 和……意见一致。安·比克利从不在信中安慰别人，她只是以这种方式让这个人知道世界上还有人关心他，故选 B 项。

【点睛】易错分析

Shouldn't we make _____ 13 _____ to give our friends and families what they will treasure forever?

13. A. money B. room C. history D. time

本题容易误选 A 项，认为“我们应该花费金钱给我们的朋友和家人他们永远珍惜的东西”，但 make money 是“挣钱”的意思，故应选 D。

第II卷

注意：将答案写在答题卡上。写在本试卷上无效。

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。

Up to 82 percent of children with healthy mothers are not easy to be obese（肥胖的），according to research. A mother, _____ 36 _____ has a healthy weight, exercises regularly, eats a healthy diet, doesn't smoke and only _____ 37 _____ (drink) wine in moderation, is significantly less likely _____ 38 _____ (have) a fat child, scientists say.

And research suggests it could be more to do with nurture(养育) _____ 39 _____ nature, as a mother's lifestyle appears _____ 40 _____ (direct) linked to the health of her child. When both mother and child follow a healthy lifestyle, the risk of obesity _____ 41 _____ (reduce) even more, the study of more than 24,000 children found.

The study examined the medical history and lifestyles of more than 24,000 children aged nine _____ 42 _____ fourteen, born to almost 17,000 women in the US. Researchers looked at the link between overall mother health and likelihood of a child _____ 43 _____ (be) obese.

The mother's health was judged on her height-to-weight ratio(比例), her diet, amount of physical _____ 44 _____ (active), smoking status and how much alcohol she drank. A healthy weight and diet, regular exercise, no smoking and moderate drinking all reduce the chance of a woman having _____ 45 _____ obese child.

【答案】36. who

37. drinks 38. to have

39. than 40. directly

41. is reduced

42. to 43. being

44. activity

45. an

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了研究发现健康的体重和饮食，定期锻炼，不吸烟以及适度饮酒都能降低女性生肥胖孩子的几率。

【36 题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：专家称，一个体重正常、经常锻炼、饮食健康、不吸烟、适量饮酒的母亲生出肥胖孩子的可能性要小得多。此处为非限定性定语从句，先行词为 **mother**，指人，关系词在从句中作主语，故填 **who**。

【37 题详解】

考查主谓一致和时态。句意参考上题解析。此处与 **has**，**exercises** 和 **eats** 等作并列谓语，时态为一般现在时，应该用第三人称单数形式，故填 **drinks**。

【38 题详解】

考查不定式。句意参考第 1 题解析。**be likely to do** 表示“可能做某事”，故填 **to have**。

【39 题详解】

考查介词。句意：研究表明，这可能更多地与后天因素有关，而不是先天因素，因为母亲的生活方式似乎与孩子的健康直接相关。根据前面的“**more**”判断此处用 **than** 表示比较，故填 **than**。

【40 题详解】

考查副词。句意参考上题解析。修饰 **linked** 用副词，故填 **directly**。

【41 题详解】

考查时态和语态。句意：这项对 24,000 名儿童进行的研究发现，当母亲和孩子都遵循健康的生活方式时，肥胖的风险甚至会降低更多。描述的是客观事实，**the risk of obesity** 与 **reduce** 之间是被动关系，应该用一般现在时的被动语态，故填 **is reduced**。

【42 题详解】

考查介词。这项研究调查了美国近 17,000 名妇女所生的 24,000 多名 9 到 14 岁的儿童的病史和生活方式。
from...to...表示“从……到”，故填 to。

【43 题详解】

考查分词作定语。句意：研究人员研究了母亲的整体健康状况与孩子肥胖的可能性之间的关系。child 是逻辑主语，空格处作介词 of 的宾语用动名词，故填 being。

【44 题详解】

考查名词。句意：母亲的健康状况由身高体重比、饮食、运动量、吸烟情况和饮酒量等因素决定。此处的运动表示抽象意义，不可数，故填 activity。

【45 题详解】

考查冠词。句意：健康的体重和饮食，定期锻炼，不吸烟以及适度饮酒都能降低女性生一个肥胖孩子的几率。此处泛指一个肥胖的孩子，obese 以元音音素开头，故填 an。

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）

46. 假定你是李华，暑期在英国旅游时得到当地导游 Mr. Smith 的悉心照顾，回国后给他写一封邮件表达谢意。

主要内容：1.回忆旅行中美好时光；2.遇到的困难和帮助；3.邀请他来中国旅游。

注意：1.词数 80 左右；2.可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

【答案】Dear Smith,

I'm writing to express my heartfelt gratitude for your help while I was traveling in England during summer vacation.

It is your detailed and humorous introduction that enables me to have a deeper insight into British culture and have a wonderful time there. I am also deeply impressed by your sincere help to get me some medicine when I

caught a cold and your perfect advice in choosing gifts for my family.

Thanks again for all your efforts! I do hope someday you'll come to China and let me show you around my hometown.

Yours,

Lihua

【解析】

【分析】

本篇书面表达是应用文，要求写一封书信。

【详解】第1步：根据提示可知，本文要求写一封电子邮件：假定你是李华，暑期在英国旅游时得到当地导游 Mr. Smith 的悉心照顾，回国后给他写一封邮件表达谢意。主要内容：1.回忆旅行中美好时光；2.遇到的困难和帮助；3.邀请他来中国旅游。时态应以一般现在时为主，兼用过去时。

第2步：根据写作要求，确定关键词（组），如：gratitude（感激），heartfelt（衷心的），humorous（幽默的），detailed（详细的），introduction（介绍）及 impress（使印象深刻）等。

第3步：根据提示及关键词（组）进行遣词造句，注意主谓一致和时态问题。

第4步：连句成文，注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡，书写一定要规范清晰，保持卷面的整洁美观。

【点睛】范文语言地道，语篇连贯，词数适当。作者在范文中使用了较多高级词汇和句式，高级词汇有 express one's gratitude for（因……表达感谢），enable sb to do（使某人能够……），have a deep insight into（深入了解），catch a cold（患感冒）以及 show sb around（带某人参观），而且还使用了强调句式 “It is your detailed and humorous introduction that enables me to have a deeper insight into British culture and have a wonderful time there.”，状语从句 “I am also deeply impressed by your sincere help to get me some medicine when I caught a cold and your perfect advice in choosing gifts for my family.”，宾语从句 “I do hope someday you'll come to China and let me show you around my hometown.”，全文没有语法错误，上下句转换自然流畅。

第二节：读后续写（满分 25 分）

47. 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。

Ten-year-old Sami loved to visit his grandfather's house. The house was near the beautiful blue sea. At the seaside stood thick and tall palm trees with green coconuts hanging from them. When the coconuts fell down, Sami would break them open and drink the coconut water. Sami liked to play under the trees. It was always great fun to spend the holidays at Grandpa's place.

This winter vacation, Sami was surprised when he came to his grandfather's village. There were hardly any trees left. He saw houses built near the sea. People had cut down many palm trees and there was hardly any greenery left.

Grandpa's house was different. He never allowed his trees to be cut. He hugged each palm tree in his courtyard. He also named the two big trees near the front door-one was Petu, and the other Betu. He had planted them with his own hands and today they had become large, massive trees with thick trunks. They were tall and green and gave the sweetest, juiciest coconuts.

One night, Sami was awakened by a strange sound. He could not sleep. He tossed (辗转) and turned in bed. Suddenly, the ground shook as if the earth was splitting. He sat up straight and then ran to Grandpa. He clung (附着) to his grandpa tightly. Grandpa cried out, “It’s an earthquake~ it’s an earthquake!” They ran outside the house. They thought that would be safe.”

Suddenly, there was a loud sound; the earth was not splitting but the sea was roaring. People were shouting, screaming and crying, “The sea is rising! The sea is rising.” The villagers started running away from the beach. Sami watched dumbstruck (呆若木鸡).

The waves were rising higher and higher. Sami thought, “How big the waves are!” He went into the house again and saw water coming in from all sides. He was scared.

Sami remembered his mother telling him long ago, “You must always get out of the house if the floods come too near.” He ran outside the house with Grandpa. But the water came surging (汹涌) in.

Waves about twelve meters high came rushing in, drowning everything. Water was all around and everywhere.

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:

Grandpa held Sami's hand tightly but a huge wave separated them.

Paragraph 2:

"Sami, Sami!" Grandpa cried. "Don't be scared, little one, come to me,

quickly."

【答案】 Paragraph 1:

Grandpa held Sami's hand tightly but a huge wave separated them. Grandpa fought the waves and strived to catch Sami, but failed. Sami was drifted away! He struggled to keep his head above the water. The water pushed him ahead. Fortunately, he caught a palm tree in his courtyard. He panicked and screamed out to Sami but could not see him. He clung to the tree tightly while the sea was all around. In hope of seeing Sami, Grandpa climbed higher up the tree. The water carried Sami round and round.

Paragraph 2:

"Sami, Sami!" Grandpa cried. "Don't be scared, little one, come to me, quickly." "But Grandpa, I can't swim!" Another wave came with terrifying speed and force. Sami cried in despair. Suddenly, Sami felt himself thrown onto the top of a tree. He immediately held it. Looking around, he saw everything was terribly destroyed, but in the near distance, his Grandpa was on another tree. Soon it was calm, so both Grandpa and Sam came down the trees and rushed to hug each other, then they hugged the trees with tears of gratitude.

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇读后续写。

【详解】通过阅读所给文章可知，本文主要讲了十岁的 Sami 喜欢去祖父家，房子靠近美丽的蓝色大海。祖父的前门附近有两棵大树，一棵是 Petu,另一棵是 Betu。一天晚上发生了地震，地震引发了洪水，大约 12 米高的海浪冲了进来，淹没了一切。到处都是水。

续写部分分为两段，第一段开头是：爷爷紧紧地握着 Sami 的手，但是一个巨浪把他们分开了，所以后文应该是讲述 Sami 和爷爷被巨浪分开后的事情，爷爷抓住了院子里的椰子树。为了见到 Sami,爷爷爬到更高的树上。第二段开头是："Sami, Sami!"爷爷哭了。“别害怕，小家伙，快到我这儿来。”本段应该写爷爷和 Sami 最终如何找到彼此度过困境的。续写时要求使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语增加了写作难度，我们要熟悉所给划线词语，恰当的时候加以运用。最后还要注意所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右。续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。按要求完成写作任务。

【点睛】【高分句型一】

Hoping to see Sami, Grandpa climbed higher up the tree. 爷爷希望看到 Sami，就往树上更高的地方爬。句中使用了现在分词作状语。

【高分句型二】

When he looked around, he saw everything was terribly destroyed. 当他环顾四周时，他看到一切都被严重破坏了。句中使用了 when 引导的时间状语从句。