**2022学年第一学期浙江省精诚联盟10月联考**

**高二年级英语学科 试题**

**选择题部分**

**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 are the speakers going to meet?

A. Under the clock. B. At the museum. C. Next to the balloons.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】W: Hello, David. This is Daisy. I’m standing under the clock. Can you see me?

M: No, there are too many people here. I’m near the entrance to the museum. I can see a man selling balloons.

W: Okay, I can see him, too. Let’s meet there.

2. When will Dan and Jane get to the restaurant?

A. At 7:20. B. At 7:30. C. At 7:35.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】M: Are you ready to go? The reservation is for 7:30. That place is so popular that they won’t hold our table if we’re even 5 minutes late!

W: Don’t worry...Dan and Jane called a few minutes ago. They’ll get to the restaurant 10 minutes earlier.

3. Where is the school report?

A. In the white envelope. B. In the pink envelope. C. In the brown envelope.

【答案】C

【解析】

【原文】M: Mom, did any letters arrive this morning? I am expecting my school report. Is that in the brown envelope?

W: Let me see. This pink one is a birthday card, the white one is a bill...Yes, that’s your report.

4. What’s the probable relationship between the speakers?

A. Classmates.

B. Club staff and club member.

C. Music teacher and student.

【答案】A

【解析】

【原文】M: Got any plans after class, Amy?

W: Yeah. I’m going to the music club to lean to play the guitar. I’m a lover of Western pop music.

M: Sounds fun! I’d like to join you if you don’t mind.

5. What’s the woman’s secret to making good spaghetti?

A. Cooking the spaghetti longer.

B. Adding some salt to the boiling water.

C. Putting the spaghetti in before the water boils.

【答案】B

【解析】

【原文】M: Your spaghetti always tastes so good and soft. What’s your secret? Do you boil it longer?

W: No. I just add some salt when the water starts to boil. You should try that sometimes. Make sure you add the salt before you put the spaghetti in.

**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。**

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

6 Why is the woman worried?

A. The man is not good at parking.

B. There are so many cars on the road.

C. She thinks she might have an accident.

7. What is the man doing?

A. Driving a car. B. Directing traffic. C. Teaching the woman to drive.

【答案】6. C 7. C

【解析】

【原文】M: OK, Auntie Mei. I know you’re nervous, but please try to relax. It’s not as hard as it looks.

W: I just don’t want to get into an accident!

M: I understand. There are no cars in this parking lot, though. In fact, we’re not going to drive in traffic until you feel much more confident.

W: Good! OK, I think I’m ready.

M: Do you remember what I told you about your left foot?

W: Yes. Don’t use it.

M: Right.

W: Don’t use my right?

M: No, I mean don’t use your left foot.

W: Please don’t confuse me, Victor. I’m having a hard enough time.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A. Asian culture. B. African culture. C. European culture.

9. What does the woman consider the most interesting?

A. Cave paintings. B. Bones. C. Settlements.

10. How does the man feel about the woman’s claims?

A. Disappointed. B. Curious. C. Indifferent.

【答案】8. B 9. A 10. B

【解析】

【原文】W: African culture is far older than European culture or even Asian culture.

M: What proof is there for this, if you don’t mind me asking?

W: Not at all. There are several reasons based on data. The most interesting are cave paintings discovered in the desert. We have dated them several thousand years before those found anywhere else in the world.

M: Interesting. What are the other reasons?

W: Well, we have found remains——bones, pots, entire settlements. There is a strong argument to be made that this is where human life began.

M: I would need to look at the data, but if what you say is true, it is a significant discovery. I’m anxious to hear more.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

11. What do we know about the man?

A. He failed the exam.

B. He didn’t write a good essay.

C. He will certainly get an A.

12. How much does the exam account for in the final grade?

A. 30%. B. 20%. C. 10%.

13. What will the woman do next?

A. Have lunch. B. Make a call. C. Study at home.

【答案】11. B 12. A 13. C

【解析】

【原文】M: How did you do in the exam?

W: I passed, but I didn’t do so well. The essay question was the worst part for me. How about you?

M: I did all right on everything except for the essay question, too. I wasn’t really prepared for writing about the tribes (部落) in the rainforests of Brazil. I didn’t think it would be on the test.

W: Me, either. Do you know how much will the exam account for in our final grade?

M: It’s 30%.

W: 30%? I thought it was only 10% or 20%. Oh no. That means I’ll have to get A’s on everything else to get a good grade.

M: That may not be too hard. Hey I’m kind of hungry. I think I’ll go and get some lunch. Do you feel like joining me?

W: I’d love to, but I have to go home and study. I’ll call you later.

听下面一段较长对话，回答以下小题。

14. Where are the speakers?

A. On a street. B. In a radio studio. C. At a travel agency.

15. What does the man do?

A. He is a teacher. B. He is a guide. C. He is an architect.

16. What is Piccadilly Circus?

A. A traffic center. B. A statue. C. A fountain.

17. What is Piccadilly Circus famous for?

A. Its long history. B. Its great shops. C. Its famous designer.

【答案】14. A 15. B 16. A 17. B

【解析】

【原文】W: Hello, listeners! I am on the street of London with Jim Bush who is going to tell us all about where we are today. He works for *londontown.com*, which is an online guide to London, and he knows lots of things about the city. So, Jim, where are we? And can you describe it for our listeners?

M: OK. We’re standing in the middle of Piccadilly Circus which is a traffic center in the middle of London. We are surrounded by huge grand Victorian buildings.

W: So what do you know about the history of Piccadilly Circus, Jim?

M: Well, Piccadilly Circus was built in 1819 when the architect John Nash designed Regent Street and it was originally meant to connect a number of roads.

W: Why is it such a famous place in London?

M: Well, it’s right in the middle of the West End. There’re great shops and everything near here, and you’ve got the famous statue of Eros in the middle. It is what most people come to see.

W: Well, thank you, Jim, for all your help today and for introducing Piccadilly Circus to us.

听下面一段独白，回答以下小题。

18. What do young people often think about being 40 years old?

A. They are the wisest at that time.

B. The relaxing time of their life is ahead.

C. Life is going to get bad from then on.

19. Where did Yoon-hee come from?

A. Korea. B. Japan. C. The U.S.

20. How old was Yoon-hee when she started to prepare for a marathon?

A. 45. B. 63. C. 65.

【答案】18. C 19. A 20. B

【解析】

【原文】Young people often think old age sets in at about4. They call it being “over the hill”, meaning life declines after that. Other people choose to grow wiser from their experiences. Some people think that to be young is to be healthier and stronger. But many older people find ways to become more physically fit than ever. I met a woman who believed her age shouldn’t prevent her from achieving those things that she had never done before. Originally from Korea, Yoon-hee had lived in Japan for many years. Even in those relatively healthy societies, though, she wasn’t as fit as she later became. After moving to the U.S. and gaining weight because of her inactive lifestyle, Yoon-hee decided to start running. At 65, she finished a marathon. It had only taken her 2 years to prepare for the long race! Not only was this woman in great physical condition, she also looked like she was 45. When I asked Yoon-hee for her secret, she told me that the long path that she runs trains both her body and her mind.

**第二部分 阅读(共两节，满分50分)**

**第一节(共15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**

What follows are just a few of the global destinations given World Heritage status by UNESCO. They could be your family’s next vacation.

**Wildlife Wonders**

The Okavango Delta in northern Botswana is one of southern Africa’s biggest and most biodiverse freshwater watersheds (流域) and a dream destination for animal lovers of all ages. It sustains the planet’s most endangered animals, including the largest remaining elephant population, cheetahs, African wild dogs, wattled cranes, and great white pelicans.

**Fairy Chimneys**

Central Turkey’s Göreme National Park is a dry region of volcanic stone that takes fantastic forms, which often called fairy chimneys (仙女烟囱). Some of the most striking sights are villages carved into the volcanic stone. The Göreme Open Air Museum, valley hikes, cave hotels, hot air balloon rides, and guided tours are highlights for all ages.

**The Earliest Mummies (木乃伊)**

Wrapped simply in reeds and decorated with hair and clay masks, Chile’s Chinchorro mummies are 2,000 years older than Egypt’s. At San Miguel de Azapa Archaeological Museum, only a few of the 300 samples are on view, while at Colón 10, visitors can see 48 mummies buried in the earth through a glass floor.

**Dinosaur Fossils**

Dinosaur Provincial Park in Canada gives some paleontologists (古生物学者) a chance to explore landscapes. Although visitors are not permitted to dig in this fragile environment, the park offers a full schedule of family-friendly fossil tours, guided activities, and dinosaur displays. Families can camp out under the stars and dream of the days when various dinosaurs lived in this region.

21. Which of the following highlights the Okavango Delta?

A. Beautiful villages. B. Rare freshwater fishes.

C. Diverse wildlife species. D. Striking views of mountains.

22. Where should visitors go if they desire to see the earliest mummies?

A. Botswana. B. Chile. C. Egypt. D. Canada.

23. What can visitors do at Dinosaur Provincial Park?

A. Have a night camping trip. B. Explore landscapes in the valley.

C. Dig for man-made dinosaur fossils. D. Attend a lecture by a paleontologist.

【答案】21. C 22. B 23. A

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇应用文，主要介绍的是被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产的几个全球景点的相关信息。

【21题详解】

细节理解题。根据**Wildlife Wonders**部分的“It sustains the planet’s most endangered animals, including the largest remaining elephant population, cheetahs, African wild dogs, wattled cranes, and great white pelicans.(这里生活着地球上最濒危的动物，包括现存数量最多的大象、猎豹、非洲野狗、肉垂鹤和大白鹈鹕。)”可知，Okavango Delta的亮点是多样化的野生物种。故选C。

【22题详解】

细节理解题。根据**The Earliest Mummies (木乃伊)**部分的“Wrapped simply in reeds and decorated with hair and clay masks, Chile’s Chinchorro mummies are 2,000 years older than Egypt’s.(智利的Chinchorro木乃伊仅用芦苇包裹，用头发和粘土面具装饰，比埃及的木乃伊早了2000年。)”可知，如果游客想看最早的木乃伊，应该去智利。故选B。

【23题详解】

细节理解题。根据**Dinosaur Fossils**部分的“Dinosaur Provincial Park(恐龙省立公园)”和“Families can camp out under the stars and dream of the days when various dinosaurs lived in this region.(一家人可以在星空下露营，梦想着各种恐龙生活在这个地区的日子。)”可知，游客在恐龙省立公园可以进行一次夜间露营旅行。故选A。

**B**

Nowadays nearly everyone has suffered from a bad attack of forgetfulness when a password is needed. The company computer. The home computer. Banking and ATM machines. Websites. Car and home security systems. The list goes on. It does not take long to accumulate a dozen or more passwords.

Scribbling them down on slips of paper or simply using the same password for anything and everything is how most people cope with the overload. The negative aspect of this is that either way makes it easier for hackers(黑客) to invade computer privacy.

Researchers are now trying to do something about this by moving forward what may be an answer to the password puzzle——pictures.

Many companies are looking into various ways that images can be used to replace the standard, easily-forgotten string of letters and numbers. Pictures are much easier to remember. Researchers are also working on picture passwords that will make it more difficult for the average hacker.

Take, for instance, the screens available through a New York company, Pass logix. One picture shows a standard bar scene. The password is created by making up a drink from the various items pictured. The order in which the items are selected becomes the password. Researchers at the University of California, Berkeley, who have studied the habit of computer users say laziness plays a major role in most people’s choice of passwords.

Nonetheless, forgetting passwords is a common problem of the computer era. It’s more of a problem than hacking, in fact, particularly for major corporations that must maintain help desks for their computer-using employees——often round the clock. How much does it cost a company each time an employee forgets a password?

No one knows, but people who are pushing the picture passwords believe they will save companies a lot of money because recalling images is so much easier.

24. The first two paragraphs center on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. why people are so forgetful in the computer era

B. what happens when so many passwords are needed

C. why hackers can so easily invade computer privacy

D. what people usually do when they choose their passwords

25. Using the same password for anything and everything may lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the users’ laziness B. people’s forgetfulness

C. the theft of personal information D. the loss of a large sum of money

26. When used as password, pictures have one big advantage over letters and numbers: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. they are more deeply stored in our memory

B. they are easy to be combined and ordered

C. they are closely linked with our daily life

D. they are colorful and can arouse our imagination

27. Which of the following might be the best title for this passage?

A. Passwords, a Product of the Computer Era

B. Forgetfulness, a Big Headache for People

C. Hackers, the Invader of Computer Privacy

D. Pictures, a Solution to the Password Puzzle

【答案】24. B 25. C 26. A 27. D

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了研究人员正研究用图像来取代标准的、容易被遗忘的字母和数字串来作为密码，也具体阐明了其原因和其所带来的益处。

【24题详解】

主旨大意题。根据文章前两段“Nowadays nearly everyone has suffered from a bad attack of forgetfulness when a password is needed. The company computer. The home computer. Banking and ATM machines. Websites. Car and home security systems. The list goes on. It does not take long to accumulate a dozen or more passwords.Scribbling them down on slips of paper or simply using the same password for anything and everything is how most people cope with the overload. The negative aspect of this is that either way makes it easier for hackers(黑客) to invade computer privacy.(如今，当需要密码时，几乎每个人都患有严重的健忘症。公司的电脑。家用电脑。银行和自动取款机。网站。汽车和家庭安全系统。这样的例子不胜枚举。积攒一打或更多的密码并不需要多长时间。把它们写在纸条上，或者简单地用同一个密码来处理任何事情，这就是大多数人如何处理超负荷工作的方法。这种做法的消极方面是，无论哪种方式都会使黑客更容易侵犯计算机隐私)”可知文章前两段讲述了大多数人在需要密码的时候，几乎都不记得了，当积累很多密码的时候，人们通常会把它们写在纸条上，或者简单地用同一个密码，这种做法会带来很大的弊端。故文章前两段主要讨论了人们需要记很多密码时会发生什么。故选B项。

【25题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“The negative aspect of this is that either way makes it easier for hackers(黑客) to invade computer privacy.(这种做法的消极方面是，无论哪种方式都会使黑客更容易侵犯计算机隐私)”可知使用相同的密码会更容易导致黑客侵犯计算机隐私，隐私被侵犯了之后，推知可能会盗取个人信息；故选C项。

【26题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第四段“Pictures are much easier to remember. Researchers are also working on picture passwords that will make it more difficult for the average hacker.(图片更容易记住。研究人员还在研究图片密码，这将使一般的黑客入侵更加困难)”可知当用作密码时，图片比字母和数字有一个很大的优势就是它更容易被记住，即它们在我们的记忆中更为深刻；故选A项。

【27题详解】

主旨大意题。通读全文可知，本文主要讲述了研究人员正研究用图像来取代标准的、容易被遗忘的字母和数字串来作为密码，也具体阐明了原因，即图片更容易被记住，同时阐述了使用图片作为密码所能带来的益处，故本文就是在描述密码难题的解决方案。结合第三段“Researchers are now trying to do something about this by moving forward what may be an answer to the password puzzle——pictures.(研究人员现在正试图通过推进密码谜题的答案——图片来解决这个问题)”可知，选项D“Pictures, a Solution to the Password Puzzle(图片，密码难题的解决方案)”适合作为本文标题；故选D项。

**C**

For rescued dogs to get adopted, they need to stand out from the pack. One teenage boy, Darius Brown, has made it his mission to make sure they do——and he does it by providing these dogs with many adorable bow ties that he sews himself.

Darius Brown’s sister, Dazhai, taught him to sew when he was 8. The youngster’s first project, a Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtle-themed bow tie, proved popular with his peers.

According to his mom, Joy, her son’s new passion was something of a **godsend**. Diagnosed at an early age with speech and fine-motor skill disorders (精细运动技能障得), she noticed Darius’s abilities steadily improve as he painstakingly pursued his new skill. “He was so determined. He sat and watched Dazhai for months and took it all in,” Joy told *The Washington Post*. “He started out cutting cloth and pretty soon, he was running the sewing machine by himself.”

When Darius learned about all the family pets left homeless by Hurricane Irma in 2017, he was inspired to use his emerging talent in helping them get adopted. He soon delivered his first batch of 25 rescue bow ties to New York City’s ASPCA animal shelter, which had become a refuge (避难所) for large numbers of dogs and cats displaced by Irma.

“I saw how happy the people at the shelter were to get the bow ties and how much the dogs liked them, and I decided to make more,” he said. “I came up with a goal to give bow ties to an animal shelter in every state.”

With a little help from his mom, Darius brought his Beaux and Paws brand to life on Facebook and Instagram. The Browns also set up a GoFundMe campaign to help pay for Darius’s sewing supplies. As demand for his “collar-ful” wares grew, Darius also broadened his operations by starting up his own website, Sir Darius Brown.

28. How did Darius help dogs get adopted according to paragraph 1?

A. He built animal shelters for them.

B. He taught them some basic skills.

C. He sewed some decorations for them.

D. He bought attractive clothes for them.

29. What can we know about Darius’s early life?

A. He owned a sewing machine.

B. He had some physical problems.

C. He had talent for learning languages.

D. He was very interested in designing clothes.

30. What does the underlined word “godsend” mean?

A. blessing B. benefit C. ability D. disadvantage

31. What made Darius have the desire to help these dogs?

A. The popularity of adorable bow ties.

B. The destruction caused by Hurricane Irma.

C. The request from the GoFundMe campaign.

D. The establishment of ASPCA animal shelter.

【答案】28. C 29. B 30. A 31. B

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇新闻报道，主要讲的是Darius Brown利用自己的天赋制作狗的领结来帮助获救的狗狗被收养的故事。

【28题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段的“One teenage boy, Darius Brown, has made it his mission to make sure they do——and he does it by providing these dogs with many adorable bow ties that he sews himself.(一个十几岁的男孩Darius Brown把确保狗狗们变得显眼作为自己的使命——他为这些狗狗们缝制了许多可爱的领结。)”可知，Darius通过为狗狗们缝制了一些装饰品来帮助狗被收养。故选C。

【29题详解】

细节理解题。根据第三段的“Diagnosed at an early age with speech and fine-motor skill disorders(在很小的时候就被诊断出患有语言和精细运动技能障碍)”可知，他身体有些问题。故选B。

【30题详解】

词句猜测题。根据第三段的“Diagnosed at an early age with speech and fine-motor skill disorders(精细运动技能障得), she noticed Darius’s abilities steadily improve as he painstakingly pursued his new skill.(在很小的时候就被诊断出患有语言和精细运动技能障碍，她注意到Darius的能力在他努力学习新技能的过程中稳步提高)”可知，划线词所在的句子表示“据他的母亲Joy说，儿子的新爱好是一种恩赐”，因此划线词godsend的意思是“上帝的恩宠”，和blessing意思相近，故选A。

【31题详解】

细节理解题。根据倒数第三段的“When Darius learned about all the family pets left homeless by Hurricane Irma in 2017, he was inspired to use his emerging talent in helping them get adopted.(当Darius了解到2017年飓风Irma导致所有家庭宠物无家可归时，他受到了启发，想用自己的新天赋帮助它们被收养。)”可知，飓风Irma造成的破坏让Darius有帮助这些狗的愿望，故选B。

**D**

“What s your favorite color?” is a common question, particularly among children. However, there is a new color that might offer a partial solution to global warming by one day reducing the need for air conditioning (AC).

According to the Environmental Protection Agency, AC only contributes a part of global greenhouse gas emissions. But that threat will continue to grow as temperatures rise with climate change, and people install(安装) more AC units. Responding to this threat, researchers at Purdue University sought to replace the need for conditioning power and invented the world’s whitest paint. It is so white that it could efficiently reflect enough sunlight to cool off buildings.

In 2021, the researchers focused on two key elements of the white paint. The first is that the chemical compound barium sulfate (BasO3) can effectively reflect light. The second is that BaSO3 particles vary in size allowing the paint to reflect and scatter more incoming light. The ultra-white paint reflects 98.1% of solar radiation and sends out infrared heat(红外线热量) at the same time. Using highly accurate temperature-reading technology, researchers found that the paint kept surfaces 34.2℃ cooler, even during the hottest hours of the day.

The white paint can be a suitable alternative to conventional AC. Air cooling power uses an estimated 5 kilowatts per 1000 square meter, but the researchers demonstrated that their white paint could double that amount of power. If this innovation is applied to the surface of buildings, AC will be replaced with paint.

The team is optimistic about getting this paint onto the market. They are currently working with a company to commercialize it. The whitest white color can change the way people think about their cooling systems. Instead of installing large AC units that already use a lot of electrical power, people can turn to just a few coats of the world’s whitest paint to do the same job.

32. Why did the researchers develop the ultra-white paint?

A. To cut the expense of decorating buildings.

B. To improve the cooling effect of air conditioners.

C. To harvest more sunlight to warm up rooms.

D. To reduce the release of greenhouse gases.

33. What does paragraph 3 mainly focus on?

A. The cooling principle of the paint.

B. The process of producing the paint.

C. The impact of Baso3 on global climate.

D. The advantages of temperature-reading technology.

34. What can we expect of the ultra-white paint in the future?

A. It will dominate the paint market.

B. It will change people’s lifestyles greatly.

C. It will help reduce energy consumption.

D. It will earn a big profit for the company.

35. What’s the team’s attitude towards the commercialization of the paint?

A. negative B. positive C. pessimistic D. disapproval

【答案】32. D 33. A 34. C 35. B

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了Purdue大学的研究人员发明了世界上最白的油漆，可以有效地反射足够的阳光来冷却建筑物，这不仅减少了能源的消耗，也减少了温室气体的排放。

【32题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段“According to the Environmental Protection Agency, AC only contributes a part of global greenhouse gas emissions. But that threat will continue to grow as temperatures rise with climate change, and people install(安装) more AC units. Responding to this threat, researchers at Purdue University sought to replace the need for conditioning power and invented the world’s whitest paint. It is so white that it could efficiently reflect enough sunlight to cool off buildings.（根据环境保护署的数据，空调只占全球温室气体排放的一部分。但气温随着气候变化而上升，人们安装了更多的空调，这种威胁将继续增加。为了应对这一威胁，Purdue大学的研究人员试图取代对空调力量的需求，并发明了世界上最白的油漆。它是如此的白以至于可以有效地反射足够的阳光来冷却建筑物）”可知研发超白色涂料的原因是它可以有效地反射足够的阳光来冷却建筑物，从而减少空调的使用，进而减少温室气体的排放，故选D项。

【33题详解】

段落大意题。根据文章第三段“In 2021, the researchers focused on two key elements of the white paint. The first is that the chemical compound barium sulfate (BasO3) can effectively reflect light. The second is that BaSO3 particles vary in size allowing the paint to reflect and scatter more incoming light. The ultra-white paint reflects 98.1% of solar radiation and sends out infrared heat(红外线热量) at the same time. Using highly accurate temperature-reading technology, researchers found that the paint kept surfaces 34.2℃ cooler, even during the hottest hours of the day.（2021年，研究人员将重点放在了白色油漆的两个关键元素上。一是化合物硫酸钡能有效地反射光线。第二个是硫酸钡颗粒的大小不同，这使得涂料能够反射和散射更多的入射光。超白色涂料反射98.1% 的太阳辐射，同时发出红外线热量。研究人员利用高度精确的温度读数技术发现，即使在一天中最热的时候，这种涂料也能使表面保持34.2摄氏度的低温。）”可知本段主要讲述了这种超白色涂料能够保持低温的原因，即专门对它的冷却原理进行了具体描述。故选A项。

34题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段“The whitest white color can change the way people think about their cooling systems. Instead of installing large AC units that already use a lot of electrical power, people can turn to just a few coats of the world’s whitest paint to do the same job.（最白的白色可以改变人们对冷却系统的看法。人们不用安装已经消耗大量电力的大型交流机组，只需涂上几层世界上最白的油漆就可以完成同样的工作。）”可知在以后，人们只需要在建筑物上涂上几层世界上最白的油漆，就可以不用安装已经消耗大量电力的大型交流机组，即可以不用以消耗这么多电力为代价了，故减少了能源的消耗，这是人们对这个超白色油漆未来的期待；故选C项。

【35题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章最后一段“The team is optimistic about getting this paint onto the market. They are currently working with a company to commercialize it.（该团队对将这种涂料推向市场持乐观态度。他们目前正在与一家公司合作，将其商业化）”可知该团队对这种涂料是看好的，并正与其他公司合作将其商业化，说明他们对其商业化是持积极态度的，也正在付诸行动；故选B项。

**第二节(共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。**

Everyday we see hundreds of marketing messages. Advertising has become part of modern life. But what is advertising exactly? In short, it refers to the activity of promoting a product or service.

\_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ From the ancient simple advertisements painted on outdoor signs to the colourful, interactive ones in smartphone apps, advertising and the mass media have developed hand in hand.

Because the mass media reaches so many people, it is a perfect vehicle for advertisers. If an advertisement is placed on a popular website or on TV at peak times, a huge number of people will know about the product or service it is advertising. \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_That is why when a company wants to promote a product or service, it often launches a mass media advertising campaign.

Based on the psychology behind creating a desire to buy, advertisers have developed ways of persuading people into purchasing their products or services. A common technique to make an impact is to create a memorable slogan. \_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_ Some of these slogans may also appeal to our emotions. For example, a slogan may connect a fine china teapot it aims to promote with our pride in having good taste. A slogan which communicates an idea effectively can boost sales and even become part of popular culture.

Another technique advertisers often employ is to link their company or product to a “brand ambassador”— a famous actor, a sports star, or even a fictional character. Think of a popular fast-food restaurant. Does it have a brand ambassador? Is the brand ambassador popular among potential customers? \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_

Product placement (植入) is typically used in films and TV shows. Some films are now sponsored by leading brands, so that only their products appear in the film. \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ We absorb these marketing messages without thinking about them too much, yet they will probably have an effect on us the next time we go shopping.

A. Slogans use simple but impressive language to make us remember the product or service.

B. In addition, a successful advertisement will also create a desire to buy, thus promoting business.

C. The more we like the brand ambassador, the more we will be attracted to buy the product.

D. The history of advertising has been closely linked with that of the mass media.

E. Now advertising is becoming more digital and more personal.

F. Other types of mass media use product placement too, including video games.

G. Some big manufacturers spend billions of dollars a year on advertising.

【答案】36. D 37. B 38. A 39. C 40. F

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇说明文。文章讲述了一些用在广告中的技巧，如标语、品牌大使、植入式广告，以及这些广告所带来的效果。

【36题详解】

下文“From the ancient simple advertisements painted on outdoor signs to the colourful, interactive ones in smartphone apps, advertising and the mass media have developed hand in hand.(从绘制在户外标志上的古老简单广告，到智能手机应用程序中色彩缤纷的互动广告，广告和大众媒体已经携手发展)”讲述了从过去到现在，广告和大众传媒都是紧密相连的，而空处是本段主旨句，选项D“The history of advertising has been closely linked with that of the mass media(广告的历史与大众传媒的历史紧密相连)”与下文所述内容主旨相符，都是讲述广告从历史上就与大众传媒紧密相连；故选项D符合语境；故选D项。

【37题详解】

上文“Because the mass media reaches so many people, it is a perfect vehicle for advertisers. If an advertisement is placed on a popular website or on TV at peak times, a huge number of people will know about the product or service it is advertising.(因为大众媒体能够触及如此多的人，所以它是广告商的完美工具。如果一个广告在高峰时段出现在一个热门网站或电视上，那么会有大量的人知道这个广告的产品或服务)”讲述了大众媒体与广告结合的益处，即有大量的人知道这个广告的产品或服务；下文“That is why when a company wants to promote a product or service, it often launches a mass media advertising campaign.(这就是为什么当一家公司想要推广一种产品或服务时，通常会发起大众媒体广告活动)”讲述了一家公司想要推广一种产品或服务时，通常会发起大众媒体广告活动，这是事情的结果，推知空处讲述的是这件事的原因；选项B“In addition, a successful advertisement will also create a desire to buy, thus promoting business.(此外，一个成功的广告也会产生购买欲，从而促进业务)”讲述的正是为什么一家公司想要推广一种产品或服务时，通常会发起大众媒体广告活动的原因，即一个成功的广告会产生购买欲，从而促进业务，也是广告与大众媒体结合的另一个益处，是对上文所述内容的补充；故选项B符合语境；故选B项。

【38题详解】

上文“A common technique to make an impact is to create a memorable slogan.(制造影响力的一个常用技巧是创造一个令人难忘的标语)”提到了创造标语；下文“Some of these slogans may also appeal to our emotions.(其中一些标语可能也会触动我们的情感)”提到了标语的益处；选项A“Slogans use simple but impressive language to make us remember the product or service.(标语使用简单但令人印象深刻的语言，使我们记住产品或服务)”也是在讲述关于标语的内容，解释了上文所述的制造影响力的一个常用技巧是创造一个令人难忘的标语的原因，即标语使用简单但令人印象深刻的语言，使我们记住产品或服务，同时引出了下文对于标语其他用处的描述；故选项A符合语境；故选A项。

【39题详解】

上文“Another technique advertisers often employ is to link their company or product to a “brand ambassador”— a famous actor, a sports star, or even a fictional character. Think of a popular fast-food restaurant. Does it have a brand ambassador? Is the brand ambassador popular among potential customers?(广告商经常使用的另一个技巧是将他们的公司或产品与“品牌大使”联系起来——著名演员、体育明星，甚至是虚构的人物。想想一家很受欢迎的快餐店。它有品牌大使吗？品牌大使在潜在客户中受欢迎吗？)”在讲述品牌大使常用于广告中；选项C“The more we like the brand ambassador, the more we will be attracted to buy the product.(我们越喜欢品牌大使，就越会被吸引去购买产品)”讲述的也是品牌大使的相关内容，让我们知道上文为什么会问品牌大使是否在潜在客户中受欢迎，即我们越喜欢品牌大使，就越会被吸引去购买产品，所以是否有品牌大使及是否受欢迎是非常重要的；故选项C符合语境；故选C项。

【40题详解】

上文“Product placement (植入) is typically used in films and TV shows. Some films are now sponsored by leading brands, so that only their products appear in the film.(植入式广告通常用在电影和电视节目中。一些电影现在由领先品牌赞助，所以只有他们的产品出现在电影中)”提到了在电影或者电视节目中植入广告；选项F“Other types of mass media use product placement too, including video games.(其他类型的大众媒体也使用植入式广告，包括视频游戏)”也是在讲述植入式广告的内容，即其他类型的大众媒体也使用植入式广告，包括视频游戏，与上文所述内容并列，是除上文所述的在电影和电视节目之外的其他类型的大众媒体利用植入性广告；故选项F符合语境；故选F项。

**第三部分 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。**

In 2021, Zhang Guimei, a high school teacher, was honored as one of the “People Who Moved China”.

Twenty years ago, Zhang \_\_\_\_41\_\_\_\_ a teenage girl sitting at a loss on the side of a road in Huaping county, Yunnan Province. The girl told Zhang that she desired to go to school, but her family couldn’t \_\_\_\_42\_\_\_\_ it. Zhang went to the 14-year-old girl’s home \_\_\_\_43\_\_\_\_ persuade her parents to allow their daughter to continue schooling. \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_, they refused her. After that, Zhang saw many local girls \_\_\_\_45\_\_\_\_ out of schools due to poverty. Zhang was trying to \_\_\_\_46\_\_\_\_ how to help them.

She came up with the idea of building a girls-only high school \_\_\_\_47\_\_\_\_ students wouldn’t have to pay anything. Zhang tried various ways to raise the \_\_\_\_48\_\_\_\_ but failed. Later, she spoke through mass media to the public about her long-cherished dream. With the \_\_\_\_49\_\_\_\_ support from the local government and \_\_\_\_50\_\_\_\_ people, Huaping Girls’ High School was founded in 2008. On the first day of the new school year, 100 students enrolled in the school. Most of the girls were from the \_\_\_\_51\_\_\_\_ areas. Several had physical disabilities or were orphans (孤儿) or children of single parents.

Since Zhang Guimei started the school 10 years ago, she \_\_\_\_52\_\_\_\_ more than 1,600 households, traveled more than 110,000 kilometers, and walked to many places to encourage parents to send their daughters to school. Zhang’s continuous \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ light up the dreams in kids and change their \_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_. So far, more than 2000 girls in the remote areas have been helped, many of whom have been admitted to universities.

Just as her saying goes, “the value of life lies in struggle, progress and dedication.” Zhang \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ herself to improving girls’ education.

41. A. hit B. encountered C. happened D. occurred

42. A. spend B. pay C. take D. afford

43. A. in aid to B. in addition to C. in an attempt to D. in response to

44. A. But B. However C. While D. Therefore

45. A. quitting B. leaving C. dropping D. stopping

46. A. figure out B. bring about C. draw out D. give out

47. A. that B. where C. which D. when

48. A. funds B. bills C. bonus D. prize

49. A. emotional B. physical C. mental D. financial

50. A. warm-hearted B. bad-tempered C. cold-blooded D. absent-minded

51. A. urban B. industrial C. mountainous D. advanced

52. A. visited B. had visited C. would visit D. has visited

53. A. work B. efforts C. jobs D. labour

54. A. substance B. clothing C. fate D. character

55. A. manages B. fails C. continues D. commits

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

【解析】

【导语】本文是一篇记叙文，主要介绍的是张桂梅的先进事迹。

【41题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：20年前，张在云南华坪县的路边遇到了一个十几岁的女孩。A. hit打击；B. encountered遇到；C. happened发生；D. occurred发生。根据下文“a teenage girl sitting at a loss on the side of a road in Huaping county”可知，张是遇到一位女孩。故选B。

【42题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：女孩告诉张老师，她想去上学，但家里负担不起。A. spend花费；B. pay支付；C. take拿走；D. afford负担得起。根据下文“due to poverty”可知，那个女孩应该是因为家里负担不起学费而不能上学。故选D。

【43题详解】

考查固定短语辨析。句意：张去了这个14岁女孩的家，试图说服她的父母允许他们的女儿继续上学。A. in aid to用来协助；B. in addition to除了；C. in an attempt to试图；D. in response to为了应对。根据下文“persuade her parents to allow their daughter to continue schooling”可知，张去女孩家里是试图去说服她的父母允许他们的女儿继续上学。故选C。

【44题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：然而，他们拒绝了她。A. But但是；B. However然而；C. While当……的时候；D. Therefore因此。根据上文“persuade her parents to allow their daughter to continue schooling”和下文“they refused her”可知，前后是转折关系，空格处用However。故选B。

【45题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：从那以后，张看到很多当地女孩因为贫困而辍学。A. quitting退出；辞职；B. leaving离开；C. dropping停止，放弃；D. stopping停止。根据下文“due to poverty”可知，女孩们因为贫困而辍学，“辍学”是drop out of school。故选C。

【46题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：张试着想办法帮助他们。A. figure out想出；B. bring about带来；C. draw out画出；D. give out分发。根据下文“She came up with the idea of building a girls-only high school”可知，张试着想办法帮助他们，空格处意为“想出”。故选A。

【47题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：她想出了建一所女子高中的主意，在这所高中学生不用交任何费用。A. that那个；B. where哪里；C. which哪个；D. when当……的时候。分析可知，空格处引导的是定语从句，从句中不缺主语或宾语，先行词school是地方，因此空格处用关系副词where，故选B。

【48题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：张试过各种方法来筹集资金，但都失败了。A. funds资金；B. bills账单；C. bonus奖金；D. prize奖品。根据上文“raise”和下文的“support from the local government ”可知，张尝试各种部分来筹集资金。故选A。

【49题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：华坪女子中学于2008年在当地政府和热心群众的经济支持下成立。A. emotional情绪的；B. physical身体的；C. mental精神的；D. financial经济的。根据上文“raise the \_\_\_\_8\_\_\_”常识可知，华坪女子中学于2008年在当地政府和热心群众的经济支持下成立。故选D。

【50题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：华坪女子中学于2008年在当地政府和热心群众的经济支持下成立。A. warm-hearted热心肠的；B. bad-tempered坏脾气的；C. cold-blooded冷血的；D. absent-minded心不在焉的。根据上文“support from”和下文的“people”可知，会给予她支持的人应该是热心肠的人。故选A。

【51题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：大多数女孩来自山区。A. urban城市的；B. industrial工业的；C. mountainous多山的；D. advanced先进的。根据上文“Most of the girls were from”及客观事实可知，华坪女子中学的学生很多都来自于山区。故选C。

【52题详解】

考查时态。句意：自10年前创办这所学校以来，张桂梅走访了1600多户家庭，旅行了11万多公里，步行到很多地方，鼓励父母送女儿上学。A. visited参观；B. had visited在过去的过去已经参观过；C. would visit将会参观；D. has visited已经参观过。根据“Since”可知，句子时态用现在完成时，主语she是第三人称单数，因此空格处是has visited。故选D。

【53题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：张老师的不断努力点亮了孩子们的梦想，改变了她们的命运。A. work工作；B. efforts努力；C. jobs工作；D. labour劳动力。根据上文“she \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_ more than 1,600 households, traveled more than 110,000 kilometers, and walked to many places to encourage parents to send their daughters to school”可知，此处是说张老师的不懈努力。故选B。

【54题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：张老师的不断努力点亮了孩子们的梦想，改变了她们的命运。A. substance物质；B. clothing服装；C. fate命运；D. character性格。根据上文“light up the dreams in kids”可知，张老师的不断努力点亮了孩子们的梦想，改变了她们的命运。故选C。

【55题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：张致力于改善女孩的教育。A. manages管理；B. fails失败；C. continues继续；D. commits投入。根据下文“herself to improving girls’ education”可知，张致力于改善女孩的教育，commit oneself to doing意为“致力于做某事”。故选D。

**非选择题部分**

**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。

Students of a Nanjing senior high school brought \_\_\_\_56\_\_\_\_(joyful) to the elderly and brightened up their day by \_\_\_\_57\_\_\_\_(volunteer) at a local nursing home last weekend. The nursing home, \_\_\_\_58\_\_\_\_(locate) on a housing estate, has more than 150 senior citizens, some of \_\_\_\_59\_\_\_\_ are over 90 years old.

Though it was the first time many of the students \_\_\_\_60\_\_\_\_(take) part in a volunteer programme like this, they were eager to share \_\_\_\_61\_\_\_\_(vary) interesting topics with the residents, such as how to use mobile phones and go online on the computer. After lunch the residents and the young volunteers amused themselves with art activities which included Chinese painting and calligraphy. They enjoyed each other’s company so much \_\_\_\_62\_\_\_\_ Su Ming, 16, said he hoped to return to the nursing home regularly to spend time with \_\_\_\_63\_\_\_\_ seniors that he made friends with.

Wang Hong, the programme organizer, said, “I was concerned that the students and the senior residents wouldn’t get along \_\_\_\_64\_\_\_\_(easy), but it turned out to be the opposite. I can say that the activities have made a big difference \_\_\_\_65\_\_\_\_ the lives of the residents as well as the students.”

【答案】56. joy

57. volunteering

58. located

59. whom 60. had taken

61. various

62. that 63. the

64. easily 65. to

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了上周末南京一所高中的学生在养老院做志愿者，给老人们带去了欢乐。

【56题详解】

考查名词。句意：上周末，南京一所高中的学生在当地一家敬老院做志愿者，给老人们带来了欢乐，点亮了他们的一天。空格处用名词作宾语，joyful的名词是joy，意为“欢乐”，是不可数名词，故填joy。

【57题详解】

考查动名词。句意：上周末，南京一所高中的学生在当地一家敬老院做志愿者，给老人们带来了欢乐，点亮了他们的一天。by是介词，其后用动名词volunteering作宾语，故填volunteering。

【58题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：这家养老院位于一个住宅区，有150多名老人，其中一些人超过了90岁。句中谓语是has，空格处用非谓语动词，nursing home和locate之间是逻辑动宾关系，因此空格处用过去分词表被动，故填located。

【59题详解】

考查定语从句。句意：这家养老院位于一个住宅区，有150多名老人，其中一些人超过了90岁。空格处是“介词+which/whom”引导的非限制性定语从句，先行词citizens是人，因此空格处用whom，故填whom。

【60题详解】

考查时态和固定句型。句意：虽然这是许多学生第一次参加这样的志愿者项目，但他们很想和居民们分享各种有趣的话题，比如如何使用手机，如何在电脑上上网。it was the first time that sb. had done是固定句型，意为“这是某人第一次做某事”，因此空格处是had taken，故填had taken。

【61题详解】

考查形容词。句意：虽然这是许多学生第一次参加这样的志愿者项目，但他们很想和居民们分享各种有趣的话题，比如如何使用手机，如何在电脑上上网。空格处用形容词various修饰名词topics，various意为“各种各样的”，故填various。

【62题详解】

考查固定搭配。句意：他们非常喜欢彼此陪伴，以至于16岁的Su Ming说，他希望能定期回到敬老院，和那些已经成为朋友的老人待在一起。根据语境可知，句子表示“他们非常喜欢彼此的陪伴，以至于16岁的Su Ming说，他希望能定期回到敬老院，和那些已经成为朋友的老人待在一起”，so...that...表示“如此……以至于……”，因此空格处是that，故填that。

【63题详解】

考查定冠词。句意：他们非常喜欢彼此的陪伴，以至于16岁的Su Ming说，他希望能定期回到敬老院，和那些已经成为朋友的老人待在一起。空格处用定冠词the特指那些已经和他成为朋友的老人，故填the。

【64题详解】

考查副词。句意：我担心学生和老年居民相处得不容易，但结果恰恰相反。空格处用副词easily修饰动词短语get along，easily意为“容易地”，句子表示“我担心学生和老年居民相处得不容易”，故填easily。

65题详解】

考查介词和固定短语。句意：我可以说，这些活动对居民和学生的生活都产生了很大的影响。make a big difference to是固定短语，意为“对……有很大影响”。故填to。

**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)**

66. 假设你是李华，你的英国朋友Smith看了BBC纪录片《杜甫》后发来一封电子邮件，询问中国人对杜甫的看法。请你回复邮件，内容包括：

1. 最伟大的诗人; 2. 著作颇丰; 3. 心怀百姓。

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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【答案】参考范文1

Dear Smith,

Knowing that you have watched a BBC film concerning Du Fu and are eager to explore more, I’m delighted to share with you more information.

Du Fu is regarded as one of the greatest poets in Chinese history. He was quite productive, leaving about 1,500 poems behind, most of which are still popular today. Du Fu showed great concern about the country and the ordinary people, which earned him great reputation.

Wish you a pleasant and rewarding learning experience.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【导语】这是一篇提纲类作文。要求考生给英国朋友Smith回复邮件，内容是对中国伟大诗人杜甫进行相关介绍。

【详解】1.词汇积累

探究：explore → probe into

高兴的：delighted→pleased

名誉： reputation→honor

令人愉快的：pleasant → enjoyable

2.句式拓展

简单句变复合句

原句：Knowing that you have watched a BBC film concerning Du Fu and are eager to explore more, I’m delighted to share with you more information.

拓展句：Because I know you have watched a BBC film concerning Du Fu and are eager to explore more,I’m delighted to share with you more information.

【点睛】【高分句型1】Knowing that you have watched a BBC film concerning Du Fu and are eager to explore more, （运用了that引导的宾语从句）

【高分句型2】Du Fu showed great concern about the country and the ordinary people, which earned him great reputation.（运用了which引导的非限制性定语从句）

**第二节(满分25分)**

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

Elizabeth walked on to the patio, carrying a bunch of roses. “Beautiful flowers for…for…oh, I’ll never get it right!” she cried, throwing the roses on the ground.

Elizabeth had been practising her speech for a week. She’d presented flowers to the dog, the cat, and the statue in the garden. Part of her couldn’t wait. This Saturday, the great Ana Wolff, famous pianist, would perform at the concert hall in town. For four years, Elizabeth had taken piano lessons. She’d listened to Ms. Wolff’s recordings over and over again, loving the way the notes tumbled like a rushing mountain stream.

Part of Elizabeth was terrified. Her music teacher at school, Mr. Leaf, had asked Elizabeth to present the flowers to Ms. Wolff after the performance. Why did he have to choose her? Elizabeth hated oral reports, plays at the synagogue—anything where she had to talk in front of people. Some of her classmates liked giving speeches. Myron gave a speech every time Mr. Leaf called on him. Melissa always volunteered to make announcements. Let one of them present the flowers!

“How’s the speech coming?” asked Elizabeth’s mother from the back door. “Want to practise on me?”

“No, thanks,” said Elizabeth. “Mum, I can’t do this! I’ll forget. I might even pass out!”

“No, you won’t, honey. Think about it... sharing the stage with Ana Wolff. What an honour!”

“Not if I do something dumb.”

But Elizabeth kept practising. ”Beautiful flowers for a beautiful performance...“

Then the big day when Ms. Wolff gave a concert finally came. Elizabeth and her mother took their seats. She held a bunch of red roses.

“All set, Elizabeth?” Mr. Leaf asked.

Her stomach tightened, but she nodded at him. Mum squeezed Elizabeth’s hand.

注意：1. 续写词数应为150左右；

2. 请按如下格式在答题卡的相应位置作答。

**Paragraph 1:**

*As the lights dimmed, Ms. Wolff walked onstage and bowed, smiling.*

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

**Paragraph 2:**

*Ms. Wolff smiled and bowed again before she was about to walk offstage.*

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

【答案】**Paragraph 1:**

*As the lights dimmed, Ms. Wolff walked onstage and bowed, smiling.* Ms. Wolff strode briskly to the piano and took her seat. She placed her fingers on the piano keys and began to play. People enjoyed the wonderful music as Ms. Wolff’s fingers danced across the keys. After each piece, the audience clapped loudly. Drown in the music, Elizabeth forgot the speech for a while. The moment Ms Wolff finished her last piece, applause thundered through the hall. People rose and cheered.

**Paragraph 2:**

*Ms Wolff smiled and bowed again before she was about to walk offstage.* It was time to present the flowers. Elizabeth felt nervous with her heart beating fast and her legs shaking. Mum urged Elizabeth, “Now!” Clutching the roses, Elizabeth approached Ms. Wolff. She took a deep breath, gathered her courage and handed the roses to Ana Wolff. “Beaut…Beautiful flowers for a beautiful performance!” she said. The audience cheered again. Unexpectedly, Ms Wolff hugged Elizabeth and smiled, “Thank you!” Elizabeth felt warm and relieved. It was really an honor, she thought.

【解析】

【导语】本文以人物为线索展开，讲述了Elizabeth要给自己喜爱的钢琴家献花，坚持每天练习要说的话，到了音乐会当天，虽然Elizabeth非常紧张，但还是最终完成了献花。

【详解】1.段落续写：

①由第一段首句内容“灯光暗下来，Wolff女士走上台，微笑着鞠躬”可知，第一段可描写沃尔夫演奏的过程以及人们的反应。

②由第二段首句内容“Wolff女士微笑着再次鞠躬，然后准备离开舞台”可知，第二段可描写Elizabeth献花的经过和Wolff的反应。

2.续写线索：Wolff上台——演奏——完成——献花——紧张——感谢

3.词汇激活

行为类

放置：place/put

开始：begin/start

欣赏：enjoy/admire

情绪类

紧张：nervous / tense

意外：unexpectedly / all of a sudden

【点睛】[高分句型1] People enjoyed the wonderful music as Ms. Wolff’s fingers danced across the keys. (运用了as引导时间状语从句)

[高分句型2] Elizabeth felt nervous with her heart beating fast and her legs shaking. (运用了with的复合结构)